

The National Amīr/ President  
Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya,

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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 13<sup>th</sup> June 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK**

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: A few Fridays ago, I started speaking about the Conquest of Makkah. Today, I will elaborate further on this subject. The immediate cause of this expedition was that the Quraish violated the Treaty of Ḥudaibiyyah and arrogantly told the Holy Prophet’s emissary that they were terminating the agreement and would wage war against the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him). Hence, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) had to march onto Makkah.

The details of Quraish’s betrayal are as follows: One of the conditions established under the Treaty of Ḥudaibiyyah was that any Arab tribe could choose to enter into a pact with either the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) or with the Quraish. Consequently, the Banu Bakr and Banu Khuzā‘ah, who resided around the Ḥaram, had chosen their sides, with the Banu Khuzā‘ah allying themselves with the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), while their rival tribe, the Banu Bakr, sided with the Quraish. In this way, they also stopped fighting each other.

In the pre-Islamic period, Banu Bakr had killed a man from Banu Khuzā‘ah, and Banu Khuzā‘ah had killed three men from Banu Bakr within the boundaries of the Ḥaram. Ever since then, the two tribes remained in a state of intermittent clashes. This has abated with the advent of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), which diverted people’s attention toward Islām. Though they had temporarily ceased hostilities, they still harboured deep resentment towards each other.

In Sha‘bān, 8 AH, twenty-two months after the signing of the Treaty of Ḥudaibiyyah, a man from Banu Bakr recited some poetry that were derogatory to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him). A young man from Banu Khuzā‘ah heard him and angrily hit him on his head and seriously injured him. This incident reignited the feud between the two tribes. The man who had recited the offensive poetry belonged to the Banu Nafāsa, a clan of Banu Bakr. Following this incident, the Banu Nafāsa sought help from the Quraish to retaliate against the Banu Khuzā‘ah.

The Quraish, except for Abu Sufyān, agreed to support them. He neither suggested this nor was aware of it. According to another account, he was consulted but refused to participate in the battle. The Quraish provided the Banu Bakr with weapons, horses, and men, and together they launched a secret attack so that Banu Khuzā‘ah would be unable to defend themselves.

The Quraish, Banu Bakr, and Banu Nafāsa arranged to meet at Watīr, a low-lying area of Makkah where Banu Khuzā‘ah resided. The leaders of the Quraish had disguised themselves and were accompanied by their slaves. Nawfal bin Mu‘āwīyah, the chief of Banu Bakr, was also present.

Banu Khuzā‘ah were asleep at night, unaware of what was to come. Most of them were women, children, and vulnerable individuals. The Quraish and Banu Nafāsa attacked them and started killing them. Some people managed to flee into the boundaries of the Ḥaram, and Banu Khuzā‘ah pleaded with Nawfal bin Mu‘āwīyah, “O Nawfal! We have now entered the Ḥaram; by your deity, stop!” But Nawfal arrogantly replied, “Today, there is no deity!” and continued the massacre even within the sacred sanctuary. Banu Bakr killed many men from Banu Khuzā‘ah. Eventually, the Quraish felt remorse and distress over their actions. They knew that this act had violated the treaty between them and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him).

Allāh informed the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) of this incident through a vision. Ḥaḍrat Maimūnah (May Allāh be pleased with her) reports that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) spent the night with her. He then got up to perform ablution for prayer. While he

was at the place of ablution, she heard him say three times, “Labbaik, Labbaik, Labbaik” (Here I am, here I am, here I am!), and then three times, “Nuṣirta, Nuṣirta, Nuṣirta” نُصِرْتُ (Help has been granted, help has been granted, help has been granted). When he returned after completing ablution, she asked, “O Messenger of Allāh, I heard you say ‘Labbaik’ and ‘Nuṣirta’ نُصِرْتُ three times; was there someone with whom you were speaking?” He replied, “A man from Banu Ka‘b, a branch of Banu Khuzā‘ah, was calling out to me for help against Banu Bakr (in a vision) while reciting poetry. He was saying that the Quraish had supported Banu Bakr against them.” She further reports that three days later, when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) led the people in Fajr prayer, she heard someone recite these verses: “O my Lord! I remind Muḥammad of the covenant between our forefathers and his forefathers of old!”

After the brutal attack by Banu Bakr and the Quraish, ‘Amr bin Sālim set out with forty horsemen from Banu Khuzā‘ah to seek help from the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Budail bin Warqa, the chief of the Banu Khuzā‘ah, was also part of this delegation. They informed the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) about the calamity they had faced, how the Quraish had aided Banu Bakr against them with weapons, men, and horses, and how leaders like Ṣafwān, ‘Ikrimah, and others from the Quraish had participated in the massacre. When they finished explaining their situation, ‘Amr bin Sālim stood up and recited verses pleading for help, including the previously mentioned poem. The Messenger of Allāh responded, “O, ‘Amr bin Sālim, you will be helped.”

Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) reports that when the delegation of Banu Khuzā‘ah arrived and informed him of what had happened, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) instructed them to return separately. This was meant to ensure no one would know that they had met with him. Thus, Banu Khuzā‘ah departed discreetly from different directions.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Aisha (May Allāh be pleased with her) reports that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was furious about the matter of Banu Ka‘b (a branch of Khuzā‘ah). She said, “I had never seen him so angry before.”

Ḥaḍrat Ibn ‘Abbās (May Allāh be pleased with him) reports that when the news of the Khuzā‘ah incident reached the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), he said, “By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, I will protect them just as I protect my own family and household.”

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that when the Khuzā‘ah learnt of the attack, they immediately dispatched forty men on swift camels to Madinah to report this breach of treaty. They demanded the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) to fulfil his obligation under the mutual agreement by seeking retribution and launching an expedition against the Quraish. When the delegation reached the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), he reassured them, “Your grief is my grief. I stand by my covenant. Just as rain pours from these clouds, so will the armies of Islām soon arrive to aid you.”

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍrat Ḍamrah (May Allāh be pleased with him) to the Quraish with three demands: pay blood money for those from Banu Khuzā‘ah, break ties with Banu Nafāsa, or void the Treaty of Ḥudaibiyyah. Ḥaḍrat Ḍamrah delivered the message. Kardah bin ‘Abd replied that paying blood money would ruin them, they would not abandon Banu Nafāsa due to loyalty, but they were ready to end the treaty with the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him).

Ḥaḍrat Ḍamrah reported the Quraish’s response to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Later, the Quraish regretted their stance and sent Abu Sufyān to Madinah to renew the peace treaty. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) had already foretold his coming and had said that he would return disappointed.

Abu Sufyān sought help from Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr, Ḥaḍrat Umar, Ḥaḍrat Uthman, and Ḥaḍrat Ali (May Allāh be pleased with them), but they all declined and said that the decision of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was also their decision. Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali advised him to declare peace publicly, which he did. However, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) dismissed it as Abu Sufyān’s unilateral

declaration. Failing to secure a treaty, Abu Sufyān left disheartened. Some narrations mention he also sought Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah's intercession but was unsuccessful, and his mission ended in failure.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) began preparations for the expedition in secrecy. He instructed people to prepare for travel but did not disclose the destination. Similarly, he said to Ḥaḍrat 'Aisha, "Prepare my provisions for the journey," and then left the house. A little while later, Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr came to see his daughter, Ḥaḍrat 'Aisha, and found her preparing the Holy Prophet's provisions. He asked, "Are you preparing for an expedition?" She remained silent. He then speculated, "Perhaps the intention is to march toward the Romans, or maybe to the people of the mosque (of Qubā'), or possibly to confront the Quraish, though the treaty with them is still in effect?" She remained silent in response to each of his questions.

According to Sīrat Ḥalbiyyah, Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr asked the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), "O, Messenger of Allāh, have you decided to embark on a journey?" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied, "Yes." Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr asked, "Should I also prepare?" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, "Yes." When he enquired about the destination, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) responded, "To confront the Quraish," but immediately added, "O Abu Bakr, keep this matter concealed for now."

Thus, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) ordered people to prepare while keeping them unaware of the intended destination. He sent messages to the Muslims of surrounding areas to announce, "Whoever believes in Allāh and the Last Day must gather in Madinah during the month of Ramadān." In response to his call, Arab tribes began arriving in Madinah.

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleh Mau'ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates these events as follows: The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) called Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat 'Umar and said, "You are aware of how the men of Khuzā'ah came to us and informed us of what had happened. Allāh had already forewarned me of their treachery, despite our existing treaty with them. Now, it would be against faith if we become fearful and fail to prepare against those who have shown their might and hostility. Therefore, we must march forth. What is your opinion?" Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr said, "O Messenger of Allāh! You have a treaty with them, so does this mean that you will fight your own people?" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied, "We will only strike the oath-breakers." Ḥaḍrat 'Umar, true to his temperament, replied, "By Allāh! I have always prayed for this day when we could fight the disbelievers under your command!" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, "Abu Bakr is of a gentle nature, but the truthful word flows from 'Umar's tongue."

To keep this expedition a secret, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) adopted various measures. Before setting out, he sent a group of eight men under the leadership of Ḥaḍrat Abu Qatādah in the opposite direction to Makkah, so that anyone observing might assume that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) intended to head that way. He also stationed some men around Madinah to turn back any stranger heading towards Makkah. Ḥaḍrat 'Umar was appointed to oversee the entire arrangement.

After implementing these precautions, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) raised his hands in prayer and said, "O Allāh! Block the ears and eyes of the Quraish and restrain their spies and informants so they cannot see us or learn of our movements until we suddenly descend upon them."

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) called for urgent prayers for world peace in the aftermath of Israel's attack on Iran. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) warned that Israel aims to target Muslim nations one by one, while Muslim countries remain unaware and distracted by worldly developments and other priorities. The disbelieving nations are united, so, in order to survive, Muslims must also unite as one nation and overcome their sectarian divisions.