



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ



WAKALAT ULYA
TAHRIK-i-JADID ANJUMAN AHMADIYYA

Date: 10-Mar-2022 INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS RABWAH, PAKISTAN Ref #: 174

مکرم ایڈیشنل وکیل التبشیر صاحب اسلام آباد ٹلفورڈ

السلام علیکم ورحمۃ اللہ وبرکاتہ

حضور انور ایدہ اللہ تعالیٰ بنصرہ العزیز کے خطبہ جمعہ فرمودہ 04-مارچ 2022ء کے اہم نکات پر مشتمل
امراء ممالک کے نام سرکلر آپ کی خدمت میں ارسال ہے۔

براہ کرم امراء ممالک کو سرکلر کروا کر اور اس سرکلر کی ایک نقل مکرم پرائیوٹ سیکرٹری صاحب اسلام آباد ٹلفورڈ
کو بھجوا کر ممنون فرمائیں۔

نیز یہ خلاصہ خطبہ جمعہ ویب سائٹ alislam.org پر بھی اپ لوڈ کر کے ممنون فرمائیں۔

جزاکم اللہ احسن الجزاء

والسلام

خاکسار

سکسفنوا السعفان

وکیل اعلیٰ

تحریک جدید انجمن احمدیہ پاکستان، ربوہ

10-مارچ 2022ء

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 04th March 2022 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK

Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīh V (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the series of sermons regarding Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: It has been recorded in *Tarīkh al-Tabari* that on the occasion of the election of the first Khalīfa, Ḥaḍrat *Hubāb bin Al-Mūndhir* believed that *Muhājirīn*, being under the care of *Ansār*, should accept their suggestion that one Amir should be elected from among *Ansār* and one from among *Muhājirīn*. On the other hand, *Bashīr bin Sa‘ad* was of the opinion that the people of the Holy Prophet’s (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) clan, *Muhājirīn* from among *Quraish*, were more deserving of being given leadership.

According to an account recorded in *Sunan al-Kubra*, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) said on this occasion that one sheath cannot hold two swords. He then took Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr*’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) hand and pointed out his three qualities in the following verse:

إِذْ هَمَّانِي الْعَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا

“When they were both in the cave, when he said to his companion, ‘Grieve not, for Allāh is with us.’ ” (9:40)

Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) asked:

- i. Who was the Holy Prophet’s (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) Companion? إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ
- ii. Who were these two? إِذْ هَمَّانِي الْعَارِ
- iii. Who was beside the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him)? لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا

Saying this, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) pledged his allegiance to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and the people followed him. This pledge is also known as *Bai‘at Saqifah* or *Bai‘at Khāssah*.

Ḥaḍrat *Anas bin Mālik* reports: The day after the *Bai‘at* took place at *Saqifah Bani Sā‘idah*, Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) made a speech and said: O, people, yesterday I said something to you (i.e., that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) had not passed away) that is not mentioned anywhere in the Book of Allāh, nor did the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) disclose this to me. I had only thought that we would die before the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) and that he would be the last of us. However, Allāh has entrusted your matters to a man who is the best among you and who was the companion of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him); it was he about whom it was said:

“He was one among the two, when they were in the cave.” (9:40)

Therefore, hearken and pledge allegiance to him. The people then pledged allegiance to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) delivered an address on the day of the collective *Bai'at* and said: O People! Surely, I have been appointed as a guardian over you, but I am not the best among you. If I do good, cooperate with me. If I stray, set me right. If I am obedient to Allāh and His Messenger, follow me in obedience. However, if I am disobedient to Allāh and His messenger, it is not compulsory for you to obey me.

There are various accounts regarding Ḥaḍrat *'Ali*'s (May Allāh be pleased with him) pledge of allegiance to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). *Allamah Ibn-e-Kathīr* writes that Ḥaḍrat *'Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him) pledged allegiance to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) on the first or second day after the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Ḥaḍrat *'Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him) never abandoned Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) nor did he refrain from praying behind him. The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) says: Ḥaḍrat *'Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him) initially hesitated in pledging *Bai'at* to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) but then something came to his mind and he hurried to pledge allegiance without even waiting to put on his turban. He later asked for his turban to be brought for him. Perhaps he had realized that it would be a grave sin to abstain from pledging *Bai'at* and this is why he left in such a hurry.

Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says: Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was an ordinary merchant of Mecca, but through his devotion to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), he attained such a status that he is revered by a whole world. When his father was informed that his son had been elected the Khalīfa, he could not believe it. When he was told that it was indeed so, he said, “Allāh is the Greatest! How lofty is the grandeur of Muhammad that the son of *Abu Quhafah* has been accepted by the Arabs as their leader!”

Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) once saw in a dream that he was wearing a garment made from a Yemeni cloth but it had two stains on the chest. When Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) related this dream, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said: The Yemeni garment means that you will be granted a good progeny, and the two stains mean that you will be the leader of the Muslims for two years.

After Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) became Khalīfa, a yearly allowance of 6,000 dirhams was approved for Khalīfa's personal expenses. However, when the time of his demise drew near, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) instructed his family to return all the money that he had received from *Bait-ul-Māl*. He said that it should be repaid by selling a certain piece of land that he owned. After the demise of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), when Ḥaḍrat *'Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) became the Khalīfa and received the money (from that land), tears came to his eyes and he said, “O *Abu Bakr*! You have placed a huge burden upon your successors.”

Describing the similarity between Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and Joshua, the successor to Moses (Peace be upon him), the Promised Messiah (Peace be

upon him) says: The similarity between the Khilāfat of the Mosaic era and that of the Islamic Era is evident from the verse:

وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ لَيَسْتَخْلِفَنَّهُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ كَمَا اسْتَخْلَفَ الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ

“Allāh has promised to those among you who believe and do good works that He will surely make them Successors in the earth, as He made Successors from among those who were before them.” (24:56)

We have to accept that while Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was to establish the foundation of this similarity, the final similarity was to be demonstrated by the Messiah, the last Khalīfa of the Islamic dispensation. The similarities between Joshua and Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him)—who were the first Khulafā’ of their respective dispensations—and the similarities between Jesus (Peace be upon him) and the Promised Messiah of this Ummah—who were the last Khulafā’ of their respective dispensations—has become fully manifest. Just as, after the demise of Moses (Peace be upon him), all the Israelites hearkened to the call of Joshua and obeyed him, the same happened at the time of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) when, despite being grieved at the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), everyone wholeheartedly accepted his Khilāfat.

Speaking of the current perilous state of the world, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) appealed for prayers and said: There are now threats of a nuclear war. As I have said on many occasions, the horrendous consequences of such an action will last for many generations. May Allāh grant understanding to these people. We should recite *Durūd* a lot during these days and as well as *Istighfār*. On one occasion, the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) instructed the Jamā‘at to recite the following prayer, particularly while standing after *Ruku’* :

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

“Our Lord, grant us good in this world as well as good in the world to come, and protect us from the torment of the Fire.” (2:202)

There is a great need to recite this prayer at this time.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the services of brother *Abu Al-Farj Al-Husni* of Syria and announced to lead the funeral prayer in absentia who passed away recently.

Jazākumullāh

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir

Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr

ISLĀMABAD (UK)

Dated: 10 March 2022