

The National Amīr/ President  
Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya,

Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

### Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by *Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 16<sup>th</sup> February 2024 at *Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK*

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: I'll continue with the accounts of the Battle of Uhud in the context of the life of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and the devotion of his Ṣaḥāba.

**Ḥaḍrat Khārijah bin Zaid (May Allāh be pleased with him)** suffered more than thirteen wounds and was ultimately martyred by Ṣafwān bin Umayyah, and his body was mutilated. According to a narration, Ḥaḍrat ‘Abbās bin ‘Ubādah (May Allāh be pleased with him) offered Ḥaḍrat Khārijah bin Zaid his head armour, but Ḥaḍrat Khārijah replied, "No! What you desire is also what I desire (meaning martyrdom)." Ḥaḍrat ‘Abbās bin ‘Ubādah was martyred by Sufyān bin ‘Abd Shams.

**Ḥaḍrat Shammās bin ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him)** participated in the battles of Badr and Uhud and was martyred in Uhud at the age of 34 while fighting valiantly. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said that he found Ḥaḍrat Shammās bin ‘Uthmān like a shield.

**Ḥaḍrat Nu‘mān bin Mālik (May Allāh be pleased with him)** also participated in the battles of Badr and Uhud and was martyred in Uhud. There are conflicting narrations assigning his martyrdom to either Ṣafwān bin Umayyah or Aban bin Sa‘īd.

There is also mention of the martyrdom of four individuals from the same family. They include Thabit bin Waqsh and his brother Rifā‘a bin Waqsh, and Thabit's two sons, Salmah bin Thabit and ‘Amr bin Thābit. They belonged to the Anṣār tribe of Banu ‘Abdul Ashhal. Rifā‘a bin Waqsh, an elderly man, was martyred by Khālid bin Walīd.

**Ḥaḍrat ‘Amr bin Thābit (May Allāh be pleased with him)** embraced Islām after the Fajr prayer on the day of Uhud and was martyred the same day while fighting alongside the Muslims. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said about him, "‘Amr bin Thābit is a dweller of paradise."

**Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Jaḥsh (May Allāh be pleased with him):** It is narrated that his love for Allāh and His Messenger (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) made him indifferent to the world. If he had any wish, it was that his life be somehow sacrificed in the path of Allāh. His wish was fulfilled, and he was martyred in the Battle of Uhud. A day before his martyrdom, he prayed, "O Allāh! Tomorrow, let a formidable and terrifying opponent come before me. I will fight him for Your sake, and he will fight me. He will overcome me and sever my nose and ears. Then, in that state, I will be present before You, and You will ask me, 'O ‘Abdullah! For whose sake were your nose and ears severed?' And I will reply, 'O Allāh! For Your sake and the sake of Your Messenger.'" Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza and Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Jaḥsh (May Allāh be pleased with them) were buried together in one grave. Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza, the uncle of Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Jaḥsh, was a little over forty years old.

**Ḥaḍrat Abu Sa’d Khaithamah bin Abu Khaithamah (May Allāh be pleased with him)** said to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) on the day of Uhud, "I eagerly desired to participate in the Battle of Badr, but by Allāh, I could not. I cast lots to go to Badr, and my son, Sa’d, was chosen by the lot and attained martyrdom there. In a dream, I saw my son strolling in the gardens and rivers of Paradise in perfect health. He was telling me, 'Join us today; we will be together in paradise.' I have found my Lord's promises to be true, so I am

eager to meet my son." He asked the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) to pray for him, and he was martyred in the Battle of Uhud.

**Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin ‘Amr (May Allāh be pleased with him)** instructed his son, Ḥaḍrat Jābir (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), before his martyrdom, "I foresee that I will be among the first martyrs. I have some debts, so make sure to pay them off and treat your sisters kindly." Jābir narrates that the next day, his father was indeed among the foremost martyrs. The disbelievers also desecrated his body. Ḥaḍrat Jābir says that when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) came for the burial of the martyrs of Uhud, he said, "Bury these martyrs along with their wounds, for I will bear witness for them. There is no Muslim who is wounded in the cause of Allāh, but on the Day of Resurrection, his blood will be the colour of saffron, and its fragrance will be of musk." That is to say, individuals of this kind are dearly cherished. Ḥaḍrat Jābir bin ‘Abdullah narrates that when my father's body was brought on the day of Uhud, my aunt started crying, and I also wept. People tried to stop me, but the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) did not stop me, and said, "Whether you cry over him or you don't, it makes no difference. By Allāh! Angels were shading him continuously until you buried him."

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says: Allāh says that the Muslims who have become martyrs should not be called dead. They are the living soldiers of Allāh, and Allāh will surely avenge them. Look! If one Ṣaḥābī was killed, then in return, five disbelievers were killed, and in every battle; except the Battle of Uhud, the disbelievers suffered much more loss compared to the Muslims, but Allāh took retribution for this in other battles.

Regarding the number of martyrs of Uhud, most scholars say that the total number of those martyred was seventy, among whom four were Muhājirīn and the rest were Ansār. Some narrations mention this number as 71, 78, or even up to 108.

Concerning the funeral prayer for the martyrs of Uhud, it is mentioned that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) did not offer the funeral prayer for the martyrs of Uhud on that occasion. According to one narration, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) offered the funeral prayer for the martyrs of Uhud eight years after the Battle of Uhud. Imām Shaf‘i mentions that it is evident that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) did not offer the funeral prayer for the martyrs of the Battle of Uhud, and that the narrations that mention that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) offered the funeral prayer for these martyrs and recited seventy Takbīrs over Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza are not correct. As for the narration that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) offered the funeral prayer for these martyrs eight years later, it specifically mentions that this incident happened eight years later.

At the conclusion of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) addressed the current state of the world, stating that the flames of war continue to spread. There is now a dire need for prayers to avert the destruction of humanity. Aḥmadīs need to pray with true sincerity. The Israeli government remains stubbornly entrenched in its position. They justify their actions with one excuse or another and are not willing to listen to reason. Other governments, whether out of their own interests or for the fear of Israel, tend to side with Israel. May Allāh have mercy on the Muslims and incline them towards Him. This is the only path through which these people can rectify the world and their Hereafter. May Allāh have mercy upon them and grant us the ability to pray. Āmīn

*Wassalām,*

Abdul Majid Tahir  
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
Dated:21 February 2024