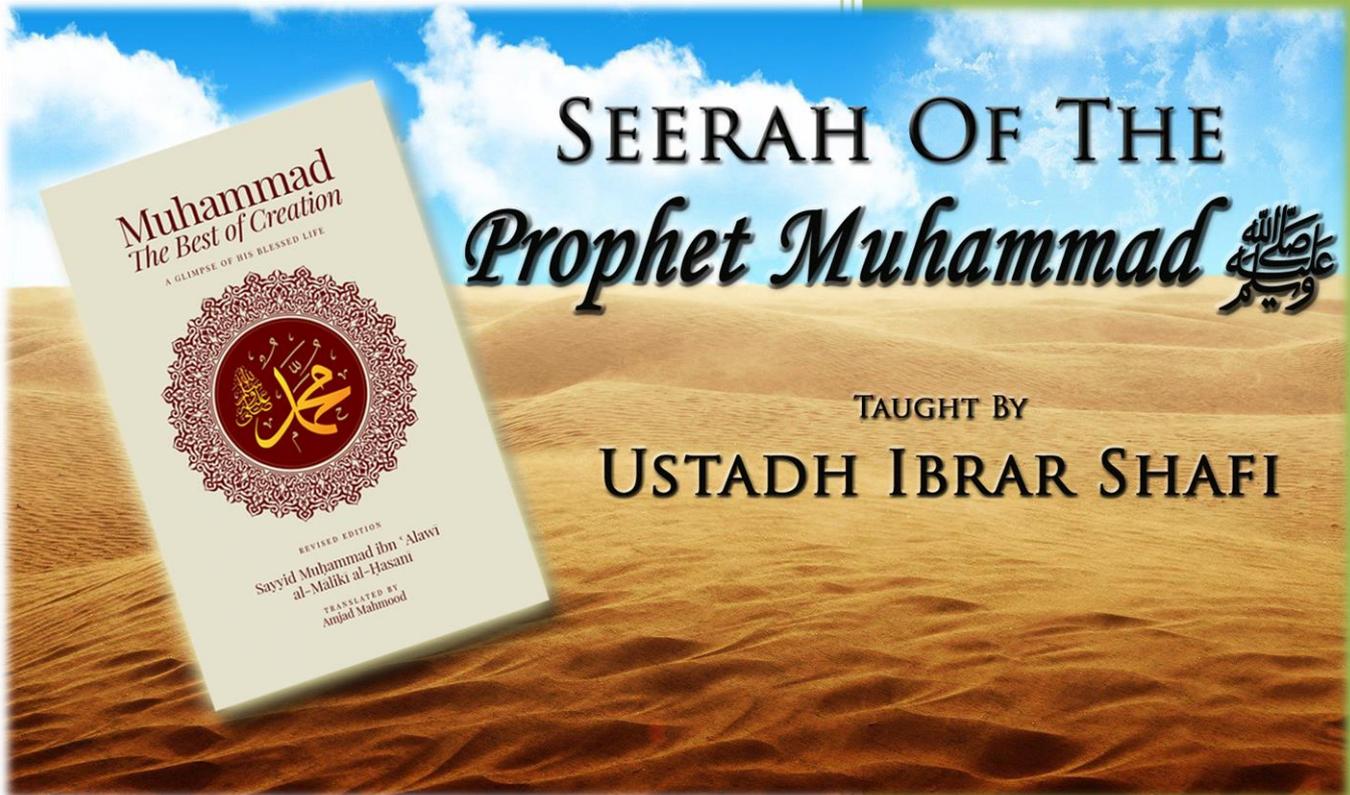


# 2017

## JOURNEY THROUGH THE SEERAH



7th & 8th Year | Battle Of  
Khaybar | Fath Makkah | Battle Of  
Hunayn | Siege Of Taif

Videos On

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

Lecture 8 Notes

## 7<sup>th</sup> Year after the Hijrah

The Holy Prophet ﷺ sent different companions to various regions in and around Arabia with a letter to convey the invitation to Islam.

The Jews of Banū Nadīr and those of Khaybar conspire to attack Madīnah

The Prophet ﷺ leads an expedition to Khaybar (100 miles north of Madīnah) in Muharram with 1600 companions

The Muslims take fort by fort until only the citadel of Qamūs remains.

Sayyiduna Abu Bakr tries on day 1, Sayyidunā 'Umar on day 2 until the flag is given to Sayyidunā 'Alī on the 3rd day.

He kills Marhabb the renowned Jewish warrior ripping off the door of the fortress single-handedly and using it as a shield.

The Muslims are victorious after 15 Companions have been martyred. The Jews are allowed to stay at Khaybar and cultivate the land giving half the produce to the Muslims.

A Jewess tries to poison the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ the meat miraculously informs him. Sayyiduna Bishr ibn al Barā' bin Ma'rūr swallows a morsel and is martyred.

Sayyidunā Ja'far ibn abi Tālib and the Muslims return from Habashah.

Sayyiduna Abū Hurayrah embraces Islām.

The 'Umrah of Qada' is performed in Dhul Qi'dah with 2000 Companions.

Carnivorous animals became forbidden.

Temporary marriage was also forbidden.

## 8<sup>th</sup> Year after Hijrah – Battle Of Khaybar

Sayyiduna Khālid bin Walīd and Sayyidunā 'Amr ibn al-'ās enter Islām

The envoy Sayyidunā Hārith ibn 'Umayr is captured and whipped to death by Shurahbīl bin 'Amr al-Ghassānī one of the rulers of Shām on behalf of Rome

In Jumāda al Ūlā an army of 3000 is sent 600 miles north towards Shām.

The Prophet ﷺ informs the Muslims that the following are their leaders

Sayyiduna Zaid ibn Hārithah

Sayyiduna Ja'far ibn abi Tālib

Sayyiduna 'Abd Allah ibn Rawāhah

The Romans with the Arab Christians prepare an army of 100,000 to face the Muslims.

The Muslims resolve to continue despite the tremendous odds stacked against them.

The armies clash at Mu'ta and the leaders of the Muslim army are martyred.

In Madīnah the Prophet [ﷺ] miraculously informs the Companions the details of the battle unfolding 500 miles away, tears rolling down his blessed face. He informs them the flag has been taken by a sword from the Swords of Allah Khālid ibn al-Walīd.

Despite tremendous odds the Muslims cause the armies of Rome to retreat. Some reports suggest over 3000 byzantine soldiers are killed.

Banū Bakr allies of Quraysh conspire with Quraysh and attack the allies of the Muslims the Banū Khuzā'ah slaughtering 23 of them some of them in the Haram of Makkah.

The Prophet [ﷺ] miraculously hears the cry for help and answers in Madīnah. 3 days later after Fajr prayer the Khuzā'ah delegation arrives seeking help from the Muslims.

## **Fath Makkah – 8 AH**

Quraysh are offered 3 options:

Paying Banū Khuzā'ah Blood Money, Ceasing their protection of Banū Bakr or relinquishing the treaty of Hdaybiyyah.

The final option is chosen but after regretting their decision Abū Sufyan travels to Madīnah to salvage the treaty but is unsuccessful

The Muslim army is readied to march forth but the location is kept hidden.

A woman is intercepted carrying a message warning of the Muslim Army marching on Makkah

The Muslim Army sets out on 10th Ramadan 8 A.H. numbering 10,000.

At al-Juhfah Sayyidunā Abbās comes forth with his family. Abū Sufyān bin Hārith the cousin of the Prophet [ﷺ] seeks forgiveness and enters Islām.

At al-Kadīd the command is given to open the fast.

At Mārr az-Zhahrān 14 miles from Makkah the Muslim army camps and some 10,000 fires are lit. Sayyiduna Abbās presents Abū Sufyān before the Prophet [ﷺ] and he embraces Islām

As the army marches into Makkah Sayyidunā Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah is replaced with his son Qays after expressing there will be fighting. The Prophet [ﷺ] expresses it will be a day of Mercy. The announcement is that anyone who lays down his weapon, enters his home and closes the door, enters the house of Abū Sufyān or enters the Ka'bah will be given safety.

A skirmish breaks out when Ikrimah ibn abī Jahl and Safwān bin Umayyah and others choose to

fight the Muslims. 2 Sahabah are martyred. 12/13 disbelievers are killed.

The Prophet ﷺ destroys the idols in the Haram and the Ka'bah is cleansed. He enters and offers prayer. Displaying immense mercy and forbearance he announces before the gathered audience of the Quraysh. "Go for you are free." People begin to embrace Islām in their droves. The oath of allegiance is taken near Mount Safā'.

Specific individuals are ordered to be killed even if they are found clinging to the cloth of the Ka'bah due to their abominable crimes.

Those that flee to the presence of the Prophet ﷺ gain forgiveness and mercy. Amongst them Ikrimah, Safwan and Hind bint Utbah.

The Prophet ﷺ resides in the home of Sayyidah Umm Hāni' the sister of Sayyiduna 'Alī.

His stay in Makkah is between 13-19 days according to variant reports.

## The Battle Of Hunayn & The Siege Of Taif

### \*The Battle of Hunayn\*

The leader of Banū Hawāzin Awf ibn Mālik prepares to attack Makkah joined by Banū Thaqīf of Tā'if.

The Army of the Prophet ﷺ grows to 12,000 with 2,000 new entrants to Islām from Makkah.

The Muslim Army is ambushed and the new Muslims begin to flee. The Prophet ﷺ calls out to the Sahābah and Sayyidunā Abbās is ordered to call them to rally together. The Muslim army is victorious and much spoils of war are accumulated.

### \*The Siege of Tā'if\*

The Muslim Army travels to Tā'if besieging Tā'if for 18 days. 12 Sahābah are martyred. The Prophet ﷺ supplicates that the people of Tā'if are guided and brought to him.

The Muslim army return to Ji'rānah and the spoils of war are distributed mostly to the new Muslims to bring them closer and some individuals whom Islām is hoped from like Safwan bin Umayyah who subsequently embraces Islām. The Ansār are reassured that while people return with the dunya they return with the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.

Banū Sa'd from the Hawāzin come having accepted Islām. Their prisoners are released to them.

The Prophet ﷺ sets off for 'umrah and subsequently returns to Madīnah in Dhul Qi'dah 8 A.H. On the way Sayyiduna 'Urwah bin Mas'ud al-Thaqafi embraces Islām taking permission he returns to call his people to Islām but they martyr him

Sayyidunā Ibrahīm is born to Sayyidah Mariyah al Qibtiyyah in this year.

Sayyidah Zaynab the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ passes away this year.