

تعليم التاريخ

TA'LIMUT
TAAAREEKH

Islamic History

GRADE

7



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Jamiatul Ulama (KZN)

Ta'limi Board

6 Third Avenue

Isipingo Beach

KZN, 4115

South Africa

Tel: (+27) 031 912 2172

Whatsapp: (+27) 078 878 9980

E-mail: info@talimiboardkzn.org

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A humble appeal is made to the readers to offer suggestions/corrections to improve the quality of this publication. May Allah Ta'ala reward you for this. The author, editors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, asaatzah and mashaikh.

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INTRODUCTION

Alhamdulillah, by the grace of Allah Ta'ala the 7th grade of the Ta'limut Taareekh Series is now ready. The contents of this book discusses the lives of the Khulafaa-e-Raashideen, viz. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu), Hadhrat Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu). Each of these Khulafaa were guiding stars for the Ummat and in every aspect of their lives are great lessons and morals for us to imbibe into our lives.

Ustaads and Apas are requested to explain each lesson in detail and make the lesson as simple as possible for learners to understand and implement in their lives. Proper preparation, research and planning must be done before coming to class. The purpose of teaching history is to imbibe the love of Rasulullah ﷺ and the noble Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) into the lives of the learners.

Pupils should be encouraged to discuss the lives of these great Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) and to follow in their blessed footsteps. The stories of Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) in the Fazaail-e-Aamaal should be used to compliment the lessons.

May Allah Ta'ala accept this book and make it a means of earning His pleasure. Aameen.

Part One



Lesson 01

The Sahaabah

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

Every Nabi of Allah Ta'ala had a group of followers who were his helpers and students. After the passing away of that Nabi, they kept alive his teachings by passing-on to others what they learnt from him. In this manner, for centuries, people worshipped Allah Ta'ala and followed the teachings of that Nabi.

Similarly, our beloved Nabi, Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ also had a group of followers who sat in his company, learnt from him the religion of Islam, fought for the cause of Islam and obeyed him. These people are known as **The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum)**. They were over hundred thousand in number.

It is an accepted fact that after the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam), the most excellent of people are the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). Amongst the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), the Khulafaa-e-Raashideen are the most excellent according to the sequence of their khilaafat, i.e.

1. **Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu)**
2. **Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu)**
3. **Hadhrat Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu)**
4. **Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu)**

After them are the other six Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), who were granted the glad tidings of Jannah in their lifetime. They are Hadhrat Talha, Hadhrat Zubair, Hadhrat S'ad bin Abi Waqaas, Hadhrat Sa'eed bin

Lesson 1 – The Sahaabah (RA)

Zaid, Hadhrat Abdur-Rahmaan bin Auf and Hadhrat Abu ‘Ubaidah bin Jarraah (radiyallahu anhum). The four Khulafaa and these six Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) are known as **Al-Asharatul-Mubash-sharah** (the ten Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) who were given the glad tidings in this world of their definite entrance into Jannah).

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

All the **Awliyaa** (pious people) after the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum), put together, cannot equal the rank of a single Sahaabi.

The world learnt Deen, the Qur-aan and the Sunnah of Rasulullah ﷺ from the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum).

It is **COMPULSORY** to **SHOW RESPECT** to **ALL** the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) and to refrain from speaking ill of them and criticising them.

Any person who speaks ill of any Sahaabi is a great sinner. There is a fear that such a person can lose his Imaan.

As mentioned previously, the Khulafaa-e-Rashideen enjoyed the highest rank among the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). We have to be grateful to them for their sacrifices and services given to this Ummat. It is important for us to learn about them, love them and aspire to be like them.

Rasulullah ﷺ said: “Hold on to my Sunnah and the Sunnah of the rightly-guided Khulafaa after me. Hold onto these Sunnah teachings and practices firmly!”

The following lessons give us a brief account of the lives of these great men. May Allah Ta’ala shower them with His infinite mercy and reward them tremendously on our behalf for all their services to this Ummat. May He grant us their true love and create within us a passion for serving Islam through learning about them and studying their lives. Aameen.

Revision Exercise

1. Who were the most excellent of people after the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam)? _____
2. List the names of the Khulafaa-e-Rashideen. _____

3. Who were the Asharatul Mubash-sharah? _____

4. Which four Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) have the highest rank amongst the Asharatul Mubash-sharah? _____

5. What can happen to a person who speaks ill of the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum)? _____

6. What did Nabi ﷺ say about the Khulafaa-e-Rashideen? _____

Hadhrat Abu Bakr

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Lesson

02

Hadhrat Abu Bakr

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords:

- Siddeeq (The Truthful)
- Abdullah
- Abu Quhaafah
- Mi'raaj
- Ummul Khair
- Conquest of Makkah

Name & Titles

Hadhrat Abu Bakr's (radiyallahu anhu) name was Abdullah. He was known as Siddeeq (The Truthful).

How Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) earned the title Siddeeq

The day after Nabi ﷺ went on the journey of Mi'raaj, the disbelievers met Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) and told him all the wonderful and strange things Nabi ﷺ was reporting about his journey. They thought that Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) would not believe them, but he replied, "If Muhammad ﷺ said this, then it is the truth." On account of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) believing firmly in all the words of Nabi ﷺ without any doubt or hesitation, he was given the title Siddeeq.

Birth

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was born two and a half years after Nabi ﷺ. When he was born, his mother took him into the Ka'bah Shareef and made dua to Allah Ta'ala to save him from an early death. All her previous children had passed away at a young age.

Parents and tribe

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu)'s father was known as Abu Quhaafah. His mother was known as Ummul-Khair. They were from the Quraysh tribe. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu)'s father accepted Islam on the occasion of Fath-e-Makkah (Conquest of Makkah) in 8 A.H. His mother, Ummul-Khair, accepted Islam before the hijrah (migration) to Madinah Munawwarah.

Early life

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was a wealthy businessman before accepting Islam. He started doing business at the age of eighteen. He was famously known for his honesty and trustworthiness. Even before accepting Islam, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) neither drank wine nor did he worship idols. He was a close friend of Rasulullah ﷺ from a very young age. He used to accompany Nabi ﷺ on many of his business trips.

Acceptance of Islam

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was the first adult male to accept Islam. After Nabi ﷺ became a prophet, he invited his close family members and friends to Islam. As soon as Nabi ﷺ presented the beautiful message of Islam to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), he accepted it without any doubt or hesitation. Nabi ﷺ said, “Every

person who I invited to Islam expressed some hesitation and doubt except Abu Bakr. When I mentioned Islam to him, he neither hesitated nor expressed any doubts.”

Lessons:

1. The dua of a mother for her child is very powerful and readily accepted! We should ensure that we gain the duas of our parents.
2. We must have good friends who guide us towards what is good.
3. Just as Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) accepted Islam without hesitation or doubts, we should also have firm Imaan and not entertain any doubts about any aspect of Islam.
4. Attend the programmes and talks of the pious Ulama and spend time in the Masjid regularly. This is how our Imaan will increase and become strong.
5. Avoid all such company, websites and groups which damage our Imaan and create doubts in our minds.
6. If we have any doubts, we should immediately ask for advice and guidance from a pious Aalim.

Lesson 03

Life after Islam

Keywords:

- Protection
- Hadhrat A'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
- Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Cave of Saur

After accepting Islam, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) invited many other people to Islam. Among them were Hadhrat 'Usmaan, Hadhrat Talha, Hadhrat Zubair, Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas and Hadhrat Abdur-Rahman bin 'Auf (radiyallahu anhum).

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) spent his money freeing the Muslim slaves who were put under great difficulties and hardships. He freed at least seven slaves, one of them being Hadhrat Bilal (radiyallahu anhu).

Whilst living in Makkah Mukarramah, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ got married to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu)'s daughter, Hadhrat A'ishah (radiyallahu anha). However, she only started living with Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ two years after hijrah.

Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) reads the Qur-aan at home

The chiefs of the Quraysh agreed to give protection to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), on condition that he worshipped his Lord secretly at home. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) agreed to this and built a room in the courtyard of his house for this purpose. He would perform Salaah,

recite the Qur-aan and make his ibaadat over here. He would recite the Qur-aan Shareef with such feeling and devotion that tears would flow from his eyes. The recitation was so captivating that even the women and children of the Quraysh would be attracted to it. They would gather around his house and listen attentively to his recitation.

When the Quraysh got to know of this, they feared that their families would get attracted to Islam. As a result, they wanted to stop Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) but he calmly replied: "I don't need your protection. I am happy with the protection and safety offered by Allah Ta'ala."

Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

One day, Nabi ﷺ came to the house of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) and informed him of his intention to leave Makkah Mukarramah and make Hijrat (go to live) in Madinah Munawwarah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) immediately began making preparations for this great journey. He had already bought two camels for this trip.

They left Makkah Mukarramah whilst the kuffaar were searching for them everywhere. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) would sometimes ride ahead of Nabi ﷺ and sometimes behind him. Sometimes he would go to the right of Nabi ﷺ and sometimes to the left. When Nabi ﷺ asked him why he was doing that, he replied, "When I think that the enemy may be approaching you from the back, I walk at the back, but when I feel that maybe someone is waiting in ambush in front, I move to the front." Rasulullah ﷺ said, "O Abu Bakr! Do you prefer my life over yours?" Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) replied, "Yes indeed! By Allah, I prefer your life over mine."

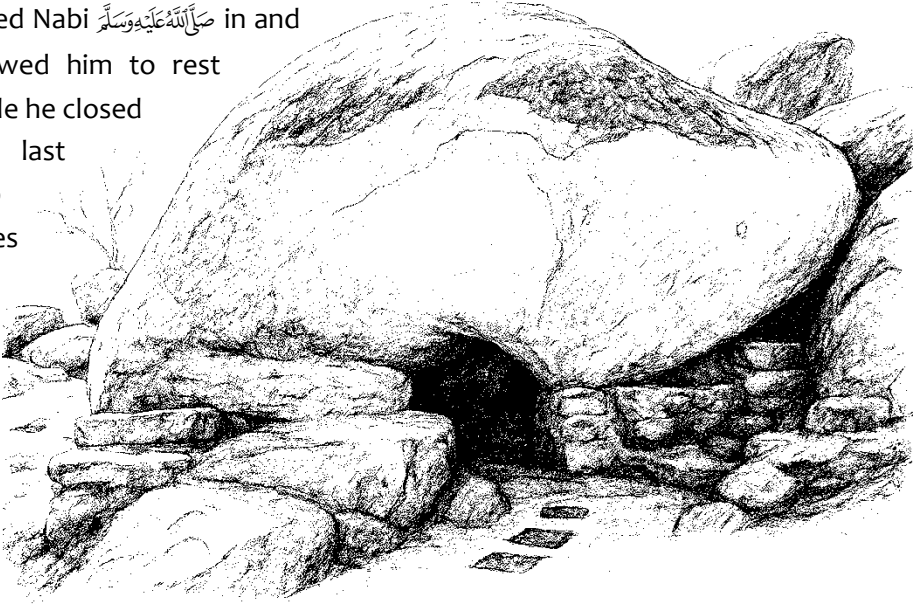
Lesson 3 – Life after Islam

لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِيهِ

No person is a true believer until I am more beloved to him

Their first stop was the Cave of Saur. When they reached the cave, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) told Nabi ﷺ to wait outside while he first went in to clean the cave. He noticed many holes in the cave and feared some harm would come to Nabi ﷺ through them so he covered them with pieces of cloth, but there were still two holes left. He called Nabi ﷺ in and

allowed him to rest
while he closed
the last
two
holes



using his feet. It so happened that there was a snake in one of the holes which bit the foot of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu). Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was in extreme pain but did not move or make a sound as he did not want to disturb Nabi ﷺ. Eventually he could not control his tears and some of his tears fell on the blessed face of Nabi ﷺ which woke Nabi ﷺ up. When Nabi ﷺ saw that Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was bitten by a snake, he

immediately applied his mubaarak saliva to the bite and Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was instantly cured and relieved.

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) used to say, “That one night of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) (in the Cave of Saur) is better than the entire life of Umar.”

Lessons:

1. Stay in the company of good pious people who have good habits.
2. Spend some of your money in good charitable causes.
3. Protect and defend Islam by practicing on every single Sunnah. Do not leave out any Sunnah.
4. Develop a deep love for Rasulullah ﷺ even more than our parents, our children and ourselves.
5. Daily sit in your home and recite the Qur-aan Shareef.

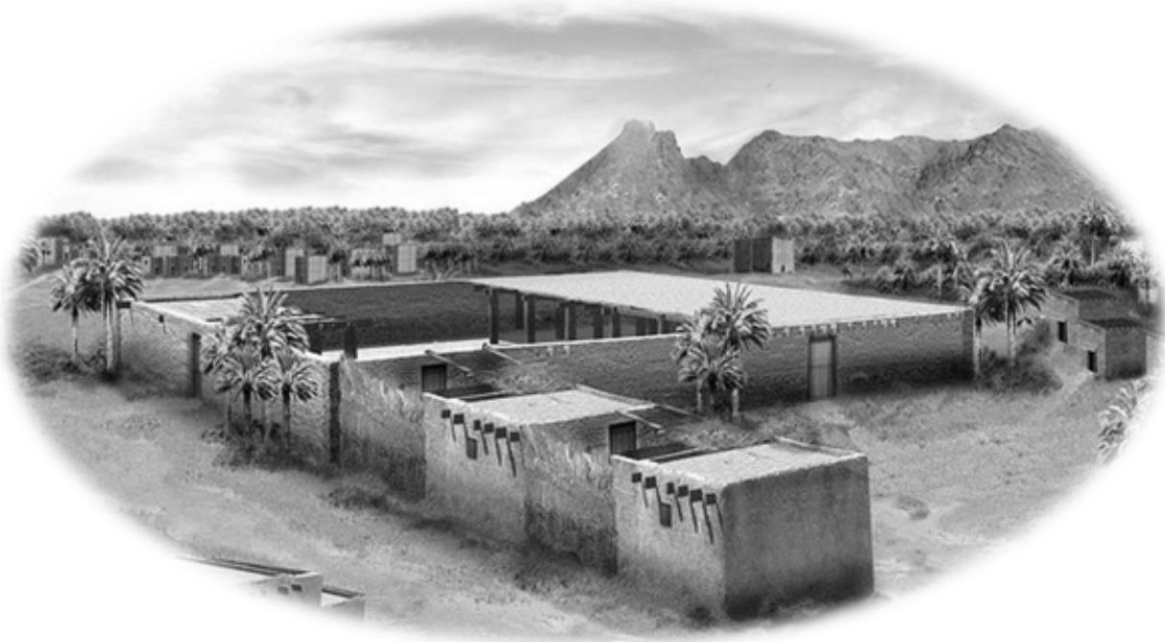
Lesson 04

Life in Madinah

Keywords:

- 9 A.H.
- Tabuk
- Ameer of the Haj
- Hajjatul Widaa
- Constructed a Masjid
- 2 Orphans

The first thing that Nabi ﷺ decided to do after settling in Madinah Munawwarah was to construct a Masjid. The land where the Masjid was to be built belonged to two orphans. Nabi ﷺ asked Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) to buy the land. He immediately fulfilled this request of Nabi ﷺ. In this way, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) became the first person to spend in the path of Allah Ta'ala after hijrah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) also assisted in the building of the Masjid.



He was always at the side of Rasulullah ﷺ during all the battles and played an active role in supporting Rasulullah ﷺ.

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 have sufficient weapons. Nabi ﷺ went into sajdah and made dua to Allah Ta'ala, seeking His help and aid. During this difficult period, it was none other than Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) who comforted Nabi ﷺ.

Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ spends in Tabuk

In the year 9 A.H., the Muslims left Madinah Munawwarah for Tabuk to face the Romans who prepared to fight against the Muslims. The Muslims were in a state of poverty and helplessness. Nabi ﷺ encouraged the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to spend for the cause of Allah Ta'ala. The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) presented some of their wealth to Nabi ﷺ according to their means.

Despite his poverty, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) brought all his belongings and presented it to Nabi ﷺ. Nabi ﷺ asked him, "What have you left for your family?" Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) replied, "I have left Allah Ta'ala and His Rasul (ﷺ) for them."

Ameer (Leader) of Haj

During the same year (9 A.H.), Nabi ﷺ appointed Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) as the Ameer (leader) of Haj.

The next year, Nabi ﷺ performed Hajjat-ul-Widaa' (The Final and Farewell Haj) together with a large group of Sahaabah (radiyallahu

Lesson 4 – Life in Madinah

anhum). Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) accompanied Nabi ﷺ on this journey.

Lessons:

1. Every Muslim is a brother to the next Muslim. We must live like brothers and treat each other with love, sympathy, kindness and compassion. Brothers support, defend, help and assist each other. This is true brotherhood which we need to inculcate within ourselves.
2. Look for opportunities to establish Masaajid and participate in works of good. We can contribute with wealth, duas and even help physically.
3. Appreciate the many Masjids we have around us. We must frequent the Masjid and keep it alive with ibaadah.
4. If we live in a place where there is no Masjid, make an effort to build a Masjid there. One who builds a Masjid for the sake of Allah Ta'ala, Allah will build a palace for him in Jannah.

Lesson 05

Passing away of Nabi ﷺ

Keywords:

- Saqeefah
- Khalifah
- Bay'at
- pledged
- Zakaat

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

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was gone to visit his wife when Nabi ﷺ passed away. When he returned, he immediately went to the house of Hadhrat A'ishah (radiyallahu anha) where the mubaarak body of Nabi ﷺ lay. He raised the cloth that was covering the mubaarak face of Nabi ﷺ and kissed his forehead.

After lowering the cloth, he came into the Masjid. At that time Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was overcome by emotions and feelings. He could not imagine that Nabi ﷺ had passed away. On seeing this, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) asked him to be seated, but Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) did not pay heed to him. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) then began addressing the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) in the following words:

مَنْ كَانَ يَعْبُدُ مُحَمَّدًا صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَإِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا قَدْ مَاتَ، وَمَنْ كَانَ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ
فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ حَيٌّ لَا يَمُوتُ وَقَالَ وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ

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

This speech had such an effect on the hearts of the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) that they all felt at ease.

Incident of Saqeefah and election as Khalifah

After the passing away of Nabi ﷺ, some Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) gathered at a place called Saqeefah to discuss the appointment of a Khalifah. When Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhum) was informed of what was taking place, he took Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) along with him and went to Saqeefah. The Ansaar were suggesting that there be one leader from the Ansaar and one from the Muhaajireen.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) stood up and addressed the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) who were present:

“Brothers! I do not deny your good intentions, but Rasulullah ﷺ has said that it is only the Quraysh who will be able to rule over the Arabs. Moreover, the Muhaajireen are more worthy of this post for they had accepted Islam before you. Listen, Abu ‘Uбайдah bin Jarraah (radiyallahu anhu) and Umar (radiyallahu anhu) are both present. You choose either one of them as your khalifah.”

When Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) said this, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) 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 (radiyallahu anhu).

The Strength of his Imaan

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhum) once said, “When Rasulallah ﷺ passed away, people began turning away from Islam. Those with weak Imaan refused to pay Zakaat. I went to Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) and said, ‘O Khalifah of Rasulallah ﷺ! Be gentle with the people and win over their hearts. Terror has struck them.’”

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) said: “I was hoping for your help. During the time of Jaahiliyyah (ignorance) you were very strong and hard but now in Islam you have become a coward. 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! Rasulallah ﷺ has passed away. Wahi has stopped. I swear by Allah Ta’ala that I shall make Jihaad against them as long as I have the strength in my hand to hold a sword. If they withhold from me even a string which they used to present to Rasulallah ﷺ as zakaat, I shall fight them.”

Lessons:

1. Our Ulama are our leaders and guides in all matters, especially Deeni matters. We should refer to them regularly.
2. At the time of a funeral, be composed. One should not scream and cry at a mayyit even if it is someone very beloved to you.
3. We must all stand firm for Islam and for Deen.

Lesson 06

False Prophets & the Compilation of the Qur-aan Shareef

Keywords:

- Musaylamah
 - Tulayhah
 - Yamaamah 11 A.H.
 - 63 years old
 - Compile the Qur-aan
- Zaid bin Saabit (radiyallau anhu)
 - Two and half years
 - Buried next to Nabi ﷺ

After the demise of Rasulullah ﷺ, some people claimed to be prophets. Among them were Musaylamah and Tulayhah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) fought against these false prophets. Tulayhah escaped to Syria. Musaylamah was killed in the Battle of Yamaamah in 11 A.H. In this battle, a large number of Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) who were Huffaaz (people who memorised the Qur-aan) were martyred.

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) became extremely worried and feared that the Qur-aan will soon be lost because of the large number of Huffaaz who were martyred. He approached Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) 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 (radiyallahu anhu) refused to undertake this task. However, after much persistence, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) agreed and instructed Hadhrat Zaid bin Saabit

(radiyallahu anhu) to compile the Qur-aan. He compiled the Qur-aan with great care and precaution until it was finally completed.

Final Sickness and Death

In a short span of two and half years, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) made many great achievements. Hadhrat A'ishah (radiyallahu anha) reports that on one winter's day, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) took a bath after which he developed a fever. During this time, he lost so much of strength that he was unable to even go to the Masjid to lead the salaah. Hence, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhum) was asked to lead the salaah on his behalf.

As the sickness became more severe, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) called the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) and discussed the appointment of a khalifah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) then appointed Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) as the next khalifah.

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) passed away on a Monday in the year 13 A.H. He was 63 years old at the time of his death.

His Janaazah Salaah was performed by Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). Hadhrat U'smaan (radiyallahu anhu), Hadhrat Talhah (radiyallahu anhu), Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) lowered his body in the grave. His grave is next to the mubaarak grave of Nabi ﷺ.

Hadhrat A'ishah (radiyallahu anhu) says that Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) left the world without any wealth. Everything he had was deposited into the public treasury. All that remained of his estate was a cloak, a cup and a slave!

Lesson 6 – False Prophets & Compilation of Qur-aan

Lessons:

1. Read a fixed portion of the Qur-aan daily. This will bring tremendous blessings and happiness in our homes and will remove all the problems and unhappiness.
2. True wealth is not how much we amassed in our lifetime but rather, the seeds of goodness we planted and the legacy we left behind.



Lesson 07

Character & Habits

Keywords:

- Good Character
- Truthfulness
- Humility
- Baitul Maal
- Howdh-e-Kausar
- 3 sons & 3 daughters

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was naturally a person with extremely good character. He was always known for his truthfulness and honesty.

Fear of Allah Ta'ala

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) had great fear for Allah Ta'ala. Sometimes he would say, "I wish I was a tree." "I wish I was a blade of grass." "I wish I was a strand of hair on the body of a believer." "I wish I was a bird." He said all this out of the fear of standing in front of Allah Ta'ala and answering for his actions.

Once, the slave of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) brought him some food. Since Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was very hungry, he immediately ate a small portion of the food. The slave said, "You always question me about the things I bring to you and where I got it from, but this time you did not." Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) explained that since he was very hungry he forgot to ask him. The slave then explained to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) that there were some people who

owed him money for some haraam work which he did in the past and today they paid him with this same food which he gave to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu). Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) immediately tried to vomit the little food which he had eaten but could not do so because his stomach was very empty. Someone told him to drink water to his fill and then vomit. He tried this until eventually the food came out. Someone said to him, “May Allah Ta’ala have mercy on you! You put yourself through so much of trouble just for this little food.” He replied, “I would have vomited it out even if I had to die. I heard Rasulullah ﷺ say, “The body that is nourished by haraam food will enter the fire of Jahannam.” I did not want my body to get nourished by this haraam food, that is why I rushed to vomit it out.

Love for Rasulullah ﷺ

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) had tremendous love for Rasulullah ﷺ and was prepared to sacrifice his life for Nabi ﷺ at any given moment. The love for Allah Ta’ala and His Rasul ﷺ came out from every pore and cell of his body. It flowed through his body like blood in ones veins. His every heartbeat, breath and step was filled with His love. Every incident that we have mentioned thus far is clear evidence of this fact.

Once, Rasulullah ﷺ fell ill and was in a deep sleep when Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) came to visit him. Seeing Rasulullah ﷺ in this condition, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was so saddened that he also fell ill. After Rasulullah ﷺ recovered and heard that Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was ill, he went to visit Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu). Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was overjoyed to see that Rasulullah ﷺ was well and he also started to feel better.

Rasulullah ﷺ was once performing Salaah in the Hateem when a group of the Mushrikeen attacked him. Some people told Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), “Your friend is being attacked!” Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) ran off bareheaded and when he arrived there, he pushed them away from Rasulullah ﷺ, reciting the following ayat of the Qur-aan:

“Will you kill a man just because he says, ‘Allah Ta’ala is my Rabb’ ” (Surah Mu’min)

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) once said to Rasulullah ﷺ, “I cherish three things: Looking at your mubaarak face, spending my wealth on you and that my daughter (A’ishah) is in your marriage.”

Humility

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) once addressed Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) with the title, “O the best of mankind after Rasulullah ﷺ!” Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) looked down in humility and said, “You are saying that, whereas I have heard Rasulullah ﷺ saying that the sun has not risen over a person better than Umar!”

Once he was walking with someone and made sure that he was the first to greet any Muslim that he saw. Thereafter he said to his companion, “Do not let anyone beat you in making salaam!”

Hadhrat Abu Bakr’s رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ daily allowance from the Baitul-Maal (public treasury)

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) used to buy and sell cloth for a living. After Nabi ﷺ passed away, the Muslims selected him as the Khalifah (leader). Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) did not want him to do

business anymore, so he fixed a small wage for him from the Baitul Maal. One day, Hadhrat Abu Bakr's (radiyallahu anhu) wife told him: "I would like to eat a sweet dish." Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) replied: "I have no money to arrange for the dish." His wife said: "If you allow me, I shall try to save something daily from our spending, which will one day be enough to buy the sweet dish." He agreed and a little money was saved after many days. When his wife brought him the money to buy the sweet dish, he said: "It seems that we have received so much more than what we really need." He returned the savings to the Baitul Maal and from then on got his wages cut down by the amount saved by his wife.

Family

Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) had three sons and three daughters. Among them was Hadhrat A'ishah (radiyallahu anha), the noble and beloved wife of Rasulullah ﷺ.

Lessons:

1. Every Muslim must love Rasulullah ﷺ and fear Allah Ta'ala.
2. Be humble and respect everyone. We must walk, speak and act with humility especially when it comes to our parents and elders.
3. Never be rude. Rasulullah ﷺ said that Allah Ta'ala elevates the one who is humble.

Lesson 08

Virtues & Excellence of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ

There are many virtues of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) that are recorded in the different books of Hadith. Listed below are a few virtues relating to the great status of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu):

1. Once, Rasulullah ﷺ said: “Nobody’s wealth benefited me as much as the wealth of Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu).” On hearing this, Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) 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 (radiyallahu anhu).”
3. A’mr bin A’as (radiyallahu anhu) once asked Nabi ﷺ, “Who do you love the most?” Nabi ﷺ replied, “A’ishah (radiyallahu anha).” A’mr (radiyallahu anhu) asked, “But who do you love the most from amongst the men?” Nabi ﷺ replied, “Her father (Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu)).”
4. Nabi ﷺ told Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), “You will be the first person from my ummah to enter Jannah.”
5. Nabi ﷺ once told Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), “You were with me in the cave and likewise you will be with me at the Howdh-e-Kausar (Pond of Kausar).”

Lesson 09

Brief Summary of the life of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

1. Name: Abdullah.
2. Title: Siddeeq.
3. Birth: 2 ½ years after Rasulullah ﷺ.
4. Father's name: Abu Quhaafah
Mother's name: Ummul-Khair.
5. First man to accept Islam.
6. Only companion of Rasulullah ﷺ on the journey of Hijrah.
7. In the battle of Tabuk, he spent all his wealth in the path of Allah Ta'ala.
8. In 9 A.H. was the Ameer of Haj
9. He was the first leader of the Muslims after the demise of Rasulullah ﷺ.
10. He fought against the false prophets, Tulayhah and Musaylamah.
11. He passed away in Jumaadus-Saani 13 A.H. at the age of 63 and is buried next to Rasulullah ﷺ.
12. Rasulullah ﷺ said to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu):

“You will be the first person from my Ummah to enter Jannah.”

Revision Exercise

1. Give the dates of the following incidents?

- a) Fath-e-Makkah: _____
- b) Appointment of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) as the Ameer of Haj: _____
- c) The passing away of Nabi ﷺ: _____
- d) The passing away of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu): _____

2. Answer the following questions:

- a) What were the titles of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) and what do they mean? _____

- b) Name four people who accepted Islam at the hands of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu). _____

- c) How many sons and daughters did Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) have? _____

- d) Give three virtues of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu). _____

Revision Exercise – Hadhrat Abu Bakr (RA)

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

a) Hadhrat Abu Bakr's (radiyallahu anhu) name was Abdur Rahmaan.

b) Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was born two and a half years after Nabi ﷺ. _____

c) Both his parents accepted Islam. _____

d) Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) spent half his wealth on the occasion of Tabuk. _____

e) Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) suggested the compiling of the Qur-aan to Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). _____

4. Write a short composition on how Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was appointed as the Khalifah. _____

5. Briefly explain the role of Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) in the compilation of the Qur-aan Shareef. _____

7. Describe the love that Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) had for Rasulullah ﷺ? _____

Hadhrat Umar

رضي الله عنه

Lesson 10

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords:

- Al-Farooq
- Khattaab
- Hantamah
- Thirteen years
- Incident of Elephants
- Lion
- Quraysh

Name & Titles

His name was Umar. His titles were Abu Hafs and Al-Farooq.

(1) **Abu Hafs:** Hafs means lion. Nabi ﷺ gave him this title on the day of the Battle of Badr because of his bravery.

(2) **Al-Farooq:** means the one who separates the truth from falsehood. When Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) accepted Islam, it gave great strength to the Muslims. Before he accepted Islam, the Muslims would perform salaah secretly and not in public. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) requested permission from Rasulullah ﷺ to perform salaah in the Haram Shareef and Nabi ﷺ agreed. This was the first time that the Muslims performed Salaah openly in public whilst the disbelievers watched but could not do anything. It was on this occasion that Rasulullah ﷺ gave Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) the title, Al-Farooq.

Parents and Tribe

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu's) father's name was Khattaab and his mother's name was Hantamah. She was the sister of Abu Jahal. They belonged to the Quraysh tribe.

Birth

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was born thirteen years after the incident of the elephants, i.e. twelve years after the birth of Nabi ﷺ.

Life before Islam

Not much is known about his life before accepting Islam. He was among the few people of Makkah who knew how to read and write. His main occupation was business. He was considered to be among the noble people of his tribe. He would be sent as a representative on behalf of the Quraysh at the time of war.

Lessons:

1. Just as Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) stood up for Islam by performing Salaah openly and differentiating between truth and falsehood, we should also practice Islam openly and not fear what people think of us. We should not have an inferiority complex. Islam is the best way. We should proudly dress as Muslims and perform our Salaah wherever we are, whether it is at the airport, bus station, at work, at a garage or on the side of the road while travelling.

Acceptance of Islam

Keywords:

- Khabbaab رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
- Surah Taha
- Azaan
- Tawaaf
- Quba
- Hajjat-ul-Wadaa

Initially, when Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ began inviting the people of Makkah Mukarramah towards Islam, the disbelievers opposed Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. They refused to accept what he had to present to them. Amongst them was Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). He also became an enemy of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. One day he set out to kill Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. However, on the way, he was informed that his own sister had accepted Islam. He at once turned towards the house of his sister. The door of the house was locked from the inside and both his sister and her husband were receiving lessons of the Qur-aan from Hadhrat Khabbab (radiyallahu anhu). Umar knocked at the door and shouted for his sister to open it. When he heard the voice of Umar, Hadhrat Khabbab (radiyallahu anhu) hid himself in some inner room, forgetting to take the pages of the Qur-aan Shareef with him. When Umar's sister opened the door, Umar hit her on the head, saying:

"O, enemy of yourself, have you also given up your religion?"

Her head began to bleed. He then 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 whatever you wish. We have accepted Islam and will never go back to idol worship.”

This had an effect on the heart of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) 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 (radiyallahu anhu) wanted to touch it, she stopped him saying: “Impure people cannot touch it.” After taking a bath, he read a few aayaat from Surah Taha. As soon as he read these aayaat, he began to weep and was prepared to accept Islam immediately. He then went to Nabi ﷺ with the intention of accepting Islam.

His acceptance of Islam gave strength to the Muslims and Islam.

It is mentioned that Nabi ﷺ used to make dua to Allah Ta’ala to strengthen Islam through either Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) or Abu Jahal. Allah Ta’ala accepted his dua in favour of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu).

Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

When Nabi ﷺ ordered the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to make hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) set out immediately. Before leaving Makkah Mukarramah, he made tawaaf of the Ka’bah and addressed the leaders of the Quraysh saying, “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 Munawwarah

When Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) reached Madinah Munawwarah, he first stayed in Quba. Most of the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) made hijrah after Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu).

Now the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were able to practice Islam openly and many people accepted Islam.

Azaan

A need arose to call people to the Masjid for Salaah. Different people presented their suggestions on how to call the people to Salaah, but Nabi ﷺ was not satisfied with these suggestions. During this period, Allah Ta'ala showed certain Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) dreams wherein the Azaan was given. Amongst them was Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). When this suggestion was put forward to Nabi ﷺ, he was very pleased and accepted it. Therefore, the Azaan became the accepted way of calling the Muslims to Salaah and this will continue till the Day of Qiyaamah.

Among the greatest service that Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) gave to Nabi ﷺ after hijrah was that he fought together with Nabi ﷺ in every battle.

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) had also accompanied Nabi ﷺ on the Hajjat-ul-Wadaa' (farewell Haj).

Lesson 11 – Acceptance of Islam

Lessons:

1. Keep making dua to Allah Ta'ala to guide us and others as well. Allah Ta'ala controls the hearts. He can change anyone from being his enemy to becoming a pious Muslim.
2. The Azaan is among the sha'aair (important features) of Islam. We must respect the Azaan by stopping all work and replying to the Azaan. Once the Azaan is called, we should hasten to perform our Salaah without delay.
3. Learn and read the Qur-aan at home daily with your family.
See how the sister of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was learning the Qur-aan at home.



Lesson 12

Grief at the passing away of Rasulullah

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Keywords:

- Unconscious
- Consulted
- Ameerul Mu'mineen
- 10 Years, 6 months, 5 days
- 17 patches
- Taraaweesh Salaah
- Islamic Calendar
- Two thirds

When Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ passed away, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was overtaken by such a state of shock and grief that he announced in Masjid-un-Nabawi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ that he would kill any person who says that Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ passed away. However, when Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) delivered the khutbah, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) calmed down.

When Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was appointed as the Khalifah, he kept Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) as his close advisor and consulted him in important matters.

Khilaafat

Towards the end of Jumaad-us-Saani, 13 A.H. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) left this worldly abode to join his beloved Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Before passing away, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu)

appointed Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) as the next Khalifah. Therefore, when Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) passed away, the Muslims began to take bay'at (pledge allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu).

The khilaafat of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) lasted for a period of 10 years, 6 months and 5 days.

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

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

Despite being the khalifah and leader of such a large empire, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) never lived a comfortable and luxurious life. He wore very simple clothing, and once, up to 17 patches were counted on his clothing.

It was Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) who encouraged the performing of the Taraaweeh Salaah in jamaat as well as completing the entire Qur-aan in the Taraaweeh. This was in the year 14 A.H.

In the first year of his khilaafat, he appointed Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin A'uf (radiyallahu anhu) 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 Ta'ala) was remarkable. Once, he fell unconscious on hearing one aayat (verse) of the Qur-aan regarding Qiyaamah.

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) introduced a very good system regarding administration in his government. There were records for everything that was done.

It was during his khilaafat that the Islamic Calendar commenced. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) based the calendar on the hijrah of Rasulullah ﷺ.

Basrah, Kufah, Khuraasaan, Syria, Damascus, Hims, Jerusalem, and Alexandria were some of the cities conquered by Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). Historians write that during the reign of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu), two thirds of the world was conquered by the Muslims.

Lessons:

1. Strive to inculcate within yourself the fear of Allah Ta'ala, firmness in Islamic practices, fairness, kindness and compassion. These are the leadership qualities we really require.
2. If someone corrects you, accept the correction whole-heartedly.
3. During the month of Ramadhaan, listen to the entire Qur-aan in Taraweeh Salaah.

Attachment & Service to the Qur-aan

Keywords:

- Attachment
- Fiqh
- 4 000 Masaajid
- 1036 Cities
- Mahr
- Extended

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) had a very deep attachment with the Qur-aan Shareef. He used to ask others to recite the Qur-aan so that he may listen to its glorious words. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) had set up classes to teach the Qur-aan Shareef in the different countries that were conquered. He appointed teachers for this task and fixed a salary for them.

It was famous that Hadhrat Umar would readily submit to the teachings of the Qur-aan in any situation. Once, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) prohibited the Muslims from setting an amount of mahr (dowry) which was higher than the amount which Rasulullah ﷺ had paid. If they paid more, the extra amount would be deposited into the public treasury. A woman from the Quraysh asked, “Are you more worthy of being obeyed or the Qur-aan?” When Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) admitted that the Qur-aan was definitely more worthy of being obeyed, she recited an aayat

of the Qur-aan which showed that a woman could be given a large sum of money as mahr. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) immediately accepted her correction. He climbed the mimbar and corrected himself saying, “I previously prohibited you from paying large amounts of mahar, but now anyone can pay as much as he desires.”

Once, a person spoke rudely in front of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). Hadhrat Umar became angry and was about to hit the man when another Sahaabi said, “O Ameerul Mu’mineen! Allah Ta’ala said to His Nabi ﷺ: “Adopt forgiveness, instruct what is right and ignore the ignorant ones.” (Surah A’raaf). This man is from the ignorant ones.”

When this Aayat was recited to Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu), he immediately calmed down and did not do anything to the rude man.

There were two great services that Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) rendered to this Ummat with regards to the Qur-aan:

- (1) He suggested to Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) to have the Qur-aan compiled in one book. This was fulfilled as mentioned previously.
- (2) He officially started the Sunnah practise of 20 rakaats Taraaweeh Salaah every night in the month of Ramadhaan where the Imaam recites the Qur-aan and the people listen. In this way the entire Qur-aan is completed at least once in Salaah during Ramadhaan.

Service to Islam

During the khilaafat of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu), one thousand and thirty-six (1036) cities were conquered together with the surrounding areas. As soon as any place was conquered, he would order that a Masjid be built in that area. When these Masaajid were counted, they totalled close to four thousand (4 000), wherein five times Salaah was performed

Lesson 13 - Attachment & Service to The Qur-aan

daily and nine hundred (900) Masaajid wherein Jumuah Salaah was also performed. On one occasion when he had gone to perform Umrah, he ordered that the Masjid-ul-Haraam in Makkah Mukarramah be extended.

He also extended Masjid-un-Nabawi ﷺ. Date palms and unbaked bricks were used for the building whilst straw mats were placed on the floor. This was done in order to keep it the same, as it was during the time of Nabi ﷺ.

Lessons:

1. We should always be ready to teach the Qur-aan to those who want to learn.
2. Whenever we move into an area we should try to build a Masjid so that Salaah can be performed with Jamaat.
3. In Ramadhaan we must all perform 20 rakaats of taraweeh salaah.
4. Males must go to the Masjid to perform the five times daily salaah.

Martyrdom of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| • Martyrdom | • Dagger |
| • Abu Lulu | • 63 |
| • Iqaamah | • 1st Muharram |
| • Hadhrat Suhayb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ | • 24 A.H |

One morning, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) left his home for Fajr Salaah carrying his whip in his hand. He would straighten the saffs using his whip. After the iqaamah was called out, he raised his hands 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 (radiyallahu anhu) fell unconscious and Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf (radiyallahu anhu) 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 (radiyallahu anhu) was rushed to his home. This incident took place on Wednesday, 27th Zul-Hijjah. Medical treatment was given to him, but it was not able to heal his wounds. When the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) realised that there was no chance of his survival, they were overcome with extreme grief and sorrow.

Lesson 14 – Martyrdom of Hadhrat Umar (RA)

Many people came to meet him as they knew he would pass away soon. One Sahaabi came to visit him while he was unconscious. The Sahaabi told those who were present, “I know of a way that you can wake him up from his unconscious state.” Then he announced that it was the time of Salaah. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) immediately woke up and exclaimed, “I must respond to the command of Allah Ta’ala! There is no place in Islam for the one who does not perform his Salaah!”

Once, a young man came to visit Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). As the young man was leaving, Hadhrat Umar noticed that his pants were below his ankles. Even in that condition, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) called him back and asked him to raise his pants above his ankles because males must wear their pants above their ankles.

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

When Hadhrat A’ishah (radiyallahu anha) heard this, she said, “I had reserved that place for me, but I shall give preference to him over myself.”

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was overjoyed when he received her answer. Thereafter Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) began experiencing the pangs of death. Finally, on Sunday, the 1st of Muharram 24 A.H., Hadhrat Umar Radiyallahu anhu passed away. (Inna lillahi wa inna ilaihi raji’oon). He passed away at the age of 63.

Hadhrat Suhayb (radiyallahu anhu) performed his Janaazah Salaah. He was then buried in the house of Hadhrat A'ishah (radiyallahu anha) next to the graves of Rasulullah ﷺ and Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu).

Lessons:

1. We see the great importance that Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) gave to Salaah even when he was about to pass away. From a state of unconsciousness, he wakes up immediately to perform Salaah when the announcement of Salaah is made. Do we wake up for the Fajr Salaah when the Azaan is called out while we are healthy and have no injuries?
2. Boys should ensure that their lower garments and pants are above their ankles at all times.
3. Look at the respect that Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) showed to Hadhrat A'ishah (radiyallahu anha). Despite being the Ameerul Mu'mineen, he took her permission to be buried next to Rasulullah ﷺ. Are we respectful to our elders and parents, especially our mothers? How do we talk to them? Do we ask their permission before doing anything?

Character & Habits

Keywords:

- Compassion
- Tahajjud
- Simplicity
- Zakaat
- Sareed
- Honesty
- Umar bin Abdul Azeez (rahimahullah)

There are many wonderful incidents from the life of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) which shows his great humility, strength of Imaan, firmness in Islam, respect, compassion for fellow Muslims, fear of Allah Ta'ala and love for Rasulullah ﷺ. Despite being the leader of the believers, he would patrol the streets of Madinah at night and check on the welfare of his citizens. He would not become upset if anyone corrected him and would immediately give up his opinion if it went against the Aayaat of the Qur-aan.

Fear of Allah Ta'ala

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) would often hold a dry blade of grass in his hand and say, "I wish I was a blade of grass like this." Sometimes he would say, "I wish my mother had not given birth to me." This was due to the fear he had of standing before Allah Ta'ala and giving a report of his deeds. While leading the Fajr Salaah, he would sometimes cry so much

that he could be heard from several saffs (rows) behind. Sometimes he would cry so much that he could not recite any further. In Tahajjud Salaah, he would sometimes fall to the ground weeping profusely.

Such was the fear of Allah Ta'ala in Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) whose name struck terror and fear in the hearts of mighty kings.

Love for Rasulallah ﷺ

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) once said to Rasulallah ﷺ, “O Prophet of Allah! You are dearer to me than anybody else in the world except my own self.” Rasulallah ﷺ said, “Nobody can be a true believer unless I am dearer to him than his own self!” Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) said, “Now you are dearer to me than my own self.” Rasulallah ﷺ replied, “Now (you have real Imaan), O Umar!”

Once, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was patrolling the streets of Madinah Munawwarah when he came across the house of an old woman who was reciting the following couplets:

*May the salutations of all the righteous people be showered
upon Nabi Muhammad ﷺ*

*May the chosen and best people send their salutations to you
(O Rasulallah ﷺ)*

You had been regularly crying [in Ibaadah] before dawn

But death has many ways and if only I knew

*Whether the Aakhirah will join me with my beloved (Rasulallah
ﷺ)*

When Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) heard this poetry, he immediately sat down weeping in loving memory of the wonderful times he spent with Rasulallah ﷺ.

Simplicity and Humility

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was absolutely simple in his dressing and meals. He only owned one set of clothing and would eat one type of food at a time. Once he arrived late to the Masjid. He ascended the mimbar and apologised for being late saying, “I was busy washing this clothing that I am wearing and had no other clothing to wear.”

On one occasion he joined a person in his meals. First sareed (soup with pieces of bread in it) was served. After eating the sareed, meat was served. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) did not partake of it. He remarked, “Are you eating one meal after another?”

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was once in Makkah Mukarramah for Haj when a Sahaabi invited him for meals. As they ate, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) noticed the servants standing by, not eating. He asked the host if the servants did not join them in meals or were they not allowed to join them. The host explained that first he ate and then the servants would eat. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was upset by this answer and remarked, “Destruction for those who give preference to themselves over their servants!” He then invited the servants to join them and they ate together with Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu).

Once, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was standing in the scorching heat of Madinah when a slave happened to pass by riding a donkey. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) asked the slave if he could ride with him. The slave immediately got off the donkey and told Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) to take the animal, but Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) refused and insisted on riding behind the slave. The slave was forced to submit and all the people of Madinah saw their leader riding behind a common slave!

Once, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was running through the narrow streets of Madinah looking for a zakaat camel that had escaped. He was concerned that he would be answerable for that animal on the Day of Qiyaamah.

Yet, on another occasion, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was treating some of the zakaat camels which were sick. Someone said to him, “Why do you not ask one of the slaves to do this job?” He replied, “Is there anyone who is more of a slave than myself?”

Lessons:

1. Despite being in the position of authority, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) showed the world the quality of true leadership. He personally took note of the condition of those under his rule.
2. Treating servants with respect and kindness is very important. We should never swear, shout or ill-treat those who work for us.
3. One of the salient qualities of a true leader is assuming responsibility and understanding accountability. See how Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) assumed responsibility for the camel which had escaped.
4. We must always be humble and be like a slave because slaves always have humility.

Character & Habits (Continued)

Honesty

When the precious treasures of the Emperor of Persia were brought to Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu), he remarked, “The people who delivered this must be extremely honest!” Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) replied to him, “When you adopted honesty, everyone else did the same.”

One night Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was walking in the streets of Madinah Munawwarah. As he passed one of the houses, he heard two people talking. A woman was saying to her daughter, “Let us mix some water with the milk. We can make more money. We are poor and we need the money. Nobody will know what we did.”

“No,” said the daughter. “It is wrong to mix water with the milk and then sell it. It is against the order of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). It is dishonest.”

The mother said, “Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) is not here. He will not know what we are doing.” The daughter said, “We must obey Hadhrat Umar even if he is not here. Whilst he may not know, but how can we hide from Allah Ta’ala? He sees everything and he knows everything.”

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) walked off silently and was pleased with the girl. He later got his son Hadhrat Aasim (radiyallahu anhu) married to her. The grandson of this couple was none other than the great leader of Islam, Hadhrat Umar bin Abdul Azeez (rahimahullah). This was the blessing of the honesty of that young girl.

Compassion and Kindness

Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was extremely just, kind and compassionate. There are many incidents that show his extreme kindness. One night while he was out patrolling, he noticed a barefooted woman carrying a large water skin full of water. Upon enquiry, she informed him that she had a family to support. She had no servant to assist her and needed to provide water for her family by herself. She carried it to the house after dark since she was too shy to do so during the day. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) then carried the water for her to her house. When they reached the door, he told her to see the Ameerul Mu'mineen the following day, who would provide her with a servant. However, she told him that she would be unable to get an appointment with the Ameerul Mu'mineen. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) told her, "Insha Allah, he will see you." When she went to the Ameerul Mu'mineen the following morning and recognised him to be the same man who helped the previous night, she rushed home in embarrassment. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) then instructed that she be provided with a maid-servant and that she receive an allowance from the treasury.

Lessons:

1. Love the poor, be kind to them, and share your food with them.
2. Always be fair even if it is a matter which involves your own self, friends and family. Do not support someone when he is wrong just because he is your friend or family.
3. Be kind to all. Help your parents at home as well as your siblings and fellow friends in Madrasah. Do not be nasty and use harsh words on them. Do not fight with them.

Virtues of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords:

- 13 children
- Hafsah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
- Truth

1. Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) had a total of 13 children. Among them was Hadhrat Hafsah (radiyallahu anha), the noble wife of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
2. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “There were those in the previous ummahs who would be divinely inspired. If there is anybody like this in my ummah, then it would be Umar (radiyallahu anhu).”
3. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “The most steadfast person on the matters of Deen in my ummah is Umar (radiyallahu anhu).”
4. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “O son of Khattaab! Whenever shaytaan sees you walking on a certain path, he moves to another path.”
5. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “Allah Ta’ala has established the truth on the tongue of Umar (radiyallahu anhu).”
6. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, “Had there been a Nabi to come after me, it would have certainly been Umar (radiyallahu anhu).”

Lesson 18

Brief Summary of the life of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

1. Name: Umar.
2. Title: Al-Farooq.
Abu Hafs.
3. Birth: 12 years after Rasulallah ﷺ.
4. Father's name: Khattaab
5. Mother's name: Hantamah.
6. He accepted Islam on the day that he intended to kill Rasulallah ﷺ.
7. He fought with Nabi ﷺ in every battle.
8. In the battle of Tabuk, he spent half his wealth in the path of Allah Ta'ala.
9. He was the second leader (Khalifah) of the Muslims after the passing away of Rasulallah ﷺ.
10. His khilaafat lasted for 10 years, 6 months and 5 days.
11. He was so simple that once 17 patches were counted on his kurta.
12. He started off the Islamic calendar.
13. Two thirds of the world was conquered during his khilaafat.
14. He built close to 4000 Masaajid.
15. Death: 1st Muharram 24 A.H. at the age of 63. He was martyred by a slave named Abu Lulu.
16. Rasulallah ﷺ said; "Had there been a Nabi to come after me, it would have certainly been Umar (radiyallahu anhu)."

Revision Exercise

1. Answer the following questions.

a) What were the titles of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) and what do they mean? _____

b) How many years after Nabi ﷺ was Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) born? _____

c) For what period was Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) the khalifah? _____

d) Who killed Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu)? _____

e) What was the date and age of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) when he passed away? _____

f) How many children did Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) have? ____

g) What was Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) shown in a dream as a means of calling Muslims to salaah? _____

2. Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). ____

3. Write a short paragraph on how Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) accepted Islam. _____

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

a) Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu's) mother was the sister of Abu Jahl. _____

b) Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) secretly made Hijrah to Madinah. _____

c) Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) got the title of Abu Hafs on the day of the battle of Uhud. _____

d) Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) based the Islamic calendar on the birth of Nabi ﷺ. _____

e) Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) is buried next to Nabi ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu). _____

Hadhrat Umar (RA) – Revision Exercise

5. Fill in the blanks.

- a) Hadhrat Umar's (radiyallahu anhu) father's name was _____.
- b) Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was the first person to be given the title of _____.
- c) Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) initiated the performing of _____ in jamaat.
- d) Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) was stabbed during the _____ Salaah.
- e) _____ performed the Janaazah Salaah of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu).

6. Write a detailed composition on the Character and Habits of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). _____

Part Two

Hadhrat Usmaan

رضي الله عنه

Lesson 19

Hadhrat ‘Usmaan

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords:

- Zun-Noorain
- Two daughters
- Affaan
- Six years
- Truthfulness
- Prosperous businessman

Name & Title

His name was ‘**Usmaan**. His title was **Zun-Noorain** which means “One who has two lights.” He received this title because he had the opportunity of marrying two of the honourable daughters of our Nabi ﷺ.

Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was honoured to be married to Hadhrat Ruqayyah (radiyallahu anha), the daughter of Rasulullah ﷺ. He became the son-in-law of Rasulullah ﷺ which caused him to have a close family link to Rasulullah ﷺ. When Hadhrat Ruqayyah (radiyallahu anha) passed away, he was extremely sad. He felt that this family link which he had with Rasulullah ﷺ was now broken. When Rasulullah ﷺ learnt of this, he gave his other daughter, Hadhrat Umm e Kulsoom (radiyallahu anha) to him in marriage. When Hadhrat Umm e Kulsoom (radiyallahu anha) passed away a few years later, Rasulullah ﷺ remarked, “If I had another daughter, I would have also married her to ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu)!”

Parents and family

His father's name was 'Affaan. His family held a very high rank among the Quraysh.

Birth and early life

Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was born six years after the incident of the elephant. Thus, he was five years younger than Nabi ﷺ.

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

Family

Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) had a total of 16 children; 9 sons and 7 daughters.

Acceptance of Islam and life in Makkah

Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was thirty-four years old when Nabi ﷺ began inviting the people of Makkah to Islam. He was from amongst the very first people who accepted Islam on account of Hadhrat Abu Bakr's (radiyallahu anhu) invitation.

Lessons:

1. Pure men will get pure wives and will be blessed with good company.
2. Pure women will get pure husbands and will be blessed with good company.
3. Truthfulness and honesty are the qualities of successful people.

Lesson 20

Migration to Habsha (Ethiopia)

Keywords:

- Habsha
- Bir-e-Roomah
- Hijrah
- Waqf
- Ruqayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
- 12 000 dirhams
- 8 000 dirhams

Migration to Habsha (Abyssinia now called Ethiopia)

When the disbelievers of Makkah Mukarramah saw that many people began accepting Islam, they began persecuting and causing harm to the Muslims. At that time, Nabi ﷺ permitted the Muslims to migrate to Habsha. On the instruction of Nabi ﷺ, Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) made hijrah to Habsha together with Hadhrat Ruqayyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا. They were part of the first group of Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to make hijrah to Habsha.

After a few years in Habsha, they heard a rumour that the Quraysh accepted Islam. Because of this, Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) and a few other Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) returned to Makkah Mukarramah. On reaching Makkah Mukarramah, they found out that the information was not true. Some of the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) returned to Habsha, but Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) remained in Makkah Mukarramah.

Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

It was not long thereafter that Nabi ﷺ instructed the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to make hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah. Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat Ruqayyah (radiyallahu anha) also migrated to Madinah Munawwarah.

Water in Madinah Munawwarah

The Muhaajireen were experiencing much difficulty as far as water was concerned in Madinah Munawwarah. 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 (radiyallahu anhum) for the water that they drew from the well.

On seeing this difficulty, Rasulullah ﷺ promised a well in Jannah for the one who purchases this well. Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) decided to buy this well. Initially, the Jew refused to sell it, but after much insistence, the Jew allowed him to purchase half the well for 12 000 Dirhams (silver coins). At the time of the sale the Jew made a condition that Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) would be allowed the use of the well every second day. The Muslims were thus allowed to draw 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 ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) who bought the remaining half for 8 000 Dirhams and made the well waqf (gift) for the use of the Muslims.

Lessons:

1. Be prepared to spend your wealth to benefit people. The money we spend in this world in the path of Allah Ta’ala will be an everlasting investment for us in the Hereafter.

Lesson 21

The Different Battles

Keywords:

- Badr
- Caesar
- Victory
- Hdaybiyyah
- Bay'at-ur-Ridwaan
- One Third
- Shura (council)

The Battle of Badr

When the first battle with the disbelievers was fought at Badr, Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was unable to join the Muslims. His wife, Hadhrat Ruqayyah (radiyallahu anha), was extremely ill. Her sickness worsened after the Muslims left. This sickness led to her demise. She passed away whilst Rasulullah ﷺ was away from Madinah. Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat Usaama bin Zaid (radiyallahu anhu) were busy preparing for her burial when the news of the victory of the Muslim army reached Madinah.

Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) always expressed his regret for not being able to join the Muslims in the Battle of Badr. However, he joined Nabi ﷺ in all the battles that were fought after Badr. Nabi ﷺ had included his name amongst the participants of Badr because he stayed behind on the instruction of Nabi ﷺ.

Bay'atur Ridwaan

In the year 6 A.H., Nabi ﷺ together with the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) set off towards Makkah Mukarramah to perform Umrah. On reaching Hudaibiyyah, the disbelievers of Makkah refused to allow the Muslims to enter. Nabi ﷺ decided to send Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) to Makkah to discuss the matter with the leaders of the Quraysh.

During this period, Nabi ﷺ and the Muslims received false information that the disbelievers had killed Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). On account of this, Nabi ﷺ asked the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) to take bay'at (pledge) at his hands that they would fight to avenge the killing of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). This bay'at (pledge) took place under a tree in Hudaibiyyah. Allah Ta'ala loved this deed so much that He made mention of it in the Qur-aan and referred to it as Bay'at-ur-Ridwaan (pledge which earned the pleasure of Allah Ta'ala).

The disbelievers did not allow Nabi ﷺ to perform Umrah. They signed a treaty with the Muslims saying that they can return the next year to perform Umrah.

Battle of Tabuk

In the year 9 A.H., Caesar (the emperor of Rome) planned to attack the Muslims. When Nabi ﷺ got to know 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 (radiyallahu anhum) to spend in the path of Allah Ta'ala. Many Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) donated large amounts of money. A large business

caravan of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) returned from Syria after making huge profits. With these profits, he contributed one third of the cost of the entire Muslim army himself.

On seeing the large contribution made by Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu), Nabi ﷺ remarked, "No action of 'Usmaan will be of any harm to him from now onwards." (In other words, this deed has earned him the eternal pleasure of Allah Ta'ala).

When Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) was appointed as the khalifah, he made Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) a member of his Shura – council (Those people with whom he would consult when making important decisions).

Lessons:

1. Always consult the pious in your affairs.
2. Be brave to always offer your wealth and your life for Islam.
3. Love the family of Rasulullah ﷺ.

Appointment as Khalifah

Keywords:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six • Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ • 11 years & 11 months • Naval Power • 50 handspan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hadhrat Mu'aawiyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ • Island of Cyprus • Rebelled |
|---|--|

The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) requested Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) to appoint a khalifah after him. He took the name of six Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) from whom one should be chosen as the khalifah by the Muslims. The names of these six Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were:

1. Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu).
2. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu).
3. Hadhrat Zubair (radiyallahu anhu).
4. Hadhrat Talhah (radiyallahu anhu).
5. Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas (radiyallahu anhu).
6. Hadhrat Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf (radiyallahu anhu).

These six Sahaaba (radiyallahu anhum) then discussed and appointed Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) as the Khalifa.

Duration of khilaafat and achievements

The khilaafat of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) 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.

Naval Power (Fighting at Sea)

There were no naval battles (fighting that took place at sea) during the khilaafat of the first two Khulafa. Hadhrat Mu'aawiyah (radiyallahu anhu) was the first to initiate fighting at sea. He mentioned this idea to Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) 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 Caesar (emperor of Rome) was also killed during the khilaafat of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu).

Extension to Masjidun Nabawi

Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) extended Masjidun-Nabawi. The extensions were done lengthwise and the Masjid was increased by fifty hand span. The entire extension took ten months to complete.

Lessons:

1. Do not have a desire for position.
2. If you are given a position without asking for it, accept it and fulfil your duties diligently.
3. Always take care of the Masjid and see to the needs of the Masjid.

Lesson 23

Martyrdom of Hadhrat Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords:

- Rebels
- Soft & gentle
- Martyrdom
- Naailah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا
- Hadhrat Hasan and Hadhrat Husain رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا
- Friday 18 Zul Hijjah 35 A.H.

Nabi ﷺ predicted the martyrdom of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). Towards the end of his khilaafat, some people formed a small group and decided to rebel against Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). The Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) 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 killed. Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was very soft and gentle in his attitude towards people. He did not want any bloodshed in his khilaafat. He therefore refused all forms of violence.

This attitude of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) made the rebels more bold. They began to physically harm him by pelting stones at him but he still refused to take revenge or action against them. Several Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) came to fight against them but Hadhrat ‘Usmaan

(radiyallahu anhu) sent them away, saying, “Whatever Allah Ta’ala has destined will take place.”

Martyrdom

Eventually the rebels demanded his life. Then too, he addressed them calmly saying, “Why are you demanding my life? I have heard Rasulullah ﷺ say: ‘A person may be killed in one of three situations: If he has committed (1) adultery, (2) murder or (3) turned away from his Deen.’ I have neither 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 ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) for forty days and stopped the water supply from reaching his home. When Hadhrat ‘Ali (radiyallahu anhu) heard about this, he sent water to the house of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). However, very little water reached him as some people were injured whilst trying to take the water to him. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) had ordered his sons, Hdhrat Hasan (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat Husain (radiyallahu anhu), to guard the house of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). A few other Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) 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 ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). He was busy engaged in the recitation of the Qur-aan-e-Kareem when they attacked him. On seeing this, his wife Naailah (radiyallahu anha) ran forward to protect him. In her effort to save him, the rebels cut off three of her fingers. Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was attacked and stabbed to death. He was 82 years old when he was martyred. At the time of his death, he was reciting the Qur-aan Shareef and was also fasting. He was buried in Jannatul Baqee.

Lesson 23 – Martyrdom of Usmaan (RA)

This happened on a Friday, 18 Zul Hijjah 35 A.H., at the time of Asr. Due to certain circumstances, the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were unable to perform the Janaazah Salaah immediately. It was only on Saturday that a few Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) performed his Janaazah Salaah in secret and buried him without giving him ghusal.

(The law of Islam is that Martyrs are buried without ghusal. They will be raised on the day of Qiyaamah with blood flowing from their bodies and this will be a means of great honour for them.)

Lessons:

1. Never support evil. Always stand up for the truth, even if the world is against you.
2. Every Muslim should desire to pass away while doing good deeds.
3. Assist your family in every condition. Look at how Hadhrat Hasan (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat Husain (radiyallahu anhu) bravely stood guard to protect the home of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu).

Character & Habits

Keywords:

- Modesty
- Compassion
- Weep
- Companion in Jannah

Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was a man of excellent character. He was a pious man with very strong Imaan. He was very wealthy and also very generous at the same time. He was absolutely soft and gentle. He was very modest and shy. He hated wine-drinking, singing, dancing and futile activities even before Islam. He once said, “Neither as a Muslim nor in the period of ignorance have I ever committed adultery, drunk wine or listened to music.”

Rasulullah ﷺ said, “Of all my companions, ‘Usmaan’s personality resembles mine the most!”

Fear of Allah Ta’ala

Whenever Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) stopped at a graveyard, he would weep so much that his beard would get wet. Someone once asked him, “You do not weep when you speak of Jannah and Jahannam but weep so much when you think of the grave?” He replied, “I have heard Rasulullah ﷺ say, ‘The grave is the first stage from amongst the many stages of the Akhirah. If one is successful here, the stages to follow

are easier. However, if one is unsuccessful here, the stages to come thereafter will be difficult.” Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) also added, “I have also heard Rasulullah ﷺ say that he had never seen a sight more frightening than that of the grave.”

Love for Rasulullah ﷺ

When Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) went to Makkah Mukarramah to represent Rasulullah ﷺ during the treaty of Hdaybiyyah, he came before the Ka’bah Shareef. The Quraysh said to him, “Although we have prevented Muhammad (ﷺ) and the other Muslims from Tawaaf of the Ka’bah, we will allow you the privilege to perform Umrah.” Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) declined the offer saying, “How can I perform Umrah when my master Muhammad (ﷺ) cannot?”

In the meantime, the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) said to Rasulullah ﷺ at Hdaybiyyah, “O Rasulullah! How fortunate is ‘Usmaan! He will be the first among us to perform Umrah!” Rasulullah ﷺ replied, “No! ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) will never perform Umrah until I do.” This clearly shows the loyalty and love that Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) had for Rasulullah ﷺ.

Simplicity and Humility

Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was extremely humble and never bothered about personal status and ego. He had a habit of seating someone behind him on his animal. Even during his khilaafat, he would ride a mule with his slave Naa’il seated behind him.

He had no bodyguards despite being so wealthy. Sometimes he would sleep in the Masjid all alone, covered with a sheet. Sometimes people

would see the imprint of the Masjid mats on his back and out of surprise for his great simplicity would say, “This is the Ameerul Mu’mineen!”

Despite having many slaves and servants, he would not ask them to arrange his wudhu water at night. He would say, “The nights are for them to rest.”

Modesty

Once Rasulullah ﷺ was resting at home when Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu) arrived, sought permission and entered into the company of Rasulullah ﷺ. Shortly thereafter, Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) came. Not long thereafter, Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) knocked on the door, seeking permission to enter. Even though Rasulullah ﷺ satr was covered, but since he was lying on his side with part of his shins uncovered, he immediately sat-up and covered himself fully. Only then was he granted permission to enter. Later, when asked about this, Rasulullah ﷺ said to Hadhrat Aaishah (radiyallahu anha), “Should I not be shy in front of that person before whom even the angels are shy? I swear by the Being who controls my life that the angels are shy for ‘Usmaan bin Affaan just as you are shy before Allah and His Rasul ﷺ! Had he entered and seen you next to me, he would neither have spoke nor raised his head!”

Compassion and Kindness

Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was extremely soft-hearted and compassionate. He would not hesitate to spend his wealth to assist the Muslims as he did in Tabuk and when he purchased the Well of Roomah.

Once, a person who owed him fifty thousand Dirhams came to pay him. Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) said, “O Abu Muhammad! Keep the money and use it for your needs.”

Once, he bought a piece of land from someone but the man did not collect the money. When he met the man, he asked him why he did not collect his money. The man said that people were scolding him for selling his land and that he made a mistake by selling it. He wanted to take the land back and cancel the sale. It was not necessary for Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) to cancel the sale but he did not hesitate in allowing the man to cancel the sale if he wanted to. He did this because he heard Rasulullah ﷺ say, “Allah shall admit into Jannah a person who loves to make peace and who is soft-hearted whether he is the buyer or the seller, the beggar or the donor.”

When the rebels surrounded his house and wanted to kill him unjustly, he was advised by senior Sahaabah (radhiyallahu anhum) to fight them. Despite this he said, “I am pleading to every man in the name of Allah that he should neither have his blood spilt for me nor should he spill the blood of another for me!”

Piety

Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) once recited the entire Qur-aan in one rakaat of Salaah. He had great love and attachment to the Qur-aan. It is therefore no surprise that he was reciting the Qur-aan when he was martyred. His blood spilt on a verse which means, “Soon Allah will suffice you against them.” His Qur-aan with his blood on it is said to be preserved up to this day.

Lessons:

1. Hayaa (modesty and shyness) was one of the outstanding qualities of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). He was very careful in this regard. We must also try and inculcate this important quality in our lives.
2. We must love the Qur-aan, read the Qur-aan and live the Qur-aan.
3. As far as possible be kind and soft-natured. Do not hurt anyone.
4. How you live your life is how you will die. So live your life in a good way and you will die also in a good way.

Lesson 25

Virtues of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ

There are many reliable Ahaadith that explain the great rank and virtue of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu).

Hereunder are a few of those Ahaadith:

1. Nabi ﷺ said, “Should I not feel shy of a person for whom even the angels feel shy.” (i.e. This quality was so deeply rooted within him, that even the angels recognised and respected him for it).

2. Nabi ﷺ said, “My companion in Jannah is ‘Usmaan.”

3. Once, Nabi ﷺ climbed Mt. Uhud. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) 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, a Siddeeq (Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu)) and two martyrs (Umar (radiyallahu anhu) and ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu)) on you.”

4. When Hadhrat Umm-e-Kulsoom (radiyallahu anha), 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 ‘Usmaan.”

5. On the occasion of Hdaybiyyah, when the Muslims received the rumour of the death of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu), Nabi ﷺ took

bay'at (pledge of Allegiance) from the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) for jihaad. At that moment, Nabi ﷺ said, "Usmaan has gone out for the sake of Allah and His Rasul, therefore, I will take bay'at on his behalf." He then placed his right hand into his left hand and took the pledge on behalf of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu).

Lesson 26

Brief Summary of the life of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

1. Name: ‘Usmaan.
2. Title: Zun Noorain.
3. Birth: 6 years after Rasulullah ﷺ.
4. Father’s name: Affaan
5. He was among the first people to accept Islam.
6. He was married to two of the daughters of Rasulullah ﷺ, Hadhrat Ruqayya (radiyallahu anha) and Hadhrat Umm-e-Kulsoom (radiyallahu anha).
7. He was among the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) who migrated to Habsha.
8. He purchased the Bir-e-Roomah (well of Roomah) for the Muslims for 20 000 Dirhams.
9. He represented the Muslims on the occasion of the treaty of Hdaybiyyah.
10. He was appointed as the third khalifah of the Muslims after Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu).
11. His period of khilaafat lasted for 11 years and 11 months.
12. He was responsible for extending the Masjid of Rasulullah ﷺ.
13. He was martyred by rebels in his home at the time of Asr on a Friday 18 Zul Hijjah 35 A.H. whilst reciting the Qur-aan.
14. Rasulullah ﷺ said; **“My companion in Jannah is ‘Usmaan.”**

Revision Exercise

1. Answer the following questions.

a) What was Hadhrat 'Usmaan's (radiyallahu anhu) title and how did he attain it? _____

b) Was he younger or elder than Nabi ﷺ, and by how many years? _____

c) What was the name of the second daughter of Nabi ﷺ to whom Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was married? _____

d) Why did Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) not take part in the battle of Badr? _____

e) What was the name of the first daughter of Nabi ﷺ to whom Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was married? _____

f) Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). _____

2. Write a short paragraph on the character of Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu):
(+/- 10 lines)

3. State whether true or false. If false, give the correct answer.
- a) Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) accepted Islam at the hands of Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu). _____
- _____
- _____
- b) Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was amongst those who made Hijrah to Habsha. _____
- _____
- _____

c) Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) bought the well of Roomah for 20 000 Dirhams. _____

d) Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) could not join the Battle of Badr because his mother was sick. _____

4. Match column A with column B.

| A | Answer | B |
|---|--------|--|
| 1. Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) father's name | | a. 11 years & 11 months |
| 3. One of the six people whom Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) had chosen for the khilaafat. | | b. Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqaas (radiyallahu anhu) |
| 4. The period of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) khilaafat. | | c. Friday |
| 5. The day Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu) was martyred. | | d. Affaan |

Hadhrat Ali

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Lesson 27

Hadhrat Ali

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords:

- Asadullah
- Thirty years
- Abu Taalib
- Faatimah
- Poverty

Name & Titles

His name was Ali (radiyallahu anhu).

His titles were Haydar (Lion), Asadullah (Lion of Allah) and Murtadha (Chosen one).

Haydar (Lion): In the Battle of Khaibar, a proud Jew came forward and challenged the Muslims to a duel (fight). Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) accepted the challenge and said to him, “I am the one who my mother named Haydar (Lion)!” And he definitely was a fierce lion in the battlefield.

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 Quraysh 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 Islam. However, Hadhrat Ali's (radiyallahu anhu) mother, Faatimah bint Asad accepted Islam. She also made hijrah to Madinah.

Birth

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was born ten years before nubuwat. He was thus 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 (radiyallahu anhu), who was also his uncle, to lighten the burden off the shoulders of his brother. Hadhrat Abbaas (radiyallahu anhu) agreed to take Ja'far (radiyallahu anhu) (the brother of Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu)) into his care and Nabi ﷺ chose to take Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) into his care. Thus, from a very young age, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was in the care of Nabi ﷺ. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) remained far away from idol-worship even before Islam.

Family

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was married to Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) the youngest daughter of Rasullullah ﷺ.

Lessons:

1. A Muslim should be brave and courageous, especially when facing the enemy.
2. Helping one's family is the best charity.

Lesson 28

Acceptance of Islam

Keywords:

- Nine Years
- Suffering
- First Youth
- Valuables
- Quba

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was a young child, approximately nine years of age when Nabi ﷺ received nubuwwat. Living in the company of Nabi ﷺ allowed him to observe the actions of Nabi ﷺ very closely. Thus, when Nabi ﷺ began to invite others to Islam, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was among the very first people to accept Islam. It is said that he was the first among the youth to accept Islam.

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 Islam.

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

Since Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) 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

Before Nabi ﷺ left for Madinah, he asked Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) to sleep on his bed so that the Quraysh would think that somebody

was in his home. He also instructed him to distribute the valuables that people had given him for safekeeping. Only thereafter was he to make hijrah.

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) followed the instructions of Nabi ﷺ and slept there. The next morning, the Quraysh were surprised to find Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) instead of Nabi ﷺ. Thereafter, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) returned the valuables of those people who had kept their belongings in the safekeeping of Nabi ﷺ. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) then left for Madinah two or three days later and joined Nabi ﷺ in Quba.

Life in Madinah

The building of a Masjid was the first thing that Nabi ﷺ wished for after settling in Madinah. The land was purchased and Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) played a great role in the construction of the Masjid. He worked with much zeal and enthusiasm.

During the year 2 A.H., Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) married Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha). He began to live with her only after ten months, as he did not have a place to stay. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) played an important role in most of the battles fought in Islam.

Lessons:

1. The company of the pious and correct upbringing lays the foundation of good actions in a child.
2. When entrusted with any valuables, make sure to return it to the rightful owners.
3. Trustworthiness is a quality which earns one respect in this world and the Hereafter.
4. Our first concern should be to have a Masjid close to where we live.

The Battle of Khaibar

Keywords:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| • Khaibar | • Yemen |
| • Conquer | • Fatwa |
| • Blessed Saliva | • Mufasssireen |
| • Idols | • Forts |

One of the greatest achievements of Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) 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 Ta’ala and to Rasulullah ﷺ.”

All the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum) were waiting eagerly for their name to be called out. The next day Nabi ﷺ called for Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu). It so happened, that Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was experiencing some difficulty in his eyes. When he explained his problem, Nabi ﷺ rubbed his blessed 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 Hudaybiyyah, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) wrote out the peace treaty between the Muslims and the kuffaar.

In 8 A.H. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) accompanied Nabi ﷺ for the conquest of Makkah. Nabi ﷺ ordered him to break all the idols which were around the Ka'bah.

During the Battle of Tabuk, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was appointed to take care of the affairs of the family of Nabi ﷺ whilst he was away.

Rasulullah ﷺ sent Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed (radiyallahu anhu) to Yemen for the sake of propagating Islam. After six months, he returned. Nabi ﷺ then ordered Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) to go to Yemen and give da'wat (invite) to the people. As soon as Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) reached Yemen, people began flocking to him.

During the same year, Nabi ﷺ prepared to perform Haj. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) 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 (radiyallahu anhu) was held in great honour and esteem by the first three Khulafaa. He was even appointed by Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) as his minister.

Khilaafat

After the demise of Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu), the Muslims in Madinah Munawwarah accepted Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) as their khalifah and they all took bay'at (pledge of allegiance) at his hands.

During his khilaafat, some of the new Muslims living in Armenia and Iran converted to Christianity. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was very disturbed by this. He worked very hard on them until most of them once again reverted to Islam.

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was considered to be among the leading Mufasssireen (commentators of the Qur-aan) from among the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum). He was blessed with a very deep understanding of the Qur-aan.

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

Lessons:

1. If someone leaves Islam, it should worry us and we should make an effort to bring them back to Islam.
2. We must respect all the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum).
3. We must always be brave like Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhum).
4. We must make intention to go for Haj one day.

Lesson 30

Martyrdom & Demise

Keywords:

- **Ibnu Muljim**
- **Khawaarij**
- **Kufa**
- **17 Ramadhaan 40 A.H.**

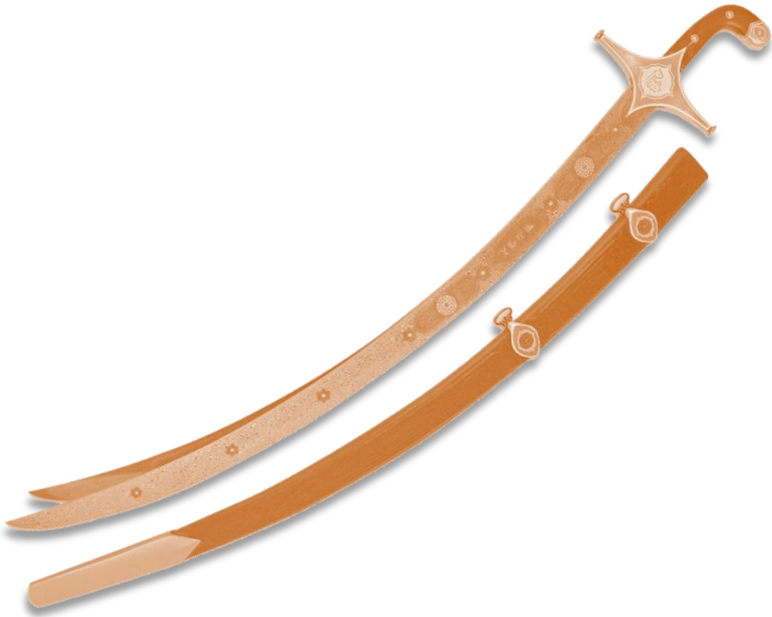
Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) fought against the Khawaarij (a misguided group), and had defeated them. Some of the Khawaarijis wanted to take revenge for what he had done. A person by the name of Ibnu Muljim agreed to kill Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu).

He travelled to Kufa and prepared himself to kill Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu). It was the habit of Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) to go early to the Masjid for Fajr and shout out “as-salaah” “as-salaah” in order to wake the people up for the Fajr Salaah.

It was the 17 Ramadhaan 40 A.H. when Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) left early from his home. Ibnu Muljim hid himself along the path that Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) normally took. As he walked past, Ibnu Muljim struck him severely with a sword on his head. The sword was dipped in poison and as a result, affected Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu). After a few days, in the mubaarak month of Ramadhaan, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) breathed his last and left this worldly abode.

Lessons:

1. We must perform our Salaah and encourage others to perform their Salaah.
2. Martyrdom is an honourable death. Every Muslim should desire martyrdom and make dua for martyrdom.



Lesson 31

Character & Habits

Keywords:

- Simple Clothing
- Chest of deeds
- Amr Ibn Abdu Wudd
- Conquerer of Khaibar

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) grew up under the care of Rasulullah ﷺ. He was famously known for his dislike of worldly things. He never desired fame and glory and always wore simple clothing.

Fear of Allah

Hadhrat Ali's (radiyallahu anhu) fear for accountability and Allah Ta'ala can be understood from the following incident:

One person says, "I went out with Ali bin Abi Taalib (radiyallahu anhu). When he reached a certain spot outside Kufa, he turned to the graveyard and said, "O people of the graves, O people of affliction, O people of desolation, what news do you have? The news from us (in this world) is that your wealth has been divided, your children have been orphaned, and your wives have remarried, so this is the news with us. What news do you have (of the graves)?" Then he turned to me and said: "If permission was granted to them to answer, they would have said: The best provision is

piety.” Then Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) cried and said to me, “The grave is a chest of deeds, and upon death, you will be informed (i.e. a person’s happiness and punishment in the grave will be determined according to the deeds he performed for himself).”

Love for Rasulallah ﷺ

Somebody asked Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu), “How much was the Sahaabah (radiyallahu anhum)’s love for Rasulallah ﷺ?”

He replied, “By Allah! To us Rasulallah ﷺ was dearer than our wealth, our children and our mothers, and was more beloved than a drink of cold water at the time of severe thirst!”

Rasulallah ﷺ also loved Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) dearly. Once, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) came to Rasulallah ﷺ in tears because he had not been paired with anyone in the brotherhood. Rasulallah ﷺ smiled and hugged Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) saying, “You are my brother in this world and the Hereafter.” Rasulallah ﷺ then announced to the people, “People! Ali is my brother! Ali is my brother!”

Rasulallah ﷺ once made dua and said, “O Allah! Whoever befriends Ali, You befriend him too, and whoever becomes enemies with Ali, You become enemies with him too!”

Simplicity and Humility

When Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) proposed to marry Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha), the daughter of Nabi ﷺ, he did not have anything to give as mahr. He sold his shield, which was his only possession, to pay her mahr.

Quite often his family and him would go hungry, as there was no food in their home.

Once, he went out to sell his sword which he used to defend Rasulallah ﷺ and said, “If I had some other possession, I would never sell this sword!”

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) would wear very simple clothing. Sometimes there were patches on it. Sometimes the clothes were not enough and he would shiver in the cold. When he was asked why he did not buy fine clothes, he said, “These clothes keep pride and arrogance far away from me and they assist me in gaining concentration and dignity in my Salaah. It is a good example for people so that they stay away from waste and extravagance.”

Bravery and Valour

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was known for his courage and bravery. He was a fierce warrior and there are many incidents of his great bravery, courage and valour on the battle field.

In the Battle of Badr, when the disbelievers asked for three warriors to come out in single combat, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) stepped forward. He fought against Waleed. On his first strike, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) flung him to the ground and killed him.

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was called The Conquerer of Khaibar. He lifted the door of the fortress of the Jews which seventy men were unable to lift. Thereafter the Muslim army defeated the Jews.

Duel with Amr Ibn Abdu Wudd

In one of the battles against the disbelievers, a fierce warrior from the enemy ranks named Amr Ibn Abdu Wudd jumped off his horse and while

swaying his sword with pride called out to the Muslims, “Is there any man here who will face me in a duel?” There was absolute silence and no one took up the challenge to face a warrior like Amr. It was said that he was capable of taking on ten men with one blow of his sword. A young man from the ranks of the Muslims broke the silence and said, “O Rasulullah ﷺ! I will take on his challenge!” The young man was none other than Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu). Seeing that Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was a young man, Amr said, “Where are your elders? I do not wish to spill your blood!” However Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) told Amr that he had accepted his challenge. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) first invited Amr to Islam but when he refused, Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) said, “Then I invite you to your death!” Again Amr said that he did not wish to kill Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) but Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) responded, “By the oath of Allah, I desire to kill you!” This made Amr furious. He immediately took out his sword and it came in his hands like flames of fire. He stepped towards Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) with full rage and delivered a powerful blow. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) used his shield to protect himself but the strike was so powerful that the sword got stuck in his shield and the shield broke. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was slightly injured. He immediately delivered a lethal blow to Amr which dropped him down and he was defeated at once. The Muslims roared with the words, “Allahu Akbar! Allahu Akbar! There is no youngster like Ali!”

Respect & Love for his Seniors

Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) had a great amount of respect for his seniors, particularly, Hadhrat Abu Bakr (radiyallahu anhu), Hadhrat Umar (radiyallahu anhu) and Hadhrat ‘Usmaan (radiyallahu anhu). They also loved him dearly just as Rasulullah ﷺ loved him. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) even named his children after them. Once a person asked Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) to explain who the Khulafaa-e–

Raashideen were. Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) began to weep and said, “The two of them are my beloved, Abu Bakr and Umar (radhiyallahu anhuma), who are the leaders in guidance and the elders of Islam. After Rasulallah ﷺ they are to be followed. Whoever follows them will be safeguarded and whoever follows their pure footsteps will attain guidance. Those who hold onto their ways will be from the group of Allah Ta’ala.”

Lessons:

1. The qualities of fear for Allah Ta’ala, love for Rasulallah ﷺ and simplicity was common among all the Khulafaa. We should bring these qualities in our lives.
2. A strong believer is better than a weak believer. Our Imaan should be strong and our bodies should be fit so we can face our enemy when required.

Virtues of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

1. Nabi ﷺ said to Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu), “You hold the same position with me as Haroon (alayhis salaam) held with Moosa (alayhis salaam).”
2. Rasulullah ﷺ said, “Ali (radiyallahu anhu) 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 (radiyallahu anhu) is also his moula (friend).”
4. After the aayat (verse): “We will call our families and your families” was revealed, Nabi ﷺ called Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu), Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) and Husain (radiyallahu anhu) and said, “O Allah! These are my supporters.”
5. Nabi ﷺ said, “I am the city of knowledge and Ali (radiyallahu anhu) is the door.”

Brief Summary of the life of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

1. Name: Ali (radiyallahu anhu)
2. Titles: Haydar, Asadullah and Murtadha
3. Birth: 10 years before Nubuwwat.
4. Father's name: Abu Talib
Mother's name: Faatimah
5. Family: Cousin and son-in-law of Rasulullah ﷺ.
6. First child to accept Islam.
7. When Nabi ﷺ went for Hijrah, he remained behind in the bed of Nabi ﷺ and then distributed all the valuables.
8. He married Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha), the youngest daughter of Rasulullah ﷺ.
9. He worked very hard in building the Masjid of Rasulullah ﷺ.
10. He fought in all the battles against the disbelievers.
11. He was very brave. In single combat, he killed Waleed with one strike in the Battle of Badr.

12. During the life of Rasulullah ﷺ, his greatest conquest was penetrating the fort of Khaibar.
13. He was appointed as the fourth Khalifah of the Muslims.
14. He had great love for Hadhrat Abu Bakr, Hadhrat Umar and Hadhrat 'Usmaan (radiyallahu anhum).
15. Death: He passed away in Ramadhaan, 40 A.H. He was martyred by Ibnu Muljim who struck him on his head with his sword.

Revision Exercise

1. Answer the following questions.

a) What were the titles of Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu)? _____

b) How was Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) related to Nabi ﷺ?

c) When was Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) born? _____

d) Who killed Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu)? _____

e) Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu)._____

f) Write a short paragraph on how Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) came into the care of Nabi ﷺ. _____

g) Write a short paragraph on the love of Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) for the Khulafaa-e-Raashideen. _____

2. Fill in the Blanks.

a) Hadhrat Ali's (radiyallahu anhu) father's name was _____
_____.

b) Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) fought against _____
_____ in single combat in the battle of Badr.

Hadhrat Ali (RA) – Revision Exercise

c) Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) married Hadhrat Faatimah (radiyallahu anha) in _____ A.H.

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

a) The parents of Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) did not accept Islam.

b) Hadhrat Ali's (radiyallahu anhu) mother's name was Faatimah. ____

c) Hadhrat Ali's (radiyallahu anhu) wife's name was Faatimah. _____

d) Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) named three of his sons after the three khulafaa before him. _____

e) Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) was the first man to accept Islam. _

f) Nabi ﷺ told Hadhrat Ali (radiyallahu anhu) to sleep in his bed on the night of hijrah. _____
