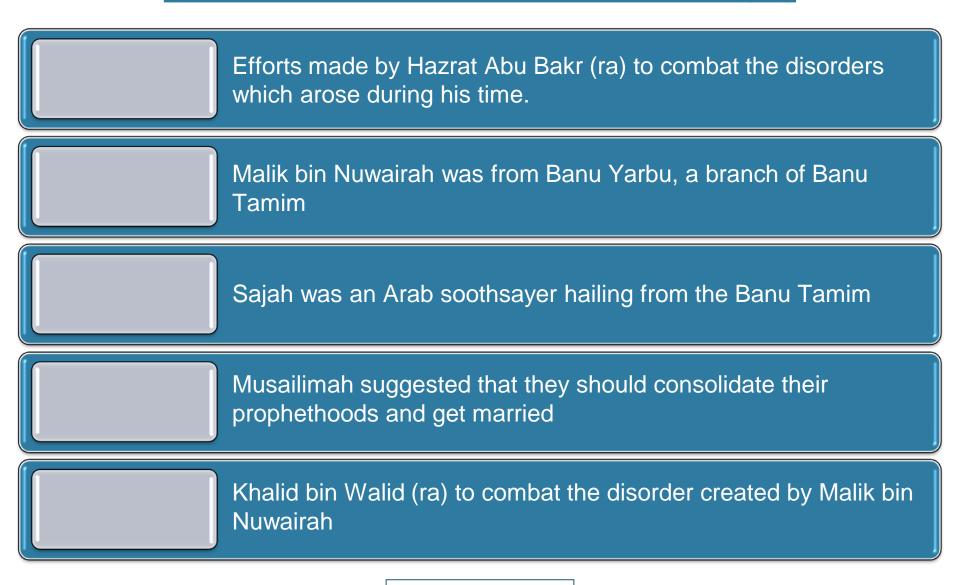


Sermon Delivered by Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba); Head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community



13th May 2022



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Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba) said that he would continue mentioning the efforts made by Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) to combat the disorders which arose during his time.

Men of
Excellence:
Hazrat Abu
Bakr (ra)

Malik bin Nuwairah was from Banu Yarbu, a branch of Banu Tamim. He had accepted Islam in 9 AH along with his tribe, of which he was a leader. He had been appointed by the Holy Prophet (sa) as the collector of Zakat from his people.

His Holiness (aba) said that after the demise of the Holy Prophet (sa), he was among the people who became apostates. In fact, he rejoiced upon the demise of the Holy Prophet (sa). He also killed those Muslims from his tribe who remained firm upon offering Zakat and sending it to Madinah. Thus, not only did he become apostate, refuse the offering of Zakat and return the collected wealth of Zakat to the people, but with Sajah, who was a false claimant to prophethood, and was among those who tried to attack Madinah.

His Holiness (aba) said that Sajah was an Arab soothsayer hailing from the Banu Tamim and the Banu Taghlib who were mostly Christians, and thus was also a Christian herself. She had travelled with an army from Iraq with plans to attack Madinah.

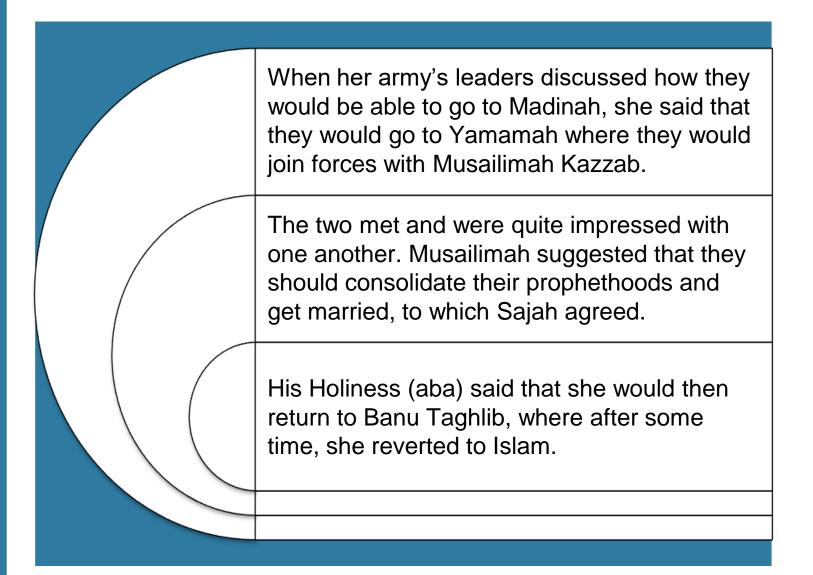
Upon arriving in Arabia, she first went to Banu Tamim where there was one group of people which still wished to give Zakat and obey the Khalifah, whereas there was another group of people which opposed this. There was also a third group of people which was unsure of what stance to take.

Thus these differences caused discord within the tribe itself. Sajah thought that upon her claim to prophethood, the Banu Tamim would unite and set aside their differences, after which they would set out for Madinah and fight with Hazrat Abu Bakr's (ra) army.

His Holiness (aba) said that Malik bin Nuwairah and Sajah had been in contact and met. Sajah. They agreed upon a treaty, but Malik bin Nuwairah advised her against attacking Madinah, and instead advised that she should resolve the disputes within the tribe to which she agreed.

This however caused great bloodshed within the tribe, upon which they realised that they were mistaken in trusting Sajah, and so the chieftains of Banu Tamim joined together and made a pact, resulting in peace in Banu Tamim.

His Holiness (aba) said that upon realising that her plan had been unsuccessful, she set out towards Madinah, and she was met by Aus bin Khuzaimah and his army, who she fought and lost to. Aus bin Khuzaimah then took a pledge from her that she would leave and not return to Madinah.



His Holiness (aba) said that
Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) had
instructed Khalid bin Walid (ra)
to combat the disorder created
by Malik bin Nuwairah. There
are narrations that Nuwairah
was subsequently killed.

His Holiness (aba) said that
Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra)
summoned Hazrat Khalid bin
Walid (ra) and asked him
about the events and what had
transpired. He explained
everything to Hazrat Abu Bakr
(ra) and expressed his regret,
upon which Hazrat Abu Bakr
(ra) forgave him and offered
the blood money for Nuwairah.

His Holiness (aba) said that there was an allegation made against Hazrat Khalid (ra) that he married Nuwairah's wife during the time of battle without waiting for the prescribed period.

His Holiness (aba) presented an explanation by Hazrat Shah Abdul Aziz Dehlvi, who said that this is a fabrication against Hazrat Khalid (ra). His Holiness (aba) said that there was another allegation that Hazrat Khalid (ra) married Nuwairah's wife during or immediately after battle which was against Arab tradition. His Holiness (aba) explained that this is not true.

His Holiness (aba) said that he mentioned all this to show that Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) made the correct decision with respect to Hazrat Khalid (ra).

Hazrat Khalid (ra) was sent to combat the disorder raised by the people of Banu Hanifah and Musailimah, the false claimant to prophethood.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) sent a large army after Hazrat Khalid (ra) so that he could not be attacked from behind. Hazrat Khalid (ra) proceeded to Yamamah, where the Battle of Yamamah took place.