

Summary Friday Sermon 16 July 2021

Delivered by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih Al-Khamis (a.b.a.)

After Tashahhud, Ta'awwaz and the recitation of Surah Al-Fatehah, Huzur-e-Anwar said:

We are still discussing Hazrat Umar (ra). His tenure of khilafat was 10 and a half years. During this time the Islamic government conquered a lot of areas like Syria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Armenia and so forth. During these times Hazrat Umar (ra) used to travel with the armies but would not take part in the battle (fighting). He used to send commands to the army through the army commander. Similarly, he used to send commands through means of letters and he used to say, "In my prayers, I pray fervently for your success".

It is recorded in history that once, while the Muslims were in battle against the Iranians, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) fell ill. He called Hazrat Umar (ra) and told him that his time will come soon, that he would pass on. He instructed Hazrat Umar (ra) that once he was gone, the jihad should not be put to a stop and nothing should come in the way of jihad. In fact, Hazrat Umar (ra) should tell people to participate in jihad after his time. As it is, the exact situation took place. When Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) passed away, Hazrat Umar (ra) gave a very passionate speech at this occasion. As a result, thousands of people volunteered to take part in jihad. To the extent that by the time the Muslim army reached Iraq, they numbered 5000.

Huzur-e-Anwar also discussed the Battle of Namaraq, which took place in 13 Hijri. During this battle an Iranian army leader by the name of Jaban was taken prisoner. However, the Muslim who took him prisoner did not recognize him and he took bail money from him and let him go. After a little while Jaban was taken prisoner again. At that time the leader of the Muslim army was Hazrat Abu Obaid (ra). When he found that the bail money had already been taken from him once, he set him free. This is an example that shows the high morals of Muslims during wars.

In the 13th Hijri another battle took place which is referred to as the Battle of Jasn. In this battle the Muslims defeated the Iranian army. The Muslims numbered around 10000 and the Iranians far more than that. During this battle there was a river in the area which caused some delays in starting the battle. So

in order to cross this river, a bridge was built. Hence this battle is called the Battle of Jasn. When the Iranian commander saw the Muslims succeeding, he deployed elephants in the war, which caused a lot of chaos in the Muslim army. The use of elephants in their attacks led to a lot of Muslim commanders of the army being martyred. When Hazrat Umar (ra) discovered this he gathered the people in Medina and announced that he would go into the battle himself but Hazrat Ali (ra) advised him against it. So Hazrat Umar (ra) sent Hazrat Saad (ra) to the battle along with an army.

In the end Huzur-e-Anwar discussed some of the deceased and announced their prayers in absentia. The first one to be named was Mister Fathi Abdus Salam Mubarak. He accepted Ahmadiyyat in Egypt and performed the duties of translating the Jamaat books and worked for MTA for a very long time. He was also a “waqf” for life and had great love for the caliphate. The second name that Huzur-e-Anwar spoke of was Mukkarrama Razia Begum Sahiba, the third name was Mukkarrama Saira Sultan Sahiba and the fourth name was Mukkarrama Ghusoon al-Mahzawani Sahiba.