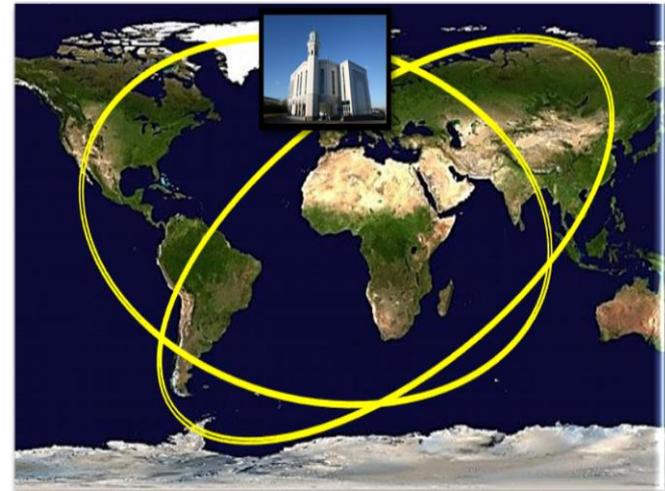


Men of Excellence



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



**relayed live all across the
globe**

July 27th 2018

Summary

Men of Excellence

Hazrat Munzir participated in the Battle of Badr and Uhud. He was martyred during the incident of Bi'r-e-Ma'unah.

The Holy Prophet (sa) dispatched a party of the sahaba under the leadership of Munzir bin 'Amr Anṣārī in Ṣafar 4 A.H.

The second companion is Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah. He belonged to the tribe of Lakhm.

The Holy Prophet (sa) gave him a letter for the purpose of conveying the message of Islam and sent him to Muqauqis, the King of Egypt.

May Allah enable us to adopt the high qualities of the companions and continues to elevate their status.

July 27th 2018

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih (ABA) said:

In this series of narrating accounts of the lives of the sahaba [the Companions of the Holy Prophet (sa)], I will speak about two further Companions.

Hazrat Munzir Bin Muhammad belonged to the Banu Jahjabah tribe. Upon migrating to Medina, the Holy Prophet (sa) established a pact of brotherhood between Hazrat Munzir Bin Muhammad and Hazrat Tufail Bin Harith.

Hazrat Munzir participated in the Battle of Badr and Uhud. He was martyred during the incident of Bi'r-e-Ma'unah.

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih (ABA) said:

A detailed account of the martyrdom of Hazrat Munzir has been covered in Seerat Khataman Nabiyyeen, written by Hazrat Mirza Bashir Ahmad Sahib.

The Holy Prophet (sa) dispatched a party of the sahaba under the leadership of Munzir bin ‘Amr Anṣārī in Ṣafar 4 A.H. These people were mostly from the Anṣār and totalled seventy in number, and almost all of them were Qāris, i.e., they were well-versed in the Holy Qur’ān. They would collect wood from the jungle by day to make ends meet and would spend a better part of the night in worship.

When these people reached a place known as Bi’r-e-Ma’ūnah, which was named due to a water well, an individual named Ḥarām bin Milḥān, who was the maternal uncle of Anas bin Mālik, went forward with the message of Islām to Aamir bin Ṭufail, who was chief of the Aamir tribe and paternal nephew of Abu Bara Aamiri. The rest of the Companions remained behind.

Hazrat Munzir Bin Muhammad Anasri

When Ḥarām bin Milḥān arrived to meet ‘Aamir bin Ṭufail and his followers as an emissary of the Holy Prophet (sa), at first, they warmly welcomed him in their hypocrisy;

but after he had been fully seated and made to feel at ease, and began to preach the message of Islām,

a few evil ones from among them made a signal to someone, who struck this innocent emissary with a spear from behind and killed him instantly.

‘Then, ‘Aamir collected the Banū Ri‘l, Dhakwān and ‘Uṣayyah, etc. from the tribe of Sulaim (i.e., the same tribes who requested the Holy Prophet (sa) to be send them religious teachers). They attacked this small and helpless community of Muslims and martyred them all except one, who was left for dead, but later recovered.

At the time, the following words were on the tongue of Ḥarām bin Milḥān: “Allahu akbar! Fuztu wa rabbil ka’bah” i.e., ‘Allāh is the Greatest. By the Lord of the Ka’bah, I have attained my objective.’

Hazrat Munzir Bin Muhammad Anasri

At the time, Munzir bin Muḥammad and 'Amr bin Umayyah Ḍamrī were separated from the party, grazing their camels. When they looked towards their camp, lo and behold, they sighted flocks of birds flying about overhead.

They understood these desert signs... (when birds gather in such a manner, it means that there is some provision of food for them underneath). They immediately deduced that a battle had taken place.

When they returned, when they witnessed this carnage, they consulted one another as to what they should do. One suggested that they should escape immediately and reach Medina in order to inform the Holy Prophet (sa).

The other one, however, did not accept this proposal and said, 'I shall not flee from where our Amīr, Munzir bin 'Amr has been martyred.'

Hence, he proceeded forward and was martyred in battle." This martyrdom took place on the 4 A.H.

Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah

The second companion is Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah. He belonged to the tribe of Lakhm.

His title was Abu 'Abdullah and it is also mentioned as Abu Muhammad. Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah was originally from Yemen.

'Asim bin 'Umar narrates that when Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah and his servant, Sa'd, migrated from Mecca to Medina, both of them stayed with Hazrat Munzir bin Muhammad bin 'Uqba. The Holy Prophet (sa) formed a bond of brotherhood between Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah and Hazrat Rukhaila bin Khalid.

In one narration it is mentioned that the Holy Prophet (sa) formed a bond of brotherhood between Hazrat Uwaim bin Sa'idah and Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah.

Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah participated in all battles alongside the Holy Prophet (sa), including the Battles of Badr, Uhud and Khandaq

Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah

The Holy Prophet (sa) gave him a letter for the purpose of conveying the message of Islam and sent him to Muqauqis, the King of Egypt.

Some say that Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah was the slave of 'Ubaidullah bin Hameed and that he gained his freedom from his master by way of a written agreement and he paid the sum of this agreement on the day of the conquest of Mecca.

Hazrat Umm-e-Salama narrates that the marriage proposal she received from the Holy Prophet (sa), following the demise of her husband, was sent through Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah.

Hazrat Hatib was among the archers of the Holy Prophet (sa). It is also mentioned that during the era of ignorance, Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah was among the elite horsemen and poets of the Quraish.

Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah

In one narration it is mentioned that Hazrat Anas bin Malik heard Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah say, "On the day of Uhud, the Holy Prophet (sa) turned towards me and was in considerable pain.

This was after the battle had ended when the conditions improved to some extent. Hazrat 'Ali was holding a bowl of water in his hand and the Holy Prophet (sa) was washing his face with it.

Hatib asked the Holy Prophet (sa) that who did this to you? The Holy Prophet (sa) said that 'Utbah bin Abi Waqqas struck my face with a stone.

Hazrat Hatib narrates, "I had heard a voice shout that Muhammad had been killed.

Hearing this, I have come here in a state as if my soul has left my body, rendering it lifeless.

Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah

Hazrat Hatib struck him with his sword and severed his head. He then took his decapitated head, his belongings and his horse and brought them to the Holy Prophet (sa).

Hazrat Hatib then asked the Holy Prophet (sa), 'where is 'Utbah? The Holy Prophet (sa) pointed towards one direction and said that he is there.

Hazrat Hatib went in that direction. He was hiding, but Hatib was able to capture him.

The Holy Prophet (sa) gave all of these items to Hazrat Hatib and prayed for him.

The Holy Prophet (sa) said, 'May Allah be pleased with you. May Allah be pleased with you.' He repeated this twice.

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih (ABA) said:

Hazrat Hatib bin Abi Balta'ah passed away in Medina at the age of sixty five in the year 30 A.H. Hazrat 'Uthman lead his funeral prayer.

It is recorded regarding Hazrat Hatib that he had a good strong build, a light beard, a lowered neck, had a short stature and had stubby fingers.

Ya'qub bin Atbah relates that on the day of Hatib bin Abi Balt'a's demise he left behind 4000 Dirhams. He sold grain for a living and left his inheritance in Medina.

May Allah enable us to adopt the high qualities of the companions and continues to elevate their status.