



## Summary Friday Sermon 20 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 mention of the Battle of Yamamah which took place during the time of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra).

His Holiness (aba) said that Yamamah was a prominent city in Yemen and is now located in present day Saudi Arabia. It was a lush green area and known as one of the most beautiful cities. The Banu Hanifah used to reside in Yamamah who were known as fierce fighters.

His Holiness (aba) said that when the Holy Prophet (sa) sent letters to various leaders inviting them to Islam, he also sent a letter to the King of Yamamah. In 9 AH when various tribes converged upon Madinah, there was also an envoy from Yamamah. Rijal bin Ghafwah and Musailimah were a part of this envoy. In Madina, they stayed at the residence of Ramla bin Haris.

When the Banu Hanifah went on to meet with the Holy Prophet (sa) they left Musailimah behind to look after their belongings.

In another narration, it is recorded that when the Banu Hanifah envoy met with the Holy Prophet (sa) Musailimah was with them. The Holy Prophet (sa) had a branch in his hand. Musailimah made some demands from the Holy Prophet (sa), one of which was that he should at least appoint him to be the prophet after his demise. In response, the Holy Prophet (sa) said that he would not give him so much as the branch in his hand. The Holy Prophet (sa) said that Musailimah was the same person about whom he had seen various dreams.

His Holiness (aba) said that after returning to Yamamah, Musailimah went on to falsely claim himself to be equal in prophethood of the Holy Prophet (sa) and began making changes to the Islamic law. For example, he said that the early morning prayer and the late evening prayer were no longer compulsory and he deemed things such as fornication to be permissible. There was a person named Rijal who was part of the Banu Hanifah and had accepted the Holy Prophet (sa). He later migrated to Madinah where he learned the Holy Qur'an. When

Musailimah became an apostate, the Holy Prophet (sa) sent Rijal so as to reason with Musailimah and help him desist from his ways. However, when Rijal went he became influenced and accepted Musailimah himself, and he even made a false statement, saying that Musailimah had been included in the prophethood of the Holy Prophet (sa). Hence, when the people saw someone who had knowledge of the Holy Qur'an accepting Musailimah, others started following suit.

His Holiness (aba) said that after the demise of the Holy Prophet (sa), when Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) sent various battalions, he sent Ikrimah towards Musailimah. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) also sent Hazrat Shurjeel (ra) after him, advising Ikrimah not to fight until Shurahbil (ra) arrived. However, Ikrimah acted in haste and attacked Musailimah, due to which he and his battalion were made to face defeat. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) then instructed him to go and join other battalions to help them, and instructed Shurjeel (ra) to remain there. He instructed Shurjeel (ra) to wait until Hazrat Khalid (ra) arrived, before fighting with Musailimah. However, Shurjeel (ra) also acted in haste and attacked before Hazrat Khalid's (ra) arrival and thus faced defeat. Finally, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) sent Hazrat Khalid (ra) towards Musailimah and sent a battalion under the command of Hazrat Saleed (ra) as reinforcements to cover the rear end of the Muslim army. When Hazrat Khalid (ra) advanced, Musailimah's army numbered 40,000 or according to other narrations it was as large as 100,000 while the Muslims numbered just over 10,000. Huzur (aba) then gave details of this battle.

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