



Summary Friday Sermon 6 May 2022

Delivered by Hazrat Khalifatul Masih V (aba)

After reciting *Tashahhud*, *Ta'awwuz* and *Surah al-Fatihah*, His Holiness, Hazrat Mirza Masroor Ahmad (aba) said he would continue highlighting the life of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) and the envoys which were deployed.

His Holiness (aba) said that there were 11 envoys that had been deployed. The first was to combat the likes of Tulaihah bin Khuwalid, Malik bin Nuwairah Sajjad bin Harith and Musailimah Kazzab who were rebellious apostates and false claimants to prophethood. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) granted that flag for this envoy to Hazrat Khalid bin Walid and said that he had heard the Holy Prophet (sa) saying that Khalid bin Walid is a great servant of God, our brother and is a sword granted by Allah to wield against the disbelievers and hypocrites.

His Holiness (aba) explained that Tulaihah bin Khuwailid was a false claimant to prophethood who came about closer to the end of the Holy Prophet's (sa) life. In 9 AH he was part of the group from Banu Asad who travelled to meet the Holy Prophet (sa) and accepted him. Upon their return, Tulaihah succumbed to apostasy and made a false claim to prophethood. When he made this claim, people from his tribe began accepting him. History shows that Tulaihah was among the soothsayers at the Time of Ignorance. When the Holy Prophet (sa) learned of this, he sent Dirar bin Azwar Asadi to combat him, however he was unable to do so successfully since Tulaihah's force had grown.

His Holiness (aba) said that then after his appointment to Khilafat, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) sent Khalid bin Walid (ra) to combat him. His Holiness (aba) said that not only was Tulaihah a rebel, apostate and false claimant to prophethood, but he also fought against Muslims and caused them great harm.

His Holiness (aba) explained that Uyainah bin Hisn initially had fought against the Muslims but then accepted Islam before the Conquest of Makkah, and later took part in the battles of Hunain and Taif. The Holy Prophet (sa) also sent him as part of an envoy to Banu Tamim in 9 AH. He too was influenced by Tulaihah and accepted him, but would later revert to Islam.

His Holiness (aba) said that when sending the envoy headed by Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra), he said to Hazrat Adiy (ra) that he should go to Banu Tayy who had come under the influence of Tulaihah and were going to meet him, and said that he should invite them to Islam, advise them to see reason and abstain from meeting him. This stopped the Banu Tayy from going to see Tulaihah and reverted to Islam. Upon facing defeat, Tulaihah escaped with his wife. His followers dispersed and suffered great defeat. Later, Tulaihah also accepted Islam again.

After the defeat of Buzakhah, the people of Bnu Amir reverted back to Islam. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra) accepted the allegiance of the people of Asad, Ghatfan, Hawazin, Salim en Tay with the condition that they brought to him those people who had inflicted cruelty upon Muslims.

Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra) then wrote to Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) informing him of the developments. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) expressed his delight and advised Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra) to stay righteous.

His Holiness (aba) said that Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra) sent those people back to Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) who had inflicted grave cruelties against Muslims.

Among them, Uyainah bin Hasan en Qarah bin Hubaira. Qarah declared that he never really left Islam and that Hazrat Umru bin al Aas (ra) was a witness of this, and that he had only refused to pay Zakat. He declared his mistakes and asked for forgiveness. Both him and Uyainah bin Hasan were pardoned by Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra).

Tulaihah and also accepted Islam. During the time of Hazrat Umar (ra) when he went to pledge allegiance to him, he said that he could not accept him because he had killed Ukashah (ra) and Thabit (ra). Tulaihah replied saying that God had granted them honour with the rank of martyrdom and had saved him from them and thus, rather than burning in Hell, he was able to remain in this world and accept Islam.

At the end Huzur (aba) of two of the deceased and announced their prayers in absentia.