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S.3 TERM TWO

IRE 225/1

BATTLES

Explain the causes of the confrontation / clash / conflict / hostility between the Muslims and Meccans in (624AD/2AH), (625AD/3AH), (627AD/5AH)

General causes (Badr (624AD/2AH), Uhud (625AD/3AH) and Ditch (627AD/5AH))

1. Continued hatred and hostility in the hearts of the Meccans
2. Desire to destroy Islam by the Meccans.
3. Meccans hoped to get support from the communities living between Mecca and Medina
4. Presence of war mongers on the side of Meccans
5. Muslims desire to defend their religion from the mischiefs of the Meccans
6. Permission to fight had been granted to the Muslims in the Quran

7. Ever growing influence of Muslims in Medina was envied by the Meccans
8. Meccans feared Medina to grow and over shadow Mecca since it had become a base for the Muslims.

SPECIFIC CAUSES (add them to the general causes)

Badr 624AD / 2AH	Uhud 625AD / 3AH	Ditch 627AD / 5AH Trench / Kandahar
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alleged rumour of the capturing of the Meccan trade caravan 2. To avenge the sudden escape of the prophet by the meccans 3. To punish the Yathribites for helping the prophet and Muslims 4. Disappointment of Abdullah Bin Ubbay who was going to be the leader of medina 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meccans action of grazing their animals on the corn fields of the Muslims. 2. Meccans need to avenge their defeat at badr 3. Need by Hindu to avenge the death of her relative killed by Hamza at Badr 4. Closure of the trade route to shami after the battle of Badr 5. Jews were not happy with the Muslims victory at Badr 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.

COURSE OF THE BATTLES

FORMAT TO FOLLOW	BADR	UHUD	DITCH
Definition	<p>1. This was the first battle fought between the Muslims and Meccans in 624AD two years after the great Hejira</p> <p>2. It was fought on the 17th of Ramadhan in the valley of Badr a few miles away from Medina</p>	<p>It was the 2nd battle fought between the Muslims and Meccans at the plains of the hills of Uhud 3 miles North of Medina city.</p>	<p>It was the 3rd battle fought between the Muslims and the Meccans in 627AD 2 years after the battle of Uhud</p>
Major cause	<p>The major cause of the battle was the alleged rumour that the prophet had captured a trade caravan led by AbuSufiyan to Shami.</p>	<p>The major cause of the battle The Meccans action of grazing their animals on the corn fields of the Muslims</p>	<p>The Meccans still had their desire to completely destroy Islam</p>

	1. Prophet Muhammad called for a meeting with his companions.	1. On hearing of the news of the matching of the Meccan army, prophet met his	1. On getting the news of the matching of the Meccan army towards Medina,
Preparations before the battle	2. They agreed and raised an army of 313 men, 70 camels, 12 horses	companions and raised an army of 1000 men. 2. However the number was reduced to 700 by 300 deserters led by Abdullah Bin Ubbayy	prophet met his companions. 2. They agreed to fight a defensive battle within Medina 3. A Persian slave Muslim convert called Salman Farsi brought an idea of digging a trench 4. A trench was dug, wide enough and deep to prevent an attack on foot or on horseback to jump over.

<p>Prophet's action before the battle</p>	<p>Before the battle begun, the prophet took care of the strategic places at Badr ie water ways and narrow pathes Prophet allowed the Meccans to first drink water before the battle.</p>	<p>1. Prophet instructed the Muslims to keep certain positions at the hills of Uhud in order to avoid surprise attacks.</p>	<p>1. Divided the Muslim army into 3 ie one part was to guard the trench 2. 2nd was to guard the other part of the city.</p>
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	<p>sand in the direction of the enemy</p> <p>8. This made their ground slippery and gave chance to the Muslims to defeat them</p> <p>9. Muslims pressed them so hard until they were defeated</p> <p>10. Meccans suffered a lot of casualties including Abu jahl who was killed</p> <p>11. Their evil plan of destroying islam ended in failure</p>	<p>archers had left guard of the mountain pass</p> <p>3. Khalid ordered his men to attack</p> <p>4. During this time even the prophet stood un guarded and was hit</p> <p>5. News spread that he was killed but after realizing he was still alive, they gathered and</p>	<p>fire, boil a pot or build a tent</p> <p>6. This confusion couldn't be handled by the enemy and all the allies</p> <p>7. Its at this point that their leader Abu Sufiyan told them to re-treat</p> <p>8. The battle was won by the muslims as Allah failed the evil plan of the Meccans</p>
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		<p>shielded him</p> <p>6. Hamza was killed during this confusion and many other Muslims</p> <p>7. However, they later reorganized and</p>	
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		<p>repelled the enemy</p> <p>12. Before the Meccans left they cut the bodies of the fallen soldiers.</p> <p>13. Muslims lost the battle</p>	
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EFFECTS OF THE BATTLES

Explain the outcomes of the clash/confrontation/conflict/battle

<i>BADR</i>	<i>UHUD</i>	<i>DITCH</i>
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<p>0. Showed that victory doesn't depend on numerical strength but rather on courage and determination.</p> <p>1. Showed God was always on the side of the Muslims</p> <p>2. Showed the art of war that the prophet had</p> <p>3. Showed the kindness of the prophet as he allowed the enemy to take water before the battle</p> <p>4. Showed that the prophet and</p>	<p>should have regular army</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The banu Nadir were expelled from Medina 2. Showed the role of women in battles eg Saphina Hamza's sister helped in burying the fallen Muslims 3. Led to loss of lives eg Hamza 4. Meccans regained their prestige they had lost at Badr 5. Led to revelation of Quran 3:4 legalizing polygamy due to the heavy death toll 6. Loss of lives and property on both sides 	<p>as protectors of the divine mission</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Was an indication that Allah was the guardian of Islam 8. Weakened the hearts of non-believers and they feared Muslims more 9. Meccans lost their prestige again after being defeated by the Muslims 10. Muslims collected a lot of war booty 11. Loss of lives and property especially on the side of the Meccans 12. Showed the new method of fighting brought by the Muslims 13. Marked the end of the Jewish threat
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<p>Muslims should have a regular army</p> <p>5. Showed that islam had come to stay</p>	<p>7. Weakened the believers as the protectors of the devine mission</p> <p>8. Increased the enemy activity on the Muslims</p>	<p>on Muslims in Madina as the Banu</p>
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<p>6. Lowered the military position of Meccans in Arabia</p> <p>7. Loss of lives and property especially on the side of the Meccans</p> <p>8. Muslims collected a lot of war booty</p>	<p>17. Victory at uhud was celebrated and rejoiced in mecca</p>	<p>Khurayza were destroyed</p> <p>14. Showed that Islam had come to stay</p> <p>15. Victory was celebrated by the Muslims and even regained their prestige.</p>
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Explain the reasons why the enemy was defeated

BADR UNEB (2011)

1. Meccans were too confident and underestimated the Muslims
2. Muslims knew their weakness and fought courageously
3. Hope by Muslims that if they died in war, they would enter paradise
4. Muslims fought with great determination
5. Meccans were disunited eg a section led by Abu-Sufiyan was against the battle
6. Muslims were united and well organized
7. Prophet's action of controlling the key and strategic places.
8. Angels fought on the side of the Muslims.
9. The storm that came and blew hot sand in the faces of the Meccans
10. The miracle at Badr wetted the meccan ground and became slippery
11. Muslims followed the orders of the Prophet
12. Muslims had strong men that won the single combat eg Ali, Umar etc
13. God was on the side of the Muslims.
14. The man commanding the Muslim army was the most loved by God.

DITCH ()

1. Method of fighting of digging the trench was unique
2. Muslims were sufficiently organized
3. Man commanding the Muslim army was the most loved by God
4. Rains and winds blew in the circles of the enemy.
5. The enemy was highly disorganized with in their ranks
6. Prophet had superior information service./spy network
7. Relative unity and discipline among Muslims

8. Various groups of the enemy lacked confidence
9. Muslims enjoyed home advantage at the expense of the enemy
10. Muslims had learnt a lesson at Uhud not to disobey the prophet.
11. Prophet's action of dividing the army into 3 groups.
12. Muslims had strong men on their side eg Ali, Umar among others
13. Conversion of Naim Bin Masud to Islam caused mistrust between the Jews and the Quraish
14. Muslims threw arrows at the enemy to prevent them from entering the city
15. Weak Meccan economy due to the continued closure of the trade route to Shami.

TREATIES/CHARTER TERMS/CONTENT

Medina (UNEB 2016)

Introduction was a document written between Muslims and the non-Muslims in Medina to guarantee political, religious and economic freedom in 623 AD

1. Ansars and migrants were to form one political group called Ummah
2. The Quraish and Banu Awf were to meet their own expenditure
3. Migrants were to meet their blood (wit) and ransom their prisoners
4. The Quraish were not to be given any refugee and their allies
5. Any matter not agreed upon was to be referred to Allah and the prophet
6. Medina was to be treated as a holy place
7. In case Jews fought side by side with the Muslims, both were to contribute to the expenditure
8. There was to be freedom of worship
9. In case of any attack, the Jews were to assist the Muslims

10. No one was to go to war without the permission of the prophet
11. A believer shall not kill another believer nor support a believer against a believer
12. Those who committed crimes were not to be protected by the charter
13. No woman would get married without permission from her parents/guardians.

Hudaibiyah (UNEB 2016)

Introduction It was a treaty signed between Muslim and the Meccans at Hudaibiyah a place south of Mecca in 628 AD

1. The Muslims were not to perform Umrah that year instead they would return the following year
2. The Quraish would vacate Mecca for 3 days in which Muslims would perform Umrah
3. Muslims would not be armed except for personal security
4. Even then their weapons would be covered in scarves

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. There was to be no war for a period of 10 years between the Muslims and the Quraish 6. The Quraish had a right to claim back anybody who would migrate to Medina 7. The Muslims did not have any right to claim back any | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one who defects to the Quraish side. 8. Each party was free to have allies but they were not to be shared 9. In case of a war between the allies, both parties were to remain natural 10. None of the above terms was to be altered |
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Explain the factors that led to the signing of the treaty of Hudaibiyah (UNEB 2016)

- 1. The prophet's dream of performing umrah to Mecca
- 2. Desire by the companions of the prophet to actualize his dream
- 3. Desire by the Meccans to re-open the trade route to Syria
- 4. Muslims' victories over the Meccans in previous battles scared the Meccans
- 5. Muslims' readiness to avenge Uthman's blood
- 6. It was the month of Dhul-Qadda and fighting was forbidden
- 7. Historical importance Muslims attached to Mecca
- 8. Muslims were encouraged by the Quranic revelation
- 9. Muslims had hope of succeeding due to earlier successes over the Meccans
- 10. Muslims' act of encamping at Hudaibiyah
- 11. Fear by the Meccans that if Muslims enter Mecca, they would persuade the majority of the Meccans to join Islam
- 12. Meccans feared that if they stopped the Muslims, they would enter Mecca forcefully
- 13. Muhajroons were homesick and looked at this as an opportunity to go back home.

14. Medina constitution of 623 AD gave the art of using dialogue in conflict resolution.
15. Ansars wanted to see the birth place of the prophet
16. Muslims had been refused to perform pilgrimage by the meccans
17. Ansars wanted to see the people who always rejected the prophet.

Describe the events of the signing of the treaty of hudaibiyah (UNEB 2016)

1. When the prophet migrated to medina, he still had love for mecca
2. In the 6th year of Hijira, he had a dream visiting mecca for Umra.
3. He informed the companions about it and they got excited
4. He mobilized a huge following of 1400 companions who marched to mecca
5. They carried no weapons except for personal security
6. When the meccans learnt of the prophet's march, they sent khalid bin walid to attack the Muslims
7. The muslims took a different route and camped at hudaibiya
8. Meccans sent a number of spies to assess the strength of the muslims and see if there any chances for negotiation
9. Meccans realized there was a chance to negotiate and they took it up
10. However some Quraish devised a plan to infiltrate the muslims and provoke war.
11. Muhammad-Bin Musailama took these Meccan captives but the prophet set them free
12. The prophet wanted Umar to represent him as an envoy of peace among the meccans
13. However Umar didn't have strong family ties to protect him
14. Instead Uthuman Bin Affan whose family was so influential was given the task

15. He informed the meccans that Muslims had come to only perform Umra
16. The Quraish were not ready to allow muslims to access the kabah
17. When he delayed to return, muslims wished to avenge his death for they thought he had been killed
18. When the Quraish realized muslims getting ready for war they

Explain the effects of the signing of the treaty of hudaibiyah

1. Was detested by some Muslims like Umar
2. Peace created led to the development of Islam
3. Gave non-Muslims ample time to think about Islam
4. Led to the conversion of Quraish notables eg khalid bin walid
5. Islam was declared a universal religion
6. Made the prophet feel his position secure
7. Prophet was for the first time recognized as a leader of the small but growing Muslim community by the Meccans.
8. Paved way for dialogue between Muslims and Meccans
9. Quraish for the first time recognized the Islamic state.
10. Eased the long standing years of tension between the Meccans and Muslims.
11. Proved beyond doubt the prophet as a man of peace
12. Paved way for Muslims detainees to escape and join their comrades in Medina
13. Led to the re-opening of the trade route to shami
14. Displayed the prophet's patience as to how he negotiated with the Meccans
15. Paved way for the conquest of Mecca in 630 AD
16. Allah promised the Muslims victory after the signing of the treaty

THE CONQUEST OF MECCA

Explain the events of the fall of mecca in 630AD

COURSE

- It was after the Meccan's violation of the term of 628AD treaty of hudaibiyah
- The term that stated **“in case of a war between the allies both parties were to remain neutral”**
- This was violated after a clash over a water well between the Banu Bakr and the banu khuzza
- The meccan quraish helped their allies the banu bakr and killed some people out of the Banu khuzza
- The Banu khuzza reported the matter to the prophet and the prophet gave the meccans the following
 - End their alliance with the Banu Bakr
 - Identify the people killed among the Banu khuzza and pay their blood money
 - If they fail to adhere to the above, then they declare the treaty of Hudaibiya null and void
- The quraish went with the 3rd option of declaring the treaty null and void
- This annoyed the prophet and the muslims and they decided to punish the meccans for their action
- They moved with a force of about 10,000 men
- They went and camped near mecca
- The prophet told them to light a fire which drew the attention of the meccans
- Their leaders Abu Hakim and Abu Sufiyan came to see what had caused the fire

- The two were captured and the prophet moved them around the camp of the Muslims and even exaggerated their number
- He told them that they had come to conquer Mecca at whatever cost
- This made Abu Sufiyan to convert to Islam. However the prophet told him that if they needed a peaceful conquest, they should do the following (Meccans)
 - i. Close themselves in their houses
 - ii. Close themselves in Abu Sufiyan's house
 - iii. Enter the Kaaba
 - iv. Should not oppose the prophet
 - v. Should not oppose the Muslims
- When Abu Sufiyan returned, the people accepted his call and did as they were told
- However in fear of the surprise attack and mistrust of the Meccans, the prophet divided the Muslims army into 4 groups
- They entered Mecca in 4 directions, north, south, east and west
- He was the last to enter on his white camel. He came saying "truthfulness has won over falsehood:"
- After he called for a gathering on Mt. Rahma where he asked them "what do you expect of my hand?"
- They replied "mercy on generous brother"
- The prophet pardoned them and this act made most of them convert to Islam as they had expected revenge from the Muslims and the prophet
- After the prophet sent a search party led by Ali bin Abu Talib and removed idols from all peoples houses and the Kaaba
- Men took oath under the prophet and women took oath under Umar

Explain the factors for the conquest

Explain the events that led to the conquest of Mecca

1. Desire by the Ansars to see the birth place of the prophet

2. Desire by muhajroons to liberate their birth place
3. Need to purify the Kaaba
4. The Quran had informed the Muslims that they are the guardians of the Kaaba
5. The prophet's dream to perform pilgrimage
6. Muslims had courage to conquer Mecca due to the previous victories over the Meccans
7. Mecca was a city in which the prophet was born so it had to be controlled by the Muslims
8. Divine help which was always demonstrated through the prophet accepting the terms of the Hudaibiyah treaty
9. Conversion to Islam of the Meccan leader Abu Sufiyan
10. Prophet's action of moving Abu Sufiyan around his army spoilt all Meccan hopes to challenge the Muslims
11. The Muslim army were highly determined
12. Meccan violation of the treaty of Hudaibiyah
13. God's promise of victory to the Muslims after the Hudaibiyah treaty

Explain the effects of the conquest/fall of Mecca in 630AD

1. The Kaaba was purified
2. Showed the truthfulness always wins over falsehood
3. Led to conversion of so many people to Islam
4. Showed that treaties should always be honoured
5. Ended enmity between the Muslims and Meccans
6. Showed that the prophet's mission had come to an end and was about to die
7. Mecca became a centre of worship for the Muslims
8. Prophet granted general amnesty to the Meccans
9. Greatness of Islam and its prophet were proved beyond doubt
10. Fulfilled God's promise to the Muslims after the treaty of Hudaibiyah
11. strengthened the political position of the prophet
12. irritated the Banu Thaqif of Taif and led to the battle of Hunain

13. showed the kindness of the prophet as he pardoned the Meccans
14. The Muhjroons liberated their place of birth

THE PROPHET'S FAREWELL PILGRIMAGE

Outline the events of the farewell pilgrimage (UNEB 2016)

1. it had become clear from the increasing number of converts to islam and frequent delegations arriving in medina from all over Arabia that the prophet's mission was accomplished.
2. Another sign pointing in the same direction was the prophet's saying to muadh whom he dispatched to Yemen.
"Oh Muadh, you may not see me after this year. You may pass by this mosque when am dead"
3. Muadh immediately wept on hearing this from the Prophet
4. In 632AD, the prophet announced his intention to perform Hajj many people flocked medina to participate in a pilgrimage led by the prophet.
5. On Saturday of the last week of dhul-Qa'adah, the prophet prepared himself for departure
6. He combed his hair, applied some perfume, wore his garment, saddled his camel and set off in the afternoon.
7. He arrived at Dhul-Hulaifa before Aswr prayer, he performed 2 rakas
8. Then after Dhuhur prayer, he proceeded to Mecca, after he went at the miqaat.
9. He performed the ritual bath and performed 2 rakas
10. He then proceeded to mecca and made Tawaaf - Zirayah
11. He then ran between swafah and Marwa
12. On the 8th he left for mina and spent a night there
13. On the 9th he went to Arafah for supplication
14. A tent had already been fixed for him at Namirah
15. He sat in the tent until sunset
16. He ordered that Al-Qaswa be prepared when it was ready. He went down the valley, where 144000 pilgrimes had gathered.

17. He delivered to them a farewell surmon
18. This was followed by the revelation of the Quran 5:3
19. After there was slaughtering of animals.

Give the content of the prophet's speech on the farewell pilgrimage (UNEB 2015)

1. The oneness of God and the coming of the last day are real. he stressed that the oneness of God is the cornerstone of Islam
2. Return the things kept with you as trust
3. All due interest is forbidden for Allah does not want interest
4. Fight against satan in matters of worship.
5. A Muslim is a brother of another Muslim and they form one brotherhood
6. Men have rights over their women and women have rights over men. So they should be kind to each other
7. The slave must be fed on the same food you eat and must be clothed like you do
8. Leaders of whatever origin or colour must be obeyed even though he is an Abyssinian slave
9. Oh people offer swallah (prayer) observe fasting in the month of Ramadhan and zakat
10. Oh people truly there is no difference between races and hence an Arab is equal to a black and a black is equal to an Arab
11. No prophet or messenger will come after me and no faith other than Islam will emerge.
12. All those listening to me, "pass my words to others and those to others again"
13. At last he said
"I have left amongst you two things which if you adhere to, you will not go astray" the Quran and hadith
14. He asked the gathering
"have I not delivered the message"
15. The gathering acknowledged that he had done so
16. Shortly Quran 5:3 was revealed.

Explain its importance to the Muslims (UNEB 2016)

1. The prophet performed a model Hajj for Muslims to emulate
2. He authorized the basics of Islam
3. He emphasized the sanctity of blood and property
4. He forbade usury
5. Respect for women
6. He established the sources of law as Quran and Hadith
7. Marked the climax of the prophet's mission
8. He talked about the marriage rights
9. Equality and brotherhood were emphasized.

Show the relevancy of the speech to the Muslims

1. Trains muslims in obeying their leaders
2. Promotes family bondage ie rights it gives to each couple
3. Trains people to be trustworthy by returning whatever is kept with them as trust.
4. Eliminates the economic exploitation through prohibiting usury
5. Enables Muslims prepare for the last day since it is real
6. Helps to avoid shirik through emphasis on the oneness of Allah
7. Encourages Muslims to fight Satan in all matters
8. Promotes brotherhood since it addressed Muslims as brothers
9. Promotes doing good deeds to be righteous
10. Makes Muslims not to go astray through following Quran and hadith
11. Makes Muslims stick to their religion for no faith will come after it.
12. Enables Muslims to keep transmitting the Prophet's words
13. Promotes the observance of Islamic principles eg zakat, pilgrimage, fasting
14. Eliminated discrimination for example slaves being clothed and fed like the masters

15. Fights racism through emphasizing no superiority of races.

PROPHET'S DEATH 632 AD, 11AH

4)Describe the prophet's sickness and death

1. A few months after his return from pilgrimage to Mecca, the prophet started to feel weak and sick
2. On Monday 29th safar in the 11th year of Hejira, the prophet attended the burial of one of the companions Al-Baqie
3. On his way back he developed a headache
4. He fell sick for 13 days
5. When his sickness increased he asked his wives about where he would stay, the following day, they understood what he wanted
6. They allowed him to stay where he wished (with Aisha)
7. Supported by Al-Fadhi-Bin-Al –Abas and Ali Abu Talib he moved to Aisha's room where he spent his last week.
8. During this period Aisha often recited Al-Alliawidha and other duwas which the prophet had taught her.
9. On Wednesday, 5 days before he died the prophet fainted
10. When he regained his consciousness, he asked that they pour water on him to cool his temperature and enable him to go out and meet people.
11. When he felt some relief he went to the mosque and gave a speech
12. On Thursday 4 days before his death, the prophet was suffering from severe pain
13. In the evening he was so sick that he couldn't go to the mosque for prayers
14. He ordered Abubakar to lead prayers
15. Abubakar led the prayers from this time until the death of the prophet. They were 17 prayers in total.
16. On Sunday, the prophets health improved he went to perform Dhuhr prayer

17. Abubakar was about to lead the prayer but withdrew when he saw the prophet coming
18. The prophet led the prayer seated and Abubakar amplified the utterance "Allah Akbar"
19. On the same day the prophet set free his slaves paid as charity seven Dinars and donated his weapon to the Muslims
20. On Monday when Muslims were performing fajr they were surprised to see the prophet raising the curtain of Aisha's room
21. He looked at them praying and smiled, Abubakar wanted to make room for the prophet to lead the prayer but the later signaled him to continue

DEATH

1. When it was day time, the prophet called fatuma and whispered to her. She wept
2. Then he whispered to her again and she laughed.
3. After the death of the prophet, Aisha asked Fatuma about the whisper and she told her that the 1st "he will not recover from the sickness" 2nd I will be the first member of his family to join him"
4. The prophet requested that Al-hassan and Al-Hussein be brought to him
5. He kissed them and ordered that they be looked after well
6. Requested to see his wives
7. They were brought to him and told them never to forget Allah pain grew and traces of poison he took at Khaibar were apparent
8. He said to Aisha
"I feel death is approaching"
9. He appealed to people to perform prayers regularly and be mindful of slaves
10. He repeated it several times

11. He brushed his teeth wiped his face and said
“there is no God except Allah death is painful”
12. He died on Monday 12th rabbil Awaal 632 AD on Aisha’s lap.

Explain the effects of the prophet’s death

1. Muslims not only grieved but cried to their maximum
2. His wives became widows and his daughter became an orphan
3. Fulfilled 3:144 of the Quran which indicated that prophet would die.
4. Differences between the Banu Hashim and ummayyads began to show up
5. Some people declared themselves prophets eg Musailam
6. The Bedowin Arabs mobilized to take over medina
7. Christians north of the Islamic empire planned to attack the Muslims.
8. Marked the beginning of the caliphate period
9. Marked the end of the revelation of the Quran
10. Tribalism re-surfaced
11. Some people turned back to the jahiliyah practices
12. Fulfilled 3:185 and showed the prophet as a human being
“surely every soul shall have a taste of death

Explain the achievement of the prophet

1. Destroyed superiority of all forms
2. Women status was recognized to be equal to the man’s in spiritual matters.
3. Manners of piety became criteria for man’s greatness
4. Legalized polygamy but limited the number of wives to four
5. Economically, usury and gambling were totally abolished
6. Begging of all forms was discouraged
7. Zakat was institutionalized making the rich members support the poor and distressed.
8. Defeated his enemies in a number of battles.
9. Signed a peace treaty with his enemies in 625 AD

10. Rules on wars were introduced
11. United the whole of Arabia and became one nation
12. Fought idol worship and was replaced by the oneness of God
13. Brought with him the holy Quran as a complete guidance to mankind
14. Set a shining example to humanity 33:21
15. Liberated the slaves and injustices against them were stopped
16. Made the Arabs who are the most hard hearted people to change
17. Infanticide was stopped by the prophet
18. Conquered mecca in 630AD
19. Drew/came up with the first constitution since the Greek age in 623AD

Explain the factors which helped in the success of the prophet

1. Revelations from God guided the prophet
2. The prophet regularly prayed to God.
3. Diplomatic assistance from his uncle Abu Talib
4. Support from his wife Khadijah
5. Mecca was a centre of commerce and helped spread the mission
6. God sent help directly to the prophet
7. Majority of the Arabs were traders
8. The existing religions apart from idol worshipping were weak
9. Similarity of practices between Islam and other religions
10. Early converts helped to preach Islam
11. Prophet was determined to spread Islam
12. The people of medina gave Muslims shelter and property
13. Signed treaties of peace with his enemies.
14. The fall of mecca in 630 AD made all those who had hopes of fighting Islam to give up
15. Migrations from mecca to Aabyssinia and medina
16. Help from the allies in the early stages eg the Jews
17. Conversion of Quraish notables eg Khalid Bin Walid and Abu

SECTION B

CALIPHATE PERIOD

Biographies

Sample questions

QNS: Give the early life of Abdullah – Bin – Uthuman up to conversion to Islam

- **Describe the life of Ali – Bin – Abu – Talib up to conversion to Islam**
- **Give the biography of Umar – Bin – Kattab up to conversion to Islam**

	Abubakar	Umar	Uthuman	Ali
Birth Names	573AD 2 ½ yrs after the birth of the prophet	583AD 13yrs after the birth of the prophet	576AD 6yrs after the birth of the prophet	600AD 30 yrs after the birth of the prophet

Before being caliph

- As a companion
- Before Hejra / after Hejra
- Before 622 / after 622
- Mecca / Madina

1. E.g. Explain the contributions of Ali in
 - a) Mecca (12 marks)
 - b) Medina (13 marks)
2. Explain the contributions of Uthuman
 - a) Before 622 AD (12 marks)
 - b) After 622 AD (13 marks)

Both in Mecca and Medina for all Caliphs

1. Always with those who protected the prophet
2. Always gave the prophet advise when he needed it
3. Always used his wealth in promoting Islam
4. Helped the prophet in preaching Islam
5. Since he was literate, helped in recording down the Quran&Hadith
6. Always comforted the prophet whenever he was distressed

Mecca only

1. Was among the early converts to Islam
2. Was tortured for the sake of Islam but never gave up
3. Migrated from his home to medina (**Abubakr, Umaru, Ali**) to Abysinia (**Uthuman**)

Medinah

1. Participated in the construction of the prophet's house and mosque
2. Was in the meeting for the formulation of adhan
3. Participated in battles (Uthuman missed Badr)
4. Participated in the signing of the treaty of Hudaibiyah in 628 AD
5. Participated in the Meccan conquest of 630 AD
6. Accompanied the prophet for the Fare pilgrimage in 632 AD
7. Participated in making burial arrangements for the prophet
8. Participated in choosing of the prophet's successor

ELECTIONS OF CALIPHS

ABUBAKARY 632AD

- Following the death of the prophet (P.B.U.H), there sparked off divisions with the Muslim camps
- It was mainly due to the question of who would succeed the prophet (P.B.U.H).
- On his deathbed, the prophet did not name his successor
- There was four contesting parties for the succession
- They included the **Ansars, Muhajiroons**, the **Umayyads** and the **legitimists**
- Each group had reasons as to why it contested for the succession
- The **ansars** claimed that they were the best suited to provide the successor of the prophet (P.B.U.H) since they had saved the prophet`s life and had given him shelter in Madinah
- They also said that it was as a result of the shelter they gave to prophet that Islam spread in Madina and Arabia in general
- On the other had the **Muhajiroons** argued that they were the ones to produce the successor of the prophet (P.B.U.H) since they suffered right from the beginning of the prophet`s mission.
- They continued to say that they were forced to migrate from their homeland for the sake of Islam hence being the number one protectors of Islam.
- Within the **Muhajroons**, there were two sections.
- The first one was that which preferred **Ali** to be the immediate successor of the prophet (P.B.U.H) on grounds that he grew up in the prophets house and was related to him by blood
- This group was called the **legitimists**
- The second group within the **Muhajroons** was that of the **Umayyads** led **Abu Sufyan**.
- They contended that before the advent of the prophet (P.B.U.H) they were the leaders in Mecca.

- Now that the prophet (P.B.U.H) was dead it was his right to succeed him they argued.
- Meanwhile the Ansars gathered in the **Saqifah Sa-ada** to discuss and settle the succession dispute
- Sensing that the Ansars had already started discussion of the selection amongst themselves, Abu Bakr, Umar and Abu Ubaida hurried and went to attend the meeting
- While the meeting was going on, Abu Bakr asked the audience to let him speak.
- On being allowed to speak, he said that the earliest prophet`s companions had remained faithful to him amidst all persecutions.
- He thought such people were the ones more suited to take up succession.
- Similarly he praised the Ansars for all the assistance they gave to the prophet (P.B.U.H)
- Abubakar further said that the election of the caliph could not be done without consulting everyone.
- Before he stood down, he proposed Umar or Abu Ubaida as caliphs
- But these two stood down in his favor
- There upon, the entire ansars group offered support to Abubakar as the new Muslim leader.
- On assuming the office of caliph, Abubakar said the following to the people in his address.
“Oh you people ! I swear by Allah that I never desired this leadership either by day or night I have been elected your leader although I am no better than you. Help me if I am in the right and correct me if I am in the wrong.....”

7a) Explain the factors that made Abubakary the most outstanding amongst the companions of the prophet

- Abubakary was born in 573 AD 2 ½ years after the birth of the prophet.
- He belonged to the Banu Tamim clan of the Quraish tribe.
- He became a caliph in 632 AD after the death of the prophet.
- The following factors made him the most outstanding amongst the prophet's companions;
 - He was the first adult male convert to Islam.
 - Converted to Islam without hesitation.
 - Gave the first sermon in the history of Islam.
 - Gave in his house to act as a meeting place for the muslims before they moved to Hakam Bin Akams house.
 - Constructed a small mosque behind his house to act as a worshiping place for the Muslims.
 - Testified the prophet's words after Al -Isra-Wal-Miraj.
 - Gave the prophet his daughter Aisha when he had lost Khadijah.
 - Advised the prophet to write a letter to king Negus of Abysinia before the muslims migration there.
 - Protected the prophet from a dangerous snake in the cave of Mt.Thour.
 - It was his son that used to bring them food in the cave where they were hiding with the prophet.
 - He gave out camels that were used in the migration to Medina.
 - Bought land from two orphans in Medina onto which the prophet's mosque and house were constructed.
 - Cooled down the muslims who had rejected the terms of the Hudaibiyah treaty eg Umar.
 - Led the pilgrims on the prophet's behalf in 629 AD.
 - Gave out all his wealth during the expedition to Tabuuk.
 - Was chosen by the prophet to lead prayers when he was sick.

ABUBAKR'S ACHIEVEMENTS (632- 634)

Explain the achievements of Abubakary during his reign

1. Fulfilled the prophet`s promises to people e.g. he had promised Jabel money
2. Looked after the family members of the prophet
3. Improved on the collection of revenue and its distribution e.g.
10 dinars were given to every slave
4. Started or formed a regular Muslim army
5. Fought innovations in religion e.g. the woman who was reported to have always carried out pilgrimage without talking to people.
6. Established the baitul-maal / State treasury.
7. Improved on judiciary by appointing the most knowledge men
e.g Zaid BinThabit as judges.
8. Was instrumental in the preservation and collection of the prophet`s hadith.
9. Set up new fields or grazing areas for camels and horses
10. Put up a special budget for buying instruments of war
11. Saved the Muslim empire from ruin after the death of the prophet.
12. Fought false prophets like Musailama, Tulaiha
13. Fought the rebels who used to kill the zakat collectors
14. Emphasized strict observance of Islamic principles
15. Spread Islam to various parts of the empire
16. Sent missionaries to various areas to teach the new converts
17. Brought back people under the umbrella of Islam 18.
Expanded the Muslim empire to areas like Syria and Iraq
19. Fought tribalism that had surfaced.
20. He set a strong foundation for the caliphate period
21. He arranged for the compilation of the Quran into a book form

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACED BY ABUBAKAR

Explain the problems/ challenges faced by Abubakary (UNEB 2011)

1. Hypocrites who tried to separate the Muslims
2. Disunity in the state and it was worse in medinah
3. Some people had abandoned Islam and there was need to bring them back
4. Need to consolidate himself to power
5. Had a task of teaching the new converts
6. Need to centralise the government as Arab tribes wanted to be independent
7. Tribalism and clan struggles began to show up
8. The Banu Gatafan and other tribes were planning to attack and destroy Medinah
9. Task of bringing back people towards the following strict moral code of Islam
10. Some people refused to pay zakah
11. Rebels began to kill zakah collectors
12. Jews on the Northern boarder planned to attack the Muslims
13. An expedition had to be sent to attack Syria and Iraq
14. Looking after the family members of the prophet
15. The Bedowin Arabs(desert dwellers) had planned on attacking Medinah
16. The Islamic state never had a regular army

How did he solve the above problems?

1. Led an army that defeated the internal rebels like Dhi-hassi, Dhul-Qissa.
2. Preached brotherhood to solve the clan conflicts and tribalism
3. Missionaries were sent to various parts of the empire to teach the new converts

4. Crushed the false prophets and their supporters using an enemy e.g Aswad, Musailama etc.
5. Ensured strict observance of Islamic principles
6. Sent expeditions to Syria and Iraq
7. Protected Medinah from the attacks of the Bedowins(desert dwellers)
8. Used the consultative assembly/Shurah Council
9. Made tribal heads swear/pledge allegiance to him
10. Divided the empire into provinces for easy administration
11. He formed a regular army and put it under able commanders