

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 17th June 2022 at Mubarak Mosque Islāmabad, Tilford, UK

Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul Masīh V (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the series of sermons regarding Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: In the previous sermon, I had concluded the accounts related to the apostates, *Musailimah* the Liar, and the hypocrites. The accounts regarding apostates who took up arms will continue. The first of the ten campaigns have already been mentioned. The second and third were carried out by Ḥaḍrat *Huzaiifa* and Ḥaḍrat *‘Arfajah* against the apostate rebels of Oman. In 8 AH, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him) sent Ḥaḍrat *Abu Zaid Ansāri* to Yemen to preach Islām. He also sent a letter to Ḥaḍrat *‘Amr bin ‘Ās* with a message to two chieftain brothers of Oman, *Jaiifar Julundi* and *Abbād Julundi*, that if they accepted Islām they would be at peace, otherwise they would lose their kingdom. Following days of consultation, the two brothers converted to Islām. However, they feared that the people would turn against them if they collected Zakāt money, therefore, Ḥaḍrat *‘Amr bin ‘Ās* allowed any Zakāt money collected from Oman to be spent solely on the local population. Ḥaḍrat *‘Amr bin ‘Ās* stayed in Oman for several years and many were converted to Islām as a result of his preaching.

After the demise of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s blessings be upon him), a revolt broke out in Oman and *Laqīt bin Mālīk* claimed prophethood. Many ignorant people followed him and he was able to take control of the country. Under these circumstances, *Jaiifar Julundi* and *Abbād Julundi* had to take refuge in the mountains. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) sent Ḥaḍrat *Huzaiifa*, Ḥaḍrat *‘Arfajah*, and later Ḥaḍrat *‘Ikrimah* to suppress this revolt. Ḥaḍrat *Huzaiifa* wrote letters to various chiefs and they separated themselves from *Laqīt*. After a fierce battle, *Laqīt* was defeated and the revolt came to an end. Ḥaḍrat *Huzaiifa* then stayed on in Oman and helped to strengthen the Muslim hold while Ḥaḍrat *‘Arfajah* returned to Medina with the bounty of war. Later on, Ḥaḍrat *‘Ikrimah* led his army and crushed the revolt at *Mahrah*.

Regarding Ḥaḍrat *‘Ikrimah’s* advance toward the tribe of *Mahrah*, it is said that he sought help from the people of Oman and the surrounding areas for this expedition. The people of various tribes joined him. The people of *Mahrah* had become divided into two groups. One was at *Jairūt* under the command of *Shikhrūt*, and the other was at *Najd* commanded by *Musabbah*. The two leaders were at odds with each other and wanted to have victory for themselves. In this way, Allāh weakened the enemy and helped the Muslims. Ḥaḍrat

'Ikrimah, seeing the dwindling numbers of the army of *Shikhrūt*, invited him once again to convert to Islām, which he did. Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* also invited *Musabbah* to Islām but he chose to fight, seeing that he had a large number of people on his side. A fierce battle with *Musabbah* took place at *Najd* in which he was killed. Allāh defeated the army of apostate rebels. After the war, the Muslim army became even stronger because of the abundance of booty. The majority of the people converted to Islām and Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* sent the good news of victory to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Following the orders of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* left *Mahrah* and advanced towards Yemen with a large army. The people of the tribe of *Nakha'a* and *Himyar* accepted Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah's* invitation to Islām and Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* acquitted them of the charge of apostasy. *Qais* and *'Amr bin Ma'adi* were ready to fight in the Yemeni region of *Abyan*, however, due to differences between the two, Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* soon succeeded in eliminating the apostates. The tribe of *Kindah* inhabited the *Hadhramaut* region close to Yemen. Ḥaḍrat *Ziyād bin Labīd* was the Amīr of this area and an uprising had taken place due to his strictness with regard to Zakāt. Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* and Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir bin Abu Umayyah* helped him on this occasion.

When Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* was ready to leave for Medina after the expedition of the apostates, he was accompanied by *Asmā' bint Nu'mān*, the daughter of *Nu'mān bin Jaun*, whom he had married during the war. Because of this, many members of his army had separated from him in resentment. The background of the people's annoyance was that *Nu'mān bin Jaun* had once asked the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) to marry his daughter but the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) had refused. Therefore, the people thought that Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah*, too, should not have married the woman. When Ḥaḍrat *Muhājir bin Abu Umayyah* could not decide on this matter, it was referred to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) did not accept the argument of the people and declared that there was nothing wrong with Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah's* marriage. When Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* reached Medina, the part of the army that had left him came back and joined him.

Elaborating on this incident, Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says: When Oman was conquered, a man from *Kindah* tribe accompanied the delegation that came to meet the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and requested him to marry his sister *Asmā'*. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) accepted the proposal only with a desire to strengthen the ties between the Arab tribes. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) appointed Ḥaḍrat *Abu Usaid* to bring *Asmā'* from *Kindah*. *Asmā'* was accommodated in a house in Medina where some women came to see her and advised her that when the Prophet came to her, she should say to him, "I seek Allāh's refuge from you," and thus she would be able to dominate him from the first day. When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) came to *Asmā'* and she said those words. As this was a huge disrespect to the Honour of a Prophet, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) told Ḥaḍrat *Abu Usaid* to take her back to her tribe, and gave her two shawls in addition to the dowry. When the people of his tribe came to know about this, they cursed her, but she said that it had been her

misfortune and that she had been deceived. Ḥaḍrat *Musleh Mau'ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that it is not unlikely that the hypocrites used a woman to misguide *Asmā'*.

Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) sent Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* to Yamamah and later he sent Ḥaḍrat *Shurahbīl bin Hasanah* to help Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah*. Ḥaḍrat *Shurahbīl* was one of the early converts to Islām. He had emigrated to Abyssinia with his brother. He was an acknowledged warrior. He died in 18 AH. As previously mentioned, Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* had not waited for Ḥaḍrat *Shurahbīl bin Hasanah*, as Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) had ordered him to do, and had instead gone on to attack *Musailimah* so that he could get all the credit for the victory. However, *Musailimah* had been able to push back Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah's* army. When Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was informed about it, he wrote to Ḥaḍrat *'Ikrimah* warning him not to return to Medina with the stain of this failure lest people become disillusioned, and ordered him to instead proceed to Oman. Meanwhile, Ḥaḍrat *Shurahbīl* was instructed to wait for further instructions. Then, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) sent Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Walīd* against *Musailimah* and ordered Ḥaḍrat *Shurahbīl* to help him. Ḥaḍrat *Shurahbīl* took part in the battle of Yamamah with Ḥaḍrat *Khalid*. Later, at the behest of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), he fought the rebels of *Banu Qudā'ah* together with Ḥaḍrat *'Amr bin 'Ās*.

Ḥaḍrat *'Amr bin 'Ās* converted to Islām in 8 AH, six months before the conquest of Mecca. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) appointed him Amīr of Oman in 8 AH and he held this position until the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) passed away. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) trusted him in military campaigns.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said he would continue with the account of the rest of the expeditions in the future, *Inshā'Allāh*.

Jazākumullāh

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir

Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr

ISLĀMABAD (UK)

Dated: 20 June 2022