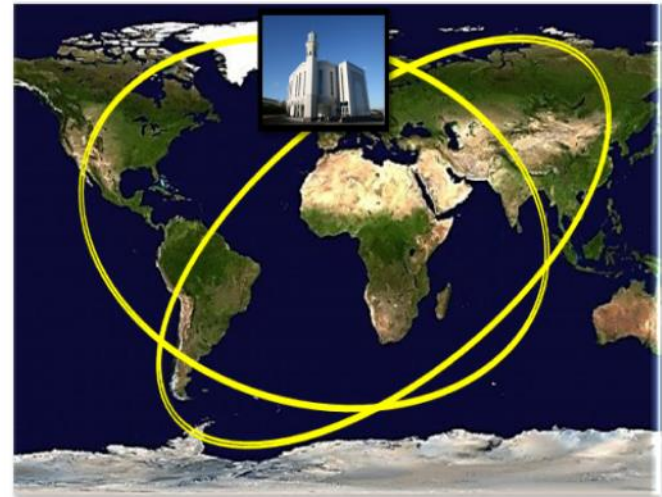


Men of Excellence



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



**relayed live all across the
globe**

July 26th , 2019

Summary


Men of Excellence



Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aba) gave an account of the lives of the Badri companions.



You should seek the protection of Allah, Who sends down that which is unlawful and lawful.



May God Almighty elevate the rank of the companions and may we also continue their good deeds.



From next Friday, InshAllah, Jalsa Salana UK will be starting. Pray that may God Almighty bless this in every respect.

July 26th 2019

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aba) said: Today, I shall continue to give an account of the lives of the Badri companions.

The name of the first companion to be mentioned is Hazrat Muzahir (ra) bin Rafay. The name of Hazrat Muzahir's father was Rafay bin 'Adi. Hazrat Muzahir (ra) belonged to the Banu Harithah bin Harith clan of the Aus tribe of the Ansar. Hazrat Muzahir (ra) participated in the Battle of Uhad as well as all the subsequent battles alongside the Holy Prophet (sa). Hazrat Muzahir (ra) passed away during the Khilafat of Hazrat 'Umar (ra).

Hazrat Muzahir (ra) bin Rafay Harithi was martyred by Jews without any provocation; as results of this cowardly crime, Hazrat 'Umar (ra) exiled the Jews of Khaibar. The incident of the martyrdom of Hazrat Muzahir (ra) occurred in the twentieth year after Hijra.

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) bin Fatik

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) bin Fatik belonged to the Banu Asad. He participated in the battle of Badr along with his brother. According to one narration, Hazrat Khuraim (ra) participated in the Treaty of Hdaybiyyah. Hazrat Khuraim (ra) bin Fatik narrates his incident of accepting Islam in the following manner:

“I went in search of my lost camels and while seeking their trail, night had fallen. Eventually, I found them at Abraqu-ul-Dha’f, which is the name of the well-known drinking place of Banu Asad bin Khazima, which is situated on the way from Medina to Basra. I found them there, tied them up at the very same place and took some rest, leaning against the leg of one of the camels.”

He further says: “This took place towards the early period of the Holy Prophet’s migration. I said in a loud voice that I seek the protection of the chief of this valley. I seek the protection of the chief of this valley.” Hazrat Khuraim (ra) says that during the period of ignorance, this was a customary practice of the people.

All of a sudden, an individual called me whilst I was uttering these words and he said the following couplets:

‘May God have mercy on you. You should seek the protection of Allah, Who sends down that which is unlawful and lawful. Affirm the Oneness of God, and you will have no concerns about the trials from Jinns. Remembrance of Allah Almighty will grant your protection from the Jinns in the surrounding lands and mountains for many miles. Their plots will become unsuccessful, and nothing will remain except for the righteous person and virtuous deeds.’”

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) states: “I responded: ‘O one who has proclaimed this! Do you consider this as the truth, or are you misguiding me?’ He replied: ‘He is the Messenger (sa) of Allah! He is a benevolent person who brought Yasin and Hameemaat and other detailed chapters which explain everything. He has clearly distinguished what is forbidden and what is lawful.

He commands us to offer prayer and fast. He prevents people from committing evil deeds, the evil which was witnessed amongst the people before us.” Hazrat Khuraim (ra) states that he replied, “May Allah have mercy on you! Who are you?”

He responded: “I am Malik bin Maalik. The Messenger (sa) of Allah (sa) sent me to watch over the Jinn of the people of Najjad, (i.e. the chiefs of the people of Najjad).”

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) bin Fatik

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) replied, “if there was someone who would look after my camels for me then I would surely visit this Prophet and accept him.

Malik bin Maalik replied: “I will take the responsibility of looking after your camels and will ensure they reach your family safely. Hazrat Khuraim (ra) states “I prepared one of my camels and rode it to Medina and entrusted the rest to him.”

I arrived at the time of Jumu’ah, and everyone was engaged in offering prayers, so I decided it was better to go inside after they were finished. I rested my camel as I was tired as well.

Abu Dhar came outside and informed me that the Holy Prophet (sa) had instructed me to come inside. And so, I went inside.

When the Messenger (sa) of Allah saw me, he stated: ‘What happened to the elderly man who had guaranteed the safe delivery of your camels to your house? He has delivered your camels safely to your house.’” Thus, Allah Almighty had shown a vision to the Holy Prophet (sa) and had informed him about the entire incident.

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) states: “When I heard this, I stated, ‘May Allah have mercy on him.’ The Prophet of Allah (sa) stated: ‘Yes, may Allah have mercy on him.’”

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) states: “I responded to this by saying: ‘I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah’” and in this beautiful manner he accepted Islam and he has related this account himself.

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) bin Fatik had a very elegant personality and very meticulous nature. He was always well-dressed and well maintained. Prior to accepting Islam, he would wear extra-long lower garment and kept long hair.

Hazrat Khuraim (ra) bin Fatik narrates that once the Holy Prophet (sa) arrived and stated: “O Khuraim! You would have been an excellent person if you did not possess these two traits.”

The Holy Prophet (sa) stated: “Your long hair and allowing you lower garment to drag.” Hence, Hazrat Khuraim (ra) went and had his hair cut and shortened his lower garment.

Therefore, those who are of the opinion that there is no harm in keeping long hair, without reason or cause – one should keep their hair to the length which the Holy Prophet (sa) has stated i.e. to the earlobes, it should not be long like the hair of women.

Hazrat Ma'mar (ra) bin Harith

The next Companion I shall mention is Hazrat Ma'mar (ra) bin Harith. Hazrat Ma'mar (ra) bin Harith belongs to the Banu Jumu'ah tribe of the Quraish. Hazrat Ma'mar (ra) had two brothers – Hatib and Hattab.

All three of them had accepted Islam prior to the Holy Prophet (sa) moved to Dar-e-Arqam, and so were 'the foremost among the believers'. The Holy Prophet (sa) established the bond of brotherhood between Hazrat Ma'mar (ra) and Hazrat Mu'adh bin Afraa.

Hazrat Ma'mar (ra) bin Harith participated in the battles of Badr, Uhud, Khandaq and all other battles alongside the Holy Prophet (sa). Hazrat Ma'mar (ra) bin Harith passed away on 23 A.H. during the Khilafat of Hazrat Umar (ra).

Hazrat Mudlij (ra) bin Amr.

Hazrat Mudlij (ra) participated in the battle of Badr alongside two of his brothers, Hazrat Saqaf (ra) bin Amr and Hazrat Malik (ra) bin Amr.

The next companion is Hazrat Mudlij (ra) bin Amr. The name of Hazrat Mudlij (ra) bin Amr is also recorded as Midlaaj.

He belonged to the Banu Hajar branch of the Banu Sulaim tribe and were the confederates of the Banu Kabir bin Ghanam bin Dudaan tribe.

Hazrat Mudlij (ra) bin Amr participated in all the battles alongside the Holy Prophet (sa) including the battles of Badr and Uhud. He passed away in 50 AH during the rule of Hazrat Amir Mu'awiyah.

Hazrat Abdullah (ra) bin Suhail

Hazrat Abdullah was also known by the title Abu Suhail and belonged to the Banu Aamir bin Loi tribe of the Quraish. Ibn-e-Ishaq has made mention of Hazrat Abdullah bin Suhail in his book on Islamic history in reference to the second migration to Abyssinia. When Hazrat Abdullah bin Suhail returned from Abyssinia, his father detained him and forced him to abandon his faith.

Hazrat Abdullah (ra) bin Suhail expressed his intention to leave Islam. To his father he stated that he would abandon Islam and subsequently, he travelled with the idolaters to the battle of Badr.

When the Muslim army encountered the army of the Idolaters of Mecca and both armies were facing each other, Hazrat Abdullah bin Suhail returned to the Muslims and presented himself before the Holy Prophet (sa) before the battle commenced.

In this way, Hazrat Abdullah participated in the battle of Badr as a Muslim. At the time of the battle he was 27 years old. Due to this action of his, Hazrat Abdullah's father – Suhail bin Amr – became enraged.

Hazrat Abdullah (ra) bin Suhail

After the conquest of Mecca, Suhail bin Amr was given special protection. The Holy Prophet (sa) then said to those around him: “Whosoever of you sees Suhail bin Amr, do not look upon him with disdain.

I swear on my life, indeed Suhail bin Amr is an intelligent and noble man. Any person with the characteristics that Suhail possesses will inevitably accept Islam.”

Hazrat Abdullah (ra) bin Suhail narrated the entire incident to his father, who responded by saying: “By God! He [i.e. Muhammad (sa)] was righteous in his youth and even in his old age.” Subsequently, Suhail accepted Islam and after his conversion he would say that God Almighty had bestowed great favours upon his sons through Islam.

Hazrat Umair bin Humaam (ra)

Hazrat Umair bin Humaam (ra) belonged to the Banu Haraam bin Ka'ab tribe, which was a sub-branch of the Khazraj tribe of the Ansar called the Banu Salamah. The Holy Prophet (sa) established a bond of brotherhood between Hazrat Umair bin Humaam and Hazrat Ubaidah bin Harith Muttalbi, upon his migration to Medina.

Both of these companions were among those who were martyred during the Battle of Badr. During the Battle of Badr, when the idolaters were approaching, the Holy Prophet (sa) said: "Move forward to attain paradise, the breadth of which spans the heavens and the earth."

The narrator says: "Hazrat Umair bin Humaam asked: 'O Messenger of Allah! Did you mention that Paradise spans the breadth of the heavens and the earth?' The Holy Prophet (sa) replied, "yes". Upon this, he said, "Bakhe Bakhe [How wonderful that is indeed]."

The narrator of this tradition further states that Hazrat Umair (ra) bin Humaam then began to fight against the disbelievers till he was ultimately martyred.

Hazrat Zubair (ra)

Hazrat Zubair (ra) narrates that one day he had a dispute with one of the Ansar, who had taken part in the battle of Badr, over a small watercourse in an arid region. In order to settle their dispute, they both presented their case to the Holy Prophet (sa) because they both used this watercourse to irrigate their land.

The Holy Prophet (sa) said to Hazrat Zubair (ra), “Zubair, you should water your land first (since it was his land) and then leave the water for your neighbour.” i.e. let the water run freely to reach the other companions’ land as well.

Upon hearing this decision, the Ansari companion became upset and said, “O Prophet (sa) of Allah! Are you passing this decision in his favour because he is the son of your paternal aunt?” The complexion of the Holy Prophet (sa)’s face became red and he said to Hazrat Zubair (ra), “I gave my initial decision to also grant him some of the water as an act of benevolence but now it is a question of one’s actual right. Therefore, hold back the water till it reaches the ridge and give all the water to your land only.”

Hazrat Zubair (ra)

Thus, the Holy Prophet (sa) granted Hazrat Zubair (ra) what was rightfully his. Initially, the Holy Prophet (sa) gave his decision in which there was some provision for the Ansar companion as well, but when the Holy Prophet (sa) became displeased with this companion, he gave Hazrat Zubair (ra) the full share of what was rightfully his.

Urwah states that Hazrat Zubair (ra) used to say, “By God, I believe that the following verse was revealed in relation to this very incident: But no, by thy Lord, they are not believers until they make thee judge in all that is in dispute between them...”

I shall also quote the full verse which is as follows: **But no, by thy Lord, they are not believers until they make thee judge in all that is in dispute between them and then find not in their hearts any demur concerning that which thou decidest and submit with full submission.**

Hazrat Masud (ra) bin Rabiya

Hazrat Masud (ra) bin Rabiya belonged to the Qaara tribe and they were the confederates of the Banu Zuhra tribe. Hazrat Masud (ra) bin Rabiya accepted Islam prior to the Holy Prophet (sa) coming to Dar-e-Arqam.

When Hazrat Masud (ra) bin Rabiya migrated to Medina, the Holy Prophet (sa) established a bond of brotherhood with Hazrat Ubaid bin Taihaan. Hazrat Masud (ra) bin Rabiya participated in all the battles alongside the Holy Prophet (sa), including the battle of Badr, Uhad and Khandaq.

Hazrat Masud (ra) passed away in 30AH and was just over 60 years of age.

May God Almighty elevate the rank of the companions and may we also continue their good deeds.

Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aba) said:

I would now briefly like to mention that from next Friday, InshAllah, Jalsa Salana UK will be starting. Pray that may God Almighty bless this in every respect.

Those who have been assigned duties, they should strive to fulfill them with their utmost effort and abilities, and they should also pray that may God Almighty enable them to fulfill their duties in the best manner. May God Almighty enable them to serve the guests of the Promised Messiah (as) in an excellent fashion.

The department overseeing transport will have to work even harder and for this they would also need to have proper planning... I instructed the Afsar Jalsa Salana to plan accordingly and I am hopeful that they have begun working on this, so that the guests can also come to Islamabad and offer their prayers. The transport system to Hadiqatul Mahdi is already in place for the Jalsa days.

May God Almighty enable everyone to fulfill their duties in a most exemplary manner.