

# Quranic Passages

## Allah Him Self

### • Ayat-ul-Kursi

Allah, There is no god but He, the living, the self-subsisting, eternal. No slumber can seize Him nor sleep. His are all things in the heavens and on earth. Who is there can intercede in His presence except as He permits? He knows what is before or after or behind them. Nor shall they compass any of His knowledge except as He wills. His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them for He is the Most High, the Supreme.

### THE MAIN THEME [Allah in Himself]

- Ayat-ul-Kursi, “verse of Throne” describes the Oneness of Allah and His attributes. It gives perfect knowledge of Allah.
- This passage describes the concept of Tauheed with respect to Allah’s matchless attributes .The central theme of this verse revolves around the unity of Allah Almighty, His omniscience, and omnipotence. Since He is the creator and Lord of the whole universe, nothing is beyond the domain of Allah and no one can escape His knowledge.
- He is the master, the owner of the heaven, the earth and every thing therein. Quran says **“To Allah belongs all that is in the heavens and the earth....(3: 109)**
- No one can challenge and interrupt in His kingdom and authority. The knowledge of Allah Almighty is infinite and perfect, yet His creations cannot know every thing which Allah Almighty knows. This makes him Omniscient.
- The entire universe obeys His order and operates according the rules, He has laid down. He is perfectly unique and matchless and this makes Him immensely supreme exalted and worthy of worship.

### IMPORTANCE OF THEME

- Belief in the Oneness of Allah is the first article of faith in Islam. This Quranic passage mentions Allah’s Oneness and His matchless attributes .He is Supreme and free from all defects and short comings. The attributes of Allah are different from any things we know in our present world He is Eternal and ever living. His existence is absolute existence.
- His knowledge is complete, absolute, perfect and all embracing. He is aware of the hidden and the manifest, the present, the future as well the past. He is beyond our perception.

- Belief in the Oneness of Allah shapes and regulates the entire course of a Muslim's life. A believer in Allah is sure that Allah knows and sees every thing, so he is restrained from committing a sin even secretly in the darkness of night, because of his firm conviction that Allah is All-Knowing and All-Seeing.
- The Prophet (S.A.W) used to recite Ayat ul Kursi after every prayer and before he went to bed. He (S.A.W) said, **“If someone recites Ayat-ul-Kursi after every Fard Prayer, nothing will stop him from entering paradise except death”**

## 2) Surah Al-Ikhlās

1. Say: He is Allah, the one and only; 2. Allah, the eternal, absolute; 3. He does not beget, nor is He begotten; 4. And there is none like Him.

### MAIN THEME [Allah in Himself]

- This surah teaches Oneness of Allah which is the fundamental belief of Muslims. Unity of Allah is the foundation of Islamic faith. This Surah explains the essence of Allah. Allah Almighty is One and only in all aspects. He is Unique in attributes, Lordship, Powers and is the One and only God entitled to Worship.
- This negates the concept of polytheism. Allah is One and only, without any hint of plurality. There is no one to share His Lordship, person or attributes.
- Allah is Eternal and Immortal with out beginning or end, not limited by time or space. He is Absolute, not sustained or dependent on any other person or thing where as all other persons or things are dependent on Him for beginning as well as their continued existence.
- He is not physically related to any one, neither have any parents nor children. The Surah speaks of the unique and matchless status of Allah which is beyond scope of human imagination. This Quranic passage serves as an antidote to every form of shirk.

### IMPORTANCE OF THEME

- Belief in the Oneness of Allah is the first article of faith in Islam. This passage purifies Muslims' belief regarding the Oneness of Allah. Therefore; it is named al-Ikhlās (the purifier of Faith). Muslims learn true concept of Oneness of Allah from this passage. Since it eliminates all sorts of Shirk (associating partners with Allah).
- A believer in Tauheed surrenders himself completely to the will of Allah and becomes His true servant.

- Oneness of Allah produces a high degree of self respect and confidence in a believer. He knows that he is dependent on no one but Allah who is independent and self subsisting. He only can fulfill his needs, so he bows before Him only.
- Muslims recite this Surah in daily prayers in order to express his faith. It is so important that the Holy prophet (SAW) declared it equivalent to one third of the Holy Quran. Belief in Tawheed, in turn, affects the conduct of Muslims as they develop a strong sense of Allah's presence and knowledge.

### 3) Surah Fussilat

Among His signs are the night and the day, and the sun and the moon. Adore not the sun and the moon, but adore Allah, who created them, if it is Him you wish to serve.

#### MAIN THEME [Allah in Himself]

- Various objects in nature are reflection of Allah's power and means of identifying Him. The day and the night, the sun and the moon are the signs of Allah. They do not have any power or authority of their own. They are not objects to be worshipped. Allah is the only one worthy of worship who has created them.
- These things also provide a clear evidence of His unimaginable power and reality of His existence. Allah Almighty says **"In the creation of the heavens and the earth and in the alteration of the night and of the day, there are many signs for the people of the good sense" (3: 190-191)**
- With such clear testimony only an illogical mind driven by foolish notions can hold the sun and the moon worthy of worship instead of their creator.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THEME

- This Quranic passage makes it absolutely clear that prostration is only the right of the creator of the universe. Beside Him it is unlawful to prostrate before anything else even if it is any celestial body or a human being.
- All sources of life and activity in the universe are under control of Allah and bear witness to His creative power. The sun and the moon and the cycle of the day and night simply display the ultimate controlling power of Allah as well as his glory. The night is made for taking rest while the day is made for labour.
- The day and night and the sun and moon do not have any authority or power of their own. Allah is the cause and the source of their existence. They should not be worshipped only Allah should be worshipped. It doesn't in any way affect Allah if men rebel against Him. If they do so, it is in fact their own loss.
- It teaches that we should only worship Allah and adore Him and not the things He has created. We must not associate any thing in worship with Allah as it is Shirk which is an unpardonable sin.

# Ten Blessed Companions

## 1. HAZRAT ABU BAKR رضي الله عنه

### SIGNIFICANCE OF HAZRAT ABU BAKR (RA) DURING THE PROPHET'S LIFETIME

1. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) was born in 573 AD in Makkah. His real name was Abdullah. He belonged to the noble family of Banu Tamim, a branch of Quraish tribe. He was one of the Prophet's closest friends. Even before accepting Islam, he led a pious and chaste life.
2. After the Holy Prophet ﷺ had received his first revelation he thought of approaching those closest to him so he told Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) the whole story of his experience. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) responded to his call and immediately embraced Islam.
3. He was the first free adult male and the first person outside the family of the Prophet ﷺ to become a Muslim. The Qur'an describes his acceptance as: **"and he who comes with the truth and he who confirms it....such are the people who do right" (39:33).**
4. He was the first person to testify to the Messenger's event of Miraj (Prophet's ascension to the heavens) and was given the title of "Al Siddique" due to his immediate belief of the journey.
5. After accepting Islam he devoted his life and wealth to preaching Islam. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)'s acceptance proved to be a milestone in the prophet's mission.
6. Prominent companions like Hazrat Uthman, Hazrat Talha and Hazrat Zubair رضي الله عنهم are said to have been persuaded by him to accept Islam.
7. He bought and freed a lot of slaves, Hazrat Bilal(RA) being one of the prominent ones.
8. When the Holy Prophet started preaching openly he faced fierce opposition. During all such hardships Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) stood by his side.
9. The first public address of inviting people to offer allegiance to the Prophet's message was delivered by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). At this the youth of Quraish beat Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) till he fainted.
10. In 620AD when the Prophet's wife died, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)'s daughter Hazrat Ayesha (RA) was engaged to the Prophet whom he married after his migration to Madina.
11. In 622AD on the invitation from the Muslims of Madina, the Prophet ordered Muslims to migrate. The migration took place in batches and the Prophet was the last one to leave accompanied by Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA). Both remained in the cave of Saur for three days to hide from the Makkans who wanted to kill the Prophet and his companion. This event is mentioned in the Qur'an: **"They were two in the cave and he said to his companion, " Have no fear for Allah is with us" (Surah Tauba 9:40).**
12. At Madina Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) continued his services to Islam. He paid for the piece of land selected by the Holy Prophet for the mosque of the Prophet (Masjid-e-Nabvi).
13. He rendered valuable services in all the battles. In the battle of Badr, he was in charge of the right wing of the troops and fought against his own son Abdur Rahman. In the battle of Uhad, he negated the rumour of the Prophet's death and acted as a shield to save him. In the battle of Hunaian, he remained firm and reorganised the scattered troops that had started running away.

14. When the Holy Prophet began to raise funds for the Tabuk expedition, Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) placed all his wealth at the disposal of the Holy Prophet. He asked him, **“What did you leave for your family? Hazrat Abu Bakr said , “ I have left for them Allah and His prophet”**
15. He was present at the time of the treaty of Hudaibiya and was one of the signatories.
16. He was also one of the ten blessed companions who were given tidings of heaven during their lifetime.
17. He was one of the scribes of the Holy Quran.
18. He was appointed the first Ameer-e-Hajj (the chief guide of pilgrimage) on the 9<sup>th</sup> Hijrah when it was first became obligatory.
19. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) led 17 daily prayers during the last days of the Holy Prophet’s illness.
20. Finally it was Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) who normalized the critical situation arising out of the death of the Holy Prophet, as nobody was ready to believe this including Hazrat Umar. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) on this occasion recited these verses: **“Muhammad is no more than a messenger: many messengers that were before him passed away, if he died or were slain will you then turn back on your heels?” (3:144).**
21. He was unanimously elected the first Caliph of Islam. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) continued to perform meritorious services for Islam even after the death of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

#### **WHY WAS HE CALLED AL-SIDDIQUE?**

- \*First free male to accept Islam.\* Believed in the “miraj” (Prophets ascension to the heavens)

The Holy Prophet ﷺ had Mi'raj (Ascension) in the 10<sup>th</sup> year of his Mission. He narrated his Ascension to the people in the morning. Some of them came to Abu Bakr and said, "Have you listened to your friend (the Holy Prophet)? He is claiming that he visited Jerusalem and the Sublime Throne in the heavens last night and talked with Allah Almighty. Would you believe it?" Hadrat Abu Bakr (R.A.) immediately replied. "If he said so then it is an absolute Truth". They again said, "Do you believe that he visited all these places and came back within a small part of night?" He again replied. "Of course I believe in it and I believe in the things which are farther than it, i.e., the news of Hell and Paradise". For this the Holy Prophet ﷺ named him as-Siddiq i.e., the most Truthful and sincere person in Faith not having even slightest doubt. Of course Abu Bakr's faith was so.

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**2. HAZRAT UMAR** 

## MAIN ACTIVITIES DURING THE LIFETIME OF PROPHET ﷺ

1. Hazrat Umar(RA) was born in 583 AD at Makkah. He belonged to the Banu Ādi clan of the Quraish. His father Al-Khattab was an influential leader of Makkah. Hazrat Umar(RA) was tall, well built, a fierce fighter and well educated. He was elected the spokesperson of Quraish.
2. He remained a bitter enemy of Islam and the Holy Prophet ﷺ before his conversion. He treated the early converts of low origin quite mercilessly.
3. The most notable event of the year 6<sup>th</sup> of the Proclamation(616 AD) was the conversion to Islam of Umar bin al-Khattab(RA)
4. According to a tradition the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) had prayed to Allah for the conversion of Hazrat Umar(RA) bin Khattab or Amr bin Hisham (Abu Jahal). The prayer was soon granted. Hazrat Umar (RA) one day decided to kill the Holy Prophet ﷺ and with that intention started towards his house with a sword. On the way, he was informed by Hazrat Nu'aym bin Abdullah (RA) that his sister Fatima (RA) and her husband Hazrat Saeed bin Zaid (RA) had embraced Islam. Infuriated, Hazrat Umar(RA) changed his course and went to his sister's house who was reading the Holy Qur'an loudly. This enraged Hazrat Umar(RA) so much that he attacked her and her husband. On Hazrat Umar(RA)'s insistence his sister recited some verses from **Surah Taha**. The words of the Holy Qur'an softened his heart and tears began to fall from his eyes and he immediately decided to embrace Islam. He approached the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) and embraced Islam.
5. This was a great occasion as the morale of the Muslims boosted so much that now they started offering prayers openly in the Kaabah after Hazrat Umar(RA) took the bold step of entering the Kaabah with a small band of Muslims.
6. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) was so pleased on hearing this that he gave him the title of **"Farooq"** (one who distinguishes between truth and falsehood).The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) said, **"Allah placed truth upon the tongue of Umar and his heart."**(Tirmizi)
7. He started preaching Islam openly and boldly. He is counted amongst the 10 blessed companions and is also a scribe of the Divine revelation. His daughter Hazrat Hafsa (RA) was married to the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him). He also migrated to Madina shortly after Hazrat Ammar and Hazrat Bilal had departed.
8. It was Hazrat Umar(RA) who gave the suggestion of summoning the believers for Daily prayers by Adhaan(call for prayer). He also rendered remarkable services in all the battles including Badr, Uhud, Trench, Khyber and Hunain.
9. He was also present at the treaty of Hudaibiya and took part in Bait-e-Rizwan. He was unhappy about the terms of the treaty of Hudaibiyah and showed his dissatisfaction, for which he later always repented.
10. In the Tabuk expedition he donated half of his wealth and in the battle of Hunain, he was among those handfuls of Muslims who stood firmly by the side of the Holy Prophet ﷺ.
11. He participated in the victorious march to Makkah in 630 AD.
12. The Holy Prophet ﷺ had a deep love for Hazrat Umar (RA), he said, **Were a prophet to come after me, he would have been Umar."** (Agreed)

13. Hazrat Umar(RA) was not ready to believe in the death of the Holy Prophet ﷺ till Hazrat Abu Bakr called him down by reciting the verse (3:144). Soon after, he started making arrangements for the Holy Prophet ﷺ's burial together with Abu Bakr (RA).
14. In the meantime they heard of an Ansar meeting to discuss the issue of succession. Both reached the spot and finally, due to Hazrat Umar(RA)'s wisdom and timely intervention, Abu Bakr got elected as the first Caliph of Islam.

### 3. HAZRAT UTHMAN رضي الله عنه

#### SIGNIFICANCE DURING THE PROPHET'S LIFETIME

1. Hazrat Uthman son of Affan (RA) was born in 573 AD at Makkah. He belonged to the powerful clan of Banu Umayya of Quraish. He was modest and honest since his childhood and abstained from corrupt practices such as gambling and drinking even before Islam. He was a trader and soon became a wealthy person. He was known as Ghani (wealthy person). He was literate as well.
2. He became a Muslim on Hazrat Abu Bakr's (RA) invitation and was one of the earliest converts. He is counted amongst the Ten Blessed companions, was a scribe and later became the third Caliph of Islam.
3. Soon after his conversion he married Hazrat Ruqqaya(RA), the divorced daughter of the Prophet ﷺ.
4. He faced persecution in Makkah and migrated to Abyssinia along with his wife with the first batch of emigrants in 615 AD. He remained there for a couple of months and then returned to Makkah. As the persecutions increased he again migrated with his wife, this time to Madina.
5. He provided provisions to the Prophet's family during the social economic boycott of Banu Hashim by Quraish.
6. He actively participated in all the battles led by the Prophet except Badr, due to the illness of his wife Hazrat Ruqayya (RA).
7. After his wife died in 2A.H, he married the Prophet's widowed daughter Hazrat Umm-e-Kalsum (RA). This earned him the title of 'Zun Nurrain' (the possessor of two lights).
8. Being a wealthy man, he generously donated his wealth to the poor amongst both Mahajirin and Ansar.
9. When the emigrants from Makkah came to Madina, they had great difficulty in getting drinking water. Hazrat Uthman purchased a well from a Jew for 20000 dirhams and devoted for Muslims.
10. He purchased a piece of land according to the wish of the Holy Prophet in order to extend the Prophet's mosque.
11. He would purchase a slave from his master and set him free on every Friday.
12. He donated generously in the battle of Tabuk. He gave 1000 camels, 50 horses and 1000 Dinars ( gold coins). The prophet remarked on this, **"Nothing will do any harm to Uthman from this day, what ever he does."** (Ahmad)
13. He accompanied the Prophet in the journey towards Hudaibiya. He was sent to Makkah to hold talks with the Quraish, but a rumour was spread of his murder, as he had to stay longer than expected. The Prophet on hearing the news took a pledge from his companions to avenge Hazrat Uthman (RA)'s blood.



14. This historic pledge was become known as Bait-e-Rizwan. Hazrat Uthman (RA) returned safe, but the whole episode reflects his importance and the Prophet's love for him.
15. He escorted the Prophet's wives during farewell Hajj.
16. Hazrat Uthman (RA) was a prominent figure during the Prophet's life and during the Caliphate of the first two Caliphs until he himself became a Caliph.
17. The Prophet used to pray: **"O God! I am pleased with Hazrat Uthman (RA). I beseech (beg) you to be pleased with him."** Modesty was his most prominent feature and the Holy Prophet ﷺ once said: **"Even the angels of God envy the modesty of Hazrat Uthman (RA)"**.

## 4. HAZRAT ALI علي بن أبي طالب

### SIGNIFICANCE DURING THE PROPHET'S LIFETIME

1. Hazrat Ali (RA) was the first cousin of the Holy Prophet ﷺ and so belonged to Banu Hashim. His father was Abu Talib bin Abdul Muttalib, who had brought up Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ in his childhood. Hazrat Ali (RA) was about ten years old when the Prophet received the first revelation.
2. Hazrat Ali (RA) got the special opportunity of living in the company of the Prophet ﷺ and so developed great love for him since his childhood.
3. Hazrat Ali (RA) was brave and literate and was a very intelligent youth of Makkah. He was first among the children to embrace Islam.
4. One day he saw his cousin and his wife put their foreheads on the ground. Hazrat Ali (RA) looked at them amazingly. Never before had he seen anybody saying prayers in this style. When the prayer was over, Hazrat Ali (RA) asked his cousin about this strange act. He explained: **"We were worshipping Allah, the One," the Holy Prophet said, "I advise you to do the same and never bend your head before Lat, Uzza or any other idol."** Next morning Hazrat Ali (RA) accepted Islam.
5. When the Holy Prophet asked the Hashimites to help him in his mission, Hazrat Ali (RA) was the only person to respond to his call. After that Hazrat Ali (RA) started supporting the Holy Prophet bravely and the Prophet declared him as **"my brother and my lieutenant"**.
6. The Prophet gave his youngest daughter Fatima in marriage to Hazrat Ali (RA) and Hazrat Hassan and Hazrat Hussain were born from this marriage.
7. Hazrat Ali (RA) demonstrated utmost courage and boldness by sleeping in the bed of The Prophet on the night before migration to Madina. At that time he had entrusted to Hazrat Ali (RA) the task of returning the belongings of the people that had been placed in the Prophet's custody for safe-keeping.
8. In Madina, when the Prophet declared the emigrants and helpers as brothers, the Holy Prophet declared that Hazrat Ali (RA) would be his brother.
9. Hazrat Ali (RA) was a brave warrior and showed great courage in all battles. At the time of the Battle of Badr, he was chosen to carry the Muslim banner. During the Battle of Uhad, he was one of the few Muslims who defended the Holy Prophet.
10. After the battle he, along with his wife Fatima washed the Prophet's wounds. During the Battle of Trench, when some of the pagans were able to cross over the



ditch, Hazrat Ali (RA) killed them. He was one of the leaders in the siege of the Jewish tribe of Banu Quraizah.

11. He showed great bravery in the battle of Khyber, using a door as a shield. On the day of Khyber Allah's messenger said, **"Tomorrow I will give this flag to a man through his hands Allah will give us victory. He loves Allah and his Prophet, and he is loved by Allah and his Apostle."**
12. At Hunain he defended the Holy Prophet and at the time of the conquest of Makkah, he again carried the Muslim banner. For his bravery, the Prophet ﷺ gave him the title of **Asad Allah/Lion of Allah.**
13. Hazrat Ali (RA) did not take part in the Tabuk Expedition as he remained in Madina as the Prophet's deputy. On his complaint that he was not going with the army, the Prophet said to him: **"you are to me as Haroon was to Musa, except that there will be no prophet after me."** (Agreed Upon)
14. Hazrat Ali was not only a great warrior but also a great scholar, the Prophet said about him,  
**"I am city of knowledge and Ali is its gate."**(Tirmizi).He narrated about 540 Ahadith.
15. He was among those who had taken the oath of Rizwan for the sake of Usman's life and then he drafted the treaty of Hudaibiya and was one of the witnesses as well. He was one of the Ten Blessed companions. He was one of the scribes of the Divine Revelation.
16. He also wrote the letters sent out by the Prophet to different kings and emperors. He was one of the great jurists of his times. The Holy Prophet ﷺ appointed him as a judge of Yemen in 10 AH and prayed for him, **"O Allah! Put truth on his tongue and enlighten his heart with the light of guidance."**
17. He attended the Holy Prophet ﷺ day and night during his illness, and after his death, he gave bath to his body and was one of those who lowered the Prophet into the grave. For this reason he could not participate in the discussion over succession.

He took pledge of loyalty on the hands of the three caliphs and he was one of their trusted advisers.

18. He was among the panel of six persons that was nominated by Hazrat Umar (RA) on his death bed for selection of 3rd caliph. Later he was elected as 4<sup>th</sup> caliph of Islam.

**Q1. Write brief notes about the lives of the Ten Blessed Companions who did not become caliphs. (TAZASS )**

### **5. Hazrat Talha bin Ubaidullah** رضي الله عنه

1. Hazrat Talha belonged to the Banu Tamim clan of the Quraish. He was cousin of Hazrat Abu Bakr. His father's name was Ubaidullah.
2. When Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ proclaimed his mission, Hazrat Talha immediately accepted Islam on the invitation of Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
3. Hazrat Talha was a very wealthy and generous man. He was nominated one of the Ten Blessed Companions, and one of the scribes of Holy Quran.
4. Once, he received 700,000 Dirhams from the area of Hadramawt. He distributed it between the Muhajirin and Ansar, keeping just 1,000 for his wife. For many

acts of generosity, he earned the titles of **'Fayyaz'** (Generous) from the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

5. He migrated twice (Abyssinia and Madina)
6. At Badr, he monitored the movements of Makkan caravans.
7. At Uhad, he placed himself in front of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ as a human shield. He received 24 wounds and lost two fingers of his hand. It was during this battle the Holy Prophet gave him the title of the **living martyr**, the Prophet said, **"If any one finds pleasure in looking at a martyr walking on the face of the earth let him look at Talha bin Ubaidullah."**(Hadith)
8. Participated in all expeditions after Uhad.
9. He was among the panel of six persons that was nominated by Hazrat Umar on his death bed for selection of 3rd caliph; however he was out of Madinah at that time and was not considered for the post.
10. Hazrat Talha swore allegiance to the Caliph Ali (RA) after the murder of Hazrat Uthman(RA). He later turned against Hazrat 'Ali for not taking immediate action against the H.'Uthman's assassins.
11. He and H. Zubair (RA) raised forces to press their complaints. He joined Hazrat Ayesha (RA) in the battle of camel. Later negotiations took place between the two parties and he withdrew himself from the war. However, the mischief mongers killed both of them. He died as a martyr in the 33 AH/656 AD.

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## 6. Hazrat Abu Ubaydah bin Al-Jarrah رضي الله عنه

1. Hazrat Abu Ubaydah(RA) was one of the most distinguished of the Holy Prophet's Companions.
2. He was born in Makkah where after acceptance of Islam, he had to undergo many unbearable hardships at the hands of the Quraish.
3. First he migrated to Abyssinia and then to Madina where he bravely participated in most of the battles which were fought between the Muslims and the pagans of Arabia.
4. In the battle of Badr, he came face to face with his father whom he killed for Allah after some hesitation.
7. In the battle of Uhad, he broke two of his teeth while pulling out the metal links of the helmet which the Holy Prophet ﷺ was wearing.

8. He was one of those who witnessed the treaty of Hudaibiya. He is also one of the ten men promised to enter paradise, and one of the scribes of Holy Quran.
5. At the time of the conquest of the Makkah, he was one of those four prominent Companions who were given command of the formations which entered into the city from different directions.
6. He also took part in the expedition which the Holy Prophet ﷺ sent to Syria just before his death. After the death of the Holy Prophet ﷺ his name too figured for appointment as Caliph, but he instantly refused it and, along-with Hazrat Umar, chose Hazrat Abu Bakr to lead the Muslim Ummah and swore allegiance to him.
7. It was because of his sense of modesty, coupled with loyalty, courage and conviction that Hazrat Abu Ubaidah won the title Ameen ul Ummah **“the Trustee of the (Muslim) Nation”** which certainly was an unmatched tribute as it had been conferred on him by the Holy Prophet ﷺ himself. **“For every nation, there is a man of trust, for this nation is Abu Ubayda”**
8. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) sent him to Bahrain to collect and bring the *Jiziyah* tax from its people.
9. When he was appointed a commander for the Army in Syria for tactical reasons by Hazrat Umar in place of Hazrat Khalid bin Walid, he presented the appointment letter after the war in a graceful manner saying to Hazrat Khalid bin Walid: **“I did not want to disturb your plans when the war was raging. We are not seeking worldly power, nor do we work for the sake of this world. We are both brothers in Allah’s cause.”**
10. He is the one who conquered Damascus during the reign of Hazrat Umar where he is said to be buried.

## 7. Hazrat Zubair bin al-Awwam رضي الله عنه

1. He was nephew of Hazrat Khadija, son of Hazrat Safiyah bint Abdul Muttalib and cousin of the Prophet ﷺ.
2. He accepted Islam at age of 15 or 16. He is among the first five men who embraced Islam.
3. His uncle used to wrap him in a burning straw mat until the smoke came out of it and he almost suffocated, and tried to force him to disbelief in Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and Allah, he would say: *“By Allah, I would never return to Kufr” (non believing).*
4. He was the first one to use a sword to fight in the Cause of Allah and that was in Makkah before the Muslims were ordered to fight.
5. H.Zubair(RA) first migrated to Ethiopia, and then to Al-Madinah.
6. H.Zubair witnessed all the battles with Prophet Mohammad ﷺ. He was never reluctant or hesitant in joining the Prophet ﷺ in any of the battles against non believers.
7. In the Battle of Al-Khandaq when the non-believers took control over Al-Madinah, the believers were extremely shaken. The Prophet ﷺ called his companions and said: **“Who will bring us the news of the people in Al- Madinah? H.Zubair said: I, O Prophet of Allah. The Prophet ﷺ asked the same question three times, and every time H.Zubair would stand up. So the Prophet ﷺ said: **“Every Prophet used to have a disciple, and my disciple is Zubair Ibn Al Awwam”.****
8. H.Zubair gave the highest priority in his life to fighting in the Cause of Allah, and joining the Prophet ﷺ in battles to fight non-believers. The Prophet (PBUH) said about him: **“Zubair and Talhah are my neighbors in paradise”.**

9. He is also one of the ten men promised to enter paradise, and one of the six Shoora (consultation) men that Umar Ibn Al Khattab recommended as Khalifah (Caliph).
10. In battle of Yarmuk, non-believers almost won the battle, so Al-Zubair said in a loud voice Allah-u-Akbar (Allah is Great) and took his horse and ran towards the enemies, riding through them all, and on his way back, he was cutting off their heads, overthrowing them on both sides (right and left). Doing so he encouraged the Muslims and they started attacking the enemy in one man's power, and they won the battle by Allah's help.
11. When H. [Ayesha](#) (RA), raised the cry for the retaliation of blood of H. Uthman (RA), H. Zubair along with H. [Talha ibn Ubaidullah](#) joined her. In [Battle of Camel](#) H. Zubair left the battlefield and was killed during prayers by Marwan and his men.
12. H. Zubair Ibn Al Awwam died as a martyr in the 33 AH/656 AD.

## 8. Hazrat Abd-ur-Rahman bin A'uf

الرحمن  
رضي

1. Hazrat Abd-ur-Rahman (servant of the Beneficent), was one of the first eight persons to accept Islam. He was one of the ten persons who were assured of entering Paradise. He left Makkah for Abyssinia because of the continuous and unbearable persecutions. After that he migrated to Madinah.
2. Soon after arriving in Madinah, the Prophet in his unique manner began pairing off the Muhajirin and the Ansar. H. Abd-ur-Rahman was linked by the Prophet with Sad ibn ar-Rabi'ah.
3. Abdur-Rahman distinguished himself in both the battles of Badr and Uhud. At Uhud he remained firm throughout and suffered more than twenty wounds some of them deep and severe. Even so, his physical jihad was matched by his jihad with his wealth.
4. During the lifetime of Holy Prophet ﷺ, H. Abd-ur-Rahman ibn 'A'uf was directed to participate in the battle of [Daumatul-Jandal](#) and returned victoriously.
5. He was a rich person and often spent his wealth in the way of Allah. The Holy Prophet ﷺ Prayed for him, **“O Allah! Give Abdur Rahman bin A'uf drink from Salsabil in paradise” (Hadith)**
6. When the Prophet ﷺ passed away, Abd-ur-Rahman (RA) took on the responsibility of looking after the needs of his family, mothers of the faithful. He would go with them wherever they wanted to and he even performed Hajj with them to ensure that all their needs were met. This is a sign of the trust and confidence which he enjoyed on the part of the Prophet's family.
7. H. Abd-ur-Rahman's support for the Muslims and the Prophet's wives in particular was well-known. Once he sold a piece of land for 40,000 dinars and he distributed the entire amount among the Banu Zuhrah (the relatives of the Prophet's mother Aminah), the poor among the Muslims and the Prophet's wives.
8. He was one of the six persons chosen by Umar to form the council of shura to choose the Khalifah after his death.
9. He is also one of the ten men promised to enter paradise, and one of the scribes of Holy Quran.
10. Died in Madina (32 AH) at the age of 72 and left a lot of wealth to his widows, the poor, the orphans and the veteran of Badr.

## 9. Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas رضي الله عنه

1. He was a maternal uncle of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ. He was 13 years old when he accepted Islam.
2. He is also one of the ten men promised to enter paradise, and one of the scribes of Holy Quran.
3. Though his mother protested his acceptance of Islam by threatening to kill herself by starvation, Hazrat Saad did not abandon his religion. A verse in the Holy Quran was revealed in support of this action.
4. He suffered persecutions at the hands of Quraish. One day some idolaters interrupted Muslims while offering prayers outside Makkah. He struck one of the idolaters and wounded him. This was the first bloodshed resulting from conflicts between them. He used to say, **I am the first of Arabs who shot with an arrow in the way of Allah.**
5. He participated in all the battles fought by Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.
6. Once the Holy Prophet ﷺ spent a sleepless night in suburb of Madina and Saad bin Abi Waqqas guarded him. Holy prophet ﷺ prayed for him, **“O Allah answer Saad when he supplicates Thee.”** (Hadith)
7. During the Battle of Uhad, Hazrat Saad shot some 1,000 arrows at the enemy.
8. During the farewell pilgrimage he fell ill, the Prophet ﷺ came to visit him and Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas (RA) told him that he wanted to donate 2/3 of his wealth in charity. The Prophet (SAW) advised him that he could only give 1/3 in charity as it was better to leave his heirs well off than leave them dependent on others. He left a large amount of estate behind on his death.
9. He was commander in Chief of Muslim army during the conquest of Iraq.
10. He was actively engaged in the conquest of Persia. He is known as the conqueror of Persia.
11. He was recommended by Hazrat Umar (RA) as a possible candidate for the Caliphate.
12. He was appointed governor of Kufa during the period of Hazrat Uthman (RA).
13. *Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas died at Madina in 55 AH.*

## 10. Hazrat Sa'id bin Zaid رضي الله عنه

1. Hazrat Sa'id bin Zaid (RA) was born to a tribe that practiced monotheism and detested idolatry and polytheism.
2. He married to Hazrat Fatima, sister of Hazrat Umar (second caliph), before Hazrat Umar accepted Islam.
3. He and his wife had accepted Islam together at an early age.
4. Hazrat Umar converted to Islam at his home.
5. He migrated to Madina along other Muslims.
6. In his early career, he served as the secretary of the Prophet and recorded the verses of the Quran which were revealed to the Prophet ﷺ.

7. He participated in all of the battles in which Prophet Muhammad ﷺ participated personally with the exception of the battle of Badr. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had sent H.Talha and H.Sa'id bin Zayd to get information on the movement of the Quraysh army.
8. They missed the Quraysh army and by the time they returned, the battle had been won by the Muslims. However, both of them were given their share in the spoils of war.
9. After the passing away of the Prophet ﷺ, H.Sa'id continued to play a major role in the Muslim community. He was one of those whom Abu Bakr consulted on his succession and his name is often linked with such companions as 'Uthman, Abu Ubaydah and Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas in the campaigns that were waged. He was known for his courage and heroism, a glimpse of which we can get from his account of the Battle of Yarmuk.
10. He disliked taking oaths. Once he had to attend a court of law in connection with a suit. The judge asked him to speak on oath. He withdrew his case and abandoned his claim.
11. His submission to faith, his fear of Allah, and his services for the cause of Islam, earned him the glad tidings from Prophet Muhammad ﷺ during his lifetime that he would enter the Eternal Gardens in the life hereafter.
12. He died aged seventy nine in 673 AD (51 AH)

**(b) Explain why they were known by this name. [Asharah Mubashara] [4 ]**

- On one occasion when they were all with the Prophet he promised them that they would all enter paradise directly.
  - Since they were spared the final judgment, they were called the Ten Blessed Ones, `Ashara Mubashshara.

**Q b. Why do Muslims hold great respect for the Ten Blessed companions?[ 4]**

- They were early converts.
- They suffered persecutions.
- They migrated in the way of Allah.
- They participated almost in all battles.
- They were given glad tidings of entering paradise.
- They remained close to the Prophet.
- Four of them became caliphs.
- They played vital role in the conquest and spread of Islam.

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