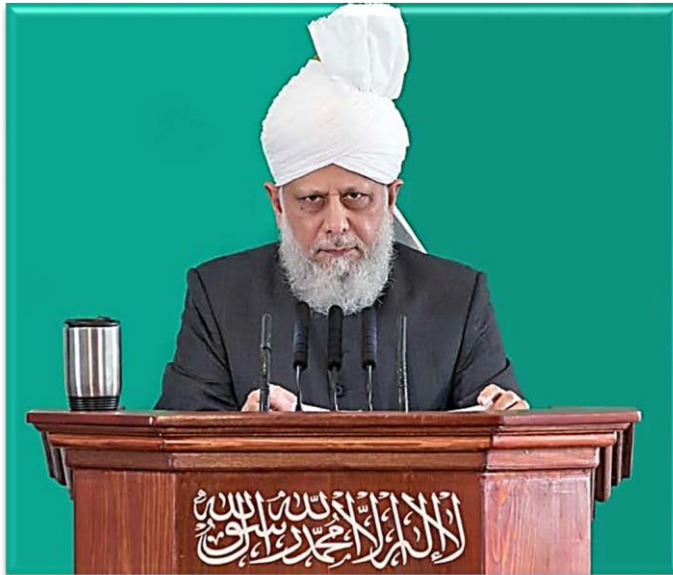
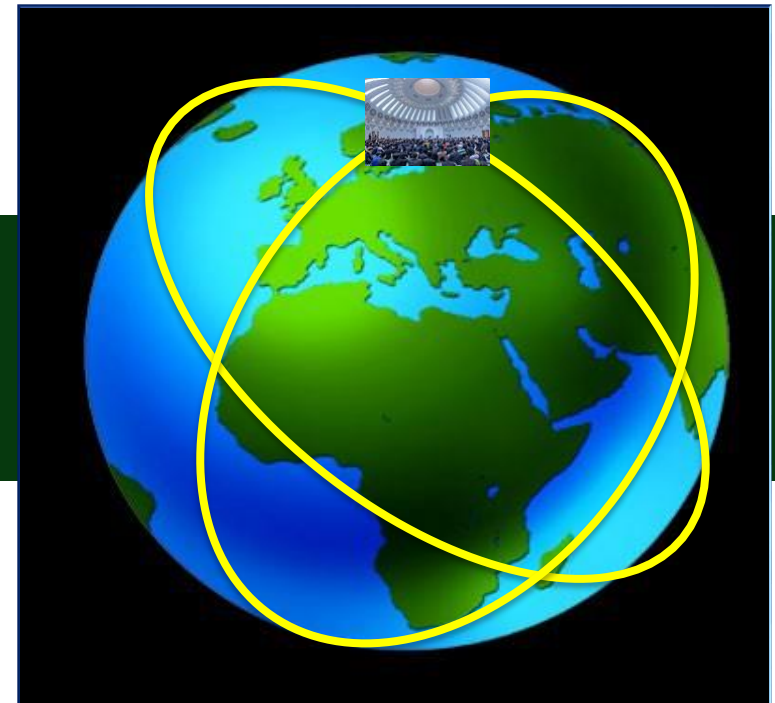


The Rightly Guided Caliphs – Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra)



**Sermon Delivered by Hadhrat
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Muslim Community**



**relayed live all across the
globe**

30th July 2022

Summary.

The Rightly Guided Caliphs: Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra)

The battles of Heera and Anbaar

Battles of ain Al- tamar and Daumatul Jandal

Battles of Usaid and Khanafis

Battle of Musayyakh

Battles of Sanni and Zumail

Battles of Firaz

Jalsa Salana UK

Battle of Heera

Hazrat Khalid (ra) set out from Amgheshiyah towards Heerah which was located by the Euphrates river, whose governor was a Persian.

The governor had anticipated an attack by water from Hazrat Khalid(ra), so he had already begun preparations.

One of the strategy of the enemy was to divert the flow of river Eupharates. The son of the governor was entrusted with this responsibility. Hazrat Khalid (ra) came to know of this and attacked, the son of the governor was killed. Hearing this, the governor fled but the people of Heera took refuge in their four fortresses. The fortresses were surrounded by the Muslims, and the people of Heera were told to accept Islam and they would be left alone. If they refused, they'd be given one day to prepare and then they'd be attacked. The people of Heera threw stones, the Muslims fired arrows in return. Seeing defeat was for certain, they chose to pay Jizya. An agreement was drawn up.

Following this the local chieftains also established peace by agreeing to pay Jizya. Gifts were sent to Hazrat Khalid which were sent to Hazrat AbuBakr who accepted these as Jizya. The people of Heera would become apostates again, but the Muslims established control again in Hazrat Umar's era.

Battle Anbaar

After this Iraq was safe, and Hazrat Khalid planned to attack Iran Directly. Hazrat Khalid wrote a letter to the Persians that to establish peace and ensure their security they should either accept Islam or accept to pay Jizya, if they refused they would be met in the battlefield.

His Holiness (aba) said then there was the Battle of Anbaar or Dhat al-Uyun(the battle of Eyes). Anbaar was near Heerah, it was clear if no strategy was planned they could lose Heera. The people of Anbaar dug a trench all around.

Hazrat Khalid appointed a thousand archers, who very accurately struck the opponent, specifically striking their eyes. Hazrat Khalid decided to slaughter the weak camels so the trenches can be filled and a bridge can be formed.

Seeing this, the leader of Anbaar offered a safe treaty and requested a safe passage. Hazrat Khalid (ra) accepted. His Holiness (aba) commented that this is sufficient to silence the critics of Hazrat Khalid (ra).

Battle of Ain al- Tamar and Daumatul Jandal

His Holiness (aba) spoke about the Battle of Ain al-Tamar. Hazrat Khalid next moved towards Ain al-Tamar where a large Persian army had encamped under the command of Mehraan.

Some Arab tribes had also gathered under the leadership of Akka.

Mehraan was well aware of Hazrat Khalid's feats and thus when Akka offered to fight Hazrat Khalid, Mehraan readily agreed. The Arabs were defeated by the Muslims, Mehraan fled when he heard about the defeat while the others took refuge in the fortress.

All of them were imprisoned and the Muslims took over the armoury which had been left behind.

His Holiness (aba) said that Hazrat Khalid (ra) informed Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) of the victory and the reason to march ahead.

Battle of
Ain al-
tamar and
battle of
Daumatul
Jandal.

Battle of Ain al- Tamar and Daumatul Jandal

Battle of Daumatul Jandal

Daumatul Jandal was a journey of 5 nights from Damascus and about 15 nights journey from Medina. This is closest city of Syria to Medina.

Hazrat Ayaz requested help from Hazrat Khalid (ra) on the advice of Hazrat Walid. Hazrat Khalid (ra) marched towards Dauma, upon hearing this the enemy asked for help from nearby allies.

One of the leader of the enemy, Uqaidar was against fighting Hazrat Khalid (ra) but the majority refused. He was captured, but later on he was killed.

His Holiness mentioned the reason for this was that Uqaidar had broken a treaty that he signed with Holy Prophet (pbuh). A fierce battle ensued, and the Muslims emerged victorious.

The significance of Daumatul Jandal was its location. It provided a path to Syria, Iraq and Iran.

Battle of
Ain al-
tamar and
battle of
Daumatul
Jandal.

Battles of Usaid and Khanafis.

Battles of
Usaid and
Khanafis

His Holiness (aba) mentioned that following the death of Akka , the arabs had been aching for revenge.

The Arabs had taken support from others as well to avenge the death of Akka.

When Hazrat Khalid (ra) returned to Heerah he learned of these activities, he sent Hazrat Ka'ka and Abu Laylah to combat the two armies and later set out himself.

Hazrat Ka'ka marched towards Usaid as instructed, there he met the enemy and defeated them.

Those who were able to fled had gathered at Khanafis. Abu Laylah reached Khanafis and he was able to conquer Khanafis without much struggle.

Battle of Musayyakh

Battle Of Musayyakhh

His Holiness (aba) said then there was the Battle of Musayyakh, located near Damascus.

Hazrat Khalid (ra) had planned to attack from three different sides along with his commanders.

During this battle, two Muslims who resided in Musayyakh were killed. When Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) learnt of this, the blood money was paid.

Hazrat Umar (ra) insisted on punishing Hazrat Khalid (ra) for this, but Hazrat Abu bakr (ra) explained that an incident like this is possible for Muslims residing in a place among the enemy.

Hazrat Abu Bakr(ra) ensured the responsibility of the upbringing of their children.

Battles of Sanni and Zumail

Battles of
Sanni
and
Zumail

Rabiyya wanted to avenge the death of Akka ,who had been killed at Ain Al-Tamar. Rabbiya had camped at Sanni.

Hazrat Khalid (ra) after planning to attack from the three sides had sent Hazrat Abu Laylah and Hazrat Ka'aka ahead. Hazrat Khalid reached Zumail, and then started from sannni.

The Muslim army attacked from the three sides, which crushed the enemy altogether.

Ruzab was taken over by the Muslims without much resistance.

Battle of Firaz

Battle of Firaz took place at Firaz between the Muslims and the Romans in 12th Hijra. Because of the fighting, Hazrat Khalid (ra) could not keep his fasts. Throughout Iraq, the news of Hazrat Khalid (ra) his strategies and feats, had spread and the tribes had started to surrender and establish peace with the Muslims. Hazrat Khalid(ra) along the north of river Eupharates, and the tribes along the way would sign peace treaties. Firaz was a strategic place as it had the boundaries of the Persian and the Roman empire.

The river Eupharates was in between the Muslims and the Romans. The Romans were assisted by Persians and the local arab tribes. The enemy gave the option to cross over or to let the Muslims cross over. Hazrat Khalid (ra) told them to cross the river. Muslims attacked from all four sides, while the Roman strategy would be to send different tribes to break the Muslims away.

His Holiness (aba) read out the statements of various historians about the great victories achieved by Hazrat Khalid (ra) all of which were possible due to the leadership and guidance of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra). It took 1 year and 02 months for Hazrat Khalid (ra) to conquer Iraq

Battle of
Firaz

Jalsa Salana UK

His Holiness (aba) said that the next Friday would mark the commencement of the Jalsa Salana UK.

Hazoor had asked to pray for the jalsa to be blessed in every way.