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 Huzaifa 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 Ṭūs with a message to two chieftain brothers of Oman, Jaifar 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 Ṭūs allowed any Zakāt money collected from Oman to be spent solely on the local population. Ḥaḍrat ‘Amr bin Ṭūs 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 Mālik claimed prophethood. Many ignorant people followed him and he was able to take control of the country. Under these circumstances, Jaifar Julundi and Abbād Julundi had to take refuge in the mountains. Ḥaḍrat Abu Bakr (May Allāh be pleased with him) sent Ḥaḍrat Huzaifa, Ḥaḍrat ‘Arfajah, and later Ḥaḍrat ‘Ikrimah to suppress this revolt. Ḥaḍrat Huzaifa 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 Huzaifa 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 Shikhrīt, 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 Shikhrīt, 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)
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