

Ramadan *Immersion*

TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS

From the Life of the Prophet ﷺ

The Year of Sorrow & Journey to Tā'if

The Year of Sorrow

- Abu Talib passed away in the 10th year of Prophethood
 - Happened a few days after the boycott
 - Abu Talib refused to utter the Shahadah
 - The Prophet ﷺ pledged to continue making du'a for him
- Abu Bakr (RA) sought permission to migrate to Abyssinia
- A few months later, Khadijah (RA) passed away at 65 years old
 - Jibreel conveys greetings to Khadijah (RA) from her Lord
- The Meccans increased in opposition towards the Prophet ﷺ

Journey to Ṭāʿif

- With Zaid ibn Haritha, the Prophet ﷺ set out to Taʿif in hopes of guiding its people and finding support
- He ﷺ presented Islam to the chiefs (ʿAbdiyālil, Masʿūd, and Habīb)
- They mocked him and stoned him as he left the city
- The Prophet's ﷺ blessed body was badly wounded and he sought refuge in the garden of ʿUtbah and Shaybah
 - His supplication to Allah
 - Addas accepts Islam
- Offer from the angel

Journey to Ṭā'if

- On his return from Ta'if, in Nakhlah, some Jinn passed by as he was praying
- After listening intently, they returned to their people and called them to Islam
 - Surah al-Jinn was revealed regarding this incident
- The Prophet ﷺ returns to Mecca under the protection of Mut'im ibn 'Adi

The Battle of Badr

Events That Led to Badr

- Abu Sufyan's caravan from Syria
 - Muslims attempted to intercept the caravan
 - On the 12th of Ramadan 313 Muslims left with little resources
- A few youngsters were sent back to Madinah
- Three battle flags were carried by the Muslims
- Retaliation from Abu Sufyan
 - Meccans gathered their army
 - Banu 'Adi is the only tribe that did not participate

Events That Led to Badr

- The Prophet ﷺ consulted the companions
 - Muhajreen declared their allegiance
 - Miqdaad ibn Aswad and Sa'd ibn Mu'ath
- Dream of 'Atikah bint 'Abdul Muttalib
- Battleground speech of 'Utbah
- The Prophet's ﷺ consultation on where to set-up
 - Strategic Position, Hubaab ibn Munthir (RA)

Before the Battle

- The day before the battle, the Prophet ﷺ pointed out where certain people would die
- The Du'a of the Prophet ﷺ the night before Badr
- While straightening the lines the soldiers, a companion named Sawaad ibn Ghaziyyah was out of line
 - The Prophet ﷺ nudged him into line and he complained that he was pushed harder than others
 - The justice of the Prophet ﷺ

Before the Battle

- Mubaarazah: Three v. Three
- Ali v. Walid, Hamzah v. Shaybah, 'Ubaidah v. 'Utbah
- Abu Jahl made du'a before the battle

إِنْ تَسْتَفْتِحُوا فَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ الْفَتْحُ ۖ وَإِنْ تَنْتَهُوا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ ۖ وَإِنْ تَعُودُوا نَعُدْ وَلَنْ تُغْنِيَ عَنْكُمْ
فِيئَتِكُمْ شَيْئًا وَلَوْ كَثُرَتْ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

(O disbelievers!) You were seeking victory. So, here victory has come unto you. And if you desist (from evil) it will be better for you. And if you return (to fight), so shall We return, and your forces will be of no avail to you however numerous they may be Verily Allah is with the believers.[8:19]

Battle of Badr

- The Du'a of the Prophet ﷺ during the battle
- Descent of the Angels:
 - Led by Jibreel, Mikaeel, and Israfeel
 - 1000, 3000, then 5000 angels
- Tranquility of the Sahabah (RA)
- Slaying of:
 - Abu Jahl
 - Ubayy ibn Khalaf

Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- The Prophet sent messengers to Madinah's people of victory
- 70 Meccans killed and 70 taken as prisoners
 - Corpses disposed in the well of Badr
- 14 companions were martyred
- Muslims fought their own family members:
 - Abu Ubaydah and his father
 - Abbas fought against the Muslims
 - Abu Bakr and his son
 - Mus'ab ibn Umair and his brother

Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- Prisoners of war
 - Treatment of prisoners
 - Allah is displeased Muslims deciding to ransom [8:67]
 - The Necklace of Khadijah (RA)
- Zaynab's migration
- Abu Al-'Aas accepted Islam in the 7th year after Hijrah
- Other prisoners of war
 - Abu Aziz, the brother of Mus'ab ibn Umair
 - Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet

Aftermath of the Battle of Badr

- Hatim ibn Abi Balta'a
- The people of Badr were guaranteed forgiveness:

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَطَّلَعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَدْرِ فَقَالَ اعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ

- Guaranteed not to touch the fire of Hell
- The special Angels
- Reaction of the Meccans after defeat
- The Meccans invested the loot of the Badr caravan into preparations for Uhud
- The first person from the Quraysh to enter Mecca announced the names of those who were killed in the battle
- The death of Abu Lahab

Madinah After the Battle of Badr

- Death of Ruqayya (RA)
 - Uthman's grief and marrying Umm Kulthum (RA)
- Marriage of Fatima (RA) to 'Ali (RA)
- First Eid Prayer
- Umair ibn Wahab accepts Islam
- Banishment of Banu Qaynuqa'
- Assassination of Ka'b ibn al-Ashraf
 - Famous poet who insulted the Prophet ﷺ and incited war against the Muslims
- Uthman ibn Madh'un passes away

The Battle of Uhud

Events Leading to Uhud

- Meccans wanted revenge for Badr
- The warning of Abbas (RA) to the Prophet ﷺ
- Consultation on the strategy:
 - Senior companions suggested staying within Madinah's boundaries
 - Junior companions suggested fighting outside of Madinah
- The final decision of the Prophet ﷺ
 - Donning of his ﷺ armor and the guilt of the young companions
- Motivation of the Youth

The Battle of Uhud

- 11th of Shawwal, 3 A.H.
- The Army:
 - Initially 1000, but 300 Munafiqeen turned away
 - 700 Muslims, 100 armored, and 2 horses
- Commencement of the battle and the initial victory for Muslims
- Abu Dujanah
- Ubayy ibn Khalaf challenges the Prophet ﷺ
- 50 archers of Jabal 'Aynain
 - Command of the Prophet “ ﷺ Even if you see birds pecking at our bodies.”
 - The strategy of Khalid ibn Waleed (RA) against the Muslims

Death of Hamzah and Mus'ab

- The archers' miscalculation:
 - Only 20 remain on the mountain
- Death of Hamzah and Mus'ab (RA):
 - Hamzah was killed by Wahshee
 - The flag was given to Ali (RA) after the death of Mus'ab (RA)
- Rumor of the Prophet's ﷺ death

Companions in Uhud

- 14 companions did not leave the Prophet's ﷺ side
 - Seven Ansar and seven Muhajireen
 - Talha ibn Ubaidillah
 - Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
 - Abu 'Ubaidah ibn Al-Jarrah
- The injuries of the Prophet: ﷺ
 - 'Utbah ibn Abi Waqqas cracked the Prophet's ﷺ teeth
 - Helmet cut into the blessed cheeks of the Prophet ﷺ

Companions in Uhud

- The rumor of the Prophet's ﷺ death
- Mutilation of the Companions
 - 'Amr ibn Jamuh (RA)
 - Mus'ab ibn Umair (RA)
 - Hamzah ibn Abd al-Muttalib (RA)
 - The Prayer of Abdullah ibn Jahsh/ Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas (RA)
 - Handhalah (RA)
 - Washed by the angels
- Other notable companions
 - Hamnah bint Jahsh (RA)
 - Nusaybah (RA)
 - Qatadah ibn Nouman (RA)
 - Jabir (RA)

Aftermath of the Battle of Uhud

- Abu Sufyan
- The Prophet ﷺ prays upon the martyrs
- Prophet ﷺ reacts to Hamza's RA death
- Allah SWT forgave the archers

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا مِنْكُمْ يَوْمَ الْتَقَى الْجَمْعَانِ إِنَّمَا اسْتَزَلَّهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ بِبَعْضِ مَا كَسَبُوا ۖ وَلَقَدْ عَفَا اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ

Indeed, those of you who turned back on the day the two armies met, it was Satan who caused them to slip because of some [blame] they had earned. But Allah has already forgiven them. Indeed, Allah is Forgiving and Forbearing. (3:155)

Lessons from the Battle of Uhud

- Following the order of leaders
- Importance of the Prophet's ﷺ traditions
- Preference of Akhirah over Dunya
- When disobeying the Prophet ﷺ in his presence, you lose the help of Allah SWT

Lessons from the Battle of Uhud

Dua of Istikhara:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَخِيرُكَ بِعِلْمِكَ، وَأَسْتَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ، وَأَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيمِ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَلَا أَقْدِرُ، وَتَعْلَمُ، وَلَا أَعْلَمُ، وَأَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ خَيْرٌ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي عَاجِلِهِ وَأَجَلِهِ فَاقْدُرْهُ لِي وَيَسِّرْهُ لِي ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِي فِيهِ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ شَرٌّ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي عَاجِلِهِ وَأَجَلِهِ فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّي وَاصْرِفْنِي عَنْهُ وَاقْدُرْ لِي الْخَيْرَ حَيْثُ كَانَ ثُمَّ أَرْضِنِي بِهِ

*O Allah, I seek the counsel of Your Knowledge, and I seek the help of Your Omnipotence, and I beseech You for Your Magnificent Grace. Surely, You are Capable, and I am not. You know and I know not, and You are the Knower of the unseen. O Allah, if You know that **this matter [then mention the thing to be decided]** is good for me in my religion and in my life and for my welfare in the life to come, then ordain it for me and make it easy for me, then bless me in it. And if You know that **this matter** is bad for me in my religion and in my life and for my welfare in the life to come, then distance it from me, and distance me from it, and ordain for me what is good, wherever it may be, and help me to be content with it. [Bukhari]*

Hudaybiyya

Hudaybiyya

- The dream of the Prophet ﷺ to make 'Umrah
- Muslims set out to Madinah
 - Khalid ibn Waleed attempts to intercept the caravan
 - Miracle of water from the fingers of the Prophet ﷺ
- Meccans prevent the Muslims from entering
 - Negotiation with Quraysh
 - 'Urwah ibn Mas'ood
 - Uthman ibn Affan RA sent to negotiate with Quraysh
- Rumor of Uthman's death RA
 - Bay'at-ur-Ridwaan

Treaty of Hdaybiyya

- Conditions of Treaty:
 - Peace for 10 years
 - Meccans seeking refuge in Madinah must return but Madinans moving to Mecca may stay
 - Muslims will return to Madinah and perform Umrah the next year but can only remain in Mecca for 3 days
 - Any tribe wanting to ally with the Muslims, or the Quraysh, can do so (Banu Khuzaa'ah and Banu Bakr)
- Abu Jandal (RA) escapes Quraysh but is returned due to the treaty
 - The reaction of the Companions (RA)
 - Advice of Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها
 - 'Umar رضي الله عنه

Treaty of Hdaybiyya

- Surat ul Fath was revealed
- Lessons:
 - Sometimes you feel that something isn't good for you, but Allah SWT has hidden some goodness in it
 - The Prophet ﷺ took the advice of his wife, Umm Salamah, to deal with the distressed sahaba who were forced to return to Madinah without performing Umrah.
 - The Sahaba showed love and obedience for the Prophet , ﷺ even in difficult times

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Fath Makkah

Conquest of Makkah

- The Muslims left Madinah in Ramadan, 8 A.H.
- Treaty of Hdaybiyya violated:
 - Banu Khuza'ah was attacked by Banu Bakr
 - The Quraysh rejected the Prophet's ﷺ attempts to reconcile
- Abu Sufyan's visit to Madinah
 - The people of Madinah ignored him
- Hatim ibn Abi Balta'a (RA)
- 10,000 companions depart from Madinah with
- Grave of the Prophet's ﷺ mother
 - Stopped at Abwa
 - The grief of the Prophet ﷺ

Conquest of Makkah

- The last muhajir: Abbas (RA)
- The Muslims camp outside of Mecca
- Abbas (RA) invites Abu Sufyan to the Prophet ﷺ
 - 'Umar (RA) disapproved and wanted revenge
 - The Prophet ﷺ ignores Abu Sufyan
 - Umm Salama's (RA) wise words
 - Ali's (RA) advise to Abu Sufyan
- Zubair (RA) was given the flag of the Muhajireen and
- Sa'd ibn Ubadah (RA) was given the flag of the Ansar
 - The chant of Sa'd & Abu Sufyan ibn Harb's reaction

Conquest of Makkah

- On the 20th of Ramadan, the Prophet ﷺ entered into Mecca
- Safety was given to those who enter Umm Hani's home
- The difference between a king and a prophet
- Keys of the Ka'bah
 - Destruction of the idols
 - Uthman ibn Talha
- The Prophet ﷺ pardons the Meccans
- The Athan is given on the roof of the Ka'bah
 - Quraysh are shocked at Bilal's (RA) adan

Conquest of Makkah

- Several people accepted Islam at this time:
 - 'Ikramah ibn Abi Jahl (Fled initially then returned)
 - Hind bint 'Utbah the wife of Abu Sufyan
 - Safwan ibn Umayyah
 - Harith ibn Hisham
 - Habbar ibn al-Aswad
 - Abu Quhafah
 - Fudalah
- Forgiveness of the Prophet ﷺ