

BADR



Introduction:

Bismillahir Rahman Raheem. All praise is due to ALMIGHTY ALLAH, the SUSTAINER, NOURISHER and CHERISHER of the universe, Peace, Blessings and Salutations be upon our beloved Master and Leader, NABI MUHAMMED MUSTAPHA ﷺ.

HISTORY OF BADR

Badr is located 130 kilometers southwest of [Medina](#) and lies in a harsh [natural landscape](#) of desert plains, steep hills and sand dunes.

In [pre-Islamic times](#), Badr was part of the night journey from the coast of the [Red Sea](#), along the caravan route from [Mecca](#) to [Damascus](#).

Badr was once known for its wells. On March 13, 624 (17 Ramadan 2 AH), the [Battle of Badr](#) occurred when 313 men encountered outnumbering Meccan forces of the pagan [Quraish](#) army. The engagement resulted in a victory for the [Muslims](#) under the command of [Muhammad](#), the Founder of [Islam](#).

Islam in BADR

[Muhammad](#) was born in [Mecca](#) to the [Quraysh](#) clan of [Banu Hashim](#) around the year of 570. At the age of 40 he claimed to have received his first revelation from God through the angel [Gabriel](#) in the [cave of Hira](#). He then spread his new religion of [Islam](#) to his fellow tribesmen. At first, he met no serious resistance from the people of Mecca, who were indifferent to his proselytizing activities, until he began to attack their beliefs, which led to tensions. In 620, Muhammad met six men from [Banu Khazraj](#), one of the two [Yemeni](#) Arabic tribes that were settled in [Medina](#), the other was [Banu Aws](#). The six individuals had previously raided [Jews](#) in their locality, who in turn would warn them that a prophet would be sent to punish them. On hearing Muhammad's religious message, they said to each other, "This is the very prophet of whom the Jews warned us. Don't let them get to him before us!" Upon embracing Islam, they returned to Medina and shared their encounter, hoping to bridge the divide between their people—the Khazraj and the Aws, who had been in conflict for years—through the common leadership of Muhammad.

Battle of BADR

On a Thursday night, Nabi ﷺ made dua to ALMIGHTY ALLAH "***OH ALLAH IF THIS GROUP ARE GOING TO PERISH THEN NEVER WILL YOUR NAME BE MENTIONED IN THE FUTURE***". 313 brave Sahaba fought and 70 of them, the kuffar and the mushriqeen were dispatched to JAHANNAM and 14 were martyred. They built a nice masjid called MASJID AREESH, they put a small canopy and Nabi ﷺ would read salaah and make dua. The shoal mubarak of Nabi ﷺ and he Sayyudina Abu Bakr (RA) told Nabi ﷺ hasbuk hasbuk – its sufficient its sufficient, we will win.

The **Battle of Badr** took place in March 624 C.E. In the [Arabian](#) town of [Badr](#) between the [Islamic](#) prophet [Muhammad](#)-led [Muslim](#) army and a relief column of the [Meccan Quraysh](#) tribe. The latter

had originally set out to protect their homeward-bound [trade caravan](#) that Muhammad was about to raid. Prior to this, Muhammad had ordered his followers to carry out several raids on Quraysh caravans, which, despite initial failures, finally succeeded in gaining their first plunder [at Nakhla](#), when the Quraysh were observing a holy month forbidding them from shedding blood. In addition to many smaller caravans, the Quraysh sent two major caravans each year. One of these was sent to Syria in the autumn of 623, led by [Abu Sufyan](#) and carrying the investments of all the Meccans. Muhammad tried to ambush it on its departure, but failed. On the caravan's return journey, Muhammad planned to raid it again. The caravan reportedly consisted of 1,000 camels and 50,000 dinars worth of goods. At [Zarqa](#), Abu Sufyan got wind of Muhammad's intention and sent a messenger to [Mecca](#) for help. A relief column, said to have been 1,000 strong, under [Abu Jahl](#) then set out to protect the caravan.

Approaching the watering place of Badr, Abu Sufyan, fearing Muhammad's possible attack, conducted a reconnaissance. When he discovered that two Muslim scouts had just visited the town and left, he hastily diverted the caravan to the coastal road to the west, even though it would deprive them of access to fresh water. Once at a safe distance, he sent another messenger to update the relief column. Upon learning of the caravan's safe escape, the column, already bivouacked about 3 miles from Badr, faced a split. Some, whose close relatives were among the Muslims, chose to return home, leaving behind an estimated 600–700 men. When Muhammad learned of the column's presence from their water carriers, he followed [Hubab ibn al-Mundhir's](#) advice and immediately ordered his followers to seal the wells with sand and stones, leaving only one for him and the Muslims, thus forcing the remaining Quraysh to fight for water.

My Experience in BADR

The battle of Badr took place on the 17th Ramadaan 2AH on a Friday. We know that Badr is a very important landmark in ISLAM. The first battle in ISLAM took place here. The first time I went to Mecca Mukaramah and Medina Munawara with the grace of ALMIGHTY ALLAH was in 1974 for RAMADAAN. I spent 6 weeks, My parents came from SOUTH AFRICA so they spent 5 weeks. When we left from Mecca to Medina then we went with the old road. In 1975 we went for Hajj we visited for a short space and once we started taking groups for UMRAH and HAJJ we had seen more of BADR. I have a good friend whose name is Shaykh Ebrahim in BADR, Saudi Arabia. he even visited South Africa. He took us around a few times. What he had showed us was the 14 graves of the SAHABA who are buried there. The names of the martyr's who are buried there and he also showed us the Jabal Malaikah (Mountain of Angels) where thousand of Malaikah descended and assisted Nabi Muhammed ﷺ. Before entering the actual place of the Battle took place, the land and the landscape is very different compared the other parts outside BADR. To put you in perspective, when you visiting the South Coast and when you go to the North Coast, the sand and texture is very different.

TOURIST ATTRACTION IN BADR



Battle of BADR

The city of Badr has many important Islamic locations related to the battle such as Adwa Dunya which is a sandy mountain the Prophet (PBUH) descended to at the beginning of the battle and is 1km to the North-West of Badr, and Adwa Kuswa which is 3km far from Badr, and was the mountain the enemies stayed at. Another location is Al-Areesh Mosque, which got its name because Muslims used a pergola of palm leaves (areesh) to shade themselves from the sun. It was also the place where the Prophet (PBUH) prayed at. People can also visit the graveyard where the martyrs of the Battle of Badr were buried.



Jabal Malaikah

The Prophet (ﷺ) raised his head and said cheerfully: ***“O Abu Bakr, glad tidings are there for you; Allah’s victory has approached, by Allah I can see Jibraeel on his mount in the thick of a sandstorm.”*** Then he recited the verse of the Quran: ***“Their multitude will be put to flight and they will show their backs.”*** [54:45]

500 angels came to the right side of the army, led by Jibraeel (عليه السلام). The Prophet (ﷺ) sent Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) to lead on the right flank. On the left side of the army, there were another 500 angel, led by the angel Mikaeel (عليه السلام). The Prophet (ﷺ) sent Ali (رضي الله عنه) on to that side to also lead the angels. In every battle, Allah (ﷻ) sent angels for the comfort of the Prophet (ﷺ) and the believers. However, the only time the angels actually fought in the battlefield was in the Battle of Badr.



[Masjid Al Areesh](#)

Sa’d bin Mu’adh (رضي الله عنه) suggested that a shelter be built for the Prophet (ﷺ) to function as headquarters for the Muslim army. He justified his proposal by saying that if the Muslims were victorious, then everything would be satisfactory. In case of defeat, the Prophet (ﷺ) would not be harmed and he could go back to [Madinah](#) where there were more people who loved him and who would come out to help him.

The Prophet (ﷺ) praised him and invoked blessings upon him, and the shelter was fashioned with branches of palms. A squad of guards were chosen, primarily from among the Ansar under the leadership of Sa'd bin Mu'adh (رضي الله عنه) to defend the Prophet (ﷺ).

In preparation of the battle on the night before (some scholars say on the morning of), the Prophet (ﷺ) was in the tent that Sa'ad bin Mu'adh (رضي الله عنه) had constructed. Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) was with him. The Prophet (ﷺ) started making dua (supplication) over and over again for hours saying, ***“O Allah, if you allow this small group of devout believers to be destroyed and perished in the battlefield tomorrow, You will not be worshipped in the earth as You deserve to be worshipped. O Allah, You promised me that You will grant me victory, so grant me victory now. O Allah, we need Your help and victory now.”***