The Amīr/National President
Jamā’at Ahmadīyya,

Dear Brother,

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 5th March 2021 from Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: In the context of the rebellion against Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him), Ḥaḍrat Musleh Mau’ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says with reference to Al-Tabari: Muhammad bin Abu Bakr, Muhammad bin Hudhaifah, and ‘Ammār bin Yasir were the three men who had joined the miscreants after getting deceived by their words. None of the other residents of Medina or Companions of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) had any sympathy for them. For twenty days, the miscreants tried verbally to force Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) to renounce Khilāfat. Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) tried in every way to make them see sense. He said, ‘You might be weary of me today, but when I am no longer with you, you will wish that each day of my life could become a year.’ However, after twenty days, the miscreants started to realize that they had to do something very soon, otherwise troops might arrive from other provinces and they would get punished for their misdeeds.

By this time Medina was practically in the hands of the miscreants and they had made Ghāfīqi, the chief of the Egyptian army, their leader. Ashtar, the chief of the army of Kāfa, and Hakim bin Jabala, the chief of the army of Basra—the same dacoit whom Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) had ordered to be imprisoned for looting the properties of non-Muslims—worked under Ghāfīqi. Ḥaḍrat Musleh Mau’ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that the appointment of Ghāfīqi as leader once again proved that the root of this mischief lay in Egypt where ‘Abdullah bin Saba was operating. Ghāfīqi would lead the prayers in the Holy Prophet’s (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) Mosque, while the Companions of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) were confined to their homes or forced to pray behind him. Along with the siege of the house of Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him), the miscreants started harassing other people as well, so Medina became a place of conflict instead of the abode of peace. The honour and dignity of the people of Medina was at risk, hence people carried weapons whenever they left their homes.

When the miscreants stopped the supply of water to the house of Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him), he sent messages to Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali, Ḥaḍrat Talha and Ḥaḍrat Zubair (May Allāh be pleased with them), as well as to Ummahāt-ul-Mominīn. Ḥaḍrat ‘Ali (May Allāh be pleased with him) was the first to respond. He tried to reason with the miscreants but this had no effect on them and they remained adamant that they
would not allow even a drop of water to reach Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him). This was the answer they gave to the man whom they considered to be the true successor of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him). It shows that they had not left their homes because of their support for Ḥaḍrat ʻAli (May Allāh be pleased with him) or love for the family of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him), rather they had come to fulfil their own selfish desires.

The first among the Ummahāt-ul-Mominīn to come was Umm-e-Habiba, but the miscreants treated her with great disrespect. When the news of this spread in Medina, Ḥaḍrat ʻAyesha immediately decided to go for Hajj. Some people wanted to stop her so that she could help to resolve the conflict, but she said, ”By God! I cannot risk my honour, for it is the honour of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him).”

When Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) realised that the miscreants would not be dissuaded with mere exhortations, he wrote a letter to all the governors of the provinces. He also sent a letter to the people who were going to Mecca for Hajj in which he wrote that the miscreants were engaged in inciting sedition and were refusing to understand that only God could appoint a Khalīfa. Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him), after clarifying the meaning of Bai’at and obedience in the light of the Holy Qur’ān, explained the illegitimacy of the demands made by the miscreants.

Thereafter, the mischief-makers started throwing stones at Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) house at night in order to annoy and provoke him. The Companions of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) were not allowed to gather around Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him). However, the sons of Ḥaḍrat ʻAli, Ḥaḍrat Talha and Ḥaḍrat Zubair (May Allāh be pleased with them), and some other Companions, guarded his house day and night. Eminent Companions, such as Ḥaḍrat ʻAli and Ḥaḍrat Sā‘ad bin Abi Waqās, who had a moral influence on the people, spent their time trying to reason with the dissenters. Ḥaḍrat ʻAli (May Allāh be pleased with him) gave up all his activities and tried day and night to calm the fury of the enemies of Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) and to alleviate his hardship.

A three-thousand-strong army was laying siege to the house of Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him), and yet he dissuaded the Companions of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) from risking their lives by trying to protect him and his family. Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) advised them not to clash with these people. He wanted the Companions, who had been blessed with the companionship of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him), to be safe so that they would be helpful in the tribulations that were yet to come.

On the other hand, when the heartrending message of Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) was read out at the Hajj, the pilgrims decided that they would not be deprived of the reward of Jihād against the Egyptian miscreants and their associates. When the miscreants learnt of this through their spies, they became frightened. Their fear was further aggravated when they received the news that fatwas of Jihād had been issued against them in Syria, Kūfa and Basra in response to Ḥaḍrat ʻUthmān’s (May
Allāh be pleased with him) letter. All this caused the miscreants to panic and they tried
to enter the house by force, resulting in a fierce fight between the Companions of the
Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) and the miscreants. When Ḥaḍrat
‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) learnt of this, he forbade the Companions
from fighting. However, the Companions refused to back down because they believed
abandoning Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) in this critical situation
was contrary to their pledge of obedience.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) then took the Companions of the
Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) inside his house and, after
expressing his indifference to the material world, urged unity and asked the
Companions to return to their homes. Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) summoned Ḥaḍrat ‘Alī, Ḥaḍrat Talha, Ḥaḍrat Zubair (May Allāh be pleased
with them) and other eminent Companions and addressed them in the presence of the
miscreants. He invoked the name of Allāh and urged them and the people of Medina
not to put their own lives in peril for his sake. This order of Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) created a division among the Companions of the Holy
Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him), some of whom thought that obeying
Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him) in this matter would amount to
treason. The sons of Ḥaḍrat ‘Alī, Ḥaḍrat Talha and Ḥaḍrat Zubair (May Allāh be
pleased with them), as commanded by their fathers, continued to camp at the door of
Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān (May Allāh be pleased with him). When the rebels gathered a pile
of wood in front of Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) door and set
it on fire, the Companions of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him)
came out wielding swords. This small group of Companions fought valiantly against
the rebels. Most of them were martyred or wounded but a small group continued to
guard the door. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said he would continue with these
accounts next time.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) once again appealed for prayers for the Aḥmadīs
of Pakistan and Algeria. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Cases are once again
being opened against Aḥmadīs in Algeria. May Allāh make things easier for them and
remove the unwarranted difficulties created by the opponents. Amīn.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) informed the Jamā‘at
about the sad demise of some devoted members of the Jamā‘at:

1. Maulvi Muhammad Najeeb Khan Sahib, Nā’ib Nazir Da’wat Ilallāh South India,
Qādiān, passed away on 14th February.

2. Nazeer Ahmad Khadim Sahib, son of Chaudhry Ahmad Din Sahib Chatha. He was
the brother of Munir Bismil Sahib, Additional Nazir Ishā’at. He passed away on 6th
February.

3. Al Hajj Dr Nana Mustafa Boateng Sahib of Ghana, also known as Al Hajj Chocho,
passed away on 17th January at the age of 70. He served as National Secretary Jā’idād
for 11 years.
4. *Ghulam Nabi Sahib*, son of *Fazal Din Sahib*, of Rabwah, passed away on 2nd February. He was father of *Zia-ur-Rehman Sahib Tayyab* who is serving as a missionary in Gabon.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed that may Allāh have mercy on all the deceased and elevate their spiritual station in heaven. *Amīn.*

Jazākumullāh.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLAMABAD (UK)
Dated: 10 March 2021