

Chapter – 23

Miscellaneous Wars

(متفرق جنگیں)

Uhad War

(جنگِ احد)

❖ وَمَنْ يَتَوَلَّ يُعَذِّبْهُ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا.

And whoever turns away (from war) He will give out a painful punishment. (48:17)

Just after the war of Badr, the disbelievers of Makkah decided to take the revenge of Badr in which their top leaders were killed. So they prepared a troop of 3000 soldiers and reached near the hills of Uhad, Madinah. Here the battle started between Muslims and the disbelievers.

Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and some other individuals had initially proposed to limit themselves in the city of Madinah and they should fight through arrows only. But most of them suggested combating in the battle field. Thus, the Noble Prophet decided to go with the majority and came out for fight in the battle ground.

By the grace of God, initially the fight was going on quite satisfactorily and Muslims were dominant over the enemy, but Abdullah bin Abi Munafiq and some other hypocrites betrayed at the eleventh hour and ran away from the battle field with many others.

The Noble Prophet had deputed some soldiers in a Pass of Uhad Mountain, under the leadership of Abdullah bin Jabar with their

arrows. They were ordered to keep protecting the Pass and not to move from this place under any circumstances. But when they saw their victory those crazy people left their place, and gone to collect the booty of war.

Khalid bin Walid, who were not yet converted to Muslim, attacked the Pass. ---- With this unexpected occurrence Muslim fighters got totally upset and the position of war became absolutely different. A man, whose name was Wahshi, had thrown a dart from behind a stone on Hamzah رضى الله عنه. With this attack he was martyred at the spot

Some teeth of Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم himself also got injured. At this juncture, a satanic fellow shouted, “The Noble Prophet is martyred.” ---- Listening to this, the Muslim troops were totally in panic.

Initially, the disbelievers of Makkah were in the loosing place, but later Muslims had to suffer a lot as well. Even so, the disbelievers were not having such ability to capture Madinah and could consider themselves as victorious. This way, the battle had no results. ---- This fight is called “War of Uhad.”

Ahzab War

(غزوة خندق)

In Surat-al-Ahzab: Verse 20, 21, 22, 25 and 26, there are descriptions regarding military expedition of Ahzab (غزوة الاحزاب) which is also known as Battle of Trench (غزوة خندق).

In 4 or 5 Hijri, Jews and Disbelievers of Quraish jointly prepared a regiment of 12000 soldiers and attacked on Madinah. They surrounded the entire Madinah. They had lot of essential items with them as well which was sufficient for a long battle.

On the advice of Salman Farsi رضى الله عنه the Noble Prophet ordered to dig a trench in between Madinah and the place where the enemy troops had stationed. In this trench work the Noble Prophet himself participated.

One night all of a sudden heavy wind-storm started. The enemy was in the open field therefore all their tents were blown away. The storm was so intense that clay, sand and fine gravels were blowing all through, so much so that the troop of the enemy could not stand any longer. They were bound to disperse and run away due to this storm.

At last, Allah ﷻ saved with the mischievous invasion of enemy and has given the victory to the Prophet and Muslims.

Victory at Khaybar

(فتح خيبر)

Verse 20 of Surat-al-Fatah indicates the victory of Khaybar. Despite claiming for the friendship with Muslims, Jews had joined with the Disbelievers of Quraish in the Battle of Trench. Therefore, Muslims decided to give a true lesson to them. For this they attacked them at the place of Khaybar in the direct command of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. This is the incident of year 7 Hijri,

For this, initially a siege or blockade was imposed on them outside for about 3 to 4 days. Then the Noble Prophet gave a flag of leadership to Ali Al-Murtaza رضى الله عنه and sent him towards Khaybar Fort. The door of the Fort was closed therefore Ali Al-Murtaza (The Lion of God) had to apply his personal power to open it. Just adjacent to the gate a trench was also made by Jews for their protection. So the parts of the broken gate were laid upon this trench and then the entire troop passed through the bridge and entered into Khaybar.

People say that the gate was so much heavy that many persons were needed to break or lift it, but this was the extra-ordinary power of Ali Al-Murtaza رضى الله عنه who handled it alone.

Anyways, Jews were not having any strength to fight. There was only one wrestler named Marhab, who fought with Ali رضى الله عنه and was killed. Finally, Muslim got victory on Khaybar without any big fight. In this event Muslims got good amount of booty of war.
