

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 8th July 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: In the time of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr Siddīq* (May Allāh be pleased with him), the eleventh campaign against the rebels of Yemen was led by Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir bin Abu Umayyah*. He was the brother of Ḥaḍrat *Umm-e-Salama*. His real name was *Walīd* which was later changed by the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him). It is narrated that he was left behind in the battle of *Tabūk* due to which the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) was displeased with him, but his excuse was later accepted and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) appointed him as Governor over *Kindah* tribe. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) also appointed him as the Governor of the territory from *Najrān* to the last frontiers of Yemen.

The first apostate uprising in the time of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) was in Yemen and it was instigated by *Aswad Al-‘Ansi* who was the chief of *Banu ‘Ans* tribe of Yemen. *Aswad Al-‘Ansi* was nicknamed *Zul-Khimār* because he always wore a head-covering. Some have described this nickname as *Zul-Khumār*, meaning that he was often in a state of intoxication. In some traditions, the title of *Aswad* is mentioned as *Zul-Himār* because he owned a trained donkey. Another reported reason for the title is that *Aswad* used to say that the person who appeared to him would come on a donkey. *Aswad* had given himself the title of "*Rahmānul-Yaman*".

When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) wrote a letter to *Khosrow* inviting him to Islām, *Khosrow* became furious. When, at his command, *Bāzān*, the Governor of Yemen, sent two men to arrest the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) invited *Bāzān* to Islām through them and said, “God has told me that your king has been killed by his son who has become king in his place. If you accept Islām, you will continue to be the ruler of Yemen.” The men departed with the message, and during that time *Bāzān* had received the news of *Khosrow*’s assassination at the hand of his son who had assumed the role of king. Seeing the fulfilment of the Holy Prophet’s (May Allāh’s blessings be

upon him) prophecy, *Bāzān* accepted Islām and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) retained him as the ruler of Yemen. Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes in this context that when Ḥaḍrat *'Abdullah bin Hudhafa* gave the Holy Prophet's (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) letter to *Khosrow*, he angrily tore it into pieces. When Ḥaḍrat *Hudhafa* reported this, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said: Allāh will do the same to his kingdom.

After the death of *Bāzān*, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) appointed Amīrs over various parts of Yemen. At this time, *Aswad Al-'Ansi* claimed false prophethood by raising the slogan "Yemen for Yemenis." The people of Yemen were inspired by this nationalistic slogan and joined *Aswad Al-'Ansi*. Hearing of this, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent a message to the chiefs of Yemen that they should continue to fight *Aswad*. Meanwhile, *Aswad Al-'Ansi's* army was gaining greater strength. In addition to seven hundred horsemen, he also had many camel riders. *Aswad Al-'Ansi* first attacked *Najrān* and expelled *Ibn-e-Hazm* and Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Sa'īd*. He then attacked *San'ā'* where Ḥaḍrat *Shahr bin Bāzān* fought valiantly but was martyred. *Aswad Al-'Ansi* thus occupied all the territories of Yemen. He also forcibly married Ḥaḍrat *Shahr's* wife after his martyrdom.

The Muslims of *Hazar Maut* and Yemen received a letter from the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) instructing them to fight *Aswad Al-'Ansi*. Therefore, Ḥaḍrat *Mu'āz bin Jabal* stood up and the Muslims found courage and strength. During this time there arose a dispute between *Aswad Al-'Ansi* and *Qais bin Abd-e-Yaghūs*. *Qais bin Abd-e-Yaghūs* was one of the apostates of Yemen but he later returned to Islām. He was prominent in the conquest of Iraq and the battle of *Qādisiyyah*. He was in company of Ḥaḍrat *'Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him) in the Battle of *Siffin*, where he was martyred.

Many other tribes were also ready to fight *Aswad*. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) wrote to the Muslims of *Najrān* about fighting *Aswad* and they obeyed him. Learning of this, *Aswad* realized that his end was near. *Aswad's* wife, who was the widow of Ḥaḍrat *Shahr bin Bāzān*, had expressed her willingness to act against *Aswad Al-'Ansi* to avenge the martyrdom of her husband and the death and humiliation of her family. With her help, some people entered the fort one night and killed *Aswad Al-'Ansi* and this was announced from the walls of his fort. Thus, this uprising was put to an end within three months. When the news of *Aswad Al-'Ansi's* death was sent to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), he had already passed away. However, Allāh had informed him of *Aswad's* assassination the very night on which it had taken place and he had told his Companions about this the next morning. He had also told them that *Aswad* had been killed by *Feroz*.

According to one account, the news of the assassination of *Aswad Al-'Ansi* reached Medina ten or twelve days after the burial of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Upon the establishment of the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh

be pleased with him), the first good news he received was regarding the end of *Aswad Al-'Ansi*. Following this, the Muslim reign was re-established in *San'ā'* as before. However, when the news of the Holy Prophet's (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) demise reached Yemen, a revolt broke out. *Qais bin Abd-e-Yaghūs*, who had assassinated *Aswad Al-'Ansi* along with *Feroz* and *Dāzweh*, also rebelled against Islām. He conspired with the military leaders of *Aswad Al-'Ansi* and deceitfully killed *Dāzweh* while *Feroz* survived the assassination.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would continue with these accounts in the future, *Inshā'Allāh*.

Jazākumullāh

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir

Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr

ISLĀMABAD (UK)

Dated: 13 July 2022