



Martydom of Lion of Allah ﷺ & Rasool
Sayyidus Shuhada Sayyidina

Ameer Hamza رضي الله عنه
&

The Battle of Uhud

JUNG E UHUD

Extract from:
Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم
The Prophet of Islam

By:

Allama Abdul Mustafa Azmi

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الصَّلَاةُ السَّلَامَةُ عَلَى نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ

JUNG E UHUD

The Battle of Uhud

Extract from:

MUHAMMED

Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam
The Prophet of Islam

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THE BATTLE OF UHUD

The biggest event of 3 AH was the Battle of Uhud. Uhud is the name of a mountain 3 miles from Madinah Munawwarah. The battle was named after it for taking place within close proximity and has also been mentioned by Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) several times in the Holy Quran.

REASON FOR THE BATTLE OF UHUD

70 Kuffaar were killed in Badr and 70 arrested. The majority of those killed were leaders, or rather, rulers of the Kuffaar of the Quraish, which lead to every individual of Makkah, including women and children, to seek revenge for the killing of their fellow Kuffaar. A distinguishing characteristic of the Arabs, notably the Quraish, is that they would avenge each killing of their fellow men to an extent that their lives would feel incomplete without fully doing so. They had decided that this should be carried out as soon as possible. Hence, Ikramah (the son of Abu Jahl), Safwaan (the son of Umayya) and other disbelievers of the Quraish whose family had been killed in Badr approached Abu Sufyaan and requested, "The Muslims have killed our leaders and family. To take vengeance is a national responsibility. We therefore wish for all profit made from businesses this year to be collected for a war-budget. With it we can buy weapons, armour and other vital items for battle, and in doing so prepare a strong army and be able to attack Madina to eliminate the existence of Muhammad and Muslims from the face of this earth." He happily accepted their request, though after the Battle of Badr, the Kuffaar were aware that it was no easy task - indeed, to go against the forces of nature was easy, but to challenge the followers of Sayyiduna Muhammad Mustafa (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) was something that they were not prepared enough for. They therefore spent every coin purchasing extra weapons and additional supplies for war, and

enlisted the help of poets to create an emotion of war and revenge within the Arab tribes by their renditions of poetry as well. Amr Jahmi and Masaafi were two such poets that toured the Arab tribes gaining support for their impending war against the Muslims. Through their eloquent speech and poems, they were able to win the people over for the cause of the Quraish, and a large army was assembled consisting of men and women from prominent families. The latter had vowed to seek revenge for their slain family members by drinking the blood of those Muslims who had killed them. It was for this reason that Wahshi, the slave of Jubair bin Mut'im was trained by Hind to slay Hadrat Hamza (Radiyallahu Anhu) as he had killed her father, Utba, as well as an uncle of Jubair bin Mut'im. Hind promised Wahshi that in return for him killing Hadrat Hamza (Radiyallahu Anhu), she would certainly see that he be freed.

ATTACK ON MADINA

After much emotion and preparation, the Kuffaar army of Makkah made for Madina to attack the Muslims commanded by Abu Sufyaan. At that time, Hadrat Abbas (Radiyallahu Anhu) (the uncle of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)) was confidentially still a Muslim living in Makkah. He wrote a letter to the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) notifying him of the Kuffaar's assembling of an army and their march towards Madina for attack. On the 5th of Shawwaal 3 AH, Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) received this letter and sent Hadrat Anas (Radiyallahu Anhu) and Mounis (Radiyallahu Anhu), the two sons of Hadrat Adi bin Fadalah (Radiyallahu Anhu), as informants to gather information regarding this. After their return, they informed Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) that the army of Abu Sufyaan was within close proximity to Madina - the vicinity of Areed (the pasture of Madina), and that the army's horses had eaten the grass of it.

PREPARATION AND SPIRIT OF THE MUSLIMS

After receiving this information, the security of Madina was intensified. On the night before Friday the 14th of Shawwaal 3 AH, Hadrat Sa'ad bin Muaaz (Radiyahallahu Anhu), Aseed bin Adeer (Radiyahallahu Anhu) and Sa'ad bin Ubaadah (Radiyahallahu Anhu), fully armed, guarded the house of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) while assisted by other Ansaars. Other guards had also been placed in important parts of the city. In the morning, the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) gathered both the Ansaar and Muhaajiree to discuss whether the army should be faced in Madina, or the Muslims directly meet their challenge out of it. The majority of Muhaajireen, as well as certain elderly Ansaar, deemed that the women and children be locked in the forts whilst the men resist their attack within the precincts of the city, which was also agreed to by the Leader of the Munaafiqs, Abdullah bin Ubai, who was in the meeting as well. There had also been a few young and virile Ansaaris not present at the Battle of Badr. Unable to contain the passion of jihad within them, they were spurred to declare the following, "It's necessary for us to leave Madina to fight the Kuffaar army." After listening to every opinion, Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) went into his house, dressed himself in his armour for battle and came out. Outside, it was agreed by the Sahaabah that the Kuffaar should be met from within the precincts of Madina. The Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) however, said, "It is unbecoming for a prophet to wear his armour for war and later remove it before Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) decides his and his enemies fate. You should take the name of Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) and proceed to the battlefield. Indeed, if each of you fight bravely He will grant us victory." (Madaarij), Vol. 2, Pg. 114)

Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) then gave the flag of the Khazraj tribe to Hadrat Habaab bin Munzir (Radiyallahu Anhu), the flag of the Aus tribe to Hadrat Aseed bin Hadeer (Radiyallahu Anhu), the flag of the Muhaajireen to Hadrat Ali (Radiyallahu Anhu), and with an army of 1,000, proceeded out of Madina to intercept the oncoming army of the Kuffaar.

THE PROPHET (SALLALLAHU ALAIHI WASALLAM) REJECTS THE HELP OF THE JEWS

As Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) exited the city, he noticed another army coming along and enquired as to who they were. He was told, "They are Jews, the haleefs of Abdullah bin Ubai (the Leader of Munaafiqs), and have come to help us in battle." The Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) replied, "Tell them to go back into Madina. We do not require the help of Mushriks to fight Mushriks." (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 114)

Thus the army of Jews returned to Madina, and Abdullah bin Ubai, who brought 300 soldiers with him to fight for Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), seeing the help of Jews being refused, also returned to Madina with his fighters saying, "Muhammad did not accept my wish and has come out of Madina to meet with the Makkan army against my opinion. I shall not support him." (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 115)

Hearing this, the Banu Salma of the Khazraj and Banu Haaritha of the Aus tribes desired to go back to Madina. However, Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) had created a great love for Islam within them which could not now shake their resolution to participate in jihad. Hence, He mentions in the Quran regarding them,

'When two of your groups intended Cowardice, but Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) is their supporter, and upon Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) should the muslims rely.'

(Surah Ale-Imraan, Verse 122)

Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) now had a army of 700 Sahaabah, with only 100 of them fully armoured, against an army of 3,000 Kuffaar consisting of 700 fully armoured soldiers, 200 on horseback, 3,000 camels and 15 women.

After leaving Madina, the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) inspected his army and ordered all those still young for battle to return to the city, as children do not belong amongst the sinister acts of war.

SPIRIT OF JIHAD WITHIN THE CHILDREN

When Hadrat Raafi' bin Khadeej (Radiyallahu Anhu) was told to return for being too young, he began to stand on his toes to gain height which earned him a place in the army.

Hadrat Samorah (Radiyallahu Anhu) was a young teenager who was also told to turn back. Nonetheless, he answered, "I've defeated Raafi' (Radiyallahu Anhu) in wrestling. If permission can be given to him, it can also be given to me." Both were then made to wrestle, and indeed, Hadrat Samorah (Radiyallahu Anhu) was able to beat Hadrat Raafi' (Radiyallahu Anhu), which lead to both being allowed to participate in the battle. (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 114)

THE HOLY PROPHET (SALLALLAHU ALAIHI WASALLAM) ON THE BATTLEFIELD

The Mushrikeen had by now arrived at the mountain of Uhud near Madina and pitched camp on Wednesday the 12th of Shawwaal 3 AH. The Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) however, only left the city on the 14th of Shawwaal after Jumu'ah salaah. He spent the night at Banu Najaar and reached Uhud at the time of Fajr salaah on Saturday the 15th of Shawwaal, where Hadrat Bilal (Radiyallahu Anhu) gave the azaan whilst Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) lead the congregation for Fajr. Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) then headed towards the battlefield to fortify it and appointed the following Sahaabah as generals of the soldiers on the battlefield,

- Hadrat Ukasha bin Mohsin (Radiyallahu Anhu) to lead the right wing.
- Hadrat Abu Salmah bin Abdul-Asad Makhzoomi (Radiyallahu Anhu) to lead the left.
- Hadrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jaraah (Radiyallahu Anhu) and Hadrat Sa'ad bin Abu Waqqaas (Radiyallahu Anhu) to lead the forward contingent.
- Hadrat Miqdaad bin Umar (Radiyallahu Anhu) to lead the rear contingent.

The Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) aligned his battle-lines against the Uhud mountain with their backs facing it; the hill of Ainain was on his left. There was also a narrow road going through the mountain of Uhud to the rear of the army which could also be used by the Kuffaar of the Quraish to attack the muslims. Due to this, he appointed a division of 50 archers to guard it, placing Hadrat Abdullah bin Jubair (Radiyallahu Anhu) in command, saying, "If we are defeated or even victorious, your division should not move from

their spot until I send someone to tell you to leave." (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 115)

The Mushrikeen had also prepared their battle-lines very strategically; the following were their generals on the battlefield,

- Khalid bin Waleed in command of their right wing.
- Ikramah bin Abu Jahl in command of the left.
- Safwaan bin Umayya in command of the horseback division.
- Abdullah bin Rabia in command of the archer division.

Talha bin Abu Talha, from the tribe of the Banu Abde-Daar, was the flag-bearer of the entire Kuffaar army. (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 115)

After seeing that the flag-bearer of the Kuffaar was a single individual from the tribe of the Banu Abde-Daar, the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) also appointed Hadrat Mus'ab bin Umair (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) as a single flag-bearer for the Muslim army.

THE WAR BEGINS

First the women of the Kuffaar came forward, playing duffs and chanting songs which contained hints of revenge for those killed in Badr. Hind, the wife of Abu Sufyaan (the leader of the Kuffaar army), together with 14 other women belonging to respected families of Makkah, sang the following,

*We are daughters of the stars in the sky,
accustomed to walk upon woollen carpets.
If you step forward for battle, we shall meet
your challenge, and if not, we will separate "*

The first to advance from the Mushriks for combat was Abu Aamir Ausi, named 'Rahib' by the people of Madina due to his chastity and devotion to worship. The Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) however, named him 'Faasiq'. During the Period of Ignorance, he was the leader of the Aus tribe and a renowned citizen of Madina. When Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) arrived in the city, Abu Aamir became jealous of the acceptance he received in Madina, moved to Makkah and encouraged the Kuffaar of the Quraish to fight against him as well. He had a lot of faith that his tribesmen would leave the Prophet's (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) side after seeing him. For this reason, he stepped onto the battlefield and announced, "O Ansaar! Do you recognise me? I am Abu Aamir Rahib." The Ansaar screamed in reply, "Indeed, 'Faasiq!' We recognise you. May Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) disgrace you." Hearing the title 'Faasiq', Abu Aamir became enraged and said, "How sad! My fellow people have completely changed after my going away." With a group of soldiers, he then began to fire arrows at the believers. The Mujaahideen stoned them severely in reply, forcing Abu Aamir and his group to flee from the battlefield. (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 116)

Talha bin Abu Talha, the flag- bearer of the Kuffaar, came forward onto the battlefield and said, "O Muslims! Is there any amongst you who wishes to send me to Jahannam, or does anyone want to be sent to Jannah by me?" Hadrat Ali (Radiyallahu Anhu), the Lion of Allah, heard this attitude of Talha bin Abu Talha and said, "Yes! I do." With one strike of his sword (Zulfikaar), Hadrat Ali (Radiyallahu Anhu) cut his head, causing Talha to fall to the ground with the Companion then stepping away. He was later asked, "Why didn't you slay his head?" He replied, "When he fell to the floor, his private parts were shown and he pleaded for me to forgive him."

Seeing this unashamed person exhibiting his private parts caused me to turn away in shame and disgust. (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 116)

After Talha his brother Uthman bin Abu Talha advanced forward saying the following,

"It is the duty of the flag-bearer to dip the tip of the spear in blood, or to strike and break."

His challenge was met by Hadrat Hamza (Radiyahallahu Anhu). Armed with a sword, he struck Uthman with such force that it reached his hip after incising through his backbone, saying the following whilst attacking,

"I am the son of the one who quenches the thirst of the Haajies (Abdul-Muttalib)." (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 116)

Thereafter, a bloody battle ensued between the two armies.

THE GOOD FORTUNE OF ABU DAJANAHAH (RADIYALLAHU ANHU)

The Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) had in his hand a sword with the following stanza engraved on it,

There is shame in cowardice, and to step forward for combat is a means of respect. A man cannot escape fate even after adopting cowardice.

He then asked, "Who shall take this sword and fulfil its rights?" Hearing this, the Sahaabah rushed forward towards him to be allowed the distinction of using the sword, yet the honour of this was handed to Hadrat Abu Dajaanah (Radiyahallahu Anhu). Receiving the sword from Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) was the climax of his life. He asked, "O Prophet of Allah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), what is the right of this sword?" He replied, "You should use it slaying the Kuffaar until it bends." He replied, "Ya Rasoolallah (Sallallahu

Alaihi Wasallam), I shall try my best to fulfil its rights." Abu Dajaanah (Radiyahallahu Anhu) subsequently tied a red scarf around his head, proudly entered the battlefield and moved swiftly through the ranks of the Mushriks, executing each with the sword along the way until arriving face-to-face with Hind, the wife of Abu Sufyaan. Intending to kill her, Abu Dajaanah (Radiyahallahu Anhu) then remembered that in his hand he held the sword belonging to Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) and chose not to as it seemed unfit for it to be used on a woman. (Zarqaani, Vol. 2, Pg. 29 & Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 116)

Like Hadrat Abu Dajaanah (Radiyahallahu Anhu), Hadrat Hamza and Ali (Radiyahallahu Anhu) had also moved quickly through the ranks of the kuffaar, killing them while doing so.

Spirited with the passion of jihad and armed with swords on either hand, Hadrat Hamza (Radiyahallahu Anhu) came across a person named 'Sabaag Gaishaani' and said to him, "O son of the woman who circumcises women! Wait! Where are you going? Have you come to fight with Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) and His Rasool (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)?" He then struck Sabaag with both swords and separated his body into two halves.

SHAHAADAT OF HADRAT HAMZA (RADIYALLAHU ANHU)

Wahshi was an Abyssinian slave whose master was Jubair bin Mu'tim. He was promised freedom if he killed Hadrat Hamza (Radiyahallahu Anhu) and thus, hide behind a huge rock in wait for him. Wahshi pitched his spear into Hadrat Hamza's (Radiyahallahu Anhu) navel the instant the Companion appeared before him - the force of which penetrated his back. In this condition, armed with swords, Hadrat Hamza (Radiyahallahu Anhu) began to move towards Wahshi, but could unfortunately not proceed very far due to the injury he sustained.

Hadrat Hamza (Radiyallahu Anhu) then fell to the ground and became a shaheed. (Bukhari Sharif, Vol. 2, Pg. 582)

Though the flag-bearer of the Kuffaar was struck severely, their flag remained being kept high. Soldiers of the Kuffaar hastened to keep the flag raised while their flag-bearers continued to be killed by the Muslims. Their passion for doing so can be ascertained after reading the following incident. A kaafir named Sawaab began to carry the flag of the Mushriks when two Muslims appeared and cut both his hands, Nevertheless, he had managed to still keep it flying by holding it onto his chest by his chin and was later killed by the Muslims in this condition. While being killed, he said, "I have fulfilled my obligation." Subsequent to his death, a woman named Amrah ran forward to keep her nation's flag high, which united a scattered army of the Quraish and propelled them to fight more fiercely. (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 116)

SHAHAADAT OF HADRAT HANZALA (RADIYALLAHU ANHU)

Although Abu Aamir Rahib was fighting for the Mushrikeen, his son Hadrat Hanzala (Radiyallahu Anhu) fought for the Muslims. He submitted to the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) by saying, "O Prophet of Allah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)! Grant me permission to cut the head of my father, Abu Aamir", yet the compassion of the Mercy to the Worlds, Muhammad Mustafa (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), could not allow a son to kill his own father. Hadrat Hanzala (Radiyallahu Anhu) fought with such spirit that he was able to pass through the ba(Radiyallahu Anha)ge of soldiers and ultimately reached the Mushrikeen's leader, Abu Sufyaan. He swiped to attack him and was close in doing so, until being intercepted by Shadaad bin Aswad, who then made Hadrat

Hanzala (Radiyahallahu Anhu) shaheed whilst striking him from the back.

The Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), said regarding him, "The angels are giving ghusal to Hanzala (Radiyahallahu Anhu)."When Hadrat Hanzala's (Radiyahallahu Anhu) wife was asked concerning the state of her husband prior to battle, she replied, "On the night of the Battle of Uhud, he spent it with me and was in need of ghusal, though when the call for jihad was made, he answered it immediately despite his need for ghusal."Upon hearing this, Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) said, "This is the reason for the angels giving him ghusal."It is for this incident that Hadrat Hanzala (Radiyahallahu Anhu) was given the title of 'Ghaseelul-Malaaikah' (One given ghusal by the angels). (Madaarijun-Nubuwwah, Vol. 2, Pg.123)

In this battle, both the Ansaar and Muhaajireen fought very bravely, resulting in the Mushrikeen losing any hope of victory. The attacks of Hadrat Ali, Abu Dajaanah and Sa'ad bin Waqqaas (Radiyahallahu Anhuma) were influential in causing a great loss to the army, and every flag-bearer of the Kuffaar (Uthman, Abu Saeed, Musaafi', Talha bin Abu Talha, etc) were decimated and brought to the ground. The Kuffaar had lost and began to flee to the mountains accompanied by the women who had left Makkah for battle as well. The Muslims were victorious.

A SUDDEN CHANGE IN THE WAR

Seeing the retreat of the disbelievers and the victory of the Muslims, the division of archers previously posted to safeguard the narrow road in the mountain began to say to one another, Let's take the war-booty, we've won!" The leader in charge of them, Hadrat

Abdullah bin Jubair (Radiyahallahu Anhu), tried to make them understand the order of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) and warned of the Prophet's (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) disobedience. The archers however, payed no attention to him and proceeded to amass the war-booty. Whilst this was occurring, an officer of the Kuffaar, Khalid bin Waleed, was watching this scene from the height of the mountains, and upon seeing the narrow road no more guarded by archers he gathered an army and immediately attacked the Muslims from behind via the now unguarded route. Hadrat Abdullah bin Jubair (Radiyahallahu Anhu), as well as certain other diligent soldiers, attempted to interrupt this invasion as best they could, but unfortunately, all had become shaheed. The way was now clear for Khaahd bin Waleed to seize the Muslims from the rear. Seeing this, the army of the Kuffaar returned again to fight with the Muslim who were unfortunately engrossed in acquiring war-booty. The believers turned to see an assault on them, and after looking forward again, found themselves to be hounded by the Kuffaar army. Being surrounded, panic arose amongst them and now no differentiation could be made between fellow soldier and adversary; causing Muslims to be attacked by Muslims. As a result, Hadrat Yamaan (Radiyahallahu Anhu), the father of Hadrat Huzaifa (Radiyahallahu Anhu), was made shaheed by a Muslim sword. Hadrat Huzaifa (Radiyahallahu Anhu) screamed, "Muslims! He's my father! He's my father!", but in this strange, sudden and uncontrollable fear, non could understand what was being said, and as mentioned above, this was the result of Hadrat Yamaan (Radiyahallahu Anhu) being made shaheed by the sword of a Muslim.

Hadrat Mus'ab bin Umair is also made shaheed The flag-bearer of the Muslims army, Hadrat Mus'ab bin Umair (Radiyahallahu Anhu), was then sadly attacked by a kaafir named Ibn Qamiyah, who struck

the right hand of Hadrat Mus'ab (Radiyallahu Anhu) with such force that it completely separated it from his body and fell to the ground. The Sahaabi then hastened to hold the flag with his left when Ibn Qamiyah also made that hand shaheed. After losing both hands, Hadrat Mus'ab (Radiyallahu Anhu) then held the flag to his chest whilst using his face. He stood tall in this condition and loudly recited the following verse of the Quran,

'And Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) is only a Messenger. There have been many other messengers before him.'

(Surah Ale-Imraan, Verse 144)

Ibn Qamiyah then shot an arrow towards Hadrat Mus'ab (Radiyallahu Anhu), making him shaheed. The Companion resembled Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) physically and thus, when the Kuffaar saw him falling towards the ground, they spread a false rumour that (Allah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) forbid) Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) has been killed.

Allahu Akbar! Hearing this, the Muslims lost control of themselves and began to turn away from the battlefield, including the many brave and courageous amongst them. This false rumour caused the Muslim army to be split into three factions; some fled and reached within close proximity to Madina, while others were shocked and remained where they were, either fighting offensively or for their lives; and the last group (numbered 12) remained steadfast. They were those who were guarding Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam).

In this panic, there were some who had completely given up hope, and even those who were prepared to sacrifice their lives

fighting became ensnared by the disbelievers. Where was the Beloved Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)? What condition was he in? No one knew! While fighting very bravely, the Lion of Allah, Hadrat Ali (Radiyallahu Anhu), turned to see the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) but didn't, which resulted in him becoming saddened, .distracted and anxious.

Hadrat Anas bin Nadar (Radiyallahu Anhu), the uncle of Hadrat Anas bin Malik (Radiyallahu Anhu), was fighting through the Kuffaar ranks and noticed a few Muslims sitting hopelessly and not in battle. He approached them and enquired as to the reason behind this, and was told, "The person whom we were fighting for is now shaheed." Hadrat Anas bin Nadar (Radiyallahu Anhu) then said "If truly Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) has become shaheed, then what is life without him? Come, let us go into battle to join Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) in martyrdom". They then moved directly towards the enemy and fought very passionately until even he too was made shaheed. When his body was inspected after battle, It was found to .have more than 80 injuries caused by sword, arrow and spear piercing; mutilated mercilessly by the Kuffaar. None could recognise Hadrat Anas bin Nadar (Radiyallahu Anhu) body save for his sister, who recognised him by his fingers. (Bukhari Sharif, Vol. 2, Pg. 579)

Similarly, Hadrat ,Thaabit bin Wahdaah (Radiyallahu Anhu), said to a group of despondent Ansaaris, "O Ansaaris! Even if the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) has become shaheed, Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) has not; so lift your weapons and fight for the deen of your Lord". He and some other Ansaar then began to fight the Kuffaar with resemblance to ravenous lions. Hadrat Thaabit bin

Wahdaah (Radiyahallahu Anhu) eventually became shaheed at the sword of Khalid bin Waleed. (Asaaba, Thaabit bin Wahdaah)

The Muslims fought fearlessly in their respective places as the war progressed, yet all were keen to see the blessed face of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam). In this state of despair, the first fortunate Sahaabi to see him was Hadrat Ka'ab bin Malik, who proclaimed, "O Muslims, come! Here's Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)!. A new life had been bequeathed into the believers upon hearing this and they rushed to where the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) was. The Kuffaar now intensified their onslaught and persisted in making Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) shaheed, though every plan of theirs was forged by Zulfikaar', the sword of Hadrat Ali (Radiyahallahu Anhu).

BRAVERY AND MARTYRDOM OF ZIAAD BIN SIKAN (RADIYALLAHU ANHU)

During this time, the disbelievers, were close to assaulting Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), which caused him to say, "Who is prepared to sacrifice their life for me?" Hadrat Ziaad bin Sikan (Radiyahallahu Anhu) heard this and gathered five Ansaaris to fend off the Kuffaar and drive them away from Sayyiduna Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), Being greatly injured whilst fighting, the Sahaabi fell to the ground and was almost made shaheed. However, he still retained breaths of life within him when Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) ordered that his body be brought in front of him. After being done so, Hadrat Ziaad (Radiyahallahu Anhu) was able to move his body and placed his head at the feet of his master, Muhammad Mustafa (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), and thereafter became shaheed. Subhanallah! A

thousand lives can be sacrificed on the death of Hadrat Ziaad-
(Radiyahallahu Anhu)!

A JANNATI EATING DATES

In this fierce fighting, a brave Muslim stood up and began to eat dates with no concern for the Kuffaar. He suddenly stepped forward to Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) and asked, "O Prophet of Allah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) If I become shaheed right now, where shall be my destination?" Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) replied, "Assuredly, you'll enter Jannah." The Sahaabi immediately hastened towards the Mushriks and sent them to Jahannam, fighting successfully until himself becoming a martyr. (Bukhari, Vol. 1, Pg. 579)

A DISABLED SAHAABI ENTERS JANNAH

Hadrat Amr bin Jamooh Ansaari (Radiyahallahu Anhu) was a disabled Companion who made the following dua while exiting his house prior to battle, "O Allah (Subhan Wa Taala)! Do not grant me return to my family from the war." His four sons were also present with him in jihad. People had stopped him from joining the battle as he was disabled. Nevertheless, Hadrat Amr (Radiyahallahu Anhu) submitted to the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) by saying, "Ya Rasoolallah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), allow me to participate in the war as this disabled one desires to enter Jannah as a shaheed." Hearing this passionate plea, Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) granted him permission. Hadrat Amr (Radiyahallahu Anhu) could not contain the bliss of this and fought the Mushrikeen relentlessly with his son by his side. Hadrat Abu Talha (Radiyahallahu Anhu) states, "I saw Hadrat Amr bin Jamooh (Radiyahallahu Anhu) as he entered the battlefield. 'Oath on Allah (Subhan Wa Taala)! I crave Jannah! 'I heard him saying." Both father and son fought the Mushrikeen with much

zeal until both had passed away as shaheeds. The wife of Hadrat Amr bin Jamooh-(Radiyahallahu Anhu), Hind, later brought a camel after the battle on which she placed the body of her husband, brother and son to be buried in Madina, yet the camel could not be moved but preferred to remain on the battlefield. She approached Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) about this, who asked whether she had heard her husband say anything while leaving his house. Hind replied, "Yes! He made the following dua whilst leaving the house, 'O Allah (Subhan Wa Taala)! Do not make me return to my family after the war.'" Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) then said, "That's why the camel doesn't move towards Madina." (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 124)

THE HOLY PROPHET (SALLALLAHU ALAIHI WASALLAM) IS INJURED

Abdullah bin Qamiyah, a kaafir known for his bravery amongst the Quraish, was able to notice Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) :while the Muslims were scattered and sprinted towards him with the mtention of (Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) forbid) killing him. This wretched brute came close to Sayyiduna Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) and struck him on his head while another kaafir appeared and slapped him so hard on his face that two of his teeth fell off, also .causing his lower lip to be injured. Seeing this attack on Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), the cursed kaafir, Ubai bin Khalf, also rode his horse in his direction to kill him (Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) forbid). Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) saw him drawmg nearer, took a spear from a Sahaabi named Hadrat Haarith bin Samah (Radiyahallahu Anhu) and threw it on Ubai's neck, causing him to flee. The spear had caused a minor injury to Ubai, though after returning to his army, he continuously enquired as to whether it was serious. He was asked, "Why do you persist in asking if it's serious when you've been told it isn't?" He replied, "You people don't

know! Muhammad once said to me that he will kill me, so though this is a minor injury, I believe that even if he had to spit on me, I'd interpret it to be an assured death."

The incident wherein the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) said to Ubai bin Khalf that he shall kill him is as follows. This disbeliever once had a horse in Makkah whose name was kept Amr, and would take it for grazing daily. The people, would be told by him, I will kill Muhammad while riding this horse." .when Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) heard of this, he said, "In sha Allah, I will kill Ubai bin Khalf." It was this very horse that was ridden by Ubai in the Battle of Uhud. He died as. a result of the injury caused by the spear the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) threw .at him, at a place called Sarif after returning from Uhud. Thus, the saying of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) was true, that Ubai bin Khalf shall be killed by him. (Zarqaani, Vol. 2, Pg. 47)

Likewise the dejected Ibn Qamiyah, who struck Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) on his head while he wore a helmet, was killed by a wild animal of the mountains.It had used its horns to attack Ibn Qamiyah and thereafter dropped him from the height of the mountain he was on. The force of this fall caused his body to break into pieces. (Zarqaani. Vol. 2, Pg. 39)

SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE WITHIN THE SAHAABAH

When Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) became injured, the Kuffaar surrounded him from all four directions in a siege and began to shoot arrows and strike swords against him. A group of Sahaabah, prepared to sacrifice their lives for Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), then rushed forward to form a circle of protection around him. Hadrat Dajaanah (Radiyahallahu Anhu) became a shield for

him and stopped each sword intended for Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) with his back. Hadrat Talha (Radiyahallahu Anhu) obstructed the strikes of swords with his hands, causing them to fall. He had also received 35 to 39 wounds on his body. Such was the protection for Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) demonstrated by Hadrat Talha (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam). Needless to say, the protection given to him by the Sahaabah Kiraam cannot be matched in the history of man. Hadrat Abu Talha (Radiyahallahu Anhu) was a notable archer. The amount of arrows he had fired was so great that many bows were broken by him. He placed the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) behind him and used his body as a shield. When Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) put forward his face to monitor the Kuffaar's activities, Hadrat Talha (Radiyahallahu Anhu) urged, "Ya Rasoolallah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)! May my parents be sacrificed on you! Do not put forward your head for I don't wish for an arrow of the enemy to target you. Please stay behind me, my body is your shield." (Bukhari, Vol. 2, Pg. 581)

Hadrat Qataadah bin Nu'maan (Radiyahallahu Anhu) protected the illuminated face of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) by using his own to protect it and act as a shield. An arrow of the Kuffaar suddenly hit Hadrat Qataadah's (Radiyahallahu Anhu) eye which came out of its socket and hung from his face. The Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) lifted it and placed it back into the socket with his blessed hands and thereafter made the following dua,

"O Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) Save the eye of Qataadah (Radiyahallahu Anhu) that was used in saving the face of your Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)."

It has been narrated that the eye for which this dua was made was more bright and beautiful than the other. (Zarqaani, Vol. 2, Pg. 42)

Hadrat Sa'ad bin Abu Waqqaas (Radiyahallahu Anhu) was also a distinguished archer who constantly fired arrows to protect the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam). He was helped by Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) himself, who picked the arrows and gave them to him for firing. The Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) also said, "O Sa'ad (Radiyahallahu Anhu)! Fire the arrows. May my parents be sacrificed for you." (Bukhari Sharif, Vol. 2, Pg. 580)

The oppressive Kuffaar were mercilessly showering Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) with arrows, yet even at a time like this, Sayyiduna Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) made the following dua,

"O Allah (Subhan Wa Taala), forgive my people. The know not what they do."

(Muslim Sharif, Vol. 2, Pg. 90)

Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) became exhausted after suffering the attacks of the Kuffaar and through this, fell into one of the ditches prepared by Abu Aamir Faasiq for the Muslims to unknowingly fall into. Hadrat Ali (Radiyahallahu Anhu) held his blessed hand while Hadrat Talha bin Abdullah (Radiyahallahu Anhu) lifted him from it. The metal helmet lodged into Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) from the hit of Ibn Qamiyah was pulled by Hadrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jaraah (Radiyahallahu Anhu) using his teeth, who lost a tooth of his by doing so. The blood flowing down the Holy Prophet's (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) face was wiped and consumed by Hadrat Malik bin Sinaan (Radiyahallahu Anhu), the father of Hadrat Abu Saeed

Khudri (Radiyahallahu Anhu), not allowing a single drop to fall onto the ground. The Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) asked, "O Malik bin Sinaan (Radiyahallahu Anhu)! Have you drunk my blood?" He replied in the affirmative. Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) then said, "The fire of Jahannam cannot touch the one who has drunk my blood." (Zarqaani, Vol. 2, Pg. 39)

In this state, Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) along with the Companions protecting him, climbed onto the top of the mountain to where the Kuffaar could not easily reach. Abu Sufyaan noticed this and pursued him with a division of the disbeliever's army, but unfortunately for him, Hadrat Umar (Radiyahallahu Anhu) and other courageous Sahaabah hurled rocks towards them, forcing them to abandon any plan of following the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam).

Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) then proceeded to a cave with a few Sahaabah; blood flowing excessively from his blessed face. Water was then brought by Hadrat Ali (Radiyahallahu Anhu) with his shirt while Hadrat Fathima Zahra (Radiyahallahu Anha) wiped the blood which continued to flow. A piece of mat made from a date-tree was eventually burned and its ashes placed upon the injury of the head immediately controlling the flow of blood. (Bukhari Sharif, Vol. 2, Pg. 584)

THE REPLY TO THE SHOUT OF ABU SUFYAAN

As Abu Sufyaan was leaving the battle, he climbed onto a mountain and began to shout, 'Is Muhammad here?' Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) ordered the Sahaabah not to reply. Abu Sufyaan shouted once again in the same manner, asking if Hadrat Abu Bakr and Umar (Radiyahallahu Anhuma) were present. On both

occasions Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) ordered silence. Receiving no reply, Abu Sufyaan egotistically said, "They're all dead. If they weren't, they should have answered me." Hadrat Umar (Radiyallahu Anhu) heard this and very angrily responded, "O enemy of Allah (Subhan Wa Taala), you're a liar! We are all alive and well."

In conceit of his victory, Abu Sufyaan shouted out,

"O Hubal be proud, O Hubal be proud."

Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) said to the Sahaabah, "You also answer him in return." The Companions asked, "What should we say?", and were advised by the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) to reply,

"Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) is the most elevated."

Abu Sufyaan retorted,

"We have the idol Uzza and you don't possess any Uzza."

Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) then told the Sahaabah to say the following,

"Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) is our helper and there is no helper for you."

As a result, Abu Sufyaan proudly proclaimed, "Today we have avenged the killings of Badr. O Muslims! Today our army has mutilated your dead and disunited their body parts. I did not order them to do so, so I do not feel any guilt for this." After saying this, Abu Sufyaan left the battefield. (Bukhari Sharif, Vol. 2, Pg. 579 & Zarqaani, Vol. 2, Pg. 48)

HIND EATS THE LIVER OF HAMZA

The bodies of the Shuhadaa of Uhud were mutilated by the women of the Quraish, who also cut their body parts doing so in

revenge of the killings of Badr, Hind (the wife of Abu Sufyaan) demonstrated the bestiality within her by using these body parts to form a chain around her neck. She was also in search of Had rat Hamza's (Radiyahallahu Anhu) body for him killing her father, Utba, in the Battle of Badr. After finding it, she cut open his stomach, removed his liver and began to chew it; ultimately spitting it out for not being able to swallow it. Hind and her husband Abu Sufyaan had both accepted Islam on the day of the Conquest of Makkah 8 AH (Zarqaani. Vol. 2, Pg. 47)

THE MESSAGE OF HAD RAT SA'AD BIN RABEE (RADIYALLAHU ANHU)

Hadrat Zaid bin Thaabit (Radiyahallahu Anhu) na(Radiyahallahu Anha)tes, "On the order of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), I went in search of the body of Hadrat Sa'ad bin Rabee (Radiyahallahu Anhu) and found him in sakraat. He said to me "Ya Zaid, present my salaam to Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) and give my nation the following message." The message of Hadrat Sa'ad (Radiyahallahu Anhu) was, "My people! Know that if the Kuffaar capture Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) whilst even a single one amongst you has the ability to protect him, there shall be no excuse for this accepted in the Court of Allah (Subhan Wa Taala)." Saying this, Hadrat Sa' ad bin Rabee (Radiyahallahu Anhu) passed away. (Zarqaani, Vol. 2, Pg. 48)

THE SERVICES OF THE WOMEN OF ISLAM

Like the menfolk, women had also presented invaluable services in the Battle of Uhud. It has been reported by Hadrat Anas (Radiyahallahu Anhu), regarding Sayyidah Aisha (Radiyahallahu Anha) and Umme Sulaim.(Radiyahallahu Anha), that they used to both fill leather-bags with water and give the injured Mujaahideen to drink. The same has been reported concerning Sayyidah Bibi Umme Sulait

(Radiyah Anha), the mother of Had rat Abu Saeed Khudri (Radiyah Anhu) (Bukhari Sharif, Vol. 2, Pg. 582)

THE BRAVERY OF SAYYIDAH UMME UMMARAH (RADIYALLAHU ANHA)

Sayyidah Bibi Umme Ummarah (Radiyah Anha), whose real name was Naseebah, attended the Battle of Uhud with her husband, Hadrat Zaid bin Aasim (Radiyah Anhu), and two sons, Hadrat Ummarah and Abdullah (Radiyah Anhuma). At first, she used to give the Mujaahideen water to drink, though after seeing Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) being attacked physically by the Kuffaar, she picked up a dagger, stood before the Kuffaar soldiers and tried to stop the swings of their swords with it, being injured on her head and neck because of this. When the wretched kaafir Ibn Qamiyah was attacking Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) with his sword, Bibi Umme Ummarah (Radiyah Anha) stepped forward to shield the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) from his attack (using her body to receive the strike) and sustained injury to her shoulders. She then lifted a sword as well and struck Ibn Qamiyah on his shoulders. Due to wearing two armour-guards at the time, the sword could not injure him.

Hadrat Abdullah (Radiyah Anhu), the son of Bibi Umme Ummarah (Radiyah Anha), na(Radiyah Anha)tes, "A kaafir wounded me in the Battle of Uhud, causing a wound which bled profusely. Seeing this, my mother Hadrat Umme Ummarah (Radiyah Anha) instantly rushed towards me, tore a piece of her clothing and tied it around the wound, thereafter saying, "O my son! Stand up and go into jihad again." Incidentally, the same kaafir who injured me was now within close proximity to Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) intending to kill him. The Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi

Wasallam) said to my mother, "O Umme Ummarah (Radiyahallahu Anha)! Look! It's the same kaafir who attacked your son." My mother then immediately drew a sword and struck the kaafir with such force on his leg that he immediately fell to the ground, unable to move. Dragging himself upon his buttocks, he then escaped as fast as he could. The Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) saw this and smiled, saying, "O Umme Ummarah (Radiyahallahu Anha)! You should be grateful to Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) that he has granted you the strength to participate in jihad." My mother then said to the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) "Make dua that we are allowed to be your servants in Jannah." He then made the following dua,

"O Allah (Subhan Wa Taala)! Make all of them (Umme Ummarah and her family) my companions in Jannah"

After this, Sayyidah Bibi Umme Ummarah (Radiyahallahu Anha) would openly say, "I do not fear facing even the biggest calamity in the world after this dua of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam). (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 126)

THE COURAGE OF SAYYIDAH SAFIYA (RADIYALLAHU ANHA)

When Sayyidah Safiya (Radiyahallahu Anha) (the paternal-aunt of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) came close to her brother, Hadrat Hamza's (Radiyahallahu Anhu) body, the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) ordered her son Hadrat Zubair (Radiyahallahu Anhu) not to allow her to see his mutilated and disfigured state. She replied, "I am aware of what has happened to my brother Hamza (Radiyahallahu Anhu), and with the permission of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), was able to witness his body. Seeing the condition of it, the cut-open body and his half-chewed liver lying on the floor next to him, she remained patient and said,

"Indeed we belong to Allah (Subhan Wa Taala) and indeed to Him we shall return,"

(Surah Al-Baqarah, Verse 156)

thereafter making dua for her brother's salvation. (Tabri, Pg. 1421)

THE PATIENCE OF AN ANSAARIYAH WOMAN

There was a women of the Ansaar whose husband, father, brother and other members of her family had taken part in the Battle of Uhud, and was told of all of them becoming shaheed as soon as it had transpired; yet "What's the condition of Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) was the only question she asked, despite receiving the news of her family members. After being told that the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) was safe, she praised Allah's (Subhan Wa Taala) protection of His Beloved, Sayyiduna Muhammadur Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam).

Allahu Akbar! What can be said of that Ansaariyah woman's patience and courage? Though mountains of sorrow had fallen on her, her only concern was the well-being of the Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam). The incident can be summarized as follows,

"My father, husband, brother and I may be sacrificed, (But) Ya Rasoolallah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam), your existence is all that we desire." (Tabri, Pg. 1425)

THE SHUHADAA OF UHUD

70 Sahaabah were made shaheed in this battle, in which 4 were Muhaajireen and 64 Ansaar. The amount of disbelievers slain numbered 30. (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 133)

Due to their destitution, the Muslims were unable to bury the martyrs in sufficient kaffan. Hadrat Mus'ab bin Umair's (Radiyallahu Anhu) condition was that if his head was covered with a sheet, his legs would show, and vice versa. His head was eventually covered using the sheet whilst grass was used for his feet as kaffan. The martyrs were placed in the qabrs while their bodies were covered in blood. Two shaheeds occupied one grave, with the better haafiz of the Quran being placed first. (Bukhari Sharif, Vol. 1, Pg. 170 & Vol. 2, Pg. 584)

ZIYAARAH OF THE SHUHADAA'S QABRS

The Holy Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) used to visit the martyrs of Uhud and so was it the practice of Hadrat Abu Bakr (Radiyallahu Anhu) and Hadrat Umar (Radiyallahu Anhu) as Khalifas after him. Once, while Rasoolullah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam) was visiting the graves, he said, "O Allah (Subhan Wa Taala)! Your Prophet is witness that this group had sacrificed their lives in your pleasure", and also said, "Whichever Muslim shall make ziyaarah of these martyrs' graves and make salaam to them, these shuhadaa will surely reply to him until Qiyaamah."

For this reason, Hadrat Fathima Khazaaiyah (Radiyallahu Anha) narrates that once, while she was at the field of Uhud, she passed the grave of Hadrat Hamza (Radiyallahu Anhu) and said,

"Peace by upon you, O uncle of the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)

It has been narrated by her that she heard in reply,

"And peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah "

(Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 135)

LIVES OF THE SHUHADAA

When the graves of the Shuhadaa of Uhud were opened after a period of 40 years, their bodies and kaffan were found to be still fresh. All people of Madina and others areas had seen that they had their hands on their wounds, and after being lifted, would reveal fresh blood beginning to flow from them. (This occurred after a period of 40 years! Marvel over the power of Allah (Sallallahu Alaihi Wasallam)!) (Madaarij, Vol. 2, Pg. 135)

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