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| Seerah | Seerah of Abu Bakr |
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Chapter 1: Introduction on studying the Life of Companions

A. Some principles on understanding History

- a. It is critical to understand a cultural context to understand an event/ History
- b. Though some of the Scholars of History who compiled the seerah are themselves Hadeeth Scholars, they did not apply the critique of Hadeeth in accepting the incidents of Seerah. This is because their purpose was to gather information as much as possible. They left it to later day Scholars for evaluation and criticism. So we have to make sure that we accept only what is authentic
- c. We muslims believe in Allaah and hereafter, so we will one day stand before Allaah and will be held accountable. So whatever we say about Prophet and his companions should go inline with our Aqeedah
- d. Khulafa ar Rashideen achieved phenomenal achievement in shortest span of time with limited resources
 - i. Abu Bakr just in 2 years reunited the Muslims, dealt with appostates, destroy kingdom of Apostasy, sent army to deal two super powers Persia and Romans.
 - ii. Area conquered during the time of four khulafa remained as Muslim Empire till this time like Syria, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan and so on.
- e. Khulafa Rashideen done things for the sake of Allaah and Allaah aided them

B. Why we should study the History of the Companions?

- a. We study the history of Khulafa because they are role models for Muslims
 - i. Hadeeth of Irbaad ibn Saariyah → Prophet said “Follow my sunnah and sunnah of rightly guided Khulafa after me. You must hold onto with a very tight grip and bite with your molar teeth”
 - ii. Mention of this term Rightly guided is of enormous importance
- b. We study because they are best among the companions
 - i. Prophet said Best of my ummah is my companions and then those who followed them and then those who followed them
- c. Allaah chosen the Companions to be helpers, supporters of Prophet
 - i. Surah Fath 48:80
 - ii. Allaahpleased with those who participated in allegiance in treaty of Hudhaybiah (Bayyat ar Ridwan)
- d. Sahabaah made lot of sacrifice for the sake of Islaam
 - i. 8:88
- e. Allaah taught us how to interpret the actions and motives of the Sahaabah
 - i. 48:28

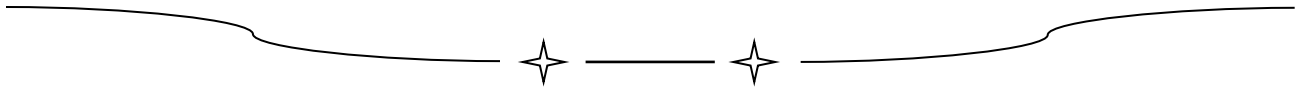
- f. We cannot equal them in their actions with ours
 - i. “Even if you uhud amount of gold, it will not be equal to handful they have given”
- g. We should not abuse them
 - i. “Do not abuse my companions...”
 - ii. If Prophet did not allow the late comers to talk to Sahabah in an inappropriate way, what about us who came more than 1400 years

C. Our Creed with respect to Sahabah (Based on Aqeedah at Tahawiyyah)

- a. We love the companions of Prophet. We do not go in excess in our love for anyone among them nor we disown anyone of them. We hate those who hate them. We do not say anything bad about them. We always speak good about them.
- b. Anyone who speaks well about Prophet, his companions, his offspring, and his wives is a sign that he is free from hypocrisy
- c. Three types of People entitled to Al Fay (wealth due to battles)
 - i. Al Muhajireen
 - ii. Ansaar
 - iii. All the generation came after them who speak well about Al Muhajir and Al-Ansar and also makes du’aa for them

D. Course Material

- a. Dr.As-Sallaabee’s books on 4 rightly guided Khulafaa



Chapter 2: From birth until the Khilafah

A. Virtues of Abu Bakr

- a. Allaah called him as Companion
- b. He was born in Makkah one year after birth of Prophet
- c. He was known for his integrity, honesty and so on
- d. He stayed away from bad customs of Arab society of that time like drinking alcohol, idol worship and so on even before Islam
- e. He supported the weak and known for his generosity
- f. He was loved by noble man for his intelligence, by Scholars for his knowledge about lineage, by business men for his trustworthiness, by poor and weak for he spent his money on them
- g. Abu Bakr accepted Islaam on Day one.
 - i. Prophet mentioned whenever I invite someone to Islaam, they hesitate for a moment or time but Abu Bakr did not. He accepted Islaam readily
- h. Abu Bakr earned the nick name of Siddique
 - i. He believed completely in the Prophet
 - ii. Incident of Israa wal Me'raj
- i. He was front liner
 - i. He was a successful preacher. He given Da'wah to nobles, Scholars, poor and weak
 - ii. He was reason for most of the asharaul Mubashirah to accept Islaam
 1. Zubayr
 2. Uthmaan
 3. Talha
 4. Abdur Rahman ibn Awf
 5. Abu Ubaidah
- j. He spent his money to save weak Muslims who were tortured in Makkah

B. Abu Bakr freeing Slaves for the sake of Islaam

- a. Protection of individual is dependent on his connection with his tribe. If person is from stronger tribe, he is protected. If person is from weaker tribe or no tribe or slaves, then other tribe will harm them. When people accepted Islaam, they were having no tribe to protect them so they underwent lot of persecutions
- b. Sumayah and Yasar were killed because they belong to low class
- c. Abu Bakr went to lot of persecutions because of his Islaam.

- d. Abu Bakr used his money to free the slaves who underwent tortures because of Islaam. For eg.: Abu Bakr freed Bilal from Ummayah ibn al Khalaf
- e. It was reported that he purchased freedom of around 9 slaves
- f. Allaah praised this action of Abu Bakr in Surah al Layl. The righteous one in this verse refers to Abu Bakr

C. Abu Bakr – Courageous Man

- a. Ali said “Who is the most courageous man?” People replied “IT’s you” He said most courageous man was Abu Bakr. One day Quraysh met Prophet and started ridiculing the Prophet and Islaam. Then they started beating him. Only person to stand and defend was Abu Bakr. He said “Do you kill a person because he said your lord is one?” Then they beat Abu Bakr to the extent he fainted. Once he woke up he asked “where is Muhammad?”

D. Hijrah to Abyssinia

- a. Abu Bakr stayed in Makkah until they started brutal treatment of Muslims
- b. Prophet mentioned why don’t you goto Abyssinnia where the king is just one.
- c. From cultural point of view, leaving a home town is not such an easier job. You have to leave everything like wealth, relatives, friends and so on
- d. You have to travel from Makkah to Yemen. Take a boat from there to Abyssinnia. You are vulnerable. People may take you as slave, or kill.
- e. Abu Bakr also left to Abyssinnia
- f. Abu Bakr met Ibn Dugana after 5 days of travel from Makkah. Ibn Dugana was surprised how come people forced you out of your place. Then he said “Come with me I will give me my protection” Abu Bakr went and Quraysh made condition that he should not worship publicly
- g. Abu Bakr continued to live in Makkah until Prophet announced migration to Madeenah

E. Meeting the Tribes before Hijrah

- a. Before migrating to Madeenah, Prophet met several tribes who came for Hajj. During that time, he would take Abu Bakr with him because he was well versed about lineage of tribes
- b. During that time, Prophet met the tribes madeenah i.e., Aws and Kazraj
- c. These two tribes were surrounded by Jewish tribes. Jewish tribes came to Madeenah from Palestine to wait for the Prophets to come. They believed Prophet would be from their ranks. Some of them settled in Khaybar, Madeenah
- d. So when Aws and Kazraj met the Prophet, they thought that this man must be the Prophet Jews were speaking
- e. Some from Aws and Kazraj accepted Islaam there itself. They asked someone to be sent to them to learn Islaam. Prophet sent Musab ibn Umayr

F. Incidents before Hijrah

- a. Before next Hajj, hundreds accepted Islaam in the hands of Musab
- b. In the year 13, Musab came to Hajj with Muslims from Madeenah who were Ansars
- c. Ansars secretly met the Prophet and given their Bayyah. Deal was they would protect the Prophet for which the compensation is Paradise
- d. Then Prophet ordered able Muslims to migrate to Madeenah
- e. When Abu Bakr asked his permission, Prophet said "Do not rush. Perhaps, Allaah will give you some companion"
- f. Quraysh were vigilant and they do not want Muslims to move to Madeenah. They viewed establishing Muslim state in Madeenah as a threat.
- g. They did not wish Muhammad (s) to move to Madeenah
- h. Prophet and Abu Bakr kept their plan of migration secret.
- i. Aisha narrated "Prophet came at an unusual time, noon so that no one can see him. Prophet asked his family to leave. Abu Bakr said My family is yours. Then Prophet said I was given permission to migrate"

G. Events of Madeenan Hijrah

- a. Preparation of Abu Bakr
 - i. Abu Bakr already prepared two best camels for migration
 - ii. Gathered his money for travel
 - iii. Made his son Abullaah ibn Abu Bakr as an intelligence officer
 - iv. Servant was told to bring two camels to the cave after three days
 - v. Abu Bakr also arranged for the guide
 - vi. He ordered one of his servant to bring herd of Sheep to the cave to feed them. And also it will cover the footsteps of his son
- b. Prophet first went towards south instead of North
- c. Prophet traveled towards South for two days then they reached Jabal at Taur
- d. Quraysh soon learnt their migration and they announced that whoever brings these two men dead or alive or news that lead to their capture will get 100 camels
- e. Some of the Quraysh went towards the south as they heard from someone that they saw two men walking towards south.
- f. Abu Bakr said if they look down, they will see us. Prophet said Allaah is third with us
- g. They remained in the cave for three days
- h. Asma bint Abu Bakr would bring some food for them
- i. Muslims at Madeenah go to southern scales for Madeenah every day to receive the Prophet
- j. Jewish men cried that your men has come

H. Lesson from Migration

- a. Prophet's Da'wah to tribes → we should convey the message of Islaam in true way and it should be conveyed in a way that goes with the Context or Culture. However, content will remain the same.
- b. If we don't plan, we are planning to fail
- c. We should delegate right people for right job like his son, young man can easily mingle with quraysh to collect the information. He kept his servant to be logistics officer
- d. We should put our trust in Allaah
- e. It illustrates the lofty status of Abu Bakr

I. Madeenan Phase

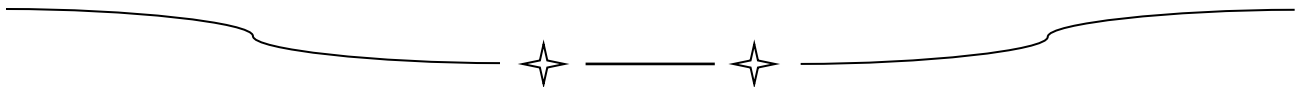
- a. Abu Bakr was instrumental in supporting the Prophet in all his endeavors by financing, physically and so on
- b. Abu Bakr attended all the Ghazwa of the Prophet
- c. Abu Bakr was given Black flag in the Battle of Tabuk
- d. Abu Bakr was bodyguard of the Prophet in Battle of Badr and Hunayn

J. Prophet's hints on Abu Bakr to be his successor

- a. Prophet ordered entrance to Masjid from his companion's house except Abu Bakr
- b. Prophet ordered Abu Bakr to lead the Prayer when he was unwell
- c. Prophet originally asked Aisha to bring someone to write Abu Bakr as his successor

K. Prophet's Death

- a. When Prophet died, it was a shock and many were in denial
- b. Abu Bakr rushed to Madeenah, he kissed his fore head and said "You blessed when you were dead and blessed when you were alive"
- c. Umar was shouting that "Anyone says Prophet is died, he would behead him"
- d. Abu Bakr came and asked Umar to keep quiet. Then he said "Whoever worshipped Muhammad, Muhammad had indeed died. Whoever worships Allaah, He is ever living"
- e. When Umar heard this, he fell down
- f. This shows the strength of Abu Bakr's Eemaan. He absorbed the calamity though he was closest to him



Chapter 3: Selection of Abu Bakr to be Khalifah of Muslims

A. Saqeefat Bani Saaedah

- a. The same day Muslims started discussing who should be the leader of the Muslims now even before the burial of the Prophet's body
- b. They understood the importance of leadership. They don't want to be indecisive even for a day
- c. Abu Bakr, Umar went to Courtyard along with Abu Ubaydah
- d. Ansars said Saad ibn Ubaadah to be the leader
- e. We Ansars were protectors of the Prophet so we should lead this Muslim state and protect it
- f. Umar was about to say something but Abu Bakr silenced him
- g. Abu Bakr stood up, he praised Allaah and said "Whatever you said is true. He started praising them" You all know that Prophet said "Leadership should be from Quraysh" Then immediately Ansars become convinced. Saad ibn Ubaadah immediately said "You are the leaders"
- h. However Abu Bakr and Umar shied away from Leadership
- i. Umar reminded Ansars of Prophet's hint on his successor
- j. Umar asked Abu Bakr to extend his hand. Once he did, Umar given his bayyah. Then immediately all the Ansars followed it
- k. Umar asked Abu Bakr to go to Masjid to take public Bayyah
- l. Note: There are number of narrations on this showing this as though a power struggle but they are not authentic

B. Public Bayyah

- a. Umar stood in the Mimbar and given a lecture praising Abu Bakr and asked Muslims to give Bayyah to Abu Bakr
- b. Abu Bakr stood and gave very short sermon
- c. This speech highlights his policies and governance
 - i. O people! I have been selected as your trustee...
 - ii. "Obey me as long as I obey Allaah and His messenger" → Setting up sources of Islaam

C. Bayyah of Ahl hal wal Aqd

- a. Allegiance of Leaders and Intelligent
- b. It is derived sincere leaders and intelligent people should choose the Khalifah and Muslims should follow the suit
- c. This is one way of choosing the leaders

D. Unauthentic narrations showing Power struggle

- a. It revolves around Saad ibn Ubaadah, Ali, Fathima, Zubayr ibn Awwam that they did not give Bayyah
- b. They claim Saad ibn Ubaadah did not give Bayyah but he did give at the first place at Courtyard of Bani Saqeebah
- c. Ali and Zubayr were not present during Bayyah. They were busy with preparing burial of the Prophet
- d. Abu Bakr asked "Why don't you join us?" Then Zubayr gave Bayyah
- e. Same thing happened with Ali
- f. Abu Bakr ordered Prophet's wealth should go to Muslim treasury
- g. Fathima was upset because of this. Then Abu Bakr went to her and explained to her what Prophet said about his wealth after his death. She understood.
- h. The land was at Khaybar. Prophet used to give from its yield to his daughter and his wives. When Abu Bakr pulled, he pulled the benefit to his own daughter Aisha.

E. Domestic Affairs

- a. Abu Bakr appointed Umar to be his Judge
- b. He appointed Abu Ubaydah to be his treasurer
- c. When Abu Bakr was on his way to market place, Umar and Abu Ubaydah met him and asked him where he is going. He said I need to take care of my family, then they both agreed to give him some salary

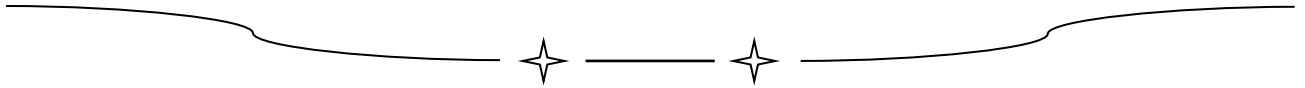
F. Political Situation

- a. Imposters started arriving
- b. Musailamah in Yemen. Aswad al ansi in Central Arabia
- c. Some Arab tribes believed that they are not required to send Zakah to Muslims
- d. Prophet also prepared army to fight Romans before his death
- e. During Cessation of hostility after Treaty of Hudaibiyah, Prophet reached out Kingdoms outside Arabia like Egypt, Romans and so on
- f. One of the puppet kings of Romans killed the Messenger and also prepared army to fight Muslims. This battle is called Battle of Mut'ah in the year 7th Hijrah
- g. In the year 10 H, Prophet himself led the Army in Tabuk. Romans did not show off so no fighting took place
- h. Then he prepared the army appointing Usamah bin Zayd, 17 year old to be the leader of the army
- i. Prophet ordered that they should enter into Roman territory like Palestine
- j. Shortly after the army left, the news reached them that the Prophet passed away

- k. So Usamah stopped at Jurf so that other Sahabaah can participate in the funeral
- l. In the same time, several tribes plotted to attack the Muslims. So Sahabah said let us call off Usamah's army.
- m. Some Sahabah asked at least leader should be changed. Abu Bakr got angry and said he will not call off the army sent by the Prophet neither he will change the leader appointed by the Prophet
- n. Abu Bakr asked Usamah's permission to leave Umar with him
- o. Abu walked beside Usamah while the latter was riding
- p. Then he gave advice to Usamah and his army
- q. Abu Bakr's decision to go against Muslim's wish to not to send the army turned out to be right
 - i. It sent a message that Muslims were strong
 - ii. Romans were shocked how the Muslims were fighting when their leader passed away

G. Why do we fight?

- a. Each Civilization has certain beliefs and values
- b. So the civilization fight to give opportunity for others to look at their system and values
- c. We see today some countries fight for democracy
- d. Islam fought to suggest superior system to Mankind
- e. People who were threatened by spread of Islaam were also fought Islaam



Chapter 4: War against Apostates

A. Apostasy

- a. When a person rejects something that is known by necessity in religion is an Apostate (Murtadh)
- b. For eg.: Person saying I will do everything from Islaam except I will not fast
- c. There is always difference between Act and the Actor. Person may be doing the act of apostasy but he may say it out of ignorance or coerced so on. If person commits an act, he is not necessarily a Murtadh until evidence is established that he is saying on his own will after knowledge
- d. Only judge can declare people to be Apostate

B. Types of Apostates

- a. People completely turned to paganism
- b. Minority who claimed themselves to be Prophet and who followed them
- c. Those who denied paying Zakah
 - i. It started in the late stages of the Prophet
 - ii. Initially Companions felt to not to fight but Abu Bakr convinced them

C. Three steps to fight deniers of zakah

- a. He made necessary steps to protect Madeenah
 - i. He asked tribes surrounding Madeenah to send troops
 - ii. He attacked the tribes of Murtadh within madeenah. He led the army himself
- b. Asked Muslims to steadfast and help the army if it comes to their place
- c. Sending the army to fight the Murtadeen

D. Why death penalty for Murtad?

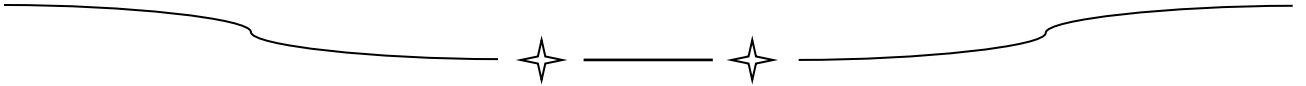
- a. If people are allowed to enter and exit Islaam, then Islaam will be undermined
- b. People are free to enter Islaam. No compulsion in that
- c. You are free to become member of United States, Once you become a member and commit treason, you will be killed. If this is okay, why not Islaam cannot impose similar punishment

E. Measures to fight

- a. Abu Bakr wanted to go out and fight. However Ali convinced him to stay back as Muslims will have a base
- b. He arranged speedy mail to keep things in track
- c. He engaged different tribes
- d. He sent 11 armies to fight
- e. He chose Qualified leaders like Khalid ibn al Waleed and so on
- f. He charted out the Rules of Engagement
- g. War took place for almost 1 year.
- h. In this short span, he brought all Arabia in control alhamdulillah

F. Compilation of Qur'aan

- a. Umar came to Abu Bakr said we have lost so many Qurra during the battle
- b. Abu Bakr was initially hesitant to take up this job because Prophet did not do it
- c. So finally both chose Zaid ibn Thaabit to be the compiler of the Qur'aan
- d. Zaid Ibn Thaabit finally compiled the Qur'aan in one Mushaf. It was with Abu Bakr, then with Umar and then with Hafsa. Uthman took from her and compiled Uthmani Mushaf



Chapter 5: Conquests of Abu Bakr

A. Jihad

- a. It is a military effort in order to convey the message to non Muslims
- b. Some non Muslims interpret it to be Islaam spread by sword
- c. There are so many countries which accepted the Islaam without any Muslim army like Malaysia, Indonesia, and so on

B. Three options offered before fighting any people

- a. Da'wah – Accept Islaam
- b. If not, Pay Jizyah as an compensation for the protection
- c. Jihaad

- d. Islaam talks about politics, Economics, spiritualism and so on. So counterpart for Islaam cannot be Christianity. May be we can say Secularism. That's why Secularism and Islaam are mutually exclusive. For eg. Islaam forbids Riba whereas Capitalism's base is Riba. That's why Islaam needs to be the ruling part of any community

C. Confrontation with Persians

- a. Abu Bakr appointed general to be Khalid ibn al waleed
- b. Also appointed another general Iyad to goto Iraq
- c. He used his expertise of trader to send people to place about which he knows already
- d. At times, he use to say which particular place one should go
- e. He also asked Muslim community from Yemen and so on to support Muslims
- f. He never accepted those fought against Muslim army in Riddah war in his army.
- g. He ordered his two generals to win the hearts of people

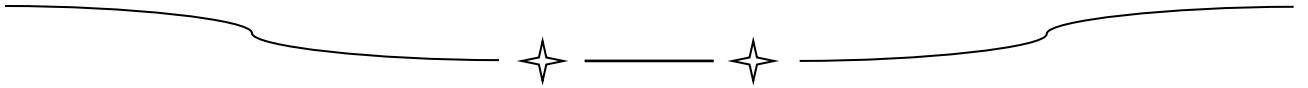
D. Confrontation with Roman

- a. At the same time he sent 4 armies to fight with Roman
- b. Muslims had own spies to be better equipped the war
- c. It was learnt that Romans were preparing huge army
- d. Abu Bakr ordered Khalid to leave Iraq with Muthannab ibn Harithah and march towards Shaam and reinforce Muslims there
- e. Battle of Yarmuk happened
- f. Muslims were victorious

E. Abu Bakr's Foreign Policy

- a. Abu Bakr tried his best to avoid blood shed so he kept awe and fear in the heart of foreign leaders
- b. When Muslims become weak, i.e., towards the end of Uthman empire

- i. England conquered Egypt, Palestine, Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Jordan
- ii. France occupied Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Turkey, Part of Somalia, Syria
- iii. Italy occupied part of Somalia, Ethiopia (abyssinia)
- c. To establish justice in the conquered land
 - i. Hams surrendered to Muslims with a deal that Muslim will not enter and rule the place. In return, they will pay Jizyah. When Romans marched army against Hams, Muslims returned the money when they were not able to fight for them
- d. To give the conquered people the freedom of the religion



Chapter 6: Death of Abu Bakr

A. Before death

- a. Abu Bakr consulted his advisors, Sahabaah about his successor
- b. No one wants to take it as they know the burden of responsibility
- c. Advisors nominated Umar can be the successor
- d. Abu Bakr too intended Umar
- e. Some of the Sahaabah like Talha had different opinion. When Abu Bakr asked Talha about Umar, He said "What would you say to Allaah when Umar is known for his harshness" He replied "I nominated him because he is the best among the ummah to serve the ummah"
- f. Abu Bakr said Umar is strict because of my softness. When the weight of Khilaafah is on his shoulder it would soften him
- g. Umar was known for extra ordinary merits like his care for poor, justice, political knowledge and so on
- h. Abu Bakr called Uthman to write his will before his death. He wrote Umar to be his successor
- i. He advised Umar to follow Allaah and His messenger and continue the conquests
- j. He also written letter to Muslim community stating he appointed Umar as his successor
- k. When Abu Bakr died, Sahaabah were shocked and deeply grieved

B. Legacy

- a. First Khalifah
- b. His reign lasted for 2 years, 2 months and 15 days
- c. He compiled the Qur'aan
- d. Brought Muslims back to track
- e. Confronted two super power

C. Shia's claim

- a. Their claim that Ali should be original Successor and Abu Bakr took the power by source goes against all authentic narrations and Muslim History
- b. Their allegations are extremely weak narrations
- c. Any leader will not send army of Osama to fight Romans in that situation. Abu Bakr did it just to follow the Prophet
- d. If Prophet gave Ali the leadership, why he waited for Abu bakr, Umar and Uthman to rule? If prophet has given it, then it would be obligatory on him to take the rule to whatever takes
- e. Shia's make this claim to undermine all the good happened in this period like Compilation of Qur'aan, Fiqh