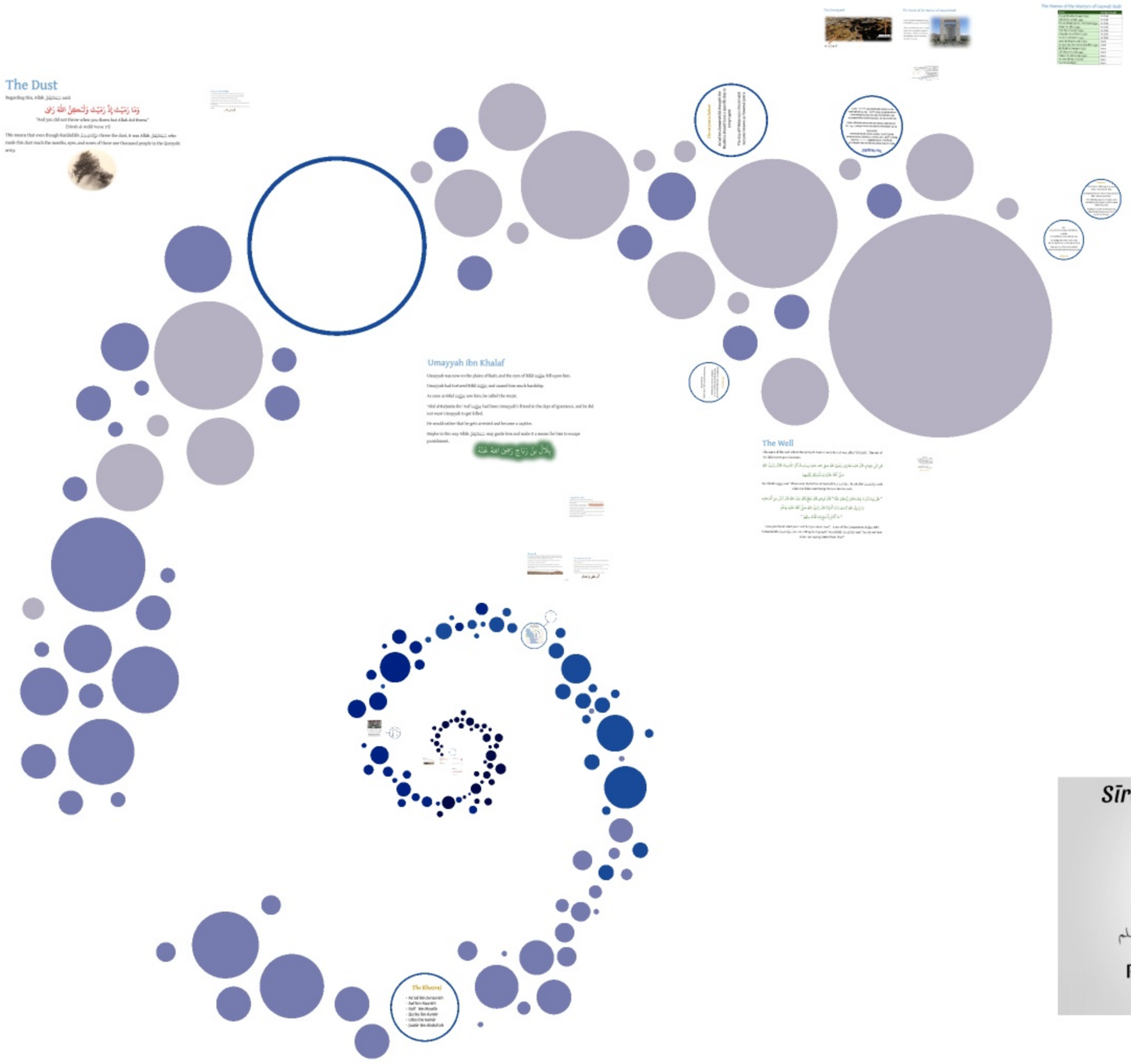


Sīrah of Muhammad ﷺ

محمد رسول الله

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Part 18 - The Battle of Badr (II)

Sīrah of Muhammad ﷺ



Part 18 - The Battle of Badr (II)

Recap Questions

When the Qurayshi watermen were captured, how did Rasūlullāh ﷺ find out the size of the Qurayshi army?

He asked how many camels were slaughtered on a daily basis to feed the army.

What did Allāh ﷻ do, to make the ground of Badr firm and easy for the Muslims to walk on?

He sent down the rain.

What was built for Rasūlullāh ﷺ, so he could oversee the battlefield?

A canopy.

What stands in its place today?

Masjid al-ʿArīsh.

Which Companion stood guard outside the canopy?

Saʿad ibn Muʿādh رضي الله عنه.



Recap Questions

What did Rasūlullāh ﷺ do the night before the battle?

He spent it in Prayer and supplicating to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ



What was the Islamic date of the battle of Badr?

17th Ramaḍān

On which day of the week did the battle take place?

Friday.

Which Companion stood out of line when Rasūlullāh ﷺ was arranging them?

Sawād ibn Ghaziya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

What was the name of the female Companion whose 7 sons all took part in the battle?

ʿAfrā رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Recap Questions

Which 3 of the Quraysh came out to challenge the Muslims?

ʿUtbah, Shaybah and Al-Walīd

Who were the 3 Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ sent first by Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

ʿAwf ibn Ḥārith, Muʿawwīdh ibn Ḥārith, and ʿAbdullāh ibn Rawāḥah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ.

Which 3 Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were then sent by Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

Ḥamzah, ʿAlī & ʿUbaydah ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ



Which Companion was mortally wounded?

ʿUbaydah ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

What was the outcome of the duels?

All 3 of the Qurayshī challengers were defeated

The Battle Begins

After ʿUtbah, Shaybah and Al-Walīd were defeated, the main battle commenced.

Rasūlullāh ﷺ left his canopy and arranged the battle ranks of his Companions رضي الله عنهم.

Once he had completed this, he went back to his canopy with Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه and Saʿad ibn Muʿādh رضي الله عنه standing guard.

Upon seeing the small numbers of his loved ones and the large number of enemies. The lack of weapons and armour in his army and the strength of the enemy, Rasūlullāh ﷺ stood for Prayer.



The Supplication of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

Rasūlullāh ﷺ read two Rakʿah and supplicated to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ.

ʿUmar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, "On the day of Badr, Rasūlullāh ﷺ looked towards the polytheists and they were 1000. And his Companions were 319 men. The Prophet of Allāh ﷺ faced towards Qiblah, extended his hands, and started to supplicate to his Lord. He said:

اَللّٰهُمَّ أَنْجِزْ لِي مَا وَعَدْتَنِي اَللّٰهُمَّ آتِ مَا وَعَدْتَنِي اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنْ
تَهْلِكْ هَذِهِ الْعِصَابَةُ مِنْ أَهْلِ الإِسْلاَمِ لاَ تُعْبَدْ فِي الأَرْضِ

'O Allāh, accomplish for me that which You have promised me. O Allāh, bring about what You have promised me. O Allāh, if this group of Muslims is destroyed, You will not be worshipped on this earth.'

The Supplication of Rasūlullāh ﷺ

Rasūlullāh ﷺ continued to supplicate to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ while stretching his hands facing the Qiblah until his mantle fell off his shoulders.

Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came, picked up the mantle and put it back on his shoulders.

Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then embraced Rasūlullāh ﷺ from behind and said, 'O Prophet of Allāh, this Prayer of yours to your Lord will suffice you. And He will fulfil what He has promised you'.

Then Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ Revealed the following verse:

إِذْ تَسْتَغِيثُونَ رَبَّكُمْ فَاسْتَجَابَ لَكُمْ

أَنِّي مُمِدُّكُمْ بِأَلْفٍ مِنَ الْمَلاَئِكَةِ مُرْدِفِينَ

"When you were calling your Lord for help, so He responded to you (saying): 'I am going to support you with one thousand of the Angels, one following the other.'"

[Sūrah al-Anfāl Verse 9]

The Angels

Ibn Ishāq mentions that Rasūlullāh ﷺ was in his canopy when he fell asleep.

When Rasūlullāh ﷺ awoke, he said to Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه:

اَبْشِرْ يا أَبَا بَكْرٍ أَتَاكَ نَصْرُ اللهِ

هٰذَا جِبْرِيلُ أَخَذَ بِعِنَانِ فَرَسِهِ يَقُودُهُ عَلَى ثَنَايَاهُ الغُبَارُ .

"Glad tidings to you Abū Bakr. Allāh's help has come to you, this is Jibrīl عليه السلام holding the reign of the horse and there is dust on his teeth."

Allāh سبحانه وتعالى initially sent down one thousand Angels, then three thousand and then five thousand to help the Muslim army.

The Angels

A question may be asked, why did Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ send down so many Angels?

In a narration from Ibn ʿAbbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in Dalāil Bayhaqī, it mentions that Iblīs had come with his army to help the polytheists in the form of Surāqah ibn Mālik.

His army came in the form of the people of Banū Madlaj.

Therefore Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ sent down, Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, Mikāīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ, and Israāfīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ leading the army of Angels.

جِبْرِيل مِيكَائِيل إِسْرَافِيل

The Angels



Another question maybe asked, wouldn't one Angel be enough?

The answer has been given in Fatḥ al-Bāri.

We must remember that in this world, certain ways and laws must be abided.

Allāh سُبْحَانَهُوَتَعَالَىٰ takes these into account and uses His power and displays keeping these laws in mind, therefore an army of Angels was sent.

It is also mentioned in numerous narrations, that the Angels had come on horses. In some narrations, it mentions they were 'ablaq' which means piebald, black and white.

The Angels

Abū Usaid Sāʿadī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ mentions, on that day of Badr, the Angels had come down with yellow turbans, and the ends were loose between their shoulders.

Others have mentioned that their turbans were black, and others said they were white.

Imām Suyūti رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ mentions that the actual colour was yellow, as the narrations which mention they were black or white, are weak.

We can see on the right the location where the Angels were said to have descended.



The Angels



The Angels

In a narration in Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, ibn ʿAbbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ mentions that a Muslim ran behind a polytheist.

From above he heard the sound of a whip and the sound of someone riding.

He heard a voice saying, 'Go ahead Ḥayzūm.'

After that he laid eye on the polytheist and found him lying on the floor.

He could see a mark on his nose and face as if someone had whipped him.

The Anṣāri came and informed Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ about the incident.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, 'You have said the truth, and this was help from the 3rd Heaven.'

The First Martyrs

Ibn Ishāq mentions that the first person to be martyred from the Muslims on the day of Badr was Mih'jaʿ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the freed slave of ʿUmar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.



He was killed by an arrow.

Then Ḥārithah ibn Surāqah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was also martyred.



He was drinking water when an arrow pierced his throat.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ came out of his canopy and encouraged the army saying:

'I swear on the one in whose hand is Muḥammad's life, a person will not get killed today, fighting with patience and the intention of gaining reward, going forward, not turning his back, except Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى will enter him into Jannah.'

ʿUmayr ibn al-Ḥumām رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

ʿUmayr ibn al-Ḥumām رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ at that time had some dates in his hand and was busy eating them. As soon as these words touched his ears, he said:

بَخٍّ بَخٍّ إِنَّمَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ أَنْ أَدْخُلَ الجَنَّةَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَقْتُلَنِي هٰؤُلَاءِ



"Fine, Fine, verily there is nothing between me and my entering Paradise, except to be killed by these men."

He threw the dates from his hand, took his sword, and flung himself into the battle until he was also martyred.

ʿAuf ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, one of the sons of ʿAfrā' رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا removed his mail-coat, threw it away and fought until he was also martyred.

Abū Jahl's Rally

After ʿUtbah, Shaybah and Al-Walīd were killed, Abū Jahl rallied the Qurayshi troops.

He said, 'Don't worry about ʿUtbah, Shaybah and Al-Walīd getting killed, these people hurried matters, I swear by Al-Lāt and Al-ʿUzzā' that we won't return until we have tied them up with ropes.'

Abū Jahl then supplicated to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُوَتَعَالَىٰ and said, 'Destroy the one who cuts the ties of kinship and commits actions which aren't recognised.

And whoever is most beloved and liked by You, give him Your victory and help.'

On one side Abū Jahl was supplicating to Allāh سُبْحَانَهُوَتَعَالَىٰ,
and on the other side Rasūlullāh صَلَّىٰٱللَّهُعَلَيْهِوَسَلَّمَ was also beseeching his Lord.



The Dust

Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ then commanded Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to throw a fistful of dust at the faces of the polytheists.

According to other narrations it was a handful of small pebbles.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then ordered the Muslims to attack and there wasn't one person in the Qurayshi army where the dust didn't reach their eyes, mouths, and noses.

Only Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى knows what was in this dust.

As soon as it reached them, they started to run.



The Dust

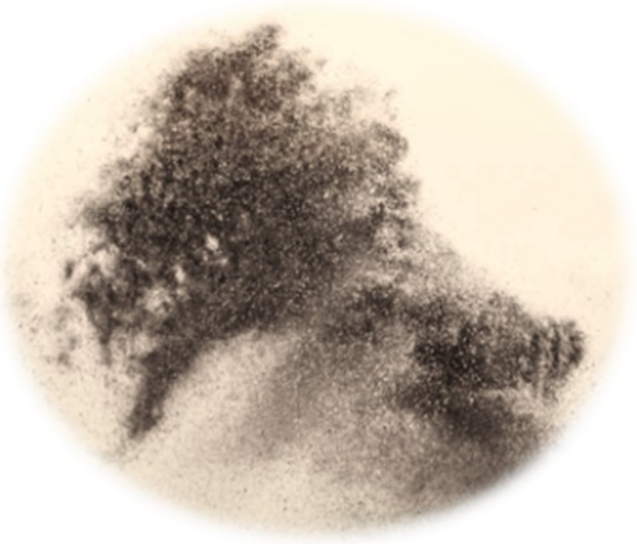
Regarding this, Allāh سُبْحَانَهُوَتَعَالَىٰ said:

وَمَا رَمَيْتَ إِذْ رَمَيْتَ وَلَـٰكِنَّ اللَّهَ رَمَىٰ

"And you did not throw when you threw but Allah did throw."

[Sūrah al-Anfāl Verse 17]

This means that even though Rasūlullāh صَلَّىٰٱللَّهُعَلَيْهِوَسَلَّمَ threw the dust, it was Allāh سُبْحَانَهُوَتَعَالَىٰ who made this dust reach the mouths, eyes, and noses of those one thousand people in the Qurayshi army.



Umayyah ibn Khalaf

As soon as the dust reached the polytheists, the whole army descended into disarray.

Every person was wondering where and how they could escape from the battlefield.

Even the bravest of their soldiers started to fall and be taken captive.

Umayyah ibn Khalaf was one of the greatest enemies of Rasūlullāh ﷺ.

Even before there was any thought of this battle, he had already been told of his demise by Saʿad ibn Muʿādh رضي الله عنه.

Umayyah had tried to make every excuse to not go to Badr but finally gave in due to the taunts of Abū Jahl.

أُمَيَّةَ بْنَ خَلَف

Umayyah ibn Khalaf

Umayyah was now on the plains of Badr, and the eyes of Bilāl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ fell upon him.

Umayyah had tortured Bilāl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and caused him much hardship.

As soon as Bilal رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ saw him, he called the Anṣār.

ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had been Umayyah's friend in the days of ignorance, and he did not want Umayyah to get killed.

He would rather that he gets arrested and become a captive.

Maybe in this way Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى may guide him and make it a means for him to escape punishment.

بِلَالُ بنُ رَبَاحٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Umayyah ibn Khalaf

ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ took hold of Umayyah and his son.

When the Anṣār came towards them, ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ kept hold of Umayyah and sent his son forward.

The Anṣār fell upon his son, and he was no more.

عَبْدُ الرَّحْمٰنِ بنُ عَوْفٍ رَضِىَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

The Anṣār now started to run towards Umayyah.

ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ lay down on top of Umayyah, but even this did not stop the Anṣār who managed to get to him from beneath.

Due to this, ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sustained injuries on his feet and the signs of these wounds stayed with him for a long time after.

Umayyah ibn Khalaf, one of the greatest enemies of Islām had now met his end as had been prophesized by Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Abū Jahl

In one narration, ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ mentions that he was standing in Badr when he saw two youngsters from the Anṣār on his right and left, therefore he felt anxious in case someone saw him standing between two boys which might leave him vulnerable.

ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was in that thought when one of the youngsters said to him quietly, 'Uncle show me who Abū Jahl is, who is he?'

ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said, 'O nephew, what are you going to do if you see him?'

The boy said that he had taken an oath with Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى that if he sees him, he will put an end to him. or he will die.

He had heard that Abū Jahl had said some very bad things about Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.



Abū Jahl

After hearing his words, the anxiousness that ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ had, that he was standing between two boys, went away.

مُعَاذ

ʿAbd al-Raḥmān ibn ʿAuf رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ pointed towards Abū Jahl.

The two boys then fell upon Abū Jahl and completed their task.

مُعَوِّذ

These two boys were the sons of ʿAfrā’ رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهَا, Muʿādh and Muʿawwidh رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُمَا.

Ikrimah, the son of Abū Jahl, came to the aid of his father and struck Muʿādh رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ in such a way that one of his arms became grievously injured that he could not use it again.

Even in this condition, he carried on fighting. Muʿādh رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ remained alive until the Khilāfah of ʿUthmān رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ.

The Search for Abū Jahl

Ikrimah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the son of Abū Jahl, would later on embrace Islām and play an important part in many future expeditions.

Muʿawwīdh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, continued to fight after putting an end to Abū Jahl until he was also martyred.

Abū Jahl had become mortally wounded, but there were still signs of life in him.

After the battle had finished, Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked if there was anyone who could bring news of Abū Jahl.

ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ went out to look for him and found that he was still alive.

أَبُو جَهْلٍ بنُ هِشَامٍ

The Search for Abū Jahl

In one narration, it mentions that ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ sat on his chest and Abū Jahl opened his eyes.

Abū Jahl said, 'O goat herder, you are sat on a high place', ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ replied, 'All praise is to the One who gave me the ability.'

Abū Jahl, then asked who won the battle.

ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ said Allāh سُبْحَانَهُوَتَعَالَىٰ and his Messenger صَلَّىٱللَّهُعَلَيْهِوَسَلَّمَ.

Abū Jahl then asked ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ what was his intention.

ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ replied, to put an end to him.

Abū Jahl told him to use his sword, as it was very sharp, and would fulfil his wishes very quickly.

He also told him to make sure his head was removed from near his shoulders so the people would be able to see him.



The Message of Abū Jahl



Abū Jahl finally asked ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to send a message from him to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

His message was to tell him that in his heart,
the enmity and hatred he had for him today, was even more then yesterday.

ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ went to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and gave him Abū Jahl's message.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ recited the Takbīr and said that Abū Jahl was the Pharoah of their time.

His evil and corruption were even more then the evil and corruption of the Pharaoh in the time of Mūsā' عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ.

When that Pharaoh died, at the time of his death he admitted the truth but this Pharaoh, even at the time of his death, he mentioned words of pride and disbelief.

Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then gave Abū Jahl's sword to ʿAbdullāh bin Masʿūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

ʿUkkāshah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and the Sword

Another miracle of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on this day was related to ʿUkkāshah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

ʿUkkāshah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ fought bravely on the day of Badr until his sword broke in his hand.



He came to Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ who gave him a wooden cudgel and told ʿUkkāshah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to fight with this.

When he took the cudgel in his hand, it became a long gleaming sword. He fought with this sword until the Muslims became victorious.

The sword was called 'Al-ʿAwn'. He continued to use this sword until he was martyred.

العون

The Battle is Won

Allāh سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ brought victory to the Muslim army and the fighting stopped.

Seventy people from the Quraysh had fallen and a further seventy had been taken as captives.

It is narrated by Anas ibn Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ from Abū Ṭalḥāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that on the day of Badr, Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ gave orders that the bodies of twenty-four of the leaders of Quraysh who had fallen on this day be thrown into a well.

Umayyah ibn Khalaf's body had swelled in his armour,
so when they went to move him, his body disintegrated.

He was left in his place whilst earth and stones were piled upon him.



The Well

The name of this well where the Qurayshi leaders were buried was called 'Al-Qalīb'. The rest of the fallen were put elsewhere.

عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ هَذِهِ مَغَازِى رَسُولِ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صَلَّى ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَهْوَ يُلْقِيهِمْ

Ibn Shihāb رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُ said "These were the battles of Rasūlullāh صَلَّىٱللَّهُعَلَيْهِوَسَلَّمَ. Rasūlullāh صَلَّىٱللَّهُعَلَيْهِوَسَلَّمَ said, while the fallen were being thrown into the well,

" هَلْ وَجَدْتُمْ مَا وَعَدَكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ حَقًّا " قَالَ مُوسَى قَالَ نَافِعٌ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللهِ قَالَ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ تُنَادِى نَاسًا أَمْوَاتًا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صَلَّى ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " مَا أَنْتُمْ بِأَسْمَعَ لِمَا قُلْتُ مِنْهُمْ "

'Have you found what your Lord had promised true?'. Some of the Companions رَضِيَٱللَّهُعَنْهُمْ said, 'O Rasūlullāh صَلَّىٱللَّهُعَلَيْهِوَسَلَّمَ, you are calling dead people.' Rasūlullāh صَلَّىٱللَّهُعَلَيْهِوَسَلَّمَ said 'You do not hear what I am saying, better than they.'"

The Names of the Martyrs of Gazwah Badr

A total of fourteen Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ of Rasūlullāh صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ were martyred.

If you go to Badr today, there is a large plaque which contains the names of the Martyrs. The first six were from the Muhājirūn, and the remaining were from the Anṣār.



The Graveyard



The Names of the Martyrs of Gazwah Badr

Name	Muhājir/Anṣār
ʿUmayr ibn Abū Waqqās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Muhājir
Ṣafwān ibn Wahab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Muhājir
Dhu as-Shamālayn ibn ʿAbd ʿAmr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Muhājir
Miḥjaʿ ibn Ṣāliḥ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Muhājir
ʿĀqil ibn al-Bukayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Muhājir
ʿUbaydah ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Muhājir
Yazīd ibn al-Ḥārith رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Muhājir
Saʿad ibn Khaythamah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Anṣār
Mubash-shir ibn ʿAbd al-Mundhir رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Anṣār
Ḥārithah ibn Surāqah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Anṣār
Rāfiʿ ibn al-Muʿallā رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Anṣār
ʿUmayr ibn al-Ḥumām رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	Anṣār
Muʿawwidh ibn al-Ḥārith	Anṣār
ʿAwf ibn al-Ḥārith	Anṣār

The Virtue of the Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who participated in Badr

There is a Ḥadīth in Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī which tells us about the status of those Companions رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ who took part in the battle of Badr.

عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ بْنِ رَافِعٍ الزُّرَقِيِّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ وَكَانَ أَبُوهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ قَالَ جَاءَ جِبْرِيلُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ " مَا تَعُدُّونَ أَهْلَ بَدْرٍ فِيكُمْ قَالَ مِنْ أَفْضَلِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ أَوْ كَلِمَةً نَحْوَهَا قَالَ وَكَذَلِكَ مَنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مِنَ الْمَلاَئِكَةِ "

Muʿādh ibn Rifāʿah ibn Rāfiʿ al-Zuraqiyyī narrates from his father, and his father was one of the people of Badr, "Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ came to the Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and said, 'How do you look upon the warriors of Badr among yourselves?', The Prophet صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, 'As the best of Muslims', or words similar to that. Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ said, 'And like that those Angels who participated in Badr'."

[Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī 3992]

Summary of Gazwah Badr al-Kubrā’

Battle Number	5	
Name of the Battle	Badr al-Kubrā’	
Date of the Battle	2 AH	17th Ramaḍān
Reason for Expedition	Intercept Qurayshi caravan which was headed to Makkah	
Location	Badr	
Representative of Rasūlullāh ﷺ in charge of affairs in Madīnah	Abū Lubābah رضي الله عنه	
Standard Bearer for the Muslim Army	Muṣʿab ibn ʿUmayr رضي الله عنه	
Leader of the enemy forces	Abū Jahl	
Number of Muslims	Approx. 314	
Number of enemy forces or information about them	950-1000	
Number of nights Rasūlullāh ﷺ spent outside of Madīnah for Expedition	19 Days	
Type of Battle	Interception then battle	
Verses of Qur’ān narrated in relation to Expedition	Sūrah al-Anfāl & some verses from Sūrah Āl-ʿImrān	
Outcome of Battle	Total victory for Muslims Enemy: 70 killed & 70 captured Muslims: 14 martyred	

Summary

- The initial duels had been won by the Muslims
- When Rasūlullāh ﷺ saw the polytheist army, he faced Qiblah and supplicated to Allāh ﷻ asking for His help
- Allāh ﷻ, answered the prayer of Rasūlullāh ﷺ and sent down the Angels to help
- This included, Jibrīl عليه السلام, Mikāīl عليه السلام and Israfīl عليه السلام
- Iblīs has also come to help the polytheists
- The Angels came down wearing turbans and according to some narrations were on horseback

Summary

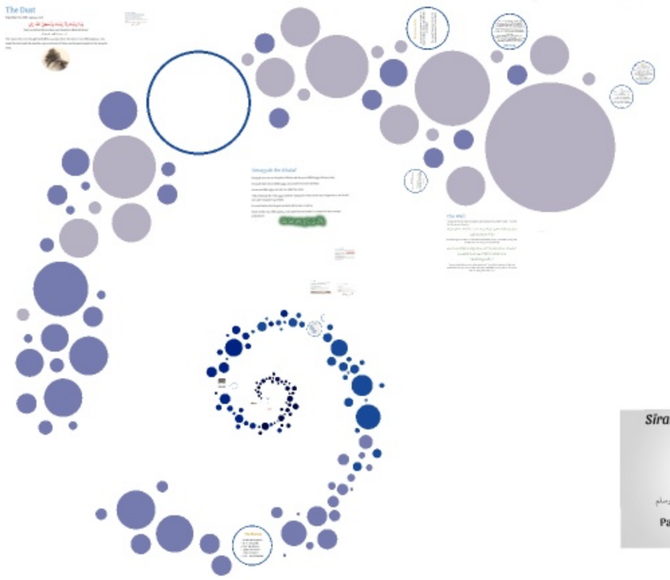
- From the Muslims, Mih'jaʿ رَضِيَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهُ was the first to be martyred
- He was followed by Ḥārithah ibn Surāqah رَضِيَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- ʿUmayr ibn al-Ḥumām رَضِيَ ٱللَّهُ عَنْهُ also fell in battle
- Rasūlullāh صَلَّى ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was commanded by Jibrīl عَلَيْهِ ٱلسَّلَامُ to throw a fistful of dust in the faces of the enemy.
- Allāh صَلَّى ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ made the dust reach their eyes, mouths and noses.
- The Qurayshī army was now in disarray and started to run.

Summary

- The Qurayshi leaders now started to fall as prophesized by Rasūlullāh ﷺ.
- Ummayah ibn Khalaf, who had reluctantly joined the battle was spotted by Bilāl رضي الله عنه and he met his demise.
- Abū Jahl, was attacked by two sons of ʿAfrā رضي الله عنها, Muʿādh and Muʿawwidh رضي الله عنهما
- ʿAbdullāh ibn Masʿūd رضي الله عنه found Abū Jahl in the battlefield with still some signs of life in him, but he also now met his end.
- The Muslims won the battle and bodies of the Qurayshī leaders were thrown into a well
- A total of 14 Companions رضي الله عنهم were martyred on this day.







Sirah of Muhammad
Part 18 - The Battle of Badr (II)

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