

SEERAH (BIOGRAPHY) OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

LESSON: 123 {IN ENGLISH}



Assalamu 'alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakaatuhu



SEERAH OF MUHAMMAD

(SalAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam)



LESSON 123



TOPICS:



The Mission to Dhat Al-Salasil.



The Battle for Makkah.



THE MISSION TO

DHAT AL-SALASIL



This expedition was named after the stream and the tract of land where the Muslim troops camped, and took place in Jamadi Al-Akhir, 8 A.H. The pro-Roman stand of the Syrian Arabs during the engagement of Muta had proved to be nearly disastrous for the Muslims, and the Prophet (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam) decided that they had to be neutralized. To this end, one month after the encounter at Muta, he dispatched a delegation of three hundred men under Amr bin Aas.



Thirty horses were also sent with the men, whose mission was to win over the Bala clan, to which Amr's paternal grandmother belonged. If they failed to secure a guarantee of neutrality in future conflicts, the Muslims were to launch a punitive strike against the Bala for siding with the Romans. As Amr and his men drew near Syria, they learned that the Syrians were already massing a sizable army of their own.



Amr sent for reinforcements, and the Prophet (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam) accordingly sent two hundred prominent fighters headed by Ubaydah bin Jarrah, but Amr bin Aas remained Commander-in-Chief and Imaam. After the arrival of the reinforcements, the Muslim troops overran a large area of Qadaa. When they came across an enemy detachment, they attacked, and the enemy scattered.



THE BATTLE FOR MAKKAH



In Ramadan, 8 A.H., Allah honored His Messenger (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam) with the conquest of Makkah. The event was the greatest victory in the history of the faith. Through it, Allah elevated and exalted His religion and His Prophet (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam) and liberated His Sacred Mosque and His City from the infidels. The conquest of Makkah led to people entering Islam in multitudes. The seeds of the battle lay in the Treaty of Hdaybia.



According to its terms, all parties were free to enter alliances with either the Quraysh or the Prophet (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam). Accordingly, Banu Khuzaa, as previously mentioned, sided with the Muslims, while their rivals, Banu Bakr, entered a pact with the Quraysh. The Banu Bakr and Banu Khuzaa had been feuding long before the advent of Islam and were in the midst of a rare peaceful interlude during the campaign of Hdaybia.



With the mighty Quraysh on their side, the Banu Bakr decided to capitalize on their strength, and in Sha'ban, 8 A.H., they made a night raid on Banu Khuzaa as they camped at a spring called Wateer. Banu Bakr killed more than twenty men of Banu Khuzaa and drove the rest into Makkah. Contravening all rules, they fought them even inside the sacrosanct city with the support of the Quraysh, who clandestinely helped them with men and materials.



Since Banu Khuzaa were bound in an alliance with the Muslims and some of their men had embraced Islam, they reported the clash to the Prophet (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam), who assured them,



□ "By Allah, we shall protect you with what we protect ourselves."



The Quraysh, on the other hand, knew they had transgressed greatly and grew worried about the possible consequences of violating the treaty. They therefore sent Abu Sufyan bin Harb to Madinah to ratify the treaty and seek its extension. Abu Sufyan came to Madinah on his mission, and while he was there he visited his daughter, Umm Habeebah (radhiAllahu 'anha) who was married to the Prophet (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam).



When Abu Sufyan made to sit on the Prophet's bed, she rolled it up. His pride hurt, Abu Sufyan said,



□ "Daughter, I cannot understand whether you think the bed is too good for me or that I am too good for the bed." She replied,



□ "The fact is that it is the Prophet's bed, and you are an unclean polytheist."



□ "By God," said Abu Sufyan, stung at his daughter's succinct and unflattering description of him,



□ "Evil has come over you since you left me."



Abu Sufyan then went to the Prophet (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam) and talked to him about ratifying the treaty but did not receive a reply. Then he went to Abu Bakr (radhiAllahu 'anhu) and asked him to speak on his behalf to the Prophet (SalAllaahu 'alaihi wa sallam), but Abu Bakr refused. He then approached Umar (radhiAllahu 'anhu), who not only rejected his offer, but also spoke to him rudely.



Ali (radhiAllahu 'anhu) when approached, pleaded his inability to intervene. He suggested that Abu Sufyan simply announce a general cessation of hostilities and leave. Abu Sufyan proceeded accordingly and returned to Makkah.

To Be Continued...

