

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 24<sup>th</sup> June 2022 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK**

Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīh V (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the accounts relating to the expeditions sent against the rebels during the time of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

The seventh expedition was led by Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Sa’eed bin ‘Ās* who was sent by Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) to *Hamiqatain* which was situated at the border of Syria. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Sa’eed bin ‘Ās* was among the early converts to Islām. He had accepted Islām, based on a dream. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) was extremely happy at Ḥaḍrat *Khalid’s* acceptance of Islām. He faced persecution from his father after he accepted Islām and was expelled from his home but remained steadfast.

Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* was part of the second migration to Abyssinia along with his wife and brother. After his return from Abyssinia, he accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) at ‘*Umratul-Qadā*’, the Conquest of Mecca, and in the battles of *Hunain*, *Ta’if*, *Tabūk*, etc. He was unable to participate in the Battle of *Badr* because of his absence and was always remorseful about this. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) said to him, “Does it not please you that others have only had the honour of migrating once, while you migrated twice?” He was among the scribes who wrote down revelations of the Holy Qur’ān. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) appointed Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Sa’eed* as the alms collector in Yemen and he remained in this position till the Holy Prophet’s (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) demise. According to one account, he had initially hesitated to pledge allegiance to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) but did so after *Banu Hashim* pledged allegiance. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) appointed Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* to lead various expeditions.

In the expeditions against the apostates, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* was appointed as the commander of an army to provide reinforcements in *Taimā*. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* stayed in *Taimā* and many of the nearby communities joined him. Learning of this great Muslim army, the Byzantines sought reinforcements from the Arabs. When Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* informed Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) of this development, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) ordered him to advance against the enemy. As soon as he moved forward, the enemy became overawed and fled in all directions. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* occupied the enemy territory and the majority of the people around him accepted Islām. Learning of this victory, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) instructed him to advance further, but not so far as to give the enemy the opportunity to attack from the rear.

These are the only records found regarding Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Sa'eed's* role against the apostates during the time of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He also played a part in the victories in Syria during the time of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) which will be mentioned later.

The eighth expedition against the rebellious apostates was against *Banu Sulaim* and *Banu Hawazin* under the command of *Turaifah bin Hājiz* or, according to another account, Ḥaḍrat *Ma'an bin Hājiz*. When Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walid* moved against *Tulaiha*, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) wrote to *Ma'an* instructing him to take with him those from among *Banu Sulaim* who were steadfast upon Islām and to join Ḥaḍrat *Khalid*. Ḥaḍrat *Ma'an* appointed his brother *Turaifah bin Hājiz* in his place, and joined up with Ḥaḍrat *Khalid*. According to one account, when a man named *Fujā'* took a mount and some weapons from Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) on the pretext of fighting the apostates but instead went on a killing and pillaging spree, Ḥaḍrat *Turaifah bin Hājiz* played a part in capturing him.

The ninth expedition against the rebel apostates was led by Ḥaḍrat *'Alā' bin Hazrami*. Ḥaḍrat *'Alā'* was among the early converts to Islām. He was entrusted with the task of carrying the letter addressed to *Munzir bin Sāwa*, the King of Bahrain. Thereafter, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) appointed him as governor of Bahrain. When Ḥaḍrat *'Alā' bin Hazrami* conveyed the message of Islām to *Munzir bin Sāwa*, he accepted Islām. Ḥaḍrat *'Alā'* remained the governor of Bahrain after the Holy Prophet's (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) demise, during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* and Ḥaḍrat *'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with them), until he passed away during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat *'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him). At one time, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) had removed him from his post and appointed Ḥaḍrat *Abbān bin Sa'eed bin 'Ās* in his place. After the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), when apostasy and rebellion became rampant, Ḥaḍrat *Abbān* returned to Medina and Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) reinstated Ḥaḍrat *'Alā' bin Hazrami* as governor of Bahrain.

Ḥaḍrat *'Alā'* often experienced the acceptance of his prayers. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Hurairah* used to say that he had been greatly impressed by his many qualities, including the acceptance of his prayers. It is related that once when they were travelling from Medina to Bahrain, they ran out of water. Ḥaḍrat *'Alā' bin Hazrami* prayed to Allāh, upon which he saw a spring of fresh water flowing from under the sand and they all drank to their fill. He passed away in 14 or 21 AH.

Bahrain was governed by the rulers of *Hīrah* who were subordinate to Khosrow of Persia. The coastal and trade cities of Bahrain had mixed populations, including Persians, Christians and Jews, and were frequented by traders from India and Iran and other places. *Munzir bin Sāwa* governed over the tribe of *Abdul-Qais*. Two delegations from *Abdul-Qais* met the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) in 5 AH and 9 AH. A few days after the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), *Munzir* also passed away and the land was besieged by rebellion. Ḥaḍrat *Jārūd*, who was considered among the nobles of his people and had also travelled to Medina to learn about Islām,

addressed his people and counselled them wisely. His people were thus saved from the wave of apostasy while rebellion took root in other places at the instigation of the Persians.

The rebelling tribes decided to adopt *Munzir bin Nu'mān* as their king and went to seek the Persian king's approval in this regard. The Persian king said, "O ye Arabs! The person whom the tribes of *Quraish* and *Muzar* considered most honourable has passed away (referring to the Holy Prophet, may Allāh's blessings be upon him), and now a person who is frail and has poor judgement has become his successor (referring to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr*)."  
Having attained Persian approval for *Munzir bin Nu'mān* as their king, the tribes were ready to confront the Muslims. In the initial encounter, the Persians suffered great losses. In the second attempt, *Abdul-Qais* suffered great losses. The fighting continued for several days. When Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) learned about this, he summoned Ḥaḍrat *'Alā' bin Hazrami* and appointed him as the commander of the army. He sent him along with 2,000 men from among *Muhājirīn* and *Ansār* towards Bahrain to help *Abdul-Qais*. When he reached Yamamah, Ḥaḍrat *Thumamah bin Uthāl Hanafī* and his men joined him. Previously, *Qais bin 'Āsim* had also joined the army of Ḥaḍrat *'Alā' bin Hazrami* following the defeat of *Banu Hanifa*.

Ḥaḍrat *'Alā'*'s army was camped at night when some camels broke loose and ran away along with the provisions laden on them. People were greatly anguished by this, but Ḥaḍrat *'Alā'* called them together and encouraged them saying, "Have you not come to do Jihad in the way of Allāh? Are you not the helpers of Allāh? Be glad that Allāh will never abandon you in this condition." The *Fajr* call to prayer (*Āzān*) was called at the break of dawn and Ḥaḍrat *'Alā'* led the prayers. When the prayer concluded, Ḥaḍrat *'Alā'* sat on both knees and began to supplicate and everyone followed him. When some light seemed to shimmer from the east, Ḥaḍrat *'Alā'* sent someone to see what it was. The person returned and said that it was only a mirage (not water). The same thing happened twice. The third time that the light appeared, the person who brought the news said that it was water. Everyone then drank from the water and washed. The sun had not fully risen when the lost camels were seen running back from different directions. When this incident was reported to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), he praised Allāh and expressed great joy.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Many such miracles were experienced by the Companions who set out on expeditions for the sake of Allāh. I will relate the rest of the account in the future, *Inshā'Allah*.

Jazākumullāh

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir

Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr

ISLĀMABAD (UK)

Dated: 29 June 2022