

ELECTION OF HAZRAT ABU BAKR (RA)

- ✓ 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 'Saqeefa Bani Saidah' to discuss the question of succession to the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- ✓ The Holy Prophet (PBUH) 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 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 Saqeefa Bani Saidah, 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 Saidah to negotiate the matter with Ansar before it was too late.
- ✓ When they reached there the Ansars were on the edge of electing Hazrat Saad bin Ubaidah (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 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 custodian 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 (R.Z) 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 (PBUH) 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 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 (RA) 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 (PBUH). 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.
- ✓ Abu Bakr addressed people and said: ***"O people! I have been selected as your trustee although I am not better than you. If I am right, obey me. If I***

ammisguided, set me right"

- ✓ Thus, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was elected as the successor to the Holy Prophet (PBUH) on the very day of the death of Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 632 A.D / 11 A.H.

FALSE PROPHETS

DREAM OF PROPHET (PBUH) REGARDING FALSE PROPHETS

- ✓ Hazrat Abu Huraira reported that Messenger of Allah told: *"While I was sleeping, I saw two bangles of gold which I became concerned about. An order was revealed to me in my dream, it said: "Blow at them". I blew at them and they flew. I interpreted them to be two fakes who will come after me; One of them was Aswad and the other was Musailimah"*

AL 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).
- ✓ He earned the title Al-Aswad (Black man) due to his dark complexion.
- ✓ The situation around Aswad Ansi began due to his claims of magical powers and due to significant discounts in the religious obligations of Islam (like prayers and zakat), as a result of which people gathered under his banner and he was able to capture Najran and San'a.
- ✓ 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 (RA). 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 wife (wife of Shahr), 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).
- ✓ After his death, his supporters gathered under the banner of Qais bin Abd Yaghus.
- ✓ Firuz decided to attack him and gathered Muslims.
- ✓ Thousands of Muslims joined Firuz and finally he defeated Qais.

TULAYHA IBN KHUWAYLID

- ✓ He laid a claim among Banu Ghatafan and Asad of receiving revelations and prophet hood during Prophet (PBUH)'s lifetime.

- ✓ His claim to prophet hood was that he had been lost in the desert with his tribe once and was able to find a spring of water himself that saved him.
- ✓ 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) 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, Tulyaha retired to a place of safety and pretended to await divine revelations.
- ✓ Uyaynah asked Tulayha about revelation on which Tulayha replied, "**not yet**".
- ✓ When Muslims were completely dominating the battle, Uyainah returned to Tulayha and asked him again about revelation and got the same reply.
- ✓ Uyaynah, his commander in chief, after inquiring Tulayha about revelations many times found his cause doomed to failure and asked his army to retreat.
- ✓ After receiving this reply, Uyaynah declared Tulayha a liar, "**O people! Tulayha isa liar, so I am leaving now!**"
- ✓ This caused army of Tulayha to panic and disperse. 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.
- ✓ He then participated in Battles of Jalula, Qadsiya and Nihawand.

SAJAH BINT AL HARITH

- ✓ 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 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. Although according to some reports her army was defeated by Khalid.
 - ✓ 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.

MUSAILIMAH AL-KADHDHAB

- ✓ 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. When he came to Madinah, he said **"If he appoints me as a leader after him, I will follow him"**. Prophet went to him with Sabit bin Qais with a strip of palm leaf in his hand. Prophet said, **"Even if you ask me for this strip of palm leaf I will not give it to you. I will never disobey the order of Allah with regard to you. If you turn away, Allah will most certainly strike you dead. Truly I believe you to be the one about whom I was shown something"**.
- ✓ 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. He wrote a letter, **"From Musailimah the messenger of Allah to Muhammad the messenger of Allah. I have been made a partner in prophet hood with you. Half the land shall be for us and other half for Quraish"** Prophet replied, **"From Muhammad (PBUH) the messenger of Allah to Musailimah the impostor. The land belongs to Allah and He bestows it to whomever He wills. The righteous shall have a good reward."**
- ✓ Prophet (PBUH) called him the 'liar' and deputed Nahrur 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. Wahshi killed Musaylima with same sword that he used to kill prophet's uncle. Wahshi said, **"Just as I have killed the most beloved servant of Allah, I am going to compensate for that by killing the enemy of Allah"**
- ✓ 3000 Muslims were martyred including a large number of Huffaz (memorizers) and 10,000 of Musaylima's army men were killed.

APOSTASY MOVEMENT

- ✓ Madinah was surrounded by a ring of tribes named Banu Ghatafan, Banu Asad, Banu Thalba, 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 (R.Z) discussed the matter with his council he was suggested to accept the demand. The companions were divided; one majority said suggested that Jihad should not be waged as Muslims position was weak and outnumbered, while other majority suggested that tribes refusing to pay zakat should just be given favor and let go.
- ✓ To both parties, Abu Bakr had bravest reply, **"I consider prayer and zakat to be obligations of the same importance, whoever does not donate even a single rope for a camel in the amount of zakat, I will wage Jihad against him"**. 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) 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 his defense of Islam and Islamic state.
- ✓ The intelligence brought report of movements in tribes of ZulHissa, so Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) collected adult Muslims and took position on the strategic point in the direction of ZulHissa. The enemy who had thought to have any ease 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

COMPILATION OF HOLY QURAN

- ✓ During the life time of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), revelation was a constant process, and there was no occasion for giving the various verses the form of a book.
- ✓ After the death of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) the process of revelation came to an end, and then the need for some sort of compilation was felt in the battle of

Yamamah, most of the memorizers were martyred.

- ✓ It struck Hazrat Umar (RZ) that if the memorizers died, there was the danger that at one stage there would be no body who could be depended upon as the custodian of the Holy Quran.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RZ) suggested to Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) that all the revelations of the Holy Quran should be collected, and compiled in the form of a book.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) in the first instance was reluctant to undertake the project as the Holy Prophet (PBUH) had not felt the necessity of such compilation; it did not behoove him, as the successor to the Holy Prophet, to take any initiative in the matter.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RZ) however to continue to press his proposal.
- ✓ He argued that as during the life-time of the Holy Prophet, the process of revelation was continuous, there was no occasion for stringing the various verses in the form of a compilation, but after the death of the Holy Prophet, and the end of the process of revelation, the position had changed, and it developed on the successor of the Holy Prophet to suitably conserve the Holy Quran otherwise it might be lost or corrupted in the course of time.
- ✓ The argument appealed to Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ), and on further consideration, he agreed to undertake the project.
- ✓ Abu Bakr called Zaid and said, ***"you are a wise man and we do not have any suspicion about you, you used the Divine revelations for Prophet. So you should search for the scripts of the Quran and collect it in Book."***
- ✓ Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) was summoned by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) and entrusted with the task on collecting all the verses, and compiling them in a book form.
- ✓ Hazrat Zaid (RZ)'s immediate answer to proposal was that if he had been asked to remove a mountain from its original site, and place it elsewhere, he would have considered it easier than the task of compiling the Holy Quran.
- ✓ Despite that Hazrat Zaid (RZ) accepted the commission, and after hard labor in collecting, checking and in consultation with the various companions of the Holy Prophet produced a compilation.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) was himself a Hafiz. He, therefore, checked the compilation of Hazrat Zaid (RZ) and after making whatever changes were necessary; he kept the finally approved copy in his personal custody.
- ✓ He gave the sacred compilation the name of Mushaf.
- ✓ That copy after being transferred from Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to Hazrat Umar (RZ) then to Hazrat Hafsa was named Mushaf e Hafsa.

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, Abu Bakr was advised not to send army outside Madinah noticing the alarming situation that most of the tribes apostatize from Islam and there was also a threat from false prophets.
- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) said that it was the wish of Mohammad (PBUH) and he was no one to go against it. Hazrat Abu Bakr said, ***"Even If I knew some beast would devour me when the army had been dispatched, even then I would not stop what Prophet had ordered"***
- ✓ 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 farewell to the army.
- ✓ Ansari elder suggested to change the leader (Hazrat Usama bin Zaid) as he was too young. But Abu Bakr (RA) said it was the decision of prophet and he can't go against his orders.
- ✓ The army came after 40 days 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.

THE PERSIAN EMPIRE - CAMPAIGNS IN EASTERN IRAQ

- ✓ Hazrat Muthana (RZ) was a chief of tribe Banu Bakr who lived in the north eastern 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 of 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 Yamamah received the orders of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RZ) to march to Iraq and start operations in the region of Uballa (Kazima).
- ✓ Hurmuz was the governor of Uballa. Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) wrote him to accept Islam, pay Jizya or be ready for the consequences (war).
- ✓ Hurmuz 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 in to action.
- ✓ Hurmuz ordered Persians to bind themselves up in chains so that they would fight bravely till last breath.
- ✓ 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 Hurmuz in which Hazrat Khalid bin Walid (RZ) killed Hurmuz.
- ✓ After having killed Hurmuz, 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 Hurmuz'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 near Tigris River 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.
- ✓ At last people of Mazaar agreed to pay Jizya.

BATTLE OF WALAJA

- ✓ With the defeat of Mazar, the Persian ruler Rustam 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 of 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 force 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 Azadbeh 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. Residents agreed to pay 200,000 dirhams as a tax. Muslims granted them full religious liberty and civic freedom.

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*".
- ✓ The town was surrounded by walls and a deep ditch. Khalid ordered to slaughter the week camels and dumped them in a ditch to enter the town.
- ✓ 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 Ein-at-Tamr but the Christian Arabs under their leader Aqqa went on the roads to Anbar to interpret Muslim army.
- ✓ As soon as the 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 Aeikad 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 Aeikad 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 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 or 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.
- ✓ The 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.

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 37,000 in total.

BATTLE OF BASRA

- ✓ When Hazrat Khalid (RZ) approached Basra, he came to know that a detachment of 4,000 Muslims warriors under Shrubail was fighting the Byzantine Empire.
- ✓ Shrubail army was outnumbered and Romans taking advantage of their numerical strength, launched a strong attack on Muslims.
- ✓ Miraculously the army of Hazrat Khalid (RA) arrived at the scene.
- ✓ He sent a message to Hazrat Abu Ubaidah to meet him.
- ✓ Soon, the Byzantine and Muslim armies faced each other.
- ✓ Hazrat Khalid (RA) offered Islam to the enemy commander, Romans, 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 Romans, 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 Anjedain so Muslims joined forces of 40,000 reached there.
- ✓ The enemy sent a Christian Arab to Muslim camp to get some information about strength and quality of Muslim forces.
- ✓ The spy reported, By night they are like monks, by day they are like warriors. If the son of ruler were to commit theft, they would cut off his hand, and if he were to commit adultery, they would stone him to death. On getting this report, Deputy Commander of Byzantine forces declared, **"If what you say is true, it would be better to be in the belly of the earth than to meet such people upon its surface"**
- ✓ Before the battle began, a respected old man asked Khalid to surrender by saying that, **"we will give you each of you a dinar, a robe, and a turban, and for you there will be 100 dinars, 100 robes, and 100 turbans"**
- ✓ Hazrat Khalid rejected the offer by saying, **"We have not come here to accept**

charities. Your choice is either to accept Islam or pay Jizya. The third alternative is sword. We are not afraid of the strength of your army; our one man may fight against ten of your men"

- ✓ In the clash Byzantine army was defeated with heavy losses.
- ✓ 50000 Byzantines died against 450 Muslim soldiers only.

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.

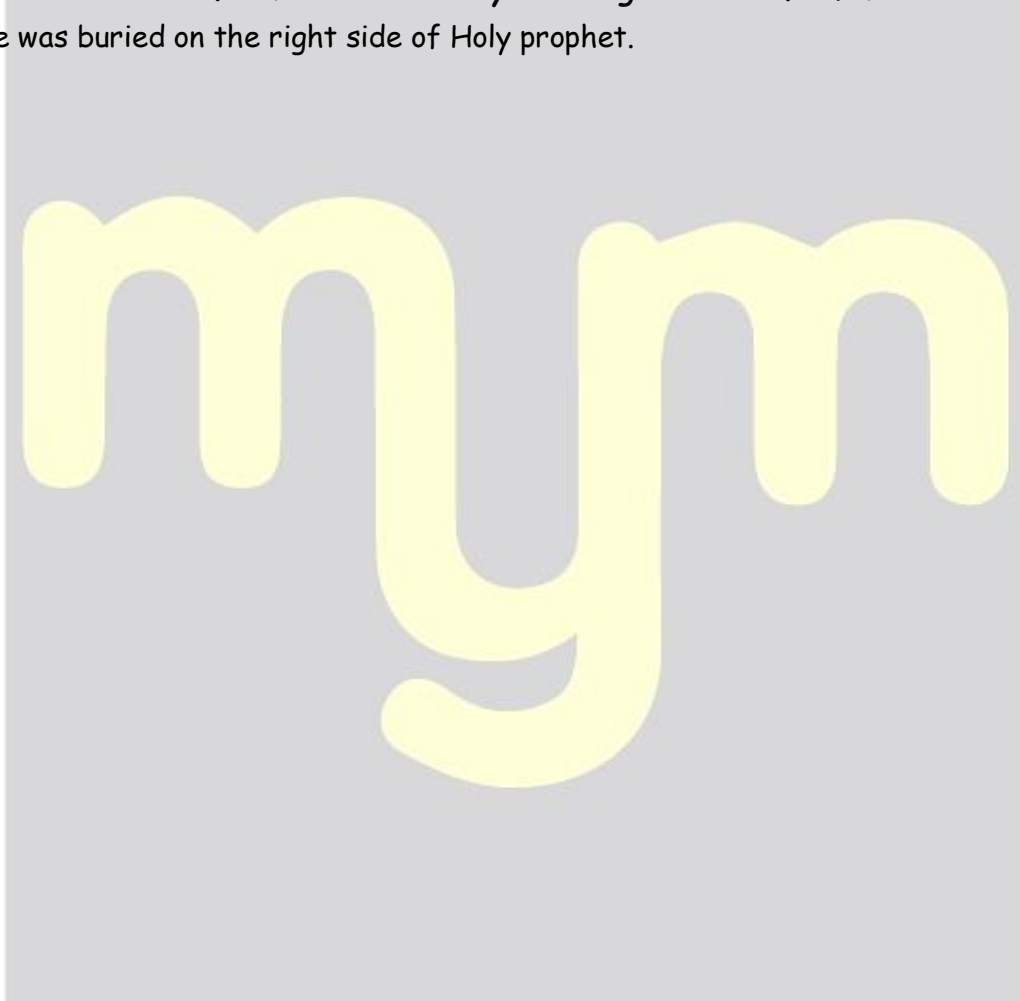
ADMINISTRATION

- ✓ He laid the foundation of a truly democratic state.
- ✓ Following the Qur'an and Sunnah Abu Bakr (RA) conducted the affairs of the state by discussing all matters with the Majlis-e-Shura which was consisted of senior most companions.
- ✓ He divided the state into provinces and appointed governors who were responsible for both administrative and military affairs.
- ✓ For every province there was a governor who was required to lead the prayers, superintended the army, collect taxes, administer justice and maintain law and order.
- ✓ Governor was aided by Amil who collected revenues and a Qazi who administered justice.
- ✓ Public money was strictly accounted for and all those in government were selected on merit.
- ✓ He gave the idea of Bait ul Maal and appointed Abu Ubaidah as the incharge.
- ✓ He also gave freedom to the court and Umar was made the judge.
- ✓ He established military cantonments and maintain a reserve force.
- ✓ It should be said that even though there was no police force, all crimes and their perpetrators were dealt with in the light of the teachings from the Qur'an and Sunnah and if they were silent Ijma was practiced.
- ✓ By his efficient administration he preserved the integrity of Islam by suppressing rebellions and making sure that the Pillar of zakat was enforced.

- ✓ Moreover he tried his best to safeguard and protect the rights of Non-Muslims.

DEATH

- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr died at the age of 63 years old on 24th Jamadi us Sani, 13 A.h of natural causes.
- ✓ His caliphate lasted for two years and few months. On his deathbed he nominated Hazrat Umar as his successor with following dialogue, ***"I will tell Allah that I have chosen the best for Your creation by choosing the best from Your creation."***
- ✓ He was buried on the right side of Holy prophet.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

HAZRAT UMAR

- ✓ Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) discussed the matter of caliphate on his death bed with senior most companions.
- ✓ He himself suggested the name of Hazrat Umar (RA) and he received no complain about him.
- ✓ Only Talha complained about his harshness; on which Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) said that burden of caliphate will make him more responsible and mild.
- ✓ On Abu Bakr's (RA) deathbed he nominated Hazrat Umar (RA) as his successor with following dialogue, *"I will tell Allah that I have chosen the best for Your creation by choosing the best from Your creation."*

REFORMS IN CALIPHATE OF HAZRAT UMAR

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Umar's period as caliph is regarded as the golden era in Islamic history.
- ✓ Not only did the empire expand vastly during his reign but he also introduced several administrative reforms that made the caliphate prosperous and well run in which the living standard of the citizens improved a lot.

DIVISION OF STATES

- ✓ As the empire expanded 'Umar divided the state into provinces and appointed qualified and experienced governors to run the states. These qualified and experienced governors were known as Wali.
- ✓ The whole Islamic state was divided into 12 provinces and an appointed governor Wali administered each province.
- ✓ He took oath from all governors that; they would not possess highly bred horses (Turkish horses), they would never wear costly costumes and would not take sifted flour in their foods and lastly they would not keep guards at their doors.
- ✓ The provinces were divided further into districts and placed under Amils.
- ✓ This made the caliphate safe and prosperous and well administered that led to the prosperity of its people.

JUSTICE FOR EVERYONE

- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RA) appointed Qazi as the head of judiciary. The Qazi was completely

independent of provincial governor, even caliph could be called to court.

- ✓ He made the judiciary separate from the executive and appointed judges which gave the citizens swift and impartial justice.
- ✓ He punished one of his sons for drinking.
- ✓ He showed displeasure when once he appeared in the court as a defendant and the judge showed respect to him.
- ✓ He himself appeared in the court of Zayd bin Thabit in a dispute on land with Ubay bin Kaab.
- ✓ 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.

BAIT-UL-MAAL

- ✓ He built separate Bait-ul-Maal in each province and a honest person was appointed in charge known as Deewan.
- ✓ Registers were introduced where income and expense accounts were entered.
- ✓ After meeting the expenditure of the provinces surplus amount was sent to Madinah.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ He also imposed 10% duty on trade if non-muslims of other states come to Islamic empire for trade.
- ✓ The Bait-ul-Maal was created which made the government finances safe from misuse and introduced checks and balances on public finance and kept corruption out of government.

CHECK IN BALANCE TO REMOVE CORRUPTION

- ✓ Government officials when appointed had their credentials and finances scrutinized at the time of appointment and when they left government to ensure no wrong doings had taken place.
- ✓ Complaints against them were heard at the time of hajj and dealt with effectively

and they were instructed to live simply.

- ✓ All this ensured that the public servants were there to serve the people and ensure smooth running of government without any corruption.

MAJLIS E SHURA AND MAJLIS E AAM

- ✓ 'Umar ran the affairs of the state by consultation hence Majlis Shura was established and a democratic system of government was put in place.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ He also constituted larger body called Majlis-aam, consisting of Muhajireen and Ansars. This was called into session on special occasions.

DEVELOPMENTS IN INFRASTRUCTURE

- ✓ A department of irrigation was established, under whose supervision canals were dug, reservoirs were made and dams were constructed. All this helped to make a large area of land cultivable.
- ✓ Construction work was taken up on a large scale to facilitate the people. Inns were constructed for travelers, good roads and bridges were built for the movement of traders, mosques and educational institutes were built to make people well versed in religious and other subjects.
- ✓ On the request of people, He extended the mosque by 5 meters to South, 15 meters to North and 10 meters to West.
- ✓ Town planning, building of roads and highways were all undertaken to better the life of the people and make communication and defense of the caliphate better

MILITARY REFORMS

- ✓ A regular department was introduced for the army under which the details of army personnel were entered in registers.
- ✓ Payments of soldiers were fixed and arrangement of their trainings were made.
- ✓ Arrangement for manufacturing weapons and training of army horses were also made.
- ✓ Cantonments were made for soldiers and their needs were looked after.
- ✓ This kept the armed forces content and happy and they were happy to serve the caliphate.

RELATION WITH NON-MUSLIMS

- ✓ Special attention was given to the wellbeing of non-Muslims which ensured good

relations between all the citizens so much so that their affairs were settled by their religious laws. It fostered religious tolerance.

CALENDAR

- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RZ) also ordered to design a separate Muslims' calendar.
- ✓ The governor of Basra complained about undated letters and instruction.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (R.Z) 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.

PENSION SYSTEM

- ✓ 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 (RZ) 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.

DEPARTMENT OF IFTAH WAS INTRODUCED

- ✓ To teach and train the large number of new Muslims convert, a department of Iftah was introduced, where individuals of deep knowledge and understanding of shariah were appointed.

SYRIAN CAMPAIGNS

- ✓ 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

- ✓ 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. The commanders were Khalid, Amr bin Aas, Abu Ubaidah, Shurahbeel and Yazeed bin Abi Sufyan.
- ✓ 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

- ✓ 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 al 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 & Tabarriya 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

- ✓ 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) signalled 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 after which no further resistance was seen.

BATTLE OF YARMUK

- ✓ The Romans were very troubled and anxious at the fall of important cities like Damascus and the defeat at Fihl, 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.
- ✓ Umar (RA) asked majlis e shura whether to attack or not. The companions remained silent but one of them stood and said, "**Retreating meant giving up all they had gained over past 2 years**"
- ✓ Umar (RA) closed the meeting and accepted their opinion.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Meanwhile, a storm broke out and this literally caused the tents of the encamped Romans to blow away; now with no shelter they fled.
- ✓ 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

- ✓ 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'as (RZ)'s army was reinforced by Hazrat Abu Ubaidah (RZ), who as 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 Sophroneous 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 travelled 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 acknowledge him and then the treaty was signed.
- ✓ According to the treaty the people were given religious freedom and protection of life and property and in response people will pay Jizya tax. Moreover according to treaty it was decided not to demolish or damage Churches until and unless people stop living inside them.
- ✓ After treaty was signed, Hazrat Umar asked for a place where he can offer thanksgiving prayer; when he was led to church, he declined as he feared it would set a wrong example of converting churches into mosques.
- ✓ Instead he offered his prayer in Masjid Aqsa.
- ✓ Patriarch Sophroneous offered him keys of Jerusalem and visit to Masjid-ul-Aqsa, Christian churches and other historical places.

THE CONQUEST OF EGYPT

- ✓ 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'as 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 sea and strong fortification: All this made it difficult to be conquered.
- ✓ 12,000 Muslims army was up against 50,000 Byzantines. Byzantines hit rocks on

Muslim army which pulled them back.

- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RZ) wrote a strongly worded letter to Hazrat Amr (RZ), expressing his displeasure the pace of event.
- ✓ Hazrat Amr (RZ) read the letter out to the troops and pushed them into action soon after Heraclius death.
- ✓ However, when news arrived that Heraclius had died, the defenders of city gave up hope and surrendered.
- ✓ The Muslim forces led up Hazrat Zubair (RZ), Hazrat Ubaidah (RZ) and Hazrat Maslamah stormed to the city and captured Alexandria.
- ✓ Alexandria and rest over Egypt was handed over to Hazrat Muawiya, personally appointed governor by Hazrat Umar.

PERSIAN CAMPAIGNS

- ✓ Muslims relations with Persians were not so good since the first encounter with them.
- ✓ When Prophet (PBUH) wrote letter to Persian ruler Khusro Pervez 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.
- ✓ 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. Rustam was furious and sent a large force under the command of Jaban.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Jaban was arrested but later sent back after his ransom was paid.

BATTLE OF MARWA BRIDGE

- ✓ To avenge the defeat of Namarraq, the Persians led by Rustam gathered their men on the east bank of Euphrates. Rustam dispatched 30,000 men with 300 war elephants led by commander Bahman.
- ✓ 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. He made a bridge of boats and crossed the river.
- ✓ When they crossed the river, they were astonished to see huge beasts.
- ✓ On sighting huge elephants Arab horses turned and bolted. Abu Ubaid (RZ) then commanded to dismount and attack on foot. The Persian elephants became huge threats for Muslims.
- ✓ In this they faced man 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.
- ✓ Abdullah bin Marsad Saqafi cut the boat bridge to encourage Muslims but they were trapped.
- ✓ 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 runaway.
- ✓ 6000 Persians were also killed.

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 tribe 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.
- ✓ Persians suffered a great loss while only around a 100 Muslims were martyred.

BATTLE OF QADISSIYA

- ✓ The fire of vengeance once more flared up in Persia and they mustered all their strength this time to strike a decisive blow. Yazdagird rose against Muslims to recapture the lands lost in Buwaib.
- ✓ 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 (RS) 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) 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), and 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. 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 was hit by Hazrat Hilal so hard with a spear that he broke his hip and fell into the river, from where he was dragged and executed. Following this, Hazrat Hilal came to his throne and shouted, "**By Allah, I have killed Rustam.**"
- ✓ Muslims lost 8500 men while Persians lost 30-40000.
- ✓ 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 as his health had recovered.

- ✓ Invading small towns he finally besieged Madain. The siege lasted for two months and ultimately Persians gave in.
- ✓ Yazdagird along with the nobles had already removed his treasures and had fled from the city, leaving it deserted.
- ✓ 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. Each and every soldier in Muslim army received 12,000 dirhams.
- ✓ 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. According to some reports it was besieged for 7 months.
- ✓ They clashed about 80 times and every time they were defeated.
- ✓ Muslims used the strategy of fake retreat. Finally they had no option and came to fight. They were finally defeated.
- ✓ After this an understanding was reached with Persians and the Caliph issued strict orders to stop all advances towards Persia.

BATTLE OF NAHAWAND

- ✓ 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 (R7) 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 under Noman bin Muqarrin 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.

MARTYRDOM

- ✓ There was a Persian origin Christian slave named Firoz in Madinah.
- ✓ One day he came across Hazrat Umar in market place and complained that his master Hazrat Mughira bin Shubah had imposed upon him a very high tax and begged the caliph to prevail upon his master to reduce the same.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RA) asked the amount of tax, Firoz replied that it was 2 dirhams per day.
- ✓ The caliph said after asking about his profession, **"this amount is not that much considering these profitable talents"**
- ✓ This decision did not suit Firoz and he grew displeased.
- ✓ This decision did not suit Firoz and he grew displeased.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RA) then said to him that he had heard he (firoz) could make windmills, and would make one for him. On which Firoz replied, **"Very well, I shall make for you such a mill whose sound will be heard by west and east"**
- ✓ The next day when people assembled in mosque to perform Morning Prayer, firoz came into mosque armed with a poisonous dagger.
- ✓ As Hazrat Umar (RA) began leading prayer firoz suddenly rushed from first rank and struck Hazrat Umar (RA) six consecutive blows, one of which fell below his navel.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RA) instantly caught hold of Hazrat Abdul Rahman (RA) and ordered him to take his place and Umar fell down unconscious on the floor.
- ✓ Firoz wounded other persons, then atlast he was arrested but committed suicide simultaneously.
- ✓ Hazrat Umar (RA) after suffering for four days, died on 1st Muharram 2 A.H.
- ✓ Hazrat Suhaib (RA) led his funeral prayer.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RA) and other senior companions lowered his body into grave by the side of prophet.

ELECTION OF HAZRAT USMAN

- ✓ 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 Sadd 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 (PBUH). Uthman (RZ) replied to the question in the affirmative without any reservation.
- ✓ Thereupon, Hazrat Abdur Rahman (RZ) gave his verdict in favour of the election to Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- ✓ Hazrat Abdul Rahman and all other contestants took Bait at the hands of Hazrat Usman after the morning prayers in Masjid e Nabvi.
- ✓ Thus Usman was selected as 3rd Caliph.

SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

- ✓ The twelve and half year rule of Hazrat Usman (RA) was marked by prosperity and conquests.
- ✓ The Islamic state was strengthened and its frontiers expanded to 24, 00,000 square miles.
- ✓ A prosperous society was established where there were many Zakat-payers but few on the receiving end.
- ✓ During the period of Hazrat Umar (RA) the system of government was well established. During the caliphate of Hazrat Usman (RA) several steps were taken to improve it further.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman (RA) managed the affairs of the state on the Islamic principle of consultations.
- ✓ He, however, used to consult the governors appointed in various areas and the companions (RA) in the governmental tasks. He held meetings with district administrations in order to be informed of the condition of the country.
- ✓ The administrative division of the Islamic State into provinces and districts was further improved.
- ✓ The existing departments of Bait al-Mal (State Treasury), Judiciary, and Police

were expanded and organized.

- ✓ Public officials were kept under scrutiny. In this aspect, Hazrat Usman (RA) was not as strict as Hazrat Umar (RA). However, he never allowed anyone to act contrary to the Islamic values.
- ✓ On the occasion of Hajj he permitted people to lodge complaints against the government officials.
- ✓ Hazrat Usman (RA) dismissed or punished several officials and governors upon the complaints of ordinary people. For example; He deposed Hazrat Sa'ad bin Abi waqas (RA) because he drew money from the state treasury and did not return.
- ✓ With the increasing conquests the income of Bait al-Mal (Treasury) increased manifold. This increased the allowances and stipends of the people as well as the government
- ✓ Many Public welfare works were undertaken. He started several programs that were useful for the people. He constructed new buildings in the provinces and the districts. He built a network of bridges, roads, highways, etc. For the comfort of ordinary people the check posts, inns, guesthouses and 5000 mosques were also constructed.
- ✓ Grazing grounds for camels and horses were developed at various places.
- ✓ Another significant achievement was the construction of "**Mahroze Dam**". Occasionally Madinah was flooded from the direction of Khyber. Hazrat Usman (RA) constructed a dam outside Madinah and changed the direction of floodwater through canal, eliminating the future threat of flooding.
- ✓ A significant great deed of Hazrat Usman (RA) was the extension of Masjid-al-Haram (Kaabah) and Masjid-al-Nabvi. In 29 A.H., Hazrat Usman (RA) further extended the mosque by about 5 meters to south, by about 5 meters to north and by about 5 meters westwards. It is interesting to note that the southern wall of the mosque is still at the same place today and no extension was ever made in this direction since the time of the Caliph Usman (RA). The building was constructed with decorative stones and lime plaster was used as construction material. The roof was made of teak wood. The columns were also made of decorative stones and were hollow inside. Iron bars and molten lead was put inside the columns to reinforce them. Hazrat Usman (RA) supervised the construction activities personally.
- ✓ He would distribute money during the month of Ramadan at the rate of two dirhams per head. Moreover he would provide them food free of cost during the sacred days.
- ✓ The Muslim army was organized on a permanent basis. A separate government department was established. Military cantonments were constructed where the armed forces were kept in a state of readiness. Their salaries also were increased. He raised the salaries of the armed forces and other officers by 25%.

- ✓ One eminent work was the establishment of Muslim Navy for the very first time. There were several hundreds of warships in this naval force. The Muslim Navy defeated the mighty Roman navy consisting of five hundred warships while conquering Cyprus. This established the superiority of the Muslim Naval force.
- ✓ Umar had banned the sale and purchase of agricultural lands in newly conquered areas but Uthman (RA) withdrew these restrictions to flourish trade.
- ✓ On the occasion of Friday prayer he introduced a second call for the convenience of the people.
- ✓ He extended the premises of Jannat-ul-Baqi by adding a garden in its eastern part
- ✓ To continue conquests he set lands for grazing to increase the number of horses and camels. He provided separate pastures for state camels.

COMPILATION OF HOLY QURAN

- ✓ Under the ruling period of Hazrat Umar (RZ) and Hazrat Uthman (RZ) both, the Islamic empire stood up to Byzantine and Persian Empires which brought many new converts to Islam.
- ✓ Hazrat Anas (RZ), a senior companion, noticed some quarrels at fairs over the different dialects of Quran to recite it.
- ✓ Such quarrels were also noticed by Hazrat Huzaifa (RZ) in the columns of Muslim army meeting in different borders.
- ✓ They (RZ), therefore, immediately informed the caliph, Hazrat Uthman (RZ) about the situation. They said, ***"O chief of all believers. Save this nation before they differ about the book just like Christians and Jews did before."***
- ✓ Hazrat Uthman (RZ) realizing the necessity of one single dialect to keep the unity of Muslim community re-appointed Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) along with a group of leading Muslims to make an authoritative copy.
- ✓ The selected ones were Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair (RZ), Hazrat Saad bin Al A'as (RZ) and Abdul Rehman bin Harith (RZ). Hazrat Uthman (RZ) instructed them to decide the dialect of chapters and if unable to reach unanimously on decision then to prefer the dialect of Quraish.
- ✓ Hazrat Zaid bin Thabit (RZ) collected all the fragments again including Mushaf-e-Hafsa and underwent the same task to check the authenticity of compiling chapters but this time he made the authoritative copy in the dialect of Quraish changing the sequence of chapter, also following the instructions of Hazrat Uthman (RZ).
- ✓ He also compared his work with Mushaf e Hafsa cautiously.
- ✓ Hazrat Uthman (RZ) sent the new copies to Makkah, Syria, Yemen, Bahrain, Basra and Kufa.
- ✓ He also ordered to burn all other copies compiled earlier in old sequence lacking instructions of dialect.

- ✓ Due to Hazrat Uthman (RZ) services for the preservation of Quran he is entitled as Jami-ul-Quran.

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 Byzantine.
- ✓ 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 North 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.

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, Khawarzain, Balkh, Kirwan etc.
- ✓ Abdullah returned to Madinah with rich booty and 40,000 captives.
- ✓ Thereafter, 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.

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 Cyprus.
- ✓ Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) sent naval fleets under the command of Abdullah bin Qais and Abdullah bin Abu Sirah (RZ) to capture Cyprus.
- ✓ 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 Cyprus was the first naval victory for Muslims.
- ✓ In the same year Muslims undertaking naval operation also captured Rhodes.
- ✓ The conquests of Cyprus 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.

CHARGES AGAINST HAZRAT USMAN

- ✓ A list of baseless and fabricated allegations was prepared against the Caliph in which he was accused of the following things.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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. Although this act was performed to unite the Muslims by demolishing all unauthentic copies of Quran to prevent future misunderstanding.
- ✓ He was also accused of misusing Bait ul Maal that he distributed the wealth earned from captured territories unjustly. Uthman was basically a rich person since beginning and he spent his wealth for the welfare of Muslims instead of taking money from public treasury.
- ✓ It was pointed out that since the governors are his relative that is why he distributed much of the wealth among them. A man amongst rebels got up and raised the objection, **"You unlawfully gave away wealth and property to your relatives; for instance, you once gave the entire booty to Abdullah bin Saad."** Hazrat Usman replied, **"I have given him one-fifth from one fifth of the booty. And we have such examples during the caliphate of Abu Bakr (RA) and Umar"**
- ✓ It was alleged that Uthman was too lenient and did not keep a check on his governors. It was also wrong as he punished Waleed bin uqba.
- ✓ It was said that Uthman demolished the old structure of mosque which is disrespect. But Uthman did this to expand the mosque and this decision was taken by the permission of senior companions.
- ✓ They said that Uthman had reserved an area for his camels. One person say, **"You have used your position for yourself and reserved grazing grounds for your camels."** On which Hazrat Usman replied, **"When I took the charge of**

caliphate, nobody in Medina had camels more than me. But today I possess only two camels and that only for the purpose of Hajj. However the reserved grazing ground is used for state camels."

- ✓ One person said, *"You love your family members most, and you give them heavy gifts"*. Hazrat Usman replied, *"Love of family members is not a sin. And I give them gifts from my own possessions not from public treasury."*
- ✓ They said Usman had expelled Abu Dharr Ghifari, a senior most companion of prophet, from Medina but it was also wrong. He himself was irritated by luxurious life of Medina so he decided to live alone outside of Medina. Even prophet had predicted about him, *"He spends his life all alone, Death will single him out and on day of resurrection, he will stand up all alone."*
- ✓ 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 (RZ) 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 Hashemite should be the caliph.
- ✓ Soon they also got the support of Mohammad bin Abu Bakr (RA) 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 Medina.
- ✓ Hazrat Uthman (RZ) remained lenient to them since they were his Muslims brothers. This encouraged the rebels in their activities.

MARTYRDOM

- ✓ When the uprisings influenced the city of Medina, 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 all of them 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. On which the leader of rioters Abdur Rahman bin Udais said, **"If you are a liar, you are not fit to remain as a caliph. In case you are a true in your claim then such a weak caliph should not be left to rule if he is not able to keep control over his administration and let anybody write anything on his behalf"**
- ✓ The rebels demanded Hazrat Uthman (RZ) to abdicate but the caliph refused. Hazrat Usman said, **"I can't put off the garment that Allah has caused me to put on"**
- ✓ 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 attempt 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 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 helpless caliph with their
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ When Hazrat Usman was murdered, he was reciting Quran and his blood dropped on the verse, **"So Allah will suffice you against them. And He is the All Hearer, All Knower"**
- ✓ This tragic incident came to pass on Friday, 18 zilhajj, 35 AH
- ✓ Hazrat Jubair led the funeral prayers.
- ✓ He was buried in Jannat ul Bqi without bath and coffin.

ELECTION OF HAZRAT ALI

- ✓ 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 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, initially Hazrat Ali also refused but he (RZ) finally agreed. Hazrat Ali said, **"My oath of allegiance will be taken publicly from Muslims. It cannot be done secretly"**
- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RZ) took over the office of caliph in 656 AD and became the 4th Caliph of Muslims.

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 Hashemite 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 (RA) 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 control but Ummara bin Shahab could not take control of his office and had to return to Medina.

- ✓ 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).

BATTLE OF CAMEL

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 Medina.
- ✓ 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 Makah and Medina. 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.

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 Usman bin Hanif 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 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). Hazrat Ali (RA) said, Prophet (SAW) said; **"one day Talha and Zubair will fight Ali wrongly"**
- ✓ 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 disfavored 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.
- ✓ During fighting Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat Zubair (RA) were asking people not to kill other.
- ✓ They were continuously saying following words, "Do not kill; believer do not assassinate a believer"
- ✓ In the fighting Hazrat Zubair (RZ) was treacherously martyred by Aim 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.
- ✓ Hazrat Kaab bin Miswar (RA) suggested Hazrat Ayesha (RA) to ride on a camel and try to stop the battle, she had hope that they would listen to her because of her great status but this worsened the condition.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RA) realized that as long as that camel was standing the battle will never stop, so he ordered Mohammad bin Abi Bakr and Abdullah bin Badeel to attack the legs of the camel.
- ✓ 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.

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. 1070 from Hazrat Ali's (RA) army and 9000 from Hazrat Ayesha's (RA) army.
- ✓ 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 (RA) 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

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.
- ✓ There was a difference 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 cutfingers 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).
- ✓ Murat 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 accepted him so he and his people should also accept him.
- ✓ As a result, Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) asked him to handover the assassins.

EVENTS

- ✓ Since war had become inevitable, Hazrat Ali (RZ) raised an army against Hazrat 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 slightly smaller.
- ✓ They stood facing each other for months and negotiated. Hazrat Ali sent Bashr bin Amr, Saeed bin Qais and others to Hazrat Muawiyah and offered peace but in return he demanded the assassins of Hazrat Usman due to which negotiations break down. When negotiations broke down, general fighting started.
- ✓ On the evening of the last day of Muharram Hazrat Ali gave his army orders to attack Syrian forces.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RA) gave strict orders that no person should be killed if he left the field or ran away. Women and old people should be secure. Same orders were given from Hazrat Muawiyah.
- ✓ First day battalion from Hazrat Ali side was led by Ushtar and from Syrian side Habib bin Muslimah was leading.
- ✓ Second day battalion from Hazrat Ali side was led by Hashim bin utbah and from Syrian side Abul Awar Salama was leading.
- ✓ Third day battalion from Hazrat Ali side was led by Ammar bin Yasir and from Syrian side Amr bin Aaas was leading. During the battle Hazrat Ammar bin Yasir was martyred. His martyrdom proved that Hazrat Ali was on the right side as prophet said, "**Ammar bin Yasir would be killed by a group of rebels**"
- ✓ On 8th day of battle whole army of both sides clashed with each other.
- ✓ According to some reports during the battle, Hazrat Ali visited the camp of Hazrat Muawiyah and personally challenged him instead of shedding bloods, the winner would be khalifah. Muawiyah refused because Hazrat Ali was a noted warrior of Arabia.
- ✓ 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 AI-A'as (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. They shouted, "**This book of Allah is the arbitrator between us. All**

decisions will be taken according to book."

- ✓ 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.

ARBITRATION

- ✓ Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as 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.
- ✓ 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).

KHARJITES AND MARTYRDOM

EMERGENCE OF KHARIJITES AND THEIR ACTIVITIES

- ✓ 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 Kharjites.
- ✓ The reason of their rebellion or separation was refusal by the caliph to accept their demand 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.
- ✓ 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 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. Itsays: "*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 wore misinterpreting the teachings and using the injunctions out of the context.

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.
- ✓ Reaching there, Hazrat Ali (RA) tried to negotiate with them peacefully.
- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RA) also sent some senior companions to persuade Kharji leaders but they did not listen to them.

- ✓ Hazrat Ali (RA) asked them to handover the murderers and if they would accept this request so he would leave the rest. To this they replied, ***"All of us are murderers and we want to murder all of your followers. We would never stop from this."***
- ✓ Before declaring war Hazrat Ali (RA) said that those who would be loyal to him or those who left Naharwan and did not fight would be given amnesty.
- ✓ Out of the 4,000 Kharijites, only a few dozen managed to escape. Others were killed or they joined the hands of Hazrat Ali. Around 3000 people joined the hands of Hazrat Ali (RA).
- ✓ This deadly blow uprooted their strength.

MARTYRDOM

- ✓ Soon after defeat of Naharwan, the Kharijities weren't completely finished. They were still active under the rule of Hazrat Ali (RZ).
- ✓ Abdur Rahman 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'as (RZ) simultaneously in Kufa, Damascus and Fustat respectively.
- ✓ When the attempts of assassinating the three were made on the same day, Hazrat Muawiya (RZ) saved by his bodyguards and Hazrat Amr bin Al A'as (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.
- ✓ Ibn e Muljim was caught by the people after he had struck Hazrat Ali (RA). Hazrat Ali (RA) asked people to slay him if Hazrat Ali (RA) died.
- ✓ At the same time people asked should Muslims take pledge of loyalty at hands of his elder son, Hasan, on which he replied, ***"I leave this decision to the Muslims"***
- ✓ 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.

CALIPHS AS A ROLE MODEL

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.

THEIR CHARACTER

- ✓ The four rightly guided caliphs were exemplary in personal character which made them 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.

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 Maal 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 (RA) 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 really 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 army of their empire.

STRICTNESS

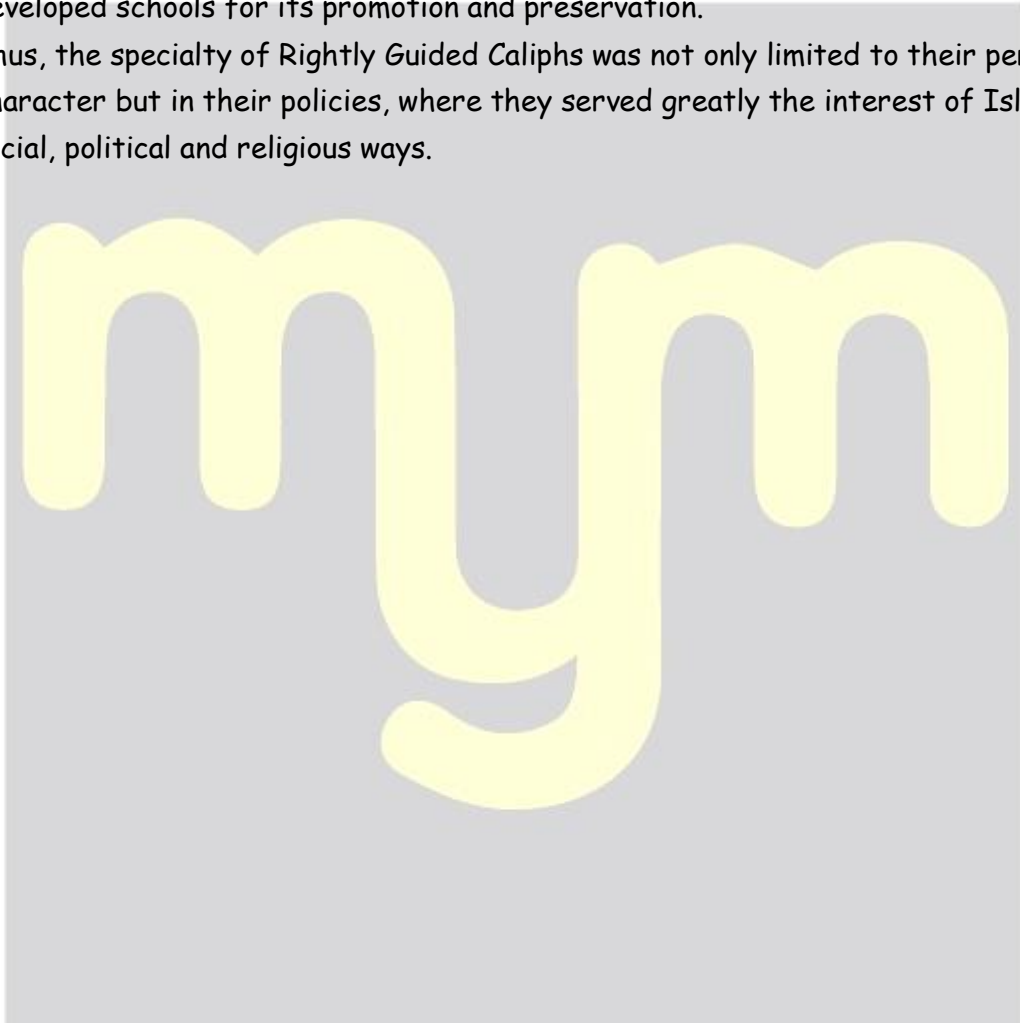
- ✓ They never bowed down against any wrong or transgressor of religion.
- ✓ The caliphs always found it their prime duty to stop any evil or wrong doer against religion.
- ✓ They never accepted anything against the fold of Islam.
- ✓ For instance, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) fought the apostasy wars against the hypocrites of religion.
- ✓ He asked their fellow Muslims not to follow the caliph if he does anything against Islam like Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) 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.**

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.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

- ✓ They compiled the Quran.
- ✓ Firstly, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) and secondly Hazrat Usman (RA) 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.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon