

SEERAH OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD(PBUH)

LESSON:87(IN ENGLISH)



Assalamu 'alaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakaatuhu



SEERAH OF MUHAMMAD

(SalAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam)



LESSON 87



TOPICS:



Day of Distinction.



News of Badr reaches Makkah and Madinah.



Return to Madinah.



DAY OF DISTINCTION



With Abu Jahl's death the Quraysh were humbled. They scattered, defeated by an army of men and angels, and thus ended the Battle of Badr. It was fought not for territory, riches, or honor, but to make belief in Allah victorious over unbelief. The Muslims fought against their fathers, uncles, sons, brothers, cousins and friends. Umar (radhiAllahu 'anhu) killed his maternal uncle, Asi bin Hisham, while Abu Bakr (radhiAllahu 'anhu) faced his son, Abdul Rahman, and the Prophet's (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) uncle Abbas was captured.



Utbah bin Rabi'a, who was one of the first three to challenge the Muslims in a preliminary duel, fought against his son, Abu Hudhayfah, one of the Prophet's (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) closest Companions. Blood ties were severed so that belief would prevail over unbelief. The day came to be called "Yaum Al-Furqan (the day of distinction), because on this day the battle lines were drawn not according to tribe, but according to belief in Allah.



Fourteen Muslims were honored with martyrdom during the Battle of Badr (six Muhaajireen and eight Ansaar). They were buried at Badr, and their grave sites are still known today. On the pagan side, seventy men were slain and an equal number taken captive. Most of the dead were tribal notables and chieftains. In fact, the bodies of twenty-four pagan chieftains were thrown into a foul-smelling well.



The Prophet (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) and his men stayed in Badr for three days. When he was about to begin the journey back to Madinah, he stood over the well and called out to each chieftain by name:



□ "O son of so and so! Do you wish you had obeyed Allah and His Messenger? I have found that what my Lord promised me is true. Did you find your lord's promise true?"



"O Prophet (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam)," Umar asked.



□ "How can you talk to bodies which have no souls?"



□ "They hear me just as you do, but they cannot answer," the Prophet (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) explained.



NEWS OF BADR REACHES



MAKKAH AND MADINAH



The pagans who had escaped, carried the news of their defeat back to Makkah. The Makkans were crushed and disgraced. Unwilling to give the Muslims still in Makkah a chance to see them grieve, they prohibited mourning over their dead and captured. Refraining from mourning, however, would not be easy. For example, Aswad bin Muttalib lost three sons at Badr, and he desperately wanted to lament for his dead sons.



One night he heard a woman weeping uncontrollably and he assumed that mourning had been permitted. He immediately sent a slave to find out if it was so. He found out that mourning was still banned—the woman was crying for her lost camel. When he learned this, he raged:



□ "She cries because her camel is lost and restlessness has disrupted her sleep? Cry not over the camel, but over Badr where fortune fell on an evil day!"



The Prophet (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) sent two messengers to announce the victory to the people of Madinah. Abdullah bin Rawaha went to northern Madinah, while Zayd bin Haritha went to southern Madinah. The people of Madinah had been worried, especially because the Jews had spread rumors that the mighty Quraysh had overpowered the Muslims.



When the Prophet's (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) messengers arrived, the people shouted "Allahu Akbar! Allah is Most Great!" The Muslims were jubilant. Allah had given them victory, and they were serene in their belief that Allah would reward those Muslims who fell in battle.



RETURN TO MADINAH



While the Muslims were heading back to Madinah, the Prophet (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) received a revelation from Allah concerning the distribution of the spoils of war. One-fifth of the booty was set aside for the Prophet (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam) and the rest was to be distributed among those who fought in the battle. He became the first prophet who was allowed to share in the spoils of war. Allah also ordained that Nadir bin Harith be executed, and Ali beheaded him.



Later, the command to kill Utbah bin Abu Mu'ayt was given, and Asim bin Thabit Ansari beheaded him (but some sources indicate that it was Ali bin Abi Talib who slew him). Upon hearing the news of the great victory, many of the citizens from Madinah traveled toward Badr in hopes of being the first to congratulate the Prophet (salAllahu 'alaihi wa sallam). They met the victorious Muslims in Ruha, and accompanied them back to Madinah. The sight of the triumphant Muslims entering Madinah with dozens of captives led many people to become Muslim.

To Be Continued...

