

UNLOCKING ALLAH'S SECRETS,
IS IT TRUE, PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW IN MECCA
AS A PROPHET, PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW
IN MADINA AS A PROPHET AND HEAD OF STATE,
THE FIRST ISLAMIC STATE IN THE WORLD
IN 1 AH (622 AD)

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IS IT TRUE, PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW IN MECCA AS A PROPHET,
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ABSTRACT

Before the author writes about is it true, Prophet Muhammad saw in Mecca as a Prophet, Prophet Muhammad saw in Medina as a Prophet and Head of State, the first Islamic State in the world in 1 AH (622 AD), the author first asks forgiveness from Allah SWT. Here the author tries to open the veil that covers the secret, is it true, Prophet Muhammad saw in Mecca as a Prophet, Prophet Muhammad saw in Medina as a Prophet and Head of State, the first Islamic State in the world in 1 AH (622 AD), based on deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA).

There are several verses that reveal Allah's secrets about is it true, Prophet Muhammad saw in Mecca as a Prophet, Prophet Muhammad saw in Medina as a Prophet and Head of State, the first Islamic State in the world in 1 AH (622 AD), namely the verses:

"...And the weak, men, women and children, all pray: O our God, take us out of this land whose inhabitants are unjust..."(An-Nisa: 4: 75)

"Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you, but do not exceed your limits in battle." (Al-Baqarah: 2: 190)

"And you will judge the punishment of deeds between them according to what Allah has revealed, and do not follow their desires. And be careful of them, so that they do not turn you away from part of what Allah has revealed to you. If they turn away, then know that Allah wills to bring misfortune upon them because of some of their sins. And indeed, most people are wicked people (Al Maa'idah: 5: 49)

In an effort to open the veil of Allah's secret about is it true, Prophet Muhammad saw in Mecca as a Prophet, Prophet Muhammad saw in Medina as a Prophet and Head of State, the first Islamic State in the world in 1 AH (622 AD), the author used the basis of deoxyribonucleic acid.

HYPOTHESES

Here the author proposes hypothesis is it true, Prophet Muhammad saw in Mecca as a Prophet, Prophet Muhammad saw in Medina as a Prophet and Head of State, the first Islamic State in the world in 1 AH (622 AD), based on Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA)

DNA is a storage place for genetic information that has a double structure forms a double helix and contains structured polynucleotide macromolecules repeatedly from nucleotide polymers. This nucleotide consists of folate, a 5 carbon sugar and one of the nitrogen bases. Nitrogen bases are Guanine (G), Adenine(A), Cytocine(C) and Thymine (T).

Guanine (G) consists of 5 carbon atoms, 5 nitrogen atoms, 1 oxygen atom and 5 hydrogen atoms. Adenine (A) has 5 carbon atoms, 5 nitrogen atoms and 5 hydrogen atoms. Cytocine (C) contains 4

carbon atoms, 3 nitrogen atoms, 1 oxygen atom and 5 hydrogen atoms. Thymine (T) contains 5 carbon atoms, 2 nitrogen atoms, 2 oxygen atoms and 6 hydrogen atoms. Folate contains 1 phosphorus atom, 4 oxygen atoms and 2 hydrogen atoms. 5 carbon sugar has 5 carbon atoms, 2 oxygen atoms and 8 hydrogen atoms.

Based on human deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), it consists of 32.20% carbon atoms, 25.43% nitrogen atoms, 6.78% oxygen atoms and 35.59% hydrogen atoms. Where carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen atoms are found in abundance around us and in the atmosphere.

IS IT TRUE, PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW IN MECCA AS A PROPHET, PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW IN MADINA AS A PROPHET AND HEAD OF STATE, THE FIRST ISLAMIC STATE IN THE WORLD IN 1 AH (622 AD)

So now, we still continue to concentrate our minds to uncover the secret hidden behind the verse: *"...the weak, men, women and children, all pray: O our God, take us out of this land whose inhabitants are unjust..."(An-Nisa: 4: 75)"Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you, but do not exceed your limits in battle." (Al-Baqarah: 2: 190).*

Well, it turns out that here Allah declares: *"...the weak, men, women and children, all pray: O our God, take us out of this land whose inhabitants are unjust..."(An-Nisa: 4: 75)"Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you, but do not exceed your limits in battle." (Al-Baqarah: 2: 190).*

Well, it turns out that from Allah's declaration two very important factors can be taken, namely the first factor, is the condition of the Prophet Muhammad saw and the Muslims in Mecca from 610 AD to 622 AD who were under pressure, oppression and torture from the leadership of Walid bin Mughirah from the Quraysh who ruled in Mecca *"...the weak, men, women and children, all pray: O our God, take us out of this land whose inhabitants are unjust..."(An-Nisa: 4: 75).*

The second factor, is the condition of the Prophet Muhammad saw and the Muslims in Medina, after the establishment of the First Islamic State in the world, which was founded by the Prophet Muhammad saw in Medina in 1 H (622 AD) *"...you will judge the punishment of deeds between them according to what Allah has revealed...(Al Maa'idah: 5: 49) "Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you, but do not exceed your limits in battle." (Al-Baqarah: 2: 190).*

So, from these 2 factors, it is clear how the Prophet Muhammad saw when he was in Mecca from 610 AD to 622 AD.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW IN MECCA AS A PROPHET

Starting from 610 AD, when the Prophet Muhammad was appointed as a Prophet, through the messenger of the Angel Gabriel with the revelation *"Read in the name of your God who created. Who made human from a clot of blood. Read, and your God who is very noble. Who teaches with the pen. Teach to HUMAN what he does not know" (Al 'Alaq: 96: 1-5).*

The first to believe that the Prophet Muhammad saw had received a revelation and was at the same time appointed as a Prophet was the wife of the Prophet Muhammad saw, Sitti Khadijah.

Well, two years later, from the first revelation, the second revelation was revealed *"O people who are covered: Wake up and give a warning. Magnify your God, clean your clothes, stay away from evil deeds, don't give, because you will get more. And you will you are patient to fulfill the command of your Lord" (Al-Muddatstsir: 74: 1-7).*

Well, based on this revelation, the Prophet Muhammad saw secretly spread Islam to his closest

friends, Abu Bakar Siddiq, Uthman bin 'Affan, Zubair bin Awwam, Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqash, Abdurahman bin 'Auf, Thalhaf bin ' Ubaidillah, Abu 'Ubaidillah bin Jarrah, Arqam bin Abil Arqam, Fatimah bin Khathab (sister of Umar bin Khathab), Said bin Zaid Al 'Adawi (husband of Fatimah bin Khathab). These friends received the title As Saabiquunal awwalun, namely people The former were the first to convert to Islam.

This secret preaching was carried out for approximately three years. So here the Prophet Muhammad SAW did not involve himself directly with the Quraysh under the leadership of Walid bin Mughirah to spread Islam, but was outside the system of the Quraysh under the leadership of Walid bin Mughirah.

Then, in the third year of prophethood, it was revealed by Allah *"... carry out what you have been commanded and turn away from the polytheists" (Al-Hijr: 15: 94). "And give warning to your closest relatives" (Ash-syu'ra: 26: 214).*

Well, with the revelation *"... carry out what you have been commanded and turn away from the polytheists" (Al-Hijr: 15: 94). "And give warning to your closest relatives" (Ash-syu'ra: 26: 214).*, the Prophet Muhammad saw began to openly spread Islam and at the same time turned away from the Quraysh under the leadership of Walid bin Mughirah.

So, with this revelation, the Prophet Muhammad saw openly resisted the Quraysh under the leadership of Walid bin Mughirah who held hostility towards the Prophet Muhammad saw.

In the fourth year of Prophethood, the leaders of the Quraysh, Walid bin Mughirah, Abu Jahal, Umayyah bin Khalaf, Abu Lahab and Ash bin Wa'il, often persecuted the Prophet Muhammad saw and Muslims. Abu Jahl put camel dung around the Prophet Muhammad's neck when he was prostrating in prayer, while 'Uqbah bin Muhhit wrapped a cloth rope around the Prophet's neck and tried to strangle him.

Abu Bakr, 'Uthman and Zubair were no exception. Many poor Muslims were arrested and then pelted with pebbles. Bilal, a slave from Abyssinia belonging to the Quraysh of Mecca, was forced to sleep on his back on the burning sand, forced to renounce Islam, but he answered 'Ahad" (Allah is one), "Ahad" (Allah is one). Then Abu Bakr bought Bilal and set him free.

In the fifth year of the Prophethood, several companions of the Prophet Muhammad saw emigrated to Abyssinia (now Ethiopia) with the permission of the Prophet Muhammad saw, they were Uthman bin Affan and his wife, Abu Hudzaifah bin 'Utbah and his wife, sahlah, Zubair bin 'Awwam, the Prophet's cousin, Mush 'ab bin 'Umair, 'Abdurrahman bin 'Auf, Abu Salmah al Makhzum and his wife, 'Uthman bin Ma'zhun, 'Amir bin Rabi'ah and his wife, Abu Sabrah bin Abi Rahm, Hathib bin 'Amr and Suhail bin Baidha.

The entry of Quraish figures into Islam, such as Umar bin Khatthab and Hamzah, uncle of the Prophet Muhammad. From the Aus and Khazraj tribes from Yathrib (now Medina). Where the Yathrib people are Abu al-Haitsam bin Thayyiban, Abu Umamah Asad bin Zujarah, 'Auf bin Harith, Rafi' bin Malik bin 'Ajlan, Qutbah bin 'Amir bin Hadidah and Jabir bin 'Abdullah bin Rubab.

They converted to Islam in a place called Aqabah. Their entry into Islam is known as the first Aqabah vow.

A year later twelve people from Yathrib, now Medina, came to embrace Islam also in Aqabah.

In the twelfth year of the prophethood, seventy-two Muslims came from Yathrib during the Hajj

season and accepted Islam, also inviting the Prophet to come to Yathrib. Their leader Bara bin Marur stated on behalf of the Yathrib people to provide the guarantee and protection that the Prophet Muhammad needed.

Here they make a joint vow called the second Aqabah vow. The Prophet Muhammad saw chose twelve people from the Yathrib Muslims and appointed them as leaders. Nine people from the Khazraj tribe and three people from the Aus tribe. Those from Khazraj were Asad bin Zarah, Rafi' bin Malik, Ubadah bin Shamit, Sa'ad bin Rabi', Mandzar bin 'Amr, 'Abdullah bin Rawaha, Bara bin Marur, 'Abdullah bin 'Amar and Sa'd bin 'Ubadah . From the Aus tribe were Usaid bin Hudnair, Sa'd bin Khaitsmah and Rafa'ah bin 'Abdul Mundzar.

After the second Aqabah vow, the Prophet Muhammad saw allowed the Muslims to emigrate to Yathrib. And with the revelation of the verse *"...And the weak, men, women and children, all pray: O our God, take us out of this land whose inhabitants are unjust..."(An-Nisa: 4: 75)*

On his way to Yathrib, the Prophet Muhammad saw in Quba built a mosque known as the al-Quba Mosque. *"...Indeed, a mosque that was founded on the basis of piety (the Quba mosque), from the first day onwards it is better for you to pray in it. .."(At-Taubah: 9: 108).*

On Friday, 12 Rabi'ul Awwal 1 Hijrah, the thirteenth year of the prophethood which coincides with 24 September 622 AD, the start of the Islamic calendar. After arriving in Yathrib, the Prophet Muhammad saw built a mosque called the Nabawi Mosque, this mosque became the house, place of worship and final resting place for the Prophet Muhammad saw.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD SAW IN MADINAH AS A PROPHET AND HEAD OF STATE, THE FIRST ISLAMIC STATE IN THE WORLD

Well, in 1 AH (622 AD), the Prophet Muhammad saw directly founded the first Islamic state in the world in the Yathrib area, Medina now. In the first year of the hijrah, the Prophet Muhammad saw entered into a pact between the Muslims (the Khazraj tribe, the Aus tribe and the muhajirin) and the Jews (the Qainuqa tribe, Bani Nadhir and Bani Quraizhah) who were and lived in Yathrib. Where this pact was made the constitution of the First Islamic State in the world.

In the second year of the hijrah, Allah revealed *"Fight in the way of Allah those who fight you, but do not exceed your limits in battle." (Al-Baqarah: 2: 190)*

So, after the establishment of the First Islamic State in the world, the Prophet Muhammad saw, not only as a Prophet, but as Head of State, the first Islamic State in the world.

So now, the Prophet Muhammad saw is responsible first as a Prophet, and secondly as Head of State, the First Islamic State in the world.

So, as to carry out revelation *(Al-Baqarah: 2: 190)* the Prophet Muhammad saw sent 'Abdullah bin Jahsy to supervise and observe the movements of the Quraysh people.

Good relations with other tribes around Medina continue to be well maintained. The Quraish trade route to Syria (via Medina) was narrowed so that they could not buy war equipment.

The Prophet Muhammad saw entered into a peace treaty with the Bani Dhamrah. Sending Hamzah bin 'Abdul Muththalib with 30 troops to scout and monitor the movements of the Quraish in the area around the Red Sea which was the route for the Meccans when they went to Syria.

Sending 'Ubaidah bin al-Harits with 60 Muslim troops to other areas to monitor the movements of

the Quraish. The Prophet Muhammad saw himself led 200 muhajirin troops to face the troops under the leadership of Umayyah bin Khalf, but Umayyah did not dare to face The Prophet Muhammad saw.

Then the Prophet Muhammad saw entered into an agreement with the Bani Mudlij. Sent Sa'd bin Abu Waqqash with 20 Muslim mujahids to pursue Kurz bin Jabir, one of the Quraish leaders who had damaged and destroyed the Muslim pastures in Medina.

The Prophet Muhammad saw led the battle of Badr with a force of 313 Muslim soldiers, two horses and 70 camels against the Quraish with 1000 soldiers, 300 horses and 700 camels. In the Battle of Badr, Allah answered the prayer of the Prophet Muhammad saw and his followers, *"That group will definitely be defeated and they will retreat backwards" (Al-Qamar: 54: 45).*

The Quraish warlord Syaibah was killed by Hamzah bin 'Abdul Muththalib, Walid was killed by Ali bin Abu Talib, Utbah injured Ubaidah bin al-Harits but in the end Utbah was killed by Hamzah and Ali. The Muslims won victory in the Battle of Badr.

In the third year of the hijrah, the betrayal of the Yathrib Jews who had entered into a pact with the Prophet Muhammad saw. Sentenced death to Ka'b bin Asyraf who had carried out open rebellion against the principles of the Islamic State, betrayed, spread slander and destroyed the peace agreement signed by the Prophet Muhammad saw and the Jews, as well as composing dirty and obscene poetry.

The Prophet Muhammad saw led Muslim troops to Dzi Amr, Nejd to disperse the enemy troops, the enemy troops did not dare to face the Prophet Muhammad SAW's troops. The Prophet Muhammad saw with a Muslim army of 300 people headed for Buhran, where the Bani Sulaim prepared their forces to fight the Muslims.

The Prophet Muhammad saw sent a Muslim army of 100 people under the command of Zaid bin Harithah to Qardah in Nejd, because in Qardah there was a Quraish caravan under the leadership of Shafwan bin Umayyah who was fighting against the Muslims.

The Prophet Muhammad saw with 700 Muslim soldiers went to Uhud to face the Quraish force of almost 3000 people.

In the battle of Uhud, the Muslims achieved victory, although Hamzah was killed and the Muslims almost suffered defeat after some of the archer troops led by 'Abdullah bin Jubair scrambled to take the loot. The betrayal of 'Abdullah bin Ubayy and 300 of his followers by surrendering to the enemy before the battle of Uhud began.

In the fourth year of the Hijrah, the Prophet Muhammad saw sent Abu Salmah with 50 Muslims to face enemy attacks from the Qathan, Thulailah and Khuwailid tribes. But the enemy did not dare to face the Muslims. The Prophet sent 'Abdullah bin Unais to face the enemy under the leadership of Sufyan bin Khalid from the Lihyan tribe, where the enemy leader was killed by 'Abdullah. The betrayal of the Jews (Bani Nadhir), destroyed the agreement with the Prophet Muhammad saw, which ultimately resulted in the Prophet ordering them to leave the city of Medina and destroy them.

In the fifth year of the Hijrah, the Prophet Muhammad saw led an army of 1000 Muslims to Daumatul Jandal, a place between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. When Governor Daumatul Jandal heard this news, without thinking, he ran away, not daring to face the Prophet Muhammad's troops.

The siege of Medina by the enemy under the leadership of Abu Sufyan who allied himself with the Bani Fazara (from Ghatfan), Bani Murrâh and Bani Sulaim with a force of 5500 soldiers in armor, 3000 cavalry troops with complete weapons and 1500 camels full of supplies. This siege lasted about a month. The enemy could not enter the city of Medina because the Muslims had dug trenches as a defense so that the enemy could not enter the Medina area.

During this siege several enemy leaders were able to cross the trench, including Amr bin 'Abduwud, Jubairah and Dhirar bin Khaththab. Amr bin Abduwud could be defeated by Ali bin Abu Talib, Jubairah and Dhirar could be beaten back.

The besiegers finally lost their enthusiasm, besides that their supplies were decreasing, finally the enemy under Abu Sufyan withdrew. The betrayal of the Jews from the Bani Quraizhah tribe in the city of Medina, where the last Prophet Muhammad saw surrounded the headquarters and strongholds of the Bani Quraizhah and defeated them. Sentenced death to Abu Rafi' Sallam bin Abil Huqaiq for conspiring with the enemy during the siege of the city of Medina.

In the sixth year of the Hijrah, the Prophet Muhammad saw sent Muhammad bin Muslimah with 30 Muslim soldiers to Qurata to destroy the tribe of Bani Bakr who had been causing damage around the Dariyyah area, where this enemy group could be destroyed.

The Prophet Muhammad saw and 300 Muslims went to Bani Lihyan to take revenge for the murder of Muslim preachers in 4 AH, but there was no armed conflict, because the Bani Lihyan had fled.

The Prophet Muhammad saw with several of his companions chased 'Uyainah bin Hishn and a group of robbers who were causing havoc in the Medina area. The Prophet assigned 'Ukkasyah bin Mihshin with 40 Muslims to face Bani Asad who prepared a force to hit the Muslims, but here they did not have time for armed contact, because the enemy had fled and left 200 camels behind.

The Prophet Muhammad saw sent Muhammad bin Musalimah with the preachers to Bani Tsa'libah, but most of the Muslims were killed, while they were sleeping, then the Prophet sent Abu 'Ubaidah bin al-Jarrah to avenge the massacre of the preachers, However, the Banu Tsa'libah tribe fled.

The Prophet Muhammad saw sent Zaid bin Harithah to Bani Sulaim, in Jamum. The enemy was frightened and fled from Zaid's troops. Then the Prophet sent Zaid bin Harithah again with a force of 170 Muslim soldiers to al-'Isah to block the Quraysh who were returning from Syria. Zaid's troops were able to destroy the Quraysh.

Also Zaid with 500 Muslim soldiers was sent to Hisma, a place behind Wadi al-Qura, where the Bedouins robbed Dihya bin Khilafah al-Kabri's friends. Zaid can destroy them. Ali bin Abu Talib was assigned to Bani Bakr with a force of 100 to punish Bani Bakr, because Bani Bakr conspired with the Yahui to oppose the Muslims. The Prophet assigned Zaid bin Harithah to the Bani Fazara led by Umm Qirfa whose work was as a robber, where Zaid was able to kill Umm Qirfa and two of her families.

The Prophet Muhammad saw sent 'Abdullah bin Rawahah with 30 Muslim soldiers to Khaibar to destroy the Jews led by Usair bin Zar'im, where Usair was killed by 'Abdullah.

The Prophet Muhammad saw entered into the Hudaibiyah peace agreement in the month of Dzul Qa'dah 6 H, March 628 AD.

The Prophet Muhammad saw with 1400 companions went to perform the Umrah pilgrimage peacefully without the intention of war. Seeing this, the Quraish sent 'Urwah bin Mas'ud as a spokesperson to make an agreement with the Prophet Muhammad saw, but between the Prophet Muhammad saw and 'Urwah there was no agreement.

The Prophet Muhammad saw sent Khirasy bin Umayyah to meet with the Quraysh, but Khirasy was attacked. Then the Prophet Muhammad saw sent Uthman bin Affan as a peacemaker to the Quraish, but Uthman was arrested by the Quraish and news spread that Uthman had been killed.

The Prophet Muhammad saw invited his companions to swear an oath to fight to the last drop of blood to defend the holy faith. This oath of allegiance is known as 'Bai'atur Ridwan' as stated in the Qur'an *"Indeed Allah has been pleased with the Mu'min when they pledged allegiance to you under the tree, then Allah knew what was in their hearts then sent down calm upon them and rewarded them with a near victory" (Al-Fath: 48: 18).*

It turned out that the oath of allegiance to the Prophet Muhammad saw shocked the Quraysh, where they sent a new envoy, Suhail bin 'Amr, to discuss peace with the Muslims.

After going through in-depth discussions, the following peace agreement decision was issued, this year the Muslims had to go home without carrying out the Umrah pilgrimage. They may come next year to perform the Hajj, but may not stay in Mecca for more than three days. Visitors to the holy city are not allowed to bring weapons, only swords can be brought, but they must remain in their sheaths. The Muslims of Medina may not take back the Muslims living in Mecca, nor should they hinder any of the Muslims who wish to live in Mecca. If there are Meccans who want to live in Medina, the Muslims must hand them back to them, but if there are Muslims who want to live in Mecca, the Meccans do not have to return them to Medina. Ethnic groups in Arabia are free to ally themselves with any group they wish. When the Muslims returned to Medina the verse came down *"Indeed, We have given you a glorious victory" (A-Fath: 48: 1).*

In the seventh year of the Hijrah, the Prophet Muhammad saw with his troops went to Khaibar, the center of Jewish power from the Bani Qainuqa and Bani Nadhir after they were expelled from the city of Medina.

In the Jewish fortress there were approximately 20,000 Jews. With the permission of the Prophet Muhammad saw, Ali bin Abu Talib, he was appointed as leader to break down the Jewish fortress called Qamush. Ali faced the leader of the Jewish soldiers named Marhab, where Ali was able to defeat Marhab and the Qamush fortress was destroyed.

After their fortress fell, the Jewish leaders proposed peace to the Prophet Muhammad saw, in which they submitted that they were willing to pay half of their crops to the Muslims, as long as their lives, property, women and children were not touched.

The Prophet Muhammad saw accepted the agreement, even though he knew that the Jews would not keep their promise. The Prophet Muhammad saw along with two thousand Muslims went to perform 'Umrah, in accordance with the results of the Hudaibiyah agreement. The companions were very happy and excited to be able to enter Mecca and perform 'Umrah.

It is true what Allah says, *"Indeed, Allah will prove to His Messenger the truth of his dream that you will definitely enter the Grand Mosque, God willing, in safety, by shaving the hair of your head and cutting it, while you are not afraid..." (Al-Fath: 48: 27).*

Then Khalid bin Walid, general of the Quraish cavalry, declared his conversion to Islam. 'Amar bin 'Ash and 'Uthman bin 'Thalhah emigrated to Medina and embraced Islam. In the seventh year of the hijrah Islam had become strong.

In the eighth year of the Hijrah, the Prophet Muhammad saw sent Ghalib bin 'Abdullah al-Laitsi to Bani Mulawwih near Kadied, which is located on the road to Mecca, this effort was a brilliant success. Next, Ghalib with 200 Muslim troops was assigned to go to Mushab near Fadak, where this task was also successful brilliantly.

The Prophet Muhammad saw assigned Syuja' bin Wahab with 24 Muslim soldiers to go to Bani 'Amir, where Bani 'Amir could be paralyzed. The Prophet Muhammad saw sent Ka'b bin 'Umair to Dzat Athlah, but Ka'b and his soldiers were repulsed by the enemy.

The Prophet Muhammad saw was about to lead his troops to Essence of Athlah, but news arrived that the enemy had fled. When the messenger of the Prophet Muhammad saw, Harith bin 'Umair Azdi, who was sending the Prophet's letter to Emperor Heracleus, was killed in the city of Mu'tah by Syurahbil Ghassani, a governor of Emperor Heracleus.

Then the Prophet Muhammad saw appointed Zaid bin Haritsa as war commander with 3000 Muslim soldiers to attack Syurahbil. When Syurahbil heard this news, he prepared 100,000 soldiers to face the Muslim troops.

In this battle Syurahbil was killed, on the part of the Muslims Zaid bin Harith died, then the command was held by Ja'far bin Abi Talib, but Ja'far was also killed, then the command was held by 'Abdullah bin Rawahah, he was also killed.

Then Khalid bin Walid became war commander. The Roman army did not want to go to war, then Khalid arranged his tactics and plans, pulling the Muslim troops back to Medina.

The Prophet Muhammad saw consoled them with the words ***"Do not run away, but if Allah permits, go there once again"***.

The Prophet Muhammad saw sent 'Amr bin al-'Ash with 300 Muslim soldiers to Dzatus-Salasil to disperse the Bani Qudha'ah who were building up strength to attack Medina. This task turned out to be met with no resistance from the enemy, because the enemy had fled.

In the month of Ramadhan 8 H, the Prophet Muhammad saw accompanied by 10,000 Muslims went to Mecca, when the Prophet Muhammad saw camping at Marr-uz-Zahran, the Quraish leader Abu Sufyan went up the hill but was recognized by the Muslims, then Abu Sufyan was arrested and The Prophet Muhammad saw was confronted in front of him, then the Prophet Muhammad saw asked: ***"O Abu Sufyan! Do you still see that there is a power (god) other than Allah Almighty?"*** Abu Sufyan replied: ***"If there is, of course he will serve us."*** The Prophet Muhammad then said: ***"All your mistakes have now been forgiven, Abu Sufyan! And anyone who enters your house will certainly be safe."***

Finally, Abu Sufyan returned to Mecca and told the Quraysh that the strength of the Muslims was very large and it would be futile to fight against the large Muslim army. Finally, Abu Sufyan converted to Islam.

The city of Mecca fell into the hands of the Prophet Muhammad saw and the Muslims. The Prophet Muhammad saw continued to enter the Kaaba and clean the idols while repeating the verse ***"Say, the truth has come and falsehood has disappeared..." (Al-Isra: 17: 81)***.

After Mecca fell, Hunain was the seat of the Hawazin and Banu Tsaqif tribes.

In the ninth year of the Hijrah, with the success of the Prophet Muhammad saw in conquering Mecca and other Arab regions, the Romans under Emperor Heraclius tried to form a large Roman army to prevent the advance of the Muslims.

The Prophet Muhammad saw with 30,000 Muslim soldiers and 10,000 horses in the month of Rajab 9 H ready to face Heraclius' Roman troops. After walking for about two weeks, the Muslim army camped in a place called Tabuk, between Medina and Damascus.

Here the Prophet Muhammad saw wanted to hear what the Romans would do. It turned out that the Roman troops withdrew back to the borders of their country, not daring to face the Muslim troops. Muslim troops returned to Medina.

This expedition to Tabuk turned out to have a great effect on all Arab tribes regarding the physical strength and strength of faith of the Muslim army, so a delegation came from all over Arabia to come to Medina to embrace Islam and finally Islam was declared a religion for all of Arabia.

The tenth year of the Hijrah, on the 26th of Dzul Qa'dah, the 10th year of the H, the Prophet Muhammad saw left Medina and his companions to perform the Hajj. On the 5th of Dhul Hijjah, the Prophet arrived in Mecca. Then performing two rak'ahs of circumcison prayer, he climbed Mount Safa and while looking at the Kaaba, he said: ***"There is no one worthy of worship except Allah. There is no partner for Him. His kingdom is truly great, He is the One who gives life and who destroys, He is Almighty, There is no God but Allah. He is Most High. He fulfills His promises, He helps His servants and he destroys groups of people who divide."***

Then the Prophet Muhammad saw did Sa'i (walking 7 times) between the hills of Shafa and Marwa. Then shave the heads of the Muslims.

The Prophet Muhammad saw lived in Mecca until the 8th of Dhul Hijjah. On the 8th of Dhul Hijjah we went to Mina and spent the night there. From Mina to 'Arafah, the morning of the 9th of Dhul Hijjah.

At Arafah, the Prophet Muhammad SAW delivered a historic Hutbah.

After that, the verse came down ***"...Today I have perfected your religion for you, and I have fulfilled My blessings on you, and I have approved that Islam will be a religion for you..." (Al-Maidah: 5: 3).***

The Prophet Muhammad saw asked Bilal for the call to prayer, then performed the midday prayer combined with Asr in congregation. After prayer, continue to Mina and Muzdalifah. In Muzdalifah he performed the Maghrib prayer in congregation with 'Isha' in congregation.

In the morning of the 10th of Dhul Hijjah, after carrying out the morning prayer, the Prophet Muhammad saw went to Mina. When he arrived in Mina, he threw a stoning stone and then cut up the sacrificial animal. After that, return to Mecca to perform Tawaf and drink zam-zam water. After Tawaf he returned to Mina and stayed there until the 12th of Dhul Hijjah. On the 13th of Dhul Hijjah, he went to the Muhsab valley and rested for a while, returned to Mecca, and performed the last tawaf. On the 14th of Dhul Hijjah he returned to Medina.

In the eleventh year of the Hijrah, on Monday 12 Rabi'ul Awwal 11 AH (8 June 632 AD) the Prophet Muhammad died. The body of the Prophet Muhammad saw was buried the next day, Tuesday. Fadhal bin 'Abbas, 'Ali and 'Usamah bathed the body of the Prophet Muhammad.

Then he was buried in 'Aisyah's house where the Prophet Muhammad saw breathed his last breath. Where today the room is known as "Raudhatan Nabawi", the sacred burial place of the last Prophet.

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