

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 02<sup>nd</sup> May 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: I will continue with details of the Expedition of Mu’tah (مُوْتَه). When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) bid farewell to Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Rawāḥa, Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah said, “Messenger of Allāh, advise me something that I should remember as an instruction from you.” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) advised him “Tomorrow you will be going to a place where only a few people prostrate in front of Allāh, therefore prostrate a lot there.”

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that this is a very profound advice. Today, people in these countries have forgotten Allāh. Therefore, Aḥmadīs must pay special attention to their worship.

At Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah’s further request, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, “Remember Allāh frequently and He will help you in every matter.” When people bade farewell to Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah, he could not hold back his tears. When asked the reason, he said: “By Allāh, I neither love this world nor you. It is just that I have heard the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) recite a verse about Hellfire, and I don’t know what my condition will be when I encounter it.” The people comforted him and prayed for his safe return.

On Friday, all the Ṣaḥāba who were part of this expedition departed except Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Rawāḥa, who thought that he could join them after offering the Friday prayer behind the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) saw him, he asked, “What prevented you from departing with your companions?” Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah explained his wish to pray with him first. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, “If you spent all the wealth on earth, you could not attain the merit of those who have already departed for this expedition.”

Ḥaḍrat Khālīd bin Walīd (May Allāh be pleased with him) was an expert cavalryman but participated in this expedition as a regular soldier. He had embraced Islām only three months earlier. When the Muslims departed, enemy received news of it and mobilised an army that is reported to have numbered 100,000. On this occasion, Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah said, “Both outcomes, whether martyrdom or victory, are excellent for us, and this is what we sought when we set out.”

When the Ṣaḥāba advanced, they encountered the army of Heraclius near the village of Mushārif. This army consisted of Romans and Arabs. Upon seeing them, the Muslims turned towards the village known as Mu’tah (مُوْتَه) and prepared for battle. Ḥaḍrat Abu Hurairah (May Allāh be pleased with him), who participated in this battle, reported, “When the enemy forces approached us, we had never seen before such a massive number of troops, such excellent preparations, horses, and golden equipment. The sight dazzled my eyes.” At this, Ḥaḍrat Thābit said to him: “You are astonished by this large army because you did not participate with us in the Battle of Badr. Even then, it was not through numbers that we gained victory.”

When the battle began, it was fierce. Ḥaḍrat Zaid (May Allāh be pleased with him) fought under the banner of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and fearlessly embraced martyrdom. Ḥaḍrat Ja‘far took up the banner of Islām and fought bravely until he too was martyred. According to one narration, Ḥaḍrat Ja‘far held the flag in his right hand, and when it was severed, he took it in his left. When that too was cut off, he held the banner to his chest with his elbows. At the time of his martyrdom, he was thirty-three years old. Around sixty wounds were counted on his body, none of them on his back.

After his martyrdom, the flag was taken up by Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Rawāḥa. He was offered a piece of meat so that he might gain some strength before the fight, but as he broke off a piece, he heard sound of swords and said to himself, are you still in this world eating meat while battle has begun? He threw the meat aside, jumped into the battle, and fought with valour until he was martyred and the banner fell from his hands.

When Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah was martyred, the Muslims faced an imminent defeat. Not even two Muslims could be seen fighting together. At that moment, an Anṣārī man picked up the Islāmic banner planted it in front of him and said, “O people, come to me.” The people gathered around him. When their number increased, he led them to Ḥaḍrat Khālīd ibn Walīd. Ḥaḍrat Khālīd said, “I will not take it from you. You are more deserving of it.” The Anṣārī replied, “I only picked up this banner for you.”

Ḥaḍrat Khālīd took up the banner, gathered the Muslims and led them to safety. The enemy forces had also backed off, which allowed him to successfully withdraw the troops. According to Ibn Ishāq, this retreat was actually a move to disengage from the Romans. At that point, the enemy had fully surrounded the Muslims and was closing in. In that situation, just getting the Muslim forces out safely was a victory in itself.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) informed people about the martyrdom of Ḥaḍrat Zaid, Ḥaḍrat Ja‘far, and Ḥaḍrat Abdullah (May Allāh be pleased with them) even before any news had reached them. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, “Zaid took up the flag and was martyred. Then Ja‘far took it and was also martyred. Then ‘Abdullah took it and met the same fate.” Tears were flowing from the Holy Prophet’s eyes as he spoke. He then added: “The flag was then taken by one of the Swords of Allāh, and Allāh granted victory to the Muslims through his hands.” From that day onward, Ḥaḍrat Khālīd bin Walīd came to be known as Saifullah (Sword of Allāh).

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that when Ḥaḍrat Khālīd assumed command of Muslim troops, he placed front lines at rear and brought rear to front, moved right wing to left and left to right, and raised loud cries. This made the enemy think that reinforcements had arrived for the Muslims, so they withdrew, and Ḥaḍrat Khālīd brought the Muslims back safely.

Speaking of respect and honour due to the flag, Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that when greatness of a flag is established in the hearts of a people, it prepares them to sacrifice their lives for its protection. For, at that moment, it is no longer a matter of mere wood and cloth, but honour of the nation itself that stands before them.

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

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) appealed for prayers for the general state of the world, particularly for the current situation of Pakistan and India. May Allāh bring an end to oppression and protect the oppressed. May He grant wisdom to governments so they settle matters through peace and understanding rather than move towards war. May they honour international agreements. May Allāh also guide international organisations, as well as sincere well-wishers and friends on both sides, to help resolve the issues between these two countries. Pray for all the oppressed people. The world seems to be standing on the brink of catastrophe, and only Allāh can save it from ruin. But this can only happen when people turn their attention towards Allāh.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the martyrdom of Muḥammad Āṣif Ṣāḥib, son of Rafīq Aḥmad Ṣāḥib, of Kasur, Pakistan, and announced to lead his funeral prayer after the Friday prayer. Muḥammad Āṣif Ṣāḥib was shot and martyred by opponents of Aḥmadīyyat on April 24<sup>th</sup>. At the time of his martyrdom, he was 19 years old. He was a pious, obedient, courageous young man who actively participated in auxiliary organisations, had excellent character, and was deeply devoted to Khilāfat. Huzoor expressed concern over the growing audacity of terrorists and opponents of the Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya in Pakistan and prayed that may Allāh swiftly bring them to ruin.

*Wassalām,*

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Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
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