

The National Amīr/ President
Jamā‘at Aḥmadīyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by *Hadrat Khalīfatul-Masīh V* (May Allāh be his Helper) on 01st March 2024 at *Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK*

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said: *Hadrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd* (May Allāh be pleased with him) described the conditions of the Battle of Uhud, saying that, after the battle, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) gathered the injured and martyrs. The wounds of the injured were dressed, and arrangements were made for the martyrs' burial. It was discovered that the disbelievers had not only martyred several of the *Ṣaḥāba* but also mutilated their bodies. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was greatly distressed by what he saw. His uncle, *Hadrat Ḥamza* (May Allāh be pleased with him), was among the martyrs. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said that the disbelievers, by their actions, had made permissible for themselves the retaliation that would otherwise be impermissible. At this point, Allāh revealed to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) let the disbelievers do whatever they want, but the Muslims must stick to compassion and justice.

It is related that *Hadrat Ḥamza's* body was covered in a single piece of cloth. When his head was covered, the cloth would slip off his feet, and when his feet were covered, the cloth would slide off his face. Seeing this, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) instructed that his face be covered with cloth and his feet with grass. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) led the funeral prayer of *Hadrat Ḥamza* before that of anyone else.

When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) returned to *Madinah*, he found an *Anṣārī* women mourning for their martyrs. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) asked, "Is there no one to mourn for *Ḥamza*?" Hearing this, the *Anṣārī* women came together, started mourning for *Hadrat Ḥamza*, and began wailing. At that moment, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) went into a slumber. When he awoke, he instructed the women to return to their homes and never to wail for anyone in future.

The burial of *Hadrat Muṣ‘ab* is described as follows: When the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) saw *Muṣ‘ab's* body, he recited the following verse and said ‘The Messenger of Allāh bears witness that such people would be counted among the martyrs before Allāh on the day of judgment as well:

مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ قَضَىٰ نَحْبَهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ يَنْتَظِرُ ۚ وَمَا بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا ﴿٣٣﴾

‘Among the believers are men who have been true to the covenant they made with Allāh. There are some of them who have fulfilled their vow, and some who still wait, and they have not changed their condition in the least;’ (33:24)

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) told *Ṣaḥāba* to send peace and blessings upon the martyrs. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said, “By the One in Whose hand is my soul! They will respond to everyone who sends peace upon them until the Day of Resurrection.”

After the burial of the martyrs on the day of Uhud, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh’s Blessings be upon him) gathered everyone and prayed,:

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ كُلُّهُ، اللَّهُمَّ لَا قَائِضَ لِمَا بَسَطْتَ وَلَا بَاسِطَ لِمَا قَبَضْتَ، وَلَا هَادِيَ لِمَنْ أَضَلَلْتَ وَلَا مُضِلَّ لِمَنْ هَدَيْتَ، وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ وَلَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ، وَلَا مُقَرَّبَ لِمَا بَاعَدْتَ وَلَا مُبْعَدَ لِمَا قَرَّبْتَ. اللَّهُمَّ ائْسُرْ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ بَرَكَاتِكَ وَرَحْمَتِكَ وَفَضْلِكَ وَرِزْقِكَ. اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ النَّعِيمَ النَّقِيمَ الَّذِي لَا يَحُولُ

وَلَا يَزُولُ. اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ النَّعِيْمَ يَوْمَ الْعَيْلَةِ (اى الفقر). اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ الْاَمْنَ يَوْمَ الْحَوْفِ وَالْغِنَى يَوْمَ الْفَاقَةِ. اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ عَابِدُكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا اَعْطَيْتَنَا وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا مَنَعْتَنَا. اَللّٰهُمَّ حَبِّبْ اِلَيْنَا الْاِيْمَانَ وَزَيِّنْهُ لِيْ قُلُوْبِنَا، وَكْرِهْ اِلَيْنَا الْكُفْرَ وَالْفُسُوْقَ وَالْعِصْيَانَ، وَاجْعَلْنَا مِنَ الرَّاشِدِيْنَ. اَللّٰهُمَّ تَوَقَّعْنَا مُسْلِمِيْنَ، وَاَحْبِبْنَا مُسْلِمِيْنَ، وَاَلْحِقْنَا بِالصّٰلِحِيْنَ، غَيْرَ خَرَّ اَيًّا وَلَا مَفْتُوْنِيْنَ. اَللّٰهُمَّ قَاتِلِ الْكُفْرَةَ الَّذِيْنَ يَكْذِبُوْنَ رُسُلَكَ وَيَصُدُّوْنَ عَن سَبِيْلِكَ، وَاجْعَلْ عَلَيْهِمْ رَجْرَكَ وَعَذَابَكَ. اَللّٰهُمَّ قَاتِلِ الْكُفْرَةَ الَّذِيْنَ اُوْتُوا الْكِتَابَ، اِلٰهَ الْحَقِّ - اٰمِيْنَ.

" O Allāh, all praise is due to You. O Allāh, none can contract what You expand and none can expand what you contract. And None can guide who You deem astray, nor lead astray who You guide. None can give what You withhold, nor withhold what You give. None can bring near what You put far away, nor put far away that which You bring near. O Allāh, grant us in abundance Your blessings, mercy and favour and provisions! O Allāh, we ask You for the lasting blessings which are neither changed nor removed. O Allāh, we ask You for blessings on the Day of Poverty, protection on the Day of Fear, and contentment on the Day of Destitution. O Allāh, I seek refuge with You from the evil of what You give us and from the evil of that which You prohibit from us. O Allāh, make faith beloved to us and adorn our hearts with it. Make us averse to disbelief, deviance and rebellion and place us among the rightly guided. O Allāh, cause us to die as Muslims and raise us as Muslims and join us with the righteous in such a state that neither are we in humiliated or placed in a trial. O Allāh, destroy the disbelievers who deny Your messengers and stop people from Your path. Send upon them Your chastisement and punishment. O Allāh, O Lord of Truth, destroy the disbelievers from among the People of the Book! "

Women also played a prominent role in the Battle of Uhud. A narrator says that he saw Ḥaḍrat ‘Aisha and Ḥaḍrat Umme Sulaim (May Allāh be pleased with them) carrying water for the thirsty. The mothers of Ḥaḍrat Abu Saīd Khudri and Ḥaḍrat Umme ‘Atiyyah are also mentioned in this regard. Similarly, some Muslim women also engaged in combat against the disbelievers, wielding spears and swords, among whom Ḥaḍrat Umme Ammārah is foremost. There is also the mention of Ḥaḍrat Fāṭimah attending to the wounds of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him).

Similarly, it is mentioned that when Ḥaḍrat ‘Aisha (May Allāh be pleased with her) came out of the house with some other women to inquire about the news of the Battle of Uhud, they met Hind bint ‘Amr. Hind was the sister of ‘Abdullah bin ‘Amr. She was leading her camel, and on her camel were laden the bodies of her husband, son, and brother. Ḥaḍrat ‘Aisha inquired about the situation on the battlefield, and Hind responded that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was safe, and with his presence, every difficulty was made easy.

Ḥaḍrat Umme Ammārah says: In the Battle of Uhud, when only a handful of Ṣaḥāba were left with the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), I rushed towards the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), wielding a sword, to prevent the disbelievers from reaching him. I even shot arrows with a bow until I was wounded.

Ḥaḍrat Umme Aiman (May Allāh be pleased with her) was giving water to the wounded when a disbeliever aimed an arrow at her that struck her in the belly, and the disbeliever started laughing. Seeing this, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) gave Ḥaḍrat Sa‘d bin Abi Waqqās an arrow that had no sharp point. When Ḥaḍrat Sa‘d fired the arrow, it hit the disbeliever and he fell back. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) smiled at the favour of Allāh that He removed the disbeliever with an arrow that did not even have a sharp point.

‘Utba bin Abi Waqqās hit the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) with a stone, breaking his tooth and causing his lip to bleed. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings

be upon him) prayed for ‘Utba, saying, "O Allāh! Bring death to ‘Utba in a state of disbelief within a year." Allāh accepted the prayer, and he died on that very day.

In the second part of the sermon, Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) spoke about the following recently deceased members of the Jamā‘at and announced to lead their funeral prayer in absentia after the Friday prayer. Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) also prayed for their lofty station in Jannah:

- Ghussān Khalid Naqīb Ṣāhib of Syria passed away at the age of 78. He pledged Bai‘at during the fourth Khilāfat. He was regular in prayers and Tahajjud and had a passion for religious learning and displayed admirable character. He loved to study *Tafsīrul Kabīr* and contributed to proofreading translations of Friday sermons.
- Noushāba Mubārak Ṣāhibā, wife of Jalīs Aḥmad Ṣāhib, a missionary working in the archives and Al Hakam departments in London, tragically lost her life in an accident in Pakistan. She was very supportive of her life-devotee husband and was known for her virtue, diligence, commitment to community service, and deep love for Khilāfat.
- Razia Sultanah Ṣāhibā, the wife of late Abdul Ḥāmid Khan Ṣāhib from Rabwah, and mother of Abdul Qayyum Pasha Ṣāhib, serving as missionary In charge Ivory Coast Jamā‘at, passed away recently. She was the elder sister of the esteemed Chaudhry Hamīdullah Ṣāhib. She was an avid reader of Jamā‘at’s literature, had a strong desire to serve and always paid her Chanda on time.
- Bushra Begum Ṣāhibā, the wife of Dr Muḥammad Salīm Ṣāhib of Lahore, passed away recently. She was the mother of Muḥammad Naeem Azhar Ṣāhib, serving as missionary In charge Sierra Leone Jamā‘at. She pledged Bai‘at in 1964. She was committed to prayer and fasting, displayed courage and generosity, and cared for the needy.
- Rashīd Ahmad Chaudhry Ṣāhib of Norway passed away at the age of 82 following a prolonged illness. His father, Chaudhry Ghulām Hussain Ṣāhib pledged Bai‘at at the hand of Ḥaḍrat Muṣṭafā Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) in Qādiān in 1926. The deceased had the privilege of working with his father during the early days of Rabwah. He also served as an electrician in Jamā‘at buildings and Qaṣre Khilāfat (Residence of Khalīfatul Masīḥ).

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr
ISLĀMABAD (UK)
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