

Chapter – 22

Success in Badr

(غزوة بدر)

❖ وَيَنْصُرَكَ اللَّهُ نَصْرًا عَظِيمًا -

And so that Allah may help you with a great victory. (48:03)

❖ وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ بِبَدْرٍ وَأَنْتُمْ أَذِلَّةٌ-

*And for sure, Allah helped you at Badr, when you were utterly weak. (03:123)***Attention:**

In this chapter there are many names of Sahaba (Companions of the Prophet). For Muslims, these are respectful names and they are called with certain protocol. In order to avoid repetitions, the protocol words (رضى الله عنه) have not been written here. Nevertheless, the readers are requested to use these words with their names while reading this chapter.

In the verse of Surat-al-Fatah, quoted above, there is an indication of war of Badr. On account of not having complete knowledge of the circumstances, few scholars think that the Badr War was offensive, and say that Muslims basically wanted to loot Quraish. We will give the entire detail of the situation through which it will be proved that the Badr War was defensive and not offensive.

Dear People! It was a custom in Arabs that they live with complete harmony and peace during the months of Dhu al-qa'dah, Dhu al-hajah, Muharram and Rajab and in these months the tribes used to travel for business. In summer, winter and in the peace period they do business and become rich. For this Quran refers:

إِيْلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ

{(We) gave them coalitions during their travels
in winter and summer. (106:02)}

When Muslims of Madinah reached to Makkah for Hajj in the leadership of Sa'd bin Ma'az, Abu Jahal met Sa'd and absolutely out of custom told him that you should hand over to us your Prophet otherwise we will not allow you to perform Hajj. Sa'd told him that if you will stop us doing Hajj, then we will not permit you to pass through the land of Madinah during business season.

On reaching Madinah, the mischievous disbelievers of Quraish generally used to steal camels of the local people. ---- Once, under the leadership of Abu Sufyan bin Harab, a caravan of Makkah was travelling to Syria. People of this caravan prepared an agreement between themselves that this time whatever profit we will gain in our business all will be utilized for attacking on Madinah. This news reached to the people of Madinah, and as a result, 313 Muslims stood up to stop them and protect Madinah. For this purpose they gathered at a place named, Badr. Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم was personally leading to this squad.

Abu Sufyan knew about this preparation therefore he avoided the route of Madinah while returning to Makkah. Later, Quraish of Makkah prepared a battalion of 1000 armed persons who specially came to Madinah and attacked. So, both forces came face to face and then the real war started.

Quraish of Makkah came with their prominent leaders like Atbah, Shaybah bin Mugayrah and Abu Jahal. ---- Atbah, Shaybah and Walid shouted, "Anybody is there who come in front of us and fight"? On hearing this shout, Ansar came forward. Those Quraish leaders told them that how you dared to consider yourself equal to us? What courage do you have that you fight with us? You people are simply good for the agriculture works.

On this, Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم raised his voice, "Where is Hamzah ibn Abdul Muttalib? "Where is Abu Ubaidah bin Haris? Where is Ali ibn Talib? ---- And then he ordered them "Go and fight with these disbelievers". ---- So Hamzah fought with Atbah. Shaybah taken care by Abu Ubaidah. And Ali battled with Walid.

Atbah asked Hamzah, Who are you? He replied, I am Hamzah ibn Abdul Muttalib, this is Abu Ubaidah bin Haris and he is Ali ibn Talib. Atbah said, "كُفُّوا كَرِيمًا", means yes you are gentlemen, you have equality with us. And then fight started. In the battle field lightning of swords were in action. -- Hamzah ibn Abdul Muttalib killed Atbah. ---

Ali ibn Talib finished Walid. However, Shaybah brought down Abu Ubaidah attacking on the legs with his dart. But, Hamzah ibn Abdul Muttalib and Ali ibn Talib killed Shaybah.

Abu Ubaidah was removed from the battle field. Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم put his head on his lap and continuously washed his face. Abu Ubaidah asked, “O Prophet! I am removed from the battle field, shall I be counted among martyrs.” Prophet said, “Yes.” And then he was no more alive.

On one side an Ansari boy, whose name was Maooz bin Afra, enquired with Abdullah bin Masood, Uncle! Where is Abu Jahal who used to torture our beloved Prophet? On another side his next brother, whose name was Ma’az bin Afra, also asked, Uncle! Where is Abu Jahal who used to torture our beloved Prophet? ---- Uncle indicated towards Abu Jahal. And then once again lightning of swords sparked in the battle field. ---- These two boys attack with their swords on the legs of Abu Jahal. He fell down from the horse when killed. One brother informed the Prophet that I have killed Abu Jahal and showed his sword with blood. Then another brother also told the Prophet about killing of Abu Jahal and showed his sword. Both were admired by the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

This is the actual brief of the War of Badr (Year two Hijri).
