

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 28th January 2022 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK

Ḥaḍrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the series of sermons regarding Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Concerning the Battle of *Hamra-ul-Asad*, it is written that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) returned from the Battle of *Uhud* on a Saturday. On Sunday, Ḥaḍrat ‘*Abdullah bin ‘Amr bin ‘Auf Muzani* informed the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) that *Quraish* were preparing for another attack on Medina. After consulting with Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* and Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with them), the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) decided to go out to fight the enemy and announced that only those would join him who had participated in the battle the previous day. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) handed his flag to Ḥaḍrat ‘*Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him) or, according to another account, to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). This caravan of Muslims had barely reached *Hamra-ul-Asad*, at a distance of eight miles from Medina, when the idolaters became overawed and, abandoning the idea of attacking Medina, turned back to Mecca.

The battle of *Banu Nadhīr* took place in 4 AH. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), accompanied by ten Companions, including Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), went to the Jewish tribe of *Banu Nadhīr* to receive blood money for two men of the tribe of *Banu ‘Amir* who had been killed. The Jews invited him to eat with them. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) was sitting against a wall, and the Jews thought that they would never have a better opportunity to assassinate him. ‘*Amr bin Jihāsh*, one of their chiefs, agreed to climb the roof of the house and drop a big rock on the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him). *Salām bin Mishkam*, another Jewish chief, tried to dissuade them from doing this. He said that it amounted to a violation of the treaty they had with the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) and that he would surely be informed of the plot. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) was then given news of the scheme by Allāh, and he immediately got up and headed back to Medina, leaving his Companions seated where they were. He then sent Ḥaḍrat *Muhammad bin Maslamah* to *Banu Nadhīr* with a message that they had ten days to leave his city (Medina) because the plot they had hatched was an act of treason. The Jews, however, refused to leave. Thereupon, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) besieged their forts and no one came to their aid. Allāh so caused the awe of

the Muslims in the hearts of the Jews that they finally agreed to go into exile. With the permission of *Ansār*, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) distributed all the spoils of war acquired in the battle of *Banu Nadhīr* amongst *Muhājirīn*. Upon this, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) addressed the *Ansār* and said, "O, the company of *Ansār*, may Allāh grant you the best reward."

The Battle of *Badr al-Mau'id* took place in 4 AH. When returning from the Battle of *Uhud*, *Abu Sufyān bin Harb* had called out, "Next year we shall face one another again at *Badr-us-Safra* and we shall fight there." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) had instructed Ḥaḍrat *'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) to reply, "*Inshā'Allāh* (if Allāh so wills)." *Badr* is situated 150 km southwest of Medina. In the pre-Islamic era, a major festival was held in this place every year on 1st *Dhul-Qa'dah* for eight days. As the appointed time drew nearer, *Abu Sufyān* became more and more apprehensive. He, therefore, started spreading the rumour that he was assembling a large army so that this news may instil fear into the hearts of Muslims and they would be dissuaded from fighting. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) set out to *Badr* with 1500 Companions, but *Abu Sufyān* did not show up. Ḥaḍrat *Mirza Bashīr Ahmad Sahib* writes that the Muslim army stayed at *Badr* for eight days and many of the Companions engaged in trade and were able to make significant profit.

The Battle of *Banu Mustaliq* took place in *Sha'bān* 5 AH. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) learnt that *Banu Mustaliq* were planning to launch an attack on Muslims, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) marched towards them with 700 Companions. According to one account, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) handed the flag of *Muhājirīn* to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

The incident of *Ifk* (the Slander), when the hypocrites levelled a false allegation against Ḥaḍrat *'Ayesha*, the daughter of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), took place during the return journey from the Battle of *Banu Mustaliq*. According to an account in *Sahih Bukhari*, at one point in the journey when Ḥaḍrat *'Ayesha* returned from attending the call of nature, she found that she had dropped her necklace somewhere. She went back looking for it and it took her a while, so that when she returned, the caravan had already moved on without her. *Safwān bin Mua'ttal*, who was the rear-guard of the army, saw Ḥaḍrat *'Ayesha* and respectfully helped her on his camel and escorted her until they caught up with the army. When she reached Medina, Ḥaḍrat *'Ayesha* fell ill and, in the meantime, some people started spreading slanderous rumours about her. She was unaware of all this and the only thing that worried her was that she was not receiving the same affection from the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) as she had been used to. Then, when she learnt about the slander, it further aggravated her ailment and she asked the Holy Prophet's (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) permission to move to her parents' home. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) called Ḥaḍrat *'Ali bin Abi Talib* and Ḥaḍrat *Usama bin Zaid* and sought their counsel regarding this matter. Ḥaḍrat *'Ayesha* says that her tears would not stop, nor could she sleep during those days. After a month, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said to her, 'O, *'Ayesha!* I have

been informed of such and such thing about you. If you are innocent, I trust that God shall affirm your innocence. If, however, you have erred, you should seek forgiveness from God and bow before him.’ Seeing that her parents remained silent, Ḥaḍrat ‘Ayesha said, ‘By God, I am aware that you have been affected by these statements and consider them to be true. By God, I find myself in the situation of the father of Joseph, who had said:

فَصَبِّرْ جَبِيلٌ ۖ وَاللَّهُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ عَلَىٰ مَا تَصِفُونَ

“So now dignified patience is good for me. And it is Allāh alone Whose help is to be sought against what you assert.” (12:19)

A short time afterwards, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) received Divine revelation, and then he smiled and said, “O ‘Ayesha! Praise Allāh for He has affirmed your innocence.” At this, her mother spontaneously said, “O ‘Ayesha! Get up and go to the Messenger of Allāh!” But she said, “By God, I will not go to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), and I will express my gratitude only to Allāh.”

Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) used to regularly help *Mistah bin Uthathah* because he was needy and a kin, but after this incident, he vowed never to help *Mistah* as he had taken part in slandering Ḥaḍrat ‘Ayesha. Thereupon, Allāh revealed the verse:

وَلَا يَأْتَلِ أُولُو الْفَضْلِ مِنْكُمْ وَالسَّعَةِ أَنْ يُؤْتُوا أُولِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلِيَعْفُوا
وَلِيُصْفَحُوا ۚ لَا تُحِبُّونَ أَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

“And let not those who possess wealth and plenty among you swear not to give aught to the kindred and to the needy and to those who have left their homes in the cause of Allāh. Let them forgive and forbear. Do you not desire that Allāh should forgive you? And Allāh is Most Forgiving and Merciful.” (24:23)

After this, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) reinstated *Mistah*’s allowance. The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) says that it is part of Islamic morality that should one pledge something by way of punishment, the breaking of that pledge is an act of virtue.

The third major battle between the Muslims and *Quraish* of Mecca was the Battle of *Ahzāb* which took place in 5 AH. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) had exiled the Jewish tribe of *Banu Nadhīr*, they had moved to Khaybar. Afterwards, they had made pacts with *Quraish* of Mecca and some other tribes and prepared an army of about ten thousand. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) was informed of this, he called his Companions for consultation. Following a suggestion by Ḥaḍrat *Salman Farsi*, a ditch was dug towards the north of Medina to protect the city. This approximately 3.5-mile long ditch was dug in six days. Every Muslim helped in this endeavour. When Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* and Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with them) could not find any baskets to carry the sand, they would carry it in their clothes. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was in command of one faction of the Muslim army. Later, a mosque was built at this location and was called *Masjid Siddīq*.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would continue with these accounts in future, *Inshā'Allāh*. At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the sad demise of some members of the Jamā'at and announced to offer their funeral prayer in absentia:

1. *Mubarakā Begum Sahiba*, the wife of *Mukhtar Ahmad Gondal Sahib*, passed away on 11th January at the age of 93. She was regular in her prayers and fasting. She cared for the poor and needy and served the Jamā'at. One of her sons, *Iftikhar Ahmad Gondal Sahib*, is serving as a missionary in Sierra Leone.
2. *Mir Abdul Waheed Sahib* passed away in the night between 12th and 13th January at the age of 58. In September 2020, a false charge of blasphemy was made against *Mir Abdul Waheed's* family. One of his sons, *Abdul Majeed Sahib*, is a prisoner in the way of Allāh and could not attend his father's funeral.
3. *Syed Waqar Ahmad Sahib* of the USA passed away on 17th January at the age of 58. *Waqar Ahmad Khan's* wife is the maternal great-granddaughter of *Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad Sahib* and the paternal great-granddaughter of *Ḥaḍrat Mirza Sharif Ahmad Sahib*. He was simple and good-natured and respectful of the Jamā'at and its missionaries. He was always full of zeal to serve humanity. He was foremost in making financial sacrifices and his obedience to Khilāfat was exemplary. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: I am myself aware he honoured his oath of giving precedence to faith over worldly matters, irrespective of any ties of kinship, and he never ventured outside the obedience of Khilāfat.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed that Allāh may forgive the deceased and grant them a lofty station in heaven. *Amīn*.

Jazākumullāh
Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 03 February 2022