



---

## Summary Friday Sermon 13 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 that he would continue mentioning the efforts made by Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) to combat the disorders which arose during his time.

His Holiness (aba) said that Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra) also led his envoy towards Malik bin Nuwairah. Malik bin Nuwairah was from Banu Yarbu, a branch of Banu Tamim. He had accepted Islam in 9 AH along with his tribe, of which he was a leader. He had been appointed by the Holy Prophet (sa) as the collector of Zakat from his people.

His Holiness (aba) said that after the demise of the Holy Prophet (sa), he was among the people who became apostates. He also killed those Muslims from his tribe who remained firm upon offering Zakat and sending it to Madinah, but joined hands with Sajah, who was a false claimant to prophethood, and was among those who tried to attack Madinah.

His Holiness (aba) said that Sajah was a Christian herself. She had travelled with an army from Iraq with plans to attack Madinah. Upon arriving in Arabia, she first went to Banu Tamim and invited their leaders to join her; Only Malik Waki complied.

His Holiness (aba) said that Malik bin Nuwairah advised Sajah that she should resolve the disputes within the tribe first to which she agreed and attacked the other leaders. This however caused great bloodshed within the tribe, upon which they realised that they were mistaken in trusting Sajah, and so the chieftains of Banu Tamim joined together and made a pact, resulting in peace in Banu Tamim.

His Holiness (aba) said that upon realising that her plan had been unsuccessful, she set out towards Madinah, and she was met by Aus bin Khuzaimah and his army at the location Nabah, who she fought and lost to. Aus bin Khuzaimah then took a pledge from her that she would leave and not return to Madinah. Sajah then travelled with her army towards Yamamah.

In Yamamah Sajah joined forces with Musailimah Kazzab, another false claimant to prophethood. Musailimah suggested that they should consolidate their prophethoods and get married, to which Sajah agreed. Musailimah offered her reduction in Magrib and Isha prayers as her marriage settlement. Later they agreed upon half of the income of Yamamah lands.

According to some, Sajah accepted islam in the time of Hazrat Umar (ra). Later Hazrat Amir Mo'avia (ra) sent her to her tribe where she lived till the end of her days and remained muslim.

His Holiness (aba) said that Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) had instructed Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra) to combat the disorder created by Malik bin Nuwairah. There are narrations that Nuwairah was subsequently killed. One night, when it was very cold, Hazrat Khalid (ra) said that the prisoners should be kept warm, however there were some who misunderstood what he said and though he instructed for the prisoners to be killed, as a result of which Nuwairah was also killed. This created an uproar among some who said that Hazrat Khalid (ra) had killed another Muslim.

It is written on the book 'Tibri' that Hazrat Umar (ra) advised Hazrat Abu Bakar (ra) that Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra) should be arrested for having another muslim killed. Hazrat Abu Bakar (ra) replied that Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (ra) had made a legislative mistake and may be ignored. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) then offered the blood money for Nuwairah.

His Holiness (aba) said that there was an allegation made against Hazrat Khalid (ra) that he married Nuwairah's wife during the time of battle without waiting for the prescribed period. His Holiness (aba) presented an explanation by Hazrat Shah Abdul Aziz Dehlvi, who said that this is a fabrication against Hazrat Khalid (ra). If he did marry her, then history shows Nuwairah had already divorced his wife but had kept her in his home. Thus Hazrat Khalid (ra) married her after she had been divorced and after the prescribed waiting period had already elapsed.

Huzur (aba) said ' I have narrated this detail to you because some ignorant people pose questions even today and criticise Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) saying that Hazrat Umar (ra) was correct in this matter and that Nouzobillah Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) had not been just and favoured Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (ra) wrongly. In actual fact Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) had studied all the detail carefully and then decided to absolve Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (ra) from the entire allegation.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) had given orders to Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (ra) to head towards Yamama after he had dealt with the tribes of Asad Ghaffan and Malik bin Naveera etc. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) wrote a letter to Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (ra) saying that it is my will and testament for you to adopt Taqwa with 'Allah Wahdahu La Shareek'. Be kind and considerate towards Muslims who are accompanying you and treat them like a father. When you are in combat with the Bano Hunaifa, take command of forces yourself. Appoint one man at Memna, one man at Meysra and one man for the horse riders. Take regular advice from the Heads of Sahaba, Muhajreen and Ansaar. Respect their dignified positions. When the enemy ranks line up in front of you attack them with all your might. Pick up their prisoners on your swords. Create fear and chaos among them by murdering them. Fling them into fire. Beware! Do not disobey my orders.

When Hazrat Kahlid(ra) read the letter, he prepared the Muslims for battle and set out to wage war against Banu Hanifah, i.e. Musailmah.

His Holiness (aba) said that he would mention the Battle of Yamamah in future sermons.