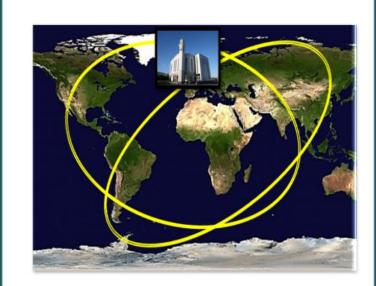


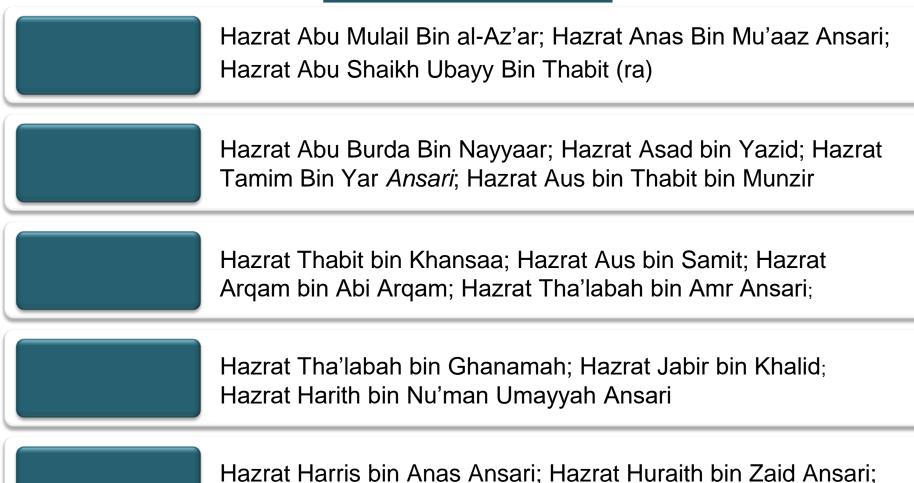
Sermon Delivered by Hadhrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba); Head of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community



relayed live all across the globe

February 8th 2019

Summary slide Men of Excellence



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Hazrat Harith bin As'imah

<u>Az'ar</u> (ra). He belonged to the Aus tribe of the Ansar. He had the honour of participating in the Battles of Badr and Uhud.

Hazrat Abu Shaikh Ubayy
Bin Thabit (ra). His title was
Abu Shaikh. He participated
in the Battles of Badr and
Uhud. He passed away on
the day of the incident of Bi're-Ma'unah.

Hazrat Anas Bin Mu'aaz
Ansari (ra). He belonged to
the Banu Najjar clan of the
Khazraj tribe of the Ansar. He
participated in all of the
Battles along with the Holy
Prophet (sa).

Hazrat Abu Burda Bin
Nayyaar (ra). His title was
Abu Burdah. He belonged to
the Bali clan of the tribe of
Banu Qaza'ah. He
participated in the Second
Bai'at at Aqabah. On the day
of the victory of Mecca,
Hazrat Abu Burda was
holding the flag of Banu
Hartiha.

Hazrat Asad bin Yazid (ra) belonged to the branch of Banu Zuraiq of the Ansar tribe of Banu Khazraj. He participated alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) in the battles of Badr and Uhud.

Hazrat Tamim Bin Yar
Ansari (ra) belonged to the branch of Banu Jadara bin 'Auf bin Al-Harith of the tribe of Khazraj. He participated alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) in the battles of Badr and Uhud.

Hazrat Aus bin Thabit bin Munzir (ra).

He was also an Ansari. His title was Abu Shaddad. He participated in the second pledge at 'Aqba and thus accepted Islam. He participated alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) in the battles of Badr and Uhud.

Hazrat Thabit bin Khansaa (ra). He belonged to the tribe of Banu Ghanam bin 'Adi bin Najjar. He had the honour to participate in the battle of Badr.

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Hazrat Aus bin Samit (ra) was another companion who participated in the Battle of Badr.

Hazrat Aus participated in the Battle of Badr, Uhud and all other battles alongside the Holy Prophet (sa).

It is stated in narrations that on one occasion, Hazrat Aus (ra) expressed Zihar towards his wife, Khuwalia bint Malik.

This is indeed a deplorable act and as a punishment, Islam has stated that one ought to atone for this error, the atonement for such an act is to feed 60 poor people.



Regarding Zihar, the Quranic injunction is as follows;

God Almighty says: "Those among you who put away their wives by calling them mothers — they do not become their mothers; their mothers are only those who gave them birth; and they certainly utter words that are manifestly evil and untrue; but surely Allah is the Effacer of sins, Most Forgiving. As to those who call their wives mothers, and then would go back on what they have said, the penalty for it is the freeing of a slave before they touch each other. (In those days there were slaves and therefore they had to free a slave). This is what you are admonished with. And Allah is Well-Aware of what you do. But whoso does not find one (that is if one does not have a slave they can free), he must fast for two successive months, before they touch each other. And whoso is not able to do so, should feed sixty poor people. This is so, that you may truly believe in Allah and His Messenger. And these are the limits prescribed by Allah; and for the disbelievers is a painful punishment."

Hazrat Arqam bin Abi Arqam (ra). His title was Abu 'Abdullah. He was amongst the first companions to accept Islam. Hazrat Arqam owned a house outside of Mecca near the mountain of Safa which is well-renowned in history by the name of 'Dar-e-Arqam' in which the Holy Prophet (sa) and the early Muslims would perform worship.

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The Holy Prophet (sa) made Dar-e-Arqam his headquarters in the fourth year of his prophethood and worked in it until the end of his sixth year.

Hazrat Arqam participated in the Battle of Badr alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) and the Holy Prophet (sa) gave him a sword from the spoils of war at Badr. Hazrat Arqam (ra) fought in the Battles of Badr, Uhud and all other Battles with the Holy Prophet(sa) and the Holy Prophet(sa) also gave him a house in Medina.

Hazrat Basbas bin Amr (ra). According to one source, his name was Basbas bin Bishar. Hazrat Basbas (ra) participated in the Battle of Badr and Uhud.

Hazrat Tha'labah bin Amr Ansari (ra)

Hazrat Tha'labah belonged to the Banu Najjar tribe. Hazrat Tha'labah participated in the Battle of Badr and all other battles alongside the Holy Prophet (sa). He is among those Companions who destroyed the idols of Banu Salma.

Hazrat Tha'labah bin Ghanamah (ra)

Hazrat Tha'labah is counted among those seventy Companions who participated in the second Bai'at Agabah at the hands of the Holy Prophet (sa). Hazrat Tha'labah fought in the Battles of Badr, Uhud and Khandaq.

Hazrat Jabir bin Khalid (ra)

He belonged to the Ansar tribe of Banu Dinaar. Hazrat Jabir bin Khalid participated in the Battle of Badr and Uhud.

Hazrat Harith bin Nu'man Umayyah Ansari. He belonged to the Aus tribe of the Ansar. He participated in the Battles of Badr and Uhud. He was present in the Battle of Siffin on the side of Hazrat Ali (ra).

Hazrat Harris bin Anas Ansari (ra). He participated in the Battles of Badr and Uhud and was martyred in the latter.

Hazrat Huraith bin Zaid Ansari (ra). He participated in the Battle of Badr along with his brother, Hazrat Abdullah – he was the one who was taught the Azan in a vision.

Hazrat Harith bin As'imah (ra).. Despite not physically participating in the Battle of Badr, he nevertheless had the desire to do so... Seeing his passion and devotion, the Holy Prophet (sa) counted him among the companions who took part in the Battle of Badr.

May God Almighty continue to elevate the rank of the Companions who took part in the Battle of Badr.