

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَنِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِ الْعَالَمِينَ كَمَا يُحِبُّ وَيُرِضِّي بَنْ يُصْلِّي عَلَيْهِ

Allah *azza wajal*, in Whose Name we begin, The Most Compassionate,

The Most Merciful

All Praise is due to Allah *azza wajal*, Countless Peace and Blessings be upon

His Beloved Messenger *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam*

The Ambassadors of Sayyiduna Rasoolullah *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Salaam*

In the History of Islam, the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* sent out many ambassadors and representatives to various leaders and governments of that period to convey to them the message of Islam. This is also in keeping with the Divine Message of Allah *azza wajal* which is mentioned in Surah Al Ambiyah (21), verse 107 which is:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢١﴾

“And We sent you not (O Muhammad), but as a mercy for all the worlds.”

We will present a short insight of these various personalities and see the wisdom behind some of them who were sent on their mission:

1. The Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* sent Hadrat Jareer bin Abdullah Bijli *Radi Allah 'Anhu* to Yemen to two individuals who were leaders in their own right, namely to Zawil Kilaa and Zu Amar. The latter was a Jew who told Hadrat Jareer *Radi Allah 'Anhu*, "If your companion is the true Prophet, then today he will pass away. In our book, it is mentioned that he will pass away on a certain day and a certain month and that he is the Last of the Prophets." They then recorded this. A few days later, these individuals received message that the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* had passed away. Both of these individuals then sincerely accepted the message of Islam.
2. Another person that was sent by the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* was Hadrat Dahyah bin Khalifah Kalbi *Radi Allah 'Anhu* who was sent to the leader of Rome. The leader of Rome then placed this message in his pocket and mentioned that if the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* was present in his city he would have certainly accepted his message.
3. The Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* sent Shujah bin Wahb Asadi *Radi Allah 'Anhu* to Jablah bin Ayham Ghasaani.
4. The Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* sent Hadrat Haatib bin Abi Balta'a *Radi Allah 'Anhu*, who was the representative of the Banu Al Asad ibn Abdul Uzzah, to Maquqas who was the leader in Alexandria. Hadrat Sayyiduna Haatib *Radi Allah 'Anhu* was shown great respect by this person. Among the gifts which were sent to the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* included the mother of Hadrat Ebrahim bin Muhammad *Radi Allah 'Anhu* namely Hadrat Sayyidah Maariyah Qibtiyah *Radi Allah 'Anha* and her sister Hadrat Sayyidah Sereen *Radi Allah 'Anha*. The latter was the mother of Hadrat Sayyiduna Abdur Rahman *Radi Allah 'Anhu* and she was also given in marriage to Hadrat Sayyiduna Hasan bin Thaabit *Radi Allah 'Anhu*. The ruler of Alexandria, Maquqas, also sent as a gift a donkey and a mule.

5. The Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* sent Amar bin Ummayah to Abyssinia to Najaasi, the leader of that country. His actual name is As-hamah. He had already accepted Islam. In fact, he was also a Wakeel or representative in the marriage between Ummul Mo'mineen, Hadrat Sayyidah Umme Habeebah *Radi Allah 'Anha* and Abdullah ibn Jahsh both of whom had migrated to this place. However, her husband Abdullah ibn Jahsh had accepted Christianity at this place and died there.

It must also be borne in mind that Hadrat Umme Habeebah *Radi Allah 'Anhu* was the daughter of Abu Sufyan bin Harb. However, Allah *azza wajal* protected this pious person and the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* sent her a proposal of marriage. Hadrat Najaasi *Radi Allah 'Anhu* was again the Wakeel in this marriage. On behalf of the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* he also handed her four hundred Dinaars as Mehr. He also sent some clothing to the court of the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* - a special Aswani shawl and two special leather socks. These were later used by the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam*. After wearing them he had performed the Wudu and made Masa over them.

6. The Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* also sent the brother of the Banu Amir ibn Lowi, namely Hadrat Saleet ibn Qais *Radi Allah 'Anhu*, as a representative of Islam to the people of Yemen.

7. The Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* also sent the representative of the Banu Ummayah, namely Hadrat Alaa ibn Al Hadrami, to Bahrain. The people in this region accepted Islam and sent a special tax in the form of Khiraaj to Madina Shareef. Some of these amounts were seventy thousand Dirhams at once.

8. The Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* also sent Hadrat Amar bin Al Aas Sahmi *Radi Allah 'Anhu* to the two sons of Jalmadi ibn Mutakabbir, namely Jifar Azdi and Abd-e-Azdi, who were in Amman. Both accepted Islam. In this way, Amman was overtaken by Muslims.

9. The Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* sent Hadrat Sayyiduna Abdullah ibn Huzaafah Sahmi *Radi Allah 'Anhu* to the ruler of Iran namely Khisrah ibn Hurmuz. When this letter reached him, he was furious that the name of the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* was written before his name. In this rage, he tore up the letter of the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam*. His punishment was that the entire Empire of Iran was later torn to pieces and this nation was never able to recover again. (Al Muhabbar, Mohammed bin Habeeb Al Baghdadi)

An introduction to some of these people mentioned above:

* **Hadrat Jareer bin Abdullah bin Jabir Bijili *Radi Allah 'Anhu***: He was a very famous companion whose title was "Abu Amar". He was highly respected by the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam*. He was also very brave and good looking. During the period of Hadrat 'Umar *Radi Allah 'Anhu*, he was sent in the leading forces towards Iraq. He passed away in 54 A.H. (Al Usaabah)

* **Zawil Kilaa**: He was one of the Kings of Yemen. When Islam was revealed, he gladly accepted Islam. He never had the opportunity of meeting the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam*. When he accepted Islam, he also freed nearly four thousand slaves. He arrived in Madina Shareef during the era of Hadrat Sayyiduna 'Umar *Radi Allah 'Anhu* and when the great leader of the Muslims requested him for a servant, he did not sell this servant but freed him as a gesture of respect. He also took part in the Battle of Yarmuk and passed away in the 37th A.H. He was martyred in the Battle of Siffin.

* **Zu Amar**: He was also a King in Yemen during the time of the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* and accepted Islam when he was invited to. There is no indication of whether he was a Sahabi.

* **Dahya Kalbi bin Khaleefah *Radi Allah 'Anhu***: He accepted Islam on the occasion of the Battle of the Trench. He was so handsome and good looking that people used to compare other objects with him. Even Jibra'eel Ameen *Alayhis Salaam* sometimes used

to appear in his form. He was sent to the leader of Rome. He also took part in the Battle of Yarmuk and then retired to Syria. He settled in a town called Murrah and it is reported that this is where he passed away. Many people also visit his grave until the present day. He passed away during the rule of Hadrat Ameer Mu'awiyyah *Radi Allah 'Anhu* in the 45th A.H.

* **Jablah ibn Ayham:** He was from Jafnah and is considered as the last ruler of the Ghassan Tribe. He also took part in the Daumatul Jandal War but was on the side of the Romans. They accepted Islam later. However, due to a dispute he once had with an ordinary villager during the era of Hadrat Sayyiduna Umar *Radi Allah 'Anhu* he left Madina Shareef and settled in Rome where he became a Murtad.

* **Haatib bin Abi Balta'a Lakhmi *Radi Allah 'Anhu*:** He was a very famous companion. He took part in all the battles and was considered as a very skilled archer. He was sent to Maquqas. He also was a famous poet among the Quraish. He passed away in the 30th year of Hijrah in Madina Shareef. (Al Usabah)

* **Maariyah Qibtiyah binte Sham'un *Radi Allahu 'Anhu*:** After the Holy Prophet *Sallal Laahu 'Alayhi Wasallam* had passed away, she was also given a grant every month by Hadrat Sayyiduna Abu Bakr *Radi Allahu 'Anhu*. She passed away in the 14th year of Hijrah in Madina Shareef.

* **Amar ibn Umayyah Zamri *Radi Allahu 'Anhu*:** He was considered as one of the bravest of companions. During the Battles of Badr and Uhud, he was on the side of the disbelievers, but later accepted Islam. He was once captured by the Banu Amir and was released by their leader. He remained alive during the entire period of the four Rightly-Guided Khulafah and took part in many battles. He passed away in the 55th year of Hijrah during the era of Hadrat Sayyiduna Ameer Mu'awiyyah *Radi Allahu 'Anhu*.

* **Hadrat Saleet bin Qais Alawi Ansari *Radi Allahu 'Anhu*:** He is also a Badri companion and took part in all the battles. He was martyred in the Yaumul Bahr. He did not have any children.

* **Amar bin Al Aas:** He was considered as a brilliant person and accepted Islam after the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah. During the Battle of Zaatus Salaasil, he was nominated as the Commander of the Muslims. He was also nominated as the Governor of Amman and was also a Commander of the Muslims in Syria. When Hadrat Sayyiduna 'Umar *Radi Allahu 'Anhu* nominated him as the leader of the Muslims in Egypt, he was responsible for conquering Egypt. He passed away in the 43rd year of Hijrah in Cairo. (Al Alaam)

* **Abdullah ibn Huzaafah Sahmi *Radi Allahu 'Anhu*:** He is considered as one of the most senior of Muslims. He was sent to the King of Iran. He was also one of those who migrated to Abyssinia and also took part in the Battle of Badr. During the reign of Hadrat Sayyiduna 'Umar *Radi Allahu 'Anhu* he was once captured and then released. He also took part in the battle when Egypt was conquered and during the reign of Hadrat Sayyiduna 'Uthman Ghani *Radi Allahu 'Anhu* he passed away in the 33rd year of Hijrah. (Sadd-e-Bahaareh Khushbo)