

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 27th August 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: One of the battles fought in the time of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) was the Battle of *Rey*. *Rey* was a city located 480 miles from *Nishapūr*. The inhabitants of *Rey* were called *Razi*, and the famous commentator *Imām Fakhruddin Razi* was a resident of *Rey*. The ruler of *Rey* was *Siyavakhsh bin Mehran bin Bahram* who had mobilized the people of *Dunbāwand*, *Tabaristan*, *Qūmis* and *Jurjān* in his support. The Muslims were on their way to *Rey* when the Iranian chief *Abu al-Farrukhān Zainabi* reconciled with the Muslims. *Zainabi* asked *Nu’aim bin Muqarrin* to give him some horsemen so that he could lead them into the city through a secret passage. With the help of *Zainabi*, the Muslims secretly entered the city and conquered it. The people of the city were given a written amnesty.

In 22 AH, *Qūmis* and *Jurjān* were conquered. *Qūmis* is located between *Nishapūr* and *Rey*. The people here did not resist and a peace treaty was drawn. Similarly, there was a large city between *Jurjān*, *Tabaristan* and *Khurasān* whose residents also made a peace treaty with the Muslims on the condition of paying the *Jizyah*.

The conquest of Azerbaijan took place in 22 AH. Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) handed the command of this expedition to ‘*Utbah bin Farqad* and *Bukair bin ‘Abdullah*. On instructions of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him), they both attacked from different directions. *Bukair* encountered *Rustam’s* brother *Isfandyāz bin Farrukhzād* and a fight ensued. When *Isfandyāz* was defeated and captured, he made peace with *Bukair* and became his representative and continued to support the Muslims against their opponents. The whole area gradually came under the control of *Bukair*. On the other hand, ‘*Utbah bin Farqad* also gained victories. Following this series of conquests, a letter of reconciliation was written to the people of Azerbaijan by ‘*Utbah bin Farqad*, the Governor appointed by Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him).

After the conquest of Azerbaijan, *Bukair bin ‘Abdullah* continued towards Armenia. Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) also sent an army under the leadership of *Surāqa bin Malik* to assist *Bukair*. He appointed *Surāqa* as the commander-in-chief of the whole army. Seeing the continued advance and determination of the Muslims, the Iranian ruler *Shahrbarāz* made peace with *Surāqa bin Malik*, pledging military aid in lieu of

paying *Jizya*. Armenia was thus won without a battle. Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) expressed great pleasure and admiration for this peace treaty. *Surāqa bin Malik* then sent his troops to the mountains around Armenia and they also achieved great success.

The conquest of *Khurasān* took place in 22 AH. After the Battle of *Jalūla*, the Iranian king *Yazdegerd* went to *Rey*, and then to *Kirmān*, *Khurasān* and *Marv*, where he incited the Persians and other non-Arabs against the Muslims and caused a revolt in Muslim controlled areas. Realizing the gravity of the situation, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) allowed the Muslims to advance towards the Persian territories. At his command, the people of *Basrah* and *Kūfa* launched fierce attacks, forcing *Yazdegerd* to move from *Marv-ir-rūz* to *Balkh* and then across the river. Under these changed circumstances, people from *Nishapūr* to *Takhāristān* made peace with the Muslims. When Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) received the news of the conquest of *Khurasān*, he said, "I did not want to have to fight against these Persians, and I wish there was a sea of fire between us and them." *Yazdegerd* fled from city to city until he was killed during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Regarding the spoils of war received from *Ahnaf bin Qais*, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) addressed the Muslims and said, "I do not fear that the enemy will destroy the Muslim Ummah, but I fear the destruction of the Ummah at the hands of the Muslims." *Huzoor* (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Today we are seeing these words come true. Muslims are killing Muslims and attacking each other in the name of Jihād.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān bin Abu al-‘Ās advanced towards *Istakhr*, the capital of Persia and the holy site of the Sassanid kings. After a ferocious battle, Allāh gave victory to the Muslims. Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān bin Abu al-‘Ās collected the spoils of war and sent a fifth to Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). According to a Tradition, *Istakhr* was first conquered by Ḥaḍrat ‘Alā’ bin *Hazrami* in 17 AH.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) dispatched Ḥaḍrat *Sariya bin Zunaim* to *Fasā* and *Darabjird* in 23 AH. Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin ‘Umar relates that one day while delivering the sermon, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) suddenly uttered:

يَا سَارِيَةَ الْجَبَلِ

“O *Sariya*, move towards the mountain!”

Since these words were completely unrelated to the sermon, the audience asked him what he meant by them. He said: I saw *Sariya* being attacked by the enemy from the rear, and the Islāmic army about to be vanquished, therefore, I called out to him, “O, *Sariya*! Move towards the mountain!” It was not long after this that the same incident was reported by *Sariya*. Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau‘ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that at that moment Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) tongue was in the control of the Almighty to Whom distance does not matter. The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) says: It is wrong to allege that the Companions did not experience Divine revelations. The fact that Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) became aware of the precarious condition of *Sariya*’s army cannot be attributed to anything other than revelation.

In 23 AH, *Kirmān* was conquered by Ḥaḍrat *Suhail bin Adiy*. The famous Iranian wrestler *Rustam* was a resident of this area. The conquest of *Makrān* also took place in 23 AH. Here the Muslims united against the king of Sindh and defeated him. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: *Makrān* was the last frontier of Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar*’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) conquests. If this is true, then Islām had reached Sindh and India in the time of Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said this narration would continue in future.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) then announced the inauguration of a Turkish Internet radio. This radio will serve more than 20 countries. Jamā‘at Germany’s Tabligh department had the privilege of setting up this radio. May Allāh reward their efforts and bless this radio in every way.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would lead the funeral prayer of Respected *Tala’y Ahmad Sahib* after his body arrives next week. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) then spoke about some members of the Jamā‘at who passed away recently and announced to lead their funeral prayer in absentia:

1. *Muhammad al-Mukhtar Sahib* of Morocco passed away at the age of 73 years.
2. *Mahmood Ahmad Sahib*, who served as mosque-keeper of Masjid Aqsa and Masjid Mubarak in Qādiān, passed away at the age of 74 years.
3. *Sauda Sahiba*, wife of *Abdul Rahman Sahib* of Kerala, India, passed away on 22nd July at the age of 76 years. She was the mother of *Shamsuddin Sahib*, who is the Missionary In-Charge of *Kababīr*.
4. *Syeda Majeed Sahiba*, wife of *Sheikh Abdul Majeed Sahib* of Faisalabad, passed away at the age of 86 years.

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: 01 September 2021