

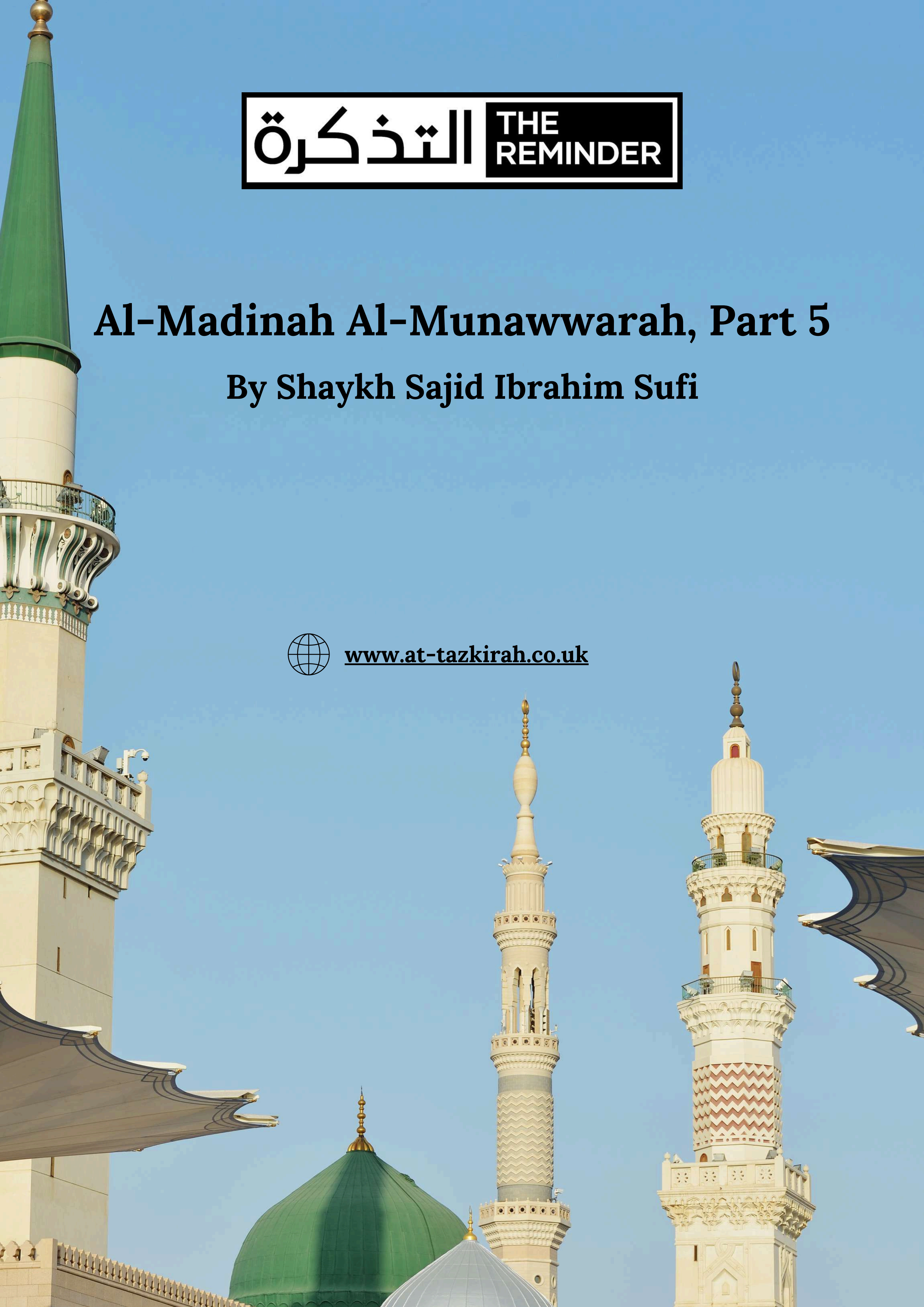
التذكيرة THE REMINDER

Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, Part 5

By Shaykh Sajid Ibrahim Sufi



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التذكرة THE REMINDER

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

“ The purpose of these travel magazines is to revive the Seerah of our beloved Prophet ﷺ in our younger generation and to educate our youth on Islamic history. May Allah The Almighty grant us sincerity in our works and grant it acceptance ”.

أَمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Sajid Ibrahim Sufi





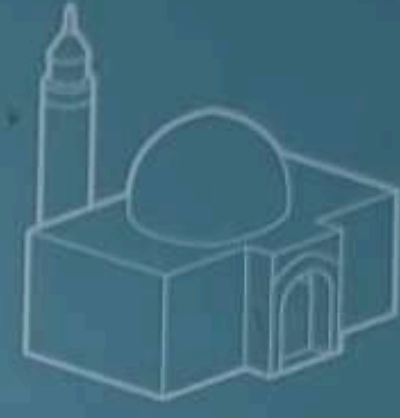
The battle of the Trench - Khandaq

1



مصليات غزوة الخنندق

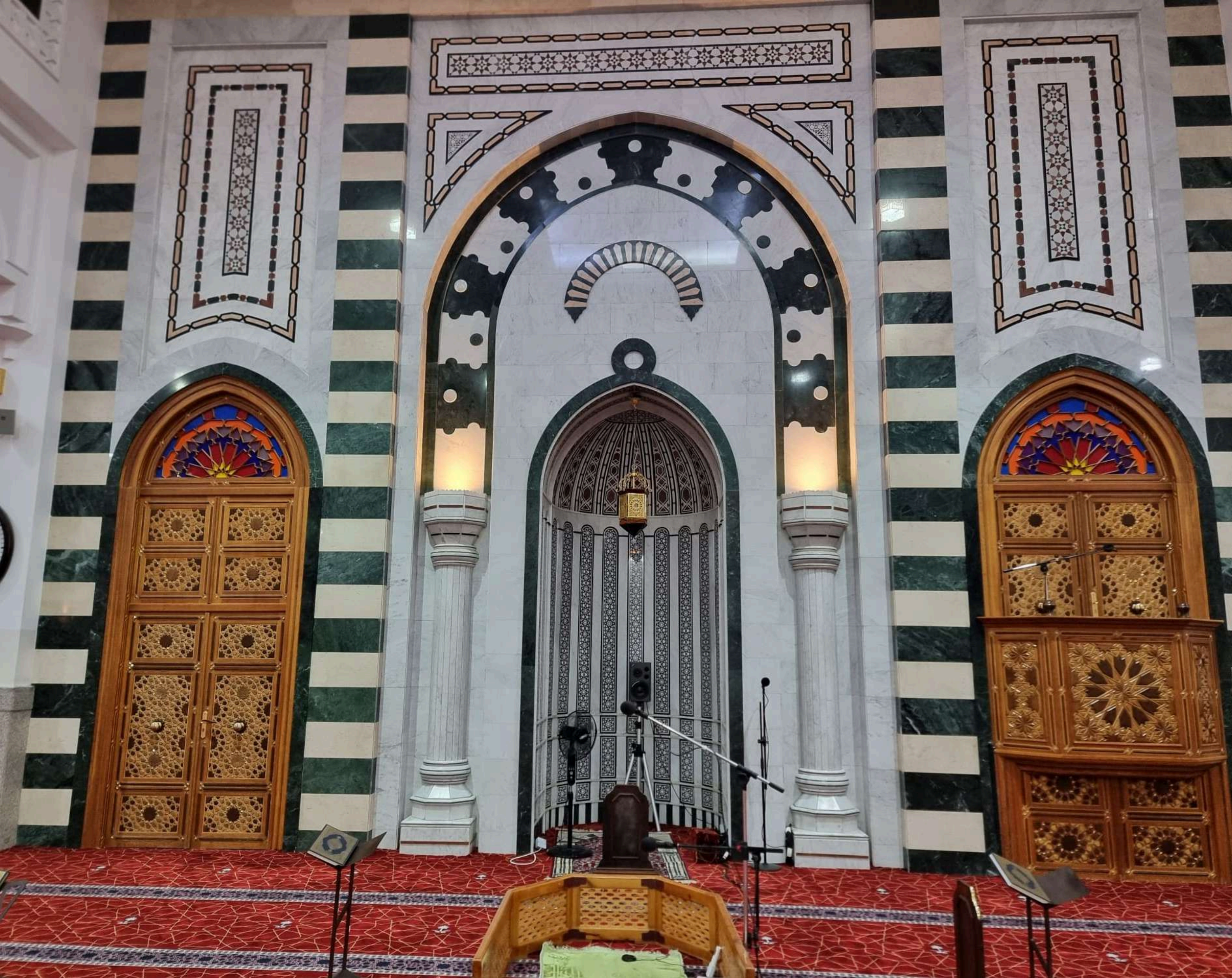
AL-KHANDAQ BATTLE
MOSQUES

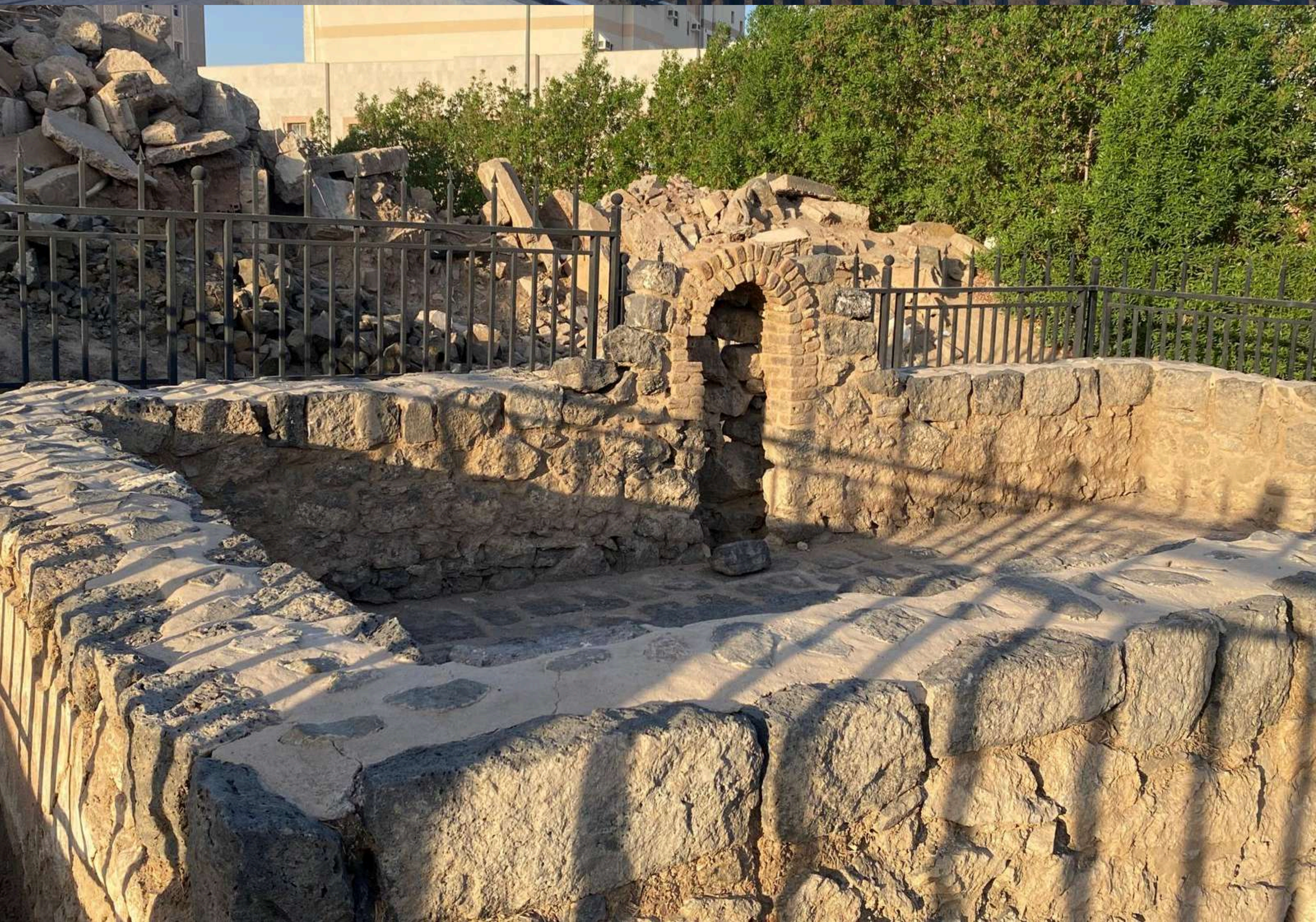


تقع هذه المصلّيات الصغيرة في الجهة الغربية من جبل سلع عند جزء من الخندق الذي حفره المسلمون في عهد النبوة للدفاع عن المدينة المنورة عندما زحفت إليها قريش والقبائل المتحالفة معها سنة خمس للهجرة في غزوة الأحزاب أو غزوة الخندق. ويروى أنها كانت مواقع مرابطة ومراقبة في تلك الغزوة وقد سمي كل مسجد باسم من رابط فيه من الصحابة الكرام، عدا مسجد الفتح الذي بني في موقع قبة ضربت لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم. بنيت هذه المصلّيات في عهد عمر بن عبدالعزيز إبان إمارته على المدينة المنورة، وتم ترميمها على مدى عصور مختلفة.

These small mosques are located on the west side of Mount Sela at a section of the trench that Muslims dug during the era of the Prophet Muhammed (Peace be Upon Him) to defend Madinah when Quraysh and the allied tribes marched to it in the fifth year of migration in the Battle of Al-Ahzab or the Battle of Al-Khandaq (Trench). It is said that these mosques served as stationing and surveillance positions in that battle, and each mosque was named after the honorable Companion who stationed in it, with the exception of Al-Fat'h Mosque, which was built on the site of a dome built for the Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him). These mosques were built during the reign of Omar bin Abdulaziz over Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, and they were restored at various times.







مسجد الفتح

AL FAT'H MOSQUE

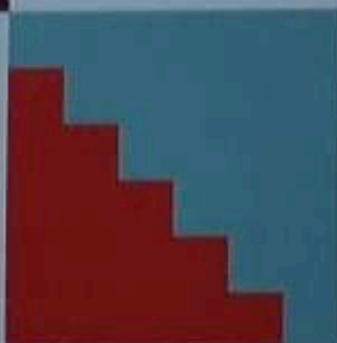


يقع المسجد بمنطقة غزوة الخندق، ويقال له مسجد الأحزاب أو المسجد الأعلى؛ وهو من المواضع التي صلى فيها رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم في موضع القبة التي ضربت له عليه الصلاة والسلام في غزوة الخندق، وحوله ستة مصليات أخرى تعرف بالمساجد السبعة وينسب كل منها إلى صحابي كأبي بكر، وعمر وعلي، وسلمان الفارسي، وسعد بن معاذ (رضي الله عنهم) وقد بنيت في عهد إمرة عمر بن عبدالعزيز على المدينة المنورة وأعيد ترميمها على عصور مختلفة.

واشتهرت بالمصليات السبعة رغم أن الموجود منها كان ستة فقط، ولعل ذلك بعد أن أعيد بناء مسجد بني حرام، ويرى بعض العلماء أن السابع هو مسجد الراية لقربه من منطقة الخندق وعلاقته بالغزوة.

Al Fat'h Mosque, also known as Al-Ahzab Mosque or Al-A'la Mosque, is located in the Battle of Al-Khandaq "Trench" area. It is one of the places where the Prophet Mohammed (Peace be Upon Him) prayed, specifically at the dome site that was built for him during the Battle of Al-Khandaq). There are six additional mosques on the site, collectively known as the "Seven Mosques," and each is attributed to a companion, such as Abu Bakr, Omar, Ali, Salman Al-Farsi, and Saad bin Muadh (May Allah be pleased with them). They were built during the reign of Omar bin Abdulaziz over Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah, and they were restored at various times.

They were known as the Seven Mosques, despite the fact that there were only six of them; probably this was due to the rebuilding of Bani Haram Mosque. Some historians believe that the seventh is Ar-Rayah Mosque, due to its proximity to Al-Khandaq area and its connection to the battle.



Masjid al-Fat'h

Masjid al-Fat'h is where the Prophet ﷺ made dua during the Battle of Khandaq for three consecutive days. On the third day, Allah عز وجل accepted the dua of the Prophet ﷺ between Zohr and Asr.









Masjid Salman al-Farsi رضي الله عنه

The Prophet ﷺ along with the Sahabah, sought solace here, offering prayers and making dua to Allah ﷻ for divine assistance. Salman al-Farsi رضي الله عنه played a key role in the construction of the trench during the battle of Khandaq.



Masjid Abu Bakr as-Siddiq رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ



Cemetery of the Martyrs of the Battle of the Trench



أمانة منطقة المدينة المنورة
وكالة الخدمات - إدارة التجهيز



المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة الشؤون البلدية والقروية

مقبرة رقم (١) نطاق بلدية (العيون)

2

Masjid Banu Haram

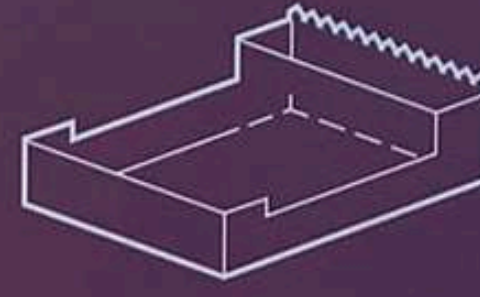


Masjid Banu Haram stands in the area where the tribe of Banu Haram lived. The house of the Sahabi Jabir رضي الله عنه was located here and the following miraculous event occurred at his house:

Narrated Jabir:

We were digging (the trench) on the day of (Al-Khandaq (i.e. Trench)) and we came across a big solid rock. We went to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "Here is a rock appearing across the trench." He said, "I am coming down." Then he got up, and a stone was tied to his belly for we had not eaten anything for three days. So the Prophet (ﷺ) took the spade and struck the big solid rock and it became like sand. I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Allow me to go home." (When the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed me) I said to my wife, "I saw the Prophet (ﷺ) in a state that I cannot treat lightly. Have you got something (for him to eat?" She replied, "I have barley and a she goat." So I slaughtered the she-kid and she ground the barley; then we put the meat in the earthenware cooking pot. Then I came to the Prophet (ﷺ) when the dough had become soft and fermented and (the meat in) the pot over the stone trivet had nearly been well-cooked, and said, "I have got a little food prepared, so get up O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), you and one or two men along with you (for the food)." The Prophet (ﷺ) asked, "How much is that food?" I told him about it. He said, "It is abundant and good. Tell your wife not to remove the earthenware pot from the fire and not to take out any bread from the oven till I reach there." Then he said (to all his companions), "Get up." So the Muhajirn (i.e. Emigrants) and the Ansar got up. When I came to my wife, I said, "Allah's Mercy be upon you! The Prophet came along with the Muhajirin and the Ansar and those who were present with them." She said, "Did the Prophet (ﷺ) ask you (how much food you had)?" I replied, "Yes." Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Enter and do not throng." The Prophet (ﷺ) started cutting the bread (into pieces) and put the cooked meat over it. He covered the earthenware pot and the oven whenever he took something out of them. He would give the food to his companions and take the meat out of the pot. He went on cutting the bread and scooping the meat (for his companions) till they all ate their fill, and even then, some food remained. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said (to my wife), "Eat and present to others as the people are struck with hunger."

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4101
In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 145
USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 427
(deprecated numbering scheme)



في هذا المكان وقف النبي ﷺ بجيشه قبيل انطلاقه جهة بدر لاعتراض قافلة قريش القادمة من الشام، وكان ذلك في شهر رمضان من السنة الثانية من الهجرة، وفيه صلى، واستعرض الجيش، ورد صغار أصحابه، ودعا لأهل المدينة بالبركة، ولجيشه بالنصر، وكان عددهم ٣١٤ من المهاجرين والأنصار يتعاقبون على سبعين من الإبل، حتى وصلوا بدرًا والتقوا بجيش المشركين، في معركة تكللت بالنصر المؤزر من الله تعالى.

In this place, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) stopped with his army before heading towards Badr to intercept the Quraysh caravan coming from Sham. This happened in the month of Ramadan, in the second year of the Hijra. He prayed there, reviewed his army, bid farewell to the people of Madinah with blessings, and prayed for victory for his army. The army consisted of 314 Migrants and Ansar, taking turns riding 70 camels. They reached Badr and confronted the polytheists in a battle that resulted in a decisive victory from Allah.



Masjid Al-Suqya



4

Badr

محافظة بدر

Cemetery of the Martyrs of Badr



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُ
جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ

وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ يُبَدِّرُ وَأَنْتُمْ أَذِلَّةٌ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ
صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ

أَسْمَاءُ شَهْدَاءِ غَزْوَةِ بَدْرٍ

عُمَيْرُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ

صَفْوَانُ بْنُ وَهَبٍ

ذُو الشَّيْبَانِ بْنِ عَبْدِ عَمْرِو

مَهْجَعُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ

عَاقِلُ بْنُ الْبَكِيرِ

عُبَيْدَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ

سَعْدُ بْنُ خَيْثَمَةَ

مُبَشَّرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَنْذَرِ

حَارِثَةُ بْنُ سَرَّاقَةَ

رَافِعُ بْنُ الْمَعْلَا

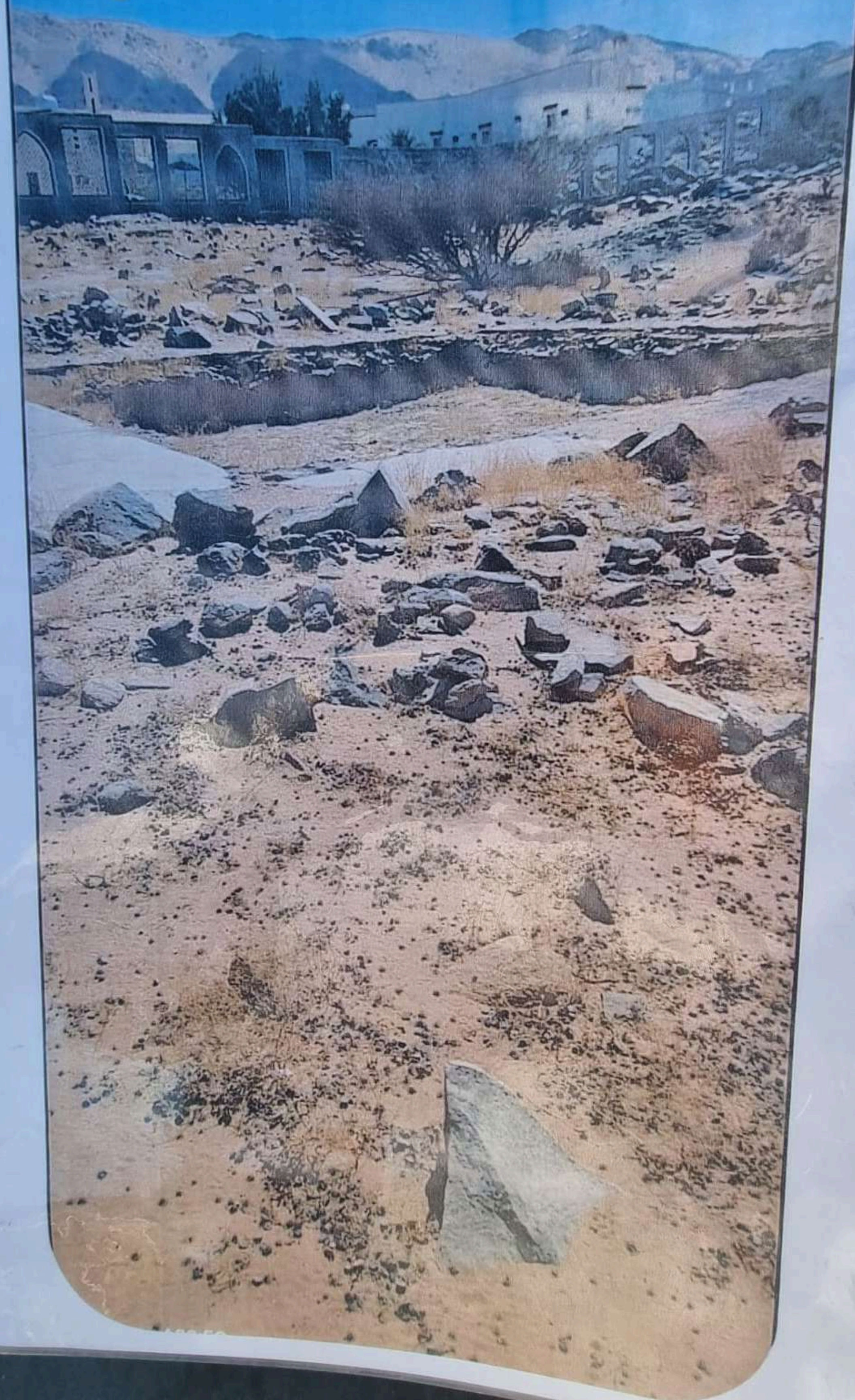
عُمَيْرُ بْنُ الْحَمَامِ

يَزِيدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ

مِفْوُذُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ

عَوْفُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ جَمِيعًا







Masjid Areesh - Badr

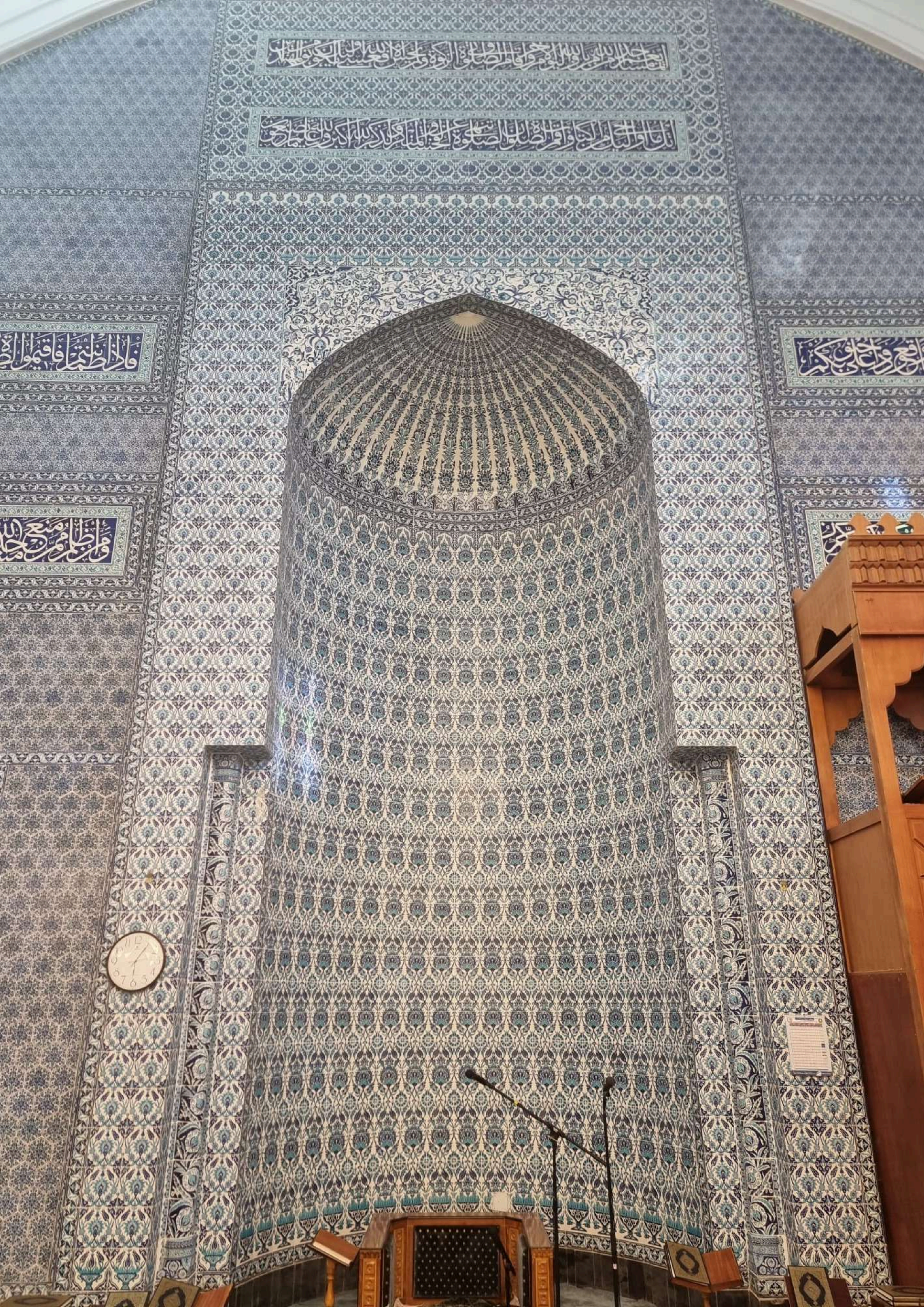
Masjid Areesh is built on the site where the tent of the Prophet ﷺ was pitched during the Battle of Badr.











بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي





Jabal Malaikah – Mountain of the Angels in Badr



**It is from this mountain that the
angels came to assist the Prophet ﷺ
and the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم during the
Battle of Badr.**



Shifa Well

**During the journey to the Battle of Badr,
at a resting point, a Well offered a vital
water source, quenching the thirst of the
Prophet ﷺ and the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم**

**During the essential rest in the journey,
the Prophet ﷺ performed prayer in this
area. In honour of this, a small Masjid was
built next to the blessed Well by the later
generations.**





The Valley of Ar-Rawha

70 Prophets had passed through the Valley of Ar-Rawha enroute to the house of Allah ﷻ (the Ka'bah) - Source Majma'uz Zawaid -

Indeed 70 Prophets established Salah in this Masjid (at Ar-Rawha) - Source Fathul Bari -

Isa ﷺ will pass through Ar-Rawha after his return back to Earth, enroute to Hajj or Umrah, or both - Source Muslim -

Musa ﷺ with 70,000 Bani Israil passed through the Valley of Ar-Rawha. - Source Wafa al-Wafa -

The Prophet ﷺ and the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم established Salah at Ar- Rawha - Source Wafa al-Wafa -

The Valley of Ar- Rawha









The Well of Ar-Rawha



The Prophet ﷺ and the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم rested on their march to Badr at Ar-Rawha.





7

Mile stones



Mile stones were used to determine distance. One bolder to another is one Mile.



