

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 1st July 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).

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: I was previously speaking about the Bahrain expedition, which was the ninth expedition against apostates and rebels during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat ‘*Alā*’ bin *Hazrami* attacked *Hatam* in the area adjacent to *Hajar* with a large Muslim army. All the polytheists, except the people of *Dārīn*, came out against him and trenches were dug on both sides. The fighting continued for a whole month and the Muslims were eventually victorious. Ḥaḍrat ‘*Alā*’ distributed the booty among the *Mujāhidīn*, and those who had shown outstanding bravery were also given the valuable clothes of the chiefs who had been slain. These included Ḥaḍrat ‘*Aḥīf bin Munzir*, Ḥaḍrat *Qais bin ‘Asim*, and Ḥaḍrat *Thumamah bin Uthāl*.

Later, all the apostates assembled at *Dārīn* in the Persian Gulf, a few miles from Bahrain. Ḥaḍrat ‘*Alā*’ bin *Hazrami* ordered Ḥaḍrat ‘*Utaiba bin Nahhās* and Ḥaḍrat ‘*Amir bin ‘Abdul Aswad* to set up checkpoints on every path to counter the apostates, while Ḥaḍrat *Misma*’, Ḥaḍrat *Khasfa Tamimi*, and Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna bin Haritha* were ordered to march against the apostates. Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* played a vital role in extinguishing the fire of sedition and apostasy in Bahrain and gave full support to Ḥaḍrat ‘*Alā*’ bin *Hazrami* with his troops. He also captured *Qatīf* and *Hajar* and defeated the Persian army and its agents who were aiding the apostates in Bahrain.

Ḥaḍrat ‘*Alā*’ bin *Hazrami* received letters from the tribe of *Bakr bin Wa’il* informing him that they would support him in obedience to the command of Allāh. Ḥaḍrat ‘*Alā*’ also invited other Muslims to advance on *Dārīn*. However, the Muslims did not have boats to cross over to the island of *Dārīn*. Addressing his people on this occasion, Ḥaḍrat ‘*Alā*’ said, “Allāh has gathered all the devils in one place. We have witnessed God's help on land before, the sea cannot be a barrier for us now. God's support will be with us.” It is narrated in the history of *Tabari* that Ḥaḍrat ‘*Alā*’ and his army rode their horses into the sea and crossed it in less than a day without any losses.

Concerning the crossing of the sea by ‘*Alā*’s army and his cavalry, contemporary writers believe that it is possible that the sea was at low tide at the time, or that there was some

exaggeration in the accounts, or that the Muslims may have acquired boats with the help of the local people and crossed the sea. All accounts agree that the crossing took place along with the cavalry. God alone knows the truth. In any case, the army of Ḥaḍrat 'Alā' miraculously crossed in safety.

Regarding the miracle of the parting of the sea during Ḥaḍrat Moses' (Peace be upon him) migration, Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says: The Holy Qur'ān says that Pharaoh's army was in pursuit of Prophet Moses (Peace be upon him) and his companions. When they reached the seashore, Moses (Peace be upon him), by the command of God, struck the sea with his staff which caused a path to open up. Moses (Peace be upon him) and his companions were thus able to cross to the other shore. However, when Pharaoh's army entered the same path, the water flowed back and they were drowned. Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that all miracles are from God. In this incident, too, the miracle was not brought about by the staff of Moses (Peace be upon him), nor is there any mention in the Holy Qur'ān of the splitting of the sea, rather it uses two words in connection with this incident: *فَرَّقَ* and *أَنْفَلَقَ*, which mean to separate. It appears from the wording of the Holy Qur'ān that at the time of the passage of the Israelites, the sea had ebbed and dry land had appeared through which they were able to cross the sea. It is written regarding Napoleon that when he invaded Egypt he, too, was able to cross the Red Sea with his army at low tide and that the tide started to rise while he was still crossing and he barely made it to the other side. The miracle of Moses (Peace be upon him) was that the Israelites were able to reach the shore while the tide was low. Moses (Peace be upon him) then raised his hand and the tide started to ebb. When Pharaoh and his army reached the middle of the path, they were engulfed by the water and drowned. It is possible that the same phenomenon took place when the Muslims crossed over to *Dārīn*.

A bloody battle took place between the Muslims and the rebels, and all the rebels were killed and their property fell into the hands of the Muslims. Each cavalryman received six thousand dirhams while each infantryman got two thousand dirhams in bounty. Ḥaḍrat 'Alā' bin *Hazrami* brought back all the people except those who preferred to stay behind. Ḥaḍrat *Thumamah bin Uthāl* was among the returnees. Ḥaḍrat 'Abdullah bin *Hudhaifah* says that they were staying at a spring of *Banu Qais bin Tha'alabah* when people saw Ḥaḍrat *Thumamah bin Uthāl* wearing the precious robe of *Hatam* that had been found in the booty. The people of the tribe thought that it was Ḥaḍrat *Thumamah* who had killed *Hatam* and this is why he had been given his precious cloak as bounty. Therefore, they martyred him in revenge.

The tenth expedition was the one led by Ḥaḍrat *Suwaid bin Muqarrin* against the rebels and apostates in the *Tihamah* region of Yemen, at the behest of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat *Suwaid's* surname was *Abu 'Adi* and he belonged to *Muzainah* tribe. He converted to Islām in 5 AH and accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) in the Battle of the Trench and all the subsequent battles. He was the brother of Ḥaḍrat *Nu'mān bin Muqarrin* who had played a significant role in the conquests against the Persian army. In historical records, however, there is no mention of Ḥaḍrat *Suwaid* going to *Tihamah*. It is narrated that after the demise of the Holy Prophet

(May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), the tribes of *Ak* and *Ash’ar* were foremost in the rebellion that ensued in *Tihamah*, and the people of *Khazam* joined them as well. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Hala* fought fiercely against the rebels and defeated them with the help of Allāh. The Muslims achieved a glorious victory in this battle which was reported to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Referring to the situation in *Tihamah*, one author writes that the foremost in crushing the rebellion in *Tihamah* was *Tahir bin Abi Halah* who had been appointed governor of *Tihamah* by the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him).

Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) ordered Ḥaḍrat *‘Ukāsha bin Thaur* to stay at *Tihamah*. At the time of the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), Ḥaḍrat *‘Ukāsha* was in charge of the two areas of *Hazramout: Sakāsik* and *Sukūn*. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) appointed Ḥaḍrat *Jarīr bin ‘Abdullah Bajali* near the *Bajīla* tribe to fight the rebels of *Khatha’am* tribe with the people of his own tribe. A few people came out to fight Ḥaḍrat *Jarīr* and he was able to kill and disperse them. I will speak about the eleventh campaign next time, *Inshā‘Allāh*.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the martyrdom of two Ahmadi Khuddām: *Diko Zakaria* and *Diko Musa*, who were martyred in the Dori area of Burkina Faso; as well as the sad demise of *Muhammad Yusuf Baloch Sahib* of *Basti Sadiqpūr Umerkot*, Pakistan; Miss *Mubariza Farooq* (Waqifa Nau) of Rabwah; and *Anzumana Butara*, Mu’allim, of Ivory Coast.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about their services for the Jamā‘at and announced to lead their funeral prayer in absentia after the Friday prayer.

Jazākumullāh
Wassalām,

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