

THE LIVES OF
KHULFA
-E-
RASHIDEEN



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The Khulfa-e-Rashideen

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★ INTRODUCTION ★

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE MOST
AFFECTIONATE THE MERCIFUL. PEACE AND
BLESSINGS BE UPON THE HOLY
PROPHET MUHAMMAD صلى الله عليه وسلم.

I would like to thank Allah ta'ala for giving me the courage to write this kitaab.

After hearing the lectures of Hazrat Allama Mohammed Shafi Okari (rahmatullah alayhe) it came to my mind that such beautiful knowledge should be passed on to the English-speaking youngsters so that they can benefit by having knowledge of our four great Kalifahs.

I would like to thank Almighty Allah again for giving me the courage and strength to write this Kitaab for others. May Allah ta'la, in his upfront grace and mercy, accept this humble effort. (Ameen)

★ **DEDICATION** ★

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

All praise belongs to Allah; all glory belongs to Allah and countless salutations and blessings on His beloved Prophet sayidina wa Moulana Muhammad (sallal lahu alaihi wasallam)

“Oh Allah! Guide us to the Straight Path. Path of Those Whom Thou Favoured; Not of Those who Earned Thy Anger.”

I dedicate this work to those humble fieldworkers of Sunni Dawet-e-Islami who have followed the tradition of the Sahaba-e-Kiram; who dedicated themselves to the cause of Islam with the mercy of Allah.

This book is particularly dedicated to my family piro murshid the patron of Eh-le-Sunnat Hazrat Sayyed Mohammed Noorani Baba (Rahmatullah alayhe) may Allah Ta'ala shower his mercy and blessings on his Holy shrine day and night till the day of Qayamat.

May Allah ta'la accept this attempt by myself to please Him and His Holy Prophet ﷺ . AMEEN

Idris Bin Hafiz Musa

26 Shaban 1424

23rd October 2003

★ **SABSE AULA WA A'ALA
HAMARA NABI** ★

By : Imam Ahmed Raza رضی اللہ عنہ

Sabse awla wa a'ala hamara nabi
Sabse bala wa wala hamara nabi

Apne maulaka pyara hamara nabi
Donon aalam ka dulha hamara nabi

Bujh gai jis ke aage sabhi mashalen
Shamaa vo lekar aya hamara nabi

Jin ke talwon ka dhovan hai aabe hayat
Hai wo jaane masiha hamara nabi

Khalque se aulia auliya se rosul
Aur rasoolonse a'ala hamara nabi

Jis ki do bund hai kausaro sal-sabeel
Hai vo rahmatka darya hamara nabi

Kaun deta hai deneko munh chahiye
Denewala hai sachcha hamara nabi

Kya khabar kitne tare khile chhup gaye
Par na dube na duba hamara nabi

Jaise sabka Khuda ek hai vaise hi
In ka unka tumhara hamara nabi

Gamzadon ko **Raza** muzda dijiye ke hai
Be kason ka sahara hamara nabi

★ ★ ★ ★

Hazrat Sayyedena Abu Bakar Siddik

(رضى الله عنه)

★ Chapter : 1 ★

Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضى الله عنه was a very successful businessman before he embraced Islam. He used to live in the same street as Hazrat Khadija رضى الله عنها. Because Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم used to live at Hazrat Khadija's house after their marriage Hazrat Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه knew him well before Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم declared his prophet-hood and they used to be very good friends.

One night, while Hazrat Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه was on a business trip to Syria, he had a dream in which the sun and moon both left their place in the sky and came down into his lap. He picked them both up and embraced them to his chest then put his blanket over them to cover them. When he woke up in the morning he decided to find out the meaning of this dream. He went to see a Christian priest who told him that, "It is a very nice dream. It means that in Makka, in the family of Banu Hashim, there will come the last prophet, called Muhammed. If it were not for him then Allah-ta'la would not have created this Earth or the sky, nor the moon or the sun. O' Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه you will embrace

this religion and you will be the first Khalifa of his religion. I have read about this prophet in our holy Inzil (Bible) and I have already bought my faith on him. I have not declared this due to my fear of the Christians, but today I am making you the witness to this."

When Hazrat Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه heard this he became very eager to return to Makka and see Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and he went straight to see him when he got back. When Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم saw him he smiled and said, "Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه come on hurry and join Islam."

"Are you not going to show me any miracles?" asked Hazrat Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه.

"Was the dream you saw in Syria and the meaning which the Priest told you, not enough?" asked the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

When Hazrat Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه heard this he prayed the Kalima Shahadat straight away.

LESSON : The lesson from this is that Hazrat Abu Bakar رضى الله عنه was the first Khalifa and this was written in the Torait and Inzil and the followers of these holy books knew this. So therefore people who do not believe him to be the first Khalifa of Islam are illiterate and ignorant. Secondly Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم knew what had happened in the past and what was to happen in the future. During the day or night or in dreams nothing was hidden from him.

★ Chapter : 2 ★

When the atrocities of the Kuffars became very bad and Allah ta'la gave Huzoor ﷺ permission to immigrate to Medina from Makka, the Prophet ﷺ mentioned this to Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه who in return asked the holy Prophet ﷺ to take him with him when he decided to go.

One night when the kuffar surrounded the Prophet's house he set out of the house praying Yasin Sharif and blowing dust over their heads and headed towards the house of the Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه. When he got there he knocked on the door very lightly and Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه opened the door straight away. "Have you not slept yet Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه?" He asked. "Ya Rasulallah, I have not slept since the day you mentioned that we are going to emigrate," replied Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه.

"Come, let us go," said Huzoor ﷺ, "We have received permission from Allah Almighty to emigrate."

Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه got ready very happily and they left on two camels. The kuffar had set guards on the borders of Makka and when the travelers got there they were asked, "Who goes there!" This was a very delicate moment because if Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه told the truth then they would have arrested Huzoor ﷺ and if he told a lie then he would not be worthy of his title, Siddik-e-Akbar, the most honest.

"I am Abu Bakar, son of Kahafa and this is my guide, who guides me on the right path," he said. The guards took his words to mean a guide through the dessert so they let them through, but Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه meant a guide to the true path of Allah. Throughout the journey Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه walked in front, behind and at the sides of the Prophet. When asked why he was doing this he replied, "Ya Rasulallah, when I fear that someone is going to attack from the front I walk in front of you. When I fear someone will attack you from behind, I walk at the back, the same with either side."

When they reached mount Sohr (Thor), they decided to rest in the cave at the top of the mountain. Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه asked Huzoor ﷺ to wait outside while he cleared out the cave and made sure there were no poisonous animals inside. Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه blocked most of the snake holes with his clothing except one big hole as he ran out of clothing, so he put his foot inside the hole to block it. He asked Huzoor ﷺ to come in while he stayed in the cave with his foot inside the snake hole. He called for Huzoor ﷺ because he did not want to take his foot out of the hole.

When Huzoor ﷺ entered the cave he ordered a tree to come and stand in front of the cave. The tree came across and put his roots right into the ground as if it had been planted there years ago closing the cave's opening with it's branches in the process. At the same

time Allah sent a spider to make a web around the branches and a dove came to make a nest and lay its eggs. All this was done so that if the kuffars came searching for Huzoor ﷺ then after seeing the web, the nest and the eggs they would not think of going into the cave. Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه asked Huzoor ﷺ to rest for a while and so Huzoor ﷺ went to sleep, resting his head in the lap of Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه .

The snake that lived in the hole where Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه had put his foot in bit him. This gave him real pain but he did not move at all, because he did not want to disturb the Prophet ﷺ. Tears of pain started to come out and fell on the holy cheeks of Huzoor رضي الله عنه . Huzoor ﷺ opened his eyes and asked what was wrong. Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه told him that the snake had bitten him. Huzoor ﷺ rubbed his holy saliva on to his foot, over the snakebite, and the pain went away.

Meanwhile, back in Makka, the kuffars were still surrounding the house of Huzoor ﷺ. Satan came to them disguised as an old man and said to them, "What are you doing?"

"We are waiting for Muhammed to come out so that we can kill him," they replied. "Today he is not going to escape from us."

"You fools," said Satan, "He left in the middle of the night throwing dust on your heads." When the kuffars looked they saw that there was indeed dust on their heads.

So they went into the house and found that that Huzoor ﷺ had already left. They started looking for him and found out that he had left with Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه . When they asked the border guards they were told that no one had left the city other than Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه and his guide. They now knew that their target had escaped. They sent a search party out to look for them.

The search party reached the cave at Mount Sohr following their footsteps. One of them said, "Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه and Muhammed ﷺ came this far but where have they disappeared from here?" One of the Kaafirs suggested that they search the cave. The others who heard him told him not to talk like an idiot and that if anyone had been in the cave then the web and the branches would have been disturbed. The cave looked like it had not been disturbed for years and so they went away.

LESSON: There are many lessons to be learnt from this:

1. In the Holy Quran Allah-ta'la has mentioned the following statement, "When the one said to his sahabi." Therefore the people who do not believe that Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه to be a sahabi of Huzoor ﷺ is a definite Kaafir.
2. Huzoor ﷺ told Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه "Do not fear, Allah-ta'la is with us." By this statement Huzoor ﷺ made it clear that Allah-ta'la is with Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه and by this we know that

he was the rightful owner of the khalifat and that he was never a tyrant as Allah would never be with a tyrant. Therefore people who believe that Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه was a tyrant are refusing to believe in the ayat, "Do not fear, Allah is with us." Thus they have become Kaafirs.

3. On the night of Hijrat, Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم went to Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه's house and chose him to go with him and Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه left everything to go with him. This proves how much love they had for each other.
4. Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه went in to the cave first in case there was danger and cleaned it out. The act of putting his own foot in to the snake hole proves that he valued the life of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم above his own. This is a sign of perfect imaan that Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه had in him.

★ Chapter : 3 ★

Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه had freed twelve people from slavery; one of these was Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه. He was the slave of a Kaafir called Umayya Bin Khalaf and this tyrant was an enemy of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم. He was such a big enemy of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم that he did not even like to hear his name mentioned. Witness the deed of Allah-ta'la in sending to such a kaafir's house a big Ashique-e-Rasool as Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه.

Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه used to mention the name of

Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم all the time and Umayya did not like it. He said, "Bilal, you are my slave and you keep mentioning my enemy's name so I warn you not to mention his name again."

"Umayya, it is not in my power not to mention the name of my Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم," replied Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه.

"I will make sure that his name does not come on your tongue again," said Umayya. So Umayya began to show his tyranny by beating up Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه until the stick broke. He used to lay Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه down on red-hot ashes and put big stones on his chest so that he could not move. He used to tie up his hands and get youngsters to drag him around the streets of Makka and then rub salt into his wounds to torture him even more. Even after all this Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه used to shout, "Allaho Ahad Wa Rasoolu hu Ahmed." (Allah is one and His prophet is Ahmed).

One day Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم said to his sahabas, with tears in his eyes, "I cannot bear to hear of the atrocities of Umayya towards Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه. Do something to free him, he has suffered a lot in my love." When Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه heard this he stood up from the company and said to himself that he would get Bilal رضي الله عنه free by tonight.

He went straight to Umayya's house where Umayya was beating Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه at the time. Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه got hold of Umayya's arm and

said, "There is such a thing as humanity. Why are you carrying out such atrocities? What is his fault? You are unfortunate that you do not see the true religion. If you do not like him then why don't you sell him and buy another slave."

"Who is going to buy him?" asked Umayya.

"I will buy him off you," replied Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه. "You just tell me the price."

"You have an Arab slave, give him to me and also 12,000 dinars on top," replied Umayya. Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه agreed straight away. Seeing this Umayya said, "I used to think that you were a very clever businessman, but today you have gone into a loss."

"How is that?" asked Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه.

"Well just think, you have given me your Arab slave and 12,000 dinars for this Black African slave," replied Umayya.

"It is you who still do not know how to do business because you do not know what you have sold to me," said Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه, "If you had asked me for my whole life savings for Bilal رضي الله عنه, I would have given it to you. You only asked for my Arab slave and 12,000 dinars."

Umayya was left speechless at this answer.

Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه took Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه straight to Huzoor صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم and said, "Ya Rasulallah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم, I have bought you your ashique (admirer). Now Umayya will never hurt him."

"Siddik, take half the price of what you have paid for Bilal رضي الله عنه from me and put my name in the list of buyers." said Huzoor صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم.

"Ya Rasoolallah, I have not bought Bilal رضي الله عنه to get any price from you. Bilal رضي الله عنه and I are both your slaves and I free Bilal رضي الله عنه for your sake," said Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه.

Other sahabas started talking that Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه had paid a very high price for Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه, it seems Bilal رضي الله عنه must have done him some favour in the past, so this is how Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه has repaid him. Otherwise who would pay such a high price for an African slave?

Allah-ta'la sent a wahi (revelation) saying, "**Siddik has paid a high price for Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه and set him free to please Allah not because Bilal رضي الله عنه has done him favours and Allah is pleased with him.**"

LESSON : We can see the position of Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه and that Allah-ta'la confirms that Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه does his good deeds to please Allah and that Allah is pleased with him. So anyone who thinks of Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه as their enemy should perform towbah (repentance), because Allah says he is pleased with him. By this it means that Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه is a friend of Allah ta'la and the enemies of Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه are enemies of Allah ta'la.

★ Chapter : 4 ★

One day Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه walked into Masjid-e-Nabwi with Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم as Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه was giving Azan. When he reached, "Ash-hadu-anna-Muhaammed-ur-rasulallah," Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه kissed the thumbs of both his hands and said, "Ya Rasulallah, I feel coolness in my eyes by your name." and sent darood on Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم.

When Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم saw and heard him doing this he said, "Whoever performs the same action as my friend, I will do shafa'at for him on the day of Qayamat." This statement is mentioned in a very reliable Arabic book called Tafsir-e-Rahul-Bayan. Mulla Ali Quari who is Hanfi's Imam writes in Mozuat-e-Kabir that if kissing of thumbs is done by Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه then it is enough proof for the rest of Ummat to do the same. Because Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم has said, "it is important for you to follow my sunnah and also my Khulfa-e-Rashideen."

Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه is one of the Khulfa-e-Rashideen his sunnah is Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم's sunnah, so that is an important enough reason to follow his example. Anyone who calls himself or herself "Hanfi" should look at, 'Fatwa shami shrah of dur-re-mukhtar-raddul-mukhtar' which mentions that at the time of Azan when you hear the name of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم it is mustahab to kiss your thumbs and whoever does this will never go blind and Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم will do shafa'at (intercede) for

him on the Day of Judgement.

I have mentioned the above story because some of our brothers nowadays feel hesitant to do this. I appeal to you to kiss your thumbs without any hesitancy so that the people who are not doing so start kissing their thumbs by following your example and you get the reward of them doing so.

★ Chapter : 5 ★

One night the sky was clear and there were millions of stars shining in it. Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم was sitting beside Ummul Momeneen Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها. Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها asked, "Ya Rasulallah, has anyone got enough neikees (good deeds) as these stars in your ummat?"

"Yes," he replied.

"Who is that?" asked Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها.

"Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه has got the same amount of neikees as those stars."

Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها had thought he would mention her father, Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه, but when Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه's name was mentioned she went quiet. After a while she asked, "What about my father's neikees? How many does he have?"

"Your father's one neikee (good deed) when he was with me in Gar-e-Sohr with me is the same as all of Umar's neikees (good deeds)," replied Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم.

(Miskat Sharif Page 552)

This Hadith Sharif shows what an important status Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه held. His status comes first after the Ambiya-e-Kiram (prophets).

We have also learned that Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم knows of all of his ummats deeds whether they were committed in public or in private. That is how he knew the deeds of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه being the same as the stars in the sky and that one of Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه's one good deed being the same as all of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه's.

To please Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم we must do good deeds (neikees) all the time and always keep away from sins so that we do not hurt his feelings, as he is aware of all his Ummats deeds. When he sees his ummats good deeds he becomes pleased. When he sees his ummats sins he becomes disappointed. **May Allah-ta'la give us ability to keep away from sins all the time. Ameen.**

★ Chapter : 6 ★

One day Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه looked at Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and smiled. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه asked him the reason for the smile. Hazrat Abu Bakar said, "Ali, Congratulations. I have heard Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم say that only those people will be able to cross the 'Pool Sirat' who will get the permission of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه."

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه smiled at this and said, "O Amirul Muslimeen, congratulations to you as well. Because Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم has instructed me that, 'Ali, you will only

give permission to those who truly loves Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه and do not give permission to those who have even the slightest bit of hatred of Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه."

LESSON : The lesson of this is that the love for Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه will not come to any use unless you have love for Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه. Those people who say all sorts of rude things about Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه should take heed of this Hadith and make towbah (repent).

★ Chapter : 7 ★

One day Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم gave his ring to Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه and told him to go and engrave, 'Lailaha-illallah' (There is no God but Allah) on it. Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه went to the engraver and asked him to write, '**Lailaha-illallah Muhammed-ur-Rasulallah**' (There is no God but Allah and Muhammed is His messenger), which he did.

When Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه took the ring back to Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم, it said, 'Lailaha-illallah Muhammed-ur-Rasulallah,' and also had Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه's name written on it. Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم asked him why, when asked to have 'Lailaha-illallah' engraved had he added the Prophet's name and his own. Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه said, "Ya Rasulallah, I did not like to separate your name from that of Allah-ta'la so I added, 'Muhammed-ur-Rasulallah,' but I do not know how my name got there, because I did not have it

engraved on it."

At this moment Hazrat Jibrael (alaihis salaam) came and said, "Ya Rasulallah, Allah-ta'la is saying that Siddik رضي الله عنه **did not like to separate your name from mine (Allah's) and We did not like to separate his name from yours, so We wrote it beside yours.**"

(Tafsir-e-Kabir, Part 1, page 91)

This clearly shows us that Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه is a true companion of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and Allah ta'la is witness to this.

★ Chapter : 8 ★

At the time of the Battle of Tabook, Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم asked his sahabas to get ready for the battle. This was the time of real hardship and drought. The times were so bad that two sahabas used to share one date between them and that is all they had to eat all day.

Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم asked his sahabas to donate as much as they could in the way of Allah. Hazrat Usman Gani رضي الله عنه donated 10,000 dinars and feeding and fighting equipment for 10,000 Mujahedeen. Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه went home and bought everything he had including the buttons on his clothing, he went round all the walls on his house to see if there weren't any needles left.

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه states that on this day I had quite a lot in my house and I presented half of everything I had in the company of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and I was saying

to myself that today I would definitely beat Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه. When I went I saw that Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه had donated everything that he had. Then I knew that I would never be able to beat him in any good deed.

Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم saw that Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه had donated everything and he was very pleased. He asked, "O Siddik you have bought everything here. What have you left for yourself and your family?"

Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه replied, "I have left you and Allah for my family."

Allama Iqbal has stated this in his poetic words:

"Lantern is enough for a moth, Flowers are enough for Bulbul (nightingale) For Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه Allah's Rassool is enough."

At this moment Hazrat Jibrael came down and said, "Ya Rasullallah, Allah is sending his salaam on Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه and asking him if he is happy in this state with Him (Allah) or is he unhappy?" Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم passed this message on to Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه. On hearing this Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه excitedly replied, "Would I ever be unhappy with my Allah? I am happy with my Allah. I am happy with my Allah. I am happy with my Allah." (Kanzul Iman Page 275)

Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه had always sacrificed much, much more than any sahabas. He has sacrificed so much that Allah-ta'la, whom everyone wants

to please, is sending his salaam on him and asking him if he is pleased with Almighty Allah. Subhanallah. What a big status our first khalifa held.

★ Chapter : 9 ★

When Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه was placed on the throne of Kilafat he gave a lecture in public. He said, "Brothers and friends, you have chosen me as your Khalifah, although I am not better than you, but you have chosen me as your leader. But my leadership is not going to be the same as the leadership of Kesar & Kisra that no one will be able interfere in my work. If I do any wrong, set me right. And listen! Truth is honesty and untruth is dishonesty. The weak amongst you is powerful in my eyes as long as I do not give them their dues. The powerful amongst you is weak in my eyes as long as I do not take away from them what is due to others. And the weak amongst you is brave in my eyes.

Obeys me as long as I obey Allah and His Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. If I disobey Allah and His Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم then you are free to disobey me."

★ Chapter : 10 ★

There was an old blind woman, living on the outskirts of Madina Sharif who had no relatives to look after her. Every night Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه went to her house to fill up water for her, do the washing up, sweep the house, and if any other housework needed to be done, he did it.

One night when Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه got to the old woman's house he was surprised to see that all the housework had been done, so he went back home. When he came back the next night he found that the work had been done again. This kept happening night after night.

So one night Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه went to the house very early and hid in a corner to find out who this secret servant was who beat him to this good deed everyday. After a while the person came and got straight to work. When Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه saw his face he was surprised to discover that the secret servant was none other than Amir-ul-Momeneen, Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه.

LESSON : The lesson from this is that Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه had a high status, but he had such modesty that he made it his duty to do a blind woman's housework himself. This is the true sign that Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه is the true Khalifa of Huzoor صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. Where would you see such modesty in today's world leaders ?

★ Chapter : 11 ★

When Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه fell ill he called Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه over and said, "Ali, when I die I want you to bathe me because these are the hands that bathed Huzoor صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. And then dress me in my old clothing for kafan. Once you get my coffin ready take it down in the front of the room where Huzoor صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم is buried and give my salaam and ask for permission to enter.

If the lock opens without using the keys then bury me at the feet of Huzoor ﷺ. If the doors don't open then please bury me in the Muslim cemetery with the other Muslims." Shortly afterwards Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه passed away from this ending world to the never-ending world.

(*'Inna Lilla He Wa Inna Elayhe Razeoun'*)

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه did what Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه had advised him and took his coffin and placed it in front of the room of Roza Mubarak and said, "Ya Rasulallah, your friend of the cave is here and it is his wish to be buried at your feet."

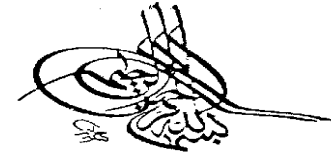
When Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه said this the doors of the room opened automatically and a voice was heard saying, "Let the Beloved meet the Beloved because the Beloved is eager to meet the Beloved".

When the permission was granted to bury Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه in the Huzra (room) Mubarak, his coffin was taken inside and buried near the shoulders of Huzoor ﷺ.

LESSON : When Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه was advising Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه to gain permission from Huzoor ﷺ to let him be buried in the same room, no one from the Sahabas said that "O Siddik what nonsense are you talking in your final time (before death), Huzoor ﷺ has passed away and you know that" but NO! Everyone listened to him very carefully and did as he asked. This clearly proves that Huzoor ﷺ is

alive and, Alhamdulillah, this is our belief and this is the true path to Heaven. May Allah ta'la keep us on this path till Death. Ameen

The other lesson is, subhanallah, what a high status Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه held. Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه was Huzoor ﷺ's companion in the cave of Sohr and he is the companion today in the Huzra Mubarak.



بَلِّغِ الْعُلَمَاءَ بِجَمَالِهِ
पहुंचे बुलन्दीको अपने कमालसे

كشفت اللُّجَّةَ بِجَمَالِهِ
दूर कर दिया अंधेरेको अपने जमालसे

حَسُنْتَ بِرَبِّهِ خِصَالِهِ
हसीन है उनकी सभ जरलतों

صَلُّوا عَلَيهِ وَآلِهِ
दुइद लेजे उन पर और उनकी आल पर

Hazrat Umar Farook

(رضى الله عنه)

★ Chapter : 1 ★

In the time of the Prophet ﷺ there were two Umar's in Makka. The first was Umar bin Hassan, this is the name of Abu Jahal, and the second was Umar bin Khattab. One night the Prophet ﷺ made a dua to Allah ta'la that, "Oh Allah, please give Islam pride and victory through one of these Umars." Then Allah ta'la asked the Prophet ﷺ to choose either one of them that he wished, so the Prophet made a special dua for Umar bin Khattab saying that, "Oh Allah give Islam the pride and prestige it deserves through Umar bin Khattab."

That morning the Kuffars held a meeting saying that they must stop Mohammed ﷺ preaching his religion. People were leaving the religion of their forefathers to join his new religion. They started to think of ways to stop this and they all agreed that the only way was to assassinate the Prophet ﷺ. They declared that whoever did this would be rewarded highly, he would be allowed to marry any woman he wished from Makka and his house would be filled with enough gold and silver to last his lifetime. At this decision everyone

started to look at each other's faces but no one was volunteering. Suddenly Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه stood up and said, "I will do it. I will put an end to all these problems he has created." Abu Jahal jumped up with joy and said, "Well done son of Khattab, I knew that you were the man for the job. I am proud of you. I will make sure that you are highly rewarded for your actions."

So Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه set out of the house in anger, with his sword held high ready to strike a blow, towards the house of the Prophet ﷺ. On the way to the house he met his cousin, Hazrat Naeem bin Abdullah رضى الله عنه, who had already secretly embraced Islam. When he saw Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه going past in anger he stopped him and asked Umar رضى الله عنه, "Where are you going? Is everything okay? Have you had a quarrel with someone?" Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه replied, "Don't ask me anything now. You will soon find out."

Hazrat Naeem رضى الله عنه said, "Why are you keeping secrets from me? I am your brother, tell me." Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه replied, "I am going to kill the one who has invented the new religion and who is asking the people to stop worshipping the idols and calling our forefathers Kaffirs."

Hazrat Naeem رضى الله عنه knew that Allah ta'la was the protector of the Holy Prophet ﷺ, but as is human nature, he became scared for the safety of the Prophet he loved so dearly. He said, "Umar before you try to stop the Prophet from spreading Islam, you go and take

a look at your own house and get this religion out of your house." Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه became even more angry and said, "Naeem, whatever you want to say, say it clearly. I have no time to waste. I have a mission to complete." Hazrat Naeem رضي الله عنه said, "Your sister Fatima and your brother-in-law Saeed have both become Muslims. So, if you will kill the Prophet then you will have to kill these two as well because they believe in the teachings of the Prophet." Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه said, "You are lying my sister would never become a Muslim."

"I am not lying," replied Hazrat Naeem رضي الله عنه, "Your sister's house is closer why don't you go there and find out for yourself."

So Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه changed his direction from the Prophet's house towards that of his sister. When he reached the door he heard his sister and brother-in-law praying the Holy Quran. He said to himself, "Naeem was telling the truth, they have become Muslims." He entered the house shaking in anger and when his sister saw him she hid the pages of the Holy Quran. When Hazrat Saeed رضي الله عنه saw him he stood up to welcome him but Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه pushed him to the ground and started to kick him and beat him with his fists. When his sister saw that her husband was being beaten badly she stepped in to help him. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه hit her with the sword handle shouting, "How have you become traitors to our forefathers religion?" And kept on hitting them.

Suddenly Hazrat Fatima رضي الله عنها said something, which stopped Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه from hitting them. She said, "Even if you will kill us we will not leave Islam, the true religion." Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه started thinking, "What is it that this Prophet does that whoever embraces Islam become such firm believers that no matter what you do to them they never betray this religion. This sister of mine, who never used to look me in the eye, has become so brave that she is willing to die than leave this religion." So he started to calm down. "Show me what you are praying?" he said. "You cannot touch the pages of the Holy Quran because you are not clean," replied Hazrat Fatima رضي الله عنها, "Allah ta'la states that no one is allowed to touch the Quran unless they are clean." So Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه said, "Okay, don't let me touch it but you pray it and I will listen."

"That is fine," replied Hazrat Fatima رضي الله عنها and she started praying the Quran. As she started reciting the Holy Quran, Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه started crying and he suddenly said, "There is no God but Allah and Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم is His messenger." On hearing this Hazrat Fatima رضي الله عنها ran to Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه and gave him a big hug. She said, "Oh my brother I am so glad you have seen the truth and become a Muslim."

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه, in the same state as before, with the sword in his hand set out towards the house of the Prophet who was residing at the house of Hazrat Zaid ibne Arkam رضي الله عنه. There were a few sahabas with

the Holy Prophet ﷺ including Hazrat Hamza رضى الله عنه, the prophet's uncle, who had embraced Islam two days previously. When Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه knocked on the door someone said, "Oh Prophet it is Umar and he is carrying his sword in his hand." Hazrat Hamza رضى الله عنه said, "Open the door, if he has come with good intentions he will be welcome. If not, it will be my sword in his head." The Prophet ﷺ smiled and said, "I know why he is here." When the door opened the Prophet ﷺ said, "Umar, what is your intention?" Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه dropped on to the Holy Prophet's feet and prayed the Kalima. The sahaba-e-kiram shouted takbir with joy.

The Prophet ﷺ looked up and saw Hazrat Jibrael alaihis salaam. The Prophet asked, "What are you doing here Jibrael." He replied, "Oh Mohammed ﷺ the angels in heaven are celebrating the embracing of Islam by Umar رضى الله عنه and I am here as there representative to congratulate you."

Then Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه said, "Oh Prophet is our religion not the true one?"

"Yes, it is the true one," replied the Prophet.

"Then why are we worshipping Allah ta'la in secrecy ? Today we will pray the namaz openly in the Kaaba Sharif" and he led everyone towards the Kaaba. It is stated in Islamic history that this is the first time that the Muslims prayed namaz openly.

On the other side the Kuffars were waiting for Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه. They were asking each other, "Have you heard any news? Because they were expecting that soon there would be news that Umar had killed the Prophet ﷺ. They went to Haram Sharif to sit by the Holy Kaaba. What they saw was that Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه was carrying his sword held high ready to strike and shouting, "Oh residents of Makka I have become a Muslim, Islam is the true religion and Hazrat Mohammed ﷺ is Allah's true prophet. Whoever wants to make his wife a widow and his children orphans then come and face me." On hearing this all the Kaafirs looked at each other and said that things had gone drastically wrong for them. Even Umar has become a Muslim even he has become a traitor. All the Kaafirs went to their homes embarrassed and cursing their fate.

This is how the second Khalifa Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه embraced Islam at the tender age of twenty-seven.

★ Chapter : 2 ★

We heard that the Prophet ﷺ made dua to promote Islam through Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه. Hazrat Abdullah ibne Masoud رضى الله عنه states that ever since the first day that Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه embraced Islam, from that day onwards Islam started to spread rapidly. The Prophet ﷺ states that Satan is so scared of Umar رضى الله عنه that he runs from his shadow. He said to Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه that, "Oh Umar, Satan never dares to walk

the same path as you. He changes his way as soon as he sees you." Some people who are against Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه have raised an objection to this hadith saying that this means that Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه is more powerful than the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, because Satan never changes his way or runs when he sees the holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. So does this mean his status is lower than Umar? Let me give you an answer with an example.

Let us say that there was a very pious person, or PirSaheb, who was walking through a street where a dog lives. The dog starts barking at the pious man and starts coming towards him, on seeing this the PirSaheb goes back home and picks up a big strong stick or baseball bat, and goes back to the same street. Now when the dog sees the PirSaheb coming it starts barking, but when it sees that he is carrying a stick, the dog runs the other way to safety. The dog that did not runaway on seeing the PirSaheb then ran away on seeing the stick. Would you say that the status of the stick is higher than the PirSaheb? In the same way, without comparison, Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه is the weapon of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and this was awarded by Allah ta'la.

Because the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم is rehmat (mercy) for all the worlds and Satan is a resident of this world, Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم is rehmat for the Satan as well. One day Satan came to the court of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and said, "There is one ayat which has been revealed upon you."

"Which one?" asked the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

"The one that states that you have been sent as a rehmat for all the worlds."

"Yes. So?" asked the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Then Satan said, "Oh Prophet, Allah ta'la has made it a duty of one of the angels to slap me whenever someone prays, "Aaozu billah," and there are hundreds of people praying this everyday and I get hundreds of slaps which has made my life a misery. So Huzoor as I am a resident of this world I am entitled to your rehmat as well. Can you please stop this angel from slapping me."

"Okay, he will not slap you anymore," replied the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

LESSON: The lesson from this is that even Satan believed that his troubles can be cured by going to Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم, so the people who believe that the Prophet cannot help them are worse than the Satan Mardood.

★ Chapter : 3 ★

There was once a Jewish farmer and a Munafic in Madina Sharif who used to share a waterfall to water their farms. One day a dispute arose between them about whose turn it was to water their farm. The dispute became worse and the Jew suggested to the Munafic that they get a third person to judge, which one of them was in the right. The Munafic agreed and then the question arose about whom they would ask to judge. The Jewish farmer said, "We will go to your

Prophet Mohammed ﷺ because he is a very honest person and I will accept whatever decision he gives."

The Munafic agreed and they both went to Huzoor ﷺ and put forward their case. After listening to both sides of the dispute Huzoor ﷺ gave his decision in favor of the Jewish farmer. When they left the house the Munafic refused to believe the judgement against him. The Jewish farmer was flabbergasted, he said, "You are a Muslim and you do not believe in your Prophet's judgement? So what do you want to do now?"

"We will go to Umar رضي الله عنه," said the Munafic, "I will believe whatever judgement he gives." They both set off to see Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه.

When they got to Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه's house he asked them why they had come. They both presented their case, but the Jewish farmer told Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه that the Prophet had already given a decision in his favor but the Munafic had refused to accept it. When Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه heard this, his eyes became red in anger. He asked the Munafic if this was true. "Yes," replied the Munafic, "But the Prophet ﷺ did not understand the case properly and gave a wrong judgement, but I will believe in your judgement."

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه said, "Wait here and I will give out a judgement that you can't refuse!" He went into another room and came out with a sword. He struck a blow on the Munafic's head and blew his head apart. He said, "Whoever does not believe in the judgement of the Prophet then my sword will do judgement for him."

When the Munafic's friends saw this they went to Huzoor ﷺ and complained that Umar رضي الله عنه had killed a Muslim. Huzoor ﷺ summoned Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه and asked, "Is it true that you have killed a Muslim?" Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه replied, "Ya Rasulallah ﷺ, I swear by Almighty Allah that whoever does not believe in your ruling in their matters cannot be a true Muslim." At the same time Hazrat Jibrael alaihis salaam came down with an ayat that confirmed the exact words of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه.

There were many occasions when the words of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه came as wahi-of-ilahi. This is why Huzoor ﷺ said that if there were to be a prophet after him it would have been Umar رضي الله عنه.

★ Chapter : 4 ★

As we have seen Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was a weapon of Huzoor ﷺ. One day a Kaafir came to Huzoor ﷺ and asked if he was the one that had been to the Heavens and the skies on meraj. Huzoor ﷺ said, "Yes, it was me." The Kaafir said, "Lift your one foot from the ground." Huzoor ﷺ did this and the Kaafir said, "Now lift your other foot." The Prophet ﷺ looked at him and said, "How is this possible?" The Kaafir said, "If you cannot lift both feet from the ground then how did you manage to go to the Heavens." Huzoor ﷺ looked at his sahabas and said, "Why don't you take him to Umar رضي الله عنه and he will explain how I went to the heavens." This demonstrates that sometimes you need people like

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه who can use other means to make stubborn people understand.

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was a Khalifa for ten years. In this time he conquered 140,000 square miles of land. This included four countries including Kesar and Kisra, which were large countries similar to Russia or USA today. Kisra was the Persian Empire including Iran, Afghanistan, Bahrain, etc. Kesar was the name of the Roman Empire controlled from Damascus. One English historian states in his book that if Islam had just one more Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه the whole world would have been a Muslim world. From this it is clear to understand the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم's prayer that, "Ya Allah, promote Islam to its glory through Umar رضي الله عنه."

In his time of Kilafat, Baitul-Muquddas was conquered. When the Muslim army conquered Masjid-e-Aqsa the Muslim generals wrote to Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه to come and visit them. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه set out with one of his slaves and one camel. When they got out of Madina Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه said, "There are two of us and only one camel to ride so we will share it, when I ride you will walk and when you ride I will walk." The slave said, "Hazrat, I am your slave. You ride and I will walk all the way."

"No," replied Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه, "You are my brother and you have your rights as a human as well." The slave reluctantly agreed. So Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه rode for some distance while the slave walked and then the

slave rode while Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه walked.

When they got near to the city of Baitul-Muquddas the Muslim generals came out to meet them. They told Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه that there were thousands of Kuffars and their leaders waiting to meet him in the city. They gave Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه new clothes and asked him to wash and change so that he would make an impressive figure when he met the kuffar. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه refused this and said, "Our image is our Islam and not new clothing." He carried on towards the city.

When they got to the city it was the slaves turn to ride on the camel. The slave said to Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه, "Please carry on riding the camel, because what would the kuffar say if they see you walking and me riding?"

"I do not care about what they will say, but I would be worried about what I would say to Allah ta'la if I carry on riding," replied Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه.

When they reached Baitul-Muquddas people started to greet the slave thinking he was the Amirul-Momenin. The slave pointed to Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه and said, "He is Amirul-Momenin Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه, I am only his slave." On seeing this hundreds of kafirs became Muslims. They said that it was written in their Holy Book that when the Muslims conquered Baitul-Muquddas their second Khalifa would come to visit them on foot, in dirty clothes and his slave would be riding the camel.

LESSON : The lesson from this is that if Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه had acted on the general's advice or taken

his slaves advice all the kuffars would not have become Muslims. From this you can see that Allah-ta'la had given Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه Ilme-Gaib. That is how he knew that those Kuffars would embrace Islam.

If Allah-ta'la gives Ilme-Gaib to his Prophet's slave, Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه, then why would he not give it to his beloved Prophet صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ? Therefore, those people who claim that Huzoor صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did not have Ilme-Gaib are clearly misled from Sira-te-Mustakim (the right path).

May Allah protect us from these kind of people, Ameen.

★ Chapter : 5 ★

One day the Ambassador of Kesar came to Medina to meet Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه. When he got to the city he asked the people of Madina, "Where is your King?"

They replied, "Our King is Allah."

"What do you then call Umar?" he asked.

"Umar رضي الله عنه is our Amir (leader), he is not our king," replied the citizens of Madina.

"Okay. Can you show me the way to his palace?" he asked.

"He does not have a palace. He has an ordinary house just like ours and we will take you there." So the Ambassador started to follow them.

When they got there Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was not in and the people started to look for him. One old lady

said that she had seen him resting under a tree outside the city. The ambassador asked the old lady to take him there, she agreed and they set out together. On the way the Ambassador thought that he would try and find out what his people thought of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه. So he asked the old lady what she thought of their leader. She said, "Our leader does not cheat anybody nor does he get cheated by anybody." The Ambassador was left speechless at this remark.

When they had left the town she pointed at a tree and said, "There lies the Lion of Allah. You go and meet him." When the Ambassador got to the tree and saw Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه sleeping fearlessly he said to himself, "By sleeping so fearlessly like this he proves that not even one person is unhappy under his rule." When he saw the face of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه he started shaking like a leaf.

When Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه woke up he saw a stranger standing there shaking with fear. He stood up and calmed him down. He asked him who he was and why he was there. He said, "Hazrat, I am the Ambassador from Kesar. I will tell you why I am here, but first can you please explain one thing to me. I have been to see many leaders of many countries but I have never experienced the fear that I felt today when I saw you."

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه replied that the world fears those who fear Allah.

LESSON : The lesson from this is that our leaders were so great that not a single person was

unhappy with them. When they had the fear of Allah in their hearts the world used to fear them. Now that we no longer fear Allah the world no longer fears us and we have become valueless in people's esteem.

★ Chapter : 6 ★

Every night Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه used to change his clothes to disguise himself and wonder the streets of Madina Sharif to see what people were doing. One night he was walking down a street when he heard a child crying. At first he did not think much of it as he often heard children crying while he walked.

Later when he went passed the same house again the child was still crying so he knocked on the door. A voice from inside the house asked, "Who is there and what do you want?" Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه asked why the child was crying. "He is crying for Umar's life," replied the voice.

"Why is he crying for Umar's life? What has Umar done?" asked Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه.

"My child is hungry. His father died fighting for Islam and it is Umar's duty to make sure no orphans in his rule sleep hungry."

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه told the woman to wait. He went running to the treasury and woke up the guard. He spread his blanket and filled it with food, including rice, wheat, and butter. Then he put the bundle over his shoulder and set off towards the widow's house.

The guard offered to carry the load, but Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه replied, "You may carry it on the condition that you carry the load of my sins on the Day of Judgement as well." This silenced the guard.

When Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه reached the house he knocked on the door.

"Who is there?" asked the woman.

"It is I. I have bought some food for you and your child," he replied.

When the widow opened the door Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه went in and began to make the chapattis and feed the child himself. The widow said, "Oh Allah's good slave, you should be the Amir of Muslims and not Umar رضي الله عنه."

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه smiled and replied, "My dear sister, I am Umar. If I have responsibilities then so have you. It was your duty to inform me of your husband's martyrdom and that you had no breadwinner in the house." Then Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه promised to send monthly wazifa for the child and left the house.

One night when Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was walking the streets of Madina Sharif he saw a light coming out of one of the houses and the door wide open. There was an old woman sitting in the room. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه went up to her and asked her what she thought of Umar رضي الله عنه. "May Allah do him no favours!" replied the old woman.

"Why do you curse Umar?" asked Umar رضى الله عنه.

"Ever since he has become Amir, he has not come to see me or ask about my needs," replied the old woman.

"How would Umar رضى الله عنه know that there is an old woman in need of help living in this house?" he asked.

"Allah is Pure. It is surprising a man who has been nominated to be the leader of his people is not aware of his people's needs from north to west and south to east." When Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه heard this he started to cry and thought to himself that, "Oh Umar this old woman is much cleverer than you."

"Umar has hurt your feelings old lady. Can you tell me how much money would you take to forgive Umar's mistake."

"Are you joking with me young man?" asked the old lady.

"I never joke. I am seriously telling you the truth," replied Umar رضى الله عنه.

"Okay, give me 25 dinars and I will forgive Umar," she said.

At this moment Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه and Hazrat Ibne Masoud رضى الله عنه walked into the room and said, "Assalamu-Alaykum ya Amir-ul-Momeneen." When the old lady heard this she gasped and was horrified that she had criticised the Amir-ul-Momeneen to his face. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه smiled at her and said, "Do not despair old lady, may Allah send his blessings on

you. What you said to me was the truth."

Then he got out a pen and paper and after Bismillah he wrote that Umar had paid the old lady 25 dinars for any grievance caused to her under his rule and that she had forgiven him. He got her to sign it and made Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه and Hazrat Ibne Masoud رضى الله عنه sign it as witnesses. Then he said to Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه, "Put this piece of paper in my coffin on the day I die so that Allah-ta'la forgives me." On that they all left the old lady's house.

★ Chapter : 7 ★

In this chapter I will give examples of incidents, which demonstrate the greatness of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه.

One day Hazrat Umar was standing on the mimbar giving a lecture. Suddenly he shouted, "O Sariya, look towards the mountains!" People listening to the lecture were puzzled and started to say to one another that Sariya رضى الله عنه is thousands of miles away doing Jihad and why is Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه saying this. Some of the people made a note of the time and date

When Hazrat Sariya رضى الله عنه returned from the battle he told the people of Madina that the enemy had been creeping up from the mountains unnoticed, but they then heard the voice of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه warning them of the danger. That is how they had been able to win the battle. When people compared the date and the time they found that it was the exact time that they had heard Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه shout during his lecture

in Madina Sharif. (Subhanallah !)



When the Muslim forces conquered Syria the river Neel of Syria was dry. Hazrat Amru-bin-Alas رضى الله عنه asked the people of Syria how long it had been dry. "It goes dry every year and it does not flow again until we sacrifice a young girl inside it," they replied. Hazrat Amru-bin-Alas رضى الله عنه said the sacrifices could no longer be allowed and that he would write to the Amir-ul-Momeneen for guidance. He wrote to Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه explaining the facts. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه wrote a reply addressed directly to the river and asked Hazrat Amru-bin-Alas رضى الله عنه to bury the letter in the middle of the river. The letter said:

"This is a letter from Umar-bin-Khattab, the slave of Allah-ta'la, to the river Neel.

O river if you are flowing by the order of Allah then I am asking Allah to make you flow again. But if you are flowing and have stopped flowing by your own will then we do not care and we do not need you."

When the people of Syria heard of this letter they followed Hazrat Amru-bin-Alas رضى الله عنه to the river. He buried the letter and came out of the river. A few minutes later the river started to flow again, fast and high. The people said that it had not flowed so fast before even after the human sacrifices. From that day to the present day the river has never stopped flowing. (Subhanallah !)



One day an Earthquake started in Madina Sharif. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه came out of the house and said, "Oh Earth stop shaking!" But the Earth kept on shaking. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه became extremely angry and struck his whip on the ground and said, "Why are you trembling? What have you to fear? Has Umar not done justice on you as Amir-ul-Muslimeen?" On hearing this, the earthquake stopped immediately. (Subhanallah !)

LESSON: The lesson from this is that our past rulers were so obedient to Allah that everything in the world used to obey them.

★ Chapter : 8 ★

It was a regular habit of Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه's to walk around all the shafs to make sure the lines were straight before beginning Namaz. One day when he had straightened the shafs and started to pray Namaz a fire-worshipper called Firoz stabbed him in the stomach with a double-sided dagger. The assassin then tried to flee injuring many other sahabas.

However, one sahabi, an Ansari sahabi, threw a blanket over Firoz's head and caught him. Firoz, on seeing that there was no means of escape, committed suicide with his own dagger. Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه instructed Hazrat Abdurrahman رضى الله عنه to lead Namaz and he prayed it sitting down beside him.

After Namaz he asked Hazrat Ibne Abbas رضى الله عنه to find out who had tried to kill him. Hazrat Ibne Abbas

رضي الله عنه told him that it was the fire-worshipper, Firoz. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه gave a sigh of relief and said, "Praise be to Allah because I am so happy that a non-Muslim is my killer."

Hazrat Umar was very badly injured and when he was given water it came straight out of his stomach. He sent his son, Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه to Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها to ask for permission to be buried in her room beside her husband, Hazrat Muhammed ﷺ and her father Hazrat Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه.

When Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه reached Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها she was crying, having heard the news that Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was injured and was dying. When Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه told her why he had come she said, "I had saved that place for myself, but I am gladly giving this place for Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه to be buried here."

When Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه got back with this message Hazrat Umar said, "Praise be to Allah. I have got permission, but my son, when I die take my coffin in front of Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها and ask for permission once more, if she again gives permission then and only then, bury me there. If not, then bury me in Jannat-ul-Baqi with the rest of the Muslims. I fear that she may have only given her permission due to respect for me while I am alive."

Then he said to Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه, "Son, take my pillow away from under my head and put my head on the floor so that Allah has mercy on me. When I

die, close my eyes and bury me in ordinary burial clothes. Do not use expensive cloth; if Allah will count me as a good person then I will get much better clothing than this world's. If I am counted as a bad person then even the one you will give me will not be kept on me."

When Hazrat Ibne Abbas رضي الله عنه heard this he said, "I swear by Allah Almighty that you will not ever see any of the horrible things on the day of Judgement because you are; Amir-ul-Momeneen, Amin-ul-Momeneen, Sayyed-ul-Momeneen. You have carried out your justice as per the Holy Quran and you have been a fair ruler of the Muslims."

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه liked this speech so much that he tried to sit up despite being in extreme pain and said, "Abbas would you say the same words in front of Allah Almighty on the Day of Judgement?"

"Yes. I would gladly say the same thing for you on Qayamat," said Hazrat Ibne Abbas رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه took a breath of relief and passed away from this world into the never-ending world.

As requested by Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه, his coffin was taken outside Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها's room and then they shouted, "O Mother of the Momeneen this is the coffin of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه and he is once more requesting permission to be buried in your room beside your husband, Muhammed ﷺ and your father, Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddik رضي الله عنه." Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها replied that, "I know why Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه has done this but I

gave my permission then and I give my permission now, from my heart. Please bury him here." So Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was buried at the feet of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم in the room of Hazrat Aysha رضي الله عنها, in Masjid-e-Nabwi.

On the day that Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه passed away it seemed like Qayamat had come, there was an eclipse of the sun and little children asked their mothers if this was the day called Quayamat. Soon after the burial of Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Ibne Abbas رضي الله عنه saw him in a dream and asked, "O Amir-ul-Momeneen what treatment have you received from Allah ta'la?"

"I have found my creator very, very merciful." Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه replied.

LESSON : The lesson from this is that despite being very pious and knowing that they were the residents of Heaven, they always used to have a fear of Allah-ta'la and they acted on Shariat (Islamic law) until their last breath.

May Allah ta'la give us the ability to walk on their path and shower us with His mercy when we go from this world. (Ameen).

HAZRAT USMAN GANI

(رضي الله عنه)

★ Chapter : 1 ★

Hazrat Usman Gani رضي الله عنه is one of the Awwalin Sadekin meaning he is one of them people who bought Imaan (faith) on Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم in the beginning times of Islam. He was very kind hearted and always used to think good for others.

He was also related to Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم. Hazrat Usman Gani رضي الله عنه's grandmother Umme Hakim Al Beija and Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم's father Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه were both twins. Hazrat Usman Gani رضي الله عنه is the son of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم's aunt. So this means that Hazrat Usman Gani رضي الله عنه and Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم are cousin brothers, such close relations.

Afterwards Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم gave one of his daughters, Hazrat Rukayya رضي الله عنها in marriage to Hazrat Usman Gani رضي الله عنه. At the time of Battle of Badar she became very ill, so Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم advised Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه to stay home and look after his wife and not take part in the battle, so Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه stayed home. When the message from Badar came with the news of victory of the battle, Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was burying his wife.

After passing away of Hazrat Rukayya رضى الله عنها, Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه used to stay very sad, so Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ gave his second daughter's hand, Hazrat Umme Kulsum رضى الله عنها, in marriage to Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه and said, "If I had a hundred daughters and if they died one after the other, I would have given them in marriage to you one by one.

Ever since the world was created Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه is the only person who had two daughters of a Prophet in marriage no one else has been fortunate. This is why he is known as zunnurain (a person with two lights).

LESSON : Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ knew that Hazrat Rukayya رضى الله عنها would pass away this is why he asked Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه to stay behind. This is Ilme-Gaib. The people who say that Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ does not know what is going to happen tomorrow should take a lesson from this and perform towbah (repent).

★ Chapter : 2 ★

Hazrat Usman Gani رضى الله عنه was gifted with many gifts, one of which was shyness. He used to be extremely shy. This does not mean that the other sahaba were not shy, but Hazrat Usman Gani رضى الله عنه was extra shy.

One day Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was lying on his bed in his room, his holy ankle was uncovered as he lay there. Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضى الله عنه came in but Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ stayed as he was. Then Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه came and asked for permission to enter it was granted but Huzoor

stayed as he was. Then Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه came and asked for permission to enter and Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ sat up straight away made his clothing right, hid his holy ankle and then gave Hazrat Usman Gani رضى الله عنه the permission to enter.

Hazrat Aysha Siddika رضى الله عنها states that when these people left the house I asked Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ that what was reason that when Siddik-e-Akbar رضى الله عنه and Hazrat Umar رضى الله عنه came you stayed lying on the bed as you were, but when Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه came you did not let him enter until you did your clothing up properly and sat up straight. Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, "How can I not be shy of a person whom even the angels are shy of".

LESSON : Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه's position is so high that even Huzoor صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and the angels respect him. So we should also respect Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه.

★ Chapter : 3 ★

The second gift Allah ta'la gave Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه was that he had a very big heart in donating in the way of Allah ta'la. He was a very rich person; he used to be a big businessman in the import and export business. Allah ta'la had given him so much wealth but he never ever spent any money on himself more than it was necessary to live by.

Do you know how he lived his life? He would fast during the day and stay up to pray namaz all night. He would finish the whole of the Quran in just one rakat.

To finish the whole Quran in one rakat is the sunnah of only Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه 's. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه has purchased Jannat from Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم three times.

The first occasion was when Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم emigrated to Madina Sharif. The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم 's first mission was to build a mosque. Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه purchased and donated some land for it but it was not enough.

Next to this land there was some more land, which belonged to the people of Madina Sharif. So, Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم said, "Who ever buys this land and donates it towards building the mosque will be granted Jannat." Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه purchased this land for 25,000 dinars and donated it in the path of Allah ta'la. On this land the Muslims built Masjid-e-Nabwi.

When a person builds or donates money or land for a mosque that person will get the reward of the prayers, which are prayed in that mosque until the Day of Judgement. So, just try and imagine how much reward Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه is receiving as millions of Muslims visit Masjid-e-Nabwi and will keep on visiting till Qayamat.



The second occasion was when Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and his sahabas (companions) travelled from Makka Sharif to Madina Sharif. There was no river running through Madina Sharif. So people had dug up wells to get water. The owners of the wells, whose water tasted sweet, used to sell their water in exchange for money.

There was one well situated about four miles from Madina Sharif, which contained very sweet water. This well was called Bir-e-Rooma (Well-of-Rooma). It was so famous that people came from hundreds of miles away to purchase gallons of this water and take it away on their camels.

When the Muslims were driven out of Makka Sharif, they went to Madina Sharif, empty-handed. So the Muslims had no money to buy any water. When Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم saw that his Sahabas were suffering, due to no water, he said, "Is there anyone who would like to purchase Jannat from me?"

The Sahabas asked, "How do we do that?"

Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم replied, "Who ever purchases the Bir-e-Rooma and donates it to the Muslims will be granted Jannat."

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه stood up and went to see Rooma.

"Sell me your well at what ever price you want," said Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه to Rooma.

"There is no chance of that, talk about something else," replied Rooma.

"I have come to purchase the well so what else do you want me to talk about?" asked Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه.

"In that case we have nothing to talk about, because there is no chance of me selling the well. From this well me and my family can earn a living for ever, but however much money you pay me for it that money

will run out one day. So how do you expect me to throw an axe on my own foot," replied Rooma.

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was a very clever businessman. So he said to Rooma, "Why don't you sell me half the well, we will then build a partition in the middle. The Muslims who want water will use my half and the non-Muslims will use your half."

Rooma thought this is a wealthy businessman, and he must be thinking of doing business with his half of the well. So this is a good opportunity for me because the partition is only from the top, otherwise the water for the well is the same. He will sell it to the Muslims and I will sell it to the non-Muslims, that way we will both earn some money. Rooma agreed to sell half of his well. Everything was finalised signed and sealed and a partition was built in the middle of the well.

Rooma then said to Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه "O'Usman, the water of my well is very popular and people buy it at so and so a price but you may sell your water at what ever price you want."

"It is up to me what I do with my half of the well. Whether I sell the water or give it out free." replied Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه.

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه then went to Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and said, "Ya Rasullallah صلى الله عليه وسلم, I have managed to purchase half of the well of Bir-e-Rooma with great difficulty. All the Muslims can get water from my side of the well twenty-four hours a day, without paying for it."

From that day on the Muslims started to get free water everyday and when the non-Muslims came to the well they used to ask the Muslims for free water from their side, this the Muslims gladly gave away. Things got to such a stage that Rooma didn't have a single customer left. Rooma realised what a big mistake he had made and went to Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه and said, "Hazrat, you are a very shrewd businessman. Please do me a favour and buy the other half of the well." Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه replied, "I will buy your half of the well when my half runs out of water."

Rooma said, "You know that the well is the same from the bottom and it is not going to run out. Please have pity on me and buy my half of the well as well and become the owner of the full well."

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه took pity on him and bought the other half of the well for 12,000 dirhams. In this way Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه paid a total of 36,000 dirhams for the whole well, and made it accessible for the Muslims. When Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم heard of this he said, "Jannat is guaranteed for Usman رضي الله عنه"

This well is still present in Madina Sharif and is known as Bir-e-Usman. Up until twelve to fifteen years ago people still used to drink water from this well, but now the Nazdis have dug up another well, very deep, beside Bir-e-Usman. So all the water, which used to go into Bir-e-Usman, now goes into this other well, resulting in Bir-e-Usman drying out. Alhamdulillah I

have seen this well (Bir-e-Usman) when I went for Hajj-e-Baitullah and drank and made wudu from this water.

LESSON : It is a great reward to give water to the thirsty and by donating this well Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه gave water to millions of people. So imagine how much reward he has gained from this.

LESSON : This is the second time Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه has been guaranteed Jannat. It is written in some books that Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was given a well in Jannat in exchange for the well in this world. This clearly proves that Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم is the owner of Jannat and he gives whatever he desires to a person, as Ala Hazrat says "Khaliq-e-kul ne aap ko maalik-e-kul bana diya"



The third occasion was when the news came that the kuffars were coming through the way of Tabook to attack the Muslims in Madina, so Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم climbed on the Mimbar and said "the Kaafirs are planning to attack us so we need to prepare our self for the battle. We need to stop them entering the Islamic territory and we must fight them in their own territory. So I need you to donate as much as you can in the path of Allah ta'la.

These were very hard times for the Muslims as it was the Year of Drought and the Muslims were suffering from hardship. They did not have enough to

eat, they didn't have any means of travelling or any weapons to fight with.

When Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه heard this appeal he stood up and said "Ya Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم I donate 300 camels fully loaded with food" but Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم carried on with his appeal, so Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه stood up again and said "Ya Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم I donate 300 more camels fully loaded with food" but Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم still carried on with his appeal and Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه stood up once again and said "Ya Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم I am increasing my donation by 300 more camels fully loaded with food". Then Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم stepped down and said, "now Jannat is guaranteed for Usman رضي الله عنه and I am a witness to this".

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه went home and bought 1000 camels loaded with food for the Mujahedeen in the company of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and he also gave 1000 gold dinars. Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم started to turn the dinars upside down many times and kept on saying "if Usman رضي الله عنه does not do even one more good deed after this nothing can stop him from going to Jannat".

LESSON : Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه has always helped Islam in a lot of ways with his wealth. He has never hesitated to spend his fortune in path of Allah and His Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. To donate a camel in those days was like donating a motorcar nowadays. So imagine how generous our third khalifa was.

★ Chapter : 4 ★

One day Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه went to Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and said "Ya Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم I have come to invite you and other companions for dinner at my house and I would be honoured if you would accept this invitation." Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم accepted the invitation and said to his companions "come let us go we have been invited by Usman رضي الله عنه to dine at his house".

As Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم started to walk Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه started to follow him and started counting every step Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم was taking, Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم looked back and said "Usman رضي الله عنه what are you doing?" Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه replied "Ya Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم I have made the intention to free one slave for every single step it will take you to reach my house."

So Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه freed the total number of slaves as the total number of steps it took Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم to reach his house. (ZAME-AL-MOUJEZAT P.65)

LESSON : Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was very wealthy but he never misused his wealth. He always sacrificed his wealth to please Allah ta'la and Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم.

★ Chapter : 5 ★

Once Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم went for umrah from Madina Sharif to Makka Sharif. On the way they stopped at a place called Hudabiya. Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم sent Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه ahead to Makka to tell the kuffar of Makka that we, the Muslims, have come not with the intention to

fight, but to perform Umrah and also to let the Muslims of Makka know that do not despair Makka will soon be conquered by Muslims.

So Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه went to Makka with the message of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم. When he reached Makka and gave the Quresh of Makka the message from Huzoor , they said, "We will not allow Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم to enter Makka this year but O Usman رضي الله عنه if you, yourself, would like to perform tawaaf of the Kaaba Sharif you are most welcome."

" I can never perform Tawaaf without Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم " replied Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه. He then left them and went to the Muslims of Makka and gave them the good news about Makka being conquered by Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم very soon.

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's meeting with the Kuffars took very long so the Sahabas at Hudabiya started talking. They said that Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was a very lucky person because he had gone to Makka and performed the Tawaaf of the Kaaba Sharif.

When Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم heard this he said, "Usman رضي الله عنه would never perform Tawaaf without me."

When it took too long for Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه to return the Sahabas started saying to each other that it seems that the Kuffars of Makka have killed Usman رضي الله عنه and they started talking about doing Jihad against the Kuffars, to avenge the death of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه.

So Huzoor ﷺ started to take oath from the Sahabas on his holy hand, that in the event of Jihad they would remain steadfast.

When all the Sahabas had taken their oath, Huzoor ﷺ raised his left hand and said ' O my companions this is the hand of Usman رضی اللہ عنہ and I Usman also take oath that I will remain steadfast in the battle against the Kuffar'. Huzoor ﷺ took this oath on behalf of Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ because he was not present at the time.

LESSON: This clearly proves a few things:

1. That Huzoor ﷺ had a special relationship with Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ and that is why he called his own holy hand, the hand of Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ. So looking at this relationship we clearly know that the enemies of Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ are also the enemies of Huzoor ﷺ, and vice versa.
2. When Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ refused to do Tawaaf of the Kaaba Sharif without Huzoor ﷺ it showed how much respect he had for Huzoor ﷺ.
3. That despite there being rumours amongst the Sahabas, that Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ had been killed by the Kuffars, Huzoor ﷺ knew that Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ was alive and that is why he declared his own holy hand as Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ's hand and took an oath on his behalf.

★ **Hadiths** ★

Here I will tell you a few hadiths, which Huzoor رضی اللہ عنہ said in honour of Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ.

- ★ Huzoor ﷺ once said every Prophet has a partner and Usman رضی اللہ عنہ you are my partner in Jannat.
- ★ Once Huzoor ﷺ said you are my friend in this world and you will be my friend in Heaven.
- ★ Once Huzoor ﷺ climbed Mount Uhud with Hazrat Abu Bakar رضی اللہ عنہ, Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ عنہ and Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ. The mountain started to shake in excitement as if an earthquake had started. Huzoor ﷺ kicked his holy foot on the ground and said "control yourself there is a Prophet, a Siddik and two Shaheeds on you" The Prophet was Huzoor ﷺ, Siddik was Hazrat Abu Bakar رضی اللہ عنہ, and the two Shaheeds were Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ عنہ and Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ.

This Hadith clearly shows that Huzoor ﷺ knew that Hazrat Umar رضی اللہ عنہ and Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ were going to be martyred.

- ★ One day Huzoor ﷺ started to talk about quarrels and internal disputes overtaking his ummat (followers). Then he said to Hazrat Usman رضی اللہ عنہ "you will be killed by these people very heartlessly, be patient. And you will be fasting on the day you are going to be martyred, so when someone offers you a drink when you get injured do not drink it. But come and break your fast with us".

★ Chapter : 6 ★

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه had conquered the whole of Syria including Bait-ul-Muqaddas. Syria used to be the main Jewish country and Bait-ul-Muqaddas, which was our first Kiblah, is the Kiblah for Jews and Christians. One part belonged to the Jews and the other belonged to the Christians.

So when Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه conquered Syria, you can imagine how much animosity towards the Muslims it would have created in the Jewish hearts, but they said to Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه "we will keep on paying the taxes and obey the laws laid down by you and stay loyal to you. So please let us stay in the country as its citizens." Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه agreed to let them stay. But soon the Jews started to cause friction between Muslims.

When Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه learned of their plans he said that "these Jews are dangerous to Islam and the Muslims and will never be loyal to us and they must be driven out of Muslim territory." And so the Jews were driven out of their houses and their country. This created even more anger in the Jewish hearts towards the Muslims. Although they been driven out of their country because of their own misbehaviour.

This Jewish community had one priest whose name was Abdullah-bin-Saba he was a very clever and cunning man. He asked all the Jews to gather in one place and told them "you know what the Muslims have

done to us, but we can not take revenge because they are very powerful. Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه has conquered 43 countries; he has turned monarchy of Kesar and Kisra to dust. If they couldn't fight him there is no way we can fight him, but I have a plan to take revenge. If you support me then we can take revenge in such way that the Muslims will divide and quarrel amongst themselves till the Day of Qayamat"

"So what is your plan?" asked the people.

"We can not take revenge with force so let us all pretend to be Muslims. Then when we get mixed up with these people then we can target the new Muslims who have not seen the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and have not received proper Islamic knowledge by spreading new masla-masail and cause internal dispute and let them fight amongst themselves while we stand aside and watch. This is the only way we can take revenge otherwise there is no other way".

When his people heard his plan they all said that this was a brilliant plan to avenge the Muslims. So Abdullah-bin-Saba and all his followers pretended to become Muslims (munafiks), which were nearly six thousand of them. When the true Muslims heard this they became very happy that so many of the Jewish population had embraced Islam and become Muslims. They did not know their real intentions and that these people were only pretending.

So Abdullah-bin-Saba sent his followers to the

different cities of Iran. They did not preach in public while Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه remained in Kilafat because Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه was very strict and no one dared to disobey the law's set out by Islam. But when Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه came into Kilafat, Abdullah-bin-Saba decided to start preaching his evil (wrong) beliefs in public and sent his men from city to city to spread these wrong beliefs. As they saw that Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was a very kind-hearted man and was unlikely to declare war on them.

The first question he put in to the peoples mind was that, who is higher in status our Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم or Hazrat Issa (alaihis salaam) ? The crowds replied that our Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم of course! So Abdullah-bin-Saba questioned their belief by asking why is it that Hazrat Issa (alaihis salaam) will come back and destroy the Kuffars and our Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم who is higher in status will not come back and his enemies will keep on doing what they like ?

He then told the Muslims that this was not possible at all and so our Prophet will come back.

Some of the new Syrian Muslim's fell in his trap, when he saw this he put another of his questions forward he said that "every Prophet has a heir and Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم's heir is Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه so the right of the Kilafat falls on to him so when Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddik رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه took Kilafat it was wrong and now Hazrat Usman Gani رضي الله عنه is Khalifah that is wrong too, he has to be removed.

So the people started to believe this in munafic, but remember these were illiterate new Muslims of Iran and Syria they weren't the Sahabas. So some started saying he is right. Some said no he is wrong and this created internal dispute between the Muslims. This was exactly what Abdullah-bin-Saba (a munafic) had planned and he was very pleased with himself that his plan had worked, then he and his men started complaining about Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's representatives (ambassadors) behaviour. That these men are carrying out atrocities on people, misusing the treasury fund etc. They also said that Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه is looking after his own family and friends with the treasury funds. He does not keep accounts and all his governors are doing the same on his orders.

In short the Jews who pretended to be Muslims succeed in creating such a big dispute between the Muslims that the people in Iran and Iraq wrote to Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه that your governors are carrying out atrocities and we are not happy with them, we are asking you to dismiss this governors with immediate effect. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه wrote back to them saying "those people among you who have suffered atrocities at hand of my appointed governors I would like you to attend for Hajj this year and I will make sure that my governors attend as well. At the time I will make sure you are compensated for any atrocities you have faced at their hands.

So Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه also wrote to his governors and asked all of them to come back at the time of Hajj

so all of them came but none of the complainers attended. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه asked his governors if they were carrying out such atrocities? They all said "Hazrat these are all lies and made up stories we have never ever carried out any atrocities". We have fear of Allah in us!!

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه later found out this was all false unfounded allegations and lies against his governors. Due to the conspiracy of Ibne-Saba Yahudi, the citizens of Egypt and Syria became enemies of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه and they wrote to him with questions all unfounded allegations against him. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه wrote back to them with the answers to their questions but they kept on writing to him with new allegations and this way kept on harassing him. So Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه stopped replying to the letters.

After this, on the order of Ibne-Saba Yahudi 2500 of his followers which were made of 1000 Egyptians, 1000 Iraqis and 500 Syrians set out towards Madina Sharif to kill Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه with an excuse of Hajj. When they got to Madina Sharif they surrounded the Holy city, when Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه saw the people were here to kill him he went to Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and said "Ali go and tell these people not to spill my blood, and ask them what is it that they require it will be granted by me".

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه went to these people and asked them "what is the reason you have come here?" Ibne-Saba's men said, "we want the Egypt's governor to be dismissed

and in his place we want Muhammad bin Abu Bakar to be the governor." Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه met their demands and made Muhammad bin Abu Bakar the governor of Egypt and suspended the original governor of Egypt.

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه had a relative called Marvan who was a very a wicked and shameless person, he was related to the present governor of Egypt whom Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه had dismissed from the governorship. When Marvan saw this he wrote a fraudulent letter to the present governor in which he wrote "this letter is from Amir-ul-Momeneen, Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه, when Muhammad bin Abu Bakar reaches you chop his hands and legs off and kill all of the seven men who accompany him." He then put Hazrat Usman's رضي الله عنه's stamp on the letter and sent Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's slave on a camel heading towards Egypt. On the way he met up with Muhammad bin Abu Bakar and his companions. They asked him where he was going. The slave replied, " I am taking the Amir's message to the governor of Egypt. Muhammad bin Abu Bakar and his companions replied, " but the governor is amongst us so give him whatever message you have for him." To this the slave replied, " Not this governor but the one who is in Egypt."

The riders thought there was something fishy so they searched him and found the forged letter. When they read the contents of the letter they became very angry and turned back towards Madina Sharif. When they got back they gathered all the citizens of Madina Sharif and read the contents of the letter to them. The

people of Madina Sharif took the letter to Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه and asked him if he had written the letter. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه denied all knowledge of it. They then asked him if it was his stamp on the letter. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه agreed that it was his stamp but he didn't know how it had got there. The people then asked him if the slave and the camel belonged to him. He said they did but denied sending them to Egypt with the letter.

The people said that you are saying that the slave is yours, the camel he was riding is yours and the stamp on the letter is yours. So how can we believe that you are not involved in the writing of this letter? Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه said, "I swear by Almighty Allah that I am not involved in any way in the writing of this letter and the stamp on the letter was either stolen or has gone missing." The people said, "Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه has become very old that he can't even remember how the letter was written or how his stamp got on the letter, so he is not fit to be the Khalifa anymore and he should be removed from this position."

Conspiracy of Ibne Saba and the wickedness of Marvan had such an effect that the people of Iraq and Syria could not stay away from getting involved in the shahadat of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه. So thousands of them gathered outside Madina Sharif and surrounded the city.

The Sahaba-e-Kiraam came to Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه and asked for his permission to do Jihad against the munafiks and other rioters to scare them away but Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه refused to give permission and said,

"I give you an oath of Allah ta'la. Please do not shed a single drop of blood on my behalf otherwise I will not be able to face Allah ta'la on the day of Qayamat."

To this the Sahaba-e-Kiraam said, "In that case we would advise you to go to Makka Sharif or even to Syria where Hazrat Amir Muaviyyah is based with the Muslim army. Who will be able to assist you and you will be safe there."

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه said, "O friends, you are asking me to leave Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم's holy shrine in my last days. That is not possible. I will go to Masjid-e-Nabwi and ask them why do they want to kill me?"

So Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه went to Masjid-e-Nabwi and delivered the following lecture to the munafics. "Oh People of Egypt why are you thirsty for my blood. I am a frail old man and death will come naturally to me very soon. I swear by Almighty Allah that whenever someone had shed the blood of an innocent Prophet, Allah ta'la revenged that death by getting thousands of men killed. I am the Khalifa of Allah's beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم; if you are going to shed my blood then 80,000 of you will be killed to avenge my death. If the other Muslims will not avenge my death then Allah ta'la will send rain of stones to kill you. So I give Allah's oath that do not shed my blood because once I am dead you will wish that you had not killed me and you will wish that I had lived forever."

At this one of the rioters snatched Hazrat Usman

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's walking stick off him, which was a gift from Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم. He put it over his knee and snapped it into two. As a result of this a boil (inflamed swelling) grew on this rioters knee and his body started to rot and he died immediately.

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's lecture did not have any effect on the rioters hearts and they surrounded Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's house. They did not let him in or out of the house. They went to such an extreme that they even stopped the supply of food and water coming into his house. Whatever food and water he had in the house had finished in just a few days. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه and his family began to starve and began to die of thirst.

Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه then put his head out the window and shouted, "Is Ali رضي الله عنه out there? Is Saad رضي الله عنه out there?" no one replied. Then Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه said, " Oh followers of Prophet Muhammed صلى الله عليه وسلم even the Kuffars of Kesar and Kisra (Iran and Rome) gave food and water to their prisoners. But O people it seems I have committed such a crime in your eyes, which is so great that you, have stopped the food and water for me and my family. If any one of you gives me one glass of water, I will give him my first glass of water, which I will get from my Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم from the stream of Qausar on the Day of Qayamat (Judgement)."

The rioters didn't care about Hawz-e-Qausar; they were there to kill Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه. When Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه learned that Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه had no water left he sent all his three sons; Hazrat Imam Hassan

Hazrat Imam Hussain رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Abbas رضي الله عنه, with two water bags full of water to Hazrat Usman 's house.

When they got there the rioters said that they couldn't take the water to Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه said that the rioters couldn't stop them from taking the water to the Amir. So a scuffle broke out. Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه was injured and one of the rioters punctured both the water bags with his dagger.

Then Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه put on the Amama Sharif of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and filled up some more water bags. He then came to Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's house and said to the rioters, " O unfortunate ones, the way you have treated the Amir-ul-Momeneen even the Kaafirs wouldn't do this." But the tyrants punctured the bags Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was carrying with their daggers.

At this time Umm-ul-Momeneen Hazrat Umme Habiba رضي الله عنها, the wife of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, came riding on a mule and said, "Permit me to enter the house. I have come to collect some of the goods left by Bani-Umayya with Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه." But one of the rioters called her a liar and kicked her mule, which ran with such a great fright that Hazrat Umm-ul-Momeneen nearly fell off the mule.

When Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and the people of Madina saw that the rioters didn't even respect the wife of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم they got very angry and once again

asked Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه for permission to fight off the rioters. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه replied, "if I wanted to fight these people I would have called the Muslim Army back from Syria, but please understand I do not want to shed a single drop of blood in the Holy Prophet's city. I give you Allah's oath, go back to your houses." So Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and the other Sahabas went back to their houses.

A few more days passed and when Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه couldn't bear the thirst any more, once again, he looked out of the window of his house and addressed the rioters. " You know that when Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم came to Madina there was no drinking water available for the Muslims and it was me who bought the Bir-e-Rooma for 36,000 dinars and donated to you for free. So that you can have drinking water and today I am the same Usman who has been thirsty for the last forty days and my children are crying for water and they don't get a drop of water to drink."

"O people, you also know that when the Muslims came to Madina Masjid-e- Nabwi was very small and I bought the land for 25,000 dinars to extend the mosque so that people can pray namaz in it. Yet today I am not even allowed to pray even two rakaat in this same mosque. What excuse will you make on the Day of Qayamat?"

There was silence. No one answered him. Total of fifty days passed and Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه remained

a prisoner in his own home. He kept on fasting everyday.

One night he had a dream in which he saw Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم together with Hazrat Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه come out of their shrines to meet him and Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم said, "Oh, Usman رضي الله عنه you must be very thirsty, you have been fasting for forty days. Oh Usman you come and break your fast with us tomorrow, we will give you water from Hawz-e-Qausar to drink. Oh Usman رضي الله عنه you will be martyred tomorrow and the first drop of your blood will drop on the Ayat meaning "(O Usman) your Allah is sufficient to take your revenge"

When Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه saw this dream he opened the doors of his house and said "let them come in I have been invited to Hawz-e-Qausar by my master," and he started praying the Quran.

When the rioters saw the doors were open they came marching in, the first one to come in was Muhammed bin Abu Bakar رضي الله عنه (son of Siddik-e-Akbar رضي الله عنه) and he got hold of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's beard, Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه said to him, "son your father used to respect my beard a lot and you have dared to pull my beard." When he heard this he left the house full of shame, then another person came, Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه said " you are not my murderer do not make a place for yourself in hell, go away." So he too went away. Then many rioters entered the house together and one of them struck a blow on Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه

and his first drop of blood dropped on the exact ayat on which Huzoor ﷺ had told him (this holy Quran is still present in Istanbul museum in Turkey) Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه became shahid.

His wife screamed, " oh people of Madina, Amirul Momeneen has been martyred," The rioters mission was fulfilled but they still surrounded the house and threatened to burn it down. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه's Janaza Namaz (funeral prayer) was not prayed for three days in the end the family members inside the house bathed him themselves and prayed the Janaza namaz themselves.

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and some of the other famous sahabas came down and said, "Oh, shameless culprits, your aim and wishes have been fulfilled so at least let us bury Amirul Momeneen." When the funeral procession took place the cruel people stoned his coffin and didn't let him be buried in the Muslim cemetery (Jannat-ul-Baqi) so he was buried outside.

It is only when the cemetery was extended in later years that his holy shrine came into Jannat-ul-Baqi. This is why we see his holy shrine in Jannat-ul-Baqi today.

My dear brothers and sisters of Islam remember Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was so brutally killed that one of his hand was cut off and they jumped on his body resulting in three of his ribs being broken. (*Inna Lillahe wa inna elayhe razeoon*)

★ LESSON ★

1. The conspiracy of Abdullah-ibne-Saba worked and the Egyptians fell into his trap and caused internal dispute between the Muslims and this mutiny spread even further in the time of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and the Jews started to show many of their evil tricks.
2. Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه had already learnt of his shahadat from Huzoor ﷺ and he was happy on the will of Allah ta'la, this is why he did not permit the sahaba-e-Kiraam to fight the rioters. Neither did he order the Muslim army to come back from Syria to save him. The rioters didn't even care about any of the sahabas or show respect to the wives of the Prophet ﷺ and so earned their place in hell.
3. The shahadat of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه was in no way any less sad than the shahadat of Hazrat Hussain رضي الله عنه in Karbala. The Yazeedis stopped water for a few days but here the rioters stopped the water for 40 days. So if Hazrat Imam Hussain رضي الله عنه was treated harshly then Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه faced even greater suffering.
4. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was not involved in the killing of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه in any way at all. As a matter of fact he came to get the permission of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه on two occasions to fight off the rioters but it was not granted to him. So a person who believes that Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was involved in anyway in the shahadat of Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه is mistaken and should repent from such beliefs.

HAZRAT ALI

(كرم الله وجهه الكريم)

★ Chapter : 1 ★

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was born on Friday 13 Rajab, when Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم was 30 years old. He was born in the Kaaba Sharif. This is because Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's mother was cleaning inside the Kaaba Sharif, when she suddenly had birth pains and Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was born.

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was the son of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم's uncle, whose name was Abu Taalib. One year Makka was going through a year of famine and the people were suffering with hardship. Abu Taalib had a big family and he was going through hard times. One day Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم said to his uncle, Hazrat Abbas رضي الله عنه "lets go to Abu Taalib's house and help him through the hard times by adopting a couple of his children. So they went to Abu Taalib's house and Hazrat Abbas رضي الله عنه took custody of Hazrat Jaffar رضي الله عنه and Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم took custody of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه.

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was the first child to embrace Islam at the age of seven or eight years. One day Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was sleeping on the ground near the mosque when Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم came to the mosque. He woke Hazrat Ali

رضي الله عنه up and started to take off dust from Hazrat Ali 's back. Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم said, 'Get up 'O father of dust.' Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه liked this nickname so much that when someone used to call him 'Abu Turab' he used to get really pleased with them.

LESSON : Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه came into the company of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم at a very small age and he became a Muslim at a tender age of seven or eight years. He was never involved in idol worshiping. When Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم gave him the nickname 'Abu Turab' he knew that there was plenty of love behind this. That is why he loved his nickname more than his original name.

★ Chapter : 2 ★

Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم and his companions went to fight the Jews of Khaibar. When they reached Khaibar the Jews locked themselves in the forts and started attacking the Muslim forces from inside the forts but the Sahaba-e-kiram fought very bravely and conquered most of the Jewish forts one by one. First they conquered the fort Naam, then the fort Kamoos, then Musab, Tuleh, and then Slaeim. Now it was the turn of fort Khaibar. This fort was the strongest, the Sahaba-e-kiram tried very hard to conquer this fort but they didn't succeed.

When quite a few days passed without success, Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم said to the Sahaba-e-kiram "I will give the charge to a person who will definitely win the battle for us with his god gifted strength.

So the next day Huzoor ﷺ looked at his companions then asked "where is Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه he is not to be seen anywhere?"

The Sahaba-e-kiram answered "Ya Rasulallah ﷺ he has got an eye infection so he is resting"

"Bring him to me" said Huzoor ﷺ. The Sahaba-e-kiram bought Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه to Huzoor ﷺ holding his arms because he had a bandage over his eyes. Huzoor ﷺ took off the bandage and put his holy saliva on his eye. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's eyes were immediately cured. Then Huzoor ﷺ gave him the Islamic army's flag and said "go and win the battle for us."

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه set out towards the fort khaibar with the rest of the Muslim army. When he reached the fort, the owner of the fort came out to challenge him shouting " I am Marhab, the one who is brave and an experienced fighter."

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه answered " Oh Marhab listen to me, I am the one who has been named the lion by my mother. The lion that is king of all the jungles."

After this the battle began between Marhab and Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه within a few minutes Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's sword struck Marhab's head and chopped him in two halves. Marhab took his last few breaths on the ground. When Marhab's companions saw that he had been killed, they came out charging on to the Muslim army, but the Muslims fought them so bravely that the Jews ran back into their fort and shut the door behind them.

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه went to the door and he forced it off and threw it to one side and the Muslim forces went inside and fought the Jews so bravely that the fort was conquered in no time.

The Sahaba-e-kiram states that the door of the fort was so heavy that 70 of us tried to lift it but we couldn't manage it. So we asked Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه "Oh Ali, how did you manage to lift this door on your own?" Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه answered "my dear brothers I lifted the door off its hinges with Allah's gifted strength."

★ LESSON ★

1. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was a very brave man and this was a gift from Allah to him for the sake of Huzoor ﷺ. His strength was so great that he lifted the door on his own, which 70 people could not lift together. No wonder he was nicknamed the Lion of Allah.
2. Huzoor ﷺ knew that the fort of Khaibar will be conquered by Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه this is why he gave the charge to him. If this is not Ilme-Gaib then what is it?
3. Also Huzoor ﷺ's holy saliva was Shifa (a cure) and it cured Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's eyes immediately and therefore we are in no comparison to him in anyway. The people who compare themselves to Huzoor ﷺ, tell them that when they go to see some sick person with an eye problem ask them to spit in there eyes and see if they cured that per-

sons eyes or make them worse. You will then find the answer for yourselves.

★ Chapter : 3 ★

One day Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's armour was stolen. Later on it was found on one of the Jews. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه said to the Jew, "the armour is mine." But the Jew turned round and said, "If what you are claiming is true then prove it."

So Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه summoned him to appear in an Islamic court where a Qazi Ayaz Surah رضي الله عنه was the judge. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was the plaintiff and the Jew was the defendant.

Qazi Ayaz رضي الله عنه heard the case from both sides. Then he asked Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه to present witnesses to prove that the armour was his.

So Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه presented his 2 sons: Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Imam Hussain رضي الله عنه. But Hazrat Qazi رضي الله عنه refused to accept them as they were his sons and the shariah law does not allow this as they could be influenced by their father. So then Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه presented his slave as a witness. Hazrat Qazi رضي الله عنه also refused to accept his evidence as a slave can also be influenced by his master and the law of the shariah does not allow this either.

So after long and careful consideration Hazrat Qazi Ayaz رضي الله عنه dismissed the case against the Jew and gave the judgement in his favour.

When they got out of the courtroom the Jew kept looking at the face of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه to see if he was disappointed in any way. But when he saw no sign of this he started to think to himself that Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه is the leader of the Muslims and a Muslim judge gave judgement against him, yet he has shown no sign of disappointment and disapproval surely this has to be the teachings of a true religion.

He dropped himself in the feet of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and said, "Hazrat I have taken your armour but you have taken my heart." Then he prayed Kalima-e-Shahadat and became a Muslim.

LESSON : Our religion has taught us to be fair in all cases whether he is rich or poor, prince or pauper and our leaders acted on this teaching all the time. This is why the non-believers saw this good character of our Amirs (leaders) behaviour and they embraced Islam without any hesitation.

★ Chapter : 4 ★

In the time of khalifat of Amir-ul-Momeneen, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, a young man came running to him in a nervous state and said,

Young man: "Oh Amir, my mother has given birth to me and fed me with her milk for two years and now when I have grown up she is refusing me as her son. So I have been kicked out of the house."

Hazrat Ali: "Where is your mother now?"

Young man: She lives in such a house number in such a street.

Hazrat Ali to his courtiers: "Bring the boy's mother to me."

So the mother came to the court with her four brothers and forty fake witnesses.

Hazrat Ali: "This young man claims you are his mother is this true?"

Woman (mother): "Oh Amir, I swear I do not know who this young man is. He is falsely claiming to be my son to dishonour me.

Then the forty witnesses and four brothers gave testimony one by one saying that the woman is a spinster, she was never married so how can he be her son.

Hazrat Ali: "Young man, what do you have to say for this?"

Young man: "Oh Amir, I swear by Almighty Allah she is my mother, she is the one who gave birth to me and fed me her milk now she has disowned me.

Hazrat Ali: "O' lady, is this boy telling the truth?"

Woman (mother): "o Amir-ul-Momeneen, I too swear by Allah Almighty I do not know this man I do not know why he is trying to dishonour me. It is a conspiracy against me. How can I a spinster to date have a son? You have seen and heard all my witnesses."

Hazrat Ali: "Okay so if I give a judgement between both parties will you accept it with no hesitation?"

Woman (mother): "Yes of course"

Hazrat Ali to 4 brothers: "If I give an order will you and your sister act on it?"

4 brothers: "Sure. Sure we will abide by your ruling with all our hearts."

Hazrat Ali: "I am getting this young man married to your sister, and I give 400 dirhams in mehar and I am making Allah ta'la witness to this marriage. O courtier go and get 400 dirhams from my savings and give it to this young man."

The courtier acted upon Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's instructions and gave it to the young man.

Hazrat Ali: "Young man, give those dirhams to your wife to be."

When the young man heard the order of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه he stepped forward, at this moment the women screamed and said,

Woman (mother): "Stop! How can you allow a son to marry his mother? I swear that he is my son from my first marriage but my brothers ordered me to disown him. So I could marry again as a spinster. This is my son and I admit in front of you, he is my son."

Hazrat Ali: "Okay go and take him with you."

LESSON: This is another example of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's knowledge. How worthy he was of the title "Gateway of the city of knowledge." It was this knowledge, which gave him the ability of solving such complicated cases.

★ Chapter : 5 ★

Huzoor ﷺ has said, "I am the city of knowledge and Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه is the gate way to this city."

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه has narrated 586 of Huzoor ﷺ's hadiths and Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's fatwas and judgements are the pride of Islam.

Hazrat Umar رضي الله عنه states that Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه is the best judge amongst us. He also used to say, "O Allah protect me from being the judge of the case which Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه can not solve."

Hazrat Saad bin Musaib رضي الله عنه states that Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's knowledge was so great that in the whole of Madina Sharif only he used to say that "ask me what you like and I will answer it for you."

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه himself states, "Everything that is contained in the Qur'an Sharif is contained in Bismillah Sharif only, and what is contained in the Bismillah is contained in the (Bae) of Bismillah, and what is contained in bae is contained in the dot of the Bae." Then he states, "If I did the translation of Bismillah then even seventy camels would not be able to carry the load."

LESSON : Here we have seen how knowledgeable our fourth khalifa was. THINK! If Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was so great then just imagine how great our Holy Prophet ﷺ's knowledge would be.

★ Chapter : 6 ★

In the next three chapters I will tell you of some more of the complicated cases solved by our fourth khalifa, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه.

One day two friends set out on a trip. They had both taken their packed lunches with them. On the way as they sat down to eat and opened their packed lunches; one contained five chappaties and the other three chappaties. Just then a passer-by came along and they invited him to join them, so he did.

After lunch the passer-by left leaving them eight dirhams and said, "This is for letting me eat with you. Share it between you." When the two friends came to share the eight dirhams between them a dispute erupted. The friend with the five chappaties said, "I will take five dirhams because I had five chappaties and you take three dirhams because you had three chappaties." But the friend with the three chappaties said, "No, I will only take an equal share." So they took their case to Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه.

When Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه heard their story he said to the person who had three chappaties, "My advice to you is to take the three dirhams which he is giving you." But the person with the three chappaties said, "O Amir-ul-Momeneen, I will take what is rightly due to me." Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه said, "Take my advice. Take the three dirhams he is giving to you, so kindly. Otherwise, by right, you are liable to get only one dirham."

When the person with the three chappaties heard this he said, " How is this possible? If you can explain to me how you came to this decision then I will gladly take one dirham."

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه said, "In that case listen carefully. You had three chappaties and your partner had five chappaties, which made a total of eight chappaties. Because you cannot divide eight into three equal parts you will have to make three equal pieces of each chappaties, which makes twenty-four pieces.

As it is hard to say how many pieces each of you ate we will have to assume that all three of you ate an equal number of pieces, which comes to eight pieces each. This means that you have ate eight pieces of the nine pieces, which came from your chappaties, which left one piece. The person who had five chappaties ate eight out of the fifteen pieces, which leaves seven pieces.

So now you know that the person who gave you eight dirhams had only eaten one of your pieces and seven pieces from your partner's chappaties. This is why you are only due one dirham and your partner seven dirhams."

When the person with the three chappaties heard this explanation, he said, "O Amir, I am satisfied with your judgement and I gladly take the one dirham which is rightfully due to me, but you were right, I should have taken the three dirhams when you first advised me"

LESSON: Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was a gateway to the City of Knowledge and he has proved this time after time by skilfully solving problems, which seemed impossible to solve.

★ Chapter : 7 ★

In the time of the kilafat of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه two women gave birth one a very dark night. There were no lights in that time. They gave birth to two children at the same time and in the same room.

When daylight broke they noticed that one was a girl and one was a boy. They both claimed that they had given birth to a boy and so a quarrel broke out between them. In the end they took their case to Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه.

When Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه heard their story he said to the women, "Take these two empty bottles and go and fill them with your breast milk and bring it back to me." So the women went away, each taking a bottle, and came back with the bottles filled with milk.

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه asked the courtiers to bring some scales. When the scales were bought to him, he put both the bottles on the scale and found that one bottle weighed heavier than the other. He announced that the one who's milk was heavy was the mother of the boy.

When people heard this they asked him how he came to this decision. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه replied "I came to this decision by following the Holy Qur'an because in the Holy Qur'an Allah ta'la says, "**I have given the**

man a superiority over everything, even in food." So bearing this in mind I made the decision that the boy's mother's milk will be heavier. That is why I asked them to bring me sample of their milk in the bottles."

LESSON: You can only make this kind of decisions by having true knowledge of Islam. The other thing we have learned is that the one who has the true knowledge of the Quran can find the answers to all the life's complicated situations.

★ Chapter : 8 ★

There was Jewish rabbi who was a very learned man of the Torait. One day he said to Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, "I have some questions I would like you to answer for me." Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه replied, "Go ahead and ask."

Questions : "Tell me.."

1. "Who is the man who has no mother or father?"
2. "Who is the woman who has no mother or father?"
3. "Who is the man who has a mother but no father?"
4. Which stone gave birth to an animal?"
5. Who is the woman who gave birth to a child within three minutes in the same day?"
6. Who are the two friends who will never become enemies?"
7. Who are the two enemies who will never become friends?"

When the Rabbi finished the questions Hazrat

Ali رضي الله عنه said to him, "OK, now listen carefully to the answers I am going to give to your answers."

Answers :

1. The man who had no mother or father is Hazrat Adam (alaihi salaam).
2. The woman who had no mother or father is Hazrat Hawwa رضي الله عنها.
3. The man who had a mother but no father is Hazrat Issa (alaihi salaam).
4. The stone, which gave birth to an animal, was the mountain, which gave birth to the camel of Hazrat Saleh (alaihi salaam).
5. The woman who gave birth to a child in three minutes within the same day is Hazrat Mariyam (alaihi salaam). She became pregnant in the 1st minute, had birth pains in the 2nd minute and gave birth in the 3rd minute to Hazrat Issa (alaihi salaam).
6. The two friends who will never become enemies are Body and Soul.
7. The two enemies who will never become friends are Life and Death.

When the Jewish rabbi heard these answers to his questions he said, " O Ali رضي الله عنه you have truly given me the right answers and you are definitely worthy of the title of the gateway of the city of knowledge.

LESSON : If the knowledge of the gateway (Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه) is so high, that nothing is hidden from

it. So can there be anything hidden from the city of knowledge, Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, itself.

★ Chapter : 9 ★

Two days after Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه was martyred people took an oath on Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه's hand including the rioters, the followers of Abdullah-ibne-Saba and the Sahabas of Madina Sharif.

Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه's wife took the blood stained Quran and clothes to Hazrat Amir Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه in Syria. She told him what had happened to Amir-ul-Momeneen Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه and showed him the Holy Quran and said that this is the blood of the Amir-ul-Momeneen.

Some people told lies to Hazrat Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه saying that Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه was involved in the killing of Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه. They told these lies because the killing took place while Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه was present in Madina Sharif and he didn't do anything to stop it.

So Hazrat Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه wrote and asked Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه to avenge the death of Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه before he, Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه, would take oath on his (Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه's) hand and accept him as Amir.

But Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه wrote back saying that the rioters and the munafiks were far too many. Nearly six thousand of them. He told Hazrat Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه that he would be able to take revenge if he, Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه, would take an oath on his hand and then both of them

together (their armies combined) would avenge the death of Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه.

So this misunderstanding of Hazrat Amir Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه's about Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه was the reason for the dispute between them.

But we know that Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه was not involved in the killing of Hazrat Usman رضى الله عنه. We, the Ehle-Sunnats, believe is that Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه was not involved in it at all. Hazrat Amir Muaviya رضى الله عنه was mistaken but it wasn't his fault as he was hundreds of miles away in Syria and people misinformed him of the facts.

Because of this misunderstanding the battle of Siffin and battle of Juman took place, which ended in a compromise between the two parties involved (Hazrat Amir Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه & Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه).

LESSON : There are people who criticise Hazrat Muaviyyah رضى الله عنه for his dispute with Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه but they should keep quiet. This is because Allah ta'la has promised Jannat (heaven) to all the

Sahaba-e-Kiraam. Allah says in the Holy Quran, "**Allah is pleased with them and they are pleased with Him.**" This clearly proves to us that no matter what mistakes were committed by the Sahaba-e-Kiraam they will be forgiven by Allah ta'la and they will be rewarded a place in Heaven (Jannat).

It is stated in the hadith Sharif, "All my Sahabas are like stars. You will be guided by whom ever you follow." This hadith clearly teaches us that all the

Sahaba-e-Kiraam were on the right path and without a doubt they are the residents of heaven.

★ Chapter : 10 ★

A group of people became separated from Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه after they took oath on his hand. These people became known as Kharzis. These people separated themselves saying that there is no ruler except Allah, so we will not recognise Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه as our ruler anymore. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه said that the words they were saying were true but the context they were putting them in was not.

Due to this, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه sent Hazrat Abdullah-ibne-Abbas رضي الله عنه to the Kharzis to explain this to them and make them understand. Hazrat Abdullah-ibne-Abbas رضي الله عنه started explaining to them by using the ayats (verses) of the Holy Quran where Allah says to us, **"Obey Allah's commands and the prophets commands and also obey the commands of the ones who are rulers amongst you."** Hazrat Abdullah-ibne-Abbas رضي الله عنه explained with many references to the Quranic ayats and so out of six thousand Kharzis two thousand repented for their sin and came back into the party of the Muslims. The other four thousand stuck to their beliefs and refused to repent.

When Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه heard this he said to the Sahabas and the Muslims, " We have done our duty of explaining to them but they are not listening, so I am

declaring Jihad against them." So the battle of Nehrwan took place.

In this battle hundreds of Kharzis got killed and hundreds more fled from the battleground. The consequence of this battle was that the Kharzis who fled and the relatives of those that got killed became the enemies of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه.

One of these Kharzis was Abdurrahman-ibne-Mulzim. He took an oath in front of the Kaaba Sharif that he would kill Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه as revenge. Abdurrahman-ibne-Mulzim bought a sword and tipped the blade into some deadly poison. He then set off towards Qufa because Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه in his time of Kilafat moved the capital of the Muslim empire from Madina to Qufa.

When he reached Qufa he started staying in the company of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه knew the purpose of Abdurrahman-ibne-Mulzim's stay in Qufa. We know this because every time he looked at Ibne-Mulzim he used to say, " He who wishes my death I am wishing for his long life."

One day Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه was giving the Friday speech, when, he looked at Ibne-Mulzim and said, "Why is the most wretched person of the Muslim Ummat not carrying out his aim? Tell him to fulfil his intention because Huzoor صلوات الله عليه وسلم has told me, "O Ali رضي الله عنه one unfortunate (wretched) person will strike a blow on your head and your beard will be covered in the colour of your blood." (Mentioned in Tirmizi Sharif)

Sometimes Ibne-Mulzim used to change his mind about killing Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه. He used to say to himself that Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه is the son-in-law of Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم, husband of Hazrat Fatima-Tuz-Zohra رضي الله عنها and the father of Hassan رضي الله عنه and Hussain رضي الله عنه. It is true that he has killed my family but it is better for me if I don't kill him. But then he used to remember the oath he took in front of the Kaaba Sharif.

One day Ibne-Mulzim was passing by a well where a beautiful young girl was filling up water. As soon as he saw her he fell in love with her and asked her if she would marry him. She said, "Be on your way. I will only marry the person who kill's Ali رضي الله عنه." This woman was the enemy of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه because she belonged to the Kharzi family who were killed in the battle of Nehrwan, at the hands of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه.

When Ibne-Mulzim heard her wish he jumped with joy and said, "I swear by Allah that that is the whole purpose of my stay in Qufa." He then showed her the sword he had purchased for this purpose.

When she heard this she said, "In that case if you are successful in your mission then I will definitely marry you." Her words were music to his ears and he resolved that now he would definitely kill Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه.

In the month of Ramadan it was Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's custom to stay one day at his eldest son, Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه's house and one day at his second son's (Hazrat Imam Hussain رضي الله عنه) and one day at his

daughter's, Hazrat Zenab رضي الله عنها. She was the wife of Hazrat Abdullah bin Tayyar رضي الله عنه. It was also Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's custom that when he left for Fajr namaz after sehri he used to shout to people "Assalat-Assalat" (come for namaz do not go back to sleep).

Three days before his shahadat it was his turn to stay at Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه's house but he could not sleep that night. When Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه saw that his father kept turning sides in his bed he asked, "What is wrong father?" "Why can't you sleep?" "What is wrong?"

His father replied, "Son the time is coming nearer, there are only a few more days before I leave you. I have seen Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم in my dream and I told him, "Ya Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم I have had no peace from your followers."

So Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم asked me to make this prayer, "O Allah send me to the better people." "So my son I have made this prayer and my time is near." When Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه heard this tears started to flow out of his eyes and he said, "Please father don't talk like this. We need you to look over us for a long, long time and I pray that Allah gives you long life." Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه replied, "Dear son what is destined will happen."

Two more days passed and it was Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's turn to stay at his eldest son's house again. After Isha namaz as he was going to Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه's house, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه kept on looking at the stars in the sky and said, "This is the night of promise."

In the early morning before dawn Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه had a couple of bites for sehri and then left for the mosque. There were ducklings living in the street, when they saw Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه they gathered around him and began quacking very loudly as if they were crying. Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه said to Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه "These ducklings never came to our house before dad." His dad replied, "Leave them alone son. They are crying for the loss of someone they love." So Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه said, "Father, you go ahead. I will join you at the mosque as soon as I have finished sehri."

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه carried on towards the mosque shouting, "Assalat-Assalat." When he got to the mosque, the wretched, vicious person, Ibne-Mulzim, was hiding in a dark corner. As soon as Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه started praying Tahajjud namaz Ibne-Mulzim struck a very heavy blow with his sword to Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's head. It was so hard that the sword went through Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه's head to the ear.

Uproar arose and people arrested Ibne-Mulzim and tied him up. Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Imam Hussain رضي الله عنه came running to their father. As there was still time before sehri time ended Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه asked for some water to drink. When Ibne-Mulzim heard his request he also asked for some water, so Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه told the people to give the water to Ibne-Mulzim first.

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه told the people, "Do not do or

say anything to my killer. If I get well then I will have the right to forgive him or to punish him and if I die then just strike him one blow because he has struck only one blow to me." He also told the people, "Do not chop him into pieces because Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم has stopped us from doing this."

Regardless of this request the people were so angry that they chopped Ibne-Mulzim's hands and legs off. They then threw him into a hut and set it alight. So this scoundrel got the taste of hell in this life as well.

Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه survived for three days after this attack. He then called all his family members and said, "Dear sons and daughters may peace be upon you. It is time for me to leave you now." When Hazrat Zenab رضي الله عنها and Hazrat Umme-Kulsum رضي الله عنها heard this they started to cry. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه advised them not to cry and said, "If you see what I am seeing you would never cry!"

"What is it that you see, father?" asked Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه replied, "I can see Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم along with the rest of the Sahaba-e-Kiraam. They have come to take me and Huzoor صلى الله عليه وسلم is saying to me, "Ali, it is time for you to come with us."" Then Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه said, "Assalamu-alaikum" to his family members and prayed the Kalima-e-shahadat, before he left this ending world for the never-ending world on the 21st Ramzan. 40th year after the hijri.

Hazrat Imam Hassan رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Imam Hussain

رضى الله عنه and Hazrat Abdullah bin Zafar رضى الله عنه bathed his body. Hazrat Imam Hassan رضى الله عنه led the namaz-e-janaza.

Hazrat Ali رضى الله عنه was our khalifa for four years, nine months and nine days before he was so brutally murdered by Ibne-Mulzim.

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

I have presented you brief life stories of our khalifaas and it is our imaan (belief) that all four khalifaas are true successors of our Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. It is necessary for us to love them and abide by them because Huzoor ﷺ has said, "Upon you it is necessary to follow my sunnah and the sunnah of the Khulfa-e-Rashideen."

Without any doubt these are the four shining stars of the sky of our faith and the followers of Islam will be guided by till the Day of Judgement by these stars.

May Allah ta'la give us the true love for Huzoor ﷺ and his four true friends and the rest of the Sahaba-e-kiram and also give us the ability to carry their respect and greatness in our hearts and walk on the same path as them. (AMEEN)

Assalamu-alaikum

Glossary

A

- ★ Amir-ul-Momeneen - Trustee of the Believers
- ★ Amir-ul-Momeneen - Leader of the Believers
- ★ Amir-ul-Muslimeen - Leader of the Muslims
- ★ Ansari - a person from the tribe of the Ansar
- ★ Ayat - a verse of the Quran



H

- ★ Hijrat - the journey from Makka to Madina



I

- ★ Ilme-Gaib - knowledge of the unseen
- ★ Inzil - book revealed to Hazrat Issa (alaihis salaam)



K

- ★ Kafan - burial cloth
- ★ Kharzis - outcasts (the ones who separated themselves from the Muslims)
- ★ Kilafat - Reign of rule



M

- ★ Mardood - scoundrel
- ★ Masjid-e-Aqsa - mosque in Jerusalem
- ★ Meraj - the ascent to the heavens where Muhammed met Allah subha-na-wa ta'la
- ★ Munafic - a person who calls himself a Muslim but is a non-believer at heart
- ★ Mustahab - A good action



S

- ★ Sayyed-ul-Momeneen - Guardian of the Muslims
- ★ Shafa'at - intercession
- ★ Shafs - lines of namazees



T

- ★ Takbir - the proclamation that "Allah is Great", "Allah is Great"
- ★ Torait - the book revealed to The Prophet Musa (alaihi salaam)



W

- ★ Wahi-of-ilahi - revelations from Allah
- ★ Wazifa - donations for living expenses e.g. money, food, clothes etc



Bibliography

The kitaab, which has been used, is:

Sach-chi-hikayat

(which means "True Stories")

Written by:

**Sultanul Wa-e-zin Moulana Abu
Noor Mohammed Bashir Saheb**

The lectures used where by:

Hazrat Allama Mohammad

Shafi Okarvi

(Rahumtulahalayhe)

قَالَ اللَّهُ تبارك وتعالى يا أيها الذين آمنوا

لقد جاءكم الرسول بالبرهان

बेशक ! तुम्हारे पास तशरीक लाये तुममेंसे वोह रसूल जो तुमसे ऐसी

النفساء من غير جاحدين

मोडभत करनेवाला है के तुम्हारी हर परेशानी उन पर भारी है तुम मोमीनोंकी

عرض عليكم بالبرهان

भलाउके लिये वोह भणे हरीस हैं और भणे नरमदिल और महेरभान हैं

لا يؤفك

قوله الله العظيم

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

لا يؤمن أحدكم

तुममेंसे कोई उस वक्त तक मोमिने कामिल नहीं हो सकता

حتى يكون له الجاهل

जब तक वोह अपनी ओवाह वादिदेन प्रह अपनी जन और नमास वा

والد والوالدة

मुउसे मडोभत न रभता हो.

والجاهل

قوله رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

(इतीफ शरीक)