

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President  
Jamā‘at Ahmadīyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

**Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by *Ḥaḍrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 5<sup>th</sup> February 2021 from Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK.**

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Today I will continue with the accounts regarding Ḥaḍrat ‘*Uthmān*’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) participation in the battles. The Battle of *Zat-ur-Riqqa*’ took place in 7 AH or, according to another Tradition, after Battle of Khyber. At this time, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) appointed Ḥaḍrat ‘*Uthmān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) or Ḥaḍrat *Abu Zar Ghaffari* as Amīr in Medina. Regarding the hardships of this expedition, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Musa al-Ash’ari* narrates: We were six men with one camel that we rode in turns. Both my feet were swollen and their nails fell off and we wrapped our feet with pieces of cloth.

On the occasion of the conquest of Mecca in 8 AH, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) granted immunity to all the nonbelievers, except for four men and two women. ‘*Abdullah bin Abi Sarh*, one of the four men, was given refuge by Ḥaḍrat ‘*Uthmān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and he hid him in his house for three days. One day when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) was taking the oath of allegiance from the people of Mecca, Ḥaḍrat ‘*Uthmān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) came out with *Abdullāh* and asked the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) to accept his allegiance. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) ignored him at first but then accepted his *Bai’at*. This man was an apostate and had previously served as a scribe of the Revelation. One day when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) was dictating his revelations, he came to the words **ثُمَّ أَنْشَأْنَاهُ خَلْقًا** أخر, whereupon ‘*Abdullāh* involuntarily said: **فَتَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ أَحْسَنُ الْخَالِقِينَ**. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) said: Yes, that is the revelation; write it down. Upon this he thought that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) was composing the Qur’ān by himself and he thus turned an apostate.

When ‘*Ikrima bin Abu Jahl* learned that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) had ordered his execution, he fled towards Yemen. His wife caught up with him as he was boarding the ship and told him that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) had pardoned him. ‘*Ikrima* then presented himself before the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) and enquired about any immunity. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) confirmed it, ‘*Ikrima* accepted Islam and bowed his head in shame. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) said: O ‘*Ikrima*! Whatever you ask of me, I will give it to you. ‘*Ikrima* asked that he be forgiven

for all the animosity he had held against the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) prayed for 'Ikrima and gladly welcomed him into Islam. 'Ikrima became one of the honoured Companions. With his acceptance of Islam, a dream of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) came true in which the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) had seen himself in Jannah and there he saw a beautiful bunch of grapes, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) asked for whom it was, upon which he was told that it is for *Abu Jahl* ('Ikrima's father).

When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) appealed for donations for the Battle of *Tabūk* in 9 AH, Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) donated a 100-camel caravan laden with goods. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) appealed a second time, Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) again donated a 100-camel caravan with goods. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) made a third appeal, Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) once again donated a hundred camels laden with goods. According to one account, Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) donated a thousand camels and seventy horses. According to another account, he donated ten thousand *dinārs*. Ḥaḍrat Musleh Maud (May Allāh be pleased with him) wrote that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) repeatedly said about 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) that he had earned Paradise and he was among the dwellers of Heaven.

Once during the Khilafat of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) there was a severe famine in Medina. At this time a 100-camel caravan belonging to Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) arrived with food supplies from Syria. The merchants of Medina wanted to buy the supplies but Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) gave it away in charity to the poor and needy. Ḥaḍrat *Ibn Abbās* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that on the night of this incident he saw the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) in a dream and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) told him that 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) had given a charity and Allāh had accepted it and arranged a wedding for him in Paradise and that he had been invited to attend his wedding.

Due to the increasing conquests during the Khilafat of Ḥaḍrat *Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him), plenty of wealth started to come in and Ḥaḍrat *Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) sought advice from some of the Companions regarding its distribution. Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) advised him to make proper arrangements for its distribution by creating accounts. Ḥaḍrat *Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) then conducted a census and recorded people's names in registers.

Regarding the Khilafat of Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him), the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) had prophesied that Allāh would clothe him with a shirt and the hypocrites would try to take it off.

Ḥaḍrat Musleh Maud (May Allāh be pleased with him) says: When Ḥaḍrat *Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was injured and felt that his last days were close, he appointed a committee comprising of Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān, Ḥaḍrat *Ali*, Ḥaḍrat *Abdur Rahman bin Auf*,

Ḥaḍrat *Sād bin Abi Waqās*, and Ḥaḍrat *Zubair* (May Allāh be pleased with them). He said that these six people would choose the next Khalīfa from among themselves. He also said that *Abdullah bin Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) would be part of this consultations but would not be entitled to Khilāfat. He also instructed that these six people should arrive at a decision within three days. He appointed Ḥaḍrat *Sohaib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) as *Imām-us-Salāt* for the three days and entrusted the supervision of the consultation to *Miqdād bin Aswad* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He said that everyone should swear allegiance to whoever was chosen by the majority, and if someone refused to do so he should be killed. If the committee was divided, then '*Abdullah ibn Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) would have the final say.

Ḥaḍrat *Talha* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was not present in Medina at the time of the election. When the other five Companions could not reach a decision after long discussions, it was agreed that the matter should be entrusted to Ḥaḍrat '*Abdur Rahmān bin 'Auf* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and whoever he chose would be the Khalifa. Ḥaḍrat '*Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf* visited every house in Medina for three days and sought the opinion of the people. All of them said that they would accept the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat '*Uthmān* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

According to the account recorded in *Sahih Bukhari*, Ḥaḍrat '*Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf* (May Allāh be pleased with him) suggested that the decision be left to three of them. Ḥaḍrat *Zubair* (May Allāh be pleased with him) then entrusted his authority to Ḥaḍrat '*Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him), Ḥaḍrat *Talha* (May Allāh be pleased with him) to Ḥaḍrat '*Uthmān* (May Allāh be pleased with him), and Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad* (May Allāh be pleased with him) to Ḥaḍrat '*Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat '*Abdur Rahman* (May Allāh be pleased with him) said to Ḥaḍrat '*Uthmān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and Ḥaḍrat '*Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him) that whoever of them gave up his right he would be given the right to choose the new Khalīfa. Upon hearing this both of them became silent and thus it was decided that Ḥaḍrat '*Abdur Rahman* (May Allāh be pleased with him) should make the final decision. He took each of the two Companions aside and took a pledge from them that they would do justice and obey the other if he was elected Khalīfa. After that, Ḥaḍrat '*Abdur Rahman* (May Allāh be pleased with him) took the hand of Ḥaḍrat '*Uthmān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and pledged allegiance to him.

After the *Bai'at*, Ḥaḍrat '*Uthmān* (May Allāh be pleased with him) came out to the people. After praising Allāh, he referred to the transient nature of the world and said that it is a place of deception, therefore, let not the world and Satan deceive you about God. Put the world where Allāh has put it and seek the hereafter, because while giving the example of the hereafter and of that which is the best Allāh has said:

وَاضْرِبْ لَهُمْ مَثَلًا الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا كَمَا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فَاخْتَلَطَ بِهِ نَبَاتُ الْأَرْضِ فَأَصْبَحَ هَشِيمًا تَذْرُوهُ الرِّيحُ ۗ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ مُّقْتَدِرًا. الْأَمْثَالُ وَالْبَنُونَ زِينَةُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَالْبَاقِيَاتُ الصَّالِحَاتُ خَيْرٌ عِنْدَ رَبِّكَ ثَوَابًا وَخَيْرٌ أَمَلًا.

*And set forth to them the similitude of the life of this world: it is like the water which We send down from the sky, and the vegetation of the earth is mingled with it, and then it*

*becomes dry grass broken into pieces which the winds scatter. And Allāh has power over everything. Wealth and children are an adornment of the life of this world. But enduring good works are better in the sight of thy Lord in respect of immediate reward, and better in respect of future hope. [18:46-47]*

After that, the people rushed to swear allegiance to him.

During the Khilafat of Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him), Islam spread to Algeria, Morocco, Andalusia, Cyprus, Tabaristan, Armenia, Khorasan, Rome, etc., and the conquests continued. It is also said that Islam had reached India during his time. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would continue with the accounts of Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) later, *inshAllāh*.

At the end of his Friday Sermon Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Keep praying for Pakistani Aḥmadis. May Allāh improve their situation. May Allāh enable the Aḥmadis of Pakistan to reform themselves and to grow in their relationship with Allāh. May Allāh turn these dark days into light and may the time come when Aḥmadis are able to perform their obligations freely. *Amīn*.

Jazākumullāh.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir

Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr

ISLAMABAD (UK)

Dated: 11 February 2021