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Lesson No. 1: Introduction

I. Nomenclature:

- { وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ قَالَ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ } (30) سورة البقرة

(30) And [mention, O Muhammad], when your Lord said to the angels, "Indeed, I will make upon the earth a successive authority." They said, "Will You place upon it one who causes corruption therein and sheds blood, while we declare Your praise and sanctify You?" Allah said, "Indeed, I know that which you do not know."

- **خَلِيفَةً** means succeeding authority, representative.
- **خَلِيفَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ** means the succeeding ruler of Rasul-Allah

II. Duties of the Khalifah:

- Establish the laws of Islam.
- Lead the Ummah.
- Spread justice and solve conflicts.
- Protect the Muslim land from invaders.

{يَا دَاوُودُ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَاكَ خَلِيفَةً فِي الْأَرْضِ فَاحْكُم بَيْنَ النَّاسِ بِالْحَقِّ وَلَا تَتَّبِعِ الْهَوَىٰ فَيُضِلَّكَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ} [ص: 26]

(26) [We said] "O David, indeed We have made you a successor upon the earth, so judge between the people in truth and do not follow [your own] desire, as it will lead you astray from the way of Allah." Indeed, those who go astray from the way of Allah will have a severe punishment for having forgotten the Day of Account.

III. Rights of the Khalifah:

- Obedience.
- Support, triumph.

❖ As long as he is not asking the Muslims to go against Allah's rules.

(روي عن علي بن أبي طالب رضي الله عنه أنه قال: حق على الإمام أن يحكم بالعدل، ويؤدي الأمانة، فإذا فعل ذلك وجب على المسلمين أن يطيعوه، لأن الله تعالى أمرنا بأداء الأمانة والعدل، ثم أمر بطاعته)

Imam Ali said: (It is only right that the ruler rules with justice, and be trustworthy. And if he does that it is the duty of the believers to obey him).

IV. Islamic approach to a Khalifah who is disobedient to Allah:

- Advice, enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong.
(الْأَمْرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَالنَّهْيُ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ)
- Dethroning, only in extreme cases.

'Ubadah bin As-Samit (May Allah be pleased with him) reported:

We swore allegiance to Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) to hear and obey; in time of difficulty and in prosperity, in hardship and in ease, to endure being discriminated against and not to dispute about rule with those in power, except in case of evident infidelity regarding which there is a proof from Allah. We swore allegiance to Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) to say what was right wherever we were, and not to fear from anyone's reproach. [Al-Bukhari and Muslim].

عن أبي الوليد عباد بن الصامت رضي الله عنه قال: "بإيعان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم على السمع والطاعة في العسر واليسر والمنشط والمكره، وعلى أثرة علينا، وعلى ألا ننزع الأمر أهله إلا أن تروا كفراً بواحد عندكم من الله تعالى فيه برهان، وعلى أن نقول بالحق أينما كنا لا نخاف في الله لومة لائم" (متفق عليه).

V. Idealism vs. Reality:

The only ideal Khilafah was Al-Khilafah Ar-Rashidah.

Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- said to a group of his companions in a farewell speech: (I am leaving you upon a (path of) brightness whose night is like its day. No one will deviate from it after I am gone but one who is doomed. Whoever among you lives will see great conflict. I urge you to adhere to what you know of my Sunnah and the path of the Rightly-Guided Caliphs, and cling stubbornly to it) Hadith Sahih.

He -ﷺ- also said: "Al-Khilafah will be in my Ummah for thirty years, then there will be monarchy after that." Hadith Hasan. If counted; 30 years is the total of the Khilafah of Abu-Bakr, Omar, Othman, Ali and Al-Hasan -RAA-.

From Hudhayfah that the Prophet (sallallaahu alayhi wasallam) said:

The Prophethood will remain amongst you for as long as Allah wills it to be. Then Allah will raise it when He wills to raise it. Then there will be the Khilafah upon the Prophetic methodology. And it will last for as long as Allah wills it to last. Then Allah will raise it when He wills to raise it. Then there will be biting kingship, and it will remain for as long as Allah wills it to remain. Then Allah will raise it when He wills to raise it. Then there will be tyrannical (forceful) kingship and it will remain for as long as Allah wills it to remain. Then He will raise it when He wills to raise it. Then there will be a Khilafah upon the Prophetic methodology. Then he (the Prophet) was silent.

قال-ﷺ-: (تكون النبوة فيكم ما شاء الله أن تكون، ثم يرفعها الله إذا شاء أن يرفعها، ثم تكون خلافة على منهاج النبوة، فتكون ما شاء الله أن تكون، ثم يرفعها الله إذا شاء أن يرفعها، فتكون ما شاء الله أن تكون، ثم يرفعها الله إذا شاء أن يرفعها، ثم تكون ملكا جبرية، فتكون ما شاء الله أن تكون، ثم يرفعها إذا شاء أن يرفعها، ثم تكون خلافة على منهاج النبوة، ثم سكت). رواه أحمد.

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"The affairs of the Children of Israel were administered by their Prophets. Every time a Prophet left, he was followed by another, but there will be no Prophet among you after I am gone." They said: "What will happen, O Messenger of Allah?" He said: "There will be caliphs and there will be many of them." They said: "What should we do?" He said: "Fulfill your pledge to the first one, then the one who comes after him, and do the duties required of you, for Allah will question them about the duties upon them."

Grade : Sahih (Darussalam)

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " إِنَّ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ كَانَتْ تَسُوسُهُمْ أَنْبِيَائُهُمْ كُلَّمَا ذَهَبَ نَبِيٌّ خَلَفَهُ نَبِيٌّ وَأَنَّهُ لَيْسَ كَائِنْ بَعْدِي نَبِيٌّ فَبِكُمْ " . قَالُوا فَمَا يَكُونُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ " تَكُونُ خُلَفَاءُ فَيَكْتُمُوا " . قَالُوا فَكَيْفَ تَصْنَعُ قَالَ " أَوْفُوا بِبَيْعَةِ الْأَوَّلِ فَأَلَّوْا أَذْوَ الَّذِي عَلَيْكُمْ فَسَيَسْأَلُهُمُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ عَنِ الَّذِي عَلَيْهِمْ " .

Lesson No. 2: The Death of Rasulullah -ﷺ-

- **The farewell pilgrimage:**

During the farewell pilgrimage on the Day of Arafat (9th Dhul-Hijjah) Allah revealed that the message of Islam was complete.

((الْيَوْمَ يَتَذَكَّرُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ دِينِكُمْ فَلَا تَخْشَوْهُمْ وَاخْشَوْنِي الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا)) سورة المائدة – آية 3.

(This day those who disbelieve have despaired of [defeating] your religion; so fear them not, but fear Me. This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favor upon you and have approved for you Islam as religion.)

Surat Al-Ma'edah 4:3

- After the prophet -ﷺ- came back to Madinah he became sick with fever. He died at the age of 63 on the morning of the 12th of Rabi' Alawwal, 11th A.H

قال أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه : ما رأيت يوماً قط كان أحسن ولا أضوأ من يوم دخل علينا فيه رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم، وما رأيت يوماً كان أقبح ولا أظلم من يوم مات فيه رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم. رواه الدارمي والبخاري.

Annas ibn Malik -RAA- said: ((I have not seen a day more beautiful and more shining than the day prophet Mohammad -y- came to us, and I have not seen a day uglier or darker than the day prophet Mohammad -y- passed away)).

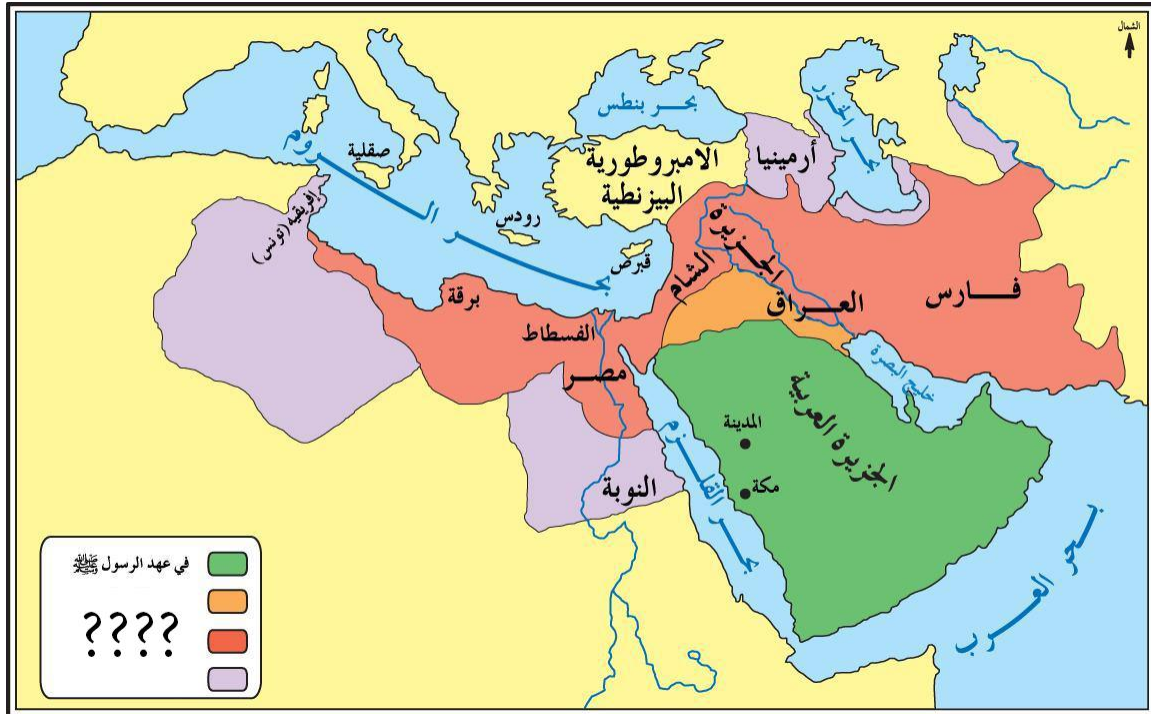
- Despite his illness, prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- prepared an army, led by Usamah ibn Zayd -RAA- and ordered them to leave to the northern outskirts of Arabia. The Prophet had also ordered that barring 'Ali, all other principal Immigrants and Helpers, including Abu Bakr, 'Umar, Uthman, Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas, Abu Ubaidah ibn al jarrah and others, should accompany Usamah.
- During his sickness prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- asked permission from his wives to stay at the house of Aisha -RAA-.
- During his sickness, prophet Mohammad ordered that Abu-Bakr lead the prayers in the Masjid.

Narrated Abu Musa:

"The Prophet (ﷺ) became sick and when his disease became aggravated, he said, "Tell Abu Bakr to lead the prayer." `Aisha said, "He is a softhearted man and would not be able to lead the prayer in your place." The Prophet (ﷺ) said again, "Tell Abu Bakr to lead the people in prayer." She repeated the same reply but he said, "Tell Abu Bakr to lead the people in prayer. You are the companions of Joseph." So the messenger went to Abu Bakr (with that order) and he led the people in prayer in the lifetime of the Prophet. - Sahih al-Bukhari 678

عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى، قَالَ مَرَضَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَاشْتَدَّ مَرَضُهُ فَقَالَ "مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ". قَالَتْ "عَاشِيَهُ إِنَّهُ رَجُلٌ رَقِيقٌ، إِذَا قَامَ مَقَامَكَ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ بِالنَّاسِ". قَالَ "مُرُوا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ" فَعَادَتْ فَقَالَ "مُرِي أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَلْيُصَلِّ بِالنَّاسِ، فَإِنَّكَ صَوَاجِبُ يُوسُفَ". فَأَتَاهُ الرَّسُولُ فَصَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ فِي حَيَاةِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

The Land of Islam by the death of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ:-



Question:

- Did Prophet Mohammad assign a Khalifah after him personally? Why?

Answer: No, he chose not to. He left the choice to the Muslims to choose whomever they believe fit at the time as long as he is righteous and fit. Who the Khalifah is; is a matter of Dunya not a matter of religion.

- Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- ordered us to leave a will before death. What was his will?

The Quran and his Sunnah were his will. He made them his will.

Note: Please study Lesson No. 3: Abu Bakr becomes the Khalifah from the textbook you have.

The Virtues of Abu-Bakr —With Whom Allah is Pleased—

- His name is Abdullah ibn Uthman (Abu Quhafah). He meets with the prophet -ﷺ- in the 6th grandfather. (He is his 6th cousin).
- He was born two years and a half after the year of the elephant.
 - ❖ So, how could we relate this to the age of the prophet -ﷺ-?
- He was knowledgeable in the Arabic genealogy.
- He was the first man to believe in prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- outside his household. On his hands, Allah guided five of the ten Sahabah to whom prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- passed the glad tidings that they are among the people of Jannah. They were Uthman ibn Affan, AbdurRahman ibn Awf, Abu-Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah, Saad ibn Abi Waqqas, Saeed ibn Zaid.

Narrated 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Awf:

that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "Abu Bakr is in Paradise, 'Umar is in Paradise, 'Uthman is in Paradise, 'Ali is in Paradise, Talhah is in Paradise, Az-Zubair is in Paradise, 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Awf is in Paradise, Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas is in Paradise, Sa'eed is in Paradise, and Abu 'Ubaydah bin Al-Jarrah is in Paradise."

Grade : Sahih

عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "أَبُو بَكْرٍ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَعُمَرُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَعُثْمَانُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَعَلِيٌّ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَطَلْحَةُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَالزُّبَيْرُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَسَعْدُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَسَعِيدُ فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَأَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بْنُ الْجَرَّاحِ فِي الْجَنَّةِ".

- His attributes are: "Atiq عتيق" (the one saved from hell fire by God). He was called Al-Siddiq الصديق (the profound believer) by prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- after he believed him in the event of Isra and Mi'raj when other people didn't, and Ali -with whom Allah is pleased- confirmed that title several times.
- He is the only whose companionship to prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- is testified for in the Quran.

"If you do not aid the Prophet - Allah has already aided him when those who disbelieved had driven him out [of Makkah] as one of two, when they were in the cave and he said to his companion, "Do not grieve; indeed Allah is with us." And Allah sent down his tranquillity upon him and supported him with angels you did not see and made the word of those who disbelieved the lowest, while the word of Allah - that is the highest. And Allah is Exalted in Might and Wise."

Chapter 9:40

إِلَّا تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيَ اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا وَجَعَلَ كَلِمَةَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا السُّفْلَى ۗ وَكَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ

التوبة - الآية 40

- He was among the Sahaba who pledged allegiance to fight with the prophet -ﷺ- on the day of ArRidwan; those whom Allah has testified that He is pleased with them in the Quran:

"Certainly was Allah pleased with the believers when they pledged allegiance to you, [O Muhammad], under the tree, and He knew what was in their hearts, so He sent down tranquillity upon them and rewarded them with an imminent conquest" Chapter 48:18

لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَنْزَلَ السَّكِينَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَثَابَهُمْ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا
الفَتْح - الآية 18

- He witnessed all the battles with prophet Mohammad -ﷺ-, including Badr.

❖ What is the virtue of the people of Badr?

- ✓ Abu Hurairah reported the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) as saying: Allah looked at the participants of the battle of Badr (with mercy) and said: Do whatever you wish; I have forgiven you. Grade: Hasan Sahih (Al-Albani)

وَقَالَ ابْنُ سِنَانٍ "اطَّلَعَ اللَّهُ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ اْعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ عَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ".

- ✓ Narrated Rifaa (who was one of the Badr warriors): Gabriel came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "How do you look upon the warriors of Badr among yourselves?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "As the best of the Muslims." or said a similar statement. On that, Gabriel said, "And so are the Angels who participated in the Badr (battle). Grade: Sahih

جَاءَ جَبْرِيلُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ "مَا تَعْدُونَ أَهْلَ بَدْرٍ فِيكُمْ" قَالَ مِنْ أَفْضَلِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ - أَوْ كَلِمَةً نَحْوَهَا - قَالَ وَكَذَلِكَ مَنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ".

- What did prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- say about Abu-Bakr?

- ✓ Narrated Abu Hurairah: that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "There is no favor due upon us from anyone, except that we have repaid him, with the exception of Abu Bakr. Verily upon us, there is a favor due to him, which Allah will repay him on the Day of Judgement. No one's wealth has benefited as Abu Bakr's wealth has benefited me. And if I were to take a Khalil, then I would have taken Abu Bakr as a Khalil, and indeed your companion is Allah's Khalil".

- ✓ Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khattab: "Abu Bakr is our chief, and the best of us, and the most beloved of us to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ)." Sahih

- ✓ Narrated Anas bin Malik: "The Prophet (ﷺ) once climbed the mountain of Uhud with Abu Bakr, `Umar and `Uthman. The mountain shook with them. The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to the mountain), "Be firm, O Uhud! For on you there are no more than a Prophet, a Siddiq and two martyrs." Sahih

- ✓ Abu Huraira reported that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Who amongst you is fasting today? Abu Bakr said: I am. He (again) said: Who amongst you followed a funeral procession today? Abu Bakr said: I did. He (the Prophet) again said: Who amongst you served food to the needy? Abu Bakr said: I did. He (again) said: Who amongst you has

today visited the sick? Abu Bakr said: I did. Thereupon Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Anyone in whom (these good deeds) are combined will certainly enter paradise".

- ✓ Abu Hurayra narrated that the Messenger of Allah -ﷺ- said: "Whoever hands over two of any type of property in the way of Allah is called to the Garden, with the words 'O slave of Allah! This is good!' Whoever is among the people of prayer, is called from the gate of prayer. Whoever is among the people of jihad is called from the gate of jihad. Whoever is among the people of sadaqa, is called from the gate of sadaqa. Whoever is among the people of fasting, is called from the gate of the well- watered. (Bab ar-Rayyan)."
Abu Bakr as-Siddiq said, "Messenger of Allah! Is it absolutely necessary that one be called from one of these gates? Can someone be called from all of these gates?" He said, "Yes, and I hope you are among them."
- ✓ Narrated Jabir: that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "None of those who gave the pledge under the tree shall enter the Fire." Sahih
- ✓ Narrated Abu Ad-Darda: "The Prophet (ﷺ) said, " ... Allah sent me (as a Prophet) to you (people) but you said (to me), 'You are telling a lie,' while Abu Bakr said, 'He has said the truth,' and consoled me with himself and his money." He then said twice, "Won't you then give up harming my companion?" After that nobody harmed Abu Bakr."
- ✓ It was narrated that Anas said: "It was said: 'O Messenger of Allah, which of the people is most beloved to you?' He said: 'Aishah.' It was asked, 'And among men?' He said: 'Her father.'" Sahih

Lesson No. 5: The Highlights of The Khilafah of Abu Bakr (RAA)

The Khilafah of Abu Bakr (RAA) can be summarized by when he said: ((إنما أنا بمتبع ولست بمبتدع)), it means: (I am only a follower [of the commands of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ-], and not an inventor).

This motto he set for his Khilafah ended up -by the Will of Allah protecting the Ummah and Islam at such a difficult time.

After Prophet Mohammad died, the Arabian Peninsula revolted against Medina and turned back from Islam. Abu Bakr insisted to send the army of Usamah as the Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- had ordered. All the Sahabah tried to change his mind -as follows-. They wanted to make the protection of Medina the first priority.

1. Don't send Usamah's army ... Abu Bakr replied: ((إنما أنا بمتبع ولست بمبتدع))
2. Postpone sending the army until the revolt is over ... Abu Bakr replied: ((إنما أنا بمتبع ولست بمبتدع))
3. If you are insisting on sending the army, at least change its leader – Usamah (he was 17 at the time leading an army that originally included the experienced fighters of the Sahabah like Khaled ibn Alwaleed, Abu Bakr, Omar, Abu-Obaydah, Saeed ibn Zayd, Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas).
4. Well, why don't you make a treaty with the revolting tribes who only refused to pay Zakat and let everything settle down? – He replied: ((By Allah, if they used to give zakat to Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- as small as a horse rein and they refuse to give it after his death I will fight them for it)).

عمر بن الخطاب - رضي الله عنه - : «ذَكَرَ عنده أبو بكر، فيكي، وقال: وَدِدْتُ أَنْ عَمِلِي كُلَّهُ مِثْلَ عَمَلِهِ يَوْمًا وَاحِدًا مِنْ أَيَّامِهِ، وَلَيْلَةً وَاحِدَةً مِنْ لَيَالِيهِ ... وَأَمَّا يَوْمُهُ، فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ النَّبِيُّ -صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ- ارْتَدَّتِ الْعَرَبُ، وَقَالُوا: لَا نُؤَدِّي زَكَاةً، فَقَالَ: لَوْ مَنَعُونِي عَقَالًا لَجَاهَدْتُهُمْ عَلَيْهِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا خَلِيفَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ، تَأَلَّفَ النَّاسُ، وَارْتَفَقَ بِهِمْ، فَقَالَ لِي: أَجَبَّارٌ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ وَخَوَّارٌ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ؟ إِنَّهُ قَدْ انْقَطَعَ الْوَحْيُ، وَتَمَّ الدِّينُ، أُبَيِّنُ وَأَنَا حَيٌّ»

“Abu Bakr was mentioned in the presence of Omar ibn Al-Khattab. Omar said: How I wish my whole good deeds equal one of his days in the path of Allah or one of his nights ... As for his day; when Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- died, the Arabs revolted and said: “We will not pay Zakat”. Abu Bakr said: “If they don't pay me a horse rein, I will fight them for it”, so I said: “Oh, Abu-Bakr! Be kind with the people and take it easy with them”. He replied: “Are you going to be fierce in Jaheleyya and a coward in Islam? Indeed, the revelation is no more, and Allah's religion is complete! Would it diminish while I'm alive?!”

The highlights of the Khilafah of Abu Bakr -RAA- can be summarized as follows:

1. Standing firm by the order of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- and sending the Army of Usamah at an odd time.
2. Defeating the revolting tribes by the Will of Allah.

3. He compiled the Quran in one book as we know it today. This happened after 70 of the Sahabah who were memorizers of Quran (were called Qurraa') died in battle against the revolting tribe of Bani Hanifa in the battle of Yamamah!
4. He initiated the expansion of the Islamic Land into Iraq and Sham (Modern time Palestine, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan).

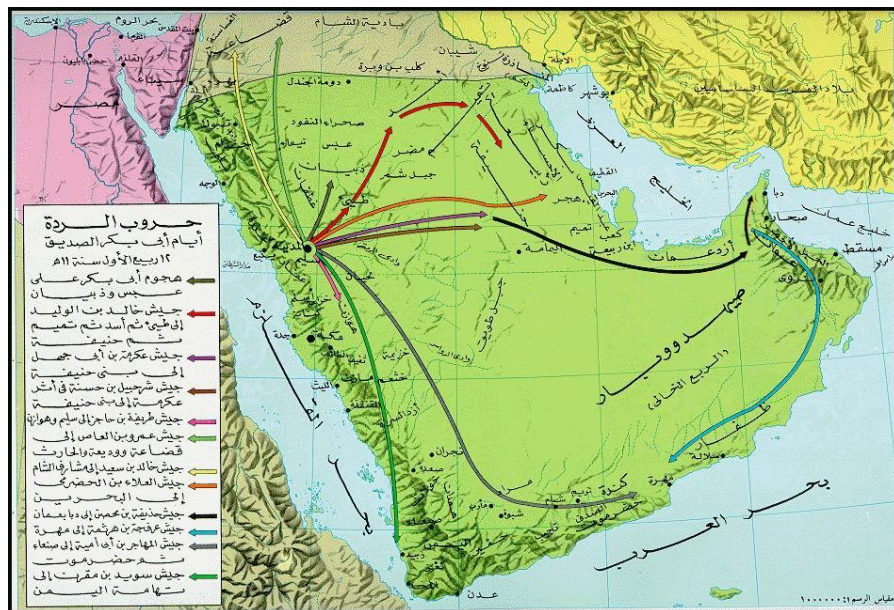
Lesson No. 6: The Apostasy¹ and The Revolt of The Tribes

- As soon as the news spread that the Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- had died, the whole land of Arabia revolted (went back to disbelief after Islam); except the cities of Medina, Mecca, Ta'if and a small town in the eastern part of Arabia called Juwatha.
- The Arab's apostatized in degrees:
 - ~ Some tribes rejected to Pay their Zakat, which is one of the pillars of Islam, and claimed that it's not mandatory after the death of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ-.
 - ~ Some tribes rejected Islam completely and went back to Kufr (disbelief) and went back to idle worship.
 - ~ Some people have even gone farther to claiming they were prophets of Allah. People such as "Musailimah The Liar", Al-Aswad Al'Ansi and Sajah!
مسيلمۃ الحنفی الکذاب، والأسود العنسی، وسجّاح.
- The reason behind the apostasy of the Arab tribes was that in the last two years of the life of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- many tribes entered Islam because they were impressed by the power of the Muslims and the achievements that Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- had done. Many became Muslim seeking power, money, protection or just following the choice of their leaders. And as soon as Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- died, they thought that the powerful united state he established died with him, so they apostatized!
- We mentioned in the previous class how Abu Bakr -RAA- stood firmly to fight these revolting tribes and send the Army of Usamah at the same time.
- The first executive order Abu Bakr took as a Khalifah was to send the army of Usamah to the southern part of modern day Jordan (map, right) to same area where his father (Zaid ibn Harithah) was killed to retaliate for the battle of Mu'tah (موتة) and show the power of the Muslims.
- Omar was originally among the fighters in Usamah's army, but Abu Bakr asked Usamah to allow him to stay to help him plan the wars against the revolting tribes.
- At his death bed, prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- kept insisting that the Muslims send Usamah's army. Every time he woke up during his final illness, he would ask the people around him whether the army is set off yet or not, and orders them to send it.
- Sending Usamah's army, by the Will of Allah, made the revolting tribes think that Medina is well-protected and had a large army, otherwise the Muslims wouldn't have sent Usamah's army and left the Medina unprotected.



¹ Apostasy: the abandonment or renunciation of a religious or political belief.

- Usamah's army was supposed to fight the Romans (Byzantines), one of the two major powers of the time. The Romans refused to send their army to face it, so Usamah -RAA- stayed in the area for some time. There, he fought the revolting tribes in the area and brought them back to the Khilafah and Islam.
- Usamah's army came back victorious to Medina and as soon as they arrived, they took part in the wars against the revolting tribes (Riddah Wars).
- Alhamdulillah that Allah guided Abu Bakr to send Usamah's army against all the odds and dangers. Alhamdulillah, he chose not to compromise Allah's religion and make treaties with the revolting tribes! Otherwise, Islam would not have been the way we know it today. As Abu-Hurairah said: "Where it not for the Khilafah [rulership] of Abu-Bakr, Allah wouldn't have been worshiped on earth anymore"
- Abu Bakr prepared 11 armies to fight against the revolting tribes. They were small in number (few thousands each) but well organized.
- Below is a map showing the tracks of the armies that Abu Bakr sent (notice there is some discrepancy in numbering the armies depending on how Muslim historians divided them)



No. 7: The False Prophet – Al-Aswad Al'Ansi

- He was located in Sana'a - Yemen.
- He is one of the two false prophets that appeared while Prophet Mohammad - ﷺ - was alive.

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:

"I saw wristbands of gold on my arms, so I blew into them, and I interpreted them as being these two liars, Musailimah and 'Ansi."

Grade: Hasan (Darussalam)

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو يَكْرِ بْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - " رَأَيْتُ فِي يَدَيِ سَوَارِينَ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ فَنَفَخْتُهُمَا. فَأَوَّلْتُهُمَا هَذَيْنِ الْكَذَّابَيْنِ مُسَيْلِمَةَ وَالْعَنْسِيَّ ."

- Before our Prophet - ﷺ - died, he sent Mo'ath ibn Jabal to Yemen to teach them Islam. Mo'ath was one of the most knowledgeable of Quran and our Prophet - ﷺ - said about him he is the most knowledgeable of this Ummah about what is Halal and what is Haram.

It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbas said:

"The Messenger of Allah said to Mo'ath when he sent him to Yemen: 'You are going to some of the People of the book. When you come to them, call them to testify that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. If they obey you in that, then tell them that Allah, the Mighty and Sublime, has enjoined on them five prayers in the day and night. If they obey you in that, then tell them that Allah, the Mighty and Sublime, has enjoined on them a charity (Zakah) to be taken from their rich and given to their poor. If they obey you in that, then beware of the supplication of the oppressed person.'"

Grade : Sahih (Darussalam)

أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمَّارٍ الْمَوْصِلِيُّ، عَنْ الْأَمْعَافِيِّ، عَنْ زَكْرِيَّا بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ الْمَكِّيِّ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ صَيْفِي، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْبُدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لِمَعَاذِ حِينَ بَعَثَهُ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ " إِنَّكَ تَأْتِي قَوْمًا أَهْلَ كِتَابٍ فَإِذَا جِئْتَهُمْ فَأَدْعُهُمْ إِلَى أَنْ يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَإِنْ هُمْ أَطَاعُوكَ بِذَلِكَ فَأَخْبِرْهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي يَوْمٍ وَلَيْلَةٍ فَإِنْ هُمْ يَعْصِي أَمْرًا بِذَلِكَ - فَأَخْبِرْهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَدَقَةً تَتَّخِذُ مِنْ أَغْنِيَانِهِمْ فَتُرَدُّ عَلَى فُقَرَائِهِمْ فَإِنْ هُمْ أَطَاعُوكَ بِذَلِكَ فَاتَّقِ دَعْوَةَ الْمَظْلُومِ ."

***** Please note to the students here how our attitude should be towards new Muslims and not overwhelm them teaching all the rules in Islam at once, but to take it step by step just like in this Hadith.**

- It all started when Al-Aswad Al'Ansi managed with his army to kill the Wali (ruler) that Prophet Mohammad - ﷺ - appointed in Yemen! Then, by force, he married the ruler's wife, who was a pious person, and started killing anyone who was known to be Muslim.
- That situation led the Muslims of Yemen to flee to Hadhramaut, which was a separate state at the time ruled by one of the companions of Prophet Mohammad - ﷺ -. Those who stayed in Sana'a were forced to hide Islam in their chests and show no signs of it publicly.

*** Please note to the students that this act is permissible for Muslims if they were threatened to be killed for being Muslims.

(106) Whoever disbelieves in Allah after his belief... except for one who is forced [to renounce his religion] while his heart is secure in faith. But those who [willingly] open their breasts to disbelief, upon them is wrath from Allah, and for them is a great punishment;

(107) That is because they preferred the worldly life over the Hereafter and that Allah does not guide the disbelieving people.

Chapter 16

مَنْ كَفَرَ بِاللَّهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ إِيمَانِهِ إِلَّا مَنْ أُكْرِهَ وَقَلْبُهُ مُطْمَئِنٌّ بِالْإِيمَانِ وَلَكِنْ مَنْ شَرَحَ بِالْكُفْرِ صَدْرًا فَعَلَيْهِمْ غَضَبٌ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ * ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ اسْتَحَبُّوا الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا عَلَى الْآخِرَةِ وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الْكَافِرِينَ

- Al-Aswad Al'Ansi had three armies under three leaders; Qais, Dathaway and Fairuz. When Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- learned about him, he ordered Mo'ath to gather the believers and kill him. At that time, Subhanallah!, his army leaders wanted to take over his throne! Mo'ath learned about their desire and contacted one of the leaders, Qais, with a letter. The Muslims were ready to help them in their cause if they accepted Islam. They all agreed! Fairuz contacted his cousin inside the palace for help. She set a night for them to sneak into the palace from a gate she made sure no guards would be guarding it. Who is that woman? She is the pious wife that Al-Aswad married by force!
- The three leaders managed to sneak into the palace. They found Al-Aswad Al'Ansi deeply drunk. They killed him and next day they announced that they took over and that they became Muslim. The Muslim army managed to secure the city, and people came back to Islam.
- The Muslims sent a letter to Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- with the news that Al-Aswad Al'Ansi is dead. The news reached Madinah the morning when Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- had died! The post returned to Yemen with the news that Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- had just died. At that news, Qais apostatized (denounced Islam) and managed to kill Dathaway and take over the land. Fairuz fled for his life. Mo'ath fled to Hadhramaut again.
- When Abu-Bakr learned about Qais, he sent the 10th army to fight him. That army was joined by the Muslims who fled to Hadhramaut and the army of Fairuz from inside Sana'a. After a tough battle, they managed to capture Qais and sent him to Madinah. On the way to Madinah, he reembraced Islam. Abu Bakr accepted it from him and yelled at him severely for what he had done!

*** Students might ask why didn't Abu Bakr punish him for killing the Muslims? Because once a man embraces Islam, all his sins are forgiven.

*** How would we know that he embraced Islam because he didn't want to be killed?

We wouldn't. That is between him and Allah. We deal with the outside; Allah judges the inside. If he didn't become a Muslim sincerely, he is with Allah now, and the punishment of Akhira is the most severe.

***Please emphasize to the students our attitude towards other people who say they are Muslim, we don't try to speculate their intentions, we don't try to classify them who is a true believer and who is not, etc! Because only Allah knows and to him we all shall return. And then He will judge us all.

- Remember the story of the man, who was from among this Ummah the like of our Prophet Ibrahim - PBUH-, when he was thrown in the fire by Al-Aswad Al'Ansi when he refused to believe in his false prophethood, but it did not harm him. That man is Abu Muslim Al-Khawlani.

Lesson No. 8: The False Prophet – Musailimah The Liar

The story of Musailimah the Liar started when the delegates of his tribe (Bani Hanifah) came to offer allegiance to Prophet Mohammad ﷺ.

It was the tradition of Prophet Mohammad ﷺ that whenever the delegates of a tribe came to Medina, he would treat them well and offer them gifts and money.

When the delegates of Bani Hanifah came to Medina, Musailimah came with them but stayed behind to take care of their camels, so when Prophet Mohammad ﷺ gave them gifts, they mentioned Musailimah to him. Prophet Mohammad ﷺ said: ((Indeed, he is not the least fortunate among you)). "أَمَّا إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ بِشَرِّكُمْ مَكَانًا"

When they went back to Yamamah (the land where Bani Hanifah lived), Musailimah claimed that he was also a prophet of Allah and told his people: "Did he (Prophet Mohammad ﷺ) not tell you that I'm not the least fortunate among you? He said that only because he knew that I was given the message along with him!"

Some of his tribe believed in him. Musailimah the Liar sent a letter to Prophet Mohammad ﷺ saying: "From Musailimah, the Prophet of Allah, to Mohammad, the Prophet of Allah: I was assigned along with you to carry the message. To us belongs half the land and to you belongs half, or you put me in charge after you, but I know the people of Quraish are not fair!"

Prophet Mohammad ﷺ replied with a letter sent with a young man of the Sahabah by the name of Habib ibn Zaid. The letter said: "From Mohammad, the Prophet of Allah, to Musailimah the Liar; May peace be upon those who follow the right path. Indeed, the land belongs to Allah and He shall grant it to whomever He wishes of His servants and the endpoint outcome will be to those who fear Allah". When Musailimah received the letter, he killed Habib -RAA-.

- Notice that Prophet Mohammad ﷺ was the one to give Musailimah the title (الكذاب) Alkathab; the liar.

Prophet Mohammad ﷺ wanted to send an army to fight Musailimah but he was busy preparing the army of Usamah to the Sham.

Many of Musailimah's people were aware that he was a false prophet, but still chose to follow him anyway, they said: "We acknowledge that Musailimah is a liar and Mohammad is truthful, but to us; the liar of Rabe'a (their parent tribe, they mean Musailimah) is more beloved than the truthful of Mudar (the parent tribe of Quraish)". They followed him out of pure tribalism, the pure mentality of us vs them!

"قال بعضهم: أشهد أن مسيلمة كذاب، ومحمدًا صادق، لكن كذاب ربيعة أحب إلينا من صادق مُضَرَّ"

Musailimah's army was about 100,000 men. He was from a big tribe. Abu Bakr sent two armies to the area, few thousand each, and ordered them to camp there and wait for his aid. They both rushed and got involved in battle with Musailimah's army and got defeated.

Eventually Abu Bakr sent an army under the leadership of Khalid ibn Al-Waleed that was joined by the leftovers from one of the previous armies and others on the way with the total of 12,000 to fight Musailimah.

At the same time when Khalid was marching towards Yamamah, another army was marching there too. That army was under the leadership of the false prophetess; Sajah! Her army was also around a 100,000 strong.

She reached Yamamah first. Musailimah offered her to marry him, unite their forces, and in return her dowry (مهر) would be the annulment of Fajr and Isha' prayers! He told her your people won't have to pray Fajr and Isha' anymore!

At first, she agreed to his offer, but when Khalid's army approached, she favored to protect herself and her people than to fight, so she told Musailimah to forget about his marriage proposal and told him he had to pay her half the produce of his land or else she will fight him. Musailimah did not want to face two armies at the same time, so he agreed to her terms, and she left the Yamamah.

It is said that Sajah embraced Islam at the time of Omar ibn Alkhattab. Allah knows best!

The battle of Yamamah between the Muslim army under the leadership of Khalid ibn Al-Waleed and the apostate army under the leadership of Musailimah the liar occurred in the year 11 A.H (After Hijrah).

After a fierce long battle of back and forth, the Muslims by the Will of Allah came out victorious Alhamdulillah, the battle left around 21,000 apostates dead and around 1,200 Muslims martyred, among them 500 memorizers of the Quran, among them 70 Sahabah.

One Sahabi had a chance to reconcile with himself in the battle of Yamamah and gain self-redemption. That Sahabi was وحشي "Wahshi" -RAA-. With the same spear he hit Hamza, the uncle of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ-, he hit Musailimah the liar; who at the same time received a sword blow from Abu-Dujanah, one of the most courageous Sahabah known. Abu-Dujanah -RAA- was martyred in the battle of Yamamah by an Arrow.

Lesson No. 9: Compiling the Quran in One Book

The urge to compile the Quran in one book happened after many of the Qurraa' Sahabah (memorizers of the Quran) were killed in the Riddah wars against the revolting tribes, namely the Yamamah battle against Musailimah the liar, when 70 of them were martyred.

Omar ibn Al-khattab was the first one to notice that the Qurraa' Sahabah are decreasing in number and he was scared to lose the Quran as one complete unit, so he suggested to Abu Bakr to compile the Quran in one book.

At first, Abu Bakr hesitated to do so, as it is something that Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- did not order during his lifetime, but then under the urgency of the circumstances and the possibility that more Qurraa' Sahabah might die in battle he finally agreed.

Abu Bakr ordered Zaid ibn Thabit (زيد بن ثابت) to compile the Quran. Zaid -RAA- was trustworthy, one of the most knowledgeable Sahaba in the Quran and one of their youngest most motivated memorizers of the Quran.

At the time of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ-, he had people who would write the Quran down for him whenever it was revealed. They were called "The Writers of the Revelation, كُتَّابُ الْوَحْيِ". Zaid himself was one of them. They would write the Quran revelations on what was available to them at the time of animal bone, skin, parchment, etc.

The method Zaid ibn Thabit followed in compiling the Quran was to include what he personally had written in the presence of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ-, and what other Sahaba had written. Zaid put two conditions to accept any Ayah:

1. It had to come from two different trustworthy Sahabah.
2. It had not to be included in what is known as "The Last Revision, العرضة الأخيرة"¹.

One interesting incident faced Zaid while compiling the Quran. There were two Ayahs that he was unable to find with anyone except one Sahabi by the name of Khuzaimah Al-Ansari خزيمة الأنصاري. Allah willed it that Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- once said about him that whenever Khuzaimah testifies for something, his testimony is equal to two people! So Zaid accepted the two Ayahs from him.

Those Ayahs were the last two Ayahs of Surat Attawbah – Chapter 9.

(128) There has certainly come to you a Messenger from among yourselves. Grievous to him is what you suffer; [he is] concerned over you and to the believers is kind and merciful. لَقَدْ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مِّنْ أَنفُسِكُمْ عَزِيزٌ عَلَيْهِ مَا عَنِتُّمْ حَرِيصٌ عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ

¹ The last revision: Every year during Ramadan Jibreel -PBUH- would come down to Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- and go over the whole Quran with him. Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- would recite to him what was revealed so far. At his last Ramadan, Jibreel made him recite the Quran twice, and in that revision, he put the orders of the Surahs and Ayat as we have it today.

(129) But if they turn away, [O Muhammad], say, "Sufficient for me is Allah; there is no deity except Him. On Him I have relied, and He is the Lord of the Great Throne." فَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا فَقُلْ حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَهُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ

After compiling the Quran in book, it stayed in the safe-holding of Abu-Bakr, after his death it was put in the safe-holding of Omar. After Omar's death it was put in the safe-holding of Omar's daughter; Hafsa, the Mother of the Believers.

Lesson No. 10: The Early Muslim Conquests, the Election of Omar -RAA- and the Death of Abu Bakr -RAA-

- The Early Muslim Conquests

The Early Muslim Conquests (الفتوحات الإسلامية) was initiated soon after the Riddah Wars concluded.

It was first initiated when the Muslims were going after the apostates who fled to Iraq. This was the first time the Muslims take over a land in Iraq.

Abu Bakr wanted to expand the Land of Islam at first in the areas where Arabs used to live; in Iraq and Sham.

*** How do you respond to the Question that Islam was spread by the sword?

Answer: The land of Islam expanded by war, but Islam itself was not forced on the people of the land. India and Spain were ruled by Muslims for more than 700 years, but still most of their people are not Muslim. Every nation has the right to protect its interests and 1400 years ago, nations used to expand their land. We still till this day in the US draw our political agenda to protect our interests and our superiority.

Though, Muslims had rules of engagement. They did not attack states in the blind. They offered them one of three choices: accept Islam, pay money in return of Islamic protection or war. After conquering they did not take over people's freedom of religion, but the attitude of the Muslim conquerors and their Just rulership won their hearts and entered Islam.

- The Election of Omar -RAA-

During his death illness, Abu Bakr realized that his time has come, so he started consulting the Sahabah who should succeed him. He consulted the elite of the Sahaba about Omar -RAA-. When they testified that he is fitting in his faith and deeds, he offered the Khilafah to Omar who refused. Abu Bakr threatened him with the sword if he does not accept, so Omar accepted.

Before his death, Abu Bakr took the allegiance (بيعة) for Omar in the Masjid of Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- and sent the messengers to his rulers that Omar is now the Khalifah and ordered them to take Allegiance for him.

- The Death of Abu Bakr -RAA-

It looks like Abu Bakr died after obtaining a "fever" after taking a shower in a very cold night. He was sick for 15 days, then he died -RAA- and was buried next to Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- in the house of Aisha; his daughter; the wife of the Prophet -ﷺ-.

What he only had as a Khalifah was a camel, a servant and a food tray. He asked his daughter Aisha -RAA- to give it back after his death so that he has nothing to have had gained from his Khilafah.

Abu Bakr died in the year 13 A.H. on Monday at the same age when Prophet Mohammad -ﷺ- died; 63 years. May Allah have mercy on Abu Bakr and reward him well for his favors that he had done for us, Ameen.