

Seerah	Seerah of Umar ibn al Khattab
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Chapter 1: From Umar's Islaam to death of the Prophet

A. About Umar

- a. Father in law of the Prophet
- b. Born in Makkah from the tribe of Quraysh from the clan called Banu Adi
- c. One of the 10 promised paradise
- d. Umar learnt how to learn and write which is uncommon among the Quraysh
- e. He had a laborious childhood
- f. Brave, strong, eloquent, wise and noble
- g. He distinguished by his sincerity

B. Why Umar become Muslim relatively late?

- a. It took 6 years for him to realize Islaam is the right religion
- b. He was a formidable enemy of that time
- c. He defended paganism as he got it from his ancestors
- d. He sensed that even after massacre several people accepting Islaam
- e. One fine day he came to a conclusion that Islaam is the truth

C. Acceptance of Islaam

- a. Story of Umar accepting Islaam after going to Sister's house
 - i. This story is not authentic
 - ii. It reaches us by 8 different narrations
 - iii. They are either very weak or Fabrication
- b. After becoming Muslim, he started defending Islaam in all possible ways
- c. When he become Muslim, he was 26 years old
- d. When he accepted Islaam, Hamza also accepted Islaam
- e. After the acceptance of these two, Islaam become very strong

D. Hijrah to Madeenah

- a. Narration of Umar making public Hijrah, announcing everyone is not authentic
- b. He made Hijrah secretly

E. At Madeenah

- a. He become advisors of the Prophet
- b. Umar and his neighbor agreed to take turns to work and a day to study from the Prophet

F. Battles Umar (ra) participated in

- a. Badr

- b. Uhud
- c. Conquest of Makkah
- d. Hunayn
- e. He also participated in the treaty of Hudaibiyah

G. His daughter's Marriage

- a. Son in law of Umar and his daughter Hafsa become widow
- b. He proposed to Uthman but he refused politely
- c. He proposed to Abu Bakr. Abu Bakr was just silent
- d. Three days later, Prophet himself proposed
- e. Abu Bakr later explained that I have seen Prophet himself interested in her so I do not want to say anything

H. Umar's advice to his daughter, wife of the Prophet

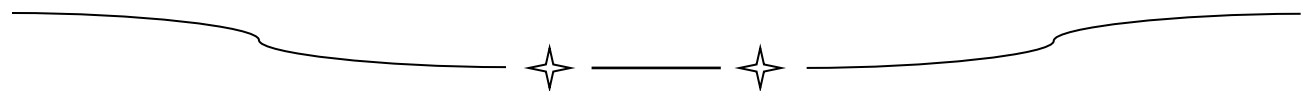
- a. In the Makkan culture, Women were obedient to their Husband
- b. In Madeenah, Women were bit aggressive
- c. Umar married Women from Madeenah. He got into an argument with his wife. His wife told that your daughter talks back with the Prophet
- d. Then immediately Umar rushed to his daughter and advised her not to do that.
- e. Make sure Prophet is happy

I. Prophet's divorce of his wives

- a. One day Umar's Ansari neighbor came and told something serious had happened
- b. Umar thought Ghazwan are here
- c. Ghazwan was a proxy kingdom of Romans to handle the Arab tribes
- d. They were the buffer to protect the Romans
- e. Ghazwan's were preparing army to attack Madeenah
- f. However the Ansari Sahabaah said that more serious matter was that Prophet divorced his wives
- g. Umar met his daughter and asked what happened
- h. Umar went to the Prophet but he did not give permission
- i. So he went to Masjid. Then again he went to Abu Bakr
- j. Umar found Prophet did not divorce but abandoned them (hajr) for a month

J. Prophet's death

- a. Umar went to state of denial when Prophet died because of his attachment that the Prophet died
- b. He said Prophet went to meet Allaah as Musa went to meet his Lord
- c. He even said that he will behead if someone says Prophet died
- d. Then Abu Bakr came and sorted out the matter



Chapter 2: Umar with Ahl al Bayt

A. Achievements of Umar

- a. He continued the Conquests which Abu Bakr started
- b. He conquered
 - i. Persia
 - ii. Roman Empire
 - iii. Adarbaijan
 - iv. Turkey
 - v. Egypt
 - vi. North Africa
- c. Plan to spread knowledge in the Muslim world
- d. Introduced Administrative and political organization
- e. He was tested by
 - i. Year of Famine
 - ii. Great Plague in Ash Shaam

B. Relation between Umar and household of the Prophet

- a. Orientalists and deviant sects spread fabrications on Abu Bakr and Umar
- b. Ahlus Sunnah wal Jamaah believes it is compulsory to love the family of the Prophet. It is forbidden to harm them or disrespect them
- c. Umar was very protective of Prophet's house hold
 - i. Once they asked his permission to goto Hajj, he denied for the first year fearing something will happen. In the second year he allowed
 - ii. He asked Uthmaan and Abdur Rahman to go as their body guard
 - iii. He given them clear instructions
 1. Uthman to be at back of caravan
 2. Abdur Rahman ibn Awf at front of the Caravan
 3. If they want to camp, they should choose places suitable for camping. He even what sort of place can be taken for camping
 4. No one is allowed to mingle with them
 5. No one should be allowed to make Tawaf when Prophet's wives were making Tawaf
 - iv. He done everything out of love for the Prophet and as a respect to his household
- d. He use to send food for them

C. Relation between Umar and Ali

- a. Umar would consult with Ali in almost all the matter
- b. Umar consulted Ali on introducing Hijri Calendar
- c. Ali named his sons as Abu Bakr, Umar and Ali
- d. Ali also married his daughter to Umar

Chapter 3: Umar Spreading of Islaamic Knowledge

A. How he spread?

- a. Umar himself greatest jurist of time
- b. He helped people to learn Islam
- c. He actually established the Science of Hadeeth
- d. If the companion narrates that he heard from the Prophet, he and Abu Bakr would ask them to bring two witnesses
 - i. All of the companions were considered Udool (Plural of Adl) which means Integrity and Professionalism

B. Consultation Body

- a. He formed consultation body to help him in dealing the affairs
- b. He included participants of Battle of Badr
- c. He included young man like Abdullaah ibn Abbas
- d. He kept some of the Sahabaah in participating in battles to take their advice

C. At Prophet's Masjid

- a. He gave several Khutbah, lectures and Khalqas to teach people about Islaam
- b. He mentioned in one of his Khutbaah

D. At Prophet's city

- a. Umar took steps to keep Madeenah as centre of learning by keeping the knowledgeable Companions there. He prevented them from joining Jihaad
- b. Umar had 1300 leading Mufti with him during his time
- c. 2nd generation Scholars learned from Grand Muftis
- d. Madeenah become birth place of Maliki School

E. Establishment of Islaamic Schools

Umar helped building Islaamic Schools at that time in different cities like

a. Makkan School – Abdullaah ibn Abbas

- i. He lived longer than most of the companions
- ii. He was influenced lot by Umar
- iii. He become a Faqeeh and Mufassir

b. Basra School at Iraq

- i. Umar ordered his governor at Iraq to build Basra and Kufa
- ii. Sent Abu Musa al Asharee there
- iii. Umar and Abu Musa had close relationship. They correspond with each other, recite Qur'aan and so on
- iv. Anas ibn Malik helped Abu Musa in Iraq
- v. There 309 people memorized Qur'aan from Abu Musa

c. Kufa School at Iraq

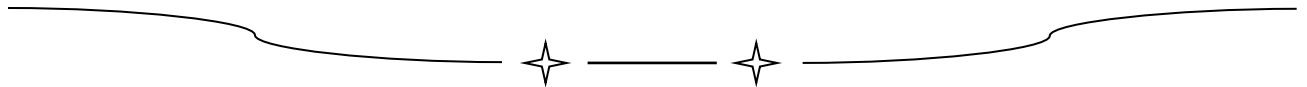
- i. It has become one of the biggest center of Islaamic knowledge
- ii. Umar sent Ammar ibn Yasir as Leader and Abdullaah ibn Masud as Judge
- iii. 70 companions who attended Battle of Badr somehow passed by Kufa
- iv. 300 companions atleast once passed by Kufa
- v. Abdullaah ibn Masud learnt 73 Surahs directly from the mouth of the Prophet
- vi. Umar sent letter to people of Kufa saying "I have preferred you over myself by sending Abdullaah ibn Masud. Obey him"
- vii. From here, great School of jurisprudence, Hanafi established

d. Ash-Shaam School

- i. Umar received a letter from Yazeed ibn Abu Sufyan requesting Scholars to be sent to teach people of Ash Shaam
- ii. Umar sent Muadh ibn Jabal, Ubadha ibn Saamit, Abu Darda
- iii. He told them you should go first to Hims, town in Syria, because they are quick learners. Once you feel satisfied, one of you should stay in Hims, one should goto Damascus and other to Palestine
 1. Umar knows the people well though he did not went there before
- iv. Abu Darda spent his time in Damascus. He had 1600 students in Central Mosque
- v. Mu'adh was famous for his knowledge of Fiqh. Rasool himself sent Mu'adh to Yemen to teach people Islaam
- vi. Though Abu Bakr given permission for Mu'adh to go for Jihad. Umar pleaded not to send Mu'adh. When he become Khaleefah, he called Mu'adh back

e. School of Egypt

- i. Conquered by Amr ibn al Aas
- ii. Uqbah ibn Aamir was the Scholar who brought knowledge to Egypt and North Africe.
- iii. He achieved martyrdom in one of the battles in Libya



Chapter 4: Hardships Faced by Umar

A. Two Challenges

- a. Great Famine – Aamur Ramada (Year of Ashes)
- b. Great Plague at Shaam

B. Great Famine

- a. In the year 18, great famine affected by Arabia.
- b. It lasted for one year
- c. Three category of people
 - i. Merchants
 - ii. Farmers
 - iii. Shepherds of Camels and Sheep
- d. Because of drought,
 - i. Farmers did not able to grow anything in the farming land
 - ii. Shepherds not able to find food
- e. 100s and 1000s started coming to Madeenah

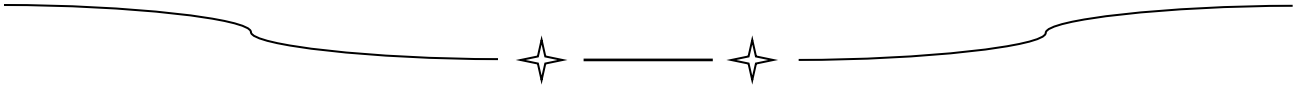
C. Umar's Strategy to tackle the famine

- a. He deprived himself the food that he use to eat before famine – Setting himself as an example
- b. Set up refugee camps around Madeenah. He would also do census. He had around 60,000 refugees
- c. He established Disaster Management cell
- d. He would work himself to distribute food
- e. He taught women how to cook flour
- f. Wrote letters to Governors to send help like Governors of Egypt, Syria and Jordan
 - i. Abu Ubaidah aamir ibn al Jarrah sent food
 - ii. He sent caravan of 4000 camels with food
 - iii. Amr ibn al aas sent 3000 camels loaded with food
- g. Umar sought the help of Allaah by Du'aa and Salaah at night. He asked people to ask for Istighfar
- h. Umar also performed the rain prayer. Once he asked Abbas al Muttalib to ask du'aa
- i. He temporarily suspended one form of corporal punishment i.e., cutting one's hand for theft
 - i. Jurist established 14 preconditions before cutting the hand
 - ii. Umar did not go literally here. He understood the aims of Sharee'ah
- j. He also postponed the payment of Zakah for one year
- k. Umar personally supervised the rehabilitation

D. Great Famine

Sahifa Umar Shariff

- a. Umar wished to visit Ash-Shaam to see how his governors are doing the work
- b. Abu Ubaidah met Umar before he entered Ash-Shaam to stop him
- c. Umar consulted the Sahabaah. All companions advised him to go forward placing trust in Allaah. AburRahman ibn Awf came and mentioned the hadeeth. Based on that umar left
- d. Umar requested Abu ubaidah to come with him. However Abu Ubaidah refused saying he cannot leave his people. He died in that
- e. 20,000 people died in this plague
- f. Mu'adh ibn Jabal also died
- g. After the plague, Umar went to Ash Shaam to reorganize his Administration there



Chapter 5: Umar's Management Techniques

A. General Management

- a. Umar divided his territory
- b. Umar set following as goals for the Governors in their land
 - i. To establish Justice
 - ii. Teach people about Islaam
 - iii. To divide among the people the financial rights
- c. Umar paid Salaries for the teachers from Muslim Treasury
- d. Umar also asked Governors to give Monetary rewards for outstanding Students
- e. Umar ordered Governors to establish Central Mosque where Khalqas, judgment will happen. Chief justice will teach there
- f. Governor should read Umar's letter to people at Central Mosque when he assumes office. This way both the Governor and people know each other's rights

B. Umar's Instructions to Governors

- a. Remember I have not appointed you as Commanders or Tyrants over the people rather I have sent you as Leaders
- b. Give the people their rights and do not beat/abuse them
- c. Don't praise the people when they do not deserve to be praised
- d. Do not keep your doors closed because Stronger among them will transgress against the weak

C. Follow up

- a. Umar would ask all his officers to come to Makkah during Hajj so that he can give instructions, follow up and so on
- b. Umar would pay a High Salary to his officers so that they will not take bribe or anything
- c. Umar established special apparatus to investigate the companions which is led by great companions to make sure justice is established
 - i. Administrative Court
 1. Meeting were led by Umar and department was run by Muhammad ibn Maslamah. Latter may proceed to the spot and correct them
 2. If there is a greater mistake they would summon the Governor to Madeenah
 - ii. Similar to secret Service
 1. They should collect as much as information about land, people, norms, Officers and send back reports to Umar

D. Management Innovations

- a. Umar took care of expanding Haramayn.
- b. Umar introduced Public ministry system to keep track of officials and Soldiers

- c. Filed all his correspondences with his governors, rulers and so on
- d. He organized the Bayt al Maal
- e. Umar introduced the Islaamic Calendar
 - i. Umar took Hijrah as first year of the Calendar as it was turning point of Muslim History
 - ii. Umar did not make birth of the Prophet to be Starting year – This means Miladi an nabi is insignificant

E. Expulsion of Jews and Christians

- a. Umar ordered the expulsion of Jews and Christians from Arabian peninsula
- b. For every nation, there are fundamental values
- c. For some nation, fundamental value may be giving freedom. So they do not mind the way wealth is earned or the way they fulfill their desires
- d. For Islaamic nation, fundamental value is its religion
- e. It is place of seat of Islaam having two holy mosques
- f. Islaam should not be influenced by any religion
- g. America has Montero-doctrine which stipulate that no super power should mingle with US's affairs
- h. Umar supplemented them with new farms in their new lands
- i. Umar ordered no non Muslim should stay in Hijaaz area for more than 3 days

F. Simplicity of Umar

- a. He led a simple life like normal people
- b. He was careful in spending the money

E. Political organization

- a. Divided Muslim states into provinces
- b. He ruled his provinces by means of Governors (Walee)
- c. Some Governors themselves were Commander in Chief or two separate people
- d. Umar divided province into districts. There were 100 districts
- e. Each district was given junior walee
- f. For each province, there will be
 - i. Katib (writer)
 - ii. Katib ad Dewan (Military writer)
 - iii. Saahibul Kharaj (Revenue Collector)
 - iv. Saahibul Ahdad (police)
 - v. Sahubul Bayt al Maal
 - vi. Qaadee
- g. Every appointment umar made was an appointment in writing
- h. Each appointment is accompanied by Instruction

Chapter 6: Umar's Financial Policy – Sources of Income to the Government

A. Zakah – Source of Revenue

- a. Zakah was not applicable on certain assets like Horses, Slaves and so on
- b. As it has become wealth for people, he levied Zakah on it
- c. 1/5th from the Treasure

i.

B. Jizyah

- a. Levied on people of Book who are Dimmi
- b. Dimmah means trust and covenant of Muslims
- c. They live among Muslims with mutually agreed conditions
- d. Obligated on three types of people (Dhimmi Community)
 - i. Jews
 - ii. Christian
 - iii. Magans
- e. It is obligatory upon Men and not on women or sick
- f. If a person accepts Islaam, He will be free from paying Jizyah
- g. It is a token of humiliation for denying Islaam
- h. It is not such big sum of money
- i. If Dhimmi becomes poor, Jizyah cease to obligatory upon him. He will be given money from Muslim Bayt al Maal
- j. For collecting Jizyah, Muslim state is obligated to fulfill certain services like Safety (protection of state)
 - i. Abu Ubaidah ibn al Jarrah had under him a governor of one of the village of Ash- Shaam. When Romans planned to attack the area, he assessed that he will not be able to protect them with his resources. So, he gave back all the money because he cannot protect them. People were amazed by this as Romans will not do it
- k. If Dhimmi takes part in protecting the state, he is free from Jizyah
- l. Jizyah varies from people to people based on their assets
- m. All the agreement between Muslim state and Dhimmi are written in a document
 - i. There were conditions like that they should not attack the Qur'aan, Muhammad (s), accusing Muslim women
 - ii. Forbidden to help non Muslims against Muslims
 - iii.

C. Kharaj (Tax)

- a. Generic Kharaj include means any money collected in conquered land like Zakah, Jizyah
- b. It is something Muslims placed their hands on in the conquered land
- c. Specific Meaning:

- i. Endowed by Muslim Leader for benefit of Muslims in perpetuity
 - ii. It is levied against the land paid by people
- d. It should be held by Muslim state and goes to Bayt al Maal – View of Ali
- e. Zubayr ibn al Awwam said it is right of those who participated in conquering the land
- f. Umar discussed with all companions and finally concluded it to be purview of the land.
 - i. Original owner will own Land.
 - ii. They will pay to Bayt al Maal.
 - iii. Revenue will be used for common benefit of the Muslims
 - iv. This way Umar abolished the feudal system of giving the huge land to the selected nobles
- g. Sawad -Place in conquered land, which was green cultivable land. Literally, it means Black as it was dark. Arabs given this name because they were not used to Greeneries
- h. Umar sent Hudayfah ibn al Yaman and Uthman ibn Hunayf to make survey of the land and calculate the Kharaj
- i. He gave following orders
 - i. People's condition
 - ii. Fertility
 - iii. Do not burden them
 - iv. Asked them to send the leaders to him to discuss the situation
- j. In Feudal system, Landowners become slaves but here they remained as owners. So, Many accepted Islaam because of the justice of Muslims

D. Al Ushoor

- a. Tax that should be paid by Foreign Traders to Muslim state
- b. This is done to protect Muslim Business Men
- c. It varied from nation to nation

E. Fa'y

- a. Fa'y is booty of war Muslims acquire by peaceful means.
- b. For Example, Muslims lay siege of Non Muslim and they acquire it without fighting
- c. Banu Nadhir paid Fa'y
- d. Surah Tur
- e. Division – 1/5th for each
 - i. For Allaah – in His cause
 - ii. For Prophet Muhammad – He supported his family with it. He cannot accept Sadaqah
 - iii. Orphans
 - iv. Wayfarers – Stranded travellers
 - v.

F. Ghanaim

- a. Booty of war Muslims acquire by fighting with non Muslims

- b. Surah Anfal discusses this issue in detail

G. Organization of Muslim Treasury

a. Adopted the Concept of Diwan

- i. Dawawee is plural of Diwan
- ii. Diwan is the place where book-keeping books will be kept. Record Room in our context
- iii. It is a Persian-roman concept
- iv. During the time of the Prophet, money was immediately distributed to people due to the need
- v. During time of Umar, money become surplus so need arose to safe keep the money
- vi. Abu Hurayrah once brought 500,000 dirhams as revenue from a small country under reign of Umar. Umar was shocked and surprised
- vii. He appointed three young man for this job
 1. One from Banu Hashim as a respect to clan of the Prophet

b. Expenditure of Zakah

- i. Distributed to 8 Categories of people as dictated by Qur'aan
- ii. Umar suspended the giving of Zakah to muallaafati Quloob saying we do not fear anyone except allaah. He understood the ruling and aim of it
- iii. Implementation of Islaam in the conqured land is the best way to give Da'wah. Companions were hugely successful with this approach

c. Salary

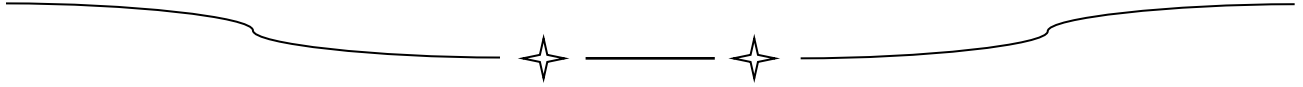
- i. Umar paid salary to officers working under Governors
- ii. They were well paid. Due to this, they were prohibited from involving in the Business
- iii. Umar paid high salaries to Scholars of his time
- iv. Umar paid special salary to attendees of Badr and Hudhaybiah
- v. Umar paid Salaries to wives/Children of Soldiers
- vi. He paid stipend to Mothers of the believers
- vii. He paid Muhajireen and al-Ansar. At the same time, he paid his own son Abdullaah ibn Umar less compared to the rest as he was taking less risk by travelling with the father

d. Booties of the War

- i. 1/5th goes to Muslim Treasury (Surah Anfal)
- ii. 4/5th goes to Muslim Army itself
 1. Rider receives three shares. One for himself and two for his mount
 2. Foot soldier will get one share

e. Islamic Currency

- i. Muslims were using Roman/Persian currency during the time of Prophet and Abu Bakr
- ii. Umar introduced Country's currency in the year 18 H



Chapter 7: Judicial System

A. Judicial Branch Organization

- a. Appointed Judges over different region
- b. Chief Judge at the Centre of the region
- c. He constantly sent letter to Judges of all the religion
 - i. He sent letter to Abu Musa al Asharee
 - ii. He described Qualities of the Judge
 - iii. It still remain as source of judicial system
- d. Umar himself will recruit and appoint judges
- e. Umar kept right to dismiss the judge himself
- f. Judge will rule on every dispute like Social, Financial and so on. Sometime he limited certain individuals in certain aspect
- g. Umar gave Governors and Judges an authority to carry out punishments
- h. Umar kept the issue of death penalty to himself. Governor needs to send the letter describing the issue

B. Qualification of the Judges

- a. Knowledge
- b. Piety
- c. Should not be greedy
- d. Intelligent and sharp minds
- e. Strong without being harsh
- f. Soft without being weak
- g. Well-off so that they will not be greedy for money
- h. Good lineage so that they will know their family and government are behind them

C. Duties of the Judge

- a. Beware of anxiety and frustrated during the proceeding of the judge. If these emotions are there, he should not pass judgment
- b. Should try hard to convince the litigants to settle their dispute out of the court. Doing that will help maintain relationship later
- c. Judge should stick to the truth. Once the ruling is issued, he should not go back and change the ruling
- d. Confession, Bringing witness are among the strongest evidences
- e. Judge can ask litigant to make an oath
- f. Foot print readers as evidence in terms of proving lineage
- g. Presumptions as evidence like in the case of lady becoming pregnant before marriage would be considered as committed illicit intercourse

Chapter 8: Umar's System of Governorship

A. Qualities of the Governor

- a. Should not seek to be nominated
- b. Capable
- c. Trustworthy
- d. Knowledgeable
- e. Street smart than Book smart
- f. Should show mercy and compassion to the public
- g. Should not be his relatives
- h. Should not involve in Business
- i. He would calculate their assets and check it again when they were relieved
- j. They should not ride Arabian horses as they were considered as costliest horse of their time
- k. They should not eat fine bread and use fine cloth
- l. Should not close the doors for people
- m. Non Muslims should not be put in authority over Muslims

B. Conditions

- a. He would impose certain conditions
- b. He would have it written down
- c. The document would be read out to Public at one of the Jum'ah at Central mosque of that region

C. Duties

- a. Establish Religious affairs
 - i. Governor should teach Islaam
 - ii. Should organize the hajj and its caravans
 - iii. Cannot exercise death penalty without approval of the khaleefah
- b. Should lead the Jihad
 - i. Send volunteers to fight in different parts of the Muslim World
 - ii. Train the Children in Jihad
- c. Defend his territory
- d. Executing treaties with Neighbours
- e. Taking care of Dimmah under him

D. Managing the Governors

- a. Free reign to local affairs
- b. Limit them in public affairs
- c. He will hear from local people of the province
- d. He will have intelligent officers to gather information

- e. Mail man sent by Governor will announce he is going to khaleefah so anyone can send message to Khaleefah which Mail man cannot open
- f. Appointed Muhammad ibn Maslamah as General Inspector
 - i. He will travel to different province to check on the governors
- g. Made Governors to meet with him in Hajj

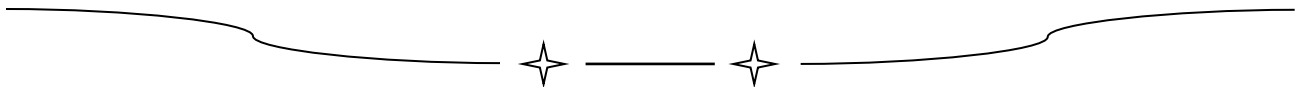
E. Punishing the Governor

- a. Retaliation
 - i. If Governor done any injustice, Umar gave permission to victim to retaliate
 - ii. Umar given permission to Egyptian man to whip Abu Musa al Asharee, Governor of Egypt
- b. Dismissal
- c. Demolishing houses of the Governor
 - i. Umar demolished the walls of Saad ibn Abi Waqqas which he built to avoid noise from the market
- d. Using Durrah
- e. Taking wealth of the Governors if their wealth grows un-proportionally
 - i. He took away the money of:
 - ii. Saad ibn Abi Waqqas
 - iii. Abu Humayr
 - iv. Abu musa Al Asharee
- f. Scolding verbally
 - i. Sent letter to Governor who did not split equally between Arabs and non Arabs
- g. Umar's relationship with Governors
 - i. They were very close to him
 - ii. They know Umar cares them a lot
 - iii. He will support them in all difficulites
 - iv. They had complete faith in Umar's sincerity
 - 1. He always consults Muhajir and al Ansaar

F. Relationship between Umar and Khalid ibn al Waleed

- a. Umar dismissed Khalid from his post twice
- b. Khalid became supreme leader in Ash-Shaam area. Assigned by Abu Bakr
- c. Abu Bakr's policy is commander of the Army is Governor of the Army
- d. Abu Bakr just gives frame work and then give all freedom to the Governor
- e. Umar's approach is more control with the Khalifah.
- f. Once Khalid distributed money among people. Abu Bakr asked for Clarification for which Khalid replied, "Allow me to run the affair myself or you take over." Umar suggested to Abu Bakr to replace Khalid but latter refused
- g. When Umar became Khalifah, Umar dismissed Khalid replacing him with Abu Ubaidah. First dismissal in the year 17

- h. Khalid ibn al waleed worked as Foot commander for Abu Ubaidah for four years. Later, Abu Ubaidah appointed him to be governor of some small province
- i. When Umar became Governor, he sent his way of doing things to all Governors. Most of them received it except for few. Umar dismissed those governors
- j. Khalid went to fight with Romans and came back with huge sum of money that he distributed to his people. Umar felt it as against his policy. So he dismissed him from post of governorship and to be part of the Army
- k. Umar called both Abu Ubaidah and Khalid to come to him
- l. When Khalid left his army, he did not say anything except "Leader of the believers appointed me a Governor. When it becomes smooth and sweet, he dismissed me" One of the soldiers said "Be patient, it is just a trial" Khalid responded "So long son of al Khattab is alive, there is no room for trial"
- m. Khalid told Umar "You are nice to me" Umar told nice words "I did not dismiss because you are not upto job rather your way of dealing thing is different" Then Umar sent letter to Khalid's area reasoning his dismissal as People are attaching victory with Khalid rather than with Allaah. Umar done this to protect monotheism
- n. In Summary
 - i. Umar dismissed to protect the belief in Tawheed
 - ii. Umar's way of management and Khalid differed
 - iii. When Khalid passed away, he made Umar to be executor of his will. This shows their relationship. He died at Hams in Shaam during the time of Umar
 - iv. When Umar received the news, he wept a lot. Women wept a lot so some sahaabah asked umar to control this. Umar said "Let them weep for Abu Sulaiman for the like of him let the weepers weep"



Chapter 9: Military conquest of Umar

A. Sassanid Empire

- a. Persian Empire
- b. Controlled Iraq, Iran
- c. Some parts of Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Adar baijan

B. Fight with Persians

- a. Muthanna ibn al haaritha was fighting Persians.
- b. He asked help from Abu Bakr. He sent Khalid
- c. Khalid fought 11 battles with Persians and he defeated them in every battle
- d. When situation become worse with Romans, Khalid was sent to fight Romans so Muthanna become alone again
- e. Muthanna retreated and went to Abu Bakr himself for help
- f. But Abu Bakr was already in the death bed. Abu Bakr advised Umar to busy himself with sending reinforcements for muslim army in Persia
- g. When Umar called for volunteers, Abu Ubaid, tabiee came first so he was appointed as Commander
- h. Abu Ubaid led Muslims in three battles where Muslims were victorious
- i. Muslims captured a man named jaban. He told he will give huge money if he was left free
- j. Later they realized that jaban was one of the Persian leader. Some of the non-Muslims captured him again and asking Abu Ubaid to executed. But he refused saying it would be betrayal

C. Battle of the Bridge

- a. In this battle, Muslims crossed the bridge and fought the Persians
- b. Many Muslims advised not to do this but Abu Ubaid felt Muslim should be braver
- c. Persians also surprised the Muslims with Elephants
- d. Abu Ubaid was killed by the Elephant
- e. So Muthanna took charge and arranged for a retreat
- f. Some Muslims wanted to break the bridge so that Muslims would fight without retreat. However it did not happen
- g. Al Muthanna led people into desert and still captured some Persian Commanders
- h. 4000 Muslims died in the battle field and they were left in the field itself without burying because of retreat
- i. Muthanna stayed in Arabian peninsula out of reach of Persian reinforcing the armies

D. Battle of Qaadisiyah

- a. Preliminary steps

- i. Umar wished to lead the army himself. However, Ali suggested not to go as Muslims are fighting Romans at the same time
- ii. Umar appointed Saad ibn Abi Waqqas to be the commander of the army
- iii. Umar ordered people in Ash-Shaam to send reinforcement for this army
- iv. Umar ordered Muthanna to be where he was until Saad joins with his army

b. Umar's advice to Saad

- i. Fear Allaah
- ii. Don't be deceived we are companions and you are uncle to the Prophet. Only relationship with Allaah is our obedience
- iii. Make people around you to accustom to good deeds
- iv. Umar advised where to camp in Iraq
- v. He mentioned worst people were imposed over people better than them
- vi. Asked him to provide better means for his army
- vii. Umar sent some of the ex-murtad to be part of the army. However, they should not be given leadership

c. Muthanna's Death

- i. Before Saad could reach, he fell sick due to injuries sustained in battle of bridge
- ii. So he sent letter how to fight Persians
- iii. He also sent his wife who was married by Saad

d. Umar's letters to Saad

- i. When Saad reached Persia, he received more letters from Saad
- ii. Umar warned him of Persians about how good they were in fighting
- iii. Umar asked Saad to chose Qadisiyah to be the battle ground as deserts were closer to them
- iv. Umar asked Saad to update him on ground realities
 1. Saad informed Rustum is the Persian leader who had a long track record of victory
- v. Umar told Muslims should honor all the covenants

e. Delegate to Persian Emperor

- i. Persian emperor given dirt to dishonor
- ii. Delegate told Muslims that Persians have given their land to us
- iii. Delegate to General Rustum

f. Steps to fight the Persians

- i. Saad delivered Sermon to the Army
- ii. He ordered his commanders to give sermon to his regiments
- iii. He made Qur'aan reciters to go around and recite ayah

- iv. He made Arab poets to recite poetry
- v. He broken army based upon clans so that we can identify the weakness quickly and tribes will fighting for their honor

g. Battle

- i. Took place in the year 15 Hijri
- ii. Persians brought Elephants to fight, instill fear in the hearts and give advantage position for the rider
- iii. In the battle, Persian commander Rustum was killed
- iv. Umar enlisted 670 companions in this battle. 70 among them are from attendees of badr
- v. 700 of sons of companions participated
- vi. Muslims won the battle conclusively
- vii. 1000's achieved Martyrdom
- viii. Huge booty was collected from this battle
- ix. Persians retreated to eastern part of Iraq
- x. Saad laid siege of the capital for two months and finally conquered
- xi. Saad sent Letter to Umar stating People recited Qur'aan in the night and fought like lion in the morning

E. Battle of Naharwan

- a. Persians regrouped after the defeat and fought this battle against Muslims
- b. After this battle, Umar launched whole scale invasion against Persia killing the king and bringing end to Sassanid empire
- c. Nu'man ibn Mukrim
 - i. Bedouin Sahaabah
 - ii. He was assigned Governorship to newly established Province
 - iii. He sought permission of Umar to participate in this battle
 - iv. He was chosen as Supreme commander of the battle
- d. Succession of Leadership
 - i. First Commander: Nu'man
 - ii. Second: Hudhayfah ibn al yeman
 - iii. Third: Naeem, brother of Nu'man
- e. Nu'man achieved Martyrdom
- f. Muslims won the battle
- g. After this Persian empire ended

F. Battle of Yarmuk

- a. Small valley in Jordan, Shaam
- b. Heraclius mastered big army to crush Muslims
- c. Heraclius gave his daughter in marriage with Yazdajar to form an alliance
- d. Two super powers joined hands to massacre Muslims
- e. Plan is to each will prepare his own army and do simultaneous attack
- f. However, Persians were not able to prepare an army in time
- g. So Muslims won the battle in Yarmuk with Romans went to fight the Persians

- h. Khalid ibn al waleed become leader of the army
- i. Umar sent participants of Battle of Badr
- j. Zubayr ibn al Awwam participated there
- k. Muslims were commanded to give back Jizyah
- l. Muslim retreated to place called Dararah. Valley there is called Yarmuk. This was done based upon advice of Khalid ibn al waleed
- m. Due to all this, all the Roman armies were combined to form one army
- n. Battle took place in the year 15
- o. Other Commanders
 - i. Abu Ubaidah ibn al Jarrah
 - ii. Yazeed ibn Abu Sufyan
 - iii. Suraqil ibn Hasan
 - iv. Amr ibn al Aas
- p. Battle took place for six days
- q. Khalid's tactics
 - i. Khalid had Cavalry divided into 5 regiments
 - ii. He had his own Cavalry to support weaker area
 - iii. Closed the bridge as Romans may run away from there

G. Conquest of Jerusalem

- a. Amr ibn al aas was the field commader
- b. Muslims laid Seige
- c. Finally, people agree to hand over keys to Umar
- d. Umar travelled to collect it
- e. Umar ordered all shrines to be cleaned

H. Roman's plan to fight again

- a. Abu Ubaidah learnt about it
- b. They wanted to reconquer Hams
- c. Abu Ubaidah kept army abreast

I. Conquest of Egypt

- a. Then Byzantine empire was effectively broken into two pieces: Syria and Northern Africa
- b. Northern Africa remained threat to Muslims. So Umar ordered the invasion of Egypt
- c. He ordered Amr ibn aas to invade
- d. Umar also sent Zubayr ibn al Awwam
- e. Series of Battles happened. Muslims reached until Tripoli.
- f. Umar asked Muslims to stop there and not to proceed to regroup the new provinces

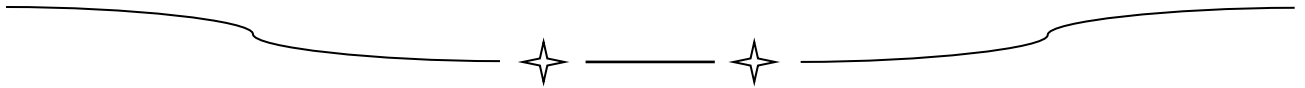
J. Umar as Military strategist

- a. Umar chosen most of commanders
- b. He had mail to communicate with his commanders regularly

- c. Umar sends detailed plan
- d. He left tactical issues to the Commanders
- e. Umar will only appoint well reputed commanders
- f. Umar stressed on organizing conquered land
- g. Almost 4050 cities conquered during Umar's era. However no massacre happened
- h. During World War, million of civilians massacred
- i. Umar was very keen establishing justice in the conquered land

K. Lessons

- a. Companions were center of these conquests
- b. Enemies will always join hands together to fight Muslims
 - i. Romans and Persians fighting for long time joined hands to fight Muslims
 - ii. Crusaders and Mongols joined together though they did not have anything in common
- c. This Jihad is not terrorism. They fought to give Da'wah
- d. Muslims did not force any people to accept Islaam.



Chapter 10: Umar's Last days

A. Umar knew he will die as a Martyr

- a. Once Umar was with Prophet, Abu Bakr and Uthman. Mountain shook. Prophet said "Stay. You only have Siddiq, and two martyrs"

B. Hadeeth of Fitān

- a. Hudhayfah ibn al Yaman was the authority
- b. Hudhayfah narrated "Once I was with Umar. Who remembers the hadeeth of turmoil. Hudhayfah said "I know it" Hudhayfah narrated affliction caused by men with women, wealth and so on. Umar then said "I intend affliction that will spread like a wave" Hudhayfah said "O leader of the faithful! Do not worry. It will not be for you." Umar asked "Will the door be open or broken?" Hudhayfah replied "Door will be broken" Umar said then it will not be closed if it is broken
- c. Hudhayfah later narrated Umar knew he was the door himself

C. Conspirators of Umar's Assassination

- a. Some people claim Hurmazan, Persian commander
 - i. Some Sahabah narrated they have seen Hurmazan with Abu Lulu
 - ii. Dagger fell from Hurmazan
 - iii. So, Ubaidullaah ibn Umar killed Hurmazan
 - iv. Umar was upset ordered him to be imprisoned until new Khalifah decides
 - v. Ubaidullah was not killed because he was having two witness and community did not want Umar's son to be killed immediately after his death
- b. There were narrations saying Kaab al akhbar but all narrations were in authentic
- c. Abu lula al Majoozee.
 - i. Once Abu Lulu came and complained about his master Mugheerah ibn ash shubah. Umar ignored and that made him to get angry at Umar

D. Killing of Umar

- a. Umar was discussing Kharaj with Officials
- b. There is no one between me (Amr ibn Maimoon) and Ibn abbas
- c. Umar recited Surah Nahl in first rakah
- d. Abu Lulu stabbed almost 13 people
- e. He used poisoned double edged dagger
- f. Some one thrown a curtain on him and captured him
- g. He stabbed himself and died
- h. Umar took the hands of Abdur Rahman ibn awf and made him to lead the prayer

- i. Umar said Dog killed me
- j. Abdur rahman ibn Awf made the prayer short
- k. Umar told Ibn Abbas to look who killed him
- l. Ibn Abbas told it was slave of al Mugheerah
- m. Umar told "All praise is due to Allaah. I was not killed by someone who claims to be Muslim"
- n. Umar told "You and your father wanted non Arabs to be slaves" Ibn Abbas "If you want, we will kill them all" Umar said "You cannot after they spoke your language and prayed towards your Qiblah"
- o. Umar was carried to his house
- p. Many people sent food to Umar hoping he will recover but later recognized his death is unavoidable
- q. Umar appointed Suhaib arRoomi to lead the prayer

E. Young man visiting Umar

- a. Young Ansar visited Umar and said "Receive Glad tidings O Chief of the believers"
- b. He said "I wish all my deeds just counter balance my shortcoming"
- c. When young man was leaving he called him and asked him to take care of his isbaal

F. Umar told Ibn Abbas

- a. Calculate my Debt
- b. It was 80,000 dirham
- c. Umar asked it to paid from his wealth, if it is available
- d. If not, from his clan Banu Aadi
- e. If not, from Quraysh only

G. Umar sends Abdullaah ibn Umar to Aaisha

- a. Umar said "Go to Aishaa. Tell it is not from Ameer al Mu'meenin. Ask her permission to bury me next to the Prophet and abu Bakr"
- b. Abdullaah ibn Umar sought permission and found her weeping
- c. Aisha said "I wish I can have that place now I give it to Umar"
- d. When his son returned. He sat and asked, "What's the news?"
- e. He said "as you wished"
- f. Umar told "When you take me to bury, seek her permission again"

H. Hafsah visits her Father

- a. She came with women
- b. She was weeping
- c. She was asked to move after a while so that others can visit

I. Appointment of Successor

- a. Someone asked Umar to appoint the Successor
- b. He mentioned any of the following can be Successor

- i. Uthman
 - ii. Ali
 - iii. Zubayr ibn al Awwam
 - iv. Saad ibn Abi Waqqas
 - v. Abdur Rahman ibn Awf
 - vi. Talhah ibn Ubaidullaah
- c. Abdullaah ibn Umar will be witness to this and he will have no share in the rule
- d. If Saad ibn Abi Waqqas was made the ruler, Abdullaah will have his right
- e. He recommended to his successor
- i. They should take care of Muhajir
 - ii. Nice to Arab Bedouins
 - iii. Just to people
 - iv. Should take inferior of the assets
 - v. Should take care of ahlul Dimmah

J. Funeral

- a. Abdullaah ibn Umar sought permission of Aisha again
- b. Aisha said "Bring in"

K. Lessons

- a. When Umar died he was 63 years old.
- b. Prophet, Abu Bakr, Umar and Ali all died at the age of 63
- c. Umar died in the year 23 Hijrah
- d. Umar was happy he was not killed by a Muslim
- e. Umar asked Young companion to take care of his garment

L. Why Umar excluded Sa'eed ibn Zayd ibn Amr ibn Nufayl?

- a. He was from Umar's clan
- b. He was cousin of Umar
- c. He ruled out nominations from his clan
- d. Umar made sure his son will be observer and have no say in the committee

M. New way of electing Khaleefah

- a. He assigned shortlisted nominee
- b. He gave three days to finalize
- c. All six can spend three days in one house
- d. If there is deadlock, that three choose one, then Abdullaah ibn Umar can vote

N. Shitee View on Abu Bakr and Umar

- a. Shitee were Persian people
- b. They went to extremism because of their hatred that Islaam rid their power
- c. They claim Abu Bakr and Umar left Islaam after the Prophet. May Allaah forbid

- d. They do this because if these Sahaabah were ignored, most of Islaam would be ignored
- e. Act of claim they were apostates will make a person out of Islaam
- f. If ramification of this act is explained to Actor and still he continues, he should be executed

