**Summary Friday Sermon July 23, 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 will continue with the discussion of Hazrat Umar (ra). During the time of Hazrat Umar (ra) the battle of 'Buweeb' was foght. 'Buweeb' is a river near Kofa. A bridge was built for this war. Following the instructions of Hazrat Umar (ra), the muslims let the Iranian army cross the bridge and come to Muslims. About a hundred thousand Iranian soldiers died during the war. When the rest of the Iranian army tried to return, the army was chased by Hazrat Masna (ra) and the bridge was destroyed so that they could not escape. Hazrat Umar (ra) was not pleased that the enemy was chased after their surrender. These were the high morals that Arabs had learned from Islam.

History also shows that there were camps of Muslim women and children near the battlefield. After this war, some Muslims went back to the camp. The Muslim women who were in the camps thought that the enemies were coming to attack them. They took the children under protection and started throwing stones at them, until they realized that they were not enemies but Muslim soldiers. A Muslim soldier said; this can only be expected from brave Muslim women.

Furthermore, Huzur-e-Anwar told in more detail about the Battle of Qadisiyyah. Qadisiyyah is a place in present-day Iraq. During this war the Iranian army lost their strength because of the Muslims. Hazrat Umar (ra) wanted to participate in this war. But his council advised Hazrat Umar (ra) against it. Hazrat Umar (ra) gave the command of this battle to Hazrat Saad Bin Abi Waqas (ra). Before leaving, Hazrat Umar (ra) gave detailed instructions to Hazrat Saad Bin Abi Waqas (ra). Hazrat Umar (ra) also said that he should keep in touch through correspondence during the war. An army of four thousand soldiers with Hazrat Saad (ra) departed from Medina. Along the way, other soldiers kept joining. The Muslim army was about thirty thousand soldiers strong. The importance of this battle can be measured by the fact that during this battle 99 Sahabas (companions) of the Holy Prophet (pbuh) took part in it.

Before the war, fourteen Muslims went to the palace of the king of Iran to invite him to convert to Islam. But the king of Iran turned down the invitation in a very arrogant way. Commander Rustum was in charge of the Iranian army in Qadisiyyah. Rustum invited the Muslims for negotiations. Hazrat Rabee was sent to Rustum. Hazrat Rabee presented three conditions to Rustam. First, that he should convert to Islam. Second, that he should join the Muslim state after paying the taxes. Thirdly, that there must be a war between both armies.

Then the war started and this lasted three days. After the third day, Rustum died and the Iranian army surrendered to the Muslims.