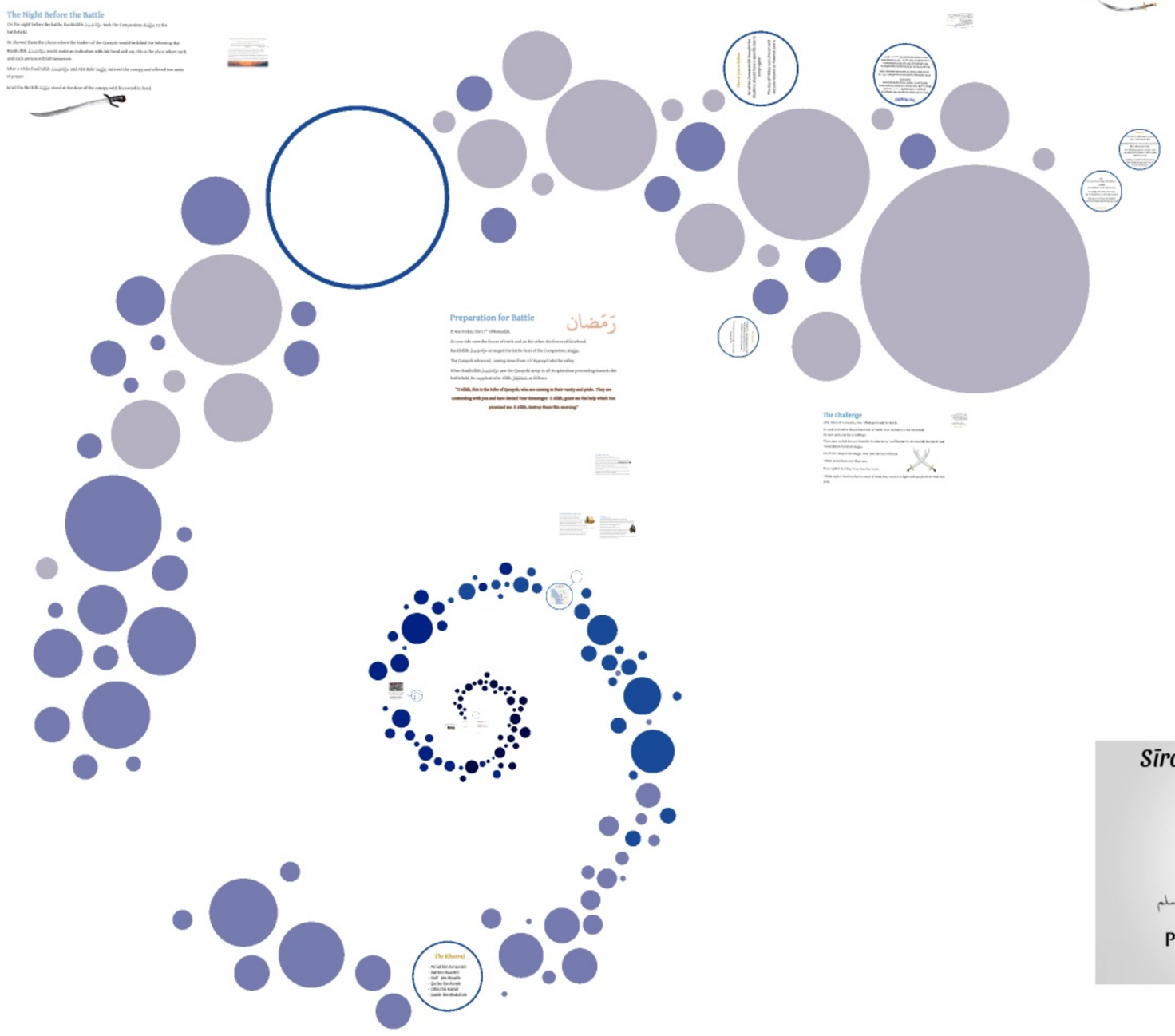


Sīrah of Muhammad ﷺ



Part 17 - The Battle of Badr (I)

Sīrah of Muhammad ﷺ



Part 17 - The Battle of Badr (I)

Recap Questions

Who was leading the caravan coming from Shām heading towards Makkah?

Abū Sufyān

In which month did Rasūlullāh ﷺ set out from Madīnah to intercept the caravan?

Ramaḍān

How many Companions رضي الله عنهم accompanied Rasūlullāh ﷺ on this journey?

Approximately 313

When Abū Sufyān found out about Rasūlullāh ﷺ, what did he do?

He sent a Messenger to Makkah telling the Quraysh to come to their aid

What was the name of the Messenger?

Damdam Ghifāri



Recap Questions

Who had a dream in Makkah where she saw a rider come and warn the Quraysh?

ʿĀtikah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا, the aunt of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Who did she tell her dream to, telling him not to tell anyone else?



Her brother ʿAbbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

What happened 3 days after ʿĀtikah saw the dream?

Damdam Ghifāri came to Makkah and delivered the warning from Abū Sufyān

How many people left Makkah to go and answer the call of Abū Sufyān?

1000 fully armed men

Who was reluctant to join the army as he had been told of his demise by Saʿad ibn Muʿādh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ?

Umayyah ibn Khalaf

Recap Questions

What did Abū Jahl do for Umayyah to convince him to come?

He said he would buy him an excellent and expensive horse so he could return at the first sign of trouble

Who did Rasūlullāh ﷺ send to scout ahead and find out information about the caravan?

Basbas and ʿAdiy رضي الله عنهما

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ found out about the Qurayshi army leaving Makkah what did he do?

He held a meeting with the Companions رضي الله عنهم to ask their opinion



What did the Companions رضي الله عنهم all agree upon?

They would follow Rasūlullāh ﷺ in whatever decisions he makes

When Abū Sufyān found out that Rasūlullāh ﷺ was close by, what did he do?

He diverted his caravan avoiding the main trade route and sent a messenger to Makkah informing them, they were no longer needed

Badr

Badr was an area where the Arabs used to hold a fair and market each year.

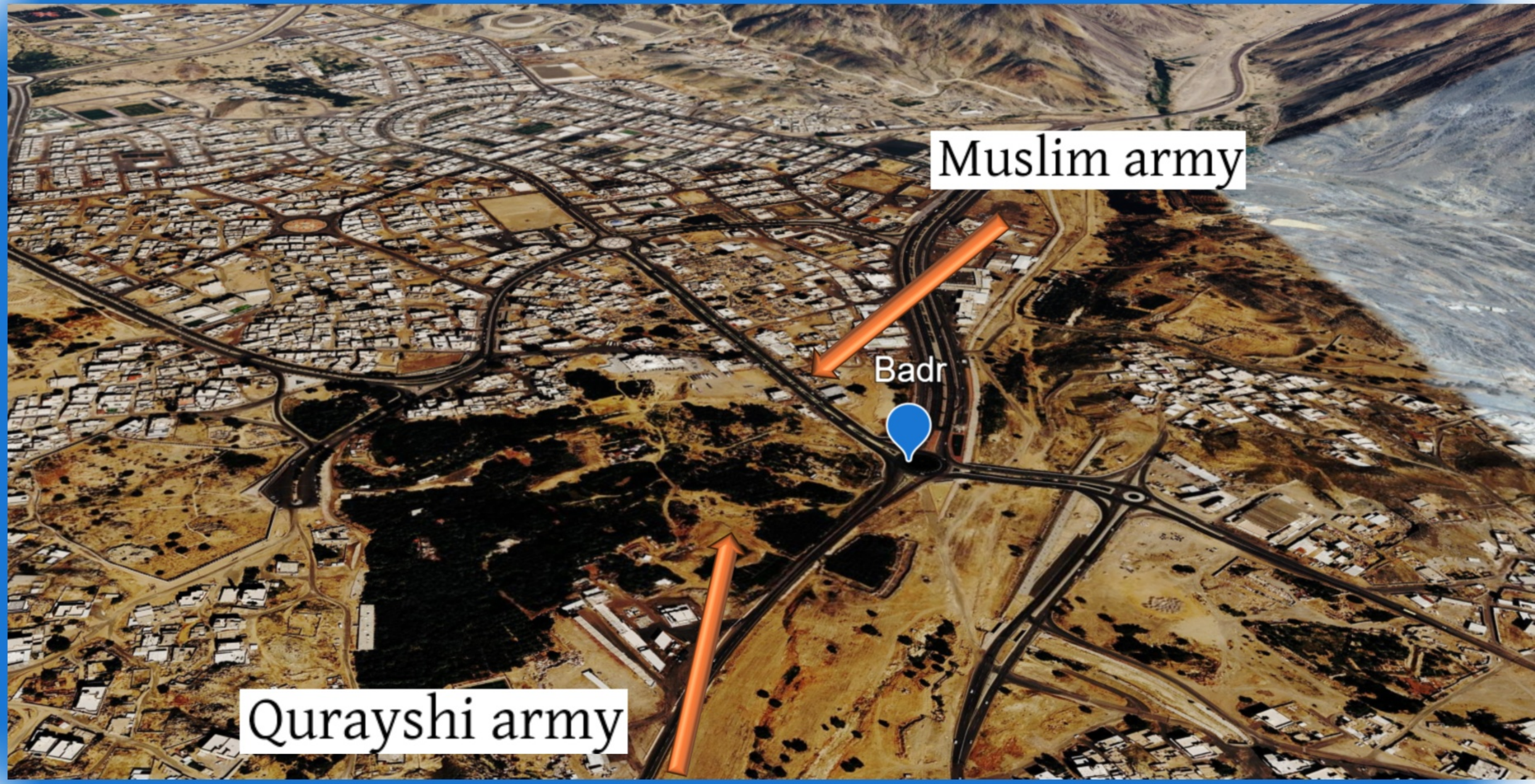
The Muslim army approached Badr from the northeast, and the Qurayshi army came from the south.



The Qurayshi army stopped behind a hill called Al-ʿAqanqal, which was on the western side of the Yalyal valley




Madīnah
Muslim army
Badr
Qurayshi army


Muslim army
Badr
Qurayshi army

Badr

Badr was an area where the Arabs used to hold a fair and market each year.

The Muslim army approached Badr from the northeast, and the Qurayshi army came from the south.



The Qurayshi army stopped behind a hill called Al-ʿAqanqal, which was on the western side of the Yalyal valley



The Capturing of the Slaves

When the evening came, Rasūlullāh ﷺ sent ʿAlī, Zubayr ibn al-ʿAwwām, Saʿad ibn Abū Waqqāṣ and some other Companions رضي الله عنهم to find out more information about the Qurayshi army and the caravan.

The small party arrived at the well of Badr and came upon two slaves who were with some water camels belonging to the Quraysh.

One of them was a slave of the Banū al-Ḥajjāj called Aslam and the other was a slave from the Banū al-ʿĀṣ ibn Saʿīd called ʿĀrīḍ Abū Yasār.

They were both brought to Rasūlullāh ﷺ who was reading Ṣalāh at the time.



The Capturing of the Slaves

The Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ questioned the slaves and asked who they were.

They said that they were watermen for the Quraysh, and they had come out to collect water for them.

The Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ did not believe them,
as they had hoped they would be from the caravan of Abū Sufyān.

After pressing them, the slaves then said they were
the companions of Abū Sufyān, meaning from the caravan.

أبو سُفْيان

When they heard this, the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ let them go.



The Questioning of the Slaves

Rasūlullāh ﷺ completed his Ṣalāh and then addressed the Companions رضي الله عنهم.

He said, ‘When they said the truth you started to hit them and when they lied, you let them go.

By Allāh سبحانه وتعالى, these are the Quraysh’s men.’

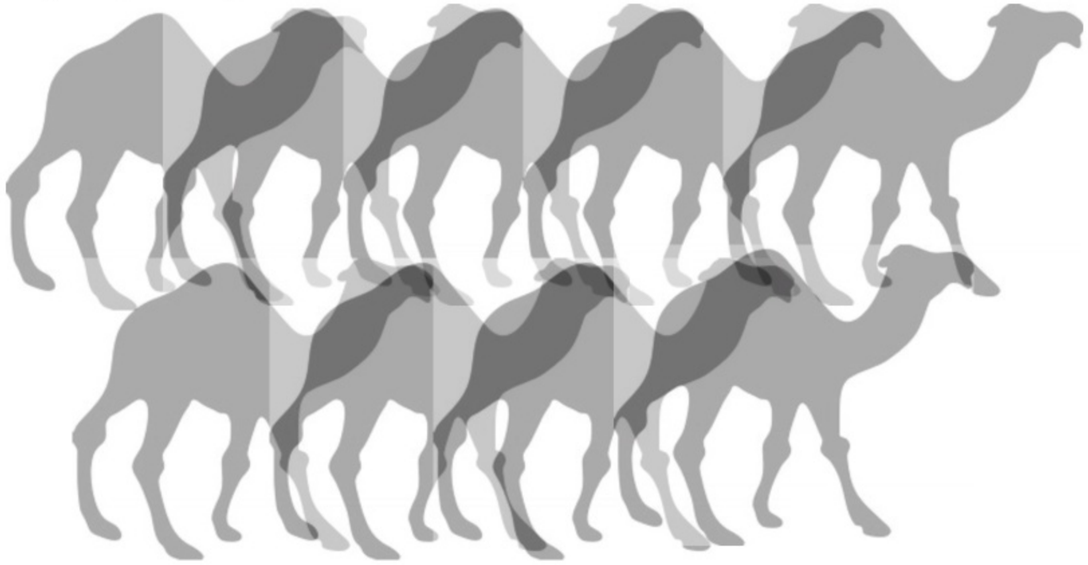
Rasūlullāh ﷺ asked the watermen where the Quraysh were.

They informed him that they were behind
the hill on the farthest side, meaning Al-ʿAqanqal.



The Questioning of the Slaves

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then asked them how many Quraysh were there.



They replied saying there were a lot of them.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then asked how many.

They said they did not know the number.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ asked, how many camels were slaughtered each day to feed the army?

They replied, sometimes 9 and sometimes 10.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ then said that their number was between 900 and 1000.

The Qurayshi Leaders

The slaves were then asked by Rasūlullāh ﷺ, which of the nobles of the Quraysh had come? They replied with the following:

- ʿUtbah ibn Rabīʿah
- Shaybah ibn Rabīʿah
- Abū al-Bakhtarī ibn Hishām
- Ḥakīm ibn Ḥizām
- Nawfal ibn Khuwaylid
- Al-Ḥārith ibn ʿĀmir ibn Nawfal
- Ṭuʿaymah ibn ʿAdīy ibn Nawfal
- Naḍr ibn al-Ḥārith
- Zamaʿah ibn al-Aswad
- Abū Jahl ibn Hishām
- Umayyah ibn Khalaf
- Nubay and Munnabih, the sons of al-Ḥajjāj
- Suhayl ibn ʿAmr
- ʿAmr ibn ʿAbd Wudd

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ heard this, he faced the Companions رضي الله عنهم and said, 'Makkah has thrown its liver towards you.'

In this way Rasūlullāh ﷺ found out about the Qurayshi army.

The Wells of Badr

In the books of Sīrah, there are two opinions regarding how the armies secured the water sources at Badr.

In Sīrate Muṣṭafā', it mentions that the Quraysh arrived first at Badr and took over the well.

They had also chosen the most suitable places to setup camp. Therefore, the Muslim army had no source of water and no good place to setup camp.

The terrain of Badr was sandy and very difficult to walk upon. When trying to walk, the feet would sink into the ground.



Allāh سُبْحَانَهُوَتَعَالَىٰ then sent down the rain.

The rain made the ground firm and easy to walk upon.

The Muslim army then made small holes so they could collect the rainwater and use it for performing ablution and taking baths.

The Revelation

Allāh سُبْحَانَهُوَتَعَالَىٰ says:

وَيُنَزِّلُ عَلَيْكُم مِّنَ ٱلسَّمَآءِ مَآءً لِّيُطَهِّرَكُم بِهِۦ وَيُذْهِبَ عَنكُمْ رِجْزَ ٱلشَّيْطَـٰنِ وَلِيَرْبِطَ عَلَىٰ قُلُوبِكُمْ وَيُثَبِّتَ بِهِ ٱلْأَقْدَامَ ﴿١١﴾

"And sent down upon you water from the Heavens, so that He might purify you with it, and remove from you the impurity of Satan, and so that He might strengthen your hearts and make (your) feet firm therewith."

[Sūrah al-Anfāl Verse 11]

Even though the water had been collected for the Muslims to use, Rasūlullāh صَلَّىٱللَّهُعَلَيْهِوَسَلَّمَ gave permission to the Qurayshi army to use the water as well.

The Wells of Badr

In Ibn Ishāq, the event is narrated as follows:

The valley of 'Yalyal' lay between Badr and Al-ʿAqanqal. As mentioned before, the Qurayshi army who had travelled from Makkah, had stopped at the further side of the valley behind Al-ʿAqanqal.

The wells of Badr were located to the north of the valley of Yalyal, on the side closest to Madīnah.

Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ sent down the rain which turned the soft ground into a firm surface, allowing Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and his army to travel without issue.



The Quraysh however found it difficult.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ led his army until they reached the waters of Badr.

When the army reached the first source, they stopped.

The Wells of Badr

Al-Ḥubāb ibn al-Mundhir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ asked Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ whether this site had been chosen by Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى or whether it had been an opinion and tactical decision.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ replied with the latter.

Al-Ḥubāb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ suggested that the Muslim army should not stop where they were but keep moving forward until they reached the water sources closest to the Quraysh.

They could create a store for the water to ensure they have enough supply and furthermore stop the water supply to the Quraysh which was essential to them.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ approved of the plan and the army advanced immediately.

The wells closest to the Qurayshi army were now stopped and a water store was created for the Muslim army which they could use whenever they wanted.

الحُبابُ بنُ المُنذِرِ

The Station of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

As the preparation for the battle went underway, Saʿad ibn Muʿādh رضي الله عنه suggested to Rasūlullāh ﷺ that they build an ‘ʿArīsh’ (canopy) for him where he could stay.

The canopy was constructed on a mound with its roof made from palm leaves. From this location, the whole battlefield could be seen.

If you go to Badr today, there is a Masjid which has been constructed on the site.



The Station of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

From the map below, the location of the canopy (Masjid al-ʿArīsh) can be seen in relation to the battlefield.

It is also probable that many of the trees and groves which are present today were not there during the battle allowing Rasūlullāh ﷺ a clear view of the proceedings.



The Station of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

From the map below, the location of the canopy (Masjid al-ʿArīsh) can be seen in relation to the battlefield.

It is also probable that many of the trees and groves which are present today were not there during the battle allowing Rasūlullāh ﷺ a clear view of the proceedings.



The Night Before the Battle

On the night before the battle, Rasūlullāh ﷺ took the Companions رضي الله عنهم to the battlefield.

He showed them the places where the leaders of the Quraysh would be killed the following day.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ would make an indication with his hand and say, this is the place where such and such person will fall tomorrow.

After a while Rasūlullāh ﷺ and Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه entered the canopy and offered two units of prayer.

Saʿad ibn Muʿādh رضي الله عنه stood at the door of the canopy with his sword in hand.



عَنْ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنَا لَيْلَةَ بَدْرٍ وَمَا مِنَّا إِنْسَانٌ إِلَّا نَائِمٌ إِلَّا رَسُولَ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ يُصَلِّي إِلَى شَجَرَةٍ وَيَدْعُو حَتَّى أَصْبَحَ [1]

ʿAlī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "I remember us on the night of Badr, there was no one among us who was not sleeping, except Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ who prayed facing a tree and offered supplication until the morning came." [Musnad Aḥmad – 1161]

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had spent the whole night in prayer, supplicating to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى.

When Fajr time came, Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ gathered the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ by saying, 'Aṣ-Ṣalātu ʿIbādullāh', O Servants of Allāh, the time for Ṣalāh has arrived.

As soon as the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ heard the call, they congregated and Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ led them in Ṣalāh.

He then advised them on how to strive bravely in the path of Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى. For that day, would be decisive in the history of Islām.



Preparation for Battle

رَمَضان

It was Friday, the 17th of Ramaḍān.

On one side were the forces of truth and on the other, the forces of falsehood.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ arranged the battle lines of the Companions رضي الله عنهم.

The Quraysh advanced, coming down from Al-ʿAqanqal into the valley.

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ saw the Qurayshi army in all its splendour proceeding towards the battlefield, he supplicated to Allāh سبحانه وتعالى as follows:

"O Allāh, this is the tribe of Quraysh, who are coming in their vanity and pride. They are contending with you and have denied Your Messenger. O Allāh, grant me the help which You promised me. O Allāh, destroy them this morning."

Sawād ibn Ghaziya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ started to arrange the army.

Whilst straightening the battle lines, he had an arrow in his hand.

Sawād ibn Ghaziya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was slightly ahead of the others, so Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ poked him lightly with the arrow and said, 'Stand straight O Sawād.'



Sawād رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, 'O Prophet of Allāh, you have caused me distress and Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى has sent you with truth and justice, I want my retribution!'

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ lifted the garment covering his stomach and said to Sawād رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, 'Take your revenge'.

Sawād رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ embraced Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and kissed him on his stomach and said, 'O Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, this may be our last meeting.'

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was amused by what happened and supplicated for Sawād رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

The Quraysh check the Muslim Army

After arranging the battle lines, Rasūlullāh ﷺ went to his canopy accompanied by Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه.



Saʿad ibn Muʿādh رضي الله عنه stood at the door with his sword in hand.

The Quraysh sent ʿUmayr ibn Wahab al-Jumaḥī to inspect the Muslim army so they could estimate its size.

ʿUmayr got on his horse and rode around the Muslim camp and returned.

He said that there were approximately 300 people, but he wanted more time so he could check whether they had any reinforcements hidden anywhere else.

ʿUmayr got on his horse once more and rode around, searching far and wide.

He then returned and confirmed the Muslim army had no reinforcements.

The Advice

ʿUmayr, however advised the Quraysh that heavy losses would be inflicted upon their army if they decided to fight, and what enjoyment would there be to life after this.

Therefore, they should think before they decide what to do.

Ḥakīm ibn Ḥizām agreed with ʿUmayr's words and went to ʿUtbah.

He advised him to take the Qurayshi army back to Makkah.



ʿUtbah then addressed the Qurayshi army and said that there is no benefit in fighting Muḥammad ﷺ and his Companions رضي الله عنهم.

They were all their kith and kin.

The result would be that they would keep seeing the killers of their fathers, brothers, and cousins.

He advised the Quraysh to leave Muḥammad ﷺ to the Arabs.

The Advice

ʿUtbah advised the Quraysh to leave Muḥammad ﷺ to the Arabs.

If the Arabs put an end to Muḥammad ﷺ then their job would be done. And if Allāh ﷻ gave him victory, then this would also be a means of honour and respect for them.

ʿUtbah finally advised them not to go against his advice.



Ḥakīm ibn Ḥizām, then went to Abū Jahl.
At the time he was putting on his armour and weapons.

Ḥakīm told him that ʿUtbah had sent him with a message and related his words.

As soon as Abū Jahl heard them, he became very angry. He got up and said,
'The reason why ʿUtbah does not want to fight is that his son Abū Ḥudhayfah stays with the Muslims and he does not want any harm to come to him.'

Abū Jahl then swore an oath on Allāh ﷻ saying they would not go back until a decision was made between them and Muḥammad ﷺ.

The Advice

Abū Jahl then called ʿĀmir ibn al-Ḥaḍramī, the brother of ʿAmr ibn al-Ḥaḍramī.

ʿAmr ibn al-Ḥaḍramī had been killed in Nakhlah by Wāqid ibn ʿAbdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ when the Muslims had got their first booty.

The Quraysh wanted revenge for this incident.

عَمْرُو بنُ الحَضْرَمِيّ

Abū Jahl told ʿĀmir, that ʿUtbah wants to take the people back, even though your brother was killed in front of you.

When ʿĀmir heard this, he started to shout his brother's name.

This increased the enthusiasm of the Qurayshi army who now got ready to fight.



ʿAfrā’ رَضِيَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهَا

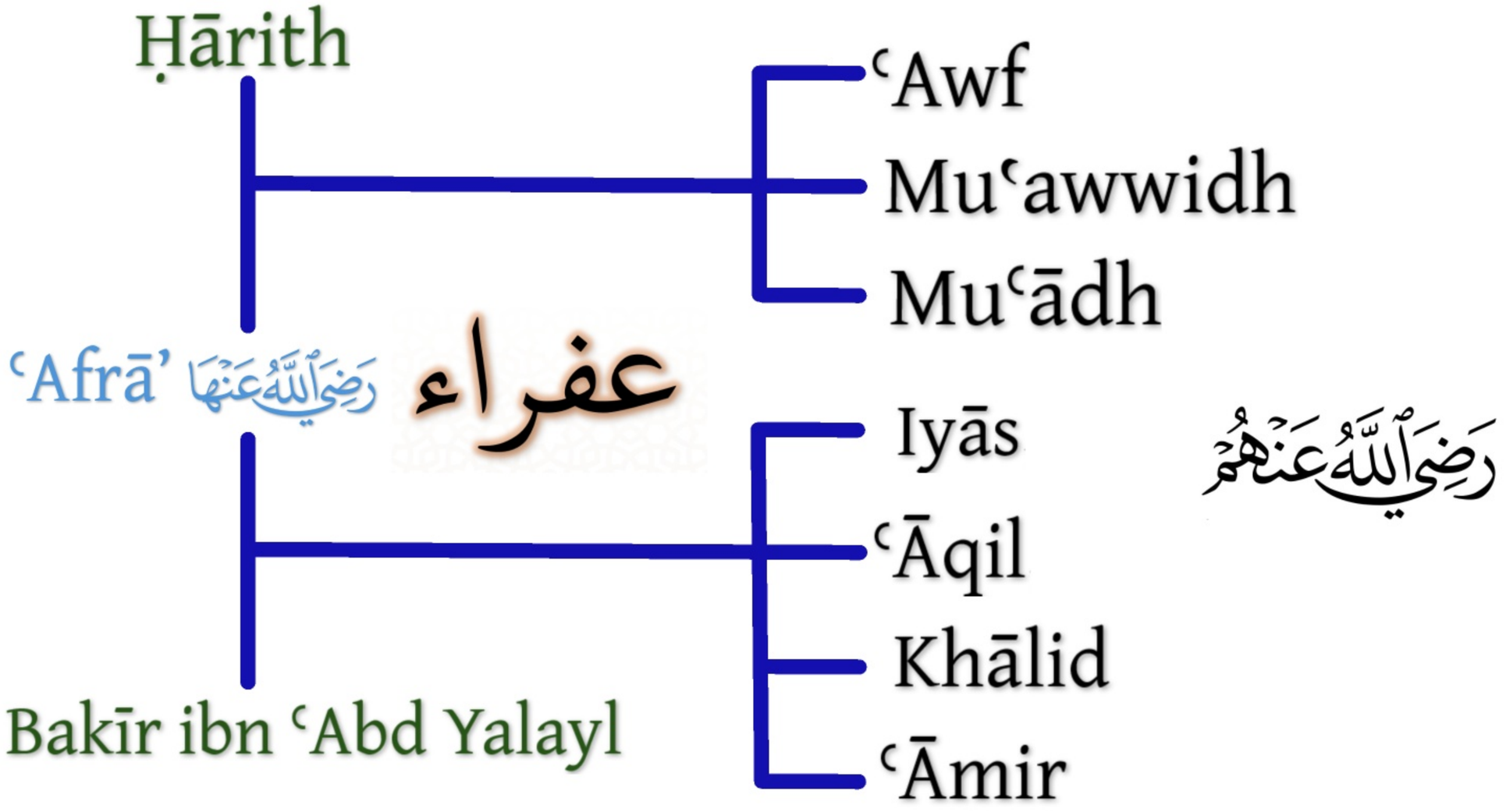
Before we discuss the battle, I wanted to mention a very special female Companion رَضِيَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

We must remember it was not only the male Companions رَضِيَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who made great sacrifices when going on all of the expeditions, but also their wives, children and parents who remained behind.

How many of them would see their menfolk going off for an expedition, not knowing whether they would see them again or not.

Ḥāfiẓ Asqalāni رَحِمَهُ ٱللَّهُ mentions one such female Companion was ʿAfrā’ رَضِيَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهَا,
the mother of ʿAwf and Muʿawwidh رَضِيَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا (who will be discussed later).
She had one special quality that no other person had.

عفراء



All seven of her sons took part in the battle of Badr!

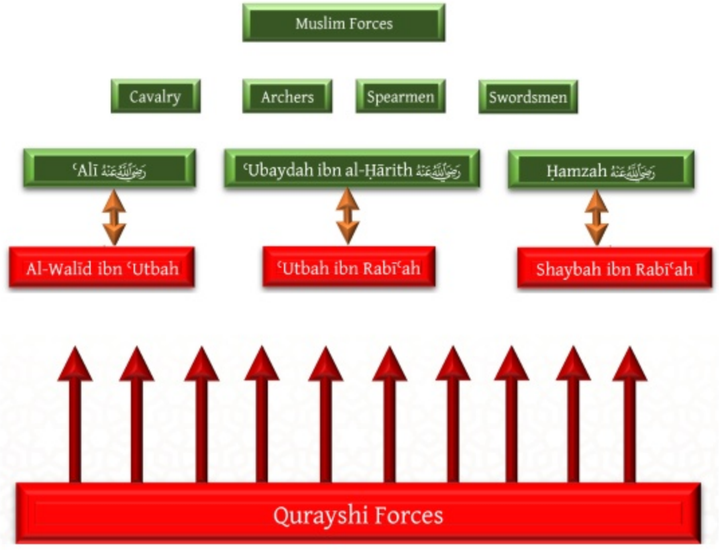
No other woman can ever make a similar claim!

The Battle Formations

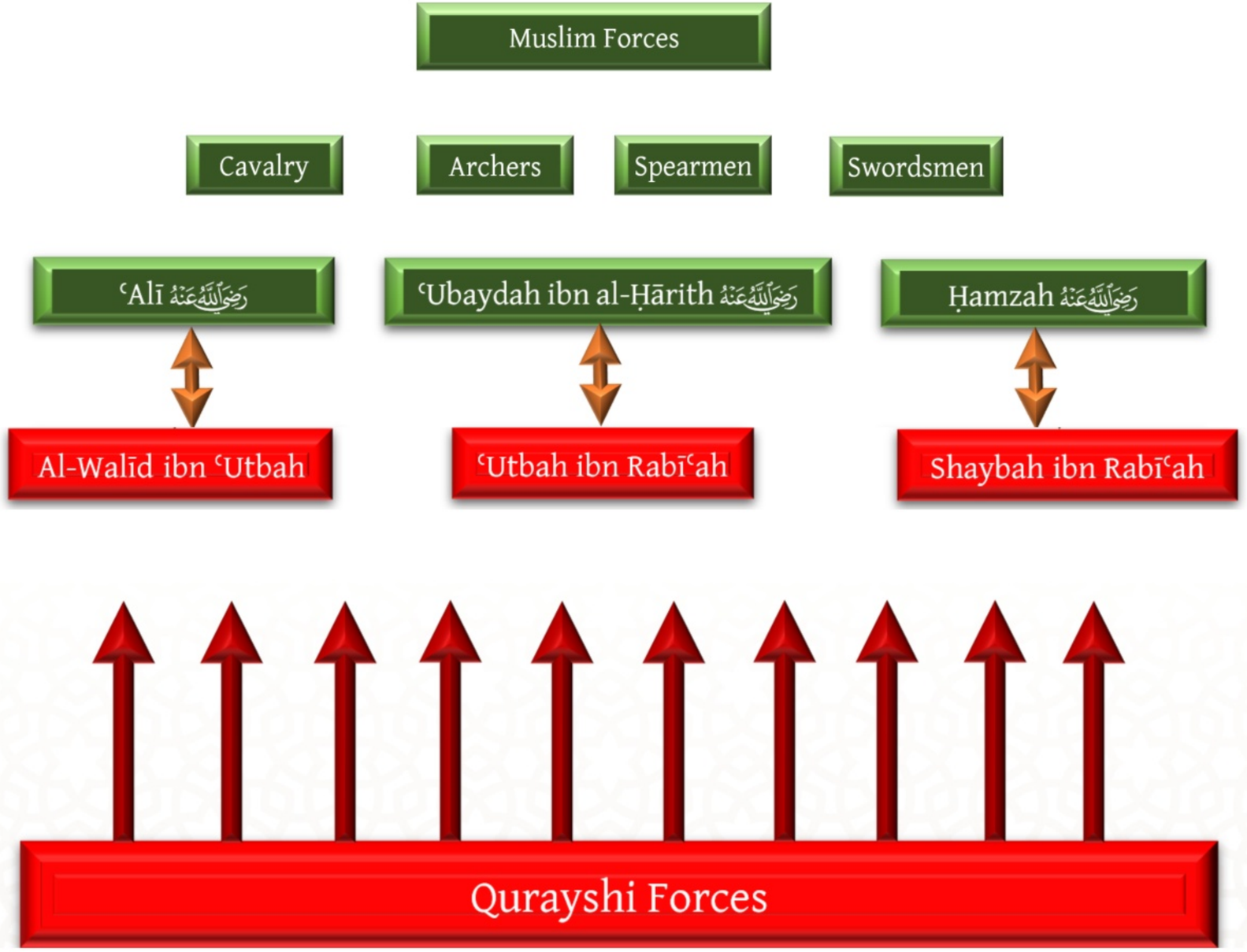
The Muslim army was stationed to the north whilst the Quraysh had come up from the south.

The Muslims were outnumbered more than three to one and their cavalry only consisted of 2 horses.

The formation of the armies and the duels were as follows:





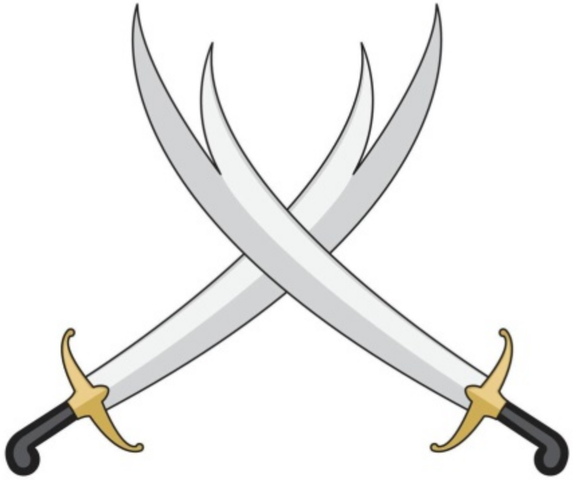

Muslim Forces
Cavalry
Archers
Spearmen
Swordsmen
ʿAlī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
ʿUbaydah ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Ḥamzah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
Al-Walīd ibn ʿUtbah
ʿUtbah ibn Rabīʿah
Shaybah ibn Rabīʿah
Qurayshi Forces

The Challenge

After Abū Jahl's remarks, even ʿUtbah got ready for battle.

He took his brother Shaybah and son Al-Walīd, then walked into the battlefield.
He now called out for a challenge.

Three men walked forward from the Muslim Army, ʿAwf ibn Ḥārith, Muʿawwidh ibn Ḥārith and ʿAbdullāh ibn Rawāḥah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ.



The three Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ went into the field of battle.

ʿUtbah asked them who they were.

They replied that they were from the Anṣār.

ʿUtbah replied that they had no need of them, they wanted to fight with people from their own tribe.

The Challenge

عَلِيٌّ

One person from the Qurayshi army cried, ‘O Muḥammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), send people from our people who are our match.’

عُبَيْدَةُ بْنُ الحَارِثِ

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ commanded the three Anṣārī Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ to return to the battle ranks.

حَمْزَةُ

He then called ʿAlī, Ḥamzah and ʿUbaydah ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ by name and told them to go forward and answer the Qurayshi challenge.

The three glorious Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ went forward with their faces covered.

When they reached the Quraysh, ʿUtbah asked them who they were.

ʿUbaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said I am ‘ʿUbaydah’, ʿAlī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said ‘I am ʿAlī’ and Ḥamzah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said ‘I am Ḥamzah.’ ʿUtbah said ‘Yes, you are our match.’

The Duels

The duels then commenced.

ʿUtbah was pitted against ʿUbaydah رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ who was the eldest of the three Companions رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُمْ.

Shaybah faced Ḥamzah رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ and Al-Walīd was opposite ʿAlī رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ.

ʿAlī and Ḥamzah رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُمَا put an end to their opponents immediately with a single stroke each.

Shaybah and Al-Walīd both fell in quick succession.

Whilst ʿUbaydah رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ was fighting ʿUtbah, both inflicted wounds upon each other.

ʿUtbah then brought his sword down upon ʿUbaydah رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ and cut off his leg.



The Duels

After their duels had been won, ʿAlī and Ḥamzah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا went to the aid of ʿUbaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and put an end to ʿUtbah once and for all.

They lifted ʿUbaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and took him to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Blood was flowing from the severed leg of ʿUbaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

He asked Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, if he was a martyr, Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said yes.

According to some sources, ʿUbaydah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was 62 years old when he was martyred.

عُبَيْدَةُ بْنُ الحَارِثِ

Summary

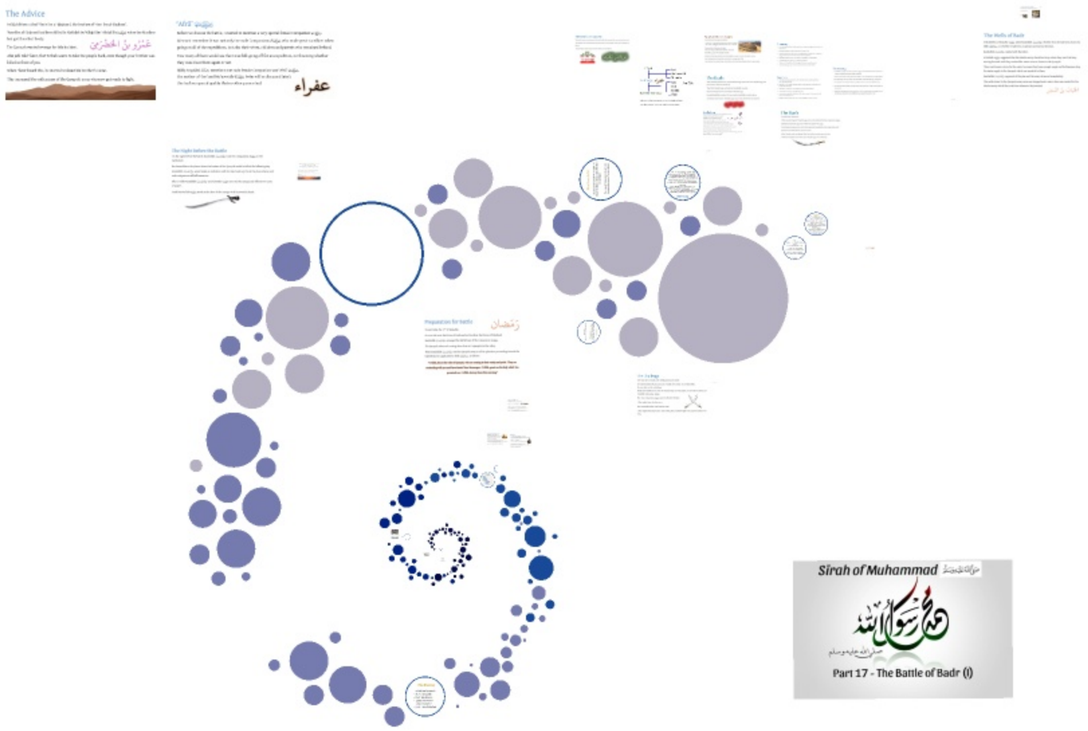
- The Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ captured two of the Qurayshi watermen, questioning them on which party they were with.
- Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ realised they were with the Qurayshi army and calculated the size of the force they were facing
- Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى sent down the rain, making the ground firm for the Muslims.
- The Muslims also secured the watering holes of Badr
- A canopy was also made for Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ where he stayed and from where he could instruct and organise the army
- Masjid al-ʿArīsh stands today where the canopy of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was put up.

Summary

- Rasūlullāh ﷺ took the Companions رضي الله عنهم to the battlefield and showed them the locations of where the Qurayshi leaders would fall
- He then entered the canopy and spent the night in pray and supplication to Allāh سبحانه وتعالى
- Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه was in the canopy with him whilst Saʿad ibn Muʿādh رضي الله عنه stood guard
- The Quraysh sent ʿUmayr ibn Wahab al-Jumaḥī to check the size of the Muslims army
- He returned with the number and also advised the Quraysh not to fight as they would face heavy losses.
- Ḥakīm ibn Ḥizām agreed with him and tried to convince the Quraysh not to fight, however Abū Jahl was adamant they should fight and encouraged the Quraysh to stay

Summary

- In the morning Rasūlullāh ﷺ gathered the Companions رضي الله عنهم and advised them to strive bravely
- Rasūlullāh ﷺ arranged the battle lines of Muslims army
- The battle started with a series of duels. Initially Rasūlullāh ﷺ sent 3 Companions رضي الله عنهم from the Anṣār, however the Quraysh refused to fight them.
- Rasūlullāh ﷺ then sent ʿAlī, Ḥamzah and ʿUbaydah ibn al-Ḥārith رضي الله عنهم
- ʿAlī and Ḥamzah رضي الله عنهما put an end to Shaybah and Al-Walīd
- ʿUtbah struck ʿUbaydah ibn al-Ḥārith رضي الله عنه and he became mortally wounded.
- ʿAlī and Ḥamzah رضي الله عنهما then came to his assistance and put an end to ʿUtbah


The Advice
عفراء
Preparation for battle
رَمَضَان
Sirah of Muhammad
Part 17 - The Battle of Badr (I)

Take this with you.
Revisit anytime.

Missed something? Want to explore further?
Scan or click below to open this presentation.
Anytime, anywhere.

View presentation

