



Summary Friday Sermon 17 Jun 2022-06-22 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 in the previous sermon, he stated that the incidents regarding the Battle of Yamamah and Musailimah and his followers were complete. There were also ten other expeditions to combat the rebellion raised by the hypocrites.

His Holiness (aba) said there were two or three expeditions which were led by Hazrat Huzaifah (ra) and Hazrat Arfajah (ra) to a place called Oman. During the time of the Holy Prophet (sa) this place was under the rule of Iran and was inhabited by Magians. In 8 AH, the Holy Prophet (sa) sent some companions there with a letter to the governor Ja'far in order to spread the message of Islam to them. He invited them to Islam and said that if they accepted then Ja'far could remain the governor, however if they did not then eventually they would lose their reign.

Eventually, Ja'far accepted Islam. When he showed concern regarding collecting zakat and sending it to Madina, Hazrat Amr bin Aas (ra) who had been sent with the letter explained to him that the wealth collected in Zakat would be spent upon the poor people of that very area. and in a couple of years, most of the residents there accepted Islam as well.

His Holiness (aba) said that after the demise of the Holy Prophet (sa), a man by the name of Laqit bin Malik Azdi known by the title Dhu-Taaj arose as a false claimant to prophethood in that same area. The ignorant people of Oman accepted him, as a result of which Ja'far and his brother Abaad had to take refuge in the mountains, from where Ja'far informed Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) of the situation and requested support. Thus, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) sent Hazrat Hudhaifah (ra) and Hazrat Arfajah (ra) to lead the envoy against the rebellion being raised in Oman. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) later also sent Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) and his battalion to support them. Laqit bin Malik was later defeated. Hazrat Hudhaifah (ra) stayed in Oman to ensure the spread of Islam and the establishment of peace.

It is related in reference to Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) bin Abu Jehel that Hazrat Abu Bakar (ra) had sent him first to battle with Musailimah Kazzab and given him specific instructions not to commence fighting until Hazrat Sharjeel (ra) joined

him with his army. But Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) attacked before Hazrat Sharjeel (ra) had arrived and as a result had to face defeat at the hands of Musailimah. When Hazrat Abu Bakar (ra) received this news he was angry and wrote to Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) saying that he would neither see his face again nor listen to him unless he performed a really great deed in future. Thereafter, Hazrat Abu Bakar (ra) sent him to Oman to assist Hazrat Huzaifa (ra) and Hazrat Arfja (ra). After a victory in Oman, Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) set off for Najad to battle with the Maara tribe. Later on he also accomplished successful campaigns in the lands of Yemen and Hazrmout against rebels.

His Holiness (aba) then spoke of the marriage between Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) with a woman named Asma. It is recorded that her *Nikah* had taken place with the Holy Prophet (sa); however this marriage ended before its solemnisation due to something she had done.

When Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) returned to Madinah with his wife Asma' bint Nu'man bin Jaun who he had married during the time of war, some people objected to this marriage. But when Hazrat Abu Bakar (ra) heard of this, he accepted and approved of this marriage. After returning to Madina, Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) was sent to Syria (Shaam) to help Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (ra) where Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) was martyred. His Holiness (aba) said the details of this incident will be told later along with the details of the battles of Shaam.