



Summary Friday Sermon 15 July 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 expeditions undertaken by Muslims against the rebel apostates during the era of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra).

His Holiness (aba) said that he had been mentioning the expeditions of Hazrat Muhajir (ra) and Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) to Kinda and Hadhramaut. When Hazrat Muhajir affirmed his position in San'a, he wrote a letter detailing all of his activities to Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra). Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) wrote to Hazrat Muhajir (ra) saying that he should join Hazrat Ikrimah (ra) and that both should travel to Hadhramaut. When the people of Kinda accepted Islam during the time of the Holy Prophet (sa) and Zakat was collected from them, it was instructed that the Zakat should be spent on Hadhramaut, while the zakat for Kinda should be collected from Hadhramaut, so that their money is spent on each other.

After the demise of the Holy Prophet (sa), the people of Hadhramaut and Kinda could not reach to an understanding and stopped paying Zakat. Hazrat Ziyad, who was the governor there, waited for the arrival of Hazrat Muhajir (ra) and Hazrat Ikrama (ra) and did not take any immediate action against them. Eventually all three armies got together and defeated the rebels of Hadhramaut and Kinda. About 1000 prisoners and their leader Ash'as were sent to Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) so that he himself could make a decision regarding them. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) reprimanded Ash'as for his actions, but eventually forgave them all.

His Holiness (aba) said that these were the final battles against the rebel apostates as a result of which the widespread rebellion was uprooted and all tribes were back under the Islamic rule. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) gave Hazrat Muhajir (ra) the choice of establishing his government in either Hadhramaut or Yemen. He chose Yemen.

Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) wrote to the governors of various areas, advising that they should only include such people in their governments who had not been stained by apostasy and rebellion.

His Holiness (aba) said that various historians of that era have claimed that these battles took place against those who had turned away from Islam and therefore were ordered to be killed by sword. But when we study the history it becomes clear that the Holy Prophet (pbuh) never started a war against those who did not want to accept him

as a prophet. It was always against a rebellion against the Muslim government, or when they refused to pay taxes (zakat).

His Holiness (aba) said in light of explanations by Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad (ra) who explained that false claims to prophethood was not the reason for which these battles took place, as has been claimed by Modudi sahib. In fact, Musailma, Aswad, Sajjah and Khuailid all had falsely claimed prophethood and their followers had rebelled against the government and had started creating their own rules. Furthermore, people had refused to offer Zakat and had also attacked Madinah.

His Holiness (aba) said that after these battles the rebellion was eradicated. A historian writes that the way in which Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) overcame and eradicated the rebellion in just a period of one year shows his unmatched leadership qualities and that indeed he had divine help at his back.