



BATTLES

OF THE

PROPHET

MUHAMMAD

(S.A.W)

Written by: Ramsha Mahmood.

Illustrated by: Ramsha Mahmood.

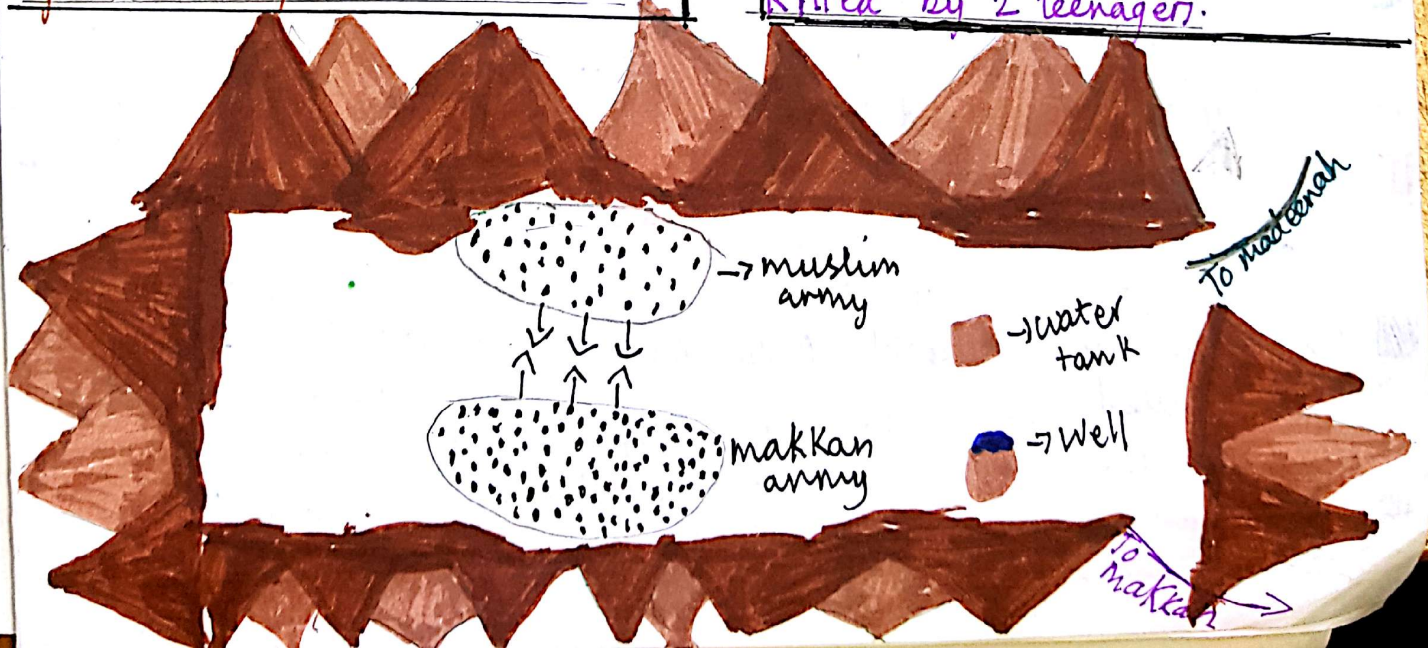
Battle of Badr.

The Battle of Badr was the first battle of Islam. It happened when Aboo Sufyaan went to Syria and when he was coming back he feared the muslims would attack him. He told Aboo Jahl (the leader of the Makkans) what might happen and Aboo Jahl gathered 1000 men to fight the muslims. When Aboo Sufyaan told Aboo Jahl he was safe, he was finding an excuse to fight the muslims.

The muslims marched to battle with only 313 men, 70 camels and 3 horses. Before the battle started Rasoolullah (S.A.W) recited "O Allah, should this small group of believers perish this day, no one will be left on the Earth to worship you and carry your message to the world!"

The Kuffar army went to Badr with 1000 men, 700 camels and 300 horses. They were equipped with swords, shields, bows and arrows. On hearing the news, Muhammed (S.A.W) made mashawra, consultation, in Masjid Nabwee. The Ansaar, Sahaba and the Muhajireen were ready to defend Islam.

The battle field was a mountainous region, and it started on 17 Ramadan (2.A.H). Allah sent down his mercy on the muslims and they won. 14 muslims were killed and 70 makans were killed, including Aboo Jahl, the enemy of Islam. He was killed by 2 teenagers.



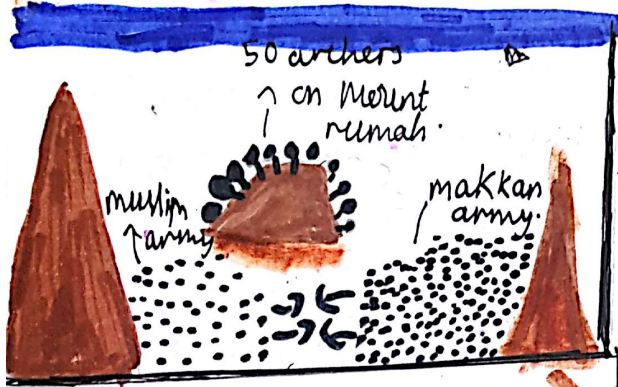
The battle of Uhud started when the makkan wanted revenge on the muslims. In Badr, their leader, Aboo Jahl, got killed so they chose Aboo Sufyaan as their new leader. They marched to Madinah with 3000 men. On hearing the news, Muhammed (S.A.W) made mashra (consultation) and left Madinah with 1000 men.

When the muslims arrived for battle, ~~Aboo~~ a mountainous region, 45 km north of Madeerah, Aboo Abdullah bin Ubay deserted the muslims with 300 men leaving the strength of the muslim army with 700 men.

Then the battle started on the 15th Shawwal (3.A.H).

Muhammed (S.A.W) ordered 50 archers to stay on Mount Ruman as there was fear of an enemy to attack, with strict orders not to leave at any cost.

Sayidina Hamza and Ali killed many disbelievers and they fled.



The muslims carried on fighting. Then Kaib bin Malik saw Muhammed and Sayidina Aboo Bakr, Ali, Saad bin Waqas, Zubeir, Talha and Aboo Dujanah stood around Nabi (S.A.W) and formed a secure wall. Ibn Qaumah an enemy moved forward and with his

When the muslims on Mount Ruman saw everyone collecting the booty, they sensed victory and left their position. The Nabi (S.A.W) which caused rings of hedges to pierce the face of Nabeel.

Khalid bin Waleed a makkan army general attacked from the place and the muslims suffered heavy losses.

Musab bin Umayr resembles Nabi (S.A.W) and was killed. The disbelievers raised a cry that the prophet was killed.

This alarming news spread like fire and caused grief to the muslims.

55 ansaar and 4 muhajireen were killed. Sayidina Hamza was killed by Wahshee an African slave. Hindaa, the wife of Aboo Sufyaan hated Sayidina Hamsa and on seeing his body she took out liver, chewed and made

BATTLE OF AHZAB (Trenches)

In the year 5 A.H the Makkans made a great effort to destroy the Muslims with the help of the Jews and the desert tribe Ghaythan. This army of 10000 men, 3000 camels and 300 horses, marched towards Madinah with Absoo Sufyaan, their leader.



When Muhammed (S.A.W) heard about the approach, he told the sahabah. Sayidina Salman Faarsi, it was decided that a trench should be dug. Madinah was surrounded on 2 sides by lava rock and palm groves on the third side. Nabee (S.A.W) the Sahaba, the Muhajireen and the Ansaar started to dig the trench. It was 5 m wide and 5 metres deep.

The sahabah were inspired by Muhammed (S.A.W), who himself dug and worked with them. The enemy approached Madeenah and faced a setback when they saw the trench. They settled down to a blockade for 27 days.

Arrows were showered from both sides but the Makkans efforts did not work. Amr bin Abd made his horse jump over a narrow portion of the trench but Sayidina Ali killed him with his sword Zulfiqaar.

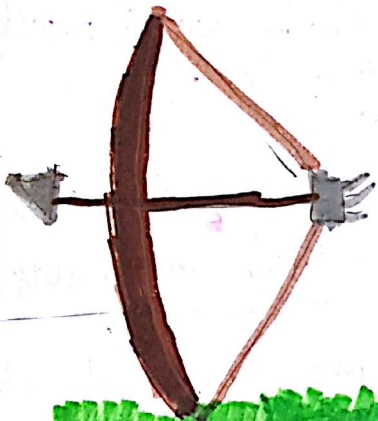
On the 27th day of the blockade a severe storm occurred. The effect was devastating, dangerous and destructive. The disbelievers were thrown in a state of fear and fled.

THE Battle of Hunayn.

Makkah had been the centre religion in Arabia. After the conquest of Makkah, people in every part of the land left idol-worshipping and embraced Islam.

The two tribes situated between Taif, viz, Hawaazin and Thageef thought they were powerful and superior and refused to embrace Islam. The chief of the Hawaazin tribe, Madlik' Ang gathered ^{a huge} army to harm Islam.

Archery.



On hearing the news, Muhammed (S.A.W) prepared an army of 12,000 men, that included 2000 makkans and marched to the valley Hunayn. ^{The} Hawaazin were ^{good at} ^{arch} ^{as}.

When the muslims began to fight, they were met with attacks of arrows from all sides. The muslims could not handle the harsh and fierce attacks of the enemy and fell back. Nabi (SAW) was left with a small group of muslims. They fought until many kuffar got killed.

After 2 years, the thageef tribe became muslims.

★ Read this mini booklet.

Read the amazing battles of our beloved Muhammed S.A.W fought in. In this book there is every little information you need to know about Badr, Uhud, Ahzaab and Hunayn.



Written by: Ramsha Mahmood

Illustrated by: Ramsha Mahmood.