

followers were turned into the enemies of their own brethren. Amer bin Al-Hadrami, son of Umar Al-Hadrami, who became a follower of Muhammad, met his brother in the battle and cried: "O, Umar, O, my brother!" But Muhammad ordered him killed.

Consequently, the Battle of Badr started. It resulted in the death of more than four hundred men from Mecca, including Abu-Al-Hakam, Muhammad's own uncle.

When the news came to Muhammad, he demanded to see his uncle's corpse. When he saw him, he spit on his face and said: "This is the Pharaoh of this nation."

Muhammad left to divide the spoils of the war among himself and his men. But after the spoils were divided, Muhammad killed Al-Nadr bin Al-Harith. And when he came to Al-Zabia, he killed Akaba bin Abi Abita.

As Muhammad came to Medina, he ordered the people to be gathered:

"Who was the one who defeated the pagans? The spoils that they are mine. Who would have been the one who killed them? Without me, there would have been no victory for me."

As usual, Muhammad spoke to the people with a verse that came down upon him:

"They ask you about the spoils of war, the spoils are for Allah and His Messenger."

Thus Muhammad used all the spoils.<sup>113</sup>

### **The Battle of Badr<sup>114</sup>**

Who began the aggression of the Battle of Badr? Was it

112) Sura *Al-Anfal* (the Spoils of War) 8:11.

113) This is how the battle was recorded in *The Brief of the Life of the Prophet Muhammad* by Muhammad bin Abd Al-Wahab, pp. 91-92.

114) The Battle of Badr was fought on March 17, 624.

the people of Quraish, or was it Muhammad and his followers? The caravan was coming back from Damascus to Mecca, led by Abu Sufyan, when Muhammad came to rob it and kill its guards. Was that not blatant aggression? Did God order Muhammad to kill and rob? What god orders such atrocities?

Those who were killed in that battle were numerous, but that did not satisfy Muhammad. So he had to entertain himself on the way by killing captives. As he began his way back, he killed Al-Nadr bin Al-Harith, and when he came closer to the gates of the city, he killed Akaba bin Abi Al-Mu'ait. Could there be more terrorism than the Prophet killing people for entertainment?

When Sa'd Ibn Mua'dh criticized what the men were doing as they were killing the captives, Muhammad said to him, "You seem to hate what the men are doing." He answered him, "Yes. Killing captives is not an Arab tradition." Muhammad answered, "But these were unbelievers." Mua'dh answered, "They could have become Muslims if we talked to them nicely." Then he said to Muhammad his famous statement: "As though the exaggeration in killing is more favorable to you than keeping those men alive."

The strangest thing that happened in this battle was the death of Muhammad's uncle Abu Al-Hakam (meaning man of wisdom), to whom Muslims refer as Abu Al-Jahl (man of ignorance). He refused to kill Muhammad when he had the chance during the battle, saying, "How can I kill my nephew, the son of my brother Abd Allah." That was the stance of one that the Muslims refer to as "man of ignorance." But the stance of Muhammad and his followers toward his uncle was totally different. Muhammad bin Abd Al-Wahab said in his book:

“When the war cooled down, and the foe was defeated, the Messenger of Allah said, ‘Who would find what happened to Abu Jahl (in the battle)?’ Ibn Mas’ud went to find that he was wounded, but Ibn Mas’ud and Awfa bin Afra’ beat him up, and they said to him, ‘Who is defeated now?’ When he did not answer, Ibn Mas’ud beheaded him with his sword. But before he was killed, he said, ‘Can a man who was killed by his own kinfolk be defeated?’ Ibn Mas’ud beheaded him while he was deeply wounded. Then he went to Muhammad and told him that he killed him. Muhammad said, ‘Go and show him to me.’ When Muhammad saw his uncle, he spit at him and said, ‘The pharaoh of this nation has died.’”<sup>115</sup>

Some of those who were taken captive in that battle were Abd Al-Rahman bin Awf, Umayya bin Khalaf and his son Ali. Balal, who was a bond-slave in Umayya’s house, saw them. But when Balal became one of Muhammad’s followers, Umayya chastised him, but he did not kill him. However, Balal insisted that the two captives, Umayya and his son, must be killed by the sword, even though they begged for their lives.

What cruelty! Is that what religion does? How can we compare their faith and action with Christ, who said:

“Love your enemy, bless them that curse you.”<sup>116</sup>

Where was the forgiveness Islam claims to propagate?

If we analyze the Battle of Badr (which Muslim scholars consider a military conquest), we find that it was not a war as

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115) *The Brief of the Life of the Messenger* by Imam Muhammad bin Abd Al-Wahab (edition published in Saudi Arabia), p. 91.

116) Matthew 5:44

we understand war. Muhammad's intention was not fighting and killing unbelievers, but robbing a rich caravan. The story began when Abu Sufyan was informed of Muhammad's intention, and he sent asking for the support of the people of Mecca to come and foil a robbery attempt by "Ali Baba and the forty thieves." The victory was not as Muslims claim it to be: "A genius military victory."

The main question here is: Does a prophet's calling depend on thieving and robbing people? Regrettably, Muslims learned their lessons from the founder of their religion. For this reason, much killing, murdering and oppression have been committed on a wide scale by Muslims. They have made it legal to kill the infidel Christians and Jews wherever they find them (whenever they can get away with it), as they are doing in Egypt and many other Muslim countries.

Don't forget that their religion was founded on robbing, raiding and invading – and had *nothing* to do with love, mercy and compassion. Under which law can captives be killed or beaten as though they are animals? How could Muhammad be called the prophet of mercy, when the wine he drank after every battle was the blood of the innocent?

Then Muhammad received ready-made declarations from his god to open wide the doors for him in that field:

"O my Lord, Leave not of the Unbelievers, a single one on earth."<sup>117</sup>

The main purpose behind Muhammad's raids and invasions was to gain wealth and acquire beautiful women. After the Battle of Badr, Muhammad took seventy women captive. Abu Bakr suggested he free them, so that Allah would guide them to become believers on Muhammad and his call-

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117) Sura *Nuh* (Noah) 71:26.