



Chapter-5

Lecture-5

Day-5

Madina Sanad: Charter Of Madina

Treaty of Madina: Prophet (Sm) signed a treaty to ensure peace, harmony and security among the people of different communities and religions in Madina. This is known as **Charter of Madina or Madina Sanad, Treaty of Madina. It is the first written treaty in the world.**

Reason for making Madina Sanad : After the Hijrat, the Prophet (Sm) established an Islamic society according to the rules and regulations given by Allah. The great Prophet (Sm) took initiative to establish an ideal society and state after migration. He wanted that all types of people like Muslims, Muhazirs, Ansars including people of other religion like Jews, Christian etc. will come together to live in peace and harmony. All were allowed to perform their own religious obligations (works) freely. Considering all these factors he included treaty with all communities.

Clauses: In the Charter, there were 47 clauses, a few of them are noted below.

- 1) All communities will perform their own religion freely. No one will interfere with others in respect of religious activities.
- 2) A new nation will emerge with all signatories in the memorandum (Madina Sanad)
- 3) If anyone commits an offence, it would be his own responsibility for it.
- 4) Killing, looting, vulgar works etc. are banned and prohibited. The city of Madina is declared as the 'Pure city'.
- 5) No community would declare war against any other community without permission of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm).
- 6) If any dispute, conflict among any community arises, the issue (dispute) will be settled down by the great Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm).

Result: Prophet (Sm) established an Islamic society according to the rules and regulations given by Allah. He established an ideal society and state. Peace and welfare prevailed among all types of people in the society. All people got religious freedom. The glory of Islam spread up day by day.

BAD'R and Other Battles:

Reason/ Causes for Badr War : The non- believers (Kafirs and Mushriks) of Makkah were trying to obliterate the Muslims & Islam. They were getting uneasy and jealous at the increasing advancement of the Muslims in Madina. They were also provoked by the Jews of Madina. The rumour of attack by the Muslims on the Abu Sufiyan's trade caravan (kafela) was floating around in the air at the time.

Badr War : The non-Muslims were on their way to attack Madina. Upon receiving this news, Rasul (Sm), along with 313 of his sahabies (followers/disciples) advanced to a place, 80 miles south west of Madina, named Bad'r. On 17th Ramadan of 2nd Hizri (624 AD), two sides came face to face at Bad'r. The Quraish army had around a thousand soldiers armed with a huge number of weapons. On the other hand, Muslims had a few warriors with fewer weapons. But they were powerful in matter of faith (Iman). They were strongly motivated by their faith on Allah and reliance on Him. After a fierce fight, the Muslims became victorious.

Result of Badr War : This battle was an epic incident in the history of Islam. The big army of non-believers were defeated by a small battalion of Muslims. Seventy members of the Quraish force including the leaders like Abu Jahel, Walid, Utba and Shaiba were killed and 70 others were taken prisoners. On the Muslim side, 14 became martyrs while none were taken prisoner. The prisoners of war were treated by Rasul (Sm) and Muslims with dignity and humanity. The ransom for the educated prisoners was to teach 10 illiterate Muslim girls and boys. This was an attempt by Rasul (sm) to spread education among the Muslims. The non-believers became afraid of Muslims and started paying due respect to the Muslims.

Battle of Uhud: After their humiliating defeat in the battle of Bad'r, the non-believers were not deterred. They attacked the Muslims again and again to take revenge. The battles of Uhud and Khandak trench were fierce and terrifying. Though the Muslims won both of these battles, but due to a small error, they suffered huge loss in the battle of Uhud. Seventy sahabies courted martyrdom. The holy teeth of Rasul (sm) were broken.



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Hill of Uhud

Worksheet 5

One Line Questions:

- 1) What is the Madina Charter? (2016,2015)
- 2) How many clauses were there in Madina Sanad? (2017,2016)
- 3) How many sahabies advanced with Rasul (Sm) to Bad'r?
- 4) What does caravan mean?
- 5) Where is Bad'r situated?
- 6) What were the reason behind the battle of Badr? (2016)
- 7) When did the battle of Bad'r occur?
- 8) How many Quraish army armed to fight with Rasul (Sm)?
- 9) Who won the battle of Bad'r?
- 10) How many Quraish members were killed and taken prisoner in the Battle of Bad'r?
- 11) How many Muslim members were martyred in the Battle of Bad'r?
- 12) Who was to teach 10 illiterate Muslim girls and boys?
- 13) How many sahabees courted martyrdom in the battle of Uhud?
- 14) In which battle Rasul (Sm) holy teeth were broken?
- 15) Write three Battles name between the Muslim and the Non-believers.
- 16) Why was the Badr battle called an epic incident of the history of Islam?

Fill in the blanks:

1. There were _____ clauses in Madina Sanad.
2. _____, _____, _____ are banned and prohibited.
3. The city of Madina is declared as the _____.
4. The non-believers were provoked by the _____ of Madina.
5. _____ members of Quraish were killed in the battle of Bad'r.
6. On _____ of 2th Hizri, the battle of Bad'r occurred.
7. Some of Quraish leaders were _____, _____, _____.
8. Bad'r battle was an _____ incident in the history of Islam.
9. The Battle of _____ and _____ trench was fierce and terrifying.
10. _____ sahabies along with Rasul (sm) advanced to bad'r.

Board Questions

- 1) 1)What is Madina Charter? Describe 5 causes of the Madina Charter. (2013,2015,2016)
- 2) Explain the causes of Badr battle and its effects.
- 3) On which year Bad'r war happen? Mention the 5 results of the war.
- 4) Write about the battle of Uhud.

