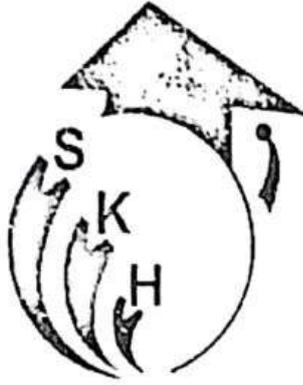


BOOK #7



Sir Khurram Hussain

Teacher: A child's third parent.

INCLUSIVE O LEVEL ISLAMIYAT

The only book you need to prepare

The Rightly Guided Caliphs



Islamiyat with SKH

0300 2887009

skh@icohur.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Rightly Guided Caliphs

The First Caliph – Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)

Election	.....	1-2
False Prophets & Apostate Tribes	.....	2-5
Expansion of Islamic Empire	.....	5-9
Contributions / Main Events	.....	9-11
Savior of Islam	.....	11
Significance of his Rule	.....	11

The Second Caliph – Hazrat Umar (RZ)

Battles against Byzantines (Romans)	.....	12-14
Battle against Persians (Sassanids)	.....	15-16
Expansion in his Rule	.....	16 (b)
Administration	.....	16-18
Contributions/Main Events	.....	18-20
Lessons in his death	.....	20
Significance of his rule	.....	20

The Third Caliph – Hazrat Uthman (RZ)

Expansion	.....	21-22
Significance of his Rule	.....	23
Achievements/Contributions	.....	23
Controversies & Martyrdom	.....	24-25
Reasons of re-compiling Quran	.....	25-26
Main Events	.....	26-28
Reasons of difficulties in his Rule	.....	28
Consequences of his Martyrdom	.....	28 (b)
Lessons in his Martyrdom	.....	28 (b)

The Fourth Caliph – Hazrat Ali (RZ)

Battle of Camel	.....	29-30
Battle of Siffin	.....	30-31
Reasons of opposition to the Caliph	.....	31
Activities of Kharijites	.....	32-33
Reasons of Hazrat Muawiya (RZ)'s opposition	.....	33
Main Events	.....	33-35
Factors of Chaos in his Rule	.....	35

The Four Caliphs

Relation with Other States	.....	36-37
Specialty of their Rule	.....	38-39



HAZRAT ABU BAKR (RZ) (632 – 634 A.D/ 11-13 A.H)

Q (a) Describe how Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was elected as a caliph.

[10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (CALMING THE FAITHFULS)

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s death spread great grief amongst the faithful.
- The faithful were assembled in the mosque. There was an air of uneasiness in the atmosphere with a whispering that the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was dead. Many people were weeping as what would happen to the Muslims when the great Prophet (PBUH) was to be no more in their midst? This thought disturbed everybody.
- All eyes were turned to the quarter of Hazrat Ayesha (RZ). The faithful had the fond hope that the door of the chamber would open any moment, and the Holy Prophet (PBUH) would emerge with his face radiating divine light.
- In the courtyard of the mosque, Hazrat Umar (RZ) moved among people and said: "Who says that the Holy Prophet is dead? I testify that he is alive, and has gone to Allah like Jesus, and would return to us after some time."
- Eventually, the door of the chamber of Hazrat Ayesha (RZ) opened and Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) emerged from it. As he stood among the people, being grieved he said in measured words: "Listen to me, ye people. Those of you who worshipped Muhammad know that he is dead like any other mortal. But those of you who worship the God of Muhammad (SAW) know that He is alive and would live forever."
- By these words followed by Quranic verses about Mohammad (PBUH)'s mortality, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) calmed the people. He further added. "Verily Muhammad the great Prophet of Allah was a mortal. Having fulfilled his mission he has gone back to his Master. From God he came, and to God he has returned."
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) said: "By God when I heard Abu Bakr recite these words I was dumb-founded so that my legs would not bear me, and I fell to the ground knowing that the Holy Prophet was indeed dead."

PARAGRAPH # 2 (ELECTION OF PROPHET (PBUH)'S SUCCESSOR)

- The Holy Prophet (PBUH) before his death did not appoint any successor so his death led to an immediate crisis in the affairs of the Muslims over the question as to who was to be the leader of the Muslims after the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- While the dead body of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was being prepared for burial, the Ansars of Madina assembled at their meeting place 'Sa'qeefa Bani Sai'dah' to discuss the question of succession to the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- The Holy Prophet was the last of the prophets, and there was to be no prophet after him. He was also the leader of the Muslims, and it was therefore necessary that after him there should be someone who would be the head of the Muslim community.
- At the meeting, the Ansars made a passionate plea that the successor to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) for managing the temporal affairs of the Muslims should be chosen from the Ansars. Their leader, Hazrat Saad bin Ubaadah (RZ), argued that as they were the people who had protected Islam and offered a home for the Holy Prophet and his companions when they were persecuted by their own people. The Ansars had a right to the leadership of the Muslims.
- When Hazrat Saad (RZ) concluded his speech, he was applauded by the Ansars. His arguments appealed to Ansars, and it appeared that they were ready to choose him as their leader.
- When it was reported to the emigrants who were assembled in the Prophet (PBUH)'s mosque for Prophet (PBUH)'s burial regarding the meeting at Sa'qeefa Bani Sa'idah, they rushed to the site as they believed that the question of choosing a successor to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a question of life and death for the Muslims community.



- So, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), Hazrat Umar (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) proceeded to Saqeefa Bani Sa'idah to negotiate the matter with Ansars before it was too late.
- When they reached there the Ansars were on the edge of electing Hazrat Saad bin Ubaadah (RZ) as the successor to the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) took the stage and mentioned the gravity of the problem. He pointed out that the matter did not concern the citizens of Madina alone; it was a matter of concern for all the Arabs who had become Muslims.
- All the Arab tribes were not likely to accept the leadership of the Ansars, particularly when there were differences among the two principal tribes of the Ansars themselves. He pointed out that under the circumstances the Quraish who were the custodians of the Kaabah could alone provide the leadership for the Muslim community.
- After the address of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), Hazrat Habab bin Mandhar (RZ) an Ansar leader rose to say that the Amirat (leadership) was the right of the Ansars and they could not give up their right. He added that the utmost concession that they could make in favor of the emigrants was that they could have two Amirs (leaders), one from the Ansars and the other from the emigrants.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) argued that Islam stood for unity-one God, one Prophet, and one Quran. It was necessary that the Muslim community should have one Amir. If the proposal of having two leaders was once accepted, other people would later lay claim to the election of a leader from them.
- Such multiple leaders would lead to the disintegration of the Islamic policy. Hazrat Umar (RZ) emphasized that in the interest of the solidarity of Islam they could not have more than one leader, and it was imperative that such Amir should be from the Quraish, the tribe of Mohammad (PBUH).
- There was some exchange of hot words between Habab and Hazrat Umar (RZ). Then Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) appealed to the Ansars saying: *"O Ansars you were the first to help Islam: do not now be the first to take steps towards the disintegration of Islam."*
- Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) an eminent Ansar leader rose to say: *"In fact the Holy Prophet was among the Quraish. There is considerable force in the proposal that after him: his successor should also be selected from among the Quraish."*
- That appeared to have some effect on the Ansars, and they seemed to hesitate to press their demand. Thereupon Abu Bakr took the stage again and said: *".... You may choose any one out of these two; Hazrat Umar (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ)."*
- At the offer of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), Hazrat Umar (RZ) rose quickly to say: *"O Abu Bakr, how can I or Abu Ubaidah be preferred to you? You are undoubtedly the most excellent of the Muslims. You were the 'Second of the Two' in the Cave. You were appointed as 'Amir-ul-Haj'. During his illness the Holy Prophet appointed you as the Imam to lead the prayers. Of all the companions you were the closest and the dearest to the Holy Prophet. As such you are dear to us. Stretch your hand so that we may offer our allegiance to you."*
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) made Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) stand, and then touched his hand reverently in token of allegiance. Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) was the next to pay allegiance. Thereafter all the Ansars assembled there offered their allegiance to Abu Bakr turn by turn. Thus, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was elected as the successor to the Holy Prophet on the very day of the death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 632 A.D / 11 A.H.

FALSE PROPHETS & APOSTATE TRIBES

- Q (a) Describe Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s activities against the false prophets and apostate tribes. [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (FALSE PROPHETS)

- During the ruling period of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), he had to deal with many uprisings; one of them was dealing with false prophets who claimed to be prophets like Mohammad (PBUH).
- There were many false prophets in Arabia but the major false prophets were Aswad Ansi, Musaylima, Sajjah and Tulayha.



PARAGRAPH # 2 (ASWAD ANSI)

- He belonged to the Ansi tribe of Yemen and was an ugly man who used to cover his face and this is why he was also called the veiled prophet (the one who covers face).
- Badhan was the King of Yemen who embraced Islam at the call of Prophet (PBUH). With Badhan many came into the fold of Islam.
- After the death of Badhan when his son Shahr took the throne, Aswad Ansi who had already laid the claim of being prophet gathered his army, attacked and killed Shahr.
- By this, Aswad captured Yemen and repudiated allegiance to Madinah.
- Prophet (PBUH) on knowing Aswad's false claim sent an army under Hazrat Maaz bin Jabal (RZ).
- After that Aswad forcefully married the widow of Shahr named Azad.
- In order to empower himself Aswad Ansi dismissed Qais, commander in chief of the forces of Shahr, and Feroz, minister under Shahr.
- Azad who bitterly hated Aswad assassinated him in conspiracy spearheaded by her, Feroz and Qais.
- He was assassinated a day or two before the death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) but the news reached Madinah during the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr(RZ).

PARAGRAPH # 5 (TULAYHA)

- He laid a claim among Banu Ghatafan and Asad of receiving revelations and prophet hood during Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime. He also ridiculed Muslims' way of praying and asked his followers to pray by standing.
- When Prophet (PBUH) asked to take action against him a Muslim tried to kill him but the attempt was miscarried. After this the followers of Tulayha proclaimed that no sword could harm him.
- After the Holy Prophet (PBUH)'s death he was preferred as a living prophet.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) sent Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) to crush his growing power.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) negotiated with the neighboring tribes which brought reinforcement for Muslims.
- The armies of Muslims and Tulayha met at Buzakha but this remained indecisive. Thereafter, Tulayha retired to a place of safety and pretended to await divine revelations.
- Uyaynah, his commander in chief, after inquiring Tulayha about revelations many times found his cause doomed to failure and asked his army to retreat. This gave an advantage to Muslims and many men of Tulayha were killed.
- He escaped to Syria with his wife and later when Muslims conquered Syria he embraced Islam.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (MUSAYLIMA)

- He belonged to Hanifa tribe in Yamama and was the most dangerous one.
- He visited Madinah during the Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime and met him. On his return to Yamama he laid claim to be a prophet. He also composed some verses and called them the revelations. Moreover, he lessened the number of prayers from five to three, relived his followers from Zakat and allowed adultery and drinking.
- When Prophet (PBUH) asked him to abandon he demanded to divide Arabia in two parts one for Muslims and other for him and his followers.
- Prophet (PBUH) called him 'the liar' and deputed Nahr ur Rijal to go back to his people and propagate Islam.
- Nahr falsely declared to his people that Prophet (PBUH) admitted Musaylima to be his co-partner in Divine mission.
- After the death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) people preferred him as a living prophet.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) then sent two armies under Ikrimah bin Abu Jahl and Shrubail bin Hasnah with instructions to attack only when both forces joined.
- Both the delegations lost in battle with because they did not follow the caliph's instructions.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) was then sent by the caliph with an army of 15,000.



- Musaylima with his 40,000 men intercepted the outnumbered Muslims which brought defeat for Muslims on the first day of the battle.
- Hazrat Khalid (RZ) refused to admit defeat and prepared his reserved cavalry for the next day battle.
- While both forces were engaged in hand to hand fighting Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) attacked on Musaylima's camp. Musaylima retreated to a neighboring garden which was surrounded by a wall, Muslims jumped over the wall and after that, a huge slaughter took place and due to this the battle is also known as 'the Battle of the garden of death'.
- Eventually, Wahshi the Negru slave killed Musaylima.
- 3000 Muslims were martyred including a large number of Huffaz (memorizers) and 10,000 of Musaylima's army men were killed.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (SAJJAH)

- She belonged to Bani Tamim tribe. Among the false prophets who arose in Arabia, she was the lady who claimed to be a prophetess.
- She was beautiful, professed in predicting future, was a poetess and mostly talked in verses. She had an influential personality and was famous in her people.
- Due to her fame and appealing personality when many accepted her claim, she decided to attack Madinah but learning about Tulayha's defeat by Hazrat Khalid she was reluctant to attack Madinah.
- So, she collected an army of her followers and proceeded to Yamamah to fight against Musaylima.
- Instead of attacking, Musaylima invited her and gave her a warm welcome. He convinced her to join forces with him as their enemy was the same, the Muslims.
- Since both of them were good looking so they were attracted to each other. As a result, Musaylima proposed Sajjah which she accepted and admitting each other as prophet they got married.
- The followers of Sajjah went back to Iraq frustrated, considering the loss without a battle.
- It is said that Sajjah was already married and she surrendered to Musaylima under some hypnotic influence. When the spell was over she realized that she had degraded herself and lost the battle. She went back to Iraq and later embraced Islam when Muslims conquered Iraq.

PARAGRAPH # 6 (APOSTATE WARS AT ZUL HISSA, ZUL QISSA & ABRAQ)

- Madinah was surrounded by a ring of tribes named Banu Ghatafan, Banu Asad, Banu Thalba, Banu Marrah, Banu Abbas and others. After the invasion of Makkah when other tribes sent delegations for the acceptance of Islam, these tribes also became Muslims. Their allegiance was based more on diplomacy than on real faith.
- After the Prophet (PBUH)'s death they shared their view with the caliph that the agreement they made with Mohammad (PBUH) had terminated and authorities should make new agreements relieving them from Zakat.
- When Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) discussed the matter with his council he was suggested to accept the demand. But his view was different from the suggestion received. He judged the matter of Zakat as an obligatory duty upon all therefore it could not be relieved and no concessions could be made in it.
- After convincing his council members, he wrote back to the tribes explaining them that if they professed Islam they had to observe all the injunctions of Islam. There was no half way house in Islam and no room in Islam for any compromise on fundamentals.
- He clarified that if they withheld Zakat, he would fight for it whatever the consequences were.
- On the rigid response of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), the tribes decided to attack Madinah taking advantage of the situation that the major army of Muslims was at Syria and there would be hardly any fighting force in Madinah.
- Noticing the mood of tribes, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) posted his senior companions like Hazrat Khalid (RZ), Hazrat Talha (RZ), Hazrat Abdur Rahman bin Auf (RZ), Hazrat Abdullah bin Masud (RZ) and others on strategic approaches of the city to make a report about enemies' movements.
- On the other hand Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) prepared adult Muslims to fight for the defense of Islam and Islamic state.



- The intelligence brought report of movements in tribes of Zul Hissa, so Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) collected adult Muslims and took position on the strategic point in the direction of Zul Hissa. The enemy who had thought to have an easy victory was surprised by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s attack.
- In this encounter Muslims prevailed and the enemy retreated to the Zul Qissa. Later, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) pursued them to Zul Qissa and there the tribal forces were no match for the ferocious attack of Muslims.
- The survivors of Zul Qissa retreated to Abraq. There they repudiated Islam and joined hands with the apostates of Islam who were fully poised to attack Muslims. Those who remained Muslim at Abraq, were killed by the apostate tribes mercilessly; some were put to the sword, some were burnt alive, some were thrown from the cliffs etc.
- When Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) came to know of these killings he waited for the forces to return from Syria. Afterwards, he personally led the Muslim force and attacked Abraq.
- Soon in fighting the enemy's leaders Haris and Auf were killed. With the fall of the leaders the enemy forces were demoralized and the Muslims thereby won a significant victory.

PARAGRAPH # 7 (CAMPAIGNS IN BAHRAIN & OMAN)

- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) sent different armies towards Bahrain, Oman, Mahara, Hadarmaut and Yemen from where he received information of several uprisings against Islam.
- Bahrain was the province beyond Yamamah whose King was Al-Mundhir during Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime.
- Al Mundhir accepted Prophet (PBUH)'s invitation and accepted Islam and with him many joined the fold of Islam.
- But before his death different uprisings against Islam started in Bahrain so he sent his deputy Al-Ala to seek Caliph's support.
- The rebels of Bahrain who were supported by neighboring Persian tribes were defeated by the caliph's support. This was also the opening battle of Arabs against the Powerful Persians.
- In Oman people apostatized though the prince remained loyal to Islam.
- The caliph sent Hazrat Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal to deal with the rebels who after crushing the rebels in Oman successfully left Huzaifa in charge of Oman.
- Hazrat Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal then moved forward and captured Mahara and Hadarmaut.
- After Aswad Ansi, Feroz remained a Muslim but Qais apostatized from Islam. Feroz then with the help of the Caliph, who had sent armies under Ikrimah and Muhajir bin Umayya, defeated Qais.
- Campaign was also successfully conducted in Yemen. With the fall of Yemen the wars of Apostasy came to an end.

Instructions: Short Summary of P6 & P7 is to be written not all the information in them specifically.

EXPANSION OF ISLAMIC EMPIRE DURING 1ST CALIPH'S RULE

Q (a) Describe the Muslim victories under Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ). [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (THE PERSIAN EMPIRE- CAMPAIGNS IN EASTERN IRAQ)

- Hazrat Muthana (RZ) was a chief of tribe Banu Bakr who lived in the northeastern part of Arabia. He became Muslim at the time of Holy Prophet (PBUH) & sided Muslims in the campaign of Bahrain.
- He visited the caliph in Madina and pointed out that the people who lived in the border areas in Iraq were Arabs who legitimately belonged to Arabia. If Muslims undertook some campaigns to liberate such tribes from the Persians, that would be a step forward towards building a greater Arabia.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was aware of the predictions of Holy Prophet (PBUH) that Islam would spread to Iraq and Syria.

- He held a council of war and after due thoughts noticing the hostility of Persians and their endangering existence for Islamic Empire, it was decided that in the name of Allah a campaign should be launched against Iraq. All these campaigns were held in 633 A.D.
- Hazrat Muthana (RZ) was prepared with necessary aid to raid on eastern Iraq and he was also assured that the main army under Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) would soon launch the attack against Iraq.

BATTLE OF KAZIMA - CHAINS

- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) who was in Yamama received the orders of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to march to Iraq and start operations in the region of Uballa.
- Hormuz was the governor of Uballa. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) wrote him to accept Islam, pay Jizya or be ready for the consequences.
- Hormuz prepared his forces and set out from Uballa to meet Muslims forces at Kazima.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) reached Kazima with his forces and without allowing time to Persian forces he forced them to come into action.
- The Persian forces were linked in chains, and it was the use of chains, which gave the battle of Kazima, the name of the battle of Chains.
- The battle started with a duel between Hazrat Khalid (RZ) and Hormuz in which Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) killed Hormuz.
- After having killed Hormuz, Khalid ordered an immediate attack on the Persian forces. The death of Hormuz had demoralized the Persians, but nevertheless, they fought hard and the chain-linked Persians withstood all attacks of Muslims.
- The Muslims redoubled their attacks, and the Persians were forced to fall back. The Persians found their chains to be a death trap, and as they retreated held together in chains they were slaughtered in thousands. Before night set in, the Muslims had won the battle.

BATTLE OF MAZAR

- Another Persian army Under Qarin was coming to reinforce Hormuz's army. As soon as they reached Madain they came to know that the Persians were defeated at Kazima.
- The Persian army marched to Mazar with an intention to avenge their defeat at Kazima.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) gathered his troops at Mazar to deal with the Persians.
- The battle began with a call to duel by Qarin in which he was faced by a Muslims commander Maqal bin Al Ashi. Maqal was an expert swordsman and killed Qarin in this duel.
- After this two other top generals were killed by Muslims in a duel.
- After the death of the Persian top generals Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) ordered for a general attack. The Persians resisted so hard that Hazrat Khalid (RZ) had to intensify the attack.
- Muslims emerged victorious in this combat and killed 30,000 Persians.

BATTLE OF WALAJA

- With the defeat of Mazar, the Persian ruler sent another army to fight against Muslims.
- One army led by Andarzaghar established camp at Walaja.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) with his 10,000 men reached Walaja. The battle of Walaja as usual started with a duel in which Hazrat Khalid (RZ) killed a giant of a man supposed to have the strength of thousand men, Hazar Mard.
- After the duel Hazrat Khalid advanced for a general fight. In this Muslims faced troubles initially but by the Great War tactics of Hazrat Khalid (RZ) the battle of Walaja ended in a victory for Muslims.
- Andarzaghar fled from the battlefield to the desert area, where after losing his way he died of thirst.



BATTLE OF ULLIES

- In a similar passion Hazrat Khalid (RZ)'s forces fought against the Persian forces at Ullies.
- In duel, Hazrat Khalid (RZ) killed Abdul Aswad. In a general fight the Persians gave stiff resistance and stood like a rock.
- Hazrat Khalid (RZ) who knew that his army wouldn't match the counter attack of Persians prayed to Allah which put new soul in his soldiers. This time when his soldiers attacked, they were successful in breaking down the resistance of Persians.
- The Persians started fleeing and most of their army got shattered. By this Muslims had secured a fourth consecutive victory against the Persians.

FALL OF HIRA

- When Khalid bin Walid was asked to undertake operations in Iraq, he was given the target of Hira. After Ullies, roads to Hira were open.
- Hazrat Khalid (RZ) decided to advance to Hira. He thought he would have to fight for the possession of Hira but the Persian governor had already abandoned the city and fled with his forces to Madain. By the fall of Hira the whole of South and most of North Iraq was conquered.
- Muslims then signed a treaty with the local Persians. This became the first treaty of Muslims with conquered people beyond Arabia. As per the Treaty the rulers of Hira were to pay Jizya to Muslims regularly in return of protection provided by Muslims.
- Muslims granted them full religious liberty and civic freedom.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (THE PERSIAN EMPIRE- CAMPAIGNS IN WESTERN IRAQ)

BATTLE OF ANBAR

- After achieving his objective set by the caliph, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) decided to advance further and he chose Anbar as his next objective.
- In 633 A.D Hazrat Khalid bin Walid camped somewhere below Anbar.
- The governor of that district was Sheeraz who decided to defend the town.
- The town of Anbar was situated on a height and Muslims army had to camp at the low plain below the town.
- Noticing the disadvantage Hazrat Khalid (RZ) commanded his best archers to shoot in the eyes of the Persians. As a result of this thousands of Persians lost their eyes. Because of this action the battle is also called "*The Battle of the Eyes*".
- When the Muslim army prevailed over the Persians, Sheeraz made an offer to surrender on a condition to have safe pass for the army. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) accepted this and the Persian soldiers and their families left Anbar for Madain.

BATTLE OF EIN - AT - TAMR

- Next, Hazrat Khalid (RZ) left for Ein-at-Tamr which was a large fortified town surrounded by date palms.
- The Persian forces were led by Mehran bin Bahram Jabeen. This army was supported by Christian Arabs who volunteered to fight against Muslims.
- In 633 A.D the Persian army remained in En-at-Tamr but the Christian Arabs under their leader Aqqa went on the roads to Anbar to intercept Muslim army.
- As soon as both armies came into sight, the battle began in which Muslim forces captured Aqqa alive. As a result of this the Christian Arabs fled to Ein-at-Tamr hoping to be reinforced by Persians but the Persians under Mehran had already evacuated the town and went to Madain.
- The Christians closed the gates of the city. Hazrat Khalid (RZ) besieged the city with his forces. The Christian after some days surrendered unconditionally.



BATTLE OF DAUMATUL JANDAL

- At the time of Holy Prophet (PBUH) when Daumatul Jandal was captured, the leader Acikad agreed to pay an annual tribute to Islamic Empire on which he was freed.
- But During Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s caliphate he broke the agreement. The caliph sent Ayad bin Ghanam to capture the town but he was unable to enter the town.
- Ayad wrote to Khalid for reinforcement therefore Hazrat Khalid (RZ) also following the caliph's orders to reinforce Ayad's army marched to Daumatul Jandal from Ein-at-Tamr.
- When Acikad came to know about Hazrat Khalid (RZ)'s help for Ayad, he got unnerved & left the town. He was captured on his way to Jordan by Hazrat Khalid (RZ)'s cavalry.
- Thereafter when Hazrat Khalid pressed the siege at Daumatul Jandal he successfully broke down the resistance of Christians & captured the town. In this, over 2000 Christian Arabs were killed.
- Thereafter the Persians had raised more forces and were on the war path. This time Muslims successfully resisted the Persians in various battles.
- So, by the end of 633 A.D Muslims were the masters of Euphrates valley.

BATTLE OF FIRAZ

- In the early 634 A.D when Hazrat Khalid (RZ) marched to the outermost edge of Persian Empire on the valley of Euphrates, he had to deal with the army of Persians reinforced by Byzantines and Christian Arabs.
- The enemy's forces were ten times greater than the Muslims army, however Hazrat Khalid (RZ) was still determined to fight and undertook an oath that if he was victorious, he would undertake the pilgrimage of Makkah.
- By smart war tactics and the blessings of Allah, Muslim forces killed over 50,000 enemy's soldiers. The withdrawing enemy either jumped in to the river or allowed them to be squeezed to death.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE- CAMPAIGNS IN SYRIA)

- After the battle of Firaz Hazrat Khalid (RZ) was transferred to the Syrian front and Hazrat Muthana (RZ) became the commander of Muslims in Iraq.
- In 634 A.D, Hazrat Abu Bakr called for Jihad against Syria.
- He had assembled a large force of four groups, 7,000 men each, commanded by Amr bin Aas, Yazeed bin Abu Sufyan, Shrubail bin Hasana and Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah. Khalid bin Walid marched from Hira with 9,000 men towards Syria. This army was about 40,000 in total.

BATTLE OF BASRA

- When Hazrat Khalid (RZ) approached Basra, he came to know that a detachment of 4,000 Muslim warriors under Shrubail was fighting the Byzantine Empire.
- He sent a message to Hazrat Abu Ubaidah to meet him.
- Soon, the Byzantine and Muslim armies faced each other.
- Hazrat Khalid offered Islam to the enemy commander, Romenus, who embraced it.
- Surprised by their commander's defection, they withdrew to the city and locked its gates.
- The army lost the heart and locked themselves in the city.
- With the help of Romenus Muslims entered the city from underground passage and killed Byzantines in large number.

BATTLE OF AJNEDAIN

- After the defeat of Basra, the Byzantine Emperor, Heraclius decided to take revenge.
- His forces started gathering at Ajnedain of about 100,000 to 240,000 in number. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) decided to deal with Byzantine at Ajnedain so Muslims joined forces of 40,000 reached there. In the clash Byzantine army was defeated with heavy losses.



SIEGE OF DAMASCUS

- Marching to Damascus, Muslims came upon a large number of Byzantine troops blocking their way.
- After these troops had been defeated, the survivors fled to Damascus and locked the gates.
- Damascus was laid siege in 634 A.D.
- Soon the news of the death of the caliph reached the Muslims thus, it was during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (RZ) that Damascus finally fell into the hands of Muslims.

CONTRIBUTIONS/MAIN EVENTS OF HAZRAT ABU BAKR (RZ)'S CALIPHATE

Q (a) Outline the main events/contributions of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s caliphate. [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (CALMING THE FAITHFUL & ELECTION)

- Immediately after the death of Holy Prophet (PBUH), Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) calmed the mourning Muslims community.
- The faithful were assembled in the mosque. There was whispering that Prophet (PBUH) was dead and there were suppressed sobs and sighs. All eyes were turned to the quarter of Hazrat Ayesha (RZ)
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) at that time was so mourned and disturbed that he testified that Prophet had gone to Allah like Jesus and would return.
- At that time Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) communicated to the faithful in the following historical words: *"Listen to me, ye people. Those of you who worshipped Muhammad know that he is dead like any other mortal. But those of you who worship the God of Muhammad (SAW) know that He is alive and would live forever."*
- This enlightened the people and turned their mourned and gloomy hearts hopefully towards Allah.
- He was elected as the first Caliph of Islam. Ansars assembled in a place 'Saqeefa Bani Sa'idah' to discuss the matter of succession of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Saad bin Ubaidah pleaded that the caliph should be amongst Ansars on basis of their services rendered to Islam.
- On hearing about this gathering, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) along with Hazrat Umar (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ), who were busy in Prophet's burial, proceeded towards the venue of discussion.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) argued that succession is the right of emigrants & Ansars stood next to them.
- Habab bin Mandhar, the Ansars leader, argued that Islamic state could have two leaders. This proposal was put down by the intervention of Hazrat Umar.
- Between the exchanges of hot words, Hazrat Abu Ubaidah appealed which affected the hearts of Ansars. He said *"O Ansars you were the first to help Islam : do not be the first to take steps for the disintegration of Islam"*
- After being sided by Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ), Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) proposed to choose the leader from Hazrat Umar (RZ) or Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ).
- On this Hazrat Umar (RZ) rose and denying Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s advice gave an account of his immense services and closeness to Prophet (PBUH), which became the reason for him to be chosen as the 1st caliph of Muslims.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) was the first to swear allegiance to him followed by Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) and the masses.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (EXPEDITION TO SYRIA)

- On becoming the caliph Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) continued the Prophet (PBUH)'s intention of sending expedition to north i.e. Syria.
- On assuming the caliphate the first issue that Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was called upon to decide was whether the expedition to Syria which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) had directed to be sent under the command of Hazrat Usamah bin Zaid (RZ) should proceed to its destination, or should it be abandoned because of the change in circumstances.

- This army was encamped at Jurf, few miles away from Madinah on the road to Syria. On account of the Prophet (PBUH)'s serious illness Hazrat Usamah (RZ) delayed the departure. Hearing the news of Prophet (PBUH)'s death Hazrat Usamah (RZ) returned to Madinah and sought further orders.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) when consulted his Shura, was advised not to send army outside Madinah noticing the alarming situation that most of the tribes apostatized from Islam.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) said that it was the wish of Mohammad (PBUH) and he was no one to go against it. Thus, he decided to send an army to Syria.
- His decision was based on loyalty to Mohammad (PBUH) and belief that whatever Prophet (PBUH) had ordered was in the best interests of the community, therefore he decided to dispatch this army.
- He ordered the army to depart and went to Jurf to bid a farewell to the army.
- The army came after successfully beating the Byzantines on the Syrian front leaving a huge message that Muslims were strong enough to meet all emergencies even after the Prophet (PBUH)'s death.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (FIGHT AGAINST APOSTATE TRIBES AND FALSE PROPHETS)

- Soon after the death of Mohammad (PBUH), Madinah was surrounded by tribes who had accepted Islam and proclaimed loyalty to Islamic Empire but rebelled from the agreement they made with Mohammad (PBUH) during the first caliph's rule and demanded a fresh agreement with the exclusion of Zakat from him.
- Against the advice of his council Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) rather than accepting the demand of tribes rejected it and clarified that he would fight against all those tribes who withheld Zakat.
- Thereafter, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) leading his army of adult men dealt with the apostate tribes at Zul Hissa, Zul Qissa and Abraq defeating them in all confrontations.
- He also sent different armies under his commanders to crush the rebellion or revolts from provinces.
- His battalions reached Bahrain, Oman, Maharah, Yemen, Hadarmaut and crushed the uprisings there.
- He also fought against the false prophets. Another challenge Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) faced was the false claims of prophet hood laid by many. The most famous of those were Aswad Ansi, Tulayha, Sajjah and Musaylima.
- Aswad Ansi belonged to Ansi tribe and rose in Yemen and had claimed prophet hood during Prophet's life. He was an ugly man and used to cover his face and for this he was also termed as the Veiled Prophet. He was assassinated few days before Prophet passed away and this news came in Abu Bakr's reign.
- Tulayha laid a claim among Banu Ghatafan and Asad of receiving revelations and prophet hood during Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime. Caliph also defeated him in a battle putting an end to his claims.
- Musaylima belonged to Hanifa tribe in Yamamah and was the most dangerous one. After meeting Prophet (PBUH) he too claimed prophet hood on his return to Yamamah. He was defeated by the caliph under an expedition by Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) at the 'Battle of the garden of death'.
- Sajjah was a female claimer of prophet hood from the tribe Bani Tamim. Under a spell she married Musaylima and later returned back to her tribe in Iraq realizing her defeat without fighting Musaylima. She accepted Islam when Muslims conquered Iraq.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (COMPILATION OF QURAN)

- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) arranged to have the first collection of Quran made in a book form.
- Discuss briefly by referring to page # 4-5 of Book # 2.

PARAGRAPH # 5 (EXPANSION OF ISLAMIC EMPIRE)

- Noticing the hostility of the Persians and the Byzantine Empires, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) fought against them which resulted in the expansion of the Islamic Empire.
- He ordered to conduct campaigns in eastern and western Iraq against the Persians.
- In 633 A.D, the Muslims armies under the command of Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) and Hazrat Muthana (RZ) captured the territories of Iraq from Mazar and Hira on the eastern side to Anbar and Firaz on the western side.



- Muslim armies defeated the Persians in the battles of Mazar, Walaja, Ullies and captured Hira. There then continuing the expeditions the Persians also faced defeats in Anbar, Ein-at-Tamr, Daumatul Jandal and Firaz.
- He dispatched his battalions in four groups of 40,000 against the Byzantines.
- In 634 A.D, Muslim armies under Hazrat Amr bin Al A'sas (RZ), Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ), Hazrat Shrubail bin Hasnah (RZ) , Yazid bin Abu Sufyan with the support of Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ)'s army fought against the Byzantine.
- The Muslim armies confronted the Romans in the battles of Basra and Ajnedain and successfully defeated them capturing the Syrian front.
- Thus by the victories under the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) Islamic Empire expanded in various direction. These victories also laid the foundation for the expansion of Islamic Empire in the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (RZ) and Hazrat Uthman (RZ).

Q (b) Explain why is he called the savior of Islam. [4]

- He was acknowledged as the Savior of Islam because of his efforts to keep the community united and removing all the possible threats to the integrity of Islamic fundamentals and Empire.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), at the time of the death of the Holy Prophet, steadied the mourning community by driving their gloomed hearts from the passing away of Muhammad (PBUH) towards Allah. After being chosen as the caliph he united and safeguarded the Muslim Ummah.
- He continued Prophet's mission of sending expeditions to North for fighting against the enemies and hypocrites. He also fought the Riddah wars and the wars against the withholders of Zakat ensuring the purity of Islam and the safety of Muslims, also indicating that Muslims would never stand any transgressors of religion.
- He protected Muslims and their faith from the threats of many enemies prominently the false prophets, who proclaimed prophet hood after Muhammad (PBUH), he defeated and wiped all those false claims saving the true soul of Islam.
- In order to ensure an authentic copy, he also arranged the compilation of the Quran.
- If it had not been for Hazrat Abu Bakr's efforts, Islam would have been trembling after the Prophet (PBUH) but he sincerely worked to benefit religion hence proving to be the 'Savior of Islam'.

Q (b) Explain the significance of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ)'s caliphate. [4]

- At the death of the Prophet, the Muslim community mourned all eyes being turned towards Hazrat Ayesha (RZ)'s apartment. Hazrat Umar (RZ) couldn't withstand the news but it was Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) who steadied the mourning society by his wisdom of reciting the verses of Surah Imran (3:144) & bravery of his words declaring the mortality of the prophet & the eternity only of Allah.
- This speech was a source of inspiration & brought the message of a new revival uniting the Muslim Ummah.
- At first he carried on the Prophet (PBUH)'s policy of expansion towards the north and then he fought against the two huge Empires which resulted in a huge expansion of Islamic boundaries reaching to North-East (Persian kingdom) & North-West (Roman kingdom) thus it was the first time that Muslim Ummah emerged as a victorious empire.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) faced serious threats to the Muslim Ummah but his firm & timely action ensured the integrity of the empire as he suppressed the apostasy movement establishing firm example of the consequence for breaking the treaties & claiming false prophet hood against the Islamic fundamentals.
- The most significant outcome of this was the ordering of the compilation of Quran that proved to be a milestone & the greatest unifying force for the Ummah. It is due to all these steps that Hazrat Abu Bakr is titled as the savior of Islam.



HAZRAT UMAR (RZ) (634 – 644 A.D/ 13-23 A.H)

(b) Suggest reasons of Muslims hostility and fighting against the Byzantine Empire? [4]

- The relations of Muslims and Byzantines had been hostile since the establishment of Islam.
- Though Heraclius responded well to the letter of Prophet (PBUH) but later on he acted as an opponent of Muslims.
- During Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime the Prince of Syria killed the envoy of Holy Prophet (PBUH) which caused the hostility between two nations. This led to the Battle of Muthah and later to Tabuk expedition.
- The hostility continued after the Prophet (PBUH)'s death and under the administration of the 1st Caliph, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), they supported the Bedouine tribes against Muslims in battle of Ajnadain.
- Muslims before the commencement of Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s rule had captured the Syrian frontier.
- Still, the tribes of Syrian and Palestinian borders helped their kinsmen to raid Muslims and instigated against Muslims
- Muslims on the other hand had a threat of huge Byzantine Empire to come in front and encroach their lands hence to ensure the safety and defend Arabia from them, fighting against Byzantine Empire was necessary with whom the relations never got settled since the Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime.

BATTLES AGAINST ROMANS

Q (a) Write a note on Muslims battles against the Byzantine Empire in Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s caliphate. [10]

- During the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (RZ), Muslims fought with Byzantine Empire for seven years.
- In the battles against them Islamic Empire expanded till Egypt.

CONQUEST OF DAMASCUS (14 A.H):

- In 14 A.H. Muslims besieged the city of Damascus secured by five gates.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) leading Muslims army divided his battalion into five groups and appointed each battalion under a commander on all these gates.
- He himself led one of these battalions and besieged the gate on the east.
- Roman army was led by Thomas who was son-in-law of Byzantine Emperor Heraclius.
- First Thomas tried to push back outnumbered Muslims in which he failed and retreated to the forts.
- Later Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) became successful in entering the city.
- When Thomas came to know about Hazrat Khalid (RZ)'s entry he waited for Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) at the western gate and offered surrender on usual terms of Jizya.
- Amnesty was granted to the Byzantine army and they were given a safe pass to leave the city.
- All the Byzantines left the fort, which was thereafter occupied by the Muslims and they finally captured Damascus.
- After the conquest of Damascus when Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) wrote a report of conquest to the caliph he was handed over the orders sent by the caliph of his deposition & making Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) the new commander in chief. Therefore Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) following the orders started serving Muslim army in Syria under the command of Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ).



BATTLE OF FIHL - BATTLE OF MUD (14 A.H):

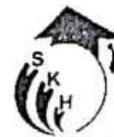
- On losing Damascus, Heraclius sent his army men at Beisan to the west of the Jordan River.
- Upon knowing this Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) encamped at Fihl on the east of Jordan. He left Yazid as in charge at Damascus.
- When negotiations failed between the two parties, Muslims under Hazrat Khalid (RZ) tried to attack Beisan but got stuck in mud on the way and couldn't proceed so they came back to Fihl and waited for Byzantine army.
- The Byzantines then attacked under the command of Saqlar at Fihl in which first they opened the attack with a rain of arrows. This caused difficulties for Muslims and they stayed back. Later in hand to hand fighting Muslims proved to be better and emerged successful from the battle field.
- Because of the mud the battle of Fihl came to be known in the Arab chronicles as the Battle of Mud.
- Muslims then proceeded to Beisan & Tabariya and besieged them. Byzantines after some resistance surrendered and agreed on paying Jizya. By this the whole Jordan came under the Muslims.

BATTLE OF EMESSA(14 A.H):

- In the same year Muslims besieged Emessa, the residents of the city surrendered and signed a truce with Muslims which they broke after a year.
- Heraclius sent an army to drive Muslims away from Emessa under the command of Harbees.
- Muslims after bearing the cold weather & strong resistance of Romans retreated from Emessa.
- In their retreat the Romans chased the Muslim army. When the Romans army came completely out of the city of Emessa Hazrat Khalid (RZ) signaled his troops & Muslims surrounded Romans army.
- After that Romans were slaughtered in huge numbers and Harbees was killed by Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) in single handed fight.
- Muslim army then came back to Emessa triumphant after which no further resistance was seen.

BATTLE OF YARMUK (15 A.H):

- The Romans were very perturbed (troubled, anxious) at the fall of important cities like Damascus and the defeat at Fihl, Hims and Emessa.
- So, Heraclius became determined in his decision to recover the towns. He issued orders to mobilize troops from all corners of his empire. The Roman Emperor sent 260,000 men against Muslims.
- As soon as Hazrat Khalid bin Walid received information of Heraclius' intention, he started gathering his forces on the bank of River of Yarmuk, a tributary of the River of Jordan.
- The caliph remained in contact with the troops to provide them with advice & encouragement.
- The Romans tried to drive out Muslims with methods like bribery, but Hazrat Khalid (RZ) declined all offers with logical reasons.
- He highlighted all the positive changes Islam had brought in Arabia and invited Romans to accept Islam or agree on paying Jizya or to war, but when the enemy chose third option, he went back to prepare his troops with Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) to upcoming conflict.
- In 15 A.H. both armies were there to fight out the last round and decide the fate of Syria.
- 40,000 Muslims were against 260,000 Romans. The battle lasted for 6 days.
- By the grace of Allah, the war strategies of the Muslim commanders became successful while the Romans led by Theodorus suffered heavy losses.
- By the afternoon of sixth day only one third of the Romans remained, the rest had either been killed or fled while 3000 Muslims were martyred and several soldiers were badly injured.
- The victory at Yarmuk brought Syria for Muslim as the power of Romans was completely perished at Syria. Hearing the news, Heraclius fled from Syria and moved his capital to Constantinople.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) fell into prayer of gratitude before Allah on hearing the news of the victory.



THE SURRENDER OF JERUSALEM (16 A.H):

- After the victory of Yarmuk, Muslims captured many other towns and besieged Jerusalem.
- The winter season had created difficulties for Muslims & Romans continued to give stiff resistance.
- Hazrat Amr bin al A's (RZ)'s army was reinforced by Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ), who was the Muslims commander in chief.
- On knowing about the reinforcement the citizens got ready to surrender on the condition that Caliph would personally come over to sign a treaty. Patriarch Sophronous sent request to caliph.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) after consultation decided to grant their condition.
- He personally accepted the surrender of Jerusalem.
- In 16 A.H. he left Madinah for Jerusalem in the same simple dress he was wearing.
- He was with his slave and between them they had a camel on this journey which they rode by turn.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) refused to take his slaves turn to ride camel on reaching the outskirts of the City.
- It was a unique sight in which the commander of faithful & the King of Arabia traveled with such simplicity.
- When he reached Jerusalem his people prevailed upon him to change the worn and patched clothes into attire more suited to a powerful ruler.
- The people of Jerusalem refused to acknowledge him as they were told to expect a man dressed simply. When he dressed back to his regular clothes the residents of Jerusalem acknowledged him and then the treaty was signed.
- Patriarch Sophronous offered him keys of Jerusalem and visit to Masjid-al-Aqsa, Christian churches and other historical places.

THE CONQUEST OF EGYPT (19-20 A.H):

- After two big conquests the fertile valley of Nile governed by the weak Byzantine Empire attracted the victorious spirit of conquest.
 - Hazrat Amr bin al A's had great difficulty in persuading Hazrat Umar (RZ) to authorize the invasion of Egypt. He argued Egypt could be used against Muslims by Romans for naval operations.
 - Therefore, in 640 A.D (19 A.H) Hazrat Amr (RZ) marched out towards Egypt with 4000-5000 men.
 - After capturing small towns, he approached the well-defended fort, Fustat, at the base of Nile delta along but could make no headway.
 - Hazrat Amr (RZ) requested for reinforcement, which was sent under the supervision of four brilliant commanders; Hazrat Zubair (RZ), Hazrat Ubaidah (RZ), Hazrat Miqdad and Hazrat Maslamah (RZ).
 - Hazrat Amr (RZ) handed over the command to Hazrat Zubair bin Awwam (RZ).
 - Hazrat Zubair (RZ) captured the fort by scaling the walls and opening the gates for Muslim army after a seven month long siege. The fort of Fustat later became the garrison town of Muslim army.
- Alexandria:
- Hazrat Amr (RZ) slowly began to move towards Alexandria; port city. It was defended both by sea and strong fortification. All this made it difficult to be conquered.
 - 12,000 Muslims army was up against 50,000 Byzantines. Byzantines hit boulders with contraptions on Muslim army which pulled them back.
 - Hazrat Umar (RZ) wrote a strongly worded letter to Hazrat Amr (RZ), expressing his displeasure at the pace of events.
 - Hazrat Amr (RZ) read the letter out to the troops and pushed them into action soon after Heraclius' death.
 - The Muslim forces led up Hazrat Zubair (RZ), Hazrat Ubaidah (RZ) and Hazrat Maslamah stormed to the city and captured Alexandria.



BATTLES AGAINST SASSANIDS

Q (b) Suggest reasons of Muslims hostility and fighting against the Persian Empire? [4]

- Muslims relations with Persians were not so good since the first encounter with them.
- When Prophet (PBUH) wrote letter to Persian ruler Khusro Pervcz he insulted the Prophet (PBUH)'s envoy. This caused displeasure in Muslims.
- After the Prophet (PBUH)'s death they emerged as Muslims opponent. During the caliphate of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) they helped the enemy of Muslims at campaign in Bahrain.
- Under the administration of Hazrat Umar (RZ) the relations got worse. The Persians did not allow Muslims to carry on trade with the flow of Euphrates and Tigris. This served as an impediment for Arabian traders.
- Moreover, the Arab tribes of the border of Iraq helped their relatives to rise against Muslims.
- Finally, Persia as a super power was a threat for Muslim estate.
- Therefore to establish trade and to remove the Persians threat to Islamic Empire Muslims fought against the Persians and invaded their lands.

Q (a) Write a note on Muslims battles against the Persian Empire in Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s caliphate. [10]

- During the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (RZ), Muslims fought against the Persians (Sassanids) for almost a decade.
- In the combats against them, Islamic Empire expanded till Iraq and Persia.

BATTLE OF NAMARRAQ:

- During the time of 1st caliph, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), Muslims conquered Hira.
- Loss of Hira made the Persians furious thus they tried to recover it.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) went to Syria to deal with Byzantines.
- Therefore Muslims army went under the command of Hazrat Muthana (RZ) to deal with Persians. In this clash which is called Battle of Namarraq, Muslims defeated the Persians.

BATTLE OF MARWA - BRIDGE:

- To avenge the defeat of Namarraq, the Persians led by Rustam gathered their men on the east bank of Euphrates.
- Muslim army led by Hazrat Abu Ubaid bin Thaqifi camped on the west bank of Euphrates with 9000 men.
- Hazrat Abu Ubaid bin Thaqifi (RZ) against the advice of Hazrat Muthana (RZ) and other senior companions crossed the river and it spelt disaster for the Muslims.
- On sighting huge elephants Arab horses turned and bolted. Abu Ubaid (RZ) then commanded to dismount and attack on foot. The Persian elephants carrying Howda became huge threats for Muslims.
- Muslims tried to cut their belts to remove Howda from elephants. In this they faced many losses including their commander Abu Ubaid who was knocked down and trampled by an elephant. Following this other Muslim commanders were also martyred.
- When the tide of Persian elephants couldn't be checked, the Muslim army had to retreat to the river side in utter confusion.
- Only 3000 out of 9000 could come back to the other side of river. The rest gave their lives in the battlefield, were drowned or ran away.

BATTLE OF BUWAIB:

- When the news of the disaster of Bridge reached the caliph he immediately raised a considerable army under the command of **Hazrat Muthana (RZ)**.
- Some Christian tribes also joined with Muslims.
- **Mehran**, the specialist in Arabian wars was sent by Persian King with **12,000** army men.
- The two armies clashed at a place called Buwaib near Kufa from the two banks of Euphrates.
- This time the Persians crossed the river.
- Mehran was killed and the Persians began to flee in utter confusion.
- They were severely defeated this time.

BATTLE OF QADISSIYA (17 A.H):

- The fire of vengeance once more flared up in Persia and they mustered all their strength this time to strike a decisive blow. **Yezdagird** rose against Muslims to recapture the lands lost in Buwayb.
- **Rustam** the greatest war hero was given the charge to lead a massive force of **60,000** men which also included an elephant corps and a large cavalry battalion.
- Receiving the news, **Hazrat Umar (RZ)** appealed to gather groups and was pleasantly surprised by the enthusiastic response as tribes from far and near sent their men to fight the Persians.
- **Hazrat Umar (RZ)** himself decided to lead the campaign but taking **Hazrat Ali (RZ)**'s suggestion he sent **30,000** troops under the command of **Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RZ)** as **Hazrat Khalid (RZ)** and **Hazrat Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RZ)** were occupied on the Syrian front.
- The Muslim army camped at **Al-Qadissiya** a small town near Kufa.
- **Hazrat Saad (RZ)** was ill at the time of the battle, he was suffering from Sciatica (back ache), so he directed the operations from the sick bed.
- **Hazrat Saad (RZ)** sent a delegation of fourteen Muslim elders to the Persian Emperor **Yezdagird**, inviting him to the three general options; to accept Islam, to pay Jizya or wage war; the Persian Emperor chose the third option.
- A stand-off continued for three months with several skirmishes between the armies regarding the border settlements in which the Muslims were successful.
- The Muslims remained calm and persistent while on the Persian side there were imperfections and desertions.
- Eventually, **Rustam** bridged the river overnight and his troops crossed over to attack the Muslim army resulting in a fierce battle that lasted for three days.
- Reinforcement of **6000** men from Syria had joined the Muslims and **Hazrat Saad (RZ)** used brilliant tactics and strategically made the best use of archers to overcome the elephant corps.
- The Muslim attacks were an equal match against the elephant corps and the heavy guards of the Persians. They charged at **Rustam's** army in tribal groups showing a heroic contempt for death.
- On third day, **Rustam** himself was killed trying to swim his way to safety.
- Muslims casualties were one fifth of the army but Persians lost two third of Sassanids.
- The victory in Qadissiya gave the Arabs a definitive possession of Iraq.

FALL OF MADAIN:

- After the victory of Qadissiya **Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (RZ)** marched against the capital.
- Invading small towns he finally besieged Madain. The siege lasted for two months and ultimately the Persians gave in.
- **Yezdagird** along with the nobles had already removed his treasures and had fled from the city, leaving it deserted.
- **Hazrat Saad (RZ)**'s triumphant entry into Madain was a turning point in the annals of Islamic history.



- The royal treasures were collected and sent to Madinah along with one fifth of the war booty while the rest was distributed among the fighters.
- The population of Madain agreed on paying Jizya to Islamic capital.

BATTLE OF JALULA:

- The advancement of Muslims and continuous losses of important cities worried the Persian Ruler, Yazdagird. Therefore he ordered his army to advance and occupy a strongly fortified place Jalula.
- Hazrat Saad (RZ) dispatched 12,000 men under Qaqa to meet the challenge
- Jalula was besieged for about 80 days before the Persians gave way.
- After this an understanding was reached with Persians and the Caliph issued strict orders to stop all advances towards Persia.

BATTLE OF NAHAWAND (21 A.H):

- Later on the caliph was compelled to fight the Persians after observing the Persians hostility.
- The Persians, despite signing the treaty, were preparing to fight against Muslims in their fortresses.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) consulted his advisors for the plan of action, when he received the news of the preparations of Persians for battle.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s advice on the strategy was brought into action; to take the Persian troops out of their fortresses by pretending to withdraw.
- 30,000 Muslims marched against 60,000 Persians who vowed to give the final blow at Nahawand.
- The Muslim army was clearly outnumbered against the Persians army. The Persian army had blocked their way to their camps using thorn-woods and spikes.
- Muslims used the tactics of Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) which he had used in Fihl and Emessa, by pretending to withdraw, to bring the Persian army to the midst.
- The Persians did as the Muslims expected and came to the midst of the battlefield.
- They by advancing martyred and injured many Muslims in front ranks but when they were deeper in the open ground, the Muslims attacked ferociously.
- The Persian army started to flee and got stuck into the same obstacles (thorn-woods and spikes) that they had set for the Muslims.
- The Arabs finally won the victory of victories.
- After this victory, the proud Sassanid army which had stood up to Rome and Byzantine had been destroyed and never challenged the Arabs in battle during Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s caliphate.

IMPORTANT EXERCISE

- (a) Trace the expansion of the Islamic Empire under the rule of the caliph Hazrat Umar (RZ). [10]

P1: MAJOR BATTLES AGAINST ROMANS
Concisely About Jordan, Damascus & Emessa
Battle of Yarmuk
Fall of Jerusalem
Invasion of Egypt

P2: MAJOR BATTLES AGAINST SASSANIDS
Concisely about Namarraq, Bridge & Buwaib
Battle of Qadisiya
Concisely about Madain & Jalula
Battle of Nahawand



ADMINISTRATION OF HAZRAT UMAR (RZ)

- (a) Write a note on administration under 2nd caliph, Hazrat Umar (RZ)? [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION):

- During the ruling period of the 2nd caliph, Hazrat Umar (RZ), the administration was very efficient.
- Huge successes and new strategies were seen in different areas under his leadership especially in Cabinet, Revenue and Judiciary systems.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (MAJLIS E SHURA):

- Hazrat Umar (RZ) systematically organized and expanded Majlis-e-Shura (the Advisory Council) introduced by his predecessor, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ).
- The advisory body consisted of the prominent companions of Prophet (PBUH).
- It sat in mosque regularly and much resembled the cabinet in modern political system.
- It was of two types. **The Special Council** which was consulted for matters pertain to daily business.
- **The General Assembly** which was consulted for matters related to national interest. It was called by general announcements. Matters of national importance were thrown open for public referendum in the huge gatherings of Friday congregational prayer or in the annual gatherings at Makkah.
- In those gatherings the caliph himself was open to all criticism and amendments.
- In the light of public opinions, the caliph took back or modified his decisions.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (CALENDAR):

- Hazrat Umar (RZ) also ordered to design a separate Muslims' calendar.
- The governor of Basra complained about undated letters and instruction.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) called upon an assembly to consider the question of calendar reform.
- He turned down suggestions of following Roman or Persian calendars.
- After various suggestions from Shura and senior companions, Muslims' Calendar was designed.
- It started from the Hijra of Prophet and Moharram was unanimously decided as its first month.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (REVENUE SYSTEM):

- He established for the first time a department of finance.
- This department was called the Diwan and formulated in Persian Model.
- The major sources of revenue were poor tax (Zakat), poll-tax (Jizya), Land-tax (Ushr), spoils of war (Ghanima) and Fay (income from the state property)
- Zakat was assessed upon reserved cash, crops and animals.
- Land revenue depended upon the fertility of soils and collected in installments.
- Jizya was paid by Non-Muslim citizens. Non-Muslim poor or army helpers were exempted from it.
- Ushr was levied on reciprocal basis on the goods of the traders of other countries.
- The tax was levied on merchandise meant for sale not on goods for consumption or personal use.
- For Dhimmi it was 5% and for Muslims 2.5%
- He made garrison towns like Kufa, Basra and Fustat. The soldiers stayed there together to show their availability rather than earning from conquered lands.
- He allotted pensions for retired officials and disabled soldiers. Allowances were graded according to one's merit with reference to Islam. Therefore the clan of Prophet (PBUH) got the highest allowance and then the clan of 1st caliph. Hazrat Umar (RZ) lowered down the grade of his clan for these pensions on which his clan objected. Hazrat Umar rebuked them saying "You desire that you should stand on my neck and deprive me of my good deeds. I cannot permit that".
- He also fixed allowances for the poor, old, needy and physically handicapped. Old aged pensions were given to Muslims and Non-Muslims both. Once he saw an old aged Christian begging; he gave allowance to the beggar and exemption from Jizya.
- He founded mosques, schools & orphanages. His soldiers & Bedouines were directed to learn Quran.



PARAGRAPH # 5 (ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE):

- For the sake of efficiency in administrative system Hazrat Umar (RZ) divided the common wealth into several provinces. These were Kufa, Basra, Baghdad, Khurasan, Faras, Jazira, Hijaz, Ilya, Ramlah, Damascus, Lower and Upper Egypt formed the main provinces.
- All these provinces were placed under efficient governors called 'Wali'. They were appointed on merit with the consultation of Shura. They should be loyal, truthful, honest and God fearing.
- The governor wasn't only the ruler of province but also its military and religious head.
- He was accountable to caliph and could be promptly dismissed for any inefficiency or corruption.
- The provinces were further divided into districts and districts into sub-divisions
- The district officers were known as Amils. They were also appointed with consultation of Shura.
- These Amils were accountable to the caliph and more precisely to Allah.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) was a great champion of the cause of Justice.
- He always gave priority to justice and made decision justly even if executives were found guilty.
- *A prince of Syria who had accepted Islam and was staying at Madinah and Makkah as a state guest slapped a man who accidentally trod on his feet in the course of the Hajj. Hazrat Umar (RZ) laid down that the man who had been slapped could in turn slap the prince.*
- To administer justice he also appointed Qadhis in all provincial towns.
- To ensure their integrity these Qadhis were given full independence and were not subjected to the Amils or Walis. Rather, he (RZ) separated the judicial functions from the executives.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) was the first ruler in history to separate the judiciary from the executives.
- For the control of law and order in provinces and districts, he introduced the police system.

**CONTRIBUTIONS/MAIN EVENTS OF HAZRAT UMAR (RZ)'S CALIPHATE
(13 A.H – 23 A.H)**

Year	Event
13 A.H	Appointment as a caliph
15 A.H	Battle of Yarmuk in Palestine against Byzantine opening Syria.
16 A.H	Fall of Jerusalem
20 A.H	Conquest of Egypt
17 A.H	Battle of Qadisiya against Sassanids opening Iraq.
21 A.H	Battle of Nahawand against Sassanids opening Persia.

Q (a) Trace/Outline the main events of the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (RZ). [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (HIS APPOINTMENT)

- He was appointed by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) as his successor.
- Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) before his death after much consideration and consultation with senior companions nominated Hazrat Umar (RZ) as the next caliph of Muslim Ummah.
- Therefore after the death of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) in 13 A.H Hazrat Umar succeeded him and became the 2nd caliph among the Rightly Guided caliphs.
- For the next decade he continued the mission of first Caliph till his martyrdom.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (BATTLES AGAINST THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE)

- He oversaw the expansion of the Muslim empire into Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iraq and Persia.
- In 15 A.H, after losing Syrian frontier & cities like Jordan, Emessa & Damascus, the Romans led by Theodorus gathered 260,000 troops at the bank of Yarmuk to decide the fate of Syria.
- Muslims army led by Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ) camped there with 40,000 of their men.

- Being repulsed many times Muslims finally defeated the Romans by fighting gallantly.
- This opened Syria for Muslims.
- Followed by the victory at Yarmuk, Muslims went forward towards Jerusalem and after capturing small towns besieged the city under the command of Hazrat Amr (RZ). This was in 16 A.H
- Muslims received stiff resistance in the beginning but when the news of reinforcement of Muslim army reached the city, the people of Jerusalem agreed to surrender.
- They made a condition of surrendering only if Caliph himself came to sign treaty with them.
- Patriarch Sophronous wrote a letter to Caliph and invited him.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) after consulting personally accepted the surrender of Jerusalem by going there.
- **Example of Camel or the Caliph's apparel to be linked here.**
- From 18 A.H – 20 A.H Muslims marched in Egypt to invade it.
- Invasion started after the fall of Jerusalem and the permission granted by the caliph to Hazrat Amr.
- Hazrat Amr (RZ) after covering small towns captured Fustat and finally besieged the capital of Egypt, Alexandria in 20 A.H, with a battalion of 12,000.
- Egypt was defended by 50,000 soldiers who hit boulders on Muslims with contraptions.
- On hearing the news of Roman Emperor Heraclius's death, Muslims intensified the attack and invaded Egypt.
- With the fall of Egypt, Byzantine army was broken down and no war was held against them after this during Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s caliphate.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (BATTLES AGAINST THE PERSIAN EMPIRE)

- Sassanids had a severe grudge against Muslims when they were defeated by Muslims at the time of 1st Caliph.
- This resulted in three battles named Battles of Namarraq, Farwa (Bridge) and Buwaib.
- The chain of battles kept on going until they had a combat at Qadissiya in 17 A.H.
- 60,000 Sassanids were up against 30,000 Muslims army under Hazrat Saad (RZ)
- Though Muslims lost one fifth army men they still managed to defeat the Sassanids.
- The victory in battle of Al-Qadissiya opened the whole of Iraq for Muslims.
- After the fall of Madain the Persian emperor Yezdagird tried to push back Muslims but Persians faced another defeat in battle of Jalula.
- After Jalula a treaty was signed but this was broken soon by the Persians.
- In 21 A.H caliph came to know about the preparations of Persians for another combat so the Caliph ordered his 30,000 army men to march towards Nahawand.
- 60,000 Persians gathered at a place called Nahawand.
- Though outnumbered Muslims put the proud Persians down and won the victory of victories.
- After this Muslims became a super power and their Empire stood up to Byzantine and Persia.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES)

- The agreements made by Hazrat Umar (RZ) with conquered Non Muslims formed the basis of later legislation about Dhimmi who are Non Muslims living under Islamic rule paying Jizya.
- In later times Muslims looked back on the agreements that the caliph, Hazrat Umar (RZ), made with Non Muslims of Jerusalem and other cities and used them as the basis of their own relations with the Christians and Jews and others who lived under their rule.
- He oversaw important administrative measures.
- For the sake of efficiency in administrative system he divided the common wealth into several provinces i.e. Kufa, Basra, Baghdad, Khurasan, Faras, Jazira, Hijaz, Ilya, Ramlah, Damascus, Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt formed the main provinces.
- These provinces were further divided in districts and districts into sub divisions.
- Governors, called Wali, were appointed in every province. They were also the military and religious head of their provinces.



- District officers known as Amils were appointed in districts.
- For the sound administration of justice Hazrat Umar (RZ) appointed Qadis in all provincial towns and to assure the integrity of justice these Qadis were given full independence and were not subjected to Amils and Walis.
- For revenue system Hazrat Umar (RZ) established a system called Diwan in which the major sources of revenue were poor tax (Zakat), poll-tax (Jizya), spoils of war (Ghanima), Fay (income from state property) and land-tax (Ushr)
- Ushr was levied on the goods imported and for Dhimmis its rate was 5%.
- Example of Christian, who brought a horse and was asked to re-pay Ushr. Later, he was dealt with Justice which made him to convert to Islam
- In conclusion write lesson taken from the story and link it with Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s administration.

(b) What does the manner of Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s death tell us about his character?

- Hazrat Umar (RZ) was martyred by a slave named Feroz alias Abu Lulu.
- Feroz was a Persian slave who was allowed to live in Madinah by the caliph after his Master Mughairah sought special permission for him due to his extra working skills which could be beneficial for Muslims.
- Feroz was levied with a tax by his master of whom he complained to the caliph one day that the taxes he paid were excessive.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) afterwards inquired his master who satisfied the caliph. The caliph on next visit of Feroz told him that he agreed on the taxes levied on him and he didn't find them excessive.
- Furious by the caliph's response, Feroz prepared a dagger himself and one day while the caliph was leading the prayer he stabbed the caliph with his prepared poisoned dagger. When Feroz was unable to escape, he committed suicide.
- The wound the caliph received, after few days became the reason of his martyrdom.
- His relation with Feroz proved Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s neutrality and refusal to allow concession to anyone. Therefore his death firstly tells us about his unbiased and just character in ruling the Empire.
- He was also rigid about the correct observance of all regulations. (Write example)
- EXAMPLE: When he came to know the governor did not punish his son publicly he himself punished his son who was accused of drinking.
- On his deathbed the caliph sent his son Abdullah bin Umar (RZ) to Hazrat Ayesha for seeking permission of his burial beside Holy Prophet (PBUH). The grieved Mother of the faithful sacrificed her place for the man of high honor and granted permission of the caliph's burial in her apartment.
- Therefore he was buried near the Prophet (PBUH)'s grave, which also proves he was held in high honor.

(b) Write significance of Hazrat Umar (RZ) as a caliph of Islam? [4]

Hazrat Umar's caliphate is titled as the golden period in the Islamic history that witnessed a sound governmental structure of consolidation, peace & stability. Apart from keeping a vigilant observation on the state's internal matters, Hazrat Umar's reign oversaw great expansion of the Islamic empire with Muslims becoming the masters of the Byzantine & Sassanid Empire. This resulted in a sudden boost to the spread of the Islamic message as the number of converts increased rapidly. The agreements with the conquered non-Muslims formed the basis of example to be followed in later years about Dhimmis. Also, these agreements resulted in healthy interaction of Muslims & non-Muslims that made the Islamic empire a centre of learning with Muslims developing swift technological lines.

EXPANSION IN HAZRAT UTHMAN'S RULE (644 – 656 A.D/ 23-35 A.H)

Q (a) Give description of the expansion of Islamic Empire under Hazrat Uthman (RZ). [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION-ELECTION)

- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) succeeded Hazrat Umar (RZ) on the fourth day of his death in 644 A.D as the 3rd caliph of Islam. He was appointed by the way instructed by his predecessor and that was to elect a new caliph from the committee of six appointed; Uthman (RZ), Ali (RZ), Talha (RZ), Zubair (RZ), Abdur Rahman bin Auf (RZ) and Saad bin Abi Waqas (RZ).
- Hazrat Zubair (RZ) withdrew in favor of Hazrat Ali (RZ), Hazrat Talha withdrew in favor of Hazrat Uthman (RZ), Hazrat Saad (RZ) withdrew in favor of Hazrat Abdur Rehman. Hazrat Abdur Rehman (RZ) also withdrew and was appointed as the arbitrator to choose between the two candidates.
- Contacting the two candidates separately, he put to them the question whether they would follow in the footsteps of the previous caliphs. Hazrat Ali (RZ) said that he would follow the Quran and the Sunnah of Mohammad. Uthman replied to the question in the affirmative without any reservation. Thereupon, Hazrat Abdur Rahman (RZ) gave his verdict in favor of the election to H. Uthman (RZ).

PARAGRAPH # 2 (EXPANSION TO EGYPT)

- In the initial five years of his rule the Islamic empire expanded greatly.
- Between the years 644 – 649 A.D many territories became a part of Islamic empire from the route of Byzantine and Persian empires.
- In Alexandria there was a large population which owed allegiance to the Muslims but they were loyal with the Government of Byzantium.
- The death of Hazrat Umar (RZ) followed by the deposition of Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as gave enough courage to the Byzantines who landed their large force in Alexandria to capture Egypt.
- On receiving a Muslim delegation from Egypt with a suggestion of Hazrat Amr bin Al Aas' appointment, Hazrat Uthman (RZ) appealed Hazrat Amr (RZ) to take over the charge of Egypt.
- In 644 A.D Hazrat Amr (RZ) met with the Roman forces at a Naqyus, between Fustat & Alexandria. In a duel, members of both sides died yet Muslims defeated Byzantines in the general fight.
- Thereafter, Muslims pursued Byzantines and laid a siege on Alexandria and soon captured it.
- Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as (RZ) returned to Fustat after reorganizing Alexandria.
- Soon after, Hazrat Amr (RZ) was again deposed & the charge was given to Abdullah bin Saad (RZ).
- Hazrat Abdullah (RZ) was sent raiding to the west which resulted in attainment of rich booty. Thereafter, Hazrat Abdullah bin Saad (RZ) decided to make a campaign on North Africa who had declared its independence under King Gregory.
- Hazrat Abdullah (RZ) received the caliph's permission & reinforcement to march towards N. Africa.
- In 647 A.D. Muslim forces under Hazrat Abdullah bin Saad (RZ) marched to Tripoli and besieged it. After some time the town fell to the Muslims.
- From Tripoli, Muslim's 30,000 forces marched to Subetula, the capital of Gregory. The two forces clashed outside the city in which Gregory's force was twice in strength of Muslims force. After few days Muslims knowing a secret way to the camp of Gregory killed him and prevailed over his army. This victory brought North Africa for Muslims by the end of 647 A.D.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (EXPANSION TO SYRIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, KHURASAN)

- When Byzantines attacked Alexandria, they made a plan to attack Syria simultaneously in order to invade the territories they had lost during Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s caliphate.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) who had the force of only 10,000 requested the caliph for reinforcement. So, forces from Kufa came to aid Syrian Governor, Hazrat Muwaiya (RZ), on the caliph's orders.
- Muslim forces under Habib bin Maslama fought a battle with Byzantines in which Habib successfully reached the Byzantine commander's camp and killed him. Thus, Muslims received an outstanding victory.



- After this victory Muslim's commander **Habib bin Maslama**, who was also the victor of Armenia during Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s caliphate, was directed by the caliph to penetrate the territory of Armenia and suppress the revolt.
- Habib penetrated into Armenia and occupied **Tiflis**. Thereafter he marched up to the Black Sea, and the whole of **Armenia was re-conquered**.
- During the caliphate of Hazrat Umar (RZ) Azerbaijan was captured. Later, some revolts were waged there which were suppressed within his caliphate.
- During Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s caliphate for military purposes, Azerbaijan was included in the command of Kufa therefore the caliph withdrew governor from Azerbaijan and the entire charge went to Walid bin Uqba who was the governor general of Kufa.
- With the withdrawal of Governor the people of Azerbaijan once again broke into revolt.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) directed Walid bin Uqba to undertake military operation in Azerbaijan.
- When Walid bin Uqba attacked with his two columns the rebels could not withstand the might of Muslim force thus **Azerbaijan was re-conquered** during Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s caliphate.
- After the death of Hazrat Umar (RZ), in 1st year of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s caliphate i.e. 644 A.D, the Persian emperor, Yezdagird got enough courage to revolt against Muslims which was immediately suppressed with a firm response by Hazrat Uthman (RZ). He re-established the treaty with Persians.
- After the death of Yezdagird, noticing the betrayal of Persians the caliph ordered to move forward in Persian provinces to conquer unconquered lands.
- Army under Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RZ) captured many towns like Fars, Seestan, Khurasan, Khawarzin, Balkh, Kirman etc.
- Abdullah returned to Madinah with rich booty and 40,000 captives.
- Thereafter, Abdullah's lieutenant **Ahnaf bin Qais** subdued Balkh, Rabia bin Zaid conquered Seestan and **Majarah bin Masud** invaded Kirman.
- Thus within the 3 years of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s caliphate, Muslim's armies marched as far as Herat, Kabul and Ghazna on one hand and Tabaristan and Azerbaijan on the other.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (SYRIA- NAVAL COMBATS)

- Hazrat Muwaiya (RZ) sought permission from Hazrat Umar (RZ) during his reign to undertake naval warfare against Byzantines but the caliph after consulting Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as(RZ) rejected.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) on becoming the caliph withdrew the restriction of naval warfare and permitted Hazrat Muawiya to invade the island of Cypress.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) sent naval fleets under the command of **Abdullah bin Qais** and **Abdullah bin Abu Sirah (RZ)** to capture Cypress.
- In 649 A.D Muslims landed on the island and without much difficulty invaded the island as there was only a small Byzantine force.
- **The conquest of Cypress was the first naval victory for Muslims.**
- In the same year Muslims undertaking naval operation also captured Rhodes.
- The conquests of Cypress and Rhodes set the stage for the Egyptian governor, **Hazrat Abdullah bin Saad (RZ)**. He built a strong navy and under him Muslims won a number of naval victories.
- The first clash between Byzantines and Egyptian navies was at 651 A.D in which the Byzantines were repulsed with heavy loss.
- The Byzantine came again after 3 years with 500 vessels. Against this strength the Egyptians had 200 vessels only.
- The two fleets after shooting arrows came so close that their masts touched one another. For this reason the battle is called '**Battle of the Masts (Zat-us-Sawari)**'.
- A fierce hand to hand fight took place in which Muslims emerged as victorious and captured much booty.
- The battle of Masts was the landmark in the history of Islam as it established the superiority of the Muslims on land as well as the sea.

Q (b) Explain the significance of his rule. [4]

- The caliphate of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) is significant in different ways in which the most highlighted facts are his **military and administrative successes**.
- Hazrat Usman following the central strategy carried on the **expansion of the empire** into Persia, Syria & Egypt. He handled all the Byzantines & Persian-led uprisings & ensured prosperity & consolidation of the Islamic empire. By now the Islamic empire had expanded to Kabul from Persian side and Morocco from Byzantine side.
- Moreover, in his rule **Muslim armies also gained superiority at sea**. It was Hazrat Uthman (RZ) who permitted naval combats by withdrawing restrictions laid by his predecessor.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) also served the sacred cities Makkah and Madinah. He expanded both the holy mosques Kaabah and Madinah. He also made efficient arrangements of **dividing water to avoid flood in Madinah**. Moreover, wells were dug for providing water to travelers.
- The most significant service was the **recompilation of Quran** with a standardized dialect of the Quraish to avoid any sort of differences in meaning due to dialects, thus saving the Ummah from a great danger of the birth of rival interpretations. It was this act that earned him the title Jami al Quran. Hazrat Usman was a man of leniency & his nature was exploited by the anti-Islamic forces who martyred him, leading the empire to a civil war.

ACHIEVEMENTS / CONTRIBUTIONS OF HAZRAT UTHMAN

Q (a) Describe the achievements of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) as a caliph. [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION-ELECTION)

Refer to page # 21.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (EXPANSION TO EGYPT)

Refer to page # 21. (Write Concisely)

PARAGRAPH # 3 (EXPANSION TO SYRIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, KHURASAN)

Refer to page # 21-22. (Write Concisely)

PARAGRAPH # 4 (NAVAL COMBATS)

Refer to page # 22. (Write Concisely)

PARAGRAPH # 4 (RE-COMPILATION OF QURAN)

Refer to page # 5 of Book # 2

PARAGRAPH # 5 (OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS)

- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) introduced a few other measures as well to promote the aims of Islam. On the occasion of the Friday prayers he introduced a second call for the convenience of the people.
- He provided stipends for the first time for the 'Muezzins'.
- On the occasion of the month of Ramadan, he increased the daily allowances of the people. He also arranged to supply free meals to all concerned at the time of the breaking of the fast.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) made special arrangement for the upkeep of mosques. In his rule as many as five thousand new mosques were constructed. He also enlarged and extended the Prophet (PBUH)'s mosque at Madina. He enlarged and extended the Holy Ka'bah as well.
- In the cities, particular attention was directed towards the provision of water supply. In Madina, a number of wells were dug to provide drinking water to travelers. Dams were also built under his rule to protect Madina from floods coming from the side of Khyber.



CONTROVERSIES & HIS MARTYRDOM

Q (a) Outline the main events that led up to the martyrdom of Hazrat Uthman (RZ). [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS)

Governor	Province	Relation with Caliph	Remarks
H. Muawiya (RZ)	Syria		Able ruler and excellent administrator.
Abdullah bin Saad (RZ)	Egypt	Foster brother	N. Africa conquered under his rule.
Walid bin Uqba	Kufa	Close relation	Replaced Saad bin Abi Waqas when he could not control the situation. Conducted successful campaigns in Armenia and Azerbaijan. Was deposed at public agitation, in public interest.
Abdullah bin Amr (RZ)	Basra	Cousin	Replaced Abu Musa Ashari at the demand of the people of Basra. Conquered Fars, Seestan and Khurasan.

For its paragraph writing refer to page # 27

PARAGRAPH # 2 (COMPILATION OF QURAN)

Refer to page # 5 Book # 2.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (CONTROVERSIES)

- During first 6 years of his reign he had the same reputation as his two predecessors.
- Latter half of his reign is perhaps the greatest tragedy in the history of Islam.
- Circumstances arose, which spelt great disaster for the entire social and political structure ultimately resulted in civil war which divided the noble faith into Sunnite and Shiite camps.
- The innocent Caliph was grossly misunderstood and accused of nepotism, favoritism and incompetence.
- The distance from Kabul to Morocco led to many administration foul ups that resulted in misunderstandings in local administrators.
- An even more damaging factor was the conspiracies of the Jewish and Persian elements who had lost their social and religious importance and sought revenge.
- Abdullah bin Saba, a Yemenite Jew, who had become a Muslim (Jewish convert), took leading part in this conspiracy and a massive propaganda was launched against the Caliph.
- The propaganda succeeded in planting the seeds of discontent and discord among the Muslims.
- A list of baseless and fabricated allegations was prepared against the Caliph in which he was accused of the following things.
 - a) He had committed sacrilege/blasphemy by ordering to burn the authentic version of Quran. Since Quran is the Holy Book therefore its burning was considered unholy.
 - b) The governors he appointed from his clan were seen as appointments on favoritism not merit. It was said that he was promoting his own clan by giving them the executive posts which should be given to Hashimites. By this, differences were made between the Hashimites and Umayyads.
 - c) He was also accused of misusing Bait ul Maal that he distributed the wealth earned from captured territories unjustly. It was pointed out that since the governors are his relative that is why he distributed much of the wealth among them.
- All these elements initiated a snowball effect and there was an uprising held against the caliph. This uprising was mainly conducted by Abdullah bin Saba.

- When Hazrat Usman learnt of the activities of these conspirators, he expelled them from Kufa and Basra. These conspirators widened their sphere of activity, especially in Egypt, where a number of Jews who had only outwardly accepted Islam joined hands with them.
- They also instigated Muslims in the name of Hazrat Ali (RZ) that he as the most senior among the Hashimites should be the caliph.
- Soon they also got the support of Mohammad bin Abu Bakr who had a grudge against the caliph. He wanted to become the governor of Egypt but Hazrat Uthman (RZ) appointed his foster brother.
- The movement after spreading to Kufa and Basra became ready to make a sudden dash to Madina.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) remained lenient to them since they were his Muslims brothers. This encouraged the rebels in their activities.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (BESIEGES AND MARTYRDOM)

- When the uprisings influenced the city of Madinah, Hazrat Ali (RZ) went to Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and discussed about the worsening situation.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) answered each and every one of the rebel's charges to Hazrat Ali (RZ) which satisfied him.
- Other senior companions were also satisfied with Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s explanation.
- However, the rebels stuck to their point-of-view and prepared to march to Madinah from Egypt, Kufa and Basra, with a party of 1,000 men each.
- They tried to persuade Hazrat Ali (RZ), Hazrat Zubair (RZ) and Hazrat Talha (RZ) to join them but the veterans flatly refused.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) argued with them and they finally agreed to turn back if Hazrat Uthman (RZ) would appoint Mohammad bin Abu Bakr as governor of Egypt in place of Abdullah bin Saad (RZ).
- The rebels came back after four days shouting for revenge.
- They claimed that they had intercepted an order of caliph to the governor of Egypt to kill Mohammad bin Abu Bakr and his companions on his arrival.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) swore he hadn't sent such letter. The rebels demanded Hazrat Uthman (RZ) to abdicate but the caliph refused.
- On this the rebels besieged the house of Caliph and cut off all supplies of food and water.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ), Hazrat Zubair (RZ), Hazrat Umm-e-Habiba and Hazrat Aisha (RZ) made attempts to protect Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and bring him food and water.
- The siege lasted for many days. When the rebels found no resistance from any side they became bolder. On the departure of many senior companions for Hajj the rebels became courageous enough to attack the caliph.
- Jumping from the neighboring house some rebels broke into the caliph's house.
- Mohammad bin Abu Bakr stepped forward and caught the caliph by beard.
- Caliph said "*O son of my friend if your father was alive he wouldn't have liked this act of yours*"
- Hearing this Hazrat Abu Bakr's son stepped back but his accomplices stepped forward and struck the helpless caliph with their swords.
- Hazrat Naila the caliph's wife tried to intervene and in bargain got her fingers chopped off.
- The guards rushed in but it was too late.

Q (b) Why the re-compilation of Quran by Hazrat Uthman was significant? [4]

- The compilation of Quran was a measure of great importance and significance, and thereby Hazrat Uthman (RZ) did a great service to the cause of Islam.
- The books revealed to all previous prophets had been corrupted by the followers of the respective prophets. But the measure undertaken by Hazrat Uthman (RZ) sealed the same fate that might have befallen the Holy Quran and it could have been lost. Thus, by his measures the Quran has been preserved in its true state ever since.

- He also instructed the change in sequence as per the themes of passages and the sequence recited by Prophet (PBUH) in Tarawih prayers. By this measure the lessons of Quran are studied better and conveniently. The sequence also greatly helps the memorizers to recite Quran in Tarawih prayers in the sequence which Prophet (PBUH) followed.
- Though much propaganda was raised against him burning of old copies of the Quran, as the matter of fact it truly was the action of uniting Muslim Ummah. This measure of the caliph united the entire Muslim community on an authoritative and standard text for all times.

MAIN EVENTS OF HAZRAT UTHMAN(RZ)'S CALIPHATE

Q (a) Describe the main events of the caliphate of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)

[10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (ELECTION)

- He was elected differently by a committee of six top companions appointed
- Before his death Hazrat Umar (RZ) appointed a committee consisted of six members named Uthman (RZ), Ali (RZ), Talha (RZ), Zubair (RZ), Abdur Rahman (RZ) and Saad bin Abi Waqas (RZ) to choose his successor by mutual discussion and agreement.
- Following Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s death, this committee nominated two names either Hazrat Uthman (RZ) or Hazrat Ali (RZ) to become the caliph as all the others withdrew their names.
- Hazrat Abdur Rahman (RZ) was appointed as arbitrator to announce the final name.
- Contacting the two candidates separately, he put to them the question whether they would follow in the footsteps of the previous caliphs. Hazrat Ali (RZ) said that he would follow the Quran and the Sunnah of Mohammad. Uthman replied to the question in the affirmative without any reservation. Thereupon, Hazrat Abdur Rahman (RZ) gave his verdict in favor of the election to H. Uthman (RZ).

PARAGRAPH # 2 (EXPANSION OF ISLAMIC EMPIRE)

- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) continued the policy of expanding Muslim territory.
- From the years 644 -649 A.D many territories were captured from the Byzantine & Persian Empires.
- Problems were noticed in Egypt in 1st year of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s caliphate in Egypt. After the deposition of Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as the Romans captured Alexandria.
- Hazrat Uthman appealed Amr bin Al A'as (RZ) to deal with Byzantines. Hazrat Amr (RZ) defeating Byzantines in the battle of Naqyus and re-captured Alexandria.
- After this Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as was called back in Madinah.
- The new governor of Egypt, Hazrat Abdullah bin Saad (RZ) then went raiding towards the North African side. In 647 A.D Muslims under his command captured Tripoli. Thereafter, when Muslims advanced forward they defeated and killed Gregory in the Battle of Subetula. This victory brought whole of North Africa for Muslims.
- The Romans while attacking Egypt also made raids on Syria. The Syrian governor Hazrat Muawiya after receiving reinforcement from the caliph sent Habib bin Maslama to throw the Byzantines out.
- Habib marched to Tiflis and captured it. Thereafter, he entered Armenia and re-conquered the whole of it.
- Azerbaijan was also re-conquered during Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s caliphate. After the withdrawal of the governor of Azerbaijan, its residents revolted against Islam. Hazrat Uthman (RZ) then sent Walid bin Uqba the governor general of Kufa to suppress the revolts who did it successfully and established law and order in Azerbaijan.
- After the death of Hazrat Umar (RZ), in 1st year of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s caliphate i.e. 644 A.D, the Persian emperor, Yezdagird got enough courage to revolt against Muslims which was immediately suppressed by a firm response from Hazrat Uthman (RZ) in which he re-established the treaty with Persians.



- Following the death of Yazdagird and noticing the betrayal of Persians the caliph ordered to move forward in Persian provinces to re-conquer the lands.
- Armies which were sent under **Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RZ)** captured many towns like Seestan, Khurasan, Khawarzain, Balkh, Kirman etc.
- On becoming the caliph Hazrat Uthman (RZ) withdrew restriction of naval fights and permitted Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) to invade Cypress.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) sent an army under his commander Abu Qais who entered Cypress and Rhodes and conveniently captured them by the year 649 A.D.
- Taking advantage of the victories, Egyptian governor, H. Abdullah bin Saad (RZ) built a strong navy.
- He defeated Byzantines, on the coast of Mediterranean sea, several times. In the final clash of the **Battle of Masts**, the Byzantines brought 500 vessels. Hazrat Abdullah (RZ)'s army not only defeated Byzantines but also shattered their naval supremacy.
- Thus, within 6 years of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s rule Muslims also established their superiority on sea.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS)

- **He placed relatives in important positions of control.**
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) appointed the people from his clan, Umayyad, as governors in four provinces Syria, Egypt, Kufa and Basra.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) who was appointed by Hazrat Umar (RZ) as the governor of Syria was permitted to continue by Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- In Egypt Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as (RZ) was replaced by Hazrat Abdullah bin Saad (RZ) because Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as was not able to keep the revenue system efficiently.
- Abdullah bin Saad conquered larger part of Egypt and extended Muslim territory to North Africa.
- In Kufa, Saad bin Abi Waqas was replaced by Walid bin Uqba due to Hazrat Saad (RZ)'s inability in controlling the province.
- Walid bin Uqba served the Kufans to the best of his ability and conducted successful campaigns in Azerbaijan & Armenia.
- In Persia Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RZ), cousin of caliph, replaced Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (RZ). This was on demand of people of Basra. Hazrat Abdullah bin Amr (RZ) conquered lands of Fars, Seestan, Khurasan etc.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (CONTRIBUTIONS)

- **He requested an authentic version of Quran to be compiled.**
- With the expansion of Islamic territory, the Quran began to be recited in different dialects.
- When the pronunciation began to change he feared that the text would also change so he decided to standardize the Quran.
- He ordered Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) to lead the compilation of this. Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) along with Abdullah bin Zubair, Saad bin Al A'as and Abdul Rahman bin Harris made a number of copies from the original resolving the matter of dialects.
- **He destroyed all other copies.** The new copies were sent to all parts of Muslim empire and other copies causing differences in pronunciation were collected and burnt including Mashaf e Hafsa.
- **Hazrat Uthman (RZ) introduced a few other measures as well to promote the purposes of Islam.** On the occasion of the Friday prayers he introduced a second call or Takbir for the convenience of the people.
- He provided stipends for the first time for the 'Muezzins'.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) made special arrangement for the upkeep of mosques. In his rule as many as five thousand new mosques were constructed. He also enlarged and **extended the Prophet (PBUH)'s mosque at Madina.** He enlarged and extended the Holy Kaaba as well.
- In the cities, particular attention was directed towards the provision of water supply. In Madina, a number of wells were dug to provide drinking water to travelers. Dams were also built under his rule to protect Madina from floods coming from the side of Khyber.



PARAGRAPH # 5 (CONTROVERSIES)

- His rule caused disquiet and led to several uprisings.
- In first six year of his caliphate he gained the same reputation as his predecessors had but later part was the greatest disaster.
- He was grossly misunderstood by the people and was accused of favoritism and incompetence to rule due to two major issues; burning of Quran and appointing relatives in important positions.
- It was alleged that Hazrat Uthman (RZ) in appointing governors favored his clan and the nominees were totally based on favor, not merit. Also that he didn't exercise a check on his governors.
- With this he was also accused of burning Quran which was considered a blasphemy among Muslims.
- Taking advantage of the situation, Jews and Persians held conspiracies which resulted in not only division of one Muslim body into two groups (Hashimites and Umayyads) but also the uprising of revolt against the caliph by his own people.
- Later, the revolt became the reason of his martyrdom as well after couple of sieges of his place by the rebels from Egypt.

Q (b) Why do you think problems arose during his caliphate? [4]

- He was underestimated by his people. Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s mild and forgiving nature was compared with Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s strong personality with which he fought the Persians and Romans. This contrast made the people presume that Uthman won't be able to carry on the Muslim empire the way Hazrat Umar (RZ) did. Due to this thinking, revolts arose in the outlying areas.
- His nation was not loyal to him as companions were to other caliphs. The Muslim empire had now become very large but the senior companions of Prophet who knew and followed the true essence of Islam were very few. The new converts lived with other values and did not possess the honesty and generosity as the previous times. This became difficult to change as Hazrat Uthman (RZ) couldn't take strong action against Muslim brothers.
- Hazrat Uthman (RZ) appointed governors from his own clan which were the Umayyads. The conspirators took the advantage and they called these appointments as favoritism. This was unbearable by the Hashimites and they began to think that Hazrat Uthman (RZ) had done this in order to promote his clan thus the old rivalry among the Hashimites and Umayyad arose.
- The huge wealth from the conquered territories was distributed to the governors not to individual soldiers; this was again seen as favoritism and injustice by the caliph.
- The burning of the copies of the Quran after the new compilation by Hazrat Uthman (RZ) was taken as disrespect of the Holy Book when actually Hazrat Uthman wanted to prevent any sectarian differences among Muslims due to the presence of different copies.

Q (b) Explain why Hazrat Uthman (RZ) encountered difficulties in the latter years of his caliphate and was assassinated? [4]

- There were several reasons which created difficulties for him and led to his assassination.
- Firstly, Hazrat Uthman appointed new governors who were mostly of his clan; this appointment of family members was seen as favoritism which turned many against him.
- Secondly, after the recompilation of Quran the previously compiled copies was destroyed, it was a just action to prevent sects to be formed among Muslims but this destruction of the Quran was seen by some as destroying God's word which made him unpopular among many followers.
- Thirdly, he pacified a force from Egypt by making concessions, but sent word to have them killed on their return home. Actually the letter was not sent by the caliph though it was endorsed with the caliph's stamp. The rebels claimed that they were betrayed by the caliph and demanded revenge. Thus, they returned to Madina and after besieging his house for several days assassinated him.



Q (b) Can Muslims learn lessons from the martyrdom of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)? Give reasons for your answer. [4]

- Yes, Muslims can learn lessons from the martyrdom of Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- He acted justly and stood by his principles no matter how devastating circumstances had become.
- He didn't punish the rebels by killing them though it was in his power to do so. He did this following the footsteps of Prophet (PBUH) who also encountered scandals and false accusations from hypocrites but dealt with them calmly. He also avoided bloodshed of Muslims remembering the teachings of Prophet (PBUH) related to sacredness of Muslims life and honor. When the rebels came to fight against him at Madinah he avoided bloodshed also in respect to the holy city of Madinah. He always wanted to reach to a negotiated settlement with Muslims.
- Learning from all this, we should stand by what we believe is just and fair no matter how devastating the conditions become.
- We should also respect the holy cities of Makkah and Madinah and should give priority to their sacredness over our worldly pleasure and powers.
- We should not give up efforts to find peaceful solutions to disputes and quarrels even if it risks our own life and valuables.
- The caliph preferred to sacrifice his life over his just cause and principles. We should also value our values and principles and if required we should not be hesitant to sacrifice for them.

CONSEQUENCES OF HAZRAT UTHMAN'S MARTYRDOM

(a) What were the consequences of Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s murder? [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCES)

- Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s murder led to the controversial election of Hazrat Ali (RZ) which was supported by the rebels from different provinces and Ansars. This further divided the Ummah into three groups:
- The supporters of Hazrat Ali (RZ) who supported the rights of Banu Hashim.
- The Umayyads and their supporters, who claimed leadership of the Arabs as opposed to the Banu Hashim.
- The Quraish who hoped to return to the caliphates of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and Hazrat Umar (RZ).
- The division in Ummah placed Islam in a conflict that continued throughout the caliphate of Hazrat Ali (RZ).
- The rebels who had attacked Hazrat Uthman (RZ) demanded reversal of his policies which they opposed as they thought they were in contradiction of Islam. These include the appointment of governors and the misuse of Bait ul Ma'l.
- The Umayyad, especially Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) called for avenging the blood of Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- The Quraish left Madinah and move back to Makkah which became their power base and stronghold. Few of these who pledged for Hazrat Ali (RZ) broke it.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) took some immediate measures demanded by his followers.
- He replaced the governors who had been appointed by his predecessor from his clan. He also distributed the wealth that his predecessors ordered to keep inside.
- His slow response against Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s murderers provoked strong reactions from The Umayyads and from the Makkans.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (The BATTLE OF CAMEL)

See Page # 34

PARAGRAPH # 3 (The BATTLE OF SIFFIN)

See Page # 34-35



HAZRAT ALI (RZ) (656 – 661 A.D/ 35-40 A.H)

BATTLE OF CAMEL

Q (a) Give description of the main events of the battle of camel. [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (CAUSES)

- After being elected as the caliph, Hazrat Ali (RZ) did not take immediate steps to punish the assassins of Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- Even after the rebels had left for home and Hazrat Ali (RZ) had become caliph, peace had not returned to Madinah.
- Umayyads had become powerful in Syria and raised a cry of revenge for the blood of Uthman (RZ).
- The cry of vengeance was also noticed in Makkah and Madinah. Residents of these demanded that the murderers of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) should be punished immediately.
- Keeping the political situation in view and that the assassination was not the work of just a few people, Hazrat Ali declined to do anything until peace and unity had been restored in the empire.
- He also considered it more important to reunite the dispersing Muslim Ummah before he punished the assassins.
- Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) were unhappy with Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s working.
- They contacted Hazrat Aisha (RZ), who herself was deeply grieved at Uthman (RZ)'s murder.
- Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) raised an army and persuaded Hazrat Aisha (RZ) to accompany them as a symbolic leading figure.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (EVENTS)

- In 35 A.H. 15,000 army men marched towards Basra from Madinah.
- The army was led by Hazrat Aisha (RZ).
- The army entered in Basra and 600 rebels were put into death and the governor was expelled.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) who was preparing his troops to march to Damascus and crush the rebellion of Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) was now forced to divert his route first to deal with uprising at Basra.
- He had with him only 700 men. He sent his elder son Hazrat Hasan (RZ) to request assistance from Kufa. Several thousand men (around 10,000) from Kufa reinforced his army.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) was now ready for battle so he advanced to Basra.
- The perplexing (confusing) situation as who was right and who was wrong prevented many Companions of Prophet (PBUH) to participate on either side.
- Before the war Hazrat Ali (RZ) called for Hazrat Zubair (RZ) and Hazrat Talha (RZ) and reminded them of their intimate bond with Prophet (PBUH).
- As a result both Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) decided not to fight against the caliph and withdrew from the battlefield.
- As both parties did not want bloodshed, negotiations started and hostilities were suspended.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) convinced Hazrat Aisha (RZ) that he could not yet execute the murderers because of lack of evidence and that he really wanted to punish the guilty.
- The negotiations went on successfully and Hazrat Aisha (RZ) became convinced with Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s explanation.
- This certainly disfavoured the rebels who had made every possible attempt to disunite Ummah and caused fighting among them.
- Thus, a band of rebels masterminded a plan and attacked on the camps of either side during night which resulted in confusion and began the fighting.
- In the fighting Hazrat Zubair (RZ) was treacherously martyred by Amr bin Jurmuz and Hazrat Talha (RZ) was struck by Marwan while in retreat.

- In this battle, Hazrat Aisha (RZ) mounted a camel and battle followed around it.
- When her camel was wounded, its legs were cut and Hazrat Aisha (RZ) was brought down unhurt, the fighting stopped. This gave the name 'Battle of Camel' to this event.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (OUTCOMES)

- This battle became the first civil war amongst the Muslims.
- 10,000 combatants were slain on both sides and when the fighting came to an end Hazrat Ali (RZ) led the funeral prayer of the dead.
- Hazrat Aisha (RZ) retired from any further politics. She was sent by Hazrat Ali (RZ) to Madinah with all due respect under the escort of her own brother, Mohammad bin Abu Bakr (RZ).
- The event became another success for the conspirators and it further weakened the position of the caliph.
- It also created discord among Muslims.
- After the battle the capital of Muslim Empire was shifted to Kufa.
- Later the murderer of Hazrat Zubair (RZ), Amr bin Jurmuz demanded a price from Hazrat Ali (RZ) for the act he had done.
- Hazrat Ali most bitterly exclaimed assurance of hell to him.
- On seeing Hazrat Zubair (RZ)'s sword in his hand, Hazrat Ali (RZ) emotionally exclaimed "How many times I have seen this sword shielding the Prophet (PBUH)".
- As a result of this battle, Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s caliphate came to be acknowledged in every province except for Syria.

BATTLE OF SIFFIN

Q (a) Give description of the main events related to the battle of Siffin.

[10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (CAUSES)

- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) was appointed as governor of Syria by Hazrat Umar (RZ) and he ruled his province quite successfully.
- He refused to acknowledge Hazrat Ali (RZ) as a caliph on the basis that assassins of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) must be first avenged and Qisas should be announced.
- There was a difference of opinion between both huge groups of Muslims included senior companions of Prophet (PBUH) on either side.
- The hidden hand of conspirators was also working against the situation.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) refused to accept Hazrat Ali (RZ) as caliph.
- He said that he had become caliph under the rebels influence.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) started holding campaigns publicly showcasing Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s blood stained shirts and Hazrat Naila (RZ)'s cut fingers in Damascus.
- He even accused Hazrat Ali of being an accomplice to the murder of Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- As a result, Syria, Iran and Iraq were won over by Hazrat Muawiya (RZ).
- Hazrat Ali (RZ), in an attempt to prevent bloodshed, negotiated with Hazrat Muawiya (RZ).
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) said that all the senior companions who had selected the previous caliphs had accepted him so he and his people should also accept him.
- As a result Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) asked him to handover the assassins.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (EVENTS)

- Since war had become inevitable, Hazrat Ali (RZ) raised an army against H. Muawiya (RZ).
- The two armies met at Siffin situated on the bank of the Euphrates.
- The confrontation at Siffin took place on 8th of Safar, 37 A.H
- Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s army consisted of 80,000 – 90,000 troops and Hazrat Muawiya (RZ)'s army was slight smaller.



- They stood facing each other for months and negotiated. When negotiations broke down, general fighting started.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s army being superior in strength got the upper hand and Hazrat Muawiya (RZ)'s troops began retreating.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) was advised by Hazrat Amr bin Al A's (RZ) to order his soldiers to fix pages of Quran to their lances in order to halt the battle and indicating the outcome should be decided by consulting the word of Allah and not by warfare.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) desperately tried to warn his troops against the scheme but without any avail, his troops declined to fight on face of arbitration of Quran. So, arbitrators were appointed from each side to give a unanimous verdict on authority of Quran.
- Hazrat Amr bin Al A's represented Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (RZ) represented Hazrat Ali (RZ) though Hazrat Ali wanted to appoint Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RZ) to arbitrate but his Kufan soldiers insisted for Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (RZ).
- Finally both arbitrators met at Dumat al Jandal with 400 of their followers.
- It was decided that if both the arbitrators agreed that Hazrat Uthman (RZ) had acted against the teachings of Divine's law then his killing would be just and his assassins would go unpunished but if he had acted in accordance of Divine's law then his killers would be seen criminals and Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) would be right to demand their punishment.
- At this point several thousand soldiers of Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s army broke away and formed as rebel army, which became to be known as the Kharijites. *(Briefly write about the Kharijites)*
- When two arbitrators of Siffin first declared their decision in private they both seemed to have agreed to the point that Hazrat Uthman (RZ) had been killed unjustly.
- They agreed to ask Hazrat Ali (RZ) & Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) to step down and appoint a new caliph.
- But when they announced this decision in public, it differed.
- Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (RZ) stood by what was decided but Hazrat Amr (RZ) changed his version that Hazrat Ali (RZ) should step down and Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) should be confirmed as caliph.
- This public declaration didn't decide the matter and Hazrat Ali (RZ) was still regarded as caliph by his followers though his cause grew weaker elsewhere.
- A treaty was agreed between Hazrat Ali (RZ) and Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) but it couldn't last for long.
- The two parties kept on fighting the small rounds until the martyrdom of Hazrat Ali (RZ).

Q (b) Explain why close companions of Prophet (PBUH) opposed Hazrat Ali (RZ), and why his supporters deserted him towards the end of his life? [2x2]

- Conspirators had created many misunderstandings among the senior companions. Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) thought that he should punish the assassins of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) as soon as possible but Hazrat Ali (RZ) wanted to reunite the Muslim Ummah first. This gave a chance to the conspirators and they created misunderstandings among the senior companions.
- Many companions thought that punishment of the murderers of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) was the just action, and they thought Hazrat Ali (RZ) was wrong to delay it but they did not realize that delaying it was important to stabilize the Ummah and rather than waiting, they pressed their demand of punishing the assassins by opposing the caliph.
- The opposition by senior companions led to the first two civil wars among the Muslims named as Battle of Camel and Siffin.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s supporters at Siffin thought he was the leader of community and those who opposed him were wrong and had no right to come against him and placed their demands. They asked the caliph to fight against the Syrians but when their demands were not fulfilled they deserted him thinking that they were religiously right, doubting the capabilities of the caliph.
- They also thought he was wrong to accept the decision of arbitration not realizing that Hazrat Ali (RZ) was forced to accept it due to his troops. Moreover, arbitration was also to provide solution of the conflict without much bloodshed.

ACTIVITIES OF THE KHARIJITES

[10]

Q (a) Outline the main events leading up to the martyrdom of Hazrat Ali (RZ).

PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

- The acceptance of principle of arbitration in battle of Siffin had dire consequences.
- The 3000 to 4000 of Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s followers rebelled and became his blood thirsty enemies.
- They were called Khawarij, Secedes (break away) from the verb Kharaja, to depart or separate. Thus, during the events of battle of Siffin a new sect was born called Kharijites.
- The reason of their rebellion or separation was refusal by the caliph to accept their demand of ignoring the idea of arbitration and fighting against the Syrians.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) replied that he could not break the agreement he had already made.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (ACTIVITIES)

- It is reported that the separatists were involved in the assassination of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and had allied themselves with Hazrat Ali (RZ) during Battle of Camel claiming that they were the true believers and had a right to kill unbelievers.
- After deserting the caliph from Battle of Siffin, the separatists marched towards Hawara, where they formed a party and started activities against the caliph under the leadership of Abdullah Rasibi.
- They raised an armed revolt against Hazrat Ali (RZ) with a slogan 'La Hukma Illa Lillah' No decision except Allah's.
- They claimed that Quran clearly gave instructions about the proper way to treat the rebels in 49:9. It says: *"If two parties among the Believers fall into a quarrel, make ye peace between them: but if one of them transgresses beyond bounds against the other, then fight ye (all) against the one that transgresses until it complies with the command of Allah; but if it complies, then make peace between them with justice, and be fair: for Allah loves those who are fair (and just)"*. Al-Hujurat
- Though they were quoting their demand and point of view from Quran but actually they were misinterpreting the teachings and using the injunctions out of the context.

PARAGRAPH # 3 (BATTLE OF NAHARWAN)

- While Hazrat Ali (RZ) was planning to attack Hazrat Muawiya (RZ), the Kharijites started creating problems by threatening the citizens.
- They rode to Naharwan with their 3000 - 4000 men.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) marched on them and a battle proceeded at Naharwan.
- Out of the 4,000 Kharijites, only a few dozen managed to escape.
- This deadly blow uprooted their strength.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (MARTYRDOM)

- Soon after defeat of Naharwan, the Kharijities weren't completely finished. They were still active under the rule of Hazrat Ali (RZ).
- Abdur Rahmna Ibn Muljim was one of three Kharijite conspirators who had jointly conspired among the Kharijites to kill Hazrat Ali (RZ), Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) and Hazrat Amr bin Al A'sas (RZ) simultaneously in Kufa, Damascus and Fustat respectively.
- When the attempts of assassinating the three were made on the same day, Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) was saved by his body guards and Hazrat Amr bin Al A'sas (RZ) didn't come out for the public prayer.
- On 18th Ramadan, 40 A.H / 661 A.D while Hazrat Ali (RZ) was leading the Morning Prayer, Abdur Rahman Ibn e Muljim struck Hazrat Ali (RZ) with a poisoned sword.
- These wounds proved fatal and the caliph gave away to these 2 days later and died on 21st Ramadan naming no successor and leaving the choice on people.



- Ibn e Muljim's dagger not only martyred the mortal body of Hazrat Ali (RZ) but it also strangled the democratic spirit of the grand 'Righteous Caliphate'.
- There are varying accounts as to where he is buried. The majority holds that he was buried at Najaf.

Q (b) Explain why Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) opposed Hazrat Ali (RZ) during his rule? [4]

- There were several reasons of opposition by Hazrat Muawiya (RZ).
- Firstly, when Hazrat Ali (RZ) changed the governors, he ordered Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) to surrender his position as governor of Syria but Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) refused to do so as he had been in power for long and had been ruling the province efficiently.
- Secondly, Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) did not accept Hazrat Ali (RZ) as a caliph considering his election a mistake under rebels' influence.
- Thirdly, Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) demanded the punishment of assassins of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) first before surrendering but Hazrat Ali (RZ) refused to take immediate steps against the assassins of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) due to his plan of first unifying the Muslim Ummah.
- Lastly, the demands of Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) were a blend of justice for Hazrat Uthman (RZ) and his greed of possessing power and remaining governor of Syria.
- All these reasons led them to the battle named as Siffin became the most important reason for the disunity and opposition by Hazrat Muawiya (RZ).

MAIN EVENTS OF HAZRAT ALI (RZ)'S CALIPHATE

Q (a) Outline the main events of the caliphate of Hazrat Ali (RZ). [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (ELECTION)

- Hazrat Ali (RZ) became the caliph after the murder of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) in 656 A.D.
- After assassinating Hazrat Uthman (RZ), the rebels were in a hurry for the appointment of the new caliph. They wanted a caliph to be elected before the return of Madinite pilgrims.
- They asked Hazrat Ali (RZ), Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) to ascend the office but all of them refused. The Ansars also declined to hold the office, saying that in presence of Hazrat Ali (RZ) no one else deserved to be caliph.
- On this rebels promised some drastic action unless a caliph was chosen within the next 24 hours.
- However, when some notable companions of Mohammad (PBUH), in addition to the residents of Madina, urged Hazrat Ali (RZ) to accept the offer, he (RZ) finally agreed.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) took over the office of caliph in 656 A.D and became the 4th Caliph of Muslims.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (IMMEDIATE MEASURES)

- Firstly, Hazrat Ali (RZ) didn't take immediate steps to punish the assassins of Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- He didn't punish the assassin as he focused on reorganization and unity of Islamic Empire first.
- This created confusion and misunderstanding between the Muslim leaders and people about Hazrat Ali (RZ) being involved in the conspiracy. They thought Hazrat Ali (RZ) wasn't willingly punishing the rebels and was continuing the rivalry among Hashimites and Umayyads though the caliph was targeting the root causes of all the conflicts and uprisings which were discontent and disunity.
- Secondly, he changed the governors of all provinces.
- Considering it to be another main reason for disturbance at Hazrat Uthman(RZ)'s time, Hazrat Ali (RZ) decided to change the governors of the provinces.



- He was advised by his friends and well wishers on letting go of this decision but he acted against their advice and directed to change the governors.
- Usman bin Hanif was appointed as the governor of Basra, Saad bin Ubadah as the governor of Egypt, Abdullah bin Abbas was chosen for Yemen, Umara bin Shahab for Kufa and Sohail bin Hanif for Syria.
- This decision of his was not accepted by all of the people. Basra, Egypt and Yemen came under control but Ummara bin Shahab could not take control of his office and had to return to Madinah.
- A Syrian army met Sohail bin Hanif and told him that they did not accept Hazrat Ali as a caliph.
- The issue of Kufa was soon settled and Kufa came under the caliph's control but Syria remained out of his reach due to the demands of Hazrat Muawiya (RZ).

PARAGRAPH # 3 (BATTLE OF CAMEL)

- Due to the delay by Hazrat Ali (RZ) to punish the assassins Hazrat Zubair (RZ) and Hazrat Talha (RZ) along with Hazrat Aisha (RZ) came against the Caliph.
- Due to the misunderstanding caused by the conspirators that Hazrat Ali (RZ) was siding the rebels, the senior companions marched towards the capital Kufa to punish the rebels and press their demand of immediate actions against the assassins.
- In 35 A.H. Hazrat Aisha (RZ) with force of 15,000 entered in Basra and 600 rebels were put to death and the governor of Basra was expelled.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) in Kufa was preparing an army to go against Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) in Syria.
- On hearing about the attack from Hazrat Aisha (RZ) he first marched towards Basra with 10,000 men which resulted in the Battle of Camel.
- Negotiations were held and reached to mutual agreement which disfavored the rebels. In this agreement Hazrat Talha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) withdrew from the battlefields and negated to fight against Hazrat Ali (RZ). Hazrat Aisha (RZ) was convinced with the explanation of Hazrat Ali (RZ) and also negated the idea to press her demand of immediate punishment of the assassins.
- With their clever strategy the rebels attacked on camps of either side during night time which created confusion and started the battle.
- Hazrat Zubair (RZ) and Hazrat Talha (RZ), who had already withdrawn from the battle field on being reminded of the bonds with Hazrat Ali at the time of Prophet, were martyred in the process of this battle by Amr bin Jurmuz and Marwan.
- Finally, Hazrat Aisha (RZ) who was heading Muslims on a camel as a symbolic leading figure was overpowered. Her camel was wounded giving this battle the name 'Battle of Camel'.
- After the battle Hazrat Aisha (RZ) was escorted to Madinah under her brother, Mohammad bin Abu Bakr. She retired herself from any further politics and lived quietly in Madinah till her death.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (BATTLE OF SIFFIN)

- Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s nephew Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) also opposed the caliph.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) refused to leave his post as governor of Syria.
- Under his influence, no one in Syria had taken the oath of allegiance to the new caliph.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) started a campaign against Hazrat Ali (RZ) showing Hazrat Uthman (RZ)'s blood stained clothes and Hazrat Naila (RZ)'s chopped fingers in order to demand revenge for the blood of Hazrat Uthman (RZ) in Damascus.
- Hazrat Ali (RZ) wished to prevent another civil war so he proposed peace to Hazrat Muawiya (RZ). In return Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) demanded to hand over the rebels before negotiations.
- War had now become inevitable so Hazrat Ali (RZ) in 37 A.H. raised an army of about 80,000-90,000 men and advanced towards Hazrat Muawiya's troops.
- Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) had also started marching with his 80,000 men.
- The two armies met at Siffin. After negotiations got failed, both fought gallantly till Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s army got the upper hand being large in number.



- Seeing their defeat, Hazrat Muawiya (RZ)'s men placed the pages of Quran on their lances and demanded arbitration.
- Hazrat Ali warned his troops not to stop the fight but they disobeyed him and the fighting was stopped, leaving the decision on arbitration.
- **Thus, the indecisive battle led to arbitration.**
- At this point some of Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s men deserted him and marched to Hawara. This new born sect was called Kharijite.
- Arbitrators were then appointed from each side to give a unanimous verdict on authority of Quran.
- Hazrat Amr bin Al A's (RZ) represented Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) and Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (RZ) represented Hazrat Ali (RZ).
- They met at Damat ul Jandal with 400 other men.
- It was kept in view that if Hazrat Uthman (RZ) was found acting against the Quran then his assassins would go free while if not then Hazrat Muawiya (RZ)'s men were right to demand their punishment.
- The arbiters unanimously decided that both Hazrat Ali (RZ) and Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) should step down and a new caliph should be appointed.
- While announcing in public Hazrat Amr bin Al A's (RZ) changed his statement stating that Hazrat Ali (RZ) should step down and Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) to become the caliph.
- Thus, arbitration too remained indecisive and a short lived treaty was signed between the two.

PARAGRAPH # 5 (BATTLE OF NAHARWAN AND MARTYRDOM)

- The Kharijites who deserted Hazrat Ali (RZ) were defeated in the battle of Naharwan.
- These were those followers of Hazrat Ali (RZ) in Siffin who did not accept the decision of arbitration and abandoned Hazrat Ali (RZ) teaming up as the Kharijites.
- Those Kharijite conspired at Naharwan against Hazrat Ali.
- Hazrat Ali's army killed them all and out of 4000 only a few dozen could escape.
- **Hazrat Ali (RZ) was killed by one of these while at prayer.**
- **The Kharijites who had escaped appointed Ibne Muljim to murder Hazrat Ali (RZ).**
- On 18th of Ramadan at the time of Fajr prayer when the caliph was leading prayers, Ibne Muljim attacked him with a poisoned sword.
- The wounds proved to be fatal and Hazrat Ali (RZ) attained martyrdom on 21st Ramadan putting an end to the Rightly Guided Caliphs.

Q (b) Write factors or reasons of chaos in Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s caliphate? [4]

- Hazrat Ali (RZ) took over the reign of government in very critical situation. The Muslim Ummah was divided into two camps, hostile to each other and the interests of Islam were at stake.
- There were three major factors for this chaos. First was the active support of those people to Hazrat Ali (RZ) who had shamelessly participated in the conspiracy to overthrow Hazrat Uthman (RZ) especially his murderers.
- Second was the refusal of some companions to pledge for the caliph created suspicion in certain sections regarding the legitimacy of Hazrat Ali (RZ)'s caliphate.
- The most disastrous factor was the cry for retribution for the blood of Hazrat Uthman (RZ). The blood stained clothes of the Caliph and the chopped fingers of Hazrat Naila were exhibited by Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) throughout the province.
- Two parties were demanding the capital punishment for the assassins without any delay. First party led by Hazrat Aisha (RZ) and Hazrat Zubair (RZ) and Talha (RZ) 2nd party consisted of Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) and his people in Syria. Instead of approaching the Caliph and placing their grievance they were demanding Hazrat Ali (RZ) to handover the culprits so that they themselves could avenge the blood of Hazrat Uthman (RZ). This all was against the caliph's decision of firstly reuniting the Ummah then punishing the assassins so it created disruption during Hazrat Ali's ruling.



SPECIALTY OF THE RIGHTLY GUIDED CALIPHS

- Q (a) What made the four rightly guided caliphs special in the Muslim history? [10]
- OR
- (a) Write about how the four Rightly Guided Caliphs ruled during their caliphates in accordance with Islamic values. [10]

PARAGRAPH # 1 (INTRODUCTION)

- After the death of the Holy Prophet, Muslims lacked a true, honest & rightful leader to carry on their empire.
- The Rightly Guided caliphs filled this space providing immense services to the cause of Islam.
- They were Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), Hazrat Umar (RZ), Hazrat Usman (RZ) and Hazrat Ali (RZ).
- Without the services rendered by them Islam would have perished or been corrupted.
- All of them were among the senior companions and acted as role models and a binding force among the Muslims.

PARAGRAPH # 2 (THEIR CHARACTER)

- The four rightly guided caliphs were exemplary in personal character which made them a role model for all Muslims.
- They were the closest companions of Prophet (PBUH) and groomed in special training by the apostle of Allah. This made them follow the true essence of Islam.
- Every act of theirs was based upon the teachings of Allah and His Prophet (PBUH).
- This made them trustworthy and people consulted them for guidance over religious matters.
- They followed the Quran not only in words but also the true spirit of it.
- The Rightly guided caliphs of Islam lived and molded their lives according to the teachings of Islam
- They followed the true spirit of Islam allowing others to feel motivated to do so.
- Their role was kept as one to be trusted by everyone

PARAGRAPH # 3 (HUMILITY)

- They had a very simple living and never desired for worldly luxuries.
- They being the highest authority in the Empire could have led a very luxurious life but they never wished to do so.
- Write example of Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s simplicity from the wardrobe story occurred in Jerusalem.
- They received a fixed income from the Bait ul Mal which was a very small amount fixed by Shura.
- Other than that salary all the wealth was for the benefits of the other Muslims.
- An example of their simplicity and honesty can be seen from the will of Hazrat Abu Bakr in which he left saying that his garden should be sold to refund the salary he had been receiving as the caliph.
- Despite earning wealth and possession of two great Empires none of them was found greedy and holding even the smallest amount from the booty received.
- They were always ready to help the common people.
- The caliphs were always ready to help the people in their empire either emotionally, religiously, morally or even financially
- They took extra care of their people.
- Hazrat Umar (RZ) wandered the streets in search of any needy and helped anyone he found in need as he considered himself responsible for even a thirsty dog in his empire.
- Despite holding the executive position they were always accessible to the common man for their aid and support.
- The Caliph Hazrat Umar (RZ) made himself available to the people on Friday and annual gatherings.

PARAGRAPH # 4 (STRICTNESS)

- They never bowed down against any wrong or transgressor of religion.
- The caliphs always found it their prime duty to stop any evil or wrong doer against religion.
- They never accepted anything against the fold of Islam.
- For instance Hazrat Abu Bakr fought the apostasy wars against the hypocrites of religion.
- They asked their fellow Muslims not to follow the caliph if he does anything against Islam like Hazrat Abu Bakr at the time of his election as caliph.
- Moreover, they were also very rigid about the correct observances of religious laws.
- Write example of Hazrat Umar (RZ)'s son and punishment of lashes.

PARAGRAPH # 5 (HUMAN RIGHTS)

- Basic Human rights of every human being were fulfilled.
- The rich and poor were always treated equally.
- Example of Hazrat Umar (RZ) announcing the verdict to slap back the Syrian prince who slapped a poor man.
- The non Muslims received full rights with freedom of opinion, property and religion
- They laid down a principle of similar punishment to the Muslims oppressing the rights of Non-Muslims.
- The soldiers and other employees by state were given fixed salaries after consulting the Shura.
- They intended to make their state the one in which brotherhood, equality and prosperity without discrimination was promoted.

PARAGRAPH # 6 (RELIGIOUS SERVICES)

- They compiled the Quran.
- Firstly Hazrat Abu Bakr and secondly Hazrat Usman compiled and recompiled the holy Quran
- This ensured an authentic version of the true teachings of Allah to be available to all coming Muslim generations.
- Moreover, they also took special care of Hadith of Holy Prophet (PBUH) and developed schools for its promotion and preservation.
- Thus, the specialty of Rightly Guided Caliphs was not only limited to their personal character but in their policies, where they served greatly the interest of Islam in social, political and religious ways.

Q (b) Give two examples to suggest how governments today can follow the principles of the Caliphs? [4]

- The caliphs lived simply like the other people in their empire, not showcasing their power and authority. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) left a will that he wanted his garden to be sold off to refund the salary given to him as a caliph. This showed their simple attitude for the interest of Ummah. Our officials should also live a simple life rather than living with all the luxuries at their disposal.
 - The Caliphs consulted the Majlis e Shura to take final decisions which was a group of normal learned people. Not only this, the caliphs also evaluated their decision and reformed them on receiving criticism from the general public in annual or Friday gatherings. The heads of our government should promote a healthy pattern of democracy rather than ruling as dictators. Following the example of the caliphs they can conduct public referendum on different issues or newly laws they impose.
 - The caliphs were responsible and did everything minding the fact that they were trusted by the people. Learning from this our government officials should treat their position as the one to trust not the authority of doing whatever they like. Rather than misusing people's trust they must work their level best for the interest of the nation.
- Other than this abovementioned possible answer, you can pick any two examples from the Rightly Guided Caliphs' rule.*