

Battle of Badr(2nd A.H)

Badr is the name of a well, it is **128KM** from Madinah. The Arabs did business with Syria often by sending their Caravans. Traders of Makkah passed Madinah when going to Syria. Abu Sufyaan was returning from a business journey and He heard that there Nabi ﷺ and 313 muslims were in Rowhaa (64km from Madinah) planning to attack the caravan of the Quraish. Abu Sufyaan sent a message for protection and an Army of 1000 young men (100 were on horseback, 700 on camels and 200 on foot) were prepared. This is what the Quraish wanted – War with The Muslims. Abu Sufyaan changed his route and escape from the muslims. In 2 A.H The Muslims in Madinah heard about this Army and Nabi ﷺ consulted with the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ and they were ready to fight. They said, " We will fight on your right, left and from all sides. So the muslim army was 313 poorly equipped solidiers. The 2 armies met at Badr.

One of the worst enemy of Islam was Abu Jahl, 2 Anssar youngsters **Muaz and Muawiz** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا made a promise that they will kill Abu Jahl, when they found him on the battle field, they killed him. **Abu Jahl's son Ikramah** came from behind and struck the shoulder of Muaz. The Shoulder of Muaz was left hanging and causing him a lot of pain, he placed his arm under his foot and tore it out from his body. He then continued fighting.

When the Muslims reached the Battle field, the Quraish were already camped in one corner and they took control of all the good spots of fighting. The Muslims were left with sandy areas and no water. Allah made it very easy by sending heavy rains that caused the Muslim army to have enough water and made the ground firm, the Kuffars area became muddy and dirty. The Rows of both the armies were arranged, 3 warriors from the Kuffar (Quraish) came out. From the Muslims, **Ali, Humzah & U'baydah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ came out to fight them.

All 3 Kuffars were killed but U'baydah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was wounded. Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ brought U'baydah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to Nabi ﷺ, while his head was resting on the lap of Nabi ﷺ he passed away as a Maytr. After the Battle, Nabi ﷺ went into his grave and buried him with his own hands. Thereafter a furious war broke out, Nabi ﷺ fell into Sajdah, begging Allah for his help, until he was given the good news of the Muslims victory.

The miracle of Nabi ﷺ that he picked up a handful of sand and flung it at the Kuffars, it blinded them. Allah sent the Angels to assist the Muslims, so much so that it seemed that the Kuffar was a small group and the Muslims were a big group. Many great leaders of the Quraish were killed. The Kuffar ran away defeated. 70 Kuffar were killed and 70 were taken as prisoners. 14 Muslims were martyred, 6 from the Muhajireen(Those who came from Makkah) & 8 from the Ansaars(Those from Madinah). The captives were treated very well and they had to pay a ransom of 4000 dirhams. Those who couldn't afford the ransom had to teach 10 children to read & write. Zaid bin Saabith رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ learned to read and write from the prisoners.

Other events happened in 2nd A.H:

1. Nabi ﷺ daughter, Ruqqayah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا passed away before the Battle of Badr was over.
2. Sadaqatul Fitr, Qurbani & Eid Salaah was made Waajib in this Year.
3. Fasting in Ramadaan & Zakah became compulsory in this Year.
4. In Zul Hijjah, Faatima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was married to Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
5. The Qiblah changed from Masiidul Aasa to Ka'bah Shareef in Makkah.