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Date:

غَزْوَةُ الْخَنْدَقِ Battle of Ahzaab (Trenches)

In the year 5AH the _____ made another effort to destroy the Muslims with the help of the Jews and the desert tribe of Ghatfaan. This great _____ of 10000 men, 4000 _____ and 300 horses marched towards Madina under the supreme commander, Abu Sufyan. When the prophet (saw) was informed of the approach of the big _____, he summoned the Sahaabah to devise means to meet the great danger. On the advice of Salmaan Farsi, it was decided that a _____ be dug. Since Madina was surrounded on two sides by lava rocks and palm groves on the third side, it was decided to dig the trench on the open approaches. The Prophet (saw) with assistance of the Muhajireen and the _____ got down to the _____ task of digging the trench. They made the trench 5 meters deep and 5 meters wide.

All the time the Sahaabah were inspired by the Prophet (saw) who himself dug and worked with them. The _____ approached Madina and faced a setback when they saw the deep trench around the town. They settled down to a blockade. The _____ went on for 27 days. They failed to penetrate the _____ of the Muslims.

There was no hand to hand combat since the trench was 5 meters wide. However, _____ were showered from both sides. Amr bin Abd, an Arab hero, made his horse jump over a narrow portion of the trench. As soon as he reached the other side, Sayyidina Ali killed him with his _____ called Zulfiqar.

On the 27th night of the blockade a severe _____ lashed Madina. The effect of this severe storm was devastating. The tents were uprooted, goods were blown about, and fires were extinguished. The armies of _____ were in a fear and state of confusion. Under these circumstances the Kuffar army fled.

Key words: *Makkans disbelievers disbelievers storm sword enemy Ansaar army trench camels Blockade difficult army defense*