

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadīyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by *Ḥaḍrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 16th July 2021 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the series of sermons regarding Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him). Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar’s (May Allāh be pleased with him) Khilāfat spanned for about ten and a half years from 13 AH to 23 AH. Regarding the extent of the conquests of this period, *Shibli Nomani* has written that the total area conquered under Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) was 2,51,000 square miles. This included Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, Khuzestan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Persia, Kerman, Khorasan and *Makrān*.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him), in spite of all his engagements, would be present among the Muslims at every victory. Although he did not formally take part in battles, he continued to send instructions to Muslim commanders from Medina on a daily basis. *Sayyid Mīr Mahmūd Ahmad Sahib* writes about the conquests of Iran and Iraq that during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), the command of the Iraqi forces was in the hands of Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Waleed*, but at the end of his Khilāfat he ordered Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Waleed* to go to Syria due to the greater importance of the Syrian war, and handed over the command of Iraq to Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna bin Haritha*. When Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) fell ill and there were delays in the messages received from the Islāmic army, Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* appointed a deputy and came to see Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) summoned Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) and said that after his imminent death Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) should urge Muslims to participate in *Jihād*, and send a force with Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna*. After the passing away of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) continued to exhort the people for three consecutive days, but they were too overawed by the power of Persia. The people thought that the conquest of Iraq was not possible without Ḥaḍrat *Khalid*, but on the fourth day Ḥaḍrat ‘Umar (May Allāh be pleased with him) exhorted the people so forcefully that their hearts were moved. As a result of his persuasion an army of five thousand was formed.

In the year 13 AH, a battle took place which is called the battle of *Namāriq* and *Kaskar*. The details are as follows: The Iranian court was in trouble due to differences between the rulers. Consequently, a new personality appeared in the form of *Rustam* who was soon given absolute power by the Iranian court. *Rustam* was a brave and resourceful man who, through his agents, organized revolts in the conquered areas and sent an army to confront

Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna*. In these circumstances, Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* thought it expedient to retreat. On the other hand, *Rustam* prepared a strong army and marched against the Muslims from two different directions. One army led by *Jabān* landed at *Namāriq* close to *Kūfa*, and the other, led by *Narsiyyun*, reached *Kaskar*. The city of *Kaskar* was located on the west bank of the Tigris River between *Baghdād* and *Basra*. In *Namāriq*, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Ubaidah* and the army of *Jabān* came face to face and a fierce battle was fought in which the Iranian army was defeated. A great example of Islāmic morality was witnessed there. When *Jabān*, who was like a king in the Iranian army, was captured, he took advantage of the fact that the arresting soldiers did not recognize him and quietly paid the ransom and was released. When other Muslims learned of this, they recaptured *Jabān*, but Ḥaḍrat *Abu Ubaidah* did not allow that a man who had been freed by a Muslim soldier should be taken prisoner again. In other words, Muslims did not give up morality even for the sake of tremendous advantage in war.

The battle of *Saqātiyah* took place in 13 AH. Defeated at *Namāriq*, the Iranian army fled to *Kaskar* where the Iranian commander *Narsiyyun* was already prepared with an army to fight the Muslims. Here, after a great battle in the field of *Saqātiyah*, the Muslims were victorious by the grace of Allāh.

The battle of *Jisr* was fought between the Muslims and the Iranians on the banks of the Euphrates in 13 AH. The commander of the Muslims was Ḥaḍrat *Abu Ubaid Thaqafi* while the Iranian army was commanded by *Bahmano Jāzowaih*. The Muslim army numbered 10,000 and the Iranian army 30,000, while the latter had 300 elephants as well. Due to the barrier of the Euphrates River, the two armies refrained from fighting until a bridge was built over the river with the consent of both sides. *Jisr* means bridge, that is why this war was called the battle of *Jisr*. After the construction of the bridge, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Ubaidah* crossed the river and attacked the Persian army. As a result of this attack, the Iranian forces initially started to disperse, but when *Bahmano Jāzowaih* brought forward his elephants, the ranks of the Muslims started to disintegrate. In this situation, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Ubaidah* ordered the trunks of the elephants to be cut, and he himself went ahead and cut the trunk of an elephant. The rest of the Muslim army followed suit. Great chaos ensued, as a result of which Ḥaḍrat *Abu Ubaidah* and six more commanders were martyred one after the other while trying to organize the Islamic army. The eighth commander was Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* who managed to reorganize the army and launched a full-scale attack. Ḥaḍrat *Muthanna* was also wounded but he fought valiantly and crossed the Euphrates River and returned safely. In this war, 4,000 Muslims were martyred while 6,000 Iranians were killed. The Muslims were saved from the consequences of this defeat because of wrangling within the Iranian court that caused *Bahmano Jāzowaih* to go back.

In the second part of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about some members of the Jamā'at who passed away recently, and announced to offer their funeral prayers in absentia.

1. *Fathi Abdus Salam Mubarak Sahib*, of Egypt, passed away at the age of 75 years. His father was a follower of *Naqshbandi* school of thought and he pledged *Bai'at* at the age of 88. *Fathi Sahib* memorized the Qur'ān at the age of ten and earned a degree in

engineering from Cairo University. He remained attached to the Egyptian Air Force until he was imprisoned on a false charge. In 1998, he was introduced to the teachings of Aḥmadiyyat by *Mustafa Sabit Sahib*. In 2001, after much reflection, study and prayer, he was fortunate enough to accept Ḥaḍrat *Mirzā Ghulām Ahmad* as Imām Maḥdī. *Fathi Sahib* performed many services, such as translating books and participating in MTA Al-Arabiya programs. He served as Secretary Tablīgh for a long time. He had deep love and reverence for the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him), Khilāfat and Qādiān. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said it had been revealed to the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) that there would be sincere people from among the Arabs who would pray for him. We see people like *Fathi Sahib* wherever Jamā'ats are established in the Arab world.

2. *Razia Begum Sahiba*, wife of *Khalil Mubashir Ahmed Sahib*, former missionary-in-charge of Canada and Sierra Leone, passed away recently. She served the Jamā'at for a long time along with her husband who was a life-devotee. She was a very hospitable, devout, and pious woman who took an active part in financial sacrifices.
3. *Saira Sultan Sahiba*, wife of *Dr. Sultan Mubashir Sahib*, passed away recently. She served in various capacities in Lajna Pakistan. She was loyal to Khilāfat, hospitable, very caring for the poor, and punctual in *Ṣalāt*, *Tahajjud* and Fasting.
4. *Ghusoon al-Mahzawani Sahiba* who was from Syria and was currently living in Turkey. She died at the age of 39. She was appointed President of *Lajna Imāillāh Iskenderun* in late 2016 and served in this position till the end. She had been ill for a long time but remained committed to serving the faith. She did great work in training and educating Syrian Aḥmadī women.

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

Jazākumullāh

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir

Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr

ISLĀMABAD (UK)

Dated: 19 July 2021