

تسهيل التاريخ

TAS-HEELUT  
TAA-REEKH

7

**Tasheel-ut-Tareekh Level 7**

First Impression 2012

© 2012 JUT Publishing

Jamiatul Ulama Taalimi Board:  
Curriculum Development Committee

Floor 2, Baitul Hamd,  
32 Dolly Rathebe Road,  
Fordsburg 2092,  
South Africa  
E-mail: taalimi@islamsa.org.za

All Rights Reserved. No part of this publication may be stored in a retrieval system transmitted, or reproduced in any way including but not limited to photocopy, photograph, magnetic or other record without the prior agreement and written permission of the publisher.

As with any educational material, the contributors have been influenced by a number of people to whom they have spoken and books they have read. The contributors acknowledge this with appreciation.

The Curriculum Development Committee have made every effort to ensure accuracy.

ISBN: 978-1-919942-35-3

Designed & Illustrated by: Kufica cc. South Africa

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

## INTRODUCTION TO *HISTORY*

*"Indeed in their stories, there is a lesson for men of understanding."*

(Surah Yusuf: Verse 111)

The study of history in general and Islamic history, in particular, is important to the development of the Muslim learner on a number of levels.

At a personal level, it reinforces an Islamic identity by revealing to the learner the rich legacy of Islam. A Muslim who is aware of this legacy is confident and gets inspired to achieve more as he/she becomes exposed to what is possible and how Muslims excelled, religiously, socio-politically as well as in the fields of scientific exploration and discovery.

At a societal level, a Muslim learner who is aware of Islamic history can discern facts from the fiction that has fed misconceptions about Islam. By dispelling myths, distortions about Islam and Muslims are corrected thereby creating an opportunity for a better understanding, and even the propagation of Islam as a way of life.

In general, history provides us with precedents, benchmarks and yardsticks with which we can measure our progress. The lessons of history may help the learner to steer away from the quick-sands of time, facilitating efficient decision-making, leading to productivity, the watchword of modern society.

An innovative approach to history that takes from it these lessons makes history a developmental subject, that is forward-looking, and not just an account of past events. The time horizon for a Muslim future is beyond the present life. Ultimately, we look into the past in order to derive lessons that help us secure a peaceful abode in the Hereafter.



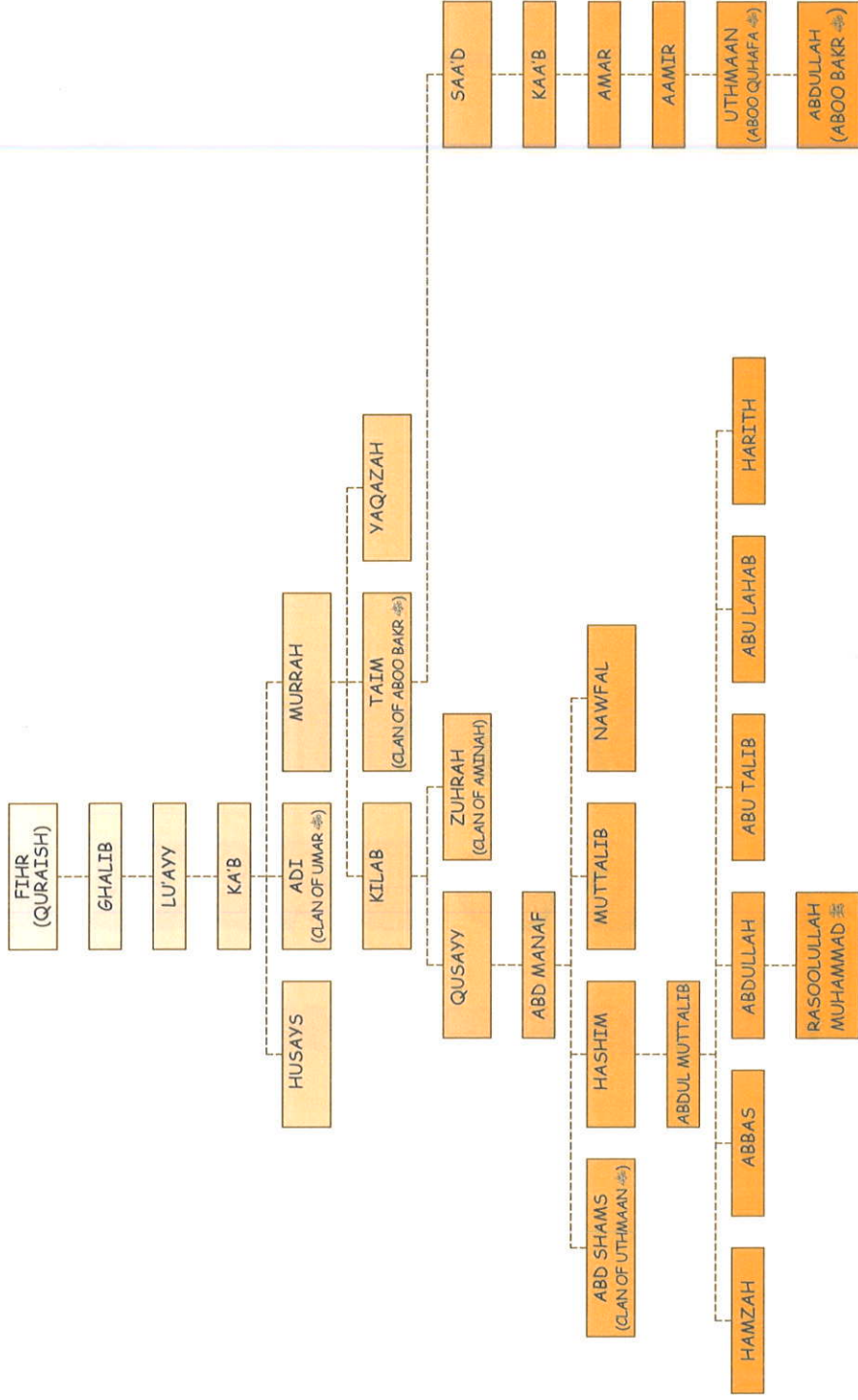


# CHAPTER 1

## SAYYIDINA ABOO BAKR

THE FIRST KHALEEFAH OF ISLAAM

# Lineage of Aboo Bakr ﷺ in Relation to Rasoolullah ﷺ



# Contents

---

## Chapter One Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ ..... 9

Lesson One Early Life and Noble Qualities ..... 10

Lesson Two First Man to Accept Islaam ..... 14

Lesson Three Khilaafat of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ ..... 22

Lesson Four The New Khaleefah & Some Changes ..... 28

Lesson Five The Renegades ..... 34

Lesson Six The False Prophets ..... 38

Lesson Seven The Eleven Armies ..... 44

Lesson Eight The Expedition of Sayyidina Khalid Bin  
Waleed ﷺ ..... 48

Lesson Nine Expeditions Against Various Renegade  
Tribes ..... 54

Lesson Ten The Persians ..... 64

Lesson Eleven The Romans ..... 70

Lesson Twelve Illness ..... 76

Lesson Thirteen As-Siddiq al - Akbar Passes Away ... 84

Lesson Fourteen Wives and Children ..... 88

Lesson Fifteen Aboo Bakr ﷺ, A Saviour of Islaam .... 90

Lesson Sixteen Administration of Sayyidina Aboo  
Bakr ﷺ ..... 96



# Lesson

## Early Life & Noble Qualities

### Name and Parentage

**Titles:** As Siddique (The Truthful)  
Al Ateeque (The Saviour)

**Father's Name:** Uthmaan **Kunyah:** Abu Quhafa

**Mother's Name:** Salma **Kunyah:** Ummul-Khair

### Physical Features

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was man of delicate frame and medium height and he had a stooping gait. His face was thin with a clear cut profile. His complexion was fair, eyes deep-set and back; his forehead lofty and nose aquiline. His hair was prematurely grey and he used to dye it red. He wore loose clothes and carried a white woolen cloth on his shoulders.

### Early Life

The real name of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was Abdullah. His original name was Abdul Ka'ab, which Rasoolullah ﷺ altered to Abdullah. Aboo Bakr was his kunyah (family name). He was born in Makkah in 573 AD, two and a half years after the "Year of the Elephant". He was thus two and a half years younger than Rasoolullah ﷺ. In the sixth generation his geneology unites with that of Rasoolullah ﷺ, i.e. with their forefather Murra.

Not much is known about the childhood of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ and his life as a young boy. He was the closest friend of Rasoolullah ﷺ from youth and the friendship proved to be life-long. Before the advent of Islaam Rasoolullah ﷺ accompanied him on his business trips to nearby places.

## keywords

## destitute | demise



At the age of eighteen, he took to trade and business. In the course of time he became one of the richest traders of Makkah. Being a wealthy and successful businessman, he travelled widely on business trips, thereby gaining lots of experience and foresight. His honesty and truthfulness were well known among the Quraish who left their valuables in his care. He was an extremely kind hearted person and was prepared to sacrifice everything he had in order to help the poor and destitute. His generosity, before and after the advent of Islaam, is legendary. Rasoolullah ﷺ once said:

"Nobody's wealth has benefitted my cause (Islaam) as much as Aboo Bakr's wealth."

"If I had taken anyone besides Allaah ﷻ as my friend, I would have taken Aboo Bakr ؓ."

The day Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ embraced Islaam; he was in possession of forty thousand dirhams which he spent for the cause of Islaam. Rasoolullah ﷺ said:

"I have repaid everybody except Aboo Bakr ؓ. Allaah ﷻ will repay him on the day of Qiyaamah."

Amongst the Sahaabah, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was the most learned. After the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ whenever the Sahaabah had any difficulty regarding any matter they referred it to him and his decision was accepted. He was highly respected and his opinion was sought in all important matters. Indeed the entire pattern of life of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ mirrored the teachings of Rasoolullah ﷺ to the minutest detail.





## Worksheet

1. What was the real name of the first khaleefah and what was his kunyah (pet name)?

.....

.....

2. The genealogy of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ links up to that of Rasoolullah ﷺ. In which generation does this link up?

.....

### Match column A with Column B

Column A	Column B
1. Closest friend	a. He became one of the richest traders of Makkah
2. Age of eighteen	b. He was in possession of forty thousand dirhams
3. The day he embraced Islaam	c. Since his youth
4. His honesty and truthfulness	d. Took to trade and business
5. With the course of time	e. Quraish who would keep their valuables in his care

1	2	3	4	5



Answer the following questions:

1. Aboo Bakr ؓ became so successful in piety, trade, wealth and knowledge. It was a time when there were no universities to attend to obtain such noble qualifications. How do you think Aboo Bakr ؓ and all the other businessmen etc. managed to gain this knowledge?

.....  
.....

2. Aboo Bakr ؓ was bestowed with the great honour of being the companion and friend of the beloved Muhammad ﷺ. Do you think that this friendship influenced Aboo Bakr ؓ in any way? What can be learnt from this?

.....  
.....  
.....

3. If you look at the Sahaabah, they spent every moment trying to gain knowledge and to participate in beneficial activities. As a young child how do you think you can spend your time gaining more knowledge and making a difference in trying to mimic the behaviour of Rasoolullah ﷺ and his companions. Give examples to substantiate your answer.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## First Man to Accept Islaam

When Our Beloved Rasoolullah ﷺ was blessed with Prophethood he began preaching Islaam secretly to his closest associates. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was the first amongst the males to be invited towards this beautiful Deen and he showed no hesitation in accepting it. Rasoolullah ﷺ says:

**"Whenever I invited anyone to accept Islaam, they showed hesitation or argued, except Aboo Bakr. He embraced Islaam without asking any questions."**

As soon as he embraced Islaam, he devoted all his time, wealth and resources towards the upliftment of the deen. It was through his efforts that people like Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ, Sayyidina Zubair ؓ, Sayyidina Abdur Rahmaan Ibn Auf ؓ, Sayyidina Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqas ؓ, and Sayyidina Talha ؓ, etc. embraced Islaam. In this way he was the first Muslim after Rasoolullah ﷺ to preach Islaam and to invite towards the oneness of Almighty Allaah ﷻ.

As long as Rasoolullah ﷺ preached Islaam secretly, the Kuffaar of Makkah did not harass him. When Allaah ﷻ ordered him to preach Islaam openly, many people became his enemies. His friends and family turned against him and began persecuting and harassing him and his followers. On one occasion, while our Beloved Rasool ﷺ was performing Tawaaf in the Haram, the enemies indicated to one another:

**"This is the very Muhammad who expresses ill of our idols."**





## keywords

persecuting | harrassing | sworn enemy | pitiable

A Kaafir and sworn enemy of Rasoolullah ﷺ, Uqbah Ibn Mueet, began throttling Rasoolullah ﷺ with a sheet. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ who happened to be passing that way rushed to the aid of Rasoolullah ﷺ and freed him from the clutches of the merciless Kuffaar. Fearlessly addressing them he said:

"Would you kill a man, only because he declares that 'Allaah ﷻ is my Rabb'?"

The Kuffaar surrounded him and beat him so ruthlessly that he sustained a number of wounds and was left unconscious. He was carried off to his home in this state. On regaining consciousness, his first thought was for the safety of Rasoolullah ﷺ. He enquired as to how Rasoolullah ﷺ was and vowed:

"I will not eat a single morsel of food until I have not seen Rasoolullah ﷺ with my own eyes."

Not caring the least about his own injury and feebleness he set out with this mother in the direction of the house of Sayyidina Arqam ؓ, where Rasoolullah ﷺ was. As soon as they saw each other Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ embraced Rasoolullah ﷺ and cried. On seeing his beloved friend in this pitiable condition our beloved Rasool ﷺ too began crying.

The Muslims present there were so moved by this touching scene that they too wept. His daughter Sayyidatina Ayesha ؓ says that her father's head was so severely injured that a mere touch with the hand would remove the hair.



## two

It was on this occasion that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ requested Rasoolullah ﷺ to invite his mother towards Islaam.

The constant persecution suffered by the Muslims at the hands of the Kuffaar made it rather impossible for them to worship the one Allaah ﷻ in peace. Therefore Rasoolullah ﷺ permitted them to emigrate to Abyssinia. Despite the fact that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was regarded as a leader of his people and an influential man of Makkah, he too was not spared. In fact, members of his family too did not sympathise or aid him and he was singled out for harassment by the Kuffaar on account of his close association with Rasoolullah ﷺ and his unwavering support for Islaam. In view of this our beloved Nabee ﷺ permitted him to emigrate to Abyssinia where he could live a peaceful life and worship Allaah ﷻ without being harassed. On his way to Abyssinia, as he was passing Barkul Ghamaad, he met Ibnud Daghina, the leader of the Qarah tribe, who enquired:

"Where to O Aboo Bakr?"

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ replied:

"My people have forced me out of my town. I am on my way to Abyssinia where I hope to worship Allaah ﷻ in peace."

Ibnud Daghina who was well aware of the influential and respectable position Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ held among the



people of Makkah, immediately said,

"A man of your character should not be exiled from Makkah. You assist the poor and the destitute; you maintain good relations with your relatives and are kind to your guests. Return with me to Makkah and continue worshipping Allaah ﷻ in your own hometown. You are under my protection."

On reaching Makkah, Ibnud Daghina confronted the Makkan leaders and reprimanded them for making things difficult for Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ. He declared to the people that Aboo Bakr ؓ was now under his protection.

The Makkans agreed to leave Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ alone provided he worshipped Allaah ﷻ in secrecy and silence.

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was unable to adhere to that condition for very long. Soon people began crowding around him again and wept as they heard him recite the Quraan.

The Makkan leaders complained to Ibnud Daghina about this situation. Ibnud Daghina requested Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ not to make his position difficult. To this Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ replied:

"I do not need your protection, Allaah ﷻ is sufficient for me."



## Worksheet

1. Complete the following.

Rasoolullah ﷺ said:

"Whenever I invited anyone to accept Islaam, they

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. When our beloved Nabee ﷺ was performing salaah in the haram a kaafir and sworn enemy began throttling him.

- a. What did Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ say to the kuffaar when he fearlessly addressed them?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- b. What did the kuffaar do to Aboo Bakr ؓ after hearing his address?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



- c. On regaining consciousness why did Aboo Bakr ﷺ vow not to eat?

.....

.....

.....

- d. What happened in the home of Sayyidina Arqam ﷺ when Aboo Bakr ﷺ set out with his mother?

.....

.....

.....

- e. Describe how the kuffaar injured Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ

.....

.....

.....

3. Why do you think that Aboo Bakr ﷺ did not argue or hesitate to accept Islaam? Give reasons for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





## Lesson

Answer the following questions in detail

1. How did Aboo Bakr ﷺ react to the protection of Ibnud Daghina? What does Ibnud Daghina's reaction say about his protection, and what does the reaction of Aboo Bakr ﷺ say about his character and devotion to Almighty Allaah ﷻ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Aboo Bakr ﷺ always helped the people, but yet they ousted him from Makkah. What does this teach us about the character of these people from Makkah?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Word Search:

emigrate

protection

secrecy

abyssinia

destitute

recite

worshipped

quraan

exiled



barkul ghamaad

kuffaar

poor

ibnud daghina

b	q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	k	j	l	h
a	i	b	n	u	d	d	a	g	h	i	n	a	g	a
r	z	x	c	d	k	v	b	n	m	a	s	d	f	q
k	q	w	p	e	u	e	r	t	y	i	o	p	u	a
u	i	p	o	s	f	o	l	k	j	h	g	f	d	r
l	d	s	o	t	f	a	z	x	c	v	b	n	m	a
g	q	e	r	i	a	r	t	e	x	i	l	e	d	h
h	y	u	i	t	a	o	p	l	k	q	j	h	g	t
a	s	d	f	u	r	g	h	j	k	u	l	m	n	r
m	n	b	v	t	c	x	z	a	q	r	e	r	t	i
a	y	u	i	e	e	o	i	p	l	a	j	k	h	b
a	s	d	f	t	g	n	h	j	k	a	l	m	e	r
d	q	e	i	r	i	t	y	u	i	n	o	p	a	s
d	f	c	g	s	w	o	r	s	h	i	p	p	e	d
g	e	h	s	e	c	r	e	c	y	j	k	l	m	n
r	b	y	v	c	x	z	q	e	r	t	y	u	i	o
p	b	l	e	m	i	g	r	a	t	e	k	j	h	g
a	f	p	r	o	t	e	c	t	i	o	n	d	s	a

## Khilaafat of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ

### Overview of Important Events

1. Appointment to the Khilaafat.
2. Burial of Rasoolullah ﷺ.
3. Problems faced by the Khaleefah:
  - a. Usaamah's Expedition.
  - b. False Prophets.
  - c. Renegades.
  - d. Rebellions.

### 1. Appointment to the Khilaafat

As soon as the news of the demise of our Beloved Rasoolullah ﷺ spread throughout Madeenah, the noble companions found themselves without a leader. They began discussing the appointment of a new Khaleefah, as Rasoolullah ﷺ did not explicitly appoint a khaleefah before his demise. Serious discussions were already underway between the Muhajireen and Ansaar at a place called Thaqifa Bani Saa'idah, in view of electing a khaleefah. At that moment Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ left the members of the household of Rasoolullah ﷺ to attend to the Ghusl and kafn of Rasoolullah ﷺ.



## keywords

khilaafat | khaleefah | renegades | rebellions



When he reached the gathering at the Thaqifa Bani Saa'idah he found the people engaged in a discussion on the issue of the khilaafat. The issues raised by them were that:

1. The next Khaleefah should be from the Ansaar while others felt that he should be from the Muhajireen.
2. Should the Ansaari Khaleefah be from the Aus or Khazraj tribe?
3. Others supported the idea of two Khaleefahs, one from the Muhajireen and the other from the Ansaar.

In this manner various views were expressed.

The Munafiqeen who were also present made every effort to widen the division by expressing views which would only cause harm to Islaam and the Muslims, for they realized that this was an ideal opportunity up to now.

After having expressed their views, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رضي الله عنه addressed them saying:

"The Khaleefah will be from the Muhajireen while the deputies will be from the Ansaar. Further, the Muhajireen have more right to this position because they were the first to accept Islaam and were definitely closer to Rasoolullah."



# Lesson

## three

Sayyidina Nu'maan bin Bashir rose and said:

"O Ansaar, Rasoolullah ﷺ was from amongst the Quraish and the khaleefah must be from the Quraish."

Sayyidina Zaid bin Thaabit supported this view and said:

"The leader should be from the Muhajireen. We were the helpers of Rasoolullah ﷺ and would remain the helpers of his khaleefah as well."

A number of Ansaar then supported this view and there was a general consensus in the council over the selection of a Muhajir as a khaleefah. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ said:

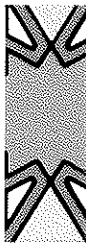
"I propose the names of Umar and Aboo Ubaidah as the khaleefah. Select anyone of these two men as your khaleefah."

Both of them declined saying that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ be appointed the khaleefah instead. Various reasons were given for this suggestion. Some of them are mentioned hereunder:

1. He was the most virtuous amongst the Muhajireen.
2. He was the first male adult to accept Islaam.

keywords

allegiance



3. He was accompanied Rasoolullah ﷺ on the historic journey of Hijrat.
4. He was the companion of Rasoolullah ﷺ in the Cave of Thoor.
5. No one had been closer to Rasoolullah ﷺ during his lifetime than Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ.
6. He was appointed the Ameer of Hajj by Rasoolullah ﷺ.
7. He was appointed to lead the Salaah during the last illness of Rasoolullah ﷺ.
8. He had sacrificed everything for the cause of Islaam and had shown the greatest enthusiasm for Islaam.

These were some of the points mentioned in favour of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ after which Sayyidina Umar ؓ stepped forward and stretched out his hands towards Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ pledging this allegiance to him as the new khaleefah. Thereafter, many other senior Sahaabah ؓ from amongst the Muhajireen and Ansaar followed. As the news of the appointment of the new khaleefah spread throughout Madeenah, large groups of people hastened from all directions to pledge their allegiance to the new Ameer.



## Worksheet

1. List the problems faced by the new khaleefah.

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What were some of the issues raised at this discussion?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What did the Munafiqeen hope to do by expressing their views?

.....

4. What were the views of Nu'maan Bin Bashir رضي الله عنه and Zaid bin Thaabit رضي الله عنه?

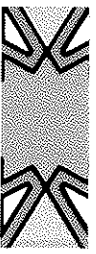
.....

.....

5. Whose names did Aboo Bakr رضي الله عنه propose for the position of khilaafat?

.....

.....



6. List the eight reasons given for appointing Aboo Bakr ﷺ.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. Who was the first Sahaabi to pledge his allegiance to the new khaleefah?

.....

8. Do you think that it was the correct decision for Aboo Bakr ﷺ to have been appointed the new khaleefah of Islaam? Why would you reach this conclusion?

.....

.....

9. Why do you think it was important for the Muslims to appoint a new leader?

.....

.....

.....

## The New Khaleefah & Some Changes

### His First Sermon

The day after the burial of Rasoolullah ﷺ Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ ascended the pulpit in Masjid-un-Nabawee and addressed the Muslims who had gathered there thus:

"O people! I have been appointed your leader although I am not better than you. If I am right obey me. If I am misguided set me right".

"Do not give up Jihad, for Allaah ﷻ disgraces those who indulge in evil. Obey me as long as I obey Allaah ﷻ and His Rasool ﷺ and do not obey me if I disobey Allaah ﷻ and His Rasool ﷺ."

On that day more than thirty thousand people from Madeenah and nearby villages pledged their allegiance to him. The Ummah accepted the new khaleefah open heartedly.

### Problems Facing the Newly Appointed Khaleefah

Soon after Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ had taken over the khilaafat, he was faced with major problems which threatened to undermine the Islaamic Empire. These were:

#### Expedition of Usaamah ؓ

- a. There were different views as to whether the expedition of Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ should proceed.
- b. If the expedition did proceed, should Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ, a seventeen year old youth, be allowed to command the army.

### Renegades

As news of the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ spread, various tribes



## keywords

pledged | expedition | contemplating



turned renegades. In fact, there were signs of this problem even during the lifetime of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

### False Prophets

Certain misguided people appeared, falsely claiming to be prophets, thus aggravating the problem of the renegades.

### Attack on Islaamic Supremacy

The superpowers of Rome and Persia who had always feared Islaamic supremacy decided to exploit the delicate situation in the Islaamic Empire by launching a full scale attack on the Muslims. In fact, news of the Roman attack had been the cause of the dispatch of the army of Sayyidina Usaamah ﷺ towards Shaam, by Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Many senior Sahaabah ﷺ advised Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ to hold back the army of Sayyidina Usaamah ﷺ in Madeenah to safeguard the city from an attack by the Romans and Persians. This was in view of a rumour that the Romans and Persians, who would surely be aided by the renegades, were contemplating an attack on Madeenah.

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ had great concern for deen. He therefore ordered the army of Sayyidina Usaamah ﷺ which had been prepared by Rasoolullah ﷺ personally while on his deathbed to proceed immediately. He said:

"If the entire Madeenah has to become empty on account of this army proceeding, leaving me completely

alone to be torn to bits by a wild animal, with no one to assist me, yet I will not withhold this army!"

Many people felt that Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ was not suited for this senior post of Commander as he was too young and inexperienced. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ, annoyed at this, remarked:  
 "Do you want me to dismiss a man appointed by the messenger of Allaah ﷺ?"

Finally the army of Usaamah ؓ left three weeks after the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Aboo Bakr ؓ himself bid him farewell and took the reins of the animal upon which Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ was riding and ran alongside him on foot. Whenever Usaamah ؓ said:  
 "O Khaleefah of Rasoolullah ﷺ! Either you ride the horse or I get off."

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ said:

"Neither of which will happen Usaamah! Beware do not get off the horse. If my feet become covered with dust in the path of Allaah it is a great reward for me. No! No! I shall walk on foot."

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ gave various advices to Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ. After forty days the army of Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ returned to Madeenah victorious with a handsome booty and many captives. This victory was very important for the Muslims because it served as a warning to the outside forces that despite the fact that the Muslims were facing certain problems internally, they were prepared to deal with any outside attacks.





## Worksheet

1. List five points from the first khutbah of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What were some of the views held regarding the expedition that Usaamah ﷺ had led?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. How did Aboo Bakr ﷺ react on hearing the views of some sahaabah ﷺ of the expedition of Sayyidina Usaamah ﷺ ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. When did the Army of Usaamah ﷺ leave?

.....

5. How did Aboo Bakr ﷺ bid farewell to the army of Usaamah ﷺ ?

.....

.....

.....

6. Was the army of Usaamah ﷺ successful? How do we know?

.....

.....

.....

7. What warning did the army of Usaamah ﷺ serve to outside forces?

.....

.....

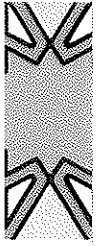
.....

8. What do you think about the address made by Aboo Bakr ﷺ to the people of Madeenah upon his appointment as khaleefah? Analyse his address and make your decisions based on that?

.....

.....

.....



9. Why do you think that so many people pledged their allegiance to Aboo Bakr ﷺ on that day. If you were present among these people, what would you do?

.....

.....

.....

10. At the time of the death of Rasoolullah ﷺ, the followers of Rasoolullah ﷺ faced a great many challenges. Why do you think that this was the perfect time for the enemy to launch their attack, and in your opinion what was of strategic importance at this vulnerable time?

.....

.....

.....

11. Many people felt that Aboo Bakr ﷺ should not have sent the army of Osama ﷺ. What can you say about the decision made by Aboo Bakr ﷺ ? What does this tell us about the leadership and character of Aboo Bakr ﷺ ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## The Renegades

After having successfully dispatched the army of Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ the next important issue that received the attention of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was that of the renegades.

The first news of renegades was received in the last days of the life of Rasoolullah ﷺ and the cause thereof was that certain misguided people had falsely claimed Prophethood, though they professed to be followers of the Final Nabee. They provided certain concessions in their new false teaching, like the waiving of Zakaat etc. As a result, many people who had recently accepted Islaam now turned to these false religions which appeared to appeal to them. The demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ provided an ideal opportunity for the false prophets who aggravated the problem by intensifying their campaign to gain as many new followers to their false religion. Certain tribes even sent deputations to Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ requesting him to exempt them from paying Zakaat, performing of Salaah, etc. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ flatly refused their idiotic demands by saying:

**"I will wage Jihad against anyone who refuses to pay the Zakaat of a single animal, if it is due upon him."**

The renegade carried out an attack on Madeenah, but through the grace of Allaah ﷻ the Muslims went out to meet them on the battle field and after a severe battle defeated them.

keywords

concessions



## Worksheet

1. Unscramble the following words and give some points of the lesson relating to these words.

a. DEEFTEAD .....

.....

.....

.....

b. NEERGESDA .....

.....

.....

.....

c. BITRES .....

.....

.....

.....

d. GAVWING .....

.....

.....

.....

e. DAHIJ .....

.....

.....

.....





f. TAAZKA

.....

.....

.....

.....

g. SABA

.....

.....

.....

.....

h. BAIZNAA

.....

.....

.....

.....

i. DINHAAM

.....

.....

.....

j. MRIF

.....

.....

.....

k. YAP

.....

.....

.....

.....



## 1. TABTEL

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. With the passing of Rasoolullah ﷺ, there was not even a peaceful moment for the followers of Rasoolullah ﷺ to grieve properly before they had to make important decisions and fulfil their commitment to Islaam. Even though the end had come for Rasoolullah ﷺ, it was not the end for the Muslims who remained behind. Do you think that as Muslims we still face some of the same challenges as in the days of the Sahaabah رضى الله عنهم؟ What do you think these challenges are and what do you think your responsibility towards your religion is?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## The False Prophets

### 1. Aswad Ansi

He falsely claimed prophethood during the lifetime of Rasoolullah ﷺ. He was known as "ANSI" (the veiled prophet) because he veiled his face. He was dealt with instantly and killed by Qais bin Makshuh ؓ.

### 2. Musailamah Bin Habeeb

He had embraced Islaam at the hands of Rasoolullah ﷺ after the conquest of Makkah and laid claim to prophethood sometime before the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ, earning for himself the title of "Al - KADHAAB". (The Great Liar). He sent a letter to Rasoolullah ﷺ stating:

"You and I are in partnership in the matter of Prophethood."

In reply Rasoolullah ﷺ invited him to re-embrace Islaam. After the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ he gathered a large number of adherents and formed an army of forty thousand men.

### 3. Tulaiha Asadi

He was a fortune teller before embracing Islaam. He turned renegades not very long after embracing Islaam and laid claim to prophethood in the last days of the life of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Certain tribes from the Jews joined him. An army under the leadership of Dharaar ibnul Azwar ؓ was

keywords

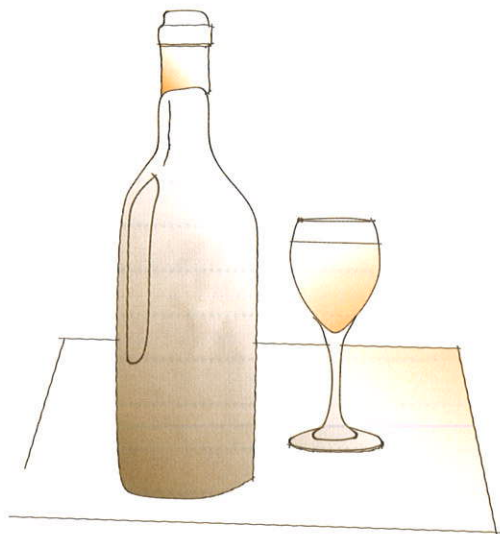
adherents



dispatched to deal with him, but when news of the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ was received the expedition was abandoned.

#### 4. Sajah Bint Al-Harith

She was a woman from the Banoo Taghlib tribe and laid claim to the prophethood soon after the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Leaders of various tribes along with their followers joined her, thus building up an army of four thousand men. She retained the five daily Salaahs in her religion, but permitted her followers to consume pork, wine and indulge in adultery. She later married Musailamah the Liar and his dowry to her in this marriage was that he waived two Salaahs, i.e. Eshaa and Fajr, for her followers.



Answer the following questions:

Answer the following questions:

1. In this day and age, we see many people who claim to be Prophets and who claim to have powers to help people with many of the problems that we are faced with. Many of the false prophets have Muslim names and claim to help people from their religious knowledge. Is it permissible for us to seek help from these people? From the example set out by the soldiers of Islaam in the day of Rasoolullah ﷺ what should be done with these people?

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



2. After the death of Rasoolullah ﷺ, it would have been easy for the Muslims to leave people to go astray and create new beliefs, however, the Sahaabah رضى الله عنهم continued to fight in the name of Allaah ﷻ and for Islaam, and declared war against anyone introducing false beliefs. How do you think that it came about that we are in a situation today where we are faced with so many challenges as Muslims, and there are so many Muslims who are still practicing beliefs that are against the teaching of Rasoolullah ﷺ?

[illegible]





## Word Search

Find the following words in the word search grid that follows:

false prophets

killed

musailamah bin habeeb

kadhaab

partnership

forty thousand

fortune teller

dharaar ibnul azwaar

banu taghlib

adultery

aswad ansi

ais bin makshuh

title

great liar

army

prophethood

sajah bint al harith

pork

dowry



m	a	f	s	d	p	a	r	t	n	e	r	s	h	i	p	d	q	d
u	d	a	q	w	e	a	a	s	w	a	d	a	n	s	i	e	a	h
s	r	l	t	y	u	r	i	o	p	a	s	d	f	g	b	a	i	a
a	h	s	d	f	g	m	h	j	k	l	z	x	p	c	a	v	s	r
i	b	e	n	d	m	y	q	w	e	r	t	y	r	u	n	s	b	a
l	i	p	m	d	p	z	x	c	v	b	n	m	o	q	u	w	i	a
a	e	r	t	o	k	i	l	l	e	d	y	u	p	i	t	a	n	r
m	p	o	a	w	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	h	z	a	q	m	i
a	w	p	o	r	k	e	r	a	i	l	t	a	e	r	g	a	a	b
h	r	h	t	y	u	i	o	p	l	k	j	h	t	g	h	f	k	n
b	r	e	w	q	m	n	b	v	c	x	z	a	h	s	l	h	s	u
i	q	t	i	t	l	e	w	e	r	t	y	u	o	i	i	o	h	l
n	z	s	x	c	k	a	d	h	a	a	b	v	o	b	b	i	u	a
h	q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	a	s	d	f	g	j	h	z
a	h	k	f	o	r	t	y	t	h	o	u	s	a	n	d	a	l	w
b	m	n	a	d	u	l	t	e	r	y	b	v	c	x	z	q	w	a
e	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	l	k	j	h	g	f	d	l	s	a
e	x	f	o	r	t	u	n	e	t	e	l	l	e	r	s	u	a	r
b	s	a	j	h	a	b	i	n	t	a	l	h	a	r	i	t	h	z



# Lesson

## seven

### The Eleven Armies

In order to overcome the problem of the renegades and the false prophets, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ formed eleven armies under various leaders and dispatched them to various troubled parts of the Islaamic Empire.

Sayyidina Khalid ؓ was among the eleven leaders. They set out from Madeenah in Jumadal Ukhara 11.A.H. Some of them were ordered to fight separate missions while others were to assist one another in the same mission.

They were further ordered to strengthen their armies as they proceeded by taking along with them men from the various tribes which they encountered en route.

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ handed each of the leaders a letter which was addressed to the renegades, in which he invited them towards re-embracing Islaam, warning them of severe consequences should they resist.

He even instructed the armies not to attack immediately, but to first establish whether the people were still on the path of Islaam or not, by calling out the Athaan. If the people of the village returned the call of the Athaan, then well and good. If they had turned renegades they were to be invited towards Islaam and given a chance to reconsider. Only in the event of resistance were they to attack.

keywords

mission | consequences



## Worksheet

1. What did Aboo Bakr ﷺ do to overcome the problem of the renegades?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What did Aboo Bakr ﷺ hand to each leader?

.....

3. How many leaders were dispatched?

.....

4. What instructions were given to the armies by Aboo Bakr ﷺ ?

.....

.....

.....

5. When were they instructed to attack the renegade only?

.....

.....


.....

6. In which month and year were the armies sent out by Aboo Bakr ﷺ ?

.....



Consider the following scenarios and answer the questions:

1. If you were one of the leaders sent out by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr  to troubled parts of the Islaamic Empire, how would you determine whether people had become renegades or not?

.....

.....


.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. If one of the leaders sent out went to a village, called out the Athaan and noticed that none of the people returned the call of the Athaan and then based on this he regarded them as renegades and immediately began to attack them, do you think that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr  would be pleased with his actions? Please provide a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

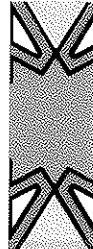
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



3. If you were one of the eleven leaders sent out by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ and you went to a village, and without doing anything decided that the people were renegades that needed to re-embrace Islaam and then you began to read the letter that you came with, would you be following the instructions given by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ? Please provide a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Imagine that you had to write a letter to people who had become renegades. Now, using the advice given to the eleven leaders by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ, write a short letter that would be read to the people.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## The Expedition of Sayyidina Khalid Bin Waleed ﷺ

Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ﷺ was sent to Tulaiha, one of the false prophets.

He found that Tulaiha had prepared to attack the Muslim army. After a short battle Tulaiha's army was defeated, with the survivors fleeing in all directions. They returned to the fold of Islaam and Tulaiha who had fled to Shaam re-embraced Islaam during the Khilaafat of Sayyidina Umar ﷺ.

After defeating Tulaiha, Sayyidina Khalid ﷺ proceeded towards the camp of Sajah who had also gathered an army with the intention of attacking Madeenah.

Not very far from the camp of Sajah was the army of Musailamah the Liar. Musailamah and Sajah saw each other as a threat towards their interests. Sayyidina Ikramah ﷺ approached the army of Musailamah and surrounded him. On seeing this Musailamah invited Sajah to his camp and they agreed to fight the Muslims collectively and consequently overthrow Madeenah. They planned to share prophethood between them after the overthrow of Madeenah. It was on this occasion that Musailamah married Sajah.

When Sajah returned to her camp, Sayyidina Khalid ﷺ pounced upon her and on seeing this, her entire army dispersed. She managed to escape and lived the remaining days of her life amongst her tribe.

keywords

overthrow | dispersed



Sayyidina Ikramah ﷺ approached the army of Musailamah, but was attacked and he aborted his mission. Sayyidina Khalid ﷺ was now ordered to attack Musailamah in Yamamah. On hearing about the approach of the army of Sayyidina Khalid ﷺ, Musailamah and his men fortified themselves in a huge orchard, from where they fended off the attacks of the Muslims. The battle raged and soon the Muslims managed to enter the orchard where the army of Musailamah was thoroughly routed. Musailamah himself tried to escape but was apprehended and killed by Sayyidina Wahshi ﷺ.

Although the Muslims were victorious in this battle, they lost many senior sahaabah as well as a great number of Huffaaz. The survivors who fled from Musailamah's army returned to the fold of Islaam.

It was on account of the loss of so many Huffaaz that Sayyidina Umar ﷺ approached Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ and cautioned him about the danger of the loss of Huffaaz in future battles. He suggested that the Quraan be compiled and preserved in writing.

At first Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ hesitated saying:

"How can I do something which was not done by Rasoolullah ﷺ?"

He later saw the importance of this issue and entrusted the preserving of the Quraan to Sayyidina Zaid bin Thaabit ﷺ.



# Lesson

## eight

### Worksheet

Write the correct option in the spaces provided.

compiled	fold of islaam	yamamah
madeenah	writing	tulaiha
dispersed	musailamah	sahaabah
shaam	sajah	tribe
pounced	escape	defeated
zaid bin thabit ﷺ	wahshi	khalid ﷺ
sajjah	hufaaz	defeated
re-embraced islaam		

1. Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ﷺ was sent to  
.....
2. After a short battle  
.....
3. Survivors fleeing in all directions they returned to the  
.....
4. Tulaiha fled to  
.....  
and  
.....



5. Proceeded towards the camp of  
.....
6. Not very far from the camp of Sajah was the army of  
.....  
the liar.
7. They agreed to fight the Muslims collectively and  
consequently overthrow  
.....
8. Musailamah married  
.....
9. Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ﷺ  
.....  
upon her with the result that her entire army  
.....
10. She managed to  
.....  
and lived the remaining days of her life among her  
.....
11. Khalid bin Waleed ﷺ was now ordered to attack Musailamah  
in  
.....



12. Musailamah and his men fortified themselves in a huge

.....

13. Musailamah tried to escape but was apprehended and killed by

.....

14. In the battle with Musailamah, Muslims lost many senior

.....

and a great number of

.....

15. Umar رضي الله عنه approached Aboo Bakr رضي الله عنه about the danger of the loss of Huffaaz in future battles suggesting that the Quraan be

.....

and preserved in

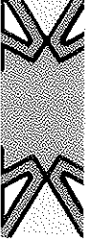
.....

16. The task of compiling and preserving the Quraan was entrusted to

.....

Answer the following questions:

1. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رضي الله عنه was at first reluctant to compile the Quraan in written form. Discuss the reason for his reluctance. What does this teach us about the Sahaabah's



attitude towards Rasoolullah ﷺ even after the passing of Rasoolullah ﷺ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What effect have the efforts of the Sahaabah ﷺ had on the Muslims of today? Name at least one benefit that we derive due to the efforts of the Sahaabah ﷺ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Sayyidina Wahshi ﷺ was responsible for killing Musailamah the Liar. What does this teach us about the consequences of the forgiveness given by Rasoolullah ﷺ to Sayyidina Wahshi ﷺ ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





## Expeditions Against Various Renegade Tribes

### Bahrain

The tribe of Bani Aboodul Qasis from Bahrain turned renegades after the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ, saying that if Muhammad ﷺ is a prophet then why did he pass away?

One of their leaders, Sayyidina Jarwad bin Mu'Allaah ؓ gathered them and asked them,

"Were there any Ambiya before Rasoolullah ﷺ?"

They replied:

"Yes."

He asked:

"Did they too not pass away after spending a fixed time on the face of the earth?"

They replied:

"Yes".

Jarwad then said:

"So likewise, Muhammad ﷺ has completed his life on the face of the earth."

The people understood their error and returned to Islaam. But the renegade tribe of Bani Bakr, also of Bahrain refused to re-embrace Islaam and chose to fight the Muslims. The renegade army was supported by the Mushrikeen. The

## keywords

re-embrace | elaborate | substantial



Muslims under the leadership of Sayyidina Ala ibnul Hadhrami ﷺ fought them for a whole month and finally Allaah ﷻ granted them victory.

### Amman

The people of Amman and Muhra also turned renegades after the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ and were under the leadership of Laqeet bin Malik who falsely claimed to be a prophet.

When he heard about the approach of the Muslim army, he made elaborate preparations for war and fought very bravely when the battle commenced. The Muslims under the leadership of Huzaifa bin Muhsin ﷺ who was one of the eleven appointed leaders, retaliated and were finally victorious capturing four thousand men as well as a substantial booty.

Thereafter they proceeded to Muhra where they overpowered the renegades, with the result that not only did these renegades return to Islaam, but those tribes living nearby also did the same.

### Yemen

The people of Yemen had first turned renegades during the life time of Rasoolullah ﷺ when Aswad Ansi claimed prophethood. He was eliminated at that time thus restoring the situation to normality. After the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ certain people in Yemen again turned renegades and began



harassing the Muslims.

Muhajir Ibn Umayyah ؓ was dispatched with an army to deal with the situation there. As the Muslim army approached Najraan they found the renegades waiting for them and a severe battle ensued. The senior leaders of the renegades were taken captive and sent to Madeenah, where they embraced Islaam voluntarily.

The army of Muhajir proceeded towards San'aan defeating the various renegades en route till they met up with the army of Sayyidina Ikramah ؓ. These two armies now teamed together and prepared for battle with the army of the Bani-Kandah tribe which was under the leadership of the renegade Ashath bin Qais ؓ. They surrounded this army and after a brief encounter took them captive and sent them to Madeenah where they re-embraced Islaam voluntarily.

Through the grace of Allaah ﷻ, the renegade problem was sorted out by the end of 11.A.H.

Alhamdulillah this was all due to the unwavering determination, courage and foresight of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ.

May Allaah ﷻ grant him a befitting reward on behalf of the Ummah.



## Worksheet

Explain some aspects associated with the following names and places.

1. Bani Abdul Qasi

.....

.....

.....

2. Bahrain

.....

.....

.....

3. Jarwad bin Mu' Allaah

.....

.....

.....

4. Bani Bakr

.....

.....

.....

5. Ala Ibnul Hadhramj ﷺ

.....

.....

.....



# 9 Lesson

6. Amman

.....

.....

7. Muhra

.....

.....

.....

8. Laqeet bin Malik

.....

.....

.....

9. Huzaifa bin Muhsin

.....

.....

10. Yemen

.....

.....

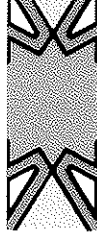
.....

11. Muhajir Ibn Umayyah

.....

.....

.....



12. Najraan

.....

.....

.....

13. San'aa

.....

.....

.....

14. Bani Kandah

.....

.....

.....

.....

15. Ashath bin Qasis

.....

.....

.....

.....

16. What happened during the 11<sup>th</sup> year AH

.....

.....

.....

.....



Complete the Crossword using the clues below:

Clues:

Across:

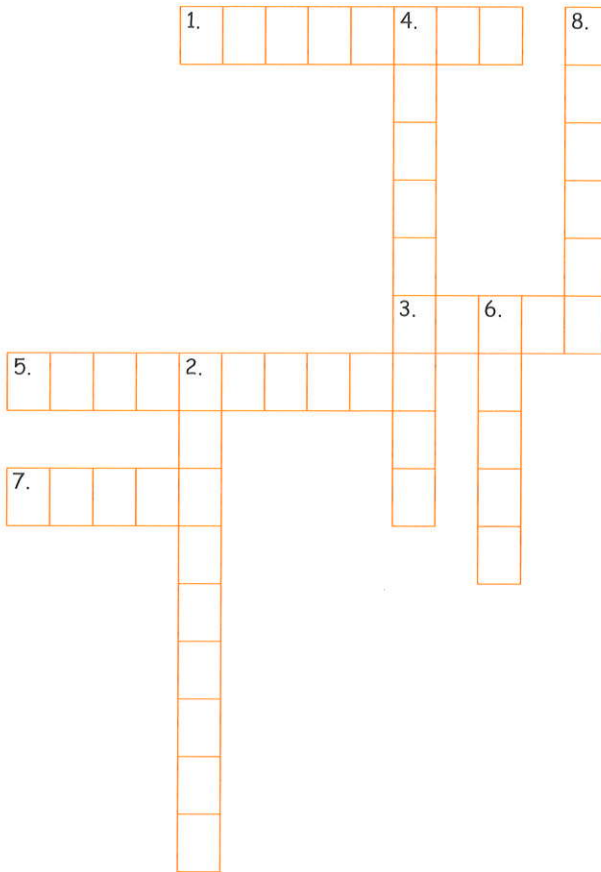
1. A renegade tribe of Bahrain who refused to re-embrace Islaam and chose to fight the Muslims.
3. One of the places where the people turned renegades after the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ and they were under the leadership of Laqeet bin Malik who falsely claimed to be a prophet.
5. Those who supported the renegade army of Bani Bakr of Bahrain.
7. The place where Muhajir Ibn Umayyah ؓ and his army were dispatched to, in order to fight the renegades there.

Down:

2. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ had a problem with \_\_\_\_\_ while he was khaleefah. This problem was sorted out by the end of the year 11 A.H.
4. A person who made the false claim to prophethood during the life time of Rasoolullah ﷺ and he caused the people of Yemen to turn renegades.
6. The place where the Muslims proceeded to after their victory in Amman.



8. The amount of leaders appointed to deal with the renegade problem by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ.





Answer the following questions:

1. Based on what the Tribe of Bani Aboodul Qasis from Bahrain said and did after the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ, describe the view of Prophethood that they held.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What lesson do we learn from the way in which Sayyidina Jarwad bin Mu'Allaah ﷺ dealt with the tribe of Bani Aboodul Qasis?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



3. What do the expeditions against the renegades teach us about bringing people back towards Islaam?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....


.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. If Sayyidina Aboo Bakr  had ignored the renegade problem, what do you think this would mean for the future of countries such as Yemen or Bahrain?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## The Persians

At the time of the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ the other threat facing the Muslim Empire was that of the Romans and the Persians.

All along they had regarded the Islaamic expansion as a threat to their own sovereignty and were awaiting the opportunity to eliminate the Muslims. In fact, the army of Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ had been specifically dispatched by Rasoolullah ﷺ to meet the Roman forces which had gathered on the borders of Shaam.

At the same time Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was aware of the Persian forces on the Iraqi borders. He had dispatched an army even before dispatching the eleven armies to keep the Persians at bay, until the renegade problem was brought under control.

When Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ؓ and other Muslim armies had finally completed their respective missions against the renegades, they met up on the borders of Hudhair.

From here they sent a letter to the Persian ruler Hurmuz inviting him towards Islaam. In reply, Hurmuz prepared a large army and declared war on the Muslims. The Persian warriors tied chains to their feet thereby signifying that they did not intend to leave the battlefield under any

## keywords

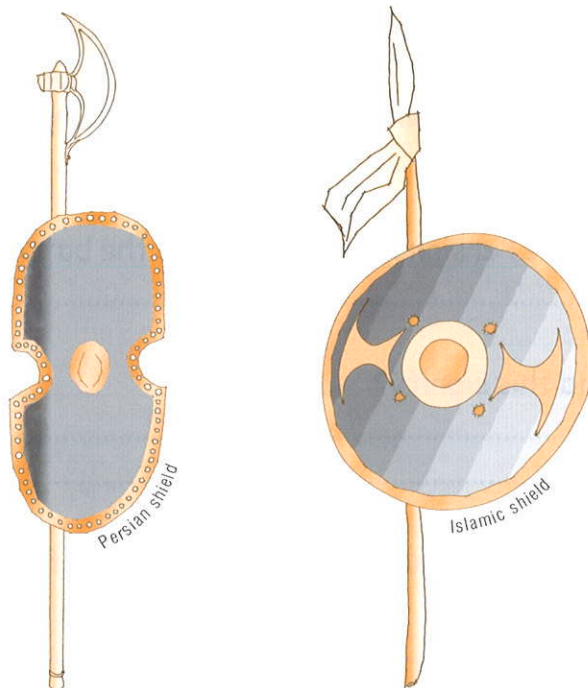
sovereignty | eliminating



circumstances.

As the battle ensued, Allaah ﷻ granted victory to the Muslims. The Persians fled in all directions.

On seeing their armies defeated, the Persian leaders launched new offensives against the Muslims resulting in a series of battles between them. Allaah ﷻ not only granted victory to the Muslims in these battles, but also caused large portions of Persian territories to fall into Muslim hands, as well as eliminating the Persian threat.







## Worksheet

Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Aboo Bakr ﷺ send armies to the Persians?

.....

.....

.....

2. From which border was a letter sent to the Persian ruler?

.....

3. What was the name of the Persian ruler?

.....

4. What did the Persian ruler do after receiving the letter?

.....

5. How did the Persian warriors come to the battle field?

.....

6. What did this signify?

.....

.....

7. What was the final result of the battles fought against the Persians?

.....

.....



### Multiple Choice:

Circle the correct answer in each of the following:

1. A letter was sent to the Persian ruler:
  - a. Asking him to give up his land.
  - b. Stating the conditions of war.
  - c. Inviting him towards Islaam.
2. The Persians regarded the Islaamic expansion as a threat to:
  - a. Their own morals and values.
  - b. Their own sovereignty.
  - c. Their rules and laws.
3. The Persian warriors tied chains to their feet to signify:
  - a. That they did not intend to leave the battlefield under any circumstances.
  - b. That they were a strong and united force.
  - c. That they were not afraid of the Muslims.
4. In reply to the Muslims' letter, the Persian ruler Hurmuz:
  - a. Sent a letter back asking the Muslims to join him instead.



- b. Prepared an army and declared war on the Muslims.
  - c. First sent a letter back inviting the Muslims to join him instead, then he declared war.
5. Allaah ﷻ not only granted victory to the Muslims in the battles against the Persians, but also:
- a. willed for the ruler of Persia to be disgraced.
  - b. caused the Muslims to take over the whole of Persia.
  - c. caused large portions of Persian territories to fall into Muslim hands.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Although Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was aware of the Persian threat, he sent an army to keep them at bay until the renegade problem was sorted out. Do you think that this was a good strategy? Why? What important lessons does this teach us?

.....

.....

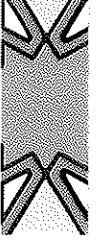
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



2. Before going to war, the Muslims first sent a letter to the Persian ruler Hurmuz, inviting him towards Islaam. Why do you think they did this and what does this teach us about dealing with enemies of Islaam?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What was the result of the Muslims' perseverance in the encounter with the Persians? What lessons about perseverance can we learn from this?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



## The Romans

Like the Persians, the Romans too had been awaiting an opportunity whereby they could attack the Muslims.

The first confrontation between Muslims and Romans was during the lifetime of Our Beloved Nabee ﷺ at Mauta. Thereafter the Romans had threatened to attack and the Muslims waited for them at Tabook, but they did not turn up. The army of Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ had defeated them on the borders of Shaam soon after the demise of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

While the Muslims were engaged in battle with the Persians, Hiraqal, the Emperor of Rome prepared a huge army against the Muslims.

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ too prepared and dispatched an army in the direction of the Romans in Muharram 13 A.H. Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ؓ who had completed his missions against various Persian armies was now instructed to join the Muslims and face the Romans at Yarmouk.

The Muslim army numbered approximately forty five thousand men, while the Romans had an army of two hundred thousand men. As the battle raged on, the Muslims under the leadership of Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ؓ fought very bravely employing different strategies. They rushed forward to meet martyrdom reciting the various verses of the Quraan. They exhorted their fellow soldiers to join them and

## keywords

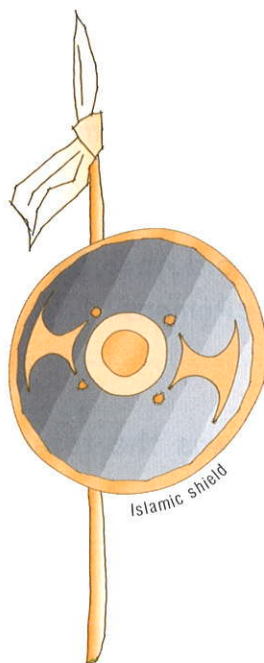
confrontation | exhorted | martyrdom



to taste the sweetness of martyrdom.

Towards the end of the day, the massive Roman army began disintegrating and as the battle continued into the night many of them fled under the cover of darkness. The Muslims kept up the constant pressure on the battlefield performing Salaah by the means of signs, and by early morning it was clear that Allaah ﷻ had granted another victory to the Muslims.

Approximately three thousand Muslim warriors were martyred.







### Worksheet

1. Where did the first confrontation between Muslims and Romans take place during the time of Nabee ﷺ?

.....

2. Why did the Muslims go to Tabook?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Who defeated the Romans on the borders of Shaam?

.....

4. Who was the Roman Emperor?

.....

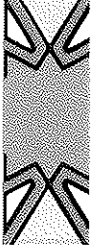
5. When did Aboo Bakr ﷺ dispatch an army in the direction of the Romans?

.....

6. What was the total number of Muslims and Romans at Yarmouk?

Muslim Army .....

Roman Army .....



7. Why were the Muslims eager to fight?

.....

.....

.....

8. What did the Romans do when night came?

.....

.....

9. What did the Muslims do on the battle field during salaah time?

.....

.....

10. Were they granted victory?

.....

11. What important lesson about Salaah do we learn from the Muslims while they were in battle with the Romans? How does this relate to our lives?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# Lesson

## eleven

12. If you were one of the Muslims fighting against the Romans, what do you think you would think and feel when you saw the huge Roman army?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

13. What does the Muslims' behaviour in this battle teach us about the differences between a believer fighting for the sake of Allaah ﷻ and a non-believer fighting for other reasons?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



### Match Column A with Column B

Column A	Column B
1. The first confrontation between Muslims and Romans.	a. But they did not turn up.
2. The Muslims under the leadership of Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ؓ.	b. While the Romans had an army of two hundred thousand men.
3. The Muslims waited for the Romans at Tabook.	c. Were martyred in the battle with the Romans.
4. The Muslim army numbered approximately forty five thousand men.	d. Was during the lifetime of Nabee ؑ at Mauta.
5. The army of Sayyidina Usaamah ؓ.	e. In Muharram, 13 A.H.
6. Approximately three thousand of the Muslims.	f. Had defeated the Romans on the borders of Shaam.
7. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ dispatched an army in the direction of the Romans.	g. Fought very bravely employing different strategies

1	2	3	4	5	6	7



## Illness

When the illness of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ took a serious turn he called the "Shura" (Advisory Council) to consult with them about his successor.

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ put his proposal forward for Sayyidina Umar ؓ to be the second Khaleefah. Most of them agreed with the proposal except for the objection by some of the Companions about his strictness. It was the only grounds on which Sayyidina Ali ؓ and Sayyidina Talha ؓ also did not agree with Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ rejected their plea on the grounds that the burden of Khilaafat would make them milder. As there was no opposition to the view of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ, Sayyidina Umar ؓ was declared to be the next Khaleefah and all the Companions, including Ali ؓ and Talha ؓ agreed to it.

### Illness and Death

In Jumaadal Akhir took ill  
with fever for more than 2  
weeks

Aboo Bakr ؓ wanted the  
question of his successor  
settled

He felt his end was near

## keywords

successor | appropriate | ordinance | moderation



His choice was Umar ﷺ

- a. Supreme judge
- b. In his absence he had been the Imaam

Aboo Bakr ﷺ consulted

Abdur Rahmaan

Uthmaan

Talha

- a. Umar ﷺ was the most appropriate person to be chosen as Khaleefah, but was inclined towards strictness
- b. Agreed, "There is none his equal amongst us all."
- c. Disagreed, "If we have suffered so much from Umar ﷺ whilst you were with us in controlling his strictness."

Aboo Bakr ﷺ -

Dictated to him an Ordinance.

Ordinance -

Appointing Umar ﷺ as his successor.

His advice to Umar ﷺ -

To temper hardness and severity with mildness and moderation.





His last words -

"Lord! Make me die as a true believer, take me to  
join blessed one on (high)."

Day he passed away -

Monday

Date -

22

Month -

Jumaadil Aakhir

Year -

13 AH

Kafn -

The 2 garments that he had on

About a new kafn -

He said:

"New clothes befit the living, but old clothes  
befit the decaying body."

Buried -

Next to the Mubaarak grave of Rasoolullah ﷺ



## Worksheet

Answer the following questions:

1. Why did he call the shura?

.....

.....

2. Name those Sahaabah who were part of the shura?

.....

.....

.....

3. Who objected to his nomination?

.....

4. Why did they object?

.....

5. When it was time to choose a new khaleefah, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ called a shura and the matter was first discussed and then decided upon. What does this teach us about the political system in Islaam and how to go about making important decisions of leadership?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



6. Although Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was in a position of power and authority, he did not abuse this power and he consulted with others on the matter of choosing a new Khaleefah. From this example, what do we learn about the character of a Muslim and how a Muslim who is in authority over others should behave?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. If we wanted to learn about leadership skills what examples could we use from this incident to help us understand leadership in Islaam?

Consider:

- the method Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ used in choosing a leader.
- his reasons for choosing Sayyidina Umar ﷺ.
- the advice given to Sayyidina Umar ﷺ by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ.



Write down everything this teaches us about leadership in Islaam and the skills required to be a good leader.

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



# Lesson

## twelve

### Word Search:

Using the clues below, first find the answers to each one and then search for the words in the word search.

1. One word for an "Advisory council". Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ called this when he needed to make the choice of who would be the next Khaleefah after him.

.....

2. The name of the person who became Khaleefah after Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ.

.....

3. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ took ill with \_\_\_\_\_.

.....

4. Names of the two sahaabah who initially did not agree to Sayyidina Umar ﷺ being Khaleefah.

.....

5. Sayyidina Umar ﷺ was inclined towards \_\_\_\_\_, and this was why people initially did not agree with him being the next khaleefah.

.....

6. The amount of weeks that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was ill for.

.....



7. The 2 garments that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ had on when he was buried is called \_\_\_\_.

.....

a	u	i	t	a	l	k	s	t	k
l	m	s	a	a	m	n	f	w	a
t	a	l	h	a	r	u	m	o	a
a	r	e	s	h	u	r	a	f	r
u	n	f	u	a	k	j	n	h	r
m	a	r	t	a	i	f	i	n	e
s	t	r	i	l	a	k	s	a	v
b	n	t	c	k	i	r	h	t	e
r	a	e	s	f	e	l	v	e	f
c	s	l	h	d	a	u	g	f	a
o	m	s	i	t	l	n	i	e	r
p	h	a	e	k	g	f	k	w	d
s	t	r	i	c	t	n	e	s	s
s	e	t	r	e	o	p	j	l	z
d	a	v	e	r	l	d	s	h	u



## As-Siddiq Al - Akbar Passes Away

After a fortnight's illness, As - Siddiq al - Akbar passed away at the age of 61 on Monday, the 22<sup>nd</sup> Jumadal - Ukhra, 13 AH. (23 August 634 C.E). Before his death he said to his daughter Sayyidatina Ayesha ﷺ,

"Do not use new cloth for my shroud. Wash the sheet that is in my use and wrap my corpse in it".

His wish was acted upon.

His next wish was to pay all the money he got as salary for Khaleefah from "Baitul Maal" (The Public Treasury) after selling his garden. He said,

"I did not like to take anything from the Baitul Maal but Umar pressed me to accept some allowance so that I would be relieved of my occupation and devote my full time to the duties of the Khilaafat. I was left no choice but to accept the offer".

After her father's death Ayesha ﷺ asked Sayyidina Umar ﷺ to take over that garden as desired by her father. Umar ﷺ remarked:

"May Allaah bless him. He left no chance for anybody to open his lips against him."

## keywords

shroud | baitul maal | sufficient



Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was a rich merchant before his Khilaafat. After he was elected as Khaleefah, Sayyidina Umar ﷺ and some other companions pressured him to leave his business and accept some allowance from the Baitul Maal. He took the least possible amount which was hardly sufficient for him and his family.

Once his wife wanted to prepare some sweet dish, and somehow managed to save some money after one month.

When she brought the money to him to make purchases for the sweet dish, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ said,

**"It seems that we have been over-paid, beyond our needs".**

He then deposited the savings into the Baitul Maal and she was not able to prepare the sweet dish.

After this he got his allowance to be cut down for future by the amount saved by his wife.

As - Siddiq al - Akbar ﷺ left behind a noble example of selfless service. He lived and worked for the sake of Islaam to his last breath, but sought no reward.



### Worksheet

1. For how long was Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ ill?  
.....
2. What was the date of his demise and how old was he?  
.....
3. What was his wish regarding the salary that he received from the Baitul Maal?  
.....
4. When Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ passed away, his wish was to be buried in his old clothes which were to be washed and used for his kafn. What does this teach us about the type of clothing Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ wore?  
.....  
.....  
.....
5. When Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ found out that his wife had saved money to make a sweet dish, he returned the money to the Baitul Maal and reduced his allowance. What does this teach us about extravagance and simplicity in Islaam?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



### Multiple Choice:

For each of the following circle the correct answer:

1. Before his Khilaafat, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was...
  - a. A rich merchant.
  - b. A rich farmer.
  - c. A rich gardener.
2. The "Baitul-Maal" was...
  - a. The house of money.
  - b. The savings of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ.
  - c. The public treasury.
3. After his Khilaafat, Sayyidina Umar ﷺ and other Companions pressured Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ to...
  - a. Take some more money from the Baitul Maal for his needs.
  - b. Save some money for when a need arose.
  - c. Leave his business and accept some allowance from the Baitul Maal.



## Wives and Children

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was married four times. He was married twice before the advent of Islaam and twice thereafter.

The names of his wives and children are as follows:

### Qutaila

He married her in pre-Islaamic days. She did not embrace Islaam. He had two children by her viz. Abdullah and Asma.

### Umme Rumaan

She embraced Islaam and he had two children from her viz. Abdur Rahmaan and Ummul Mumineen Ayesha.

### Asma

She had one son, Muhammad.

### Habibah

She had one daughter, Umme Kulthoom.





## Worksheet

Fill in the names of the wives and children of Aboo Bakr ﷺ in the spaces provided.

↓	↓	↓	↓

Circle only the names of the sons of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ:

Muhammad

Abdur Raheem

Ali

Abdullah

Abdur Rahmaan

Hamzah

Circle only the names of the daughters of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ:

Rukaya

Ayesha

Hafsah

Zainub

Fatima

Asma

Khadeejah

Umme Kulthoom





## **Aboo Bakr ؓ, A Saviour of Islaam**

As- Siddiq al-Akbar took the office of Khilaafat at the most crucial and critical moment in the history of Islaam. He gave Islaam a new lease of life after the death of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Islaam was in its infant stage and was threatened by rebellions, the rise of false prophets and the emergence of apostasy movements. He crushed all these futile powers because of his unshakable faith and was able to unite the Muslims.

No amount of difficulties would make him deviate from the Sunnah (Path) of the noble Master. In view of his great service for the benefit of the Deen of Islaam at this critical juncture, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ may rightly be called the Saviour of Islaam.

It was during the reign of Aboo Bakr ؓ that Islaam spread across the Arabian Peninsula. A major part of Iraq came under his rule and Muslim armies captured many important cities in Syria. Thus Islaam started its journey of becoming a world religion during this period.

### **Collection of the Noble Quraan**

One of the great services rendered to Islaam by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was the collection of the Noble Quraan.

Sayyidina Zaid bin Thaabit ؓ was the best qualified person for this work because he had acted as a scribe to



## keywords

emergence | apostacy | proclaimed



Rasoolullah ﷺ, and was one of the companions who had learnt the Noble Quraan directly from him. Moreover, he was also present on the occasion when Rasoolullah ﷺ, recited the entire Quraan to Jibraaeel عليه السلام.

Sayyidina Zaid bin Thaabit رضي الله عنه adopted the same order of the chapters of the Quraan as it was revealed to Rasoolullah ﷺ. In the compilation of the Quraan a number of prominent companions assisted him. This compiled copy of the Quraan was kept in the house of Umm ul-Mumineen, Sayyidatina Hafsa رضي الله عنها, the daughter of Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه who was also one of the noble wives of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

It was proclaimed that anyone, who desired, might make a copy of the Quraan or compare it with the copy that people possessed.


The collection of the Noble Quraan in a book form is not an act against the Sunnah (ways) of Rasoolullah ﷺ, because the Noble Quraan declares itself as being "a book" in a number of verses of the Quraan e.g., in the very beginning of the second chapter it declares:

"This is the book.." (2:2)

The Khilaafat of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رضي الله عنه lasted for a short period of only two years, three months and ten days (calculations done according to the Islaamic calendar).



## Worksheet

1. How did Sayyidina Aboo Bakr  fulfill the responsibility entrusted to him?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. In what manner did he respond to the needs of the people during these critical moments in the history of Islaam?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. When did Umar  feel steps should be taken to preserve the Noble Quraan?

.....

.....

4. Who urged Aboo Bakr  to collate the Quraan in a book form?

.....



5. Why did Aboo Bakr ﷺ hesitate initially?

.....

.....

6. Why was Zaid bin Thaabit ﷺ appointed to this task?

.....

7. In whose home was the compiled copy of the Quraan kept?

.....

8. Write approximately 15 lines on the character and piety of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



9. Discuss why Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ can be called the saviour of Islaam.

.....

.....

.....

.....

10. What impact have the actions of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ had on present day Muslims?

.....

.....

.....

.....

11. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ worked hard to ensure the unity of Muslims. Discuss why unity in Islaam is important?

.....

.....

.....

Unscramble the following words to find some threats to Islaam when Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was Khaleefah.

1. BESIOLNERL

.....

2. YAPOTSAS

.....



### 3. ELFAS      HEPROPTS

---

Which one of the boxes below shows all the correct reasons why Sayyidina Zaid bin Thaabit ؓ was the best qualified person for the collection of the Quraan?

Box A	Box B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He had acted as a scribe to Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ.</li><li>• He was one of the companions who had learnt the Noble Quraan directly from Rasoolullah ﷺ.</li><li>• He was present on the occasion when Rasoolullah ﷺ, recited the entire Quraan to Jibraeel ؑ.</li><li>• He adopted the order of the chapters of the Quraan from longest to shortest so that it would be easier for people to read.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He had acted as a scribe to Rasoolullah ﷺ.</li><li>• He was one of the companions who had learnt the Noble Quraan directly from Rasoolullah ﷺ.</li><li>• He was present on the occasion when Rasoolullah ﷺ, recited the entire Quraan to Jibraeel ؑ.</li><li>• He adopted the same order of the chapters of the Quraan as it was revealed to Rasoolullah ﷺ.</li></ul>



## Administration of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ

### 1. Administration of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ

#### A. Democratic Way of His government:

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ introduced the principle of 'government by the people' when it was unheard of. On every occasion he decided matters after due consultation with eminent companions. He used to say:

"I am but the Khaleefah (deputy) of the Prophet of Allaah" (i.e. I have to follow only the ways of Rasoolullah ﷺ).

#### B. Shura

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ always decided matters of state after consultation. There was a special "Shura" (Council of Advisors) for this purpose.

Although the selection or the election of such council did not take place after public voting, the prominent figures included in the "Shura" were the most popular people in the public. The membership of the "Shura" was not based upon colour, race, wealth, or worldly power; it was based upon services rendered to Islaam, closeness to Allaah ﷻ and Rasoolullah ﷺ.

Ibn - e - Saeed ﷺ recorded that whenever Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ faced a problem, he called eminent Muhajireen, and Ansaar and members of the "Shura": Sayyidina Umar, Uthmaan, Ali, Abdur Rahmaan bin Auf,



Mu'adh bin Jabal, Ubaiy bin Ka'b and Zaid bin Thaabit ﷺ.

### C. Appointment of Officers:

For public offices Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ did not choose his own sons or members of his family, but gave the positions to people according to high merit.

Whenever he appointed an officer, he advised him and explained his duties. On the appointment of Amr bin Aas ﷺ and Waleed bin Uqbah ﷺ as the collector of zakaat from tribe of Quda'ad, he advised them as follows:

"Fear Allaah openly and secretly. Whosoever fears Allaah, He provides him sustenance from such source about which he never thought. Whosoever fears Allaah, Allaah forgives his sins and gives him double reward. No doubt to have good will for the people is great piety. You are on such a way that you may go beyond the prescribed limits very easily. Stick to the rules prescribed by the religion and that would save you from all evils".

When he appointed Yazid bin Sufyaan ﷺ as the governor of the conquered part of Syria he gave him the following advice:



"O Yazid! You have relations in Syria; do not try to give unlawful benefits to your kins. Of this I am afraid of my officers.

Rasoolullah ﷺ said: if a Muslim officer appoints his kin to big posts which they do not deserve, he will be cursed for that by Allaah and Allaah ﷻ will not accept any of his excuses or apology for that until he enters Hell."

#### Supervision Over Officers:

He was a strict administrator and never allowed any of his officers to behave in an irregular manner. Whenever he found any officer amiss, he immediately warned him. Once on some mistake he wrote to Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ؓ:

"You are enjoying, and the blood of Muslims is flowing nearby your tent."

#### D. Officers of His Government:

The capital of the State was Madeenah Sayyidina Umar ؓ and Sayyidina Ali ؓ were appointed as Qadis (Judges) and Aboo Ubaidah bin Jarrah ؓ was the treasury officer. Besides performing the duties of a Qadi and mufti (Jurist), Sayyidina Ali ؓ also acted as the secretary to Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ. Sayyidina

## keywords

### revenue



Uthmaan ؓ was the chief secretary and used to write various ordinances for the Khaleefah.

The governor of Makkah was Sayyidina Utba bin Usaid ؓ. He and Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ passed away on the same day. Governors were also appointed to other areas.

#### E. Baitul Maal and Revenue Administration:

During the time of Rasoolullah ﷺ and the period of Aboo Bakr ؓ there was no separate department established for the receiving and the distribution of revenue. Zakaat, Sadaqah and other taxes (Kharaj) and booty were put into the Baitul Maal.

Aboo Ubaidah bin Jarrah ؓ was in charge of the Baitul Maal. (This was because he was appointed as commander of the army dispatched to Syria).

Whatever funds came in the Baitul Maal were distributed among the needy and the poor immediately.

During the latter period of his Khilaafat Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ built a house specifically for the Baitul Maal but at no time was any money or item left to lie or accumulated in it. Once, somebody asked Aboo Bakr ؓ to take care of the safety of the Baitul Maal. He replied saying that:

"One lock was enough for it because much was not allowed to lie in it."

During the first year of his khilaafat he gave ten Dirhams as a stipend to each adult in Madeenah whether he was a free person or a slave. The next year when the income to the Baitul Maal increased, he doubled the amount i.e. he distributed twenty dirhams to each person. He gave the slave and the free persons the same amount as he reasoned that in human needs all were equal. After the death of Aboo Bakr ؓ when Sayyidina Umar ؓ checked the Baitul Maal in the presence of Sayyidina Abdur Rahmaan ؓ and Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ, he found only one dirham in it, he exclaimed,

"May Allaah bless Aboo Bakr".

Then he called the treasury officer and asked him,

"How much money did Baitul Maal receive in revenue?"

He replied,

"Two hundred thousand Dinars."

(Note: Dirham was a silver coin in those days while Dinar was a gold coin).



Following were the main sources of revenue: Zakaat, Ushr (special land tax on lands), Jizya (indemnity tax), and Booty.

#### F. Army and its Administration:

There was no regular Islaamic Military force during the time of Rasoolullah ﷺ. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ also followed this example. Whenever he dispatched an army, he divided it into various battalions. Each battalion was put under the command of an officer, who in turn was under the control of the commander of the entire army.

He also appointed commander - in - chief of various armies. The commander - in - chief of the four armies sent to Syria was Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ؓ, who was also known as "Amir-ul-Umara".

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ took particular care for the moral training of the military personnel. When dispatching the armies to Syria, he gave them the following instructions:

"During your expedition you would find some people who devote themselves exclusively to worship of their Creator. Do not disturb them and leave them in their sanctuaries. I give you

the following advice:

Do not kill any woman, child or old person;

Do not cut any flowering tree;

Do not destroy any inhabited place;

Do not kill camels or goats except when you need them for your meals;

Do not burn an oasis;

Do not be dishonest in booty;

Do not be a coward in the field."

He reserved a part of the revenue for purchase of arms and for the maintenance of forces. Special pastures were reserved for horses and camels used in the battles. One of such pastures was situated in the Baqi area and another was situated at Rabadha. He also inspected the army camps. There were no permanent cantonments during his time. Once an Islaamic army was encamped at Jarf, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ himself went to inspect the army of Banoo Fazarah. Seeing him, all the men stood up in his honor and he said,

"Allaah bless you".

Some of them said,

"O Khaleefah (Deputy) of the Prophet of Allaah ﷺ! We have brought healthy horses





and mares, and we are very good riders. Please give us a big standard".

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ said,

"I can't give you a big standard because it has already been taken by the Banoo Abs".

#### G. Dawah of Islaam:

As the Khaleefah of the Nabee of Allaah, he paid special attention to the preaching of the right way of life. Because of his efforts the whole of Arabia once more re-entered Islaam.

He gave strict instructions to all the armies to invite the enemy to Islaam first. Invitation to Islaam was usually given to the opposing force three days prior to the start of a battle. A number of tribes in Iraq and other places accepted Islaam without being preached to. A Christian bishop of Hirah accepted Islaam on seeing the good conduct of the Muslims.

#### H. The Department of Jurists (Muftis):

Besides the judiciary in which Qadis (judges) used to decide on cases, there was a special department of Muftis (Jurists). Their duty was to use the Noble Quraan and the Sunnah (Practices) of Rasoolullah ﷺ to



solve various problems that Muslims encountered. The following were the Muftis (Jurists) in Madeenah: Sayyidina Umar ؓ, Ali ؓ, Uthmaan ؓ, Abdur Rahman bin Auf ؓ, Muadh bin Jabal ؓ, Ubaiy bin Kab ؓ, Zaid bin Thaabit ؓ. No other person besides them was entitled to give a verdict or to lay down rules of Islaamic law.

### Judiciary:

The judiciary was totally separate from the executive. Besides appointing Sayyidina Umar ؓ and Sayyidina Ali ؓ as judges, he himself was a great Jurist and gave decisions on various cases.

### I. Punishment

He used to mete out punishment as prescribed in the Noble Quraan or told by Rasoolullah ﷺ. He did not establish any police force or any department for it. However, he appointed Sayyidina Abdullah bin Mas'ud ؓ as the protector to take care of crimes.

He also paid special attention to the safety of highways and to the various parts of the state. He meted out severe punishments to robbers and persons committing breach of peace.





## 2. Division of Arabian Peninsula into Various Provinces

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr Siddiq رضي الله عنه divided the Peninsula into various provinces for the purpose of administration. At this time the following were the provinces of Arabia:

Madeenah,

Makkah,

Taif,

Sana (North Yemen),

Yemen (i.e. South Yemen)

Najraan,

Hadramaut,

Bahrain and

Dumatul-Jandal.

Every province was under the control of a governor who was the chief executive officer of that region. He did not change the governors or the officers appointed by Nabee ﷺ during his time.

He devoted his energy to the administration of the new born Islaamic state. The reign of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr رضي الله عنه was short and full of rebellions, yet his administration was very sound. He followed in the footsteps of Nabee ﷺ faithfully and to the utmost extent and kept strict watch over the affairs of his government.

Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه always helped him in administration and



justice and fulfilled the promise made by him at the time of election of Aboo Bakr ﷺ.

He laid down the foundations of a truly Islaamic state founded upon Islaamic democratic principles. His strong Imaan and trust in Allaah ﷻ were reflected in his administration. A Western historian, Sir W. Muir writes:

"His reign was short, but after Muhammad ﷺ himself there is none to whom Imaan was more dear."

### 3. Miscellaneous Services for Islaam

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ served Islaam in numerous ways:

#### A. Liberation of Slaves:

Many poor and helpless Muslim Slaves who had embraced Islaam were persecuted mercilessly by their Kuffaar masters on account of their conversion to Islaam. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ purchased these slaves from their masters at whatever price was asked for and set them free. Sayyidina Bilal ﷺ, Sayyidina Aamir bin Fuhairahy ﷺ, Sayyidatina Nazira ﷺ, Sayyidatina Nahdiya ﷺ and her daughter, etc. were among the many people who were helped by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ in this way.



### B. Generosity:

When Rasoolullah ﷺ arrived in Madeenah there was an urgent need for building a masjid and a house for him. The land selected belonged to two orphans. Their guardians wanted to give the land free of charge but Rasoolullah ﷺ did not accept their offer. Instead he asked Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ to purchase the land. In this way he became the first to spend in the way of Allaah ﷻ in Madeenah.

### C. Ibaadat (Worship)

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ had erected a small veranda for his house where he used to spend many hours making ibaadat of Allaah ﷻ and recite the Quraan. It is said that he performed these acts with such humility and sincerity that he would weep continuously, causing people around him to be so affected by his ibaadat that they too would begin weeping.

### D. Participating in Holy wars:

He fought in almost all the battles along with Rasoolullah ﷺ. In Badr he was with Rasoolullah ﷺ like a shadow.

In the battle of Uhud some companions fled from the battlefield. He was firm with Rasoolullah ﷺ.

He was the first to accept the peace plan of Rasoolullah ﷺ at Hdaybiyah.



On the occasion of Tabook he brought everything that he possessed. When Rasoolullah ﷺ asked:

"What did you leave for your family?"

He replied:

"I have left for them Allaah ﷻ and his Rasool."

Even Sayyidina Umar ؓ admitted that he could never hope to surpass Aboo Bakr ؓ in his service and sacrifice for Allaah ﷻ and his beloved Rasool ﷺ.

#### E. Ameer of Hajj:

It was the 9<sup>th</sup> year of Hijrat when the first hajj took place. Rasoolullah ﷺ had then returned from Tabook but he was so busy that he could not attend the Hajj himself. He sent Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ as his deputy to lead the hajj caravan to Makkah.

In short, it is clear that from the very advent of Islaam Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ had a matchless record of services to Islaam. That is why Rasoolullah ﷺ would often say:

"None has obliged me with his life and property as much as Aboo Bakr did."



## Worksheet

### 1. Administration of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ

#### A. Democratic Way of His Government

1. How were matters decided?

.....

2. What did he say regarding his khilaafat?

.....

.....

#### B. Shura

1. What is Shura?

.....

2. Who were the people included in the Shura?

.....

.....

3. What was the membership of the Shura?

.....

.....

4. How did on consultations take place when Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ faced a problem?

.....

.....

.....





5. What does the example of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ teach us about following the Sunnah in all matters?

.....

.....

.....

6. Consider the membership of the shura in the time of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ and discuss the criteria for leadership and decision making according to the Islaamic system?

.....

.....

.....

### C. Appointment of Officers

1. How did Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ choose public officers?

.....

2. Whenever he appointed an officer what did he do?

.....

.....

3. What did he advise Amr Bin Aas ؓ and Waleed Bin Uqbah ؓ as the collectors of Zakaat?

.....

.....





4. What did he advise Yazid Bin Sufyaan ﷺ as the governor of Syria?

.....

.....

.....

5. In what manner did he supervise his officers?

.....

.....

.....

6. Nepotism means favouritism shown to ones relatives or friends by those in power. Today we commonly hear about nepotism taking place. What did Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ advise about this hundreds of years ago?

.....

.....

.....

7. Today many people in positions of power believe that they have full power to do what they want to. Considering the advice given to Amr bin Aas ﷺ and Waleed bin Uqbah by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ, what do you think some reasons for this are?

.....

.....

.....



### D. Officers of His Government

1. What was the capital of the state?

.....

2. Who were the persons appointed to position of judges?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. Who was the treasury officer?

.....

4. Who was appointed as the chief secretary?

.....

5. Who was appointed as the chief secretary?

.....

6. Give the name of governors to the places.

i. Taif .....

ii. Makkah .....

iii. San'a .....

iv. Hadramount .....



v. Kholan .....

vi. South Yemen .....

vii. Janad .....

viii. Bahrain .....

ix. Dumatul Jandal .....

x. Iraq .....

xi. Najraan .....

7. List the names of the commanders of the Islaamic armies appointed by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ

.....

.....

.....

### E. Baitul Maal and Revenue

1. In your own words explain how the Baitul Maal was administrated during the khilaafat of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ.

.....

.....

.....



2. Consider the way money was collected, distributed and saved at the time of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ. What do you think are some of the reasons for the economic problems that exist in the world today? Using the way in which Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ ran things, give some suggestions to deal with current problems such as poverty and inequality in society.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### F. Army and its Administration

1. Was there a regular Islaamic force?

.....

2. How was the army divided during his time?

.....

.....

3. Who was appointed as commander in chief of the army?

.....



4. What was the instruction given to the armies sent to Syria?

.....  
.....

5. How did he go about maintaining the Islaamic forces?

.....  
.....

6. Who inspected the army camps?

.....

7. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was directly involved in all the affairs of the state. He personally inspected the army camps and gave advice and instruction to the armies. What positive effects do you think this involvement of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ had on the running of things? When looking at the example of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ, what lessons do you think we can take from this to improve leadership in the world today?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



8. Considering the instructions given to the armies sent by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ to Syria, what do we learn about the moral character of the Muslim army?

.....

.....

.....

### 6. Dawah (Preaching) of Islaam

1. What was the noble intention of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ regarding Dawah of Islaam?

.....

.....

2. What instructions were given by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ concerning Dawah to the Army?

.....

.....

.....

3. When he was Khaleefah, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was very concerned with getting people to come back to the path of Islaam. He took great efforts to give dawah to people. What does this teach us about spreading the word of Islaam to others?

.....

.....

.....





## H. The Department of Jurist (Muftis) and Judiciary.

1. List the names of the Muftis appointed in Madeenah?

.....

.....

.....

2. How did the Muftis (Jurists) solve various problems?

.....

.....

.....

3. Were all the Sahaabah entitled to give verdicts?


.....

4. Name the three judges who gave decisions on various cases?

.....

.....

.....

5. Imagine that you were living in the time when Sayyidina Aboo Bakr  was Khaleefah, and you had a problem which needed to be solved by a Mufti. How would you go about trying to get your problem solved?

.....

.....

.....



6. If someone was living in the time when Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was Khaleefah and he went to Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ؓ to help him solve a problem which required a verdict to be given according to Islaamic law. Would the action taken by this person be acceptable? Please provide a reason for your answer:

.....

.....

.....

### I. Punishments

1. How was punishment prescribed?

.....

2. Who was appointed as a protector to take care of crimes?

.....

3. For what crimes were severe punishments meted out?

.....

4. If you were living in the time when Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ was Khaleefah and you robbed someone and got caught, who would be dealing with your case and how would your punishment be determined?

.....

.....

.....



### Achievements:

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was Khaleefah for only a short period of time, but during this time he managed to achieve many things and he made a huge contribution to Islaam in many different ways.

1. What do you think the main reason was for the success of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Mention some contributions made by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ during his time as Khaleefah.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....


.....

.....

.....

.....



3. Mention some important services that Sayyidina Aboo Bakr  performed for Islaam during his lifetime.

.....

.....

.....

.....


.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Mention some important lessons that we can learn from the life of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



5. Which of these lessons do you think you can begin to practice upon?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Use the following clues to complete the Crossword Puzzle

Clues:

Down:

1. In the 9<sup>th</sup> year of Hijrat when the first Hajj took place, Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was made \_\_\_\_ by Rasoolullah ﷺ.
3. The battle in which Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was with Rasoolullah ﷺ like a shadow.



# Lesson

16

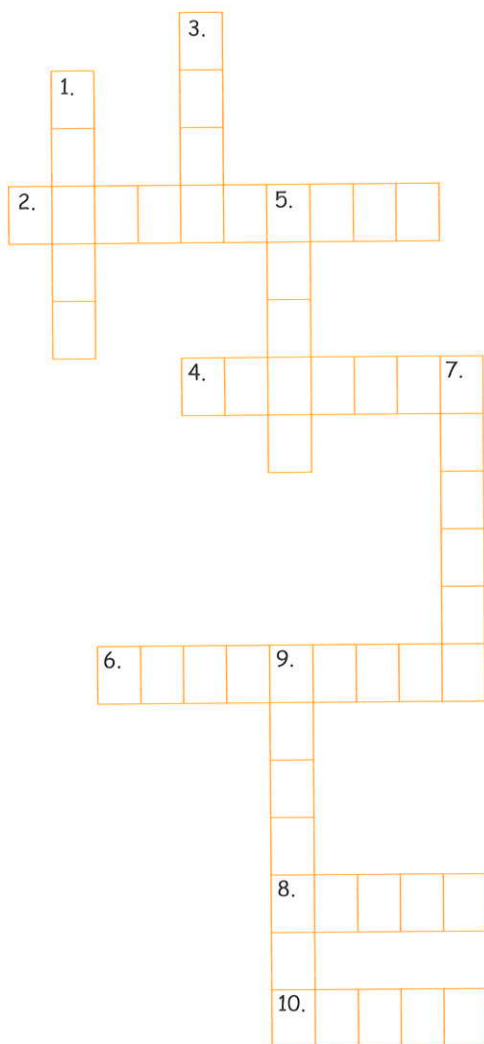
sixteen

5. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ always decided on important matters of state after consultation. For this purpose there was special \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ liberated many \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ erected a small veranda for his house in order to make \_\_\_\_\_.

## Across:

2. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was always ready to spend money in the path of Allaah ﷻ and Rasoolullah ﷺ. He was therefore known for his \_\_\_\_\_.
4. During the first year of the khilaafat of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ he gave ten \_\_\_\_\_ as a stipend to each adult in Madeenah.
6. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ divided the Arabian Peninsula into various \_\_\_\_\_.
8. During his Khilaafat Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ tried to bring people back towards Islaam. He was thus involved in giving \_\_\_\_\_ to those who were not Muslims or who had left the fold of Islaam.
10. The occasion on which Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ brought everything that he possessed to give away.







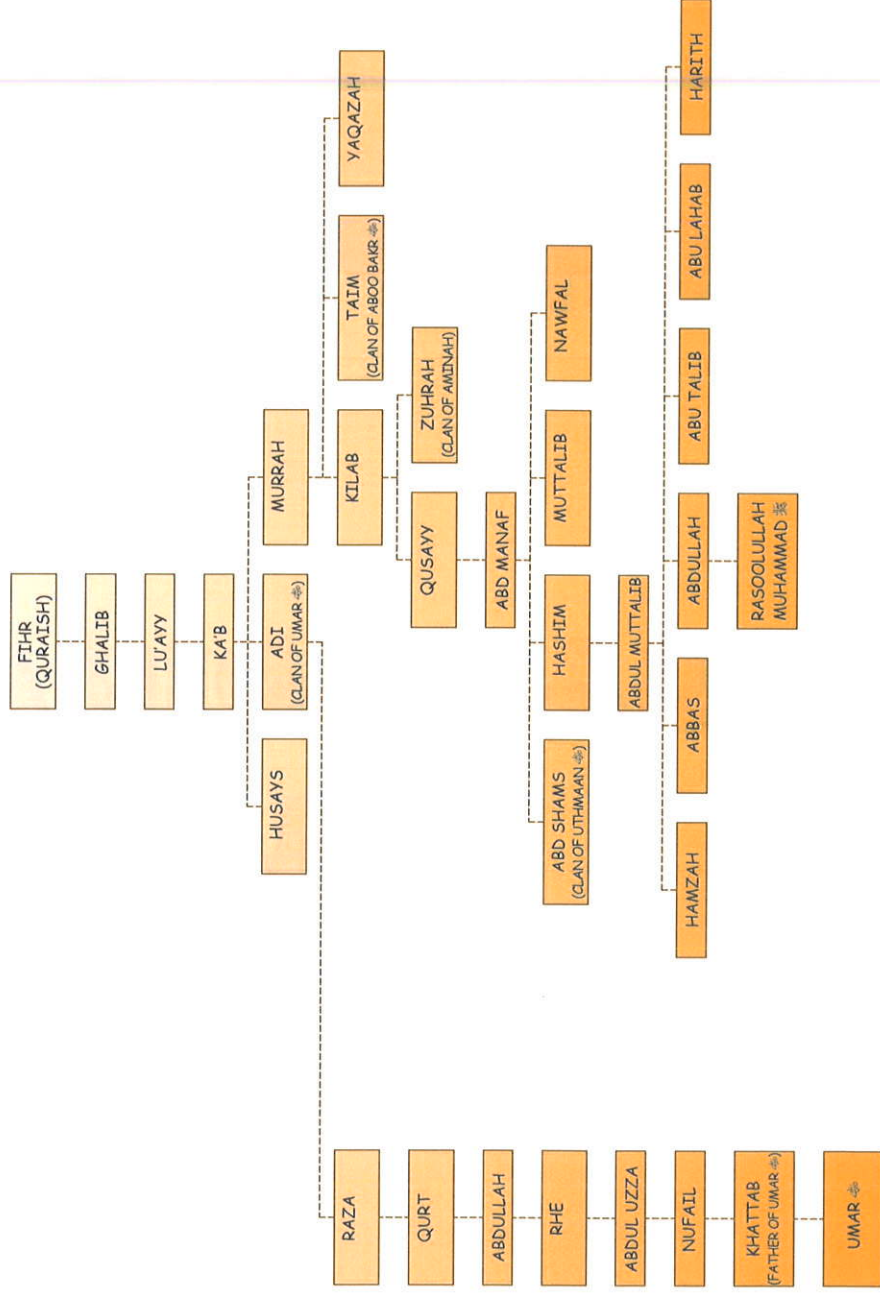
# CHAPTER 2

SAYYIDINA

UMAR 

THE SECOND KHALEEFAH OF ISLAAM

۱۰۰



# Contents



<b>Chapter Two</b>	<b>Sayyidina Umar ؓ</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>Lesson One</b>	<b>Noble Features and Early Life</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Lesson Two</b>	<b>The Title of Al Farooq</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Lesson Three</b>	<b>The Athaan</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Lesson Four</b>	<b>Important Events During the Khilaafat of Umar ؓ</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Lesson Five</b>	<b>Conquest of Damascus</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Lesson Six</b>	<b>The Conquest of Jerusalem</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Lesson Seven</b>	<b>Iraq</b>	<b>158</b>
<b>Lesson Eight</b>	<b>The Battle of Qadisiya (Muharram 14 A.H)</b>	<b>166</b>
<b>Lesson Nine</b>	<b>The Muslim Envoys</b>	<b>172</b>
<b>Lesson Ten</b>	<b>Other Conquests</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Lesson Eleven</b>	<b>Martyrdom of Sayyidina Umar ؓ</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Lesson Twelve</b>	<b>His Family</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>Lesson Thirteen</b>	<b>Services of Sayyidina Umar ؓ to Islaam</b>	<b>202</b>

## Noble Features and Early Life

### Name and Lineage

**Kuniyah:** Abu Hafs

**Title:** Al Farooq (One who distinguishes between right and wrong)

**Father's Name:** Al Khattaab

**Mother's Name:** Khatma

### His Noble Features

He was fair in complexion, with an extreme tinge of reddishness in it. He was very tall and had a thick beard. His cheeks were lean and he had no hair on the front portion of his head.

### Early Life

The early life of Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه is not known in great detail. In his youth, Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه was a famous wrestler and orator. He was among the few people in Makkah who knew how to read and write. His first major task was to graze camels. He was also an expert in horse riding. Being from the Adi tribe, he gained a vast amount of experience on being a judge, a diplomat as well as a very good public speaker. He earned his livelihood by trade and he travelled to various places to conduct trade. On these travels he gained a great deal of knowledge and experience.

### Embracing Islaam

At the advent of Islaam, like other chiefs of Quraish, Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه too was against the Rasool of Allaah ﷺ and the new faith. He was a bitter enemy of Islaam and



## keywords

tinge | orator | profusely



Rasoolullah ﷺ and did not hesitate to harm the Muslims and Islaam at every opportunity.

One day, incited by Aboo Jahl and some other people of the Quraish, Sayyidina Umar ؓ drew his sword and went out in search of Rasoolullah ﷺ in order to kill him. While he was on his way he met Sayyidina Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas ؓ who enquired about his destination. Sayyidina Umar ؓ told him that he was going to kill Rasoolullah ﷺ.

On learning about his intentions Sa'd ؓ informed him that his own sister and brother-in-law had accepted Islaam. This news enraged him so much that, instead of going towards the house of Rasoolullah ﷺ, he decided to first redress his own household and went towards his sister's house. When Sayyidina Umar ؓ knocked at the door, they were studying the Quraan. On hearing his voice Sayyidina Khab-baab ؓ hid away. When Sayyidina Umar ؓ entered he enquired about them accepting Islaam and beat his brother-in-law severely. When his sister, Fatimah, intervened he smote her violently on her face that it bled profusely. Fatimah ؓ burst out:

**"Do whatever you like we are determined to die as Muslims!"**

On seeing his sister in this pitiable condition Sayyidina Umar ؓ cooled down and felt ashamed. His eyes caught a glimpse of the leaves containing the words of the Quraan and

asked her to show it to him. He moved closer to the leaves in order to read what was on them. His sister prevented him saying:

"You cannot touch those leaves unless you take a bath and make yourself clean!"

Sayyidina Umar ؓ performed ghusl and began reciting the leaves. This was the opening verses of Surah Taha (Chapter 20 of the Quraan). When he reached the words:

"Verily I, I am Allaah. There is no God but me. So serve me..."

Sayyidina Umar ؓ was a changed man. He exclaimed:

"Surely this is the word of Allaah ﷻ. Take me to Muhammad ﷺ."

On hearing this Sayyidina Khab-baab ؓ emerged from his hiding place and said:

"Umar! Glad tidings to you. It seems that the duaa of Rasoolullah ﷺ had been answered in your favour. Last night he had prayed to Allaah ﷻ:

'O Allaah ﷻ, strengthen Islaam with either Umar Ibn Khattab or Aboo Jahl whomsoever you love.'"

He then embraced Islaam at the noble hands of Our Beloved Nabee ﷺ. He was 27 years old. He became the khaleefah of the Muslims after Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ. He governed for ten years, six months and four days, from 13A.H to 23A.H.



## Worksheet

1. Describe the physical features of Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه.

.....

.....

.....

2. For what was Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه famous?

.....

.....

.....

3. What was his occupation?

.....

4. When Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه was a youth, why was it considered good to know how to read and write?

.....

.....

.....

5. Name some of the things and experiences that Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه had that you think would help him later as a fighter and Khaleefah of Islaam?

.....

.....

.....

.....



6. Tick the boxes next to the correct options regarding the features of Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه

Fair, with a tinge of reddishness	<input type="checkbox"/>
Short	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tall	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dark in complexion	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thin small beard	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hair all over the head	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thick Beard	<input type="checkbox"/>
No hair on front portion of head	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fat cheeks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lean cheeks	<input type="checkbox"/>

Place the following in its correct sequence by placing the corresponding letter in in the space provided.

- When he came to the verse; "Verily, I am Allaah. There is no God but me, so serve me" he was a changed man.
- He moved closer to the leaves in order to read what was on them.
- He then embraced Islaam at the hands of Nabee ﷺ.



- d. "Surely this is the word of Allaah ﷺ, take me to Muhammad ﷺ", he exclaimed.
- e. Sayyidina Umar ؓ was incited by Aboo Jahl and others to search out and slay Nabee ﷺ.
- f. On hearing Umar's voice Sayyidina Khab-baab ؓ hid away.
- g. He fell on his brother-in-law and smote his sister.
- h. On his way Umar met Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas who told him that his sister and brother-in-law also accepted Islaam.
- i. His sister prevented him from touching the leaves and requested him to take a bath before he did so.
- j. He proceeded to his sister's house and knocked on the door whilst they were studying the Quraan from Sayyidina Khab-baab ؓ.
- k. He felt ashamed of hitting his sister and when his temper cooled down his eyes caught a glimpse of the leaves of the Quraan.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11





Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think people were against Islaam and Rasoolullah ﷺ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What do Aboo Jahl's actions, of inciting violence and dislike, tell us about the way the Quraish were at that time?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. When Sayyidina Umar ؓ heard that his own sister had embraced Islaam, he went to confront her. What do his actions tell us about him?

.....

.....

.....

.....


.....

.....

.....





4. What do his sister's actions, Fatimah , tell us about her love for Islaam?

.....


.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. When reading the words of the Quraan, Sayyidina Umar  was a changed man, what does this tell us about the power of the Quraan?

.....


.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. Why do you think that it was good for the Muslims that Sayyidina Umar  had embraced Islaam?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## The Title of Al Farooq

The entry of Sayyidina Umar ؓ into the fold of Islaam brought about a new era for the Muslims. Up to that point the Muslims lived in fear and were unable to practice Islaam openly. They were not even allowed to perform Salaah in the Haram, but when Sayyidina Umar ؓ embraced Islaam, he challenged anybody from amongst the Kuffaar and Mushrikeen to prevent the Muslims from entering the Haram or practicing Islaam openly and as such was given the title "Al Farooq", which means one who differentiates between Haq (Truth) and Baatil (Falsehood).

### Hijrat Towards Madeenah

When the Muslims began migrating towards Madeenah, Sayyidina Umar ؓ too sought the permission of Rasoolullah ﷺ to migrate. Most of the Muslims migrated secretly and quietly, but Sayyidina Umar ؓ declared it openly. He first went to the Ka'bah. After performing Tawaaf and Salaah he announced most calmly:

**"I am migrating to Madeenah. If anybody wishes to prevent me, let him come out. I am sure that his mother would cry his life."**

There was no man to accept the challenge of Sayyidina Umar ؓ.

About twenty other Muslims accompanied him on this journey of Hijrat. When Rasoolullah ﷺ reached Madeenah some days later, he established the bond of brotherhood (Muwakhaat) between the Muhajireen and Ansaar. Utbah bin Malik ؓ was the Ansaari brother of Sayyidina Umar ؓ.

keywords

era | falsehood



## Worksheet

1. What effect did Sayyidina Umar ؓ embracing Islaam have on the Muslims?

.....

.....

2. For what reason was he given the title 'Al - Farooq'? What does it mean?

.....

.....

3. Describe the way in which Sayyidina Umar ؓ made Hijrat to Madeenah.

.....

.....

.....

4. How was the embracement of Islaam by Sayyidina Umar ؓ a blessing for the Muslims?

.....

.....

5. What does the way in which Sayyidina Umar ؓ announced his migration tell us about him and the Kuffaar and Mushrikeen of Makkah?

.....

.....

## The Athaan

Now that the Muslims were settled in Madeenah they began practicing Islaam openly without any fear of harassment and persecution from the Kuffaar. The need arose to find an acceptable way to call the people towards Salaah.

Our Beloved Nabee ﷺ consulted the Sahaabah in order to discuss this matter. The matter was discussed at length and various suggestions were tendered but none were acceptable. Some people suggested that a horn be blown while others suggested that a fire be burnt. Others yet suggested the ringing of bells. These methods were similar to those of the Nasara (Christians), Yahood (Jews) and fire-worshippers used mainly to call their followers to prayer and were thus not acceptable to the Muslims. With no solution, Rasoolullah ﷺ finally closed the meeting asking the Sahaabah to ponder over the matter and report back to him.

That night a Sahaabi, Sayyidina Abdullah Ibn Zaid ؓ had a dream in which he was taught the words of the Athaan by an Angel. In the morning he reported the dream to Rasoolullah ﷺ who at once acknowledged it to be a true dream and ordered Sayyidina Abdullah to teach the words of the Athaan to Sayyidina Bilaal ؓ. As Sayyidina Bilaal was calling out the Athaan Sayyidina Umar ؓ came rushing out of his house and told Rasoolullah ﷺ he too had a dream in which the exact words were taught to him.



## Worksheet

Answer the following questions:

1. As Muslims today, we are allowed to practice our faith openly and even spread Islaam without harassment. When looking at the struggles of the Muslims of the past, what should we as Muslims make sure we are doing today?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What does the act of consultation regarding the call to prayer, by our Beloved Nabee ﷺ tell us about his character?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. When suggestions were made about how Muslims should be called for salaah, a few methods that were similar to other religions were suggested, the Rasool of Allaah ﷺ rejected these methods. What does it tell us about Islaam and imitating other religions?

.....

.....

.....



4. What does the way in which the call of Islaam was originated, tell us about the Sahaabah of the time?

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. Why do you think the words of Athaan were taught to Sayyidina Bilaal ﷺ?

.....

.....

Find the following words in the word search grid

practise

call

sahaabah

teach

bells

athaan

bilaal

dream

muslims

islaam

salaah

meeting

abdullah ibn zaid

fire

angel

fear

madeenah

horn





m	a	o	s	c	a	l	l	u	h	d	q	j	f	d
u	g	g	n	i	t	e	e	m	v	p	e	r	i	f
s	n	m	o	v	r	q	j	a	i	c	x	a	j	z
l	e	l	y	h	b	k	h	a	b	m	z	e	g	a
i	l	h	a	c	h	k	a	l	d	n	v	n	w	r
m	t	a	a	f	s	v	b	s	b	e	q	g	p	i
s	n	p	b	a	o	j	a	i	y	m	h	r	a	z
k	s	d	u	v	l	z	h	f	o	c	a	z	q	h
h	o	r	n	u	r	a	a	x	l	c	g	t	i	a
w	n	e	e	m	l	y	s	b	t	l	j	e	l	n
t	m	a	o	l	k	u	a	i	h	p	q	a	r	e
s	v	m	u	n	d	f	c	t	z	g	a	c	h	e
e	r	d	b	q	b	e	l	l	s	l	m	h	j	d
s	b	y	w	x	p	a	o	k	i	p	w	t	v	a
a	n	g	e	l	a	r	g	b	l	i	u	n	f	m

## Important Events During the Khilaafat of Umar ﷺ

The Muslims pledged their allegiance to Sayyidina Umar ﷺ and he was officially and unanimously appointed as the Khaleefah on the 22 Jumadal Ukhra 13 A.H.

The first task he undertook was to dispatch an army towards Iraq fulfilling the last request of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ to assist the Muslims there against the Iranians.

The other important step taken by Sayyidina Umar ﷺ was that he dispatched an army towards Yemen under the leadership of Ya'la Ibn Umayyah ﷺ. The task of this army was to fulfill the last wish of Rasoolullah ﷺ that besides the Muslims, no Jew or Christian be allowed to stay on in the land of Arabia. The reason for this was that like the Jew of Madeenah, the Jews and Christians elsewhere in Arabia were a constant source of harassment towards the Islaamic Empire. The Christians continuously conspired against the Muslims by siding with the Romans. Further, our Beloved Nabee ﷺ entered into a treaty with the Christians of Najraan, and one of the many clauses agreed upon was that they would not indulge in interest. This and many other clauses were not adhered to by these Christians and as such Rasoolullah ﷺ decided that it would be best if they were removed from Arabia.

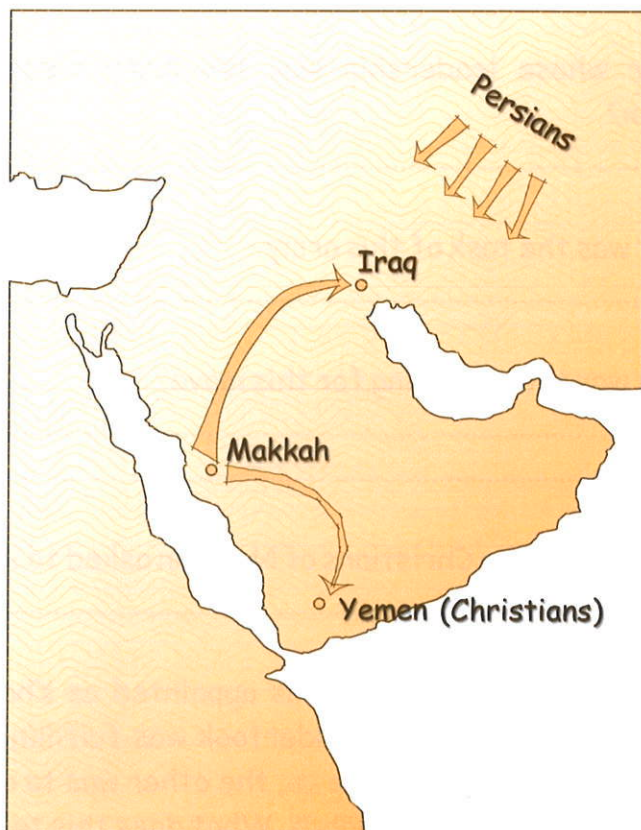
Apart from being a constant threat towards the Muslim Empire they indulged in many evil practices which were to the detriment of the Muslims. Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ was unable

## keywords

clauses | adhered | detriment

to fulfill this wish on account of other important matters relating to the Islaamic Empire.

Therefore Sayyidina Umar ؓ sent Sayyidina Ya'la ؓ towards Yemen where the Christians of Najraan were stationed asking them to leave Arabia and settle in Shaam where they would be given much more land which was more fertile than that of Arabia.



## Worksheet

1. When was Sayyidina Umar ؓ officially appointed as Khaleefah?  
.....
2. What task did he set out to accomplish at first?  
.....  
.....
3. Under whose leadership was the army dispatched to Yemen?  
.....
4. What was the task of this army?  
.....
5. What was the reasoning for this move?  
.....  
.....
6. Where were the Christians of Najraan asked to settle?  
.....
7. When Sayyidina Umar ؓ was appointed as Khaleefah in 13AH, the first task he undertook was fulfilling the last request of Sayyidina Aboo ؓ, the other was to undertake the last wish of Rasoolullah ﷺ. What does this tell us about



the unity and respect they had for each other and the Prophet ﷺ?

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. Due to the fact the Jews and Christians were a constant source of harassment and the fact that they did not adhere to the terms of the treaty made with the Prophet ﷺ, it was thought best for them to be removed from Arabia. What does this tell us about the influence of the Jews and Christians on Muslims and what lessons should we as Muslims take?

.....

.....

.....

.....

9. Sayyidina Umar ؓ sent Sayyidina Ya'la ؓ towards Yemen, this was done peacefully and they were offered more in Shaam than what they had in Arabia. What does this tell us about how Muslims should behave?

.....

.....

.....

.....



## Conquest of Damascus

After the defeat at Yarmouk, the Romans who fled from there set up a new base at Fihl. Hiraqal the Emperor of Rome ordered that the Romans at Fihl should strengthen themselves and prepare for war. Likewise the Romans based in Damascus should also re-equip and reinforce themselves. He further promised to send emergency reinforcements from Palestine and Hims should the need arise. In this way a huge Roman army was prepared in Fihl and Damascus.

On hearing about their plans, Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah رضي الله عنه dispatched one army towards Fihl which was to station itself nearby. Another army was stationed in the north between Damascus and Hims to prevent Hiraqal's additional aid to be sent to Damascus and likewise, a third army was stationed in the South between Damascus and Palestine to prevent reinforcements from coming from those directions.

Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah رضي الله عنه then set out towards Damascus and surrounded the city in Rajab 13 A.H. The Muslims' army was strategically positioned around the entire city at the various gates leading into it. The Romans had strengthened the city limits and despite having a massive army built up within the city they did not have the courage to come out to meet the Muslim army. They occasionally fired arrows and catapulted rocks against the Muslims who responded in a like manner. The city was surrounded for six months and the Romans within the city limits began to despair and their

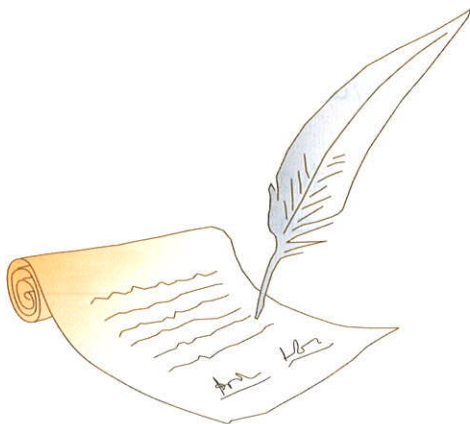


## keywords

re-inforcements | strategically | delegation



morale too was very low, especially when the reinforcements promised by Hiraqal were not forthcoming on account of having being blocked by the Muslims. Seeing this as an ideal opportunity, Sayyidina Khalid Ibn Waleed ﷺ decided to carry out an attack the next morning. Unknown to him, at that moment, the Roman leaders had sent a delegation to Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah ﷺ who was stationed on the opposite end of the city requesting peace. Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah ﷺ agreed on the condition that the Muslims be allowed to enter the city and thus the following treaty was written out by him:



"Aboo Ubaidah granted protection and neither their lives, nor their properties or places of worship will be harmed when the Muslims enter the city. Their homes or the city limits too will not be destroyed."

"None of the Muslims will take up residence in their homes. The Muslim Khaleefah will treat them kindly as long as they pay the Jizya which is due upon them."

Thereafter the gates of the city were thrown open and the Muslim army began entering peacefully under the leadership of Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah رضي الله عنه.

Meanwhile at the opposite end of the city, unknown to Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah رضي الله عنه, the Muslim army attacked the city and made a forceful entry under the command of Sayyidina Khalid Ibn Waleed رضي الله عنه.

In due course both the advancing Muslim armies met up in the middle of the city and then only did the one learn about the entry of the other.


Sayyidina Khalid Ibn Waleed رضي الله عنه then announced that the declaration of peace made by Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah رضي الله عنه was to be upheld and as such the people of Damascus were under the protection of the Muslims.

Sayyidina Yazid bin Aboo Sufyaan رضي الله عنه was appointed the governor of Damascus and the Roman leaders were permitted to stay on or leave if they wished. These events took place in 14 A.H.



## Worksheet

Multiple Choice - in each of the following circle the correct answer.

1. Subsequent to the defeat at Yarmouk, the Romans set up base at:
  - a. Fihl
  - b. Damascus
  - c. Rome
  - d. Palestine
2. The Roman Emperor, Hiraqal promised to send emergency reinforcements from:
  - a. Fihl and Palestine
  - b. Palestine and Hims
  - c. Damascus and Palestine
  - d. Fihl and Damascus
3. Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah  sent three armies stationed at the following places: (Choose a. , b. , c. or d.)
  - i. In the north between Hims and Palestine
  - ii. Nearby Fihl



- iii. In the north between Hims and Damascus
- iv. In the south between Damascus and Hims
- v. In the south between Palestine and Damascus

- a. Only ii is true
- b. i, ii and iv are all true
- c. None are true
- d. ii, iii and v are all true

Answer the following questions:

1. During which month and year was the city of Damascus surrounded?

.....

2. Explain the two ways the Muslim armies entered the city and the reason for the difference in their way of entering?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. What was the outcome of the siege of Damascus?

.....



4. Who was appointed governor of Damascus?
- .....
5. When the Muslims set out towards Damascus, they set out in unity and surrounded the city for about six months. This delay was due to the fact that the Romans would not come out, and the Muslims did not begin to attack. What does this teach us about patience?
- .....
- .....
6. On seeing an opportunity Sayyidina Khalid Ibn Waleed ﷺ decided to attack, not knowing that a peace agreement was taking place on the other side. When Sayyidina Khalid Ibn Waleed ﷺ realized that an agreement was in place, he did not continue fighting. What does this teach us about the Muslims and Peace and Unity?
- .....
- .....
7. Give points of the treaty that was drawn up between Aboo Ubaidah ؓ and the people of Damascus, and discuss the treaty in terms of its peacefulness?
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## The Conquest of Jerusalem

After the Conquest of Damascus the Muslim armies under Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah رضي الله عنه marched on to other areas of Shaam which included Fihl, Baisaan, etc. which they conquered. They then surrounded Hims and though Hirqal tried to assist the people of Hims, he failed. The people of Hims finally handed over the cities of Ma'rah, Hama, Salmia etc. over to the Muslims under a peace agreement.

Finally, by 16 A.H. the Muslim army laid siege to Jerusalem. The leaders of the city realized that it would be futile to engage in battle with the Muslims and agreed to hand the city over, provided the "Khaleefah" came in person to sign the peace agreement. After consulting with his advisors, Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه accepted the offer.

### Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه at Jerusalem

Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه set out for Jerusalem on camel and took along with him a sack, a wooden cup and a slave. Having one camel, each of them rode on the camel in turns. When the slave was riding the camel Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه led it by the reigns, and as they reached the city limits of Jerusalem it was the turn of the slave to be mounted. Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه led the camel into the city with the slave mounted and all the Muslims and non - Muslims beheld this strange scene awestruck. When the Christian priests witnessed this sight they exclaimed that surely such a humble person would





## keywords

siege | mounted | awestruck | extravagant

certainly become the "Conqueror of Jerusalem". Thereafter they cheerfully handed over the keys of Jerusalem to him.

On seeing the Muslim leaders dressed in extravagant clothing, Sayyidina Umar ؓ reprimanded them. He then had the peace agreement written out and among other things contained in it was:

"The people of Ilia (Jerusalem and surrounding areas) are guaranteed safety of their lives, property, churches, crosses, their ill and healthy, and that they may follow whichever religion they choose.

Their churches must not be taken over and neither must they be destroyed. Their churches shall remain as they are. No masjid or any other building shall be built in its place. Their crosses shall not be impounded. They must not be prejudiced with regard to the religion they follow."

Sayyidina Khalid Bin Waleed ؓ, Amr Bin Al Aas ؓ, Mu'aawiya Bin Abi Sufyaan ؓ and Abdur Rahman Bin Al Auf ؓ signed this pact as witnesses. Thereafter Sayyidina Umar ؓ visited the Masjidul Aqsa and returned to Madeenah, calling on the various Muslim areas en route.




## Worksheet

Answer the following questions:

1. Why was it necessary for Sayyidina Umar  to come from Madeenah to Jerusalem?

.....

.....

2. Describe the entrance of Ameer ul-Mumineen Sayyidina Umar  into Jerusalem?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Mention one of the clauses contained in the peace agreement?

.....

.....

.....

4. Why do you think it was necessary for the Muslims to go to the cities?

.....

.....

.....

.....



5. Many cities were given to the Muslims under a peace agreement, what does this tell us about the strength of the Muslim army and Islaam at the time?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. Why do you think Islaam needed to be spread?



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. The leader of Jerusalem agreed to hand over the city but wanted the Khaleefah to sign the treaty himself. Sayyidina Umar  agreed and went to sign the treaty in Damascus. What does this tell us about the character of Sayyidina Umar .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Iraq

Before the demise of Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ news was brought to Madeenah by Muthanna bin Harith ؓ that although the Iranians had been defeated in their attempt to recapture those areas which were conquered under the leadership of Sayyidina Khalid Ibn Waleed ؓ they were now undertaking elaborate steps to launch a major offensive against the Muslims.

Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ؓ who was on his deathbed instructed the Khaleefah to be given urgent attention to this threat. Sayyidina Umar ؓ therefore dispatched an additional force towards Iraq where the Iranian leaders were inciting uprisings and rebellions against the Muslim occupied territories.

Rustum, the governor of Khurasaan, had prepared three massive armies against the Muslims and soon they clashed. Allaah ﷻ granted victory to the Muslims in all these battles, as well as the battle against the additional army, which had been dispatched from Iran, sending them fleeing back to Iran.

These series of humiliating defeats left the Iranians thoroughly despondent.

### **The Battle of the Bridge (Maroha) - Sha'baan 13 A.H.**

In response to the above defeats the Iranians prepared

keywords

elaborate



another huge, well-equipped army consisting of three hundred elephants and proceeded towards Maroha near Al Hira, where the Muslims were stationed across the Euphrates.

It was agreed that the Muslims would across the river and a bridge was thus built which the Muslims crossed to face the enemy. Soon the battle ensued and though the Muslims fought bravely they were heavily defeated, losing about four thousand men including a number of prominent leaders. As the Muslims tried to cross the bridge which they had built, one of their own men broke it down urging them to stay on and fight. This resulted in many of them jumping into the river and drowning. Sayyidina Muthanna ﷺ took a number of brave warriors and warded off the attack from the Iranians, at the same time ordered the broken bridge to be repaired to allow the Muslim warriors safe passage across the river. When the last of the soldiers crossed over, only then did Sayyidina Muthanna ﷺ also cross over.

### The Battle of Buwaib

Sayyidina Umar ﷺ was shocked at the defeat of the Muslim army at Maroha. A new reinforcement was sent to the army of Sayyidina Muthanna ﷺ which was stationed in Iraq.

Rustum gathered a massive army under the leadership of Mahraan Hamdaani to counter the Muslim army and once again

both armies faced each other across the Euphrates at Buwaib. The Muslims invited the Iranians to cross over to the Muslim side. After building a bridge the Iranians crossed with their elephants and soon a fierce battle erupted. Allaah ﷻ granted victory to the Muslims this time. As the Iranians began fleeing across the river Sayyidina Muthanna ؓ broke down the bridge blocking off their escape route, thus inflicting heavy losses upon the Iranians. One hundred Muslims were honoured with martyrdom in this battle.

The defeat of the Iranians sent shockwaves through the entire country. The Iranians replaced their leader Puran Dukht, the empress with a 21 year old Emperor, Yezdagird.

A new spirit of opposition was instilled against the Arabs. When Sayyidina Umar ؓ was informed about this, he decided to lead the Muslim army personally against the Iranians but was prevented from doing so by his advisors. Therefore another prominent Sahaabi, Sayyidina Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqas ؓ the maternal uncle of Rasoolullah ﷺ was appointed to lead the Muslim army. He was dispatched with a massive army and en route was joined by many others warriors.

On reaching Iraq, the army of Muthanna ؓ joined him bringing the number of men in the Muslim army to between twenty and thirty thousand. Finally Sayyidina Umar ؓ ordered Sayyidina Sa'd ؓ to encamp at Qadisiya.





## Worksheet

1. What instruction was given by Sayyidina Aboo Bakr ﷺ at the time of his death?  
.....  
.....
2. Who brought news of the intentions of the Iranians to Madeenah?  
.....
3. How did Sayyidina Umar ﷺ respond to this when he became Khaleefah?  
.....  
.....
4. Briefly describe the "Battle of the Bridge" and the year in which it took place.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
5. News was brought to Madeenah that the Iranians were:
  - a. Deciding to leave the Muslims alone since the Muslims had defeated them
  - b. Looking to make peace between the two parties.



c. Launching a major offensive attack against the Muslims.

6. Why do you think the Iranians continued to attack the Muslims despite their earlier defeats?

.....

.....

.....

7. Imagine that you were Sayyidina Muthanna ؓ in the battle of the bridge. Describe what you think you might have been going through, and the orders and commands you might have given to your fellow Muslim brothers.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**State True or False. If false, give the correct answer.**

1. Sayyidina Umar ؓ was shocked at the defeat at Maroha.

.....

.....

.....



2. Rustum's army was led by Yezdagird

.....  
.....  
.....

3. The Muslims crossed over the river to face the  
Iranians.

.....  
.....  
.....

4. Re-inforcements were sent to the army of  
Muthanna ﷺ which was stationed in Iran.

.....  
.....  
.....

5. Allaah ﷻ granted victory to the Muslims.

.....  
.....  
.....

6. Puraan Dukht was the Empress at the time of the  
defeat.

.....  
.....  
.....



7. The Iranians appointed a new Emperor who wished to attack the Muslims. On hearing this Sayyidina Umar عليه السلام personally led the army against the Iranians.

.....

.....

.....

8. The Muslim army led by Sayyidina Sa'd عليه السلام was ordered by Sayyidina Umar عليه السلام to encamp at Qadisiya.

.....

.....

.....

Answer the following questions:

1. Imagine that you were part of the army fighting against the Iranians. Battle after battle had occurred. Write a few sentences on what you think you might have felt and what fears and hopes you may have had.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



3. Use the clues provided to fill in the blocks below:

- a. The Muslim army was defeated at this place.

--	--	--	--	--	--

- b. The leader of Rustum's army.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- c. He broke off the bridge in order to block the Iranian's escape route.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- d. The former Iranian leader that was replaced.

--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--

- e. The 21 year older emperor who replaced the former one.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

- f. Where Sayyidina Umar ؓ ordered Sayyidina Sa'd ؓ to finally encamp.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



## Lesson eight

### The Battle of Qadisiya (Muharram 14A.H.)

Yezdagird, the emperor of Iran felt greatly uneasy about the presence of the Muslim army at Qadisiya. He thus ordered his governor Rustum to attack the Muslims and drive them away once and for all. Rustum who had previous experience with the Muslim armies was hesitant to attack them and delayed the matter, though he started gathering men as well as equipment to prepare an army. When Sa'd ؓ wrote about these developments, he received the following reply from Sayyidina Umar ؓ:

"Do not become scared by their numbers or weapons. Place your trust in Allaah ﷻ and seek assistance from Him alone. Before engaging in any battle with the Iranians, fulfill your obligation (of Dawah) by sending a delegation to Yezdagird inviting him towards Islaam. If he rejects Islaam then he will incur divine wrath upon himself."

#### The Delegation

Following the instruction of the Khaleefah, a delegation of prominent leaders was sent to invite Yezdagird towards Islaam. Yezdagird held his court to receive the Muslim delegation. The court was a mirror of the worldly pomp and glory of the Persians. The Muslim delegation arrived in all their simplicity, stunning the courtiers and the Emperor. Yezdagird asked the Muslims:



## keywords

pomp | simplicity



"What prompted you people to confront us for battle? Have you forgotten that you (Arabs) were the most disgraced people in the eyes of the world and whenever you rebelled we merely instructed our subject living closest to you to discipline you, which they did with much ease?"

Sayyidina Nu'maan bin Muqrin ﷺ replied:

"Our efforts are directed towards destroying shirk (polytheism) from the face of the earth and to replace it with Islaam for only in it lies honor for mankind. Those who refuse to accept Islaam must hand themselves over to us and we will protect their lives and property and charge them Jizya. If they refuse this also, then the sword will decide their fate."

Angered at this reply, Yezdagird said,

"You are an uncivilized and a savage nation who are in the minority. Do not even entertain any thought of taking over our land. In fact as a favour unto you we will provide you with food and clothing, and appoint a leader over you who will treat you with kindness."



# Lesson

## eight

Qais bin Zurarah رضي الله عنه replied:

"Yes, we were a despicable nation but it was Allaah ﷻ favour upon us that he raised a prophet among us who guided us on to the straight path, thus overpowering the enemies of un-truth and he promised us that we will overpower you. Now it will be best that you either accept Islaam or pay Jizya otherwise the sword will give the final decision."

Infuriated Yezdagird said:

"Had it been permissible to kill envoys I surely would have killed you."

He then ordered one of his courtiers to place a basket of sand upon the head of the leader of the delegation as a gesture of disgracing them and then drove them out of the court. Sayyidina Aasim رضي الله عنه came forward and gladly accepted the basket of sand upon his head and then the delegation departed for their camp. On reaching the camp he said to Sayyidina Sa'd رضي الله عنه:

"Be congratulated on the imminent victory over Iran, Allaah ﷻ has already granted us the sand of that land."



keywords

despicable

## Worksheet

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do you think the Emperor, Yezdagird, was so eager to drive away the Muslims once and for all?

.....

.....

.....

2. The Muslims had an obligation, before attacking, to invite others towards Islaam. What does this tell you about Islaam and about the main mission of Muslims?

.....

.....

.....

3. Describe, in narrative form, what occurred when the Muslim delegation was sent to invite the Iranians towards Islaam. What exchange occurred between the two parties?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



4. The basket of sand can be said to have an ambiguous meaning. What did it symbolise to Yezdagird and the Iranians? What did it symbolise to Sayyidina Aasim ﷺ and the Muslims?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Complete the crossword puzzle by using the following clues:


Down

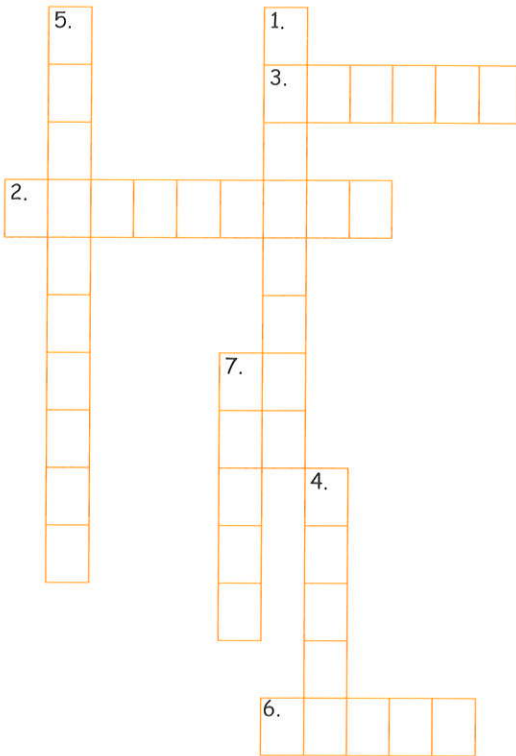
1. The Muslim army was stationed here.
4. Before engaging in battle, what obligation were the Muslims to fulfill?
5. Following the Khaleefah's orders, what was sent to the Emperor? A-----
7. He accepted that the bucket of sand be thrown on his head.

Across

2. He felt uneasy about the presence of the Muslim army.
3. Sayyidina Umar ﷺ replied to the report that they should place their trust in ...



6. Sayyidina Nu'maan  replied to Yezdagird that the Muslims' efforts were directed towards destroying ...



## The Muslim Envoys

Rustum, who had no intention of facing the Muslims in battle, was encamped nearby and delayed the matter in the hope that there would finally be no battle. He was under pressure from the Emperor to attack the Muslims. In order to avoid battle he requested that a Muslim envoy be sent so that he may discuss peace terms.

Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ؓ was sent to meet him. On hearing about his arrival Rustum also decorated his court most lavishly, laying out carpets in order to impress the Muslim envoy. When Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ؓ arrive he tied his horse against one of the decorated padded pillars, and then supporting himself on his sword he walked on the carpet causing holes in it. When he was face to face with Rustum he ascended the throne and seated himself beside him. The courtiers objected about his negligence in obeying the rules of the court, upon which Sayyidina Rib'ee ؓ said:

"I have come here not for my own needs, but was called by you, so leave me as I am."

Rustum then asked him:

"What do you people hope to achieve by fighting against us?"

Sayyidina Rib'ee ؓ replied,





"We wish to liberate the servants of Allaah ﷻ from the worship of man to the worship of the Sustainer of man. We wish to uproot oppression and falsehood and replace it with Islaam. Those who are just and remain steadfast upon Islaam will be left alone to lead a peaceful life. We will wage war against those who obstruct us in our attempts and go to Jannat in the process or attain victory. If you pay Jizya then we will fulfill your needs, protect you and assist you whenever you request us."

Rustum sent for the other envoys on the next two days and seeing that there was no way out he got furious and vowed to kill all the Muslims as soon as the sun rose the next day.

### The Battle


The Iranian army soon formed its ranks and the Muslim army faced it doing the same. Sayyidina Sa'd ؓ who took ill was unable to be on the battlefield but ascended a nearby a building from where he commanded the battle. The Qurra recited Quraanic verses, the poets recited poetry, and the orators delivered fiery lectures to the Muslim armies, exhorting and encouraging them for Jihad thus charging them up with a flaming spirit of Jihad.

The battle soon commenced with individuals from among the Iranians challenging the Muslims to a duel. Allaah ﷻ granted



the Muslims the upper hand in these duels and Rustum on seeing so many of his men being wiped out in single combat ordered his men to launch a full scale attack. The Iranians were at an advantage because their front ranks were dominated by warriors mounted on elephants and thus began inflicting losses upon the Muslims. The Muslims therefore strengthened their ranks and soon began repelling the Iranians. At nightfall the battle ceased. When the battle continued on the second day, the Muslims were pleased to know that another army of six thousand men had arrived to join them. On this day one thousand Muslims were crowned with martyrdom while the Iranians lost ten thousand men.

On the third day the battle continued into the night and the warriors on both sides were overtaken by weariness. The Muslims then penetrated the midst of the Iranian army and sent them fleeing in all directions. Rustum who had been commanding his army also fled and jumped into the river but was captured by a Muslim soldier who then put an end to him. The news of Rustum's death instilled a new spirit among the Muslims while the morale of the weary Iranians sank lower than ever before. They fled from the battlefield leaving behind a handsome booty for the Muslims.

While the battle raged on at Qadisiya, Sayyidina Umar  waited for news of the outcome of the battle and each day he went to the outskirts of Madeenah awaiting news. Then one



## keywords

duels | repelling | weariness | morale

day he saw a messenger mounted on a camel approaching and he hastened to meet him. On learning that the messenger was coming from Qadisiya Sayyidina Umar ﷺ questioned him about the details of the battle. The messenger continued riding his camel and answered the questions posed by Sayyidina Umar ﷺ while Sayyidina Umar ﷺ himself walked hastily alongside the camel. It was only when they were in the city and people began greeting Sayyidina Umar ﷺ

**"Assalamu Alaikum O Ameer ul Mumineen",**

that the messenger realized that he was talking to the Khaleefah of the Muslims. Feeling greatly embarrassed he tried to dismount from his camel but was prevented by Sayyidina Umar ﷺ who said to him,

**"Continue relating the events of the battle to me."**

Sayyidina Umar ﷺ then delivered a speech to the Muslims in Masjidun Nabawee in which he said:

**"Brothers! I am not a king and neither do I wish to enslave you. In fact I am a servant of Allaah ﷻ and have been entrusted with the obligation of Khilaafat. If I discharge my obligation in this manner that you live in peace and comfort then I will be honoured. If I expect you to come to my door for your needs, Allaah ﷻ forbid, then I am the most wretched person."**



# Lesson

## nine

### Worksheet

1. What tactic was used by Rustum in trying to avoid a battle?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Which Sahaabi was sent as the first envoy?

.....

3. In your own words, what was the message given by the Muslim envoy to Rustum?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Who did Rustum send for over the next two days?

.....

.....

.....



5. What emotions do you think Rustum must have been going through when he was ordered to attack the Muslims?

.....

.....

.....

6. Do you think the pomp and lavishness prepared by Rustum impressed the Muslims in any way? Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

7. In your own words, summarise what Sayyidina Rib'ee ﷺ said when asked by Rustum about what the Muslims hoped to achieve.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





8. How did Rustum react to what he had heard from all the envoys?

.....

.....

.....

9. Look at the statements below and determine whether they match either Rustum or Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ. Underline the correct answer.

- a. Decorated his court lavishly

Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ

Rustum

- b. Sent to meet Rustum

Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ

Rustum

- c. Was a believer

Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ

Rustum

- d. Was a disbeliever

Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ

Rustum

- e. Didn't want to face the Muslims

Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ

Rustum

- f. Walked on the lavish carpet in a manner that caused holes in it.

Sayyidina Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ

Rustum





## Worksheet

### The Battle

1. How did the battle begin?

.....

.....

2. What occurred on the second day?

.....

.....

.....

3. Why were the Muslims at a disadvantage initially?

.....

.....

.....

4. How did the third day pass?

.....

.....

.....

5. How many Muslims were martyred on the second day?

.....

6. How does this contrast with those killed in the Iranian armies?

.....



7. How did Rustum react to the fact that he was defeated?

.....

.....

.....

8. How did Umar ﷺ receive news of the battle's outcome?

.....

.....

.....

9. What was the message of his address at Masjidun Nabawee?

.....

.....

.....

10. Write a paragraph describing the atmosphere and feelings before the battle began?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



11. Briefly describe what occurred during at this battle.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

12. Imagine that you were the commander of the Muslim army. Briefly describe what weaknesses and strengths you faced during this battle. As a Muslim, how do you think you might have instilled hope and inspiration in the hearts of your soldiers while they were being faced with difficulties?


.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

13. What does the encounter between Sayyidina Umar  and the messenger tell us about the humility and honour of the righteous Khaleefahs? What does it teach us about noble conduct?

.....

.....

.....



## Other Conquests

After the battle of Qadisiya the Muslims proceeded towards Mada'in, where the defeated Iranian leaders from the battle of Qadisiya were stationed. En route a part of the Muslim army conquered Kauthi and Behrashehr where they fought against a massive Iranian army. They then continued towards Mada'in. In order to reach it they were forced to cross the raging waters of the River Tigris on horseback as there was no bridge to cross over. The Iranians on the opposite bank of the river watched in awe and fear at this open miracle of the Muslims and then began firing arrows at them but had to flee as the Muslims emerged from the river the city of Mada'in was conquered where valuable treasures and wealth fell to the hands of the Muslims. The day being Friday, the first Jumu'ah Salaah was performed here in the White Palace. Thereafter Jalula and Halwaan were conquered. When the booty from all these conquests was sent to Madeenah and heaped in the courtyard of Masjidun Nabawee, Sayyidina Umar ﷺ broke into tears and said,

**"I fear that those people to whom Allaah ﷻ grants wealth, usually harbor jealousy against each other and become disunited."**

In 17 A.H. the people of Jazira attempted to recapture Hims and expected assistance from Qaisar, but failed hopelessly because a large number of Muslim armies appeared on the scene and subdued them.

## keywords

subdued | epidemic | griped



In this year Sayyidina Umar ؓ appointed Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah ؓ as the commander of the Muslim army and placed Sayyidina Khalid bin Waleed ؓ under him as his deputy. Sayyidina Khalid ؓ continued serving the Muslim army and advised Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah ؓ on war strategy. Jazira and Takrit were conquered in 16 A.H

The end of 17 A.H and the beginning of 18 A.H. witnessed certain parts of the Muslim Empire being overtaken by a severe epidemic. The epidemic which broke out in Iraq, Syria, and Egypt claimed the lives of many great leaders and even halted Muslim conquests for a while. At around the same time a severe drought griped Madeenah resulting in dire shortage of provisions. Sayyidina Umar ؓ spared no effort in assisting the victims of these calamities.

In 20 A.H. Egypt was conquered under the leadership of Sayyidina Amr Ibn Aas ؓ who waged a seven month long battle before conquering it.

In 21 A.H Sayyidina Amr Ibn Aas ؓ conquered Alexandria after some difficulty. Thousands of Coptics were taken prisoner and Sayyidina Aboo Ubaidah ؓ sought advice from Sayyidina Umar ؓ as to how these prisoners should be treated. Sayyidina Umar ؓ ordered them to be released and given the choice of embracing Islaam or remaining as Christians. Since many of these prisoners were living among





# Lesson

10

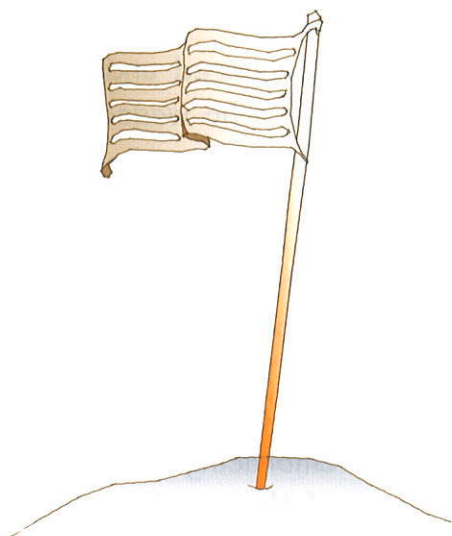
ten

the Muslims they were attracted towards the Islaamic way of life and therefore half of them embraced Islaam while the rest remained on their religion.

The people of Khuzestan, which was on the border of Basra, also attacked the Muslims from time to time. In 21 A.H. Sayyidina Umar ؓ ordered his military commanders to carry out general raids and conquests over Iran and subdue the continuous uprisings and rebellions there.

Isfahan was conquered; Nu'aim bin Muqrin ؓ conquered Azerbaijan (22 A.H); his brother Suwaid bin Muqrin ؓ conquered Qums and Jirjaan.

Thereafter Tabristan came under Muslim rule (22 A.H).







Armenia was conquered by Sayyidina Bakeer ﷺ.

Suhail bin Adi conquered Kirman (23 A.H.).

Hakam bin Amr conquered Makran (also known as Baluchistan) (23 A.H.).

Sayyidina Umar ﷺ then ordered his generals to cease further advancements as the threat from the various enemy countries was removed. It was only Yezdagird who once more attempted to carry out an attack against the Muslims but failed as the Muslim army confronted him and in the process Khurasaan also came under Muslim rule with Marv being declared the capital. Yezdagird fled across the River Oxus into Turkistan.

When Sayyidina Umar ﷺ was informed about these conquests he addressed the Muslims in Masjidun Nabawee thus:

"Today the rule of the Magians (Majoos) has disappeared. They do not rule over even a hand span of that land which they once owned. Allaah ﷻ has granted their land, property and wealth to you. As a test for your deeds and actions. Therefore O Muslims, your (spiritual) condition should not change or else Allaah ﷻ will snatch away the sovereignty from you and grant it to someone else."



### Worksheet

1. Which great feat was accomplished by the Muslims at the River Tigris?

.....

.....

.....

2. Where were the Muslims proceeding to and en-route which cities were conquered?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Which other areas were conquered and under whose leadership of command were they?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Mention the dates of conquest as well.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



5. What was the reaction of Sayyidina Umar ؓ when the booty was heaped in the courtyard of Masjidun Nabawee?

.....

.....

.....

6. What was the reaction of Sayyidina Umar ؓ to all the booty? Do you agree with his fears? Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. In 21 AH, after Sayyidina Amr Ibn Aas ؓ conquered Alexandria, the Coptics were given the option of either embracing Islaam or remaining as Christians. What does this tell you about Islaam and about ignorant disbelievers' claims that Islaam was forced upon others?

.....

.....

.....

.....







.....

.....

.....




## Worksheet

1. Who was Aboo Lu'lu Feroze?  
.....
2. Why had he complained to Sayyidina Umar  ?  
.....
3. What was the response of Sayyidina Umar  ?  
.....
4. How did Aboo Lu'lu react to this?  
.....
5. Briefly describe the tragic incident of the assassination of Sayyidina Umar  ?  
.....  
.....  
.....
6. What were the instructions of Sayyidina Umar  on his deathbed?  
.....  
.....
7. What request was put forward to Sayyidatina Ayesha  by Sayyidina Umar  ?  
.....




8. Who led the Janaazah Salaah?

.....

9. When did Sayyidina Umar  pass away?


.....

10. Sayyidina Umar  paid no attention to Feroze's matter because:

a. He felt that the wage offered to Feroze was fair enough.

b. He thought that the matter was too insignificant

c. He forgot all about the matter.

11. Unscramble the following names to determine who lowered the body of Sayyidina Umar  into the grave.

a. Syyandiia nuatahm

..... 

b. Syyandiia lia

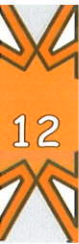
..... 

c. Asnaiydyi rudab hnraam nbi fau

..... 

d. Yinasaydi haballud bni ruma

..... 



## His Family

### His Family

Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه married Zainab bint Maz'oon رضي الله عنها before the advent of Islaam.

She embraced Islaam and passed away in Makkah.

He had four children from her: Abdullah, Abdurrahmaan, Akbar and Hafsa رضي الله عنها.

His second and third wives refused to embrace Islaam and were thus divorced.

From his fourth wife Hakeem bint Harath he had one daughter.

In 7 A.H he married Jameel bint Aasim, from whom he had one daughter, Fatima.

This Nikaah had also been terminated.

In 17 A.H he married Umme Kulthoom رضي الله عنها, the daughter of Sayyidina Ali رضي الله عنه.

His son Sayyidina Abdullah رضي الله عنه accompanied Rasoolullah ﷺ in most battles and his daughter Sayyidatina Hafsa رضي الله عنها was married to Rasoolullah ﷺ.

### His Noble Qualities

His food, clothing and everyday life were extremely simple. He wore patched clothes. On a journey, he carried only a



keywords

engrossed



sheet which he spread out under a tree when he decided to rest.

He held the Ulama in very high esteem and all his advisors were Ulama.

He was an expert in analyzing the character of people very quickly and accordingly granted them responsibilities and positions.

He ordered that the Muslim warriors on the battlefields not be kept there for more than four months but should be sent home.

Once when he fell ill and needed to consume honey, he sought permission from the public before taking some honey from the public treasury.

On another occasion as he washed the wound of a camel he said,

"I fear that Allaah ﷻ will question me about (the rights of) this animal."

On becoming the Khaleefah he and his household endured hunger and starvation, on account of him being so engrossed in the affairs of the state that he found no time to earn a living.



- Kept a record of the population. Built rivers and canals.
- Developed many cities including Basra, Kufa, Cairo, etc.
- Provided housing for thousands of people.
- Set up official governments in all conquered territories.
- Established a police force.
- Carried out nightly patrols himself to keep a check on the safety and needs of the public.
- Introduced private reporters who informed him about the activities of his governors in the Islaamic Empire.
- Built rest houses and wells alongside various routes for the convenience of travelers.
- Provided assistance to the needy, Muslims, non- Muslims, etc.




## Worksheet

1. Which of his daughters was married to Rasoolullah ﷺ?  
.....
2. Name the children of Sayyidina Umar ؓ from his wife, Zainab bint Maz'oon ؓ.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
3. Mention four of the many administrative progresses and advancements made by Sayyidina Umar ؓ?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
4. Provide a brief sketch of this great leader to whom Muslims owe a great deal.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

- [illegible]

- [illegible]



7. Find evidence from the text to show how Sayyidina Umar  displayed qualities of:

a. Honesty

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

b. Taqwa

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

c. Simplicity

.....

.....

.....

.....

d. Fairness and justice

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Services of Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه to Islaam

### A. Services of Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه to Islaam

The period of Khilaafat of Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه undoubtedly is the "Golden Age" of Islaam in every respect. He was a man of extraordinary genius who not only molded the destiny of the nation but made history of his own. He followed the footsteps of Nabee صلى الله عليه وسلم to the fullest extent. It was Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه under whose rule Islaam became a world power and the mighty Persian and Byzantine (Eastern Roman) empires crumbled before the army of Islaam. Within ten years of his glorious rule, the whole of the Persian Empire, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and a part of Turkey came under the banner of Islaam and the nations entered the fold of Islaam in droves. He was not only a conqueror but also an exemplary administrator who originated an efficient system of administration, and thus he was the real founder of Islaam's political system.

He enforced Divine Law (Shariah) as the code of a newly formed International Islaamic State.

He safeguarded the internal safety by introducing the police force.

He gave stipends to the poor.

He constructed cantonments and forts for the safety of Islaamic armies.



keywords

extraordinary



He founded new cities for the growth of Islaamic culture and civilization.

He improved agriculture and economics of the Islaamic state.

He founded the educational system in an Islaamic State.

In brief he was the founder of a great Islaamic State.

### B. Character

He was a very pious Muslim. His success lay in two things - fear of Allaah ﷻ and his love for Nabee ﷺ. He did not even use oil from the Baitul Maal (Public Treasury) to burn a lamp at night for his personal needs. Whenever he finished the official work he put off the lamp. He used to patrol the city at night to find out about the needs, requirements and conditions of the people. He did not hesitate to take his wife to assist as a mid-wife for a poor woman. The salary he got from the Baitul Maal was so low that it was hardly enough for him and his family's needs. When some of the eminent Muslims requested him to increase the amount he said:

"Nabee ﷺ has left a standard by his personal example. I must follow him."

Sayyidina Umar ؓ was a very just ruler. All the citizens, including the Khaleefah himself, were equal before the law.

Once he appeared before a court in Madeenah to clarify his position against a complaint. The Qadi (Judge) wanted to stand in his honor, but he did not allow him to do so, so that there would be no distinction between him and an ordinary person before the law. He was the founder of the modern democratic system.

In short he was the best example of an ideal character, and was the greatest "Khaleefah" of Islaam after Aboo Bakr ؓ. He selflessly devoted his whole energy for the cause of Islaam. Muslims will always be indebted to him his great achievements.

### C. Piety

His dress, meals and general behavior were similar to those of Nabee ؓ. There were usually a number of patches on his clothes. He always took very ordinary meals. Once Yazid bin Abi Sufyaan ؓ invited him to a feast and when special dishes were brought before him, he stopped eating and said,

"I swear by Allaah, in whose hand is the life of Umar, if you would not follow the ways of Nabee ؓ, Allaah ؓ would cause you to stray from the "Siratul Mustaqim" (the Straight Path)."

He did not leave his characteristic simplicity even though he was ruling over a vast empire extending from Iran to Tripoli.



## keywords

anguish | congregation | excessive

He used to sit on a mat made of grass leaves.

Sayyidina Umar ؓ feared Allaah ﷻ and was wholly devoted to Him. It was his usual practice to cry and weep during salaah. Sometimes he passed the whole night performing salaah and crying before Allaah ﷻ; and because of tears his beard used to be soaked. It was his usual practice to weep during the Fajr Salaah. On hearing or reading the verses of the Noble Quraan containing descriptions of the Day of Judgment and hell he used to weep incessantly.

Once he was leading the Fajr Salaah when he recited a verse from Surah Yusuf;

"I expose my distress and anguish only to Allaah"  
(12:16),

he started to weep and his voice was heard in the back row of the congregation. Because of excessive weeping due to fear of Allaah, his eyes were often swollen.

He was fearful of the account to be taken on the Day of Judgement. Once he took hold of a straw and said,

"I wish I was straw (to be safe from the account on the Day of Judgement)."



Sayyidina Umar ؓ sacrificed almost all wealth for the sake of Allaah ﷻ and for Nabee ﷺ. Once he said,

"I love Rasoolullah ﷺ more than anything besides my life."

Hearing this Nabee ﷺ remarked,

"Nobody is (a true) Muslim unless he loves me more than everything of the world including his own life."

On this Sayyidina Umar ؓ said,

"Now I love you, O Prophet of Allaah, more than my life."

His belief in the Unity of Allaah was unshakable. Once he went to Hajj during his "Khilaafat" and while kissing the Black Stone (an act included in the rites of Hajj) he remarked,

"I know that you are a stone. Neither can you harm anybody nor can you do good to anybody. If I had not seen the Prophet of Allaah kiss you I would have never kissed you."

He was a strict follower of Nabee ﷺ.

keywords

proverbs

### D. Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه as a Great Scholar

Before the advent of Islaam there was no tradition in Arabia of reading and writing. There were only seventeen people among the Quraish who could read and write at the time when Nabee ﷺ received Divine revelations. Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه was one of those seventeen persons who wrote the verses revealed. His writing lectures are still found in some books.





The first address he gave as a Khaleefah is as under:

"O Allaah, I am strict, make me soft. I am weak, give me power. The Arabs are like disobedient camels, I will endeavor to bring them to the straight path".

He was also interested in poetry and sometimes he composed verses. Sayyidina Umar ؓ was one of the most fluent of the Quraish. People who are well conversant with the Arabic language can appreciate the fluency of his writings and addresses. Many of his sayings became maxim proverbs of literature.

He was a great Jurist and Theologian of Islaam. Because of the fear of making any mistake he did not quote many Ahaadeeth (Sayings of Nabee ﷺ even though he was fully conversant with them. He never allowed a person (companion) to quote any Hadeeth which was not well known without producing any witness in support of it. If someone quoted a Hadeeth before him which he had never heard, he at once asked him to bring a witness failing which he would be punished. He was an expert in deriving laws from the Noble Quraan and the Hadeeth. He issued many verdicts and judgements. As a matter of fact he opened a new door of "Ijtihad" (Disciplined judgment of a Jurist) in the history of Islaamic Law and Jurisprudence, and settled a number of





disputable cases during his khilaafat.

### E. Dawah to Islaam

As the viceroy of Nabee ﷺ his foremost duty was to spread and preach Islaam. As mentioned above, the aim of various battles and wars was to clear the way for the Muslims to preach Islaam. Whenever an army had to attack a place it had to invite the inhabitants of the place to Islaam. Sayyidina Umar ؓ was very strict in this respect and he had given standing orders to the commanders not to begin a war unless they had first invited the people to Islaam. If the people accepted Islaam, there was no question of war and if they did not, then the war was fought only with those who did not give a free hand to the Muslims to preach the Right Path. No person was ever forced to forsake his own faith and accept Islaam.

The method adopted to preach Islaam was demonstrated by actual practice. For this purpose he ordered Muslims to establish their own quarters and present the practical shape of Islaam before the population. Seeing the truthful way, the inhabitants of the place were attracted towards Islaam. No soldier was allowed to take any property or any item by force from the conquered people. Because of the fair treatment by the Muslims, sometimes the whole army of the enemy accepted Islaam. After the battle of Qadisiya a battalion of four thousand Persians accepted Islaam. After the victory of



In spending public funds on himself and his family, Sayyidina Umar ؓ was guided by the same principles as Sayyidina Aboo-Bakr. He believed as Sayyidina Aboo-Bakr did before him, that to understand and sympathize with his people, a ruler should live as his people live and not isolate himself from their problems and difficulties. Once the daughter of Sayyidina Umar ؓ suggested to him that because of the prosperity the new state had come to enjoy, he should seek the permission of the Muslims to have a greater share in public funds. The suggestion angered Sayyidina Umar ؓ. He told her that his wife and children had a claim on his property, but not his honesty.

Sayyidina Umar ؓ paid particular attention to the administration of justice. The broad principles he sought to enforce are well brought out in letter he wrote to one of his governors. It said:

"Praise be to Allaah. Now then, justice is an important obligation. Treat the people equally in thy presence, in company and in thy decisions. So that the weak despair not of justice and the high-placed to not hope for thy favours. The responsibility of proof lies on the plaintiff, and he who denies the plaintiff must do so on oath. Compromise is permissible. Provided it does not turn the unlawful into lawful and the lawful into unlawful. Let nothing prevent you from changing



your decision of yesterday after due consideration (if the former decision appears to be correct). When you are in doubt about a problem and can find no guidance in the Quraan or in the practice of the Prophet ﷺ, think over the question and think again. Ponder over the past and resembling cases and then decide by analogy.

A term should be fixed for a person who wants to produce witnesses. If he proves his case, get him his right. Otherwise the suit should be dismissed. All Muslims are reliable, except those who have been punished with flogging or who have been convicted of false evidence or whose previous statements are open to doubt."

In administrating justice Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه was severely even handed. He was severe with the proud and the head-strong but for the poor and helpless he had great passion and sympathy. He was strict in going through the revenues collected by his officials and spared no efforts to ensure that none was subjected to oppression or illegal taxation. It is recorded that a governor of Iraq was very capable, but inclined to be harsh and haughty towards the people. When the people of Iraq complained over his excesses, Sayyidina Umar رضي الله عنه dismissed him. When the dismissed governor appealed against his dismissal Sayyidina



Umar ؓ said:

"I do not want the people to bear the burden of your excessive capability."

Towards the end of the khilaafat of Sayyidina Umar ؓ, his rule covered an area approximately two and a quarter million square miles. In what manner did this mighty ruler live? When an envoy came to Madeenah to pay a visit to the Commander of the Faithful, he found Sayyidina Umar ؓ on the bare earth, with a stone as his pillow, his body drenched in perspiration. During the rule of Sayyidina Umar ؓ the Muslim State became an institutional and administrative organization and fully developed government came into being. A public treasury was established. An independent department for public revenues was set up. Regular salaries were fixed for the soldiers. Vast land surveys were conducted to fix a tax on land which fell under the land of taxation.

A population census was held. Canals were dug. New cities were founded. The conquered lands were organized into administrative units. Sayyidina Umar ؓ himself set a standard of public responsibility by going around at night to keep himself informed regarding the conditions of the people. New roads were laid; wells were dug on the side of the roads and travel-lodges built for travellers. Arrangements were made to support the needy and poor from public funds, without any regard for their religious following.



## Worksheet

### A. Services of Sayyidina Umar ؓ to Islaam

1. List some of the services of Sayyidina Umar ؓ to Islaam.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. List the places that came under the rule of Islaam during the Khilaafat of Sayyidina Umar ؓ.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





3. Why was the Khilaafat of Sayyidina Umar عليه السلام called the Golden Age?

.....

.....

.....

4. How many years, during the Khilaafat of Sayyidina Umar عليه السلام, did it take for the mighty empires to crumble?

.....

5. Unscramble the following sentences to determine some of the services of Sayyidina Umar عليه السلام to Islaam:

a. Ednefcor enivdi wal

.....

b. Dintecudro ecilop ofecr

.....

.....

c. Egva sstdinpe ot the oopr

.....

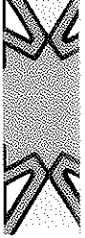
.....

d. Oufdnde wen csieti and hdelpe the icislma erutluc  
dna noitazilivic wgor

.....

.....





e. Idemprvo aegrruitcul nda esccoimno fo the lamciis  
sttea

.....  
.....

## B. Character

1. List all key points in his character.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2. What was his salary earned from the Baitul-Maal?

.....

3. How many palaces did he build for himself?

.....

4. Explain the story of Sayyidina Umar ؓ who made his wife  
a nursemaid.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



5. Explain the character of Sayyidina Umar ؓ in relation and comparison to leaders of today.

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. Sayyidina Umar ؓ was a righteous slave of Allaah ﷻ. Use a few key points of his character to discuss the overall character we should all, as Muslims, possess.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. Using the character of Sayyidina Umar ؓ as described in the text above, mention one thing that you love most about his manners and characteristics and why you think this is so crucial.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



### C. Piety

1. What was his general behavior?

.....

.....

.....

2. Describe the type of meals that Sayyidina Umar ؓ ate.

.....

.....

3. What was his mode of dressing?

.....

.....

4. What did he advise Yazid Bin Abi Sufyaan ؓ when he invited Sayyidina Umar ؓ for a meal?

.....

.....

.....

5. What type of mat did he use for sitting on?

.....

6. Explain the fear that he had for Allaah ﷻ.

.....

.....

.....



7. Explain his love for Rasoolullah ﷺ.

.....

.....

.....

8. How did he express his Imaan and Tawheed in Allaah ﷻ in front of the Hajarul Aswad?

.....

.....

9. Find two points from the text above that display the love and fear that Sayyidina Umar ؓ had for Allaah ﷻ.

.....

.....

.....

10. What did Sayyidina Umar ؓ say would be a cause of straying from the straight path?

.....

11. Determine whether the following are true or false: If false provide the correct answer.

a. The dress, meals and behaviour of Sayyidina Umar ؓ were similar to that of Rasoolullah ﷺ.

.....

.....

.....



- b. Sayyidina Umar ؓ changed his lifestyle when he became the ruler of a vast empire.

.....

.....

.....

- c. Sayyidina Umar ؓ would weep so much out of fear of Allaah ﷻ that his beard would get wet.

.....

.....

.....

- d. Sayyidina Umar ؓ was just and honest at all times.

.....

.....

.....

12. Write a couple of paragraphs explaining how our world and society would differ if we had a ruler like Sayyidina Umar ؓ.

.....

.....

.....

.....


.....

.....

.....



### D. Sayyidina Umar as a Great Scholar

1. How many of the Quraish could read and write during the time of Rasoolullah ?

.....

2. Mention the points regarding his first address when he became the Khaleefah.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Why was he called an expert on Ijtihad?

.....

.....

4. Why did Sayyidina Umar  not quote many ahaadeeth?

.....

.....

5. Why do you think he was so strict when concerning the quoting of ahaadeeth, even asking people to bring forth witnesses whenever they quoted lesser known ahaadeeth?

.....

.....





6. Mention two points to illustrate his scholarly talents and explain why they would be a service to Islaam.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### E. Dawah to Islaam

1. What was the main aim of Nabee ﷺ which Sayyidina Umar ؓ made an effort to uphold?

.....

.....

2. What were the strict orders given by Sayyidina Umar ؓ to all commanders?

.....

.....

3. Were people forced to forsake their old faiths?

.....

4. What was the method of Dawah of practiced by Sayyidina Umar ؓ?

.....

.....



- 5. How many Persian Battalions accepted Islaam?  
.....
- 6. Name the places where the inhabitants accepted Islaam.  
.....  
.....
- 7. Name the Persian commander who accepted Islaam.  
.....
- 8. Discuss the importance of giving people the option to choose whether they wanted to accept Islaam or not. Why do you think this is so crucial, and how do you think this is drastically different to people's perception of Islaam today?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
- 9. What was the method adopted for Muslims to preach Islaam? What does this say about the way we should behave as Muslims and the dawah we can all so easily do?  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....



10. Do you think that people's perception of Islaam would be different if all Muslims behaved in the correct manner? Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

## F. The Period of Sayyidina Umar ؓ was the Golden Age of Islaamic History

1. Why was Jizya taken?

.....

.....

2. Which people did not pay Jizya?

.....

3. How were Dhimmis who were unable to pay tax treated?

.....

.....

4. Personal Care

- a. List some examples how Sayyidina Umar ؓ took personal care of the public?

.....

.....

.....





