

The National Amīr/ President
Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 04th October 2024 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: When the polytheists could not gain any success despite crossing the trench and were faced with a great defeat, they decided to coordinate an all-out attack the next day. In the early hours, they gathered around the trench, but the Muslim archers fiercely resisted their repeated attempts. The disbelievers watched closely for any lapse in defence and launched periodic attacks. It was during one of these attacks that Waḥshī bin Ḥarb hurled a spear, killing Ḥaḍrat Ṭufail bin Nu‘mān (or Ṭufail bin Malik bin Nu‘mān Anṣārī). Ḥaḍrat Sa‘d bin Mu‘adh (May Allāh be pleased with him) was also struck by an arrow, which led to his martyrdom a few days later.

This was the day when, because of the continuous assaults, it became difficult for Muslims to offer their prayers on time. Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was so deeply grieved by this that he prayed that Allāh punish the disbelievers who had caused the prayers to be missed. This highlights one aspect of the Holy Prophet's character, which is that the worship of Allāh was dearest to him than anything else in the world. The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him), who is the Ḥakam and ‘Adl of this era, says that the accounts suggesting all prayers were combined at night are weak and unreliable. No authentic Ḥaḍīth mentions combining four prayers. It is written in Fath Al-Bārī that the only thing that happened was that the ‘Aṣr prayer was performed close to its end time.

It is narrated by Ḥaḍrat Jābir bin ‘Abdullah (May Allāh be pleased with him) that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) came between Zuhur and ‘Aṣr on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, draped his cloak over himself and raised his hands to supplicate against the enemy. Ḥaḍrat Jābir said that joy was evident on his face.

In another narration, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, 'Do not wish for confrontation with the enemy but seek safety from Allāh. However, if you do face the enemy, then be persevering, and know that paradise lies under the shade of swords.' He prayed, 'O Allāh! O Revealer of the Book! O Swift Reckoner! Defeat the armies. O Allāh! Defeat them and help us against them.' In another narration, this prayer is also mentioned: 'O Allāh! I call upon You by Your promise and covenant. O Allāh! If You wish, Your worship will not cease.' Ḥaḍrat Abu Sa‘īd Khudrī (May Allāh be pleased with him) narrates that we said to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), 'Our hearts are in our throats (because of fear). Is there anything we can say (in supplication)?' He replied, 'Yes! Pray, O Allāh! Cover our flaws and remove our fears.'

The battle had reached its climax, and the Quraish of Makkah and their allied tribes had grown exhausted from the ongoing siege. Eager to deliver a decisive blow and end the Muslim resistance, the leaders of the disbelievers devised a strategy, but Allāh had already planned to foil their efforts. Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashīr Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that Nu‘aim bin Mas‘ud, a member of the Ashja‘ branch of the Ghaṭfān tribe, was fighting against the Muslims, but he was secretly a Muslim and the disbelievers were unaware of his conversion. One day, Nu‘aim reached Madinah and first visited the leaders of Banu Quraiza, with whom he had longstanding ties. He warned them against their alliance with the Ghaṭfān and Quraish, saying both groups were there for a short while, whereas Banu Quraiza would remain vulnerable after their departure. He suggested they demand hostages from the Quraish and Ghaṭfān to ensure they would not be betrayed. Nu‘aim then went to the Quraish and Ghaṭfān and told them that Banu Quraiza planned to take their men hostage. He advised them to reject any such request.

Meanwhile, the Quraish and Ghatfān were preparing for a coordinated assault on the Muslims from all sides, hoping to overwhelm them and break through their defences. A message was sent to Banu Quraiza to join the attack, but they declined, citing the Sabbath, and insisted that the Quraish and Ghatfān provide hostages. When the Quraish and Ghatfān refused and sent a message that said, "We will not provide hostages; if you wish to join us, come as you are," Banu Quraiza became convinced of their insincerity, and thus Nu'aim's strategy successfully undermined the alliance's plans.

Then, by the decree of Allāh, a fierce storm appeared in favour of the Muslims. The details of this event are that one night amid severe cold, Allāh sent such a powerful storm that it overturned the cooking pots of the disbelievers and scattered their utensils. The storm filled their eyes, weakened their resolve, and instilled fear in their hearts, causing them to retreat. Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashir Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that these scenes shook the superstitious hearts of the disbelievers who had already been discouraged by the prolonged siege and the bitter experience of distrust within their alliance. This blow was so severe that they never recovered, and before dawn, the horizon of Madinah was clear of the dust and the presence of enemy troops.

As the storm raged, Abu Sufyān summoned the Quraish chiefs and said, 'Our difficulties are mounting, and it is no longer feasible to stay here. It is better if we return, and I am leaving.' With this, he ordered his men to retreat and mounted his camel, but in his haste, forgot to untie the camel's legs. When the camel did not move, he realized his mistake. At that moment, 'Ikrimah bin Abu Jahl bitterly remarked, 'Abu Sufyān, you are the commander of the army, yet you are fleeing without concern for the troops.' Abu Sufyān was embarrassed by this remark. He dismounted and said, 'All right, I won't leave, but you all must hurry and prepare.' As news of retreat spread to the other tribes, they too quickly began preparing to leave. The Banu Quraiza also returned to their fortresses, and with them, Ḥuyyay bin Akḥṭab, the leader of the Banu Naḍīr, entered their forts. Before dawn, the entire battlefield was empty. Thus, in a sudden and miraculous turn of events, the Muslims, who had been on the verge of defeat, became the victors.

When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) received the news of the disbelievers' retreat, he expressed gratitude to Allāh and said, 'This is not the result of our efforts, but purely due to Allāh's grace, who repelled the enemy by His power.' The news of the enemy's flight then spread among the Muslims. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would give further details in future.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) appealed for prayers for the current state of the world. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that the situation is deteriorating day by day and heading toward calamity. The United States and the major powers do not wish to act justly, and the war is widening. May Allāh protect the Aḥmadīs and the innocent from its dreadful and harmful effects. For this, we must strengthen our connection with Allāh and focus on prayers. Every Aḥmadī should pay attention to this. The situation for Aḥmadīs in Pakistan is worsening, so pray for Aḥmadīs there as well. Also, pray for the Aḥmadīs in Bangladesh, as they too are facing severe hardships. May Allāh have mercy on everyone and bestow His mercy. Āmīn

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMĀBAD (UK)
Dated: 09 October 2024