

caused water (rain) to descend on you from the sky, to clean you thereby and to remove from you the *Rijz* (whispering, evil-suggestions) of *Shaitān* (Satan), and to strengthen your hearts, and make your feet firm thereby.

(Remember) when your Lord revealed to the angels, 'Verily, I am with you, so keep firm those who have believed. I will cast terror into the hearts of those who have disbelieved, so strike them over the necks, and smite over all their fingers and toes.'

This is because they defied and disobeyed Allah and His Messenger. And whoever defies and disobeys Allah and His Messenger, then verily, Allah is Severe in punishment." (V.8:9-13)

3952. Narrated Ibn Mas'ūd رضي الله عنه: I witnessed Al-Miqdād bin Al-Aswad in a scene which would have been dearer to me than anything, had I been the hero of that scene. He (i.e., Al-Miqdād) came to the Prophet ﷺ while the Prophet ﷺ was urging the Muslims to fight against *Al-Mushrikūn* [polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad (ﷺ)]. Al-Miqdād said, "We will not say as the people of Mūsa (Moses) said: "...So, go you and your Lord and fight you two..." (V.5:24). But we shall fight on your right and on your left and in front of you and behind you." I saw the face of the Prophet ﷺ getting bright with happiness, for that saying delighted him.

3953. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: On the day of the battle of Badr, the Prophet ﷺ said, "O Allāh! I appeal to You (to fulfil) Your Covenant and Your Promise. O Allāh! If Your Will is that none should worship

بِرِجْزِ الشَّيْطَانِ وَلِيَرْبِطَ عَلَى قُلُوبِكُمْ وَيُنَزِّلَ بِهِ الْأَقْدَامَ ﴿١١﴾ إِذْ يُوحَى رَبُّكَ إِلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ أَنِّي مَعَكُمْ فَثَبِّتُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا سَأَلَفِي فِي قُلُوبِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا الرُّعْبَ فَأَصْرَبُوا فَوْقَ الْأَعْنَاقِ وَأَصْرَبُوا مِنْهُمْ كُلَّ بَنَانٍ ﴿١٢﴾ ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ شَاقُوا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَمَنْ يُشَاقِقِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ﴿١٣﴾ [الأنفال: ٩ - ١٣].

٣٩٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ مُخَارِقٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ يَقُولُ: شَهِدْتُ مِنَ الْمُقَدَّادِ بْنِ الْأَسْوَدِ مُشْهَدًا لِأَنَّهُ أَكُونَ صَاحِبَهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِمَّا عُدِلَ بِهِ. أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَدْعُو عَلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ، فَقَالَ: لَا نَقُولُ كَمَا قَالَ قَوْمُ مُوسَى: ﴿فَاذْهَبْ أَنْتَ وَرَبُّكَ فَقَاتِلَا﴾ [المائدة: ٢٤] وَلَكِنَّا نَقَاتِلُ عَنْ يَمِينِكَ وَعَنْ شِمَالِكَ وَبَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ وَخَلْفِكَ. فَرَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَشْرَقَ وَجْهُهُ وَسَرَّهُ، يُعْنِي قَوْلَهُ. [انظر: ٤٦٠٩]

٣٩٥٣ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ حَوْشَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ،

You.” Then Abū Bakr took hold of him by the hand and said, “This is sufficient for you.” The Prophet ﷺ came out saying, “Their multitude will be put to flight and they will show their backs.” (V.54:45)

(5) CHAPTER.

3954. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The believers who failed to join (the *Ghazwā* of) Badr and those who took part in it are not equal (in reward).

(6) CHAPTER. The number of the warriors of Badr.

3955. Narrated Al Barā’ رضي الله عنه: I and Ibn ‘Umar were considered too young (to take part in the battle of Badr).

3956. Narrated Al-Barā’ رضي الله عنه: I and Ibn ‘Umar were considered too young (to take part) in the battle of Badr, and the number of the emigrant warriors were over sixty (men) and the *Anṣār* were over 249.

3957. Narrated Al-Barā’ رضي الله عنه: The Companions of (the Prophet) Muḥammad ﷺ

عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ: «اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَنْشُدُكَ عَهْدَكَ وَعَهْدَكَ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ شِئْتَ لَمْ تُعَبِّدْ». فَأَخَذَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ بِيَدِهِ، فَقَالَ: حَسْبُكَ، فَخَرَجَ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: ﴿سَمِعَهُمُ الْجَمْعُ وَيُولُونَ الذُّبُرَ﴾. [راجع: ٢٩١٥]

(٥) بَابُ:

٣٩٥٤ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ: أَنَّ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَهُمْ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْكَرِيمِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ مِقْسَمًا مَوْلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ يَقُولُ: ﴿لَا يَسْتَوِي الْقَاعِدُونَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ﴾ عَنْ بَدْرِ وَالخَارِجُونَ إِلَى بَدْرِ. [انظر: ٤٥٩٥]

(٦) بَابُ عِدَّةِ أَصْحَابِ بَدْرِ

٣٩٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: اسْتُصْغِرْتُ أَنَا وَابْنُ عُمَرَ. [انظر: ٣٩٥٦]

٣٩٥٦ - حَدَّثَنِي مَحْمُودٌ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: اسْتُصْغِرْتُ أَنَا وَابْنُ عُمَرَ يَوْمَ بَدْرِ. وَكَانَ الْمُهَاجِرُونَ يَوْمَ بَدْرِ نَيْفًا عَلَى سِتِّينَ وَالْأَنْصَارُ نَيْفًا وَأَرْبَعِينَ وَمِائَتَيْنِ. [راجع: ٣٩٥٥]

٣٩٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ:

who took part in (the battle of) Badr, told me that their number was that of Ṭālūt's (i.e., Saul's) companions who crossed the river (of Jordan) with him, and they were over three hundred and ten men. By Allāh, none crossed the river with him but a believer.

[See the Qur'an V.2:249]

3958. Narrated Al-Barā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We, the Companions of (the Prophet) Muḥammad ﷺ used to say that the number of the warriors of Badr was the same as the number of Ṭālūt's (Saul's) companions who crossed the river (of Jordan) with him, and none crossed the river with him but a believer, and they were over three hundred and ten men.

3959. Narrated Al-Barā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We used to say that the warriors of Badr were over three hundred and ten, as many as the companions of Ṭālūt (Saul) who crossed the river (of Jordan) with him; and none crossed the river with him but a believer.

(7) CHAPTER. Invoking evil of the Prophet ﷺ on the disbelievers of Quraish, (Shaiba, 'Utba, Al-Walid and Abū Jahl, etc.) and (the

حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبِرَاءَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَصْحَابُ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا عِدَّةَ أَصْحَابِ طَالُوتِ الَّذِينَ أَجَازُوا مَعَهُ النَّهْرَ بِضِعَّةِ عَشْرٍ وَثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ، قَالَ الْبِرَاءُ: لَا وَاللَّهِ، مَا جَاوَزَ مَعَهُ النَّهْرَ إِلَّا مُؤْمِنٌ.

[انظر: ٣٩٥٨، ٣٩٥٩]

٣٩٥٨ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبِرَاءِ قَالَ: كُنَّا أَصْحَابَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ نَتَحَدَّثُ أَنَّ عِدَّةَ أَصْحَابِ بَدْرِ عَلَى عِدَّةِ أَصْحَابِ طَالُوتِ الَّذِينَ جَاوَزُوا مَعَهُ النَّهْرَ وَلَمْ يُجَاوِزْ مَعَهُ إِلَّا مُؤْمِنٌ بِضِعَّةِ عَشْرٍ وَثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ. [راجع: ٣٩٥٧]

٣٩٥٩ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبِرَاءِ ح. [راجع: ٣٩٥٧]

وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبِرَاءِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا نَتَحَدَّثُ أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ بَدْرِ ثَلَاثِمِائَةٍ وَبِضِعَّةِ عَشْرٍ بَعْدَ أَصْحَابِ طَالُوتِ الَّذِينَ جَاوَزُوا مَعَهُ النَّهْرَ، وَمَا جَاوَزَ مَعَهُ إِلَّا مُؤْمِنٌ.

(٧) بَابُ دُعَاءِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَلَى كُفَّارِ قُرَيْشٍ: شَيْبَةَ، وَعُتْبَةَ، وَالْوَالِيدِ، وَأَبِي

mention of) their death.

3960. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ faced the Ka'bah and invoked evil on some people of Quraysh, on Shaiba bin Rabī'a, 'Utba bin Rabī'a, Al-Walid bin 'Utba and Abū Jahl bin Hishām. I bear witness, by Allāh, that I saw them all dead, putrefied by the sun as that day was a very hot day (i.e., the day of the battle of Badr).

(8) CHAPTER. The killing of Abū Jahl.

3961. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: that he came across Abū Jahl while he was on the point of death on the day of (the battle of) Badr. Abū Jahl said, "You should not be proud that you have killed me, nor I am ashamed of being killed by my own folk."

3962. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Who will go and see what has happened to Abū Jahl?" Ibn Mas'ūd went and found that the two sons of 'Afrā' had struck him fatally (and he was in his last breaths). 'Abdullāh bin Mas'ūd said, "Are you Abū Jahl?" And took him by the beard. Abū Jahl said, "Can there be a man superior to one whom they have killed, or one whom his own folk have killed?"

جَهْلِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ وَمَلَائِكِهِمْ
٣٩٦٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ:
حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ
عَمْرٍو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: اسْتَقْبَلَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الكعبةَ فدعا على نفرٍ من
قُرَيْشٍ، على شَيْبَةَ بنِ رَبِيعَةَ، وَعُتْبَةَ
بنِ رَبِيعَةَ، والوليدِ ابنِ عُتْبَةَ، وأبي
جَهْلِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ، فأشهدُ باللهِ لَقَدْ
رَأَيْتُهُمْ صَرَغَى قَدْ غَيْرَتُهُمُ الشَّمْسُ،
وكانَ يَوْمًا حارًّا. [راجع: ٢٤٠]

(٨) بَابُ قَتْلِ أَبِي جَهْلٍ

٣٩٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: أَخْبَرَنَا
قَيْسٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ:
أَنَّهُ أَتَى أَبَا جَهْلٍ وَبِهِ رَمَقٌ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ،
فَقَالَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ: هَلْ أَعْمَدُ مِنْ رَجُلٍ
قَتَلْتُمُوهُ؟

٣٩٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:
حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّمِيمِيُّ
أَنْ أَنَسًا حَدَّثَهُمْ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
ح. وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
زُهَيْرٌ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:
«مَنْ يَنْظُرُ مَا صَنَعَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ؟» فَاذْطَلَقَ
ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَوَجَدَهُ قَدْ
ضَرَبَهُ ابْنَا عَفْرَاءَ حَتَّى بَرَدَ، قَالَ:
أَأَنْتَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ؟ قَالَ: فَأَخَذَ بِلِحْيَتِهِ،

قَالَ: وَهَلْ فَوْقَ رَجُلٍ قَتَلْتُمُوهُ أَوْ رَجُلٍ قَتَلَهُ قَوْمُهُ؟

قَالَ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: أَنْتَ أَبَا

جَهْلٍ؟. [انظر: ٣٩٦٣، ٤٠٢٠]

3963. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: On the day of (the battle of) Badr, the Prophet ﷺ said, "Who will go and see what has happened to Abū Jahl?" Ibn Mas'ūd went and found that the two sons of 'Afrā' had struck him fatally. 'Abdullāh bin Mas'ūd got hold of his beard and said, "Are you Abū Jahl?" He replied, "Can there be a man more superior to one whom his own folk have killed (or they have killed)?"

٣٩٦٣ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنِ

سُلَيْمَانَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللهُ

عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ:

«مَنْ يَنْظُرُ مَا فَعَلَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ؟» فَاُنْطَلَقَ

ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ فَوَجَدَهُ قَدْ صَرَبَهُ ابْنَا

عَفْرَاءَ حَتَّى بَرَدَ فَأَخَذَ بِلِحْيَتِهِ فَقَالَ:

أَنْتَ، أَبَا جَهْلٍ؟ قَالَ: وَهَلْ فَوْقَ

رَجُلٍ قَتَلَهُ قَوْمُهُ، أَوْ قَالَ: قَتَلْتُمُوهُ؟.

[راجع: ٣٩٦٢]

حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: أَخْبَرَنَا مُعَاذُ

بْنِ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا

أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ نَحْوَهُ.

3964. Narrated 'Abdur-Rahmān bin 'Aūf (the grandfather of Šāliḥ bin Ibrāhīm) the story of Badr, namely, the narration regarding the sons of 'Afrā'.

٣٩٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ

قَالَ: كَتَبْتُ عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ

الْمَاجِشُونِ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ جَدِّهِ فِي بَدْرٍ، يَعْنِي

حَدِيثَ ابْنِي عَفْرَاءَ. [راجع: ٣١٤١]

3965. Narrated Qais bin 'Ubād: 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "I shall be the first man to kneel down before (Allāh), the Gracious to receive His Judgement on the Day of Resurrection (in my favour)." Qais bin 'Ubād also said, "The following Verse was revealed in their connection:

٣٩٦٥ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

اللهِ الرَّقَاشِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ قَالَ:

سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَجْلَزٍ،

عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي

طَالِبٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: أَنَا

أَوَّلُ مَنْ يَجْتَنُو بَيْنَ يَدَيْ الرَّخْمَنِ

'These two opponents (believers and disbelievers) dispute with each other about

their Lord..." (V.22:19) Qais said that they were those who fought on the day of (the battle of) Badr, namely, Ḥamza, 'Alī, 'Ubaida or Abū 'Ubaida bin Al-Ḥārith, and Shaiba bin Rabī'a, 'Utba and Al-Walīd bin 'Utba.

لِلْخُصُومَةِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ. وَقَالَ قَيْسٌ: وَفِيهِمْ أَنْزَلَتْ ﴿هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ أَخْصَمُوا فِي رِيحِهِمْ﴾ قَالَ: هُمُ الَّذِينَ تَبَارَزُوا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ: عَلِيٌّ، وَحَمْزَةٌ، وَعُبَيْدَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ، وَشَيْبَةُ بْنُ رَيْبَعَةَ، وَعُتْبَةُ بْنُ رَيْبَعَةَ، وَالْوَالِيدُ بْنُ عُتْبَةَ. [انظر:

[٤٧٤٤، ٣٩٦٧

3966. Narrated Abū Dhar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The following Holy Verse:

"These two opponents (believers and disbelievers) dispute with each other about their Lord..." (V.22:19) was revealed concerning six men from Quraysh, namely, 'Alī, Ḥamza, 'Ubaida bin Al-Ḥārith, and Shaiba bin Rabī'a, 'Utba bin Rabī'a and Al-Walīd bin 'Utba.

٣٩٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا قَيْصَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي هَاشِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: نَزَلَتْ ﴿هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ أَخْصَمُوا فِي رِيحِهِمْ﴾ فِي سِتَّةٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ: عَلِيٌّ، وَحَمْزَةٌ، وَعُبَيْدَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ، وَشَيْبَةُ بْنُ رَيْبَعَةَ، وَعُتْبَةُ بْنُ رَيْبَعَةَ، وَالْوَالِيدُ بْنُ عُتْبَةَ. [انظر:

[٤٧٤٣، ٣٩٦٩، ٣٩٦٨

3967. Narrated 'Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The following Holy Verse:

"These two opponents (believers and disbelievers) dispute with each other about their Lord..." (V.22:19) was revealed concerning us.

٣٩٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الصَّوَّافِ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ يَعْقُوبَ كَانَ يَنْزِلُ فِي بَنِي صُبَيْعَةَ، وَهُوَ مَوْلَى لِبَنِي سَدُوسٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّمِيمِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِي مَجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عَلِيٌّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: فِينَا نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الْآيَةُ ﴿هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ أَخْصَمُوا فِي رِيحِهِمْ﴾. [راجع:

[٣٩٦٥

3968. Narrated Qais bin 'Ubād: I heard Abū Dhar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ swearing that these Holy Verses were revealed in connection with those six persons on the day of (the battle of) Badr.

٣٩٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي هَاشِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ

عُبَادٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يُقْسِمُ لَنْزَلَتْ هُوَلَاءِ الْآيَاتِ فِي هُوَلَاءِ الرَّهْطِ السِّتَةِ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، نَحْوَهُ.

[راجع: ٣٩٦٦]

3969. Narrated Qais: I heard Abū Dhar رضي الله عنه swearing that the following Holy Verse: "These two opponents (believers and disbelievers) dispute with each other about their Lord..." (V.22:19) was revealed concerning those men who fought on the day of (the battle of) Badr, namely, Hamza, 'Alī, 'Ubaida bin Al-Hārith, and 'Utba and Shaiba the two sons of Rabī'a, and Al-Walīd bin 'Utba.

٣٩٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو هَاشِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَجْلِزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ يُقْسِمُ قَسَمًا: إِنَّ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ ﴿هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ أَخْضَعَا فِي رَيْبٍ﴾ نَزَلَتْ فِي الَّذِينَ بَرَزُوا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ: حَمَزَةَ، وَعَلِيَّ، وَعُبَيْدَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، وَعُتْبَةَ وَشَيْبَةَ ابْنَيْ رَبِيعَةَ، وَالْوَالِيدَ بْنَ عُتْبَةَ. [راجع: ٣٩٦٦]

3970. Narrated Abū Ishāq: A man asked Al-Barā' and I was listening, "Did 'Alī take part in (the battle of) Badr?" Al-Barā' said, "(Yes), he even met (his enemies) in a duel and was clad in two armours (one over the other)."

٣٩٧٠ - حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورِ السَّلُولِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ: سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ الْبَرَاءَ وَأَنَا أَسْمَعُ قَالَ: أَشْهَدُ عَلَيَّ بَدْرًا؟ قَالَ: وَبَارَزَ وَظَاهَرَ.

3971. Narrated 'Abdur-Rahmān bin 'Aūf, I had an agreement with Umaiyya bin Khalaf (that he would look after my relatives and property in Makkah, and I would look after his relatives and property in Al-Madīna). 'Abdur-Rahmān then mentioned the killing of Umaiyya and his son on the day of (the battle of) Badr, and Bilāl said, "Woe to me if Umaiyya remains safe (i.e., alive)."

٣٩٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ الْمَاجِشُونِ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ قَالَ: كَاتَبْتُ أُمِّيَّةَ ابْنَ خَلْفٍ فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ فَذَكَرَ قَتْلَهُ وَقَتْلَ ابْنِهِ، فَقَالَ بِلَالٌ: لَا نَجُوتُ إِنْ نَجَا أُمِّيَّةَ. [راجع: ٢٣٠١]

3972. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ recited *Sūrat An-Najm*, and then prostrated himself, and all who were with him prostrated too. But an old man took a handful of dust and touched his forehead with it saying, "This is sufficient for me." Later on, I saw him killed as an infidel.

٣٩٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَرَأَ ﴿وَالنَّجْمِ﴾ فَسَجَدَ بِهَا وَسَجَدَ مِنْ مَعَهُ غَيْرَ أَنْ شَيْخًا أَخَذَ كَفًّا مِنْ تُرَابٍ فَرَفَعَهُ إِلَى جَبْهَتِهِ فَقَالَ: يَكْفِينِي هَذَا. قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ بَعْدُ قُتِلَ كَافِرًا. [راجع: ١٠٦٧]

3973. Narrated 'Urwa (the son of Az-Zubair): Az-Zubair had three scars caused by the sword, one of which was over his shoulder and I used to insert my fingers in it.⁽¹⁾ He received two of those wounds on the day of (the battle of) Badr and one on the day of (the battle of) Al-Yarmūk. When 'Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair was killed, 'Abdul-Mālik bin Marwān said to me, "O 'Urwa, do you recognize the sword of Az-Zubair?" I said, "Yes." He said, "What marks does it have?" I replied, "It has a dent in its sharp edge which was caused in it on the day of (the battle of) Badr." 'Abdul-Mālik said, "You are right! (i.e., their swords) have dents because of clashing with the regiments of the enemies." Then 'Abdul-Mālik returned that sword to me (i.e., 'Urwa). Hishām, 'Urwa's son, said, "We estimated the price of the sword as three thousand (Dīnār) and after that it was taken by one of us (i.e., the inheritors) and I wish I could have had it."

٣٩٧٣ - أَخْبَرَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ فِي الزُّبَيْرِ ثَلَاثُ ضَرْبَاتٍ بِالسَّيْفِ، إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي عَاتِقِهِ، قَالَ: إِنْ كُنْتُ لَأَدْخِلُ أَصَابِعِي فِيهَا، قَالَ: ضَرْبٌ ثِنْتَيْنِ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، وَوَاحِدَةٌ يَوْمَ الِيزْمُوكِ. قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: وَقَالَ لِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ مَرْوَانَ حِينَ قُتِلَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: يَا عُرْوَةُ، هَلْ تَعْرِفُ سَيْفَ الزُّبَيْرِ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَمَا فِيهِ؟ قُلْتُ: فِيهِ فَلَّةٌ فَلَهَا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ. قَالَ: صَدَقْتُ،

بِهِنَّ فُلُولٌ مِنْ قِرَاعِ الْكِنَابِ ثُمَّ رَدَّ عَلَيَّ عُرْوَةَ، قَالَ هِشَامُ: فَأَقَمْنَا بَيْنَنَا ثَلَاثَةَ آلَافٍ وَأَخَذَهُ بَعْضُنَا وَلَوَدِدْتُ أَنِّي كُنْتُ أَخَذْتُهُ.

[راجع: ٣٧٢١]

(1) (H. 3973) 'Urwa used to do so when he was a child.

3974. Narrated Hishām that his father said, “The sword of Az-Zubair was decorated with silver.” Hishām added, “The sword of ‘Urwa was (also) decorated with silver.”

3975. Narrated ‘Urwa : On the day of (the battle of) Al-Yarmūk, the Companions of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to Az-Zubair, “Will you attack the enemy so that we shall attack them with you?” Az-Zubair replied, “If I attack them, you people would not support me.” They said, “No, we will support you.” So Az-Zubair attacked them (i.e., Byzantines) and pierced through their lines, and went beyond them and none of his companions was with him. Then he returned, and the enemy got hold of the bridle of his (horse) and struck him two blows (with the sword) on his shoulder. Between these two wounds, there was a scar caused by a blow he had received on the day of (the battle of) Badr. When I was a child, I used to play with those scars by putting my fingers in them. On that day (my brother) ‘Abdullāh bin Az-Zubair was also with him and he was ten years old. Az-Zubair had carried him on a horse and let him to the care of some men.

3976. Narrated Abū Ṭalḥa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ : On the day (of the battle) of Badr, the Prophet ﷺ ordered that the corpses of twenty-four leaders of Quraish should be thrown into one of the dirty dry well from the wells of Badr. (It was a habit of the Prophet ﷺ) that whenever he conquered some people, he used to stay at the battlefield for three nights. So, on the third day of the battle of Badr, he ordered that his she-camel be saddled, then he set out, and his Companions followed him

٣٩٧٤ - حَدَّثَنِي فَرْوَةَ: عَنْ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: كَانَ سَيْفُ الزُّبَيْرِ مُحَلَّى بِبِضَّةٍ. قَالَ هِشَامٌ: وَكَانَ سَيْفُ عُرْوَةَ مُحَلَّى بِبِضَّةٍ.

٣٩٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالُوا لِلزُّبَيْرِ يَوْمَ الْيَرْمُوكِ: أَلَا تَشُدُّ فَتَشُدُّ مَعَكَ؟ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي إِنْ شَدَدْتُ كَذَبْتُمْ، فَقَالُوا: لَا نَفْعَلُ، فَحَمَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ حَتَّى شَقَّ ضُفُوفَهُمْ فَجَاوَزَهُمْ وَمَا مَعَهُ أَحَدٌ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ مُقْبِلًا فَأَخَذُوا بِإِلْجَامِهِ فَضْرَبُوهُ ضَرْبَتَيْنِ عَلَى عَاتِقِهِ بَيْنَهُمَا ضَرْبَةٌ ضَرَبَهَا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: كُنْتُ أُدْخِلُ أَصَابِعِي فِي تِلْكَ الضَّرَبَاتِ أَلْعَبُ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ. قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: وَكَانَ مَعَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عَشْرِ سِنِينَ، فَحَمَلَهُ عَلَى فَرَسٍ وَوَكَّلَ بِهِ رَجُلًا. [راجع: ٣٧٢١]

٣٩٧٦ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: سَمِعَ رَوْحَ بْنَ عُبَادَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ لَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَمَرَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ بِأَرْبَعَةِ وَعِشْرِينَ رَجُلًا مِنْ صَنَادِيدِ قُرَيْشٍ فَقَلَبُوا فِي طَوِيٍّ مِنْ أَطْوَاءِ بَدْرٍ

saying among themselves, "Definitely he (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) is proceeding for some great purpose. When he (ﷺ) halted at the edge of the well, he addressed the corpses of the Quraish infidels by their names and their fathers' names, "O so-and-so, son of so-and-so and O so-and-so, son of so-and-so! Would it have pleased you if you had obeyed Allāh and His Messenger? We have found true what our Lord promised us. Have you, too, found true what your lord promised you?" 'Umar said, "O Allāh's Messenger! You are speaking to bodies that have no souls!" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "By Him in Whose Hand Muḥammad's soul is, you do not hear, what I say better than they do."

Qatāda said, "Allāh brought them to life (again) to let them hear him (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ), to reprimand them and slight them and take revenge over them and caused them to feel remorseful and regretful."

3977. Narrated Ibn' Abbās رضي الله عنهما regarding the Statement of Allāh: "Those who have changed the Blessings of Allāh into disbelief (by denying Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ and his Message of Islam),..." (V.14:28) The people meant here by Allāh, are the infidels of Quraish. 'Amr, a subnarrator said, "Those are (the infidels of) Quraish, and Muḥammad ﷺ is Allāh's Blessing." Regarding Allāh's Statement:

"...And caused their people to dwell in the house of destruction?" (V.14:28) Ibn 'Abbās said, "It means the Fire they will suffer from (after their death) on the day (of the battle) of Badr."

حَيْثُ مُخِبِّثٍ، وَكَانَ إِذَا ظَهَرَ عَلَى قَوْمٍ أَقَامَ بِالْعُرْصَةِ ثَلَاثَ لَيَالٍ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَبْدُرُ الْيَوْمَ الثَّلَاثِ أَمَرَ بِرَاجِلَتِهِ فَشَدَّ عَلَيْهَا رَحْلَهَا ثُمَّ مَشَى وَتَبِعَهُ أَصْحَابُهُ وَقَالُوا: مَا نَرَى يَنْطَلِقُ إِلَّا لِبَعْضِ حَاجَتِهِ حَتَّى قَامَ عَلَى شَفَةِ الرَّكْبِيِّ فَجَعَلَ يُنَادِيهِمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ وَأَسْمَاءِ آبَائِهِمْ: «يَا فُلَانُ بَنَ فُلَانٍ، وَيَا فُلَانُ بَنَ فُلَانٍ، أَيَسْرُكُمُ أَنْكُمُ أَطْعَمْتُ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ؟ فَإِنَّا قَدْ وَجَدْنَا مَا وَعَدْنَا رَبَّنَا حَقًّا، فَهَلْ وَجَدْتُمْ مَا وَعَدَ رَبُّكُمْ حَقًّا؟ قَالَ: فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا تَكَلَّمُ مِنْ أَجْسَادٍ لَا أَرْوَاحَ لَهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ مَا أَنْتُمْ بِأَسْمَعَ لِمَا أَقُولُ مِنْهُمْ». قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: أَحْيَاهُمُ اللَّهُ، حَتَّى أَسْمَعَهُمْ قَوْلَهُ تَوْبِيحًا وَتَضْغِيرًا وَنِقْمَةً وَحَسْرَةً وَنَدْمًا. [راجع: ٣٠٦٥]

٣٩٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا «الَّذِينَ بَدَّلُوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ كُفْرًا» قَالَ: هُمْ وَاللَّهُ كُفَارُ قُرَيْشٍ، قَالَ عَمْرُو: هُمْ قُرَيْشٌ، وَمُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ نِعْمَةُ اللَّهِ «وَأَحْلَوْا قَوْمَهُمْ دَارَ الْبَوَارِ» قَالَ: النَّارَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ. [انظر: ٤٧٠٠]