

TAREEKH SYLLABUS - CLASS ' fi 5 @@&\$%&L

Lesson Topic

LESSON 1 - THE DECLARATION OF BROTHERHOOD

LESSON 2 - THE CHANGE OF QIBLAH

LESSON 3 - THE BATTLE OF BADR

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CLASS 7 - LESSON 1

THE DECLARATION OF BROTHERHOOD

After his arrival in Madina, the Holy Prophet (S) was faced with a new challenge. For the first time, the Muslims were centralised and arrangements had to be made to run this new Muslim state.

The Holy Prophet (S) faced three main problems. These were:

- 1. The danger of attack from the Quraish in Makka and other idol worshippers from the rest of Arabia.**
- 2. The presence of the Jews of Madina who lived within and outside the city and possessed enormous wealth.**
- 3. The differences which existed between his own supporters.**

The Holy Prophet (S) first dealt with the issue concerning the Muslims. There were two main issues:

- The people who had migrated with him from Makka (Muhajireen) and the local Muslims who lived in Madina (Ansar) had been brought up in different environments and there was a great difference in their thinking and culture.
- The Ansar themselves were made up of the tribes of Aws and Khazraj, who were sworn enemies of each other and had been fighting for over a hundred years.

The first thing the Holy Prophet (S) did was to create peace between the tribes of Aws and Khazraj. He united them on the basis of their common faith in Islam, and told them to forget their old differences.

Then, the Holy Prophet (S) turned his attention to the needs of the Muhajireen. These brave Muslims had left all their wealth and possessions in Makka to come with the Holy Prophet (S) to Madina. They had no wealth or property. On the command of Allah, the Holy Prophet (S) established brotherhood between the Muhajireen and Ansar. He paired off each Muhajir with one Ansar and declared them brothers. The generous Ansar gave over one half of their wealth to their new brothers so that they could live comfortably in Madina.

QUESTION BOX

- ❓ **If our Imam asked us to share *everything* we owned with someone else, would we do this willingly?**

At the end of all the pairings, only Imam Ali (A) was left. He asked the Holy Prophet (S) who his brother would be. The Holy Prophet (S) declared, "O Ali, you are my brother in this world as well as the next."

By this simple method, the Holy Prophet (S) ensured the unity of the Muslims and this unity also enabled him to concentrate on the other two problems.

The next issue that the Holy Prophet (S) decided to tackle concerned the security for all citizens of Madina from the Jews. He, therefore, drafted an agreement to establish peace between the Muslims and the Jews. The contents of that document represented a great leap forward for the unprincipled Arabs. For the first time, the Arabs were introduced to a constitution that outlined the principles of freedom, order and justice.

A *part* of that agreement is quoted below:

"In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Most Merciful"

- Anybody from amongst the Jews who embraces Islam shall be entitled to the assistance of the Muhajireen and the Ansar. There will be no difference between such a person and any other Muslim, and nobody shall oppress him or be his enemy.
- Groups of Muslims should go for Jihad (Holy War) alternately, so that the blood shed in the path of Allah is divided equally.
- The authority of resolving differences shall always rest with Allah and Muhammad.
- When the Muslims fight for the defence of Madina, the Jews must pay their share in the expenses of war.
- The Muslims and Jews are free to practise their law and religion.
- Lives of neighbours and those who have been granted asylum are like our own lives, and must be respected. No asylum shall be granted to the Quraish or their allies.
- The signatories of this agreement take joint responsibility for the defence of Madina.
- When the Muslims invite the Jews to conclude peace with the enemy, they should accept the proposal. The Muslims should also accept any such proposal made by the Jews, except when the enemy is opposed to the religion of Islam.

"Allah is the Protector of the good and the pious, and Muhammad is His Prophet."

This document was gladly accepted by most people in Madina. The few Jews who rejected it at first also added their signatures at a later date. Having made arrangements to secure Madina, the Holy Prophet (S) could now concentrate on the threat of the Quraish of Makka.

Now you know...

- ◆ The three main problems that the Holy Prophet (S) faced in Madina:
 1. Danger of attack from the Quraish in Makka
 2. The presence of the Jews of Madina
 3. The which existed between his own supporters.
- ◆ The first thing the Holy Prophet (S) did was to unite the two tribes of the Ansar called Aws and Khazraj because of their common faith in Islam.
- ◆ He then established brotherhood between the Muhajireen and Ansar by pairing off each Muhajir with one Ansar and declaring them brothers.
- ◆ At the end of all the pairings the Holy Prophet (S) himself paired up with Imam Ali (A) and declared, "O Ali, you are my brother in this world as well as the next."
- ◆ Finally the Holy Prophet (S) introduced an agreement between the Jews and the Muslims that outlined the principles of freedom, order and justice.

MORAL BOX

- ❖ There is no point in sticking to your petty differences and quarrelling but is better to unite with your Muslim brothers and sisters like the Aws and Khazraj.
- ❖ We should learn from the generosity of the Ansar who shared all they had with the Muhajireen for the sake of Islam.

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CLASS 7 - LESSON 2

THE CHANGE OF QIBLAH

When Allah first ordered the Holy Prophet (S) and all Muslims to offer the daily Salaat, they were required to pray facing Baytul Muqaddas in Jerusalem. This was the practice in Makka and continued in Madina until the seventeenth month after Hijrat.

RESEARCH BOX

 **When and where did the Holy Prophet (S) receive the command to pray the five daily prayers?**

In Madina, the Jews also said their prayers facing Baytul Muqaddas. They did not like the fact that the Muslims had the same Qiblah as they did, and tried to use this fact to discredit Islam and the Holy Prophet (S). They said to the Muslims, "Muhammad claims to have a religion whose laws supersede all other previous laws, yet he does not have an independent Qiblah, and offers his prayers facing the Qiblah of the Jews."



Masjidul Aqsa, Jerusalem

After the Holy Prophet (S) received this news he used to come out at night and look into the sky awaiting the revelation from Allah about this matter. The following verse was revealed at this time:

"Many a time We have seen you turn your face towards heaven. We will make you turn towards a Qiblah that will please you..."

Baqarah, 2:144

The fact that the Qiblah was the same as that of the Jews was also because it was a test of the faith of the people. The true faith of the followers would be tested by seeing if any of them refused or delayed to turn towards the new Qiblah as chosen by Allah. This is confirmed in the Holy Qur'an in the following verse:

"...We decreed your former Qiblah only so that We may know the Prophet's true followers and those who were to deny him. It was indeed a hard test, but not for those whom Allah guided..."

Baqarah, 2:143

One day, while the Holy Prophet (S) and the Muslims were praying together, the command came from Allah to change the Qiblah from Baytul Muqaddas to the Holy Ka'ba in Makka. After the Holy Prophet (S) had already completed two raka'ats of the noon prayer, the Angel Jibraeel (A) communicated to him the command of Allah.

He held the hand of the Holy Prophet (S) and turned him towards the Holy Ka'ba in Masjidul Haraam in Makka. The Holy Prophet (S) at once changed his direction in the middle of Salaat. Imam Ali (A) followed this change immediately. The other Muslims were confused by this action and only a few followed the example of Imam Ali (A).

QUESTION BOX

❓ **Would we have followed the Holy Prophet (S) unquestionably the way Imam Ali (A) did if we were there?**

The mosque where this happened is known as "Masjide Dhul Qiblatayn" which means "The Mosque with the Two Qiblahs". This mosque still exists in Madina and the old and new Qiblahs can still be seen there today.



Masjide Dhul Qiblatayn – Madina

The new Qiblah in Makka is about 45 degrees south of Madina. It was one of the Holy Prophet's (S) miracles that he turned exactly to face the Holy Ka'ba without any hesitation and without the use of any scientific instrument or computation.

The Holy Ka'ba which serves as the Qiblah for all Muslims today has always been respected by the Arabs, even before the Holy Prophet (S). It was for this reason that this new Qiblah served to attract more Arabs towards Islam.

Now you know...

- ◆ The first Qiblah of the Muslims was the mosque in Jerusalem called Baytul Muqaddas, which was also the Qiblah of the Jews.
- ◆ The Jews did not like the fact that the Muslims had the same Qiblah as they did and tried to discredit Islam.
- ◆ After the Holy Prophet (S) had already completed two raka'ats of the noon prayer, the Angel Jibraeel held the hand of the Holy Prophet (S) and turned him towards the Holy Ka'ba in Masjidul Haraam in Makka.
- ◆ Imam Ali (A) followed this change immediately and only a few Muslims followed the example of Imam Ali (A).
- ◆ The change of Qiblah was a test of faith for the Muslims to see who were the true followers of the Holy Prophet (S).
- ◆ The mosque where this happened is known as "Masjide Dhul Qiblatain" which means "The Mosque with the Two Qiblahs"

MORAL BOX

- ❖ We should not become troubled by other people always criticizing Islam like the Jews did, as this is a test for us from Allah.
- ❖ In preparation for the twelfth Imam, we should purify ourselves so much that we would follow whatever he commands straight away.

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CLASS 7 - LESSON 3

THE BATTLE OF BADR

INTRODUCTION: In the middle of Jamadil Awwal of 2 A.H., a report was received in Madina that a trade caravan was going from Makka to Syria under the leadership of Abu Sufyan.

The Holy Prophet (S) decided to send two men to find out more facts about this caravan. He told them to find out about its route, the number of guards, as well as the nature of the goods they were carrying.

The two men gathered the following information:

1. **It was a big caravan and all the Makkans had shares in its goods.**
2. **The leader of the caravan was Abu Sufyan and it was guarded by 40 men.**
3. **The goods were loaded on 1,000 camels and were valued at about 50,000 Dinars.**

THE CAUSES: The Quraish had confiscated the property of all the Muslims who had migrated from Makka, and therefore the Holy Prophet (S) decided to also seize the property of the Makkans as compensation. Although the Muslims pursued Abu Sufyan, they could not reach him. However, the time of the return of the caravan was almost certain because the Quraish always used to return from Syria to Makka in the early autumn. Therefore, the Holy Prophet (S) left Madina and proceeded towards the valley of Badr, 80 miles away, where he awaited the return of the caravan.

Abu Sufyan realised that the Muslims would wait for him at Badr which was a stopping place on the route to Makka, so he sent an urgent message to Makka for help. The Makkans immediately sent out a large army under the command of Abu Jahl to fight the Muslims at Badr.

The Holy Prophet (S) was informed of the march of the Makkan army and he asked the Muslims what they thought about engaging in a battle. Although some Muslims wanted to return to Madina, Miqdaad, who was a true Muslim, stood up and declared, "O Prophet of Allah, we are with you and we shall fight."

Meanwhile Abu Sufyan decided to take a longer route back home, and avoid Badr. Once he was safely in Makka, he sent a message to Abu Jahl to return, but Abu Jahl was too proud to go back and wanted to crush the Muslims with his large army.

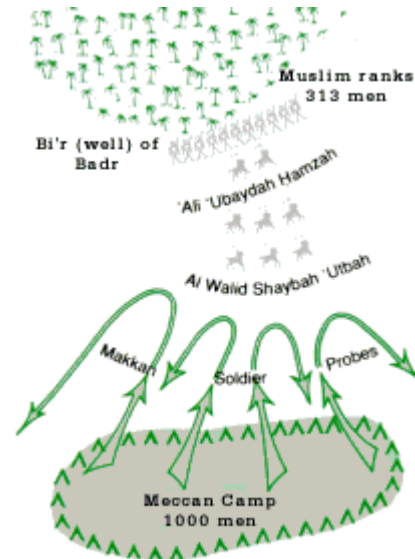
QUESTION BOX

 **Has our pride ever caused us to torment or bully others because of what we own or because of our status?**

THE BATTLE: The two armies clashed on 17th of Mahe Ramadhan 2 A.H. The Muslim army consisted of 313 soldiers, having between them only 2 horses and 70 camels. The Makkani army had 900 soldiers, 100 horses and 700 camels. They were much better equipped than the Muslims.

According to Arab custom, there was single combat before the battle began. Three famous warriors, Utbah bin Rabiyyah, Shaybah bin Rabiyyah and Walid bin Utbah challenged the Muslims. Three Muslims, A'waf, Ma'uz and Abdullah Rawahah came forward. Because these men were from the Ansar of Madina, Utbah said, "We have no fight with you. Send us our equals."

The Holy Prophet (S) then sent 'Ubaydah, Hamza and Imam Ali (A). Ubaydah faced Utbah, Hamza faced Shaybah and Imam Ali (A) faced Walid. Hamza and Imam Ali (A) soon killed their opponents, but Ubaydah was badly hurt and later died. Imam Ali (A) then killed Utbah. The Quraish were disturbed to see the skill of the Muslim warriors and began to attack together.



The Holy Prophet (S) held back his small army and ordered them to fire arrows at the enemy. This organized attack broke up the ranks of the Makkans and, seeing their confusion, the Holy Prophet (S) ordered a general attack. The Muslims began to fight with confidence and the valley of Badr rang with the sound of battle. Imam Ali (A) tore into the heart of the Makkani army, killing enemy soldiers with terrifying ease. His power and skill with the sword struck terror into the hearts of the Makkans, who began to flee.

Before long, the battle was over and the Muslims had achieved a great victory, despite being outnumbered. Because of the faith of the Muslims, Allah had also sent three thousand angels to assist the Holy Prophet (S) in the battle so that the small Muslim army would appear large to the enemy and the Muslims would also gather up courage to fight. As the following verse in the Holy Qur'an says:

"And Allah did certainly assist you at Badr when you were weak; be careful of (your duty to) Allah then, that you may give thanks. "(Remember O Muhammad) when you said to the believers: 'Does it not suffice you that your Lord should help you with three thousand angels sent down (from heaven)?'"
Aale-Imran 3:123-124

THE RESULTS: In this battle the Muslims lost 14 men, while 70 Makkans, including their chiefs Abu Jahl, Nawfal, Umayyah and others were killed. Out of these, Imam Ali (A) killed 36 men himself and helped in killing several others.

70 prisoners were taken by the Muslims. The prisoners were treated with much kindness by the citizens of Madina and some became Muslims. "Blessing be on the men of Madina", said one of these prisoners in later days, "they made us ride, while they themselves walked, they gave us wheat and bread to eat when there was little of it; contenting themselves with dates".

QUESTION BOX

❓ **How do we treat people who have done wrong to us? Are we kind to them or do we let our anger overtake us?**

The rich prisoners paid ransom and were set free. Others were asked to teach 10 children each to read and write while the rest were released by the Holy Prophet (S), and allowed to return to Makka.

The victory at Badr strengthened the faith of the Muslims and warned the unbelievers of Makka that Islam was now a force to be reckoned with. During the same year Allah sent down the command making fasting compulsory on Muslims. The following verse of the Holy Qur'an was revealed in this respect:

The month of Ramadhan (is) that in which the Qur'an was sent down; a guidance for mankind and clear evidence of guidance and discrimination (between right and wrong). So whoever of you witnesses the month, he shall fast therein, and whoever is ill or on a journey, (he shall fast) the same number of other days...

Baqarah, 2:185

Now you know...

- ◆ The first battle the Muslims faced was in the valley of Badr.
- ◆ The Muslims had a poorly equipped army of 313, facing the Makkan army of 900 well equipped soldiers.
- ◆ Imam Ali (A) killed 36 men alone including the mighty soldiers Walid and Utbah.
- ◆ Allah sent down three thousand angels to help the Muslims.
- ◆ The 70 prisoners taken by the Muslims were treated well and many converted to Islam.
- ◆ After the victory at Badr, the faithful Muslims were ordered by Allah to Fast throughout the holy month of Ramadhan.

MORAL BOX

- ❖ Even if you are in a minority but believe in Allah and his Holy Prophet, you can defeat any injustice or tyranny.
- ❖ Being proud will always cause you to fail in the end, as Abu Jahl found out!

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CLASS 7 - LESSON 4

THE BATTLE OF UHUD - PART 1

THE CAUSES:

The Makkans were determined to take revenge for their defeat at Badr. Their women could not accept that their brave champions had been so easily killed by the Muslims, and they mocked their men for their weakness. Abu Sufyan wanted to keep the anger of the people high and he forbade any mourning within Makka until they had fully avenged their dead companions. The emotions of the people were further fuelled by some Jews, who composed poems to incite them to war.

The final straw was when the Holy Prophet (S) blocked the trade routes of the Quraish to Iraq. The chiefs of the Makkans decided that they now had enough reasons to march against the Muslims. The Quraish traders would regain access for their caravans if the Muslims were defeated, so they agreed to pay all the expenses of the proposed war.

THE RESOURCES:

Abu Sufyan was aware of the bravery of the Muslims, and he knew that he would have to outnumber them if he wanted to win. He therefore enlisted the tribes of Kanaanah and Saqeef, promising them weapons and full provisions for the journey.

A large number of slaves also joined the Quraish army tempted by promises of freedom. Amongst them was Wahshi, an Ethiopian slave. He possessed great skill in the use of the throwing spear, and had been promised his freedom if he killed the Holy Prophet (S), Imam Ali (A) or Hamza.

**Abu Sufyan managed to prepare a large army of:
700 armour-clad men
3,000 camel soldiers
a cavalry of 200 men
a group of foot soldiers.**

This army marched towards Madina and camped at the foot of the hills of Uhud, on 5th Shawwal 3 A.H.

The Holy Prophet (S) had already received news of the plans of the Quraish from his uncle Abbas, who lived in Makka. After consultation with the Muslims he decided to meet the enemy outside the city limits of Madina for three reasons.

These were:

1. Hand to hand fighting in the narrow streets of Madina would be very disorganised and the soldiers could not be used together against the enemy. Moreover, once the enemy was allowed into the city, the lives of the women and children would be in danger.
2. The enemy could surround the city and control all roads leading out of the city. Such a siege could break the morale of the Muslims.
3. The Holy Prophet (S) did not trust some hypocrites like Abdullah Ubayy, and feared that they might harm the Muslims from within the city.

The Holy Prophet (S) came out to meet the Quraish with 1,000 men at Uhud, 3 miles outside Madina. Abdullah Ubayy, who had wanted to fight in Madina, then deserted the Muslim army with 300 of his men. He gave the excuse that the Holy Prophet (S) had taken the advice of younger men over his own.

**The Holy Prophet (S) was left with only:
600 Men;
100 Armour-clad men;
2 Horses.**

QUESTION BOX

❓ **Could we fight with our Imam, even if we were so outnumbered? Or would we also make an excuse and abandon the Imam?**

THE BATTLE:

The Holy Prophet (S) began to set up his army in fighting formations. 50 archers were posted at a pass between the hills of Uhud to guard the army from any attack from the rear. They had strict orders not to leave their post, whatever the outcome of the battle.

The Holy Prophet (S) knew that the Muslims would be worried at being outnumbered in the battle, so he strengthened their morale with an address. He said to them:

"It is a difficult task to fight the enemy, and only those who are guided and supported by Allah can remain steadfast. Remember that Allah is with those who obey Him, while Shaitan is the companion of those who disobey Him. Remain firm in Jihad and use it to acquire the blessings that Allah has promised you. None dies in this world until Allah decides."

He then told them not to start fighting until orders were given to fight.

On the side of the Makkans, Abu Sufyan had divided his army into 3 parts. The armoured men were placed in the middle. Preparations were now complete and the small band of Muslims stood against the large army of unbelievers, ready to give their lives away for the sake of the defence of Islam.



Now you know...

- ◆ The Makkans were very angry at their defeat at Badr, and this was part of the cause of the battle of Uhud.
- ◆ When the Holy Prophet (S) blocked the trade routes of the Quraish, the Makkans believed they had enough reason to attack.
- ◆ Abu Sufyan knew the strength of the Muslims and enlisted the help of other tribes. He prepared a huge army for the battle.
- ◆ The Prophet (S) decided to meet the enemy outside Madina, and the armies met at Uhud.
- ◆ The Muslims were very worried because they were greatly outnumbered.

CLASS 7 - LESSON 5

THE BATTLE OF UHUD - PART 2

The man who began the Battle of Uhud was Talha bin Abi Talha, a great warrior from the army of Abu Sufyan. He entered the battlefield and challenged the Muslims to individual combat. The challenge was accepted by Imam Ali (A) and very soon Talha's dead body lay on the ground. The standard was taken by his two brothers but they were both cut down by arrows from the Muslims.

Thereafter nine people of the Makkani army took the standard, one after the other, but every one of them was sent to Hell by Imam Ali (A). After them, an Ethiopian soldier by the name of Sawaab came to the field. He had a frightening figure and on seeing him none of the Muslims dared to come forward. This man was killed by Imam Ali (A) by a single blow.

QUESTION BOX

? If our Imam wanted help in killing a man that could easily kill us, would we be too afraid of death to help our Imam?

Seeing his men being so easily killed, Abu Sufyan ordered a general attack. The two armies met and the air was filled with the sound of weapons. From the side of the Muslims, Hamza, Abu Dujana and Imam Ali (A) gave a heroic account of their valour and began to create chaos in the army of Abu Sufyan.

At this time, the Ethiopian slave Wahshi got behind Hamza unnoticed. With a swift and accurate throw, the accursed man managed to pierce the abdomen of Hamza and kill him.

QUESTION BOX

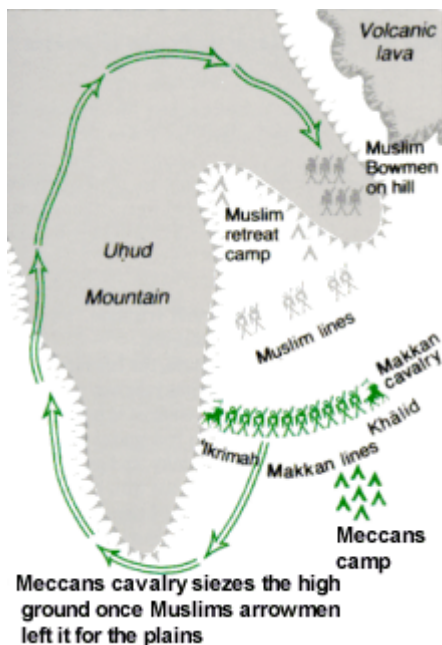
? Wahshi was offered freedom to sacrifice his Akhira. Could any such offer tempt us?

The Muslims continued to attack the enemy successfully and the Makkans began to lose heart. After losing a lot of men they decided that they had had enough and fled the battlefield.

It was at this point that the Muslims made a grave error that cost them dearly. Instead of following the Holy Prophet's (S) orders and pursuing the enemy out of the battlefield, they lay down their own weapons and started gathering the booty.

Thinking that the battle was over, the majority of the archers guarding the passage in the hill left their posts to gather the spoils, against the orders of their leader. One of the Makkani commanders, Khalid bin Walid, was fleeing when he saw the opportunity to attack the Muslims from behind. He gathered his men and launched a furious attack from the rear.

The Muslims were taken so much by surprise that they did not know what to do. In the confusion, their ranks became disorganised. The retreating Makkan forces rallied again and began a fresh onslaught from the front.



The Muslim army's standard bearer, Mus'ab bin Umair was killed. He bore a great facial resemblance to the Holy Prophet (S) and so the Makkans raised a cry that the Holy Prophet (S) had been killed. This threw the Muslims into further chaos and utter dismay.

Many of their famous personalities were disheartened. Some of the weak hearted like Abu Bakr and Umar bin Khattab threw away their swords saying there was no use fighting when the Holy Prophet (S) was no more. Uthman also fled, running so far away that he returned to Madina after 3 days.

On the other hand, many valiant soldiers remained faithful and entered the middle of the Makkani ranks determined to fight to their last breath. This went on until a Muslim saw the Holy Prophet (S) and shouted at the top of his voice that he was still alive. The spirit

of the Muslims revived but the Holy Prophet (S) now became the chief target of the Makkani forces. The Makkans attacked him and his two upper teeth were broken by the sword of one of them. He had fallen into a pit where Imam Ali (A) found him and protected him against the continuous furious attack of the Makkans. Other faithful companions, including the brave lady Umme Ammaarah, also prevented the enemy from getting too close to the Holy Prophet (S) and shielded him against the rain of arrows.

It was in this battle that the reputation of Imam Ali (A) was confirmed and he was acknowledged as a master in the field of sword fighting. He fought so hard that his sword broke. The Holy Prophet (S) then gave him own sword "Zulfiqar".

In appreciation of the bravery of Imam Ali (A) the voice of the angel Jibraeel (A) was heard from above saying, "There is no warrior except Ali; there is no sword except Zulfiqar."

The Makkani forces had turned the tables but they were too exhausted to push their advantage either by attacking Madina or by driving the Muslims from the heights of the hills of Uhud. They satisfied their desire for revenge by committing horrible brutalities upon the slain and the injured, cutting off their ears and noses and mutilating their bodies. The brave Hamza was amongst the martyrs. His liver was torn out and chewed by Hind, wife of Abu Sufyan.

The defeat of the Muslims was a test for them and through the ashes of the battle they emerged more eager and determined to defend their faith and the cause of Islam.

The Muslims:

**Lost 70 Warriors in battle;
A further 70 warriors wounded – Including Imam Ali (AS).**



The Makkans:

**Lost 22 Warriors in battle;
12 were killed at the hands of Imam Ali (AS)!**

Now you know...

- ◆ Only Imam Ali (AS) stood up to the challenge of the Ethiopian fighter Sawaab.
- ◆ The slave Wahshi sacrificed his Akhira by killing Hamza, because he wanted freedom.
- ◆ The greed of the Muslims soldiers caused them to disobey the prophet, and this caused them to lose the battle. They went after the booty when they thought the battle was over and did not wait as commanded.
- ◆ The first soldiers to throw down their weapons were the weak-hearted – including Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman.
- ◆ The sincere companions of the Prophet (SAW), fought till the end. When the Makkans began to target the Prophet, they risked their lives to save him.
- ◆ Imam Ali (AS) was recognised as the sincere companion of the prophet and a master of sword fighting. Even Jibraeel(A) acknowledged the bravery and sincerity of Imam Ali (AS) with his famous words.
- ◆ More than half of the Makkans killed were killed by Imam Ali (AS).
- ◆ The Muslims lost this battle, but came out more determined to defend Islam.

MORAL BOX

- ❖ Temptations of this world can be very strong. Wahshi was tempted by freedom and killed Hamza (A).
- ❖ The Muslims were also tempted by the booty and disobeyed the Prophet (AS). Greed can be very destructive, and the Muslims greed cost them the battle, and almost the life of the Prophet(AS)!

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