

The National Amīr/ President  
Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

### **Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 13<sup>th</sup> March 2026 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK**

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Two Fridays ago, while speaking about aspects of the blessed life of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), I mentioned his great longing for the establishment of Tauḥīd. This was the very purpose for which he came. His own words and actions reflected this deep yearning, and he instilled within his Ṣaḥāba and followers such a spirit that they were always ready to offer every sacrifice for the sake of Tauḥīd.

Today I will again speak about this aspect of his blessed character, and in this connection I will also mention some sacrifices made by the Ṣaḥāba.

On one occasion, the idolaters said to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), “Do you speak against our gods?” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied, “Yes.” They then surrounded him. At that moment, someone said to Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr (May Allāh be pleased with him), “Go and see what has happened to your friend.” Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr went to the Sacred Mosque and found the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) surrounded by people. Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr said, “Woe to you! Will you kill a man because he says, ‘Allāh is my Lord?’” At this they left the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), turned upon Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr, and beat him severely.

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) once said that on one occasion the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was passing through the market in Makkah when a group of hooligans surrounded him. As he walked along, they struck his neck repeatedly and said to the people, “This is the man who claims to be a prophet.” Stones were continually thrown at his house from the surrounding homes. Filth was thrown inside his house, even into the places where food was cooked. Yet the yearning in his heart for the establishment of Tauḥīd never diminished. He accepted all these hardships with cheerfulness and patience, and his compassion and love for mankind never decreased in the slightest.

On one occasion, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) stood in the Sacred Mosque and addressed the idolaters of Makkah: “Say, لا اله الا الله — there is none worthy of worship except Allāh — and you will attain success.” The Quraish rushed upon him. Ḥaḍrat Ḥārith bin Abi Hālah (May Allāh be pleased with him) was the first to reach him and, in an effort to protect the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), confronted the attackers and separated them from him. They then turned on Ḥaḍrat Ḥārith and beat him until he was martyred.

The disbelievers of Makkah also confined the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and his family for three years in Shi‘b Abi Ṭālib and imposed a complete social boycott. When this ended, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) proclaimed the message of Tauḥīd even more vigorously than before.

The well-known incident of the Holy Prophet's journey to Ṭā'if is also recorded in history. Various accounts describe the cruelty he faced there. Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashīr Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that when the siege of Shi‘b Abi Ṭālib ended, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) decided to go to Ṭā'if to invite its people to Islām. He stayed there for ten days and met many of the city's elders. However, it was not destined for them to accept Islām at that time, just as had happened in Makkah. Finally, he went to the chief of Ṭā'if and invited him to Islām, but he also refused and told him to leave the city. That unfortunate man then incited the rowdy people of the town against

him. They followed the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), shouting and throwing stones at him until his body was covered with blood.

About three miles from Ṭā'if there was a garden belonging to 'Utbah bin Rabī'ah, a chief of Makkah. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) sought refuge there, and the attackers eventually dispersed. 'Utbah sent a Christian slave named 'Addās with a tray of grapes for him. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) asked him his name and where he came from. He replied that he was from Nineveh. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, "You are from the town of Prophet Yunus, son of Matta; he is my brother." After resting there for a short while, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) departed.

For the establishment of Tauḥīd, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) carried out both individual and collective preaching in Makkah. He would go to the markets of Arabia and call people towards Allāh. Outside Makkah, gatherings were held at various places known as Aswāq al-Arab, the Arab markets, such as 'Ukāz, Majannah, and Dhul-Majāz. Ḥaḍrat Jābir (May Allāh be pleased with him) narrates that during the days of Hajj, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) would visit the fairs of 'Ukāz and Majannah and approach people in their homes and camps and invite them to Islām. He would say, "Who will grant me protection? Who will help me so that I may convey the message of my Lord?"

While the Quraish tried to prevent the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) from preaching Islām, they also unleashed terrible cruelty upon those who followed him. When Ḥaḍrat Bilāl (May Allāh be pleased with him) accepted Islām, his master seized him, laid him on the ground, placed stones and the hide of a cow upon him, and said, "Your lord is Lāt and 'Uzza." Yet Ḥaḍrat Bilāl continued to say, "أَحَدٌ، أَحَدٌ — God is One." Eventually Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr bought him for seven Uqiyah (about 280 dirhams) and set him free.

The Quraish did not only persecute the Muslims; the blessed person of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) himself was not safe from harm. He endured the greatest suffering. His name was Muḥammad, but they twisted it and called him 'Muzammam', meaning one worthy of blame (God forbid). They called him a liar, a deceiver, greedy, and dishonest. Stones were thrown at him and sometimes filth was poured upon him.

The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) says: I always wonder how high was the status of this Arabian Prophet, whose name was Muḥammad, (thousands of blessings and peace be upon him). One cannot reach the limit of his high status and it is not given to man to estimate correctly his spiritual effectiveness. It is a pity that his rank has not been recognised, as it should have been. He was the champion who restored to the world the unity of Allāh which had disappeared from the world; he loved Allāh in the extreme and his soul melted out of sympathy for mankind. Therefore, Allāh, Who knew the secret of his heart, exalted him above all the Prophets and all the first ones and the last ones and bestowed upon him in his lifetime all that he desired. He is the fountainhead of every grace and a person who claims any superiority without acknowledging his grace is not a man but is the spawn of Satan, because the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) has been bestowed the key to every exaltation, and he has been given the treasury of every understanding.

The Promised Messiah also says: He who does not receive through him is deprived forever. I am nothing and possess nothing. I would be most ungrateful if I were not to confess that I have learnt of the true unity of Allāh through this Prophet. The recognition of the Living God we have achieved through this perfect Prophet and through his light. The honour of converse with Allāh, through which we behold His countenance, has been bestowed upon me through this great Prophet. The ray of this sun of guidance falls like sunshine upon me and I continue illumined only so long as I am adjusted towards it."

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: In this age, Allāh has sent the true servant of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) for the establishment of Tauḥīd, and we have accepted him. We must strive to fulfil this responsibility. Especially during the days of Ramadān, we should pray that we

may be at the forefront in establishing Tauhīd. May Allāh enable us to do so. We should also pray for the Muslim Ummah, that they may understand true Tauhīd and act upon it.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about Zikrullah Tayo Ayyuba Ṣāhib, a missionary of the Jamā‘at in Nigeria and announced to lead his funeral Prayer in absentia after the Friday Prayer. He passed away at the age of 80. He was a Mūsī. In 1965 he accepted Aḥmadīyyat through a dream. In 1966 he entered the Missionary Training College in Ghana. After completing his initial studies, he entered Jāmi‘a Aḥmadīyya Rabwah in 1970 and obtained the Shāhid degree in 1979. He then returned to Nigeria and began his service. He served in many places, held the office of Nā‘ib Amīr, and also served as Principal of Jāmi‘a Aḥmadīyya Nigeria. He was also an excellent sportsman, a good writer, a linguist, and a poet. He was a sincere, loyal, and humble person.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir  
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
Dated: 19 March 2026