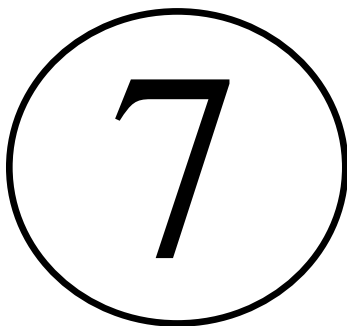


الخلفاء الراشدين

KHULAFAA E RAASHIDEEN



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The Sahaabah ﷺ

Every prophet of Allah ﷻ had a group of followers who were his helpers and students. After the demise of that prophet, they kept alive his teachings by propagating what he had taught them. In this manner, for centuries, various religious groups survived.

Similarly, our beloved Nabi, Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ also had a group of followers who sat in his company, learnt from him the religion of Islaam, fought for Islaam with him and obeyed him. These people are known as the Sahaabah ﷺ. They totalled over a hundred thousand.

It is an accepted fact that after the Ambiyaa ﷺ, the Sahaabah ﷺ are the most excellent people. The companionship of each Sahaabi differed. Some were closer to Rasulullah ﷺ than others. In the light of the Qur'aan and Ahaadith in which the excellences of the Sahaabah ﷺ are mentioned, the Ulama agree that the most excellent amongst the Sahaabah ﷺ are the Khulafaa-e-Raashideen according to the sequence of their khilaafat.

Thereafter are the other six Sahaabah ﷺ who were granted the glad tidings of Jannah in their lifetime. They are Hadhrat Talha رضي الله عنه, Hadhrat Zubair رضي الله عنه, Hadhrat S'ad رضي الله عنه, Hadhrat Sa'eed رضي الله عنه, Hadhrat Abdur-Rahmaan رضي الله عنه and Hadhrat Abu 'Ubaidah رضي الله عنه. The four Khulafaa and these six Sahaabah ﷺ are known as 'Al-'Asharatul-Mubash-sharah' (The ten men who were given the glad tidings of their definite entrance into Jannah).

Thereafter comes the rank of the Badriyyeen. The Badriyyeen were those Sahaabah who participated in the Battle of Badr.

The above ranks were even acknowledged by Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه when he used to grant allowances to the Sahaabah ﷺ. The greater the sacrifice, the greater was the allowance.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Name

Hadhrat Abu Bakr's رضي الله عنه name was Abdullah. His title was **A'teeq** and **Siddeeq**. **A'teeq** means a person who has been set free. **Siddeeq** means a person in whom there is no falsehood.

Birth

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was born two and half years after Nabi ﷺ. After his birth, his mother took him into the Ka'bah and made dua to Allah ﷻ to save him from an early death. All her previous children had passed away at a young age.

Parents and tribe

Abu Bakr's رضي الله عنه father was known as **Abu Quhaafah**. His mother was known as **Umm-ul-Khair**. They belonged to the clan of Taim which was part of the Quraish tribe.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr's رضي الله عنه father accepted Islaam on the occasion of Fath-e-Makkah (Conquest of Makkah) in 8 A.H. His mother, Umm-ul-Khair accepted Islaam before the hijrah (migration) to Madinah Munawwarah.

Early life

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was a wealthy businessman before accepting Islaam. He started business at the age of eighteen. He was famously known for his honesty and trustworthiness. Even before accepting Islaam, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه never drank wine nor did he worship idols.

He was a friend of Rasulullah ﷺ from a very young age. He used to accompany Nabi ﷺ on many of his business trips.

Acceptance of Islaam

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was the first person to accept Islaam. After becoming a prophet, Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم invited his close family members and friends to Islaam. As soon as Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم presented the beautiful message of Islaam to Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, he accepted it without any doubt or hesitation. Thus, he became the first male to accept Islaam.

Life after Islaam

After accepting Islaam, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه invited many other people to Islaam. Among them were **Hadhrat U'thman** رضي الله عنه, **Hadhrat Talha** رضي الله عنه, **Hadhrat Zubair** رضي الله عنه, **Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas** رضي الله عنه and **Hadhrat Abdur-Rahman bin A'uf** رضي الله عنه.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه used his money to set free the Muslim slaves who were put under great difficulties and hardships. He freed at least seven slaves among whom was **Hadhrat Bilal** رضي الله عنه.

Whilst living in Makkah, Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم got married to Hadhrat Abu Bakr's رضي الله عنه daughter, **Hadhrat A'isha** رضي الله عنها. However, she only began living with Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم two years after hijrah.

Intention to migrate to Habshah (Ethiopia)

After facing much persecution and hardships at the hands of the disbelievers, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه decided to migrate to Habshah. On the way, he met **Ibn-ud-Daghinah** who was one of the **leaders** of the **Quraish**. Ibn-ud-Daghinah refused to allow Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه to continue with his journey and assured him his protection. Hence, they both returned to Makkah. Thereafter, Ibn-ud-Daghinah announced to the leaders of Makkah that Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was under his protection.

Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

The oppression of the disbelievers had now increased and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه intended to make hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah. However, Nabi ﷺ instructed him not to leave immediately.

One day Nabi ﷺ came to the house of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and informed him of his intention to leave for Madinah Munawwarah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه immediately began making preparations for this great journey. He had already purchased two camels for this trip.

They left Makkah Mukarramah and their first stop was the **Cave of Thaur** which is on the outskirts of Makkah. They stayed here for three days. On the fourth day, they left for Madinah. Finally, they reached the outskirts of Madinah Munawwarah on the **12th Rabi-ul-Awwal**.

When they entered Madinah, Nabi ﷺ stayed at the house of **Hadhrat Abu Ayoob Ansaari** رضي الله عنه and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه stayed at the house of **Hadhrat Khaarijah bin Zaid** رضي الله عنه.

Mu-aakhaat (brotherhood)

After arriving in Madinah, Nabi ﷺ formed **mu-aakhaat** (brotherhood) between the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was joined with **Hadhrat Haarithah bin Zubair** رضي الله عنه who was a respectable and honourable person in Madinah.

Life in Madinah

The **first** thing that Nabi ﷺ decided to do after settling in Madinah was to **construct a masjid**. The land where the masjid was to be built belonged to two orphans. Nabi ﷺ asked Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه to buy the land. He immediately fulfilled the request of Nabi ﷺ. In this way, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه became the first person to spend in the path of Allah ﷻ after hijrah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه also assisted in the building.

He was always at the side of Rasulullah ﷺ during all the battles.

In the first battle fought against the disbelievers, the **Battle of Badr**, Nabi ﷺ was extremely worried. This was because the army of the disbelievers was very large and well equipped, whereas the Muslims were few in number and did not possess sufficient weapons.

Nabi ﷺ went into sajdah and made dua to Allah ﷻ seeking His assistance and aid. During this difficult period it was none other than Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه who comforted Nabi ﷺ.

In all the battles that followed, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه played an active role.

Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه spends in Tabuk

In **9 A.H.** the Muslims left Madinah for **Tabuk** to fight against the **Romans** who prepared to wage a war against the Muslims. The Muslims were in a state of poverty and helplessness. Nabi ﷺ encouraged the Sahaabah to spend for the cause of Allah ﷻ. All the Sahaabah presented some of their wealth to Nabi ﷺ according to their means.

Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه spent a large sum of wealth on this occasion. However, despite his poverty, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه brought all his belongings and presented it to Nabi ﷺ. Nabi ﷺ asked him, “What have you left for your family?”

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه replied, **“I have left Allah ﷻ and His Rasul ﷺ for them.”**

Leadership in Haj

During the same year i.e. **9 A.H.**, Nabi ﷺ appointed Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه as the **ameer** (leader) of the Haj.

The next year Nabi ﷺ performed **Hajjat-ul-Widaa'** together with a large group of Sahaabah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr accompanied Nabi ﷺ on this journey.

Demise of Nabi ﷺ

On the **12th Rabi-ul-Awwal 11 A.H.** Nabi ﷺ breathed his last and left this worldly abode.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه had gone to visit his wife **Hadhrat Habeebah binte Khaarijah** رضي الله عنها when Nabi ﷺ passed away. When he returned, he immediately went to the house of Hadhrat A'isha رضي الله عنها where the *mubaarak* body of Nabi ﷺ lay. He raised the cloth covering the *mubaarak* face of Nabi ﷺ and kissed his forehead.

After replacing the cloth he came into the masjid. At that time Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was overcome by emotions and feelings. He could not imagine that Nabi ﷺ had passed away. On seeing this Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه asked him to be seated. Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه did not pay heed to him. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه then began addressing the Sahaabah in the following words:

“Whoever used to worship Muhammad ﷺ, then let him know that Muhammad ﷺ has passed away and whoever worshipped Allah ﷻ then verily Allah ﷻ is ever-living and will never die. Muhammad ﷺ was only a messenger and many other messengers had come before him.”

This speech had such an effect on the hearts of the Sahaabah that all of them felt at ease.

Incident of Saqeefah Bani Saa'idah and election as khalifah

After the demise of Nabi ﷺ, some Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم gathered at a place called **Saqeefah Bani Saa'idah** to discuss the **appointment** of a **khalifah**. When Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was informed of what was taking place he took Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه along with him and went to Saqeefah Bani Saa'idah. The Ansaar were suggesting that **there be one khalifah from the Ansaar and another from the Muhaajireen**.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه stood up and addressed the Sahaabah who were present:

“Brothers! I do not deny your good qualities, but it is only the Quraish who will be able to rule over the Arabs. Moreover, the Muhaajireen are more worthy of this post for they had accepted Islaam before you. Listen, Hadhrat Abu U'baidah bin Jarraah رضي الله عنه and Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه are both present. You choose either one of them as your khalifah.”

When Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه said this, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه caught hold of his hand and said:

“Never will such a thing occur. Instead we elect you as our khalifah because you are the best amongst us and you were the most honoured in the sight of Nabi ﷺ.”

All those present accepted this suggestion and took bay'at (pledged allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه.

Thereafter the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم returned to bury Nabi ﷺ.

The Strength of His Imaan

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه once said:

“When Rasulullah ﷺ passed away, the episode of irtidaad (people turning away from Islaam) occurred in Arabia and people with weak Imaan refused to pay Zakaat; I went to Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and said:

‘O Khalifah of Rasulullah ﷺ! Be gentle with the people and win over their hearts. Terror has struck them.’

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه said: ‘I was hoping for your aid. During the time of Jahiliyyah you were very strong and hard. But in Islaam you have become weak. In which matter should I win over their hearts? Should I win them over by means of fabricating poetry or by bewitching them? Alas! Alas! Rasulullah ﷺ has passed away. Wahi has ceased. I swear by Allah ﷻ that I shall wage Jihaad against them as long as I have in my hand the strength to hold a sword. **If they withhold from me even a string which they used to present to Rasulullah ﷺ, I shall fight them.**”

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه commented:

“I found Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه firmer and stronger than myself. He had paved the path and this simplified matters for me during my khilaafat.”

False Prophets and the compilation of the Qur’aan Shareef

After the demise of Rasulullah ﷺ, some people claimed to be prophets. Among them was **Musailama and Tulaihah**. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه fought against these false prophets. **Tulaihah** escaped to **Syria**. **Musailamah** was **killed** in the **Battle of Yamaamah in 11AH**. In this battle, a large number of Sahaabah, **who were Huffaaz** (people who memorised the Qur’aan), were **martyred**.

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه became extremely worried and feared that the **Qur’aan** will soon be lost (by the Huffaaz being martyred). Thus, he

approached Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and explained to him his concern. He then gave him the idea of **compiling the Qur'aan in book form**. At first Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه refused to undertake this task. However, after much persistence, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه accepted it and instructed **Hadhrat Zaid bin Thaabit** رضي الله عنه to compile the Qur'aan. He compiled the Qur'aan with great care and precaution until finally it was completed.

Final sickness and demise

In a short span of **two and half years**, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه made great achievements. Hadhrat A'ishah رضي الله عنها reports that on one winter's day Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه took a bath after which he suffered a fever. During this time, he lost so much of strength that he was unable to even go to the Musjid to lead the salaah. Hence, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was asked to lead the salaah.

As the sickness became severe, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه called the Sahaabah and discussed **the appointment of a khalifah**. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه then appointed **Hadhrat Umar** رضي الله عنه as the next khalifah.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه **passed away** on a **Monday** during the last few days of **Jamadus-Thaani 13 A.H.** He was **63 years old** at the time of his death.

His janazah salaah was performed by Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه. **Hadhrat U'thman** رضي الله عنه, **Hadhrat Talhah** رضي الله عنه, **Hadhrat Abdurrahman bin Abu Bakr** رضي الله عنه and **Hadhrat Umar** رضي الله عنه **lowered his body in the grave**. His grave is **next** to the *mubaarak* grave of Nabi ﷺ.

Character and habits

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was naturally a person with an extremely **good character**. He was always known for his **truthfulness** and **honesty**.

Family

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه had **three sons** and **three daughters**. His sons were **Abdullah, Abdurrahmaan** and **Muhammad**. His daughters were **A'ishah, Asma** and **Umme Kulthum**.

Manaaqib (Virtues and excellence) of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه

There are many virtues of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه that are recorded in the different books of Hadith. Hereunder are a few virtues relating to the great status of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه:

1. Once, Rasulullah ﷺ said: **“Nobody’s wealth benefited me as much as the wealth of Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه.”** On hearing this Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه began to cry and said, **“May my wealth and my life be sacrificed for your sake O Rasulullah ﷺ.”**
2. A woman came to Nabi ﷺ for some need. Nabi ﷺ asked her to come at another time. She asked, “What must I do if I do not find you when I come again?” Nabi ﷺ replied: **“If you do not find me, then go to Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه.”**
3. A’mr bin A’as رضي الله عنه once asked Nabi ﷺ, **“Who do you love the most?”** Nabi ﷺ replied, **“A’ishah رضي الله عنها عنها.”** A’mr رضي الله عنه asked, **“But who do you love the most from amongst the men?”** Nabi ﷺ replied, **“Her father (Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه).**”
4. Nabi ﷺ told Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, **“You will be the first person from my ummah to enter Jannah.”**
5. Nabi ﷺ once told Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, **“You were with me in the cave and likewise you will be with me at the Howdh-e-Kauthar (Pond of Kauthar).”**

Questions

1. Give the dates of the following incidents?
 - 1.1 Fath-e-Makkah: _____
 - 1.1.1 Nabi ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه reached the outskirts of Madeenah: _____
 - 1.2 Appointment of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه as the ameer of Haj: _____
 - 1.3 The demise of Nabi ﷺ: _____
 - 1.4 The demise of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه: _____
2. Answer the following questions:
 - 2.1 What were the titles of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and what do they mean? _____

 - 2.2 Name four people who accepted Islaam at the hands of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه. _____

 - 2.3 Who gave Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه protection when he intended to migrate to Habsha? _____
 - 2.4 How many sons and daughters did Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه have? Name them. _____

 - 2.5 Give three virtues of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه? _____

3. State whether the following are true or false. If false, give the correct answer:

3.1 Hadhrat Abu Bakr's رضي الله عنه name was Abdurrahmaan. _____

3.2 Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was born two and a half years after Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم. _____

3.3 Both his parents accepted Islaam. _____

3.4 Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه spent half his wealth on the occasion of Tabuk. _____

3.5 Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه suggested the compiling of the Qur'aan to Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه. _____

4. Write a short composition on how Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was appointed as the Khalifah. _____

5. Briefly explain the incident regarding the episode of irtidaad.

6. Briefly explain the role of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه in the compilation of the Holy Qur'aan _____

Hadhrat
Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Name

His name was Umar. He was known as **Al-Farooq**. Al-Farooq means the person who differentiated between truth and falsehood. His title was **Abu Hafs**. Nabi ﷺ had given him this title on the day of the Battle of Badr. **Hafs means lion.**

Parents and tribe

Hadhrat Umar's رضي الله عنه father's name was **Khattaab** and his mother's name was **Khatma**. She was the sister of Abu Jahal. They belonged to the **Quraish** tribe.

Birth

He was born **thirteen years** after the **incident of the elephants** i.e. twelve years after Nabi ﷺ.

Life before Islaam

Not much is known about his life before accepting Islaam. He was considered to be from among the noble people of his tribe. He would be sent as a representative on behalf of the Quraish at the time of war.

Acceptance of Islaam

Initially, when Nabi ﷺ began inviting the people of Makkah towards Islaam, the disbelievers opposed Nabi ﷺ and went against him. They refused to accept what he had to present to them. Among them was Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه. He also became an enemy of Nabi ﷺ. One day he set out to **kill** Nabi ﷺ. However, on the way he was informed that his own sister had accepted Islaam. At once he turned towards the house of his sister. He entered the house and hit his brother-in-law until he bled and fell to the ground. His sister then came forward and said, **“O my brother! You can do what you wish. We have accepted Islaam.”**

This had an effect on the heart of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه and he asked them to show him a portion of the Qur'aan Shareef. His sister brought a few pages of the Qur'aan. When Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه wanted to touch it, she stopped him saying: **“Impure people cannot touch it.”** A few aayaat from **Surah Taha** were recited to him. No sooner did he hear these aayaat, he began to weep and was prepared to accept Islaam immediately. Now he went towards Nabi ﷺ with the intention of accepting Islaam.

His acceptance of Islaam gave **strength** to the Muslims and Islaam. Nabi ﷺ began performing **salaah openly** in the Ka'bah.

Hijrah to Madinah

When Nabi ﷺ ordered the Sahaabah رضي الله عنهم to make hijrah (migrate) to Madinah, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه set out immediately. Before leaving Makkah, he made *tawaaf* of the Ka'bah and addressed the leaders of the Quraish,

“I am about to make hijrah. I do not wish anyone to say that Umar fled secretly. If anyone desires to make his wife a widow and his children orphans should meet me at the other end of the valley and try to stop me.” Nobody had the courage to come forward.

Life in Madinah

When Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه reached Madinah, he first stayed in Quba as the guest of **Rifa'ah bin Abdil Munzir** رضي الله عنه. Most of the Sahaabah made hijrah after Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه.

When Nabi ﷺ arrived in Madinah he formed the mu-aakhaat (brotherhood) between the Muhaajireen and Ansaar. Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was paired with **Hadhrat U'tbah bin Malik** رضي الله عنه.

Now the Sahaabah were able to practise Islaam openly and many people accepted Islaam.

A need arose to call people to the masjid for salaah. Different people presented their suggestions but Nabi ﷺ was not satisfied with any of them. During this period Allah ﷻ showed certain Sahaabah dreams wherein the **adhaan** was given. Amongst these Sahaabah was Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه. When this suggestion was put forward to Nabi ﷺ, he was very pleased and accepted it. Thus, it became the way of calling the Muslims to salaah till the Day of Qiyamah.

Among the greatest service that Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه rendered to Nabi ﷺ after hijrah was that he fought together with Nabi ﷺ in every battle.

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه had also accompanied Nabi ﷺ on his **Hajjat-ul-Widaa'** (farewell haj).

Grief at the demise of Rasulallah ﷺ

When Nabi ﷺ passed away, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was overtaken by such a state of shock and grief that he announced in Masjid-un-Nabawi that he would kill any person who says that Nabi ﷺ has passed away. However, when Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه returned and delivered a khutbah, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه calmed down.

When Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was appointed as the khalifah, he kept Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه as his **close advisor** and **consulted** him in important matters.

Khilaafat

Towards the end of Jumaad-uth-Thaani, 13 A.H. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه left this worldly abode to join his beloved Nabi ﷺ. Before passing away, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه appointed Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه **as the next khalifah**. Thus, when Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه passed away, the Muslims began to take bay'at (pledge allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه.

His khilaafat lasted for a period of **10 years, 6 months and 5 days**.

The day he became khalifah, he announced to the people that if they noticed anything un-Islaamic in him, they had the full right to **reprimand** him and **correct** him.

He was the first person to be given the title of **Ameer-ul-Mu'mineen** (leader of the believers). When the people wanted to call him by the title of khalifah, he prevented them from doing so and said that he was not fit to be called the khalifah (successor). They should rather call him Ameer-ul-Mu'mineen.

Despite being the khalifah and leader of such a large empire, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه never lived a comfortable and luxurious life. He wore very coarse clothing. At times, up to **17 patches** were counted on his clothing.

It was Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه who initiated the performing of the taraaweeh salaah in **jamaat** as well as completing the entire Qur'aan in the taraaweeh salaah. This was in **14 A.H.**

In the first year of his khilaafat he appointed **Hadhrat Abdurrahman bin A'uf** رضي الله عنه as the ameer (leader) for Haj. Thereafter, he would go himself for haj. He performed ten haj during his khilaafat.

His taqwa (fear of Allah ﷻ) was remarkable. Once, he **fell unconscious** on hearing one ayat (verse) of the Qur'aan regarding qiyaamah.

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه introduced much system and organisation in his government. There were records for everything that was done.

It was during his khilaafat that **the Islaamic calendar** commenced. Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه based the calendar on the **hijrah** of Rasulullah ﷺ.

Basrah, Kufah, Qaadisiyyah, Madaain, Jazira, Khozistaan, Khuraasaan, Kirmaan, Azerbaijaan, Syria, Damascus, Hims,

Jerusalem, Fustaat and Alexandria were some of the cities conquered by Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه. Historians write that during the reign of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه, **two thirds** of the world was conquered by the Muslims.

Attachment to the Qur'aan

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه had a very deep attachment with the Qur'aan. He used to ask others to recite the Qur'aan so that he may listen to its glorious words. Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه had set up classes to teach the Qur'aan in the different lands that were conquered. He appointed teachers for this task and fixed a salary for them.

During the time of Sahaabah, **Fiqh** (Islaamic Jurisprudence) was not a branch on its own. If there was a need to search for a mas-alah, Sahaabah would refer to the Hadith of Rasulullah ﷺ. However, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه **promoted** and made people **familiar** with this branch. He also ensured that no incorrect statement be attributed to Nabi ﷺ. It was for this reason that Hadhrat Mu'awiyah رضي الله عنه issued a ruling during his khilaafat that any person who **narrates** a Hadith which was **not heard of** during the **time of Hadhrat Umar** رضي الله عنه would be **punished**.

During the khilaafat of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه, one thousand and thirty-six (**1036**) cities were conquered together with the surrounding areas. As soon any place was conquered he would order that a **musjid** be built in that area. When these Masaajid were counted, it was found that they totalled close to four thousand (**4000**) wherein five times salaah was performed daily and nine hundred (**900**) Masaajid wherein Jumuah salaah was performed. Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه extended the **Musjid-ul-Haraam** in **Makkah** on one occasion when he had gone to perform Umrah.

He also extended **Musjid-un-Nabawi** ﷺ. Date palms and unbaked bricks were used for the building in order to keep it the same as it

was during the time of Nabi ﷺ. He also ordered that straw mats be placed on the floor.

Martyrdom of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه

One morning Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه left his home for Fajr salaah carrying his whip in his hand. He would straighten the saffs using his whip. After the *iqamah* was called out, he raised his hands and was only able to say the *takbeer* when a slave by the name of **Abu Lulu** pounced on him and stabbed him with a dagger in his stomach. Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه fell unconscious and Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf رضي الله عنه stepped forward to complete the salaah. Abu Lulu tried to escape through the saffs of the musallis but was unable to do so. Some of the musallis caught hold of him.

When he realised that he was caught, **he killed himself** with the same dagger. After the salaah was over, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was rushed to his home. This incident took place on **Wednesday, 27th Zul-Hijjah**. Different types of treatment were administered to him, but they were not able to heal his wounds. When the Sahaabah realised that there was no chance of his survival, they were overcome with extreme grief and sorrow.

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه told his son Abdullah رضي الله عنه, “Go to Hadhrat A’ishah رضي الله عنها and convey my salaams to her. Inform her that I desire to be buried alongside my two companions (Rasulullah ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه). If there is difficulty for her in this then Baqee (the graveyard in Madinah) is better for me.”

When Hadhrat A’ishah رضي الله عنها heard this, she said, **“I had reserved that place for me, but I shall give preference to him over myself.”**

Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was overjoyed when he received her answer. Thereafter Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه began experiencing the pangs of death. Finally, on the **1st of Muharram, 24 A.H., Sunday** the world

witnessed the passing away of a glorious son of Islaam. (inna lillahi wa inna ilaihi raji'oon.)

He passed away at the age of **63**.

Hadhrat Suhayb رضي الله عنه performed his **janaazah** salaah. He was then buried in the **house of Hadhrat A'ishah** رضي الله عنها wherein the graves of **Rasulullah** ﷺ and **Abu Bakr** رضي الله عنه lay.

Family

1) Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه had a total of 13 children.

The names of his children are as follows:

(1) Zaid (2) Zaid (3) A'asim (4) Abdullah (5) Abdurrahman (6) Abdurrahman (7) Abdurrahman (8) U'baidullah (9) Iyaadh (10) Hafsa (11) Ruqayyah (12) Zainub (13) Faatimah

Manaaqib (virtues) of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه

1. Nabi ﷺ said, “**There were those in the previous ummahs who would be divinely inspired. If there is anybody in my ummah then it would be Umar** رضي الله عنه.”
2. Nabi ﷺ said, “**The most steadfast person on the matters of Deen in my ummah is Umar** رضي الله عنه.”
3. Nabi ﷺ said, “**O son of Khattaab! Whenever Shaitaan sees you walking on a certain path he moves to another path.**”
4. Nabi ﷺ said, “**Allah** ﷻ **has established the truth on the tongue of Umar** رضي الله عنه.”
5. Nabi ﷺ said, “**Had there been a Nabi to come after me, it would have certainly been Umar** رضي الله عنه.”

Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

1.1 What were the titles of Umar رضي الله عنه and what do they mean?

1.2 How many years after Nabi ﷺ was Umar رضي الله عنه born? _____

1.3 Who was Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه paired up with, in the mu-aakhaat in Madinah? _____

1.4 For what period was Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه the khalifah? _____

1.5 Who killed Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه? _____

1.6 What was the date of the demise of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه and how old was he when he passed away? _____

1.7 How many children did Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه have? _____

1.8 What was Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه shown in a dream as a means of calling Muslims to salaah? _____

1.9 Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه. _____

2. Write a few short paragraphs on how Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه accepted Islaam. (+/- 10 lines)

3. State whether true or false. If false, give the correct answer.

3.1 Hadhrat Umar's رضي الله عنه mother was the sister of Abu Jahl.

3.2 Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه secretly made Hijrah to Madinah.

3.3 Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه got the title of Abu Hafs on the day of the battle of Uhud. _____

3.4 Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه based the Islaamic calendar on the birth of Nabi ﷺ. _____

3.5 Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was (and is) buried next to Nabi ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه. _____

4. Fill in the blanks.

4.1 Hadhrat Umar's رضي الله عنه father's name was _____

4.2 Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was the first person to be given the title of _____

4.3 Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه initiated the performing of _____ in jamaat.

4.4 Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه was stabbed during the _____ salaah.

4.5 _____ performed the janaazah salaah of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه.

Hadhrat Uthmaan

Ghani رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Name

His name was Uthmaan. His title was **Zun-Noorain**. He received this title because he had the opportunity of **marrying two** of the honourable **daughters** of our Nabi ﷺ.

Parents and family

His father's name was **A'ffan** and his mother's name was **Arwa**. They belonged to the **Amawi** family which was part of the Quraish tribe. His family held a very high rank among the Quraish.

Birth and early life

Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was born **six** years after the incident of the elephant. Thus, he was five years younger than Nabi ﷺ.

Not much is known about his youth.

As soon as he was of age he began trading and became a **prosperous businessman** on account of his **truthfulness and honesty**.

Acceptance of Islaam and life in Makkah

Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was **thirty four** when Nabi ﷺ began **inviting** the people of Makkah to Islaam. He was from amongst the **very first** people who accepted Islaam on account of **Hadhrat Abu Bakr's** رضي الله عنه invitation.

The daughter of Nabi ﷺ, **Hadhrat Ruqayyah** رضي الله عنها was initially married to **Utbah, the son of Abu Lahab**. No sooner did Nabi ﷺ begin inviting people to Islaam, Abu Lahab ordered his son to divorce this innocent daughter of Nabi ﷺ. Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ married her to Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. She was the first daughter of Nabi ﷺ whom he married. This marriage took place in Makkah.

Migration to Habsha

When the disbelievers of Makkah saw that many people began to **accept** Islaam, they began **persecuting** and causing harm to the Muslims. At that time Nabi ﷺ permitted the Muslims to migrate to **Habsha**. Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was from amongst those Sahaabah who were facing difficulties and hardships at the hands of the disbelievers. On the instruction of Nabi ﷺ, Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه made hijrah to Habsha together with **Hadhrat Ruqayyah** رضي الله عنها. They were part of the **first group** of Sahaabah to make hijrah to Habsha.

After a few years in Habsha they heard a **rumour** that the Quraish accepted Islaam. On account of this, Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه and a few other Sahaabah returned to Makkah. On reaching Makkah they found out that the information was **incorrect**. Some of the Sahaabah returned to Habsha, but Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه remained in Makkah.

Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

It was not long thereafter that Nabi ﷺ instructed the Sahaabah to make **hijrah** to **Madinah Munawwarah**. Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه and Hadhrat Ruqayyah رضي الله عنها also migrated to Madinah Munawwarah. When Nabi ﷺ formed the brotherhood between the Muhaajireen and Ansaar, he paired Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه with **Ows bin Thaabit** رضي الله عنه.

Life in Madinah

The Muhaajireen were experiencing much difficulty as far as **water** was concerned in Madinah. The only water that was suitable for drinking was that of **Bir-e-Roomah** (well of Roomah). This well belonged to a Jew. He charged the Sahaabah for the water they drew from the well.

On seeing this difficulty, Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه decided to **purchase** the well. After much insistence, the Jew allowed him to purchase **half** the well for **12 000 dirhams** (silver coins). At the time of the sale he made a condition that Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه would be allowed the use of the well **every second day**.

The Muslims were thus allowed to draw out water on that day. They would fill so much water that it would last them for two days. The Jew now realised that he was not receiving much benefit from the well. Eventually, he agreed to **sell the remaining half**. It was again Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه who purchased the **remaining half for 8 000 dirhams** and made the well **waqf (gift)** for the use of Muslims.

Battle of Badr

When the first battle with the disbelievers was fought at **Badr**, Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was unable to join the Muslims. His wife, **Hadhrat Ruqayyah** رضي الله عنها was extremely **sick**. Her sickness worsened after the Muslims left. This sickness led to her demise. She passed away whilst Rasulullah صلى الله عليه وسلم was away from Madinah. **Hadhrat Uthmaan** رضي الله عنه and **Hadhrat Usaama bin Zaid** رضي الله عنه were busy preparing for her burial when the news of the **victory** of the Muslim army reached Madinah.

Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه always expressed his remorse and sorrow for not being able to join the Muslims in the battle of Badr. However, he joined Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم in **all the battles** that were fought **after** Badr.

When Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم saw his grief for having lost the opportunity of being part of the family of Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم, he married his **second daughter** **Hadhrat Umme Kulthoom** to Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه.

Treaty of Hudaibiyah

In **6 A.H.** Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم together with the Sahaabah set off towards Makkah to perform **Umrah**. On reaching **Hudaybiyyah**, the disbelievers of Makkah refused to allow the Muslims entry into

Makkah. Nabi ﷺ decided to send Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه to Makkah to discuss the matter with the leaders of the Quraish.

During this period Nabi ﷺ and the Muslims received **false** information that the disbelievers **killed** Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. On account of this, Nabi ﷺ asked the Sahaabah to take **bay'at (pledge)** at his hands that they would fight to avenge the killing of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. This bay'at (pledge) took place **under a tree** in Hudaibiyyah. Allah ﷻ loved this deed so much that He made mention of it in the Qur'aan and referred to it as **Bay'at-ur-Ridwan** (Pledge which earned the Pleasure of Allah ﷻ).

The disbelievers did not allow Nabi ﷺ to perform Umrah. They signed a peace treaty with the Muslims allowing them to return the next year.

Rome

In 9 A.H., **Caesar** (the emperor of Rome) planned to **attack** the Muslims. When Nabi ﷺ learnt of this, he announced his intention of jihaad. It was a period of extreme **poverty** and **constraints**. Nabi ﷺ became very concerned and encouraged the Sahaabah to spend in the path of Allah ﷻ. Many Sahaabah **donated** large amounts of money. A large business caravan of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه returned from Syria after making huge profits. With these profits he contributed **one third** of the entire Muslim army by himself.

On seeing the large contribution made by Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه, Nabi ﷺ remarked, **“No action of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه would be of any harm to him from now onwards.”**

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was appointed as the khalifah of Rasulullah ﷺ. During his khilaafat Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was part of the **shura** (council) of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه. Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه wrote on behalf of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه that Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه would be the khalifah after him.

Appointment as khalifah

The Sahaabah requested Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه to appoint a khalifah after him. He took the name of six Sahaabah from whom one should be chosen as the khalifah by the Muslims. The names of the six Sahaabah are: (1) **Hadhrat Uthmaan** رضي الله عنه (2) **Hadhrat Ali** رضي الله عنه (3) **Hadhrat Zubair** رضي الله عنه (4) **Hadhrat Talhah** رضي الله عنه (5) **Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas** رضي الله عنه (6) **Hadhrat Abdurrahman bin Auf** رضي الله عنه.

After the burial of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه, the Sahaabah were debating over the issue of khilaafat. On the **third** day **Hadhrat Abdurrahman bin Auf** رضي الله عنه announced that the khilaafat be restricted to only three. Thus, Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas رضي الله عنه handed over his right of khilaafat to Abdurrahman رضي الله عنه, Zubair رضي الله عنه handed his right to Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه and Talhah رضي الله عنه handed his right to Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. Thereafter, Abdurrahman bin Auf رضي الله عنه surrendered his opportunity to the remaining two i.e. Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه and Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه. Hadhrat Abdurrahman رضي الله عنه then took bay'at (pledge of allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه and Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه followed him. When the people saw this, they all rushed forward to take bay'at (pledge of allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. It was thus on the **4 Muharram 24 A.H.** that the Muslims accepted him as their khalifah.

Period of khilaafat and achievements

The khilaafat of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه lasted for **eleven years and eleven months**. There were two types of conquests during his khilaafat. The first was the recovery of those lands wherein the people had **rebelled** against the Muslims. The second was the conquest of new lands by the Muslims.

Naval Power (Fighting at Sea)

There were no naval battles (fighting that took place at sea) during the khilaafat of the first two khalifahs. **Hadhrat Mu'awiyah** رضي الله عنه was the first to initiate fighting at sea. He mentioned this idea to Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه who agreed to it. A large army was prepared and entrusted to him. Thereafter they departed for the island of **Cyprus**. Fifty battles were fought against the Romans and the islands in that area were conquered by the Muslims. These naval battles were predicted by Nabi ﷺ.

The **Cesar** (emperor of Rome) was also **killed** during the khilaafat of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه.

Extension to Musjid un Nabawi ﷺ

Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه **extended** Musjid-un-Nabawi ﷺ. The extensions were done lengthwise and the musjid was increased by **fifty hand span**. The entire extension took ten months to complete.

Rebellion

Nabi ﷺ predicted the **martyrdom** of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. Towards the end of his khilaafat, some people objected to certain of his actions. They formed a small group and decided to **rebel** against him. The Sahaabah who were governors of the different provinces were consulted regarding what should be done with the rebels. They all felt that the rebels, who were in the **minority**, should be crushed. Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was very **soft and gentle** in his attitude towards other people. He did not want any **bloodshed** in his khilaafat. He therefore refused all forms of violence.

This attitude of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه made the rebels bolder. They began to physically harm him by pelting stones at him but still he refused to take revenge or action against these rebels. Several Sahaabah came to fight against them but Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه sent

them away, saying, “**Whatever Allah ﷻ has destined will take place.**”

Martyrdom

Eventually the rebels demanded his life. Then too, he addressed them mildly saying, “Why are you demanding my life? I have heard Rasulullah ﷺ say,

‘A person may not be killed except in one of three situations: (1) if he has committed adultery, (2) murder or (3) turned away from his Deen.’ I have not committed adultery or murder, nor have I turned away from my Deen. Why then are you demanding my life?”

Finally, the rebels surrounded the house of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه for forty days and stopped the water supply from reaching his home. When Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه heard about this, he sent some water to the house of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. However, very little water reached his house as some people were injured whilst trying to take the water to him. Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه had ordered his sons Hasan رضي الله عنه and Husain رضي الله عنه to guard the house of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. A few other Sahaabah also sent their sons to guard his house. Some of the rebels jumped over the fence from the rear, unnoticed and entered the house of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه. He was busy **engaged in the recitation of the Qur’aan** when they attacked. On seeing this, his wife Naailah رضي الله عنها ran forward to protect him. In her effort to save him, the rebels cut off three of her fingers.

This happened on a **Friday at the time of Asr**. Due to certain circumstances the Sahaabah were unable to perform the Janaazah salaah immediately. It was only on **Saturday** that a few Sahaabah made his **ghusl and performed his janaazah salaah in secret**.

Family

Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه had 16 children, 9 sons and 7 daughters. The names of his sons and daughters are as follows:

(1) Abdullah, (2) Abdullah, (3) ‘Amr, (4) Khalid, (5) Abaan, (6) Umar, (7) Saeed, (8) Waleed, (9) Abdul Malik, (10) Maryam, (11) Ummu Saeed, (12) ‘Aisha, (13) Ummu Abaan, (14) Ummu ‘Amr, (15) Maryam, (16) Ummul Baneen.

Manaaqib (virtues) of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه

There are many reliable Ahaadith that explain the great rank and virtue of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه.

Hereunder are a few of those Ahaadith:

1. Nabi ﷺ said, **“Should I not feel shy of a person regarding whom the angels feel shy.”**
2. Nabi ﷺ said, **“My companion in Jannah is Uthmaan.”**
3. Once Nabi ﷺ climbed Mt. Uhud. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه, Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه and Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه were with him. Suddenly the mountain began shaking. Nabi ﷺ stamped his foot on the mountain and said, **“Remain still O Uhud! There is indeed a Nabi ﷺ, a Siddeeq (Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه) and two martyrs (Umar رضي الله عنه and Uthmaan رضي الله عنه) on you.”**
4. When Hadhrat Umme Kulthoom رضي الله عنها, the daughter of Nabi ﷺ passed away, Nabi ﷺ said, **“If I had more daughters, I would have given them all (one by one) in marriage to Uthmaan.”**
5. On the occasion of Hudaibiyyah when the Muslims received the rumour of the death of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه, Nabi ﷺ took bay’at (pledge of Allegiance) from the Sahaabah for jihad. At that moment Nabi ﷺ said, **“Uthmaan has gone out for the sake of Allah and His Rasul, therefore, I will take bay’at on his behalf.”**

Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

1.1 What was Hadhrat Uthmaan's رضي الله عنه title and how did he attain it? _____

1.2 Was he younger or elder than Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم, and, by how many years? _____

1.3 What was the name of the first daughter of Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم to whom Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was married? _____

1.4 Did Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه take part in the battle of Badr. If not, why? _____

1.5 What was the name of the second daughter of Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم to whom Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was married? _____

1.6 Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه.

**2. Write a few short paragraphs on Bay'at-ur-Ridhwaan:
(+/- 10 lines)**

3. State whether true or false. If false, give the correct answer.

- 3.1 Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه accepted Islaam at the hands of Hadhrat Umar رضي الله عنه. _____
- 3.2 Nabi's ﷺ daughter, Hadhrat Ruqayyah رضي الله عنها was first married to Utbah, the son of Abu Talib. _____
- 3.3 Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه was amongst those who made Hijrah to Habsha. _____
- 3.4 Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه bought the well of Roomah for 20 000 dirhams. _____
- 3.5 Hadhrat Uthmaan رضي الله عنه could not join the battle of Badr because his mother was sick. _____

4. Match column A with column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Hadhrat Uthmaan <small>رضي الله عنه</small> father's name.	a. 11 years & 11 months
2. The brother of Hadhrat Uthmaan <small>رضي الله عنه</small> in the mu-aakhaat	b. Monday
3. The year in which the treaty of Hudaibiyah took place.	c. Sa'd ibni Abi Waqaas
4. One of the six people whom Hadhrat Umar <small>رضي الله عنه</small> had chosen for the khilaafat.	d. Affaan
5. The period of Hadhrat Uthmaan <small>رضي الله عنه</small> khilaafat.	e. 7 A.H.
6. The day Hadhrat Uthmaan <small>رضي الله عنه</small> was martyred.	f. Abdullah ibn Abbaas <small>رضي الله عنه</small>
	g. 10 years & 6 months
	h. 6 A.H.
	i. Friday
	j. Ows ibni Thaabit

Hadhrat

Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Name

His name was Ali رضي الله عنه. His title was **Haydar, As'adullah** and **Murtadha**. He was also known as **Abul Hasan** and **Abu Turaab**.

Parents and tribe

His father's name was **Abu Taalib** and his mother's name was **Faatimah**. They belonged to the family of **Banu Haashim** which was part of the Quraish tribe. Abu Taalib was the **uncle** of Rasulullah ﷺ. He was the **younger brother of Abdullah** (the father of Nabi ﷺ). Abu Taalib did not accept Islaam. However, Hadhrat Ali's رضي الله عنه mother, Faatimah, accepted Islaam. She also made hijrah to Madinah.

Birth

Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was born **ten years** before nubuwat. Thus he was thirty years younger than Nabi ﷺ.

Early life

Abu Taalib was suffering **poverty** and was extremely worried as to how he would see to the needs of his family. On seeing the condition of his uncle, Nabi ﷺ spoke to **Hadhrat Abbaas** رضي الله عنه, who was also his uncle, to lighten the burden off the shoulders of his brother. **Hadhrat Abbaas** رضي الله عنه agreed to take **Ja'far** رضي الله عنه (the brother of Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه) into his care and **Nabi** ﷺ chose to take **Hadhrat Ali** رضي الله عنه into his care. Thus, from a very young age Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was in the care of Nabi ﷺ.

Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه remained far away from idol-worship even before Islaam.

Acceptance of Islaam

Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was a young child, approximately nine years of age when Nabi ﷺ received nubuwat. Living in the company of Nabi ﷺ allowed him to observe very closely the actions of Nabi ﷺ. Thus,

when Nabi ﷺ began to invite others to Islaam, Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was among the very first people to accept Islaam. It is said that he was the first among the youth to accept Islaam.

On one occasion, his father, Abu Taalib saw him performing salaah with Rasulullah ﷺ. He asked him, “What is this that you are doing?”

Nabi ﷺ replied on his behalf and then invited his uncle to Islaam.

Abu Taalib replied, “There is nothing wrong in what you are doing, but you will never see me raising my back above my head (making sajdah).”

Since Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was part of the family of Nabi ﷺ, he also underwent much suffering and hardship. Despite this, he remained steadfast on Deen.

Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

The Quraish planned to **kill** Nabi ﷺ before he could leave for Madinah. Nabi ﷺ was informed of their plans and made preparations for hijrah. Before leaving, Nabi ﷺ asked Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه to sleep on his bed so that the Quraish would think that somebody is in the home. He also instructed him to **distribute the valuables** that people had kept in his possession. Only thereafter was he supposed to make hijrah.

Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه followed the instructions of Nabi ﷺ and slept there. The next morning, the Quraish were surprised to find Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه instead of Nabi ﷺ. Thereafter, Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه **returned the valuables** of those people who had kept their belongings in the safekeeping of Nabi ﷺ. Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه then **left for Madinah two or three days later** and joined Nabi ﷺ in **Quba** where he was the guest of **Kulthoom bin Hadm** رضي الله عنه. Later, when Nabi ﷺ formed the mu-aakhaat between the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar, he joined Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه with **Kulthoom bin Hadm** رضي الله عنه.

Life in Madinah

The building of a **musjid** was the first thing that Nabi ﷺ wished for after settling in Madinah. The land was **purchased** and Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه played a great role in the **construction** of the musjid. He worked with much zeal and enthusiasm.

Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was known for his courage and bravery. In the battle of Badr when the disbelievers asked for **three warriors** to come out in single combat, Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه stepped forward. He fought against **Waleed**. **On his first strike** Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه flung him to the ground and **killed** him.

During the year, 2 A.H. Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه married Hadhrat Faatimah رضي الله عنها. He began to stay with her ten months later as he did not have a place to stay. Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه played an important role in most of the battles fought in Islaam.

The battle of Khaibar

One of his greatest achievements was during the battle of **Khaibar**. When the Muslims failed to conquer one of the forts that were secured by the Jews, Nabi ﷺ announced:

“Tomorrow such a person will conquer the fort who is beloved to Allah ﷻ and to Rasulullah ﷺ.”

All the Sahaabah were waiting in eagerness for their name to be called out. The next day Nabi ﷺ called for Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه. It so happened, that Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was experiencing some difficulty **in his eyes**. When he explained his problem, Nabi ﷺ rubbed his **mubaarak saliva** over his eyes and he immediately found relief and comfort. Thereafter, Nabi ﷺ handed over to him the **banner of the Muslim army** and ordered him to attack the enemy. With just one attack they overcame the enemy and defeated them.

Other Achievements

At the time of **Hudaibiyah**, Hadhrat Ali ؓ was the one who **wrote** out the peace treaty.

In **8 A.H.** Hadhrat Ali ؓ accompanied Nabi ﷺ at the time of the conquest of Makkah. Nabi ﷺ ordered him to break all the idols which were around the Ka'bah.

During the Battle of Tabuk, Nabi ﷺ appointed Hadhrat Ali ؓ as his governor in Madinah whilst he was away.

Rasulullah ﷺ sent **Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed** ؓ to **Yemen** for the sake of propagating Islaam. After six months he was unsuccessful and returned. Nabi ﷺ then **ordered Hadhrat Ali** ؓ to **go to Yemen** and give da'wat to the people. As soon as Hadhrat Ali ؓ reached Yemen, people began flocking to him.

During the same year, Nabi ﷺ prepared to perform **Haj**. Hadhrat Ali ؓ left from Yemen to **join** Nabi ﷺ in Makkah. When Nabi ﷺ returned from Haj, it was not long thereafter, that he fell ill and this eventually led to his demise.

Hadhrat Ali ؓ was held in great honour and esteem by the first three Khulafaa. He was even appointed by **Hadhrat Umar** ؓ as his **minister**.

Khilaafat

After the demise of Hadhrat Uthmaan ؓ, the Muslims in Madinah Munawwarah accepted Hadhrat Ali ؓ as their **khalifah** and they all took bay'at (pledge of allegiance) at his hands. However, some Sahaabah had some differences with Hadhrat Ali ؓ and as a result refused to take bay'at immediately at his hands. Some evil people and hypocrites found this to be an ideal opportunity to **cause disunity** amongst the Muslims. They brought false information to

Hadhrat Ali ؓ. They succeeded in their evil plans and a large amount of time, during the khilaafat of Hadhrat Ali ؓ, was spent in settling these differences.

During his khilaafat some of the new Muslims living in **Armenia** and **Iran** converted to **Christianity**. Hadhrat Ali ؓ was very disturbed by this and overpowered them. Most of them reverted once again to Islaam.

Hadhrat Ali ؓ was considered to be from amongst the leading *mufasssireen* (commentators of the Qur'aan) amongst the Sahaabah. He was blessed with a very deep understanding of the Qur'aan.

When it came to passing a fatwa (Islaamic ruling) with regards to any important mas'ala, Sahaabah would refer to Hadhrat Ali ؓ. There are many incidents that prove his deep understanding of the laws of Shariah.

Martyrdom and demise

Hadhrat Ali ؓ fought against the **Khawaarij**, (a deviated group), and had defeated them. Some of the Kharijis wanted to take revenge for what he had done. Three people by the names of **Abdur Rahman bin Muljim**, **Burk bin Abdillah** and **A'mr bin Bakr** planned to kill Hadhrat Ali ؓ, Hadhrat Mu'awiyah ؓ and Hadhrat A'mr bin A's ؓ. **Ibnul Muljim** agreed to kill Hadhrat Ali ؓ.

He travelled to Kufa and prepared himself to kill Hadhrat Ali ؓ. It was the habit of Hadhrat Ali ؓ to go early to the musj d for Fajr and shout out "as-salaah" "as-salaah" in order to wake the people up for salaah.

It was the **17 Ramadhaan 40 A.H.** when Hadhrat Ali ؓ left early from his home. Ibnul Muljim hid himself along the path that Hadhrat Ali ؓ normally took. As he walked passed, Ibnul Muljim struck him with his sword on his head so severely that the sword went

through his skull. The sword was dipped in poison and as a result, affected Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه. After a few days in the *mubaarak* month of **Ramadhāan**, Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه breathed his last and left this worldly abode. He is buried in Kufa at a place called Najaf.

Ways and habits

Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه grew up under the **guardianship and care** of Rasulullah ﷺ. He was famously known for his dislike of worldly things. He never desired fame and glory and wore simple clothing.

Family

Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه married several women during his lifetime. However, as long as Hadhrat Faatimah رضي الله عنها was alive, he did not marry any other woman. He had a total of nine wives, fourteen sons and seventeen daughters.

Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه had great love and respect for the first three khulafaa. This can be understood from the fact that he named three of his sons after them.

Manaaqib (virtues) of Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه

1. Nabi ﷺ said to Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه, **“You hold the same position with me as Haroon عليه السلام held with Moosa عليه السلام.”**
2. Rasulullah ﷺ said, **“Ali is from me and I am from him. He is the beloved of all the believers.”**
3. Rasulullah ﷺ said, **“Whoever’s moula (friend) I am, Ali رضي الله عنه is also his moula.”**
4. After the ayat (verse): **“We will call our families and your families”** was revealed, Nabi ﷺ called Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه, Hadhrat Faatimah رضي الله عنها and Husain رضي الله عنه and said, **“O Allah! These are my supporters.”**
5. Nabi ﷺ said, **“I am the city of knowledge and Ali is the door.”**

Questions

1. Answer the following questions.

1.1 What were the titles of Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه?

1.2 How was Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه related to Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم?

1.3 When was Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه born?

1.4 Who killed Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه?

1.5 Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه.

2. Write a few short paragraphs on how Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه came into the care of Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم

3. Write a few short paragraphs on the role of Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه in the Battle of Khaibar.

4. Fill in the Blanks.

- 4.1 Hadhrat Ali's رضي الله عنه father's name was _____.
- 4.2 Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه fought against _____
in single combat in the battle of Badr.
- 4.3 Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه married Hadhrat Faatimah رضي الله عنها in ____
_____ A.H.

5. State whether true or false. If false, give the correct answer.

- 5.1 The parents of Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه did not accept Islaam. _____

- 5.2 Hadhrat Ali's رضي الله عنه mother's name was Faatimah. _____

- 5.3 Hadhrat Ali's رضي الله عنه wife's name was Faatimah. _____

- 5.4 Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه named three of his sons after the three khulafaa
before him _____

- 5.5 Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه was the first man to accept Islaam. _____

- 5.6 Nabi ﷺ told Hadhrat Ali رضي الله عنه to sleep in his bed on the night of
hijrah. _____
