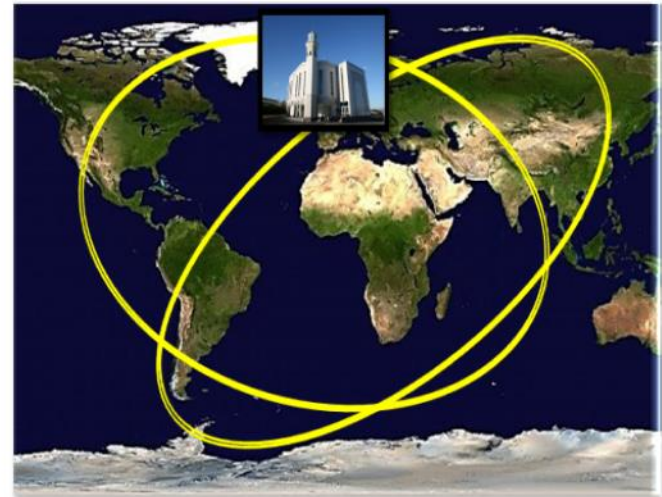


Men of Excellence



**Sermon Delivered by Hadhrat
Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba);
Head of the Ahmadiyya
Muslim Community**



**relayed live all across the
globe**

July 19th , 2019

Summary slide

Men of Excellence

Hazoor (aba) continued to relate the account of the lives of the Badri companions [i.e. those companions who took part in the Battle of Badr].

Hazrat Amir (ra) Bin Salama, Hazrat Abdullah (ra) Bin Suraqah, Hazrat Malik Bin Abu Khauli, Hazrat Waqid (ra) bin 'Abdullah

Hazrat Nasr (ra) bin Harith, Hazrat Malik (ra) bin 'Amr, Hazrat Nu'man (ra) bin 'Asr, Hazrat 'Uwaim (ra) bin Sa'idah & Hazrat 'Antarah (ra) Maula Sulaim

May Allah Almighty enable us to develop the true understanding of the love of God Almighty and the Holy Prophet (sa).

Hazoor (atba) lead the funeral prayers in absentia of Maudood Ahmad Khan Sahib & Khalifah Abdul Aziz Sahib

July 19th 2019

Today, I shall continue to relate the account of the lives of the Badri companions [i.e. those companions who took part in the Battle of Badr].

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**Hazrat Amir
(ra) Bin
Salama
(Companion)**

Hazrat Amir (ra) Bin Salama is also referred to as Amr Bin Salama.

He belonged to the Balee tribe. Balee is a branch of the ancient Arab tribe of Qudha'ah which is found in Yemen. Due to this association, he is also referred to as Amir Bin Salama Balawi. Hazrat Amir (ra) was a confederate of the Ansar. Hazrat Amir (ra) Bin Salama had the honour of participating in the battles of Badr and Uhud.

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**Hazrat
Abdullah (ra)
Bin Suraqah.
(Companion)**

Hazrat Abdullah (ra) Bin suraqah belonged to the Banu 'Adi clan of the Quraish. Hazrat 'Abdullah Bin Suraqah's lineage connects with Hazrat 'Umar (ra).

His lineage connects with the Holy Prophet (sa). The name of Hazrat 'Abdullah (ra) Bin Suraqah's father was Suraqah Bin Mu'tamir.

Hazrat 'Abdullah (ra) Bin Suraqah's participated in the Battle of Badr.

We find the names of 'Umar or Uthman Bin 'Abdullah, Zaid and Ayyub Bin 'Abdur Rahman among the progeny of Hazrat 'Abdullah (ra).

Hazrat 'Abdullah (ra) Bin Suraqah migrated from Mecca to Medina alongside his brother 'Amr. Both of them stayed at the home of Hazrat Rafa'ah (ra) Bin 'Abdil Munzar.

Hazrat 'Abdullah (ra) Bin Suraqah passed away during the Khilafat of Hazrat 'Uthman in 35 AH.

It is narrated by Hazrat 'Abdullah (ra) Bin Suraqah that the Holy Prophet (sa) said that, *“tassahharoo wa lau bil maa'i”* i.e. *“Partake of the sehri [meal taken early in the morning before fasting], even if it is only with water.”* This meant that it is incumbent to partake of Sehri.

**Hazrat Malik Bin
Abu Khauli.
(Companion)**

Hazrat Malik (ra) Bin Abu Khauli belonged to the tribe of Banu ijal who were confederates of the Banu 'Adi Bin Ka'ab clan of the Quraish.

His father's title was Abu Khauli and his name was 'Amr Bin Zuhair. Hazrat Malik's name is also recorded as Hilaal.

At the time, when Hazrat 'Umar (ra) migrated from Mecca to Medina, he was also accompanied by Hazrat Malik (ra) and his brother Hazrat Khauli (ra) in addition to the rest of the members of his own family.

Hazrat Malik (ra) participated in the Battle of Badr alongside his brother Khauli (ra).

Hazrat Malik (ra) Bin Abu Khauli passed away during the Khilafat of Hazrat Uthman (ra).

**Hazrat Waqid
(ra) bin
'Abdullah
(Companion)**

The name of Hazrat Waqid's father was 'Abdullah bin 'Abd-i-Manaf. He belonged to the tribe of Banu Tamim. Hazrat Waqid (ra) was a confederate of Khattab bin Nufail and according to one narration, he was a confederate of the tribe of Quraish, Banu 'Adi bin Ka'b. Hazrat Waqid (ra) accepted Islam as a result of the preaching efforts of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra). Hazrat Waqid (ra) had accepted Islam before the Holy Prophet (sa) went to Dar-i-Arqam.

I have already spoken on what Dar-i-Arqam was some time ago, however, I will briefly mention it again.

The Holy Prophet (sa) considered establishing a Tablighi centre [for the purpose of propagating the message of Islam] in Mecca, where Muslims could gather together for prayers etc. and to peacefully and without any hindrance seek guidance from the Holy Prophet (sa) regarding matters relating to their moral training, as well as serving as place where the message of Islam could be preached from.

Therefore, for this purpose they needed a house, which could serve as a centre or the headquarters. Hence, the Holy Prophet (sa) chose the house of Arqam bin Abi Arqam, who had recently accepted Islam. This house was located at the foot of mount Safa.

Following this, Muslims would gather and offer the prayers at this very place. Furthermore, when those people who were in search for the truth came to the Holy Prophet (sa), he would preach to them the message of Islam in this very place. Due to this very reason, this house has become renowned in history and is also famously known as Dar-ul-Islam. The Holy Prophet (sa) fulfilled his responsibilities from Dar-i-Arqam for approximately three years. That is, he made it the centre in the fourth year after his appointment to prophethood and continues his works of preaching and providing moral training from there until the end of the sixth year.

Historians write that the last person to accept Islam in Dar-i-Arqam was Hazrat 'Umar (ra) and that following his acceptance of Islam, the Muslims were greatly strengthened and that they left Dar-i-Arqam and openly started to preach the message of Islam.

When Hazrat 'Umar (ra) migrated from Mecca to Medina, along with other members of Hazrat 'Umar's family, Hazrat Waqid (ra) also accompanied him.

Following this, the Holy Prophet (sa) formed a bond of brotherhood between Hazrat Waqid (ra) and Hazrat Bishr (ra) bin Bara'ah. Hazrat Waqid (ra) participated alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) in all battles, including the battles of Badr, Uhud and Khandaq.

When the Holy Prophet (sa) sent an expedition under the command of Hazrat 'Abdullah (ra) bin Jahash, Hazrat Waqid (ra) was also a member of this delegation. An individual from the Kuffar [disbelievers], 'Amr bin Hazrami, was killed by Hazrat Waqid (ra) during this expedition. This was the first idolater to have been killed in the history of Islam and Hazrat Waqid was the first Muslim to have killed an idolater during any battle

I have previously mentioned the details of this battle in relation to Hazrat 'Abdullah (ra) bin Jahash. Hazrat Waqid (ra) passed away towards the beginning of the caliphate of Hazrat 'Umar (ra).

**Hazrat Nasr
(ra) bin Harith
(Companion)**

Hazrat Nasr (ra) bin Harith belonged to the family of the Ansar tribe of Aus, Banu 'Abd bin Razzaq. His name is also mentioned as Numair bin Harith. His title was Abu Harith. The name of his father was Harith bin 'Abd and the name of his mother was Saudah bint Sawwad.

Hazrat Nasr (ra) bin Harith had the honour of participating in the Battle of Badr. His father, Harith (ra), also had the honour of being a companion of the Holy Prophet (sa). Hazrat Nasr (ra) was martyred during the battle of Qadisiyyah.

Qadisiyyah is an area in Iran, or modern day Iraq, situated at a distance of forty-five miles from Kufa. In the fourteenth year after Hijra [migration of the Holy Prophet (sa) from Mecca to Medina] and during the caliphate of Hazrat 'Umar (ra), a decisive war was fought between Muslims and Sassanians at Qadisiyyah. As a result of this, the Sassanid Empire fell into the hands of the Muslims.

**Hazrat Malik
(ra) bin ‘Amr
(Companion)**

Hazrat Malik (ra) bin ‘Amr belonged to a family from the tribe of Banu Sulaim, Banu Hijr, who were a confederate of the Banu ‘Abd-i-Shams.

The name of his father was ‘Amr bin Sumaid. Hazrat Malik participated in the battle of Badr along with his two brothers, Hazrat Saqf (ra) bin ‘Amr and Hazrat Mudlij (ra) bin ‘Amr. Hazrat Malik (ra) participated alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) in the battle of Uhud and other battles and he was martyred during the battle of Yamama, in the twelfth year after Hijra.

**Hazrat Nu‘man
(ra) bin ‘Asr.
(Companion)**

Hazrat Nu‘man (ra) belonged to the Ansar tribe of Bali’ and was a confederate of the tribe of Banu Mu‘awiyah. Hazrat Nu‘man (ra) bin ‘Asr participated alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) in the Bai‘at –e-‘Aqba, the battle of Badr as well as all other battles.

He was martyred during the battle of Yamama and according to some, Hazrat Nu‘man (ra) was the individual, who was martyred by Tulaih during the battle with the apostates, after the demise of the Holy Prophet (sa).

**Hazrat 'Uwaim
(ra) bin Sa'idah
(Companion)**

Hazrat 'Uwaim (ra) bin Sa'idah belonged to Banu 'Amr bin 'Auf, a branch of the Aus tribe. Hazrat 'Uwaim (ra) participated in both the first and the second Bai'at at 'Aqba.

Hazrat Malik participated in the battle of Badr along with his two brothers, Hazrat Saqf (ra) bin 'Amr and Hazrat Mudlij (ra) bin 'Amr. Hazrat Malik (ra) participated alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) in the battle of Uhud and other battles and he was martyred during the battle of Yamama, in the twelfth year after Hijra.

According to the reference found in Seerat Khatam-un-Nabiyyeen [The Life and Character of the Seal of Prophets (sa)], prior to the first Bai'at at 'Aqba, a group of six Ansar from Medina accepted the Holy Prophet (sa).

According to some narrations, eight individuals are mentioned and Hazrat 'Uwaim (ra) bin Sa'idah was also among them.

Hazrat 'Abdullah bin Zubair narrates that he heard the Holy Prophet (sa) say, "what an exceptional servant of Allah 'Uwaim (ra) bin Sa'idah is and he is also among the dwellers of heaven!"

**Hazrat Nu'man
(ra) bin Sinnan
(Companion)**

He was among the Ansar and was from the Banu Nu'man family which belonged to the Khazraj tribe. Ibn-e-Hisham writes that Hazrat Nu'man (ra) was a freed slave of Banu Nu'man.

Whereas, Ibn Sa'ad has written that he was a freed slave of Banu 'Ubaid bin 'Adi. Hazrat Nu'man (ra) bin Sinnan had the opportunity to participate in the Battles of Badr and Uhud.

**Hazrat 'Antarah
(ra) Maula Sulaim
(Companion)**

Hazrat Antarah was the freed slave of Hazrat Sulaim bin 'Amr. Hazrat 'Anatarah was Sulmi Zukwani, and was the Chief of the Banu Sawwad bin Ghadam Tribe, which was a branch of the Ansar.

Hazrat 'Antarah (ra) partook in the battles of Badr and Uhud, and was martyred on the day of the battle of Uhud by Nofal bin Mu'awiyah Dilli. According to one saying, Hazrat 'Antarah's demise was during the Battle of Siffeen, during the era of Hazrat Ali (ra), in 37 Hijri.

**Hazrat No'man (ra)
bin 'Abd-e-'Amr.
(Companion)**

He was a member of the Banu Dinar bin Najjar branch of the Khazraj Tribe from among the Ansar.

His father's name was 'Abd-e-'Amr bin Mas'ood, and mother's name was Sumairah bint Qais. Hazrat No'man (ra) bin 'Abd-e-'Amr participated in the battles of Badr and Uhud. His brother, Dhahhaak bin 'Abd 'Amr took part in the Battle of Badr with him. Hazrat No'man (ra) bin 'Abd 'Amr was granted the status of martyrdom in the battle of Uhud. Hazrat No'man (ra) and Hazrat Dhahhaak also had a third brother, whose name was Qutbah. He also enjoyed the honor of being a companion of the Holy Prophet (sa).

Muhammad bin Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas (ra) relates that the Holy Prophet (sa) passed by a woman from the Banu Dinar tribe, whose husband, brother and father had all partaken in the battle of Uhud, and all of them were martyred at Uhud. When some people came to her to extend condolences, she only asked them, "How is the Holy Prophet (sa)?"

The people replied, "O Mother of so-and-so, he is well and good, and all praise to Allah, he is just as you desire to see him."

Upon this, the woman replied, "Show me, I wish to see him." So the people pointed towards the the Holy Prophet (sa). When she saw the Holy Prophet (sa), she said, "All other calamities pale in comparison."

Expounding on this narration, Hazrat Musleh Mau'ud (ra) explained that this degree of courage and resolve was instilled in women companions because of their commitment to the Unity of God Almighty.

They had an extreme dedication for the Holy Prophet (sa) not because he was Muhammad (sa), in fact this love was because he was the Messenger (sa) of Allah.

These people were in fact the devoted lovers of God Almighty and because God Almighty loved Muhammad (sa) the Messenger of Allah, the Companions too developed a love for him.

This was the love which God Almighty placed in their hearts for the Holy Prophet (sa), even still, they gave precedence to God Almighty over all else.

Therefore, we must develop a passion in our hearts from the love and name of God Almighty because true progress can only be derived from the love of God. Hence, this is the fundamental principle which each and every one of us must keep in mind.

May Allah Almighty enable us to develop the true understanding of the love of God Almighty and the Holy Prophet (sa).

Therefore, we must develop a passion in our hearts from the love and name of God Almighty because true progress can only be derived from the love of God and in remaining firmly established upon the Oneness of God. Hence, this is the fundamental principle which each and every one of us must keep in mind. May Allah Almighty enable us to develop the true understanding of the love of God Almighty and the Holy Prophet (sa).

Funeral prayers

Maudood Ahmad Khan Sahib, Ameer of the Karachi Jama'at, who was the son of Nawab Mas'ud Ahmad Khan Sahib. He passed away on 14th July at the age of 78.

Inna lillahi wa inna ilaihi raji'un

[To Allah do we belong and to Him do we return].

Khalifah Abdul Aziz Sahib, the Naib Amir of Canada Jama'at, who passed away at the age of 84 on the 9th July owing to heart failure –

Inna lillahi wa inna ilaihi raji'un

[To Allah do we belong and to Him do we return].

May God Almighty grant them His forgiveness and mercy and grant patience and steadfastness to their loved ones and enable them to continue their good deeds.