



Summary Friday Sermon 10 Jun 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 narrating incidents from the life of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) pertaining to the Battle of Yamamah.

The topic of the Battle of Yamama was being discussed in regard with Hazrat Abu Bakar (ra) Hazrat Abu Saeed Khuzri (ra) says in this context that Hazrat Abaad bin Bisher (ra) said to him 'O Abu Saeed, on the night we finished our work in Muzakha, I witnessed a revelation that the skies have been opened untoward me and then closed upon me. This is an indication of martyrdom. Hazrat Abu Saeed said, 'Inshallah, whatever happens will happen for the best.' He says that 'on the Day of Yamama I saw him calling out to the Ansaar and approximately four hundred men came towards him. Hazrat Abaad bin Bisher (ra) and Hazrat Braah bin Malik were leading people outside the garden. Hazrat Abaad bin Bisher (ra) embraced martyrdom on this occasion.

His Holiness (aba) said Hazrat Umm-e-Ammarah (ra), known as one of the bravest Muslim women, also took part in the Battle of Yamamah. She had also taken part in the Battle of Uhud where she would bravely go around providing water. She also defended the Holy Prophet (sa) and would cast arrows at anyone who tried approaching him. During the Battle of Yamamah, one of Hazrat Umm-e-Ammarah's (ra) arms was severed. She narrated that it was her son who killed Musailimah. This was after another one of her sons was brutally mutilated and burned on Musailimah's orders when he would not accept him to be a prophet but affirmed the prophethood of the Holy Prophet (sa). When Hazrat Umm-e-Ammarah (ra) heard of this, she vowed to face Musailimah herself and would either kill him or be martyred herself.

His Holiness (aba) said that with permission from Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra), she took part in the Battle of Yamamah along with her other son Abdullah. During the battle, her son killed Musailimah in a garden. She also suffered injuries in this battle. She states that after the battle, Hazrat Khalid Bin Walid (ra) came to her with a doctor who then treated her. She recalled Hazrat Khalid Bin Walid (ra) to be a very kind righteous person.

His Holiness (aba) said that after sending Hazrat Khalid (ra) to Yamamah, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) saw in a dream that some dates were presented to him, and when he ate one he found it not to be a date but its pit. He chewed it for some time and then discarded it. He took this dream to mean that Hazrat Khalid (ra) would face severe opposition at Yamamah, but would ultimately be victorious. His Holiness (aba) said that it is recorded that 10,000 hypocrites were killed, whereas other narrations have the number at 21,000. As for the Muslims, it is recorded that 500-600 Muslims were martyred. Other narrations have recorded 700, 1,200 or 1,700. These martyrs included prominent companions of the Holy Prophet (sa).

Hazrat Musleh Moud (ra) states that the factors that led to the Battles against the hypocrites were not because of the false claimants to prophethood but because they revolted against the Muslims and openly waged war against them.

Hazrat Masih Maud (as) narrates : Hazrat Ayesha (ra) states that when my father was appointed the Caliph he had to face hypocrites, fake claims of prophethood by liars and constant riots and disruptions right from the beginning. He had to face such misfortunes and calamities that if they had descended upon mountains they would have crumbled to the grounds. However, he (my father) was blessed with the fortitude and perseverance of prophets till the time that Allah's support arrived. The liars and imposters were killed, calamities faded away, Khilafat gained strong roots and the fear in the hearts of Momins (believers) was turned into peace and tranquility. Truth prevailed in an entire nation and Allah sent help and success for His creation Abubakar. Thus, observe how the promise of Khilafat was fulfilled in its entirety through Hazrat Abu Bakar (ra).