

In the Name of Allah, The Most Merciful, The Bestower of Mercy

The Battles that took place establishing the Islamic state – In Brief

Badr – After the Prophet (salla allahu alaihi wa salaam) Migrated to Medina from Mecca the Quraish tribe leaders, and other enemies of Islam became extremely hostile. They threatened the people of Medina with destruction if they did not kill him (salla allahu alaihi wa salaam). The tribes of Quraish had a caravan of goods coming from Syria, and they were told the Muslims were about to overtake it and although they were told (that the caravan was safe), they were overwhelmed in rage from their hatred. Thus they formed an Army of about 1,000 men and marched towards Medina. ***During the Month of Ramadan, in the 2nd year of Hijrah*** the battle of Badr commenced with 313 willing and fighting Muslim men. May Allah have mercy upon all of them ameen.

Muslims won this Battle, Alhamdulillah



Uhud – Abu Sufyaan was now the chief of Quraish, and he was certainly thirsty for blood after having lost the Battle of Badr. All of Arabia wanted revenge. Shortly after the first battle, within a year the battle of Uhud ensued. They marched on Medina with 3,000 men against 700 Muslim soldiers. The Prophet (salla allahu alaihi wa salaam) instructed 50 archers to stand upon the mountain and to not give up their position no matter what. A fierce battle erupted and the Muslims stood their ground. However, when the Muslims won the first portion of this battle, and commenced to counting the spoils (the booty) the archers left their positions, thinking that they would miss out on the booty. As a result of this action, the enemies of Islam took advantage of this and attacked from behind the mountain. Thus the Muslims were defeated.

Defeated



The Trench - Also known as the battle of the ditch. In two years, the enemies of Islam plotted with the Jews and other tribes of Arabia to form an army of 10,000 men. They are referred to as the Confederates. The Muslims were not prepared to match such a large number of warriors at that time, and so it was suggested that they dig a trench around the city of Medina and defend their position from there. The Muslims held their enemies at bay for one month or more, and finally the enemies retreated because of high winds, and bad weather conditions. This retreat alhamdulillah caused a loss in strength for the idolaters, and an increase in victory and belief in the Islamic state.

Muslims won this Battle, Alhamdulillah



Khaybar – This battle first began with the encounter of the Jews who betrayed the city of Medina during the battle of the Trench, which was considered to be high treason and punishable by death in most cases, as was their punishment by their own choice of arbitrator.

The 2nd encounter with Khaybar ensued because the Jews assumed after the signing of the Hudaibiyah treaty, that the Muslims had become weak. They of course were mistaken. The Prophet (salla allahu alaihi wa salaam) marched upon them with 1600 men, after they attacked and ravished the land of the Muslims. In this battle Ali ibn abi Talib “the Lion of Islam” was given the banner to fight for Islam. (Famous Quote from the Messenger (salla allahu alaihi wa salaam) used here: Do you know what it is?)

Muslims won this Battle, Alhamdulillah



The Hudaibiyah Treaty – The Prophet (salla allahu alaihi wa salaam) and his followers wished to perform Umrah. However, the Makkans refused their entry to the city. Uthman was sent to plead for them after several other attempts had failed. Rumors of Uthman's execution reached the Prophet (salla allahu alaihi wa salaam) he construed the action of the Quraysh as an ultimatum, and asked the Muslims to renew their pledge of fealty to him. All Muslims pledged their obedience to the Messenger of Allah.

This pledge is called the "Pledge of Ridhwan" and those Muslims who gave it, are called the "Companions of the Tree," because the Prophet of Islam stood under a tree as they filed past him renewing their oath of allegiance to him. Their numbers are given as 1400.

After this, it was discovered that Uthman had not been harmed alhamdulillah. The Treaty was signed, and the Muslims returned to Medina.

*All students are advised to read about these battles for a **full description of details**, names of heroes and martyrs of Islam. There is a book called “[Commanders of the Muslim Army](#).” Found at Dar-us-Salaam Publications inshaAllah.*

Research Assignment:

The following Battles are being assigned to you as homework. Please research them to find authentic information about them and the spread of the Islamic State inshaAllah. May Allah make you of those who are successful ameen. Give a summary of facts only.

1. The Conquering of Mecca;
2. The Battle of Hunayn
3. The expedition of Tabuk;
4. Describe what happened during the brief encounters of Syria, and Yemen at the end of all of these battles, but during the time that the Prophet (salla allahu alaihi wa salaam) was still living.