

WINTER SEERAH INTENSIVE

Shaykh Abdullah Waheed



DAY 6 | EARLY MADINAH

The Water of Madinah

- Before this, when the Muslims wanted water, they would go to the Jewish owner of this well and he would tell them to give him 2 handfuls of dates in exchange for one bucket of water.
- Uthman RA purchased Jannah 2 times from the Prophet SAW.
- Once for this well and once during the battle of Tabuk.

Marriage with 'Aisha RA

- The Prophet SAW was engaged to Aisha RA in Mecca.
- The Prophet SAW loved Aisha RA the most out of his spouses.
- Prior to this, the Prophet SAW married Sawda' RA after the death of Khadijah RA.
 - They got married after the journey to Ta'if.
- The Prophet SAW said, "Any woman who I married in my life, and any of my daughters who I got married were all under the command of Allah SWT."
 - He SAW did not marry anyone or marry his daughters to anyone on his own.
- Before the Prophet SAW married Aisha RA, he had a dream in which there was a young girl and Jibreel told the Prophet SAW to lift the veil and the person under the veil will be his wife.
 - That person was Aisha RA.
 - Aisha RA said that she married the Prophet SAW at the age of 9.

Marriage with 'Aisha RA

- Discussion on the age of Aisha RA.
 - In the 1800s the average age of marriage in America was 10-12 years old.
 - In 1980, the age of marriage was standardized to 16.
 - People in the past got married earlier and passed away much earlier.
 - In the past, people were much more mature.
 - It is not fair for a person in this present society to judge someone from another society from another time.
 - If it was an open mistake for the Prophet SAW to marry Aisha RA, Quraysh would have criticized him for it.
 - Quraysh were looking for any reason to blame the Prophet SAW for something.
 - His SAW marriage to Aisha RA was never brought up to criticize the Prophet's SAW character.
 - This is because it was a norm in the society at that time.
 - This criticism only began in the modern times.
 - Even historians of the past did not criticize it because it was normal in their times as well.



Virtues of Aisha RA



- It is said that one half of the knowledge of Islam was with Aisha RA.
- After the Prophet SAW passed away, his wives were not allowed to marry anyone else.
 - According to narrations, Aisha RA was 18 when the Prophet SAW passed away.
- If anyone criticized Aisha RA, the Prophet SAW would always defend her.
- She was the most beloved to him SAW.

Virtues of Aisha RA

- He SAW would race with her while they were on their travel journeys.
- Aisha RA would drink and the Prophet SAW would place his lips in the same place that she would put her lips.
- The Prophet SAW wanted to be cared for in the house of Aisha RA when he was on his deathbed.

|| — Change of the Qiblah — ||

- The Prophet SAW would always look up at the sky and hope for a change in the qiblah.
- The first qiblah was toward Masjid Al-Aqsa.
- The first salah to be mandated upon the Muslims was duhur.
- The Muslims were facing Masjid Al-Aqsa to accommodate the Christian and Jewish tribes.
- While in Mecca, the Prophet SAW was able to position himself so that he faced Bait Al-Maqdis and the Ka'bah.
- In Madinah, he SAW could not face the Ka'bah and Bait Al-Maqdis.
 - He SAW wanted to face the Ka'bah so he would hope for Allah SWT to change the qiblah.
- The Prophet SAW was praying dhuhr or asr 16 months after hijrah. In the middle of salah, Allah SWT revealed:

قَدْ نَرَى تَقْلِبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا فَوَلَّ وَجْهَكَ شَطَرَ الْمَسِحَدِ الْحَرَامِ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطَرَهُ وَإِنَّ الَّذِينَ أَوْتُوا الْكِتَابَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ (2:144)

We see the turning of thy face (for guidance to the heavens: now Shall We turn thee to a Qibla that shall please thee. Turn then Thy face in the direction of the sacred Mosque: Wherever ye are, turn your faces in that direction. The people of the Book know well that that is the truth from their Lord. Nor is Allah unmindful of what they do (2:144)

Ashaab al-Suffa

- In Madinah, there were several Muslims who had no home.
 - Their home was the masjid.
 - These people were known as Ashaab al-Suffa.
- Suffa means ledge.
- At one point there were around 70 people in this group.
- They would eat what the Prophet SAW had at home.
 - There were days where the Prophet SAW had no food.
- Amongst these people was Abu Hurayrah RA.
 - One day Abu Hurayrah RA brought one glass of milk to the Prophet SAW and offered him the drink.
 - The Prophet SAW told him to call upon Ashaab al-Suffa.
 - All 70 people came.
 - The Prophet SAW told him to serve everyone the milk.
 - All 70 people drank from the glass of milk and then Abu Hurayrah RA brought it back to the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet SAW then told him to drink.
 - Abu Hurayrah RA drank and the Prophet SAW told him to drink more until Abu Hurayrah RA was too full to drink any more.
 - Then the Prophet SAW drank.
- Abu Hurayrah RA would say that he would be so hungry that he would have seizures and faint from his hunger.
- One day Abu Hurayrah RA saw Abu Bakr RA and followed him in hopes that they would invite him over for food. Abu Bakr RA went home without inviting him because he had no food. He did the same with Umar RA but he also had no food. Then he saw the Prophet SAW so he began to walk with him. The Prophet SAW brought him home and gave him from the little food that he SAW had.

DAY 6 | EARLY MADINAH

Ramadan, Eid, and Zakat are Legislated

- During the second year of hijrah, in the month of Shaban, Ramadan was legislated.
- In the same year, Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha were mandated. Allah SWT also revealed the ayah:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلِّوْنَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوْا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا
(33:56)

Allah and His angels send blessings on the Prophet: O ye that believe! Send ye blessings on him, and salute him with all respect (33:56)

- This ayah was the first time which people were encouraged to send salutations upon the Prophet SAW.
- Zakat was also obligated upon the Muslims during this year.

Military Expeditions

- The word jihad comes from the root word **جَهَادٌ** which means to struggle.
 - There are different types of struggles.
 - The greatest type of jihad is the jihad against our own self desires.
 - The Prophet SAW returned from a battle and said, "We have returned from a minor jihad (struggle) to a larger jihad."
 - This shows that the struggle against one's own desires is much more difficult than any physical struggle.
 - There are different struggles for every era.
 - There is also jihad against the shaytan and his whispers.
 - The word jihad has also been used in the Quran when speaking about spreading the message of Islam to other lands.
 - This was not done through invading the land and conquering it violently.
 - People would be sent to teach other nations the religion.
 - The Prophet SAW sent Mu'adh ibn Jabal RA to teach people Islam. He SAW told him that if they do not accept Islam, then you must legislate a tax on the non-Muslims.
 - Non-Muslims paid a tax because the Muslims had to pay zakat.
 - They would pay this tax and the Muslim governor would be in charge of their protection, education, and overall care.
 - The only time that Muslims fought the non-Muslims was when they fought them first.
 - Most of the verses which people consider to be violent verses were revealed in the context of self defense.
- When the Muslims settled down in Madinah and there was an apparent threat, Allah SWT told the Muslims that they must defend themselves.

Military Expeditions

- There were 2 types of battles during the life of the Prophet SAW.
 - A ghazwa was a battle in which the Prophet SAW participated.
 - There were 21 of these battles.
 - A sariyya was a battle in which the Prophet SAW was not present, but he sent an army to fight.
 - There were 38 of these battles.
- The first sariyya to take place was led by Hamza RA and it was made up of 30 Muhajireen.
 - The Prophet SAW had information that there was money being collected to be used against the Muslims.
 - He SAW sent the Muslims to scout the trade caravan of Abu Jahl to see what was happening.
 - There was no fighting.
- The next sariyya was sent out one month later in Shawwal and it was led by 'Ubaida ibn Harith.
 - It consisted of 60-80 Muhajireen and they also went to scout a caravan.
 - The first arrow to ever be fired was fired by Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas.
 - No battle took place.
- Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas led a sariyya in Dhul Qa'dah in the first year of hijrah.
 - 20 Muhajireen were sent in pursuit of a caravan.
 - They would hide during the day and travel at night.
 - Again, no battle took place.
- The expeditions were made up mostly of Muhajireen.
 - This was because the Prophet SAW did not have a pact with the Ansaar that they would go out and fight.
 - The pact with the Ansaar was that when the Muslims are attacked in Madinah, the Ansaar must support them.

Military Expeditions

- The first ghazwa to take place was the ghazwa to Abwa.
 - This took place in the month of Safar.
 - The Prophet SAW placed Sa'ad bin Ubadah in charge of Madinah.
 - No battle took place.
 - The Prophet SAW made a truce with the tribe of Banu Damra.
- Only 8 out of the 21 ghazwat which took place involved physical combat.
 - These were Badr, Uhud, Ahzab (Khandaq), Muraysiya, Banu Quraidha, Khaybar, Mecca, and Hunayn.
 - The expedition of Ushayrah occurred 2 years after hijrah.
 - The Prophet SAW left Abu Salamah bin 'Abdul-Asad in charge of Madinah.
 - He SAW set out with 200 Muhajireen and 30 camels in pursuit of a caravan.
 - The Prophet SAW formed a peace treaty with the tribe of Bani Mudlij.
 - No battle took place.
 - Minor battle at Badr
 - A Muslim shepherd was grazing his animals at night when Kurz bin Jabir Al-Fahri killed him and stole all of his animals.
 - The Prophet SAW found out and immediately set out to find this man, but he escaped.
- The next sariyya was led by Abdullah bin Jahsh RA.
 - He set out with 11 Muhajireen.
 - The Prophet SAW gave them a letter and told them not to open the letter until they reach a certain point.
 - It would take about 2 days to reach this area.
 - He SAW told him that when he opens the letter, he has the option of partaking in what is written in it or not partaking in it.

Military Expeditions

- When Abdullah bin Jahsh RA opened the letter he saw that it said that the Prophet SAW wanted the Muslims to go near Ta'if and scout the activities of Quraysh.
- Abdullah bin Jahsh RA told the people that were with him that they have the option of going back but he will go to scout Quraysh.
- They all said that they will join him.
- Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas RA was also on this journey and he lost his animal as they were moving.
- He told Abdullah bin Jahsh RA to continue moving and he would look for his animal with one other person and then meet them again.
- As the Muslims were scouting, one companion saw a few people from Quraysh coming with a trade caravan and he suggested to the Muslims that they attack them because the Muslims outnumbered the non-Muslims in that group.
- Abdullah bin Jahsh RA said that they would not attack anyone, however, the Muslims attacked that caravan.
- They killed one non-Muslim, captured 2 of them, and one of them escaped.
- They brought the 2 captured disbelievers and the goods from their caravan with them to Madinah.
- When they came back, the Prophet SAW was very angry because he did not order them to fight anyone and it was one of the sacred months in which they were not supposed to kill.
- The Prophet SAW was so upset that he refused to speak to them.
- The companions were extremely saddened by this.
- The Meccans began to rile up the Jews from Madinah.
- They told them that the Prophet SAW was a liar and that they killed one of their people and he SAW would cause trouble for them too.

Military Expeditions

- The Prophet SAW was worried because he knew that they did something wrong. He SAW wanted to mend the situation. The Meccans came and demanded that the Muslims return the 2 men who they captured to them.
- At this point, Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas RA and the other companion who went with him had not returned, so the Prophet SAW said that he would return their 2 men to them once Sa'ad RA and the other companion returned to Madinah safely.
- Sa'ad RA and the other companion returned safely, so the Prophet SAW returned the disbelievers to the Meccans and he paid the blood money for the man who the Muslims killed.
- By now, there was a fitnah in Mecca because the people were saying that the Muslims killed someone.
- After a few days, Allah SWT revealed:

يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الشَّهْرِ الْحَرَامِ قِتَالٌ فِيهِ كَبِيرٌ وَصَدٌّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
وَكُفْرٌ بِهِ وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَإِخْرَاجٌ أَهْلِهِ مِنْهُ أَكْبَرُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَالْفِتْنَةُ أَكْبَرُ مِنَ الْقَتْلِ
وَلَا يَرَالُونَ يُقَاتِلُونَكُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَرْدُوْكُمْ عَنْ دِينِكُمْ إِنْ اسْتَطَاعُوا وَمَنْ يَرْتَدِدْ مِنْكُمْ
عَنْ دِينِهِ فَيُمْتَذْ وَهُوَ كَافِرٌ فَأَوْلَئِكَ حَبَطْتُ أَعْمَالَهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَأَوْلَئِكَ
أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ (2:217)

They ask thee concerning fighting in the Prohibited Month. Say: "Fighting therein is a grave (offence); but graver is it in the sight of Allah to prevent access to the path of Allah, to deny Him, to prevent access to the Sacred Mosque, and drive out its members." Tumult and oppression are worse than slaughter. Nor will they cease fighting you until they turn you back from your faith if they can. And if any of you Turn back from their faith and die in unbelief, their works will bear no fruit in this life and in the Hereafter; they will be companions of the Fire and will abide therein (2:217)

Military Expeditions

- In this ayah, Allah SWT told the Prophet SAW that what his people had done was wrong but what the disbelievers had been doing to them for so many years was also wrong.
- This ayah also told the Prophet SAW that the fitnah which Quraysh was creating was a bigger deal than the killing which took place.

Events that Led to Badr

- The Prophet SAW heard that Abu Sufyan, along with 30 people, were coming back from Shaam and all of this was to attack the Muslims.
- The Prophet SAW planned to intercept this caravan from the non-Muslims.
- They did not prepare or plan for a battle because they were simply trying to stop the caravan before it got to Quraysh.
- Abu Sufyan sent someone to Quraysh to tell them that the Muslims were going to attack their caravan.
- Abu Jahl gathered an army of 1000 people. This took place during the month of Ramadan, so the Muslims were fasting.
 - Those who broke their fast on that day got more reward than those who fasted.
- 'Atikah bin Abdul Muttalib, the aunt of the Prophet SAW, had a dream in which there was a rider who came to the city of Mecca and screamed to the people of Mecca that they must clear the city or they would be destroyed. He made this announcement 3 times, but no one took him seriously. Then all of a sudden, boulders and rocks fell down and crushed the city of Mecca. She told her dream to Abbas.
- Abbas went to the Ka'bah and told the people that they should not go out because they would get destroyed.

Events that Led to Badr

- Sa'ad bin Mu'ath RA was a good friend of Umayyah bin Khalaf before he accepted Islam.
 - When Umayyah would come to Madinah, Sa'ad RA would host him and when Sa'ad RA went to Mecca, Umayyah would host him.
 - One day Sa'ad RA was in Mecca and he was walking around the Ka'bah. Abu Jahl saw him and said, "If you were not under the custody of Umayyah I would kill you right now." Sa'ad RA spoke back to Abu Jahl in a loud voice. Umayyah bin Khalaf saw this and said, "This is Abu al-Hakam, the leader of Mecca. How dare you disrespect him!"
 - Umayyah would no longer keep Sa'ad under his protection.
 - Then Sa'ad RA said, "I heard the Prophet SAW saying that you all will die soon." Umayyah then said, "Did he say when?" Sa'ad RA said that the Prophet SAW did not say when they would die.
- Because of instances like this and dreams that they had, the Meccans were very afraid to participate in Badr.
 - Abu Lahab was one person who did not want to fight in this battle. Al-A'as owed him a large amount of money and Abu Lahab told him that if he fought in the battle on his behalf, he would not have to pay him the money.
- The Muslims were not prepared to fight so the Prophet SAW consulted them.
 - The Muhajireen stood up and showed their support to the Prophet SAW.
 - Abu Bakr and Umar RA told the Prophet SAW that they would fight with him.
 - The Prophet SAW told them to sit down because he knew he would have their support.

Events that Led to Badr

- Miqdaad bin Al-Aswad RA stood up and said, "Oh Prophet of Allah we will not act like the people of Bani Israel."
- Sa'ad bin Mu'adh and Sa'ad bin Ubadah RA stood up.
 - They were the 2 leaders of the major tribes of Madinah, Aws and Khazraj.
- Sa'ad bin Ubadah RA said, "If you tell us to run our horses to Yemen, we will run our horses to Yemen. If you tell us to run our horses to the water, we will run."
- Sa'ad bin Mu'adh RA said, "Oh Messenger of Allah, join ties with anyone you want. Show animosity to whoever you want. Give amnesty to whoever you want. If you want to wage war against someone, even if they are our relatives, we are with you. Take any money from our wealth that you need."

|| — Before Battle — ||

- The Prophet SAW went to the ground of Badr and began to point at various locations and named who would die in that location.
 - He named people including Abu Jahl, Ubayy bin Khalaf, and Umayyah.
 - It is said that their bodies were found in the exact locations which the Prophet SAW pointed.
- The Prophet SAW settled his camp in a specific location.
 - Hubaab bin Munthir RA came to the Prophet SAW and asked him if he settled the camp there based on revelation or based on his own opinion. The Prophet SAW said that he thought it was the best place to settle.

Before Battle

- Hubaab RA suggested that they should settle somewhere where all of the wells were located so that the non-Muslims would have no access to water.
- There were 313-317 Muslims and they had 2 horses and 70 camels.
 - Ali RA said that he was sharing a camel with the Prophet SAW. He said that when it would be his turn to sit on the camel he would offer his turn to the Prophet SAW so he could sit for longer. The Prophet SAW would respond, "Do not think that you are stronger than me and do not think that I am not in need of the reward."
 - Not only were the companions sacrificing, but the Prophet SAW was sacrificing just like them.
- There were several young companions who wanted to participate in Badr but the Prophet SAW told them they were too young and they had to go back.
 - Umayr ibn Abi Waqqas cried so much that the Prophet SAW let him fight with them and he was martyred.
- The flags of the Muslims were given to Ali RA, Mus'ab bin Umair RA, and Sa'ad bin Mu'adh RA.
- The non-Muslims were led by Abu Jahl.
 - They had 1000 people, 100 horsemen, 600 men in armor, and 700 camels.
 - Almost every tribe in Mecca participated.
 - Abu Lahab did not participate.
- Sa'ad ibn Khaythama RA came to the Prophet SAW and said, "Oh Prophet of Allah you said that if there are 2 men in the household only one can participate and both me and my father want to participate."
 - The Prophet SAW told them to draw lots to see who would be able to participate.
 - The name of Sa'ad bin Khaythama, the son, was drawn.

Before Battle

- The father told him that he must let him go because he is his father.
- Sa'ad RA said, "If it was not a matter of paradise, I would give it to you. I want to die as a shaheed in the path of Allah."
 - Sa'ad RA participated and died as a martyr in the battle.
- One of the first martyrs to die in the battle was Umair bin Hamam.
 - When the battle began, the Prophet SAW saw Umair RA eating.
 - He SAW said, "Get up and go to paradise whose width is equal to the sky and the earth."
 - Umair stood up and threw the dates which were in his hands. He said, "I have nothing to present except for piety" and he fought until he was martyred.
- On the night before Badr, Ali RA said, "Everyone was sleeping except the Prophet SAW."
 - The Prophet SAW was up all night making dua.

|| — The Battle of Badr — ||

- On the day of the battle, the men were lined up and the Prophet SAW was checking their rows. One man was out of place so the Prophet SAW nudged him into place with a spear. The man told the Prophet SAW that he nudged him too hard and hurt him. The Prophet SAW asked for his forgiveness but the man said he wanted revenge. The Prophet SAW allowed him to nudge him back. The man said that he wanted to nudge the Prophet SAW without a shirt on because when he SAW nudged him, he was not wearing a shirt. The Prophet SAW took off his upper garment and the man kissed the Prophet SAW and went back to his place. The Prophet SAW asked him what he was doing. The man said, "I know this will be the last time I will ever meet you and I wanted this to be the last greeting of mine."

The Battle of Badr

- This man fought in the battle until he became a shaheed.
- Badr was the first example of the true love which the companions had for the Prophet SAW.
- Abu Bakr RA was watching the Prophet SAW make dua. He SAW lifted his hands very high and said, "Oh Allah if this group of people are destroyed, I am afraid there won't be anyone to worship you."
- Before the battle, 3 of the best fighters from each side would fight each other.
 - The Muslims sent 3 of the Ansaar to fight in this beginning battle. Those 3 people were Muadh, Awf, (2 sons of A'fraa) and Abdullah ibn Rawaha.
 - The Meccans said that they did not want to fight the people from Madinah.
 - They wanted to fight their own people out of arrogance
- The Prophet SAW then called upon Ali RA, Hamza RA, and Ubaidah RA to fight.
 - Ali RA fought Waleed bin Utbah
 - Hamza RA fought Shaybah bin Rabi'ah
 - Ubaibah bin Al-Harith RA fought 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah
 - Each of their names pointed to their fates
 - Ali and Hamza RA beat their opponents but Ubaidah RA was hit in the leg and injured.
 - Ali and Hamza RA defended Ubaibah.
 - Ubaibah RA fell in front of the Prophet SAW and said, "Oh Muhammad, if only Abu Talib was alive today, he would know who the true followers are."
- The slogan of the battle of Badr was, "Ahad".
 - The Muslims continued to chant this throughout the battle.
- Umayyah bin Khalaf was killed during this battle.

The Battle of Badr

- Saad ibn Abi Waqqas was the archer of the Prophet SAW
 - While he was throwing arrows, he would make dua against each person he threw it at.
 - The Prophet SAW heard his duas and made dua that Allah accepts all of his duas.
 - From that point until the rest of his life, Saad ibn Abi Waqqas' dua was always accepted.
- Hamzah
 - Hamzah and Ali were the two giants on the battlefield
 - When Quraysh returned to Mecca after the battle, they said that Hamzah was the one who caused the most havoc.
 - Even when Washee killed Hamzah, he described Hamzah as a lion.
 - Anyone that came in front of him would drop
- The Muslims were ordered not to kill certain people and one of those people was Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet SAW.
 - Abbas was later brought to the Prophet SAW as a captive and the person who caught him told the Prophet SAW that he wanted to keep Abbas' armor because he was the one who was able to capture him.
 - Abbas said that the man was lying. He said there were 2 people dressed in white who tied him down and all that man did was tie his hands and feet together.
 - The Prophet SAW smiled and said that those 2 people were angels.
- A total of 70 Meccans were killed.
 - The Prophet SAW threw their corpses into a well.
 - He SAW said to the bodies after they threw them into the well, "Have you received the promise of your lord." Umar RA said, "Oh Prophet, they are dead. They can't hear what you say." The Prophet SAW said, "They can hear me better than you can hear me."

The Battle of Badr

- Umayr ibn Hammam was the first person to fight and get killed in Badr
- Bilal RA saw Umayyah and said, “If he survives, I will not survive.”
- All of the Ansaar ran to attack Umayyah and he was circled by the Muslim army.
- Abdul Rahman bin ‘Awf stood in front of Umayyah and said that Umayyah would surrender.
 - Abdul Rahman bin ‘Awf RA was friends with Umayyah before Islam.
 - As the fight continued, Abdul Rahman bin ‘Awf RA laid on top of Umayyah to shield him.
 - The Ansaar continued to attack Umayyah and they accidentally hit Abdul Rahman RA.
 - Umayyah bin Khalaf was killed and Abdul Rahman bin Awf RA was permanently injured after this.
- The young Ansaar came to Abdul Rahman bin ‘Awf and asked him what Abu Jahl looked like. They said that they heard that Abu Jahl did wrong to the Prophet SAW and they wanted to kill him.
 - Abdul Rahman RA pointed him out, so the Ansaar ran towards him and attacked him. One of them got killed (A'fraa's son)
 - Abu Jahl fell off of his animal and Abdullah bin Masood RA killed him.
 - As he was dying, Abu Jahl said to Abdullah bin Masood RA, “Cut my neck at the lowest part possible so that my neck looks longer when I'm dead.”
 - He also said, “I wish I had not been killed by a farmer. I wish I was killed by someone more noble.”
- Allah SWT sent 1000 angels, then 3000 angels, and finally 5000 angels were sent to fight in this battle with the Muslims.
 - Jibreel led the army of the angels.
 - It was said that anyone who was found with a burn mark was killed by an angel.

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- The Muslims took 70 of the Meccans as prisoners.
- 14 companions were martyred.
- This battle was extremely difficult for the Muslims because they were fighting their own family members who were non-Muslim.
 - While on the battlefield, a man continued to appear in front of Abu Ubaydah RA and Abu Ubaydah would avoid fighting him. Eventually, the man attacked Abu Ubaydah, so he had to fight back and defend himself. Abu Ubaydah killed the man. This man was his father.
 - Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet SAW, was fighting against him.
 - The son-in-law of the Prophet SAW, Abu al-'Aas ibn Rabi', was also fighting against him.
 - Abu Bakr's RA son, Abdul Rahman, was not Muslim at this point and he was fighting against his father.
 - Mus'ab bin Umair RA was fighting against his brother and his brother was captured as a prisoner after the war.
- Since this was the first battle, the Prophet SAW did not know what to do with the prisoners of war.
 - He SAW asked for the opinions of the companions.
 - Umar RA suggested that they kill them because he was concerned that they would come back and fight them again later.
 - Abu Bakr RA suggested that the prisoners must pay a ransom to be freed and if they can not afford it, then they must educate 10 of the Muslims on how to read and write.
 - The Prophet SAW liked the opinion of Abu Bakr RA so they implemented it.

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- A short while later, Umar RA saw the Prophet SAW and Abu Bakr RA crying under a tree. He approached them to see what was happening. The Prophet SAW said that Allah SWT revealed an ayah which said that the punishment of Allah SWT was right above this tree and if the Prophet SAW had not consulted with the companions about this matter (prisoners of war), the punishment would have come down.
 - Allah SWT favored the opinion of Umar RA.
 - The prisoners who were released came back the next year and fought the Muslims in Uhud.
- Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet and Nadhr ibn Harith were captured and the Prophet SAW had both of them killed because had they been allowed to live, they would have caused even more trouble.
- One night, the Prophet SAW was restless while he was trying to sleep, so a companion asked him what was wrong. The Prophet SAW said, "How can I sleep comfortably when my uncle, Abbas, is chained up."
 - The companion went and loosened the chains of Abbas and then informed the Prophet SAW.
 - He SAW said, "If you have loosened the chains of my uncle, then you must loosen the chains of every prisoner."
 - The chains of all the prisoners were then loosened.
 - The Prophet SAW would also say, "Feed the prisoners from the same food which you eat."
- Due to the treatment of the Muslims to their prisoners of war, some of the prisoners accepted Islam.
- Abu al-'Aas was the son in law of the Prophet SAW.
 - He was married to Zaynab RA.
 - He was captured as a prisoner after Badr but he had no money to pay his ransom.

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- One day, a necklace came into the gathering of the Prophet SAW and he began to cry.
- The companions had never seen the Prophet SAW cry in this way.
- This necklace was the necklace of Khadijah RA.
 - He SAW saw the position that his daughter was in.
 - She had to send the necklace of her mother because they had no money to free Abu al-'Aas.
- The Prophet SAW asked the companions if they would allow him to free his son in law without any ransom and the companions allowed him.
- The Prophet SAW freed Abu al-'Aas under the condition that he would send Zaynab RA to Madinah to be with the Prophet SAW.
- Abu al-'Aas agreed to this, but he was not able to do this easily.
- When Abu al-'Aas got back to Mecca, he told Zaynab RA that her father wanted her to join him in Madinah.
 - Zaynab RA packed her bags and began to head to Mecca.
 - The relative of Abu al-'Aas was in charge of taking her to Madinah.
 - Habbar bin Aswad, an enemy of the Muslims, saw Zaynab traveling, so he speared her camel.
 - Zaynab RA was pregnant and she fell off of the camel and had a miscarriage.
 - When Abu Sufyan saw this, he ordered them to take Zaynab RA to her house and she was given medical attention.
 - Later on, the Prophet SAW sent Ali and Zubair RA to Mecca to get Zaynab RA and bring her safely to Madinah.
 - Zaynab RA was very ill for the rest of her life due to this injury.
 - She passed away in the 8th year of Hijrah due to this injury.
 - Every day, if the Prophet SAW was in Madinah, he would visit her after dhuhr.

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- In the 7th year of Hijrah, Abu al-'Aas ibn Rabi' was sent on a trip to Shaam. On his way back, the Muslims intercepted the caravan because they believed that it had goods which would be used against them. Abu al-'Aas escaped and ran to the house of Zaynab RA because they were still married. He hid in her house and at fajr time, when it was all dark, Zaynab came out of her house and announced to the companions that she, the daughter of the Prophet SAW, has given amnesty to Abu al-'Aas, so none of them can kill him.
- The Prophet SAW then asked the companions if, for the sake of his daughter, they would return the goods to Abu al-'Aas and free them to go back to Mecca.
 - The companions agreed to return everything to them.
- He took the goods to Mecca and dropped them in front of Quraysh then got back on his animal and came back to Madinah. He came to the Prophet SAW and accepted Islam.
 - Zaynab and Abu al-'Aas RA lived together for less than a year before Zaynab RA passed away.
 - Less than a year later, Abu al-'Aas also passed away.
- Abu Aziz was the brother of Mus'ab bin Umair RA.
 - He was captured after the battle of Badr.
 - Mus'ab RA walked past his brother as he was captured and said, "Tighten the chains because his mother is wealthy." Abu Aziz said, "Aren't you my brother?" Mus'ab RA responded, "He (the Prophet SAW) is my brother, not you."
 - The most expensive ransom was for Abbas and Abu Aziz.

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- Jubayr ibn Mutim
 - He heard the ayat of Surah Tur and said, "It was as if my heart was going to fly out of my chest" and he accepted Islam right away.
- Umayr ibn Wahb
 - While Umayr was in Mecca, he had a conversation with Safwan ibn Umayyah while they were sitting around the Ka'bah.
 - Umayr said to Safwan (whose father was just killed in Badr), "Had it not been for the fact that I am encumbered by debt which I cannot repay and that my children are so young that, if something should happen to me, they would suffer much hardship, I would have gone to Madinah pretending to pay my son's ransom whom they hold as a prisoner, and I will make sure to kill Muhammad."
 - Safwan promised Umayr to take care of his debts and children, so Umayr went to Madinah to kill the Prophet SAW.
 - When he entered Madinah, Umar saw him and got angry and brought him to the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet asked him about his intentions and told him that he was lying and that he heard his conversation around the Ka'bah.
 - Umayr immediately accepted Islam
- Najashi
 - When Najashi heard the news of Badr, he removed his crown, took off his expensive clothing, and sat on the ground.
 - When the people saw him like this, they asked him what happened.
 - Najashi said that his spies in Arabia informed him that Quraysh was defeated and Isa taught them that when good news comes, a person should show humility.

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- When the news of defeat got back to Quraysh, they were shocked. Abu Sufyan al-Mughirah went to Abu Lahab and told him that the Muslims won the battle.
- He said, "We were fighting the Muslims and I do not know who those people were. They would pick us up on their shoulders and throw us around. They were people covered in white on horses."
 - Abu Sufyan, although he was not at the battle, said that these people were angels.
 - Abu Sufyan told the people of Mecca that they must all reinvest their money to prepare for the next war with the Muslims.
- There are several virtues of those who participated in Badr.
 - The Prophet SAW said to them, "Do as you wish, Allah SWT has forgiven all of your sins."
 - They were guaranteed Paradise no matter what they did.
- Badr was the definition of the oneness of Allah SWT.
 - Allah SWT revealed:

فَلَمْ تَقْتُلُوهُمْ وَلِكِنَّ اللَّهَ قَاتَلَهُمْ وَمَا رَمَيْتَ إِذْ رَمَيْتَ وَلِكِنَّ اللَّهَ رَمَنَ وَلِيُبَلِّي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
مِنْهُ بَلَاءً حَسَنًا إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ (8:17)

It is not ye who slew them; it was Allah: when thou threwest (a handful of dust), it was not thy act, but Allah's: in order that He might test the Believers by a gracious trial from Himself: for Allah is He Who heareth and knoweth (all things). (8:17)

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- Allah SWT says that it was not the Muslims who fought but it was Allah SWT who fought with them.
- The battle of Uhud, on the other hand, showed what happened when the Prophet SAW was not obeyed.
- The best companions were Abu Bakr, Omar, Uthman, and Ali RA.
- After them it was those who participated in Badr.
- The 5000 angels which fought in this battle were also special.
 - Even the angels knew who the angels that participated in Badr were.
 - These angels were considered of a higher status just like the people who participated in Badr.
- If a companion who participated in Badr made a mistake, the Prophet SAW would forgive them because of their participation in Badr.
- Allah SWT knew that those who participated in Badr would never commit shirk which was why He told them that they were forgiven for anything that they did.
- When the Meccans came back and began to describe what happened at Badr, the servant of Abbas said that those who fought against you were angels.
 - Abu Lahab hit him because he was speaking on behalf of the Muslims.
 - Abbas's wife became angry and she said, "Why are you taking advantage of a vulnerable man while his master can't defend him."
 - She picked up the spear and hit Abu Lahab in the face.
 - A few days later, Abu Lahab passed away from a sickness.

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- Ruqayyah passed away and Uthman was very saddened by her death
 - The Prophet SAW married Umm Kulthum to him
 - Uthman was very modest and special. The Prophet SAW said that he would marry all of his daughters to him if he could.
- Fatima RA married Ali RA right before the battle of Badr.
 - People started to tell Ali RA that Fatima RA was getting proposed to and that he should go ask the Prophet SAW to marry her.
 - It is said that both Abu Bakr and Umar RA asked the Prophet SAW to marry her.
 - Eventually, Ali RA went to the house of the Prophet SAW and asked to marry Fatima RA.
 - The Prophet SAW welcomed him but he did not give him a clear yes.
 - Eventually, Ali RA got the clear answer from the Prophet SAW and Fatima and Ali RA got married.
 - Ali RA was very poor so he did not have any money for the dowry.
 - The Prophet SAW suggested that he sell his armor, so he did and he gave Fatima RA the perfume, money, and gold from selling it.
 - The Prophet SAW made dua for them. He SAW said, "Oh Allah bless them, bless what they have, and bless their children."
 - One year later, they had their first child.
 - When the Prophet SAW saw him, he asked what they named him and Ali RA said that named him Harb (meaning war).
 - The Prophet SAW said, "No, his name is Hasan."
 - When they had their second child, Ali RA named him Harb again. Then the Prophet SAW named him Hussain.
 - Later on, they had one more child and named him Muhassim.
 - He SAW said, "Only a hypocrite would hate on Hasan, Fatima, and Ali RA."

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- Hasan and Hussain RA are the leaders of the youth of Jennah.
- The Prophet SAW said, "The greatest women of Jennah are Khadijah and Fatima."
- He SAW said, "The queen of the women of Jennah is Fatima."
- After the victory of Badr, the Jews of Banu Qaynuqa' went to Mecca and they began to recite poetry to comfort the people of Mecca.
 - This was an act of treachery against the Muslims.
 - The Prophet SAW went to them and said, "You know I am the Prophet. It is in your scriptures."
 - As the Prophet SAW was speaking to them, they said, "Oh Muhammad, you think we are your people? Do not get excited because you fought against a group of people who know nothing about fighting. I swear to Allah if you fought us, we would teach you who the real men are."
 - This was only one of the incidents which the Jews did against the Muslims.
- The Prophet SAW decided to place a siege upon Banu Qaynuqa'.
 - The Muslims surrounded the homes of the Jews.
 - The Jews surrendered out of fear and the Prophet SAW expelled them out of the region.
- A man named Ka'ab bin al-Ashraf was a poet who wrote poems against the Prophet SAW.
 - He would travel to Mecca after Badr and console Quraysh after their loss. He also encouraged them to avenge their defeat.
 - Muhammad ibn Maslamah, 'Abbad ibn Bishr, and Abu Na'ilah RA set out to assassinate this man.
 - Abu Na'ilah RA called upon Ka'ab from outside of his house.

The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- Ka'ab's wife said that she sensed danger the voice of Abu Na'ilah RA, but Ka'ab believed that he simply needed something from him.
- Abu Na'ilah RA began to speak to Ka'ab about the Prophet SAW as if he was against the Prophet SAW.
- Ka'ab suggested that they should assassinate the Prophet SAW.
- Abu Na'ilah RA pretended to be interested in the perfume that Ka'ab was wearing and while he was smelling the perfume, he killed him.
- This was one of the first assassinations against a person who was harming and threatening to kill the Muslims.
- Uthman bin Madh'oon RA was one of the first leaders of Madinah to pass away.
 - He pledged to the Prophet SAW and continued to be very devoted to him.
 - He was the first companion to be buried in Jennatul Baqi'.
 - It was at his funeral that Salman Al-Farisi saw the seal of prophethood on the Prophet SAW.

Events Leading to Uhud

- The non-Muslims decided to use all of the money that they had to fight the Muslims in the next battle.
- Abbas did not want to fight in Badr or Uhud.
 - Because of this, the Prophet SAW told the companions not to kill him.
 - When he heard about what the Meccans were plotting, he hired one of the fastest riders to send a message to the Prophet SAW about their plot.
 - The letter told the Prophet SAW that they were collecting wealth and they had 3000 people coming to fight the Muslims.
- The Prophet SAW sent two companions to scout if this was true and they found that it was.
- The Meccans wanted revenge for what happened at Badr
- The Prophet SAW saw a dream that he interpreted as his uncle passing away soon.
- The Prophet SAW asked the sahabah if they should fight inside of Madinah or outside of Madinah.
 - The senior companions and the leaders of the Ansaar, Sa'ad ibn Ubadah, Sa'ad ibn Mu'adh, and Usaid bin Huthail said that they should fight them in Madinah because they know the good locations to fight and shoot.
 - The leader of the hypocrites, Abdullah ibn Ubayy, also said that they should stay in Madinah.

Events Leading to Uhud

- The Prophet SAW liked this opinion.
- The youth came and asked the Prophet SAW not to prevent them from getting martyrdom outside of the city of Madinah.
 - They wanted the reward of dying outside of Madinah.
 - The youth fought for their way and they pushed the Prophet SAW to fight outside of Madinah.
 - The Prophet SAW took the opinion of the youth and decided to fight outside of Madinah.
- He SAW went into his house, wore his armor, and came back out.
 - While the Prophet SAW was gone, the senior companions came to the youth and told them that they should respect what the Prophet SAW wanted to do and they should let everyone stay in Madinah to fight.
 - When the Prophet SAW came out, the youth realized that they were not correct so they said, "Oh Prophet, we did not mean to force you, but we were just expressing our enthusiasm. If you want to stay in Madinah we are ready to fight with you."
 - The Prophet SAW said, "It is not permissible for a prophet to arm himself in preparation for war and subsequently remove his armor without engaging the enemy of Allah SWT in war."
 - The Prophet SAW was not indecisive. When he made the decision, he stuck to it and relied upon Allah
- The Prophet SAW made Abdullah bin Umm Maktoom the leader of Madinah while they were out to fight the battle of Uhud.
- The battle took place on the 15th of Shawwal, in the 3rd year of hijrah.
- There were several youth who showed up to fight in this battle, but some of them were sent back by the Prophet SAW because they were too young.

Events Leading to Uhud

- Among the youth who were not permitted to fight were Abdullah ibn Umar, Zaid ibn Thabit, Zaid ibn Arqam, and Usama ibn Zaid.
- Rafi' ibn Khadeej was one of the youth who was given permission because he was a skilled fighter.
 - When Samurah ibn Jundub heard that he was allowed to fight, he went to the Prophet SAW and told him that he was stronger, so he should be allowed to fight too.
 - The Prophet SAW told them to wrestle to see who was stronger.
 - Samurah won and the Prophet SAW let him go to battle.
- Before the battle, the Prophet SAW said, "Who will take my sword and fulfill its right." Abu Dujanah stood up and asked what the right of the sword was. The Prophet SAW said, "That you fight the enemies until you win." Abu Dujanah said that he would take the sword and fulfill its right.
 - He took out a red bandana and tied it around his head and he began to walk very arrogantly in front of everyone.
 - People began to criticise his arrogance.
 - The Prophet SAW said, "This type of walk is disliked by Allah SWT in every instance except this one."
- Zubair bin Awwam RA felt insulted because he was the cousin of the Prophet SAW and he wanted to know why the Prophet SAW gave the sword to Abu Dujanah and not him.
 - He said that during the entire battle, as he was fighting, he was also watching Abu Dujanah.
 - He said that he realized that anyone who came in front of Abu Dujanah was wiped out.
- The Muslims army consisted of 1000 people.
- Abdullah bin Ubayy bin Salool, the leader of the hypocrites, convinced 300 people to go back to Madinah and abandon the army.
- The Muslims had 100 people who were fully armed and 2 horses.
- The flag was given to Musab ibn Umair

Events Leading to Uhud

- While the Muslims fought, their backs were facing towards Uhud. This was because no one could ambush them from the back and the land was more solid and higher up so the archers had a better view of where to shoot.
- There was one hill on the side of the mountain where there was a possibility of someone coming.
 - The Prophet SAW positioned 50 archers on this hill and told them, "If you see us victorious do not move until I tell you to descend and if you see the vultures eating our dead bodies off the ground do not move until I tell you to descend."
 - The leader of these archers was Abdullah bin Jubair RA.
- The Muslims were victorious at the beginning of the battle.
 - The flag of the non-Muslims was passed on between 14 people and each of them were killed.
- The archers could see that the Muslims were winning and they feared that the Muslims would start taking all of the spoils of war.
 - Some of them began to say that they want to descend.
 - Abdullah bin Jubair RA argued with them and told them to stay on the hill, but eventually, 30 of the archers descended.
- Khalid bin Waleed was fighting on the side of Quraysh along with 200 people. He saw the archers descend and he came with his group and began to fight the remaining archers on the hill. All 20 of the archers who remained on the hill were martyred and the non-Muslims were now fighting the Muslims from 2 sides.
- This was the point in which the Prophet SAW and the companions began to get injured.
 - This was also how Hamza RA was killed.

Events Leading to Uhud

- Handhalah
 - He got married the morning of the battle and when he heard that the Prophet SAW was going to fight, he did not even have time to make ghusl because he rushed to the battlefield.
 - He was martyred and his wife mentioned to the Prophet SAW that he did not make ghusl.
 - The Prophet SAW told her not to worry. He saw that his hair was wet because that angels washed him from the water of Jannah.
- Amr ibn Jumuh
 - He had a limp and was excused from the fight, but he still wanted to go even though his son urged him not to.
 - Amr sought permission from the Prophet SAW and the Prophet SAW allowed him to go.
 - Amr made dua that Allah would not bring him back to his family alive. Amr was one of the people whose dua was always accepted
 - He was killed and when his body was found, the animal refused to move with his body on it. The Prophet SAW asked if he made dua and they told him that Amr made dua for his body not to be brought back to his family.
- Usayrim
 - He became Muslim after Fajr on the day of Uhud
 - When the Muslims saw him on the battlefield, they asked if he had just come out of his own patriotism or purely for Islam because they did not know he accepted Islam. Usayrim said he was there purely for Islam.
 - He fought until he passed away and Abu Hurayrah said, "This is the only person we know who never prayed a single salah and went to Jannah."

Events Leading to Uhud

- Abdullah ibn Jahsh and Saad ibn Abi Waqqas
 - Before the battle, they made dua together
 - Saad made dua to be faced off with the strongest opponent and given victory over him
 - Abdullah said ameen and made dua to be faced off with the strongest opponent and be killed by him and for his limbs, ears, and nose to be cut off.
 - Saad said ameen
 - Both of their duas were answered during the battle and Saad used to say that the dua of Abdullah was better than his.
- Rafi' ibn Khadeej
 - He was hit in the chest with an arrow and it was stuck in him
 - He asked the Prophet SAW for help and the Prophet SAW said, "I can either take out the entire arrow and the metal piece in your chest, or I can take out the arrow and keep the metal piece in and if that metal piece kills you, then you will die a shaheed and I will testify for you on the Day of Judgement."
 - Rafi' asked the Prophet SAW to keep the piece inside
 - He lived until the khilafa of muawiyah and eventually died from the metal piece in his chest as a shaheed.
- Talha ibn Ubaydillah
 - He used his body as a shield for the Prophet SAW
 - He collected 7 arrows on his right hand
 - He was the highlight of the entire battle of Uhud
 - During the khilafa of Abu Bakr, he pledged allegiance to Abu Bakr with his left hand because his right one was paralyzed. One of the new Muslims criticized him for this and the other Muslims around him said, "If only you saw him during Uhud."

The Battle of Uhud

- Ubayy bin Khalaf approached the Prophet SAW to fight him.
 - This was the man who the Prophet SAW said he was going to kill him.
 - The companions began to guard the Prophet SAW but he SAW told them to move out of the way.
 - He SAW asked them for a spear and he threw it at Ubayy.
 - The spear scratched Ubayy and he began to scream that Muhammad (SAW) killed him.
 - He did not die on the battlefield but he lost his sanity and died on their way back to Mecca.
- Jaabir RA passed away in this battle. The night before Uhud he told his son, Abdullah bin Jaabir RA, that he does not think he will return after this battle and that he has loans and daughters that he needed Abdullah RA to take care of.
 - After Uhud, the Prophet SAW saw that Abdullah bin Jabir RA was very depressed and stressed because he had to take care of his family.
 - The Prophet SAW told him, "Allah removed all of the veils between Himself and your father and He told him to make a wish. Jaabir said, 'I wish to be sent back to the dunya so I can die for Your sake again.' Allah said to him, 'The law is that once you die, you can not return.' Jaabir said, 'I want You to be pleased with me.' Allah said, 'I am pleased with you and you can take any Jannah that you want.'"
 - The Prophet SAW also told him that he would help him take care of the loans.

The Battle of Uhud

- After the battle was over, the Prophet SAW asked where Sa'ad bin Rabi' was. The Prophet SAW told the companions to give him his salam. The companions found him during his last moments. They told him that the Prophet SAW sent his salam upon him. Sa'ad RA responded, "May my salam be given to him and salam to you. Tell the Prophet SAW that I can smell the fragrance of Jennah. Tell my friends from the Ansaar how dare your eyes be blinking if the Prophet SAW has been killed."
- Abu Talha
 - He was an Ansari whom the Prophet SAW asked to protect him and shoot arrows for him.
 - Abu Talha said that he broke 3 bows that day. That was how many arrows he was shooting.
 - The Prophet SAW said the voice of Abu Talha is more powerful than 1000 people
- Al-Yaman, the father of Hudhayfah, was there to support the Muslims. He did not fight because he was an elder. When he saw that the Prophet SAW was exposed and the Muslims started losing, he ran onto the battlefield. The Muslims did not recognize him and he was killed by accident.

Death of Hamza and Mus'ab RA

- Hamza RA fought furiously in this battle.
 - He killed many non-Muslims in the battle of Badr, so the non-Muslims wanted to kill him in Uhud.
 - Jubair ibn Mut'im told his slave, Wahshee, that if he killed Hamza RA, he would free him.
 - Wahshee was watching Hamza throughout the battle.
 - He said that if anyone came in front of Hamza, they would be destroyed.
 - He also said that throughout the battle he did not have an opportunity to hit Hamza because he was always in the middle of the battle.
 - Eventually, Hamza began to fight a non-Muslim and Wahshee saw an opportunity to spear him from far away.
 - He threw a spear at Hamza RA right below his navel.
 - The spear went through Hamza RA and came out of his back.
 - Hamza RA stopped fighting the other man and turned toward the direction which the spear came from.
 - He looked at Wahshee and began to walk toward him, but he fell as he was walking.
 - Wahshee said that he had never seen anyone so frightening in his life.
 - Hind, the wife of Abu Sufyan, ordered people to rip the body of Hamza open. She made a vow that she would chew on his liver.
- Later on, the Prophet SAW saw the body of Hamza RA and began to cry. He SAW said, "I have never stood in a place in my life where I have been more angry than I am now."
- As the Prophet SAW stood at the body of Hamza RA, Jibreel AS came from the skies and said, "In the skies, Allah has written Hamza as the lion of Allah and the lion of his prophet."

Death of Hamza and Mus'ab RA

- Hamza RA was the uncle of the Prophet SAW and his foster brother.
- Hamza RA was around 50 years old or older when he was killed.
- All 70 Muslims that were killed in Uhud were also mutilated by the disbelievers.
 - No one could recognize Anas bin Nathar RA from how badly he was mutilated.
 - His sister recognized him by his fingertips.
- Mus'ab bin Umair RA was a flag bearer during the battle of Uhud. As he fought, his right arm was cut, so he held the flag in his left hand and then his left hand was cut. Eventually, Mus'ab RA was killed.
 - When Mus'ab fell, Ali grabbed the flag.
 - Ibn Qamiah was the man who killed Mus'ab
- Mus'ab RA resembled the Prophet SAW, so when he was killed a rumor began that the Prophet SAW was killed.
 - The sahabah panicked when they heard this and 200 of them ran away from the battlefield.
 - Allah forgave them for this mistake later
 - Uthman ibn Affan was amongst those who ran away
 - When Anas bin Nathar RA heard this, he asked the other companions why they were still standing there sadly. He told them that if the Prophet SAW had passed away, then they should want to join him in Jannah and he ran into the battlefield and fought fiercely until he was martyred.
 - Anas said to Saad ibn Muadh, "I can smell the fragrance of Jannah coming from Mount Uhud."
 - Anas did not participate in Badr and he would say, "If Allah were to place the Prophet SAW in a situation like Badr again, then I will show Allah my best performance."
 - Sahabah found over 80 wounds on his body and he was only recognized by his fingers.

Companions in Uhud

- Throughout the battle, 14 companions did not leave the side of the Prophet SAW. 7 Ansar and 7 Muhajireen
 - When the non-Muslims would get close, the Prophet SAW would ask them who wanted to fight the people and be his companion in Jennah.
 - Talha bin Ubaidillah RA stood up and defended the Prophet SAW.
 - He physically defended the Prophet SAW with his body.
 - They found 7-14 arrows just in his right arm.
 - He would grab arrows and throw them at the non-Muslims as he was being hit with arrows.
 - An Ansaari stood up and defended the Prophet SAW and he was martyred.
 - Then another Ansaari fought and was martyred.
 - This continued to happen until 7 of the Ansaar were killed.
- While Talha was fighting, his fingers got cut and he made a noise of pain. The Prophet SAW said, "Had you said Bismillah, the angels would have picked you up and defended you."
 - Talha had 20 injuries defending the Prophet SAW
- Ibn Qamia threw a large rock at the face of the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet SAW fell off of the ledge which he was standing on and he landed in a ditch and fell unconscious.
 - The rings of the Prophet's SAW helmet got stuck in his cheekbones.
 - A second rumor of the Prophet's SAW death began to circulate.

Companions in Uhud

- Eventually the Prophet SAW woke up and he was carried by the companions to a secure place.
 - The rings of his helmet got stuck in his SAW jaw and his tooth fell out.
 - When the companions moved the Prophet SAW, Talha RA, who was leaning on the Prophet SAW to protect him, fell because he had been hit with so many arrows.
 - As the companions were checking on the Prophet SAW, he told them to check on Talha RA instead.
 - They checked on Talha and they told the Prophet SAW that he was still alive.
- Abu Ubaidah RA began to extract the rings of the helmet from the face of the Prophet SAW.
 - He began to grab them with his hand and the Prophet SAW expressed pain.
 - Then he began to pull them out with his teeth because this would be less painful for the Prophet SAW.
 - During this process, Abu Ubaidah RA lost a tooth.
- When the Prophet SAW was injured, the companions told the Prophet SAW to curse the non-Muslims. He SAW said, “Oh Allah forgive my people for they do not know.”
 - Later on, the Prophet SAW expressed a sentiment saying how can Allah guide those who have injured His Prophet’s face. Allah SWT did not approve of this and He revealed:

لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ أَوْ يَتُوبَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَوْ يُعَذِّبَهُمْ فَإِنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ (3:128)

Not for thee, (but for Allah), is the decision: Whether He turn in mercy to them, or punish them; for they are indeed wrong-doers (3:128)

Companions in Uhud

- Allah SWT told the Prophet SAW that it is not up to him who is guided.
- If the Prophet SAW cursed the non-Muslims, Khalid bin Waleed, 'Amr bin 'Aas, Abu Sufyan, Ikramah bin Abu Jahl, and Safwan bin Umayyah RA would have never accepted Islam.
 - They were all leaders of the non-Muslim army in Uhud.
- Abu Talha RA was throwing arrows to defend the Prophet SAW and every time he would throw an arrow, the Prophet SAW would look to see where the arrow would land. Abu Talha RA said to the Prophet SAW, "Oh Prophet, stay low. My neck before yours."
- Hamnah bint Jahsh RA was a woman who was waiting for the return of the Muslims. As people came back, they told her that her brother, uncle, and husband were killed. Every time someone told her the news she would say, "May Allah have mercy on him." She did not cry until they told her that her husband was killed.
- Umaarah bin Ziyad RA was the son of Nusaybah RA. He was one of the seven Ansaar who were fighting in front of the Prophet SAW. As he was fighting, he was injured. The Prophet SAW told the companions to bring him to him. The companions placed Umaarah RA at the feet of the Prophet SAW. It is said that his head was resting on the feet of the Prophet SAW as if they were his pillow. He passed away at the feet of the Prophet SAW.
- Nusaybah RA was one of the few women who were a part of the first pledge where they pledged their lives to the Prophet SAW.
 - She got on the battlefield and began to fight. When companions asked her what she was doing, she said that she pledged her life to the Prophet SAW so she must fight. Later on in her life, children would see her wounds and ask her where she got them from and she would tell them about the day of Uhud.

Companions in Uhud

- One woman came running onto the battlefield in the middle of the battle. She ran into it asking where the Prophet SAW was. Someone told her that her father was martyred. She said, "To Allah we belong and to him we will return. Where is the Prophet?" Then someone else came and told her that her husband had passed away and she had the same response. Someone else came to her and said that her brother passed away and she had the same response. The companions continued to tell her that the Prophet SAW was fine. Finally, she reached the Prophet SAW and she fell down and said, "Oh Prophet of Allah, seeing you makes me forget all of my worries."
- After the battle was over, the Prophet SAW asked where Sa'ad bin Rabi' was. The Prophet SAW told the companions to give him his salam. The companions found him during his last moments. They told him that the Prophet SAW sent his salam upon him. Sa'ad RA responded, "May my salam be given to him and salam to you. Tell the Prophet SAW that I can smell the fragrance of Jennah. Tell my friends from the Ansaar how dare your eyes be blinking if the Prophet SAW has been killed."
- Qatadah bin Nouman RA came running to the Prophet SAW because his eye fell out of his head. The Prophet SAW touched his eye and put it back in his socket. It was said that the eye which the Prophet SAW touched was more beautiful than anything on his body.
- Jaabir RA passed away in this battle. The night before Uhud he told his son, Abdullah bin Jaabir RA, that he does not think he will return after this battle and that he has loans and daughters that he needed Abdullah RA to take care of.
 - After Uhud, the Prophet SAW saw that Abdullah bin Jabir RA was very depressed and stressed because he had to take care of his family.

Companions in Uhud

- The Prophet SAW told him, “Allah removed all of the veils between Himself and your father and He told him to make a wish. Jaabir said, ‘I wish to be sent back to the dunya so I can die for Your sake again.’ Allah said to him, ‘The law is that once you die, you can not return.’ Jaabir said, ‘I want You to be pleased with me.’ Allah said, ‘I am pleased with you and you can take any Jennah that you want.’”
- The Prophet SAW also told him that he would help him take care of the loans.
- Ali and Fatima would help clean the wounds of the Prophet SAW
- At the end of the battle, Abu Sufyan came with his army and stood on a mountain and shouted very loudly, “One day we win, one day you win. Is Muhammad alive?”
 - The Prophet SAW told the companions not to respond.
 - Abu Sufyan said, “I swear if Muhammad was alive he would respond. Is Abu Bakr alive? I swear if he was alive he would respond. Is Umar alive? I swear if Umar was alive he would respond.”
 - The entire time the Prophet SAW was telling the companions not to respond.
 - Then Abu Sufyan said, “We have killed the Muslims. We have killed Muhammad, Abu Bakr and Umar.”
 - Umar RA stood up and said, “You have lied! Allah has left the name of Islam.”
 - Abu Sufyan said, “Today we have raised Hubal (the name of their idol)”
 - Umar RA said, “Allah is the most elevated.”
 - Abu Sufyan said, “We have killed your people.”
 - Umar RA said, “No when our people are killed they go to Jennah and when your people are killed they go to Hell.”

Companions in Uhud

- Abu Sufyan asked Umar if they killed the Prophet SAW.
- Umar RA said, "I swear to Allah you have not and as you speak, the Prophet SAW is listening to you."
- Abu Sufyan said, "I know that the Muslims have been mutilated. I am not disappointed, nor do I accept this. I did not forbid them from doing this nor did I order them to do this."
- Abu Sufyan went back to the Meccans the next day and told them that they must gather their materials and fight the Muslims again.
 - When the Prophet SAW heard about this he said that anyone who fought in the battle must return and anyone who did not fight can not attend.
 - They immediately came back out to the battlefield.
 - A man came to Abu Sufyan and told him that the Prophet SAW was coming with a massive army.
 - Abu Sufyan was intimidated by what this man said and he went back to Mecca rather than fighting them

Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud

- When Safiyya, Hamza's sister, was looking for his body, the Prophet SAW told her son Zubays to tell her not to look at him. The Prophet SAW feared that Safiyya would lose her sanity if she saw the condition of Hamza's body. When Zubays told her this, she gave him 2 white sheets to cover Hamza's body with and asked Zubayr to tell the Prophet SAW that she will keep her composure. When Safiyya saw his body, she said *إِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ* and cried and walked away.
- Everyone was buried wherever they were found and multiple people were buried in one grave because the sahabah were injured so they could not dig up that many graves.
- Everyone in Madinah was crying because of the loss of so many people.
 - 64 of those who were martyred were from the Ansar
 - Everyone was crying for the Ansar and Hamza did not have much family in Madinah. The Prophet SAW said, "Very few people are crying for Hamza."
 - When the Prophet SAW said this, all of the women began crying for Hamza and everyone went to support the Prophet SAW.
- The Prophet SAW asked Ali to see what Quraysh was doing at night to make sure that they were gone.
 - He heard that Abu Sufyan was going to fight them again, so the Prophet SAW told everyone who fought with him in Uhud to join him again for another fight.
 - The companions joined him and were ready to fight again, but Abu Sufyan turned around and there was no fight.

Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud

- People of Madinah began to speak about the reason that they lost the battle.
 - They would wonder how this could have happened to them.
 - Allah SWT revealed:

أَوَلَمَّا أَصَابَتُكُمْ مُّصِيبَةً قَدْ أَصَبْتُمْ مِثْلَيْهَا قُلْتُمْ أَنِّي هَذَا قُلْ هُوَ مِنْ عِنْدِ أَنفُسِكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ (3:165)

What! When a single disaster smites you, although ye smote (your enemies) with one twice as great, do ye say?- "Whence is this?" Say (to them): "It is from yourselves: For Allah hath power over all things." (3:165)

- Allah SWT told them that this happened because of their own doings.
- Allah SWT also revealed:

وَلَقَدْ صَدَقْتُمُ اللَّهَ وَغَدَهُ إِذْ تَحْسُونَهُمْ بِإِذْنِهِ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا فَيَشْلَمُتُمْ وَتَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي الْأُمْرِ وَعَصَيْتُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا أَرَاكُمْ مَا تُحِبُّونَ مِنْكُمْ مَنْ يُرِيدُ الدُّنْيَا وَمِنْكُمْ مَنْ يُرِيدُ الْآخِرَةَ ثُمَّ صَرَفَكُمْ عَنْهُمْ لِيَبْتَلِيَكُمْ وَلَقَدْ عَفَا عَنْكُمْ وَاللَّهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (3:152)

Allah did indeed fulfil His promise to you when ye with His permission Were about to annihilate your enemy,-until ye flinched and fell to disputing about the order, and disobeyed it after He brought you in sight (of the booty) which ye covet. Among you are some that hanker after this world and some that desire the Hereafter. Then did He divert you from your foes in order to test you but He forgave you: For Allah is full of grace to those who believe (3:152)

- This ayah was revealed to show that Allah SWT had forgiven those who ran away from the battle.
 - If Allah SWT forgave them, then no one can hold them accountable.
- Ali RA said, "I did not know, before the day of Uhud, that there were people amongst us who loved the dunya."
 - This ayah showed that some of those who ran away did it because of their love of the dunya.

Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud

- Allah SWT also revealed:

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا مِنْكُمْ يَوْمَ التَّقَى الْجَمْعَانِ إِنَّمَا اسْتَرَلَهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ بِئْغَضِ مَا كَسَبُوا
وَلَقَدْ عَفَا اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ (3:155)

Those of you who turned back on the day the two hosts Met,-it was Satan who caused them to fail, because of some (evil) they had done. But Allah Has blotted out (their fault): For Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Forbearing (3:155)

- Allah SWT forgave the archers who ran away as well.
- The Prophet SAW prayed a funeral for each body and he kept Hamza's RA body there the entire time.
- Allah SWT also revealed:

وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ أَفَإِنْ مَاتَ أَوْ قُتِلَ انْقَلَبْتُمْ عَلَى أَعْقَابِكُمْ
وَمَنْ يَنْقُلِبْ عَلَى عَقَبَيْهِ فَلَنْ يَضُرَّ اللَّهُ شَيْئًا وَسَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ الشَّاكِرِينَ (3:144)

Muhammad is no more than a messenger: many Were the messenger that passed away before him. If he died or were slain, will ye then Turn back on your heels? If any did turn back on his heels, not the least harm will he do to Allah; but Allah (on the other hand) will swiftly reward those who (serve Him) with gratitude (3:144)

- This ayah came about 8 years before the death of the Prophet SAW.
- This was to prepare the Muslims for the death of the Prophet SAW.

Lessons from the Battle of Uhud

- The Muslims must always follow their leader.
- The akhira should always be given preference over the dunya.
- When the Prophet SAW was disobeyed, the battle was unsuccessful for the Muslims but when they obeyed Allah SWT and the Prophet SAW in Badr they were successful.
- When making a decision, both istishara (consulting people) and istikhara (consulting Allah) must be done.

|| — Incident of Raji' — ||

- People from 'Adal and Qura' came to the Prophet SAW and expressed interest in Islam.
- They asked the Prophet SAW to send people with them to teach their people about Islam.
- The Prophet SAW sent 10 companions with these people.
- When they arrived, 200 people surrounded them and began to shoot arrows at them.
- They told the Muslims that they will either kill them or they must surrender.
 - Seven Muslims fought and were killed and three of them surrendered.
 - The three Muslims who surrendered were Asim bin Thaabit, Zaid ibn Dathinna, and Khubaib bin 'Adi RA.
- Asim bin Thaabit RA was the leader of the Muslims who came. When they were tying him up, they were doing so very harshly, so Asim bin Thaabit fought back and was killed.
 - One woman in Mecca made a vow that she would drink wine from the skull of Asim bin Thaabit RA.

Incident of Raji'

- When they beheaded him and took his skull to Mecca, they found that wasps and bees surrounded his head, so no one had access to his body.
- The 2 who remained were sold to leaders in Mecca.
- Zaid ibn Dathinna RA was sold to Safwan ibn Umayyah. Abu Sufyan said to him, "Would you accept that we release you and Muhammad is placed in your situation and we behead him and allow you to enjoy life with your family?" Zaid RA said, "I would not tolerate a thorn pricking Muhammad SAW."
- Both Zaid and Khubaib RA answered in the same way out of their love for the Prophet SAW.
- Abu Sufyan said, "I have never seen anyone love anyone the way the companions of Muhammad SAW showed their love for him."
- Khubaib RA was held as a captive in the house of a non-Muslim. The woman in this house stated that one day Khubaib RA asked for a razor to shave. Her child was playing in that area as well and he ended up in the lap of Khubaib while he had the razor in his hand. The woman saw this and screamed. Khubaib told her that he would never hurt her child the way that they hurt him. The woman also said that she would see Khubaib RA eating fruits which she had never seen before.
 - These fruits were sent by Allah SWT.
- Khubaib RA was eventually going to be killed. He asked to pray 2 rakat before he was killed. The non-Muslims said to Khubaib, "Would you accept that we free you and take Muhammad in your place?" Khubaib RA said, "I can not tolerate Muhammad SAW being pricked by a thorn."
 - Khubaib RA requested that his head would be faced toward the qiblah as he was being killed.
 - The non-Muslims did not want to honor his request so they turned his face away.

Incident of Raji'

- Khubaib RA said a poem as he was being killed. He said, "All of Mecca has gathered to see what is happening to me. They have gathered their women and children and they put me on this tree trunk to cut me into pieces. I have no one else to complain to except Allah SWT. I do not mind if everyone watches me. Oh Allah they have made their intention to kill me. I want to die as a Muslim and be saved from the fire of Jahannam."
- At the end of his poem, Khubaib made dua that all of his body parts be blessed by Allah.
 - The manifestation of this dua was Sa'eed ibn Aamir accepting Islam after he saw the determination and faith of Khubaib when he was in the face of death.
 - During the khilafa of Umar, Sa'eed became the governor in Syria.
 - One day, Umar asked the people what they thought of Sa'eed and his performance. They said they had only 4 complaints about him: he does not leave his house until midday, he takes off one day every month, he is not available at night, and sometimes when they are in a gathering, he faints.
 - Umar loved Sa'eed and made dua that Allah does not spoil his insight on Sa'eed.
 - Umar asked Sa'eed about these 4 complaints and Sa'eed explained his reasons for each one. He said, "Until now, this was a secret between me and Allah." As for the first complaint, Sa'eed wife was old so he would help take care of her before leaving his house. As for the second, Sa'eed only had one pair of clothes. So, he would wash it once a month and on that day, he could not leave his house. As for the third complaint, he would spend the night serving Allah. And as for the fourth, whenever he would remember seeing Khubaib get killed innocently, he fainted.

Bi'r Ma'unah

- The people of Najd requested that the Prophet SAW send people with them to teach them Quran.
 - The Prophet SAW did not yet know about what happened in Raji'.
- The Prophet SAW said that he feared that they would be treated wrong by the people of Najd.
 - Abu Bara', who was a leader, stated that he would protect them.
 - The Prophet SAW sent 70 Ansaar who were referred to as 'The Reciters of the Quran'.
 - When they arrived, the people of Najd signaled to their people to attack the Muslims.
 - All of the Muslims were killed except Ka'b bin Zaid RA.
- Some companions were grazing their sheep and they saw birds circling an area so they went to it. They saw that all of the companions had been martyred. One of them said that if they have been martyred then they must fight in the path of Allah and another companion said that they must inform the Prophet SAW of what happened.
 - One of them went to fight and the other went to inform the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet SAW learned that the companions of Raji' and Bi'r Ma'unah were killed.
 - Every day, for one year, the Prophet SAW made dua against the people of Najd while he prayed Fajr.

Battle of Banu Nadheer

- One companion who was coming back from Najd, 'Amr ibn Ummayah, killed two men from Banu 'Aamir because he thought they were affiliated with the people of Najd.
 - When he got back to the Prophet SAW, he told him what happened to the people in Bi'r Ma'unah and he also told him that he killed two of their men.
 - The Prophet SAW told him that the men who he killed were from Banu 'Aamir which was a tribe that they were allied with.
 - Banu 'Aamir was allied with Banu Nadheer, so the Prophet SAW went to Banu Nadheer and apologized for what happened.
 - He SAW asked them if they could help to pay the blood-money of the people who were killed.
 - The Jews told him SAW to wait for one moment.
- The Jewish leaders went to their people and told them that since the Prophet SAW was there, they should kill him because they would not have the opportunity to do so otherwise.
- The Prophet SAW was resting on a wall, so the Jews plotted to drop a large boulder from that wall onto him SAW.
 - One of the Jews told them not to do it because the Prophet SAW would find out and they would not be safe in Madinah.

Battle of Banu Nadheer

- All of a sudden, the Prophet SAW stood up from where he was sitting and walked away.
 - The man who disagreed with their plot to kill him went to the Jewish leaders and told them that the Prophet SAW had walked away.
 - The leaders still refused to believe that this was because Allah SWT informed him of their plan but the man continued to warn them. He said to them, "If the Prophet was informed of something, then you all will be destroyed."
- The Prophet SAW stood up because Jibreel AS informed him of what the Jews were plotting.
- The Prophet SAW then placed a siege on the Jews of Banu Nadheer.
- They were under siege for 15 days and told to evacuate their homes.
- The Prophet SAW told the people of Banu Nadheer that they would not kill them, but they must leave to Khaybar where Banu Qurayda was.
- They did not leave after 15 days, so the Prophet SAW gave them 3 more days.
- Banu Nadheer began shooting arrows at them.
- Banu Nadheer had thick trees around their forts that helped protect them from invasion. The Prophet SAW ordered the sahabah to burn the trees to create a flat lanf so that the sahabah could have a better view of the arrows being shot at them.
- Abdullah ibn Ubayy begged the Prophet SAW to let Banu Nadheer go
- Banu Nadheer eventually surrendered and were banished to Khaybar.
- He SAW did not let them take anything with them except that which they could fit on the back of one camel.

Prohibition of Liquor

- In the culture of the Arabs, the word for business was synonymous with the word for alcohol.
- If someone said that they were going for business, it was understood that they were going to purchase alcohol.
- For alcohol to become forbidden at once would have been too difficult for the Muslims.
- Umar RA was the first person to bring up the idea that alcohol should not be allowed.
- Allah SWT then revealed the verse:

219. يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الْخَمْرِ وَالْمَيْسِرِ قُلْ فِيهِمَا إِنْمَّا كَيْرٌ وَمَنَافِعٌ لِلنَّاسِ وَإِنْمَّا مَا أَكْبَرٌ
مِنْ نَفْعِهِمَا وَيَسْأَلُونَكَ مَاذَا يُنْفِقُونَ قُلِ الْعَفْوُ كَذِلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمُ الْآيَاتِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَفَكَّرُونَ (2:219)

They ask thee concerning wine and gambling. Say: "In them is great sin, and some profit, for men; but the sin is greater than the profit." They ask thee how much they are to spend; Say: "What is beyond your needs." Thus doth Allah Make clear to you His Signs: In order that ye may consider (2:219)

- Then Abdul Rahman bin 'Awf RA was leading maghrib and he messed up in his prayer because he was drunk.
- Allah SWT revealed:

43. يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَقْرُبُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَإِنْتُمْ سُكَارَى حَتَّىٰ تَعْلَمُوا مَا تَقُولُونَ وَلَا جُنُبًا
إِلَّا عَابِرِي سَيِّلٍ حَتَّىٰ تَغْتَسِلُوا (4:43).....

O ye who believe! Approach not prayers with a mind befogged, until ye can understand all that ye say,- nor in a state of ceremonial impurity (Except when travelling on the road), until after washing your whole body.... (4:43)

Prohibition of Liquor

- This limited the Muslims so they were not able to drink during most of the day because they would not be able to pray if they were drunk.
- They would only be able to drink after Isha.
 - The companions would also pray tahajud so they understood that if they wanted to worship Allah, they would not be able to drink.
- Allah SWT finally revealed:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَرْلَامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ
فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ (5:90)

O ye who believe! Intoxicants and gambling, (dedication of) stones, and (divination by) arrows, are an abomination,- of Satan´s handwork: eschew such (abomination), that ye may prosper (5:90)

- After this, alcohol was prohibited in Islam.

|| — The Expedition of Thaat ur Riqaa' — ||

- This expedition was known as Thaat ur Riqaa' because the land in this area was so difficult to walk in that the companions had to tie rags around their feet to keep them from being injured.
- Riqaa' means rag or patch.