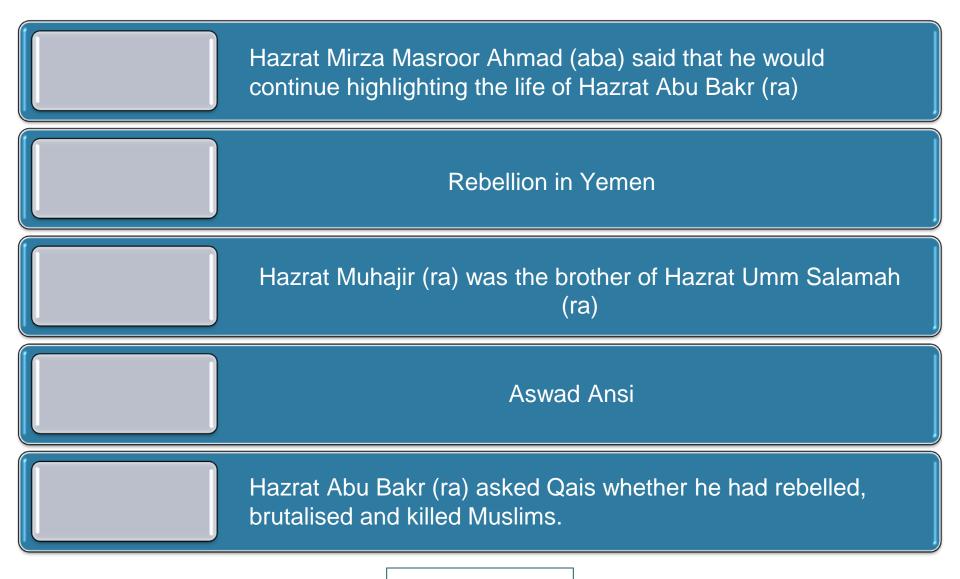


Sermon Delivered by Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba); Head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community



8th July 2022



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Men of Excellence: Hazrat Abu

Bakr (ra)

Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba) said that he would continue highlighting the life of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) and the expeditions during his era against the rebels.

The eleventh expedition was to combat the rebellion in Yemen which was sent under the leadership of Muhajir bin Abi Umayyah (ra). He was sent to combat the army of Aswad Ansi. At the time, there were two groups in Yemen; those who were native to Yemen and those who were of Persian background and were called Abna. For some time, Yemen was under the rule of Chosroes and thus much of its government officials were of the Abna. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) instructed him to address the rebellion in Kinda.

His Holiness (aba) said that Hazrat Muhajir (ra) was the brother of Hazrat Umm Salamah (ra), wife of the Holy Prophet (sa). He took part in the Battle of Badr, but on the side of the disbelievers.

Later when he had accepted Islam, Hazrat Muhajir (ra) had been unable to take part in the Battle of Tabuk which displeased the Holy Prophet (sa).

Hazrat Umm Salamah (ra) expressed her sadness over this and when an opportunity arose, she sent for her brother who came and presented his explanations for being unable to take part in the battle, which the Holy Prophet (sa) ultimately accepted.

The Holy Prophet (sa) then appointed him as the governor of Kinda, but due to his health at the time, Hazrat Muhajir (ra) was unable to immediately fulfil this duty. Later, when his health was restored, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) kept him at this post as governor.

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His Holiness (aba) said that the first rebellion which arose during the time of the Holy Prophet (sa) was in Yemen under the leadership of Aswad Ansi.

The Holy Prophet (sa) had already been informed beforehand that two false claimants to prophethood would arise.

He saw in a dream that he was wearing two bangles, and he was instructed by God to blow on them, upon which they disappeared. He took this to mean two false claimants to prophethood that would arise against him, and they manifested in the forms of Musailimah Kazzab and Aswad Ansi.

His Holiness (aba) said that when the Holy Prophet (sa) sent a letter to the Persian Emperor Chosroes inviting him to Islam, he became incensed and instructed one of his governors Badhan, who was the governor of Yemen, to kill the Holy Prophet (sa).

Badhan sent two people to the Holy Prophet (sa), who said that God had informed him that their king would be killed by his son who would then take his father's throne.

He sent a message to Badhan inviting him to Islam, promising that he would remain governor of Yemen. When Badhan heard this, he also found out that in fact, Chosroes had been killed by his son who had assumed his throne.

Upon seeing the words of the Holy Prophet (sa) being fulfilled, he accepted Islam.

His Holiness (aba) said that Aswad Ansi first attacked Najran, then San'a and then other parts of Yemen, during which time many Muslims were martyred and he gained power over many parts of Yemen.

The Holy Prophet (sa) sent a letter to the Muslims of Hadhramaut instructing them to combat the forces of Aswad Ansi, for which Hazrat Mu'adh bin Jabal (ra) stood at the forefront.

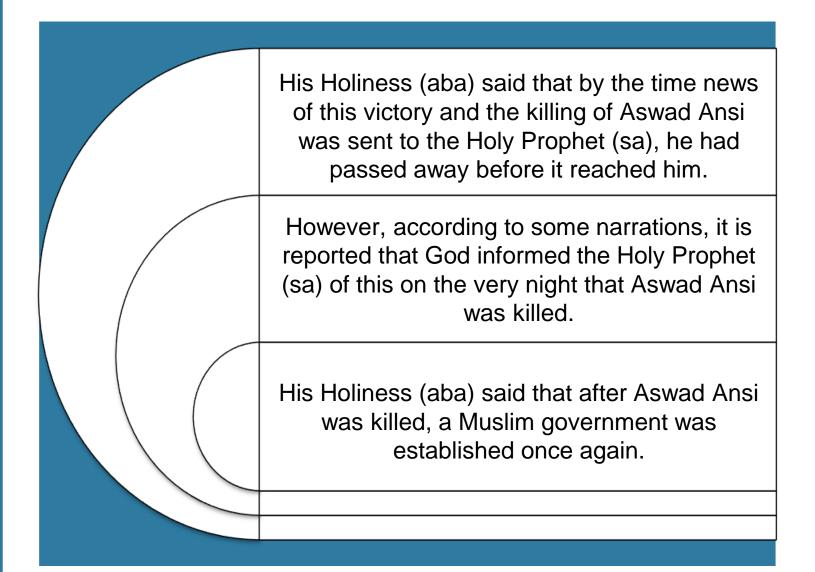
Initially the task of combating Aswad Ansi seemed insurmountable, however the Muslims learned that Aswad Ansi was at odds with a person named Qais bin Abd Yaghuth.

When the Muslims invited Qais to Islam and gave him the message of Islam, he immediately accepted and similarly, other chieftains also began accepting Islam and the force against Aswad Ansi grew.

Men of
Excellence:
Hazrat Abu
Bakr (ra)

The Holy Prophet (sa) had also written to the people of Najran about combating Aswad Ansi.

When Aswad Ansi learned of this, he begin to realized that his end was near.



However, when news of the Holy Prophet's (sa) demise reached Yemen, another rebellion arose. This was under the leadership of Qais, who became distant from Islam once again.

His Holiness (aba) said that Amr bin Madi and Qais bin Abd Yaghuth were the primary proponents of the rebellion against Muslims during the era of Hazrat Abu Bakr(ra)

His Holiness
(aba) said that
Hazrat Abu Bakr
(ra) asked Qais
whether he had
rebelled,
brutalised and
killed Muslims.

Qais denied everything, and because no substantial evidence could be produced to prove his guilt, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) did not order for him to be killed.

Similarly there was no conclusive evidence against Amr bin Madi, thus Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) admonished him, but ultimately let him go.

Hence, on the basis of their great knowledge, both were freed and subsequently, both realised their wrongdoings & wholeheartedly accepted obedience to Khilafat.