

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 18<sup>th</sup> April 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK**

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Today, I will speak about some further expeditions and military campaigns with reference to the life of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). We find mention of an expedition led by Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar bin Khaṭṭāb (May Allāh be pleased with him) toward Turabah in Sha‘bān, 7 AH. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) dispatched Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar with a group of thirty men to the territory of the Hawāzin tribe in Turabah because he had received reports regarding anti-Islamic conspiracies being plotted by the people of that region.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar departed with a guide from the Banu Hilal tribe. They travelled under cover of night and remained hidden during the day. When news of their approach reached the inhabitants of Turabah, they fled the area and Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar found the place deserted. As these were mischievous people, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar seized the livestock and belongings they had left behind and returned with them to Madinah.

Another expedition was led by Ḥaḍrat Bashīr bin Sa‘d (May Allāh be pleased with him) against Banu Murrah tribe. This took place in Sha‘bān, 7 AH. Ḥaḍrat Bashīr was among the few Arabs who could read and write in the pre-Islamic era. He was among the seventy Anṣār who participated in the Second Bai‘at at ‘Aqabah and accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) in all the major battles, including Badr, Uhud, and Khandaq. He was the first of the Anṣār to pledge allegiance to Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr after the Holy Prophet’s demise.

The details of this expedition are that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) dispatched Ḥaḍrat Bashīr bin Sa‘d with thirty Ṣaḥāba against the Banu Murrah. Let it be clear that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) only sent such expeditions when he received information that the people were plotting against Islām. The Ṣaḥāba came across some shepherds and questioned them about the whereabouts of the Banu Murrah. They learned that the Banu Murrah were in their valley. The Ṣaḥāba then drove the livestock toward Madinah. When the Banu Murrah heard of this incident, they returned with a large force and attacked the Muslims. Throughout the night, the Ṣaḥāba defended themselves with arrows until their supply was exhausted. At dawn, the Banu Murrah launched another assault and martyred all of Ḥaḍrat Bashīr’s companions. Ḥaḍrat Bashīr fought fiercely until he was wounded and fell down and people presumed that he was dead, but he was still alive. Banu Murrah then took back their sheep and goats.

Ibn Sa‘d writes that the Holy Prophet dispatched Ḥaḍrat Ghālib towards Banu ‘Awāl and Banu ‘Abd bin Tha‘labah in Maifa‘ah because they were spreading propaganda against the Muslims and attempting to form another alliance against them. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent him with 130 Ṣaḥāba, and Ḥaḍrat Yasār, the Holy Prophet’s freed slave, served as their guide. The Muslims launched a coordinated attack and penetrated deep into their settlements. Those who resisted were killed, sheep and goats were brought back to Madinah as spoils of war, and no prisoners were taken.

Ibn Sa‘d writes that this was the same expedition in which Ḥaḍrat Usāma bin Zaid had killed Mirdās bin Nahik even after he had recited the Kalimah. Bukhārī reports Ḥaḍrat Usāma bin Zaid as saying: When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) received news of this, he asked, “O Usāma! Did you kill him after he said لا إله إلا الله?” I replied that he had only said it to save himself, but the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) kept repeating his question until I wished I had not embraced Islām

before that day. Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim's version adds: "Why did you not cut open his heart to see whether or not he had been sincere in his profession?"

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that the clerics today assume that they have cut open the hearts of Aḥmadīs and therefore consider it permissible to persecute and kill them. May Allāh hold them accountable for this.

According to another narration, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) ordered Mirdās' family to be given blood money and his property returned to them. Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau'ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that when a Bedouin came to Madinah and mentioned this incident, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) summoned Usāma and asked, "Did you kill that man?" Usāma said that he had, and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, "What will you do on the Judgment Day when لا اله الا الله testifies against you?"

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that the clerics and their followers in Pakistan, who fantasize about entering Paradise by killing Aḥmadīs, forget that their actions are inviting divine punishment. Allāh's justice will inevitably reach them.

Another expedition was led by Ḥaḍrat Bashīr bin Sa'd towards Yemen and Jabbar in Shawwāl 7 AH. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) received reports indicating that the Ghaṭfān tribe was mobilizing forces against the Muslims and that 'Uyainah bin Ḥiṣn had promised to side with them, he consulted Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr and Ḥaḍrat 'Umar who suggested that Ḥaḍrat Bashīr bin Sa'd be sent for this campaign. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) summoned Ḥaḍrat Bashīr and sent him with three hundred Ṣaḥāba. When they reached Jabbar, they encountered local shepherds who immediately fled to alert the Ghaṭfān tribe. The Ghaṭfān abandoned their livestock and retreated to the higher terrain. The Muslim expedition resulted in the capture of two men and the seizure of numerous sheep, goats, and camels as spoils of war. The two captives embraced Islām after returning to Madinah and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) permitted them to return to their homes.

The details of 'Umratul Qadā' are described as follows: The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) set out for 'Umratul Qadā' in Dhul-Qa'dah, 7 AH, corresponding to February 629 CE. This was the same month in which, the previous year, the polytheists of Makkah had prevented him from performing 'Umrah and he had been forced to return from Ḥudaibiyyah. He now proceeded to perform this missed 'Umrah. On this journey, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was accompanied by two thousand Ṣaḥāba. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) ordered all those who had been present at Ḥudaibiyyah to join him. Many others who had not been present at Ḥudaibiyyah also joined him. He took with him sixty sacrificial camels that were adorned with garlands and appointed Ḥaḍrat Nājiyah bin Jundub (May Allāh be pleased with him) to look after them.

When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) reached Dhul Ḥulaifah, he sent a hundred horsemen ahead as a precautionary measure under the command of Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah (May Allāh be pleased with him). For this journey, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) carried weapons, armour, and spears. He also sent the weapons ahead under the supervision of Ḥaḍrat Bashīr bin Sa'd. When Ḥaḍrat Muḥammad bin Maslamah reached Marrah al-Zahrān with his cavalry, he encountered some men from Quraish. He informed them that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) would arrive at that place the next day. The men returned to Quraish and informed them about this, which made them fearful.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) reached Marrah al-Zahrān and he sent all the weapons to a place called Yajaj. When the disbelievers of Makkah heard that he was approaching with weapons and war equipment, they became extremely alarmed and sent a few men to investigate. Their representative, Mikraḍ ibn Ḥafṣ, said, "O Muḥammad! We have never seen you break a promise." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied, "We will enter Makkah without weapons, in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty." Hearing this, the disbelievers were reassured. Mikraḍ then said, "This is why we regard you as the embodiment of goodness and fidelity." The Holy Prophet (May

Allāh's blessings be upon him) then proceeded toward the Ḥaram while reciting the Talbiyah along with his Ṣaḥāba. He sent the sacrificial animals toward Dhī Ṭuwā.

When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) entered Makkah, some of the disbelievers of Quraish, out of hatred and enmity, could not bear to witness him and his Ṣaḥāba performing Ṭawāf around the Ka'ba and retreated to the hills. However, other disbelievers gathered at Dārul Nadwah watching the Ṭawāf and mocked, "What kind of Ṭawāf will these Muslims perform? Hunger and the fever of Madinah have left them weak and feeble."

Upon reaching Masjidal Ḥarām, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) performed Idṭībā' (الاضطباع): draping his cloak in such a way that his right shoulder and arm were exposed. He then said, "May Allāh shower His mercy upon the one who demonstrates his strength in front of these disbelievers." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and his Ṣaḥāba then performed the first three rounds of Ṭawāf with vigour while shaking their shoulders with pride.

On this occasion, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) married Ḥaḍrat Maimunah bint Ḥārith. The marriage was arranged by Ḥaḍrat 'Abbas, and dowry was set at four hundred dirhams.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) stayed in Makkah for three days. On the fourth day, at the request of the people of Makkah, he departed with all his Ṣaḥāba, leaving his freed slave Abu Rāfay' with Ḥaḍrat Maimunah. Later, Abu Rāfay' brought Ḥaḍrat Maimunah to meet the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) at Sarif. Ḥaḍrat Maimunah was the last woman the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) married. She passed away in 51 AH at Sarif, the same place where she met with the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) after their marriage. This sacred place, where she had been united with the Prophet, was very dear to her. Therefore, she had willed to be buried at the exact spot where the Holy Prophet's tent had stood and where she had been presented to him. Following her wishes, she was buried there.

During this journey, an incident involving the daughter of Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza (May Allāh be pleased with him) also took place. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was about to leave Makkah, Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza's daughter came running after him and called out, "O my uncle! O my uncle!" Ḥaḍrat 'Ali took her, held her hand, and said to Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah to take their uncle's daughter. Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah then helped her mount the ride. Ḥaḍrat 'Ali, Ḥaḍrat Zaid and Ḥaḍrat Ja'far began disputing over her guardianship, but the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) ruled in favour of her maternal aunt and said, "The maternal aunt holds the status of a mother."

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that this resolves another issue that often leads to disputes in legal matters. It affirms that the maternal aunt is like a mother and thus entitled to custody.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) then addressed each of the claimants. To Ḥaḍrat 'Ali, he said, "You are from Me and I am from you." To Ḥaḍrat Ja'far, he said, "You resemble me in appearance and character." To Ḥaḍrat Zaid, he said, "You are our brother and our freed slave."

Ḥaḍrat 'Ali then asked, "Will you not marry Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza's daughter?" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied, "She is the daughter of my foster brother, and marriage is not permissible in this relationship." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) returned to Madinah in the month of Dhul-Hijjah.

The expedition of Ḥaḍrat Akhram bin Abi 'Awjā' against Banu Sulaim took place in Dhul-Hijjah, 7 AH. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍrat Akhram with fifty men towards Banu Sulaim, who were settled near Madinah. They were accompanied by a spy of the Banu Sulaim who went ahead and warned his tribe and they gathered a large force. When Ḥaḍrat Akhram reached them, Banu Sulaim were ready for battle. He invited them to Islām, but they refused. An exchange of arrows followed between both sides. During this engagement, Banu Sulaim received reinforcements and surrounded the Muslims. The Muslims fought fiercely until most were martyred. Ḥaḍrat Akhram was severely wounded and initially presumed among the slain, but he later made his way to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) on the 1<sup>st</sup> of Ṣafar, 8 AH.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would continue with the details of these expeditions in future.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) made an appeal for prayers for Aḥmadīs in Pakistan, urging them to also pray earnestly for themselves. He emphasized that claiming that prayer is not enough is erroneous—prayer is our most powerful and only weapon, as repeatedly stressed by the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him). To doubt the efficacy of prayer is a grave mistake and amounts to an unfair complaint against Allāh, for which we must seek forgiveness.

*Wassalām,*

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