

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

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Another expedition that took place during the life of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was that of Ḥaḍrat Ghālib bin ‘Abdullah (May Allāh be pleased with him) towards Fadak. Ḥaḍrat Bashīr bin Sa‘d (May Allāh be pleased with him) was sent with thirty men towards Banu Murrah at Fadak in Sha‘bān, 7 A.H. Banu Murrah killed all of Ḥaḍrat Bashīr bin Sa‘d's companions. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) received news of this, he sent Ḥaḍrat Zubair bin ‘Awwām with two hundred Ṣaḥāba. In this expedition, the Muslims were successful and obtained the spoils of war.

The expedition of Ḥaḍrat Shujā‘ bin Wahb (May Allāh be pleased with him) took place in Rabī‘ul-Awwal, 8 A.H. Ḥaḍrat Shujā‘ accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) in all the battles, including Badr. He was martyred at the age of 40 in the Battle of Yamāmah. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) had been receiving reports of conspiracies by Banu Hawāzin against the Muslims. Therefore, he sent Ḥaḍrat Shujā‘ against them with 24 soldiers. Ḥaḍrat Shujā‘ and his companions travelled by night until they reached Banu Hawāzin and attacked them at dawn and returned to Madinah with the spoils.

The expedition of Ḥaḍrat Ka‘b bin ‘Umair (May Allāh be pleased with him) took place on 8 Rabī‘ul-Awwal, 8 A.H. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent Ka‘b bin ‘Umair with 15 Ṣaḥāba towards Dhat Aṭlāḥ (ذات أطلح). In this expedition, all Ṣaḥāba were martyred except one who escaped and reported back to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) immediately prepared troop of soldiers, but when he learnt that enemy had relocated, he postponed the plan.

The Battle of Mu‘tah took place in Jamādiyul-Ūlā, 8 A.H. Mu‘tah was located in the territory of Syria, approximately 600 miles from Madinah. The reason for this expedition was the brutal killing of the Muslim emissary Ḥaḍrat Hārith bin ‘Umair (May Allāh be pleased with him), which had deeply grieved the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) either wrote a letter to the chief of the Ghassān tribe, who was the Roman-appointed governor of Baṣra, or to the Byzantine Emperor, complaining that Roman tribes were conspiring against Muslims and they had mercilessly killed fifteen Muslims as well. This letter was sent through Ḥaḍrat Hārith, who stopped at Mu‘tah where he encountered Shurahbīl, a chief of the Ghassān tribe. Shurahbīl arrested Ḥaḍrat Hārith and had him executed.

When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) received news of Ḥaḍrat Hārith's martyrdom, he mobilized troops consisting of three thousand men as retribution for this and previous atrocities. He appointed Ḥaḍrat Zaid bin Hārith (May Allāh be pleased with him) as its commander and said, “If Zaid is martyred, Ja‘far bin Abi Ṭālib will lead. If Ja‘far is martyred, ‘Abdullah bin Rawāḥa will take command. And if ‘Abdullah is also martyred, the Muslims may choose their own commander.” A Jewish man named Nu‘mān, who was present on the occasions, said, “O Abu Qāsim! If you’re truly a Prophet, all those you’ve named will be martyred.”

At the time of their departure, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said: “I advise you to fear Allāh and treat your fellow Muslims with kindness. Fight against the deniers of Allāh in His name. Do not deceive, do not betray, do not kill infants, nor women, nor the elderly. Do not cut down date palms, nor any other trees, and do not destroy buildings.” He then addressed the commander of the army and said, “When you encounter polytheists, give them three options. If they accept any of them,

accept it from them and do not harm them. First, invite them to migrate from their city to the city of the emigrants. If they agree to do so, tell them that they will have the same rights and obligations as the emigrants. If they refuse, tell them to join the rural Muslims, where they will be under the same divine law as other Muslims, but they will not share in the spoils of war unless they participate in Jihād alongside Muslims. If they refuse this, too, then demand Jizya (protection tax) from them. If they accept, take it and cease hostilities. If they refuse, then seek Allāh’s help against them and fight them. And if you besiege a fortress or a city, and they request a guarantee of safety in the name of Allāh and His Messenger, do not grant them such a pledge in the name of Allāh and His Messenger. Instead, offer them your own guarantee, or that in the name of your forefathers. For if you break your own pledge or that of your forefathers, it is less grave than violating a pledge made in the name of Allāh and His Messenger.

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that, by Allāh’s wisdom, events unfolded exactly as foretold. First Ḥaḍrat Zaid was martyred, then Ḥaḍrat Ja‘far took command and was martyred, followed by Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah who also fell as a martyr. When the troops were on the verge of disintegration, Ḥaḍrat Khālīd bin Walīd took up the Islāmīc banner at the urging of the Muslims. Through him, Allāh granted victory to the Muslims, and he safely led Islāmīc troops back home.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he will continue these accounts in future.

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:

- **La’īq Aḥmad Cheema Ṣāhib**, son of Chaudhry Nadhīr Aḥmad Cheema Ṣāhib was martyred on April 18 in Karachi when a mob attacked him with bricks and stones. He was 47 years old. He ran a workshop, and due to his reputation for honesty, his business had expanded significantly. He was a Mūṣī, a very active worker for the Jamā‘at, regular in fasting, prayer and Tahajjud. He had a strong connection with the Khilāfat, listened attentively to the sermons, and was always ready to fulfil the Jamā‘at’s duties. Two days before his martyrdom, opponents had threatened him in court. He is survived by two wives and seven children.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said, today there is also news of the martyrdom of a young Aḥmadī in a village in Kasur, Pakistan, though details are not yet available. May Allāh swiftly punish these oppressors. All that we can say now is:

اللَّهُمَّ مَرِّقْهُمْ كُلَّ مَرِّقٍ وَ سَحِّقْهُمْ تَسْحِيقًا

“O Allāh, annihilate [the enemy] and crush them to pieces.”

- **Amatul Muṣawwir Nūri Ṣāhibā**, wife of Dr Mas‘ūdul Ḥassan Nūri Ṣāhib passed away recently. She was the granddaughter of Ḥaḍrat Mirza Sharīf Aḥmad Ṣāhib, great-granddaughter of Ḥaḍrat Nawāb Amatul Ḥafīz Begum Ṣāhibā, and daughter of Mirza Dawood Aḥmad Ṣāhib. She was a Mūṣī, by the grace of Allāh. She was devoted to fasting and prayer, a student of religions, supportive of her husband, a sincere servant of the faith and one who respected those who had dedicated their lives to the service of the faith.
- **Ḥassan Sānūgo Abū Bakr**, a local missionary from Burkina Faso, passed away recently at the age of 63. He delivered lessons on the Holy Qur’ān in the local language which were broadcast on the radio. He received his education from Al-Azhar University. He was a righteous, devoted, and courageous person, passionate about preaching, an excellent speaker and orator. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed that may Allāh continue to bless the Jamā‘at with such dedicated members.

*Wassalām,*

Abdul Majid Tahir  
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
Dated: 29 April 2025