

The flight to Medina changed not only the scene, but the actor and drama. He who at Mecca was the preacher and warner, now becomes the legislator and warrior. This is evident from the Koran chapters revealed after the Hegira. The first year Mohammed built the great mosque and houses for his wives and his followers. The next year he began hostilities against the people of Mecca, and his first pitched battle was fought at Bedr, where his force of three hundred and five followers routed the enemy, three times as strong.¹

**The Second
Period:
Legislator and
Warrior**

The Meccans, aroused by the defeat at Bedr, advanced upon Medina, defeated the Moslem army at Ohod, and Mohammed himself was seriously wounded. The fourth year of the Hegira, war was waged against other tribes and Mohammed also married a fifth and sixth wife. At the battle of the Ditch he defended Medina against a superior force, and broke up their siege. The next expedition was against the Jews of Bni Koraiza; seven hundred captives

**Earlier
Expeditions**

¹ The description of the battle by Muir is graphic in all its gruesome details. "Abu Jahl was yet breathing when Abdullah, Mohammed's servant, ran up and, cutting off his head, carried it to his master. 'The head of the enemy of God,' cried Mohammed; 'God, there is no other god but he.' 'There is no other,' said Abdullah, as he cast the bloody head at the prophet's feet. 'It is more acceptable to me,' cried Mohammed, 'than the choicest camel in all Arabia.'" After the battle Mohammed gave the law in regard to the division of the spoil, one fifth for the prophet and for the rest share and share alike to all. No quarter was given to the enemy, and even two days after the battle the chief prisoners, among them Okba and Nazir, were slain.