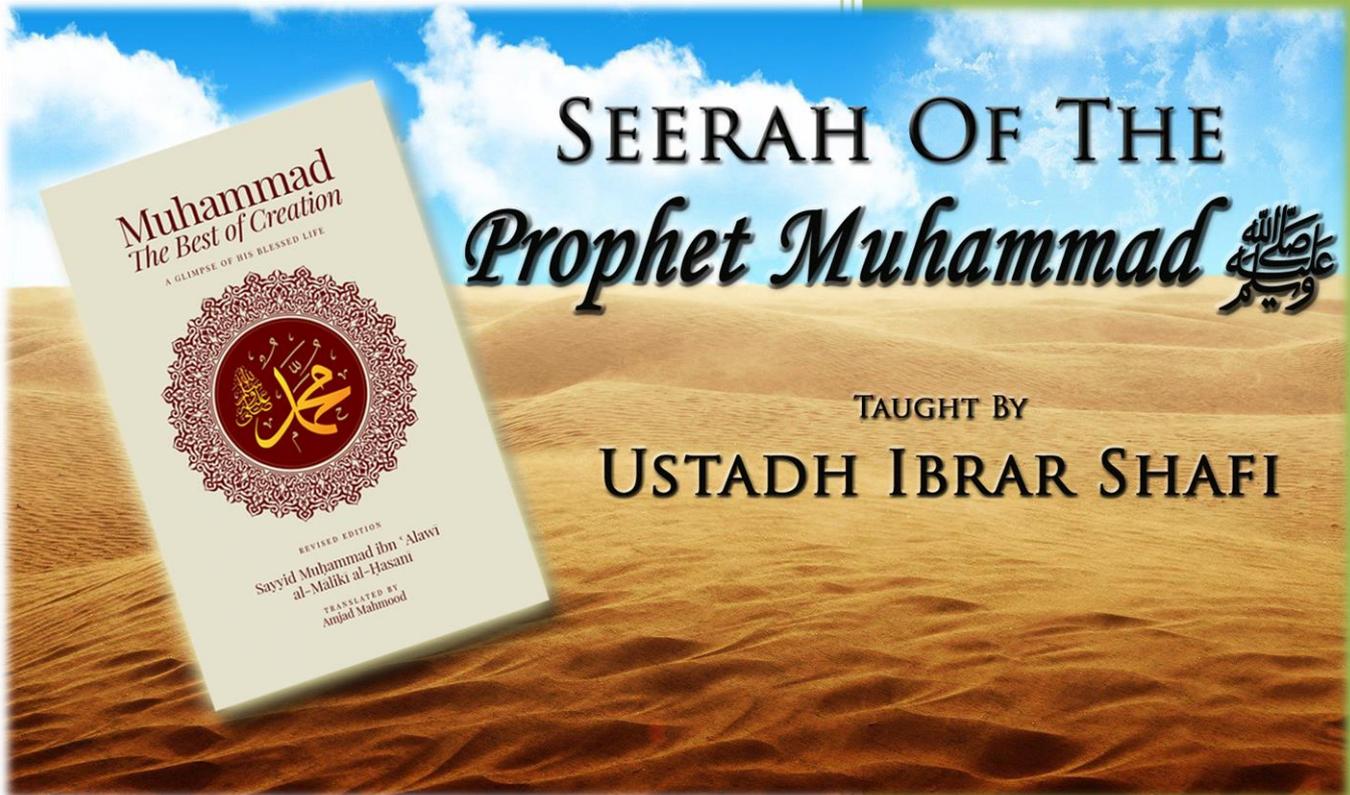


2017

# JOURNEY THROUGH THE SEERAH



2nd & 3rd Year Of Hijrah | Battle Of Uhud

Videos On

[Youtube.com/AhleSunnaTV](https://www.youtube.com/AhleSunnaTV)

Lecture 6 Notes

### 3rd Year after the Hijrah

Quraysh with new leadership after the loss at Badr. At Badr, there were 14 shuhada (martyrs), 70 disbelievers killed and 70 captured with most of the military leaders of Quraysh killed. Order was given to treat the prisoner's well, for them to be housed and fed sufficiently. Whoever could pay for the prisoners ransom would be set free. Whoever among the prisoners could teach reading and writing to 10 of the ansari children would also be set free.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of Shawwāl the Jewish tribe of **Banū Qaynuqā** (قَيْنِقَاع) treacherously break the covenant of Madīnah. After a 15 day siege they surrender and are expelled from Madīnah.

**Abū Sufyān bin Harb**, **'Ikrimah bin abī Jahl** and **Safwān bin Umayyah** rise to prominence in Makkah among the Quraysh.

The Quraysh seek revenge for Badr and prepare an army of 3,000. **Hind bint Utbah bin Rabī'ah** hires **Wahshī** to assassinate **Sayyidunā Hamzah** in revenge for Badr with the offer of freedom if he succeeds.

**Sayyidunā 'Abbās** sends a letter to Madīnah informing of the impending war.

The Prophet [ﷺ], favouring fighting from within the city consults the companions. The younger **ansārī saḥābah** express the desire to go out and fight outside later changing their minds but the Prophet [ﷺ] has already put on his armour.

The Muslim Army is reduced to 700 after the Munāfiqūn led by **Abdullah ibn Ubayy ibn Salūl** flee by returning to Madīnah with 300 men

### Ghazwah Uhud:

On 15<sup>th</sup> Shawwāl the Muslim Army is positioned with their backs to mount Uhud and 50 Archers are placed guarding a pass to prevent the Muslims being attacked from the rear. Under the supervision of **Sayyidunā 'Abdullāh bin Jubayr** with strict orders not to move until word is sent to them. Individual members from the two armies would step forward, issue a challenge to the opposition and a duel would occur.

**Sayyidunā Abū Dujānah** receives a sword from the Prophet [ﷺ]. He is wearing a red coloured 'imāmah and would be known as **'imāmatul mawt**.

**Sayyidunā Hamzah** is martyred by the spear of **Wahshī**.

The Muslims appear to have routed the disbelievers. At this point, the archers start disagreeing with each other, contrary to what they were commanded, most of them descend to take the spoils of war. Only a handful of the companions remain.

**Khālid bin Walīd** (at the time not a Muslim and among the Qurayshi army) attacks the remaining archers and then the Muslim Army from the rear. The Quraysh attack from the front also.

In the chaos that ensues **ibn Qami'ah** martyrs **Sayyidunā Mus'ab ibn 'Umayr** and raises the cry that

he has killed the Messenger of Allāh [ﷺ]. This was because **Sayyidunā Mus'ab ibn 'Umayr** had some resemblance to the Messenger [ﷺ].

**Sayyidunā Anas bin Nadr** is martyred with over 80 wounds to his body. He is recognised later only by his sister from his fingertips.

**Ibn Qami'ah** wounds the Messenger of Allāh [ﷺ]. A blessed tooth is broken and the blessed lip and blessed cheek are wounded.

The saḥābah rally around the Prophet [ﷺ]. **Sayyidunā Talhah ibn 'Ubayd Allāh** becomes a human shield and **Sayyidah Nasībah** also moves to defend.

The Muslims back up onto the mountain of Uhud.

**Abū Sufyān** calls out against the Muslims. **Sayyidunā 'Umar** responds. Taunts are exchanged.

The body of **Sayyidunā Hamzah** has been mutilated with his liver taken out. The bodies of the other companions are also mutilated.

There are 70 martyrs, 4 from the muḥājirīn and 64 from the ansār. 30 disbelievers have been killed.

The following morning, Muslims follow up the Quraysh for 8 miles from Madīnah but they have escaped.

Also this year, **Sayyidunā Imām Hassan** the son of **Sayyidah Fātimah al-Zahrah** is born on the 15th of Ramadān.

The laws of inheritance are revealed.

Fasting, Zakāh, Sadaqah al-Fitr and Eīd Prayer are all legislated this year.

### Incident of Rajī' (4th Year AH):

The 'Adal and al-Qārrah tribes request teachers. 10 Saḥābah are sent with **Sayyidunā 'Āsim bin Thābit**. 55 miles from Makkah at a place called **Rajī'** they are ambushed by 200 combatants from the **Banū Liḥyān**

All the saḥābah are killed except for **Sayyidunā Khubayb ibn 'Adiyy** and **Sayyidunā Zaid ibn Dathinah** who are taken captive to Makkah. Both are tortured and martyred.

### Incident of B'ir Ma'ūnah:

**Āmir ibn Mālik** requests teachers to convey Islām to his people in the najd region. 70 Qurrah (knowledgeable versed reciters of the Qur'ān) are sent. **Āmir bin Tufayl** incites the **Banū Sulaym; R'il, Dhakwān** and **'Usayyah** clans who kill all except one saḥābī. The Prophet [ﷺ] supplicates (qunūt) against these tribes in the Fajr prayer for an entire month.

The Jewish tribe **Banū al-Nadhīr** try to assassinate the Prophet [ﷺ]. Having broken the covenant of

Madīnah they are given 10 days to vacate. They become stubborn under false promises of support from **Abdullāh bin Ubayy bin Salūl**. They are besieged for 15 days finally surrendering. They leave with what they can carry. They head north, some settle in parts of Syria whilst others settle in Khaybar 120km from Madīnah.

**Badr al Sughrah** - **Abū Sufyān** whilst retreating from Uhud challenged the Muslims to a second encounter at Badr the following year. He fails to arrive turning back after having exited Makkah. The Muslim army waits 8 days for them and then returns.

According to some scholars, alcohol was prohibited in the 4<sup>th</sup> year after Hijrah.

**Sayyidah Fatimah** (Allah be pleased with her), the wife of **Abu Talib** and the mother **Sayiduna Ali** (Allah be pleased with him) passed away in this year.



Mount Uhud in the night



The Martyrs Of Uhud Are Buried Here