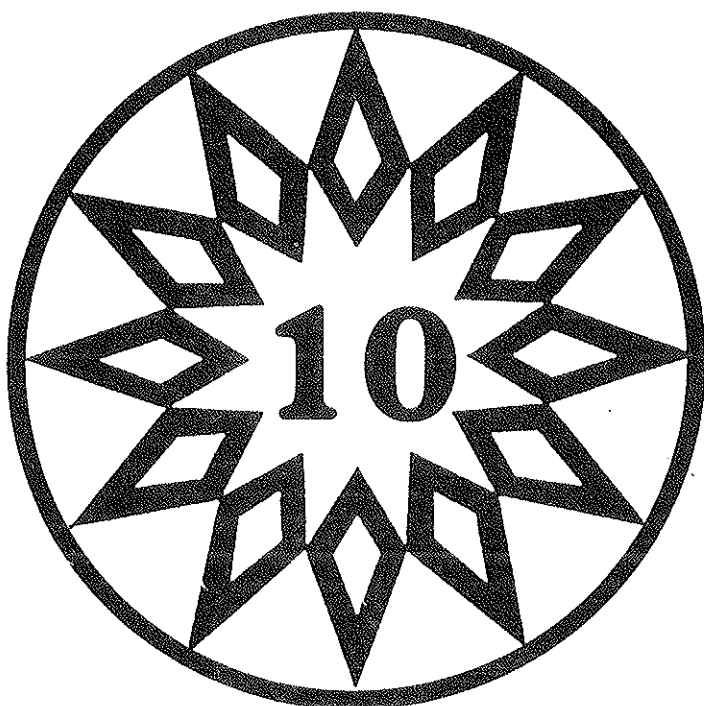


تسهيل التاريخ

TAS-HEELUT

TAA-REEKH

HISTORY MADE EASY



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The syllabus committee expresses its heartfelt gratitude to all those who have assisted in any way to make this book possible.

We are indebted to all the Deeni institutions and organizations as we have consulted all books currently available when drawing up these.

If there are any errors or suggestions please write to:

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We make dua that Allah Ta'ala reward all those who have made this possible.

JAZAKUMULLAH

SHABAAN 1419

Draft edition

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CHRONOLOGICAL CHART OF MUSLIM RULERS

[From Muhammed (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) upto the
Umayyad Khalifas]

RULERS	PLACE OF RULE	PERIOD OF RULE
Muhammed (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam)	Madeenah	Hijrah 10 A.H.
THE RIGHTLY GUIDE KHALIFAS		
1. Abubakr (radhiyallahu anhu)	Madeenah	10-13 A.H.
2. Umar (radhiyallahu anhu)	Madeenah	13-24 A.H.
3. Uthmaan (radhiyallahu anhu)	Madeenah	24-35 A.H.
4. Ali (radhiyallahu anhu)	Kufa	35-40 A.H.
5. Hasan (radhiyallahu anhu)	Madeenah	40-41 A.H.
THE Umayyad DYNASTY		
1. Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu)	Damascus	41-60 A.H.
2. Yazeed Bin Muawiya	Damascus	60-63 A.H.
3. Muawiya bin Yazeed	Damascus	63 A.H.
4. Marwan bin Hakam	Damascus	63-65 A.H.
5. Abdul Malik bin Marwaan	Damascus	65-86 A.H.
• Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) (not part of the Umayyad Dynasty and the only Khalifa rule from Makkah)	Makkah	68-73 A.H.
6. Walid bin Abdul Malik	Damascus	86-96 A.H.
7. Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik	Damascus	96-99 A.H.
8. Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh)	Damascus	99-101 A.H.
9. Yazeed bin Abdul Malik	Damascus	101-105 A.H.
10. Hisham bin Abdul Malik	Damascus	105-125 A.H.
11. Walid bin Yazeed	Damascus	125 A.H.
12. Yazeed bin Walid	Damascus	126-127 A.H.
13. Ibrahim bin Walid	Damascus	127-132 A.H.
14. Marwan bin Muhammed bin Marwaan	Damascus	132-135 A.H.

In the name of Allah, most Gracious, most Merciful
SAYYIDINA ABDULLAH BIN ZUBAIR
(RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

LESSON 1

FAMILY AND NOBLE QUALITIES

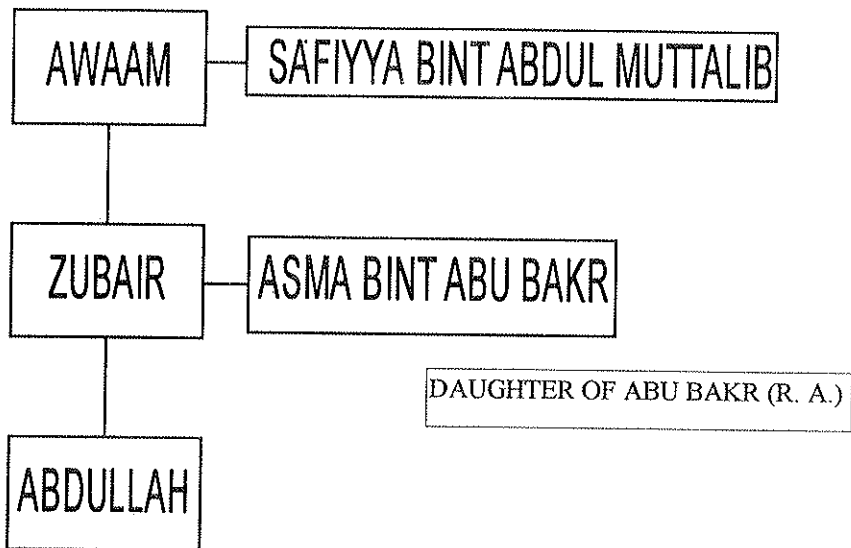
Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) is the son of the great Sahabi of Islam, Sayyidina Zubair bin Awaam (radhiyallahu anhu), one of the Ashara Mubash-shara. His mother is Sayyiditina Asma (radhiyallahu anha), the daughter of Sayyidina Abubakr (radhiyallahu anhu).

When the Muhaajireen arrived at Madeenah, no child was born to them in the first 20 months. The Jews on seeing this spread a rumour that no child will be born to the Muhaajireen as they have cast a spell over them. The first child to be born among the Muhaajireen was Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) and this event brought great joy among the Muhaajireen. He was brought to Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) who performed "Tahneek" for him.

In his youth he was a very devout worshipper, performing Salaat and observing fasts abundantly. On occasions he stood in Salaat for the entire night, while on other occasions he remained in Ruku or Sajda for the duration of the entire night.

As a warrior he fought bravely and was an expert horserider. He remained steadfast under trying conditions. He was a very handsome person.

AUNT OF RASOOLULLAH (S. A. W.)



WORKSHEET

Answer the following questions

1. Who were the parents of Abdullah bin Zubair?

2. Who was the first child to be born to the Muhaajireen in Madeenah and after how many months was he born?

3. Who performed Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu's) "Tahneek"? _____
4. How did Abdullah bin Zubair spend his youth?

5. Mention 2 qualities Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) had as a warrior?

6. Mention 2 other qualities Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) possessed?

LESSON 2

IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE KHILAFAT OF ABDULLAH BIN ZUBAIR (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

It will be recalled that Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) was declared Governor of Makkah by the Makkans in the early stages of Yazeed's Khilafat, as the Makkans did not acknowledge his (Yazeed's) Khilafat.

Yazeed had even dispatched an army to attack Makkah but the army returned unsuccessful.

After the battle of Karbala, Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) was declared the Khalifa of the Islamic Empire by the people of Makka, Basra and Egypt.

The post of Khilafat was once again disputed by people in other parts of the Islamic Empire. The remaining territories of the Islamic Empire were also under turmoil with various figures struggling to wrest leadership from one another. By 68 A.H. Kufa also came under the Khilafat of Abdullah bin Zubair

(radhiyallahu anhu), who installed his brother Musaib as governor there. The only areas that did not come under his Khilafat were Shaam and Palestine which were primarily under the leadership of various leaders of the Banu Umayyah, foremost of whom was Abdul Malik bin Marwaan.

Abdul Malik bin Marwaan undertook various expeditions which were aimed at extending his rule over the Islamic Empire and by 70 A.H. he had succeeded in overpowering most of those areas which were under the Khilafat of Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu).

By 72 A.H. Abdul Malik bin Marwaan ordered his governors to prepare for war against Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) who was stationed at Makkah. The leader of this campaign was Hajjaj bin Yusuf Thaqafi.

Assisted by reinforcements from armies sent from nearby areas he laid siege upon Makkah. He erected a huge catapult upon Mount Abu Qubais which is part of Safa and overlooks the Ka'bah.

From there he launched his attacks upon Makkah, commencing in Ramadhaan and continuing throughout the months of Haj.

The situation was so critical that many of the arriving pilgrims that year were unable to complete important Haj rituals. Hajjaj halted his attack on Makkah very briefly and allowed the remaining pilgrims to somehow complete whatever Haj rituals remained. He then resumed his attacks upon Makkah causing damage to the Holy Ka'bah and the surrounding Haram.

Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) himself was prevented from performing Haj and he only barely managed to perform Salaat in the Ka'bah. The siege around Makkah soon began having its effect on the Makkans who found themselves faced with a shortage of supplies.

Many of his supporters began losing their morale and crossed over into the camp of Hajjaj. Hajjaj then sent a taunting letter to Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) to surrender as he now had no support left.

WORKSHEET

Complete the crossword

CLUES

Across

1. The person who ordered his governors to attack Makkah.
2. The currency used at that time.
3. This place did not come under the Khilafat of Abdullah bin
4. The name of the mountain on which a catapult was erected.
5. The person who led the campaign to attack Makkah.
6. The last surah in the Qur'aan.
7. The people of this place did not accept Yazeed as Khalifa.
8. The Khalifa of the Muslim empire after Sayyidina Husain.
9. After this event, the people of Makkah, Basra and Egypt declared Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) the Khalifa [3 words]
10. The month in which the attack on Makkah began.
11. The year in which the attack on Makkah was ordered.

LESSON 3

MARTYRDOM OF ABDULLAH BIN ZUBAIR (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) turned to his mother and said: "My people have deserted me just as had been the case with Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). What do you advise me?"

She replied, "You are better aware of your affairs than I am. If you are on the path of truth then remain steadfast. You too shall be honoured with martyrdom like many of your supporters. If your object is to acquire worldly things then you are a worthless person who is facing destruction and have destroyed your companions. My advice to you is to be steadfast. Live like a man and die like a man. Seek the help of Allah in your affairs."

He then said, “This is what I always wanted. I never desired power or wealth. I merely accepted this position so that I may exhort people to obey Allah’s commands and prevent them from His disobedience.”

His mother bid him farewell and he left the house preparing to face the enemy. With a few of his loyal supporters he launched a full scale battle and continued for most of the day. Though they fought very bravely, the army of Hajjaj soon overpowered them and finally Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) was martyred on 11th Jumadal Ukhra 73 A.H. He was buried a few days later. He had ruled for 13 years.

WORKSHEET

Answer the following questions

1. To whom did Abdullah bin Zubair turn to for advice?

2. Briefly summarise what she told him.

3. Who accompanied Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) when fighting the enemy?

4. When was Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) martyred?

5. How many years did Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) rule for?

LESSON 4

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE KHILAFAT OF ABDULLAH BIN ZUBAIR (RADHIYALLAHU ANHU)

After the demise of Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) there was a tremendous opposition to the Khilafat of Yazeed. The only correct choice for Khalifa was Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu), as Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) was martyred as well. He was readily accepted by most people as the Khalifa and the only opposition he encountered was from the Banu Umayyah.

Islam saw no territorial expansion during his rule, since he too, like his predecessors was faced continuously with internal turmoil. Had intense turmoil not plagued him, he would have made great progress in extending the Islamic frontiers, and establishing the Islamic Shariah all over the world. He was an astute leader and brave fighter.

He was the last Sahabi who ruled by example. He led a life of extreme piety and abstinence and was the only Khalifa who ruled from Makkah as the Darul Khilafah.

WORKSHEET

In your own words write two paragraphs about the rule of Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu).

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

LESSON 5

EVENTS FROM 73 A.H. UPTO 86 A.H. ABDUL MALIK BIN MARWAAN

Important events during his rule

After the martyrdom of Sayyidina Abdullah bin Zubair (radhiyallahu anhu) the post of Khilafat was occupied by Abdul Malik bin Marwaan.

He appointed Hajjaj bin Yusuf the governor of Hijaaz. It was during this period that Hajjaj's tyranny against his subjects who included hundreds of senior and prominent Sahaba came to the fore. In 75 A.H. he appointed Hajjaj the governor of Kufa, when the Kharijites once more attempted to rebel against the Islamic Empire.

A number of fierce battles between the Kharijites and the forces of the Islamic Empire took place. By 77 A.H. the Kharijites were totally defeated.

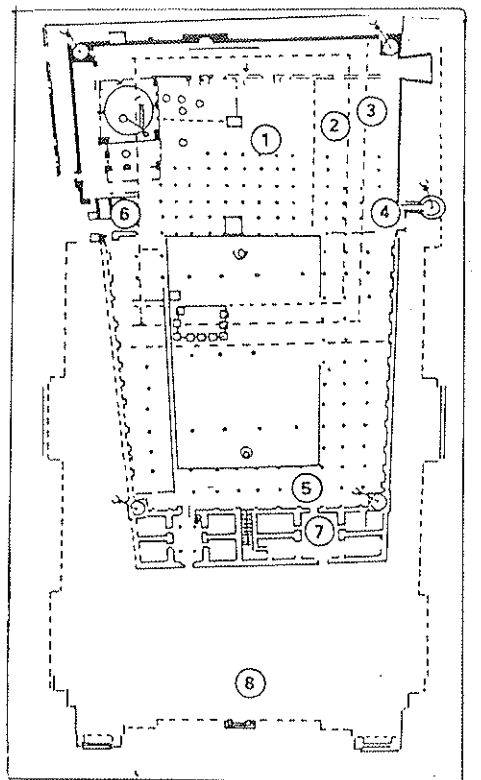
During his reign the first Islamic coin was minted and circulated. Until now the coins in circulation were those of Roman or Persian origin. The Islamic coins had the first verse of Surah Ikhlaas imprinted on it.

In 86 A.H. Abdul Malik appointed his son, Waleed, the Crown Prince and successor to the Khalifa. He passed away in that very year. He ruled for a period of 13 years and he had managed to strengthen the Umayyad Dynasty and crushed all opposition, ruthlessly.



ISLAMIC COINS FROM THE
UMAYYAD DYNASTY

EXPANSION OF MASJIDUN NABAWI BY THE Umayyads



LEGEND

①	Area of Haram Al-Nabwi Al-Shariff As Constructed By Our Prophet May Blessing And Peace of Allah Be On Him, After Return From Conquest of Khayber	Year 7AH	2475M ²
②	Extension of Syyedna Omar Bin Al-Khattab	Year 17AH	1100M ²
③	Extension of Syyedna Osman Ibn Affan	Year 29-30 AH	496M ²
④	Extension of Al Walid Al-Umayi	Year 88-91 AH	2369M ²

LESSON 6

EVENTS BETWEEN 86 A.H. UPTO 99 A.H. WALEED BIN ABDUL MALIK

He assumed the Khilafat after the demise of his father at the age of 36 years. He appointed his cousin, Sayyidina Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) the governor of Madeenah Munawwara. It was during this period that Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) renovated and extended the Masjidun Nabawi, by including the areas which housed the chambers of the Ummahatul Mu'mineen into the Masjid. Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) on assuming the governorship of Madeenah appointed 10 senior Ulama to guide and advise him in matters of the State. The result of this was that a very stable and efficient system of government came into existence.

He also provided abundant allowances for the poor and the Ulama causing them to live extremely comfortable lives.

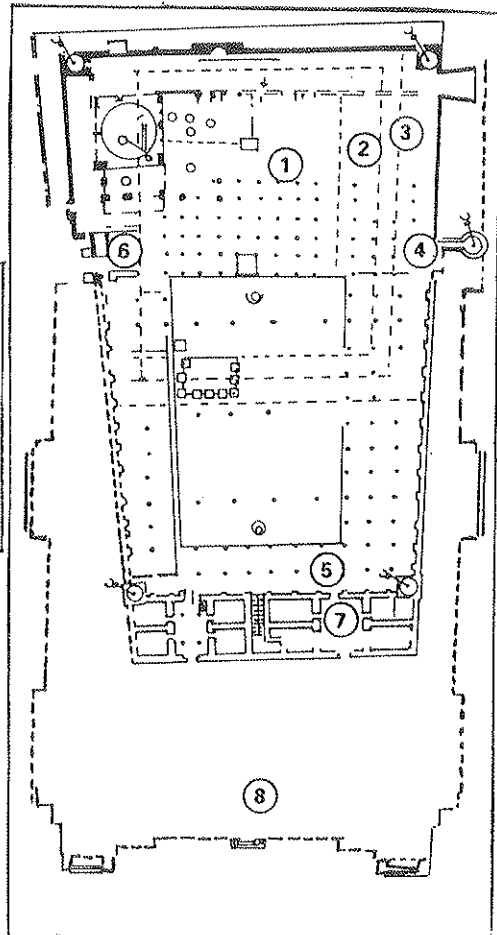
After Waleed's demise in 96 A.H., his brother Sulaiman was appointed the Khalifa and was martyred in Safar 99 A.H. while engaging in Jihad.

Picture - plan of masjidun nabawi

VARIOUS EXPANSIONS OF MASJIDUN NABAWI

LEGEND

1. AREA OF MASJIDUN NABAWI AS CONSTRUCTED BY MUHAMMED (SALLAHUALAYHI WASALAM) AFTER RETURNING FROM THE CONQUEST OF KHAYBER IN 7 A.H.
2. EXTENSION OF SAYYIDINA UMAR IBN KHATTAB (RADHIYALLAHUANHU) IN 17 A.H.
3. EXTENSION OF SAYYIDINA UTHMAAN (RADHIYALLAHUANHU) IN 29-30 A.H.
4. EXTENSION OF WALEED AL UMAYYAH IN THE YEAR 88- 91 A.H.



WORKSHEET

Match Column A with Column B

A		B	
a	The person appointed as governor of Hijaaz	1	75 A.H.
b	Waleed's age when he became Khalifa	2	Sulaiman
c	The person appointed as Khalifa after Abdullah bin Zubair (RA)	3	Umar bin Abdul Aziz
d	Abdul Malik's successor	4	10 senior Ulama
e	The amount of Ulama appointed by Umar bin Abdul Aziz to advise him	5	13 years
f	The year in which Sulaiman was martyred	6	12 senior Ulama
g	The year in which Sulaiman was appointed Khalifa	7	86 A.H.
h	Waleed's brother	8	Waleed bin Abdul Malik
i	The year in which Hajjaj was appointed governor of Kufa	9	99 A.H.
j	The person appointed to be governor in Madeenah	10	Abdul Malik bin Marwaan
k	The year which Abdul Malik appointed Waleed as Khalifa	11	Surah Ikhlaas

l	The amount of time for which Abdul Malik ruled	12	36 years
m	The first verse of this Surah was imprinted on the Islamic coins	13	22 years
		14	96 A.H.
		15	Surah Falaq
		16	Hajjaj bin Yusuf

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M

LESSON 7

MUHAMMED BIN QASIM

The areas of Sindh, Khurasan and Baluchistan were very close to the Iranian and Kufa borders and provided a safe haven for the rebels, the Munafiqs and the Saba'ies who had participated in the assassination of Sayyidina Uthman (radhiyallahu anhu) and in activities aimed at bringing down the Islamic Empire.

The ruler of Sindh disliked the Muslims and saw the spread of Islam as a threat to his own rule. Therefore whenever the Muslims clashed with the Iranians, he would assist the Iranians in every way possible. It now became necessary to deal with the mischief mongering ruler of Sindh. Certain expeditions were undertaken into these areas from the time of Sayyidina Uthmaan (radhiyallahu anhu). No concrete results were achieved. During the rule of Abdul Malik, the ruler of Sindh captured some Muslim ships and confiscated the goods on board, imprisoned the Muslim among whom were many women and children.

Hajjaj bin Yusuf who was the governor of one of the Muslim provinces despatched an army to deal with the ruler of Sindh as well as secure the release of the prisoners and the ships. Among the prominent commanders who participated in these expeditions was the famous warrior of Islam, Muhammed bin Qasim Thaqafi who was the seventeen year old son-in-law of Hajjaj.

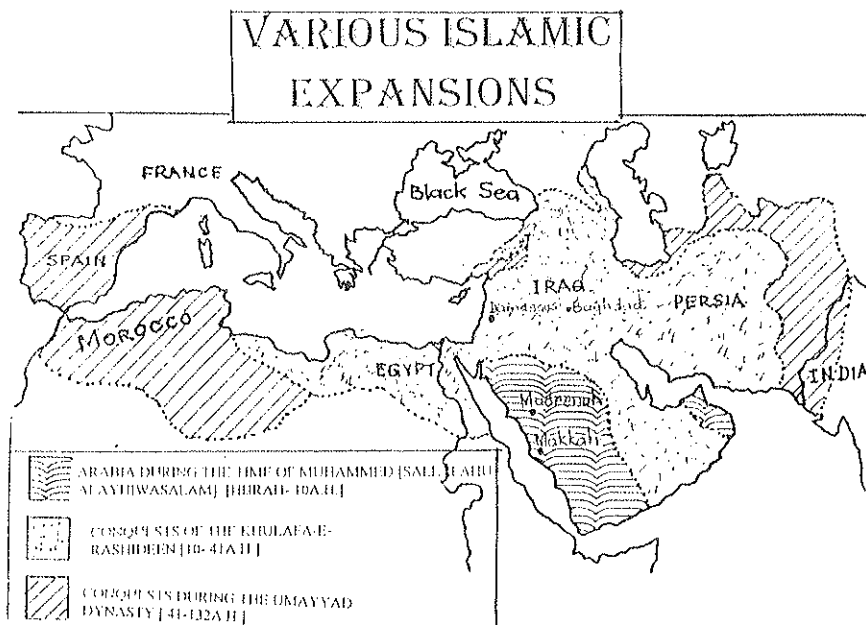
He conquered Makraan and then continued with his conquests till he conquered Sindh and Multaan.

Muhammed bin Qasim proved to be a very compassionate conqueror who treated the people of these areas with extreme kindness, mercy and justice. By 96 A.H. he had conquered the remaining area from the port of Surat in Western India upto Kashmir. In the meantime Hajjaj had already passed away in 95 A.H.

Muhammed bin Qasim continued his mission with extreme dedication and his subjects and soldiers loved him and loyally supported him. He proved to be a leader with exceptional qualities and of noble character. He possessed the ability to conquer many more territories had he been given the opportunity to do so. Since he was a young and energetic warrior of Islam.

Muhammed bin Qasim's fame and popularity exalted him to great heights in the Muslim Empire.

After the demise of Waleed bin Abdul Malik, his brother Sulaiman became the Khalifa. Sulaiman and Hajjaj had some very serious differences. This resulted in each one harbouring great enmity for the other. Hajjaj passed away in 95 A.H. but Sulaiman's dislike for Hajjaj even extended to his relatives which included Muhammed bin Qasim. After assuming the post of Khilafat, Sulaiman had Muhammed bin Qasim had him arrested and sent him to Damascus, where he was imprisoned and tortured till he passed away.



WORKSHEET

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. Sindh is close to the
 - a. Iranian border
 - b. Saudi Arabian border
 - c. Indian border
 - d. Iraqi border
2. The people who lived near Sindh, Khurasan and Baluchistan were mainly:
 - a. Jews, Rebels and Munafiqs
 - b. Christians, Muslims and Rebels
 - c. Rebels, Saba'ies and Munafiqs
 - d. Jews and Christians
3. During the rule of Abdul Malik, the ruler of Sindh captured
 - a. A Muslim army and confiscated their weapons
 - b. Basra and took all its people as slaves
 - c. Waleed and wanted a ransom for his return
 - d. Some Muslim ships and confiscated the goods on board.

4. What was Muhammed bin Qasim's age at the time of the expedition to Sindh and what was his relationship to Hajjaj?

- a. He was 18 years old and he was Hajjaj's son in law
- b. He was 17 years old and he was Hajjaj's son in law
- c. He was 19 years old and he was Hajjaj's brother
- d. He was 17 years old and he was Hajjaj's son.

5. The year in which Muhammed bin Qasim conquered the port of Surat

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. 96 A.H. | c. 97 A.H. |
| b. 95 A.H. | d. 99 A.H. |

6. The year in which Hajjaj passed away

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. 96 A.H. | c. 94 A.H. |
| b. 95 A.H. | d. 93 A.H. |

7. The person who arrested Muhammed bin Qasim

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| a. Waleed bin Abdul Malik | c. Sulaiman |
| b. Hajjaj bin Yusuf | d. Yazeed |

8. Muhammed bin Qasim was arrested and sent to...

- a. Damascus where he was treated with utmost respect
- b. Syria where he was elected Khalifa
- c. Damascus where he was tortured until he passed away
- d. Shaam where he was tortured until he passed away.

LESSON 8

CONQUEST OF SPAIN (92 A.H.)

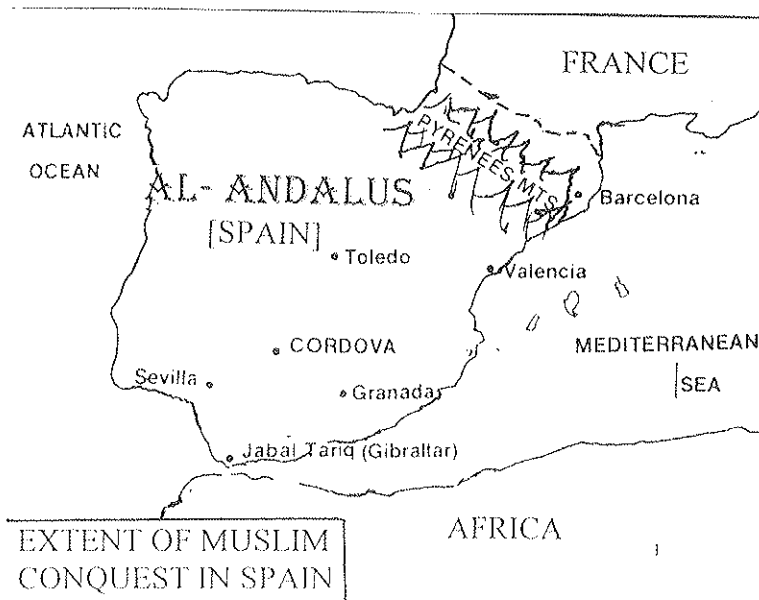
Some people of Spain (Andalus) approached Moosa bin Nadhir and complained about the oppression and cruelty of their king, Roderick of Spain.

Moosa bin Nadhir was regarded as the conqueror of North Africa which became a part of the Islamic Empire during the Khilafat of Waleed bin Abdul Malik (who was Khalifa from 86 A.H.). He too was known for his military skills and excellent ability to command an army. He considered the request of the Spanish people and sought permission from Waleed to conquer Spain and free the people of Spain from the oppression they suffered.

He then despatched a massive army under the command of Tariq bin Ziyad, who had been the governor of Tangiers. Tariq landed on the shores of Spain and proceeded north where he was confronted by an equally massive army which engaged the Muslims in a severe battle which lasted for eight days.

After defeating the Spanish army, Tariq proceeded to conquer other areas of Spain and in due course was joined by Moosa bin Nadhir and together they conquered the rest of Spain forging ahead and going right upto the Pyrenees, on the French border.

Further permission was sought from Waleed by Moosa to continue with his conquests into Europe. Waleed disallowed this and instead recalled him to Damascus. Had he been permitted to continue Moosa bin Nadhir together with Tariq bin Ziyaad would have conquered the entire Europe.



WORKSHEET

Match Column A with Column B

A		B	
a	The governor of Tangiers	1	Pyrenees
b	Andalus	2	Waleed bin Abdul Malik
c	The conqueror of North Africa	3	Damascus
d	The period of the battle with the Spanish	4	Taariq bin Ziyaad
e	The Khalifa between 86 A.H. and 96 A.H.	5	Syria
f	Spain was conquered right upto this place	6	8 Days
g	The place to which Moosa bin Nadhir was recalled	7	Another name for Spain
h	The people who wrote to Moosa bin Nadhir requesting him to conquer Spain	8	Another name for North Africa
		9	Moosa bin Nadhir
		10	People of Syria
		11	10 Days
		12	People of Spain

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H

LESSON 9

SAYYIDINA UMAR BIN ABDUL AZIZ (rahmatullahi alayh)

EARLY LIFE, FAMILY AND NOBLE QUALITIES

Sayyidina Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) was born in the year 62 A.H. His pet name was Abu Hafs. His father was Abdul Aziz bin Marwaan, the governor of Egypt. His mother, Fatimah was the grand-daughter of Sayyidina Umar (radhiyallahu anhu), and the daughter of Sayyidina Aasim. His father was nominated to be the Khalifa after Abdul Malik bin Marwaan, but passed away before him. During his childhood, Sayyidina Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) sustained an injury from a horse. This injury resulted in a scar on his face. Sayyidina Umar (radhiyallahu anhu) once said, "From my progeny there will be a person with a scarred face who will fill the earth with his just rule."

While he was still a child, Sayyidina Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) was sent away to Madeenah by his father to receive education and training. He was very fortunate to have been in the noble company of pious and learned Ulama from a

very tender age. As a result he acquired such profound knowledge of Deen that he could have been classified as an Imam of the Shariah.

A Sahabi, Zaid bin Anas (radhiyallahu anhu) said, "We have not seen anyone's Salaat so close to the Salaat of Rasoolullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) except the Salaat of Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh)." It is said he performed lengthy Rukus and Sajdas but brief Qiyaam and Qa'dah.

Before his appointment to the Khilafat he donned very expensive clothes, but upon assuming the post of Khilafat he wore very simple, cheap quality clothing.

Many great Ulama accompanied him in pursuit of higher knowledge.

He was appointed the governor of Madeenah Munawwara from 86 A.H. till 93 A.H.

WORKSHEET

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

1. Umar bin Abdul Aziz was born in
 - a. 62 A.H.
 - b. 63 A.H.
 - c. 64 A.H.
 - d. 65 A.H.
2. His father's name was and his father was the
 - a. Abdul Aziz bin Sulaiman; the governor of Egypt
 - b. Abdul Aziz bin Marwaan; the governor of Spain
Abdul Aziz bin Waleed; the governor of Kufa, Basra and Faaris
 - d. Abdul Aziz bin Marwaan; the governor of Egypt
3. His maternal lineage is
 - a. Umar bin Abdul -Aziz, the son of Fatima, who was the daughter of Waleed, who was the son of Umar bin Khattab (radhiyallahu anhu)
 - b. Umar bin Abdul -Aziz, the son of Fatima, who was the daughter of Aasim, who was the son of Umar bin Khattab (radhiyallahu anhu)

- c. Umar bin Abdul -Aziz, the son of Fatima, who was the daughter of Aasim, who was the son of Abdul Malik bin Marwaan
 - d. Umar bin Abdul -Aziz, the son of Khadija, who was the daughter of Qaasim, who was the son of Abu - Bakr (radhiyallahu anhu)
4. Umar bin Abdul -Aziz was sent to for education and training
- a. Syria
 - b. Makkah
 - c. Kufa, Basra and Faaris
 - d. Madeenah
5. The Salaah of Umar bin Abdul - Aziz had
- a. Lengthy Qiyaam and Sajdahs and brief Rukus and Qa'dahs
 - b. Lengthy Qiyaam and Qa'dahs and brief Rukus and Sajdahs
 - c. Lengthy Rukus and Sajdahs and brief Qiyaam and Qa'dah
 - d. Lengthy Qa'dah and Sajdas and brief Qiyaam and Ruku

LESSON 10

APPOINTMENT TO THE KHILAFAT IN 96 A.H.

After the demise of Waleed, his brother Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik was appointed the Khalifa. He passed away in 99 A.H. Before his demise he appointed the next Khalifa. He sealed the name of the appointed Khalifa in an envelope and did not divulge his name to anyone. He requested that only after his demise should the name of the new Khalifa be made known to the people. Accordingly, upon his death the sealed envelope was opened and the contents were read out:

“This declaration is from the servant of Allah, Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik to Umar bin Abdul Aziz. I appoint you to the post of Khilafat after me...”

When this declaration was read out, there was great jubilation amongst the people because they loved Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) dearly. He on the other hand was shocked beyond belief and totally displeased at his appointment to this post. He was forcibly placed on the pulpit. The people came forward and pledged their allegiance to him.

After pledging this allegiance he proceeded to perform the Janazah Salaat of Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik. On returning he was offered a state horse to ride on, upon which he said, "My mule is sufficient for me." He was told to take up residence in the residential place of the Khalifa. He refused saying, "The family members of the previous Khalifa are still residing there. I shall continue living in my tent."

He entered his home with tears streaming down his cheeks. His wife enquired as to why he was crying.

He replied, "Why should I not cry when the entire burden of the Ummat of Muhammed (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) has been placed upon my shoulders. The burden of the unclothed, the hungry, the ill, the travellers, the oppressed, the prisoners, the children, the old, the disadvantaged has now become my burden. I am crying out of fear as to how I shall answer on the day of Qiyaamah should I fail in my obligations."

He then gave his wife the following ultimatum:

“Place all your jewellery in the public treasury or be separated from me, for I cannot tolerate being in the same house wherein your jewels are”. She gladly abided. After his demise she was offered to take back her jewels, but she refused.

As soon as he assumed duties he addressed the people:

“O People, there is no other book besides the Qur’aan, and there is no Nabi after Nabi Muhammed (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam). I am not here to start anything but to complete my task. I am not a founder, but a follower. I am in no way better than you, but I am carrying a heavier burden than you.”

“Remember! It is not permissible to obey anyone if such obedience results in the disobedience of the orders of the Creator.”

WORKSHEET

Write an essay (+_ 15 lines) in your own words on how Umar bin Abdul - Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) became the Khalifa. Your essay should also include Umar bin Abdul - Aziz's reaction to his appointment to the post.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

LESSON 11

HIS NOBLE PRACTICE AFTER ASSUMING THE KHILAFAT

(in the words of those who knew him)

NO NEED FOR STATE PROVIDED TRANSPORT

Hakim bin Amr says: “The caretaker of the stables once came to Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) and requested him to provide expenses for the horses which are kept for the use of those in power. He replied: ‘Go and sell those horses to the public and use the money acquired from that sale for the poor. As for me, my own personal mule is sufficient.’”

FEAR OF ALLAH IN THE MATTER OF KHILAFAT

When he was appointed the Khalifa and people pledged their allegiance to him he began crying and said, “I fear whether I’ll be able to fulfill this responsibility.” Hammaad (rahmatullahi alayh) asked him, “How much love do you have for Dirhams and Dinars (wealth)?” “None”, replied Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh). Hammaad said to him, “Then why do you fear? Allah will definitely assist you in this task.”

PEACE AND HARMONY BETWEEN THE ANIMALS

Malik bin Dinaar (rahmatullahi alayh) says that when Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) was appointed to the Khilafat even the shepherds were affected. They enquired, “Who has been appointed to the Khilafat, for we notice that the wolves no longer attack the sheep. The wolves and sheep are living in harmony.”

Once when a wolf attacked a sheep, a shepherd remarked, “Today the pious Khalifa has passed away.” On further investigation it turned out that on that very day the Khalifa had passed away.

NO EXTRA GARMENTS

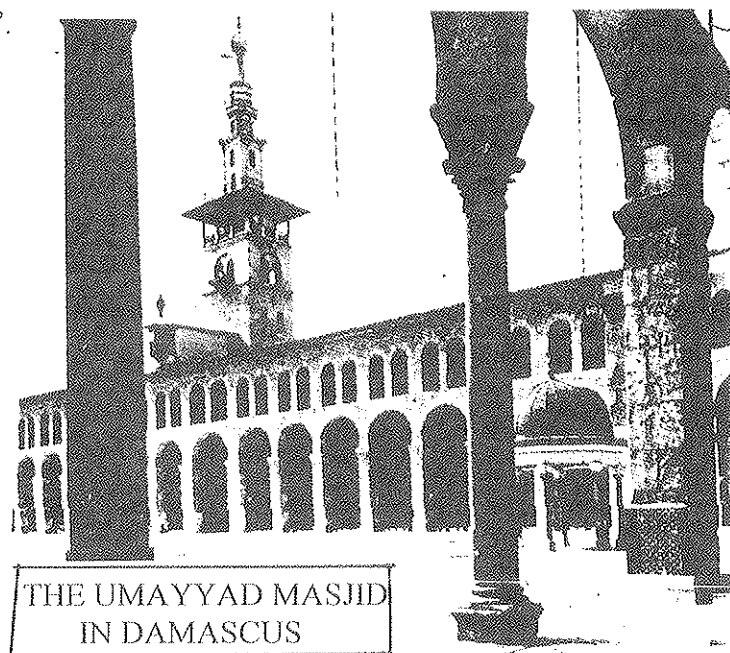
Maslama bin Abdul Malik says, “I visited Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) when he fell ill and found that he was wearing a stained Kurta. I asked my sister (his wife) as to why she did not wash his Kurta, to which she replied, “He does not possess another garment which he may don”.

USE OF STATE ITEMS

Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) once requested his slave to heat some water for him. The slave went to the state kitchen and heated the water there. When the Khalifa learnt about this he bought firewood and replaced it in the state kitchen.

BODYGUARDS

There were approximately a hundred guards to serve the Khalifa's office. On assuming the Khilafat, Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) dismissed them saying, "My safety is decided according to my Taqdeer (fate). I have no need for guards".



WORKSHEET

1. Malik bin Dinaar related an incident concerning Umar bin Abdul - Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh). Write about this incident.

2. What incident did Hammaad (rahmatullahi alayh) relate about Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh)?

3. Who was Maslama bin Abdul Malik and what incident did he relate concerning the life of Umar bin Abdul Aziz?

4. What incident did Hakm bin Amr relate about Umar bin Abdul Aziz? _____

5. Did Umar bin Abdul Aziz's approve of the appointment of bodyguards to protect him? _____

6. What lessons did we learn from the above incidents of the life of Umar bin Abdul Aziz? _____

LESSON 12

THE KHARIJITES

The Kharijites always proved to be a source of nuisance to every Khalifa ever since they came to the fore. Whenever the opportunity arose they wasted no time in opposing the Khalifa and creating mischief. Even when they were unable to create problems openly out of fear for the Khalifa, they nevertheless plotted against him secretly. They operated mainly from Khurasaan and Iraq.

When Sayyidina Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) assumed the post of Khilafat, his piety and uprightness was already known to all. The Kharijites too were aware about his noble qualities and decided that for once they too would show respect to Sayyidina Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) and would oppose him in no way whatsoever. Therefore during his Khilafat the Kharijites hardly posed any problems.

He was however alert about their presence and once wrote a letter to one of their leaders thus:

“It has reached me that you support the cause of Allah and His Rasool. However we feel we have a greater right in this matter. Why do you not come over and discuss this matter with us. If you are on the truth we shall follow you, and if we are on the truth then you should follow us.” In response, two very shrewd and intelligent Kharijites turned up for the discussions and said, “All your previous leaders were Kaafir, and it is therefore necessary to invoke curses upon them.” Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) said, “You have never invoked curses upon Fir’oun who was a known kaafir, then how could you send curses upon such people who believe in Allah and His Rasool, and who practiced upon the teachings of Islam?”

The result of this discussion was that one of the Kharijites left the group and joined the Khalifa, while the remaining Kharijites decided not to oppose the Khalifa.

WORKSHEET

State whether the following are true or false. If false, provide the correct answer.

1. The Kharijites did not trouble any of the Khalifas?

2. The Kharijites operated mainly from Faaris and Kufa?

3. Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) sent a letter to the Kharijites? _____

4. The Kharijites cursed all the previous Muslim leaders?

5. One Kharijite joined the Khalifa and two decided not to oppose the Khalifa?

LESSON 13

DEATH OF UMAR BIN ABDUL AZIZ (RAHMATULLAHI ALAYH)

Certain elements from among the Banu Umayya were not pleased with Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) and the way he governed. On account of his just rule and strict conformity to the Shariah, they were unable to fulfill their own greed and ambition as they had been doing during the rule of the previous Khulafa. They therefore decided to assassinate Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh) and this task was easily accomplished when they bribed his slave and persuaded him to poison the food of the Khalifa.

No sooner did he consume the poisoned food, when he realised that he was poisoned, and fell severely ill. He asked one of his close friends, "What do the people have to say about my illness?" His friend replied, "People are saying that you are a victim of sorcery." He said, "No, I have been poisoned."

He then called his slave and asked him, "Alas, you have put poison in my food. After all what motivated you towards this deed?" The slave replied, "One thousand dirhams and the promise of freedom."

He ordered his slave to bring the one thousand dirhams which he then placed in the public treasury and exhorted his slave to flee to a place where he would never be seen again.

When his last moments arrived he asked the people to leave him alone. His wife and her brother stood at the door. They heard him say, "Welcome, these are neither the faces of humans nor a Jinn. He then recited the verse: "That is the abode of the Hereafter which we have made for those who seek neither superiority nor mischief on the earth - and for the pious is the reward."

When they came to his side, they found he had breathed his last.
“Inna Lillahi Wa Inna Ilayhi Rajioon”.

He passed away on the 25th Rajab 101 A.H. in Deir Sam’aan. He ruled for 2 years and five months.

Before his death he had written a letter for his successor, Yazeed bin Abdul Malik in which he wrote:

“I praise Allah, besides Whom there is no deity. I am writing this letter to you in my last moments, when I know that I shall be questioned about my manner of rule by none other than the Master of the Universe. It is not possible for me to conceal anything from Him. If He is pleased with me, then I have attained salvation, or else, I shall be ruined.

I pray that He forgives me out of His vast Mercy, saves me from the punishment of the Hereafter, and is pleased with me, thus granting me Jannat.

You must fear Allah and take care of those under your care for you too shall not live very long after me.”

WORKSHEET

Match Column A with Column B

A		B	
a	The person who was bribed to kill Umar bin Abdul Aziz	1	In a letter
b	The killer's payment	2	He was stabbed
c	The people of this tribe were not happy with the way Umar bin Abdul Aziz ruled.	3	2 years, five months
d	The place of Umar bin Abdul Aziz's death	4	100 dirhams and a horse
e	The person chosen to be Umar bin Abdul Aziz's successor.	5	He was poisoned
f	The period of Umar bin Abdul Aziz's Khalifat.	6	Umar bin Abdul Aziz's slave
g	The way in which Umar bin Abdul Aziz chose his successor.	7	26 th Safar 102 A.H.

h	What Umar bin Abdul Aziz did to his slave.	8	Yazeed bin Abdul Malik
i	The date of Umar bin Abdul Aziz's death.	9	3 years, 6 months
j	The method used to kill Umar bin Abdul Aziz.	10	Banu Umayyah
		11	He was allowed to flee
		12	1000 Dirhams and the promise of freedom
		13	At a public meeting
		14	De'ir Samaan
		15	Abdul Malik bin Yazeed
		16	25 th Rajab 101 A.H.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J

LESSON 14

A SUMMARY OF THE LIFE AND KHILAFAT OF UMAR BIN ABDUL AZIZ (RAHMATULLAHI ALAYH)

FAMILY

He had three wives and eleven children. Upon his death his estate consisted of 21 Dinars. From this his funeral expenses were paid, and the remainder distributed among his heirs.

HIS RULE:

He ruled just as briefly as the first Khalifa of Islam, Sayyidina Abubakr (radhiyallahu anhu) but his period of rule was also just as remarkable as that of Sayyidina Abubakr (radhiyallahu anhu). In his short rule he diverted the attention of people towards piety and spiritual awareness, thereby bringing this period of Muslim history very close to the period of the Khilafat-e-Raashida.

He disliked tyranny and established such a peaceful era. He wanted every person to fully enjoy his rights. He did not even pressurise those who disbelieved in the existence of Allah Ta'ala.

He viewed the position of Khalifa as a compassionate father to his subjects, rather than that of a ruler.

During his rule the Islamic Empire expanded from Sindh, and Bukhara in the East upto Spain, France and Morocco in the West. Many people entered the fold of Islam in these areas during his rule in which there was peace and stability.

The world has never again seen a more just period the like of which prevailed during his rule. Upon his death, not only did Muslims, Christians and Jews mourn but the adherents of other religions as well.

Being such a loved and popular Khalifa, one would have expected him to live like a king and enjoy all the benefits of royalty, but no, he was seen on numerous occasions leading the Salaat with patched clothing and that he had become so lean that the bones of his body were easily visible.

**May Allah Ta'ala grant him a befitting reward on behalf
of the Ummat - Ameen!!**

WORKSHEET

Choose the correct answer from the given options.

- 1. Umar bin Abdul Aziz had**
 - a. 4 wives and 12 children
 - b. 3 wives and 8 children
 - c. 3 wives and 11 children
 - d. 4 wives and 14 children
- 2. He ruled for which was the same period of rule**
 - a. 2 years 5 months; Sayyidina Umar (radhiyallahu anhu)
 - b. 3 years 2 months; Sayyidina Abubakr (radhiyallahu anhu)
 - c. 3 years 5 months; Sayyidina Umar (radhiyallahu anhu)
 - d. 2 years 5 months; Sayyidina Abubakr (radhiyallahu anhu)
- 3. Umar bin Abdul Aziz**
 - a. Always pressurised the unbelievers
 - b. never pressurised those who disbelieved in Allah
 - c. Only pressurised Jews
 - d. Only pressurised Christians

4. The Islamic Empire spread from Sindh and Bukhara upto
- Italy, Germany and Zambia
 - England and Ireland
 - India, Pakistan and France
 - Morocco, Spain and France
5. The people who mourned Umar bin Abdul Aziz' (rahmatullahi alayh's) death were
- Only Muslims
 - Muslims and Christians only
 - Only people from his tribe
 - Muslims, Jews, Christians and people of other religions.
6. Umar bin Abdul Aziz.....
- Led an extravagant life. He was plump and wore expensive clothing.
 - Led a moderate life. He was of medium build and wore ordinary clothing.
 - Led a varying lifestyle. He sometimes wore very expensive clothes and sometimes wore simple clothing.
 - Led a simple life. He was thin and wore patched clothing.

LESSON 15

THE PERIOD BETWEEN 101 A.H. UPTO 132 A.H.

After the demise of Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh), the post of Khilafat was assumed by Yazeed bin Abdul Malik, the brother of Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik. He held the post of Khalifa until he passed away in 105 A.H.

He was succeeded by Hisham bin Abdul Malik who ruled for almost 20 years then passed away in 125 A.H. During his rule Turkistan was conquered. The Turks made repeated attempts to defeat the Muslims.

From the time of Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu), the Romans were always kept in check and now they suffered further also suffered setbacks and defeats during the rule of Hisham.

The progeny of Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) who earlier were referred to as the Banu Hashim and later known as the Alawis or the Fatimids discreetly planned to overthrow the Umayyad Khilafat but had decided to use secret strategies to this and instead of openly opposing and resorting to war.

Foremost in this campaign was Zaid bin Ali the grandson of the martyred Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu) who cautiously campaigned in Kufa and gained 15 000 supporters in the year 122 A.H. He was however hasty in making his plans known and was soon overpowered by the Governor's forces. The people of Kufa who had pledged allegiance to him, betrayed him, just as they had betrayed Sayyidina Ali (radhiyallahu anhu) and Sayyidina Husain (radhiyallahu anhu). With only a few men on his side he was overpowered and martyred.

The other group of people who also planned to overthrow the Umayyad Dynasty were the progeny of Sayyidina Abbas (radhiyallahu anhu), also known as the Abbasids. They too were plotting secretly but decided to consolidate themselves before launching any attacks.

During this period, the general public too seemed to have lost respect for, and confidence in the Banu Umayya and began turning to any group that stood up against them. Therefore the Abbasids had an ideal opportunity to muster maximum support. In 120 A.H., Muhammed bin Ali, the grandson of Sayyidina Abdullah bin Abbas (radhiyallahu anhuma) began campaigning among the Banu Hashim in an attempt to overthrow the Khilafat of the Banu Umayya. This was done during the Khilafat of Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh). His efforts were directed among the people of Iraq, Khurasan, Hijaaz, Yemen and Egypt. He passed away in 124 A.H. and delegated his son Ibrahim bin Muhammed (who was known as Imam Ibrahim) to continue with the mission of establishing the Khalifat among the Banu Abbas.

After the demise of Hisham, the post of Khilafat was assumed by Waleed bin Yazeed bin Abdul Malik. In 125 A.H. he unleashed a campaign of terror against anyone whom he regarded as his opponent. Many of his immediate relatives were not spared. His cousin Yazeed finally championed the cause of his removal by launching an attack upon him. In 126 A.H. Waleed was killed and his cousin assumed the post of Khalifa. This was the first sign of a major rift that surfaced in the Banu Umayya and hereafter, the problems and initial decline of the Banu Umayya set in which led to their gradual downfall. However, Yazeed (who was also known as Yazeed Thalith [Yazeed the 3rd] passed away in that very year after ruling for only 5 months.

Thereafter, Ibrahim bin Waleed, the brother of Yazeed assumed the post of Khilafat. He faced opposition from the Governor of Armenia, Marwaan bin Muhammed who campaigned against him and led an army to Damascus calling for Ibrahim to step down. After a struggle Ibrahim handed over the Khilafat to Marwaan bin Muhammed bin Marwaan in 127 A.H.

Marwaan bin Muhammed bin Marwaan is the last Khalifa of the Banu Umayya Dynasty and his entire rule was plagued with a large scale of uprisings and rebellions. The Abbasids intensified their campaign to overthrow the already declining Umayyad Dynasty, while the Kharijites also took full advantage of the deteriorating internal conditions of the Islamic Empire by launching attacks against various centres and occupying them, and even siding with the Abbasids from time to time if it served their own interest.

His rule lasted for almost 6 years, but by 132 A.H. the Abbasid campaign had grown so strong that Marwaan bin Muhammed had to flee from province to province as he was pursued by the Abbasid forces and was finally killed.

The death of Marwaan heralded the beginning of the Abbasid Khilafat with Abdullah Saffah bin Muhammed bin Ali bin Abdullah bin Abbas (radhiyallahu anhum) as the first Khalifa of the Abbasid Dynasty. In order to consolidate themselves, the Abbasids launched a mission of terror and bloodshed with the aim of wiping out any trace of the Banu Umayya so that they would never again pose a threat to the Abbasids.

Administrative organisation of the Khalifat

Arabic was used in all the Islamic lands. The first Islamic coins were minted during this period. The Khalifat was organised into five administrative regions:

1. The area of Iraq; which included Basrah, Kufa, most of Persia and eastern Arabia. The governor of this region, who stayed at his capital in Kufa, was later permitted to have two deputy governors; one for the north east provinces of Khorasan and Transoxania and the other for Sindh and Punjab.
2. The region of Hijaz which included Yemen and Central Arabia.
3. The region of Jazirah; which consisted of the northern lands between the Tigris and Euphrates with Armenia, Azerbaijan and the joining parts of eastern Asia Minor.
4. The region of Upper and Lower Egypt.
5. The region of Ifriqiyyah; which comprised northern Africa to the West of Egypt and included Sicily as well as Spain. The seat of administration for this region was Qairawan in Tunisia.

Each governor had three officials under them who were in charge respectively of political administration, revenue collection and religious organisation. The head of the religious department was also the head of the judiciary. Since the time of Muawiya judges were appointed amongst the fuqaha (jurists).

Military organisation

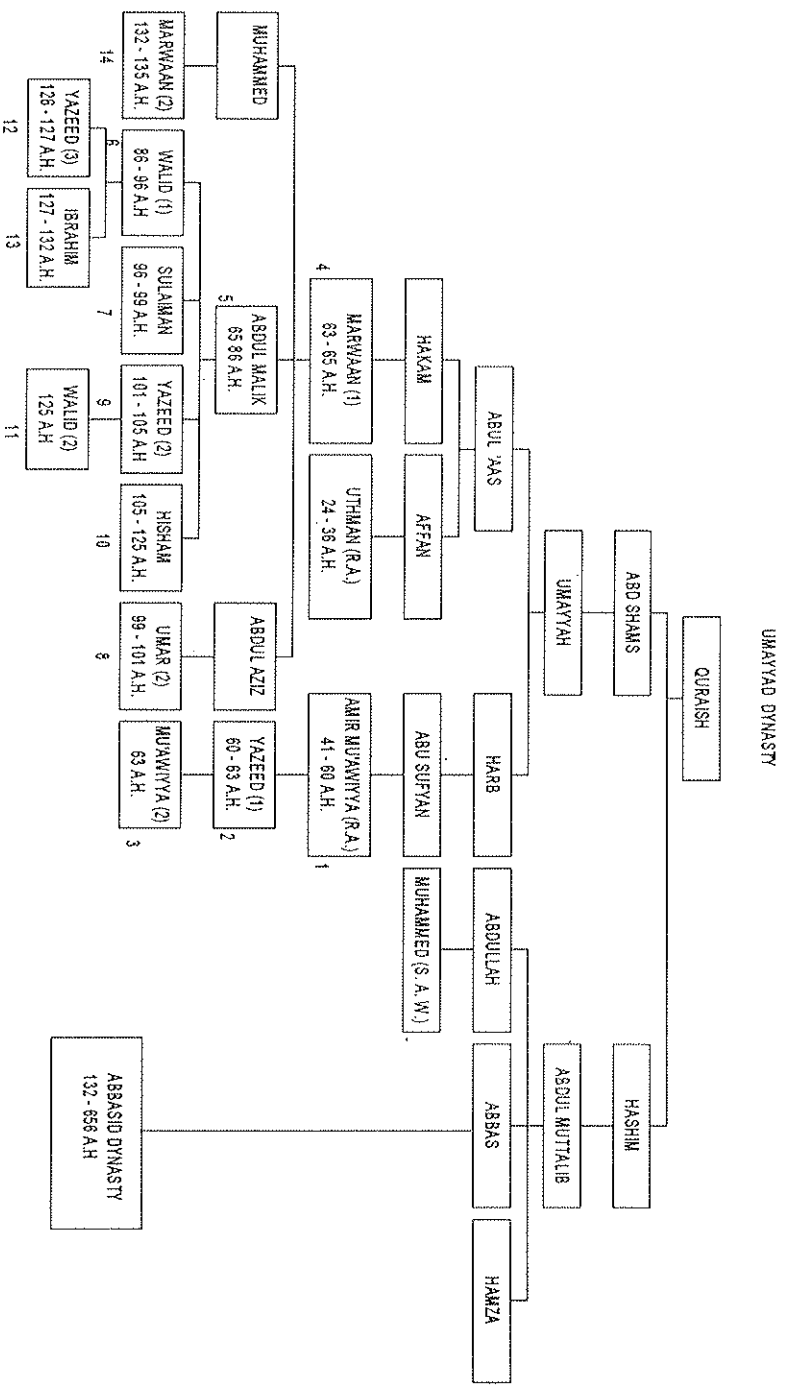
A standing army of 60 000 existed when the Umayyads came to power. The army was divided into the sections of front, right, left, centre and back. The siege trains included the three main “machines” of those days: the arradah (ballista), the manjaniq (mangonel) and the dabbah (battering ram). The Umayyads made Islam a world power.

Intellectual life:

The two centres that emerged during the Umayyad period as centres of learning were Kufa and Basrah. The study of hadeeth and fiqh gained popularity during this period.

The lessons to be learnt from this era.

Wastefulness and luxury can ruin even the mightiest empire in the world. Muslim disunity.



LESSON 16

A SUMMARY OF THE Umayyad KHILAFAT

Though Sayyidina Uthmaan (radhiyallahu anhu) was a Khalifa from among the Banu Umayya, the Umayyad Khilafat commenced with Sayyidina Amir Muawiya's (radhiyallahu anhu) assumption of the post of Khilafat which took place in 41 A.H.

The first Khalifa of this dynasty, Sayyidina Amir Muawiya (radhiyallahu anhu) initiated the practice of appointing a family member as the successor to the Khalifa, a practice which continued and provided the next 14 Khulafa in the Umayyad Dynasty.

The most prominent Khulafa among this Dynasty were Sayyidina Amir Muawiyah (radhiyallahu anhu), Abdul Malik bin Marwaan, Waleed bin Abdul Malik and Umar bin Abdul Aziz (rahmatullahi alayh). The first three made significant contributions to the Islamic Empire through their able leadership while the fourth revived the Khilafat upon the pattern of the Khilafat Raashida.

The Banu Umayya, even before the advent of Islam, were a prominent clan whose members were famed to possess qualities of leadership, foresight, developing strategies, planning and principles of politics.

These were the qualities that made many of them such effective leaders, but notwithstanding this, history also bears testimony to the fact that many of them, and their governors did not hesitate to use brute force, if they felt the need to, in the matter of his rule.

The Islamic Empire spread considerably during the Umayyad rule and successive Khalifas did not achieve as much in territorial expansion as the Umayyads had achieved.

The region of Hijaz which included Yemen and Central Arabia.

The region of Jazirah; which consisted of the northern lands between the Tigris and Euphrates with Armenia, Azerbaijan and the joining parts of eastern Asia Minor.

The region of Upper and Lower Egypt.

The region of Ifriqiyyah; which comprised northern Africa to the West of Egypt and included Sicily as well as Spain. The seat of administration for this region was Qairawan in Tunisia.

The Arabs were seen as conquerors during this era. The Arabic language, Arab culture and character spread with the conquests undertaken by the Banu Umayyah. The Arab culture, needless to mention was in fact Islamic culture. Successive Khilafats replaced it with their own cultures, indirectly displacing Islamic culture.

Military organisation

A standing army of 60 000 existed when the Umayyads came to power. The army was divided into the sections of front, right, left, centre and back. The siege trains included the three main “machines” of those days: the arradah (ballista), the manjنيق (mangonel) and the dabbah (battering ram). The Umayyads made Islam a world power.

Many of the deviated sects like the Kharijites and Shias came into existence at around the time of the establishment of the Umayyad Khilafat, despite the fact that the Banu Umayya rulers upheld the Qur’aan and Sunnat on the basis of the Deen in all matters. As a result of this Islamic knowledge spread rapidly. Successive dynasties often discarded Qur’aan and Sunnat and instead gave prominence to the cultures and opinions of their own Imaams and ancestors.

Intellectual life:

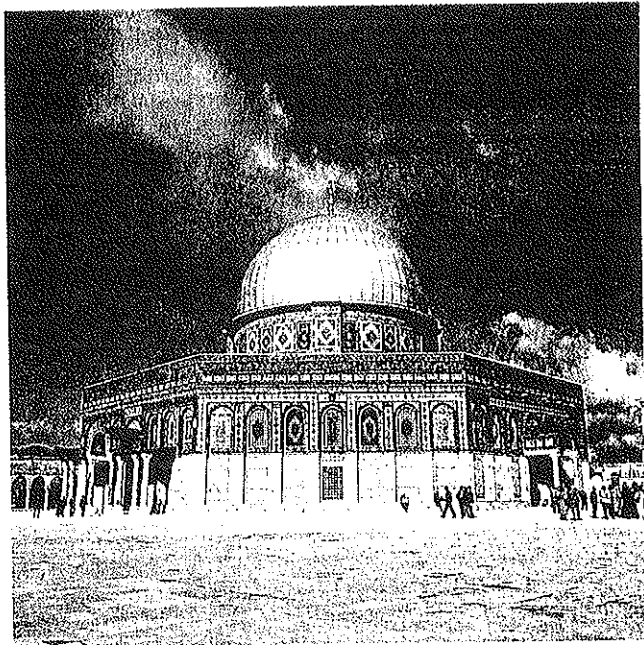
The two centres that emerged during the Umayyad period as centres of learning were Kufa and Basrah. The study of hadeeth and fiqh gained popularity during this period.

After the era of the Umayyads the Qur'aan was not heeded to which resulted in the spread of ignorance and irreligiousness. The Umayyads ruled well for a while. Under them, Arab rule grew to the borders of modern day France in the west and India in the east. They built fabulous Masjids like the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

They had a postal system using riders on horseback to reach all parts of the territories they ruled. They started the first Arab coinage, the gold dinar and the silver dirham.

During the Khilaafat Raashida prominence was given to turning people away from shirk and falsehood and guiding them towards Imaan. However, as the Khilafat of the Banu Umayya progressed, more emphasis was laid upon materialism, accumulation of and spending wealth, very often in undeserving causes, thus resulting in many deserving and needy being deprived. This caused many of the common people to become

frustrated and disillusioned with their rulers which contributed to the many uprisings against them.



The Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem

DOME OF THE ROCK BUILT
DURING THE Umayyad
DYNASTY

WORKSHEET

1. Where does the word Umayyad come from and what does it mean?

2. What does the word 'dynasty' mean?

3. How does this differ from the Khilafat of the first four Khulafa?

4. Who was the first Khalifa of the Umayyad Dynasty?

5. Who was the last Khalifa of the Umayyad Dynasty?

6. What is the most significant contribution made to Islam during this era?

7. Who was the most prominent Khalifa of this era?

8. What was the major reasons for its decline?

9. What lessons can be learnt from this era?
