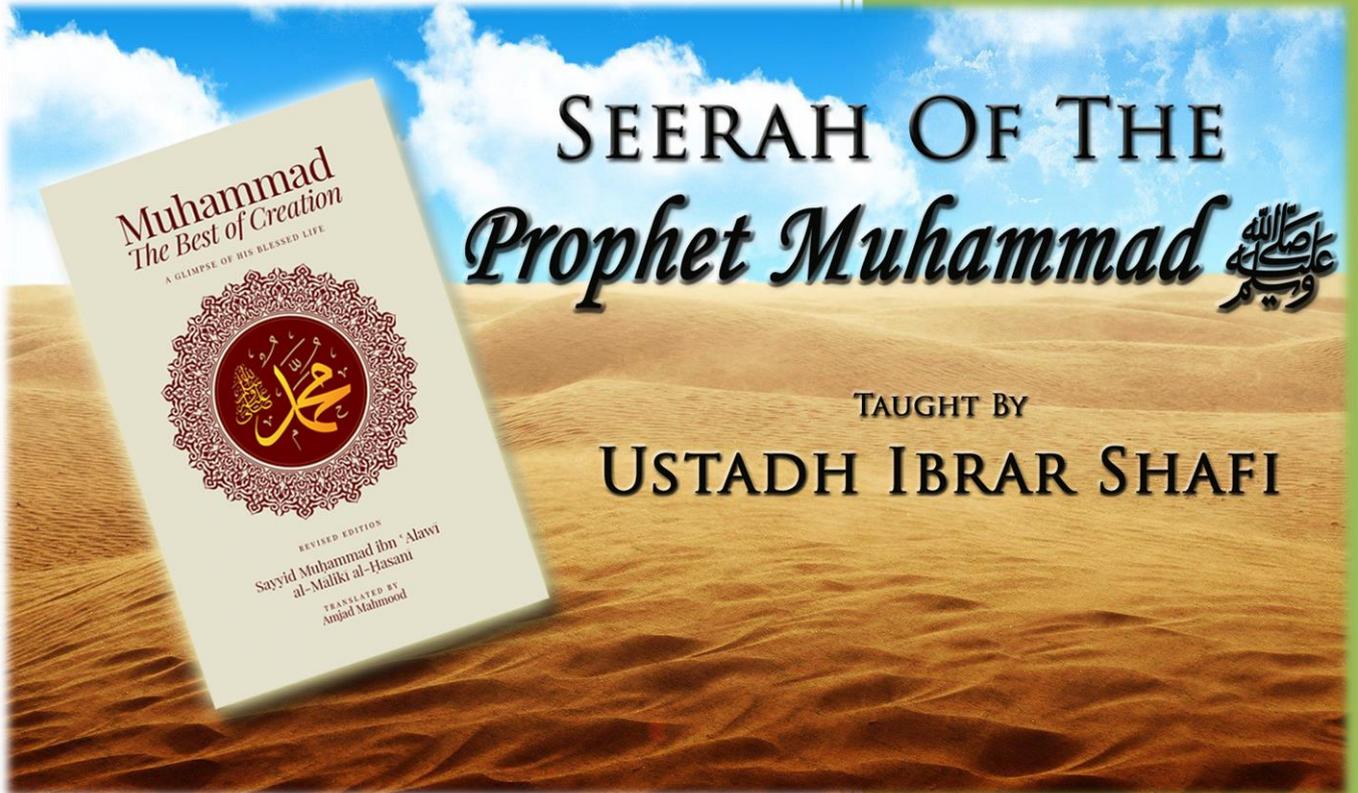


2017

JOURNEY THROUGH THE SEERAH



5th & 6th Year | Battle Of The
Trenches | Treaty Of Hudaibia

Videos On

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

Lecture 7 Notes

5th Year after the Hijrah

Ghazwah Dhāt al-Riqā' (Expedition of the Patches) in Muharram with 400 Sahābah. To counter the threat from **Banū Anmār** and **Banū Sa'd bin Tha'labah** (Ghatafānis). The enemy fled. Pieces of cloth were tied by the Sahābah to their feet as they were ripped by the rough terrain.

Ghazwah Dūmat al-Jandal in the direction of al-Shām with 1000 saḥābah to repel a threat from the **Qudā'ah** tribe. The enemy fled.

Ghazwah al-Muraisī' (also known as Ghazwah Banu Mustaliq). To repel a threat from a clan of the Khuzā'a. The enemy fled but minor skirmishes occurred. During this:

Sūrah Munāfiqūn revealed

Ayah of Tayamum revealed

The Prophet ﷺ marries Sayyidah Juwayriyah (may Allāh be pleased with her) and many of her clan enter Islām.

Incident of Ifk (slandorous lie) against **Sayyidah Ā'ishah** (may Allāh be pleased with her) - 10 Ayāt are revealed refuting the slander.

Ghazwah Khandaq/al-Ahzāb (Battle of the Trench/Confederates)

Jews of **Banū Nadīr** now in **Khaybar** conspired with Quraysh to attack Madīnah. **Ghatafan** and other tribes joined with them to form an army of 10,000.

Sayyidunā Salmān al- Fārisī suggested the digging of a trench to defend the city.

Trench was started on **8th Dhul Q'idah** and took 20 days to complete over 3 metres deep. The Prophet ﷺ himself took part in the digging. The Muslim defenders numbered about 3000.

Women and children were sent to the fortified areas inside Madīnah.

The siege lasts 1 month and food is scarce. Many miracles manifest at the blessed hands of the Messenger ﷺ.

Sayyidunā Nu'aym bin Mas' ūd of the **Ghatafān** embraced Islām and helped sow confusion between the mushrikīn and the Jews.

Abū Sufyān weary of the siege low morale and threat of treachery from the Jewish tribes is contemplating the next step. Allāh sends a storm that uproots the enemy encampment and they flee.

Ghazwah Banū Qurayzah. The Jews conspire with the mushrikūn against the Muslims during **Ghazwah Khandaq** thus breaking the covenant of Madīnah.

They are besieged for 1 month. They ask for the judgement of **Sayyiduna Sa'd bin Mu'ādh**. He has been injured by an arrow during the battle of khandaq.

He passes judgement against the Jews of **Qurayzhah**, a judgement which is affirmed by the Prophet [ﷺ]. The enemy combatants are killed.

Sayyidunā Sa'd bin Mu'adh is martyred

6th Year after Hijrah – The Treaty Of Hdaybiyah

The Prophet [ﷺ] sees himself with the Sahābah in the dream state performing Umrah.

He exits in Dhul Qi'dah with 1400 of them intending to perform Umrah in Makkah. The disbelievers gather to try and prevent them.

They take a different route and arrive at Hdaybiyah حديبية about 9 miles from Makkah.

Sayyiduna Uthmān is sent to negotiate the entry of the Muslims into Makkah. He is held back and a rumor spreads that he has been martyred.

Bay'atur Ridwān takes place under an acacia tree with the Sahabah giving an oath of allegiance with the Messenger of Allāh [ﷺ].

Quraysh decide to investigate the state of the Muslims and possibly negotiate an agreement.

Budayl bin Warqā' al-Khuzā'iy, **Urwah bin Mas'ūd al-Thaqafī**, **al-Hulays bin 'Alqamah** and finally **Suhayl bin 'Amr al-'Āmirī** approach one by one.

Suhayl bin 'Amr tries to broker an agreement outwardly favouring Quraysh. He asks for amendments to be made to the wording which displease the Sahābah.

The agreement is for a 10 year truce.

Anybody exiting Makkah for Madīnah will be returned but anyone leaving the Muslims for Makkah will remain in Makkah.

Any tribe may ally themselves with either side during this period.

Sayyidunā Abū Jandal the son of Suhayl arrives in chains and is sent back to Makkah as the first one upon whom the Sulh (agreement) terms are to be applied.

Allāh informs the Muslims through revelation that the treaty is a Manifest Victory for the Muslims.

Sayyidunā Abū Basīr escapes to al-'Ays and Companions escaping from Makkah gather and waylay the Quraysh caravans until Quraysh succumb and plead with the Muslims to take them forfeiting the clause in the agreement.

The benefits of the treaty begin to manifest as people travel to and visit the Muslims in Madīnah and the Prophet [ﷺ] begins to send out envoys to the leaders of the world.

From them:

Sayyiduna 'Amr ibn 'Umayrah al-Damrī to Najāshi of Abyssinia

Sayyiduna Dihyah al-Kalbī to Hiraql the Byzantine emperor

Sayyidunā 'Abd Allah ibn Hudhāfah al-Sahmī to Kistrā ruler of Persia

Sayyiduna Hātib ibn abī Balta'ah to Muqawqis the ruler of Egypt

Sayyiduna Salīt ibn 'Amr al 'Āmirī to Hawdhah ibn Alī leader of al-Yamāmah

Sayyiduna Shujā' ibn Wahb al-Asadī to al-Hārith ibn abi Shimr al-Ghassānī the king of Balqā' in Shām.

