

On the Path of the Beloved ﷺ

The battle of Al-Khandaq (The Trench)

In the name of Allah (SWT), the All-Merciful, the Ever-Merciful. All praise be to Allah (SWT) and prayers and blessings be upon His Messenger.

We are in the 22nd night of Ramadan, so please exert all your efforts to pray from your heart may Allah (SWT) respond to your prayers. Try to store spiritual energy as much as you can by worshipping, to depend on it the coming year in strengthening your faith. This applies not only to individuals, but also to the nation as a whole.

The fifth year of Hijra (emigration from Makkah to Madinah) was a cornerstone in the life of Muslims. Quraysh and the Jews realized that getting rid of Prophet Muhammad and his companions was impossible unless they all collaborate together in Ahzab (parties) in order to fulfill their aim. This was their only solution.

That was the idea of Hoyai Ibn Al-Akhatb the head of Bani An-Nadeer , the Jewish tribe that broke its oath with the Prophet (SAW) and was consequently driven out of Madinah. This man's heart was filled with deep hatred to Prophet Muhammad , although he was sure that Muhammad was the last Prophet (SAW) as mentioned in the Torah (The Holy Book of the Jews). It happened that when the Prophet (SAW) first arrived to Madinah, Hoyai went to him with his brother to check if he was really the last Prophet (SAW) with the descriptions listed in the Torah. Although Hoyai found in Prophet (SAW) Muhammad all the signs mentioned in the Torah, he intended enmity towards the Prophet (SAW) all his life. However, when the Prophet (SAW) knew this (from Salman Al-Faresi who overheard Hoyai), he never treated Bani An-Nadeer according to those words. See how the Prophet (SAW) dealt with minorities? Dear, we all have to realize that we have no problem with the Jews because of religion or because they are Jews; our problem with them is concentrated in the issue of rights and getting back lost rights. And this is why the Prophet (SAW) never harmed him, despite of his betrayal, when he left Madinah.

When Bani An-Nadeer left Madinah they went to Khaibar, and from there Hoyai went to Quraysh to meet Abu-Sofian to collaborate with him in fighting the Prophet (SAW) . He was most welcomed by Abu-Sofian whose daughter was married to the Prophet (SAW), and whom the Prophet (SAW) would forgive later on. Quraysh leaders and Hoyai pledged collaboration and alliance in the Ka'ba until they would kill Prophet Muhammad .

Hoyai then left to Ghatfan tribe that was the second power in the peninsula after Quraysh. He held the same deal with them before moving to Ashja' tribe and other

Arab tribes. Can you how this man exerted all his efforts to support case that he knew to be false? Look into our state and see how much effort we exert to support truth and righteousness!

The leader was Abu-Sufian, and the army consisted of 10,000 soldiers from different Arab tribes such as Quraysh, Ghatfan, Ashja', Bani Sulaim and other Arab tribes. They decided to head to Madinah to abolish Muslims and Islam. Remember that the biggest army that faced Muslims before was just 3000 soldiers. In fact, Muslims had no power to stand against a 10,000 army.

Thanks to the intelligence service powered by Talha Ibn Obaid Allah (SWT) and Said Ibn Zaid, the news reached Prophet Muhammad that the army would arrive to Madinah within 15 days. Muslims at that time were never lazy or dependent; they were used to planning and exerting their utmost effort for the sake of their mission and the message they believed in.

Prophet Muhammad summoned Muslims to discuss the matter with them and consult them. It is worth mentioning that since Muslims arrived to Madinah and started their new home society, Prophet (SAW) Muhammad thought of consulting Muslims as a main issue, like what happened in the battle of Badr and the battle of Uhud. Such a value is what makes people love their countries and have a sense of affiliation. In fact, if a person has no sense of belonging or feels that he cannot voice his opinion, he may arrive to the oath of destroying his own country.

He explained the whole situation in details, and certainly they got worried. Yet, no one ever asked him to seek resort in the Revelation. They understood that the role of the Revelation was only providing the doctrine and support for them, or to save the Message in case of any danger. They knew that they had to plan, work, and exert effort within this doctrine. We have to follow the example of the Prophet (SAW) and exert all our efforts depending on Allah (SWT) who will support us.

Salman Al-Faresy, a man from Persia, suggested digging a trench, a plan that was applied in his country. Prophet Muhammad was open-minded and had a broad mentality. According to psychology, a person who refuses any new idea achieves nothing but failure, while a person who is open to new ideas hits success. The Prophet (SAW) encouraged any new idea that was worth applying, and that would benefit Islam and Muslims, even if a foreign idea. Salman's idea was a good one because it conformed to the nature of Madinah. As the east, west, and south sides of Madinah were naturally surrounded by pointed, rocky land, which no one can even walk on. Hence, they had to close the north part by the trench.

At the same time, the hypocrites started shaking the confidence of Muslims, "You are digging a trench because you are afraid of them". But Muslims focused on their plan.

The trench was dug at the narrowest part between the two pointed rocky areas of the east and west. At one side of the trench inside Madinah, there was a mountain upon which the Prophet (SAW) used to stand to watch the digging process. The distance between the two areas at the narrowest part was four and half kilometers, and Muslims had to dig in a rocky land. The Prophet (SAW) decided that the depth of the trench should be five meters, and its width nine cubits. Muslims had to finish digging within ten days, before Quraysh and the other tribes would arrive. They worked with great zeal and enthusiasm, which shows that the society at that time was flexible and could face any problems, difficulties, or new situations. Unfortunately, our societies now are rigid and rusty. I wish we could apply such flexibility at home, work, clubs...etc.

The Prophet (SAW)'s plan included the following:

- Staying inside Madinah.
- Digging the trench and staying behind it to protect the city, lest any of the enemies could cross the trench.
- Providing a safe place for women and children.

The total number of Muslim warriors was 1500. As an expert in management, the Prophet (SAW) divided them into groups, each including 25 persons. Each group, lead by a team leader, was responsible for a digging specific area, which they would protect afterwards. Hence, they would exert all their efforts in digging their area with quality. Abu-Bakr and Omar played the quality assurance role, as they ensured that the required standards in the digging process were fulfilled.. The Prophet (SAW) implemented four stages to monitor the digging process:

- 1- The team leader of each group.
- 2- Abu-Bakr and Omar.
- 3- The Prophet (SAW) himself was moving among the companions and reviewing their work.

He moved from one group to another, working with them to raise their spirits and encourage them all. He worked more than any one of them, and held the hardest task of all: removing the dust and stones from the trench.

Prophet Muhammad exerted all this effort and endured all this suffering for the sake of his message and in order to spread Islam in the whole world. People nowadays should feel that they have a sacred mission to develop and reform their nation, not only during the month of Ramadan but it should continue after Ramadan throughout their lifetime. Do you feel that you have a message to hold? Pray from all your heart to Allah (SWT) and search for the field where you can serve the message of Islam and reform the nation. Only then Allah (SWT) will guide you to the right path. Please brothers and sisters do not let slam down, and do not your Prophet (SAW) down.

The Prophet (SAW)'s companions were afraid and worried for many reasons. They still had Uhud before their eyes; where 70 of their fellow Muslims were martyred. They

were also worried that they would not be able to finish digging the trench before Quraysh would arrive. Furthermore, Madinah was suffering from starvation at that time. Muslims used to tie a stone on their stomach to control the feeling of hunger, while Prophe Muhammad tied two stones out of severe hunger. Despite all these hard conditions, Muslims' morale was high; Hassaan Ibn Thabet wrote poetry and the companions sang it to raise their spirits even more. And amazingly, our Prophet (SAW) sang with them.

This is why all the companions and Muslims of his time loved him. His manners and behavior left no one to hate him. May we meet him in Jannah (Paradise) to watch the events of the Trench.

After five days, they were very hungry. Jaber Ibn Abdullah saw that the Prophet (SAW) was becoming weak from hunger. He went to his wife to ask her about food, she said that the food at their house was hardly enough for their children: a piece of chicken and a handful of barley. He told her not to feed the children because the Prophet (SAW) was the priority. He went to the Prophet (SAW) quietly and told him to go with him to his house to eat. The Prophet (SAW) refused to go and eat alone, so he called on the army to go with him!! Jaber was very embarrassed, and when he told his wife she asked him if he had told the Prophet (SAW) about the quantity of food. He answered her "yes", so she said, "Allah (SWT) and His messenger know better". Can you realize the role of women throughout the Prophet (SAW)'s biography?? They play such a successful role in supporting men and the message. Do you think that women have been marginalized in our countries by our enemies because women can help us wake and rise?? Have women been afraid of Islam because of the doubts set upon that religion aiming at making women fear piety and Prophet Muhammad ?

When the Prophet (SAW) reached Jaber's home, he ordered him to stand by the door and allow companions to enter in groups. Can you see the organization and order, even when eating? Jaber never thought that the food would be enough, but amazingly, whenever a group finished and came out he found them full!! The Prophet (SAW) came out smiling and said to Jaber, "May Allah (SWT) bless you, your wife, your children and your food". When Jaber went in, he found a miracle...the food was as it was.

But when did this miracle occur? It only occurred when Jaber (RA) said the Prophet (SAW) would eat first; it occurred when the Prophet (SAW) said that he would not eat alone. In Islam we call this a blessing, as Allah (SWT) blessed the small quantity. But nowadays, is there anyone who would favor someone other than himself and place other's benefit ahead of his? Don't live for yourself; live like Jaber (RA) and like the Prophet (SAW) who said refused to eat alone. This is how this miracle happened.

But why wasn't there a miracle to speed up digging? Allah (SWT) could have sent the angels to simply lift the rocks to make a trench. But this never happened, because there

must be the experience of sacrifice and humanity so that the coming generations would follow this role model.

In ten days the trench was ready, yet the Prophet (SAW) was so tired, residing over the mountain to follow work. According to lady Aisha (RA), during that period he was snoring for the first time while sleeping. Though work was finished, there was still a huge rock that no one was able to break, which could form a major weak point in their tactic since it would allow the enemies to cross the trench to the city. Abu-Bakr (RA), Omar (RA), and Ali (RA) all tried to break it but they could not. The Prophet (SAW) asked them to give him room, and to throw water on the rock. He called out, "In the Name of Allah (SWT)" and hit the rock. It was such a strong hit that made the companions tremble. As the Prophet (SAW) hit again and said "Allah (SWT) is the Greatest", a spark was produced and he said, "Persia has been conquered". He hit again and said, "Allah (SWT) is the Greatest. Rome has been conquered." He then hit another strike and the rock fell into crumbles like sand. But why did he say that Persia and Rome would be conquered? It's hope; the Prophet (SAW) was lifting the spirits of the companions.

Do you know who is the best person in this nation? It's that person who conveys hope to others. Note that those who say "there is no use" are not on the path of the beloved. The army of Ahzab (Quraysh and the other tribes) came with 10,000 soldiers and besieged Madinah. All thanks be to Allah (SWT), for the trench was completed on time. The companions and the Prophet (SAW) were organized and there was no procrastination. The Ahzab were greatly surprised to see the trench, as it was not an Arab technique.. They were coming to fight in a battle and finalize the whole issue, but they found themselves obliged to besiege the trench. However, they were not prepared for this, and the food and provisions were not sufficient. Quraysh and their allies came with 10,000 fighters but they were obliged to move and act according to the Prophet (SAW)'s smart and careful plan.

The 10,000 soldiers besieged Madinah, and the Prophet (SAW) divided the companions into groups to defend the trench. The siege continued for twenty-four days, and Quraysh was waiting for just a moment of carelessness or sleep from the Muslims. However, the 1,500 companions proved to be very careful and watchful during the twenty-four days of the siege. Besides, the Prophet (SAW) implemented a strong surveillance system: each group leader was responsible for the twenty-five persons in his group; Sa'd Ibn Moaz (RA) was assigned with a group of companions to regularly pass by all the groups and check on them; Abu-Bakr (RA) and Omar (RA) were then assigned to ensure that Sa'd Ibn Moaz (RA) played his role right; the Prophet (SAW) would then watch from the mountain to ensure that everything was stable. By accurately implementing the four stage surveillance strategy, no mistake was done and the plan was successful..

Quraysh could not pass through and found no solution. They then thought of plotting against the Muslims with the help of the Jews in Madinah. Bani Quraiza, a strong tribe of Jews, was still living in Madinah, and had a lot of weapons. Nevertheless, Bani Quraiza signed a constitution with the Prophet (SAW) , and accordingly they were considered as citizens, had their rights and duties, and were not to attack Muslims or help anyone to attack them. Quraysh considered communicating with Bani Quraiza to have them attack Muslim women and children from the south of Madinah.. Quraysh though that as the Jews would start killing women and children, the Prophet (SAW) and the companions would immediately leave the trench or decrease the number of groups in the trench and get back to Madinah. Just the, Quraysh would attack the Muslims from north and south: Allah (SWT) says as, "**As they came against you from above you and from below you" 10:33**).

Hoyai Ibn Akhtab went to make the deal with the leader of Bani Quraiza. He said to Ka'b (leader of Bani Quraiza), that he came to Madinah with Quraysh and Ghatfan, the most glorious of all Arabs in order to eliminate Prophet (SAW) Muhammad . However, Ka'b, said he saw nothing but loyalty and justice from Prophet (SAW). This shows clearly how the Prophet (SAW) respected the concept of citizenship in the society.

Hoyai did not give up and kept persisting until Ka'b tore the constitution document and agreed to betray the Prophet (SAW) and Muslims. Ka'b just request the he would determine the time of attacking women and children. The news reached the Prophet (SAW) who got so worried and anxious and said "Allah (SWT) suffices me, for He is the best disposer of affairs". Note that Jibril (AS) "Gabriel" did not descend. The Prophet (SAW) sent Sa'd Ibn Moaz and Sa'd Ibn Ubada to make sure of the news. They asked Ka'b, "O Ka'b! Haven't you signed an agreement with the Messenger of Allah (SWT)?", but Ka'b replied, "Who is the Messenger of Allah (SWT)? Who is Muhammad? There is no agreement between us. We have torn it."

The Prophet (SAW) advised Sa'ad that if the news was true he should tell him indirectly in front of others in order not to shake the companions' morale, but if it was just rumors Sa'd should say in front of all the Muslims to ensure them and raise their spirits. We should follow the example of the Prophet (SAW) in encouraging people and raising their spirits. Sa'd did as the Prophet (SAW) told him, and when the Prophet (SAW) knew, he immediately loudly said, "Allah (SWT) is the Greatest! Have glad tidings of victory from Allah (SWT)."

The Prophet (SAW) then sat for long thinking about their situation. Yet the Jews spread the news in Madinah and everyone eventually knew. The hypocrites said "how could Muhammad tell us we will conquer Persia and Rome while we are not even able to go to the bathroom out of fear?". Allah (SWT) revealed Ayahs that can be translated as, "**And as the hypocrites and the ones in whose hearts is sickness said, "In no way did Allah (SWT) and His Messenger promise us anything except delusion."; And as a section of them said, " O population of Yathrib, Al-Madīnah) there is no stationing (here) for you,**

so return!” And a group of them were asking permission of the Prophet (SAW), saying, “Surely our houses are privacies.” (Or: weak spots; i.e., They begged permission to protect their own homes) And in no way were they privacies; decidedly they would like (to seek) nothing except flight.” 33:12–13).

The situation was extremely difficult and Muslims were getting frustrated because of the hypocrites' talk. Allah (SWT) says as, **“As they came against you from above you and from below you, and as beholdings swerved and hearts reached to the larynxes; and you surmised vain surmises about Allah (SWT); Thereover were the believers tried, and were made to quake with a severe earthquake.” 33:10–11).**

There has to be moments where the believers are tested and this was one of them. One of the Jews was sent to examine the fort where the women and children stayed. The poet Hassaan Ibn Thabit (RA) was watching the fort. Hassaan was not a fighter, but there was no other fighter available to guard the fort. Lady Safiya, the aunt of the Prophet (SAW) and the mother of Az-Zubair Ibn Al-Awam, told Hassan to kill the man to prevent him from getting back to the Jews with information. Hassaan told her he could not kill man, so she hit the man and killed him. She then cut his head and threw it near the forts of the Jews to let them know that Muslims were guarding the women and children's fort. How brave she was!! She protected the back front, and therefore the Prophet (SAW) rewarded her for rescuing Muslims. Note the significant role of women in the Prophet (SAW)'s ; she was never secluded or marginalized.

The Prophet (SAW) then had to find an alternative plan. He went to Ghatfan tribe and started to negotiate with them. He asked them if they would return to their home and get one third of the crops of Madinah. They finally agreed, but the Prophet (SAW) informed them that he must consult his companions. The leader of Ghatfan's tribe said, “Aren't you their leader?” The Prophet (SAW) said, “Yes, but Madinah belongs to them, and I have to ask them.”

The Prophet (SAW) asked Sa'd Ibn Moaz (RA) and Sa'd Ibn Ubada (RA). Sa'd Ibn Moaz (RA) asked if had already decided and made an agreement, but the Prophet (SAW) said that he would not do this until he consulted them. Sa'd further asked if this was by order from Allah (SWT) so that they would obey, or something that he wanted them to do, or something for their protection. The Prophet (SAW) said that he aimed at protecting them by separating the Arabs. Sa'd then refused this deal, hence the Prophet (SAW) told Ghatfan that the people of Madinah refused the compromise. The Prophet (SAW) respected people's opinions.

Let's learn from this that our resources are valuable and that we must not sacrifice them easily. The West and imperialism wronged us greatly when they took our raw material and returned it as products. They became wealthy and our youth stayed unemployed. This right should return and there should be justice in production worldwide.

After twenty-three days since the siege the situation was getting worse. The Prophet (SAW) started sending men from the trench to guard and protect women and children, hence, the trench started to be exposed and Quraysh began to approach.

Amr Ibn Wud from Quraysh was the first one to get to the trench. He was such a skillful fighter that had never been defeated. He did not attend the Battles of Badr and Uhud because he was traveling, but in this Battle he jumped with his horse in the trench and said, "Who will fight me?" No one answered because they all knew he had never been defeated. Amr persisted in challenging and finally Ali Ibn Abu-Taleb (RA) stepped forward. The Prophet (SAW) did not want Ali to fight Amr, but as Ali insisted the Prophet (SAW) offered him his sword and asked Allah (SWT) to help him. Ali and Amr got into an intense fight while the Prophet (SAW) kept praying for Ali who was very dear to him. Eventually, Ali killed Amr and beheaded him, so the Prophet (SAW) said, "Throw it at them so they would be scared."

A dart then hit Sa'd Ibn Moaz (RA) in his arm and he started bleeding heavily. The Prophet (SAW) was worried and cared about him dearly, so he asked for a woman called Rufayda (the first female doctor in Islam). Sa'd prayed to Allah (SWT) to keep him alive if there were other battles destined against Quraysh because he wanted to fight those who had harmed the Prophet (SAW); yet if this would be the last battle against Quraysh, he asked to die as a martyr. Allah (SWT) accepted his prayer and he was no longer bleeding.

A man named Nu'aim Ibn Mas'ud from Ashja' tribe went to the Prophet (SAW), declared his identity and "I bear witness that there is no god but Allah (SWT) and that you are the Messenger of Allah (SWT)." The Prophet (SAW) was very happy with him and advised him to go back and bring them news. Nu'aim said, "If I do so I will have to say very bad things about you." The Prophet (SAW) replied "Go and say what you wish". That man was really genius and skillful. I wish our youths would be as intelligent sharp witted as that man.

Nu'aim went to Bani Quraiza and told them that Quraysh was not from this land, and so if they got bored and exhausted from the siege, they would leave Bani Quraiza alone in front of Prophet Muhammad who would take revenge for their betrayal. He told the solution was to encourage Quraysh to fight but take fifty of Quraysh's leaders to guarantee that Quraysh would not leave.

Nu'aim then went to Abu-Sofian that Bani Quraiza made an agreement with Prophet (SAW) Muhammad to bring him fifty of Quraysh's leaders to make peace with him. On the next day, Abu-Sufyan contacted Ka'b the leader of Bani Quraiza and asked him, "When do we attack?". Ka'b said, "Give us fifty men first to ensure your seriousness in the fight." Abu-Sofian thought that Nu'aim was right, so he replied saying that he would not give them even one man. Thus, Ka'b also thought that Nu'aim was right. This was

the first step toward victory; Nu'aim fooled them both to keep them from working together and this supported the nation and protected it.

On the 24th day the Prophet (SAW) was on the mountain, where he had been praying faithfully for four days.

His prayers were fruitful. An extremely cold night followed, and strong cold winds blew, uprooting the tents of Quraysh, throwing their belongings, and hitting their faces with small stones. Victory began to come with the wind. Allah (SWT) says as, **"O you who have believed, remember the favor of Allah (SWT) upon you as hosts came against you; then We sent against them a wind and hosts you did not see; and Allah (SWT) has been Ever-Beholding whatever you do." 33:9).**

Dear brothers, victory is not offered as a piece of cake for any body. Victory is bestowed on those courageous faithful believers who exert all their effort to vindicate Allah (SWT). Allah (SWT) says as, **"O you who have believed, in case you vindicate Allah (SWT), He will give you victory and confirm your feet (i.e., give you victory)." 7:47)**

The companions were also shivering from the cold weather. The Prophet (SAW) asked who would go to get the news of the enemies, but no one answered him. Although the Prophet (SAW) repeated his request and said he would guarantee the return of the one who would go, and that this person would be his companion in Jannah, no one responded. The companions were human, and they were really scared. Eventually, the Prophet (SAW) selected Huzaifa Ibn Al-Yaman (RA) to go and get the news without getting into any struggle or trouble with them. The Prophet (SAW) had a clear vision and so warned Huzaifa so as not to provoke Quraysh and the tribes after they had become tired.

Huzaifa (RA) left and felt very cold until he reached the trench: it was so warm!. This is Allah (SWT)'s mercy. Allah (SWT) wants us to learn that if we just take a step forward and see how Allah (SWT) supports us and confirm our feet.

On the other side Huzaifa found Quraysh and its allies really scared and cold. Abu-Sofian called the people to gather. The leaders gathered and because it was dark Huzaifa (RA) was able to get among them. Abu-Sofian said that he had a serious piece of news, but as he feared the Prophet (SAW)'s spies, he wanted each of them to check each other and ensure there were no outsiders. Huzaifa was so quick-witted that he started to ask the two beside him about their identities before he would get checked. Can you see how Muslims were moving! Their life was not concentrated just on worshipping, but also on planning, intelligence, and leadership. Muslims and believers are not supposed to be naïve. Huzaifa (RA) thought of killing Abu-Sofian, but he remembered the words of the Prophet (SAW) when he advised me not to do anything against them. To his surprise, Abu-Sofian told the men that he decided to leave, and

they would leave to because they could not face the betrayal of the Jews (as they thought the Jews betrayed them), the winds, cold, and hunger. Huzaifa (RA) said, “The Prophet (SAW) spoke the truth. All thanks to Allah (SWT) that I did not do anything.”

Huzaifa (RA) went back to the Prophet (SAW) who was praying in the mosque. Huzaifa (RA) stood near him shivering from the cold. The Prophet (SAW)'s kindly and mercifully opened his cloak and covered Huzaifa with it while praying, and Huzaifa got warm again. He embraced Huzaifa with his hand while praying, and once he finished praying Huzaifa told him the good news. The Prophet (SAW) told the news to his companions and thanked Allah (SWT) for this victory.

The Prophet (SAW) told them they would no longer go into defensive wars, as they will conquer Quraysh. The Prophet (SAW) understood the situation correctly and translated the results. . In our Arab world we are in a stage that says a new history is being written for us. There is the possibility of a revival, but people have to be positive, serious, and ready to sacrifice.

The Prophet (SAW) then told the companions to go back to their homes after 24 days of the siege and 10 days of digging. They were so exhausted that they slept in streets before reaching their homes. Jibril (AS) “Gabriel” descended and said, “O Muhammad! Have you put down your weapons and the angels haven't put theirs yet?” Jibril meant Bani Quraiza and their betrayal for the Muslims.

The Prophet (SAW) called back the companions and told them the fight was not over. This shows how precious the message is and how hard they worked for it. The Prophet (SAW) told them, “Whoever believes in Allah (SWT) and His Messenger will pray the Asr prayer only in Bani Quraiza.”¹ Some of the companions understood that even if they would miss Al-Asr prayer, they have to pray it at Bani Quraiza. Others disagreed and said that the Prophet (SAW) meant they should quickly pray in their place before going. Hence, some prayed at their place, and some prayed at Bani Quraiza. However, the Prophet (SAW) never blamed either of them. Besides, although both groups had different opinions, they dealt with the matter calmly and politely. Such is the moral of differences. Muslim scholars should stop disagreeing about the sub-branches of Islam while the nation is lost.

They reached Bani Quraiza and besieged them for 15 days. Bani Quraiza offered to leave their weapons and get out of Madinah, but the Prophet (SAW) totally refused. He wanted them to obey his ruling, but they accepted the ruling of Sa'd Ibn Moaz only. Sa'd said that they committed high treason, and accordingly all men should be killed, women captured, and money confiscated. The Prophet (SAW) approved this judgment.

¹ Narrator: Abdullah Ibn Omar, Authentic, by Al-Bukhari, Al-Jame' As-Saheeh

Islam is a great mercy, but betrayal and corruption are not acceptable. The wound of Sa'd Ibn Moaz then started to bleed once again and the Prophet (SAW) embraced him. Sa'd died, and upon his death the Throne of the Merciful trembled. His funeral was attended by 70,000 angels. This was the successful battle of Khandaq and Bani Quraiza.

Lecture Notes Provided By: Imam Ghulam Moyhuddin

Seerah: Ibn Ishaq, Ibn Hisam, Ibn Kathir and Diya al-Nabi were used in the compilation of these lecture notes as well as various books of Hadith.

The selective topics and format is from Amr Khaled's Arabic lecture on Seerah of the Prophet ﷺ with renditions from the "dar al tarjma" convoy.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3oDLD8B-has>

I have included modifications for the sake of readability and clarity.