

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 30th 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: Referring to the Holy Prophet's (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) prophecy regarding the conquest of *Madā'in*, Ḥaḍrat *Mirza Bashīr Ahmad Sahib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes: While digging a trench (during the battle of trench), the Companions came upon a rock that could not be broken, no matter how hard they tried. The Companions were already exhausted of three days of starvation, hence they reported the matter to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). At that time, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) also had a stone tied to his stomach due to hunger. He immediately came to where the rock was, took a hoe, invoked the name of Allāh, and struck it. When the iron hit the rock, a flame came out of it, upon which the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) shouted "*Allāhu Akbar!* I have been given the keys to the kingdom of Syria, and the red palaces of Syria are before my eyes." Then he struck a second time and said, "I have been given the keys of Persia and I can see the white palaces of *Madā'in*." Then Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) struck for the third time and said, "Now I have been given the keys of Yemen and the gates of *San'ā'* are being shown to me."

These scenes were shown to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) in the form of a vision, through which Allāh raised the morale of the Muslims at a time of great hardship by giving them glad tidings of future conquests. The prophecy of the conquest of *Madā'in* was fulfilled by Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad* during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). After the conquest of *Qādisiyyah*, the Islāmic army reached *Baharusīr* via the ancient cities of Babylon and *Kūthā* in the present-day Iraq. Here the Persians unleashed Khosrow's hunting lion upon the Muslims and it came charging with a terrible roar. However, Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad's* brother *Hāshim bin Abi Waqās* attacked the lion with his sword and killed it.

Khosrow's capital, *Madā'in*, was located on the banks of the Tigris River, some distance south of *Baghdād*. There was no way for the Muslim army to cross the river. One night Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad* saw in a dream that the horses of the Muslims were entering the water. When he woke up, he said to the Muslims, "Let us swim across the river." He then plunged his horse into the river and the rest of the army followed him. Seeing this extraordinary scene, the enemy soldiers started screaming with fear, and fled. The Muslims advanced and

captured the city as well as the palaces of Khosrow. Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad* ordered that the royal treasury and antiquities be collected. The Muslim soldiers collected all the bounty with utmost honesty. The bounty was distributed according to the rules, and one-fifth was sent to the court of Khilāfat.

The Battle of *Jalūla* was fought in 16 AH. After the defeat in *Madā'in*, the Persians gathered in the city of *Jalūla* that was located between *Baghdād* and *Khorasān*, and started preparing for war. On the orders of Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him), Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad* gave *Hāshim bin 'Utbah* command over twelve thousand men and sent him to *Jalūla*. The Muslims laid siege to the city for months during which time there were about eighty battles. On the conquest of *Jalūla*, Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) forbade the pursuit of the non-Arabs and said that he preferred the security of the Muslims to the spoils of war.

In 14 AH, Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him), foreseeing some military advantages, opened another small front in Iraq and laid the foundation of the cantonment city of *Basrah*. The purpose of stationing troops here was to prevent the Persians from getting reinforcements. When the Muslims captured the well-known city of *Ahvāz* in *Khuzistān*, their chief, *Berwāz*, agreed to a truce. In this battle, the Muslims captured and enslaved many people but they were all released on the orders of Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). The Persians used to attack the Muslim army from two routes in this area but the Muslims took control of both of them. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: What we find in most instances is that the Muslims only attacked and occupied places where they were persecuted or attacked from.

After the Muslim conquest of *Jalūla*, the Persians gathered at *Rāmahurmaz* under the leadership of *Hurmuzān*. At the direction of Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him), Ḥaḍrat *Sa'ad* sent *Nu'mān bin Muqrin* from *Kūfa* and *Abu Musa al-Ash'ari* from *Basrah* as leaders of their respective armies. *Hurmuzān* fought against the army of *Nu'mān bin Muqrin* and was defeated and fled towards *Tustar*. When the city was conquered after a long siege and *Hurmuzān* was captured, he expressed the wish that his fate be left to Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). When he came before Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him), he was greatly impressed by his simplicity. After an interesting dialogue, *Hurmuzān* converted to Islam and settled in Medina. Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) fixed his allowance at 2000 dirham. It is written in *'Iqd-ul-Farīd* that Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) would consult *Hurmuzān* whenever starting an expedition in Persia and would often follow his advice. It is suspected that he had a hand in Ḥaḍrat 'Umar's (May Allāh be pleased with him) martyrdom, but Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) does consider this to be true. He explains that a day before Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) was martyred, *Feroz* met *Hurmuzān*. *Hurmuzān* saw a dagger in *Feroz's* hand and asked why he was carrying this weapon. He then took it in his hand as they talked. Someone saw this and, when Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) was martyred, said that he had seen *Hurmuzān* handing the dagger to *Feroz*. Upon this, 'Ubaidullah, the youngest son of Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him), killed *Hurmuzān* without any investigation. When Ḥaḍrat 'Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) became the

Khalīfa, he summoned *Hurmuzān*'s son, handed over *'Ubaidullah* to him, and said: "Son! This is your father's killer; go and kill him." Although *Hurmuzān*'s son did not kill *'Ubaidullah* on the intercession of the people, this incident proves that it is the duty of the state to arrest and punish a killer.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) informed the Jamā'at about the sad demise of the following members and led their funeral prayer in absentia after the Friday prayer:

1. *Professor Naseem Saeed Sahiba*, wife of *Muhammad Saeed Sahib*, passed away in Pakistan at the age of 88. She was the daughter of Ḥaḍrat *Alhaj Hafiz Dr. Syed Shafi Sahib Mohaqiq Dehlavi*. She served the Jamaat in different cities for 61 years.
2. *Dawood Suleiman Butt Sahib* of Germany passed away at the age of 46. He was very diligent in performing his duties for Hifāzat Khās.
3. *Zahida Parveen Sahiba*, wife of *Ghulam Mustafa Awan Sahib* of Sialkot, passed away at the age of 61 years. Three of her sons-in-law are life devotees. Two of his daughters who are married to missionaries working abroad were unable to be with their mother in her last days.
4. *Rana Abdul Waheed Sahib* of London, son of *Chaudhry Abdul Hai Sahib* of *Jaranwala*, Pakistan, died on 26th June.
5. *Alhaj Mir Muhammad Ali Sahib* former National Amīr of Bangladesh (1997-2003), passed away at the age of 84 years. He was currently serving as the Amīr of Dhaka Jamā'at from 2013.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed that Allāh may have mercy on all the deceased and elevate their spiritual station in heaven. *Amīn*.

Jazākumullāh
Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 03 August 2021