

The Conquest of Makkah

Ramadaan 8 A.H.

The disbelievers broke the truce of Hudaibiya when they sided with the tribe of Banoo Bakr (with whom they had signed a pact to help each other). The Banoo Bakr attacked the tribe of Khuzaa (allies of the Muslims). Disbelievers were not to be trusted, and the treaty was never revived. This was a victory for the Muslims.

On hearing the news that the disbelievers had broken the truce Rasoolullah (saw) prepared to leave for Makkah. Every precaution was taken to keep the disbelievers unaware of the movements of the coming of the Muslim army. It was the tenth day of Ramadaan in the year 8 Hijrah that an army of 10,000 Muslims marched towards Makkah. The Muslims camped at Mar-uz-Zahraan, a place a few kilometers from Makkah.

When the shepherds of Makkah returned that evening they reported that a huge army was camping outside Makkah at Mar-uz-Zahraan. Aboo Sufyaan went out to investigate who this army was and what they were doing in the valleys of Makkah. Whilst investigating he met Sayyidina Abbaas (ra) the uncle of Rasoolullah (saw) who convinced him to meet with Rasoolullah (saw). Aboo Sufyaan the arch-enemy of Islaam who had instigated so many battles against the Muslims was now in the tent of Rasoolullah (saw) who offered him protection from any harm.

The Muslim army entered Makkah triumphantly without any bloodshed and the disbelievers surrendered without any attempt at resistance. The city of Makkah was now at the mercy of Rasoolullah (saw) and the Muslims.

Everyone was present in the courtyard of the Haram (sanctuary of the Kaabah). The enemies of Rasoolullah (saw) and Islaam were helpers. Rasoolullah (saw) asked them: "what do you expect at my hands?". They cried out "Kindness and pity, gracious brother, gracious nephew".

They were not disappointed. Rasoolullah (saw) used the noble words of Sayyidina Yusuf (as) when he addressed his brothers: "*Have no fear this*

day, May Allaah forgive you, and He is the most Merciful of those who show mercy”.

Hindaa, who had mutilated the body of Sayyidina Hamza (ra), came in the presence of Rasoolullah (saw) covered in a veil. This most bitter enemy of Islaam was touched with the general pardon of Rasoolullah (saw) and accepted Islaam.

Rasoolullah (saw) purified the Sacred House of Allaah (Kaabah) of all its 360 idols and stones, reciting the Quraanic verse: “Say the truth has come and falsehood had vanished; Verily, falsehood is but quickly fading”. In the Kaabah were idols such as Hubal, Laat and Manaat. They were destroyed.

Now every part of Makkah witnessed and resounded with the call of Tauheed. Rasoolullah (saw) also proclaimed that: “Allaah has forbidden the sale of intoxicants and usury (interest) is declared as Haraam”. It was indeed a unique conquest for Islaam and the triumph of Rasoolullah’s (saw) unshakable faith in his sacred cause. Nabee (saw) seated on mount Safa delivered his sermon to the multitude of people and contrast this with his flight (Hijrah), stay in the cave of Thoor and being inflicted with wounds in the different battles.

Rasoolullah (saw) had left Madeenah for Makkah with the Muslim army on Wednesday 10h of Ramadaan 8 A.H. and entered Makkah on the 20th of Ramadaan and on the very day Makkah was conquered. He remained in Makkah for about 10 days and thereafter returned to Madeenah.