

The Khalifas Who Took the Right Way

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		Abu Bakr ?????	Umar ???	Uthman ????	Ali ??
Name	Kunya	Abdullah b. Uthman ????	Abu Bakr ????	Umar	Abu Hafs ? ?S ???
Titles		Al-Faruq ???????		Dhul-Nurayn ?????????	Haydar, Abu Turab ? ??????
Father/Mother		Abu Quhafa ???????	Salma (Umm-ul-Khair)	Hantamah b. Hisham (Abu Jahl's sistr)	Arwa
Tribe		Banu Taym of Quraysh		Banu 'Adawi of Quraysh	Banu Umayyah of Quraysh
Distinctions during Prophetic Era		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prophet's closest companion, even before Islam, 1st adult male Muslim His Islam immediately brought to Islam 5 of most influential Quraysh, 5 of 10 promised Jannah: Uthman, Zubayr, Abdul-Rahman b. Awf, Sa'd b. Abi Waqqas, Talha b. Ubaydullah Both parents, all children and some grandchildren were Companions freed many slaves, especially weakest ones Prophet's companion in Hijrah, "2nd of the 2" in the cave Brother of Haritha b. Zuhayr in Madinah Bought the land for the 1st masjid Gave all had in Tabuk, leaving for home only "Allah and His Messenger;" Led the 1st Hajj of Islam, 9AH Participated in all battles of the Prophet Led prayers when Prophet was sick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embraced Islam 6 yrs after Revelation Strong in Jahiliyya and Islam First to be open about his Islam First to worship publically Feared by Shaytan himself Qur'an confirms his opinion 21x "If there were a Prophet after me, it would have been Umar." – the Prophet ﷺ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known for modesty and noble character, "Even the angels were shy of him" Intensely handsome Affluent, known as "Uthman Ghani," entrepreneur Embraced Islam after Abu Bakr Divorced his 2 wives after they refused Islam Married 2 daughters of the Prophet (Ruqayyah then Umm Kalthum), "Have you ever seen a more beautiful pair [than Uthman-Ruqayyah]?" – the Prophet Known for keeping family ties Memorized entire Qur'an, frequently recited Made hijrah twice: Habasha and Yathrib Bought Jannah twice: well of Duma equipping Army of Difficulty during Tabuk Didn't participate in Badr due to illness of Ruqayyah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imam Ahmad: No Companion had as many virtues transmitted @ him as Ali First youth to embrace Islam, at age 11 yrs Married Prophet's beloved daughter Fatimah after Uhud, stayed monogamous until her death Lay in Prophet's bed during his Hijrah, charged with fulfilling the Prophet's debts after he left, then walked to Madinah Brother of the Prophet himself in Madinah Appointed in charge of Madinah during Tabuk expedition Opened Khaybar Likened to Harun with the Prophet as Musa Participated in all battles Known for wisdom in judging
Khalifa		11 - 13H (2+ years)	13 – 23H (10 years) Youngest of Khulafaa'	23 – 35H Oldest of Khulafaa'	35 – 40H
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profound inaugural address First order: dispatch of Usama b. Zayd's army Al-Riddah: The War on Apostacy- Generals appointed to fight apostates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Khalid n. Waleed → Tulayha b. Khuwaylid al-Asdee, then to Malik b. Nuwayrah of Banu Tameem, later killed in error while DOW Amr b. al-As → Banu Quda'ah 'Alaa b. al-Khadrami → Bahrain Al-Muhajir b. Abi Umayyah → al-Aswad al-Ansi Ikrimah b. Abi Jahl → Musaylimah al-Kadhhab of Banu Haneeefah, defeated at Yamamah by Khalid (11,000 Muslims vs 50,000, Musaylimah killed by Wahshi, Hamzah's killer) Sharahbil b al-Hasanah → assist Ikrimah Sajah b. al-Harith, female prophetess, married Musaylimah Conquests into Iraq and Syria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abu Bakr sent various Islamic armies to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exorted to jihad, united peninsula politically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expelled Jews & Christians Released Arab captives, pardoned repenting apostates Standardized Hijri calendar Established central treasury Income sources: Zakat, Ghaneeema (spoils), Jizya, Kharaj (land tax), Ushur (trade tax) Conquests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battle of Bridge: Muslims led by Muthanna, bitter defeat by Persians, 4000 Muslims killed Battle of Buwayb: crushed Persians, in Ramadan, Muthanna later died of injuries 14H Qadisiyah: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persians' last stand Muslims led by Sa'd b. Abi Waqqas, and included 99 Badaris, 300 who witnessed Fath, 700 sons of Companions Persians led by Rustum, 120-240,000 with 33 elephants Tulayha al-Asdi, former apostate, fought valiantly decisive defeat of Persian empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chosen by council of senior Companions headed by Abdur-Rahman b. Awf 3 days after Umar's death First crisis: case of Ubaydullah b. Umar who killed his father's killers; Umar paid blood-money on his behalf Brought affluence to the ummah, treated all with kindness and mercy, increased all stipends Liberal policies and use of public funds led to some criticism Kufah a place of perpetual unrest: Sa'd b. Abi Waqqas appointed as per Umar's will, then replaced by Uthman's relative al-Walid b. Uqbah then by Sa'eed b. al-As then by Abu Musa al-Ash'ari, all in response to perpetual complaints Basrah: replaced Abu Musa by his cousin Abdullah b. 'Amir, who led successful conquests to Khurasan, Afghanistan, Kabul and regions of India; returned to Makkah for Hajj but after finding Uthman killed, joined Aisha's forces Continued Abdullah b. Sa'd in Egypt (after deposing Amr b. al-As) and Muawiyah in Syria Appointed relatives in only 4 of 12 provinces 26H Expanded Masjid al-Haram 27H North Africa: Abdullah b. al-Zubayr key role 28H Muawiyah's naval expedition to Cyprus, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given pledge by rebels and the masses in Madinah after Uthman's assassination; accepted hesitantly A group of Companions too shocked by events and hesitated pledge, began to demand retribution for Uthman first, led by Talha, Zubayr and Aisha Talha, Zubayr and Aisha head for Kufa to gather support for Uthman's retribution; Ali upon hearing that also set out <ul style="list-style-type: none"> II Battle of Jamal: Ali's forces face forces led by Aisha on her camel, with Zubayr and Talha among them; both sides agreed to arbitrate but rebels within both sides ignited war; 13,000 killed; Zubayr withdrew before fighting, killed on the run Ali won and gained control of Basra and Kufa 37H Siffin: Muawiyah's forces fight Ali's bitterly, ending in decision to arbitrate Emergence of Khawarij: 12,000 seceders from his army; Ibn Abbas debated with them at Haruraa, decreasing their numbers to 4,000 38H Nahrwan: Khawarij defeated by Ali 40H Assassination of Ali at age 63 in Kufa by Abdur-Rahman Ibn Muljim; janazah led by Hasan, location of burial site a controversy Hasan's Khilafah

	<p>encourage competition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ubullah: Muslims led by Khalid, with divisions led by Muthanna b. al-Haritha and Adiyb b. Hatim, decisive Muslim victory, Persian leader Hurmuz killed by Khalid in duel • Kathimah, Walijah, Ulays, Al-Heerah, Ayn Tamoor: Khalid takes Iraq in 4 months • 13H Battle of Yarmuk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legendary battle, Khalid vs Byzantines, Salman gave rousing opening sermon • Muslim battalions led by Yazeed b. Abi Sufyan, Sharahbeel b. Hasanah, Abu Ubaydah, Amr b. al-As • Muslims lost 4,000 • Completed after Abu Bakr's death • Umar replaced Khalid with Abu Ubaydah as general • 13H Died at age 62 on 22 Jamadi al-Thani • Janazah led by Umar, buried next to his beloved ﷺ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16H Al-Madain, Persian capitol <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • surrendered without fight • Sa'd led jum'ah in Khusraw's "White Palace" • 21H Nahawand: last Persian remnants routed • Sham: SYRIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conquered in 13 AH, Muslims led by Abu Ubaydah, Amr b. al-As, Sharahbeel b. Al-Hasanah • Damascus, Balbek, Homs, Basrah, Jordan • Umar visits Quds • 20H Egypt by Amr b. al-As • 17H Expanded Prophet's masjid • 18H al-Ramadah: Year of the Drought • Plague of Omwaas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Killed 25,000, including Abu Ubaydah, Muadh b. Jabal, Yazeed b. Abi Sufyan • 23H Umar assassinated by Persian slave Abu Lu'lu' al-Majusi, fulfilling his duah for martyrdom in Madinah 	<p>accompanied by Ubadah b. Samit & his wife Umm Haram, who was prophesied to die a martyr at sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27H Andalus • 34H Dhat al-Sawaree: fullscale Jihad on the sea <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decisive defeat of Romans, never to return to N Africa; Abdullah b. al-Zubayr played key role • Muhammad b. Abu Huthaifa, his adopted son, Muhammad b. Abi Bakr and Amr b. al-As agitated against him and Abdullah b. Sa'd in Egypt, eventually overthrew Abdullah while he was visiting Madinah • Opposition to Uthman steadily grew in provinces, spurred by Ibn Saba • Rebels and some Companions convinced him to replace Abdullah with Muhammad b. Abi Bakr • Forged letter allegedly found ordering Abdullah to kill Muhammad, reportedly written by his relative Marwan • Angry rebels siege Madinah demanding changes and demanding Marwan; Uthman refused • 35H 18th Zul-Hijjah: Assassinated at age 82 after prolonged siege of his home in front of his wife Nailah by a group led by Muhammad, who hesitated after being reminded of his father • Zubayr led janazah, buried in Baqi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ali's followers pledged to Hasan, 6 month reign • 41H abdicated to Muawiyah in favor of peace • 49H Poisoned as per some sources
Legacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related 142 hadith, 12 in Bukhari and Muslim • Established tradition of consultation • Compiled Qur'an into one mushaf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related 539 Hadith • First to use title "Ameer-ul-Mumineen" • First to establish formal registries (Diwan) • Largest expansion of Muslim territory • Ran virtual welfare state • United people for congregational taraweeh • Established Hijri calendar • "A lock on the gates of fitnah" – Hadith • Was a true servant of the people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related 146 hadith • Standardized the Quranic script in a way that allowed for all 10 recitations • Instituted the 2^d azan on Jum'ah • Expanded Masjid al-Nabawi • Most historical accounts have not done him justice • In the end, he suffered because of his virtues and was a victim of circumstances beyond his control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Related 568 hadith • Exemplified true leadership in the worst of times • Led a fractured ummah • Tireless efforts to reunite the ummah

Prepared by Abu Zayd @ 2004 / obeyd@hotmail.com