

## The History of Al-Khilafah Ar-Rashidah

### Lesson 1

#### Quran Verse Regarding the Sahabah:

"Allah is pleased with them and they are pleased with him."

#### Ahadith Regarding the Sahabah:

"My companions are like guiding stars, whomsoever you follow, you will be rightly guided."

#### *On mocking the Sahabah:*

"Fear Allah, fear Allah in respect to my Sahabah. Do not ridicule them after me."

	Qualities of the Prophet: (As described in Surah At-Tawbah)
1	Came from the people - not an angel.
2	Our sufferings grieved him.
3	He was concerned for us (to go to Jannah).
4	Gentle and kind (to the believers).
These characteristics ensured:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Sahabah loved Rasulullah (peace be upon him) and drew very close to him.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> They listened to the Prophet and adapted his characteristics	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sacrificed everything for him, including leaving their homes to move to Madinah.	

## Madrasa Tajweedul Quran

	Names of Caliphs	Period of Khilafah
1	Abu Bakr As-Siddiq	2 years
2	Umar Ibn Al-Khattab	10 years
3	Uthman Ibn Affan	12 years
4	Ali Ibn Abi Talib	5 years

Al <b>Khulafa</b> Ar Rashidun = The Rightly Guided <b>Caliphs</b>	Al <b>Khilafah</b> Ar Rashidah = The Right Guided <b>Caliphate</b>
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- ☑ They rules for a total of 30 years.
- ☑ All from Quraysh (children of Fihri).

### Why were these 4 Sahabah given such a title?

They followed the Islamic teachings in every aspect of their personal and public lives as there were also many other Sahabas who ruled the Ummah after the prophet, however they did at times deviate from some of the teachings of Islam.

Lesson 2

☑ Rasulullah (peace be upon him) made his Farewell Sermon in the last Pilgrimage, where he made his Ummah a witness to his work.

'Do you bear witness that I have conveyed the message of Islam to you?'

'Will you then convey this message to those who are not present here?'

☑ This Farewell Pilgrimage was a sign to many of the Sahabah that the mission of Rasulullah (S) was now completed and that he will leave this world soon.

☑ After the Farewell Pilgrimage, Rasulullah (S) fell very ill.

☑ Rasulullah (S) was unable to lead Salaah during his sickness, therefore he instructed Abu Bakr (R) to lead the prayers. This was a sign that Abu Bakr should succeed him as leader. However he did not specifically mention who was to succeed him.

☑ Rasulullah's (S) illness worsened and then passed away on the **12<sup>th</sup> of Rabi Al-Awwal**, 11<sup>th</sup> Hijrah year.

☑ Abu Bakr (R) reminded people of the message of the Qur'an in his speech:

"If anyone worshipped Muhammad (S), then know that Muhammad (S) is dead.

If anyone worships Allah, know He is alive and will never die."

Lesson 3

- ☑ After the demise of Mohammed ﷺ, some Ansar (the original inhabitants of Madinah) got together in the council hall of Banu Sa'idah to discuss the succession to Rasulallah ﷺ.
- ☑ Abu Bakr and Umar (RA) quickly gathered there to ensure a decision is not made that may divide the Ummah. Some Muhajirun and Quraish also arrived.

Discussion took place ...

1. **Ansar** said 'The new leader should come from among us as we were the original inhabitants of Madina and protected and offered Rasulallah ﷺ refuge.

2. **Makkans** argued and said: 'The new leader should come from amongst The Quraysh as they were the first to accept Islam and sacrificed most for the sake of Islam

3. **Abu Bakr (RA)** said: Khalifah must be from Quraysh. 'I offer to you two men, accept either of them, Umar (R) and Ubaidah Ibn Al-Jarrah (R)

4. **Some Ansar** then suggested 'Let there be two leaders, one from the Muhajirun and one from the Ansar'

5. **Umar (R) makes the final decision ...**

'Oh Abu Bakr, how can anyone else fill this office as long as you are alive? You are the most famous and were in the Cave Thawr with Prophet. Hold out your hand so that I may give my allegiance to you!'

## *Madrasa Tajweedul Quran*

- ☑ Everyone in Madinah gave Abu Bakr (RA) the Bai'ah (allegiance of one's willingness to support and obey someone) by taking his hand and pledging his loyalty. Ali (RA) was not present at this time, therefore he did bay'ah later.
  
- ☑ Key points from Abu Bakr's (RA) first speech:

- 1) Give the weak their right.
- 2) Loyalty is to tell the leader the truth if he errs.
- 3) Treason is to hide the truth from the leader.
- 4) Only obey me if my order is according to Quran and Sunnah.

# Madrasa Tajweedul Quran

## Lesson 4

### PROFILE:

**Tribe:** Quraish

**Born:** 573 C.E (3 years after the birth of Rasulullah ﷺ)

**Occupation:** Businessman

- ☑ Abu Bakr (R) accompanied Rasulullah ﷺ on trading caravans and developed a very close friendship with him
- ☑ When Rasulullah ﷺ was taken by Allah ﷻ from Bait-Allah to Bait al-Maqdis (Isra) and then to Heaven (Mi'raj), most of the people of Makkah did not believe Rasulullah ﷺ, however when Abu Bakr (R) came to know about this, he said 'If Muhammed ﷺ Says so, I believe it', this incident honoured Abu Bakr (R) with the beautiful title of 'As-Siddiq' which means 'The truthful one'.

### Three Contributions to Islam Before Khilafah:

1. Bought Bilal's (R) freedom.
2. paid for the land on which the Masjid-un-Nabi in Madinah was built
3. Contributed everything he had at the time of the battle of Tabuk.

- ☑ Abu Bakr (R) loved Rasulullah ﷺ so much that he offered his young daughter, Aishah (R) in marriage to him.
- ☑ Aishah (R) became 'Umm ul-Mu'minin, the Mother of the Believers and a great teacher of the Ummah, taught 1/3 of Din to the Ummah.

Isra' = Journey from Al-Masjid Al-Haram to Baytul Maqdis (Quran)	Mi'raj = Journey from Baytul Maqdis to Heavens (Hadith)
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## Lesson 5

## Madrasa Tajweedul Quran

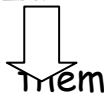
- ☑ Abu Bakr (R) is elected as Khalifah even before the burial of Rasulullah, this shows the importance of having a leader for the community to maintain discipline and law and order.
- ☑ **1<sup>st</sup> Task:** Abu Bakr (R) was to make arrangements for the burial of Rasulullah ﷺ. Rasulullah ﷺ was buried in Aishah's (R) apartment because Abu Bakr (R) remembered the words of Rasulullah ﷺ that 'A Prophet must be buried where he dies'.
- ☑ **2<sup>nd</sup> Task:** Abu Bakr's (R) was to carry out an unfinished task of the Prophet ﷺ as soon as Rasulullah's ﷺ burial was over (see below)

### The Unfinished Task:

The Syrian Tribe had killed a Muslim ambassador



Therefore the Prophet ﷺ sent **Zaid Ibn Haritha (R)** (Sahabi) to punish



Zaid Ibn Haritha (R) was defeated and martyred in the battle as the Syrian Tribes were protected by the Byzantine emperor (Eastern Roman Empire).



Rasulullah ﷺ decided to send another army against the Christian Byzantines. He named 19 year old '**Usamah (R)**' (who was the son of Zaid Ibn Haritha) to lead this new force, however the Prophet ﷺ passed away during the preparation of this



## *Madrasa Tajweedul Quran*

Abu Bakr (R) then sends off the 2<sup>nd</sup> army, keeping 'Usamah (R)' the leader. He reminds the army to respect the life and safety of children, women, old people, plants and animals.



**Task first task is complete ...** There was NO battle, however Usamah (R) hunted, captured and punished the culprits.



## Lesson 6

- ☑ **Jahiliyyah** - The age of ignorance in the pre-Islamic Arabia.
- ☑ In the time of Jahiliyyah, many tribes used to fight against each other and used to make defence agreements with the stronger tribes. Islam united all these warring tribes.

Three challenges Abu Bakr faced:

### Revolt of Muslim Bedouin Tribes

- ☑ Did not accept Abu Bakr (R) as leader.
- ☑ Wanted to be leaders of the Arabs and so attacked Madinah.
- ☑ Abu Bakr successfully repelled the attack.

Bedouin & Nomadic = Roam the deserts, no fixed place to stay.

### Refusal to pay Zakah

- ☑ These were defeated.

### Appearance of False Prophets

- ☑ Names of false prophets:
  - Musailimah - Al-Kaththab
  - Tulaiha
  - Sajah (prophetess)
- ☑ Wars are known as "Riddah Wars". All were defeated.
- ☑ Occurred in 11 AH and 12 AH.

Apostates & Renegades = Give up Islam after being Muslim.

## Lesson 7

- ☑ The Empires of **Byzantines** (The Eastern Roman) and the **Sasanids** (The Persians) were fighting each other for the control of the territories in Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Egypt and Anatolia. These two mighty empires did not like the rise of the Muslim community.
- ☑ Rasulullah sent written letters to both the Byzantine and Sasanid emperors inviting them to Islam.
  - The Byzantine emperor (Herculius) responded positively and nearly accepted Islam, but his people said if he wanted to be their ruler he must remain as a Christian, so he failed to openly accept Islam.
  - The Sasanid emperor (Khosrau) abused the ambassador sent by Rasulullah
- ☑ After the 'Riddah Wars', many tribes accepted Islam. Many of them lived between the Arabia and Sasanid and Byzantine empires, some lived within these empires.
- ☑ **Al-Muthanna Ibn Haritha** (Muslim Leader) lived between Arabia and the Sasanid Empire and used to help the Muslim tribes that were under the rule of Sasanid emperor. Soon he asked Abu bakr (R) to send help. Abu Bakr (R) sent **Khalid Ibn Walid**. The Sasanids outnumbered the Muslims, however Allah helped them gain victory.
- ☑ **Khalid Ibn Zaid** was nominated to organise the Muslims who lived in the Syrian region. He also faces problems in dealing with the Byzantine army (who ruled Syria at the time) like Muthanna faced with the Sasanid empire. He therefore also asked Abu Bakr (R) to send help. Abu Bakr (R) dispatches an army to Syria under the leadership of **Abu Ubaidah** and **Amr Ibn Al-'As**. They face some more problems so Abu Ubaidah sends an emergency call to Abu Bakr (R). Abu Bakr (R) then instructs **Khalid Ibn Walid** who was fighting the Persians in Iraq, to join the Muslims forces in Syria. He arrives in Syria in less than half the time needed by taking a risky route. The Muslims win the battle.

## *Madrasa Tajweedul Quran*

- ☑ The Byzantines reinforce their positions in Damascus and therefore Khalid removes his army. Whilst this is happening, a group of Muslim women fall behind; the Byzantines see this and plan to attack these women. So **Khawlah**, prepares the women to fight back using poles and sticks as weapons. Since then she has been known as the "**The Veiled Knight**". When Khalid came to know about this he quickly returned to rescue the Muslim women.

**Khalid** surrounded the city of Damascus and made the Byzantines surrender. This siege continued for several months until the Muslims achieved full victory.

**This battle started during Abu Bakr's reign and ended when Umar was Khalifah.**

### **Conclusion of territory gained in Abu Bakr Khilafah:**

- 1) A little bordering Arabia and Sassanid Empire (Iraq).
- 2) A little area bordering Arabia and Byzantine Empire (Syria - upto Damascus).

## Lesson 8

### Highlights of Abu Bakr's Khilafah:

- 1) Salary of Khailfah was fixed from Baitul Mal (treasury) - so he could devote time to matters of state. Also arranged stipends for Sahabah and Prophet's family.
- 2) Shura - Consultation in decision making process.
- 3) Compilation of Quran.
  - ☑ During the Prophet's time, used to write it on goat or camel skin, on leaves or stones. Some used to memorise.
  - ☑ Zaib Ibn Thabit was compiler as he was official scribe of Wahi.
  - ☑ There was a need as many Huffaz had been killed during wars against the false prophets, Sassanids and Byzantines.

### Succession & Death:

- ☑ Abu Bakr (R) consults the Sahabah about his succession when he falls ill. Most people agree that 'Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (R)' should succeed him. **'Umar Ibn Al-Khattab'** is nominated as the next Khalifah.
- ☑ Abu Bakr (R) passes away in the 13<sup>th</sup> Hijrah (just over 2yrs after Rasulullah (S))

## Lesson 9

- ☑ Abu Bakr's title was "Khalifatu Rasulillah - Successor of the Prophet".
- ☑ When Umar (R) became the leader of the Ummah, he was first called '**Khalifatu Khalifati-Rasulullah**' (Successor to the successor of Rasululllah (S)). This proved to be difficult to use in daily speech, therefore the Muslims introduced a new term '**Amir Ul-Mu'minin**' (The leader of the believers). This was approved of and became the official tittle.
- ☑ Highlights of first speech include:
  - 1) I wish I was not Khailifah, but I am so I will fulfill my responsibility.
  - 2) Quran and Sunnah will be my guide. Also the example of Abu Bakr.
  - 3) Almighty, Soften my heart for the believers.
- ☑ Umar (R) wanted Allah's blessings and people's cooperation in running the affairs of his government.

## Lesson 10

### Early Life:

- ☑ **Before accepting Islam:** During the early days of the prophethood when only few individuals accepted Islam, Rasulullah (S) specially prayed for 'Umar Ibn Al-Khattab' to accept Islam. He Rasulullah (S) thought that his presence would strengthen the Muslims considerably.
- ☑ **Umar's (R) acceptance to Islam:** Read pages 26 to 28 in the book.

**Lesson 11**

Iraq = On the Sassanid side

2 battles took place:

**Battle ONE**

- ☑ Umar (R) makes 'Abu Ubaidah Ibn Al-Jarrah' the leader of this Muslim army.  
Muthannah & Abu Ubaidah Ibn Al-Jarrah (+ army) march to Iraq to oppose the Sasanids.

- ☑ Overview of the 2 sides:

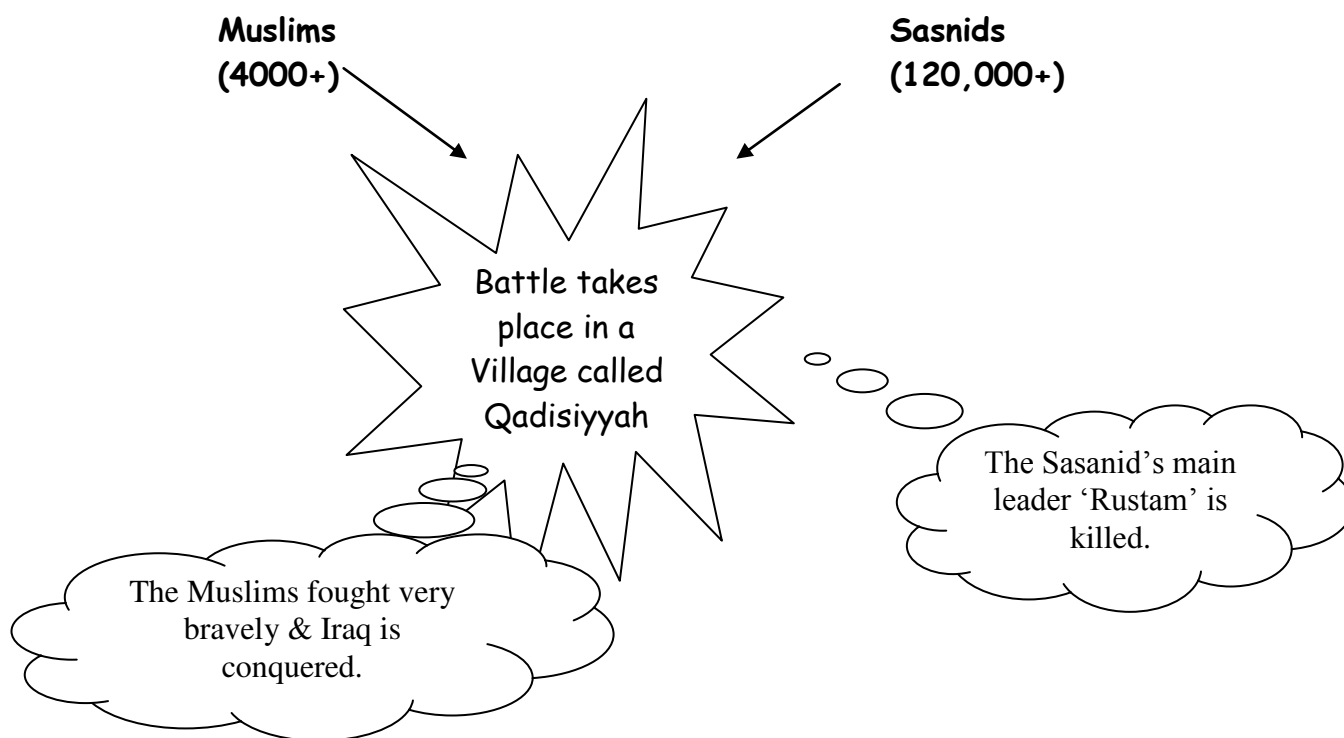
<b>The Muslims Army</b>	<b>The Sassanids</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ A few 100 soldiers in number</li><li>➤ Not very well armed</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ More than 100,000 soldiers in number</li><li>➤ Men in full armour from head to foot carrying long spears mounted on war horses</li><li>➤ Light horsemen skilled in archery</li><li>➤ Huge elephants with small forts tied on their back with men with bows and spears inside them</li></ul>
<b>Muslims defeated - Abu Ubaidah &amp; Muthanna Shaheed.</b>	

Battle TWO

☑ Overview of the 2 sides:

<b>The Muslims Army</b>	<b>The Sassanids</b>
➤ 4000+ ➤ Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqas was Ameer	➤ 120,000+

**The Battle of Qadisiyyah:**



Lesson 12

☑ Recap lesson 7

☑ The Battle of Yarmuk:

After the loss of the city of Damascus, Heraclius the Byzantine emperor calls his troops from various parts of his empire to turn the Muslims away.

The two armies meet each other at a place called **Yarmuk** in the year **15 Hijrah (637 C.E.)**. The Byzantines were 250,000 strong versus Muslims who were 40,000; however the Muslims still gain victory.

After the Battle of Yarmuk, the Byzantine army was gradually forced out of Syria.



Lesson 13

Palestine Liberation:

- ☑ Palestine was part of the province (state/area) of Syria and Egypt was the a separate province
- ☑ All 3 main religions of the time had some sort of history connection with Palestine:
- ☑

Christianity	Islam	Judaism
The centre of Christianity	1. 1 <sup>st</sup> Qiblah 2. Many prophets buried here 3. Miraj took place	Regarded as its 'Promised land'

- ☑ Read the story of Umar's journey to Jerusalem - P36 & 37.
- ☑ As Umar (R) was going through the church, the time for Asr Salaah approached. Umar (R) wanted to pray Asr, the Christians offered him a room to pray in, however Umar (R) said 'The Quran recognises the Jews and the Christians as 'Ahl Al-Kitab' (People of the book) and provides them full freedom of religion. If I offer my prayers inside this church, tomorrow Muslims may usurp (take over) it because of offering my prayer and turn it into a Masjid.  
Muslims respect other religions, following the example of Umar (R).  
Umar (R) must have seen the cross, statues of Jesus, Mary and other saints in the Church, however he did not break them nor did he do anything to show his disapproval.  
He understood that Islam is a religion of tolerance and understanding.

Egypt Conquered:

- ☑ Most people did not follow the religion that was approved by the Byzantine government
- ☑ These people were therefore unhappy so 'Amr Ibn Al-As' (R) responded to this desire of the Egyptians for liberation with the permission of the Khalifah and captured Egypt and the land of the Nile in 20 A.H (641 CE).

Lesson 14 & 15

Administrative steps Umar took & Achievements:

- 1) Divided Islamic territory into 8 provinces, and appointed over each a governor who were pious and efficient administrators.
- 2) Fixed salary for each governor and allowance for each person.
- 3) Employed people to inform him about people's problems - Read the story of the night rounds on page 39 & 40.
- 4) Appointed Qudah (s. Qazi) - judges for each province. In this way separated powers of government and judiciary to lighten the workload. However, both were instructed to work together.
- 5) Continued Shura for running the affairs of the state.
- 6) Hijrah calendar:  
Previously years were remembered according to incidents, eg Year of the elephant.  
Some suggested starting from birth of Prophet.  
Others suggested from Hijrah. This was chosen.
- 7) Expanded Haram.

Lesson 16

Umar (R) and the Non-Muslims:

- a) He made sure the places of worship and churches were not destroyed by the Muslims or converted into masajids
- b) Non-Muslims did not have to pay Zakaah
- c) Non-Muslims did not have to join in war for the protection of the state
- d) The Non-Muslims could take part in meetings about governmental affairs
- e) Non-Muslims were allowed to keep control of their lands
- f) The able male population were to pay a tax called 'Jizyah', where in return the Khalifah;
  - 1. ensured their personal & family safety
  - 2. guaranteed them freedom of religion
  - 3. granted them exemption from going to war to defend the state. If he went to war then no Jizyah.
- g) If there was a Non-Muslim who was not able to pay his tax due to poverty, the Khalifah would exempt (discharge) him and provide for his support from Bait-ul-Mal (The state treasury)

**Ahlu-Dh-Dhimmah OR Dhimmi:** Are those Non-Muslims who accepted to live peacefully in an Islamic society and pay Jizyah

What does **Ahlu-Dh-Dhimmah** mean?

**Ahlu** = People

**Dhimmah** = Responsibility

**Meaning:** People who were the responsibility of the Muslim state for their protection

## Lesson 17

☑ Umar (R) lead the Ummah as Khalifah for **10 years**

☑ Umar's (R) death:

- One day during the Salat-ul-Fajr, year 23 Hijrah (644 C.E), a man named **Firoz** attacked Umar (R) with his knife.
- Feroz came to Madinah from one of the provinces of the old Sasanid Empire and he was a Zoroastrian.
- Umar (R) suffered from the injury for 3 days and then passed away.

☑ During the 3 days of injury:

- People asked Umar (R) about his successor. So he formed a committee of trusted, wise and experienced Sahabas to gather people's opinion
- Umar (R) nominated the following Sahaba to serve the committee:

**Abdur-Rahman Ibn Awf** - Made LEADER of the committee by Umar (R)

Uthman Ibn Affan

Ali Ibn Abi Talib

Zubair Ibn Al-Awwam

Talha Ibn Ubaidullah

Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqas

- ✓ It was found that most people favoured either '**Uthman (R)**' or '**Ali (R)**' to succeed Umar (R). The leader of the committee 'Abdur-Rahman' decided that '**Uthman (R)**' should succeed 'Umar (R)' because of his AGE and EXPERIENCE. Uthman (R) was more than 25 years older than Ali (R). Abdur-Rahman declared Bai'ah on Uthman followed by Ali (R).

- ✓ This made **Uthman Ibn Affan (R)** the 3<sup>rd</sup> Khalifah

Uthman (R) immediately wrote to the government and other officials as soon as he became Khalifah, reminding them that his policy would be the same as Umar (R) and mentioned **to treat the Dhimmis, poor and weak fairly.**

