

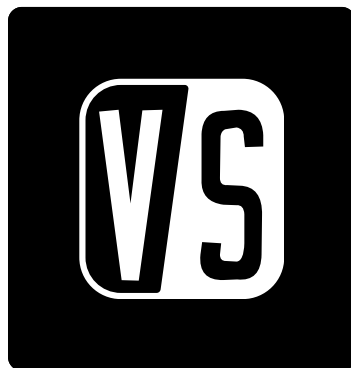
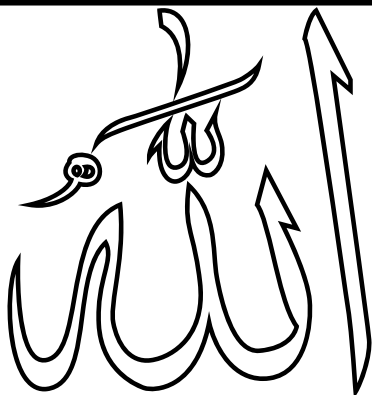
THE BATTLE OF BADR

When Muslims left for Madinah, they left everything they had behind them in Makkah, their houses, their properties, and their belongings. The Prophet ﷺ and Muslims learned about a caravan owned by Quraysh passing by Madinah and the Prophet decided to attack this caravan. 1- So that he can bring back to the Muslims some of their belongings. 2- To prevent Quraysh from their source of power, which was their caravans to Syria that used to pass near Madinah. In Ramadan of the 2nd year of Hijrah, The Prophet prepared 313 men and led them himself to capture this caravan. The leader of the caravan was Abu Sufyan, a very smart man, who knew about the plan of the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims. For this reason, Abu Sufyan changed the route of the caravan and was able to safely escape the caravan from the grasp of the Muslims. However, before he managed to escape, he had sent a message to the people of Makkah telling them that Mohammad and his companions were attacking the caravan and they should come to save their trade. The people of Makkah gathered an army of 1300 men and marched to Madinah. In the middle of the road another message came from Abu Sufyan saying that the caravan is safe and they should go back. Abu Jahl, who was the leader of Makkah and the army, refused to go back and insisted on marching to Madinah to discipline the Muslims and



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camp there for 3 days celebrating the victory. Al-Akhnas Ibn Shurayq decided to go back to Makkah with his family of Banu Zuhrah who were 300 fighters. The Makkan army now became 1000 troops. The news came to the Prophet ﷺ about the Makkan army approaching towards Madinah. The Prophet ﷺ consulted his companions about this situation and they all decided to fight. The Muslims camped by the wells of Badr, they covered all the wells there except one well, which would give them access to the water and prevent the Makkans from the water. The Makkans would have to fight while being thirsty and this would be a big advantage to the Muslims. The battle started with a dual sword fight as it was the customs of the Arabs then, the Muslim fighters killed their opponents and the battle started. The 313 Muslims fought brave on that day, they did their best to protect the Prophet, Islam and Muslims. Allah sent Angels to support the Muslims and fight on their side against the disbelievers of Makkah. The battle ended by the Makkans retreating from the battlefield after 70 of their leaders, including Abu Jahl, were killed and another 70 were captured. The battle of Badr is called The Day of Furqan because it was the first fight between the Truth (Islam) and the Falsehood which is (disbelief).



Activities

1- What did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ decided to attack Quraysh's caravan?

- A) To make trade with Syria
- B) bring back to the Muslims some of their belongings they left in Makkah.
- C) To form an alliance with Abu Sufyan
- D) To seek peace negotiations with Quraysh

2- In what year of the Hijrah did the Battle of Badr take place?

- A) 1st year
- B) 2nd year
- C) 3rd year
- D) 4th year

3- Who was the leader of the Quraysh caravan that managed to escape the Muslim attack by changing its route?

- A) Abu Lahab
- B) Abu Jahl
- C) Abu Sufyan
- D) Al-Akhnas Ibn Shurayq

4- What was the reaction of Abu Jahl upon receiving the news that the caravan was safe and no longer under threat?

- A) He ordered the retreat back to Makkah
- B) He continued to march towards Madinah to attack
- C) He negotiated a peace treaty
- D) He joined forces with another tribe

Activities

5- What tactical advantage did the Muslims use during the Battle of Badr?

- A) They used horses for a surprise attack
- B) They covered all but one water well near their camp
- C) They used advanced weaponry
- D) They hid in the mountains

6- How did the Battle of Badr end?

- A) The Muslims retreated to Madinah
- B) The Quraysh army captured Madinah
- C) The Quraysh leaders were killed and their army retreated
- D) A peace treaty was signed at the battlefield

What is the Battle of Badr also known as?

- A) The Day of Al-Qadr
- B) The Day of Furqan
- C) The Day of Unity
- D) The Day of Victory

313 vs 1000

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1- What was the reason of the battle of Badr?

2- Why was it called the battle of Badr?

3- What was the result of the Battle?

Color the Correct Matches with the Same Color

The leader of the Makkan army
at the battle of Badr

1000

The battle took place in the 2nd
Year AH.

Abu Jahl

The Number of the Muslims

Badr

The number of the disbelievers

313