

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 14th November 2025 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: In the context of the Battle of Tabūk, there is an incident that highlights the devotion of Muslim women. Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that with army advancing towards Syria and memory of the Battle of Mu’tah still fresh in minds of the Muslims, every believer prioritised the Holy Prophet’s safety above all else. The women, too, perceived the peril and encouraged their husbands and sons to join the campaign. This devotion is exemplified in the story of a Ṣaḥābī who had just returned after an absence and discovered that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) had already departed from Madinah with the troops. He entered his home, eager to reunite with his wife, and approached her lovingly, but she repelled him with both hands, saying, “Have you no shame? The Messenger of Allāh is advancing into danger, and you seek domestic comfort? Fulfil your obligation first; everything else can wait.” That Ṣaḥābī immediately prepared his mount and joined the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) three stages later. He returned only when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and the Ṣaḥāba returned to Madinah.

These were the people who, at every moment of danger, put their lives in peril without hesitation. No hardship or suffering could deter them; whatever they recognised as a trial, they faced steadfastly. Indeed, whenever the chance to serve arose, they offered their lives gladly.

Historical records indicate that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) camped at fifteen or nineteen locations on the route to Tabūk. Though there are no detailed records of these stops, mosques were subsequently built at these sites, which led historians to conclude that the army had camped there.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Uqbah bin ‘Āmir (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates: We accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) on the Tabūk expedition. One night, he slept and awoke only after the sun had risen the height of a spear. He asked, ‘O Bilāl, did I not instruct you to watch for Fajr prayer?’ Bilal replied, ‘O Messenger of Allāh, same slumber overcame me as it did you.’ The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) commanded the army to proceed. After covering some distance, he dismounted and led the Ṣaḥāba in prayer. They continued to travel through the day and night and arrived at Tabūk the following morning.

Upon reaching their destination, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) glorified Allāh, then addressed the Ṣaḥāba as follows:

“O people! The truest statement is the Book of Allāh, and the strongest bond is piety. The best religion is the religion of Prophet Abraham, and the best Sunnah is the Sunnah of Muḥammad. The highest mention is the remembrance of Allāh, and the best story is the Qur’ān. The best matters are those done with firm determination, and the worst matters are innovations (in religion). The best guidance is the guidance of the Prophets, and the most excellent death is the death of martyrdom. After guidance, the greatest blindness is misguidance, and the best deeds are those that are beneficial. The best guidance is that which is followed, and the greatest blindness is the blindness of the heart. The upper hand is better than the lower hand. One who is moderate and content is better than one who is excessive and negligent. The worst excuse is that made at the time of death, and the greatest humiliation will be on the Day of Judgment.

Some people come very late for Friday prayer, and some repeatedly engage in the remembrance of Allāh. One of the greatest sins is a false tongue. The best wealth is the wealth of the heart, and the best

provision for the path is piety. The perfection of wisdom is the fear of Allāh, and the best words are those that settle in the hearts. Doubt is part of disbelief, lamenting is an act of ignorance, and betrayal is the fire of Hell. Indecent poetry is from Satan, and alcohol is the collection of sins. Women are a trap of Satan, and youth is a part of madness. The worst earnings are illicit earnings, and the worst act is consuming an orphan's wealth.

The fortunate one is he who takes advice from others, and the unfortunate one is he who is doomed from the womb. Each of you is destined for the grave, and matters are dependent on the Hereafter, while deeds are judged by their outcomes. The greatest narrators are liars, and what is to come is near. To insult a believer is wickedness, to fight a believer is disbelief, to backbite a believer is disobedience to Allāh, and his wealth is as sacred as his blood. Whoever swears against Allāh denies Him, and whoever seeks His forgiveness will be forgiven. Whoever forgives his brother, Allāh will forgive him, and whoever restrains anger, Allāh will reward him. Whoever is patient in affliction, Allāh will reward him. Whoever seeks fame, Allāh will grant him fame; and whoever is patient, Allāh will double his reward. Whoever disobeys Allāh, Allāh will punish him."

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) then prayed, "O Allāh, forgive me and my Ummah," and repeated it three times before adding, "I ask Allāh's forgiveness for myself and for you."

While the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was at Tabūk, Heraclius, the Roman Emperor, was stationed in Homs. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) announced, "Paradise awaits whoever delivers my letter to the Emperor." A man asked, "Even if he rejects it?" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, "Even then." A messenger delivered the letter to Heraclius, who read it and replied, "Tell your Prophet I follow him, but I cannot relinquish my throne." He also sent some dinars for the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). When the man returned and reported this, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, "He has lied," and then distributed the dinars among the people.

Historical records also mention a settlement with the inhabitants of Ailah. While the Muslims were encamped at Tabūk, Yahna bin Raubah, the governor of Ailah, presented himself to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). He was accompanied by delegations from Syria, Yemen, the coastal regions, Jarba, and Adhrah, all seeking an accord. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) granted them formal assurance of safety.

A similar accord was made with the people of Maqnā, a Jewish settlement near the coast of Ailah. They, too, appeared before the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and reached a peace accord.

Accounts of Tabūk also record the death and burial of a Ṣaḥābī, Ḥaḍrat Abdullah Dhul Bujadayn Al-Muzani (May Allāh be pleased with him). This scene caused the Ṣaḥāba to wish that they themselves had been in his place.

Similarly, accounts mention the funeral prayer offered for Ḥaḍrat Muawiyah bin Muawiyah Al-Muzani (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat Anas bin Mālik (May Allāh be pleased with him) relates that while the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was at Tabūk, Ḥaḍrat Jibrīl came and said: "O Messenger of Allāh, Muawiyah has passed away in Madinah; offer his funeral prayer." His bier, with his body upon it, rose before the Holy Prophet's eyes and became visible in the air. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) led the funeral prayer, with rows of angels standing before him. He asked Ḥaḍrat Jibrīl how Muawiyah attained such a rank. Ḥaḍrat Jibrīl replied that it was through his love for Surah Al-Ikhlās, which he recited all the time, whether standing, sitting, mounted, or on foot.

It is also recorded that after reaching Tabūk, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) consulted Ṣaḥāba about whether to advance further. Ḥaḍrat 'Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) said, "O Messenger of Allāh, if you have been commanded to proceed, then you should do so." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied that had Allāh commanded him to advance, he would not have sought their counsel. Ḥaḍrat 'Umar said: "O Messenger of Allāh! The Romans have a large army, and there is no Muslim among them. We have approached their territory, and your very

arrival has instilled fear in their hearts. We can return this year, and perhaps Allāh will create another favourable opportunity for us.” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) decided to return after staying at Tabūk for twenty days. According to another report, his stay was fewer than twenty days. The entire expedition, from departure from Madinah to return, took about two months or a little more.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) once again appealed for prayers for Aḥmadīs in Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Africa, as well as for the Palestinians.

At the end of sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about Muḥammad Ḥussain Ṣāhib who passed away recently at the age of eighty-one and announced to lead his funeral prayer in absentia after the Friday prayer. He was a Mūṣī. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, and four sons. His son Muḥammad ‘Imrān Ṣāhib is serving as a missionary in Niger and could not attend his father’s funeral. Another son, Muḥammad Luqmān Ṣāhib, is serving as a Mu‘allim. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed for his lofty station in Jannah.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
Dated: 18 November 2025