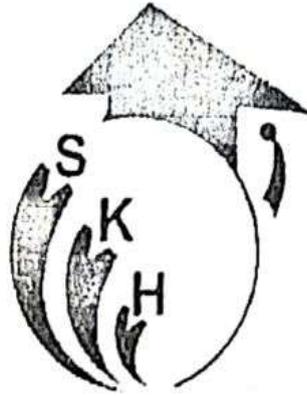


BOOK #4



Sir Khurram Hussain

Teacher: A child's third parent.

INCLUSIVE O'LEVEL ISLAMIYAT

The only book you need to prepare

**The
First Muslim
Community**



Islamiyat with SKH



0300-2887099



sirkhurramhussain@gmail.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The First Muslim Community

The Ten Blessed Companions

Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)	.....	1-2
Hazrat Umar (RZ)	.....	2-3
Hazrat Uthman (RZ)	.....	4-5
Hazrat Ali (RZ)	.....	5-6
Conversion of the First Four amongst the ten	.....	6-8
Hazrat Talha (RZ)	.....	9-10
Hazrat Zubair (RZ)	.....	10-11
Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RZ)	.....	11-12
Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Auf (RZ)	.....	12-13
Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RZ)	.....	13-14
Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RZ)	.....	14-15

The Mothers of the Faithful

Their names 2 - 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	.....	15
1 st - 7 th wives	.....	16-23
8 th - 13 th	.....	23-25

The Descendants of Prophet (PBUH)

The Daughters and Granddaughter of Prophet (PBUH)	.....	25-28
The Grandsons of Prophet (PBUH)	.....	28-30
The Event of Karbala	.....	30-31
Imamat of first three Imams	.....	31-32
Names of all Imams	.....	32
4 th - 12 th Imams	.....	33-36

The Scribes of Divine Revelations

Working of scribes and its significance	.....	37-38
Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ)	.....	38-39
Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud (RZ)	.....	39

The Emigrants and Helpers

The Emigrants (Muhajirin)	.....	40
The Helpers (Ansars)	.....	40-41
The Brotherhood (Muwakhat)	.....	41-42

Important Personalities

Abdul Mutallib	.....	42
Hazrat Amna	.....	42-43
Abu Talib	.....	43-44
Hazrat Hamza (RZ)	.....	44-45
Hazrat Bilal (RZ)	.....	45-46
Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RZ)	.....	46-48
Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ)	.....	48-49
Hazrat Muawiya (RZ)	.....	49



HAZRAT ABU BAKR SIDDIQ (RZ)

- He was born in less influential clan Banu Taym. His pre-Islamic name was Abdul Ka'bah which was later changed into Abdullah by Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
- He earned the title of Ateeq which means the charming; this was due to his personality. Also he was called Abu Bakr by Arabs which means the father of foal of camels; this is because he was fond of young camels.
- He was the Prophet (PBUH)'s friend since childhood. As a young man, he became a merchant and he traveled extensively in Arabia and neighboring lands, through which he gained both wealth and experience. He eventually came to be recognized as the chief of his clan. He led a pious life before conversion and remained away from corrupt society.
- He was the first Muslim adult male to accept Islam. On his return from a business trip to Yemen, he was told about his friend's claim. He went to Prophet (PBUH) and inquired about the news he heard. On hearing the account from Prophet (PBUH) about cave hira, visit of angel and Prophet (PBUH)'s apostleship he accepted Islam without any signs of hesitation on the hands of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
- He brought others to accept Islam. His acceptance gave a pace to Islamic mission. He preached Islam in his social circle and influenced them in a manner that they also converted. Few include Hazrat Uthman (RZ), Hazrat Zubair (RZ), Hazrat Talha (RZ), Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ), Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RZ), Hazrat Abdul Rahman bin Awf (RZ), Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed (RZ) etc.
- He remained loyal to Prophet (PBUH) at all times. Once when Utha bin abi Mui't on motivation of pagans tried to strangle Prophet (PBUH), he intervened to rescue Prophet (PBUH). On this pagans but him hard in a way that he lost his consciousness and received fatal injuries.
- He bought slaves who were Muslims and freed them. When an ordinary free man accepted Islam, despite opposition, he would enjoy the protection of his tribe. For slaves however, there was no such protection and they commonly experienced persecution. He felt compassion for slaves, so he purchased eight slaves (four men and four women) and then freed them, paying 40,000 dinars for their freedom. The men were Hazrat Bilal (RZ), Hazrat Ammar (RZ), Hazrat Abu Fakih, and Hazrat Abu Fuhayra. The women were Hazrat Zunnira (RZ), Hazrat Nadiah who was freed with her daughter Hazrat Umm e Ubais (RZ), Hazrat Lubaynah and Hazrat Haritha binte Al-Muammil.
- He expressed belief in Prophet (PBUH)'s night journey (Al-Mairaj). On hearing about the night journey he asked questions from Prophet related to the mosque of Jerusalem. He felt convinced whereupon he was the first one to believe in Prophet (PBUH)'s journey of Al-Isra Wal Mairaj. On that Prophet (PBUH) awarded him the title 'Al-Siddiq' means the supporter of the truth.
- He accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) on the Hijra i.e. the journey of migration to Yathrib. At the time of first migration, Ibne Dughna persuaded him not to migrate to Abyssinia and offered him immunity. But before migration to Madinah, Ibn-e-Dughna abandoned his support for him. So when he (RZ) was about to migrate to Madinah, he was ordered by beloved Prophet (PBUH) to accompany Prophet (PBUH) in the journey to Madinah.
- His daughter Hazrat Asma (RZ) provided food and his son Hazrat Abdullah bin Abu Bakr (RZ) kept them aware of enemy's movements during their stay in cave Thaur. His slave Hazrat Amir (RZ) brought milk for them. Once in cave Thaur he protected Prophet (PBUH) from the snake stinging. When Quraish came very close to the cave in search of them, Prophet (PBUH) consoled him. The event is highlighted in Quran "... The two were in the cave, and he (one) said to his companion, 'Have no fear, for Allah is with us.'" (9:40) Al-Tauba. He was paired with Hazrat Kharijah (RZ).
- He fought all the battles during the time of Holy Prophet (PBUH). In battle of Badr he didn't fight but body guarded Prophet (PBUH)'s camp. In Uhud he showed willingness to fight against his own son Abdur Rehman bin Abu Bakr in a duel and he is reported to be the first one to return to the hill of Uhud after the rumor broke out. He also participated in digging & fighting of battle of trench.



- He gave his daughter Hazrat Aisha (RZ) to be the Prophet (PBUH)'s wife. The passing away of Hazrat Khadija (RZ) and Abu Talib created a great vacuum in Prophet (PBUH)'s life. Prophet (PBUH) married Hazrat Sawdah (RZ) an elderly lady. On suggestion of Hazrat Khawla bin Hakim (RZ). Prophet (PBUH) agreed to marry a young lady and left on Khawla to negotiate the matter with Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). He (RZ) felt honored and after the repudiation of the engagement by Al-Mutim with Aisha (RZ), he engaged his daughter to Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Makkah and later the marriage was consummated in Madinah.
- He demonstrated extraordinary firmness in his faith on Prophet (PBUH) at the time of Treaty of Hudaibya. He was made one of the witnesses over the pact. He also silenced Hazrat Umar (RZ) who objected the treaty.
- He was also present in invasion of Banu Quraiza, Khyber, conquest of Makkah and Siege of Hunain and Taif. During the battle of Hunain he remained firm and didn't retreat.
- He made huge financial contributions to the expedition of Tabuk. He placed all his wealth in donation. On that Hazrat Umar (RZ) said "None can surpass Abu Bakr in serving the cause of Islam." On Prophet (PBUH)'s inquiry he mentioned that he had left himself with nothing but Allah and His Messenger as a fortune for his family.
- He was appointed the first Amir-e-Hajj. In 9 A.H when Hajj became obligatory, Prophet (PBUH) sent a delegation under his belt to lead the Muslims towards Makkah for pilgrimage.
- He led the prayer when the Prophet (PBUH) was in his final illness. In last days of Prophet (PBUH), when Prophet (PBUH) could not lead the congregational prayers, he (PBUH) appointed Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) as the leader of congregation (Imam) in Mosque Al-Nabwi.
- He calmed the faithful on the death of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).

HAZRAT UMAR FAROOQ (RZ)

- Hazrat Umar (RZ) was born 40 years before Hijrah. He was a well educated person and among the few learned people in Makkah. He remained a bitter enemy of Islam and Prophet (PBUH).
- In Makkah he had a reputation of a fierce and strong fighter. Before conversion he had gained popularity as a gallant soldier and sportsman. He learnt martial arts, horse riding and wrestling and frequently participated in the wrestling bouts at the famous fair of 'Ukaz.
- Prophet (PBUH) had prayed to God for the conversion of either Umar bin Khattab or Amr bin Hisham and the prayer was soon granted in form of Hazrat Umar bin Khattab's conversion.
- He converted to Islam when he heard a passage of the Quran being recited. One day when (God Forbid) he was on his way to kill Holy Prophet (PBUH) his friend Nuaim bin Abdullah told him about his sister and brother in law's conversions. He furiously reached their place to see them. He had noticed they were reading something. His sister asked Hazrat Umar (RZ) to be purified and then allowed him to hold the leaf on which Surah Taha verses 1-9 were written. He was so touched with the verses that he went to Dar-e-Arqam to see Prophet (PBUH) where he embraced Islam on the hands of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). He converted in sixth year of Prophethood.
- His conversion gave courage to the Muslims. It boosted the morale of Muslims so much that they started praying openly at Ka'bah. Hazrat Umar (RZ) took the bold step of entering Ka'bah with a small band of Muslims. The Prophet (PBUH) was so pleased by this that he gave him the title of Al-Farooq which means the one who distinguishes between the truth and falsehood.
- Ibn Masud said: "Umar's embracing Islam was our victory, his migration to Medina was our success and his reign a blessing from Allah, we didn't offer prayers in Al-Haram Mosque until Umar accepted Islam, when he accepted Islam Quraish were compelled to let us pray in the Mosque."
- He made the Hijrah to Madinah with other Muslims openly. After Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and Hazrat Ammar (RZ) he, with the permission of Prophet (PBUH) migrated to Madinah openly rather secretly. When he was migrating he girt on his sword and slung over his bow and grasped in his hands its arrows and went to Ka'bah where its chiefs were sitting. He circumambulated Ka'bah



- seven times then prayed 2 units at Mukam e Ibrahim. Thereafter went to each chief one by one in their circle and said "May the face be foul of such as desire that his mother be bereaved of him and his child be left an orphan and his wife a widow, and if there be such a one, let him meet me behind this valley, but no one followed him." In Madinah he was paired with Hazrat Mohammad bin Maslamah (RZ).
- In Madinah he was always close to Prophet (PBUH) in battles. He proved to be the right hand of Prophet (PBUH) in battle of Badr. At Uhud he was one of those who shielded Prophet (PBUH) from further attacks. He dug an eight yard trench and led a group of eight at the time of Trench.
 - His ties with Prophet (PBUH) were strengthened when Prophet (PBUH) married his daughter Hazrat Hafsa (RZ). Initially his two friends, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and Hazrat Uthman (RZ) declined to marry Hazrat Hafsa (RZ) after she completed her Iddah period. When he went to complain Prophet (PBUH) about the turning down of the proposals, Prophet (PBUH) proposed for Hazrat Hafsa (RZ) where the rejoiced father accepted the proposal.
 - A number of few revelations are related to him when he questioned about them from the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). These were about the Hijab of women, prohibition of funeral prayer of hypocrites, Muqam-e-Ibrahim etc. Once the Prophet (PBUH) said: "Among the nation of Bani Israel who lived before you there were men sent who used to be inspired through guidance though they were not Prophets, and if there is any of such persons amongst my followers, it is 'Umar.'"
 - He objected to the terms of treaty of Hudaibya. The terms and clauses of treaty disadvantaged Muslims he expressed his view and showed disagreement. When he approached and shared his thoughts with Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), he was silenced by Abu Bakr (RZ) who supported this treaty. He then became one of the witnesses over the pact.
 - He was present in invasion of Banu Quraiza, Khyber, Conquest of Makkah and Siege of Hunain and Taif. When Abu Sufyan visited Prophet (PBUH)'s camp to surrender and to convert to Islam, he rushed into the camp shouting, 'Let me take off his head!'
 - In Tabuk he donated half of his wealth. He also participated in farewell pilgrimage of Mohammad (PBUH). He took part in expeditions to the north, Syria that were organized towards the end of the Prophet (PBUH)'s life.
 - After the Prophet (PBUH)'s death he wasn't ready to believe the death of Holy Prophet (PBUH). Hazrat Umar (RZ) got overwhelmed with emotions and took out his sword and threatened people about believing that the Prophet (PBUH) is dead.
 - He also remained loyal to the 1st Caliph of Islam. Due to Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s wisdom and timely intervention, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was elected as the first Caliph of Islam.
- He was the one who suggested to the Caliph about the preservation of Quran.

Q (a) Identify the names of the ten blessed companions. [4]

The Prophet (PBUH)'s all companions are blessed and exalted. But there are certain individuals among them whom the Prophet (PBUH) has ranked even higher. Amongst these there are ten who are also known as 'Ashra Mubasahra' or 'The Ten Blessed Companions'. They are known as such because on one occasion in a single saying the Holy Prophet (PBUH) declared them all to be going to Paradise without the process of Judgment. Their names are Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) who became the first free adult male who accepted Islam. Hazrat Umar bin Khattab (RZ) whose conversion brought courage to Islam. Hazrat Uthman bin Affan (RZ) who became among the first four earliest converts to Islam and Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib (RZ) who was the first Muslim child. All these four are also entitled as 'The Rightly Guided Caliphs' because after the death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) they became Prophet (PBUH)'s successors to rule one after another. Other six among the ten blessed companions are Hazrat Talha bin Ubaidullah (RZ), Hazrat Zubair bin Awwam (RZ), Hazrat Abu Ubaida bin Jarrah (RZ), Hazrat Abdur Rahmna bin Auf (RZ), Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RZ) and Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RZ).



HAZRAT UTHMAN BIN AFFAN (RZ)

- He was born into the Umayyad clan of Makkah, a powerful family of Quraish. He was born seven years after the birth of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH).
- He was modest, honest and upright since his childhood.
- The Holy Prophet said: "Uthman is very modest and shy, and if I had been informal with him, he would not have said what he had wanted to say."
- Before accepting Islam he abstained from corrupt practices like drinking and gambling etc.
- He was one of the first converts. On his return from Syria, he saw Prophet (PBUH) in a dream. Reaching Makkah, he discussed it with his close friend Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) who immediately invited him to Islam. Thus, he decided to convert to Islam whereupon Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) took him to Prophet (PBUH) to whom he declared his faith.
- He experienced persecution for his faith. His uncle captured him and said he wouldn't free him until he left the new faith he had accepted. Hazrat Uthman (RZ) swore not to renounce his religion. Noticing his firmness his uncle tortured him through smoke but he remained steadfast. The Prophet (PBUH) once said: "There is a companion of every Prophet in Heaven and my companion there will be Uthman bin Affan."
- He married the Prophet (PBUH)'s daughter. Because of his conversion, his wives deserted him and he subsequently divorced them. Mohammad (PBUH) then asked him to marry Hazrat Ruqayya (RZ). With her he migrated to Abyssinia. They were among the first group who migrated. He remained there for six years and established business later returned to Makkah.
- He also migrated to Madinah with his wife. He stayed with Hazrat Abu Talha ibne Thabit (RZ). After a short while, he purchased a house of his own and moved there. As he was a rich man and brought all his wealth to Madinah, he didn't need any financial support from his Ansari brothers.
- He accompanied Prophet (PBUH) in various battles against Quraish except at Badr. He didn't take part in Badr because of his wife's illness. During this battle his wife and Prophet (PBUH)'s daughter, Hazrat Ruqayya (RZ), fell ill so following Prophet (PBUH)'s orders he stayed back. Hazrat Ruqayya (RZ) passed away during this time before the battle was over.
- When Hazrat Ruqayya (RZ) died, he married her sister Hazrat Umm-e-Kulthum (RZ). This earned him the title of Zul Noorain means The Possessor of the two lights.
- He acted as the Prophet (PBUH)'s ambassador to Quraish. He accompanied Prophet (PBUH) in journey towards Hudaibya in 6 A.H. He was sent to Makkah to hold negotiation with Quraish but due to delay in his return a rumor of his murder was spread. Hearing the news Prophet (PBUH) took pledge in order to release him if he was alive or to avenge his blood if he was dead.
- He took part in conquest of Khyber, Umra in 7 A.H and Conquest of Makkah. At the time of conquest of Makkah, his foster brother Abdullah bin Saad was not granted amnesty by Prophet (PBUH). Later, on his appeal Hazrat Abdullah bin Saad (RZ) was forgiven by Prophet (PBUH). Following the conquest of Makkah his entire family converted and he rejoined his family.
- He also took part in Battle of Hunain followed by the siege of Taif. The conquests of Makkah and Taif had great importance for him, as he had considerable properties in both cities.
- He contributed his wealth to pay for expeditions particularly Tabuk. He prepared two hundred saddled camels to travel to Syria. He presented them all with two hundred ounces (of gold) as charity. Then he brought once hundred saddled camels. He also brought a thousand dinars (gold coins) and cast them all into the lap of Allah's Messenger who turned them over and said: "From this day on nothing will harm Uthman regardless of what he does". Again and again Hazrat Uthman (RZ) gave till his charity reached nine hundred camels and a hundred horses, besides the money he paid. He accompanied Muslim army under Prophet (PBUH) in this expedition. During this, his wife Hazrat Umm-e-Kulthum died in Madinah. Due to his generosity he was entitled as Ghani (Sakhi-the generous). He purchased a well 'Bir Rome' for 20,000 dirham from a Jew for



Muslims. During the famine in Madinah, he donated immense food supplies for the residents despite having offers with large bids from merchandisers.

- He also enjoyed a place of prominence during the caliphates of first two Caliphs and served as a member of Advisory Council. (Majlis e Shoora). He was also empowered to vote for Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s successor.

HAZRAT ALI BIN ABU TALIB (RZ)

- He was close to Holy Prophet (PBUH) since childhood. He was the son of Prophet (PBUH)'s uncle, Abu Talib. After marriage to Hazrat Khadija the Prophet (PBUH) brought Hazrat Ali (RZ) at his house to relieve his uncle. He gained the special opportunity to be in the company of Prophet (PBUH) so developed his great love for him since childhood.
- He became one of the first Muslims. He found out Prophet (PBUH)'s and his wife's secret prayers. On inquiry he was told by Prophet (PBUH) about Tawhid and verses of Quran were recited to him by Prophet (PBUH). The verses greatly touched his heart and the inspiration made him to embrace Islam. He became the first Muslim child.
- He showed his courage before his tribe Banu Hashim. In a feast where Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) invited Banu Hashim towards the monotheistic faith, it was Hazrat Ali (RZ) who stood up thrice to admit his support courageously for Prophet (PBUH).
- He took the Prophet (PBUH)'s place on his bed at the time of migration, the Hijra. Prophet (PBUH) appointed him to sleep in his place in order to return all the items Prophet (PBUH) had been holding in trust to their owners. With his courageous support Prophet (PBUH) was able to fool the Quraishites who thought the Prophet (PBUH) was at home till morning. He was then taken by Quraish who persecuted him to inquire about Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ).
- He migrated to Madinah after Prophet (PBUH). After he was set free by Quraish, he began his journey to Yathrib and met Mohammad (PBUH) and others at Quba. There they built a mosque named Masjid-e-Quba.
- He was paired with Prophet (PBUH) in the bond of brotherhood. When emigrants and helpers were paired by Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), he took Hazrat Ali (RZ) as his brother. The Prophet said: *"You are my brother in this world and the next."*
- He married the Prophet (PBUH)'s daughter. After two years of migration to Madinah, he married the Prophet (PBUH)'s youngest daughter Hazrat Fatima (RZ). He went to ask for her hand but couldn't express it. Prophet (PBUH) at his side noticed his wish and accepted Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s proposal for Fatima (RZ). In following two years i.e. 3 A.H and 4 A.H, Hazrat Hasan (RZ) and Hazrat Hussain (RZ) were born respectively.
- He was one of the foremost warriors of Muslim community. During battle of Badr, he shared a camel with Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Marthad (RZ), he led the scouts to discover enemy's movement, and he was chosen to carry the Muslim banner into the fighting where he killed many Quraish. At Uhad; he held Muslims banner and defended Holy Prophet (PBUH) during the chaos especially when Hazrat Khalid (RZ)'s cavalry attacked Prophet (PBUH)'s camp from the rear. At Trench he defended the mount of Sila and killed Amr bin Abd Wud in a single contest. He was among the leaders in siege against Quraiza.
- He offered to fight single-handedly before a number of battles. During the battle of Badr he was among the three who combated single handedly with the leaders of Quraish before the general fight. He killed Walid in a duel. In Uhad he participated in a single contest against Quraish along with Hazrat Hamza (RZ) and others to kill member of Abi Talhah.
- He was a scribe. He wrote the treaty of Hudaibya and was one of the witnesses of it. He was among very few people of Makkah who could read and write. He also memorized many traditions and used to pen them down. Once the Prophet said; *"I am the city of knowledge and Ali is its gate."*



- He showed his distinctive efforts at Khyber. The Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) supplicated for his eyes, gave him the banner and instructions to fight. He killed the Jewish leader Marhab in a single contest. Later, he captured Al-Qamus. During the fighting he pulled out the gate of Qamus and used that as a shield. It is reported that the gate was so heavy that it could not be moved by 40-50 people. Due to his bravery the Prophet (PBUH) entitled him as 'Asad Ullah' i.e. the Lion of Allah.
- He was also present in the army of Muslims during conquest of Makkah. At the Muslim entry into Makkah, he once again carried the Muslim banner. At conquest of Hunain he defended Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). He also participated in Siege of Taif and was sent as a commander of Muslim forces in expeditions to Fadak and Yemen.
- He was sent by Prophet (PBUH) to read the verses at Makkah. During the pilgrimage led by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) in 9 A.H, he was sent by Holy Prophet (PBUH) to read out the new teachings about the prohibition of pagans' entry in Ka'bah.
- He was left behind to take care of Prophet (PBUH)'s family during the expedition to Tabuk. He went to complain Prophet (PBUH) that he was not going with the fighting men, the Prophet (PBUH) said: "Are you not content to be with respect to me as Haroon was to Moosa, except that after me there shall be no other prophet?"
- He accompanied Prophet in farewell pilgrimage. When the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) was returning to Madinah, an event took place in Ghadir Khumm, which illustrates Prophet (PBUH)'s high regard for Hazrat Ali (RZ). Prophet (PBUH) took his hand and declared "Of whomsoever I am lord; this Ali is also his lord. O Allah! Be the supporter of whoever supports Ali and the enemy of whoever opposes him."
- He embalmed the Prophet (PBUH)'s body after Prophet (PBUH)'s death and lowered down the Prophet (PBUH)'s body in grave inside Hazrat Aisha (RZ)'s apartment.
- He did give allegiance to the caliphs preceded him. He seemed reluctant to acknowledge Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) as the leader of the Muslim community. However, he refused to press his own claims and he did give his allegiance to the first caliph. He also swore allegiance to Hazrat Umar (RZ) and empowered to vote for Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s successor. He accepted Hazrat Uthman (RZ) as a caliph and later was elected as the 4th caliph among the Rightly Guided Caliphs.

CONVERSION OF FIRST FOUR AMONG ASHRA MUBASHRA

- Q (a) Briefly describe how the first four among the ten blessed companions converted. [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (HAZRAT ABU BAKR (RZ)'S CONVERSION)

When the Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave the call of Islam, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was out of Makkah. He had gone on a business trip to Yemen. When Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) returned to Makkah, he was informed by some of his friends that in his absence Muhammad (peace be on him) had declared himself as the Messenger of God, and proclaimed a new religion. On hearing this, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) lost no time in calling on the Holy Prophet (PBUH). The Holy Prophet (PBUH) told Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) full details of his experience in the cave of Hira, the visitation of the angel Gabriel, and the command of Allah to call the people to Him. On hearing the account, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) felt inspired. He felt convinced that what the Holy Prophet (PBUH) had said was the truth. Overwhelmed with emotion, and elated with joy at the discovery of the truth, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) said, "I believe in you and your mission from the depths of my heart. I testify and confirm that what you say is the truth. Call me to your religion, for verily you are the Prophet of God and that is a great honor." The Holy Prophet (PBUH) stretched his hand, and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) grasped it reverently as a mark of faith and allegiance. He declared with great solemnity, "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His prophet and messenger." This declaration forged new bonds between the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was the first person outside the family of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to become a Muslim.



PARAGRAPH # 2 (HAZRAT UMAR (RZ)'S CONVERSION)

Before conversion Hazrat Umar (RZ) was very hostile to Islam. One day he attended the meeting of Quraish where they decided that Mohammad (PBUH) was becoming a threat for their religion and prestige therefore he should be assassinated. When the meeting invited volunteers for doing the task, Hazrat Umar (RZ) volunteered his name. In 616 A.D he buckled his sword and went out to kill Prophet (PBUH). On his way he met Nuaim bin Abdullah who was his friend and had converted to Islam. When Hazrat Umar (RZ) told him that he was going to kill Mohammad (PBUH), his friend told him to take care of his sister and brother-in-law first who had been converted to Islam. Thus, instead of going to Holy Prophet (PBUH) he went to his sister's place where he found his sister and brother-in-law reading Quran from a leaf. Seeing his brother her sister and brother-in-law stood to welcome him but he angrily responded. After seeing their determination Hazrat Umar (RZ) stayed his hands and desired that the leaf from which they had been reading should be shown to him. His sister asked him to get purified first, when he did that the sacred leaf was handed over to him on which verses 1-9 of Surah Taha written describing the Unity of Allah. As he read the verses again and again he felt that the verses were addressing him directly and his heart got melted and he decided to accept Islam. From the house of his sister, Hazrat Umar (RZ) proceeded to the house of Arqam at the foot of the Suffah hill, where the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was lodged. Seeing his sword buckled the guard hesitated to open the door but Hazrat Hamza (RZ) let him come. While Hazrat Hamza (RZ) was interrogating him about the purpose of his visit the Prophet (PBUH) saw Hazrat Umar (RZ) and addressed Hazrat Hamza (RZ) to leave him and let him come forward. As Umar stepped forward the Holy Prophet (PBUH) said: "Umar (RZ), how long will you stray from the path of Islam. Has the time not come for you to see the truth?" Umar said, "Verily the time has come for me to see the truth. I have come to profess my faith in Islam." The Holy Prophet (PBUH) stretched his hand. Hazrat Umar (RZ) held the hand with reverence and said, "I declare that there is no god but Allah, and that Muhammad is the Messenger of God." In joy the Muslims shouted "Allah-o-Akbar". The Holy Prophet embraced Umar. The other Muslims embraced Umar one by one. Umar was the fortieth person to become a Muslim.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (HAZRAT UTHMAN (RZ)'S CONVERSION)

As a trader, Hazrat Uthman (RZ) traveled frequently to Yemen, Syria, Abyssinia and elsewhere. In the year 610 A.D, Hazrat Uthman (RZ) went as usual with a trading caravan to Syria. This year the business of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) had been particularly brisk, and he had earned a huge profit. On the return journey the caravan halted for the night at a way side station between Zarqa and Ma'an in Syria. As Hazrat Uthman (RZ) lay on his bed beneath the star-studded sky, he felt impressed with the vastness and dimensions of space. He thought that the universe with such vast dimensions could not be without a master. In his heart of hearts he felt that some magnificent Being would surely be the master of the universe complex. While he was thus lost in thoughts, and was half-awake and half asleep, he heard a voice, "O, you who are asleep, wake up, for in Makkah the Prophet Ahmad has appeared." Hazrat Uthman (RZ) looked around, but there was no body to be seen. The voice that Hazrat Uthman (RZ) had heard was not a human voice: it appeared to come from outer space. When Hazrat Uthman (RZ) came to Makkah, he came to know that Muhammad (peace be upon him) had declared his Prophetic mission. Hazrat Uthman (RZ) called on Abu Bakr, and they talked long about Muhammad (peace be on him). Hazrat Uthman (RZ) told Abu Bakr of the voice that he had heard while travelling in Syria. Abu Bakr told Hazrat Uthman (RZ) that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be on him), and he advised Hazrat Uthman (RZ) to do likewise, for verily Muhammad (peace be on him) was the Apostle of Truth. Abu Bakr took Hazrat Uthman (RZ) to the Holy Prophet (PBUH). The Holy Prophet (PBUH) welcomed Hazrat Uthman (RZ), and told him of his experience in Mt. Hira, the visitation of the angel Gabriel, and the call to prophethood. Hazrat Uthman (RZ) felt thrilled on hearing this account. He told the Holy Prophet (PBUH) of the voice that he had heard in the course of his journey in Syria telling of the advent of a



Prophet at Makkah. Hazrat Uthman (RZ) said that he had full faith in the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and believed in his mission. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) stretched his hand. Hazrat Uthman (RZ) grasped it in reverence, and declared "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His Prophet." After Abu Bakr, Hazrat Uthman (RZ) was the second person to be converted to Islam mission.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (HAZRAT ALI (RZ)'S CONVERSION)

After receiving the confirmation of prophethood, one day Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Khadija (RZ) were offering prayers without setting any idols in front. Hazrat Ali (RZ) entered the house and when he found this new way of praying without any idols he inquired Prophet (PBUH) about that. Prophet (PBUH) narrated him the event of Mount Hira and recited revelations he received. Thereafter, Prophet (PBUH) invited him to Islam. Hazrat Ali (RZ) hesitated to make a quick decision and said to Prophet (PBUH) that he would consult his father Abu Talib in first instance. Hearing this Prophet (PBUH) said: "Ali! If you do not become Muslim then keep our secret". Hazrat Ali (RZ) promised that he wouldn't discuss this with any one. He pondered over the invitation of Prophet (PBUH) all night and next morning he came to Prophet (PBUH) and embraced Islam. He was among the earliest four converts of Islam and became the first Muslim child. His acceptance of Islam was revealed to others at the time when Prophet (PBUH) gathered all his clan members on a feast after receiving the orders to invite others openly towards Islam. There Prophet (PBUH) said in his task he needed support of his clan and posed a question "Who out of you would support me in this task?" A silence fell on the guests and no one uttered a word. Young Ali thereupon rose to say, "Holy Prophet, I will be your support." All this occurred thrice and every time Hazrat Ali (RZ) rose in Prophet (PBUH)'s support.

Q (h) Write significance of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s conversion. [4]

- In the annals of Islam, the conversion of Abu Bakr was an event of great significance. Firstly, it proved his determination. He was a rich merchant and despite knowing that his conversion would affect his popularity and business he remained unshaken
- Secondly, his conversion showed no sign of hesitance. The Prophet (PBUH) recalling the conversion of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) said: "Whenever I offered Islam to any one, he always showed some reluctance and hesitation and tried to enter into an argument. Abu Bakr was the only person who accepted Islam without any reluctance or hesitation, and without any argument."
- Thirdly, the conversion of Abu Bakr in fact set the pace for the extension of Islam. Abu Bakr commended considerable social influence, and he pressed such influence into service for promoting Islam. In fact he became the messenger of the Messenger of God. He persuaded his intimate friends to accept Islam. He presented Islam to others in such a way that many of his friends opted for Islam.
- Lastly, the faith of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was the greatest guarantee of the sincerity of Muhammad in the beginning of his career, and indeed, in a modified sense, throughout his life.

Q (h) Write significance of Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s conversion. [4]

- The conversion of the Hazrat Umar (RZ) held great significance in the history of Islam.
- His conversion brought strength to the Islamic community. Followed by his conversion Muslim could not be targeted and tortured easily. It also raised morale of Muslim and gave them confidence.
- His conversion brought courage among the Muslims and those who used to hide their newly accepted faith revealed it openly when Hazrat Umar (RZ) announced about his conversion in public.
- It was due to Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s conversion that Muslim first time prayed at Ka'bah openly. He after seeking permission from Holy Prophet (PBUH), the following day let Muslims emerged from the house of Arqam and went to Ka'bah in two lines among which one was led by Hazrat Umar (RZ). Then at Ka'bah Muslims prayed openly. It also earned him the title of Al-Farooq because on that day through the efforts of Hazrat Umar (RZ) the truth of Islam had become manifest.

HAZRAT TALHA BIN UBAIDULLAH (RZ)

- He belonged to the tribe of Hazrat Abu Bakr i.e. Banu Taym. He was a cousin of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). He possessed a noble character and was a man of outstanding virtues. His mother expected him to become the leader of his clan.
- He was one of the first eight persons to embrace Islam. He accepted Islam on Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s invitation. On return from a trip to Syria he went to his family and asked about an unusual happening. His family told him about Mohammad (PBUH)'s claim and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s assurance to it. He then went to Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and discussed his strange recent encounter with an ascetic in the market that someone called 'Ahmad' would appear in Makkah and he would be the last of Prophets. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was astonished by the story and took him to Prophet (PBUH). The Prophet (PBUH) explained Islam to him and recited some portions of Quran. Then he pronounced Shahadah – *there is no god but Allah and Mohammad is the messenger of Allah.*
- He was tortured for his faith and faced bitter persecution. On knowing about his acceptance of the truth his mother got terribly vexed and tried to persuade him to leave the new religion, then few Quraish also did the same but found him firm and unshakable like a rock. When they got unsuccessful in persuading him Quraish leader tying his hands dragged him to Ka'bah blowing punches on his head. In the crowd there also included his mother who lashed him repeatedly and shouted abuses on him. On every attempt of persecution by Makkans, he showed true determination.
- He then migrated to Madinah following the Prophet (PBUH). He accompanied the last Muslims to migrate including Prophet (PBUH)'s wife Hazrat Sawdah (RZ) and Prophet (PBUH)'s daughters Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RZ) and Hazrat Fatima (RZ).
- He participated in all battles except Badr. He and Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RZ) had been sent outside Madinah on a mission of collecting information about enemy's movement by Prophet (PBUH). When they returned the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions were already on the way back from Badr. They were both sad at having missed the opportunity of taking part in the first campaign with the Prophet (PBUH) but were tremendously pleased when he told them they would get the same reward as those who actually fought.
- In Uhud he protected Prophet (PBUH). During the battle when Prophet (PBUH) became dangerously exposed to the enemies he was among eleven men who protected Prophet (PBUH) like a human shield. When one after another all other got martyred Prophet (PBUH) gave him orders to repulse the enemies. He plunged into enemy and pushed them away from Prophet (PBUH). He turned back to the Prophet and helped him a little further up the mountain and put him to lie on the ground. He then renewed his attack and successfully repulsed the enemy. He received at least 70 wounds on his body with two of his fingers cut while protecting Prophet (PBUH). Due to his bravery at Uhud he earned the title of "*The Living Martyr*". In battle of trench he participated in fighting and sieges both. He was also present in siege and invasion of Banu Quraiza.
- He was one of the witnesses of Treaty of Hudaibya and pledged in Bait-e-Rizwan. He took part in conquest of Makkah and Conquest of Hunain and siege of Taif.
- He gained the title of the good – the generous by Prophet (PBUH) after his generous donations. Being a merchant once he earned the profits amounting to some seven thousand Dirhams. His nights became anxious and worried on account of this vast wealth. The fact that thinking much about his wealth distracted him of thinking about his God, he distributed this wealth among the residents of Madinah. He also donated generously in Tabuk expedition.
- During the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) & Hazrat Umar (RZ), he remained an active & important member of Advisory council and his advice was sought on all important matters.
- He was appointed as one of the six members to choose the successor of Hazrat Umar (RZ). He was not present in Madinah at the time of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s election but he swore allegiance to him after his return to Madinah.



- Though he swore allegiance to Hazrat Ali (RZ) but later he marched against him in battle of camel. After the martyrdom of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) he swore allegiance to Hazrat Ali (RZ) but he also firmly believed that the assassins should be immediately punished. With the permission of caliph he went to perform short pilgrimage at Makkah where he met Hazrat Aisha (RZ) and an army against Hazrat Ali (RZ) was raised. Before the battle of camel, Hazrat Ali (RZ) called upon him and reminded him about his and Prophet (PBUH)'s intimacy. This made him quit the idea of fighting. Therefore he decided not to fight against the caliph and to withdraw from the battlefield.
- While retiring from the battlefield he was martyred. He was killed by an arrow allegedly shot by Marwan. He was 62 by the time of his martyrdom. Hazrat Ali (RZ) led his funeral prayer. On looking to his and Hazrat Zubair (RZ)'s grave Hazrat Ali said: *"I have heard with these two ears of mine the Messenger of Allah said 'Talha and Zubayr are my companions in Paradise!'"*

HAZRAT ZUBAYR BIN AWWAM (RZ)

- He was the cousin of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and also had ancestral relation with Holy Prophet (PBUH). He was also nephew of Hazrat Khadija (RZ).
- He was one of the earliest converts and was only fifteen at the time of conversion. He accepted Islam after Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) on Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) persuasion. Some people say that he was the fourth or fifth Muslim.
- He loved Holy Prophet (PBUH) greatly. During the time of opposition and persecution in Makkah, he once heard a rumor that Prophet (PBUH) was captured and assassinated. Furiously he went out on the streets with his naked sword. Before taking any step he first went to confirm the news at Prophet (PBUH)'s place where he had found Prophet (PBUH) alive. When Prophet (PBUH) asked him what he would've done if he had found the rumor true? He retorted that he would fight with Quraish single handedly. Hearing this Prophet (PBUH) pointed on his sword and said *"This is the first sword raised for the cause of Allah and His messenger"*.
- He was tortured for faith. After the acceptance of the truth his uncle Naulil who had been affectionate towards him before turned out to be his enemy and tortured him severely.
- He migrated to Abyssinia. When the cruelty of his uncle exceeded all limits he migrated to Abyssinia but he didn't stay for long and returned to Makkah after some time.
- He migrated to Madinah after Prophet (PBUH). The migration of the Prophet (PBUH) from Makkah to Madinah occurred during the days he had left to Syria for business. While coming back to Makkah from Syria, he met the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), in the way, to Medina. At that moment he was not in a position to accompany them, so presenting some clothes to the Prophet (PBUH) and Siddiq (RZ) he took his way to Makkah, but after sometime, he too came over to Madinah with his mother Safiyah and his wife Asma.
- He fought gallantly in Badr and Uhud which left scars in his sword. These were recognized by others later. In battle of Badr he was wearing the yellow turban. Seeing this the Prophet (PBUH) said that even the angels were descending in the form of Zubair. He participated in digging of Trench. During the siege of Quraish, he brought news of betrayal of Banu Quraiza for Prophet (PBUH) on which Prophet (PBUH) called him *"My Helper."*
- He was also present in Bait-e- Rizwan and was one of the witnesses of the pact of Hudaibya
- He took part in Khyber expedition. He killed Yasir, Marhab's brother, in a single contest.
- During the conquest of Makkah he led a column on the command of Mohammad (PBUH). Later, he participated in conquest of Hunain, siege of Taif and Tabuk expedition.
- He was appointed as one of the six members to choose the successor of Hazrat Umar (RZ). He withdrew his name from the nomination of becoming the caliph as he was not ready to take the responsibility of becoming the ruler of Muslim Ummah. He considered Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and Hazrat Ali (RZ) more deserving therefore he simply voted for them.



- Though he swore allegiance to Hazrat Ali (RZ) but later he marched against him in battle of camel. After the martyrdom of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) he swore allegiance to Hazrat Ali (RZ) but he also firmly believed that the assassins should be immediately punished. With the permission of caliph he went to perform short pilgrimage at Makkah where he met Hazrat Aisha (RZ) and an army against Hazrat Ali (RZ) was raised. Before the battle of camel, Hazrat Ali (RZ) called upon him and reminded him about his and Prophet (PBUH)'s intimacy. This made him quit the idea of fighting. Therefore he decided not to fight against the caliph and to withdraw from the battlefield.
- While retiring from the battlefield he was martyred. As he retired from the battlefield a man named Amr bin Jarmuz followed him and cowardly murdered him while he was performing prayers. Hazrat Ali (RZ) led his funeral prayer. On looking to his sword in Amr's hand Hazrat Ali emotionally exclaimed "How many times I have seen this sword shielding the Prophet (PBUH)"

HAZRAT ABU UBAIDAH BIN JARRAH (RZ)

- He belonged to the tribe Banu Harith. He was slim and tall and was extremely courteous and humble yet in a tough situation he would become strikingly serious and alert.
- He embraced Islam by being influenced by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). He became Muslim one day after Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). It was through Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) that he became a Muslim. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) took him and other leading companions to Prophet (PBUH) where together they declared their acceptance of the Truth.
- He bore persecution for his faith in Makkah. With the early Muslims, he endured the insults and the violence, the pain and sorrow of that experience.
- He is called as the custodian of Muslim Ummah. The Prophet (PBUH) said about him once "There is a custodian for every Ummah and Abu Ubaidah is the custodian for this Ummah."
- He migrated to Abyssinia. After the escape of first batch, the Quraish renewed their violence with more intensity. Being the only man of his tribe to be Muslim and bearing tortures of Quraish, he followed the Prophet (PBUH)'s command to migrate with the second batch to Abyssinia.
- He migrated to Yathrib after Mohammad (PBUH). In Madinah he was paired with Hazrat Maaz bin Jabal (RZ).
- He had to face his father in Badr and kill him for sake of his faith. This was the most horrifying of his experiences. The cavalry of Quraish was afraid to face his bravery and courage yet one man kept on standing on his way and that was his father. He desperately tried to avoid his father. Eventually his father succeeded in blocking his path and stood as a barrier between him and Quraish. When they came face to face Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) couldn't contain himself any longer and struck one blow to his father's head and killed him.
- He lost his tooth while removing discs from Prophet (PBUH)'s shield penetrated to Prophet (PBUH)'s cheeks. At Uhud He was one of a group of ten Muslims who had encircled the Prophet (PBUH) to protect him against the spears of Quraish. When the battle was over it was noticed that two discs from Prophet (PBUH)'s shield had penetrated into his cheeks. Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) volunteered himself to remove them. He was afraid that he would cause Prophet (PBUH) the pain if he took out the discs from his hands so he bit hard into one of the discs. In process he lost one of his incisor teeth, with his other incisor, he extracted the other disc but lost that tooth also. He was also among the leading Muslims who went on the raid, following the battle of Uhud that took some revenge for what had been inflicted upon the Muslims.
- He was the commander for Prophet (PBUH). At the time of conquest of Makkah he was the commander of one of four battalions. He was also sent by Prophet to lead expeditions to Dhul Qissa and Al-Khabat. He also took part in the expeditions which the Prophet (PBUH) sent to Syria, just before the Prophet (PBUH)'s death.
- Prophet (PBUH) sent him to Najran to act as a judge to solve disputes. After the visit of Christian delegation in Madinah, event of Mubahila and treaty Prophet entrusted him for this action.



- He helped Muslims in choosing successor of Prophet (PBUH). During the argument between Emigrants and helpers over the matter of Prophet (PBUH)'s successor and leader from either emigrants or helpers, it was Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ)'s plea which silenced the argument of Ansars and convinced them to give in the idea of leading Muslim Ummah. Moreover, when Hazrat Umar (RZ) offered his hand to him for allegiance he refused to accept & preferred Abu Bakr (RZ)'s name.
- He participated in campaigns against Byzantine and Persian Empires during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and Hazrat Umar (RZ). Hazrat Umar (RZ) appointed him as the commander in place of Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ), Hazrat Khalid (RZ) accepted the decision by recalling Prophet (PBUH)'s saying regarding him that he was the custodian of Ummah. He then commanded Muslim army in Syria, Iraq and Palestine and under his commandment the whole Syria became under Muslims control.
- He died during the outbreak of plague in Syria. By that time a plague hit the land of Syria, the like of which people had never experienced before which devastated the population. Hazrat Umar (RZ) being worried wrote him to return from Syria. He wrote back to the caliph in which he humbly requested the caliph to release him from that order. He convinced the caliph by mentioning "I am in an army of Muslims and I have no desire to save myself from what is afflicting them. I do not want to separate from them until God wills". Before long, Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) became afflicted with the plague. In the year 658 A.D when he was 58 he died leaving Hazrat Maaz bin Jabal (RZ) as the leader of Muslims after him.

HAZRAT ABDUR RAHMAN BIN AUF (RZ)

- His name in Jahiliyyah days was Abdu Amr. But when he accepted Islam the noble Prophet called him Abdur-Rahman - the servant of the Beneficent God.
- He was among the first Makkans to become a Muslim. He was one of the first eight persons to accept Islam. It is said that he accepted Islam only two days after the acceptance of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). Like a number of others he accepted Islam on hands of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ).
- He did not escape the punishment which the early Muslims suffered at the hands of Quraish. He bore the severe torture and persecution by Makkans with steadfastness and remained firm with his religion like other believers.
- He was compelled to leave Makkah because of continuous and unbearable persecution. He migrated to Abyssinia with the early batch. Later when it was rumored that the conditions for Muslims at Makkah had improved he came back. Later, when the rumor proved to be false, he migrated to Abyssinia with the next group.
- He was paired with Saad bin Rabi as his brother in Islam. When his brother offered him share from his great wealth and an orchard his response was unexpectedly different. He went to the market place and started working with little sources. It is said that he sold cheese and butter. He bought and sold and his profits grew rapidly and soon he became wealthy enough to send out trading caravans.
- He distinguished himself in the battles of Badr and Uhad. In battle of Badr he shared camel with Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and Hazrat Umar (RZ). Imam Bukhari narrated that during the battle of Badr he tried to protect Umayyah bin Khulf due to his agreement with him. But in this Umayyah bin Khulf was killed by Hazrat Bilal (RZ) and other Ansari. During this he received an injury on his leg. In the battle of Uhad he remained firm throughout and at least received twenty wounds some of them deep and severe. He also lost his two teeth and got his foot permanently injured.
- He generously donated for expeditions
- Once when Prophet (PBUH) was preparing an expeditionary force to dispatch he summoned his companions for donations. At that time he donated 2000 dinars out of 4000 dinars at his home. At the time of Tabuk expedition he donated 200 Ounces of silver.
- He was blessed with a unique honor during Tabuk expedition. Once when Holy Prophet (PBUH) was delayed for the dawn prayer, the companions of Prophet (PBUH) chose him as their Imam.



- When one unit of prayer was performed Prophet (PBUH) joined them and performed the Salah behind him.
- He was also made a leader by Holy Prophet (PBUH) of a raid on Dumat ul Jandal. He led an expedition of 700 men. After the invasion he married opposition's General daughter, Tamadar, under the instructions of Mohammad (PBUH)
- He consoled Prophet (PBUH) on the death of his son. When he heard the Prophet (PBUH)'s son Ibrahim died he remained with Prophet (PBUH). He also offered his shoulder for the grieved Prophet (PBUH) to lean on.
- He performed the responsibility of looking after the needs of Prophet (PBUH)'s family after the Prophet (PBUH)'s death. He would go with them wherever they wanted to and he even performed Hajj with them to ensure that all their needs were met. Once he sold a land for 40,000 dinars and distributed the amount among the relatives of Prophet (PBUH)'s mother, Hazrat Amna.
- He remained Amir-e-Hajj during the caliphates of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), Hazrat Umar (RZ) and Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- He was also in the committee of six members appointed by Hazrat Umar (RZ) to choose the next caliph. It was he who announced Hazrat Uthman (RZ) to be the successor of Hazrat Umar (RZ) using his special right given to him by Hazrat Umar (RZ).
- He died in 31 A.H during the caliphate of Hazrat Ali (RZ).

HAZRAT SAAD BIN ABI WAQAS (RZ)

- He was born in Makkah and was from the Banu Zuhrah clan of the Quraish tribe. He was a cousin to Amna binte Wahb, mother of Mohammad (PBUH). He was short and well-built and had a very heavy crop of hair because of which people used to compare him to a young lion. He was attached to his parents and was particularly fond of his mother. He spent much of his time in making bows and arrows and practicing archery. He wasn't satisfied with religion and way of life of his people and their disagreeable practices.
- **One of the earliest convert.** One morning Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) came up and spoke softly to him. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) explained that Mohammad bin Abdullah the son of his late cousin Amna binte Wahab had been given Revelations and sent with the religion of guidance and truth. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) then took him to Mohammad (PBUH) in one of the valleys of Makkah. It was late afternoon; he was excited and overwhelmed and responded readily to the invitation to truth and the religion of One God. The fact that he was one of the first persons to accept Islam was something that pleased him greatly. He was only seventeen when he became Muslim and was 70th Muslim.
- He faced opposition and mental torture by his mother. When his mother came to know about his conversion she came to him and said *"By God, either you forsake your new religion or I would not eat or drink until I die"*. Hazrat Saad (RZ) tried to convince his mother not to do such thing and on the other hand he showed his determination. When she prolonged her hunger and thirst he proved to her that his love for Allah and His Messenger was more than his love for her. When she realized this, she gave in unwillingly and ate and drank. The Quran mentions about this in following words in Surah Luqman *"But if they strive to make you join in worship with Me things of which you have no knowledge, obey them not....."* (31: 14-15) Al-Luqman
- He was the maternal uncle of Holy Prophet (PBUH). He belonged to Bani Zuhrah, the clan of Prophet (PBUH)'s mother Hazrat Amna. The Prophet (PBUH) is reported to have been pleased with his family relationship to Hazrat Saad (RZ). Once as he was sitting with his companions, Prophet (PBUH) saw him approaching, the Prophet (PBUH) said to the companions about him: *"This is my maternal uncle. Let a man see his maternal uncle!"*
- He was involved in first bloodshed in conflict between Islam and Kufr. Once when he with a group of Muslims, while praying secretly they were encountered by a group of idolaters who insulted them. These Muslims couldn't bear such insult and reacted in which with the jawbone of camel



- Hazrat Saad (RZ) struck one of the disbelievers and wounded him. However, afterwards Prophet (PBUH) on receiving revelation asked believer to remain patient in response of non-believers' taunts.
- He migrated to Yathrib on orders of Holy Prophet (PBUH) with the initial batches.
 - He is said to be the first Muslim to shoot an arrow. Before the event of the battle of Badr, he was sent by Prophet (PBUH) leading an expedition to raid the caravan of Quraish. In this raiding the archers exchanged fires. Hazrat Saad (RZ) was the one who shot the first arrow from Muslims army.
 - He participated in all battles fought and led by Holy Prophet (PBUH). In Badr he went along with his teen age brother Umayr who had cried to participate in combat and was the only teen to accompany the Muslim army. Later, he returned alone as his brother was martyred in the combat. He was one of those who fought vigorously in defense of Prophet (PBUH) during battle of Uhud after some Muslims had left their positions. To urge him for shooting arrows Prophet (PBUH) said: "Shoot, Saad! May my mother and father be sacrificed on you?" Hazrat Ali (RZ) on this occasion reported to have said that he had never heard Prophet (PBUH) offering such ransom to anyone except Hazrat Saad (RZ). During the battle Prophet (PBUH) had gathered some arrows for him and also called him to be one of the best archers of that time. In battle of trench he participated in digging, he also participated in fighting against Quraish and Banu Quraiza.
 - He was one of the witnesses of treaty of Hudaibya. Later, he participated in conquest of Khyber, conquest of Makkah, Conquest of Hunain, siege of Taif and Tabuk Expedition.
 - He fell ill during the farewell pilgrimage and he had only a daughter during this period. He said: "O Messenger of Allah. I have wealth and I only have one daughter to inherit from me. Shall I give two thirds of my wealth as Sadaqah?" "No," replied the Prophet. "Then, (shall I give) a half?" asked Saad and the Prophet again said 'no.' "Then, (shall I give) a third?" asked Saad. "Yes," said the Prophet. "The third is much. Indeed to leave your heirs well-off is better than that you should leave them dependent on and to beg from people
 - He was appointed as the commander of army dispatched to conquer Iraq. Under the rule of Hazrat Umar (RZ) when the time came to deal with Persian Empire, the caliph wanted nothing less than an end to Sassanian power. For this he wanted to lead the army but Hazrat Ali (RZ) suggested that Muslims were in great need of him and he should stay back. Thereafter Hazrat Umar (RZ) chose Hazrat Saad (RZ) as the commander of army.
 - He was the leader of Muslims army in the decisive battle of Qadisiya against Persia. He couldn't participate in the combat due to his illness. He was suffering sciatica (backache) and he couldn't even sit upright. Despite his illness he addressed the army and filled their hearts with courage. Later the army came back victorious giving the first deadly blow to the Persian Empire.
 - He was empowered as an elector to vote for the successor of Hazrat Umar (RZ).
 - He refused to become the caliph after Hazrat Umar (RZ) and Hazrat Uthman (RZ). He found other nominees more deserving than him to lead the Muslim Ummah. Secondly, he was not ready to shoulder such a huge responsibility of ruling the Ummah. He was made governor of Kufa by the caliph Hazrat Uthman (RZ) but later he was replaced by Walid bin Uqba.
 - He retired from politics during Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s rule. He died in Madinah and was buried there.

HAZRAT SAEED BIN ZAID (RZ)

- His father was Zaid who was among those few Hanfis in Makkah who abhorred idolatry. His father died in search of the truth and finding more about the religion of Ibrahim, during his end he prayed to God to grant the light of truth to his son.
- He remained away from idol worshipping and other vices. On the instructions of his father he grew up in household which repudiated the idolatrous ways of the Quraish.
- He became an early Muslim in Makkah. The prayer of his father was granted and when Mohammad (PBUH) rose in Makkah as Prophet of Allah he accepted Islam. He was only twenty when he accepted the new faith.



- He initially managed to conceal his faith along with his wife. They had to hide their acceptance of Islam from Quraish in particular from the family of his wife Fatima. They feared not only Al-Khattab but also Hazrat Umar (RZ) of being persecuted.
- They (he and his wife) were the immediate cause which led to the conversion of the strong and determined Hazrat Umar (RZ). When Hazrat Umar (RZ) came to know about their acceptance he rushed to their place, arriving there he found them reciting verses of Surah Taha. After some argument Hazrat Umar (RZ) was shown those verses by them which became the immediate reason of his conversion.
- He was a scribe. He used to write down revelations for Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
- He migrated to Madinah with the initial batches.
- He didn't participate in Battle of Badr. He and Hazrat Talha (RZ) had been sent outside Madinah on a mission of collecting information about enemy's movement by Prophet (PBUH). When they returned the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions were already on the way back from Badr. They were both sad at having missed the opportunity of taking part in the first campaign with the Prophet (PBUH) but were tremendously pleased when he told them they would get the same reward as those who actually fought.
- He was present in battle of Uhud, Trench and the invasion of Banu Quraiza. He was also one of the witnesses of the pact of Hudaibya. He took part in conquests of Khyber, Makkah and Hunain.
- He was given high regards by the caliphs also. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) consulted him on his succession.
- During Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s caliphate he participated in expeditions against Byzantine Empire. He was the commander of the army marched against Romans in Syria and Palestine. He showed extraordinary courage against the 240,000 army of Byzantines at the time of Battle of Yarmuk.
- He attended Hazrat Umar (RZ) when he the caliph was fatally wounded. He advised him to nominate his successor and Hazrat Umar (RZ) accordingly nominated the committee of six members to decide the next caliph in which Hazrat Saeed's name was excluded.
- When Hazrat Uthman (RZ) was martyred he was in Kufa where he died in 51 A.H at the age of 80.

THE MOTHERS OF FAITHFUL

Q (a) Identify twelve of the wives of Holy Prophet (PBUH).

[4]

- The wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) are considered to be "Ummahat-ul-Momineen" or the "Mothers of the Faithful". Quran ranks the wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in the following words: "The Prophet is closer to the believers than their own selves, and his wives are as their mothers." (33:6). We believe that all those who survived Prophet (PBUH) never remarried. Prophet (PBUH)'s first wife was Hazrat Khadija (RZ) whom he got married to before prophethood at the age of 25. Second wife was Hazrat Sawdah (RZ), third was Hazrat Aisha (RZ) who was the youngest among the wives and was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). The daughter of his one of the closest companions was his fourth wife named Hazrat Hafsa (RZ). The remaining wives included Hazrat Zainab binte Khuzaimah (RZ), Hazrat Umme Salamah (RZ), Hazrat Zainab binte Jahash (RZ), Hazrat Javeriah (RZ), Hazrat Umme Habiba (RZ), Hazrat Safiyah (RZ), Hazrat Maimunah (RZ), Hazrat Rehana (RZ) and Hazrat Maria (RZ). The wives who survived after the prophet did not remarry rather served Muslims as guides and role models.



HAZRAT KHADIJA BINT KHUWAYLID (RZ)

- (a) Write an account on the life of Prophet (PBUH)'s first wife Hazrat Khadija (RZ).
- Hazrat Khadija (RZ) was famous for her piety and good character since her childhood and was called Tahira. Her father was Khuwaylid bin Asad and mother was Fatima binte Zaidah.
 - Before getting married to Prophet (PBUH), she was twice married and widowed. She first married Abu Hala and bore her husband two children named Hala and Hind. Being the mother of Hind she was also called Umm e Hind. After the death of Abu Hala she married Ateeq and had a daughter from this marriage.
 - There then she remained widow for a long time and conducted trade in Makkah. Her father who died in battle of Fajar left great fortunes and business for her. Therefore, she used to send trade caravans to Syria.
 - She met Prophet (PBUH) when she needed a man to lead her caravan to Syria and earn her profit. Since she was looking for an honest man, many noble men recommended her Mohammad (PBUH). So, she called him and hired him for the purpose of leading her caravan for business. In the journey to Syria, Hazrat Khadija (RZ)'s, slave Mayassara accompanied Prophet (PBUH).
 - This trip was a stunning success. She was told about Prophet (PBUH)'s honesty by her slave Mayassara who greatly praised Mohammad (PBUH)'s virtues and trading skills.
 - She married Prophet (PBUH) due to his honesty. Slowly, Hazrat Khadija was more and more impressed by Muhammad (PBUH)'s character and piety. When he was 25, she sent a marriage proposal for Muhammad (PBUH) through her slave girl Nafsia to his uncle, Abu Talib. After consulting his elders Mohammad (PBUH) married her which was conducted by Abu Talib. At that time Hazrat Khadija (RZ) was 40 years old.
 - The marriage gave greatest happiness to both. She was very pleased with this marriage, she placed her loving companionship and fortunes at her husband's disposal. Prophet (PBUH) was also very pleased. In his later years he counted the days he spent with her the happiest days of his life. The Prophet (PBUH) said about her *"the noblest ladies of this world are Mariam and Khadijah."*
 - She supported Prophet (PBUH) after the event of Cave Hira. When Mohammad (PBUH) encountered the archangel Jibrail (A.S) and was shocked and afraid, she consoled him by her soothing words which helped him greatly. Her love for Prophet (PBUH) is evident from the fact that she didn't sleep the entire night when Prophet (PBUH) received apostleship; rather she kept mumbling prayers for her husband all night. Next day she helped him sort his confusions by taking him to her cousin Waraqa bin Naufil who explained the significance of these events and Prophet (PBUH)'s apostleship. Hearing about the new career of Mohammad (PBUH) she immediately believed on him hence became the first Muslim adult female.
 - During the years of persecution she gave Mohammad (PBUH) moral support. She motivated Mohammad (PBUH) to be steadfast on his mission when Prophet (PBUH) used to receive tortures and abuses of Quraish during the years of persecution in Makkah.
 - She also gave him the financial support. She submitted her entire wealth in her husband's services. About her financial support to Prophet (PBUH) the Quran states: *"And He found you in need, and made you independent."* (93:8) Al-Duha.
 - She bore him 6 children. There were 2 sons and 4 daughters. None could survive among their 2 sons Hazrat Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah where as their daughters Hazrat Zaynab (RZ), Hazrat Ruqayya (RZ), Hazrat Umm e Kulthum (RZ) and Hazrat Fatima (RZ) survived and all got married.
 - She remained loyal to Mohammad (PBUH) even in his most difficult times. After the public declaration when Mohammad (PBUH) was tortured from all sides of Quraish, she fully supported her husband financially, morally and showed her unflinching support. Even during the years of Boycott she didn't leave him and continued supporting her husband.



- She died soon after the Boycott on Banu Hashim was lifted. She was 65 years old when she took her last breath in the 10th year of prophethood, three years before the Prophet (PBUH)'s migration.

Q (b) Explain importance of Hazrat Khadija (RZ) during the Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime. [4]

- Hazrat Khadija (RZ)'s role in Prophet (PBUH)'s social life and mission was highly significant. From financial to moral support she provided him with every sort of assistance.
- Firstly, when she came to know the strange happening occurred in her husband's life, rather than questioning she showed her support and accepted what he said. Not only did she accepted the narration she also embraced Islam.
- The moral support she gave to Prophet (PBUH) proved to be an encouraging factor for Prophet (PBUH) in performance of his mission to deliver the message of Allah. She always had full belief in him that encouraged him when he met opposition & discouraged. Therefore, this helped him mainly in not losing hope and continuing his mission firmly.
- Being a rich lady she provided Prophet (PBUH) the financial support. This set Prophet (PBUH) free from worries of earning and provided him more time for thought and preaching.
- She never deserted him even though it caused her suffering like in Boycott. Such loyalty left a huge remark on his heart which made him remember her long time after her death.
- She gave him children and family which were the means of happiness for human so as for Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).

HAZRAT SAWDAH BINTE ZAM'AH (RZ)

- Her mother was Sha'moos from Banu Najjar which was the branch of Quraish and her father belonged to Banu Am'r Loi another branch of the Quraish.
- She was first married to her cousin, Sakran bin 'Amr. They both were the earliest converts and had been a part of the group which migrated to Abyssinia. They were also the first to return but soon after their return her husband died. She had a son by Sakran named Abd Shams (Abdur Rehman) who received martyrdom in Battle of Jalula.
- Hazrat Khawlah (RZ) suggested Prophet (PBUH) to marry her after the death of Hazrat Khadija (RZ). On this suggestion, Prophet (PBUH) realized that his heavenly mission demanded much time, but due to him being pre-occupied in household affairs, he could not give enough time to his mission. He (PBUH) therefore, accepted the suggestion and approved Hazrat Khawla (RZ) to negotiate for this marriage as Prophet (PBUH) needed help to look after his children also.
- Prophet (PBUH) married her in Shawwal in the tenth year of prophethood. She became the second wife of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and the first lady to enter the household of the Prophet (PBUH) after the passing away of Hazrat Khadija (RZ). Prophet (PBUH) a months after the death of Hazrat Khadija (RZ) married her in 620 A.D. At the time of marriage Prophet (PBUH) was 50 and she was 55. Like Hazrat Khadija (RZ), she was also a widow when Prophet (PBUH) married her. People were shocked that Prophet (PBUH) married a widow older than him.
- She looked after the needs of Prophet (PBUH) and his family well both in Makkah and in Madinah. Hazrat Fatima (RZ) and Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RZ) were two orphaned daughters of Prophet (PBUH). Hazrat Sawdah (RZ) loved them so affectionately that no one doubted that she was not their real mother.
- She had the distinction of emigrating twice. Once the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was settled in Madinah after emigration and built accommodation for her in a new mosque, he sent Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Rafia (RZ) to Makkah with some camels and 500 Dirhams to bring all the member of his family. Thus, Hazrat Sawdah (RZ) came to Madinah along with the two daughters of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).



- She welcomed the Prophet (PBUH)'s other wives in her new accommodation. In Madinah more wives were added in Prophet (PBUH)'s life she warmly welcomed them and settled well. Her conduct towards other wives of Prophet (PBUH) can be understood by her generous give up of her turn to have Holy Prophet (PBUH) with her for a day in favor of Hazrat Aisha (RZ). This was because she knew how much Prophet (PBUH) enjoyed her company.
- The other wives of Prophet (PBUH) were also pleased with her. Hazrat Ayesha (RZ) mentioned in her regard that "I did not wish seeing any women except Sawdah binte Zam'ah if I could be in her skeleton."
- She possessed a pious character and was also helpful for Prophet (PBUH) in his mission. She was extremely generous, simple and pious and distinguished for her sense of duty and obedience. She was a devout person and was very punctual about her hours of prayers. She also had sound knowledge of religious matters. There are five authentic Ahadith attributed to her.
- She accompanied Prophet (PBUH) in the Farewell pilgrimage in 10th year of Hijra.
- She died in Madinah in 23 A.H/644 A.D. She survived the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and passed away during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (RZ).

HAZRAT AISHA BINT ABU BAKR(RZ)

- Hazrat A'isha (RZ) was born in Makkah 6-7 years before migration to Madinah. She was the daughter of the closest friend of Prophet (PBUH). Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). Her mother was Zaynab binte Amir. She was groomed in a modest environment. She used to say that she couldn't recall a single day when Prophet (PBUH) and her father didn't visit each other.
- Prophet (PBUH) married her in Makkah after the death of Hazrat Khadija (RZ). When the death of Hazrat Khadija (RZ) left Mohammad (PBUH) inconsolable. Hazrat Khawla (RZ) gave Prophet (PBUH) the idea of remarrying. She was betrothed to Prophet at the age of six in Makkah and the marriage was consummated in the 2nd year of Hijra when she was about nine. Her marriage also strengthened the ties between her husband and father.
- She helped Muslims in the battle of Uhad. In the second battle against Makkans when women also participated from either side, Hazrat A'isha (RZ) accompanied Prophet (PBUH). She served water to the combatants and also nursed the wounded. She also participated in other combats with women.
- She spent her youthful years in the company of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and was trained spiritually. Hazrat A'isha (RZ) enjoyed the company of Mohammad (PBUH) and had a more free access to him than anyone else. This also brought spiritual benefits for her as she learnt much from her husband. She proved to be intelligent, quick witted and well informed on religious and historical matters as she absorbed divinely inspired knowledge from the very fountainhead of prophethood.
- It was on her bed alone (no other consort's) that the Prophet (PBUH) received revelations several times. She was the eye-witness of to a number of revelations and had therefore a clear idea of circumstances in which they were revealed. This helped her in interpreting the verses.
- Prophet (PBUH) had special love for Hazrat A'isha (RZ) and enjoyed her company more than any other of his wives. She was extremely devoted to Prophet (PBUH). Once Prophet (PBUH) said about her "A'isha enjoys superiority over all other women".
- She had a photographic memory and this allowed her to dig herself deeply into the meanings of verses of Quran and Ahadith. It is said that amongst the wives of Holy Prophet (PBUH) she was the most learned.
- She is given the title "Siddiqah" because of an incident after which God Almighty testified to her honesty, trustworthiness and purity.
- When the Prophet (PBUH) returned victorious from the battle of Bani Al Mustaliq, Hazrat Aisha (RZ) was accompanying him. On the way back to Madinah, not very far away from it the army stopped part of the night; then it was allowed to continue the journey which the army did until it entered Madinah. The camel of Hazrat Aisha was led to her house with her small cabin on its back.



To the astonishment of all onlookers Hazrat Aisha (RZ) was not there. So the news spread like fire; and the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions started to search everywhere; after a short while, however, Hazrat Aisha (RZ) was seen riding another camel led by a companion called Safwan Ibn Muatitl (RZ). Naturally the pure wife of the Prophet (PBUH) was asked about the reason of her delay. She said: I went to answer the call of nature some time before departure. I had on a valuable necklace that fell from my neck without being aware of it. When I returned to my camel I discovered that it was missing. So I returned to the same place where I went before. At that time people were starting to leave. When I found my lost necklace and went back I found the caravan was no more there. As I returned to the camp, no one was in sight so I wrapped up myself and lied down in the same place feeling that this is the best I can do. For sure, I thought, they will discover my absence and come back to me. As I was in that condition Hazrat Safwan bin Muatitl (RZ) passed by me. Seeing me he recognized me and said sadly: How could it be that the Prophet's wife is here! What made you lag behind the caravan? I kept silent so he brought the camel near me, thus I rode on its back and he led the camel to Madinah. The Prophet (PBUH) heard this account which Hazrat Aisha (RZ) thought to be simple truth: but people spread an evil rumor, especially the hypocrites who started to make up stories against Hazrat Aisha (RZ) the pure. Thus a sinister talk against Prophet (PBUH)'s dear wife was spread everywhere. The Prophet (PBUH) kept silent and when she was told about what was going on against her she got angry and tried to explain things to the Prophet who said nothing. So Hazrat Aisha (RZ) joined her parents who tried to verify the rumors from her. It was indeed an extremely hard time for her. The circumstances increased the sufferings of Aisha so much so that she fell seriously ill. This took place a whole month of adversity until her innocence was declared in Quran.

- The verse of Surah Nur (24:11) was revealed then to declare her innocence and chastity. Her accusers faced punishment of up to 80 lashes which is the punishment of Defamer in Islam.
- Many verses of Quran revealed, relate to her. The verses about Tayammum (dry ablution), commandments about menstruation during hajj were revealed on account of her and proved to be of immense guidance for the coming generations.
- A significant mosque in Makkah is named after her. The pilgrims for minor or major pilgrimage often intend from this mosque for their pilgrimage especially the pilgrims of the city of Makkah or those who intend to perform multi Umra in a day/stay.
- The Prophet (PBUH) spent his last days in her apartment. She remained Mohammad (PBUH)'s favorite wife throughout his life. When he became ill and suspected that he was probably going to die, he began to ask his wives whose apartment he was to stay in next. They eventually figured out that he was trying to determine when he was due with Hazrat Aisha (RZ), and they then allowed him to retire there. He remained in Hazrat Aisha (RZ)'s apartment until his death.
- She nursed Prophet (PBUH) with all the love and care of a devoted wife. For much of the time he (PBUH) lay there on a couch with his head resting on her lap. She used to soften Miswak for Prophet (PBUH) and also on instructions of Prophet (PBUH) she recited verses of Surah Falaq and Surah Nas (Al-Muwadhatain) and blew them onto Prophet (PBUH)'s body. Not long afterwards Prophet (PBUH) took his last breath on her lap, died and was buried in her apartment.
- She remained a leading figure in the community after the Prophet (PBUH)'s death. She helped the first four caliphs in matters of faith and law as she was considered to be an expert in such matters. Many of the learned companions of the Prophet (PBUH) and their followers benefitted from Hazrat A'isha (RZ)'s knowledge. Abu Musa al-Ashari once said: "If we companions of the Messenger of God had any difficulty on a matter, we asked Aisha about it."
- She became one of the most authentic sources to learn Quran, Hadith and Fiqh. She remembered hundreds of traditions by heart and is thus given high rank among the narrators. Some 2210 Ahadith were narrated by her. Moreover, due to her excellent memory she also served as a critic of badly remembered Ahadith and reviewed Ahadith that people brought to her. Women learned much from her and approximately 200 students were trained under her supervision, out of



which were Hazrat Abu Huraira (RZ), Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (RZ), Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RZ), Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RZ) her nephew Hazrat Arwah bin Zubair. Arwah said: "She was proficient not only in fiqh but also in medicine and poetry".

- Due to her strong personality she wasn't only the leader in knowledge and society but also in political matter. During Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s rule a misunderstanding caused disagreement between her and the caliph. She sided by Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) fought against the caliph in the battle of camel. Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) were killed in the battle. after the battle she retired and never took part in politics again. Though she often regretted her involvement in war but lived long enough to regain position of the most respected woman of her time.
- She died at the age of 65 in 17th Ramadan 58 A.H. She died of disease at home and her funeral prayer was led by Hazrat Abu Huraira (RZ) after the night prayer of Tahajjud. As she instructed she was buried in Jannat ul Baqi in the City of the Light, beside other companions of Prophet (PBUH).

Q (b) Explain importance of Hazrat A'isha (RZ) in the years following the Prophet (PBUH)'s death. [4]

- After the Prophet (PBUH)'s death, Hazrat A'isha (RZ)'s importance is such that she remained a leading figure of teaching and guidance.
- Firstly, she was considered a woman of high honor and respect. Prophet (PBUH)'s burial in her apartment increased the respect in which she was held.
- Secondly, she was recognized as an important source of teaching from Prophet (PBUH). More than 2,000 Ahadith remembered by her from the Prophet (PBUH) helped Muslims greatly in understanding of religion. By this she transformed interpretation of God's message among Muslims especially women.
- Thirdly, she was of great support for senior companions in matters of fiqh. After the Prophet (PBUH)'s death even Caliphs used to consult her for important matters and decisions. Thus, she played a significant part in important decisions made in the early years.
- Lastly, she was influential in debates about the government of the community and in political differences. One such difference was her disagreement with Hazrat Ali (RZ) over the punishment of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s killers. This led to discord and resulted in first civil war among Muslims named Battle of Camel.

HAZRAT HAFSA BINT UMAR (RZ)

- Hazrat Hafsa was the daughter of Hazrat Umar (RZ) who was the 2nd in the chain of Ashra Mubashara and the Rightly Guided caliphs.
- She was first married to Khunais bin Huzafa. She became Muslim along with her parents and husband. She was also the one who migrated twice along with her husband first to Abyssinia and later to Madinah.
- Her husband was martyred in the battle of Badr. After her Idda period, Hazrat Umar (RZ) offered her hand to Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and Hazrat Uthman (RZ) but they both refused to marry her. Hazrat Umar (RZ) went to Mohammad (PBUH) to complain about their behavior. Prophet (PBUH) replied "Hafsa will marry one better than Uthman and Uthman will marry one better than Hafsa."
- Rejoiced father, Hazrat Umar (RZ) accepted the proposal of Prophet (PBUH) for his daughter.
- She became the fourth wife of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and was married to Prophet (PBUH) around 20 in 2 A.H. This marriage strengthened the ties of Prophet (PBUH) with Hazrat Umar (RZ) and his clan.
- She made her home together with other wives of Holy Prophet (PBUH). She was welcomed in the house of Prophet (PBUH) by his other wives, Hazrat Sawdah (RZ) and Hazrat A'isha (RZ). She seemed to have become a particular friend of Hazrat A'isha.



- She was extremely religious and pious. She used to spend her time mostly in prayer and fasting. One day Angel Jibrail visited Prophet (PBUH) and narrated him about Hazrat Hafsa (RZ) "She is often fasting and worshipping lady and she will be your wife in Paradise too".
- She accompanied Prophet (PBUH) in farewell pilgrimage and also outlived Prophet (PBUH).
- She was a keen learner of religious matters. Holy Prophet (PBUH) instructed her in religious and other related topics hence she had become a distinguished teacher, guide and an authority on complicated judicial matters. She is said to be ranked second to Hazrat A'isha in knowledge.
- She had memorized Quran by heart and narrated at least 60 traditions from Prophet (PBUH).
- She kept the Mushaf, the sheets upon which the Quran was copied. The copy of Quran which was made during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was transferred to Hazrat Umar (RZ) after the caliph's death. This was then passed to her and became to be known as Mushaf-e-Hafsa. During the caliphate of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) she passed these sheets to Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) when Hazrat Zaid (RZ) was making the authoritative collection of the revelation.
- She spent her last days in Madinah. Before her death, she asked her brother Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RZ) to distribute her property among the needy and poor. She died at the age of 63 in 45 A.H. / 665 A.D or may be some time earlier in Madinah. She was buried in Jannat-ul-Baqi.

HAZRAT UMME SALAMAH BINTE ABU UMAYYAH (RZ) main .

- Her real name was Hind binte Abu Umayyah but she became famous by the name Umme Salamah.
- She was first married to Prophet (PBUH)'s paternal cousin Hazrat Abdullah bin Abdul Asad Makhzumi also known as Abu Salamah. They both were among the earliest converts and were tortured by Quraish. With her husband she migrated twice, Abyssinia and Madinah both. She had a distinction of being the first Muslim woman to migrate to Madinah. After migration to Madinah her husband was wounded at the battle of Uhad. He went on a second campaign soon after this where his wound reopened and he died from it. When her husband died she was expecting a child. Moreover, her husband left his wife with three other children. After the martyrdom of her husband she came to be known as 'Ayyin Al Arab' (the eye of Arab -the one who had lost her husband).
- During her Iddah (waiting period for woman) she was treated with generosity by both Muhajirin and Ansar. When she completed her Iddah period Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and Hazrat Umar (RZ) proposed her but she declined both proposals.
- Prophet (PBUH) offered her a marriage but first she shrank back due to her age and number of children. On insistence of Prophet (PBUH), she was married to him in 626 A.D. / 4 A.H. Few months after the marriage she gave birth to a child she was expecting before the death of her former husband.
- She also has a distinction of accompanying Prophet (PBUH) in many occasions. She went with Prophet (PBUH) in 6 A.H. for Umra where Muslims were disallowed for Umra and had to sign the pact of Hudaibya. When Prophet (PBUH) instructed his companions to slaughter their camels and shave their heads, disappointed companions were reluctant and didn't stand to obey this. Hazrat Umm Salmah suggested Mohammad (PBUH) to simply go and slaughter his camel and shave head. As expected, when Prophet (PBUH) did this the companions followed him and did the same.
- She also accompanied Prophet (PBUH) in invasion of Khyber, siege of Ta'if and Hunain and in the invasion of Makkah. She was also with him in the Final Pilgrimage of Prophet (PBUH).
- When Hazrat Fatima binte Asad (Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s mother) died, Prophet (PBUH) chose her as Hazrat Fatima Al Zahra (RZ)'s guardian.
- The verse of purification was revealed on Prophet (PBUH) in her house. Ibne Kathir has quoted Umme Salamah as having said, 'The verse, 'O People of the Prophet's House' (33:33) Al-Ahzab, was revealed in my house and Fatima (RZ), Ali (RZ), Hasan (RZ) and Hussain (RZ) were in the room. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) spread his cloak on them and said: 'These are the members of my family. (O Allah!) Remove uncleanness from them and make them pure'.



- She was very learned in religious matters. She memorized the whole Quran by heart. She knew around 400 Ahadith of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and it was said that the wives of Prophet (PBUH) were the treasures of Ahadith but Hazrat A'isha and Ummi Salamah had no equal. Also many senior companions like Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas used to consult her for many points of Shari'ah.
- She begged Hazrat Hussain (RZ) not to undertake his trip to Iraq (Kufa)
- She lived to the ripe old age of 84 and died in the year 60 A.H / 680 A.D. She was the last among the Mothers of Faithful to pass away. This was during the rule of Yazid and she was laid to rest besides the other wives of Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Jannat ul Baqi.

HAZRAT ZAINAB BINTE KHUZAIMAH (RZ)

- She was born 13 years before Mohammad (PBUH) was granted with apostleship. Among the righteous band of those who first proclaimed the true religion Islam was Hazrat Zainab binte Khuzaimah (RZ). She had been married to Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahash (RZ). Her husband attained martyrdom in the battle of Badr.
- Prophet (PBUH) proposed her when she still remained unmarried after a year of her loss. She was about 30 in 5 A.H. / 626 A.D when she attained the fortunate position of becoming Prophet (PBUH)'s wife. Prophet married her to provide her protection and security of a home. Perhaps, it was her generous conduct which pleased Prophet (PBUH). She was known as Umm ul Masakin, 'Mother of the Destitute' due to her generosity.
- She was very pious, courteous, kind and helpful lady who went all out to accommodate the poor even at the cost of her own pressing needs. Hardly any needy person ever returned empty-handed from her house.
- She hardly lived few months after her marriage to Prophet (PBUH). She passed away just at the age of 30 in 5 A.H / 626 A.D. Prophet (PBUH) led her funeral prayers and she was buried in Jannat ul Baqi. She was the only wife of Holy Prophet who did not outlive him other than Hazrat Khadija (RZ).

HAZRAT ZAINAB BINTE JAHASH (RZ)

- She was the paternal cousin of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Prophet (PBUH) asked her hand for Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ), former slave of Hazrat Khadija (RZ) whom he himself freed and adopted as his son. At first, she refused to marry a former slave, but when Prophet (PBUH) insisted she agreed. Their marriage could not last for more than a year because she never let her husband forget the social difference between them. Eventually, after trying to live with her for a year, Hazrat Zaid bin Harith (RZ) divorced her, despite the Prophet (PBUH)'s urges to persevere.
- Prophet (PBUH) married to her following the command of Allah. After her divorce, she was married to Prophet (PBUH) in 5 A.H / 627 A.D. at the express command of Allah in order to destroy barbaric (uncivilized) custom of giving the same status to adopted children as to their own flesh and blood. This was a significant event mentioned in Quran "We joined her (Zainab) in marriage to you" (33:37) Al-Ahzab
- She was known as the 'One with the long arm' as she was famous for her generosity, also for her piety. Hazrat A'isha (RZ) said about her generosity and piety that to gain closeness to Allah, she was more charitable than the most and her generous behavior with relatives was impeccable.
- She also narrated eleven Ahadith.
- She was the first one to follow Holy Prophet (PBUH) among the wives who outlived him. Mohammad (PBUH) had predicted that she would be the first among his wives to die after him and surely, she died at the age of 52 in 20 A.H. / 641 A.D.



- Q (b) Explain the significance of her marriage with Holy Prophet (PBUH). [4]
- Prophet (PBUH)'s marriage with Hazrat Zainab bint Jahash is significant in occurrence and application of some laws.
 - This marriage is referred in Surah Ahzab of Quran which makes it important.
 - In the primitive time people gave equal status to the adopted child and their own flesh. The marriage of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Zainab bint Jahash negated this uncivilized act of providing similar status of own blood to the adopted child.
 - The marriage is also important in applying the law of marrying the former wife of adopted son. Prophet (PBUH) could not have done this if Hazrat Zaid (RZ) had been his real son because it would be as though he were marrying a woman who had become his own daughter recently. Hence, Quranic injunctions are clearly discriminating the status of adopted son over own children.

HAZRAT JAVERIA BINT HARITH (RZ)

- She was the daughter of Haris bin Abi Zara, the chief of Al-Mustaliq tribe.
- She was captured along with other prisoners after the battle of Marisa took place between Muslims and her tribe. According to the custom of those days she fell into the lot of Hazrat Sabit bin Qais. She wanted to pay a ransom and be set free. Seeing her nobility, Prophet (PBUH) offered to pay her ransom of gold on her behalf, and to marry her if she liked. The twenty one year old widow accepted the offer.
- She was exceptionally beautiful and graceful. Before her marriage her name was Barah which was changed by Prophet (PBUH) into Javeriah. When Hazrat A'isha (RZ) saw her for the first time, she exclaimed that Javeriah was as beautiful as a fairy.
- She became the source of blessing for her tribe. At this time about six hundred of her tribesmen were being held captives. Hearing her match with Holy Prophet (PBUH), the companions freed them all. On this Hazrat A'isha mentioned "I did not see any lady who became a source of blessing for her tribesmen more than Javeriah because hundreds of her tribesmen were liberated from slavery from her action".
- Sometime later, her father and all of the men who had been freed on the occasion of her marriage with Prophet (PBUH) accepted Islam as their religion. Thus, she was blessed with a two-fold honor of freeing her tribesmen from slavery and then bringing them into the fold of Islam.
- She was deeply interested in matters of knowledge and learning and narrated seven traditions.
- She died at the age of 65 in 50 A.H. /670 A.D. and was buried in Jannat ul Baqi.

HAZRAT UMM HABIBA BINT ABU SUFYAN (RZ)

- Her real name was Ramlah and she was the daughter of Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RZ), an outstanding figure amongst the Quraish, who led many expeditions against the Muslims till his conversion to Islam. She was born 17 years before the advent of Islam and famous with the title of Umm Habiba.
- She was first married to Obaidullah bin Jahash. Her husband along with his wife and siblings accepted Islam right in the beginning.
- This couple was in the second batch that migrated to Abyssinia. There her husband had a misfortune to apostate by switching over to Christianity while she continued to stick to Islam and remained unshaken with her faith. When her husband died in Abyssinia she was left alone to bear the impact of circumstances along with her three children her husband left behind.
- Prophet (PBUH) married her after migration to Madinah. When Muslims got settled in Madinah someone informed Mohammad (PBUH) about her miserable life in Abyssinia. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) immediately sent her a proposal which was immediately accepted. King Negus enacted the



- marriage ceremony in 6 A.H. and paid 400 Dinars as dowry on behalf of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). After this she boarded a ship and on reaching Madinah became the member of Prophet (PBUH)'s household.
- She was also a keen learner and observer. She was ranked third among the Mothers of the Faithful in eloquence and knowledge of religion after Hazrat A'isha and Hazrat Umm Salmah. She narrated 65 traditions of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
 - She died in 44 A.H. / 664 A.D.

HAZRAT SAFYAH BINT HUYAYYE (RZ)

- Her father's name was Huyayye bin Akhtab who was the leader of the Jewish tribe of Banu Nadhir which settled at Khyber after getting expelled from Madinah in 4 A.H.
- Hazrat Safyah was first married to Salam bin Makham but the marriage was broken soon due to incompatibility. Her second husband Kannah bin Rabi died in battle of Khyber.
- As the spoil of war she fell to the lot of Hazrat Dahya Qalbi (RZ). But when Mohammad (PBUH) saw her, he threw his cloak over her as a sign that she was his chosen one, Safyah. She then accepted Islam from Mohammad (PBUH) and they were married. At the time of her marriage she was just 17 but with her pleasant and friendly attitude she quickly earned herself a respectable place in the household of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- She was very fond of reading and memorized many chapters of Holy Quran.
- She was open-hearted, kind and sympathetic. At the time of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) when his house was besieged by rebels, she made a courageous move to try to help the caliph by sending food and water.
- After leading a devotional life to Islam, she passed away in the age of 50 in 50 A.H. / 670 A.D. She left behind a hundred thousand Dirhams which were immediately distributed among the poor as per her will.

HAZRAT MAIMOONAH BINT HARRIS (RZ)

- Her real name was Barah which was changed to Maimoonah meaning 'The Blessed' after when she got married to the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- She was named this because in the year of marriage of Prophet (PBUH) with her, Muslims got to enter Makkah after 10 years.
- She was first married to Masood bin Amer but their marriage could not last for long due to their incompatibility. Then she got married to Abu Raham who died shortly after their marriage.
- She got married to the Prophet (PBUH) in 7 A. H.
- She attained the 3rd place in the narration of Ahadith among the wives of Holy Prophet (PBUH) narrating 76 Ahadith.
- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) called her a "Symbol of Goodness" while Hazrat A'isha (RZ) remarked her as a very God-fearing and had great regard for the rights of her kith and kin
- She died at a place near Makkah in 51 A. H. .671 A.D. during the Caliphate of Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah (RZ).

HAZRAT REHANA BINT SHAMOON(RZ)

- She belonged to the famous Jewish tribe Banu Quraiza.
- On the basis of the treachery of this tribe during the battle of Ditch, Prophet (PBUH) besieged it in 5 A. H. and Hazrat Rehana was taken as a captive in that siege.
- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) freed her when she embraced Islam and then married her in 6 A. H.
- She was a generous, helpful and a kind person who always went out of the way to help the needy and the poor. She died 10 years after the death of the Holy Prophet.



HAZRAT MARIYAH QIBTIYA (RZ)

- After the treaty of Hudaibya, Prophet (PBUH) wrote letters to a number of Kings and Rulers inviting them to the fold of Islam.
- One such letter was carried to Muqawqis, ruler of Egypt. He treated the Prophet (PBUH)'s envoy well and said good words for the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- As a gesture of good will, he sent two girls who were of high status in Egypt along with other things for Holy Prophet (PBUH) in Madinah.
- The Messenger of Allah married Hazrat Mariyah who became the mother of Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s son Hazrat Ibrahim while the second girl, Shireen, was married to Hazrat Hasan bin Thabit.
- She was the second lady after Hazrat Khadija (RZ) to have the honor of becoming the mother of Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s son, Hazrat Ibrahim, who died leaving both the parents in immense pain and sorrow.
- She died in 16 A.H. / 637 A.D.

DESCENDANTS OF MOHAMMAD (PBUH)

- The most prominent of the descendant of Holy Prophet (PBUH) are his daughters and grandsons.
- He had two sons, Qasim ut Tahir and Abdullah from Hazrat Khadija (RZ), and Ibrahim from Hazrat Maria (RZ) but they couldn't survive and died in infancy. However, his daughters grew up and performed great services for Islam. Among his daughters, granddaughter and grandsons are:

HAZRAT ZAINAB (RZ)

- She was the eldest daughter of Holy Prophet (PBUH) from Hazrat Khadija (RZ).
- She was born 10 years before her father became Prophet.
- She was married to her maternal aunt's son, Abul Aa's bin Rabi.
- They had two children, Ali who had died in infancy and Hazrat Umamah (RZ) who was later married to Hazrat Ali (RZ).
- Her husband didn't become Muslim when she did.
- Her husband fought against Muslims in Battle of Badr and was taken as captives.
- She sent her mother's necklace for his ransom to Prophet (PBUH).
- Prophet (PBUH) released him on a condition that he would send Hazrat Zaynab (RZ) to Madinah.
- On the way to Madinah she was attacked and suffered. Prophet (PBUH) said about her: *"She is the best amongst my daughters; for my sake she has suffered much."*
- She was reunited with her husband when he accepted Islam in 6 A.H.
- She died in 8 A.H and was buried in Madinah.

HAZRAT RUQAYYA (RZ)

- She was the second daughter of Holy Prophet (PBUH) from Hazrat Khadija (RZ) and was born seven years before prophethood.
- She was first married to Abu Lahab's son, Utba, but later along with her sister was divorced.
- She was then married to Hazrat Uthman (RZ). With her husband she migrated to Abyssinia twice and was in the first batch of emigrants.
- They both migrated to Madinah after their return.
- She had a son named Abdullah who died in 4 A.H, at the age of six, after her own death.
- After just two years of migration she contracted smallpox and died at the age of twenty one.
- Though Hazrat Uthman (RZ) was with her but her father, the Prophet (PBUH) was away for the Battle of Badr.



HAZRAT UMME KULTHUM (RZ)

- She was the third daughter of Holy Prophet (PBUH) from Hazrat Khadija and was born three years before prophethood.
- She was also divorced by the son of Abu Lahab, Utaybah, before she went to live with him.
- She migrated with her step mother Hazrat Sawdah (RZ) to Madinah.
- Later she married with widower of her elder sister, Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- She died in 9 A.H at the age of 25 when her father and husband were away for Tabuk expedition.

HAZRAT FATIMA (RZ)

- She was the Prophet (PBUH)'s fourth daughter and was the youngest one. She was born in Makkah during the first year of Prophet (PBUH)'s mission therefore it is generally believed that she was the first Muslim baby.
- She helped her father during persecution. She washed Prophet (PBUH)'s head when people in Makkah threw dirt on Prophet (PBUH). After Prophet (PBUH)'s uncle, Abu Lahab, threw filth on him when Prophet (PBUH) was praying at Ka'bah, she removed filth from her father's body and washed his clothes.
- After Hazrat Khadija (RZ)'s death she was looked after by her step mother Hazrat Sawdah (RZ). Hazrat Sawdah (RZ) loved her affectionately that no one could say she wasn't Hazrat Sawdah (RZ)'s daughter. She migrated to Madinah with Hazrat Sawdah (RZ) and her sister Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RZ) after the migration of Mohammad (PBUH). Other wives of Prophet (PBUH) also loved her greatly and cared for her.
- Prophet (PBUH) loved her the most. Hazrat Aisha (RZ) reported: "*Prophet (PBUH) love Fatima dearly, whenever he went on a journey, he came to her first and when he returned her returned to her first, he rose whenever Fatimah come and would make her sit by his side*"
- A sign of Prophet (PBUH)'s love and respect for her prayerfulness is that on one occasion the Prophet (PBUH) said: "*Among all the women of the world: Mary, Khadija, Asiya and Fatimah are sufficient to emulate (follow)*". Prophet (PBUH) also said: "*You are the highest women of the people of paradise, except for Maryam, daughter of Imran*"
- In her physical appearance, she resembled to Hazrat Khadija (RZ) the most and that reminded the faithful about her great mother. In Character, conduct and conversation, she was just like her father.
- In Madinah, she was married to Hazrat Ali (RZ) in 2 A.H.
- Many of Mohammad's companions asked for her hand in marriage, including Abu Bakr and Umar. Mohammad (PBUH) turned them all down, saying that he was awaiting a sign of her destiny. Hazrat Ali (RZ) also had a desire to marry her but did not have the courage to approach Mohammad (PBUH) due to his, Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s, poverty. Even when he mustered up the courage and went to see Mohammad (PBUH), he could not vocalize his intention but remained silent. Mohammad (PBUH) understood the reason that he had come to seek Hazrat Fatimah (RZ) in marriage. He suggested that Ali had a shield, which if sold, would provide sufficient money to pay the bridal gift (*mahr*). Mohammad (PBUH) put forward the proposal from Ali to her, who remained silent and did not protest, which Mohammad (PBUH) took to be a sign of affirmation and consent.
- In the marriage ceremony the guests were offered dates and drink made up of honey.
- She lived nearby Prophet (PBUH)'s house. Hazrat Ali (RZ) had built a house not too far from Mohammad (PBUH)'s residence where he lived with her. However, due to her desire to be closer to her father, a Medinan, Hazrat Haritha bin Noman (RZ), donated his own house to them.
- In following years she gave birth to Prophet (PBUH)'s grandchildren. She gave birth to Hazrat Hassan (RZ) in 3 A.H and Hazrat Hussain (RZ) in 4 A.H. She also became mother of Hazrat Umme Kulthum (RZ), Hazrat Zaynab (RZ) and Hazrat Mohsin (RZ). Sunnis believe Hazrat Mohsin died in infancy where as Shias believe he died before his birth and was miscarried.



- She participated in battles along with her father and husband. In battle of Uhad; she nursed the wounded, offered water to the soldiers and also bandaged Mohammad (PBUH) wounds. She also participated in the capture of Makkah.
- She led a simple life. Once she asked her father for a Kaneez (servant girl) in order to help her with household chores. Her father asked her if she would like a gift instead that was better than a servant and worth more than everything in the world. Upon her ready agreement, he told her to recite at the end of every prayer the Great Exaltation, *Allahu Akbar* 34 times, the Statement of Absolute Gratitude, *Alhamdulillah* 33 times and the Invocation of Divine Glory, *Subhan'Allah* 33 times, totaling 100. This collective prayer is called the Tasbih of Fatima.
- She is discussed in various places of Quran. According to the commentators, the verse of purification i.e. 33:33 Al-Ahzab, the phrase 'people of the house' is understood to consist Mohammad (PBUH), Hazrat Fatima (RZ), her husband Hazrat Ali (RZ) and their two sons. The second verse i.e. 3:61 Al- Ape Imran refers to an episode in which Mohammad (PBUH) proposed an ordeal of mutual adjuration (*mubahila*) to a delegation of Christians of Najran. Hazrat Fatimah (RZ), according to the "occasion for the revelation" of this verse, was among those offered by Mohammad (PBUH) as witnesses and guarantors.
- She accompanied Prophet (PBUH) in farewell pilgrimage.
- During his last days Prophet (PBUH) foretold her that she would be the first to follow Prophet (PBUH) in paradise among his family members. She outlived Prophet (PBUH) and narrated only 17 or 19 Ahadith. She died in 11 A.H six months after the Prophet (PBUH)'s death.
- Her husband, Hazrat Ali (RZ), embalmed her and led her funeral prayer. She requested to cover her bier in a manner that it wouldn't be recognized either it's a bier of man or woman. Hazrat Ali (RZ) following her instructions buried her during night in Jannat al-Baqi.
- The Islamic community looks into her with great reverence and respect. They give her the title Al-Zahra 'the Shining One'. She is considered as one of the leading models for womanhood.
- Among Shia Muslims, she is held in particular veneration and respect. They believe her to be infallible (Masoom) and one of the fourteen pure souls. They believe that Hazrat Jibrail visited her at significant moments of her life, with gifts from heaven. She is believed to be the greatest model for womanhood and that she will be the first Muslim to enter paradise after the Judgment. Shias also believe that she will secure entry for her supporters in paradise.

Q (b) Explain significance of Hazrat Fatima (RZ). [4]

- She was the only daughter of Holy Prophet (PBUH) who gave him descendants. These were the two grandchildren; Hazrat Hasan (RZ) and Hazrat Hussain (RZ) who were born in 3 and 4 A.H.
- Prophet (PBUH)'s relation with her has become a model for the treatment by fathers of daughters to give them respect. The way Prophet (PBUH) treated and welcomed her is exemplary to all the fathers. Moreover, Prophet (PBUH) by his conduct towards Hazrat Fatima (RZ) showed that daughters are blessings of Allah not the burden on man.
- She remembered prayer that has been used by some Muslims ever since called *Tasbihat e Fatimi*. They were given to her when she requested Prophet (PBUH) for a maid to help her in household work since she became so tired. Prophet (PBUH) instead provided her with these *Tasbihat* which are virtuous for all Muslims to recite.
- Prophet (PBUH) regarded her one of the best women as a model to follow.

HAZRAT UMAMA (RZ)

- She was the daughter of Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s daughter Hazrat Zainab (RZ).
- The Prophet (PBUH) loved her very much and brought her up with much love and affection.
- After her mother's death she was under care of Hazrat Zubair bin Awwam (RZ).



- She was often found playing in Masjid-e-Nabvi, even during congregational prayers.
- She married Hazrat Ali (RZ) after the death of Hazrat Fatima (RZ).
- After the assassination of Hazrat Ali (RZ) she married another great companion, Hazrat Mughaira (RZ). They had a son called Yahya and this also began another stream of Prophet (PBUH)'s progeny.

HAZRAT HASSAN (RZ)

Pr. 8

- He was the elder son of Hazrat Ali and Hazrat Fatima and the grandson of Holy Prophet. He was born on 1st Ramadan, 3 A.H. in Madinah. Prophet (PBUH) recited Adhan in his right and Iqamah in his left ear. Prophet (PBUH) also sacrificed two rams for him, offered him honey and offered charity equivalent to the weight of his hair. He was named 'Hassan' meaning 'the beautiful one' by the Holy Prophet (PBUH). It is reported that the name was never used in pre-Islamic period and Hazrat Jibrail asked Prophet (PBUH) to name him as Hassan.
- Also known as **Shabbar**, which in Hebrew language means 'handsome'. This name is based on name of Hazrat Haroon (A.S)'s son.
- Prophet (PBUH) loved him greatly, Different stories of Prophet (PBUH) are there which shows Prophet (PBUH)'s love for him i.e. allowing his grandson to climb on his back while Prophet (PBUH) was prostrating. He would often be seen sitting in the Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s lap, along with his younger brother and Usama bin Zaid (RZ). Once when Prophet (PBUH) was carrying him on his shoulders the Prophet (PBUH) said: "Oh Allah! I love him, so I beseech You to love him." Events are also narrated when Prophet (PBUH) interrupted his sermon and came down from Minbar i.e. pulpit to pick him up when he tripped over.
- Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Ali (RZ) were his only teachers. He learnt newly revealed verses by heart as Mohammad (PBUH) recited them to him.
- The rule of prohibition of alms for Prophet (PBUH)'s family was established in an event related to him. Once Prophet (PBUH) was distributing dates of Zakat inside the mosque, he attempted to eat one whereupon Prophet (PBUH) asked him to take it out of his mouth. Followed by this the Prophet (PBUH) said: "Verily these alms (Zakat) are only the impurities of men and they are not lawful for Mohammad or for the family of Mohammad". (Muslim)
- He was 8 years old when Muhammad (PBUH) passed away. His mother also died six months later. Thus, he was living under the guidance of Hazrat Ali (RZ) for the remaining years of his boyhood.
- He served the caliphs with loyalty. In the rule of Hazrat Uthman (RZ), he tried to help the caliph during the besiege of the caliph's house. He was sent by Hazrat-Ali (RZ) several times with food and water supplies to help the caliph.
- During Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s caliphate he took part in all battles. He brought forces from Kufa on his father's orders to reinforce Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s army against Hazrat Aisha (RZ), Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ). He actively participated along with his father in battles of Camel, Siffin and Nahwarwan. He also held charge of the Bait-ul-Maal.
- Shias revere him as the second Imam in the chain of twelve Imams. They believe, before Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s martyrdom, Hazrat Ali (RZ) transferred Imamato to him. Thus, they count him as infallible i.e. Masoom or sinless and they also credit different miracles to him.
- After Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s martyrdom, he was ascended to the office of caliphate supported by 40,000 supporters. Besides being Imam, he also occupied the function of Caliph for about six months, during which he administered the affairs of the Muslims. Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) was found gathering his forces on the Iraq-Syria border. When he attempted to rally his Iraqi troops for battle with Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) on the Iraq- Syria border, it became evident his supporter had turned away from him. Thus, deserted by most of his supporters, he signed a peace treaty with Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) to prevent bloodshed of the Muslims in two opposing camps.
- Thus, he announced his abdication in the Masjid-e-Nabvi and retired in Madinah. Sunnis believe that in the treaty he asked Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) to rule the empire as per the teachings of Quran and

- Hadith. He also decided terms pertaining to the security of his family. Whereas, Shias believe the treaty was agreed with the clause that Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) would later transfer power to his younger brother, Hazrat Hussain (RZ).
- He married nine women and had many children. One of his wives was Joda bint Ash'as. Her father had been an enemy of Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s family.
- He died due to poison. Joda attempted to poison him and on the 3rd attempt Joda she succeeded. Due to the poisoning he died within hours. Shias believe, Joda was bribed by Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) as Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) saw him as an obstacle in his Dynasty. Sunni believe, she poisoned him due to her father's rivalry with H. Ali (RZ).
- He received martyrdom in 50 A.H and was buried in Jannat-ul-Baqi.
- During all the ten years of his Imam, he lived in condition of extreme hardship and under persecution, with no security even in his own house. In human perfection, he was like his father and a perfect example of his noble grandfather.

HAZRAT HUSSAIN (RZ)

- He was the younger son of Hazrat Ali (RZ) and Hazrat Fatima (RZ). He was born on 3rd Sha'aban. 4 A.H. Prophet (PBUH) recited Adhan in his right and Iqamah in his left ear. Prophet (PBUH) also sacrificed two rams for him, offered him honey and offered charity equivalent to the weight of his hair. He was named 'Hussain' meaning 'the little beautiful one' by the Holy Prophet (PBUH). It is reported that the name was never used in pre-Islamic period and Hazrat Jibrail asked Prophet (PBUH) to name him as Hussain.
- He is also known as Shabbir, which in Hebrew language means 'the patient'. This name is based on name of Hazrat Haroon (A.S)'s second son.
- Hazrat Fatima (RZ) became ill after bearing him. Hence, he was given to Umm-e-Fazal for nursing.
- He resembled the Holy Prophet (PBUH) the most.
- Prophet (PBUH) loved him greatly, Different stories of Prophet (PBUH) are there which shows Prophet (PBUH)'s love for him i.e. allowing his grandson to climb on his back while Prophet (PBUH) was prostrating. He would often be seen sitting in the Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s lap. Once when he was climbing on Prophet (PBUH)'s back, Hazrat Umar (RZ) said: "Your mode of transport is the most splendid". Prophet replied: "Umar! The passenger is also very splendid."
- Prophet (PBUH) is also reported to have said: "Hussain belongs to me, and I to him, May Allah love him who loves Hussain."
- He was about seven years old when his maternal grandfather died. So he was then groomed in the special company of Hazrat Ali (RZ).
- He served faithfully all the Caliphs of Islam including his father, then his brother the 5th caliph of Islam. He was sent to aid Hazrat Uthman (RZ) when the caliph's house was besieged by the rebels. He then participated in Battles of Camel, Siffin and Naharwan in his father's rule. After Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s assassination he was reluctant to accept Hazrat Hasan (RZ)'s renunciation of the caliphate. He spent most of his life in scholarly activities as it also befits him from his scholarly father and grandfather.
- Shias revere him as the third Imam in the chain of twelve Imams. They believe, on his deathbed, Hazrat Hassan (RZ) handed over the charge of Imam, thus, they count him as infallible i.e. Masoom or sinless and they also credit different miracles to him.
- He opposed the election of Yazid. Hazrat Muawiya (RZ)'s son, Yazid, succeeded to his father in the office of Caliphate in 60 A.H at Damascus. He did not swear allegiance to Yazid. He then left for Makkah, as he did not want Yazid to cause bloodshed in Madinah. A deputation of the people of Kufa asked him to come to the rescue of the faith. He sent his cousin, Muslim bin Aqeel, to Kufa to assess the situation. This event occurred toward the end of 60 A.H. For nearly four months he stayed in Makkah for refuge.



- In Kufa, thousands paid homage to him through Hazrat Muslim (RZ). Only when Muslim bin Aqeel had dispatched a letter asking him to come over to Kufa, Hazrat Muslim (RZ) saw the treachery by the Kufans. His cousin was captured by the new Umayyad's governor of Basra and Kufa, ibne Ziyad, and martyred. As almost all the leaders of Kufa had been bribed, ibne Ziyad took strict measures against his supporters in Kufa, who were terrified.
- He had already left Makkah for Kufa with members of his family and close supporters. Leading Muslims advised him against this, and people he met on his journey counselled him to return but he didn't stop.
- On his way to Kufa, he heard the news of Hazrat Muslim bin Aqeel (RZ)'s assassination. At this stage, large numbers of his companions began to desert him. However, he proceeded towards Kufa as before and became determined when he came to know that forces were sent against him.
- Yazid's army surrounded his camp at Karbala, near the River Euphrates. Soon all water supplies to the camp of the Imam were cut. When he decided to fight the enemy's army and announced that the ultimate end was near, many people defected. Soon, he was left with only 72 faithful companions.
- By 10th Muharram, all of his companions were slain. Giving the charge of Imamate to his sick son, Hazrat Zain-ul-Abideen, he went back to the battlefield. He was wounded from head to feet. When he died, his head was cut off and taken to Yazid's court.
- He refused to accept the unjust rule of the Umayyads even though his refusal caused him a lot of trouble and pain but he laid an example for all the people that they should never bow down against evil and shortage of strength and supplies should not stop them. Thus, Hazrat Imam Hussain won an everlasting victory against the forces of evil.

THE EVENTS OF KARBALA

Q (a) Outline the main events of Karbala.

[10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

- Since the time of Hazrat Ali (RZ), there was a rivalry between the Hashimites and Umayyads on holding the power.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) did not accept the caliphate of Hazrat Ali (RZ) and following Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s death he compelled his successor, Hazrat Hasan (RZ) to renounce the caliphate. Thus, Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) became Muslims caliph and held the office.
- Hazrat Hussain (RZ) was reluctant to accept Hazrat Hasan (RZ)'s renunciation of the caliphate though he knew Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) was too strong to resist.
- When Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) died, Hazrat Hussain (RZ) refused to recognize Yazid as Hazrat Muawiya (RZ)'s successor and Muslims new caliph.
- He knew it would be very difficult to resist Yazid also but he was determined not to bow before aggression.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (CAUSES OF KARBALA)

- Hazrat Hussain (RZ) left Madinah noticing that that governor of Madinah was influenced by Yazid's orders and would pressurize him to accept Yazid's caliphate.
- In his meeting with the governor of Madinah, Hazrat Hussain (RZ) sensed that his life was in danger therefore he set out for Makkah immediately. Moreover, he didn't want bloodshed in the sacred territory of Madinah.
- A deputation of the people of Kufa asked Hazrat Hussain (RZ) to come to the rescue of the faith.
- Hazrat Hussain (RZ) sent his cousin, Muslim bin Aqeel, to Kufa to assess the situation. This event occurred towards the end of 59 A.H.
- For nearly four months Hazrat Hussain (RZ) stayed in Makkah in refuge.
- In Kufa, thousands paid homage to Hazrat Hussain (RZ). When Muslim bin Aqeel had dispatched a



- letter asking Hazrat Imam Hussain to come over to Kufa, he saw the treachery by the Kufans. He was captured and killed by Umayyad's governor at Kufa and Basra, Ibne Ziyad.
- As almost all the leaders of Kufa had been bribed, Ibne Ziyad took strict measures against Imam Hussain's supporters in Kufa, who were terrified.
- On the other hand, Hazrat Hussain (RZ) suspected troubles during the Hajj therefore he set out from Makkah for Kufa with members of his family and close supporters.
- Leading Muslims advised him against this, and people he met on his journey counselled him to return. Despite the pieces of advice, Hazrat Hussain (RZ) continued to advance to Kufa.
- On his way to Kufa, Hazrat Hussain (RZ) heard the news of Muslim bin Aqeel's assassination.
- At this stage, a large number of his companions began to desert him.
- However, Hazrat Hussain (RZ) proceeded towards Kufa as before and became more determined when he came to know that forces were sent against him.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (EVENTS OF KARBALA)

- On 2nd Muharram 60 A.H, Hazrat Hussain (RZ) camped at Karbala in the desert near Kufa.
- The next day an army of Umayyad troops surrounded the camp and prevented anyone from fetching water from the river of Euphrates.
- Negotiations were conducted between the two sides for some days, but without any result.
- On 10th Muharram, the battle began between 72 supporters of Hazrat Hussain (RZ) and the 4000 strong Umayyad army.
- At first there were small skirmishes, and the army did not attack in force. But as the day passed on, Hazrat Hussain (RZ)'s supporters were killed one by one, and his camp was set on fire.
- Finally, with only a handful of his supporters left alive, Hazrat Hussain (RZ) made for the river to get water and there he was surrounded.
- He still put up a fierce resistance, but was outnumbered and struck down.
- His head was cut off and taken to Ibne Ziyad, the Umayyad governor at Kufa then to the caliph Yazid at Damascus.
- Hazrat Hussain (RZ)'s body was buried at Karbala in present day southern Iraq.

Q (b) Explain the importance of Karbala in Sunni and Shia beliefs. [4]

- The event of Karbala is important for all the Muslims as it teaches many lessons to the believers.
- All Muslims have held Hazrat Hussain (RZ) in high regards, especially out of sympathy for the manner of his death. The way he died and the oppression he and his family bore soften the hearts of believers and overwhelm them in emotions.
- In remembrance of his martyrdom Shias lament and mourn every year on the 10th of Muharram.
- Due to the event of Karbala Hazrat Hussain (RZ) is also held in special respect. This is because of his decision to die for his principles rather than bowing to the aggression. He preferred to sacrifice his life in order to revive the true religion of his grandfather rather than surrendering before the power of Umayyads.
- Muslims also see Hazrat Hussain (RZ)'s death in Karbala as an example to resist unjust and ungodly rule and even give away their life but not to accept tyranny. This is one of most important feature of the event of Karbala which brought a huge message for all the generations to come.

Q (a) Describe the circumstances in which the Imamate passed from Hazrat Ali (RZ) to Hazrat Hasan (RZ) and then to Hazrat Hussain (RZ). [10]

Instructions:

- An account from the martyrdom of Hazrat Ali (RZ) to the struggle of Hazrat Hasan (RZ) and Hazrat Hussain (RZ) under Umayyads is required. Battle of Siffin is the best choice to begin the answer and discuss the initiation of the rivalry between the Hashmites and Umayyads. Following by the



martyrdom of Hazrat Ali (RZ) mention about the caliphate of Hazrat Hasan (RZ), his withdrawal from caliphate and martyrdom. After this mention the conflict between Hazrat Hussain (RZ) and Yazid, concisely mention events of Karbala and the martyrdom of Hazrat Hussain (RZ).

PARAGRAPH # 1 (IMAMAT OF HAZRAT ALI (RZ) – BATTLE OF SIFFIN)

Refer page # 37-38 of Book # 7.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (IMAMAT OF HAZRAT HASAN (RZ))

Refer page # 28-29 of this book.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (IMAMAT OF HAZRAT HUSSAIN (RZ))

Refer page # 29-30 of this book.

Q (a) Write accounts of Prophet (PBUH)'s two grandsons. [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (HAZRAT HASAN (RZ))

Refer page # 28-29

PARAGRAPH # 2 (HAZRAT HUSSAIN (RZ))

Refer page # 29-30

Q (b) Explain why they each died in the way they did. [4]

- Hazrat Hasan (RZ) after the death of Hazrat Ali (RZ) held the office of caliphate. Hazrat Muawiyah (RZ) had issues with that as he wanted power. Thus, he compelled Hazrat Hasan (RZ) to retire from the position.
- Despite the fact that he withdrew from the position; the Umayyads always viewed him as an obstacle in their leadership due to his support and his being the grandson of Prophet (PBUH). Eventually to remove this obstacle he was poisoned by them.
- His poisoning reflects the treachery of the Umayyads who at first assured him pensions and security but afterwards did against that.
- Hazrat Hussain (RZ) died because he resisted Umayyads (Yazid) as he saw them as corrupt.
- He believed that the appointment of Yazid was false and against the election policy of Islam. His point of view was that the father had no right to switch power to his son and make him the leader of Muslims. The right to choose the leader is of Muslim Ummah not of the ruler who died.
- Therefore he didn't accept Yazid as a caliph. This opposition threatened him and his family's life yet he never gave up till his death.

(a) Enlist the names of twelve Shia's Imams. [4]

- The chain of twelve Imams of Shias begins with Hazrat Ali bin Abi Talib. Among Shias, a line of his direct male descendants are regarded inspired teachers whose words and actions have a value that is next in importance to Sunnah of the Prophet (PBUH). Many Shias revere twelve of these male members of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s family, and call them Imams (spiritual leaders).
- They are Hazrat Ali bin Abu Talib who is the first Imam.
- Following by Hazrat Ali (RZ), his two sons Hazrat Hasan (RZ) and Hazrat Hussain (RZ) hold a status of 2nd and 3rd Imam among the Shias.
- The only son of Hazrat Hussain (RZ) who survived the massacre of Karbala was Ali, Zayn ul Abidin, who lay sick in his father's tent at the camp. He holds the status of 4th Imam.
- Other names in sequence are Hazrat Mohammad al-Baqir, Hazrat Jafar al-Sadiq, Hazrat Musa al-Kazim, Hazrat Ali al-Raza, Hazrat Mohammad al-Taqi, Hazrat Ali al-Naqi, Hazrat Hasan al-Askari & Hazrat Mohammad Al-Mehdi.
- Together with the Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Fatima (RZ) these twelve are known as the Fourteen Pure Souls. Apart from Hazrat Ali (RZ), none of them headed the Islamic community as political leaders, though most of them were looked upon as important and influential figures.

IMAM ZAIN UL ABIDEEN

- His real name was Ali and he was titled as Zain-ul-Abideen and Sajjad.
- He was born in Madinah in 36 A.H. He was the son of Hazrat Imam Hussain. His mother was the daughter of Yazdagird, the King of Persia.
- He was the only son of Hazrat Imam Hussain to survive, for his other three brothers Ali Akbar, aged twenty five, Jaffar, aged five years and Ali Asghar who was a suckling baby, were martyred during the event of Karbala.
- He could not participate in the war of Karbala because of severe illness and his inability to carry arms.
- After the tragedy of Karbala, he was sent with the womenfolk to Damascus.
- He remained in the prison for some time and then was sent to Madinah with honour by Yazid who wanted to pacify public opinion.
- However, for second time, by the order of the Umayyad Caliph, Abdul Malik, he was chained and sent from Madinah to Damascus and then back to Madinah. As he was always under the threat of being imprisoned or assassinated, he retired from public life completely, closed the doors of his house in Madinah to the strangers and spent his time mostly in worship.
- He was an extremely pious, God-fearing, generous and helpful person who spent most of his time in worship and meditation. Whenever he would remember Allah and His bounties, he would fall in prostration, therefore, he was known as Sajjad i.e. one who performs excessive prostrations.
- He used to go out at night to distribute everything that he had to help the poor and the needy.
- People from far-off places used to come to acquire knowledge from him. Among the works of the fourth Imam is a book called Sahifah Sajjadiyah. It consists of fifty-seven prayers concerning the most sublime Divine sciences and is known as "The Psalm of the Household of the Prophet."
- He died in 83 A.H. after 35 years of Imamatus and was buried at Janat ul Baqi in Madina. Some Shi'ite traditions say that he was poisoned by Walid bin Abdul Malik through the instigation of the Umayyad Caliph Hisham.

IMAM MOHAMMAD BAQIR

- He was the son of fourth Imam and was born in 57 A.H. / 675 A.D. in Madinah.
- His mother was Fatima, the daughter of Hazrat Imam Hasan.
- He was present at the event of Karbala when he was four year old.
- He was a contemporary of four Umayyad Caliphs.
- As revolts and wars had broken out in some corners of the Islamic World and there were a number of disputes on different matters within the Umayyad family itself, the Caliphate remained busy and to a certain extent the members of the Household of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) were spared of victimization. So, Hazrat Imam Muhammad Baqir, is an exception who was not tortured, imprisoned, humiliated or maltreated at the hands of the ruling clan as others invariably were.
- Hazrat Imam Muhammad Baqir was a highly learned person. A large number of illustrious men of science were trained by him in different Islamic Sciences.
- He died in 114 A.H.

IMAM JAFAR SADIQ

- Hazrat Imam Jafar Sadiq was the son of the fifth Imam, Hazrat Imam Baqir and was born in 83 A.H. His Imamatus was for a period of 34 years which matched with the end of the Umayyad Caliphate and the beginning of the Abbasid Caliphate.
- In the beginning of his Imamatus, the over all political climate was quite favourable which provided him greater possibilities to propagate religious sciences. During this period, he trained many scholars in different fields such as Zararah, Muhammad ibn Muslim, Mu'min Taq, Hisham ibn Hakam, Aban



bin Taghlib, Sufyan Sawri, Abu Hanifah (the founder of the Hanfi School of law), Qazi Sukuni and Qazi Abul-Bakhtari.

- It is said that his classes and sessions of instruction produced four thousand scholars of Hadis and other sciences.
- During the later part of his Imamah, he was subjected to severe restrictions first by Hisham, the Ummayyad Caliph, who had him arrested and brought to Damascus, then by Saffah and Mansoor, the Abbasid Caliphs.
- Eventually, the Imam was allowed to return to Medina where he spent the rest of his life in hiding, until he was poisoned and martyred through the plotting of Caliph Mansoor in 140 A.H. / 757 A.D.
- Hazrat Imam Jafar Sadiq was a very pious, generous, truthful and charitable person who often used to lose consciousness in remembrance of Allah.

IMAM MUSA KAZIM

- He was the son of the 6th Imam, Hazrat Jafar Sadiq and was born in 128 A.H. / 744 A.D.
- He was contemporary with the Abbasid Caliphs Mansoor, Hadi, Mehdi and Haroon.
- He mostly lived in hiding, until Caliph Haroon got him arrested while he was praying in the Mosque of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). He was chained and imprisoned, then taken from Madina to Basra and from Basra to Baghdad where for years he was transferred from one prison to another.
- Finally, he died in Baghdad in 183 A.H. in the Sindi bin Shahak prison through poisoning and was buried in the cemetery of the Quraish which is now located in the city of Kazimiyah.
- The period of his Imamah lasted for 35 years.
- He was very pious, knowledgeable, generous, brave, noble and a dignified person. He exercised a great control over his temper and hence he is known as Al-Kazim, the one who controls anger. For his righteousness, he was given the title of Abd-us-Salih i.e. the righteous slave of Allah.
- He used to recite the Holy Quran and pray for long hours. It is reported that he died while in a state of prostration.

IMAM ALI RAZA

- He was the son of the seventh Imam and was born in 148 A.H. / 765 A.D.
- The period of his Imamah matched with the Caliphate of Haroon and then his sons Amin and Ma'mun.
- Until then, the policy of the Abbasid Caliphate towards the Shi'ites had been increasingly harsh and cruel. Every once in a while, one of the supporters of Hazrat Ali (RZ) would revolt causing bloody wars and rebellions which were of great difficulty and consequence for the Caliphate.
- The Shi'ite Imams did not cooperate with those who carried out these rebellions but the population continued to consider the Imams as their religious leaders to whom obedience was obligatory and believed in them as the real caliphs of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- They considered the Abbasid Caliphate to be far from the sacred authority of their Imams, for the Caliphate had come to seem more like the courts of the Persian Kings and Roman Emperors and was being run by a group of people more interested in worldly rule than in strict application of religious principles.
- Caliph Ma'mun thought of finding a new solution for these difficulties which the seventy-year old policy of his Abbasid predecessors had not been able to solve. To accomplish this end, he chose Hazrat Imam Ali Raza as his successor, but he soon realized that he had committed an error, for there was a rapid spread of Shi'ism, a growth in the attachment of the populace to the Imam and an astounding reception given to the Imam by the people and even by the army and government agents. Ma'mun sought to find a solution for his difficulty and had the Imam poisoned and martyred in 203 A.H. / 817 A.D.
- Hazrat Imam Ali Raza was buried in the city of Tus in Iran, which is now called Mashhad.



- Ma'mun displayed great interest in having works on the intellectual sciences translated into Arabic. He organized gatherings in which scholars of different religions and sects assembled and carried out scientific and scholarly debates. The eighth Imam also participated in these assemblies and joined in the discussions with scholars of other religions. Many of these debates are recorded in the collections of Shi'ite Hadis.
- Hazrat Imam Ali Raza was very pious, noble, dignified, generous and a helpful person. He used to worship and prostrate himself before Allah for long hours and recite the Holy Book regularly.

IMAM MOHAMMAD TAQI

- He was the son of the 8th Imam, Hazrat Ali Raza. Hazrat Imam Muhammad Taqi is sometimes also called Jawad and Ibn Raza.
- He was born in Madinah in 195 A.H. / 809 A.D.
- At the time of the death of his father, he was in Madinah.
- The Abbasid Caliph Ma'mun called him to Baghdad which was then the capital and married his daughter with him to keep a close watch on him both outside and within his own household.
- The Imam spent some time in Baghdad and then with the consent of the Ma'mun set out for Madinah where he remained until the death of the Caliph.
- When Mutasim became the Caliph, he called Imam Muhammad Taqi back to Baghdad and had him poisoned in 220 A.H. / 835 A.D.
- Hazrat Imam Muhammad Taqi was a highly learned, knowledgeable, generous, brave, and a benevolent person. He would ride his horse carrying money and food with him and straightaway distribute it to the poor and needy, there and then. The span of his Imamatus was 17 years.

IMAM ALI NAQI

- Imam Ali Naqi, sometimes referred to by the title of Hadi, was the son of the ninth Imam and was born in 212 A.H. / 827 A.D. in Madinah.
- During his lifetime, Hazrat Imam Ali Naqi was contemporary with seven of the Abbasid Caliphs, Mamun, Mutasim, Wasiq, Mutawakil, Muntasir, Mustain and Mutazz.
- It was during the rule of Mutasim in 220 A.H. / 835 A.D. that his noble father died through poisoning in Baghdad. At that time Hazrat Imam Ali Naqi was in Madinah where he immediately assumed the title and position of Imam.
- He stayed in Madina teaching religious sciences until the time of Caliph Mutawakil who deceptively invited him to Samarra, the then capital of the Abbasid Empire, and put him through a lot of repeated insults and humiliation.
- In his enmity toward the Household of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), Mutawakil had no equal among the Abbasid Caliphs. He was especially opposed to Hazrat Ali, whom he cursed openly. He even ordered a clown to ridicule Hazrat Ali at voluptuous banquets. In the years 237 A.H. / 850 A.D., he ordered the mausoleum of Hazrat Imam Hussain in Karbala and many of the houses around it to be torn down to the ground. Then water was turned upon the tomb of the Imam. He ordered the ground of the tomb to be cultivated so that any trace of the tomb would be forgotten.
- Pressures of a similar kind were also put on the descendants of Hazrat Ali who lived in Egypt and other places of the Abbasid Empire. Hazrat Imam Ali Naqi accepted in patience the tortures and afflictions of the Abbasid Caliph Mutawakil until the Caliph died and was followed by Muntasir, Mustain and finally Mutazz, whose intrigue led to the Imam being poisoned and martyred in 254 A.H. / 868 A.D.
- Hazrat Imam Ali Naqi was a very soft spoken, pious, gentle and generous person. He was known to distribute all what he had to the needy and the poor. His Imamatus lasted for 33 years in which he withstood all possible humiliation and torture at the hands of different Abbasid Caliphs who considered him a potential threat to their power, suzerainty and authority.



IMAM HASAN ASKARI

- Hazrat Imam Hasan Askari was the son of the tenth Imam and was born in Madinah in 232 A.H. / 845 A.D.
- He gained the Imamate after the death of his father.
- During the seven years of his Imamate, due to untold restrictions placed upon him by the Caliphate, he mostly lived in hiding and dissimulation (taqiyyah). He did not have any social contact with the common people among the Shi'ite population. Only the elite Shi'as were able to see him some times. He spent most of his time in prison.
- As the Shi'ite population had reached a considerable level in both numbers and power and everyone knew that the Shi'as believed in the Imamate, therefore, the Caliphate always kept Hazrat Imam Hasan Askari under its close supervision more than ever before.
- It had become all the more imperative because the eleventh Imam was rumoured to have a son who was to be the promised Mehdi. Therefore, as soon as the news of the illness of Hazrat Imam Hasan Askari reached the Abbasid Caliph Mutamid, he had his house thoroughly searched and the house inmates examined not once or twice but for more than two years.
- The eleventh Imam was buried in his house in Samarrah next to his father Hazrat Imam Ali Naqi in 260 A.H. / 872 A.D.
- Hazrat Imam Askari, like his predecessors, was a gentle, noble, humble, generous and a very knowledgeable person. In spite of highly repressive circumstances, the Imam trained hundreds of scholars in different religious and allied disciplines.

IMAM MOHAMMAD MEHDI

- He was born in Samarrah in 256 A.H. / 868 A.D.
- He bears the title, the Muntazir – the expected, the Hujjah – the proof of the truth, the Qaim – the living, Imam-i-Asar, Sahib-e-Zaman and the Mehdi – the guide.
- He lived under the care of his father till his death in 260 A.H.
- His birth was kept secret and he always remained hidden from public view and only a few companions of his father could see him. This state was called Ghaybat meaning to hide.
- When his father died, he was barely 5 years old.
- Immediately after becoming Imam, he went into hiding or occultation (ghaybat). For the period of the minor occultation, (ghaybat-e-Sughra) which began in 260 A.H. / 872 A.D. and ended in 329 A.H. / 939 A.D., lasting about 70 years, he continued to communicate with his followers through his deputies to whom he appeared only in exceptional circumstances. From the year 329 A.H., he no longer communicated and the period of greater occultation began.
- It is believed that he is hidden from the people and will remain hidden as long as Allah wishes it to be so. He will appear only when the world is full of injustice, tyranny, sins and chaos.
- He will preach Islam, fight with Dajjal and after killing him will establish Allah's order and justice in this world and wipe off the oppressors and tyrants.
- The Shi'as quote the following tradition of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) about him:
- *"If there were to remain in the life of the world but one day, God would prolong that day until He sends in it a man from my community and my household. His name will be the same as my name. He will fill the earth with equity and justice as it was filled with oppression and tyranny."*

SCRIBES OF DIVINE REVELATIONS

Q (a) Describe the work carried out by Scribes of the Prophet (PBUH) in writing down the Revelations at the time of Prophet (PBUH). [10]

- The Holy Quran was written completely during the lifetime of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). Though it was not compiled in one text or book form but written records were prepared by companions of Mohammad (PBUH) called scribes.
- Scribes were the closest companions of Prophet (PBUH) and those learned ones who used to write down treaties, letters, response of letters and most importantly revelations for Prophet (PBUH).
- They were 34 in numbers and according to some reports they were 14 or 10. Few include Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), Hazrat Umar (RZ), Hazrat Uthman (RZ), Hazrat Ali (RZ), Hazrat Muawiya (RZ), Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud (RZ), Hazrat Ubay bin Kaab (RZ), Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) etc.
- Some of them were the official scribes who wrote down letters for Prophet (PBUH) like Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) and Hazrat Ubay bin Kaab (RZ). Some other became scribes because they kept their own personal copies of revelations. One such was Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr bin Al A'as. He once sought Prophet (PBUH)'s permission: 'May I write down everything I hear from you in the states of contentment and anger?' The Prophet (PBUH) replied, 'Yes, for I speak nothing but the truth.'
- They wrote down portions of Quran on various materials. These included animal skins, bones, stone and palm leaves etc.
- Whenever Prophet (PBUH) received revelations, they were imprinted on his heart. Later, he (PBUH) shared revelations with his companions by dictation. The proof of his dictation is mentioned in the following words of Quran: "And they say: 'Tales of the ancients, which he has caused to be written, and they are dictated before him morning and evening'." (25:5) Al-Furqan.
- There was always a scribe on hand to take down a revelation from the Prophet (PBUH). As revelations could be revealed at any time on Prophet (PBUH), therefore there used to be at least a companion with Prophet (PBUH) to put down the revelations.
- This means, Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) also ensured the authenticity of writings. For this he (PBUH) used to ask his scribes to read them back to Prophet (PBUH) what they had written. If he (PBUH) found it correct he approved it else he rectified the errors.
- Moreover, those companions who kept a private record of the text of the Quran confirmed the authenticity and accuracy of their records by reading them out to Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). Later, these personal copies were used to verify the copy made in the rule of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ).
- Prophet (PBUH) was also guided about the sequence of revelations by Allah through Angel Gabriel. He (PBUH) likewise instructed his scribes to keep chapters and verses in sequence. Thus, they re-ordered the revelations and inserted new ones as the Prophet (PBUH) directed them to. For example Surah Alaq which was the first revelation wasn't revealed completely in cave Hira. When the remaining verses of Surah Alaq were revealed, Prophet (PBUH) instructed his companions to add up the verses with those five verses revealed before in cave Hira. Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) said: "I used to write down the revelation for the Holy Prophet (PBUH). When the revelation came to him he felt intense heat and drops of perspiration used to roll down his body like pearls. When this state was over I used to fetch a shoulder bone or a piece of something else. He (PBUH) used to go on dictating and I used to write it down. When I finished writing the sheer weight of transcription gave me the feeling that my leg would break and I would not be able to walk anymore. When I finished writing, he (PBUH) would say 'Read!' and I would read it back to him. If there was an omission or error he (PBUH) used to correct it and then let it be brought before the people."
- Prophet (PBUH) also arranged the text of Quran in a systematic order till the end of the chain of revelations. Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit reported: "We used to record the Quran from parchments in the presence of the Messenger of Allah."



- Some memorized the revelations dictated by Prophet (PBUH) called Huffaz – the memorizers. They did not write revelations rather they used to memorize them. After the Prophet (PBUH)'s death, their versions were used to verify the written copies made in the rule of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)

Q (b) Why was the task they performed significant? [4]

- They ensured that there was a written record of the revelations so the revelations couldn't be lost, altered or corrupted. In this manner Quran was basically preserved by their efforts.
- The Prophet (PBUH) could not read or write so these scribes were the ones assisting Holy Prophet (PBUH) regarding preserving revelations in writing.
- This assisted the memories of those who memorized Quran as even today memorizers of Quran (Huffaz) seek help from preserved copies to revise.
- Without their written records the Quran may have been lost after the Prophet (PBUH)'s time.
- The written passages they produced formed the basis of the standard collection of the Quran made under Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and Hazrat Uthman (RZ). It means that the efforts of scribes helped Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) and his group who compiled and re-compiled Quran during the ruling periods of first and third rightly guided caliphs.

Q (b) Explain the importance of the principles employed by the compilers of the Quran at the time of Caliphs. [4]

- After the death of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH) Quran was first compiled in the rule of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and was brought into the book form called Mushaf. This was due to the dire need to preserve the accurate text of Quran for all the generations to come.
- Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit was appointed to fulfill the task. He (RZ) employed various principles to ensure the authenticity of the text. He (RZ) collected the pieces from all companions and matched them with his pieces. He (RZ) also matched the pieces with his memory, with the memories of others and consulted the senior companions regarding the accuracy of the text. By all these steps he ensured that none of the written copies had anything added or omitted and so that Quran remained authentic, accurate and the same to the way the Prophet (PBUH) had received it.
- In the rule of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) the need of compiling Quran rose again due to the conflict of dialects. The difference in pronunciations resulted in variation in meanings of the same text.
- Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ), Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RZ), Hazrat Abdur Rehman bin Harith and Hazrat Saad bin Al A'as (RZ) compiled Quran in the dialect of Quraish.
- They preferred the dialect of Quraish in order to preserve the accurate meanings. As it was the dialect of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) therefore preserving the meanings of Quran in the same dialect was safe and absolute. If they preferred other dialects over it, the other dialects could have corrupted or distorted the true meanings of Quran.

HAZRAT ZAID BIN THABIT (RZ)

Q (c) What was the part played by Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) in compiling Quran? [5]

- He was a Madinite scribe. He sought Prophet (PBUH)'s permission to take part in battles of Badr and Uhad. As he was a teenager Prophet (PBUH) didn't allow him but appointed him as the deputy. So he began to write down for Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
- He was one of the chief Scribes. He was a renowned Hafiz with sound and powerful memory. He had most of the Quran with him in written form. He had grip over Hebrew, Coptic, Persian and Arabic languages. He corresponded with Jews for Prophet (PBUH) in Hebrew language. He not only wrote down the revelations but also memorized them.
- He was ordered by the Caliph Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to make compile Quran. This was after many memorizers had been martyred in the battle of Yamama. Write his immediate reaction to this.



- He (RZ), following the orders, collected fragments and compared the pieces collected and pieces he had. Moreover, he also compared them with his and the memories of other Huffaz. He also consulted other Muslims especially scribes about the correctness of his collection. After such hard work he handed away the copy to Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) which was later named as Mushaf e Hafsa.
- The third Caliph Hazrat Uthman (RZ) asked him to make a final collection. This was to resolve the dialect issue that was reported in the rule of 3rd caliph. This time he was assisted by a group of senior Muslims. These were Abdullah bin Zubayr, Saad bin Al A'as and Abdur Rehman bin Harith. He took the trouble to change the sequence of chapters as instructed by the caliph. He also with his assistants decided the dialect for chapters. There then he compared his work with Mushaf e Hafsa.
- A final authoritative copy was made then in dialect of Quraish and was given by him to Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- He is entitled as Rahbar-e-Ummah (Guide of the nation), due to his services towards Quran.
- He also worked as a soldier in battles, Qadhi (Judge) of Madinah, member of the Shoora and head of Bait ul Maal under the rightly guided caliphs.
- He died at the age of 56 in 45 A.H.

HAZRAT ABDULLAH BIN MASUD (RZ)

Q (d) Write an account on Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud with reference to his services. [5]

- In his youth he used to tend flocks from morning till nightfall of a Quraish chieftain, Uqbah.
- One day he saw two middle aged and dignified men; Mohammad (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). They came to him and after greeting him asked to milk one of the sheep for them. Abdullah bin Masud replied that he couldn't as he was just looking after the sheep not their owner.
- The two who were tired and thirsty were pleased with his honesty. He (RZ) was impressed with Prophet (PBUH)'s personality and became attached to him and soon he became Muslim.
- He (RZ) received a unique training in the household of the Prophet (PBUH). He was under the guidance of the Prophet, he adopted his manner and followed his every trait until it was said of him. "He was the closest to the Prophet in character."
- He hardly ever missed an opportunity of accompanying the Holy Prophet (PBUH) to learn every possible thing he could from him, to the extent that some people mistakenly thought that he was a member of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s family.
- He was the first Muslim who openly recited Quran (Surah Al-Rahman) before the pagans of Makkah. On this Quraish beat him but he withstood their beating and did not care about the tortures which the Quraish inflicted upon him for such a daring act.
- He had deep knowledge of the Holy Quran, both in the form of recitation and content. The Prophet (PBUH) said about him: "Whoever likes to recite the Quran as fresh (i.e., accurately) as it was revealed, let him recite it the way it is recited by the son of Umm 'Abd."
- He memorized Quranic verses and also possessed pieces of revelations.
- He migrated twice to Abyssinia and then to Madinah. He took part in the battle of Badr and killed Abu Jahal during the battle. He also took part in other battles.
- He was sent to Kufa as an administrator by Hazrat Umar (RZ) who always held him in high esteem.
- His enthusiasm for learning made the former shepherd a leading authority on the Quranic Recitation as well as other matters of the faith. Hazrat Umar (RZ) said of him: "He is full of knowledge." while Hazrat Abu Musa Ash'ari remarked about him: "Do not ask people like me about anything as long as you have this man of deep knowledge among you."
- He is reported to be the authority on some 800 traditions.
- He lived to the time of Caliph, Hazrat Uthman (RZ). The caliph visited him on his death bed and offered stipends for his daughters. He (RZ) refused to take that by mentioning that he had taught Al Waqiya to his daughters.



THE EMIGRANTS & HELPERS

- Q (a) Write an account on:
- (i) The emigrants (Muhajirin) [5]
(ii) The helpers (Ansar) [5]

PRAGRAPH # 1 (THE EMIGRANTS)

- In Makkah the growing persecution and opposition had become unbearable for the Muslims.
- Their properties, lives and families were in danger of becoming victim to the Quraish's revenge.
- After the command of migration by Allah to a secure place, the Makkan Muslims moved towards Madinah and became known as the emigrants (Muhajirin).
- In general terms, the emigrants (Muhajirin) are those who migrate from one place to another.
- In Islamic terminology, the emigrants (Muhajirin) were the ones who migrated from Makkah to Yathrib later named as Madinah on the call of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
- Before migration they suffered immense torture on the hands of the Quraish in Makkah due to following Islam; the monotheistic faith which challenged the religion of the Quraish; idolatry or the polytheistic faith.
- Running away from the hardships few Muslims first migrated to Abyssinia but majority who are called Muhajirin migrated to Madinah in 13th year of prophethood i.e. 622 A.D.
- During this migration some emigrants (Muhajirin) left with their sons, daughters, wives or husbands while some of the others had to go through the difficult journey alone.
- Most of them had left all their properties, possession & fortunes in Makkah and now were penniless.
- This bravery and extreme trust on Allah as well as their reward is mentioned in the Quran in the following verse: *"Those who believe, and emigrate and strive with might and main in Allah's cause with their good and their persons have the highest rank in the sight of Allah: They are the people"* (9:20) Al-Tawba
- Thus, the emigrants (Muhajirin) were among one of those great Muslims who gave up all the worldly things on call of their leader Prophet (PBUH) proving their trust on Allah, loyalty with Prophet (PBUH) and occupied a high position in the life hereafter.
- Later, the people of Makkah continued to leave their homes and follow the first emigrants to Madina, for many years until the Muslims triumphantly entered Makkah and declared Islam as the unified faith of Arabia.

PRAGRAPH # 2 (THE HELPERS)

- In general, Ansars means the helpers but in Islamic history Ansars were the helpers of the Muhajirin who assisted them in their difficult time.
- They were actually among the two Madinite tribes; Aus and Khazraj who had migrated to Yathrib (Madina) in the twilight of the Himyarite Empire.
- They had previously visited Makkah and invited Prophet (PBUH) and his followers to their city and accepted that their town should become Madina tun Nabi.
- They also invited Prophet (PBUH) to fulfil the absence of a leader and to end the enmity amongst them which was successfully done by Prophet (PBUH) after his arrival.
- Men from Yathrib had begun to contact Mohammad (PBUH) from 10th year of prophethood i.e. 620 A.D. They then took oaths in two occasions called the First and Second Pledges of Aqabah. The number who made the First Pledge in 621 A.D was twelve and the number who made the Second Pledge of Aqaba in 622 A.D was seventy-five including 2 women. At that time, they invited Mohammad (PBUH) and his followers.
- On their arrival in Madinah, the emigrants were totally bankrupt and shelter less, at that time they were helped by the helpers (Ansars).



- Prophet established brotherhood amongst the Muhajirin and the Ansars and paired each one of the Muhajirin with one of the Ansars. Prophet (PBUH) himself took Hazrat Ali (RZ) as his brother.
- In this way the Madinites provided protection & material assistance to their Makkian brothers in faith.
- They divided their property with the Muhajirin and some even divorced some of their wives so that their Muhajirin brothers who had left their family back home could settle and start a new life.
- They stood by the Prophet in every up and down, even though it had not been decided in the pledges of Aqaba they still helped the Muhajirs in battles.
- This act of theirs is appreciated by the Prophet (PBUH) in the following words:
"If the people took one path and the Ansar another, I would choose the path of the Ansars."
- Along with the Muhajirin, they too made tremendous contribution to the spread of Islam by conquest and preaching.
- But while Muhajirin and Ansars were united under Mohammad (PBUH), they tended to remain two separate groups. After the death of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH), the Ansar put forward their own candidate to succeed Mohammad (PBUH), though the emigrants claim prevailed and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) from them succeeded Mohammad (PBUH).

Q (a) Briefly describe the teachings set down by Prophet (PBUH) in Madina on brotherhood. [5]

- Muhajirin had left their homes and property and now they had no means of livelihood, so the Prophet (PBUH) laid an obligation on the Ansars to support the Muhajirin.
- Each male emigrant was to be paired up for the sharing of food and shelter until the Muhajir could settle on his own and set up his own home. Like Hazrat Abdur Rehman ibne Auf who was paired with Hazrat Saad bin Rabi (RZ). Hazrat Saad (RZ) helped Hazrat Abdur Rehman (RZ) to establish the business of butter and cheese. Similarly, Hazrat Abu Bakar (RZ) was paired with Hazrat Kharijah (RZ). Hazrat Umar was paired with Hazrat Mohammad ibn Maslamah (RZ) and Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid was paired with Hazrat Ubay bin Kaab (RZ).
- Few companions despite being paired didn't take financial aid of their Ansari brothers. As they were financially strong. Example of such Muhajirin is Hazrat Uthman (RZ) who bought the house of his own and Hazrat Talha (RZ).
- Prophet (PBUH) and his household were the only exception from this as he was not willing to show favoritism to any one clan. Thus, to set up example and to avoid favoritism Prophet (PBUH) paired himself with the member of his clan i.e. Hazrat Ali (RZ). Prophet said to Hazrat Ali (RZ): *"You are my brother in this world and in the next"*.
- The Holy Quran and Hadith entitle this relation as 'Muwakhlat or Brotherhood'.
- After this unique sympathy and kindness was encouraged by Prophet (PBUH). Prophet (PBUH) also motivated Ansars in particular to be generous to their brothers.
- In this tie, the teaching of Islam that *'Every Muslim is the brother of every other Muslim'* was put into the test for the first time, in the territory of Madinah between the Emigrants and the Helpers.
- In this every Muslim was to treat the other equally with kindness and sympathy regardless of their races or color. All the tribal values and differences were dissolved by the Prophet (PBUH).
- Muslims were reassured about their actions through the revelations of a few verses of Quran. The verses are as follows: *"Those who believed and adopted exile and fought for the faith with their property and their persons in the cause of Allah as well as those who gave (them) asylum and aid these are (all) friends and protectors one of another....."* (8:72) Al-Anfal
- Thus, certain obligations were laid down by the Prophet under Divine guidance at the establishment of brotherhood which were eagerly fulfilled and accepted by the Muhajirin and the Ansars.
- The communities did extremely well to fulfill the teachings established by the Prophet (PBUH) with reference to Divine instructions. Their behavior towards each other has become a model for all the generations to come to establish a society with rights, value and respect for every individual.
- *Briefly mention how the Ansars helped the Emigrants to settle them.*



Q (b) What do these teachings about brotherhood tell us about the nature of new community which the Prophet (PBUH) was establishing? [4]

- There are several features noticed about the community established by Prophet (PBUH) on the basis of above mentioned teachings.
- It highlights that the society established under the leadership of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) was classless and everyone was considered as equal in the sight of Allah no matter what gender or race he/she belonged to. The matter of superiority was only recognized as per one's piety and good deeds.
- Noticing that Emigrants were businessmen and Ansars were farmers, Prophet (PBUH) encouraged collective and co-operative spirit between them. Thus, not only in social terms they were assisting each other but also in economical ways.
- By bonding them as brothers, Prophet (PBUH) created a certain feeling in the hearts of Emigrants and Helpers. By this they supported each other with more eagerness and care.

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES & LEADING MUSLIMS

ABDUL MUTALLIB

- Abdul Mutalib was the descendant of Fihir and the great grandson of Qussai, the custodian of Ka'bah.
- He was the son of Hashim and the grandfather of the Holy Prophet.
- When Mutalib died in 520 AD, his nephew Abdul Muttalib succeeded to his functions of the Rifadha and Siqaya and he also became the head of the Banu Hashim.
- He was the custodian of the Ka'bah and the distributor of food and water among the pilgrims who came to the House of Allah.
- He also rediscovered the well of Zam-Zam, which had been buried under sand for some time past.
- Abdul Muttalib had 6 daughters and 12 sons. One of his sons, Abdullah, was very dear to him.
- When 25 years of age, Abdullah was married to Amna. Soon after his marriage, he left on a commercial mission for Syria. On his return, he stayed in Yathrib, where he died.
- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was the grandson of Abdul Muttalib and remained in his custody for two years. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was named as Mohammad by his grandfather. The year in which Prophet (PBUH) was born is known as the Year of Elephant due to Abraha's attack on Makkah.
- When Abraha brought his army nearby Makkah, Abdul Mutallib took the residents away from the city. He had a dialogue with Abraha when he went to have his camels back. In that dialogue, he mentioned historical words that Kaabah is the house of Allah and He will guard it.
- Abdul Muttalib died eight years after attack on Makkah by Abrahah, the governor of Yemen.

HAZRAT AMNA

- She was the daughter of Wahab ibn 'Abd Manaf. She was born in Makkah. She was a member of the Banu Zuhrah clan in the tribe of Quraysh. Her ancestor Zuhrah was the elder brother of Qusai, who was also an ancestor of Abdullah bin Abd al Muttalib.
- Abdul Mutallib, father of Abdullah, fixed the marriage of his youngest son with her. It is reported that a light shone out of forehead of Abdullah and that this light was the promise of a Prophet as offspring. Countless woman of Arabia approached Abdullah, so that they might gain the honour of producing the offspring. She was destined to have this honor, thus she was eventually married Abdullah.
- Abdullah died within a year after this marriage. Soon after the marriage Abdullah went on a trading caravan trip to Syria. When he left, she was pregnant. On his way back Abdullah became sick



- and die from illness at Yathrib and was buried there. On her husband's death, she gained a depression from which she could never recover.
- **Four months after Abdullah's death, in 570 AD, Mohammad (PBUH) was born.** As was tradition among all the great families at the time she sent Mohammad (PBUH) into the desert as a baby. The belief was that in the desert one learned self-discipline, nobility, and freedom. This also gave Mohammad (PBUH) the chance to learn Arabic with pure accent. During this time Mohammad (PBUH) was nursed by Halimah Sadia, a poor Bedouine woman from the tribe of Banu Sa'ad.
 - **When Mohammad (PBUH) was five years old he was reunited with her.** After being reunited with her son, she took him to Yathrib (Madinah) to meet his extended family and introduce him to the city. They spent one month in Yathrib. However, after having traveled only 23 miles from Yathrib towards Makkah, she fell ill. According to reports in her last moments she rested on Mohammad (PBUH)'s lap and tears of Prophet (PBUH) seeing his mother sick and weak were falling on her shoulders. She saw Prophet (PBUH)'s face, held and smelled his hands and after uttering some instructions she eventually died in 577 A.D.
 - **She was buried at Abwa village which is located between Makkah and Madinah.** A nurse Ummu Aiman then brought Prophet (PBUH) back to Makkah.
 - **Years later, Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) visited her grave.** In 7 A.H during the Hudaibiya Umrah, in the sixth year of the Hijrah, the Master of the Universe (PBUH) passed through Abwa once more. With Allah's permission, he visited his mother's grave. Afterwards, he cried out of deep emotion. The companions also cried after seeing his tears of longing and asked, "Oh Messenger of God, why are you crying?" The Prophet (PBUH) responded, "I remembered the compassion and mercy that my mother showed me and that is why I cried".

ABU TALIB

- He was the paternal uncle of Holy Prophet (PBUH). He was 30 years older than Prophet (PBUH).
- After the death of Abdul Mutallib, he was given the charge and responsibility to look after Holy Prophet (PBUH). He also inherited the chiefdom of Banu Hashim after his father's death.
- He took care of Prophet (PBUH) more than his own sons. He and his wife, Fatima binte Asad, treated the Prophet (PBUH) kindly and preferred the Prophet (PBUH) over their sons. He didn't have food without the presence of Prophet (PBUH).
- Holy Prophet (PBUH) accompanied him on a trade visit to Syria and other places. At Basra they both met the monk, Bahira, who predicted that Mohammad (PBUH) would become Prophet. Bahira also instructed him to secure his nephew especially from the Jews.
- Prophet (PBUH) supported him in Fajar Barraz. This was the battle fought between the tribes Banu Kinana and Banu Hawazain in one of the four sacred months. He sided Banu Kinana, so Prophet (PBUH) assisted him during the war by collecting arrows for the beloved uncle.
- He played an important role in Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s marriage with Hazrat Khadija (RZ).
- Prophet (PBUH) went to Syria taking Hazrat Khadija (RZ)'s goods in order to support him financially. On Prophet (PBUH)'s return from the visit Abu Talib with a group of Banu Hashim went to ask Hazrat Khadija (RZ)'s hands from her family. This was after Abu Talib received proposal from Hazrat Khadija (RZ) for his nephew. In negotiations for marriage he praised his nephew. Abu Talib said "My nephew Muhammad bin Abdullah is the best and greatest man of all the Quraysh. Besides, he's better than money because money's perishable. He likes Khadijah and she likes him. By Allah, he will be of great importance. Khadijah's dowry is of my money." According to some reports it is said that Abu Talib conducted marriage of both.
- He proved to be a strong supporter of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in preaching Islam. Although he was an old man, he strongly stood by Mohammad (PBUH)'s mission. He granted tribal security to Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) in a feast where Prophet (PBUH) invited Banu Hashim.



- In the era of persecution, despite having immense pressure from the leaders of Makkah, Abu Talib unconditionally supported Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) and never deserted him till his death.
- He attempted to hold negotiations between leaders of Quraish and Prophet (PBUH) but he failed. The Quraish once threatened him to hand over his nephew to Quraish. Thereafter, he spoke to his nephew and said: "Save your soul and don't overburden me." The Prophet (PBUH)'s eyes shed tears when he answered: "Uncle, by Allah, if they put the sun in my right hand and the moon in my left hand to leave this matter, I will not leave it till Allah supports it or I perish for it." The Prophet (PBUH) stood up rubbing his tears. So, he called Prophet (PBUH) kindly, drawing Prophet (PBUH) near and kissing the forehead he said: "Nephew, go and say whatever you like. By Allah, I'll never leave you alone".
- Watching unconditional support of Abu Talib and steadfastness of Prophet (PBUH) 40 chiefs of Quraish signed a document to boycott Banu Hashim and fixed it to the wall of Kaabah. The Quraish expected Abu Talib to surrender but he had another attitude. He took his tribe to a valley. Shib Abi Talib, between two mountains to protect Prophet (PBUH) from assassination.
- He, though old man, his brother Hazrat Hamza (RZ), and some men of Banu Hashim were always guarding the Prophet (PBUH) one by one at night. He always moved the Prophet (PBUH)'s bed from one place to another to keep it secret.
- Prophet (PBUH) shared the news of parchment with him that helped him in negotiations with Quraish to end up restrictions of the Boycott after three long years.
- He suffered hardships and died in the 10th year of prophethood i.e. 'Year of Grief'.
- After the boycott was lifted he became very invalid and confined to bed. He was over eighty at that time. During the last moments of his life he invited Banu Hashim and asked them to protect Holy Prophet (PBUH) at any cost.

HAZRAT HAMZA (RZ)

- He was the uncle and foster brother of Prophet (PBUH). He was born in Mecca two years before the Prophet (PBUH)'s birth so he was very close to Prophet (PBUH). Also a brother of Prophet (PBUH) by feeding, both of them had been feed by the lady/nurse, Umme Aiman.
- He remained indifferent to Prophet (PBUH) during early years of Prophet (PBUH)'s career. He provided liberty to Prophet (PBUH) and didn't cruelly react like his brother Abu Lahab. Once when he found Abu Lahab throwing filth on Prophet (PBUH)'s threshold, he threatened Abu Lahab and protested against Abu Lahab's move.
- He was moved by the scene of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s insult by Abu Jahal and accepted Islam. When Prophet (PBUH) was preaching Islam on Mount of Sufa, Abu Jahal attacked the religion preached and cracked Prophet (PBUH)'s head by a stone. Returning from hunting Hazrat Hamza (RZ) was told by a slave girl about this insult of Prophet (PBUH). Deeply offended Hazrat Hamza (RZ) hurried to Ka'bah and found Abu Jahal sitting with a company of Qurashites. Hazrat Hamza rushed upon and stuck his bow on Abu Jahal's head and said "Ah! You have been abusing Mohammad; I too follow his religion and profess what he preaches". He converted in sixth year of prophethood.
- It became easier to spread Islam after his acceptance. As he was a strong man possessing furious personality, Muslim community gained strength and confidence after his conversion to profess, practice and express their beliefs.
- He also acted as the body guard of Prophet (PBUH). When Hazrat Umar (RZ) came to accept Islam at Dar-e-Arqam, he argued with Hazrat Umar (RZ) to protect Mohammad (PBUH).
- He migrated first to Abyssinia and was present in palace of Negus in a famous dialogue between Muslims and Quraish.
- Then he migrated to Madinah. After migration he led the first raiding expedition against the Makkan trade caravan. He attempted to raid caravan led by Abu Jahal but the caravan escaped.



- He participated in Battle of Badr. During single combat in Badr he killed Utba bin Abi Mueet, the important leader of Quraish and father of Hinda.
- Prophet (PBUH) foretold his martyrdom. Before counseling for the war of Uhad, Mohammad (PBUH), in a dream, saw the groove on the edge of the Prophet (PBUH)'s sword. Prophet (PBUH) interpreted that to be the martyrdom of an important member of Banu Hashim.
- In 3 A.H. he opposed Abdullah bin Ubai's suggestion to fight inside Madinah. During the war council of Uhad, he with an intention to oppose Abdullah bin Ubai and to side the younger companions, supported the idea of fighting outside the boundaries of Madinah.
- He fought in a single contest at Uhad. With Hazrat Ali (RZ) & others, in a single contest, he killed members of Abi Talhah. Followed by this he fought courageously in the battle till his martyrdom.
- He was martyred by Wahshi. Hinda who sought revenge of her father's assassination at Badr from him appointed a Negru slave, Wahshi, to kill Hazrat Hamza. Wahshi shot him with a lance using his skills of shooting. He tried to capture Wahshi but before he succumbed to his wounds and received martyrdom. Hinda mutilated his body and tried to chew his liver.
- He earned the title of Syed ul Shuhada (the chief of all martyrs). He was then buried in the field of Uhad.

HAZRAT BILAL (RZ)

- He was a slave from Abyssinia (Ethiopia). He lived in Mecca and sold to one of the chiefs of Quraish, Umayyah bin Khulf, when he was only a small boy.
- Hazrat Bilal (RZ) was one of the earliest converts to Islam.
- His master always reminded him about his inferiority by saying: *"I am your master and you are my slave, you must obey me because your god has been made from wood and mine from gold."*
- He converted when he heard about Prophet (PBUH) from his master. One day on his return from desert after grazing the sheep he heard his master's voice raising. He drew himself closer to the door of his master's room and heard his speech. His master spoke *"We must not let Muhammad freely disrespect our idols"* He says *"There is only one God and everybody must worship Him"*. His master continued to speak and mentioned *"how is this possible the god of noble person of Makka, Umayyah, and the ignorant black slave, Bilal, have the same God?"* The message reached to the ears of Bilal which did not bring tranquility in him until he reached his decision. He went to Prophet (PBUH)'s house and concluded a promise with Mohammad (PBUH) and converted to Islam.
- One day he went to Ka'bah and cursed the idols of gold, idols of small wood and stones. *"Oh! You unable idols!" he shouted. "How can you defend yourselves? Woe is me that I worshipped these idols and fell crying at their feet."* Later he moved forward and spat the idols. When this news reached to Umayyah he started persecuting him.
- His master demanded him to renounce religion, disobey Mohammad (PBUH) and discard Islam. For this his master often exposed him to the scorching sand, made him lying there and hit him hard. Umayyah also placed heavy rock on his chest and demanded renunciation but he just repeated *Ahad! Ahad! (The one, the one).*
- The torture finally ended when Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) bought and freed him.
- He migrated to Madinah and there he became the first Muezzin of Islam. Followed by the construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi, once Prophet (PBUH) counseled his companions about the method of calling Muslims for prayer. On the accounts shared by Hazrat Abdullah bin Zaid (RZ) and Hazrat Umar (RZ), the words of Adhan were finalized for the purpose. Prophet (PBUH) instructed Hazrat Abdullah bin Zaid (RZ) to teach the Divine words to Hazrat Bilal (RZ). Prophet (PBUH) ordered Hazrat Bilal (RZ) to proclaim Adhan where he earned a distinction to proclaim first ever Adhan.
- One day he delivered Azan while there was much time left in prayer. The people ran to the mosque confused and they came to know that it's time to fight with the enemy who looted their possessions and sold them out. Thus, Muslims set out to battle the Quraish in Badr.



- He killed his old master Umayyah bin Khulf at Badr. Hazrat Abdur Rehman ibne Auf (RZ) attempted to protect Umayyah but Hazrat Bilal (RZ)'s fury was greater than the attempt and he succeeded in killing his torturer and former master.
- He remained loyal to Prophet (PBUH) and used to be in Prophet (PBUH)'s company mostly. He learnt every trait directly from Mohammad (PBUH). The Prophet (PBUH) once said: *"I heard the footsteps of Bilal in Paradise."* On Prophet (PBUH)'s inquiry about his significant action, he shared his regular practice of offering units of volunteer prayer (Tahayyat-ul-Wudhu) after every ablution. Thus, it was due to this regular practice of him that he heard the news of his entry in Paradise from the beloved Prophet (PBUH).
- He participated in all the battles fought during Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime. He was present in battles of Uhad and trench. He was also one of the witnesses of the pact of Hudaibya. He actively participated in Invasion of Banu Quraiza, Khyber and Makkah. At the time of conquest of Makkah Prophet (PBUH) ordered him to proclaim Adhan from the roof of Ka'bah.
- Later, he also participated in conquest of Hunain, siege of Taif and Tabuk expedition. He accompanied Prophet (PBUH) in the farewell pilgrimage.
- After the death of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) he left Madinah. As he missed Prophet (PBUH) greatly, he couldn't bear the atmosphere of Madinah which challenged his emotion and recalled him the days he used to be with the living Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). He also quitted proclaiming Adhan.
- After long he once visited Madinah. On request of Prophet (PBUH)'s grandsons he proclaimed Adhan after so many years from the mosque of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). This brought a dynamic layer of emotions in the streets of Madinah where all the residents of Madinah recognized his voice and came out in the streets.
- He continued to serve the caliphs after the Prophet (PBUH)'s death. He spent last days of his life in Syria and was buried in Damascus.

HAZRAT ABU SUFYAN (RZ)

- Abu Sufyan whose real name was Sakhr belonged to the tribe of Banu Umayya, an important offshoot of the Quraish. His father's name was Harab. He was a rich trader of Makkah and enjoyed an influential position both amongst Quraish and at distant places such as Gaza to which he frequently took trade caravans.
- Primarily, he had rivalry with the tribe of Prophet (PBUH). This was because Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s clan, Banu Hashim, had replaced his father and grandfather from the leadership of Makkah.
- From 40th to the 60th year of Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s life, he remained the Prophet (PBUH)'s enemy. In Makkah after the declaration of Prophet (PBUH)'s apostleship he opposed Mohammad (PBUH) and his mission. Unlike some other prominent Chieftains of Makkah, he was a man of cool and composed temperament who rarely showed violence or hostility.
- He was part of the close circle of influential Quraish who had planned; to persecute Muslims, to bring the Abyssinian emigrants back, to boycott Banu Hashim and others and to assassinate the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 622 A.D before the Prophet (PBUH)'s secret migration to Madinah.
- He was indirectly responsible for the Battle of Badr which broke the backbone of the Quraish and humiliated them all over Arabia. In 2 A.H he was heading a caravan from Syria towards Makkah. He received reports from the group of Madinite hypocrites about Muslims intention to raid his caravan. He called an army from Makkah for the protection of his caravan. The army of 1000 under Abu Jahal noticing Muslims being outnumbered and ill equipped attacked and fought against Muslims at Badr. However, he declined to take part in the battle showing his priority to lead the caravan safely back to Makkah which he did!



- He was pressurized by the Makkans and his wife, Hinda to avenge the losses of Badr from Muslims. Followed by the defeat of Badr, he had to face extreme criticism from the Makkans and Quraish due to his decision of not taking part in the battle of Badr. Consequently, he swore of not taking bath and having hair cut until he avenged the losses of Badr. He attempted to fulfil his pledge but he failed to do so for the whole year.
- In 3 A.H he commanded Makkān armies in the Battles of Uhāḍ against Prophet (PBUH) to invade Madinah. His wife Hinda accompanied him in this battle as she was seeking revenge of her father from Hazrat Hamza (RZ). He gave a stern reply to the army of Muslims in this battle by killing Muslims in large number. Before retreating, he challenged Prophet (PBUH) for another battle.
- With seventy martyrs at Uhāḍ, his wife's slave Wahshi killed Prophet (PBUH)'s uncle. Hinda also chewed the liver of the uncle of Prophet (PBUH).
- Followed by the battle of Uhāḍ, he announced rewards and fortunes for the tribes causing damage to Prophet (PBUH) or Madinah. This announcement made many tribes not only greedy but also hostile to Madinah.
- In 4 A.H Prophet (PBUH) replying to his challenge gathered forces at Badr but he didn't show up.
- In 5 A.H he led forces of allied army against Madinah. His army was surprised by the Persian war tactic used by Muslims by digging trench on the borders of Madinah to defend the city. After a siege of a month he faced defeat in the battle due to the aid of Allah for the Muslims army.
- In 6 A.H he signed the treaty of Hudaibia with the Muslims. After this year his hostility decreased against the state of Madinah and he was found lenient towards Prophet (PBUH). Heraclius wrote him to inquire about Prophet (PBUH)'s conduct of which he replied with praises for Prophet (PBUH)'s truthfulness and trustworthiness. In the same year Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) married his daughter Hazrat Ramlah binte Abu Sufyan who was at Abyssinia.
- In 8 A.H his allied tribe Banu Bakr made breaches in the pact of Hudaibya. Prophet (PBUH) gave Makkans the options of which the Makkans replied in negative. After this, he visited Madinah to persuade Muslims to continue the pact of Hudaibya. His request was declined by his daughter, Prophet (PBUH) and other senior companions. He didn't receive welcoming behaviour of Muslims therefore he returned to Makkah disappointed.
- In the same year he accepted the monotheistic faith. One night before the invasion of Makkah he visited the Prophet (PBUH)'s camp, surrendered Ka'bah to the Prophet (PBUH) and embraced Islam by bearing witness to unity of Allah and apostleship of Mohammad (PBUH).
- Prophet (PBUH) honoured him by entrusting him to deliver the message of immunity to the residents of Makkah before the invasion of the city. He delivered Prophet (PBUH)'s message of safety from Prophet (PBUH) for those who stay behind the doors, at Ka'bah or at his house. He also recommended Makkans to surrender and to avoid resisting to the approaching army.
- Abu Sufyan actively participated in the campaigns led by Prophet (PBUH). In expedition to Hunain and Taif he lost an eye in the siege of Taif.
- He also served the caliphs. During the Caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr, he remained governor of Najran and Hijaz. He also participated in battle of Yarmuk in the rule of Hazrat Umar (RZ). In this battle he lost his second eye. He died at the age of 90 in Madinah.

Q (b) In your opinion, can Muslims today learn anything from Abu Sufyan (RZ)'s involvement with Prophet (PBUH). [4]

- Yes, in my opinion there are various things we can learn from the interaction of Prophet (PBUH) and Hazrat Abu Sufyan (RZ).
- Firstly, it teaches us to treat the Non-Muslims in a good manner. The Prophet (PBUH) dealt him with kindness and humbleness that despite being the enemy he never complained of Prophet (PBUH)'s character even he sent praises of Prophet (PBUH)'s conduct to Heraclius. This means, treating a non-Muslim in a good manner can affect his heart anytime to understand the virtues of



Islamic faith by observing the behaviour of believers. So we should not be harsh and offending towards the non-Muslims even if they are enemies. We need to be nice to the non-Muslims like Mohammad (PBUH) as they can be part of our community in the future. Thus, no matter how they treat us we should treat them in the best possible way in order to attract them towards our faith and to enable them to see the virtues of our religion.

- Secondly, we learn to respect the new converts. The teachings of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH), sayings and actions both, are evident to understand that the sins of a new Muslims are wiped out on accepting Islam. So we should accept new converts as equal to us in faith. We should not look down on new Muslims no matter what their background is. We should also not try to bring their past as evidence to accuse them or to embarrass them.

HAZRAT KHALID BIN WALID (RZ)

- He belonged to the tribe Banu Makhzum. He was the son of Walid bin Mughaira, chief of Banu Makhzum, and Lubabah binte Harith, paternal sister of Hazrat Maimoona binte Harith.
- Among his seven brothers, he became the leading fighter. His tribe was mainly responsible for the matters of warfare among the tribes of Quraish; therefore he learned to ride horse at early age and learned war techniques from his father. He was good at horse riding and at using sword, spear, lances bow and arrows. He was friends with Hazrat Umar (RZ), Hazrat Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal (RZ), Hazrat Amr bin Al Aas (RZ) and Abu Jahal
- His father was the leading chief of Banu Makhzum. On declaration of Prophet (PBUH)'s apostleship his father was insecure and jealous from the religion of Mohammad (PBUH). Therefore, his father became one of the opponents of Mohammad (PBUH). Despite being an enemy, he never participated in abusing and persecuting Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
- His brother Walid bin Walid was one of the captives of the battle of Badr. He was set free by Prophet (PBUH) on ransom i.e. 4000 Dinars. Later Walid bin Walid converted and declared his faith.
- In 3 A.H he fought against Muslims in the battle of Uhud under Abu Sufyan. He led a cavalry and attacked Muslims from the pass on rear to the mount of Uhud.
- In 5 A.H. he was the part of the campaign of Quraish against the Muslims in the battle of Trench. Few days before the storm, he once crossed the trench leading few men and killed one of the Muslim soldiers.
- In 6 A.H, he led cavalry of 300 to stop 1400 Muslims under Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) to enter Makkah. He failed to stop Mohammad (PBUH) and his companions as Prophet (PBUH) by distracting him and by changing route had reached Hudaibya.
- He accepted faith after the pact of Hudaibya. Followed by the treaty of Hudaibya, it is reported that once Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) said to his brother, Walid bin Walid, that a man like Khalid could not keep himself away from Islam for long. His brother wrote him a letter inviting him towards Islam. He was touched by the invitation and decided to meet Prophet (PBUH) personally. On the way to Madinah he met Hazrat Amr bin Al Aas and Hazrat Uthman bin Talhah, who were also going to Madinah to accept faith. In 7 A.H, they reached Madinah and went to the house of Mohammad (PBUH). He was received by his brother, Walid bin Walid, and was the first one to convert among the three men to enter Islam. He was 43 when he converted. When he requested Prophet (PBUH) to pray for his forgiveness as he had fought battles against the Prophet (PBUH), Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) prayed for him and told him that Islam washes the past sins.
- In 7 A.H. he participated in battle of Muta against Romans. Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) nominated three leaders; Hazrat Zaid bin Harith, Hazrat Jaffer bin Abu Talib (RZ) and Hazrat Abdullah bin Rawahah to lead Muslim army one after another. During the battle all the three nominated leaders received martyrdom. Muslims chose him as their leader. He is said to have fought bravely and to have broken nine swords during the battle. Later, he emerged as a strategist and became successful to make a tactical withdrawal. He reshuffled the columns of Muslim army and



- divided them into small bands, giving an impression of a fresh reinforcement, thus lowering the morale of Roman soldiers. For his performance in this battle, he was entitled as Saifullah - the sword of Allah by Prophet Mohammad (PBUH).
- He participated in the conquest of Makkah under the leadership of Mohammad (PBUH). While entering the city of Makkah, Prophet (PBUH) appointed him as a leader of one of the four columns to enter the city from different directions. He entered the city from north eastern way which was the stronghold of Banu Makhzum. He was stopped by his childhood friend Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal and his brother in law Safwan. He fought them but they both escaped. In this clash, his column entered the city and successfully reached Ka'bah, killing 26 men and losing only 2.
 - In 8 A.H, he led a group towards Hunain and participated in siege of Taif. While Mohammad (PBUH) was heading 12000 men towards Hunain to deal with the army of Malik bin Auf, Prophet (PBUH) sent him first. He led cavalry of 700 and attacked the enemy. In this attack he got injured and fainted. Prophet (PBUH) prayed for him and blew verses on his body where he regained his consciousness. Followed by this he was among the front columns during the siege of Taif.
 - He was part of the Tabuk campaign under the command of Hazrat Mohammad (PBUH). While Muslim army camped at Tabuk, he was sent to Dumat-ul-Jandal where he fought and captured the Arab Prince of Dumat-ul-Jandal, Aeikad. Aeikad submitted himself to Prophet (PBUH) and promised to pay Jizya to Madinah every year.
 - His last campaign during the lifetime of Prophet (PBUH) was towards Najran. He was sent there to invite the people of Banu Haritha towards Islam. When they accepted faith, he returned to Madinah along with few men of Banu Haritha.
 - In 10 A.H he participated in the farewell hajj of Mohammad (PBUH). During this he is said to have collected a few hairs of Mohammad as a holy relic (remains), knowing that they would help him win his battles.
 - He died in 21 A.H in Emessa and was buried there. After the Prophet (PBUH)'s death he served the first two caliphs as a brave fighter and as one of the most successful commanders. He was dismissed by Hazrat Umar (RZ) from his position in a case of wealth. After his dismissal he spent his last four years at Emessa. It is reported that on his death bed he expressed the pain of his sadness for dying on bed rather than dying as martyr in the battlefield.

HAZRAT MUAWIYA (RZ)

- He was the son of Abu Sufyan, a prominent leader of the Quraish.
- He belonged to the Ummayyad tribe and after the fall of Makkah he along with many of the people of his clan accepted Islam.
- Holy Prophet appointed him as his secretary. He wrote down portions of Quran for Prophet (PBUH).
- He also possessed many pieces of Quran and memorized the verses and related 300 Ahadith.
- The Prophet (PBUH) said: "O Allah! Grant Muawiya guidance and make him a guide for others."
- During Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s caliphate he was made governor of Syria which he continued to rule for the next 20 years.
- He was the first one to build a fleet of 500 vessels to combat the Greeks.
- During Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s caliphate, he refused to leave his post and fought against Hazrat Ali (RZ) in the battle at Siffin. (Discuss)
- After Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s death, he forced Hazrat Hasan (RZ) to renounce caliphate. Followed by this he was made the caliph of Muslim community. (Discuss)
- He was the founder of the Ummayyad dynasty.
- He nominated his son, Yazid as his successor before his death. This led to the killing of innocents at Karbala. (Discuss)
- He died in 60 A.H. which marked the end of the rule of Companions of Prophet (PBUH).