

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 02<sup>nd</sup> February 2024 at *Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK***

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: In the context of the Battle of Uhud, I have highlighted examples of the Ṣaḥāba’s sacrifices and their profound devotion to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him). There are also accounts regarding the valour of Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali (May Allāh be pleased with him). It is said that during the Battle of Uhud, Ibn Qami’ah martyred Ḥaḍrat Muṣ‘ab bin ‘Umair (May Allāh be pleased with him) and mistakenly believed that he had slain the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), which he then announced to the Quraish. Following Ḥaḍrat Muṣ‘ab’s martyrdom, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) entrusted the flag to Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali who courageously vanquished one infidel leader after another. Acting upon the Holy Prophet’s command, Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali defeated ‘Amr bin ‘Abdullah and Shaibah bin Mālik. Ḥaḍrat Jibrīl (Peace be upon him), addressing the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) regarding Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali, said, "O Messenger of Allāh, he is indeed deserving of compassion." The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) affirmed, "Yes, ‘Ali is of me, and I am of ‘Ali." Shia scholars tend to embellish this statement extensively.

Ḥaḍrat Sa‘īd bin Mūsāib (May Allāh be pleased with him) narrates that during the Battle of Uhud, Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali sustained sixteen wounds. Upon his return from Uhud, Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali handed his sword to Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah (May Allāh be pleased with her) and said, "Today, this sword has achieved remarkable feats." Upon hearing this, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) said, " ‘Ali, your sword was not the only one to do remarkable deeds today." He then listed six or seven other Ṣaḥāba, emphasising that their swords were no less potent than ‘Ali’s and that they too displayed exceptional valour.

Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashir Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes about Ḥaḍrat Abu Ṭalḥa Anṣārī, who shot so many arrows that he broke three bows in the process. He stood resolute against the enemy’s arrows while shielding the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) himself handed arrows to Ḥaḍrat Sa‘d bin Waqas (May Allāh be pleased with him) who would shoot them fearlessly at the enemy. Once, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) said to Ḥaḍrat Sa‘d, "May my parents be sacrificed for you! Keep shooting arrows without hesitation." Ḥaḍrat Sa‘d proudly repeated these words until his last days.

Ḥaḍrat Abu Dujānah (May Allāh be pleased with him) shielded the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) with his own body for a long time, and whatever arrows or stones came, he would take them on his own body until his body was riddled by arrows, but he did not utter even a word of complaint. Ḥaḍrat Umme ‘Umārah (May Allāh be pleased with her) also displayed great bravery.

Ḥaḍrat Mirza Bashir Aḥmad (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that while the Muslims were busy tending to their wounds, the Makkans shamelessly mutilated the bodies of the Muslim martyrs on the battlefield below. The savage ritual of mutilation was executed with the utmost brutality, and the bloodthirsty beasts of Makkah did whatever came into their hearts. The women of Quraish severed the noses and ears of the Muslims and fashioned necklaces from them. Hind, the wife of Abu Sufyān, tore open the liver of Ḥaḍrat Ḥamza with her teeth. William Muir writes, "The Makkans behaved extremely savagely with the bodies of the Muslims."

The chiefs of Makkah continued to search for the body of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) in the field, their eyes brimming with anticipation, but they found nothing. Disheartened by their search, Abu Sufyān took some of his men and headed towards a valley where the Muslims were gathered. Standing nearby, he shouted, "O Muslims! Is Muḥammad among you?" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) did not respond and signalled to the Ṣaḥāba to remain silent. Then

he inquired about Abu Bakr and ‘Umar, but no one answered. He then haughtily and boastfully declared that all these people were dead because if they were alive, they would respond. Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar could not restrain himself any longer and involuntarily said, "O enemy of Allāh! You are lying. We are all alive, and Allāh will disgrace you at our hands."

Abu Sufyān recognised Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar's voice and asked, " ‘Umar, tell me the truth. Is Muḥammad alive?" Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar affirmed, "Yes, by the grace of Allāh, he is alive, and your words are reaching him." Abu Sufyān then said in a subdued tone, "In that case, Ibn Qami’ah must be lying, for I would trust your word over his." Following this, Abu Sufyān shouted:

‘اعْلُ هُبَلُ‘

"Hubal be glorified!"

In keeping with the Holy Prophet’s instructions, the Ṣaḥāba continued to remain silent, but the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, "Why do you not respond?" The Ṣaḥāba asked, "O Messenger of Allāh! How should we respond?" The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said:

‘قُولُوا لِلَّهِ أَعْلَىٰ وَأَجَلُ‘

"Declare, 'Greatness and grandeur belong to Allāh the Exalted alone."

Abu Sufyān retorted:

‘لَنَا الْعُزِّي وَلَا عُزِّي لَكُمْ‘

"We have ‘Uzza, but you have no ‘Uzza!"

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) directed the Ṣaḥāba to say:

‘اللَّهُ مُؤَلَاكَا وَلَا مُؤَلَىٰ لَكُمْ‘

"We have Allāh as our Helper, but you have no Helper."

Following this, Abu Sufyān remarked, "Battle is like a pendulum; it swings up and down. Consider today a settlement for Badr. You will find bodies on the battlefield that have been mutilated. Although I did not command this, I did not disapprove when I learned of it either. We will reconvene at Badr next year on the same dates." By the Holy Prophet's instructions, a Ṣaḥābī replied, "Very well, we will indeed meet again." With that, Abu Sufyān and his men went away, and shortly thereafter, the Quraish army set off for Makkah.

It is noteworthy that even though the Quraish achieved victory against the Muslims on this occasion and had the means to further exploit this advantage, or even to attack Madinah, the power of Allāh was such that despite their victory, the Quraish felt a sense of awe in their hearts. Viewing the victory at Uhud as fortunate enough, they decided it wise to hasten back to Makkah. Still, as an additional precaution, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) promptly sent a group of seventy Ṣaḥāba, including Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr and Ḥaḍrat Zubair, in pursuit of the Quraish army. This account is documented in Bukhari.

Historians generally say that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) dispatched Ḥaḍrat Sa‘d bin Waqas (May Allāh be pleased with him) to pursue the Quraish, instructing him to discern their intentions regarding an attack on Madinah. He advised that if the Quraish were riding on camels and leading empty horses, it meant they were returning to Makkah with no intent to attack Madinah. However, if they were riding on horses, their intentions were dubious. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) urged them to promptly inform him if the Quraish army redirected towards Madinah. With great passion, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) declared that if the Quraish dared to attack Madinah at that moment, we would confront and defeat them by Allāh's will. Soon the men dispatched by the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) returned with news that the Quraish army was indeed heading back to Makkah.

Ḥaḍrat Muṣṭaḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) reflects on this event, noting that while the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) maintained silence when his enemies proclaimed his death, he became deeply disturbed when the honour of the One God was challenged, and urged his

Ṣahāba to respond, thus conveying the news of his own survival to his adversaries. This courageous response had a profound impact on the disbelievers, who, despite facing only a few wounded Muslims who could have been easily defeated, refrained from launching another attack. Despite their advantageous position, they chose to return to Makkah to celebrate their perceived victory. Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) provided multiple perspectives on this incident, and I will relate them in the future, inshā’ Allāh.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) once again drew attention towards prayers for the general state of the Palestinians. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that there is some news that efforts are being made to end the fighting in Gaza and perhaps the Israeli government may agree to this. However, the chances of a war breaking out at the border of Lebanon seem to be increasing, which would impact the Palestinians in the West Bank. May Allāh the Almighty enable the Muslim countries to play their part and may the disorder in the world come to an end.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) also urged prayers for the Aḥmadīs of Pakistan. Aḥmadīs are always made targets for political gain. The Community is also facing threats from certain extremist factions. May Allāh the Almighty protect Aḥmadīs in every country. Āmīn

*Wassalām,*

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Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
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