

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 *Khalīfatul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 29th July 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 that he will conclude the narration of the campaigns that took place during the Khilāfat of Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

The Battle of *Hīrah* took place in *Rabi-ul-Awal*, 12 AH. *Hīrah*, which was located close to the river Euphrates, was the ancient centre of Christian Arabs. In view of the imminent danger, the Persian ruler of *Hīrah* had started preparations for war. He anticipated that *Khalid* would take the river route and attack using boats. Therefore, he ordered the river water to be blocked while he himself lined up his army outside *Hīrah*. When the boats of Ḥaḍrat *Khalid's* army could not depart due to lack of water, he set out to stop the water from flowing into the canals so that it could flow into the Euphrates. On his way, he encountered an enemy contingent on the banks of the river *‘Atīq* and defeated them with a surprise attack. Forging ahead, he came across the son of the ruler of *Hīrah* who was overseeing the blockage of water on the Euphrates. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* launched a sudden attack and succeeded in pulling down the dam and allowing the river to flow again. The son got killed in this attack. When the ruler of *Hīrah* learned of the arrival of Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* and the death of his son, he fled. Despite this, the people of *Hīrah* did not lose heart and barricaded themselves in their forts. There were four forts in this area which Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* besieged with great skill. He instructed his commanders that they should give the message of *Islām* to those besieged, and if they refuse to accept it, then fight them. The people of *Hīrah* chose to fight and attacked the Muslims with stones. As a result of the Muslim army's retaliation, the people of *Hīrah* were defeated and agreed to pay *Jizya*. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* made an agreement with the chiefs of *Hīrah* that they would pay one hundred and ninety thousand dirhams per year in return for protection. After the victory of *Hīrah*, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* offered the victory prayer. The people of *Hīrah* brought gifts to Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* which he sent to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him), demonstrating great justice and fairness, counted these gifts as *Jizya*. The Muslims treated the people of *Hīrah* with great generosity, due to which the people of the surrounding areas also agreed to pay *Jizya*.

The victory of *Hīrah* proved to be of great military significance as it awakened in the hearts of the Muslims the hope and desire to conquer Persia. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* made *Hīrah*

his headquarters. He stayed there for one year and brought stability to the Muslim dominion. On the other hand, the Persian state was plagued with instability.

After putting an end to the Persian intervention in the lands between *Hīrah* and Tigris, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* decided to attack Persia directly. Following the death of *Ardashīr*, the Persian kingdom was in a state of confusion. Therefore, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* wrote letters to Persian noblemen and leaders urging them to accept *Islām* or to pay *Jizya*. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* had started his Iraqi campaign in Muharram 12 AH and reached *Hīrah* in *Rabi-ul-Awal* 12 AH.

The battle of *Anbār* or *Zātul-'Uyūn* took place in 12 AH. The Persian army was deployed near *Hīrah*, outside *Anbār* and '*Ainut-Tamr*. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* ordered his army to prepare and appointed Ḥaḍrat *Qa'qā' bin 'Amr* as the ruler of *Hīrah* while he himself led the army against the enemy. When Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* reached *Anbār*, the people of *Anbār* channelled water into the trench around the fort and barricaded themselves. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* devised a plan with his God-given wisdom and selected a thousand archers and instructed them to target the eyes of the enemy soldiers. On that day, a thousand eyes of the enemy were hit, which is why this battle is also called *Zātul-'Uyūn*. However, when the ruler of *Anbār* still did not surrender, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* had the weak and emaciated camels of his army slaughtered and thrown at the narrowest point of the trench, thus creating a bridge. As a result of this strategy, the ruler of *Anbār* surrendered and asked for a safe passage, which Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* granted him.

The battle of '*Ainut Tamr* was also fought in 12 AH and the enemy was defeated without a fight. Many were imprisoned and the leaders were killed. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* sent the good news of the victory and a portion of the bounty to Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

The Battle of *Daumatul Jandal* also took place in 12 AH. This Syrian city is the closest to *Madinah*. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) sent Ḥaḍrat *Walīd bin 'Utbah* to help Ḥaḍrat '*Iyāz bin Ghanm*. On the advice of Ḥaḍrat *Walīd*, Ḥaḍrat '*Iyāz* sent a messenger to Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* asking for help. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* covered the distance of three hundred miles in less than ten days and reached *Daumatul Jandal*. A fierce battle took place between the two armies and, owing to Ḥaḍrat *Khalid's* strategy, the Muslims were victorious. The enemy fighters were killed, and many were taken prisoner. After the victory, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* stayed on at *Daumatul Jandal*. This place was of vital importance as it had direct routes to the Arabian Peninsula to the south, Iraq to the northeast, and Syria to the northwest.

The battle of *Husaid* and *Khanāfis*: *Husaid* is a small valley between *Kūfa* and Syria. While Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* was at *Daumatul Jandal*, the foreigners were engaged in conspiracies against him. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* returned to *Hīrah* on receiving information about these conspiracies. He appointed Ḥaḍrat '*Iyāz bin Ghanm* as his deputy at *Hīrah* and set off for *Khanāfis*. Arriving at *Ain ut Tamr*, he appointed Ḥaḍrat *Qa'qā' bin 'Amr* as the commander of the army and sent him to *Husaid*, and *Abu Laila* to *Khanāfis*. He ordered them both to fight the enemy as well as the instigators. The two armies fought at *Husaid*, the enemy was defeated, and the Muslims won a great amount of booty. In the battle of

Khanāfis, Ḥaḍrat *Abu Laila* did not face much difficulty. The news of these victories was sent to Ḥaḍrat *Khalid*.

When Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* learned of the escape of some of the enemies from *Husaid* and *Khanāfis*, he directed his commanders to meet at *Musayyakh* at a fixed time. He and his commanders then attacked the enemy from three sides on a particular night and forced them to retreat. In this battle, the Muslims killed two Muslims who had been given amnesty by Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him). When Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was informed of this, he paid the blood money for both.

From here, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid bin Waleed*, Ḥaḍrat *Qa'qā' bin 'Amr*, and Ḥaḍrat *Abu Laila* (May Allāh be pleased with them) kept advancing and the conquests continued on account of their bravery and excellent strategy.

The battle of *Firāz* took place between the Romans and the Muslims in *Dhi Qa'dah*, 12 AH. *Firāz* is located between *Basrah* and *Yamamah*, and the roads to Syria, Iraq, and *Jazeera* converge at this place. The news of Ḥaḍrat *Khalid's* advance had spread throughout the desert region of Iraq, and all the tribes were afraid of his army. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* started advancing towards the northern regions along the Euphrates River. Wherever he went, the people would agree to make peace with him. Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* stayed in *Firāz* for a month. Here he was surrounded by the enemy from all sides. A huge army of Romans, Persians, and Arab tribesmen crossed the Euphrates River to attack the Muslims. At the command of Ḥaḍrat *Khalid*, the Muslim troops attacked them so forcefully that the enemy had no time to recover and was quickly vanquished. One hundred thousand men of the enemy were killed in this battle. After the victory, Ḥaḍrat *Khalid* stayed in *Firāz* for ten more days and ordered his army to march towards *Hīrah* on the 25th of *Dhi Qa'dah*, 12 AH.

After concluding the account of the wars, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that he would continue to relate accounts regarding Ḥaḍrat *Abu Bakr* (May Allāh be pleased with him) in the future, *Inshā'Allāh*.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) appealed for prayers for Jalsa Sālāna UK which starts next Friday. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that the Jalsa is being held on a large scale after a break of three years. May Allāh bless this Jalsa in every way. May the participants travel and arrive safely. Also, pray for those workers and volunteers that Allāh may enable them to perform their duties in the best manner. *Amīn*.

Jazākumullāh

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir

Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr

ISLĀMABAD (UK)

Dated: 4th August 2022