

WINTER SEERAH INTENSIVE



Shaykh Abdullah Waheed

DAY 5 | EARLY MADINAH

|| — The Water of Madinah — ||

- In Mecca they had Zamzam, but in Madinah they had difficulty getting access to fresh water.
- The Prophet SAW told the owner of a well that if he donates the well he will be promised paradise.
 - The man was not interested.
- The Prophet SAW went to the Muslims and asked them who would buy this well and donate it to the Muslims.
- Uthman RA came to the Prophet SAW and asked if he would get Jennah if he bought this well and donated it to the Muslims.
 - The Prophet SAW promised him Jennah, so Uthman RA paid 35,000 dirhams for the well and then donated it to the Muslims.
 - Before this, when the Muslims wanted water, they would go to the Jewish owner of this well and he would tell them to give him 2 handfuls of dates in exchange for one bucket of water.
- Uthman RA purchased Jennah 2 times from the Prophet SAW.
 - Once for this well and once during the battle of Tabuk.

- The Prophet SAW was engaged to Aisha RA in Mecca.
- The Prophet SAW loved Aisha RA the most out of his spouses.
- Prior to this, the Prophet SAW married Sawda' RA after the death of Khadijah RA.
 - They got married after the journey to Ta'if.
- The Prophet SAW said, "Any woman who I married in my life, and any of my daughters who I got married were all under the command of Allah SWT."
 - He SAW did not marry anyone or marry his daughters to anyone on his own.
- Before the Prophet SAW married Aisha RA, he had a dream in which there was a young girl and Jibreel told the Prophet SAW to lift the veil and the person under the veil will be his wife.
 - That person was Aisha RA.
 - Aisha RA said that she married the Prophet SAW at the age of 9.
- Discussion on the age of Aisha RA.
 - In the 1800s the average age of marriage in American was 10-12 years old.
 - In 1980, the age of marriage was standardized to 16.
 - People in the past got married earlier and passed away much earlier.
 - In the past, people were much more mature.
 - It is not fair for a person in this present society to judge someone from another society from another time.
 - If it was an open mistake for the Prophet SAW to marry Aisha RA, Quraysh would have criticized him for it.

- Quraysh were looking for any reason to blame the Prophet SAW for something.
- His SAW marriage to Aisha RA was never brought up to criticize the Prophet's SAW character.
- This is because it was a norm in the society at that time.
- This criticism only began in the modern times.
- Even historians of the past did not criticize it because it was normal in their times as well.

- It is said that one half of the knowledge of Islam was with Aisha RA.
- After the Prophet SAW passed away, his wives were not allowed to marry anyone else.
 - According to narrations, Aisha RA was 18 when the Prophet SAW passed away.
- If anyone criticized Aisha RA, the Prophet SAW would always defend her.
- She was the most beloved to him SAW.
- He SAW would race with her while they were on their travel journeys.
- Aisha RA would drink and the Prophet SAW would place his lips in the same place that she would put her lips.
- The Prophet SAW wanted to be cared for in the house of Aisha RA when he was on his deathbed.

- The Prophet SAW would always look up at the sky and hope for a change in the qiblah.
- The first qiblah was toward Masjid Al-Aqsa.
- The first salah to be mandated upon the Muslims was duhur.
- The Muslims were facing Masjid Al-Aqsa to accommodate the Christian and Jewish tribes.
- While in Mecca, the Prophet SAW was able to position himself so that he faced Bait Al-Maqdis and the Ka'bah.
- In Madinah, he SAW could not face the Ka'bah and Bait Al-Maqdis.
 - He SAW wanted to face the Ka'bah so he would hope for Allah SWT to change the qiblah.
- The Prophet SAW was praying dhuhr or asr 16 months after hijrah. In the middle of salah, Allah SWT revealed:

قَدْ نَرَى تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّيَنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ وَإِنَّ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ (2:144)

We see the turning of thy face (for guidance to the heavens: now Shall We turn thee to a Qibla that shall please thee. Turn then Thy face in the direction of the sacred Mosque: Wherever ye are, turn your faces in that direction. The people of the Book know well that that is the truth from their Lord. Nor is Allah unmindful of what they do (2:144)

- This ayah informed the Prophet SAW that the qiblah was changed toward the Ka'bah to make the Prophet SAW happy.

- In Madinah, there were several Muslims who had no home.
 - Their home was the masjid.
 - These people were known as Ashaab al-Suffa.
- Suffa means ledge.
- At one point there were around 70 people in this group.
- They would eat what the Prophet SAW had at home.
 - There were days where the Prophet SAW had no food.
- Amongst these people was Abu Hurayrah RA.
 - One day Abu Hurayrah RA brought one glass of milk to the Prophet SAW and offered him the drink.
 - The Prophet SAW told him to call upon Ashaab al-Suffa.
 - All 70 people came.
 - The Prophet SAW told him to serve everyone the milk.
 - All 70 people drank from the glass of milk and then Abu Hurayrah RA brought it back to the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet SAW then told him to drink.
 - Abu Hurayrah RA drank and the Prophet SAW told him to drink more until Abu Hurayrah RA was too full to drink any more.
 - Then the Prophet SAW drank.
- Abu Hurayrah RA would say that he would be so hungry that he would have seizures and faint from his hunger.
- One day Abu Hurayrah RA saw Abu Bakr RA and followed him in hopes that they would invite him over for food. Abu Bakr RA went home without inviting him because he had no food. He did the same with Umar RA but he also had no food. Then he saw the Prophet SAW so he began to walk with him. The Prophet SAW brought him home and gave him from the little food that he SAW had.

- During the second year of hijrah, in the month of Shaban, Ramadan was legislated.
- In the same year, Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha were mandated. Allah SWT also revealed the ayah:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا (33:56)

Allah and His angels send blessings on the Prophet: O ye that believe! Send ye blessings on him, and salute him with all respect (33:56)

- This ayah was the first time which people were encouraged to send salutations upon the Prophet SAW.
- Zakat was also obligated upon the Muslims during this year.

- The word jihad comes from the root word **جَهَدَ** which means to struggle.
 - There are different types of struggles.
 - The greatest type of jihad is the jihad against our own self desires.
 - The Prophet SAW returned from a battle and said, “We have returned from a minor jihad (struggle) to a larger jihad.”
 - This shows that the struggle against one's own desires is much more difficult than any physical struggle.
 - There are different struggles for every era.
 - There is also jihad against the shaytan and his whispers.
 - The word jihad has also been used in the Quran when speaking about spreading the message of Islam to other lands.
 - This was not done through invading the land and conquering it violently.
 - People would be sent to teach other nations the religion.
 - The Prophet SAW sent Mu’adh ibn Jabal RA to teach people Islam. He SAW told him that if they do not accept Islam, then you must legislate a tax on the non-Muslims.
 - Non-Muslims paid a tax because the Muslims had to pay zakat.
 - They would pay this tax and the Muslim governor would be in charge of their protection, education, and overall care.
 - The only time that Muslims fought the non-Muslims was when they fought them first.
 - Most of the verses which people consider to be violent verses were revealed in the context of self defense.
- When the Muslims settled down in Madinah and there was an apparent threat, Allah SWT told the Muslims that they must defend themselves.

- There were 2 types of battles during the life of the Prophet SAW.
 - A ghazwa was a battle in which the Prophet SAW participated.
 - There were 21 of these battles.
 - A sariyya was a battle in which the Prophet SAW was not present, but he sent an army to fight.
 - There were 38 of these battles.
- The first sariyya to take place was led by Hamza RA and it was made up of 30 Muhajireen.
 - The Prophet SAW had information that there was money being collected to be used against the Muslims.
 - He SAW sent the Muslims to scout the trade caravan of Abu Jahl to see what was happening.
 - There was no fighting.
- The next sariyya was sent out one month later in Shawwal and it was led by 'Ubaida ibn Harith.
 - It consisted of 60-80 Muhajireen and they also went to scout a caravan.
 - The first arrow to ever be fired was fired by Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas.
 - No battle took place.
- Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas led a sariyya in Dhul Qa'dah in the first year of hijrah.
 - 20 Muhajireen were sent in pursuit of a caravan.
 - They would hide during the day and travel at night.
 - Again, no battle took place.
- The expeditions were made up mostly of Muhajireen.
 - This was because the Prophet SAW did not have a pact with the Ansaar that they would go out and fight.
 - The pact with the Ansaar was that when the Muslims are attacked in Madinah, the Ansaar must support them.

- The first ghazwa to take place was the ghazwa to Abwa.
 - This took place in the month of Safar.
 - The Prophet SAW placed Sa'ad bin Ubadah in charge of Madinah.
 - No battle took place.
 - The Prophet SAW made a truce with the tribe of Banu Damra.
- Only 8 out of the 21 ghazwat which took place involved physical combat.
 - These were Badr, Uhud, Ahzab (Khandaq), Muraysiya, Banu Quraidha, Khaybar, Mecca, and Hunayn.
 - The expedition of Ushayrah occurred 2 years after hijrah.
 - The Prophet SAW left Abu Salamah bin 'Abdul-Asad in charge of Madinah.
 - He SAW set out with 200 Muhajireen and 30 camels in pursuit of a caravan.
 - The Prophet SAW formed a peace treaty with the tribe of Bani Mudlij.
 - No battle took place.
 - Minor battle at Badr
 - A Muslim shepherd was grazing his animals at night when Kurz bin Jabir Al-Fahri killed him and stole all of his animals.
 - The Prophet SAW found out and immediately set out to find this man, but he escaped.
- The next sariyya was led by Abdullah bin Jahsh RA.
 - He set out with 11 Muhajireen.
 - The Prophet SAW gave them a letter and told them not to open the letter until they reach a certain point.
 - It would take about 2 days to reach this area.
 - He SAW told him that when he opens the letter, he has the option of partaking in what is written in it or not partaking in it.

- When Abdullah bin Jahsh RA opened the letter he saw that it said that the Prophet SAW wanted the Muslims to go near Ta'if and scout the activities of Quraysh.
- Abdullah bin Jahsh RA told the people that were with him that they have the option of going back but he will go to scout Quraysh.
- They all said that they will join him.
- Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas RA was also on this journey and he lost his animal as they were moving.
- He told Abdullah bin Jahsh RA to continue moving and he would look for his animal with one other person and then meet them again.
- As the Muslims were scouting, one companion saw a few people from Quraysh coming with a trade caravan and he suggested to the Muslims that they attack them because the Muslims outnumbered the non-Muslims in that group.
- Abdullah bin Jahsh RA said that they would not attack anyone, however, the Muslims attacked that caravan.
- They killed one non-Muslim, captured 2 of them, and one of them escaped.
- They brought the 2 captured disbelievers and the goods from their caravan with them to Madinah.
- When they came back, the Prophet SAW was very angry because he did not order them to fight anyone and it was one of the sacred months in which they were not supposed to kill.
- The Prophet SAW was so upset that he refused to speak to them.
- The companions were extremely saddened by this.
- The Meccans began to rile up the Jews from Madinah.
- They told them that the Prophet SAW was a liar and that they killed one of their people and he SAW would cause trouble for them too.

- The Prophet SAW was worried because he knew that they did something wrong. He SAW wanted to mend the situation. The Meccans came and demanded that the Muslims return the 2 men who they captured to them.
- At this point, Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas RA and the other companion who went with him had not returned, so the Prophet SAW said that he would return their 2 men to them once Sa'ad RA and the other companion returned to Madinah safely.
- Sa'ad RA and the other companion returned safely, so the Prophet SAW returned the disbelievers to the Meccans and he paid the blood money for the man who the Muslims killed.
- By now, there was a fitnah in Mecca because the people were saying that the Muslims killed someone.
- After a few days, Allah SWT revealed:

يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنِ الشَّهْرِ الْحَرَامِ قِتَالٍ فِيهِ قُلْ قِتَالٌ فِيهِ كَبِيرٌ وَصَدُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ
وَكُفْرٌ بِهِ وَالْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَإِخْرَاجُ أَهْلِهِ مِنْهُ أَكْبَرُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَالْفِتْنَةُ أَكْبَرُ مِنَ الْقَتْلِ
وَلَا يَزَالُونَ يُقَاتِلُونَكُمْ حَتَّى يَرُدُّوكُمْ عَنْ دِينِكُمْ إِنِ اسْتَطَاعُوا وَمَنْ يَرْتَدِدْ مِنْكُمْ
عَنْ دِينِهِ فَيَمُتْ وَهُوَ كَافِرٌ فَأُولَئِكَ حَبِطَتْ أَعْمَالُهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَأُولَئِكَ
أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ (2:217)

They ask thee concerning fighting in the Prohibited Month. Say: "Fighting therein is a grave (offence); but graver is it in the sight of Allah to prevent access to the path of Allah, to deny Him, to prevent access to the Sacred Mosque, and drive out its members." Tumult and oppression are worse than slaughter. Nor will they cease fighting you until they turn you back from your faith if they can. And if any of you Turn back from their faith and die in unbelief, their works will bear no fruit in this life and in the Hereafter; they will be companions of the Fire and will abide therein (2:217)

- In this ayah, Allah SWT told the Prophet SAW that what his people had done was wrong but what the disbelievers had been doing to them for so many years was also wrong.
- This ayah also told the Prophet SAW that the fitnah which Quraysh was creating was a bigger deal than the killing which took place.

- The Prophet SAW heard that Abu Sufyan, along with 30 people, were coming back from Shaam and all of this was to attack the Muslims.
- The Prophet SAW planned to intercept this caravan from the non-Muslims.
- They did not prepare or plan for a battle because they were simply trying to stop the caravan before it got to Quraysh.
- Abu Sufyan sent someone to Quraysh to tell them that the Muslims were going to attack their caravan.
- Abu Jahl gathered an army of 1000 people. This took place during the month of Ramadan, so the Muslims were fasting.
 - Those who broke their fast on that day got more reward than those who fasted.
- 'Atikah bin Abdul Muttalib, the aunt of the Prophet SAW, had a dream in which there was a rider who came to the city of Mecca and screamed to the people of Mecca that they must clear the city or they would be destroyed. He made this announcement 3 times, but no one took him seriously. Then all of a sudden, boulders and rocks fell down and crushed the city of Mecca. She told her dream to Abbas.
- Abbas went to the Ka'bah and told the people that they should not go out because they would get destroyed.

- Sa'ad bin Mu'ath RA was a good friend of Umayyah bin Khalaf before he accepted Islam.
 - When Umayyah would come to Madinah, Sa'ad RA would host him and when Sa'ad RA went to Mecca, Umayyah would host him.
 - One day Sa'ad RA was in Mecca and he was walking around the Ka'bah. Abu Jahl saw him and said, "If you were not under the custody of Umayyah I would kill you right now." Sa'ad RA spoke back to Abu Jahl in a loud voice. Umayyah bin Khalaf saw this and said, "This is Abu al-Hakam, the leader of Mecca. How dare you disrespect him!"
 - Umayyah would no longer keep Sa'ad under his protection.
 - Then Sa'ad RA said, "I heard the Prophet SAW saying that you all will die soon." Umayyah then said, "Did he say when?" Sa'ad RA said that the Prophet SAW did not say when they would die.
- Because of instances like this and dreams that they had, the Meccans were very afraid to participate in Badr.
 - Abu Lahab was one person who did not want to fight in this battle. Al-A'as owed him a large amount of money and Abu Lahab told him that if he fought in the battle on his behalf, he would not have to pay him the money.
- The Muslims were not prepared to fight so the Prophet SAW consulted them.
 - The Muhajireen stood up and showed their support to the Prophet SAW.
 - Abu Bakr and Umar RA told the Prophet SAW that they would fight with him.
 - The Prophet SAW told them to sit down because he knew he would have their support.

- Miqdaad bin Al-Aswad RA stood up and said, “Oh Prophet of Allah we will not act like the people of Bani Israel.”
- Sa’ad bin Mu’adh and Sa’ad bin Ubadah RA stood up.
 - They were the 2 leaders of the major tribes of Madinah, Aws and Khazraj.
- Sa’ad bin Ubadah RA said, “If you tell us to run our horses to Yemen, we will run our horses to Yemen. If you tell us to run our horses to the water, we will run.”
- Sa’ad bin Mu’adh RA said, “Oh Messenger of Allah, join ties with anyone you want. Show animosity to whoever you want. Give amnesty to whoever you want. If you want to wage war against someone, even if they are our relatives, we are with you. Take any money from our wealth that you need.”

- The Prophet SAW went to the ground of Badr and began to point at various locations and named who would die in that location.
 - He named people including Abu Jahl, Ubayy bin Khalaf, and Umayyah.
 - It is said that their bodies were found in the exact locations which the Prophet SAW pointed.
- The Prophet SAW settled his camp in a specific location.
 - Hubaab bin Munthir RA came to the Prophet SAW and asked him if he settled the camp there based on revelation or based on his own opinion. The Prophet SAW said that he thought it was the best place to settle.

- Hubaab RA suggested that they should settle somewhere where all of the wells were located so that the non-Muslims would have no access to water.
- There were 313-317 Muslims and they had 2 horses and 70 camels.
 - Ali RA said that he was sharing a camel with the Prophet SAW. He said that when it would be his turn to sit on the camel he would offer his turn to the Prophet SAW so he could sit for longer. The Prophet SAW would respond, "Do not think that you are stronger than me and do not think that I am not in need of the reward."
 - Not only were the companions sacrificing, but the Prophet SAW was sacrificing just like them.
- There were several young companions who wanted to participate in Badr but the Prophet SAW told them they were too young and they had to go back.
 - Umayr ibn Abi Waqqas cried so much that the Prophet SAW let him fight with them and he was martyred.
- The flags of the Muslims were given to Ali RA, Mus'ab bin Umair RA, and Sa'ad bin Mu'adh RA.
- The non-Muslims were led by Abu Jahl.
 - They had 1000 people, 100 horsemen, 600 men in armor, and 700 camels.
 - Almost every tribe in Mecca participated.
 - Abu Lahab did not participate.
- Sa'ad ibn Khaythama RA came to the Prophet SAW and said, "Oh Prophet of Allah you said that if there are 2 men in the household only one can participate and both me and my father want to participate."
 - The Prophet SAW told them to draw lots to see who would be able to participate.
 - The name of Sa'ad bin Khaythama, the son, was drawn.

- The father told him that he must let him go because he is his father.
- Sa'ad RA said, "If it was not a matter of paradise, I would give it to you. I want to die as a shaheed in the path of Allah."
 - Sa'ad RA participated and died as a martyr in the battle.
- One of the first martyrs to die in the battle was Umair bin Hamam.
 - When the battle began, the Prophet SAW saw Umair RA eating.
 - He SAW said, "Get up and go to paradise whose width is equal to the sky and the earth."
 - Umair stood up and threw the dates which were in his hands. He said, "I have nothing to present except for piety" and he fought until he was martyred.
- On the night before Badr, Ali RA said, "Everyone was sleeping except the Prophet SAW."
 - The Prophet SAW was up all night making dua.

- On the day of the battle, the men were lined up and the Prophet SAW was checking their rows. One man was out of place so the Prophet SAW nudged him into place with a spear. The man told the Prophet SAW that he nudged him too hard and hurt him. The Prophet SAW asked for his forgiveness but the man said he wanted revenge. The Prophet SAW allowed him to nudge him back. The man said that he wanted to nudge the Prophet SAW without a shirt on because when he SAW nudged him, he was not wearing a shirt. The Prophet SAW took off his upper garment and the man kissed the Prophet SAW and went back to his place. The Prophet SAW asked him what he was doing. The man said, "I know this will be the last time I will ever meet you and I wanted this to be the last greeting of mine."

- This man fought in the battle until he became a shaheed.
- Badr was the first example of the true love which the companions had for the Prophet SAW.
- Abu Bakr RA was watching the Prophet SAW make dua. He SAW lifted his hands very high and said, "Oh Allah if this group of people are destroyed, I am afraid there won't be anyone to worship you."
- Before the battle, 3 of the best fighters from each side would fight each other.
 - The Muslims sent 3 of the Ansaar to fight in this beginning battle. Those 3 people were Muadh, Awf, (2 sons of A'fraa) and Abdullah ibn Rawaha.
 - The Meccans said that they did not want to fight the people from Madinah.
 - They wanted to fight their own people out of arrogance
- The Prophet SAW then called upon Ali RA, Hamza RA, and Ubaidah RA to fight.
 - Ali RA fought Waleed bin Utbah
 - Hamza RA fought Shaybah bin Rabi'ah
 - Ubaibah bin Al-Harith RA fought 'Utbah bin Rabi'ah
 - Each of their names pointed to their fates
 - Ali and Hamza RA beat their opponents but Ubaidah RA was hit in the leg and injured.
 - Ali and Hamza RA defended Ubaibah.
 - Ubaibah RA fell in front of the Prophet SAW and said, "Oh Muhammad, if only Abu Talib was alive today, he would know who the true followers are."
- The slogan of the battle of Badr was, "Ahad".
 - The Muslims continued to chant this throughout the battle.
- Umayyah bin Khalaf was killed during this battle.

- Umayr ibn Hammam was the first person to fight and get killed in Badr
- Bilal RA saw Umayyah and said, "If he survives, I will not survive."
- All of the Ansaar ran to attack Umayyah and he was circled by the Muslim army.
- Abdul Rahman bin 'Awf stood in front of Umayyah and said that Umayyah would surrender.
 - Abdul Rahman bin 'Awf RA was friends with Umayyah before Islam.
 - As the fight continued, Abdul Rahman bin 'Awf RA laid on top of Umayyah to shield him.
 - The Ansaar continued to attack Umayyah and they accidentally hit Abdul Rahman RA.
 - Umayyah bin Khalaf was killed and Abdul Rahman bin Awf RA was permanently injured after this.
- The young Ansaar came to Abdul Rahman bin 'Awf and asked him what Abu Jahl looked like. They said that they heard that Abu Jahl did wrong to the Prophet SAW and they wanted to kill him.
 - Abdul Rahman RA pointed him out, so the Ansaar ran towards him and attacked him. One of them got killed (A'fraa's son)
 - Abu Jahl fell off of his animal and Abdullah bin Masood RA killed him.
 - As he was dying, Abu Jahl said to Abdullah bin Masood RA, "Cut my neck at the lowest part possible so that my neck looks longer when I'm dead."
 - He also said, "I wish I had not been killed by a farmer. I wish I was killed by someone more noble."
- Allah SWT sent 1000 angels, then 3000 angels, and finally 5000 angels were sent to fight in this battle with the Muslims.
 - Jibreel led the army of the angels.
 - It was said that anyone who was found with a burn mark was killed by an angel.

- Saad ibn Abi Waqqas was the archer of the Prophet SAW
 - While he was throwing arrows, he would make dua against each person he threw it at.
 - The Prophet SAW heard his duas and made dua that Allah accepts all of his duas.
 - From that point until the rest of his life, Saad ibn Abi Waqqas' dua was always accepted.
- Hamzah
 - Hamzah and Ali were the two giants on the battlefield
 - When Quraysh returned to Mecca after the battle, they said that Hamzah was the one who caused the most havoc.
 - Even when Washee killed Hamzah, he described Hamzah as a lion.
 - Anyone that came in front of him would drop
- The Muslims were ordered not to kill certain people and one of those people was Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet SAW.
 - Abbas was later brought to the Prophet SAW as a captive and the person who caught him told the Prophet SAW that he wanted to keep Abbas' armor because he was the one who was able to capture him.
 - Abbas said that the man was lying. He said there were 2 people dressed in white who tied him down and all that man did was tie his hands and feet together.
 - The Prophet SAW smiled and said that those 2 people were angels.
- A total of 70 Meccans were killed.
 - The Prophet SAW threw their corpses into a well.
 - He SAW said to the bodies after they threw them into the well, "Have you received the promise of your lord." Umar RA said, "Oh Prophet, they are dead. They can't hear what you say." The Prophet SAW said, "They can hear me better than you can hear me."

- The Muslims took 70 of the Meccans as prisoners.
- 14 companions were martyred.
- This battle was extremely difficult for the Muslims because they were fighting their own family members who were non-Muslim.
 - While on the battlefield, a man continued to appear in front of Abu Ubaydah RA and Abu Ubaydah would avoid fighting him. Eventually, the man attacked Abu Ubaydah, so he had to fight back and defend himself. Abu Ubaydah killed the man. This man was his father.
 - Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet SAW, was fighting against him.
 - The son-in-law of the Prophet SAW, Abu al-'Aas ibn Rabi', was also fighting against him.
 - Abu Bakr's RA son, Abdul Rahman, was not Muslim at this point and he was fighting against his father.
 - Mus'ab bin Umair RA was fighting against his brother and his brother was captured as a prisoner after the war.
- Since this was the first battle, the Prophet SAW did not know what to do with the prisoners of war.
 - He SAW asked for the opinions of the companions.
 - Umar RA suggested that they kill them because he was concerned that they would come back and fight them again later.
 - Abu Bakr RA suggested that the prisoners must pay a ransom to be freed and if they can not afford it, then they must educate 10 of the Muslims on how to read and write.
 - The Prophet SAW liked the opinion of Abu Bakr RA so they implemented it.

- A short while later, Umar RA saw the Prophet SAW and Abu Bakr RA crying under a tree. He approached them to see what was happening. The Prophet SAW said that Allah SWT revealed an ayah which said that the punishment of Allah SWT was right above this tree and if the Prophet SAW had not consulted with the companions about this matter (prisoners of war), the punishment would have come down.
 - Allah SWT favored the opinion of Umar RA.
 - The prisoners who were released came back the next year and fought the Muslims in Uhud.
- Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet and Nadhr ibn Harith were captured and the Prophet SAW had both of them killed because had they been allowed to live, they would have caused even more trouble.
- One night, the Prophet SAW was restless while he was trying to sleep, so a companion asked him what was wrong. The Prophet SAW said, "How can I sleep comfortably when my uncle, Abbas, is chained up."
 - The companion went and loosened the chains of Abbas and then informed the Prophet SAW.
 - He SAW said, "If you have loosened the chains of my uncle, then you must loosen the chains of every prisoner."
 - The chains of all the prisoners were then loosened.
 - The Prophet SAW would also say, "Feed the prisoners from the same food which you eat."
- Due to the treatment of the Muslims to their prisoners of war, some of the prisoners accepted Islam.
- Abu al-'Aas was the son in law of the Prophet SAW.
 - He was married to Zaynab RA.
 - He was captured as a prisoner after Badr but he had no money to pay his ransom.

|| — The Aftermath of the Battle of Badr — ||

- One day, a necklace came into the gathering of the Prophet SAW and he began to cry.
- The companions had never seen the Prophet SAW cry in this way.
- This necklace was the necklace of Khadijah RA.
 - He SAW saw the position that his daughter was in.
 - She had to send the necklace of her mother because they had no money to free Abu al-'Aas.
- The Prophet SAW asked the companions if they would allow him to free his son in law without any ransom and the companions allowed him.
- The Prophet SAW freed Abu al-'Aas under the condition that he would send Zaynab RA to Madinah to be with the Prophet SAW.
- Abu al-'Aas agreed to this, but he was not able to do this easily.
- When Abu al-'Aas got back to Mecca, he told Zaynab RA that her father wanted her to join him in Madinah.
 - Zaynab RA packed her bags and began to head to Mecca.
 - The relative of Abu al-'Aas was in charge of taking her to Madinah.
 - Habbar bin Aswad, an enemy of the Muslims, saw Zaynab traveling, so he speared her camel.
 - Zaynab RA was pregnant and she fell off of the camel and had a miscarriage.
 - When Abu Sufyan saw this, he ordered them to take Zaynab RA to her house and she was given medical attention.
 - Later on, the Prophet SAW sent Ali and Zubair RA to Mecca to get Zaynab RA and bring her safely to Madinah.
 - Zaynab RA was very ill for the rest of her life due to this injury.
 - She passed away in the 8th year of Hijrah due to this injury.
 - Every day, if the Prophet SAW was in Madinah, he would visit her after dhuhr.

- In the 7th year of Hijrah, Abu al-'Aas ibn Rabi' was sent on a trip to Shaam. On his way back, the Muslims intercepted the caravan because they believed that it had goods which would be used against them. Abu al-'Aas escaped and ran to the house of Zaynab RA because they were still married. He hid in her house and at fajr time, when it was all dark, Zaynab came out of her house and announced to the companions that she, the daughter of the Prophet SAW, has given amnesty to Abu al-'Aas, so none of them can kill him.
- The Prophet SAW then asked the companions if, for the sake of his daughter, they would return the goods to Abu al-'Aas and free them to go back to Mecca.
 - The companions agreed to return everything to them.
- He took the goods to Mecca and dropped them in front of Quraysh then got back on his animal and came back to Madinah. He came to the Prophet SAW and accepted Islam.
 - Zaynab and Abu al-'Aas RA lived together for less than a year before Zaynab RA passed away.
 - Less than a year later, Abu al-'Aas also passed away.
- Abu Aziz was the brother of Mus'ab bin Umair RA.
 - He was captured after the battle of Badr.
 - Mus'ab RA walked past his brother as he was captured and said, "Tighten the chains because his mother is wealthy." Abu Aziz said, "Aren't you my brother?" Mus'ab RA responded, "He (the Prophet SAW) is my brother, not you."
 - The most expensive ransom was for Abbas and Abu Aziz.

- Jubayr ibn Mutim
 - He heard the ayat of Surah Tur and said, "It was as if my heart was going to fly out of my chest" and he accepted Islam right away.
- Umayr ibn Wahb
 - While Umayr was in Mecca, he had a conversation with Safwan ibn Umayyah while they were sitting around the Ka'bah.
 - Umayr said to Safwan (whose father was just killed in Badr), "Had it not been for the fact that I am encumbered by debt which I cannot repay and that my children are so young that, if something should happen to me, they would suffer much hardship, I would have gone to Madinah pretending to pay my son's ransom whom they hold as a prisoner, and I will make sure to kill Muhammad."
 - Safwan promised Umayr to take care of his debts and children, so Umayr went to Madinah to kill the Prophet SAW.
 - When he entered Madinah, Umar saw him and got angry and brought him to the Prophet SAW.
 - The Prophet asked him about his intentions and told him that he was lying and that he heard his conversation around the Ka'bah.
 - Umayr immediately accepted Islam
- Najashi
 - When Najashi heard the news of Badr, he removed his crown, took off his expensive clothing, and sat on the ground.
 - When the people saw him like this, they asked him what happened.
 - Najashi said that his spies in Arabia informed him that Quraysh was defeated and Isa taught them that when good news comes, a person should show humility.

- When the news of defeat got back to Quraysh, they were shocked. Abu Sufyan al-Mughirah went to Abu Lahab and told him that the Muslims won the battle.
- He said, “We were fighting the Muslims and I do not know who those people were. They would pick us up on their shoulders and throw us around. They were people covered in white on horses.”
 - Abu Sufyan, although he was not at the battle, said that these people were angels.
 - Abu Sufyan told the people of Mecca that they must all reinvest their money to prepare for the next war with the Muslims.
- There are several virtues of those who participated in Badr.
 - The Prophet SAW said to them, “Do as you wish, Allah SWT has forgiven all of your sins.”
 - They were guaranteed Paradise no matter what they did.
- Badr was the definition of the oneness of Allah SWT.
 - Allah SWT revealed:

فَلَمْ تَقْتُلُوهُمْ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ قَتَلَهُمْ وَمَا رَمَيْتَ إِذْ رَمَيْتَ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ رَمَىٰ وَلِيُبْلِيَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْهُ بَلَاءً حَسَنًا إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ (8:17)

It is not ye who slew them; it was Allah: when thou threwest (a handful of dust), it was not thy act, but Allah's: in order that He might test the Believers by a gracious trial from Himself: for Allah is He Who heareth and knoweth (all things). (8:17)

- Allah SWT says that it was not the Muslims who fought but it was Allah SWT who fought with them.
- The battle of Uhud, on the other hand, showed what happened when the Prophet SAW was not obeyed.
- The best companions were Abu Bakr, Omar, Uthman, and Ali RA.
- After them it was those who participated in Badr.
- The 5000 angels which fought in this battle were also special.
 - Even the angels knew who the angels that participated in Badr were.
 - These angels were considered of a higher status just like the people who participated in Badr.
- If a companion who participated in Badr made a mistake, the Prophet SAW would forgive them because of their participation in Badr.
- Allah SWT knew that those who participated in Badr would never commit shirk which was why He told them that they were forgiven for anything that they did.
- When the Meccans came back and began to describe what happened at Badr, the servant of Abbas said that those who fought against you were angels.
 - Abu Lahab hit him because he was speaking on behalf of the Muslims.
 - Abbas's wife became angry and she said, "Why are you taking advantage of a vulnerable man while his master can't defend him."
 - She picked up the spear and hit Abu Lahab in the face.
 - A few days later, Abu Lahab passed away from a sickness.

- Ruqayyah passed away and Uthman was very saddened by her death
 - The Prophet SAW married Umm Kulthum to him
 - Uthman was very modest and special. The Prophet SAW said that he would marry all of his daughters to him if he could.
- Fatima RA married Ali RA right before the battle of Badr.
 - People started to tell Ali RA that Fatima RA was getting proposed to and that he should go ask the Prophet SAW to marry her.
 - It is said that both Abu Bakr and Umar RA asked the Prophet SAW to marry her.
 - Eventually, Ali RA went to the house of the Prophet SAW and asked to marry Fatima RA.
 - The Prophet SAW welcomed him but he did not give him a clear yes.
 - Eventually, Ali RA got the clear answer from the Prophet SAW and Fatima and Ali RA got married.
 - Ali RA was very poor so he did not have any money for the dowry.
 - The Prophet SAW suggested that he sell his armor, so he did and he gave Fatima RA the perfume, money, and gold from selling it.
 - The Prophet SAW made dua for them. He SAW said, "Oh Allah bless them, bless what they have, and bless their children."
 - One year later, they had their first child.
 - When the Prophet SAW saw him, he asked what they named him and Ali RA said that named him Harb (meaning war).
 - The Prophet SAW said, "No, his name is Hasan."
 - When they had their second child, Ali RA named him Harb again. Then the Prophet SAW named him Hussain.
 - Later on, they had one more child and named him Muhassin.
 - He SAW said, "Only a hypocrite would hate on Hasan, Fatima, and Ali RA."

- Hasan and Hussain RA are the leaders of the youth of Jennah.
- The Prophet SAW said, "The greatest women of Jennah are Khadijah and Fatima."
- He SAW said, "The queen of the women of Jennah is Fatima."
- After the victory of Badr, the Jews of Banu Qaynuqa' went to Mecca and they began to recite poetry to comfort the people of Mecca.
 - This was an act of treachery against the Muslims.
 - The Prophet SAW went to them and said, "You know I am the Prophet. It is in your scriptures."
 - As the Prophet SAW was speaking to them, they said, "Oh Muhammad, you think we are your people? Do not get excited because you fought against a group of people who know nothing about fighting. I swear to Allah if you fought us, we would teach you who the real men are."
 - This was only one of the incidents which the Jews did against the Muslims.
- The Prophet SAW decided to place a siege upon Banu Qaynuqa'.
 - The Muslims surrounded the homes of the Jews.
 - The Jews surrendered out of fear and the Prophet SAW expelled them out of the region.
- A man named Ka'ab bin al-Ashraf was a poet who wrote poems against the Prophet SAW.
 - He would travel to Mecca after Badr and console Quraysh after their loss. He also encouraged them to avenge their defeat.
 - Muhammad ibn Maslamah, 'Abbad ibn Bishr, and Abu Na'ilah RA set out to assassinate this man.
 - Abu Na'ilah RA called upon Ka'ab from outside of his house.

- Ka'ab's wife said that she sensed danger the voice of Abu Na'ilah RA, but Ka'ab believed that he simply needed something from him.
- Abu Na'ilah RA began to speak to Ka'ab about the Prophet SAW as if he was against the Prophet SAW.
- Ka'ab suggested that they should assassinate the Prophet SAW.
- Abu Na'ilah RA pretended to be interested in the perfume that Ka'ab was wearing and while he was smelling the perfume, he killed him.
- This was one of the first assassinations against a person who was harming and threatening to kill the Muslims.
- Uthman bin Madh'oon RA was one of the first leaders of Madinah to pass away.
 - He pledged to the Prophet SAW and continued to be very devoted to him.
 - He was the first companion to be buried in Jennatul Baqi'.
 - It was at his funeral that Salman Al-Farisi saw the seal of prophethood on the Prophet SAW.