

Islamic Concept of Jihad

Objective of Jihad:

- It must safeguard the Islamic state and Muslim Society. Its main purpose is the preservation of the ideology on which the system of truth is based.
- Its aim is to crush all such destructive forces which pose danger to the success achieved by the Islamic revolution and stand in the way of its further implementation
- Its aim is to remove all obstacles in the way of Social evolution and human welfare.

Threats from Quraish after Hijrah

- Quraish incite Abdullah bin Ubai to fight or expel The Prophet (pbuh)
- Threatens Muslims through Jews
- The Provocation of Kurz Bin Jabir Fehri
- Preparations of war at Makkah
 - Threat from Banu Kananah
 - Soldiers from Ahabaish
 - Funds for WAR Ushairah Caravan

Prophet's Military Policy

- Challenges faced by the Young Islamic State
- Prophet's Mentoring of Sahaba
- Cooperation and Non-Aggression Pact with Jews, Auz,
 Khazraj & nearby Clans
- Military contingents for Patrolling the neighboring areas
- Muslims Target the commerce route of Makkah
- The incident of Nakhlah: Abdullah bin Jahsh Asadi

The Caravan or The Army

- Abu Sufiyan Leader of Caravan
 - Goods mounted on 1000 camels,
 worth 50 thousand Gold Dinars
 - Guarded by only 40 Men
- Prophet marched out of Madina on 12 Ramadan (2Hijri) with little more than 300 men
- Consultation at Valley of Zafran
- Prophet heads towards Badr



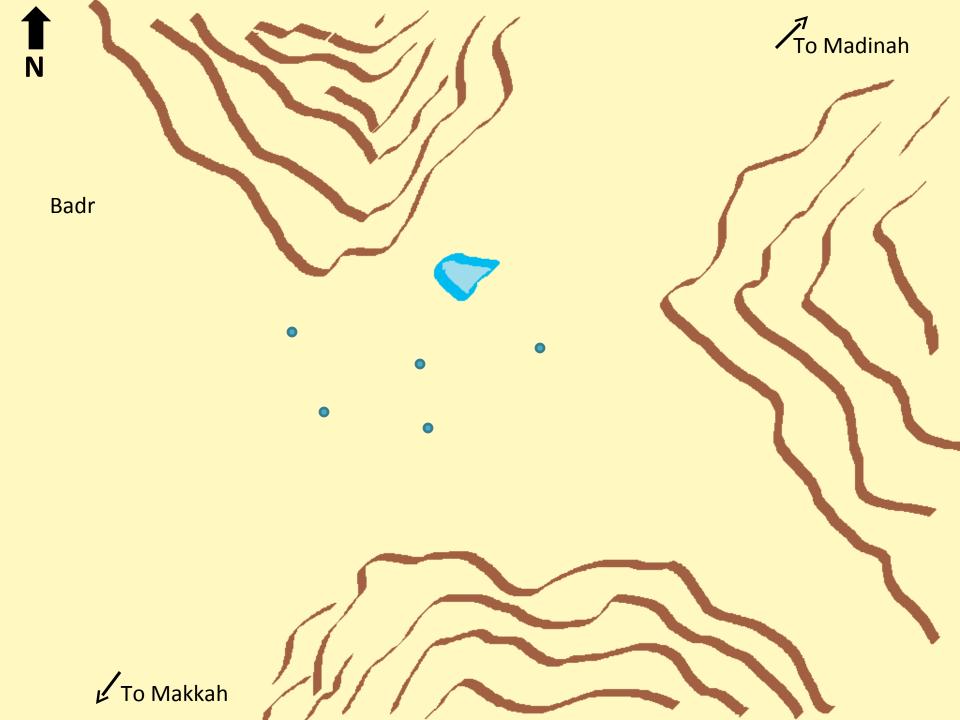
The Two Armies

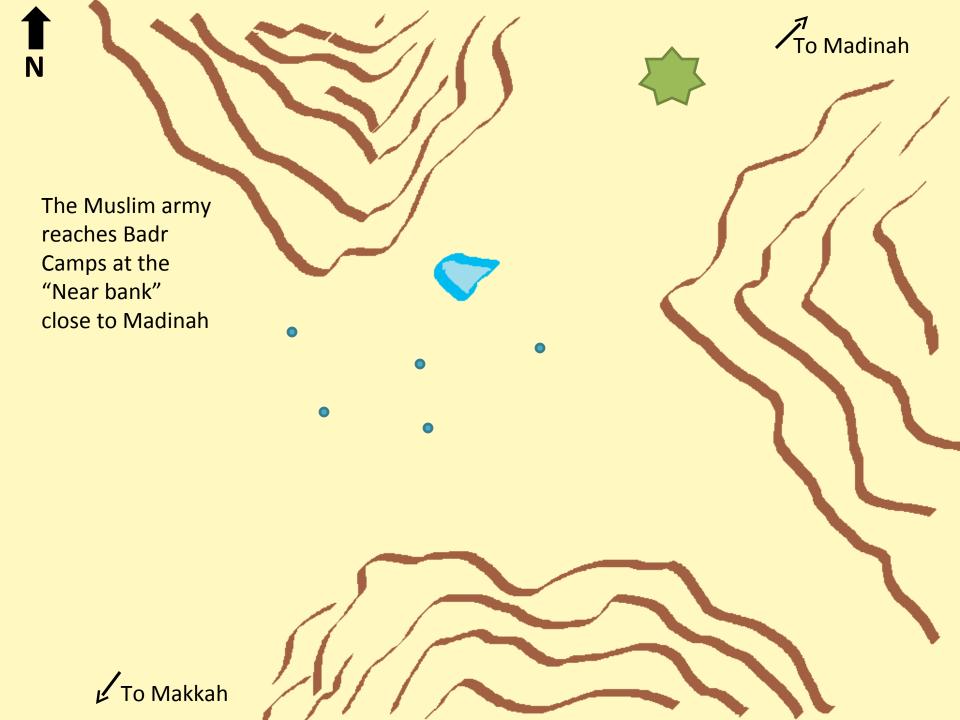
Army of Believers

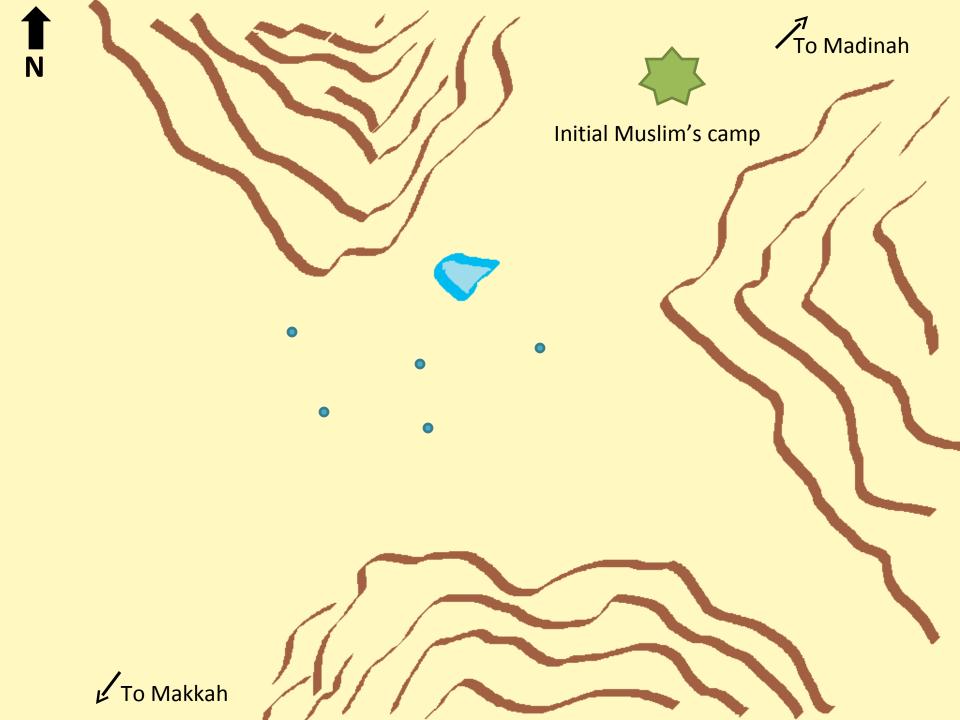
- 300-317 Men
- 82-86 Muhaajiroon, 61 Aws &170 Khazraj
- Only 2 Horses
- 70 Camels (1/2-3 Men, even Rasoolullah)
- Gen. Leadership/White Standard given to Mus'ab ibn 'Umair
- Army divided into two battalions, Muhaajirs with a standard raised by 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, and Ansar with the standard raised by Sa'd ibn Mu'adh

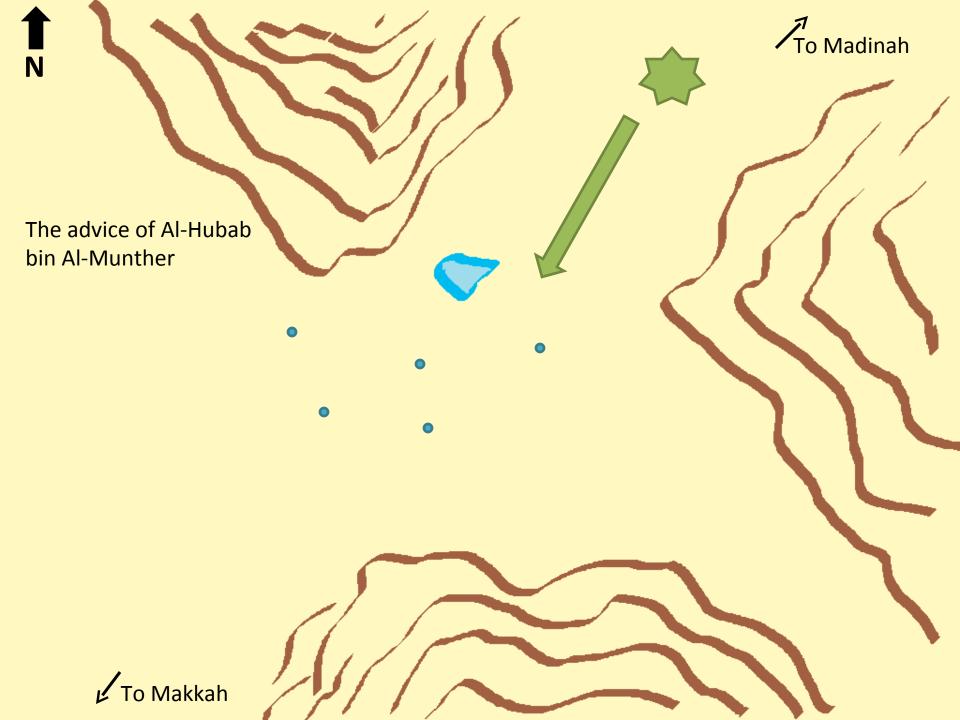
Army of Non-Believers

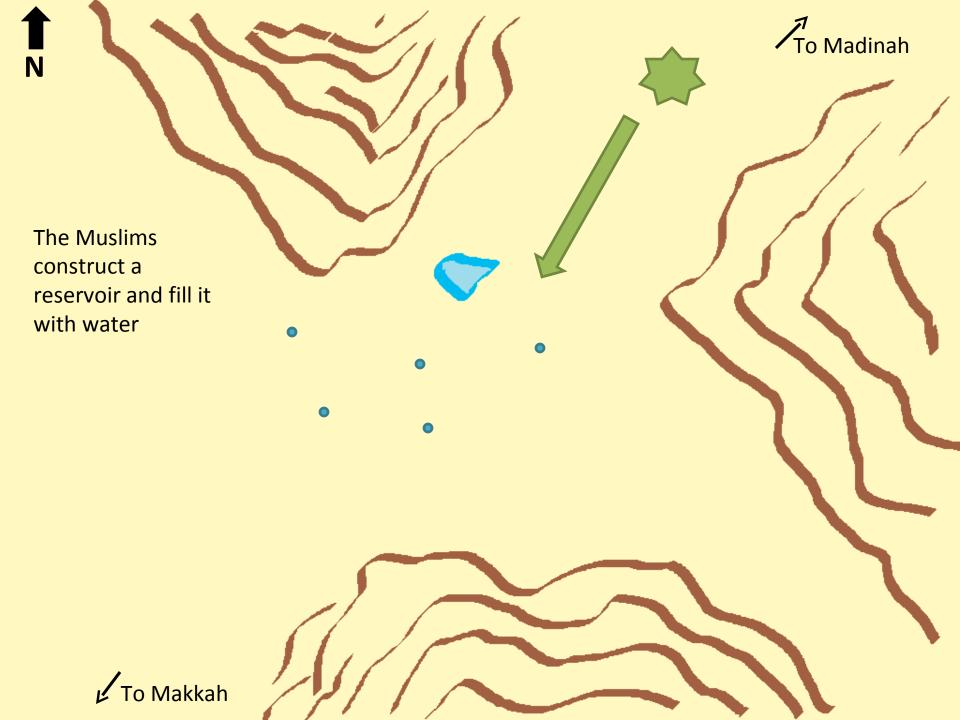
- 1300 Soldiers
- 100 horsemen
- 600 mailed soldiers with a large number of camels
- Banu Zahrah break away from Kuffar Army. Army reduced to 1000 soldiers
- Slaughtered 9-10 camels/day to feed

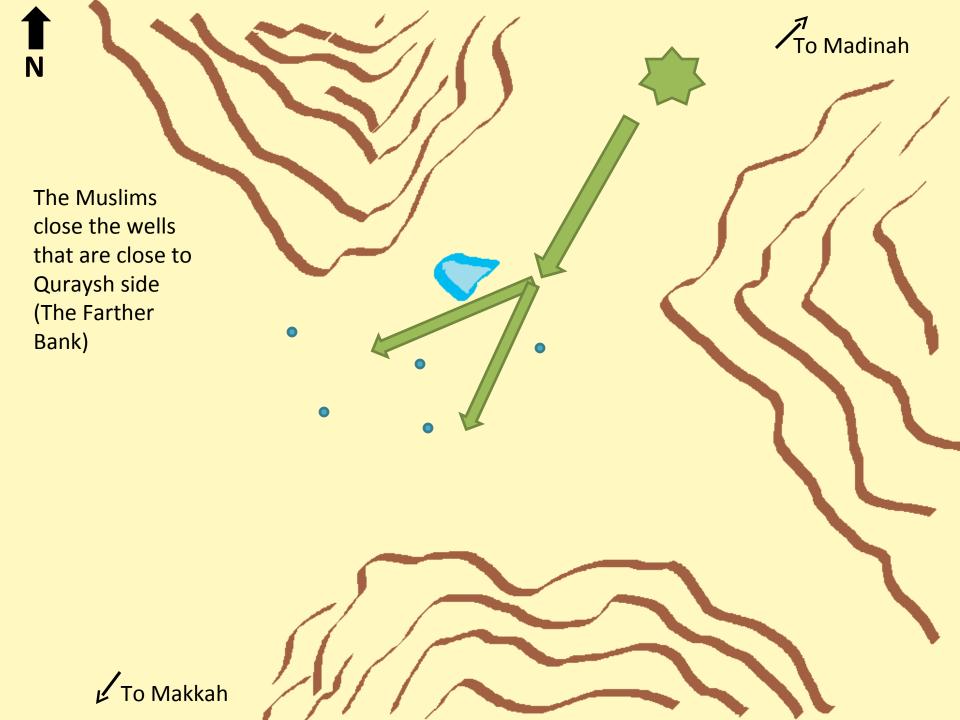


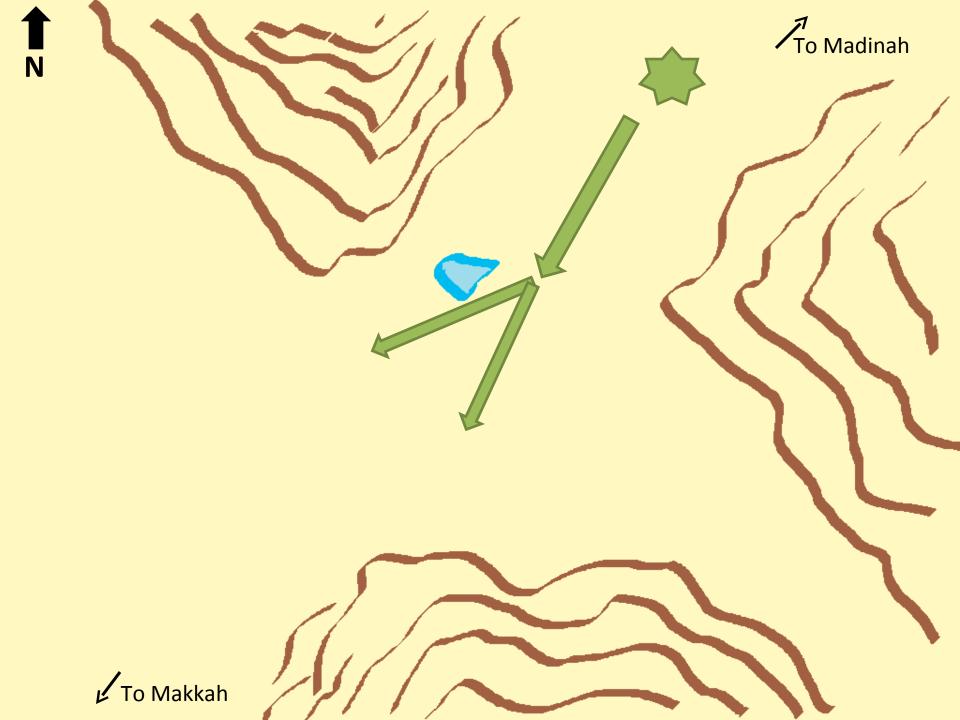


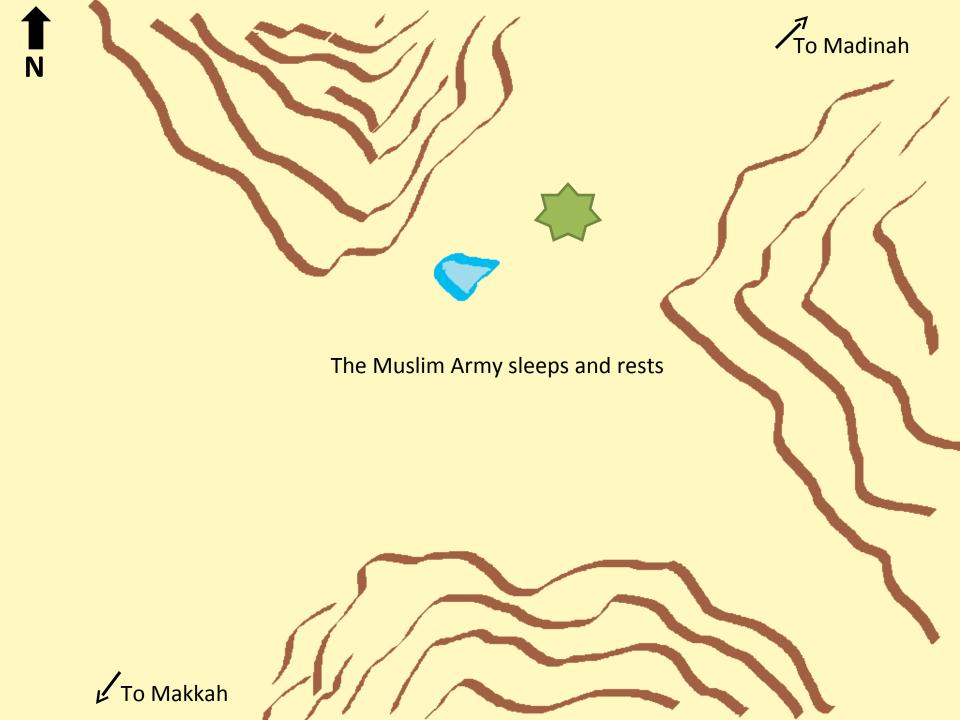


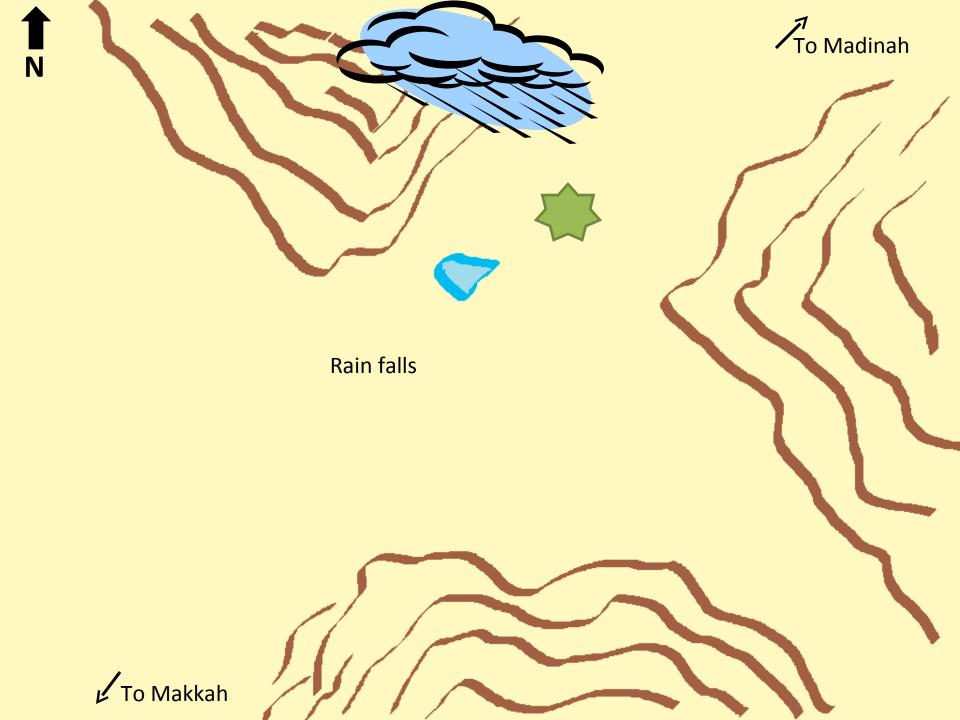


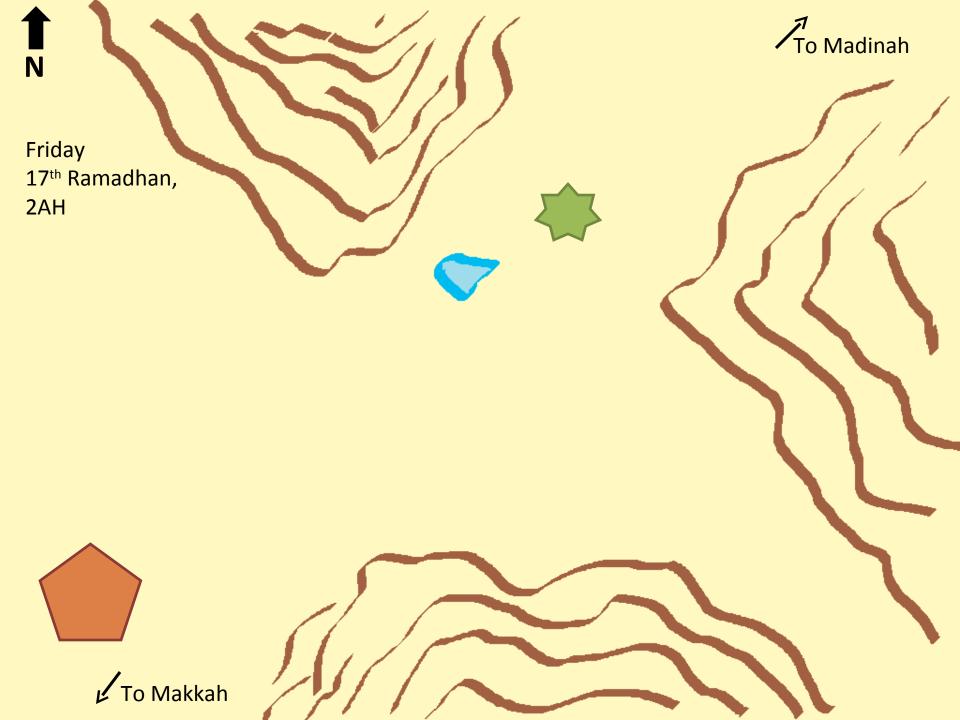


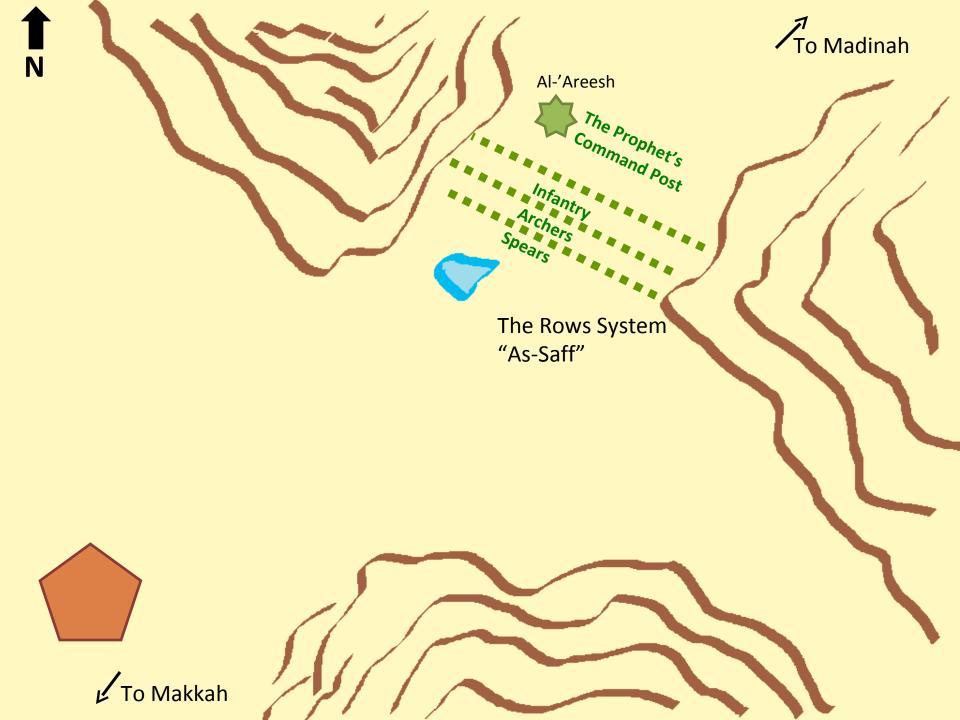


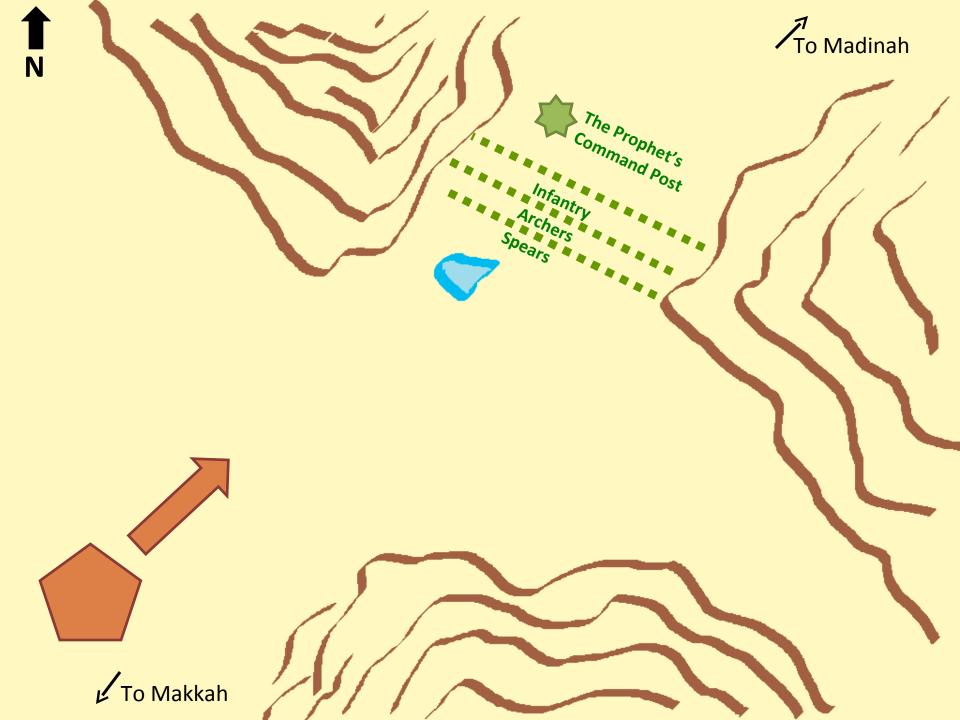


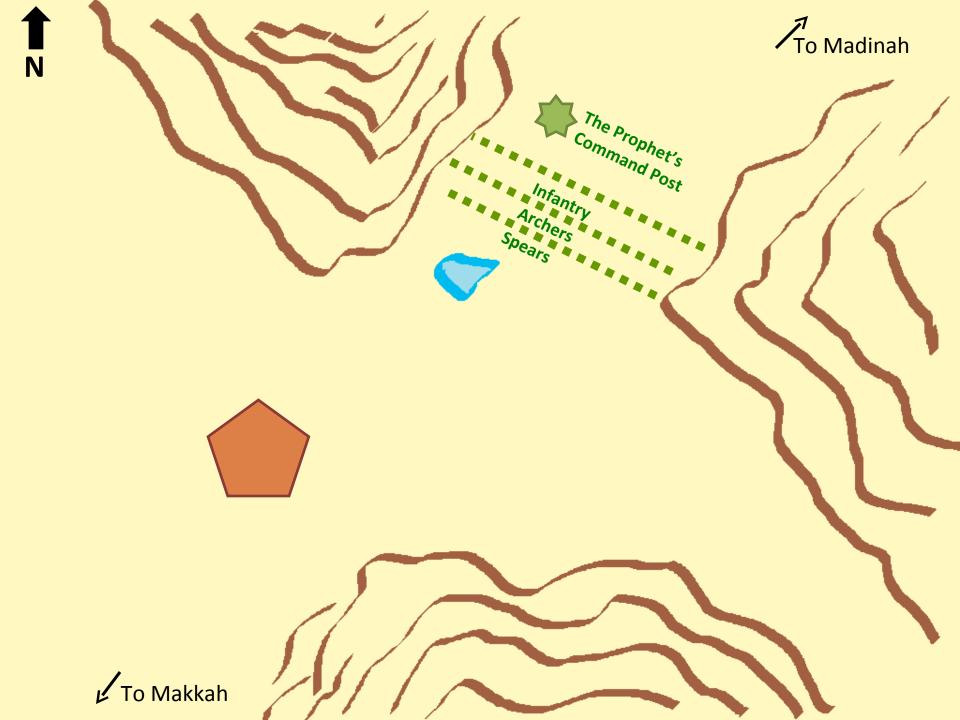


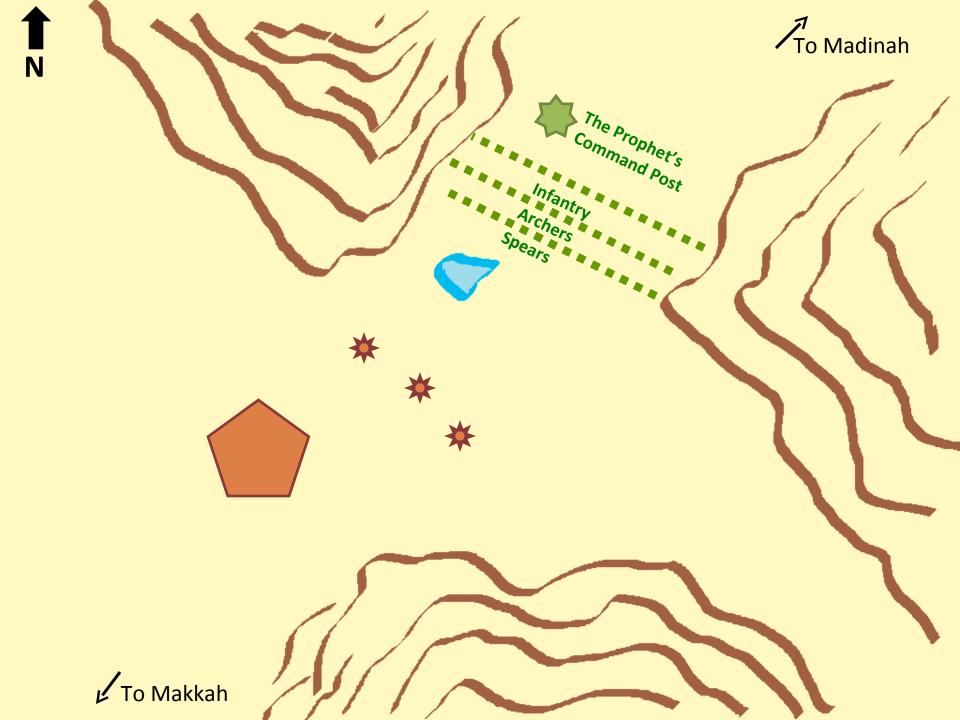


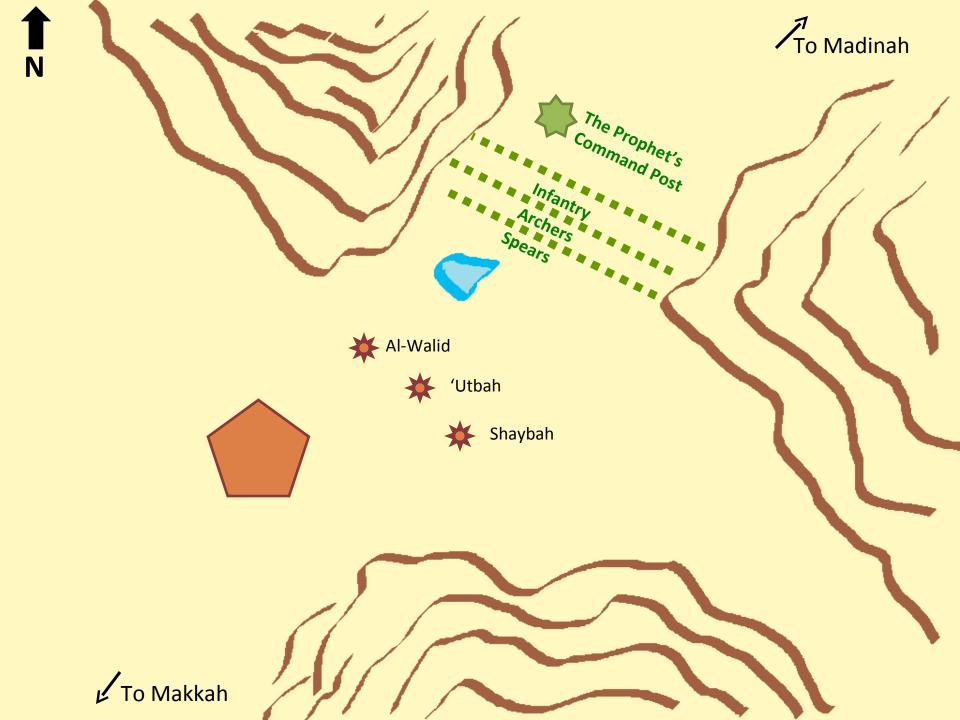


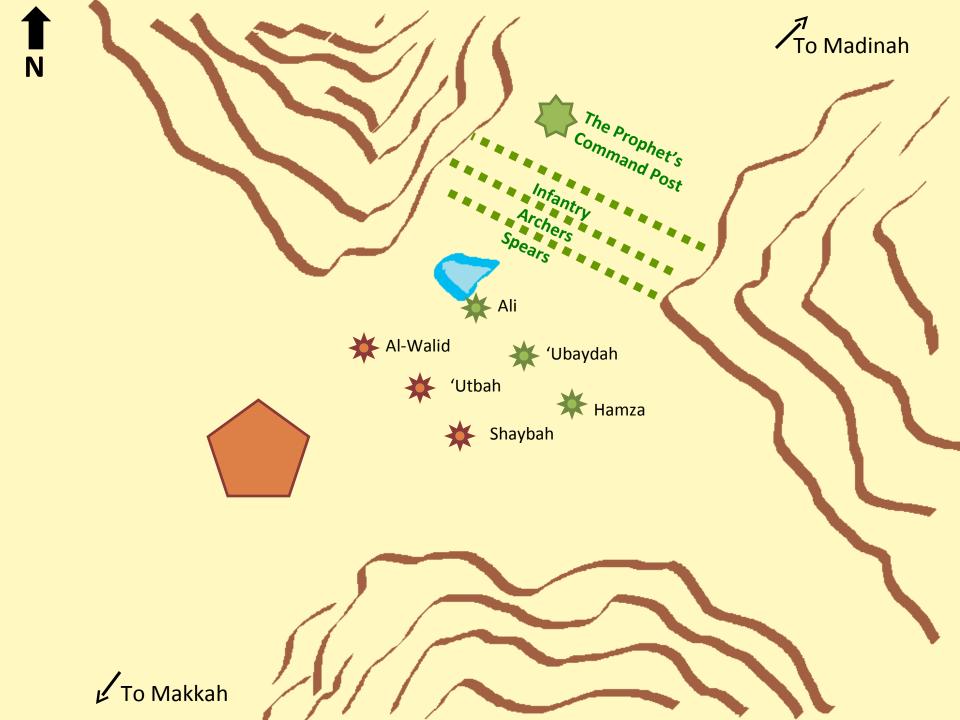


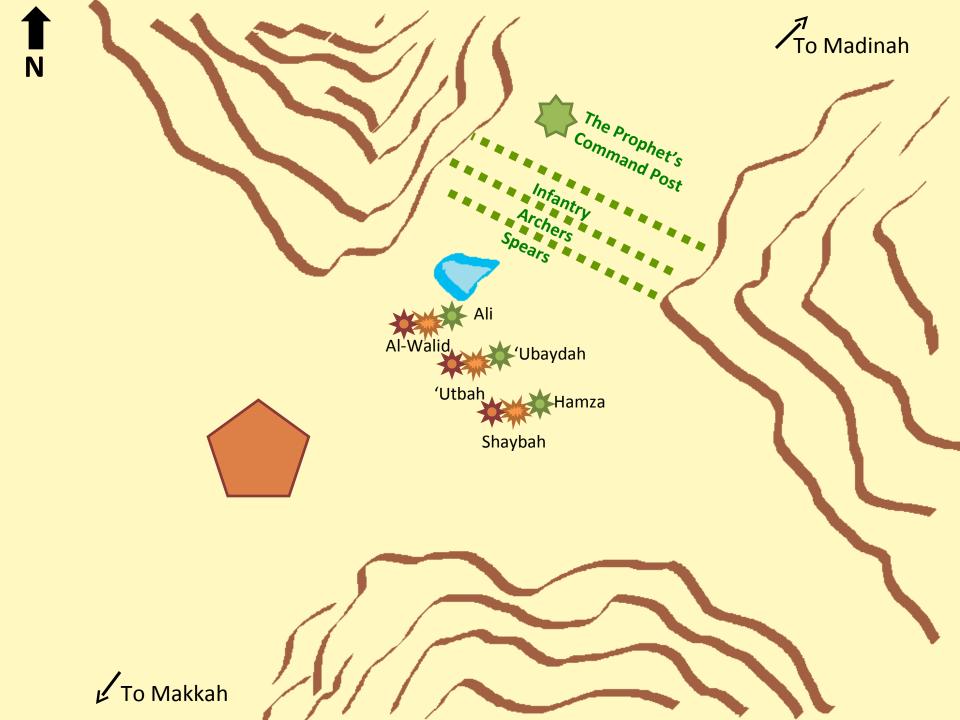


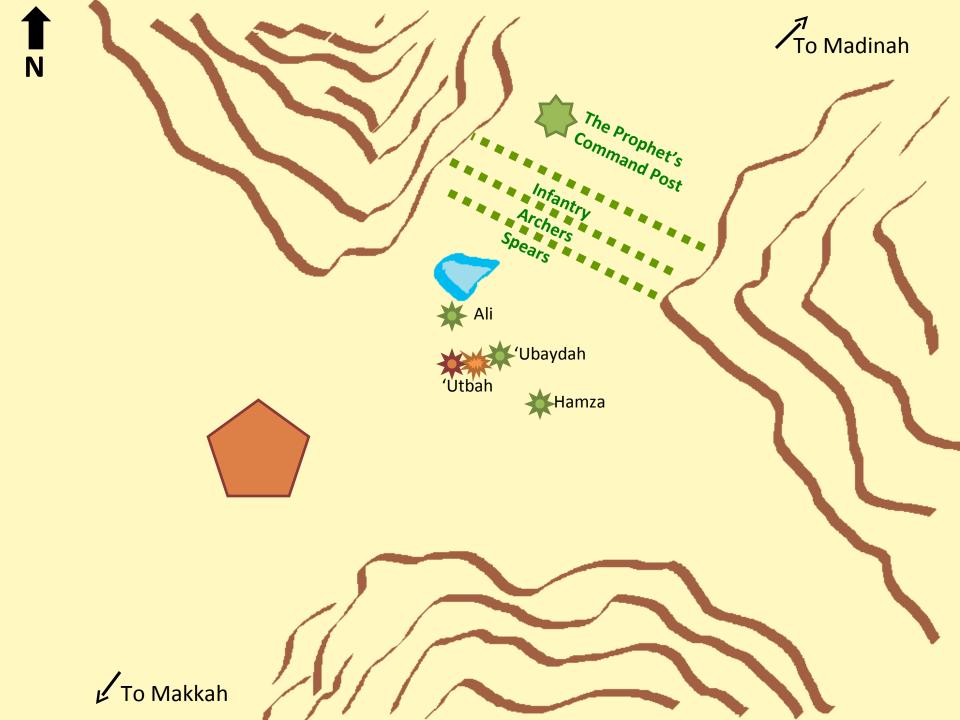


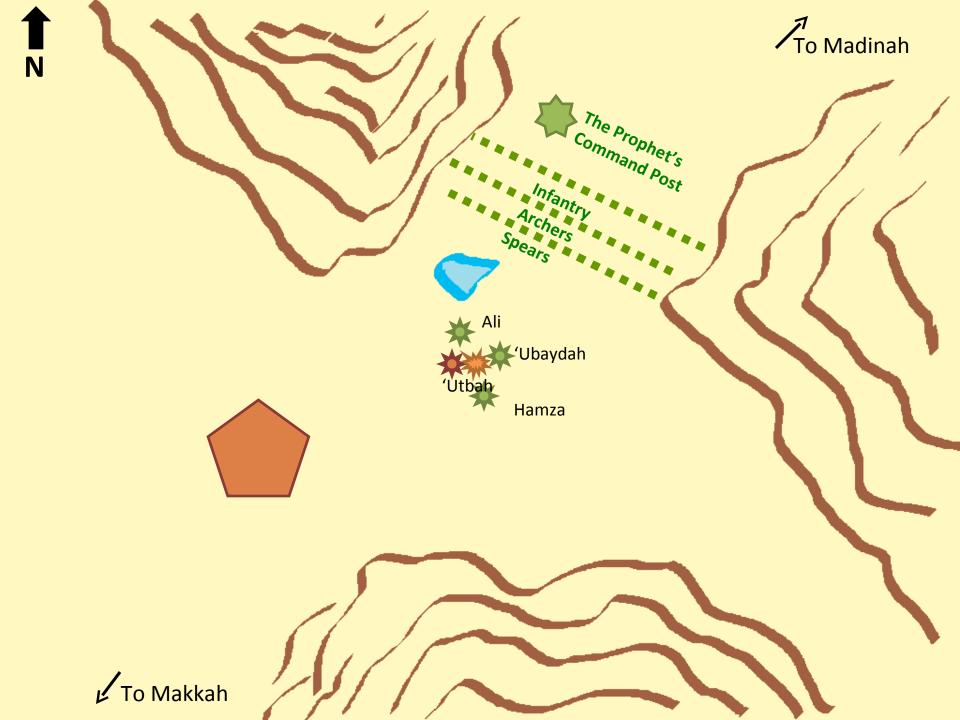


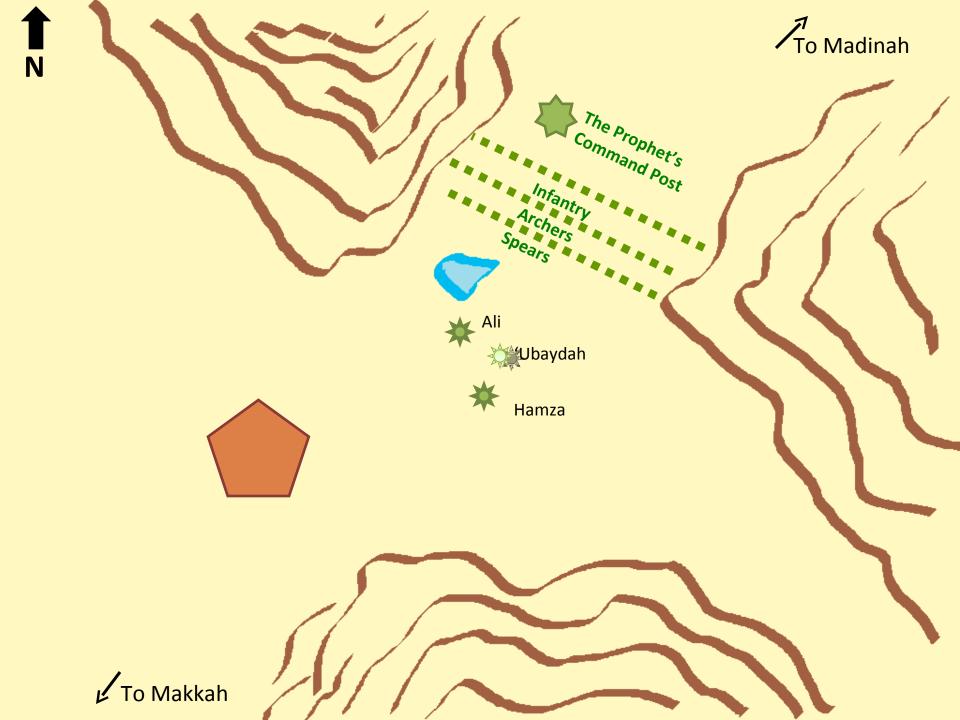


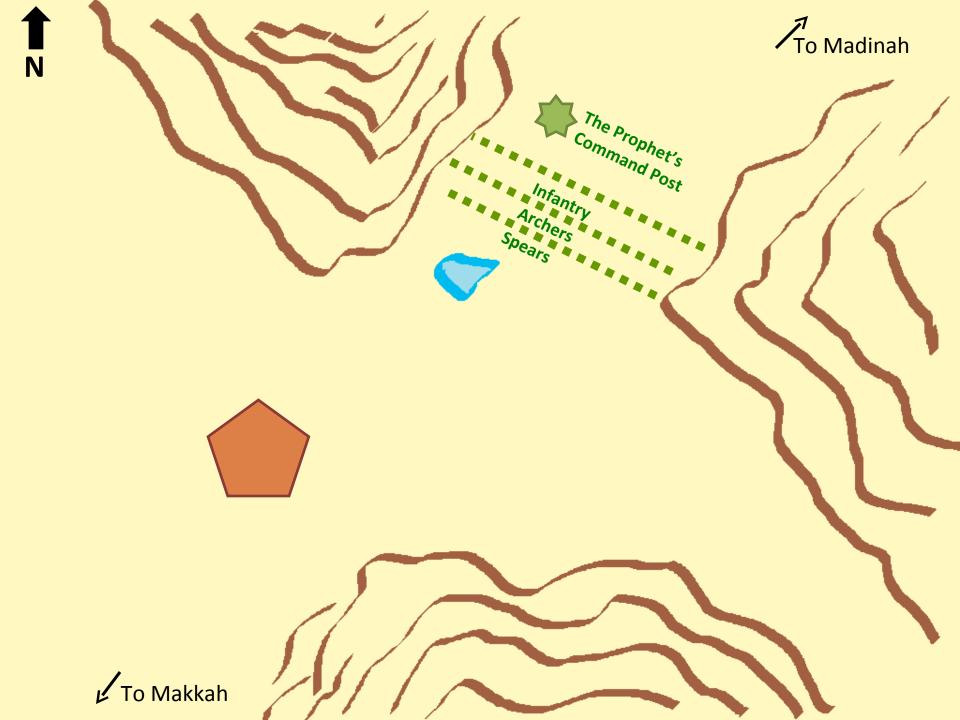


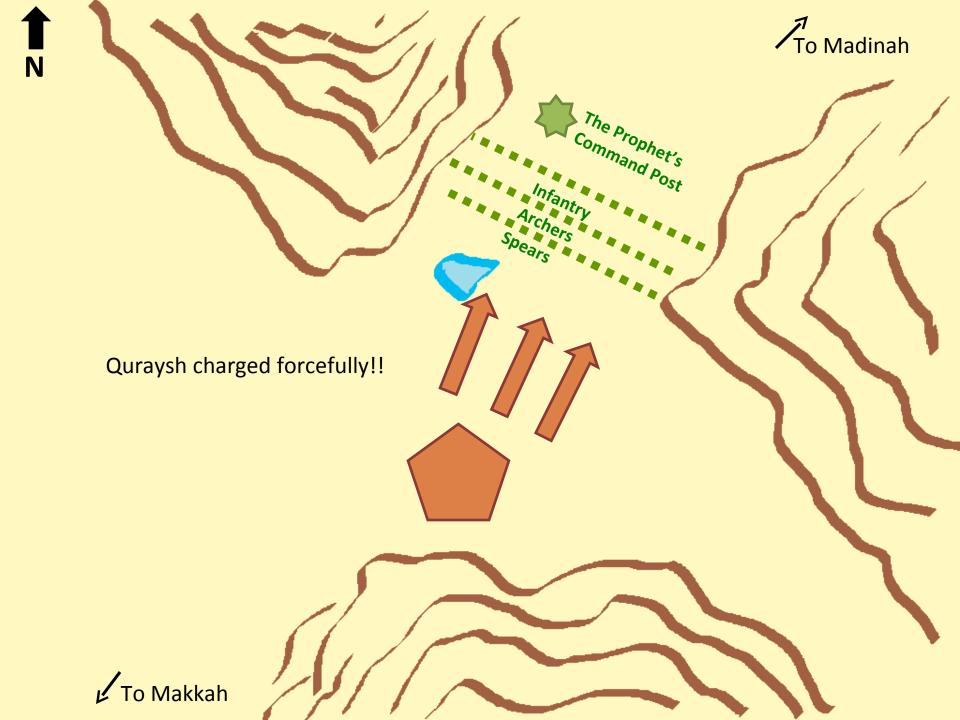


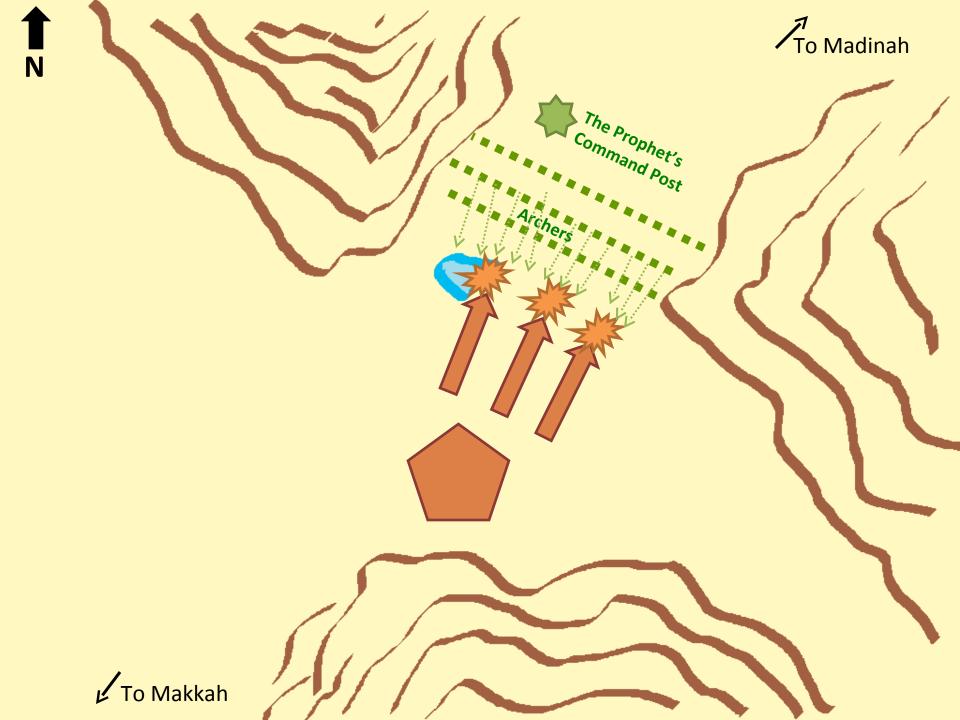


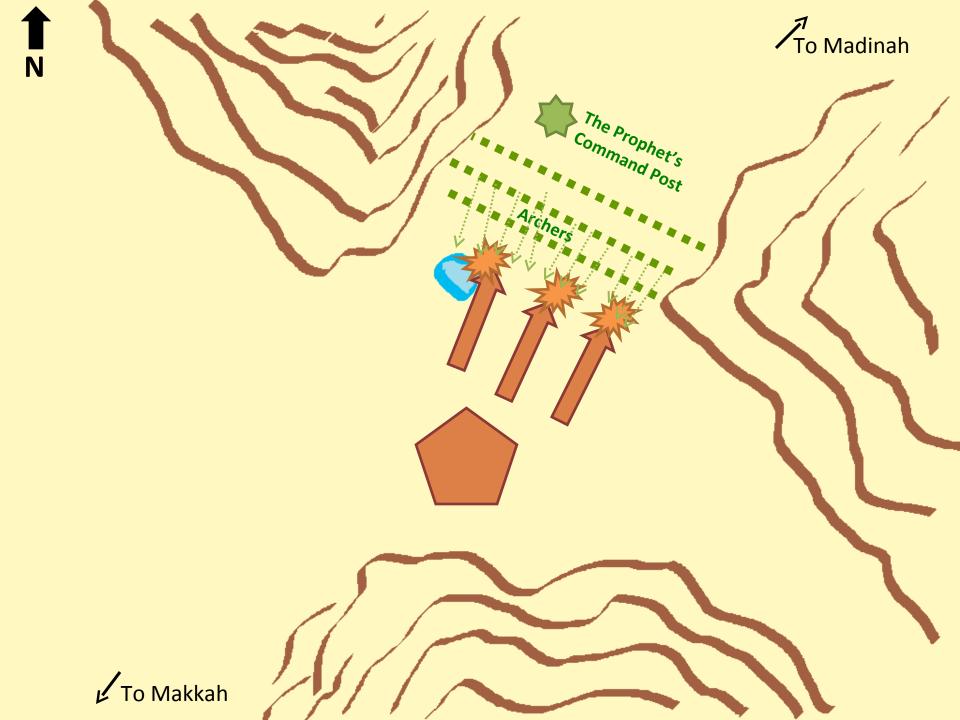


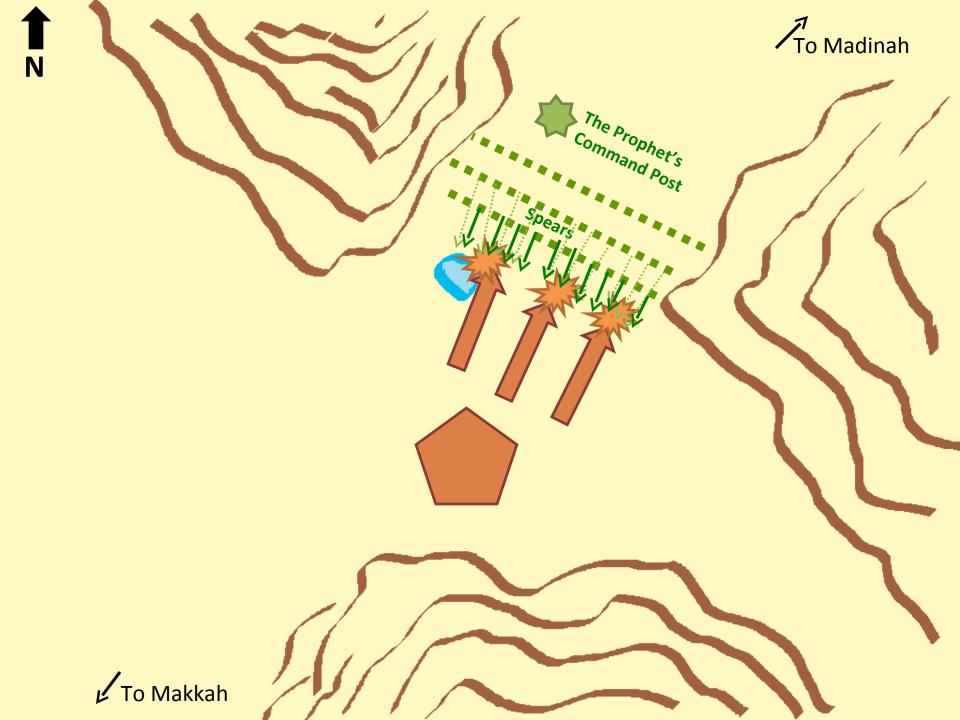


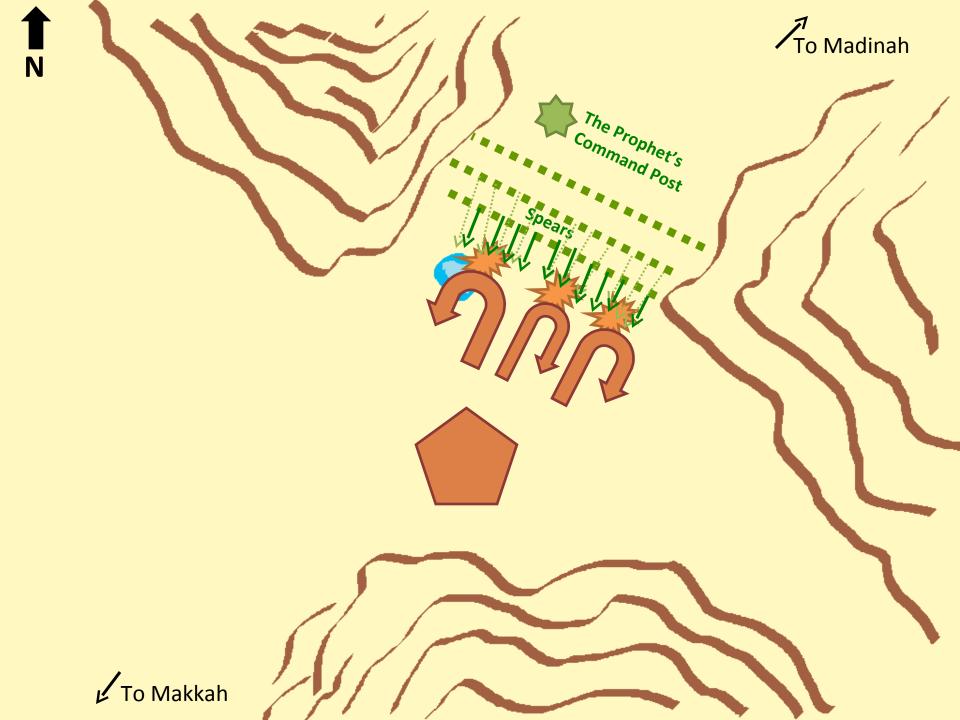


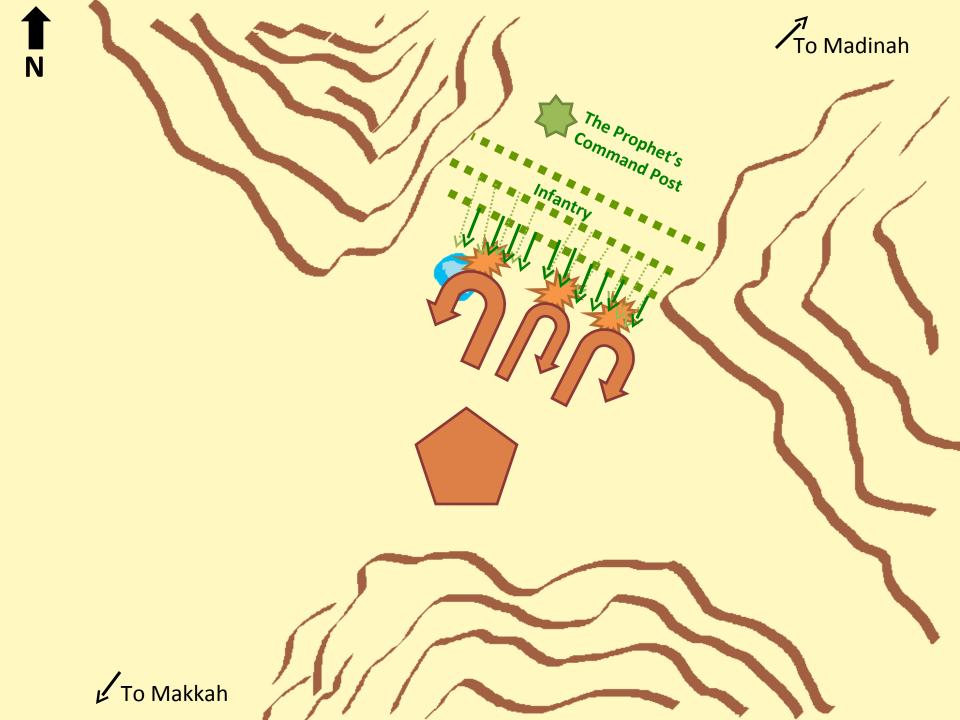


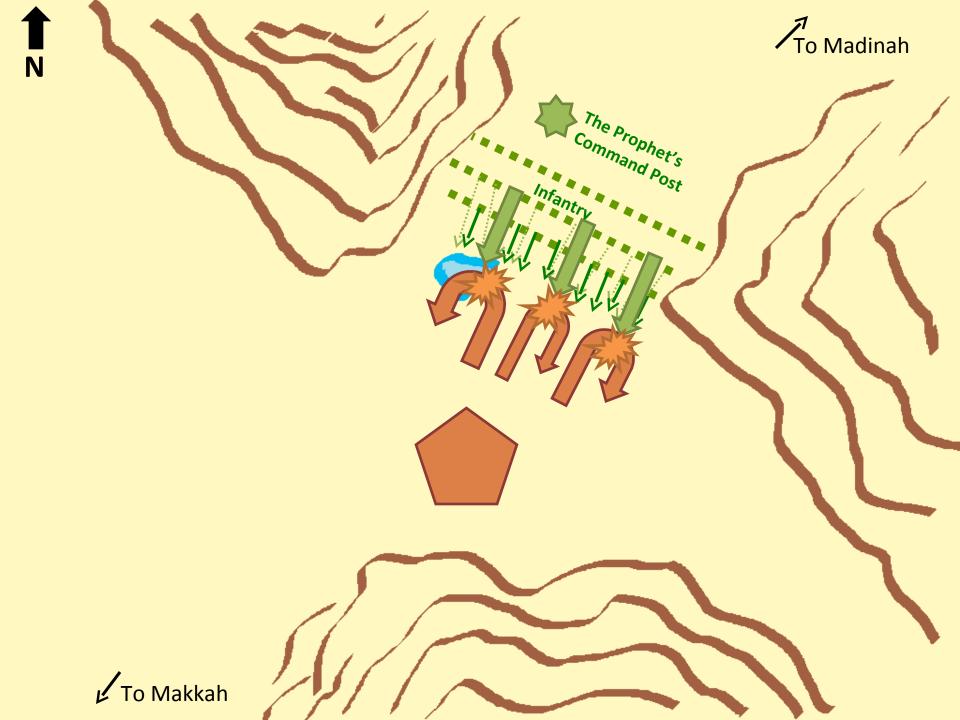


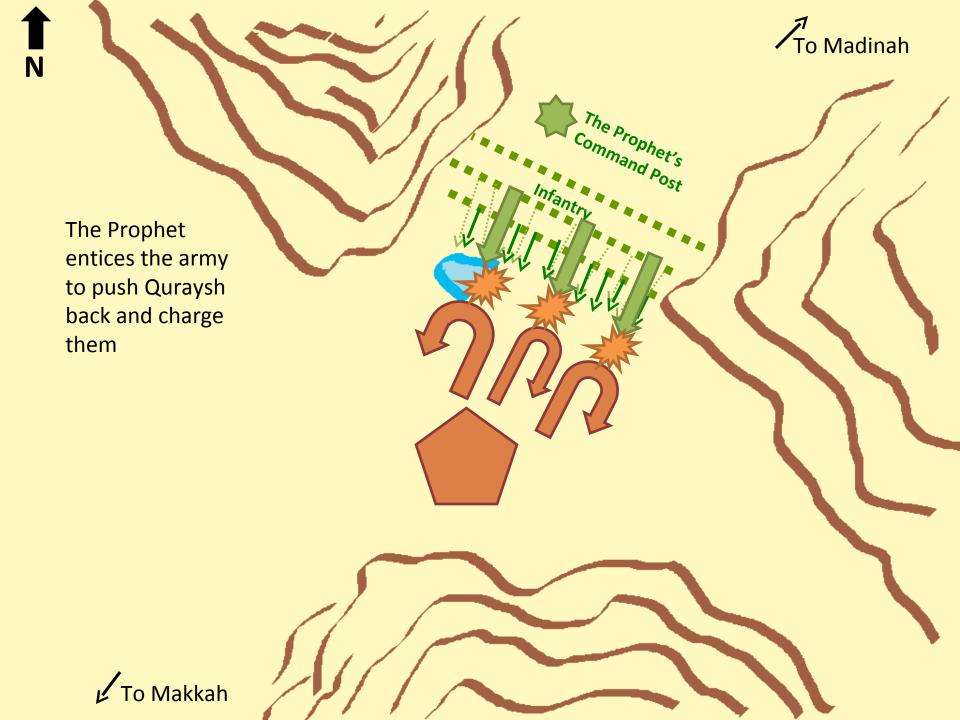


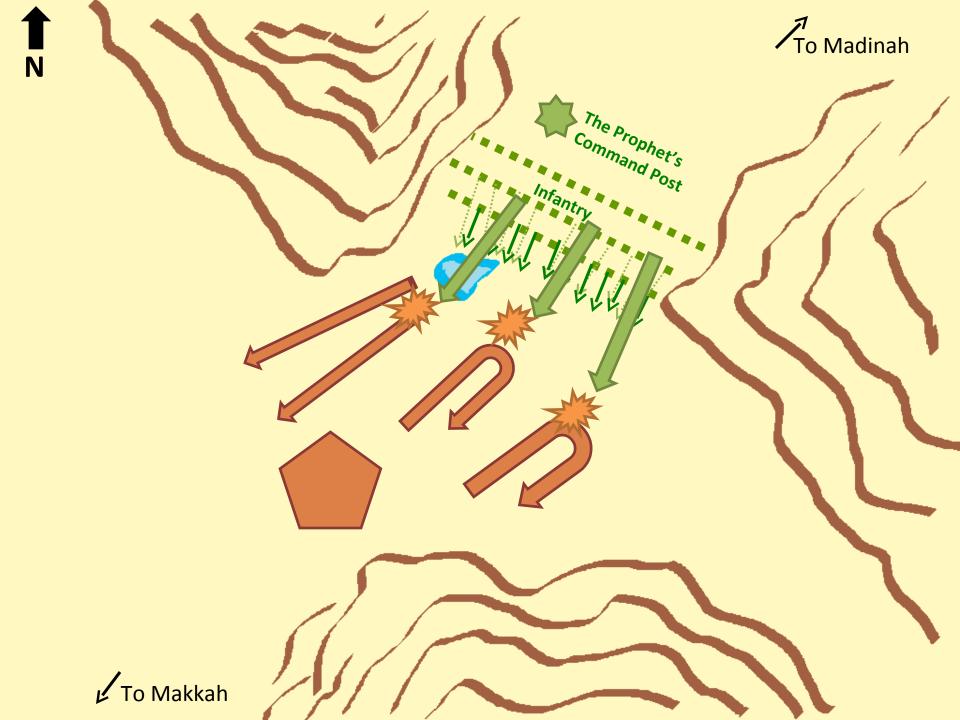


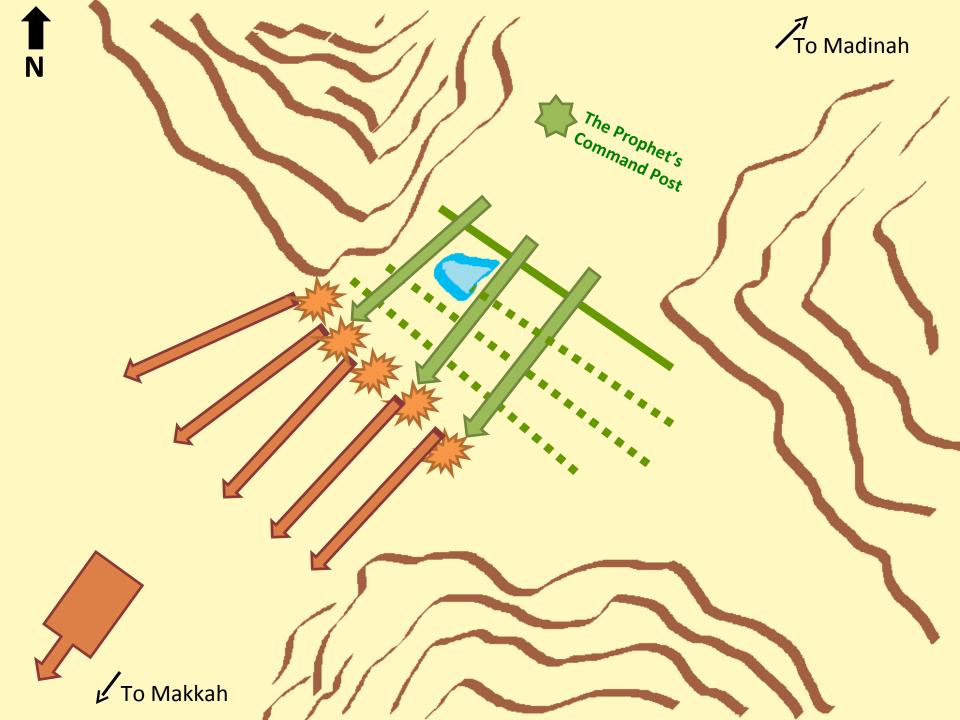


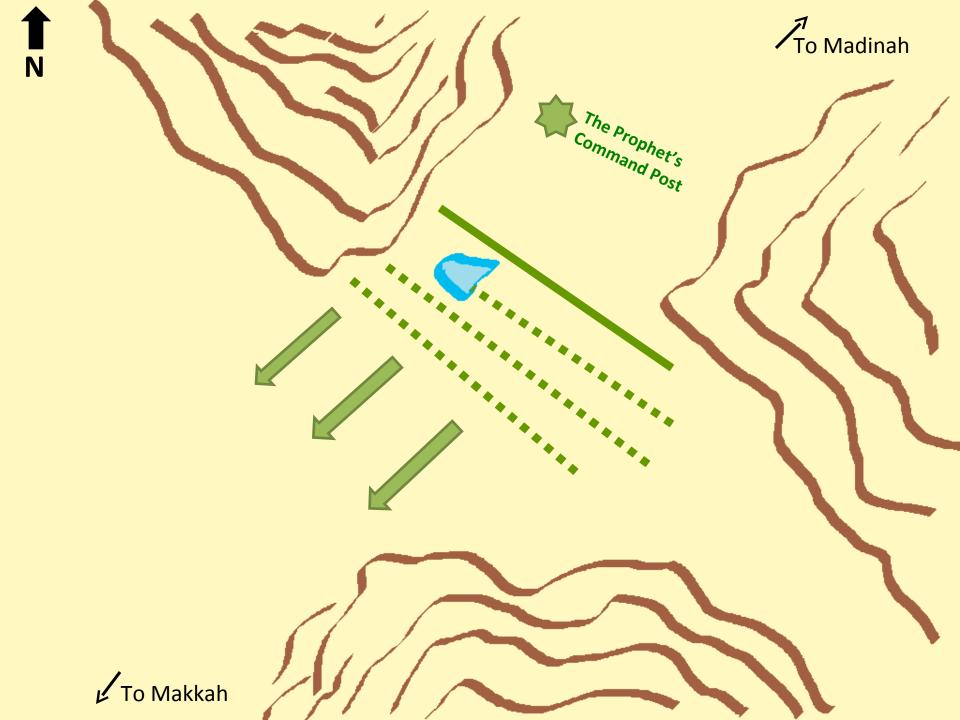


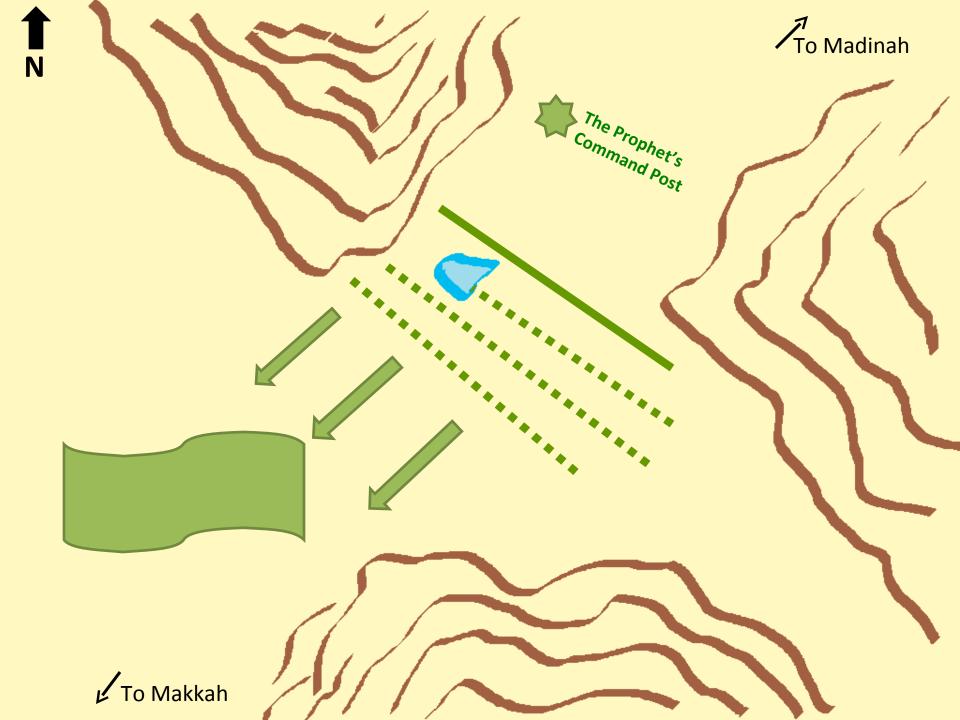






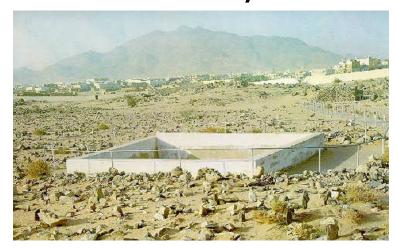






Result of The Battle of Badr

- On the Believers Side
 - 22 Sahaba martyred
 - The Prophet (pbuh) and believers stayed for 3 days in Badr
 - Buried the Martyrs
 - Buried the Killed Enemies
 - Gathered the Booty



- On the Non-Believers side
 - 70 Killed
 - 70 Captured as PoW
 - Leaders of Quraish Killed
 - Shaiba
 - Utba
 - Abu Jahal
 - Abu Bakhtari
 - Aas bin Hisham
 - Ummaiyah bin Kahalf etc...
 - Loss of more than 2.5LakhDirham

Lessons from Battle of Badr

- Separating right from wrong
- Separating Iman from Kufr
- Separating passiveness from engaging in defending and spreading Islam
- Separating true loyalty to Islam from tribe and family
- Separating true sincere
 sacrifice for Allah from earthly
 gains



On the day when the true was distinguished from the false – the day when the two groups met in battle