

الخلفاء الراشدين

KHULAFAA-E-RAASHIDEEN

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## Introduction

Rasulullah ﷺ has said, **“Hold onto my Sunnah and the Sunnah of my Righteous Khulafaa after me.”** The Sahaabah-e-Kiraam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ were beacons of guidance for the Ummah. Studying their lives, learning about them and following in their footsteps are indeed the recipe for the success of mankind.

The Qur-aan Shareef discusses the incidents of past nations in great length so that we may take lesson and stay away from those things that brought ruin to them as well as implement and apply those aspects that made them successful.

History has always been one of the key tools for any nation reaching the peaks of success.

This subject, if taught correctly, can become the most enjoyable subject for any child. On the contrary, if it is just read out without properly explaining the events and the lessons behind each event, then it can also become the most boring and difficult subject for a learner.

Teachers should try their best to be real, alive, and vivid when teaching this subject.

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Rabiul Awwal 1432

## The Sahaabah (Radi Allahu 'Anhum)

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

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** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ. They totalled over a hundred thousand.

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

1. Hadhrat Abu Bakr (Radhi Allahu Anhu).
2. Hadhrat U'mar (Radhi Allahu Anhu).
3. Hadhrat U'smaan (Radhi Allahu Anhu).
4. Hadhrat Ali (Radhi Allahu Anhu).

Thereafter are the other six Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ, who were granted the glad tidings of Jannah in their lifetime. They are Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Zubair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat S'ad bin Abi Waqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ,

Hadhrat Sa'eed bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Abdur-Rahmaan bin Auf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abu 'Ubaidah bin Jarraah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. The four Khulafaa and these six Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ are known as Al-Asharatul-Mubash-sharah'. (The ten men 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 who participated in the Battle of Badr.

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

The world learnt Deen, The Qur-aan and The Sunnah of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) from the Sahaabah (Radhi Allahu Anhum).

It is **COMPULSORY** to **SHOW RESPECT** to **ALL** the Sahaabah (Radhi Allahu 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.

Hadhrrat Abu Bakr

رضي الله عنه



# Lesson One

Keywords				
A'teeq	Siddeeq	Abdullah	Abu Quhaafah	Ummul-Khair
Taim	Quraish	Fath-e-Makkah	Hijrah	First male

## Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

### Name

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

### Birth

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was born two and half years after Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. After his birth, his mother took him into the Ka'bah and made dua to Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى to save him from an early death. All her previous children had passed away at a young age.

### Parents and tribe

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

# Lesson One

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

## Early life

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ 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 رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ never drank wine nor did he worship idols.

He was a close friend of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ from a very young age. He used to accompany Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on many of his business trips.

## Acceptance of Islam

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was the first person to accept Islam. After becoming a prophet, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ invited his close family members and friends to Islam. As soon as Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ presented the beautiful message of Islam to Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, he accepted it without any doubt or hesitation. Thus, he became the first male to accept Islam.

# LessonTwo

Keywords			
A'isha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	Ibn-ud-Daghinah	Hijrah	Cave of Saur
12th Rabi-ul-Awwal	Hadhrat Abu Ayoob Ansaari رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Habshah	Hadhrat Bilal رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
Khaarajah bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	2 Camels	Slaves	Ethiopia

## Life after Islam

After accepting Islam, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ invited many other people to Islam. Among them were **Hadhrat U'thmaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ**, **Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ**, **Hadhrat Zubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ**, **Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ** and **Hadhrat Abdur-Rahman bin A'uf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ**.

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

Whilst living in Makkah, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ got married to Hadhrat Abu Bakr's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ daughter, **Hadhrat A'isha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا**. However, she only began living with Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ two years after hijrah.

## Intention to migrate to Habshah (Ethiopia)

After facing much persecution and hardships at the hands of the disbelievers, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ decided to migrate to

# Lesson Two

Habshah. On the way, he met **Ibn-ud-Daghinah** who was one of the **leaders** of the **Quraish**. Ibn-ud-Daghinah refused to allow Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to continue with his journey and promised to protect him. Hence, they both returned to Makkah. Thereafter, Ibn-ud-Daghinah announced to the leaders of Makkah that Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was under his protection.

## Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

The oppression of the disbelievers had now increased and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ intended to make hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah. However, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ instructed him not to leave immediately.

One day Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to the house of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and informed him of his intention to leave for Madinah Munawwarah. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ immediately began making preparations for this great journey. He had already bought two camels for this trip.

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

When they entered Madinah, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed at the house of **Hadhrat Abu Ayoob Ansaari** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ stayed at the house of **Hadhrat Khaarijah bin Zaid** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

# Lesson Three

Keywords			
Mu-aakhaat	Sajdah	Dua	Tabuk
Hajjat-ul-Widaa	Ameer of the Haj	Haaritha bin Zubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Constructed a Masjid
Battle of Badr	Muhajireen	Ansaar	2 Orphans

## Mu-aakhaat (brotherhood)

After arriving in Madinah, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ formed **mu-aakhaat** (brotherhood) between the Muhaajireen (those Sahaabah that came from Makkah) and the Ansaar (those Sahaabah that lived in Madinah). Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was joined with **Hadhrrat Haarisa bin Zubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ** who was a respectable and honourable person in Madinah.

## Life in Madinah

The **first** thing that Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ decided to do after settling in Madinah was to **construct a masjid**. The land where the masjid was to be built belonged to two orphans. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked Hadhrrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to buy the land. He immediately fulfilled the request of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. In this way, Hadhrrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ became the first person to spend in the path of Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى after hijrah. Hadhrrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ also assisted in the building.

He was always at the side of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ during all the battles.

# Lesson Three

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 ﷻ seeking His help and aid. During this difficult period, it was none other than Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ who comforted Nabi ﷺ.

In all the battles that followed, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ played an active role in supporting Rasulallah ﷺ.

## **Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ spends in Tabuk**

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

Hadhrot U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ spent a large sum of wealth on this occasion. However, despite his poverty, Hadhrot Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ brought all his belongings and presented it to Nabi ﷺ. Nabi ﷺ asked him, "What have you left for your family?"

# Lesson Three

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ replied, “I have left Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى and His Rasul صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ for them.”

## Leadership in Haj

During the same year i.e. 9 A.H., Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ appointed Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ as the **ameer** (leader) of the Haj.

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

# Lesson Four

## Keywords

Habeebah binte Khaarijah	Saqeefah Bani Saa'idah	Khalifah	bay'at (pledged allegiance)
Zakaat	Irtidaad	Jaahiliyyah	63 years

## Demise of Nabi ﷺ

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

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had gone to visit his wife **Hadhrat Habeebah binte Khaarijah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا when Nabi ﷺ passed away. When he returned, he immediately went to the house of Hadhrat A'isha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا 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 replacing the cloth, he came into the masjid. At that time Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was overcome by emotions and feelings. He could not imagine that Nabi ﷺ had passed away. On seeing this, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ asked him to be seated, but Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ did not pay heed to him. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then began addressing the Sahaabah in the following words:



# Lesson Four

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

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

## Incident of Saqeefah Bani Saa'idah and election as Khalifah

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

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ stood up and addressed the Sahaabah who were present:

**“Brothers! I do not deny your good qualities, but it is only the Quraish who will be able to rule over the Arabs. Moreover, the Muhaajireen are more worthy of this post for they had accepted Islam before you. Listen, Hadhrat Abu U'baidah bin**

# Lesson Four

**Jarraah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ are both present. You choose either one of them as your khalifah."**

When Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said this, Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ 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 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ."**

All those present accepted this suggestion and took bay'at (pledged allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

Thereafter, the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ returned to bury Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

## The Strength of his Imaan

Hadhrot U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ once said:

"When Rasulallah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ passed away, the episode of irtidaad (people turning away from Islam) occurred in Arabia and people with weak Imaan refused to pay Zakaat; I went to Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and said:

'O Khalifah of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ! Be gentle with the people and win over their hearts. Terror has struck them.'

Hadhrot Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said: **"I was hoping for your help. During the time of Jahiliyyah (ignorance) you were very strong and hard but in Islam you have become weak. In which matter should I win**

# Lesson Four

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 ﷻ that I shall wage Jihaad against them as long as I have in my hand the strength to hold a sword. If they withhold from me even a string which they used to present to Rasulallah ﷺ, I shall fight them.”

Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ commented:

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

# Lesson Five

Keywords			
Musailama	Tulaihah	Yamaamah 11AH	63 years old
Compile the Qur-aan	Zaid bin Saabit رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Jumadus-Saani 13 A.H.	Buried next to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

## False Prophets and the compilation of the Qur-aan Shareef

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

**Hadhrat U'mar** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ became extremely worried and feared that the **Qur-aan** will soon be lost (by the Huffaaz being martyred). He thus approached Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ 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 رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ refused to undertake this task. However, after much persistence, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ accepted it and instructed **Hadhrat Zaid bin Saabit** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to compile the Qur-aan. He compiled the Qur-aan with great care and precaution until it was finally completed.

# Lesson Five

## Final sickness and demise

In a short span of **two and half years**, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ made many great achievements. Hadhrat A'ishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا reports that on one winter's day Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ 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 U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was asked to lead the salaah.

As the sickness became more severe, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ called the Sahaabah and discussed **the appointment of a khalifah**. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then appointed **Hadhrot U'mar** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ as the next khalifah.

Hadhrot Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ **passed away** on a **Monday** during the last few days of **Jumadus-Thaani 13 A.H.** He was **63 years old** at the time of his death.

His janazah salaah was performed by Hadhrot U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. **Hadhrot U'thman** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, **Hadhrot Talhah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, **Hadhrot Abdur Rahman bin Abu Bakr** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and **Hadhrot U'mar** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ **lowered his body in the grave**. His grave is **next** to the *mubaarak* grave of **Nabi** صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

# Lesson Six

Keywords			
Good Character	Truthfulness	Umme Kulsoom	Manaaqib
Ummah	Jannah	Howdh-e-Kausar	3 sons & 3 daughters

## Character and habits

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was naturally a person with an extremely **good character**. He was always known for his **truthfulness** and **honesty**.

## Family

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had **three sons** and **three daughters**.

His sons were **Abdullah, Abdur Rahmaan** and **Muhammad**.

His daughters were **A'ishah, Asma** and **Umme Kulsoom**.

# Lesson Six

## Manaaqib (Virtues and excellence) of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

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

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

## Summary

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

1. His name was Abdullah.
2. His titles were Siddeeq and Ateeq.
3. He was born 2 ½ years after Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
4. His father's name was Abu Quhaafa and his mother's name was Ummul Khair.
5. He was the first man to accept Islam.
6. He was the only companion of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ on the journey of Hijrah.
7. He was joined with Haarithah bin Zubair in the Mu-aakhaat (brotherhood).
8. In the battle of Tabuk, he spent all his wealth in the path of Allah Ta'ala.
9. In the year 9 A.H., he was made the Ameer of Haj.
10. He was the first leader of the Muslims after the demise of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
11. He fought against the false prophets, Tulaiha and Musailamah.
12. He passed away in Jumaaduth Thaani 13 A.H. at the age of 63 and is buried next to Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ;

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



# Questions

## Questions

1. **Give the dates of the following incidents?**

1.1 Fath-e-Makkah: \_\_\_\_\_

1.2 Nabi ﷺ and Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ reached the outskirts of Madeenah: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.3 Appointment of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ as the ameer of Haj: \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 The demise of Nabi ﷺ: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.5 The demise of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. **Answer the following questions:**

2.1 What were the titles of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and what do they mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2.2 Name four people who accepted Islam at the hands of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Questions

- 2.3 Who gave Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ protection when he intended to migrate to Habsha? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2.4 How many sons and daughters did Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ have? Name them. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2.5 Give three virtues of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. **State whether the following are true or false. If false, give the correct answer:**
- 3.1 Hadhrat Abu Bakr's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ name was Abdur Rahmaan. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3.2 Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was born two and a half years after Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3.3 Both his parents accepted Islam. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Questions

3.4 Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ spent half his wealth on the occasion of Tabuk. \_\_\_\_\_

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3.5 Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ suggested the compiling of the Qur-aan to Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Write a short composition on how Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was appointed as the Khalifah. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Questions

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

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6. Briefly explain the role of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in the compilation of the Holy Qur-aan. \_\_\_\_\_

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Hadhrat U'mar

رضي الله عنه

# Lesson One

## Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords			
Al-Farooq	Abu Hafs	Khattaab	Khatma
Thirteen years	Elephants	Lion	Quraish

### Name

His name was U'mar. His was known as **Al-Farooq**. Al-Farooq means the person who differentiated between truth and falsehood. His title was **Abu Hafs**. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had given him this title on the day of the Battle of Badr. **Hafs means lion.**

### Parents and tribe

Hadhrat U'mar's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ father's name was **Khattaab** and his mother's name was **Khatma**. She was the sister of Abu Jahal. They belonged to the **Quraish** tribe.

### Birth

He was born **thirteen years** after the **incident of the elephants**, **i.e. twelve years after the birth of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ**

# Lesson One

## **Life before Islam**

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

# Lesson Two

Keywords			
U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Surah Taha	U'tbah bin Malik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ	Tawaaf
Quba	Hajjat-ul-Widaa	Salaah Openly	Rifa'ah bin Abdil Munzir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

## Acceptance of Islam

Initially, when Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ began inviting the people of Makkah towards Islam, the disbelievers opposed Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and went against him. They refused to accept what he had to present to them. Amongst them was Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. He also became an enemy of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. One day he set out to **kill** Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ 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 inside and both husband and wife were receiving lessons in the Qur-aan from Hadhrat Khabbab رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. 'U'mar knocked at the door and shouted for his sister to open it. When he heard the voice of 'U'mar, Hadhrat Khabbab رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ hid himself in some inner room forgetting to take the pages of the Holy Qur-aan with him. When U'mar's sister opened the door, 'U'mar hit her on the head, saying:

"O, enemy of yourself, have you also forsaken 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



# Lesson Two

came forward and said, **“O my brother! You can do what you wish. We have accepted Islam and will never go back to idol worship.”**

This had an effect on the heart of Hadhrat U’mar رضي الله عنه and he asked them to show him a portion of the Qur-aan Shareef. His sister brought a few pages of the Qur-aan. When Hadhrat U’mar رضي الله عنه 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**. No sooner did he read these aayaat, he began to weep and was prepared to accept Islam immediately. Now he went to Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم with the intention of accepting Islam.

His acceptance of Islam gave **strength** to the Muslims and Islam. Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم began performing **salaah openly** in the Ka’bah.

## Hijrah to Madinah

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

**“I am about to make hijrah. I do not wish anyone to say that U’mar 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.

# Lesson Two

## Life in Madinah

When Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ reached Madinah, he first stayed in Quba as the guest of **Rifa'ah bin Abdil Munzir** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. Most of the Sahaabah made hijrah after Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

When Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ arrived in Madinah, he formed the mu-aakhaat (brotherhood) between the Muhaajireen and Ansaar. Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was paired with **Hadhrot U'tbah bin Malik** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. Now the Sahaabah were able to practise Islam openly and many people accepted Islam.

A need arose to call people to the masjid for salaah. Different people presented their suggestions, but Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was not satisfied with any of them. During this period, Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى showed certain Sahaabah dreams wherein the **azaan** was being given. Amongst these Sahaabah was Hadhrot U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. When this suggestion was put forward to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he was very pleased and accepted it. Thus, it became the way of calling the Muslims to salaah till the Day of Qiyaamah.

Among the greatest service that Hadhrot U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ rendered to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ after hijrah was that he fought together with Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in every battle.

Hadhrot U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had also accompanied **Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ** on his **Hajjat-ul-Widaa'** (farewell haj).

# Lesson Three

## Keywords

Jumaad-us-Saani, 13 A.H.	Bay'at	10 years, 6 months and 5 days	Ameer-ul-Mu'mineen
17 patches	Taraaweeh Salaah	Islamic Calendar	Two thirds

## Grief at the demise of Rasulallah ﷺ

When Nabi ﷺ passed away, Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was overtaken by such a state of shock and grief that he announced in Masjid-un-Nabawi that he would kill any person who says that Nabi ﷺ passed away. However, when Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ returned and delivered a khutbah, Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ calmed down.

When Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was appointed as the khalifah, he kept Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ as his **close advisor** and **consulted** him in important matters.

## Khilaafat

Towards the end of Jumaad-us-Saani, 13 A.H. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ left this worldly abode to join his beloved Nabi ﷺ. Before passing away, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ appointed Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ **as the next khalifah**. Thus, when Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ passed away, the Muslims began to take bay'at (pledge allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

# Lesson Three

The khilaafat of Hadhrat 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ lasted for a period of **10 years, 6 months and 5 days**.

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

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

Despite being the khalifah and leader of such a large empire, Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ never lived a comfortable and luxurious life. He wore very coarse clothing. At times, up to **17 patches** were counted on his clothing.

It was Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ who encouraged the performing of the Taraaweeh Salaah in **jamaat** as well as completing the entire Qur-aan in the Taraaweeh. This was in **14 A.H.**

In the first year of his khilaafat, he appointed **Hadhrat Abdur Rahman bin A'uf** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ 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 سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى) was remarkable. Once, he **fell unconscious** on hearing one aayat (verse) of the Qur-aan regarding Qiyaamah.

# Lesson Three

Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ introduced an exemplary system and organisation in his government. There were records for everything that was done.

It was during his khilaafat that **the Islamic Calendar** commenced. Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ based the calendar on the **hijrah** of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Basrah, Kufah, Qadisyyah, Madaain, Jazira, Khozistaan, Khuraasaan, Kirmaan, Azerbaijaan, Syria, Damascus, Hims, Jerusalem, Fustaat and Alexandria were some of the cities conquered by Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. Historians write that during the reign of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, **two thirds** of the world was conquered by the Muslims.

# Lesson Four

Keywords			
Attachment	Qur-aan	Fiqh	1 <sup>st</sup> Muharram, 24 A.H.
4 000 Masaajid	1036 Cities	Martyrdom	Abu Lulu

## Attachment to the Qur-aan

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

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

During the khilaafat of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, one thousand and thirty-six (**1036**) cities were conquered together with the surrounding areas. As soon as any place was conquered, he would

# Lesson Four

order that a **masjid** be built in that area. When these Masaajid were counted, it totalled close to four thousand (**4 000**) wherein five times salaah was performed daily and nine hundred (**900**) Masaajid wherein Jumuah salaah was also performed. On one occasion when he had gone to perform Umrah, Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ extended the **Masjid-ul-Haraam** in **Makkah**.

He also extended **Masjid-un-Nabawi** صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Date palms and unbaked bricks were used for the building in order to keep it the same as it was during the time of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He also ordered that straw mats be placed on the floor.

## **Martyrdom of Hadhrat U'mar** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

One morning, Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ left his home for Fajr salaah carrying his whip in his hand. He would straighten the saffs using his whip. After the *iqamah* was called out, he raised his hands 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 U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ fell unconscious and Hadhrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ 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 U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was rushed to his home. This incident took place on **Wednesday, 27<sup>th</sup> Zul-Hijjah**. Medical treatment was administered to him, but were

# Lesson Four

not able to heal his wounds. When the Sahaabah realised that there was no chance of his survival, they were overcome with extreme grief and sorrow.

Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ told his son Abdullah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, "Go to Hadhrat A'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا and convey my salaams to her. Inform her that I desire to be buried alongside my two companions (Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ). If there is difficulty for her in this then Baqee (the graveyard in Madinah) is better for me."

When Hadhrat A'ishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا heard this, she said, "**I had reserved that place for me, but I shall give preference to him over myself.**"

Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was overjoyed when he received her answer. Thereafter Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ began experiencing the pangs of death. Finally, on the **1<sup>st</sup> of Muharram, 24 A.H., Sunday**, the world witnessed the passing away of a glorious son of Islam. (inna lillahi wa inna ilaihi raji'oon.)

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

**Hadhrat Suhayb** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ performed his **janaazah** salaah. He was then buried in the **house of Hadhrat A'ishah** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا wherein the graves of **Rasulullah** صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and **Abu Bakr** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ lay.



# Lesson Five

## Keywords

Family	13 children	Manaaqib	Truth
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## Family

Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ had a total of 13 children. The names of his children are as follows:

- |                  |                  |              |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1) Zaid          | 6) Abdur Rahmaan | 11) Ruqayyah |
| 2) Zaid          | 7) Abdur Rahmaan | 12) Zainub   |
| 3) A'asim        | 8) U'baidullah   | 13) Faatima  |
| 4) Abdullah      | 9) Iyaadh        |              |
| 5) Abdur Rahmaan | 10) Hafsah       |              |

## Manaaqib (virtues) of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

1. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, "There were those in the previous ummahs who would be divinely inspired. If there is anybody in my ummah then it would be U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ."
2. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, "The most steadfast person on the matters of Deen in my ummah is U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ."
3. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, "O son of Khattaab! Whenever Shaitaan sees you walking on a certain path he moves to another path."
4. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, "Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى has established the truth on the tongue of U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ."
5. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, "Had there been a Nabi to come after me, it would have certainly been U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ."

# Summary

## Brief Summary of the life of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

1. His name was U'mar.
2. He was known as Al-Farooq.
3. His title was Abu Hafs.
4. He was born 13 years after Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
5. His father's name was Khattaab and his mother's name was Khatma.
6. He accepted Islam on the day that he intended to kill Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
7. He fought with Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in every battle.
8. He was joined with 'Utbah bin Maalik in the Mu-aakhaat (brotherhood).
9. In the battle of Tabuk, he spent half his wealth in the path of Allah Ta'ala.
10. He was the second leader of the Muslims after the demise of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
11. His khilaafat lasted for 10 years, 6 months and 5 days.
12. He was so simple that once 17 patches were counted on his kurta.
13. He started off the Islamic calendar.
14. Two thirds of the world were conquered during his khilaafat.
15. He built close to 4000 masaajid.
16. He was martyred by a slave named Abu Lulu.
17. He passed away on the 1st Muharram 24 AH at the age of 63.

Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said;

"Had there been a Nabi to come after me, it would have certainly been 'U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ."

# Questions

## Questions

### 1. Answer the following questions.

- 1.1 What were the titles of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and what do they mean? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2 How many years after Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ born? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3 Who was Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ paired up with, in the mu-aakhaat in Madinah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.4 For what period was Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ the khalifah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.5 Who killed Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ? \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.6 What was the date of the demise of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and how old was he when he passed away? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.7 How many children did Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ have? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 1.8 What was Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ shown in a dream as a means of calling Muslims to salaah? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Questions

2. Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat U'mar رضي الله عنه.\_\_\_\_\_

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3. Write a short paragraph on how Hadhrat U'mar رضي الله عنه accepted Islam. (+/- 10 lines)

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

4.1 Hadhrat U'mar's رضي الله عنه mother was the sister of Abu Jahl. \_

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# Questions

- 4.2 Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ secretly made Hijrah to Madinah. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.3 Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ got the title of Abu Hafs on the day of the battle of Uhud. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.4 Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ based the Islamic calendar on the birth of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.5 Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ is buried next to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Fill in the blanks.

- 5.1 Hadhrat U'mar's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ father's name was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5.2 Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was the first person to be given the title of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5.3 Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ initiated the performing of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ in jamaat.
- 5.4 Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was stabbed during the \_\_\_\_\_ salaah.
- 5.5 \_\_\_\_\_ performed the janaazah salaah of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

Hadhraat U'smaan Ghani

رحمة الله عليه

# Lesson One

## Hadhrat U'smaan Ghani رضي الله عنه

Keywords			
Zun-Noorain	Two daughters	A'ffan	Arwa
Amawi	Six years	Truthfulness	Prosperous businessman

### Name

His name was U'smaan. His title was **Zun-Noorain**. He received this title because he had the opportunity of **marrying two** of the honourable **daughters** of our **Nabi** صلى الله عليه وسلم.

### Parents and family

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

### Birth and early life

Hadhrat U'smaan رضي الله عنه was born **six** years after the incident of the elephant. Thus, he was five years younger than Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Not much is known about his youth.

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

# Lesson One

## Acceptance of Islam and life in Makkah

Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was **thirty four** when Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ **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** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ **invitation**. The daughter of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, **Hadhrat Ruqayyah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was initially married to **Utbah, the son of Abu Lahab**. No sooner did Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ begin inviting people to Islam, Abu Lahab ordered his son to divorce this innocent daughter of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Thereafter, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ married her to Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. She was the first daughter of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ whom U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ married. This marriage took place in Makkah.



# Lesson Two

Keywords			
Habsha	Bir-e-Roomah	Hijrah	Waqf
Ows bin Saabit رضي الله عنه	Ruqayyah رضي الله عنها	12 000 dirhams	8 000 dirhams

## Migration to Habsha

When the disbelievers of Makkah saw that many people began **accepting Islam**, they began **persecuting** and causing harm to the Muslims. At that time, Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم permitted the Muslims to migrate to **Habsha**. Hadhrat U'smaan رضي الله عنه was among those Sahaabah who were facing difficulties and hardships at the hands of the disbelievers. On the instruction of Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم, Hadhrat U'smaan رضي الله عنه made hijrah to Habsha together with **Hadhrat Ruqayyah رضي الله عنها**. They were part of the **first group** of Sahaabah to make hijrah to Habsha.

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

# Lesson Two

## Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

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

### Life in Madinah

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

On seeing this difficulty, Hadhrat U'smaan رضي الله عنه decided to **buy** this well. After much insistence, the Jew allowed him to purchase **half** the well for **12 000 dirhams** (silver coins). At the time of the sale the Jew made a condition that Hadhrat U'smaan رضي الله عنه would be allowed the use of the well **every second day**. The Muslims were thus allowed to draw out water on that day. They would fill so much water that it would last them for two days. The Jew now realised that he was not receiving much benefit from the well. Eventually, he agreed to **sell the remaining half**. It was again Hadhrat U'smaan رضي الله عنه who bought the **remaining half for 8 000 dirhams** and made the well **waqf (gift)** for the use of Muslims.

# Lesson Three

Keywords			
<b>Badr</b>	<b>Caesar</b>	<b>Victory</b>	<b>Hudaybiyyah</b>
<b>Bay'at-ur-Ridhwan</b>	<b>Umme Kulsoom</b> رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	<b>Donated 1/3</b>	<b>Shura</b> (council)

## Battle of Badr

When the first battle with the disbelievers was fought at **Badr**, Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was unable to join the Muslims. His wife, **Hadhrat Ruqayyah** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was extremely **sick**. Her sickness worsened after the Muslims left. This sickness led to her demise. She passed away whilst Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was away from Madinah. **Hadhrat U'smaan** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and **Hadhrat Usaama bin Zaid** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ were busy preparing for her burial when the news of the **victory** of the Muslim army reached Madinah.

Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ always expressed his remorse and sorrow for not being able to join the Muslims in the battle of Badr. However, he joined Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ in **all the battles** that were fought **after** Badr.

When Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ saw his grief for having lost the opportunity of being part of the family of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he married his **second daughter, Hadhrat Umme Kulsoom** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, to Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

# Lesson Three

## Treaty of Hdaybiyyah

In the year **6 A.H.**, Nabi ﷺ together with the Sahaabah set off towards Makkah to perform **Umrah**. On reaching **Hdaybiyyah**, the disbelievers of Makkah refused to allow the Muslims entry into Makkah. Nabi ﷺ decided to send Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to Makkah to discuss the matter with the leaders of the Quraish.

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

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

# Lesson Three

## Rome

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

On seeing the large contribution made by Hadhrat U'smaan **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**, Nabi ﷺ remarked, **“No action of Hadhrat U'smaan **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** would be of any harm to him from now onwards.” (In other words this action has earned him the eternal pleasure of Allah **سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى**.)**

Hadhrat Abu Bakr **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** was appointed as the khalifah of Rasulullah ﷺ. During his khilaafat, Hadhrat U'smaan **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** was part of the **shura** (council) of Hadhrat Abu Bakr **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**. It was Hadhrat U'smaan **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** who wrote on behalf of Hadhrat Abu Bakr **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** that Hadhrat U'mar **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ** would be the khalifah after him.

# Lesson Four

Keywords			
Six Sahaabah	11 years and 11 months	Naval Power	50 handsman
4 Muharram 24 A.H.	Hadhrat Mu'awiyah <small>رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ</small>	Island of Cyprus	Rebelle

## Appointment as khalifah

The Sahaabah requested Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to appoint a khalifah after him. He took the name of six Sahaabah from whom one should be chosen as the khalifah by the Muslims. The names of the six Sahaabah are:

- 1) **Hadhrat U'smaan** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.
- 2) Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.
- 3) Hadhrat Zubair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.
- 4) Hadhrat Talhah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.
- 5) Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.
- 6) Hadhrat Abdur Rahman bin A'uf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

After the burial of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the Sahaabah were debating over the issue of khilaafat. On the **third** day, **Hadhrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ announced that the khilaafat be restricted to only three. Thus, Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ handed over his right of khilaafat to Abdur Rahman رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, Zubair رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ handed his right to Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Talhah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ handed his right to Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Thereafter, Abdur Rahman

# Lesson Four

bin Auf رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ surrendered his opportunity to the remaining two i.e. Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Abdur Rahmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ then took bay'at (pledge of allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ followed him. When the people saw this, they all rushed forward to take bay'at (pledge of allegiance) at the hands of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. It was thus, on the **4 Muharram 24 A.H.**, that the Muslims accepted him as their khalifah.

## Period of khilaafat and achievements

The khilaafat of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ 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. **Hadhrot Mu'awiyah** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was the first to initiate fighting at sea. He mentioned this idea to Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ 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 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

# Lesson Four

The **Cesar** (emperor of Rome) was also **killed** during the khilaafat of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

## Extension to Masjid un Nabawi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Hadhrot U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ **extended** Masjid-un-Nabawi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. The extensions were done lengthwise and the masjid was increased by **fifty hand span**. The entire extension took ten months to complete.



# Lesson Five

Keywords			
Rebel	Soft & gentle	Martyrdom	16 Children. 9 Sons 7 Daughters
Naailah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	My companion in Jannah	Manaaqib	Hadhrat Hasan and Husain رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

## Rebellion

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

This attitude of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ made the rebels bolder. They began to physically harm him by pelting stones at him but he still refused to take revenge or action against these rebels. Several Sahaabah came to fight against them but Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ sent them away, saying, **"Whatever Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى has destined will take place."**

# Lesson Five

## Martyrdom

Eventually the rebels demanded his life. Then too, he addressed them mildly saying, “Why are you demanding my life? I have heard Rasulullah ﷺ say: **‘A person may be killed in one of three situations: If he has committed (1) adultery, (2) murder or (3) turned away from his Deen.’** I have not committed adultery or murder, nor have I turned away from my Deen. Why then are you demanding my life?”

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

# Lesson Five

This happened on a **Friday, 18 Zul Hijjah 35 A.H., at the time of Asr**. Due to certain circumstances, the Sahaabah were unable to perform the Janaazah salaah immediately. It was only on **Saturday** that a few Sahaabah **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.)

## Family

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

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

# Lesson Five

## Manaaqib (virtues) of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

There are many reliable Ahaadith that explain the great rank and virtue of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

Hereunder are a few of those Ahaadith:

1. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, **“Should I not feel shy of a person regarding whom the angels feel shy.”**
2. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, **“My companion in Jannah is U'smaan.”**
3. Once Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ climbed Mt. Uhud. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ were with him. Suddenly the mountain began shaking. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stamped his foot on the mountain and said, **“Remain still O Uhud! There is indeed a Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, a Siddeeq (Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) and two martyrs (U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) on you.”**
4. When Hadhrat Umme Kulsoom رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the daughter of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ passed away, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, **“If I had more daughters, I would have given them all (one by one) in marriage to U'smaan.”**
5. On the occasion of Hdaybiyyah, when the Muslims received the rumour of the death of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ took bay'at (pledge of Allegiance) from the Sahaabah for jahaad. At that moment, Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, **“U'smaan 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 U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

# Summary

## Brief Summary of the life of Hadhrat 'U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

1. His name was U'smaan.
2. His title was Zun Noorain.
3. He was born 6 years after Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
4. His father's name was Affaan and his mother's name was Arwa.
5. He was among the first people to accept Islam.
6. He was married to two of the daughters of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, Hadhrat Ruqayya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and Hadhrat Umm-e-Kulsoom رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.
7. He was among the Sahaabah who migrated to Habsha.
8. He was joined with Ows bin Saabit رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ in the Mu-aakhaat (brotherhood).
9. He purchased the Birr-e-Roomah (well of Roomah) for the Muslims for 20 000 dirhams.
10. He represented the Muslims on the occasion of the treaty of Hdaybiyyah.
11. He was appointed as the third khalifa of the Muslims after Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.
12. His period of khilaafat lasted for 11 years and eleven months.
13. He was responsible for extending the masjid of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
14. He was martyred by rebels in his home at the time of Asar on a Friday 18 Zul Hijjah 35 A.H. whilst reciting the Qur-aan.

Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said;

“My companion in Jannah is U'smaan.”

# Questions

## Questions

### 1. Answer the following questions.

1.1 What was Hadhrat U'smaan's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ title and how did he attain it? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.2 Was he younger or elder than Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, and by how many years? \_\_\_\_\_

1.3 What was the name of the first daughter of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to whom Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was married? \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 Did Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ take part in the battle of Badr. If not, why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.5 What was the name of the second daughter of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ to whom Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was married? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1.6 Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Write a short paragraph on Bay'at-ur-Ridhwaan:

(+/- 10 lines)

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# Questions

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

3.1 Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ accepted Islam at the hands of Hadhrat U'mar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. \_\_\_\_\_

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3.2 Nabi's صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ daughter, Hadhrat Ruqayyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was first married to Utbah, the son of Abu Talib. \_\_\_\_\_

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3.3 Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was amongst those who made Hijrah to Habsha. \_\_\_\_\_

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3.4 Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ bought the well of Roomah for 20 000 dirhams. \_\_\_\_\_

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3.5 Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ could not join the Battle of Badr because his mother was sick. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Questions

## 4. Match column A with column B.

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



Hadhurat Aii

رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم

# Lesson One

## Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Keywords			
Haydar	Asadullah	Murtadha	Abul Hasan
Abut Turaab	Abu Taalib	Faatima	Poverty

### Name

His name was Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. His title was **Haydar**, **Asadullah** and **Murtadha**. He was also known as **Abul Hasan** and **Abut Turaab**.

### Parents and tribe

His father's name was **Abu Taalib** and his mother's name was **Faatima**. They belonged to the family of **Banu Haashim** which was part of the Quraish tribe. Abu Taalib was the **uncle** of Rasullullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He was the **younger brother of Abdullah** (the father of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ). Abu Taalib did not accept Islam. However, Hadhrat Ali's رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ mother, Faatima, accepted Islam. She also made hijrah to Madinah.

# LessonOne

## Birth

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was born **ten years** before nubuwat. He was thus thirty years younger than Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

## 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 صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ spoke to **Hadhrat Abbaas** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, who was also his uncle, to lighten the burden off the shoulders of his brother. **Hadhrat Abbaas** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ agreed to take **Ja'far** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ (the brother of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) into his care and **Nabi** صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ chose to take **Hadhrat Ali** رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ into his care. Thus, from a very young age, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was in the care of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ remained far away from idol-worship even before Islam.

# Lesson Two

Keywords			
Nine Years	Actions	First Youth	Valuables
Kulsoom bin Hadm <small>رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ</small>	Quba	Fought Waleed	Married Faatima <small>رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا</small>

## Acceptance of Islam

Hadhrat 'Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was a young child, approximately nine years of age when Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ received nubuwat. Living in the company of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ allowed him to observe the actions of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ very closely. Thus, when Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ began to invite others to Islam, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ 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 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He asked him, "What is this that you are doing?"

Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ 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 (making sajdah)."

Since Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was part of the family of Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he also underwent much suffering and hardship. Despite this, he remained steadfast on Deen.

# Lesson Two

## Hijrah to Madinah Munawwarah

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

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

# Lesson Two

## 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 رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ played a great role in the **construction** of the masjid. He worked with much zeal and enthusiasm.

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

During the year 2 A.H., Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ married Hadhrat Faatima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا. He began to stay with her ten months later as he did not have a place to stay. Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ played an important role in most of the battles fought in Islam.

# Lesson Three

Keywords			
Khaibar	Conquer	Banner	Idols
Governor	Minister	Mufassireen	Armenia

## The Battle of Khaibar

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

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

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

# Lesson Three

## Other Achievements

At the time of **Hudaybiyyah**, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wrote out the peace treaty.

In **8 A.H.** Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accompanied Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ for the conquest of Makkah. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ordered him to break all the idols which were around the Ka'bah.

During the Battle of Tabuk, Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ appointed Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as his governor in Madinah whilst he was away.

Rasulullah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sent **Hadhral Khaalid bin Waleed** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to **Yemen** for the sake of propagating Islam. After six months, he was unsuccessful and returned. Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then **ordered Hadhral Ali** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ **to go to Yemen** and give da'wat to the people. As soon as Hadhral Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reached Yemen, people began flocking to him.

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

Hadhral 'Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was held in great honour and esteem by the first three Khulafaa. He was even appointed by **Hadhral U'mar** رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as his **minister**.



# Lesson Three

## Khilaafat

After the demise of Hadhrat U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, the Muslims in Madinah Munawwarah accepted Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as their **khalifah** and they all took bay'at (pledge of allegiance) at his hands. However, some Sahaabah had differences with Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and as a result refused to take bay'at immediately at his hands. Some evil people and hypocrites found this to be an ideal opportunity to **cause disunity** amongst the Muslims. They brought false information to Hadhrat 'Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. They succeeded in their evil plans and a large amount of time, during the khilaafat of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, was spent in settling these differences.

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

Hadhrot Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was considered to be among the leading *mufasssireen* (commentators of the Qur-aan) from among the Sahaabah. 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 would refer to Hadhrot Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. There are many incidents that prove his deep understanding of the laws of Shariah.

# Lesson Four

## Keywords

Martyrdom	Ibnul Muljim	Demise	Khawaarij
Kufa	17 Ramadhaan 40 A.H.	Najaf	Simple clothing

## Martyrdom and demise

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

He travelled to Kufa and prepared himself to kill Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. It was the habit of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to go early to the masjid for Fajr and shout out "as-salaah" "as-salaah" in order to wake the people up for the Fajar Salaah.

It was the **17 Ramadhaan 40 A.H.** when Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ left early from his home. Ibnul Muljim hid himself along the path that Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ normally took. As he walked passed, Ibnul Muljim struck him with his sword on his head so severely that the sword went through his skull. The sword was dipped in poison and as a result, affected Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ. After a few days in the *mubaarak* month of **Ramadhaan**, Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ breathed his last and left this worldly abode. He is buried in Kufa at a place called Najaf.

# Lesson Five

## Keywords

Moula	Manaaqib	9 Wives 14 sons 17 Daughters	Hadhrat Faatima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا
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## Family

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ married several women during his lifetime. However, as long as Hadhrat Faatima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was alive, he did not marry any other woman. He had a total of nine wives, fourteen sons and seventeen daughters.

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

## Ways and habits

Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ grew up under the guardianship and care of Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. He was famously known for his dislike of worldly things. He never desired fame and glory and wore simple clothing.

## Manaaqib (virtues) of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

1. Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, **“You hold the same position with me as Haroon عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام held with Moosa عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام.”**
2. Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, **“Ali is from me and I am from him. He is the beloved of all the believers.”**

# Lesson Five

3. Rasulallah ﷺ said, “Whoever’s moula (friend) I am, Ali ﷺ 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 ﷺ, Hadhrat Faatima ﷺ and Husain ﷺ and said, “O Allah! These are my supporters.”
5. Nabi ﷺ said, “I am the city of knowledge and Ali ﷺ is the door.”

# Summary

## Brief Summary of the life of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

1. His name was Ali. He was the cousin and the son in law of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
2. His titles were Haydar, Asadullah and Murtadha.
3. He was born 10 years before Nubuwaat.
4. His father's name was Abu Taalib and his mother's name was Faatima.
5. He was the first child to accept Islam.
6. When Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ went for Hijrah, he remained behind in the bed of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and then distributed all the valuables.
7. He married Hadhrat Faatima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the youngest daughter of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
8. He worked very hard in building the Masjid of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.
9. He fought in all the battles against the disbelievers.
10. In single combat, he killed Waleed with one strike in the Battle of Badr.
11. During the life of Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, his greatest conquest was the fort of Khaibar.
12. He was appointed as the fourth Khalifa of the Muslims.
13. He was martyred by Ibnu Muljim who struck him on his head with his sword.
14. He passed away in the month of Ramadhaan in the year 40 A.H.
15. He had a total of 9 wives, 14 sons and 17 daughters

Rasulullah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said;

“I am the city of knowledge and Ali is the door.”

# Questions

## Questions

### 15. Answer the following questions.

1.1 What were the titles of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ?

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1.2 How was Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ related to Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

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1.3 When was Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ born?

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1.4 Who killed Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ?

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1.5 Mention any three virtues of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

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1.6 Write a short paragraph on how Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ came into the care of Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. \_\_\_\_\_

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# Questions

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1.7 Write a short paragraph on the role of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ in the Battle of Khaibar.

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## 4. Fill in the Blanks.

- 4.1 Hadhrat Ali's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ father's name was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4.2 Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ fought against \_\_\_\_\_ in single combat in the battle of Badr.
- 4.3 Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ married Hadhrat Faatima رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا in \_\_\_\_\_ A.H.

# Questions

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

5.1 The parents of Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ did not accept Islam. \_\_\_\_\_

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5.2 Hadhrat Ali's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ mother's name was Faatima. \_\_\_\_\_

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5.3 Hadhrat Ali's رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ wife's name was Faatima. \_\_\_\_\_

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5.4 Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ named three of his sons after the three khulafaa before him. \_\_\_\_\_

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5.5 Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was the first man to accept Islam. \_\_\_\_\_

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5.6 Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ told Hadhrat Ali رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to sleep in his bed on the night of hijrah. \_\_\_\_\_

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