



جمهورية العراق
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
جامعة الموصل كلية التربية الأساسية
قسم التربية الإسلامية

المضامين التربوية المستنبطة من غزوة بدر وتطبيقاتها التربوية

رسالة تقدم بها الطالب

فائز هاشم علي محمد

الى مجلس كلية التربية الأساسية في جامعة الموصل

وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير

في التربية الإسلامية

بإشراف

أ.م. د. احمد خليل درويش الباغوز

Summary

All praise is due to Allah, we praise Him, seek His aid, and ask for His forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evils of our souls and the wickedness of our deeds. He whom He guides, none can misguide, and he whom He misguides, none can guide. I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger. Allah, the Most High, said: {Our Lord, and make us Muslims [in submission] to You and from our descendants a Muslim nation [in submission] to You. And show us our rites and accept our repentance. Indeed, You are the Accepting of repentance, the Merciful.} (Surat Al-Baqarah: 128) And God Almighty also said: {And know that whatever you gain of anything - indeed, for God is a fifth of it and for the Messenger and for the near relatives and the orphans and the needy and the wayfarer - if you have believed in God and in what We sent down upon Our servant on the Day of Criterion - the day the two armies met. And God is over all things competent.} (Surat Al-Anfal: Verse 41). The Battle of Badr is considered one of the most prominent historical events in the biography of the Prophet, as it took place on (17 Ramadan of the second year of the Hijra / corresponding to March 13, 624 AD).

One of the reasons for the battle was that after the migration of the Prophet (Muhammad) (peace be upon him) and the Muslims to Medina, tension increased between the Muslims and the Quraysh, who saw this migration as a threat to their economic and political position in the Arabian Peninsula. The Quraysh controlled the trade routes, and Mecca was an important commercial center. The Muslims decided to intercept a trade caravan of the Quraysh led by Abu Sufyan bin Harb. The Muslims wanted to do this by putting pressure on the Quraysh and recovering some of the money they had lost that they had left in Mecca.

My thesis also included the educational content derived from the faith, morals and leadership aspects, and included the educational applications derived.

As for the educational contents in the faith, moral and leadership aspects, it included defining the contents, defining faith, morals and leadership, the importance of educational contents in the aforementioned aspects, and selected models of the educational contents mentioned above. It included some educational applications in the faith, moral and leadership aspects, as it also included defining faith, moral and leadership applications, and also included educational applications in the field of the family and in the field of school.

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of Al Mosul
Faculty of Basic Education
Department of Islamic Education



**Educational implications derived from the Battle of
Badr and its educational applications**

A letter submitted by the student

Faiz Hashim Ali Mohammed

**To the Council of the College of Basic Education at the
University of Mosul**

**It is part of the requirements for obtaining a master's degree
In Islamic Education / Specialization in Islamic Education**

Supervised by

A.M. Dr. Ahmed Khalil Darwish Al-Baghouz

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