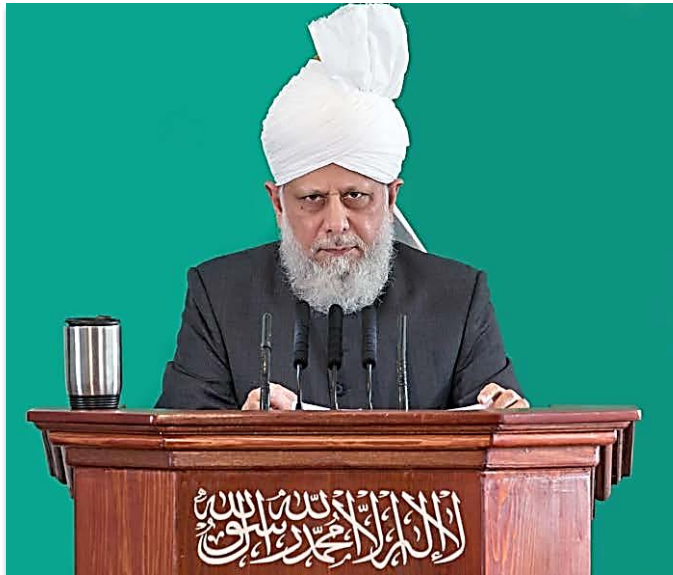
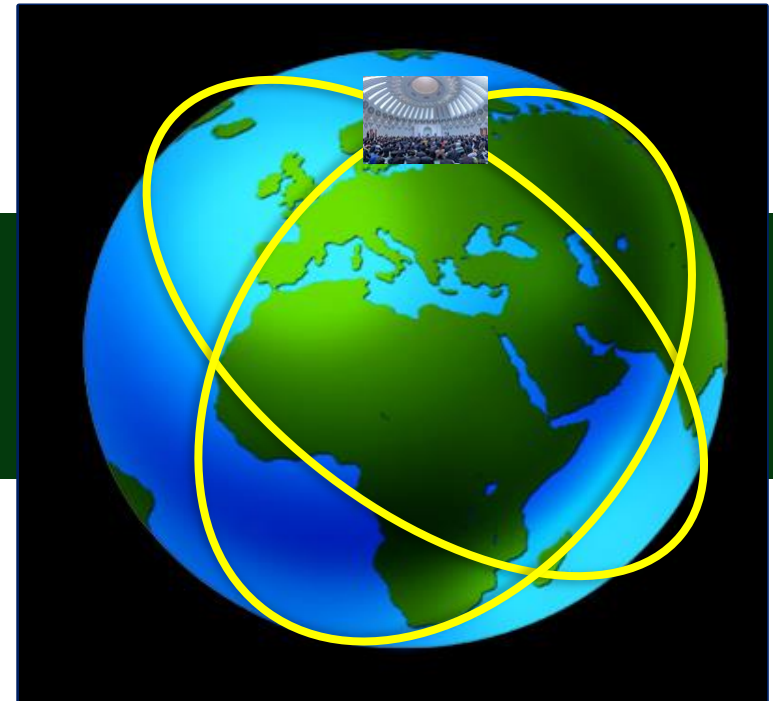


# Muhammad (sa) The Great Exemplar



Sermon Delivered by Hadhrat  
Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba);  
Head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim  
Community



relayed live all across the globe

14th July 2023

# Muhammad (sa) The Great Exemplar



The Battle of Badr.



70 Makkans were killed in the Battle of Badr, many of whom were chieftains.



Various miracles took place during the Battle of Badr.



Funeral: Abdul Hameed Khan & Nusrat Jahan Ahmad.

14th July 2023

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba) said that he had been mentoring the life of the Holy Prophet (sa) in light of the Battle of Badr.

His Holiness (aba) said that 70 Makkans were killed in the Battle of Badr, many of whom were chieftains. It is recorded that once, when the Holy Prophet (sa) was offering prayer by the Ka'bah and was in prostration, some Makkans mischievously placed the filth of animals on his back, which was so heavy that he could not get up. When Hazrat Fatimah (ra) heard about this, she rushed to the Holy Prophet (sa) to help him. When the Holy Prophet (sa) was finally able to get up, the Holy Prophet (sa) prayed to Allah to take these people to task. He then took the names of some of the very prominent Makkans, and those very people were later killed in the Battle of Badr.

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His Holiness (aba) said that before the battle even started, the Holy Prophet (sa) showed his Companions where the Makkans would be killed. He would take a chieftain's name and then point to where they would be killed. The next day, during the Battle of Badr, those same people were killed exactly where the Holy Prophet (sa) indicated.

His Holiness (aba) said that after the Battle of Badr, the Holy Prophet (sa) instructed for the bodies of the Makkans to be placed in a ditch.

It was the practice of the Holy Prophet (sa) that after a victory in battle, he would remain at the place of victory for three days.

Before leaving, the Holy Prophet (sa) went to where the Makkans were buried and saying the names of those buried with reference to their fathers, the Holy Prophet (sa) asked them whether now they wished they had believed, or whether they had found what their gods had promised them. Someone asked why the Holy Prophet (sa) was speaking to them if they couldn't even hear him. The Holy Prophet (sa) said to him that they could hear him better than he could.

Various miracles took place during the Battle of Badr. For example, during the Battle of Badr, Ukashah bin Mihsan's (ra) sword broke.

He went to the Holy Prophet (sa), who handed him a piece of wood, and the Holy Prophet (sa) told him to use it to fight against the disbelievers.

When Ukashah (ra) raised it in his hand, it became a sword.

Another miracle during the Battle of Badr Hazrat Qatadah (ra) was struck in the eye to the extent that it was hanging out.

He intended to discard it however, the Holy Prophet (sa) instructed him not to do so. The Holy Prophet (sa) put his eye in the palm of his hand and then put it back in its place

Later, Hazrat Qatadah (ra) could not even tell that something had happened to this eye.

The Holy Prophet (sa) also gave spoils of war to the families of those who were martyred in the battle. He also gave a portion to those he had appointed over Madinah in his stead, and to some other Companions as well.

His Holiness (aba) said that there are various narrations regarding an expiation being taken from the prisoners of war. However, many of the narrations have become muddled, thus creating doubt.

What is clear, however, is that the Holy Prophet (sa) instructed for expiation to be taken in order to free the prisoners according to divine command.

Allah had not revealed any commandment to say that expiation should not be taken; hence there can be no allegation against the Holy Prophet (sa) in this regard.

Furthermore, before this incident, the Holy Prophet (sa) had taken expiation from two prisoners at Nakhlah, and God did not express any displeasure on that occasion.

Then, two verses later, God makes it lawful to take the spoils of war. How could it be that God declared wealth to be lawful as spoils but then deem taking expiation as being unlawful?

Hence, it is clear that this verse had nothing to do with the opinion expressed by Hazrat Umar (ra), rather, it is simply to establish the principle that prisoners should only be taken after a battle.



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His Holiness (aba) said that he would continue narrating these incidents in the future.  
His Holiness (aba) said that he would offer the funeral prayers of the following:

Abdul Hameed Khan

Who was a missionary and Naib Nazim Maal in Pakistan.

Nusrat Jahan Ahmad

She was wife of Mubashar Ahmad, a missionary in the USA. She remained alongside her husband and supported him especially when he dedicated his life.