

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 10th October 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) returned to Madinah after the Conquest of Makkah, he sent expeditions to different regions to invite people to Islām. He sent Ḥaḍrat Muhājir bin Abi Umayyah (May Allāh be pleased with him) to Sanā‘a, the capital of Yemen, and Ḥaḍrat Ziyād bin Labīd (May Allāh be pleased with him) to Hadhramaut.

In 8 A.H., he formed an army under Ḥaḍrat Qais bin Sa‘d (May Allāh be pleased with him), consisting of four hundred men, to invite the tribe of Sadā‘ in Yemen to Islām. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) gave him a white flag and a black banner. They camped near the valley of Qanāh.

While they were encamped, a man named Ziyād bin Hārith, who belonged to the tribe of Sadā‘ and had already accepted Islām, was passing by. When he heard that a force was going towards his tribe, he was not surprised. He probably knew that his people had been plotting against the Muslims and that this army was sent in response. He went straight to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and said, “Please call back the army. I give you my word that my tribe will accept Islām.” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) accepted his plea and recalled the army. Later, as the message of Islām was conveyed to them, they gradually embraced the faith. This shows that to attack or compel anyone to accept Islām is contrary to the teachings of Islām and to the example and practice of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him).

Another expedition was that of ‘Uyainah bin Ḥiṣn Fazāri towards the tribe of Banu Tamīm in Muḥarram, 9 AH. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) had earlier sent Ḥaḍrat Bashīr bin Sufyān (May Allāh be pleased with him) to collect Zakāt from the branch of Khuḏā‘ah called Banu Ka‘b who lived near the tribe of Banu Tamīm.

Banu Tamīm, who were not Muslims, were infuriated when they saw this and thought their wealth was being taken unfairly. Banu Khuḏā‘ah said to them, “We have accepted Islām; this is our religious duty.” But Banu Tamīm refused. When Ḥaḍrat Bashīr saw the tension, he returned to Madinah without collecting anything. This distressed the Banu Khuḏā‘ah, who said, “You have rejected the Holy Prophet’s envoy. Surely this will bring great tribulation upon you.”

When Ḥaḍrat Bashīr informed the Holy Prophet of this, he said, “Who will teach them a lesson?” Ḥaḍrat ‘Uyainah bin Ḥiṣn (May Allāh be pleased with him) volunteered. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent him with fifty horsemen, none of whom were from the Muhājirīn or Anṣār. They travelled by night and hid by day until they reached the desert where Banu Tamīm lived. Seeing the army, Banu Tamīm fled, leaving behind eleven men, eleven women, and thirty children, who were captured and brought to Madinah.

Later, a delegation of about eighty to ninety of their chiefs came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), including poets and orators. They arrived in Madinah as people were waiting for the Zuhr prayer. After the prayer, their leader said, “We wish to compete with you in poetry and eloquence.” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied, “My mission is not to boast in speech or poetry; my mission is to call people to Allāh. But since this is the purpose you have come for, you may present your words.” They did, and when the Holy Prophet’s side responded, one of the Banu Tamīm’s leaders, Aqra‘ bin Hābis, said to his people, “Their orator and poet are far superior to ours.” They all then accepted Islām, and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) returned their captives and gave them generous gifts.

Another expedition was that of Qutbah bin ‘Āmir towards the tribe of Khath‘am in Ṣafar, 9 AH. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍrat Qutbah bin ‘Āmir (May Allāh be pleased with him) with twenty men and instructed him to launch a surprise attack. On their way, they caught a man who pretended to be mute but later betrayed them by warning his tribe. He was executed for his deceit. The Muslims attacked by night. Many on both sides were wounded, and several of the opponents were killed. The Muslims returned with spoils, including camels, goats, and women.

Next came the expedition of Ḍihāk bin Sufyān Kilābi towards Banu Kilāb in Rabī‘ul-Awwal, 9 AH. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍrat Ḍihāk bin Sufyān (May Allāh be pleased with him) to his own tribe at a place called Qirtā‘ and he invited them to Islām. They refused and chose to fight, but Ḥaḍrat Ḍihāk defeated them and gained spoils.

The expedition of ‘Alqamah bin Mujazziz towards Jeddah took place around Rabī‘uth-Thānī or Ṣafar, 9 AH. News had reached the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) that some Abyssinian warriors had landed at the shore of Jeddah with the intention of launching a raid on Makkah. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍrat ‘Alqamah with three hundred men. When the Abyssinians learned of their arrival, they fled by boat. Ḥaḍrat ‘Alqamah pursued them as far as an island.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that one incident from this expedition is worth mentioning. When the expedition was over, a group sought permission from their commander to return quickly. He granted permission and appointed Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah bin Ḥudhafah as their leader. Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah was inclined to jest. During the journey, when they stopped at a place and lit a fire to keep warm, Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullah said to his men, “Do I not have the right over you that you should listen and obey?” They replied, “Of course.” He said, “Then I order you to jump into this fire.” Some were about to do so, but he said, “Stop! I was only joking.” When this was reported to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), he said, “Had they jumped, they would have remained in the fire till the Day of Resurrection. Obedience is only in what is right and lawful.”

The expedition of Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali (May Allāh be pleased with him) towards the tribe of Ṭai, which took place in Rabī‘uth-Thānī, 9 AH. The tribe of Ṭai used to worship Fuls, an idol in the region of Najd. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali with 150 Anṣār, 100 camels, and 50 horses for its destruction. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) gave him a large black flag and a small white banner. They attacked in the morning, demolished the idol, and took captives and livestock. Among the captives was Safānah, daughter of the chief Ḥātim Ṭai, who was famed for his generosity. Her brother ‘Adi, the tribal leader, had fled to Syria.

The captives were brought to Madinah and kept near the Holy Prophet’s Mosque. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) passed by, Safānah pleaded, “My father has died, and my brother has fled. Please show me mercy.” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) asked her, “Who is your guardian?” She said, “‘Adi bin Ḥātim.” He replied, “The same man who fled from Allāh and His Messenger?” The next day, she repeated her plea; the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) again passed without a reply. On the third day, Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali gestured to her to speak again. She repeated her request, and the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, “I grant your freedom, but do not hasten to leave.” According to some reports, she accepted Islām soon afterwards. Later, when some men from Khuzā‘ah were planning to travel to Syria, she asked to go with them. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) allowed her to leave and gave her a riding animal, clothes, and provisions.

She went to her brother ‘Adi and said to him, “By Allāh, you should go to Muḥammad quickly. If he is truly a Prophet, then the one who hastens to him will be successful and prosperous.. If he is a king, your honour will remain intact.” ‘Adi said, “That is good advice,” and went to Madinah. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) spoke with him and told him of some private matters that only ‘Adi knew of. Being moved by this and the noble character of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), ‘Adi accepted Islām. Shortly thereafter, the Ṭai delegation came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and also accepted Islām.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) then spoke about the background of the Battle of Tabūk, which took place in Rajab, 9 AH. It was the last battle in the Holy Prophet's lifetime. It was named after the spring at Tabūk. The Holy Qur'ān refers to it as the Hour of Hardship (سَاعَةُ الْحُسْرَةِ), because of the great difficulty Muslims faced.

After the conquest of Makkah and the victory at Ḥunain, where even the powerful Hawāzin tribe was defeated, all Arabia came under Muslim influence. The Jews, Christians, and hypocrites were alarmed at this. Seeing all their efforts fail, they sought help from the superpower, the Roman Emperor, and planned a major offensive. They spread rumours in Madinah that Caesar's armies were coming to annihilate the Muslims. This was meant to cause panic or lure the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) into a fatal expedition.

Huzoor said that he would continue with these accounts in the future, Inshā' Allāh.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that today, terrorists carried out an attack on Masjid Mehdi, Rabwah. Five or six of our members were injured there; two of them were seriously wounded and are undergoing surgery. May Allāh grant them recovery, and may He bestow His grace upon all the injured. Some of those who were critically wounded had bullets in their abdomen. One terrorist was killed by our security personnel, while another fled. This is the report so far; further details will follow.

May Allāh soon seize these terrorists, lawbreakers, and opponents of the Jamā'at. The Chief Minister of Punjab and the provincial government claim that crime in Punjab has been completely eradicated and that no criminals remain. Yet the repeated attacks on Aḥmadīs—their killings, martyrdoms, injuries, and the burning of their properties—seem not to be regarded by them as crimes. May Allāh grant wisdom to these authorities and soon manifest His sign in favour of the Jamā'at. Āmīn

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 15 October 2025