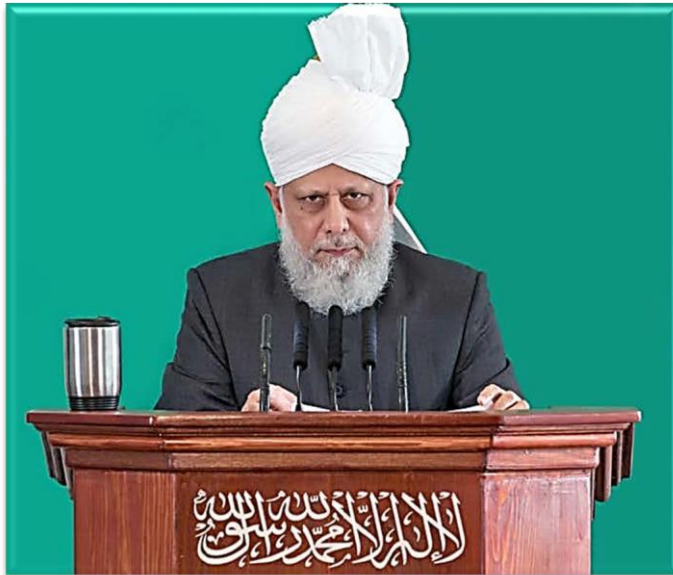
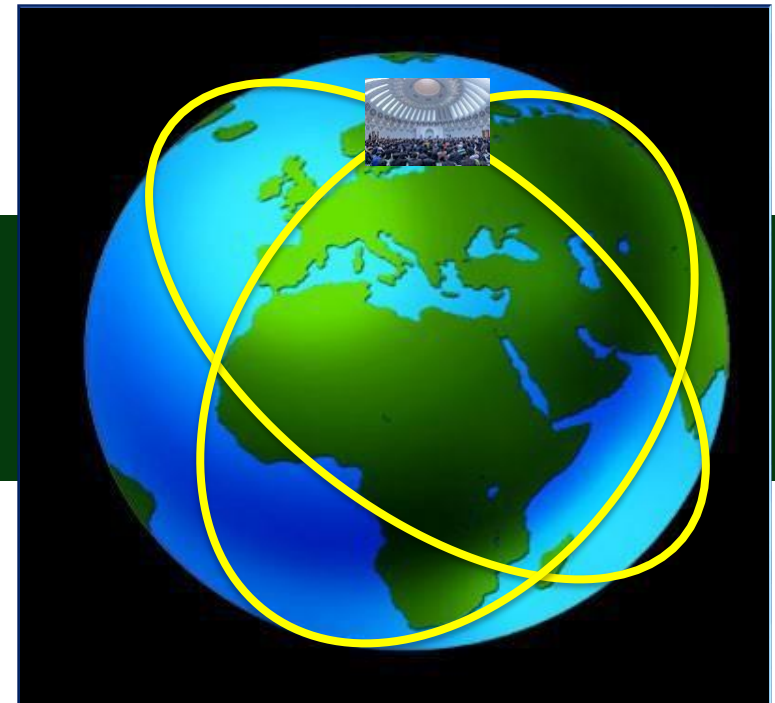


Rightly Guided Caliphs – Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra)



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



**relayed live all across the
globe**

22nd July 2022

Summary.

The Rightly Guided Caliphs: Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra)

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The battle of chains.

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Spoils of War and The battle of Ubullah

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The Battle of Mazar and Walajah

4

The battle of Ullais and the conquest of Amgheshiyah

The battle of Chains.

- Location: Kazimah
- Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed commanded the Muslim army.
- Hormuz was the Persian commander.

Hazrat Khalid wrote to Hormuz to accept Islam and submit, pay jizya or to fight. Hormuz decided to fight. The Persians had taken hold of the water supply

The persian army had chained themselves to one another to prevent abandonment of the battlefield

A battle resulted and Hormuz sent a message for single combat to Hazrat Khalid. Hazrat Khalid accepted, but during the single combat as Hormuz had planned, his people attacked Hazrat Khalid from behind. Despite all, Hazrat Khalid managed to kill Hormuz.

Spoils of war and Battle of Ubullah

Spoils of war and battle of Ubullah.

His Holiness (aba) said that upon seeing this the Muslims attacked the Persians, killing many of them while others fled. The spoils of war included the hat of Hormuz and an elephant among others. The cap was recorded to be around 10,000 dinars. It was gifted to Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed. Most of the people of Madinah hadn't seen an elephant before, it was eventually sent back to Hazrat Khalid.

His Holiness (aba) said that defeating the Persian army, which was regarded as a might and formidable, had greatly boosted confidence of the Muslims.

Battle of Ubullah
His Holiness (aba) said that Ubullah being conquered is mentioned in books of history as taking place during the eras of both Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) and Hazrat Umar (ra).

Hence, it seems possible that it was reconquered in Hazrat Umar's time.

The battle of Mazar

The battle of Mazar and Ullais.

Mazar is a city about 04 days from Basra. Reinforcements sent for Hormuz under Karin met with the Persians who had managed to fled from the battlefield. A battle took place, but once Karin was killed, the Persian army was disheartened. It is recorded that about 30,000 Persians were killed. Hazrat Khalid dealt with the people with kindness, and they were allowed to keep ownership of their properties and land, while urging them to offer jizya.

After the battle, Hazrat Khalid made some strategic changes in management.

Battle of Walajah.

Following the defeat at Mazar, the Persians got help from a Christian Iraqi tribe Bakr bin Wa'il. Persians further strengthened their numbers, when Hazrat Khalid learnt of this; he used his strategy to attack the enemy from both sides. A fierce battle resulted, and the Persians suffered defeat. The people were treated with justice and were urged to pay jizya

Battle of Ullais.

Battle of
Ullais
and the
conquest
of
Amghes
hiyah.

Following the defeat at Walajah, both the Persian and Christian again united but this time at Ullais. Persians were being commanded by Jaban. When the Persians reached Ullais, the nearby Christian tribes also joined them. Hearing about this, Hazrat Khalid decided to move towards them.

The people with Jaban asked if they should eat first or engage in battle, they were advised to be prepared and not to eat but they chose to ate. The Persians could not eat as the battle started. Jaban advised to poison the food, but the people did not listen to them. The Christian tribes became disheartened following the death of their leader But the Persians fought back as they hoped that reinforcements will be coming soon. Seeing this, Hazrat Khalid (ra) prayed to God and seeked divine help. A plan was devised by Hazrat Khalid to attack the enemy from behind which rendered the Muslims victorious.

His Holiness (aba) said that the conquest of Amgheshiyah was achieved without any fighting. When the locals heard of the Muslim army's imminent arrival, they chose to fled the city.

Following
the
conquest

Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) was informed of the victories of Ullais and Amgheshiyah he was very pleased, particularly with the manner in which the news was conveyed to him by a man named Jandal.

The conquests were done for the safety of Islam and to protect the weak from tyranny. Th people of these newly conquered lands were treated with justice.

His Holiness (aba) said he would continue narrating these accounts in future sermons.