

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Amīr/National President
Jamā‘at Ahmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Extracts from the Friday Sermon delivered by *Hadrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 5th April 2019 at Baitul Futūh Mosque, London.

Our Imām, *Hadrat Khalīfa-tul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) continued with the account of the Companions of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) who participated in the Battle of *Badr* and said: today first of them about whom I will speak is;

Ḥaḍrat *Khīrash bin Simmah Ansāri* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

He belonged to *Banu Jusham* branch of *Khazraj* tribe. His mother's name was *Umm-e-Habib*. Ḥaḍrat *Khīrash* (May Allāh be pleased with him) participated in the Battles of *Badr* and *Uhud*. In the Battle of *Uhud* he sustained ten wounds. He was among the skilled archers of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him). In the Battle of *Badr*, Ḥaḍrat *Khīrash* (May Allāh be pleased with him) captured *Abul 'Ās* the son-in-law of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), and held him as a captive.

Ḥaḍrat *'Ubaid bin Tayyihān* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

His name is also mentioned as *'Atīk bin Tayyihān*. His mother's name was *Laila bint 'Atīk*. He was among the confederates of *Banu 'Abdil Ashhal*. He was among the 70 Companions who pledged *Bai'at at Aqabah*. He participated in the Battle of *Badr* along with his brother Ḥaḍrat *Abul Haitham* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He attained martyrdom during the Battle of *Uhud*. According to some accounts he was martyred in the Battle of *Siffīn* whilst fighting on the side of Ḥaḍrat *Ali* (May Allāh be pleased with him). He had two sons Ḥaḍrat *'Ubaidullah* (May Allāh be pleased with him) and Ḥaḍrat *'Abbad* (May Allāh be pleased with him). According to *Tabri*, Ḥaḍrat *'Abbad* (May Allāh be pleased with him) also participated in the Battle of *Badr* while Ḥaḍrat *'Ubaidullah* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was martyred in the Battle of *Yamamah*.

Ḥaḍrat *Abu Hannah Mālik bin 'Amr* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

He was known as *Abu Hannah*. His actual name was *Mālik bin 'Amr. Muḥammad bin 'Umar Waqidi* has counted him among those who fought in the Battle of *Badr*. Some accounts give his name as *'Āmir* or as *Thabit bin Nu'man*. Some have mentioned him as *Abu Habbah* or *Abu Hayyah*. According to *Waqidi* there are two people who were known as *Abu Habbah*, one is *Abu Habbah bin Ghaziyyah bin 'Amr* and the other is *Abu Habbah bin 'Abd 'Amr Al-Māzini*, both of whom did not participate in the Battle of *Badr*. On this basis, *Waqidi* insists that *Mālik bin 'Amr* is the one who was known as *Abu Hannah*.

Ḥaḍrat *Abdullah bin Zaid bin Tha'albah* (May Allāh be pleased with him):

He was known as *Abu Muḥammad*. His father, Ḥaḍrat *Zaid Bin Tha'albah* (May Allāh be pleased with him), was also a Companion of the Holy Prophet (May

Allāh's Blessings be upon him). He belonged to *Banu Jusham* branch of *Khazraj* tribe. He was among the 70 Companions who pledged *Bai'at* at *Aqabah*. He also accompanied the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) in Battles, including *Badr*, *Uhud* and *Khandaq*. On the occasion of the Victory of Mecca, he carried the flag of *Banu Harith bin Khazraj*. Ḥaḍrat 'Abdullah Bin Zaid (May Allāh be pleased with him) was proficient in writing *Arabic* prior to his acceptance of Islām, which was something very rare at that time. Ḥaḍrat *Abdullah bin Zaid's* (May Allāh be pleased with him) progeny lived in Medina. His son's name was Muḥammad and he was from his wife *Sa'adah bint Kulaib*. He had a daughter *Umm-e-Humaid* whose mother was from *Yaman*. His brother *Huraith bin Zaid* was a Companion who had participated in the Battle of *Badr*. His daughter-in-law *Quraiba bint Zaid* was also a Companion of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him).

Ḥaḍrat 'Abdullah bin Zaid (May Allāh be pleased with him) was the Companion to whom the words of *Aḍhan* (call to prayer) were revealed in a dream. When he related this to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) ordered Ḥaḍrat *Bilal* (May Allāh be pleased with him) to call *Aḍhan* with the same words as Ḥaḍrat *Abdullah* (May Allāh be pleased with him) had heard in the dream. This took place in the first year of *Hijra*. *Huzoor* (May Allāh be his Helper) read out the words of *Aḍhan* and *Iqamat* with translation for the children and new converts to the *Jamā'at* which is as follows:

Aḍhan:

<i>Allāh is the Greatest. (Recited four times)</i>	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (چار دفعہ)
<i>I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh. (Recited twice)</i>	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - (دو دفعہ)
<i>I bear witness that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh. (Recited twice)</i>	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - (دو دفعہ)
<i>Come to Prayer. (Recited twice)</i>	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - (دو دفعہ)
<i>Come to success. (Recited twice)</i>	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - (دو دفعہ)
<i>Allāh is the Greatest. (Recited twice)</i>	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (دو دفعہ)
<i>There is none worthy of worship except Allāh.</i>	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Iqamat:

<i>Allāh is the Greatest. (Recited twice)</i>	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (دو دفعہ)
<i>I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh.</i>	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ -
<i>I bear witness that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh.</i>	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ -
<i>Come to Prayer.</i>	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ -
<i>Come to success.</i>	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ -
<i>Salāt is ready. (Recited twice)</i>	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - (دو دفعہ)

<i>Allāh is the Greatest. (Recited twice)</i>	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (دو دفعہ)
<i>There is none worthy of worship except Allāh.</i>	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Quoting Ḥaḍrat Mirzā Bashir Aḥmad Ṣāhib's (May Allāh be pleased with him) book *Seerat Khatam-un-Nabiyyin*, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) described the methods that had previously been used for calling people to prayer, and then how Allāh revealed the words of *Aḍhan* to various Companions. According to one account, when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) heard the words of *Aḍhan* he said that the same had already been revealed to him as well.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) then cited the Qur'ānic verse:

وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَالرَّسُولَ فَأُولَٰئِكَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِم مِّنَ النَّبِيِّينَ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالشُّهَدَاءِ وَالصَّالِحِينَ وَحَسُنَ أُولَٰئِكَ رَفِيقًا۔

“And whoso obeys Allāh and this Messenger of His shall be among those on whom Allāh has bestowed His blessings, namely, the Prophets, the Truthful, the Martyrs, and the Righteous. And excellent companions are these.” (4:70)

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that we present this verse as proof that one can, through obedience to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), attain the status of a non-law-bearing Prophet. Through complete obedience to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), one can progress from the state of being *Saleh* (Righteous) to that of a Prophet.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that the status of Prophethood is a great status even if it is non-law-bearing and is in submission to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him). The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) has himself used the word ‘Prophet’ with reference to the Promised Messiah who was to come; this is why we accept him as a non-law-bearing Prophet. This does not in any way detract from the status of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him), rather it increases his status, for only through following him can one attain the status of Prophethood. This is not something that we alone believe, rather many past sages have said the same thing, such as *Imām Rāghib* who says that non-law-bearing Prophets can come in subservience to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him).

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: *Allama Zurqani* writes that Ḥaḍrat *Abdullah bin Zaid* (May Allāh be pleased with him) was working in his garden when his son brought him the news of the demise of the Holy Prophet. At this he said:

اللَّهُمَّ اذْهَبْ بَصْرِي حَتَّى لَا أَرَى بَعْدَ حَبِيبِي مُحَمَّدًا أَحَدًا۔

“God! take my sight from me so that I should never see anyone again after having seen my beloved Muḥammad.”

According to *Zurqani* he became blind after this. There are conflicting accounts regarding his demise.

Some have written that he passed away after the Battle of *Uhud*. However, the majority are of the opinion that he took part in all the Battles alongside the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) and passed away in 32AH in Medina at the age of 65 during the era of Ḥaḍrat *Uthman* (May Allāh be pleased with him). His funeral prayer was led by Ḥaḍrat *Uthman* (May Allāh be pleased with him).

Ḥaḍrat Mu'āz bin 'Amr bin Jamuh (May Allāh be pleased with him):

He belonged to *Banu Salamah* branch of *Banu Khazraj* tribe. He participated in the second *Bai'at at Aqabah* and in the Battles of *Badr* and *Uhud*. His father, Ḥaḍrat 'Amr bin Jamuh (May Allāh be pleased with him), was also a Companion of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) and was martyred in the Battle of *Uhud*. His mother's name was *Hind bint 'Amr*. According to *Musa bin 'Uqba*, *Abu M'ashar* and *Muḥammad bin 'Amr Waqidi*, his brother *Mu'awwiz bin 'Amr* also participated in the Battle of *Badr*. His wife's name was *Thubaitah bint 'Amr* and she belonged to *Banu Sā'idah* branch of *Banu Khazraj* tribe. From her he had a son *Abdullah* and a daughter *Umamah*.

While Ḥaḍrat Mu'āz (May Allāh be pleased with him) participated in the second *Bai'at at Aqabah*, his father 'Amr bin Jamuh remained adamant upon his idolatrous beliefs. *Seerat Ibne Hisham* records the story of his father's conversion to Islām. 'Amr bin Jamuh was among the chiefs of *Banu Salamah*. Ḥaḍrat Mu'āz bin 'Amr bin Jamuh (May Allāh be pleased with him) was one of those who killed *Abu Jahl*.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) cited the details of this incident with reference to the books of Aḥādīth. Ḥaḍrat Mu'āz (May Allāh be pleased with him) died during the *Khilāfat* of Ḥaḍrat *Uthman* (May Allāh be pleased with him). *Khalīfa bin Khayyāt* relates that Ḥaḍrat Mu'āz (May Allāh be pleased with him) had suffered a wound in the Battle of *Badr* after which he remained ill until he died in *Medina* during the time of Ḥaḍrat *Uthman* (May Allāh be pleased with him). Ḥaḍrat *Uthman* (May Allāh be pleased with him) led his funeral prayer and he was buried in *Jannat-ul-Baqi'i*. Ḥaḍrat *Abu Hurairah* (May Allāh be pleased with him) cites the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) as saying, "What an excellent man is *Mu'āz bin 'Amr bin Jamuh!*"

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: May Allāh shower infinite blessings upon these Companions of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's Blessings be upon him) who immersed themselves in the love of God and His Prophet and sought to attain their pleasure. *Amīn*.

At the end of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) informed the *Jamā'at* about the sad demise of *Malik Sultan Harun Khan Ṣāḥib* of *Islamabad*. His eldest son is the son-in-law of Ḥaḍrat *Khalīfatul Masih IV* (May Allāh shower His mercy upon him) and is married to his youngest daughter. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the excellent qualities of the deceased, his family background and his firm faith. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) led his funeral prayer in *absentia* after the *Friday* prayer.

Please convey these guidelines given by Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) to members of your *Jamā'at*.

Jazākumullāh.

Wassalām,

(Ch. Hameedullah)

Wakīl A'lā,

Tahrīk Jadīd Anjuman Aḥmadiyya Pakistan.

Dated: 11 April 2019