

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 15<sup>th</sup> 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) continued with the accounts of the Muslim expeditions against the apostate rebels and said: When Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir* gained some stability after the successes against the apostates in *San‘ā’*, he informed Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) about these operations. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) allowed Ḥaḍrat *Mu‘ādh bin Jabal* and the other representatives that, if they so wanted, they could continue to stay in Yemen or appoint someone else in their place and return to Medina. Consequently, all of them returned to Medina. Meanwhile, Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir* received instructions to support *Ziyād bin Labīd* at *Hazar Maut* along with *‘Ikrimah*. Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād* did not take any action against the apostates of *Kindah* tribe and those who refused to pay *Zakāt*, until he was joined by Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir bin Abu Umayyah*. Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir* departed from *San‘ā’* and Ḥaḍrat *‘Ikrimah* set out from *Abyan* in compliance with the instructions of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and met at *Ma‘rib*.

A young man of *Kindah* mistakenly offered his brother's camel for *Zakāt* to Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād*. Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād* branded it with fire and marked it as *Zakāt*. Later, the young man demanded to change the camel but Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād* did not allow it. The young man called the people of his tribe for help. *Abu Sumait* and his companions forcibly untied the camel, whereupon Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād* imprisoned *Abu Sumait* and his companions and captured the camel. These people then summoned people of another tribe for help. Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād* attacked them, too, and killed many of them while others fled. Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād* released the prisoners but they went back and started preparing to fight. *Banu ‘Amr* and *Banu Harith* and *Ash'ath bin Qais* and *Simt bin Aswad* refused to pay *Zakāt* and became apostate. Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād* attacked *Banu ‘Amr* and killed many of their men and imprisoned a large number and sent them to Medina. On the way, the people of *Ash'ath* and *Banu Harith* attacked and rescued their prisoners from the Muslims. After this incident, many neighbouring tribes also joined the rebels and they also declared apostasy.

The people of *Kindah* were besieged in a fort called *Nujair* near *Hazar Maut*. The army of Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād*, Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir*, and Ḥaḍrat *‘Ikrimah* consisted of five thousand *Muhājirīn* and *Ansār* Companions as well as people from other tribes. Those besieged in

*Nujair* fort became fearful at seeing such a large army. The leader of the besieged *Ash'ath* opened the door of the fort on the condition of safety for himself and his nine companions. After a fierce battle, the Muslims were victorious. Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* came to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) with the news of the victory and the prisoners. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) released all the prisoners. During the reign of Ḥaḍrat *'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him), *Ash'ath* tribe performed outstanding feats in Iraqi and Syrian wars, due to which their prestige was restored. Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir* and Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* stayed in *Hazar Maut* and *Kindah* until peace and order were established. These were the last battles against the apostate rebels, after which the revolt from Arabia was completely overcome and all the tribes came under the rule of Islām.

Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says: *Maulana Maududi's* claim that the Companions fought against anyone who claimed prophethood after the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) is contrary to the sayings of the Companions. Maulana has a great claim to the study of Islamic literature, but if he had only read the Islamic history before expressing his opinion on this matter, he would have known that *Musailimah Kazzāb*, *Aswad Al-'Ansi*, *Sajah bint Harith* and *Tulaiha bin Khuwailid Asadi* were all people who had refused the rule of Medina and had established their dominions. The people, against whom the Companions fought, were rebels and seditionists. They refused to pay taxes and attacked Medina. Those who distort and misrepresent the history of Islām are not doing any service to Islām. If they had the interests of Islām in mind, they would give the truth the highest priority and completely desist from misrepresentation and distortion of events.

A historian writes that all the Arab rebellions ended and all apostates were suppressed. The planning and speed with which Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) eradicated this country-wide revolt is a reflection of his great abilities, and it can be seen how he enjoyed God's support at every step. It was an amazing feat to overcome apostasy and rebellion and re-establish the rule of Islām in the Arab land in less than a year. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr Siddīq* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was extremely happy with the dominance of Islām, but there was no pride or arrogance in him because he knew that what happened was only due to the grace and mercy of Allāh. He did not have the power to fight and defeat the armies of the apostates of the whole of Arabia with only a handful of Muslims and to once again raise the banner of Islām in all its glory.

After the end of the wars and campaigns of the apostate rebels, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) started thinking about strategies for permanent protection against the Persians and the Byzantines who were the long-time enemies of Arabs and Islām. Even during the blessed life of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), these two powers had sought to keep the Arabs under their control. After the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) passed away and the fire of apostasy and rebellion engulfed many parts of the State of Medina, these two powers were behind the rebellion in some places. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the Byzantine forces started to gather in Syria and the Persian forces in Iraq. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) wrote to Ḥaḍrat *Khalid Bin Walīd* that, upon reaching Iraq, he should

try to unite the people with him and invite them to Allāh. If they accept, well and good, otherwise, collect Jizya from them; and if they refuse to give Jizya, then fight them.

Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walīd's* army was very small, because firstly, most of it had been used in the battle of Yamamah, and secondly, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) had instructed that no one should be forced to join the army, nor should any former apostate who had returned to Islam be included in it without the permission of the Khalīfa. At Ḥaḍrat *Khalid's* request for reinforcements, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) sent him only one person, *Qa'qā'a bin 'Amr*. Responding to people's surprise, he said that an army that had a man like *Qa'qā'a* could never be defeated. He then wrote to Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* that he should encourage those people to join his army who had continued to follow Islām after the Messenger of Allāh, and had participated in wars against the apostates. Upon receiving this letter, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* started organizing his army.

It is written that many Arab farmers used to work as farmers in Iraq. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) ordered that the Arab farmers should not be harmed or mistreated in any way. They should be made to realize that the establishment of Arab rule would end their days of oppressed life and they would now be able to enjoy true justice and legitimate freedom and equality, thanks to their fellow countrymen. This strategy of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was very helpful for the Muslims, and it facilitated their conquests because they no longer had to fear being attacked from the rear as they advanced.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would speak of the later wars and conquests in the future, *Inshā'Allāh*.

Jazākumullāh  
Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir  
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
Dated: 20 July 2022