

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 23rd July 2021 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the series of sermons regarding Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: The Battle of *Buwaib*, which took place in 13th or 16th AH, is detailed in historical records as follows: The defeat in the Battle of *Jisr* greatly perturbed Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). He, therefore, sent preachers to all the Arab tribes to prepare the people for this campaign. Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* also gathered an army from the border areas of Iraq. When *Rustam* was informed of the readiness of the Muslims, he sent an army led by *Mehrān*. This battle was fought in the month of Ramaḍān. Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* organized the army and encouraged the Muslim fighters with passionate speeches. The war started and, after a fierce battle, there was a stampede among the Iranians which resulted in one hundred thousand Iranians being killed, including their leader *Mehran*. When the Iranian army was routed and was fleeing, Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* pursued them and killed many more Iranian soldiers. Later, Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* regretted his action of pursuing people who had been defeated. The effect of this battle was to strengthen the foothold of Muslims in most of Iraq.

The bravery of Muslim women was demonstrated in the following incident: After the battle, when a group of Muslims came riding towards the women’s and children’s camp, the women thought that they were enemy soldiers coming to attack them. The women surrounded the children and prepared themselves to fight with stones and sticks. Only when the troops drew nearer did the women realize that they were Muslim soldiers. Seeing the readiness of the Muslim women, the leader of the party, *Amr bin Abdul Masīh*, said, “This is what befits the women of Allāh’s army.”

In 14 AH, a decisive battle took place between the Muslims and the Iranians at *Qādisiyyah* which resulted in the conquest of the Iranian empire by the Muslims. When the people of Persia learnt about the feats of the Muslims, they said to their chiefs *Rustam* and *Fairozān* that the Muslims had succeeded in gaining such a foothold because of the differences between the two of them. *Rustam* and *Fairozān* then deposed *Būrān*, and installed 21-year-old *Yazdegerd* on the throne. When Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* informed Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) about the preparations of the Persians, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) invited the chiefs of all the tribes to gather at Mecca. The time for Hajj was close, so Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) left for Hajj. When he returned from Hajj, a large army had gathered in Madinah. According to the details given by *Tabari*, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) at first intended to lead this army himself,

but later, on the advice of Ḥaḍrat ‘*Abdul Rahmān bin Auf*, appointed Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad bin Abi Waqās* as the commander of the army consisting of 4,000 *Mujāhidīn*. Before the army left, Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) gave numerous instructions to Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad*, including those for route to *Qādisiyyah* and the strategy and conduct of the battle. When Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* reached *Sharāf* and camped, Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* was present there with 8,000 men. However, Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* passed away at the time. Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) sent *Mughīrah bin Shu’bah* with a detachment and wrote to Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* to keep *Mughīrah* under his command. At the request of Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him), Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* sent a detailed letter regarding the formation of his army and the lay of the land, on which Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) gave Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* instructions about the battle’s strategy.

Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* stayed in *Qādisiyyah* for one month as per the directions of Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him). When no one from the Iranians came to contest them, the people of the area wrote to *Yazdegerd* about the presence of Muslims, on which *Yazdegerd* summoned *Rustam*. *Rustam* made all kinds of excuses and advised that *Jālinūs* be appointed as the commander of the army in his place, but *Yazdegerd* would hear none of it and *Rustam* had to take command.

Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) told Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* to send wise and brave people to *Rustam* to invite him to Islām. Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* selected fourteen men and sent them as a delegation. These delegates put forward three options before *Yazdegerd*: to accept Islām, to pay *Jizya*, or to prepare for war. *Yazdegerd* said, "If it were not forbidden to kill the messengers, I would have killed you all." Then he asked for a sack full of soil and gave it to the head of the Islāmic delegation to take with him.

Mentioning this incident in the context of the Battle of *Qādisiyyah*, Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau’ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says: The Companion proceeded very solemnly and took the bag of soil on his back. He then leapt up and hurried out of the court shouting, “Today the King of Iran has handed over the land of his country to us.” The delegation then mounted their horses and hurried away. When the king heard this slogan, he trembled, taking it for a bad omen. He ordered his courtiers to give chase to the Muslims but by this time they were far out of reach.

There was silence for several months after the incident and *Rustam* avoided the war despite insistence from *Yazdegerd*. Eventually, *Rustam* was forced to advance and he camped at *Qādisiyyah*. *Rustam's* army numbered 1,30,000 and he had 33 elephants with him. *Rustam* surveyed the Islāmic army, offered peace to the Muslims, and invited envoys to come to his court. In these talks, the Muslims presented the same three options: conversion to Islām, *Jizya*, or war. *Rustam* was not ready to accept the first two and expressed his intention to fight. When the Muslim troops had completed their alignment, boils appeared on the body of Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* and he became very ill due to diarrhoea. A scaffolding was made for him on a tree from where he could observe the army while lying down. He appointed *Khalid bin ‘Urfutah* as his deputy, addressed the Muslims and raised their morale. Thirty thousand of the Iranian soldiers were chained together so that they could not flee. Ḥaḍrat *Sa’ad* ordered the Muslims to recite *Sūrah Anfāl*. After *Zuhr* prayers, the

battle started and on the first day, five hundred Muslims of the tribe of *Banu Asad* were martyred. The next day, additional troops under the command of Ḥaḍrat *Hashim bin 'Utbah bin Abi Waqās* arrived. When Ḥaḍrat *Qa'qā'*, who led them from the front, challenged someone to fight him one on one, *Bahmano Jāzowaih* came forward. They fought and Ḥaḍrat *Qa'qā'* ended up killing *Bahmano Jāzowaih*. The Muslims were jubilant at this and also at the arrival of the additional troops. On the third day, there was a fierce battle in which two thousand Muslims and ten thousand Iranians died. At the direction of Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad*, Ḥaḍrat *Qa'qā'* and Ḥaḍrat *'Āsim* killed the white elephant of the Iranians, while other Muslims caused an elephant named *Ajrab* to become so disoriented that it leaped into the river and the other elephants followed it.

After *Ishā'* prayers on that day, there was such a ferocious battle that neither Arabs nor non-Arabs had ever witnessed anything like it. Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad* remained engaged in prayer the whole night. When the morning dawned, the enthusiasm of the Muslims remained unwavering and they continued to prevail. The fighting continued until noon on the fourth morning and the Iranians were in retreat. On that day, *Rustam* was fiercely attacked and he jumped into the river. A Muslim named *Hilāl* captured him, brought him to land, and killed him. Hearing this news, the Persians fled. The Muslims pursued them and took a large number of them as prisoners. When Ḥaḍrat *'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) received the news of the victory, he delivered a forceful address to the Muslims in Madinah.

Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says: The reason for this great transformation of Muslims was great revolution brought about in their morals and traits by the teachings of the Holy Qur'ān. These teachings had put an end to their low worldly existence. In short, it is only by following the teachings of the Holy Qur'ān that a true revolution can be brought about. *Huzoor* (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would continue with this account, *Inshā'Allāh*.

Jazākumullāh
Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 28 July 2021