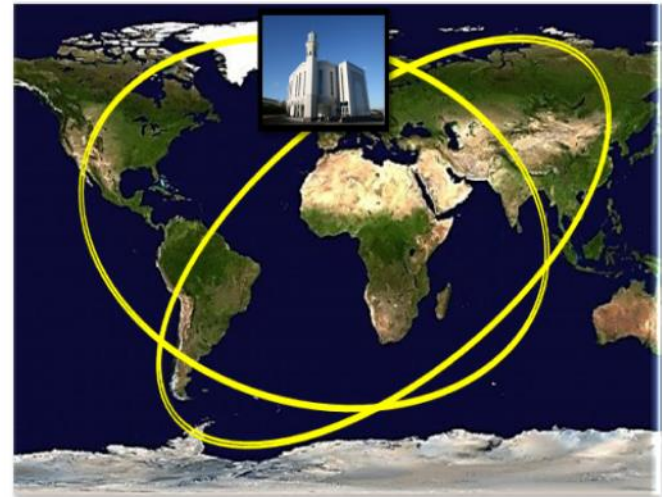


# “Incidents From the Life of the Holy Prophet (sa) – ‘The Expedition of Hamra’ al-Asad”



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



**relayed live all across the  
globe**

April 26<sup>th</sup> 2024

## Summary

### “Incidents From the Life of the Holy Prophet (sa) – ‘The Expedition of Hamra’ al-Asad”

The Holy Prophet (sa) instructed Hazrat Bilal (ra) to make an announcement that they were heading out to confront the enemy

The Holy Prophet (sa) appointed Hazrat Ibn Umm Maktum (ra) as the leader of Madinah in his stead.

His Holiness (aba) said that many companions had sustained injuries during the Battle of Uhud.

The Holy Prophet (sa) himself set out despite still nursing various injuries to his blessed face, shoulder and knees.

His Holiness (aba) urged continued prayers for the conditions of the world.

April 26<sup>th</sup> 2024

# The Expedition

**His Holiness, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba) said that he had mentioned the background and reasons leading to the expedition of Hamra’ al-Asad in the previous sermon.**

**His Holiness (aba) that when the Holy Prophet (sa) learned of the Makkans’ plan to turn around and attack Madinah, the Holy Prophet (sa) summoned Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) and Hazrat Umar (ra) to**

**inform them of the intelligence he had received. They advised that the Muslims should go towards the enemy so that the children of Madinah were not put in danger.**

**The Holy Prophet (sa) instructed Hazrat Bilal (ra) to make an announcement that they were heading out to confront the enemy and that only those who had taken part in the Battle of Uhud should set out for this battle.**

# The Expedition

His Holiness (aba) said that the Holy Prophet (sa) called for his flag to be brought which was still tied, and gave it to Hazrat Ali (ra), or according to other narrations he gave it to Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra).

The Holy Prophet (sa) appointed Hazrat Ibn Umm Maktum (ra) as the leader of Madinah in his stead. His Holiness (aba) said that the chief of the hypocrites Abdullah bin Ubayy bin Sulool

approached the Holy Prophet (sa) to request permission to accompany the Muslim army. This was despite the fact that he had abandoned the Muslims at

Uhud and took 300 others with him. He would certainly have been embarrassed about his act and perhaps wanted to try and make up for it.

However, when he requested the Holy Prophet (sa), he was not granted permission.

## Determination of the Companions

**His Holiness (aba) said that many companions had sustained injuries during the Battle of Uhud. However, when the call was made for them to set out to confront the enemy once again,**

**they did not hesitate or stop to continue tending to their wounds, rather they immediately hearkened to the call of the Holy Prophet (sa).**

**God immortalised their actions in the following words of the Holy Qur’an: ‘As to those who answered the call of Allah and the Messenger after they had received an injury — such of them as do good and act righteously shall have a great reward.’ (The Holy Qur’an, 3:173)**

**Hazrat Jabir (ra) had not participated in the Battle of Uhud, on the request of his father...Citing this reason, Hazrat Jabir (ra) requested to participate in the current expedition which he was setting out for.**

**Hearing this loving request of Hazrat Jabir (ra) and granted him permission to accompany him**

## Determination of the Companions

His Holiness (aba) said that the Holy Prophet (sa) himself set out despite still nursing various injuries to his blessed face, shoulder and knees. The Holy Prophet (sa) offered two units of voluntary prayer in the mosque before departing. He then mounted his

horse while clad in armour, such that only his eyes were visible. When the Holy Prophet (sa) saw Hazrat Talhah (ra), he asked where his armour was; despite nursing up to 70 injuries, Hazrat Talhah (ra) went to get his armour and accompany the armour.

His Holiness (aba) said that the Holy Prophet (sa) sent two companions ahead to gather information. When they reached Hamra’ al-Asad, the Quraish found and killed them.

Later when the Muslims reached Hamra’ al-Asad, they found their bodies and they were then buried in the same grave.

Hazrat Sa’d bin Ubadah (ra) brought 30 camels and dates which were enough to sustain the Muslims until reaching Hamra’ al-Asad, and so every day two to three camels would be slaughtered and eaten.

## **Military Strategy Deployed**

**His Holiness (aba) said that as a military strategy, whenever the Muslims set up camp somewhere, the Holy Prophet (sa) would instruct the companions to spread out and that each companion should light a fire. The companions would do this and these fires could be seen from far away.**

**News of these fires spread and the general impression was given that the Muslims had brought a very large army.**

**His Holiness (aba) said that a man named Ma’bad Khuza’i met the Holy Prophet (sa) and expressed that the difficulties**

**faced by him and the Muslims were difficult for him and his people to bear and expressed his desire for the Holy Prophet’s (sa) success.**

**The Holy Prophet (sa) advised Ma’bad Khuza’i that since he was going towards the Makkan army, he should strike some fear into Abu Sufyan at his own discretion.**

## Military Strategy Deployed

Hence, upon meeting Abu Sufyan, Ma’bad Khuza’i said such things and recited such poetry that greatly embellished the strength and might of the Muslim army.

His Holiness (aba) said that by the time the Muslims reached Hamra’ al-Asad, the army of disbelievers had already fled having heard

news about the Muslim army from Ma’bad Khuza’i, and so the Muslims only remained there for a short while before also departing back to Madinah.

The Holy Prophet (sa) remained in Hamra’ al-Asad from Monday to Wednesday while other narrations say he remained there until the Friday before setting out to return to Madinah.