

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Extracts from the Friday Sermon delivered by *Hadrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allah be his Helper) on 11 May 2018 at Baitul Futūh Mosque, London.

Amir-ul-Mu’mineen Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him)

Our Imam, *Hadrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allah be his Helper), says:

The first of the Companions (May Allah be pleased with him) of the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) that I will speak about today is Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him). His mother Hamima bint Abdul Muttalib was a paternal aunt of the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him), and so he was a paternal cousin of the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him). He had accepted Islām before the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) left *Dar Arqam*. It is related in traditions that even his family was subjected to atrocities by the Quraish idolaters. He twice migrated to Abyssinia along with his two brothers Hadrat Abu Ahmad (May Allah be pleased with him) and Ubaidullah, and his sisters Hadrat Zainab bint Jahash (May Allah be pleased with her), Hazrat Umm-e-Habiba (May Allah be pleased with her), and Hamna bint Jahash (May Allah be pleased with her). His brother Ubaidullah converted to Christianity after migrating to Abyssinia and he died there as a Christian. His widow Umm-e-Habiba bint Abi Sufyan was still in Abyssinia when the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) contracted the Nikah.

Ibn-e-Ishaq relates that when Banu Jahash bin Ryab migrated from Mecca, Abu Sufyan bin Harb sold their house to Amr bin Alqamah. When this news reached Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) in Medina, he reported this to the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him), upon which the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) said, “O Abdullah. Are you not pleased that in exchange for this, God will grant you a castle in heaven?” Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) said, “Yes, indeed I am pleased.” The Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) said, “That castle is for you.” In other words, in exchange for the houses you have left behind in Mecca, you will be granted abode in paradise where castles will be prepared for you.

The Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) sent Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) to a battle in the Nakhla Valley and appointed him as the Amīr. When dispatching him, the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) gave him the title of Amīr-ul-Mu’minin. It is written in Seerat Al-Halbiyyah that Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) was the first Companion who had the honour of being given this title.

The acceptance of Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash's (May Allah be pleased with him) prayer prior to his martyrdom.

With regard to the acceptance of prayers, it is reported by Sa'd bin Abi Waqas on the authority of his father that Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) asked his father Sa'd on the day of the Battle of *Uhud*, "Come and let us pray to Allāh." Then they both went aside and first Hadrat Sa'd (May Allah be pleased with him) prayed, "O Allāh, when I meet the enemy, let me encounter a warrior who is strong and awe-inspiring, and let me kill him in Your path and take his weapons." Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) said *Amin* to this, and then he prayed, "O Allāh, let me encounter a warrior who is strong and awe-inspiring, and let me fight him for Your sake, and let him overcome me and kill me and cut off my nose and ears, so when I come to You in this state You shall ask me, "O Abdullah, in whose cause your nose and ears were mutilated?", and I will say, "In Your cause and the cause of Your Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him)," and You will say in response, "What you say is true." Hadrat Sa'd (May Allah be pleased with him) said that the prayer of Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) was superior to his own, because on the day of the battle he saw the body of Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) with his nose and ears cut off. Huzoor (May Allah be his Helper) said: Such mutilation was the norm of the infidels, and today it is unfortunately being practiced by some Muslims in the name of Islām. Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash's (May Allah be pleased with him) and Hadrat Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib (May Allah be pleased with him) were buried in the same grave. Hadrat Hamza (May Allah be pleased with him) was Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash's (May Allah be pleased with him) maternal uncle, and was about 40 years old at the time of his martyrdom. Hadrat Abdullah bin Jahash (May Allah be pleased with him) was also a man of deep understanding. He was among the few Companions with whom the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) consulted regarding the battle of *Badr*.

Hadrat Ka'b bin Zaid bin Qais (May Allah be pleased with him)

His full name is Hazrat Ka'b bin Zaid bin Qais bin Malik (May Allah be pleased with him) and he was from among the tribe of Banu Najjar. He fought in the battle of *Badr* and was martyred in the Battle of the *Trench*. It is said that he was hit by a spear thrown by Umayyah bin Rabī'a'h. He was among the seventy *Huffaz* Companions sent by the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) to Be'r Ma'oona. They were all killed by deception, except Hadrat Ka'b (May Allah be pleased with him) who was the only one to survive because he had gone up on a hill. According to some Traditions, the infidels had attacked and injured him and had left him for dead while he was still alive. He then migrated to Medina.

Hadrat Saleh Shukran (May Allah be pleased with him)

Hadrat Saleh Shukran (May Allah be pleased with him) participated in the Battle of *Badr* but he was a slave at the time and so the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) did not include him among those to whom the bounty was distributed. The Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) appointed him to look after the prisoners, and these prisoners would themselves pay a stipend and hence Hadrat Saleh Shukran (May Allah be pleased with him) acquired more than he would have been proportioned in the bounty. After *Badr* the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) freed him. Hadrat Ja'far

bin Muhammad Sadiq (May Allah be pleased with him) says that Hadrat Shukran (May Allah be pleased with him) was from among the As'hab us-Suffah [companions of the Holy prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) who spent time on a platform outside his mosque]. He also had the honour to be among those who performed the washing of the Holy Prophet's (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) body and his burial. Hadrat Ibn Abbas (May Allah be pleased with him) relates that the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) was washed in his shirt and Hadrat Ali (May Allah be pleased with him), Hadrat Fadl bin Abbas (May Allah be pleased with him), Hadrat Khasam bin Abbas (May Allah be pleased with him), Hadrat Shukran (May Allah be pleased with him) and Hazrat Aus bin Khaweli (May Allah be pleased with him) entered the Holy Prophet's grave. Hazrat Shukran (May Allah be pleased with him) says, "By the name of Allāh, I was the one who spread out the velvet sheet under the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) in his grave." According to Traditions, this was a red velvet sheet which the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) used to wear. Hadrat Shukran (May Allah be pleased with him) says, "I did not think it right that anyone else should wear it, for the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) used to wear it as well as spread it under him."

Hadrat Mālik bin Dakhsham (May Allah be pleased with him)

Hadrat Mālik bin Dakhsham (May Allah be pleased with him) was from the Khazraj tribe and the Banu Laham clan. Scholars are divided as to whether he was there at Bai'at Uqba or not. He accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) in Battles of *Badr*, *Uhad*, Battle of the *Trench*, and in all the other battles. Suhail bin Amr was an eminent chief of the Quraish and came to battle of *Badr* on behalf of the idolaters and was made prisoner by Hadrat Mālik bin Dakhsham (May Allah be pleased with him). In a Hadith, Amr bin Sa'd says on the authority of his father Hadrat Sa 'd bin abi Waqas (May Allah be pleased with him) that during the Battle of *Badr* he hit Suhail Bin Amr with his arrow which severed his artery. I followed the trail of blood and saw that Mālik bin Dakhsham was holding him with the hair of his forehead. I said, "This is my prisoner. I hit him with my arrow." But Mālik said, "No, he is my prisoner, I am the one who took hold of him." Then they took him to the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) who took him away from both of them. Suhail managed to escape and Mālik went out in search of him. The Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) said that whoever finds him should kill him. But his life was to be saved and so he was found by the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) himself and he did not kill him. This is the example of the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) and it is a befitting answer to those who accuse him of atrocities and violence.

Do not speak ill of my Companions

It is related that once someone said about Hadrat Mālik bin Dakhsham (May Allah be pleased with him) that he was a hypocrite and did not love Allāh and the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) said, "Do not say that. Do you not see that he professes the Oneness of God and seeks His pleasure?" Thereupon the accuser said, "Allāh and His Messenger know best, but we find that he has a soft spot for hypocrites." The Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) said, "Surely, the fire has been forbidden to touch anyone who professes لا اله الا الله (There is none worthy of worship except Allāh), provided that in doing so he

seeks God's pleasure. This is a rebuttal for those who issue fatwas labelling people as '*kafir*' and target Ahmadīs in particular. It is the edicts of these so-called ulema that have destroyed the peace of Muslim countries. These days there is a party in Pakistan with the title of "Labbaik Ya Rasul-ullah", They raise these slogans but they do not adhere to this command of the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) that anyone who recites the *Kalima* should not be labelled as a non-Muslim, since God has forbidden fire to touch him if he does so in order to please Allāh. They say that we do not recite the *Kalima* seeking Allah's pleasure, They know the state of the hearts of the people more than the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) knew.

May Allāh save the nation from such people. Hadrat Anas bin Mālik (May Allah be pleased with him) relates that once when Hadrat Mālik bin Dakhsham (May Allah be pleased with him) was reviled before the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him), the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) said, "Do not speak ill of my Companions."

Please convey these guidelines given by Huzoor (May Allah be his Helper) to members of your Jamā'at.

Jazākumullāh.

Wassalām,

(Ch. Hameedullah)

Wakīl A'lā,

Tahrīk Jadīd Anjuman Ahmadiyya Pakistan.

Dated: 15 May 2018