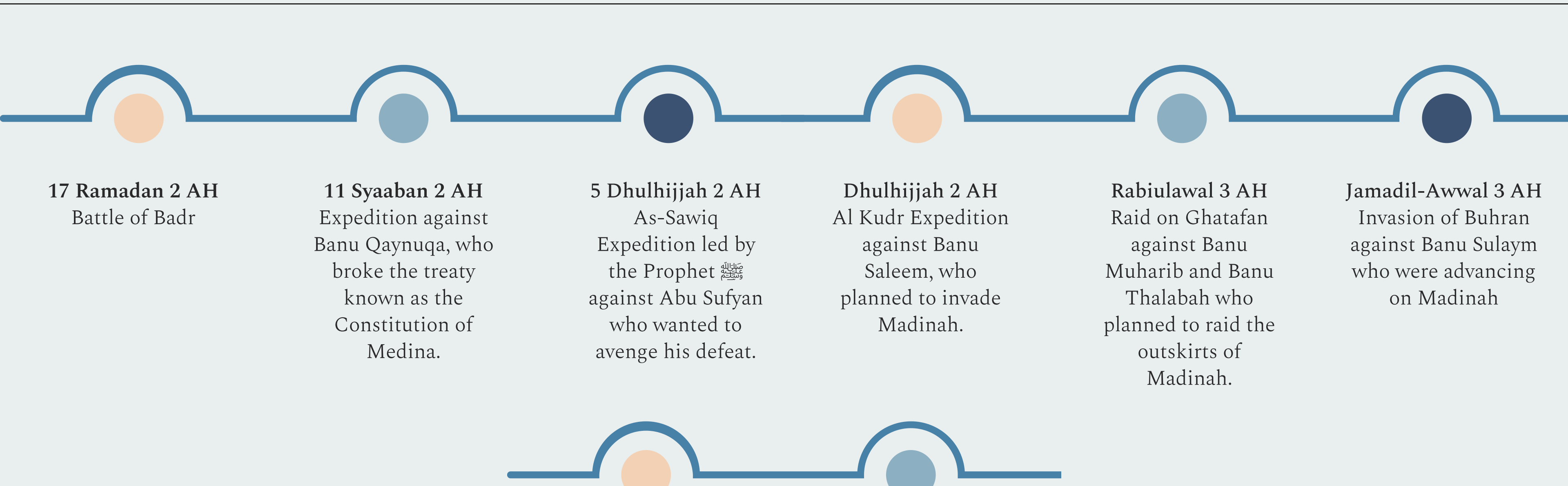


The Battle of Uhud

Where success is not always guaranteed



Timeline leading to Uhud



17 Ramadan 2 AH
Battle of Badr

11 Syaaban 2 AH
Expedition against Banu Qaynuqa, who broke the treaty known as the Constitution of Medina.

5 Dhulhijjah 2 AH
As-Sawiq Expedition led by the Prophet ﷺ against Abu Sufyan who wanted to avenge his defeat.

Dhulhijjah 2 AH
Al Kudr Expedition against Banu Saleem, who planned to invade Madinah.

Rabiulawal 3 AH
Raid on Ghatafan against Banu Muharib and Banu Thalabah who planned to raid the outskirts of Madinah.

Jamadil-Awwal 3 AH
Invasion of Buhran against Banu Sulaym who were advancing on Madinah

Jamadil-Akhir 3AH
Al-Qarada raid led by Zayd ibn Harithah

7 Syawwal 3 AH
Battle of Uhud

*What led to the
Battle of Uhud?*

Revenge of the Quraish

- The defeated Quraish wanted to seek revenge for their comrades killed at Badr.
- They were going to use the wealth and profits from Abu Sufyan's caravan to equip a new powerful army to go against Rasulullah ﷺ and the Muslims.
- The collected funds would be **THREE** times as big as the ones for Badr!



Wealth of the Disbelievers

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ لِيَصُدُّوا عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
فَسَيُنْفِقُونَهَا ثُمَّ تَكُونُ عَلَيْهِمْ حَسْرَةً ثُمَّ يُغْلَبُونَ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا
إِلَىٰ جَهَنَّمَ يُحْشَرُونَ ﴿٣٦﴾

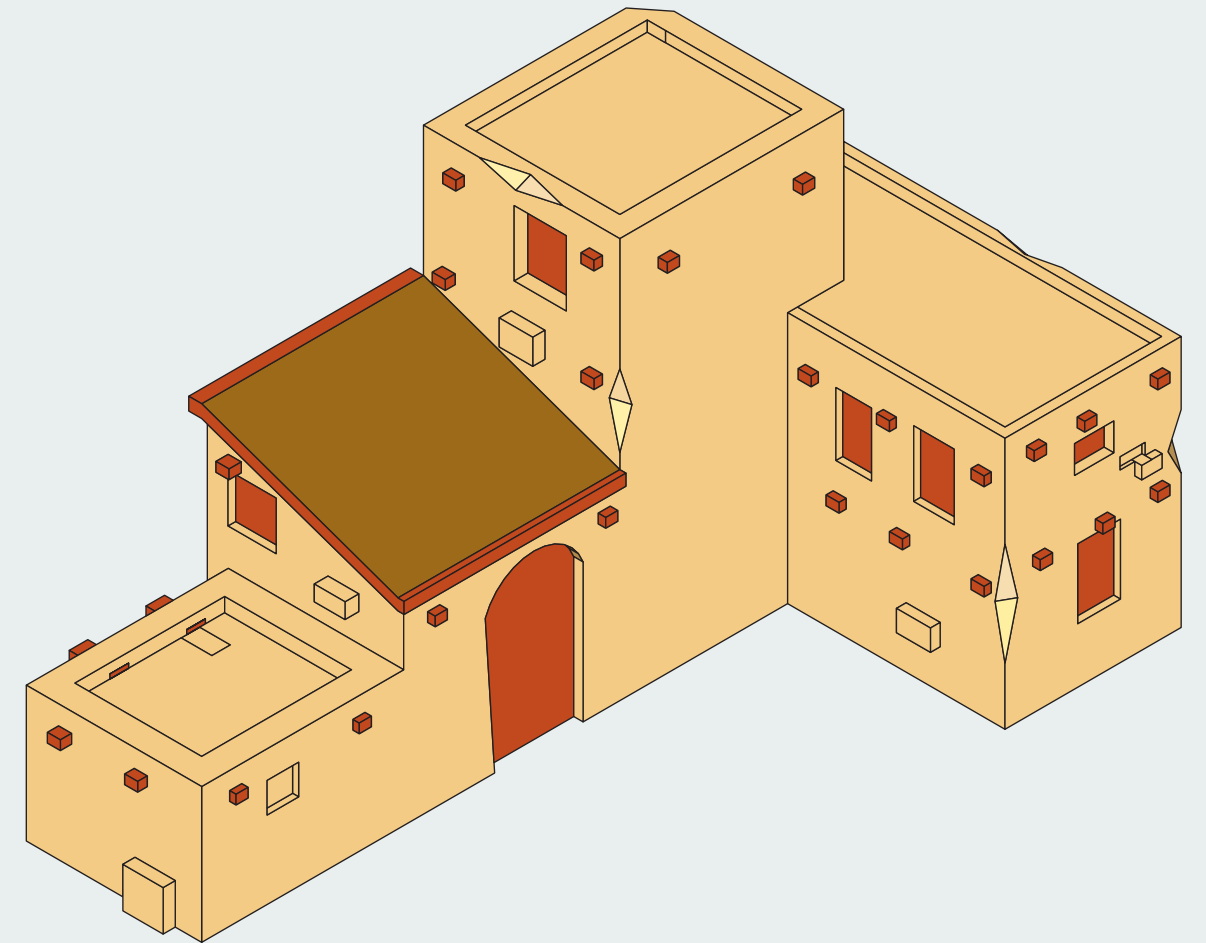
Surely the disbelievers spend their wealth to hinder others from the Path of Allah. They will continue to spend to the point of regret. Then they will be defeated and the disbelievers will be driven into Hell,

(Al-Anfal 8:36)

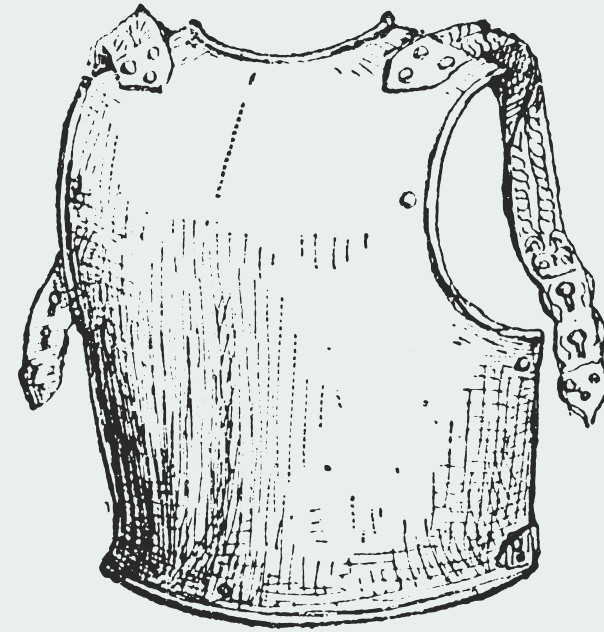
*Meanwhile, over in the
Muslim camp..*

The Eagerness of the Youth

- When the Prophet ﷺ heard the news from Ibn Abbas bin Abdul Mutalib, he consulted the Companions - should they wait for the enemies from within Madinah, or go out to meet them?
- The elder Companions preferred to stay within Madinah but the young Companions who were eager to go out to battle saying, "O Messenger of God ﷺ, take us out against our enemies, lest they think us too cowardly or weak to confront them."
- The Prophet ﷺ agreed with the majority (made up mostly of the youth), went back home, put on his coat of armour, and took his sword.



Seeing this, the younger Companions began to fear that they had coerced the Prophet ﷺ into doing this against his will and regretted what they said. To this, he ﷺ responded,



“Once a prophet has put on his coat of mail to fight for his people, he must not take it off again until he has gone out to battle.”

What does this teach us?

*The Drama before
the Battle*



On 7 Syawal, 32 months after the Hijrah, the Prophet ﷺ set off for Uhud with thousands of his Companions, until when they reached Al-Shaut, Abdullah Ibn Ubayy Ibn Salul withdrew 1/3 of the army, citing that the Prophet ﷺ preferred others' opinions to his. (he wanted to fight from within Madinah)

وَمَا أَصَابَكُمْ يَوْمَ التَّقَى الْجَمْعَانِ فَبِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ وَلِيَعْلَمَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٦٦﴾

So what you suffered on the day the two armies met was by Allah's Will, so that He might distinguish the 'true' believers (Ali Imran 3:166)

The Disagreement of the remaining Companions

When the Prophet ﷺ set out for (the battle of) Uhud, some of those who had gone out with him, returned. The companions of the Prophet ﷺ were divided into two groups. One group said, "We will fight them (i.e. the enemy)," and the other group said, "We will not fight them."

(Sahih Muslim)

A Lost Cause

﴿ فَمَا لَكُمْ فِي الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِئَتَيْنِ وَاللَّهُ أَرْكَسَهُم بِمَا كَسَبُوا أَتُرِيدُونَ
أَنْ تَهْتَدُوا مَنْ أَضَلَّ اللَّهُ وَمَنْ يُضِلِلِ اللَّهُ فَلَنْ تَجِدَ لَهُ سَبِيلًا ﴾ ٨٨

Why are you 'believers' divided into two groups regarding the hypocrites while Allah allowed them to regress 'to disbelief' because of their misdeeds? Do you wish to guide those left by Allah to stray? And whoever Allah leaves to stray, you will never find for them a way. (An-Nisa 4:88)

As a result, Bani Harithah of the tribe of Aws and Bani Salamah of the tribe of Khazraj lost the courage to fight. But, Allah helped them come out of this state of apprehensiveness.

﴿ فَمَا لَكُمْ فِي الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِئَتَيْنِ وَاللَّهُ أَرْكَسَهُم بِمَا كَسَبُوا أَتُرِيدُونَ
أَنْ تَهْتَدُوا مَنْ أَضَلَّ اللَّهُ وَمَنْ يُضِلِلِ اللَّهُ فَلَنْ تَجِدَ لَهُ سَبِيلًا ﴾

'Remember' when two groups among you 'believers' were about to cower, then Allah reassured them. So in Allah let the believers put their trust.

(Ali Imran 3:122)

The Battle Begins

Battle of Uhud happened
on 7 Shawal, 3 AH in the
valley north of Mount Uhud

How many took part in the Battle?

3000 Quraish



300



200



700 Muslims



0



4



Unlike Badr, no
armies of angels were
sent down

The Strategy

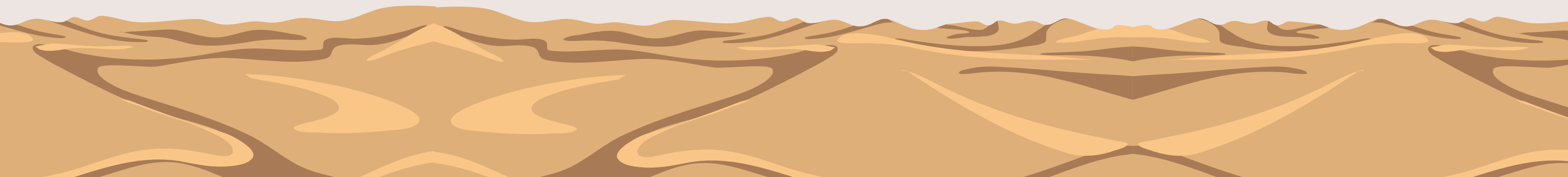
The Muslim army camped at Jabal Ainain in front of Uhud. This was where the Prophet ﷺ placed 50 archers. He appointed Abdullah Ibn Jubayr in charge and instructed them saying,

"Do not leave this place; if you should see us conquering the enemy, do not leave this place, and if you should see them conquering us, do not (come to) help us" (Sahih al-Bukhari)



Initial Victory of the Muslims

- 1 - The field of Uhud opened with a duel and all the Musyrikin soldiers who were sent perished.
- 2 - During the battle, Hamzah RA was killed by Wahsyi who was promised freedom from his Master, Jubair bin Mut'im. *more on Wahsyi at the end*
- 3 - Three times the cavalry attack led by Khalid ibn Walid from the Mushyrikin's right wing failed. Similarly, Ikrimah, who led the attack from the Musyrikin's left wing, also failed. (The strategy of placing the archers worked really well)



PLOT TWIST

Those Who Went after the Loots

وَلَقَدْ صَدَقَكُمُ اللَّهُ وَعْدَهُ إِذْ تَحُسُونَهُمْ بِإِذْنِهِ حَتَّىٰ
إِذَا فَشِلْتُمْ وَتَنَزَعْتُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ وَعَصَيْتُمْ مِمَّا أَرَكَمْ
مَّا تُحِبُّونَ مِّنْكُمْ مَّن يُرِيدُ الدُّنْيَا وَمِنْكُمْ مَّن يُرِيدُ
الْآخِرَةَ ثُمَّ صَرَفَكُمْ عَنْهُمْ لِيَبْتَلِيَكُمْ وَلَقَدْ عَفَا عَنْكُمْ
وَاللَّهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٥٢﴾

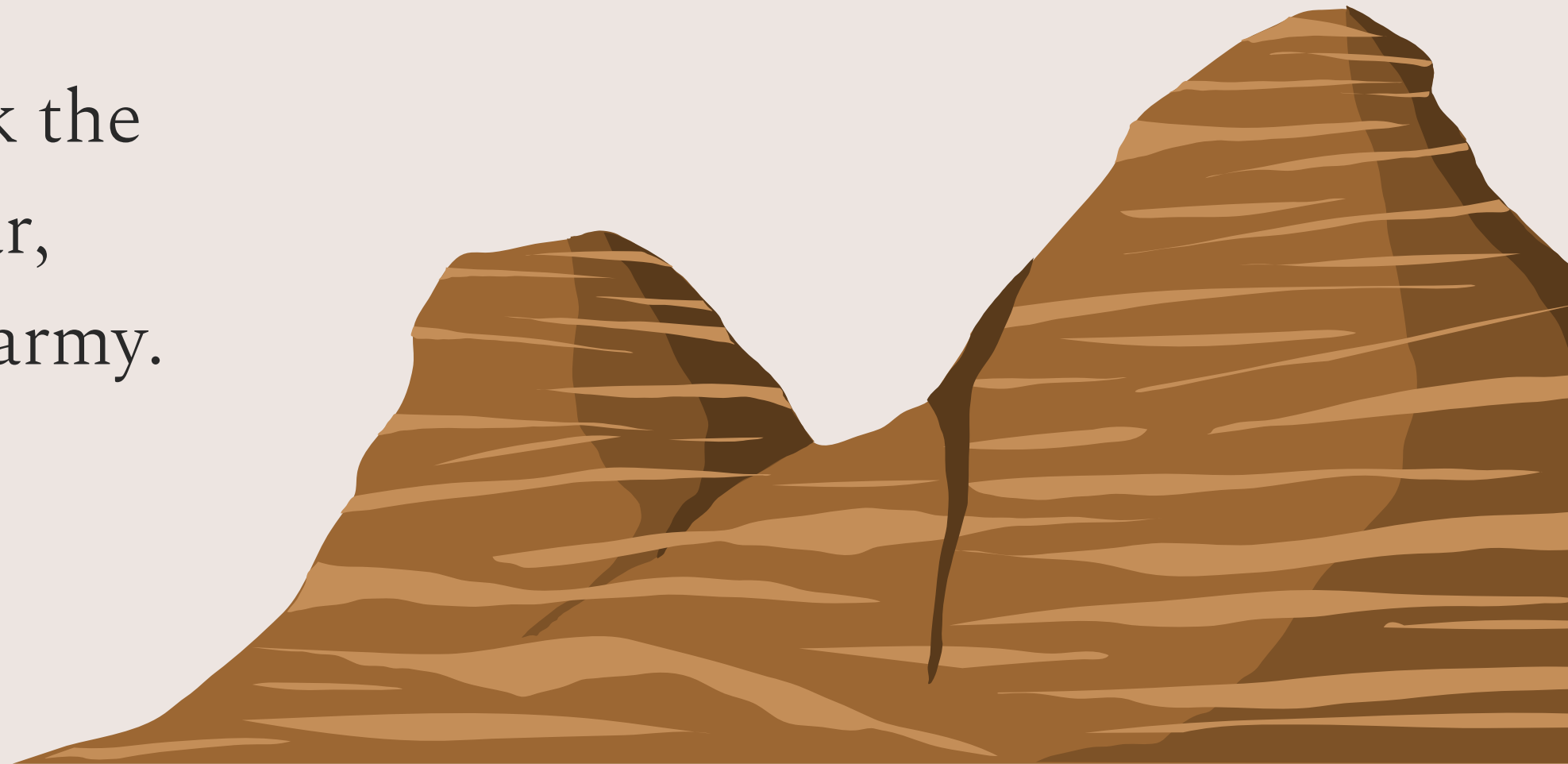
Indeed, Allah fulfilled His promise to you when you 'initially' swept them away by His Will, then your courage weakened and you disputed about the command and disobeyed, after Allah had brought victory within your reach. Some of you were after worldly gain while others desired a heavenly reward. He denied you victory over them as a test, yet He has pardoned you. And Allah is Gracious to the believers.

(Ali Imran 3:152)

The Disbelievers Fought Back

40 out of the 50 archers left their spots

Khalid ibn Walid took advantage of the opportunity to attack and kill the remaining archers and went to attack the rest of the Muslim army from the rear, causing disarray among the Muslim army.



What can we learn from
Khalid ibn Walid?

Rumour of the Prophet ﷺ's Death

Musab ibn Umayr RA fought in the defence of the Prophet ﷺ until he was killed.

Because his armour resembled that of the Prophet's, a rumour began to spread that the Prophet ﷺ had been killed.

Those Who Left

﴿ إِذْ تَصْعَدُونَ وَلَا تَكُونُوا عَلَى أَحَدٍ وَالرَّسُولُ
يَدْعُوكُمْ فِي أَخْرَابِكُمْ فَأَتَيْتُكُمْ غَمًّا بَغِيمًا لِيَكِيلًا
تَحْزَنُوا عَلَى مَا فَاتَكُمْ وَلَا مَا أَصَابَكُمْ وَاللَّهُ خَبِيرٌ
بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ ﴾

‘Remember’ when you were running far away ‘in panic’—not looking at anyone—while the Messenger was calling to you from behind! So Allah rewarded your disobedience with distress upon distress. Now, do not grieve over the victory you were denied or the injury you suffered. And Allah is All-Aware of what you do. (Ali Imran 3:153)

`Abdur-Rahman bin `Awf said,

"The first distress was because of the defeat and the second was when a rumour started that Muhammad was killed, which to them, was worse than defeat."

Allah Pardons Them

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَلَّوْا مِنْكُمْ يَوْمَ الْتَقَى الْجَمْعَانِ إِنَّمَا اسْتَزَلَّهُمُ الشَّيْطَانُ
بِبَعْضِ مَا كَسَبُوا وَلَقَدْ عَفَا اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ ﴿١٥٥﴾

Indeed, those 'believers' who fled on the day when the two armies met were made to slip by Satan because of their misdeeds. But Allah has pardoned them. Surely Allah is All-Forgiving, Most Forbearing. (Ali Imran 3:155)

Reflect on the anxieties and distress in our lives, are they caused by our disobedience?

The True Warriors

Those Who Stayed

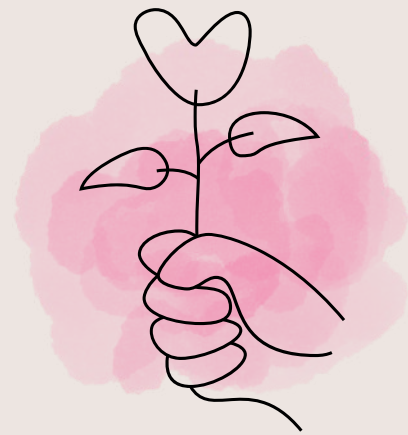
فَالَّذِينَ

A total of 12 Companions formed a shield around the Prophet ﷺ including Saad bin Abi Waqqash who continued to shoot arrows, and Nusaibah bint Ka'ab who protected him with her sword.

Abu Talhah shielded the Prophet ﷺ and told him not to get up or he would get hit, “My neck for yours!”.

Women in Battle

Nusaibah bint Ka'ab



She fought fiercely by the Prophet ﷺ and received 12 wounds while trying to defend him ﷺ.

Safiyya b Abdul Mutalib & Umm Ayman



They tried to stop the Muslim army from fleeing after they were attacked by Khalid ibn Walid.

Umm Sulaym, Umm Salit, Aisha, Hammanah bint Jahsh, Al-Rubiyya b Mu'awidh



They provided water, treated the injured, and transported them back to Madinah.

The Battle Ended

The Prophet ﷺ ordered the Muslim army to seek refuge high up on Mount Uhud. The enemy retreated but not before destroying and cutting the remains of the martyrs.



70 Martyred at Uhud

Some of them include:

- Hamza bin 'Abdul Muttalib al-Badrī al-Muhājirī
- Mus'ab bin 'Umayr al-Badrī al-Muhājirī
- 'AbdAllāh bin Jahsh al-Badrī al-Muhājirī
- 'Amr bin al-Jamūh al-Badrī al-Khazrajī
- Anas bin an-Nadr al-Khazrajī
- Hanzala bin Abī 'Āmir al-Awsī

(May Allah be pleased with all of them)



(Cemetery of the Uhud Martyrs with Jabal Uhud in the background)

Soldiering On

The Prophet ﷺ and his Companions marched out the following day with the intention to continue defending Islam, even when they were wounded and weakened.

The enemy heard about this and retreated back to Makkah, calling for a decisive battle the following year.



Spotlight on Rasulullah SAW

Exemplary Leadership of the Prophet ﷺ

After the battle, his positive reinforcement and encouragement made the Muslims NOT lose hope and fall into despair.

And Rasulullah SAW always remembers Uhud as a mountain to be loved and never attached a negative connotation with it.

Mountain of Love

Narrated Anas bin Malik:

The Mountain of Uhud came in sight of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) who then said, "This is a mountain that loves us and is loved by us. O Allah! Abraham made Mecca a sanctuary and I make the area between its (Medina's) two mountains a sanctuary."

(Sahih Bukhari 7333)



Mountain of Reward

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "(A believer) who accompanies the funeral procession of a Muslim out of sincere faith and hoping to attain Allah's reward and remains with it till the funeral prayer is offered and the burial ceremonies are over, he will return with a reward of two Qirats. Each Qirat is like the size of the (Mount) Uhud. He who offers the funeral prayer only and returns before the burial, will return with the reward of one Qirat only."

(Sahih al-Bukhari 47)

The Converts

1) Khalid Al-Walid - 8 AH after The First Pilgrimage (1 year after the Pledge of Hudaibiya)

The first thing he asked the Prophet ﷺ was to pray to Allah to forgive him for his earlier aggression against Islam and the Muslims. <3333

2) Ikrima b. Abi Jahl - 8 AH @ The Fath of Mecca

He told the Prophet ﷺ, “O Prophet of God, whatever money I have spent in preventing people from coming to the way of Allah, I will spend double the amount in inviting people to the right path. And whatever battles I have fought against Islam I will fight twice that number for the sake of Islam.”

3) Abu Sufyan & Hind - 8 AH after the Conquest of Makkah

4) Wahsyi ibn Harb - 10 AH, a year before the death of the Prophet ﷺ
Killed the best of man and the worst of men

Story of Repentance

"After the Battle of Uhud, I continued to live in Makkah for quite a long time until the Muslims conquered Makkah. I then ran away to Ta'if, but soon Islam reached that area as well. I heard that however grave the crime of a person might be, [God] forgave him. I, therefore, reached [Muhammad] with Shahadatayn on my lips.

Muhammad saw me and said "Are you the same Wahshi, the Ethiopian?" I replied in the affirmative. Thereupon he said: "How did you kill Hamza ibn Abd al-Muttalib?" I gave an account of the matter. Muhammad was moved and said: "I should not see your face until you are resurrected, because the heart-rending calamity fell upon my uncle at your hands."

Wahshi says: "So long as Muhammad was alive I kept myself hidden from him. After his death the battle with Musaylimah took place. I joined the army of Islam and used the same weapon against Musaylimah and succeeded in killing him with the help of one of the Ansar. If I killed the best of men (Hamza ibn Abd al-Muttalib) with this weapon, the worst man, too, did not escape its terror."

Beautiful Lessons from the Battle of Uhud

Beware of the
Distractions of the Dunia

Rasulullah SAW's words
and actions are always
our best Guide!

"As long as Islam is
good, I am good."

Umm Ayman