بسم الثدالرحمن الرحيم

The Amīr/National President Jamā'at Ahmadīyya,

Dear Brother,

السلام عليكم ورحمة الثدوبر كايتئر

Extracts from the Friday Sermon delivered by *Ḥaḍrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh* V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 11th December 2020 from Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Today I will continue with the accounts regarding Hadrat '*Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and said that this would continue for several more sermons.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: When Hadrat *Mus 'ab bin 'Umair* was martyred in the battle of *Uhud*, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) handed over the Islāmic flag to Hadrat '*Ali*. Hadrat '*Ali* then killed several leading infidels, including *Talha bin Abu Talha*, the flag bearer of the polytheists. When *Jibrīl* praised Hadrat '*Ali* before the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) said, "'*Ali* is of me, and I am of '*Ali*." *Jibrīl* replied, "I am of both of you."

Hadrat 'Ali narrates that during the battle of Uhud when he did not find the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) among the martyrs, he decided to embrace martyrdom and attacked the disbelievers so forcefully that they dispersed and he saw the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) in the midst of them. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) was wounded in the battle of Uhud, Hadrat Fatima and Hadrat 'Ali had the honour of washing his wounds. According to a Hadīth, Hadrat 'Ali suffered sixteen wounds in the battle of Uhud.

In the Battle of the Trench, when '*Ikrimah bin Abu Jahl* and some other polytheists recited couplets challenging the Muslims to cross the trench and fight, Hadrat '*Ali* accepted the challenge. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) gave Hadrat '*Ali* his sword, put his turban on his head, and sent him off with prayers. Hadrat '*Ali* killed his opponent '*Amr bin 'Abd-e-Wud*, who was considered equal to a thousand soldiers because of his bravery. Seeing this, all the infidels turned their backs and fled. The disbelievers were willing to pay ten thousand dirhams for the body of '*Amr bin 'Abd-e-Wud*, but the Messenger of Allāh said, "Take it away! We do not take the price for the dead."

On the occasion of Peace Treaty of *Hudaibiyyah*, when the disbelievers objected to the words 'رسول الله' being written with the name of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) told Ḥadrat '*Ali* to erase them. When Ḥadrat '*Ali* expressed hesitation, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) himself erased those words.

On the occasion of the conquest of Khyber, *Marhab*, chieftain of Khyber, waved his sword and came out with great arrogance. Hadrat *Salama bin Akwa's* uncle ' $\bar{A}mir$ came forward to fight him but was martyred by the wound of his own sword. Some of the Companions thought that since ' $\bar{A}mir$ had been killed by his own sword, all his good deeds had been invalidated. But the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) said that there is a double reward for ' $\bar{A}mir$. On the occasion of the conquest of Khyber, Hadrat 'Ali was suffering from ophthalmia, an ailment of the eyes, but when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) applied his own saliva on both of his eyes, thus his eyes were healed. Hadrat 'Ali then fought valiantly and killed *Marhab*.

Referring to the conquest of Khyber, Hadrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) was told by God Almighty that the conquest of this city was destined to take place at the hands of Hadrat '*Ali*. In the morning, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) announced that he would hand the Islāmic flag to the one whom God and His Messenger and Muslims love. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) then gave the Islāmic flag to Hadrat '*Ali* and Allāh granted victory to the Muslims at his hands. During the same battle, Hadrat '*Ali* overcame a Jewish commander and climbed on his chest. He was about to cut off his neck when the Jew spat on his face. Upon this, Hadrat '*Ali* parted from the Jew. When he asked why he had let him go, Hadrat '*Ali* said, "I was fighting you for the sake of God, but when you spat on my face, I became angry and I thought that if I killed you now, it would be because of my ego and not for the sake of God."

When *Surah Taubah* was revealed, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) had already sent Ḥaḍat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) as the Amīr of Hajj. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) was presented the idea of conveying this Surah to Ḥaḍat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) said that none but one of *Ahl-ul-Bait* could perform this duty on his behalf. Hence, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍat *'Ali* with this blessing (*Sūrah Taubah*) and a message for the pilgrims. On the occasion of this Hajj, Ḥaḍat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) supervised the affairs of Hajj, and on the day of the sacrifice Ḥaḍrat *'Ali* conveyed the message of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) to the people.

Before the conquest of Mecca, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) sent Hadrat *Zubair*, Hadrat *Miqdād bin Aswad* and Hadrat '*Ali* to pursue a camel-riding woman who was carrying a secret letter from *Hātib bin Abi Balta* '*ah* to the polytheists of Mecca. The three Companions caught the woman and returned with the letter. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) asked *Hātib bin Abi Balta* '*ah* the reason for what he had done, and he said that he had not done it because of any disbelief or apostasy on his part. He just wanted to do a favour to the people of Mecca so that they would be considerate towards him and his family.

On the occasion of the Battle of $Tab\bar{u}k$, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) appointed Hadrat 'Ali as his successor in Medina. Hadrat 'Ali said to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) that you are leaving me behind with children and women. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) said: Are you not pleased that your position with me is the same as that of Aaron with Moses, except that there is no prophet after me.

In 10 AH, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍrat 'Ali to the people of Yemen to invite them to Islām. Prior to this, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Waleed* had also been sent to Yemen but the people had refused to believe. However, when Ḥaḍrat 'Ali read the letter of Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) to the people of Yemen, the whole of Hamdan converted to Islām in one day.

Hadrat '*Ali* says, "When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) sent me to Yemen as a Qādi, I said that I am young and I have no knowledge of resolving disputes. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) said, "Allāh will surely guide your heart and empower your tongue. When two disputing parties come before you, do not judge without hearing from both parties."

Hadrat 'Amr bin Shās Aslami says that he accompanied Hadrat 'Ali on his journey to Yemen. During the journey, he felt that Hadrat 'Ali was a bit harsh. When he came back, he talked about it to the people and the word reached the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him). One day as he entered the mosque, the Messenger of Allāh looked at him with reprimanding eyes and said, "O, 'Amr! By God, you have hurt me." Hadrat 'Amr said, "O Messenger of Allāh! I seek Allāh's refuge lest I hurt you in any way." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) said, "Whoever torments 'Ali, torments me."

At the end of the Friday Sermon Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) appealed for prayers for Aḥmadīs in Algeria and Pakistan. In Algeria too Aḥmadīs are facing very difficult conditions. Some Aḥmadīs have been taken prisoners. Pray for them that Allāh may ease their condition. Similarly, the situation in Pakistan is also getting worse. Pray that if the fate of the officers and clerics is such that they will not come to their senses, then may Allāh Almighty soon create the means to hold them accountable. *Amīn*.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) then informed the Jamā'at about the sad demise of *Rasheed Ahmad Sahib*, son of *Muhammad 'Abdullah Sahib* of Rabwah, who died on 28th October at the age of 76. He was the father of *Tahir Nadeem Sahib*, a missionary serving in Arabic Desk, London. *'Abdullah Sahib* was a very pious, kind-hearted, hospitable and sympathetic person. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and two sons. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed that may Allāh Almighty grant him forgiveness and mercy. *Amīn*.

Jazākumullāh. Wassalām,

Dated: 16 December 2020