

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadiyya,

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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 13th May 2022 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK.

Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul 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: I previously spoke about the rebellions that arose at the time of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and the campaigns that were launched against them. *Malik bin Nuwaira* belonged to *Banu Yarbu’*, a branch of *Banu Tamīm*. He converted to Islām with his people in 9 AH and was one of the chiefs of his people. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) had appointed him as a Zakāt collector and entrusted him with the duty of receiving Zakāt from his tribe. However, after the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), a wave of apostasy and rebellion broke out in Arabia and *Malik bin Nuwaira* also became an apostate. Not only did he kill the Muslims of his tribe who believed that it was obligatory to pay Zakāt and send it to Medina, he also joined the rebel *Sajah* who came to attack Medina with a large army.

Sajah belonged to *Banu Tamīm* tribe and was quite a learned Christian woman. Aside from *Malik*, *Sajah* also invited other chiefs of *Banu Tamīm* for reconciliation, but no one, aside from *Waki’*, accepted the invitation. *Sajah*, along with *Malik* and *Waki’* attacked the other chiefs. A fierce battle ensued and a large number of men from both sides were killed. However, after a short time *Malik* and *Waki’* realized their mistake and reconciled with the other chiefs, and thus peace was established in the tribe of *Tamīm*. *Sajah* then left *Banu Tamīm* and marched towards Medina. Arriving at the settlement of *Nibāj*, she was defeated by *Aus bin Khuzaima* and was given an amnesty upon the condition that she would not advance towards Medina. She then went to *Yamamah* along with her army.

In *Yamamah*, *Musailimah* married *Sajah* to make her his ally. As part of her dowry, *Musailimah* declared the *Isha’* and *Fajr* prayers as void. Later, it was decided that half of the land tax from *Yamamah* would go to *Sajah*. According to some accounts, *Sajah* converted to Islām in the time of Ḥaḍrat ‘*Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him). In the Year of the Famine, Ḥaḍrat Amīr Mu‘āwiyah sent her with her people to *Banu Tamīm*, where she remained a Muslim till her death.

When Ḥaḍrat Khalid came to *Bitah* to confront *Malik bin Nuwaira* on the orders of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), he sent contingents of his army to surrounding areas to invite people to Islām. One of these contingents arrested and brought back *Malik bin*

Nuwaira along with some men of *Banu Tha'labah bin Yarbu'*. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* imprisoned these people because there was no sufficient evidence as to whether they offered their prayers or not. Due to severe cold, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* ordered his soldiers to provide warmth to the prisoner, but the soldiers misunderstood his words and killed the prisoners.

It is mentioned in *Tabari* that Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) asked Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) to imprison *Khalid* as he had been responsible for shedding the blood of a Muslim. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) said that *Khalid bin Walīd* had made a mistake due to a misunderstanding and Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) should remain silent in this matter. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) then paid the blood money for *Malik*. According to another account, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* returned from the expedition and went to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). After relating the whole incident, he offered his apology and Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) accepted it. Another author writes that there is a great deal of disagreement as to whether *Malik bin Nuwaira* was killed unjustly or whether he deserved to be killed. Pride, arrogance and ignorance remained in him, otherwise, he would not have refused to pay *Zakāt* to *Baitul Māl* in obedience to the Holy Prophet's (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) *Khalīfa*. Even if there is no other charge against *Malik bin Nuwaira*, the very act of withholding *Zakāt* is sufficient.

One of the objections regarding Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walīd* is that during the war he married *Laila bint Minhāl*, the wife of *Malik bin Nuwaira*, without even waiting for the 'Iddah to pass. *Allama Ibn-e-Kathīr* writes that Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* married her after she became lawful for him. *Allama Ibn-e-Khalqān* writes that *Umm-e-Tamīm* completed her 'Iddah of three months and only then accepted Ḥaḍrat *Khalid's* proposal of marriage. Ḥaḍrat *Shah Abdul Azīz Dehlavi* writes that *Malik bin Nuwaira* had divorced this woman a long time ago and had just kept her in his house as had been the custom in *Jahiliyyah* (pre-Islamic era). It was to end such practices that this verse was revealed:

وَإِذَا طَلَّقْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَبَلَغْنَ أَجَلَهُنَّ فَلَا تَعْضُلُوهُنَّ

“And when you divorce women and they reach the end of their period, prevent them not from marrying.” (2:233)

Therefore, the 'Iddah of this woman had been completed and the marriage was lawful because *Malik* had divorced her and only kept her in his house.

Dr 'Ali Muhammad Salabi writes that, from a Shariah point of view, *Khalid* did a lawful deed and adopted a lawful way, as is also proved from the practice of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) himself. If there is an objection to *Khalid* that he married during or immediately after the war, then the Prophet also married Ḥaḍrat *Jawayriya bint Harith* immediately after the battle of *Muraisi'*, and this proved to be a great blessing for her people as hundreds of prisoners were released because they had become in-laws of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Another blessing of this marriage was that her father *Harith bin Zirār* also became a Muslim. Similarly, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) married Ḥaḍrat *Safiyyah* immediately after

the conquest of Khyber. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) has set this example, there is no reason to unduly blame Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walīd*.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: I have given this detail because even today some ignorant people raise the objection that Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) did not listen to Ḥaḍrat *'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and unjustly sided with Ḥaḍrat *Khalid*. The truth is that Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) looked at all the facts and acquitted Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* after analysing the situation thoroughly.

Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) had ordered Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walīd* that, after he was done with the tribes of *Asad*, *Ghatfān*, *Malik bin Nuwaira*, etc., he should head towards *Yamamah*. He wrote a letter to Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* saying: It is my will to you that you should fear Allāh, the One and Only, and be kind to the Muslims who are with you and be a father to them. When you fight the *Banu Hanifa*, take command of the army yourself. Appoint one commander for the right flank, one for the left flank, and one for the cavalry. Keep consulting with the eminent Companions and *Muhajirīn* and *Ansār* and acknowledge their status and honour. When the enemies are lined up, attack them with full force. Take their prisoners by the sword. Create fear in them by killing. Throw them in the fire. Beware! Do not disobey my order.

After reading the letter, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* readied the Muslims and they left to fight *Banu Hanifa*, or *Musailimah*. Those among the apostates who they came across on the way were punished severely. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) sent a large army armed with the best weapons to protect Ḥaḍrat *Khalid*'s troops from the rear. On the way to *Yamamah*, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* passed through many Bedouin tribes that had become apostates. He fought them and brought them back to Islām. He also came across the rest of *Sajah*'s army. He punished some of them severely and killed the rest of them. Afterwards he attacked *Yamamah*.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would relate the details of this battle in the future, *Insha'Allāh*.

Jazākumullāh
Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 19 May 2022