

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadiyya,

.....

Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Extracts from the Friday Sermon delivered by *Hadrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 06 July 2018 at Baitul Futūh Mosque, London.

Hadrat Subai’ bin Qais bin A’eshah (May Allāh be pleased with him)

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

Ḥaḍrat Subai’ bin Qais bin A’eshah (May Allāh be pleased with him) was an *Ansari*. Some authorities write that the name of his *grandfather* was ‘*Abasa*’; others write that it was *Aysha*. He took part in the Battle of *Badr* and *Uhad*. *Khadija bint Umar bin Zaid* was his mother, she was from *Banu Judarah*. She had another son named *Abdullah* who died in infancy. He had two brothers, namely *Ḥaḍrat Ubadah bin Qais* (May Allāh be pleased with him), *Ḥaḍrat Zaid bin Qais* (May Allāh be pleased with him)

Ḥaḍrat Unais bin Qatada (May Allāh be pleased with him):

He died during the Battle of *Uhad*. He had no children. According to one report *Ḥaḍrat Unais bin Qatada* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was married to *Khansā bint Khizām* at the time of his martyrdom.

Hadrat *Mulail bin Wabara* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

Another companion was *Ḥaḍrat Mulail bin Wabara* (May Allāh be pleased with him). There are various reports about his name. *Ibn-e-Ishaq* has mentioned his name as *Mulail bin Wabara Abdul Kareem bin Khalid bin ‘Ajlān* while *Umar* and *Kalbi* have mentioned him by the name of *Wabara bin Khalid bin ‘Ajlān*, leaving out *Abdul Kareem*. He was from *Banu ‘Ajlān*, a branch of *Khazraj* tribe. He took part in the Battle of *Badr* and the Battle of *Uhad*. *Zaid* and *Habiba* were his children, whose mother was *Umme Zaid binte Nazlah bin Mālik*. *Ḥaḍrat Mulail’s* (May Allāh be pleased with him) children were issueless. He was called *Khalid bin Ajlān*. According to one report, he participated in the Battle of *Badr* as well as in all other Battles.

Hadrat *Kharijah bin Humayyir Ashja’i* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

Another companion of the Holy Prophet (May Allah's Blessings be upon him) was *Kharijah bin Humayyir Ashja’i* (May Allāh be pleased with him). There is much difference of opinion with regard to his name in history books. *Ibn-e-Ishaq* has mentioned him by the name of *Kharijah bin Humayyir* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and *Musa bin Uqbah* has mentioned him by the name of *Haritha bin Humayyir*. There is difference of opinion with regard to the name of his father as well. Some have written *Khumayyir* and some others have written *Jumair* and *Jumaira*. But all the accounts agree that he was from *Ashja’* tribe who were allied to *Banu Khazraj*. His brother’s name was *Abdullah bin Humayyir* who fought alongside him in the Battle of *Badr*.

Hadrat ‘Abbad bin Qais (May Allāh be pleased with him):

Another companion is Hadrat ‘Abbad bin Qais (May Allāh be pleased with him) who passed away in 8 *Hijra*. There is much difference of opinion with regard to his name. One of his reported name is *Ubādah bin Qais bin ‘A’eshah*. His grandfather’s name is reported to be ‘*Abasa*. Hadrat ‘Abbad was uncle of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Dardā* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Hadrat ‘Abbad (May Allāh be pleased with him) accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) during the the Battle of *Badr*, *Uhad*, *Khandaq* and *Khaibar*. He was also present at *Hudaibiya*. He was martyred in the Battle of *Mauta*.

Ḥaḍrat Abu-az-Zayyah bin Thabit bin Nu‘man (May Allah be pleased with him):

Another companion of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) is Ḥaḍrat *Abu-az-Zayyah bin Thabit bin Nu‘man* who died in 7 *Hijra*. According to a report, his name was *Umair bin Sabit bin Noman bin Umayyah bin Imra-ul-Qais*. According to another tradition, his name was *Noman bin Thabit bin Imra-ul-Qais*. He took part in the Battle of *Badr*, *Uhad*, *Khandaq* and *Hudaibiya*. He was martyred in the Battle of *Khaibar* in 7 *Hijra*. It is narrated that a Jew struck him on the head with a sword and cut off his head and as a result of it he was martyred.

Ḥaḍrat Abu Kabsha Sulaim (May Allāh be pleased with him):

Another companion of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) was *Abu Kabsha Sulaim*. Some say that his name was *Salamah*. He was a Persian slave of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) whom he had set free. He participated in the Battle of *Badr*. He was born in *Aus*. There are contradictory reports about his native country. Some say he was a Persian whereas some other consider him as a *Meccan*. He accepted Islām in its early days and went to *Madina* after getting permission for migration. He fought along the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) in all the battles including *Badr*. When he migrated to *Madina* he stayed with *Kulthum bin Al-Hadam*. According to another report, he stayed with Ḥaḍrat *Saad bin Khaismah* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He died in 13 *Hijra* on the first day of the *Khilāfat* of Ḥaḍrat *Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Ḥaḍrat Mujazzar bin Ziyād (May Allāh be pleased with him)

He was martyred in *Uhad*. *Mujazzar* was his *title* which means a fat person. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) had established the bond of brotherhood between him and *A’āqil*. According to another report, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) established a bond of brotherhood between him and *Ukasha*. Ḥaḍrat *Mujazzar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) took part in *Badr* and *Uhad*. *Ibn-e-Ishaq* reports that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) prohibited the killing of *Abu al Bakhtari* because he would not persecute the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) and would stop people from persecuting the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) when he was in *Mecca*. Moreover, he was one of those who had opposed the alliance which the *Quraish* had forged against *Banu Hashim* and *Banu Muttalib*. When Ḥaḍrat *Mujazzar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) met *Abu al Bakhtari* he said that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) had instructed them not to kill him. *Al Bakhtari* had a companion named *Junadah bin Mulaihah*, a man from *Banu Laith*. *Abu Al Bakhtari* asked, what are the instructions about his companion? Ḥaḍrat *Mujazzar* (May Allāh be pleased with

him) replied: by God we will not spare your companion. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) has only instructed to spare you. *Abu Bakhtri* said: then we both will die together, I cannot stand that *Meccan* women say that *Abu Bakhtri* deserted his friend for his own life. Afterwards, they prepared for fight and were killed by Ḥaḍrat *Mujazzar* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat *Mujazzar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) and said: by the One who has sent you with truth, I told him to surrender so that I could bring him to you but he did not agree and instead fought with me and thus was killed. Ḥaḍrat *Mujazzar's* (May Allāh be pleased with him) children lived in *Madina* and *Baghdad*. It is related by *Abi Wajzah* that among the three martyrs of *Uhad* who were buried in one grave were: *Mujazzar bin Ziyād* (May Allāh be pleased with him), *Noman bin Mālik* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and *Abdah bin Hashās* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Ḥaḍrat Hubab bin Munzir Bin Jamūh (May Allāh be pleased with him):

Another companion of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) was Ḥaḍrat *Hubab bin Munzir* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He died during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat *Umar* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He fought along the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) in all battles including the Battle of *Badr*, the Battle of *Uhad* and the Battle of *Khandaq*. He stood by the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) during the Battle of *Uhad* and pledged allegiance on death at his hand.

Writing about him Ḥaḍrat *Mirzā Bashir Aḥmad Ṣāhib* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that in the Battle of *Badr*, the place where the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) stationed the troops was not a good choice. Ḥaḍrat *Hubab bin Munzir* (May Allāh be pleased with him) asked the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) whether he had chosen it as per divine instruction or himself as a war strategy. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) answered: there is no divine instruction in this regard, if you want to suggest anything you may. Thereupon, Ḥaḍrat *Hubab bin Munzir* (May Allāh be pleased with him) said: in my opinion this place is not suitable instead we should occupy the spring close to the army of *Quraish*, I know it very well, its water is plentiful and also good. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) liked his suggestion and occupied the spring because the army of *Quraish* were yet stationed quite away from it, behind a sand dune. Ḥaḍrat *Ibn-e-Abbas* (May Allāh be pleased with him) narrates that Gabriel came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) and told him that *Hubab bin Munzir's* suggestion was indeed right. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) said: *Hubab!* Your suggestion was very reasonable. Ḥaḍrat *Hubab* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was thirty three years old when he participated in the Battle of *Badr*.

I would like to explain one incident that I narrated in my previous sermon. I said that *Amr bin Aas* was worried at the martyrdom of Ḥaḍrat *Ammar* (May Allāh be pleased with him) as he was martyred by the army of *Muawiya*. It was a prophecy of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) that a rebellious group would kill *Ammar*. *Amr bin Aas* was concerned because he himself had sided with *Amīr Muawiya* whose soldiers killed *Ammar*. Some people ask why then we respect *Amīr Muawiya* as he was the leader of the rebellious group. The answer to this question is that all the companions are respectable, it is not for us to decide

that one would be forgiven or not. Due to whichever reasons this incident took place it is for God to decide their fate. They must have prayed for their anxiety to be removed. It is reported that *Abu Maisarah* saw in a dream a lush green garden where *Ḥaḍrat Ammar bin Yasir* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was housed and there were some other tents too. *Abu Maisarah* asked how come both the parties were in paradise after having fought with each other. It was replied that they found their Lord to be extremely forgiving that is why they have been stationed together. Hence, all these matters are for God to decide, it is not for us to decide these matters. Many disputes took place among Muslims and many wars were fought because of harbouring prejudice with regard to these matters. Also there grew many rifts among Muslims, consequences of which we are still observing. There is a lesson in it for all of us that instead of harbouring grudges against each other we must be firmly united. May Allāh enable us to remain united and be established on unity and may He enable us all to excel in righteous deeds.

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

Jazākumullāh.

Wassalām,

(Ch. Hameedullah)

Wakīl A'lā,

Tahrīk Jadīd Anjuman Ahmadiyya Pakistan.

Dated: 12 July 2018