

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



The battle of Badr

By:- Habibatullah



The Battle of Badr

The battle of Badr was the most decisive battle in the history of Islam because it was a sign of honour and splendour for Islam. It marked the beginning of the fall of Kufr and Shirk. The striking difference in the numbers of the Muslims as compared to the Kuffar compelled the Sahaba to turn to their Rabb in humility. An outstanding feature of this battle which distinguishes it from all others, was the Divine help from Allah Ta'ala which came down by means of the Angels

In the early days of Ramadhan 2AH, Rasulallah ﷺ learnt that Abu Sufyan was returning to Makkah with a caravan full of merchandise and other goods. Rasulallah ﷺ addressed the Sahaba hoping that they could be awarded the caravan as 'spoils of war'. Consequently, on the 12th of Ramadhan, Rasulallah ﷺ left Madinah Munawwarah with a group of 313, 314 or 315 Mujaahideen, as per the difference of opinion. The Sahaba were greatly under equipped, as they did not intend or prepare for any hostilities. The Muslim army had only 2 horses and 70 camels.

As Abu Sufyan drew close to Hijaaz, he recieved news about the instructions of Rasulallah ﷺ to pursue his caravan. In a panic, Abu Sufyan immediately sent forth a message to Makkah, seeking help. As soon as the news reached the Makkans, the entire city was thrown into a state of frantic uproar. There was not a single man, woman or child who had not injected capital into this caravan. Besides, this was the chance that the Quriash had always been looking for! A golden opportunity to attack the Muslims. Immediately, they sent out one thousand fully equipped men, headed by Abu Jahal to deal with the threat. The army left Makkah Mukarramah full of pomp and arrogance, musical instruments and dancing women in tow.

“And do not resemble those who emerged from their homes conceitedly and flaunting (their splendour) before people.”

(Surah Anfaal verse 47)

Meanwhile, Rasulallah ﷺ had left Rawhaa and arrived at Safraa, when the news reached Him ﷺ that the Quraysh were on their way with a massive army. As per His Sunnah, Rasulallah ﷺ immediately consulted with the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ on the way forward. Each of the Sahaba showed unparalleled loyalty and pledged their allegiance to fight alongside their Beloved to the very end. Their courageous words of loyalty still resonate across the pages of history...

When Abu Sufyan was informed of Rasulallah ﷺ's whereabouts, he took a slightly altered route to Makkah, transporting the caravan safely. He sent a second message to Makkah stating that he was no longer in danger and required no assistance. However, the Kuffar were not about to turn back. Abu Jahal was adamant not to lose this chance to attack the Muslims. This was what he had been waiting for all along! By the time Rasulallah ﷺ and the Sahaba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ reached Badr, the Kuffar had already taken control of the water springs and the more favourable area. However, Allah Ta'ala's assistance was with the Muslims. A torrential rainfall aided them to dig up wells and the sandy ground became firm under their feet, by the will of Allah Ta'ala.

Preparations began for the battle. Atop a small hill, a simple hut was erected for Rasulallah ﷺ, from which a bird's-eye-view of the battlefield could be seen. The Sahaba wanted that Rasulallah ﷺ should be safe if the Muslims were to be defeated and He ﷺ could join the remaining Ashaab back in Madinah Munawwarah. The night before the battle, everyone besides Rasulallah ﷺ fell off to sleep. He ﷺ remained in fervent supplication till morning came. After Fajr Salah in congregation, Rasulallah ﷺ encouraged the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم to engage the enemy with fearless valour and daring zeal.

Rasulallah ﷺ personally straightened the rows of Mujaahideen before returning to His hut. The greatest showdown of Haqq and Baatil then took place. On one hand a small, straggling group of Sahaba - small in number yet great in courage - on the other hand, the pompous army of the Kuffar. Between them, the arena of Furqaan stretched out (the differentiating factor between truth and falsehood).

Utbah, his brother Shaybah and his son Waleed were the first combatants to step forth. They asked for worthy contenders. Rasulallah ﷺ sent Hadhrat Ali, Hadhrat Hamzah and Hadhrat Ubaidah bin Haarith رضي الله عنهم to face off with them. The three Sahaba emerged like valiant lions, destorying the enemies of Allah. Hadhrat Ubaidah رضي الله عنه was honored with Shahaadah and he was the first of the Shuhada on this day. The hand to hand combat caused the battlefield to erupt in rage. Rasulallah ﷺ descended from His hut and strategically laid out the rows of the Sahaba. Whilst the Sahaba fought as undefeated heroes on the vast battlefield, their Rasool stood alone; begging, beseeching, weeping before his Rabb. . .

“

O Allah! Fulfil Your promise You had made to me. O Allah! If this small group of Muslims is eliminated, You will never again be worshipped on the earth. . .”

Rasulullah ﷺ remained in earnest Duaa, His blessed tears rolling onto the scorching ground. Ibn Ishaq narrates that whilst Rasulallah ﷺ was beseeching Allah Ta'ala in Duaa, He ﷺ dozed off. When He awakened, He addressed Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه saying, "O Abu Bakr! Glad tidings to you. The aid of Allah has come! Here is Jibraeel clutching the reins of his horse and driving it along. It has dust on its teeth."

Subsequently, Allah Ta'ala sent down 1000, then 3000 and finally 5000 Angels to assist the Mu mineen. They came in the form of humans and according to authentic narrations, they were wearing yellow turbans. Allah Ta'ala had coached the Angels in the techniques of fighting and after the battle, it could be distinguished which people were slain by humans and which were by Angels. The most notorious enemies of Islam, the likes of Umayya bin Khalaf and Abu Jahal were slain in this battle.

By the mercy of Allah, the Mu mineen were victorious. 70 of the Quraish were killed and 70 were taken as prisoners. Messengers were dispatched to Madinah Munawwarah bearing the news of victory. After some disagreements on the distribution of the booty, Rasulallah ﷺ distributed it equally amongst the Sahaba رضي الله عنهم and as He ﷺ reached Madinah Munawwarah, He distributed the captives amongst the believers with the firm warning, “Treat the captives favourably and kindly.” They obeyed this in the most exemplary manner.

Thus, the battle of Badr marked the onset of the most glorious period in the history of Islam. 1400 years later, the memory of this day fills the hearts of Mu mineen with hope and courage, knowing that the promise of Allah is ever true.

*For Girls
Luscha*

