

The National Amīr/ President
Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 11th April 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Among the events following the Battle of Khaybar, there is mention of the reconciliation with the people of Tayma. Tayma was a well-known city on the route between Madinah and Syria. The residents of Tayma themselves approached the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) with a peace proposal, which he accepted. This treaty permitted the Jews of Tayma to remain in their homes and retain their possessions.

There is also mention of a delay in the offering of the Fajr prayer. While returning from the Battle of Khaybar, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and his Ṣaḥāba travelled throughout the night. When sleep overcame them, they camped at a place near Madinah to rest. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) instructed Ḥaḍrat Bilāl (May Allāh be pleased with him) to be vigilant for the time of morning prayer. Ḥaḍrat Bilāl remained awake and engaged himself in worship, while the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and the other Ṣaḥāba slept. As dawn approached, Ḥaḍrat Bilāl happened to lean against his mount, and sleep overtook him. Thus, neither the Holy Prophet Ṣaḥāba nor any of the Ṣaḥāba awoke until the sun shone down upon them, and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was the first to rise.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was concerned and asked Ḥaḍrat Bilāl about what had happened. He then ordered the camp to move, and after travelling a short distance, performed ablution and led the Ṣaḥāba in Fajr prayer. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said that whoever forgets a prayer should offer it when he remembers it, for Allāh has commanded ‘establish prayer for My remembrance.’

Ḥaḍrat Abu Musa (May Allāh be pleased with him) reports that as they entered Madinah, people began loudly proclaiming Takbīr. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said to them, “Lower your voices, for you are not calling upon One who is deaf or absent.”

This journey, which began in Muḥarram 7 AH, was concluded by the end of Ṣafar or early Rabī‘ul-Awwal and was marked by great divine blessings. One significant outcome was that many surrounding Arab tribes, who had been intending to conspire against the Muslims, became fearful. Several tribes sought peace treaties, while others submitted to the Holy Prophet’s authority. Another major outcome was the curtailment of Jewish power in Arabia. The conquest also had a positive impact on the livelihood of the Muslims of Madinah. Ḥaḍrat ‘Aisha and other Ṣaḥāba report that after Khaybar, they finally had enough food to fill their bellies.

The Expedition of Dhātūr Riqā‘. This expedition derives its name from a tree or mountain called Riqā‘ in that area. Another reason given is that during this expedition, the Ṣaḥāba had very few mounts, and due to the harsh journey and rocky terrain, their feet became wounded. They bandaged their wounds with strips torn from old cloth, which were called Riqā‘, hence the expedition came to be known by this name. There is disagreement about its date. Some historians say that it took place in 4 or 5 AH, while Imām Bukhārī places it after the Battle of Khaybar in 7 AH. Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashīr Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) also places it in 7 AH.

The reason for this expedition was that some bandits and robbers in the Najd region were harassing travellers and were becoming difficult to control. Another reported cause was that a merchant came to Madinah with news that the tribes of Tha‘laba and others were planning to attack the Muslims. Therefore,

the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) decided to undertake this expedition and set out from Madinah with 400, 700, or 800 Ṣaḥāba.

The first offering of Ṣalāt al-Khawf (prayer offered in a state of fear) is also mentioned. Ḥaḍrat Jābir (May Allāh be pleased with him) reports that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) went from Nakhl to Dhātūr Riqā', where the Muslims faced the army of Ghaṭfān. Although no fighting took place, there was a constant threat of attack. When the prayer time came, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) led Ṣalāt al-Khawf, whereby the first group of worshippers joined in the first half of the prayer and then withdrew, followed by the second group. This prayer is also described in Sūrah An-Nisa'. Commentators differ on when this commandment was revealed. Most agree that it was first offered at Dhātūr Riqā', while its revelation is dated between 4 to 7 AH. After fifteen days, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) returned to Madinah.

This expedition also came to be known as the 'Expedition of Miracles'. It was during this campaign that an enemy approached the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), drew his sword, and asked, "Who will save you from me now?" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) calmly replied, "Allāh." At that moment, the man suddenly fell to the ground, and the sword slipped from his hand. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) then picked up the sword and asked, "Now tell me—who will save you from me?" In response, he said, "There is no one who can save me now. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, and Muhammad (peace be upon him) is His Messenger." He then added, "By God, I will never conspire against you again." The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) graciously forgave him.

Another remarkable incident involved a bird. A Ṣaḥābī brought a little bird to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). While the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was observing it, one of its parents came down and placed itself before the Ṣaḥābī, as if offering itself in return for the chick. The people looked on in astonishment. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, "Are you surprised at this bird? You have taken its young, and it is now putting itself before you to save it. By Allāh, your Lord is more merciful to you than this bird is to its young."

In the same expedition, an incident involving the healing of a mentally disturbed child also took place. A Bedouin woman came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and said, "This is my son, and Satan has taken possession of him," meaning he suffered from seizures or insanity. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) placed his blessed saliva into the child's mouth and said, "O enemy of Allāh, depart from him, for I am the Messenger of Allāh." He repeated these words three times, then instructed the woman to take her child away and assured her that the boy would never suffer from this affliction again.

Ḥaḍrat Jābir narrates that during this expedition, Ḥaḍrat 'Alba bin Zaid (May Allāh be pleased with him) brought three ostrich eggs to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said: "O Jābir, take these eggs and cook them". Ḥaḍrat Jābir relates that he cooked the eggs but couldn't find any bread. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and his Ṣaḥāba started eating the eggs without bread until they were satiated, yet the eggs in the bowl remained as they were. Then many Ṣaḥāba ate from them before we departed."

During this journey, a camel came running to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and started bellowing. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said: "Do you know what this camel is saying? It is complaining that its owner has used its services for many years and now intends to slaughter it." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) called the owner and asked him to sell the camel. He then purchased it and set it free to graze.

In this same expedition, Ḥaḍrat Jābir's camel went missing. He relates: "My camel was lost on a dark night. While searching for it, I passed by the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and informed him about my lost camel. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said: 'Your camel is at such-and-such place; go and get it.' I went to that place but could not find it. When I returned, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) again directed me to the same place. I still did not

find it, so the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) graciously accompanied me to that place, and we found the camel.”

At one time, when Hazrat Jābir's camel became sluggish, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) blew upon some water and sprinkled it on the camel's back, head, and body. He then struck the camel's hump a few times, after which it regained its speed. Another miraculous incident involved the sudden increase of water in a vessel.

The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him), speaking about such miraculous incidents from the life of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), says, “In the state of Divine communion, a person at times performs acts that seem beyond human ability and reflect divine power. For example, during the Battle of Badr, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) threw a handful of pebbles at the disbelievers. This was not through any supplication but through his own spiritual strength. Yet that mere handful displayed Divine power. Its effect on the enemy was so extraordinary that they all became virtually blind... There are many other miracles of this same kind which the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) demonstrated solely as manifestations of his personal spiritual authority, without any accompanying prayer on his part.”

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlūt Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 16 April 2025