

The National Amīr/ President
Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya,

Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 20th December 2024 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Aspects of the life of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) are being discussed in the context of battles and expeditions.

Among these is a **Sariyyah ‘Ukāshah bin Miḥṣan**. This Sariyyah took place towards Ghamar Murzūq in Rabī‘ul-Awwal, 6 AH. According to ‘Sīrat Khātamun-Nabiyyīn’, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) appointed Ḥaḍrat ‘Ukāshah bin Miḥṣan, a Muhājir Ṣaḥābī, as the leader of forty Muslims and sent them to confront the Banu Asad tribe. However, upon learning of the Muslims’ approach, the opponents scattered into nearby areas.

Likewise, in Rabī‘uth-Thānī, 6 AH, **Sariyyah Muḥammad bin Maslamah**, an expedition of ten Ṣaḥāba, led by Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah set out towards the Banu Tha‘labah and others. When this group arrived, a hundred opponents surrounded them and attacked them with spears and arrows, resulting in the martyrdom of nine Ṣaḥāba. Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah was severely injured, stripped of his clothing, and left to die. A Muslim who happened to be passing by, brought Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah back to Madinah.

To avenge the martyrdom of Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah’s companions, an expedition was organised, known as the **Sariyyah Abū ‘Ubaidah bin al-Jarrāḥ**. Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashīr Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that along with the news of the martyrdom of Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah’s companions, intelligence was also received indicating that the Banu Tha‘labah tribe intended to attack the outskirts of Madinah. Consequently, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) dispatched forty capable Ṣaḥāba under the leadership of Ḥaḍrat Abū ‘Ubaidah bin al-Jarrāḥ and instructed them to travel overnight and reach their destination early in the morning. In adherence to this directive, at the break of dawn, they surrounded the opponents, who fled after a brief confrontation. Ḥaḍrat Abū ‘Ubaidah seized the spoils of war and returned to Madinah.

Both Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah and Ḥaḍrat Abū ‘Ubaidah bin al-Jarrāḥ are regarded among the eminent Ṣaḥāba. Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah was renowned not only for his personal abilities but also for his pivotal role in the killing of the Jewish leader Ka‘b bin Ashraf. He belonged to the Anṣār tribe of Aws and was considered a trusted confidant during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar.

Ḥaḍrat Abū ‘Ubaidah belonged to the Quraish tribe and was bestowed the title Amīnul Ummah (Trustee of the Ummah) by the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). He was one of the two Ṣaḥāba whom Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr (May Allāh be pleased with him) considered eligible for Khilāfat. His martyrdom was caused by the plague during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar.

Sariyyah Zaid bin Ḥarithah was sent to Banu Sulaim in Rabī‘uth-Thānī, 6 AH.

Similarly, another Sariyyah Zaid bin Ḥarithah, comprising 170 Ṣaḥāba, was dispatched towards ‘Īs in Jamādiyul-Ūlā, 6 AH.

In this context, we also find mention of the capture and subsequent conversion to Islām of the Holy Prophet’s son-in-law, Abūl ‘Ās bin Rabī‘. After his trade goods were seized by the Muslims, he came to Madinah seeking refuge with Zainab, the Holy Prophet’s daughter, who granted him protection. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) learnt of this he said that he did not have any prior knowledge of it. Upon Ḥaḍrat Zainab’s request, he recommended the return of Abūl ‘Ās’s goods, leading to the restoration of not only his belongings but also those of others. Abūl ‘Ās then returned to Makkah, delivered the goods to their rightful owners, and publicly announced his conversion to Islām. After

declaring his faith, Abūl ‘Ās came to Madinah, and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) reunited him with Ḥaḍrat Zainab (May Allāh be pleased with her) without a new Nikah. As his business was based in Makkah, he did not stay long in Madinah and returned to Makkah, where he passed away in 12 AH.

A battle against Banu Lihyān took place in Jamādiyul-Ūlā, 6 AH. Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashīr Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that this campaign took place in the backdrop of the incident of Rajī’, in which ten innocent Muslims were mercilessly martyred. Since Banu Lihyān were still conspiring against the Muslims, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) deemed it necessary to take action against them. He set out with 200 Ṣaḥāba and 20 horses toward their territory. Banu Lihyān learnt of his approach and hid in the mountain tops. None of them could be captured even though he stayed there for one or two days and sent parties to search the surrounding areas. During this journey, when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) reached the spot where his Ṣaḥāba had been martyred, he was overcome with deep emotion and prayed fervently for the martyrs.

Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashīr Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that upon returning from this journey, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) offered the following supplication, which later became customary for Muslims to recite upon returning from important journeys:

آيِبُونَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ سَاجِدُونَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ

“We return to our Allāh, we bow to Him, we worship Him, we prostrate before Him, and sing in praise of our Lord.”

From then on, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) would often recite this prayer after returning from his journeys. Sometimes, he added these words:

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ وَعْدَهُ، وَتَصَرَّ عَبْدُهُ، وَهَزَمَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ

“Allāh has fulfilled his promise, and helped his servant and defeated the enemy forces alone.”

This prayer carries a profound emotional depth and reflects the sentiments of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) during that turbulent time. It also shows the feelings he sought to instil in his Ṣaḥāba. Hidden in this supplication is a yearning for Allāh to remove the obstacles hindering the Muslim’s worship and the peaceful propagation of Islām.

Another **Sariyyah Zaid bin Ḥarithah** took place in Jamādiyul-Ākhirah, 6 AH. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) dispatched Ḥaḍrat Zaid with fifteen Ṣaḥāba towards Banu Tha’labah. However, no fighting took place during this expedition.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said he would continue with these accounts in the future.

Speaking about the rapidly changing global situation, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that the situation emerging in Syria is not yet clear. It is said that a tyrannical and oppressive government has ended, so let us pray that the forthcoming government will act justly. May Allāh keep the Aḥmadīs in these regions under His protection. Analysts write that while the public appears to be celebrating the end of oppression, no one knows what lies ahead. Israel is also launching unprovoked attacks on these areas and seems to have dangerous designs against the Muslim world. Pray fervently for Pakistan in this regard, as well as for Iran and other countries. May Allāh grant wisdom to the Muslims and keep all Aḥmadīs safe. Aḥmadīs are neither secure from the hands of Muslims nor from those outsiders who are against Muslims. These days storms and natural disasters are occurring frequently across the world. May Allāh protect the world from such heavenly calamities.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the following recently deceased members of the Jamā‘at and announced to lead their funeral prayer after the Friday prayer. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) also prayed for their lofty station in Jannah:

- Amīr Ḥassan Marānari Ṣāhib, son of Dar Muḥammad Ṣāhib, from Nusratabad, Mirpur Khas, was shot and martyred on the morning of 13th December. He is survived by his mother, wife, two sons, three daughters, and siblings. He was a farmer by profession and had the honour of serving as Qā’id

Majlis. At the time of his martyrdom, he was serving as Secretary Waqfe Nau. He was a hospitable, gentle, and courageous person with a strong bond of loyalty and devotion to Khilāfat.

- Maulāna ‘Abdul Sattār Rauf Ṣāhib, a missionary of the Jamā‘at in Malaysia, passed away recently at the age of 75. He accepted Aḥmadīyyat in 1973 and joined Jāmi‘a Aḥmadīyya Rabwah in 1977, where he completed the Mubashir course. He had the opportunity to serve in Malaysia, Fiji, Indonesia, Vietnam, and other countries. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter. He was a devoted and selfless servant of the Jamā‘at, and his love for the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was a prominent aspect of his personality.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated:23 December 2024