

Homework R14-ALT**[48 points]****Read pp. 279-300 in “Nectar” and answer the following neatly.**

1. (2) Why were the desert Bedouins around Medina against the Prophet (S) and Islam? [Circle all that are correct.]
 - a. They did not want Islam to change their belief system
 - b. They were worried Islam/Muslims would put an end to their looting/plundering
 - c. They were offended that people from Mecca were getting power in Medina.
 - d. They were angry that the Muslims killed some of their people in the Battle of Badr.

2. (2) Regarding the Al-Kudr invasion, circle all that are correct.
 - a. It took place a week after the Battle of Badr.
 - b. The Muslims took many prisoners.
 - c. The invasion was against Bani Sulaim.
 - d. Al-Kudr is a large city near Medina.
 - e. The Prophet (S) gets news that people of Ghatafan will be attacking the Muslims.

3. (2) List the 2 people that plan an attack on the life of the Prophet (S)?

4. (2) What do people of Bani Qainuqa do to break the treaty with the Muslims? [Circle all that are correct.]
 - a. Threatened the Prophet (S) / Muslims with war.
 - b. Harassed a woman in the market, which led to the deaths of a Muslim and a Jewish man.
 - c. Fought with the Muslims at a place called Al-Saweeq.
 - d. Tore up their copy of the treaty and threw it at the Prophet (S)
 - e. Threw garbage in the Prophet’s Masjid.

5. (1) [True | False] The battle between the Muslims and Bani Qainuqa lasts for 1 week.

6. (2) What happens to Bani Qainuqa after the battle with the Muslims? [Circle all that are correct.]
 - a. They had to surrender all of their wealth and weapons to the Prophet (S).
 - b. The leaders were killed; the rest of the tribe became captives of the Muslims
 - c. All members of Bani Qainuqa became captives of the Muslims.
 - d. They were banished from Arabia.

7. (2) What is the purpose of the invasion of Dhi Amr?
 - a. To return the stolen property of Dhi ibn Amr
 - b. To show the Bedouin tribes that the Muslims were strong and could defend themselves
 - c. To drive out members of Bani Qaynuqa who were hiding in Dhi Amr
 - d. To deal with the tribes of Banu Tha’labah and Banu Muharib.

8. (1) Who is left in charge of Medina during this time?

9. (2) What does Kab ibn Ashraf do to anger the Prophet (S) and Muslims? [Circle all that are correct.]
- Wrote poems that made fun of the Quraish
 - Wrote poems that made fun of Allah
 - Wrote poems that made fun of the Prophet (S)
 - Wrote poems that made fun of Muslim women
 - Wrote poems that made fun of the Jewish tribes.
10. (2) What happens to Kab ibn Ashraf?
11. (1) [True | False] Zaid ibn Harith (R) captured a Quraishi caravan in 13 AH.
12. (2) What spoils do they recover from this caravan? [Circle the correct answer.]
- Silver
 - Gold
 - Weapons
 - Prisoners from Abyssinia
 - Camels

The Battle of Uhud (Part 1)

13. (2) The 4 Quraishi leaders who are most keen on getting revenge for the Battle of Badr were
- Abu Jahl, Abu Sufyan, Ikrimah, Umayyah
 - Ikrimah, Abu Sufyan, Safwan, Umayyah
 - Abu Jahl, Safwan, Abu Sufyan, Abdullah in Abi Rabiah
 - Ikrimah, Safwan, Abu Sufyan, Abdullah in Abi Rabiah
14. (1) Whose wealth was used to provide equipment for the Meccan army?
15. (3) List the number of Meccan soldiers, horses and camels
16. (1) Who is the leader of the Meccan army?
- Ikrimah ibn Abi Jahl
 - Safwan bin Umayyah
 - Abu Sufyan ibn Harb
 - Abdullah in Abi Rabiah
17. (2) How does the Prophet (S) get to know about the war preparations of the Meccans?
- Angel Jibreel told the Prophet (S)
 - The Muslims captured 2 Meccan spies near Medina and got information from them
 - The Prophet (S) sent a spy into Mecca to find out what the Quraish were planning.
 - Al-Abbas ibn Abdul Muttalib watched the preparations and sent a letter to Medina
18. (1) On what day do the Meccans make camp near Mount Uhud?

19. (2) What is the Prophet's (S) suggestion on how to defend Madinah and the Muslims?
 - a. Send the Jewish tribes out first to weaken the Quraish, then attack with force.
 - b. Stay within the city of Medina; use the buildings for cover, women can help.
 - c. Get help from Bani Thaqif, to attack the Quraish from the rear.
 - d. Meet the Quraish out in the open field of Uhud
 - e. Send the women out first to confuse the Quraish, then attack with force.

20. (2) What is the other opinion about defending Medina - led by Hamzah (R)?
 - a. Send the Jewish tribes out first to weaken the Quraish, then attack with force.
 - b. Stay within the city of Medina; use the buildings for cover, women can help.
 - c. Get help from Bani Thaqif, to attack the Quraish from the rear.
 - d. Meet the Quraish out in the open field of Uhud
 - e. Send the women out first to confuse the Quraish, then attack with force.

21. (2) Which opinion is finally chosen?

22. (3) The 3 Sahabah in charge of each of the Muslim battalions were.
 - a. Ali ibn Abi Talib (R), Hamzah ibn Abdul Muttalib, Umar ibn al-Khattab (R)
 - b. Musab ibn Umair (R), Aws ibn al-Ansar (R), Al-Hubab ibn Mundhir (R)
 - c. Musab ibn Umair (R), Usaid bin Hudair (R), Al-Hubab ibn Mundhir (R)
 - d. Ali ibn Abi Talib (R), Hamzah ibn Abdul Muttalib, Musab ibn Umair (R)

23. (3) List the Muslim supplies (number soldiers, horses, camels, chain-mail, etc).

24. (2) What **excuse** does Abdullah ibn Ubai give for withdrawing his troops from the battle?
 - a. He wanted to produce confusion and panic within the Muslims
 - b. He does not want to be killed for this cause
 - c. He said it was more important for them to harvest their crops
 - d. He was upset that the Prophet (S) didn't listen to his opinion

25. (1) How many soldiers leave with Abdullah ibn Ubai?

26. (2) What is Abdullah ibn Ubai's real intention in leaving the battle area?