



Al-Qalam

July 26, 2013

Ramadhan 17, 1434 H



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Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullah wabarakatuhu ,
My dear brothers and sisters in Islam, today is the 17th of Ramadhan. This day is a special day in Islam where the battle of Badr took place. The battle of Badr was a decisive battle that distinguished the Haq (truth) from the Batil (falsehood). It was a battle where the help of Allah gave the Muslims victory over the disbelievers.

Allah S.W.T. will grant us victory and success in our lives if we ourselves follow the commandments of Allah S.W.T. and the Sunnah of our beloved prophet Muhammed S.A.W. As Muslims we need to wholeheartedly accept Islam and not just follow Islam because it was given to us. We need to transform our livings with the teachings of Islam and not transform our religion that will suit a culture or a way of life other than Islam.

We need to take this holy month of Ramamdhan as a time in which we will make changes to our way of living. So that Allah S.W.T. will pleased with us. If we do not make changes to our lives during this blessed month of Ramamdhan where Allah S.W.T. showers his mercy and forgives people and safeguards them from the hell fire then it will be very difficult for us to do so after this holy month of Ramamdhan.

The last 10 days of this blessed month of Ramadhan is at our doorstep and if we still have not engaged ourselves in serious Ibadah then this is our last opportunity. Nabi S.A.W. was very active in the last 10 nights of Ramamdhan. He would tighten his belt, stay away from his wives and he would wake up his family to make Ibadah during the early hours of the morning. It is our duty to follow this practice of our beloved prophet Muhammed S.A.W. and encourage our family members to make Ibadah during the last days of Ramamdhan that we are now witnessing.

May Allah S.W.T. shower his mercy upon us.

May Allah S.W.T. grant us his forgiveness for all of our sins.

May Allah S.W.T. forgive the sins of all those people who have passed away and may he grant them a better place during this holy month of Ramamdhan. Ammeen Ya Rabbal Alameen.

Ramadhan Reminder



TIME FLIES. Half of Ramadan is over!
Before we realize,
the whole month will have passed.
DON'T LOSE OUT.
Make use of every moment.

13 Days left

Ramadhan will come to an end

Let's ask Allah for His forgiveness

May Allah help us to be steadfast in performing our Ibadah

The Battle of Badr (17 Ramadhan 2 H)

The Battle of Badr took place in the blessed month of Ramadaan in the 2nd year after the Hijrah. The Battle of Badr has been known as the “Day of Furqaan” which means to distinguish. On that day, Allah clearly distinguished the truth from falsehood. On that day, He gave the Mu'min a victory and defeated the disbelievers who were attempting to bring an end to the growing Islamic Movement.

Prophet S.A.W. marched from Madinah on a Wednesday evening, 8 days after the beginning of Ramadaan, with a small group of Muslims numbering between 313 and 319. The initial purpose for this expedition was to capture the caravan of Abu Sufyan as it was carrying the possessions of the Muhaajirin when they had left Makkah for Madinah, to Shaam.

Their intention was one thing, but yet Allah planned for them a much greater event. The Muslims were materially unprepared for any large scale battle and they did not even intend to engage in a battle. As a result, they were first unaware of the war preparations made by the Quraysh, who wanted to defend Abu Sufyaan's caravan and inflict a heavy blow to the Muslims. The disbelievers came out of Makkah with 1,000 men, 100 horses, and 700 camels. The Muslims had only 3 horses.

Now, Abu Sufyan's caravan was able to escape, so it seemed that there may be no armed conflict. However, Allah had destined this great event to occur, and so, when Abu Jahl, the leader of the Quraysh, was told that the caravan escaped safely and that the army should return to Makkah, he commented, “No, by Allah! We will not go back until we proceed to the Wells of Badr, slaughter camels there, drink alcohol, and female singers dance and sing to us. In this way, all the Arabs will always talk about us and what we did on that day.” Thus, Abu Jahl refused to return to Makkah without first camping three days at Badr in such a way that all the Arabs would hear about their greatness.

On the other hand, the Muslims had to decide what they should do. They could have returned to Madinah and avoided any bloodshed but had they done so, they may have looked cowardly in the eyes of the Arab tribes, who were all closely observing the struggle between the Quraysh and the Prophet.

The Prophet S.A.W. consulted with his followers, telling them that Allah had promised them one of the two parties (either the caravan or the army): “*Allah has promised you one of the two: either the caravan or the army.*” [Surah Al-Anfaal:7].

Al-Miqdaad Ibn Al-Aswad, one of the Muhaajirin, stated:

“O Messenger of Allah! March on as Allah guides you, and we are with you. I swear by Allah! We will not say to you as the Bannu Israel (Children of Israel) said to Prophet Musa: ‘Go, you and your Lord, and fight them and we will sit here’ (5:24). Rather, we say to you: ‘Go, you and your Lord, to fight, and we will all fight along with you.’ I swear by the Being Who sent you with the truth, that if you order us, we will follow you to the extremity of the earth and fight with you until your goal is attained.”

Sa'd Ibn Mu'aadh of the Ansaar, perceiving that the Prophet wanted to hear explicitly from the Ansaar, spoke:

“We have believed in you and regard you as the true Messenger of Allah, and bear witness that what you have been given is the Truth. And on this we have given you our binding promise, to hear and obey. March on as you desire and we are with you! I swear by Him Who has sent you with the truth, if you ask us to wade through the ocean, we will wade through with you, and not one of us will stay behind! We will be perfectly content with whatever may happen to us tomorrow, at the hands of our enemies for surely, we are patient in war, fierce in battle, and truthful in our company. Perhaps Allah will show you from us what will please you. Therefore, by the grace of Allah, march on with us.” Thus, the stage was set for battle.

The armies began to approach each other; the Prophet, with his army, were nearing Badr, while the Quraysh were making their way out of Makkah. The Prophet S.A.W. and Abu Bakr began to walk around the army and they walked away in the distance. They ended up meeting an old Bedouin man and the Prophet asked him, *“Have you heard anything about the army of Muhammad, and the army of Quraysh?”* So the man said, *“Tell me who you are and then I will tell you where they are.”* The Prophet S.A.W. said, *‘If you tell us, we will tell you.’* So the old man said, *“I received information that Muhammad and his army left Madinah on such-and-such a date. If this information is correct, they should now be in such-and-such place.”* He then pointed out the right position of the Muslim army. He then said, *“And I’ve received information, that the army of Quraysh have left on such-and-such date. If that information is correct, then they would be in such-and-such place.”*

The Bedouin then asked the Prophet S.A.W. and Abu Bakr, *“Who are you, where are you from?”* The Prophet S.A.W. said: *“We are from water.”* The man began flipping his hands, saying: *“What? From water? What do you mean? Are you from the water (rivers) of Iraq?”* The Prophet S.A.W. meant that we were created from water as Allah says in Surah Anbiya, Ayah 30: *“Allah has made every living being out of water.”*

On the night before the battle, the Prophet S.A.W. made a very long and intense du’aa’ to Allah. He was praying under a tree, crying until the sun rose. He was standing up, raising his hands, to the point that the cloth on his shoulders fell down: *“O Allah! I invoke You for Your promise (of victory). O Allah! If You decide (that we be defeated), You will not be worshipped!”*

He was saying this because these 300 people at Badr were the only Muslims on the face of the earth. So Abu Bakr came, picked up the cloth of the Prophet, put it back on his shoulders, and he held his hand and said: *“Enough of this. Because Allah will surely fulfil His promise to you!”*

The Prophet went back to the tent, and he fell asleep. This was the grace and blessing of Allah before the battle. After a while, the Prophet S.A.W. woke up smiling, and he declared: *“O Abu Bakr! Rejoice with the victory of Allah. This is Jibreel on his horse, with dust on his shoulders.”* The Prophet left the shade, while reciting the verse: *“And the multitude will be made to flee, and they will show their backs (while running).”* (54:45)

It rained on the eve of Badr. The Quraysh who had arrived earlier, had taken over the the main wells. The Muslims began to worry about how they would get water, so Allah sent down a heavy rain, allowing the Muslims to drink and use it for purity. And when the rain fell, it also made the sand firm. The battle began on Jumu’ah morning and Maalik said, *“It was the 17th day of Ramadhan.”* Allah sent down, in support of the Prophet and the Muslims, 1,000 angels.

Iblees, his flag holder, and the soldiers, came to the Armies of Quraysh. Shaytaan appeared to them in the form of a human being and began to say: *“No one can defeat you today, no person from mankind can overcome you. I am with you, I am your neighbor, I will fight with you to the end.”*

Ali Ibn Abi Talhah reported that ‘Abdullah Ibn ‘Abbaas (may Allah be pleased with him) said:

“Shaytaan as well as his devil army and flag holders came on the Day of Badr. Shaytaan appeared in the shape of Suraaqah, and he said to the pagans, “None can defeat you today, and I will help you. When the 2 armies stood face to face, the Prophet S.A.W. took a handful of sand and threw it at the faces of the pagans, causing them to retreat. At that point, Jibreel came towards Shaytaan. When Shaytaan, who was holding the hand of a pagan man, saw Jibreel, he let go of his hand, and ran away with his soldiers. That man asked him, “O Suraaqah! You claimed that you would aid us!” And Shaytaan said as he was running, “Verily, I see what you do not see! Verily, I fear Allah for Allah is severe in punishment!” He said this when he saw the angels coming towards him.”



One of the most notable miracles occurred when the two armies drew closer to each others. At that moment, Allah made the Muslims look few in the eyes of the disbelievers, and Allah made the disbelievers look few in the eyes of the Muslims. Thus, when the Quraysh saw the Muslims, and how few they appeared, they laughed and said: *“These people have been deceived by their religion!”* Qataadah said, *“We were informed that when Abu Jahl saw Muhammad and his Companions, he said: ‘I swear by Allah! After this day, they will never*

worship Allah.’ He said this in viciousness.” For the Muslims, Allah made the disbelievers’ armies look small in their eyes as well. ‘Abdullah Ibn Mas’ood said: *“They were made to seem few in our eyes, so that I said to a man who was next to me, ‘Do you think they are 70?’ He said, ‘Rather they are 100.’”*

The greatest support Allah gave the Muslims in this battle was the army of Angels led by Jibreel and Meekaa’eel. Ibn ‘Abbaas said: *“When the disbelievers faced the Muslims, the Muslims attacked their faces with swords. When they fled, the angels smote their rear ends.”* Umar Ibn Al-Khattaab said that while a Muslim man was pursuing a disbeliever during the battle, he heard the sound of a whip above him, and a rider saying: *“Come, O Hayzoom!”* Then the man turned around and looked at the disbeliever, who had suddenly fallen to the ground. When he investigated, he found that the idolator’s nose had a wound and his face was injured, just as if he received a strike from a whip on it. The man later came to the Prophet and told him of this, and the Prophet S.A.W. said: *“You have said the truth. That was from the reinforcements from the third heaven.”*

In this battle, the greatest chiefs of the idolators was slain. Abu Jahl was killed by two youth. Umayyah Ibn Khalaf, was killed by his previously owned slave, Bilaal Ibn Rabaah (may Allah be pleased with him). Abu Lahab, who could not attend the battle soon received the news of Quraysh’s defeat at Badr. Abu Sufyaan returned and gathered the people in Makkah and told them, *“The fact is that we met our enemy and turned our backs. They made us to flee. And I cannot blame our tribesmen because they faced not only them, but also men wearing white robes riding horses, who were between the skies and earth. They spared nothing, and no one ever had a chance.”*

The Prophet S.A.W and the Muslims returned from Badr. It is noted that there were only a few Shuhadaa’ from Badr. Only about 14 or so Muslims were martyred on that day while many of the idolaters were killed.

Regarding the prisoners of the Battle of Badr, this was the first ever battle of the Muslims, and so the Prophet S.A.W. consulted his Companions over this issue of what to do with these prisoners. Abu Bakr advised the Prophet to pardon them and accept ransom on their behalf. Umar expressed that the disbelievers should be killed, and each one by his own relative.

In the end, the Prophet S.A.W. returned and said: *“We will ransom the prisoners.”* So they would accept ransom for the prisoners. There are some reports, that state they gave them the choice, to accept Islaam and thus win their freedom, or they could be freed if they taught 10 Muslims how to read and write. This would be their ransom.

Ibn ‘Abbaas said: *“On the day of Badr the Prophet commanded them to be kind to their prisoners, so they used to put the prisoners before themselves when it came to food. They would give food to these prisoners even though’gh they themselves desired it and loved it.”*

References:

1. <http://www.muslimyouthmusings.com/the-battle-of-badr/>
2. Seerah Ibn Hisham