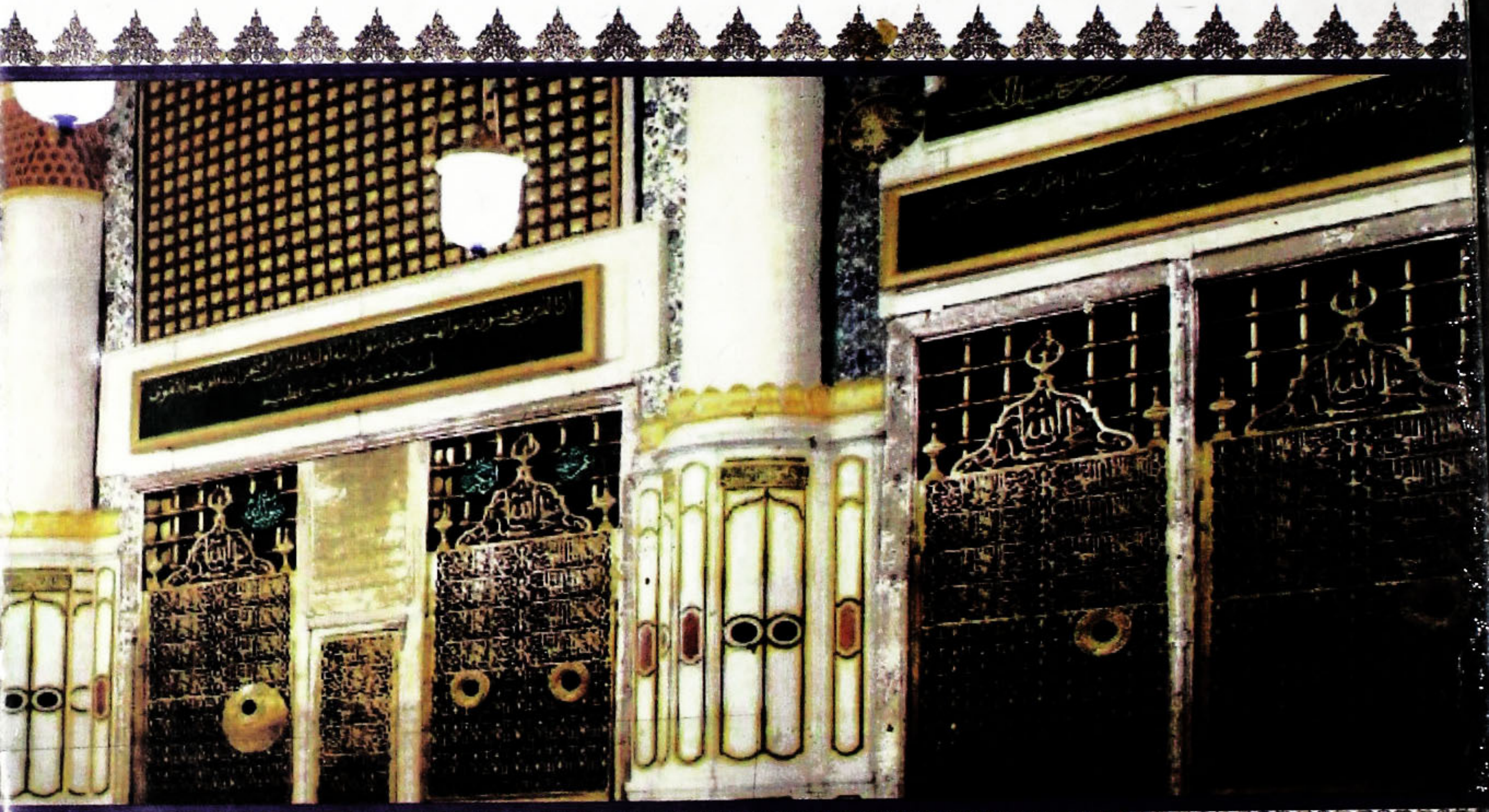


مَا نَفَعَنِي مَالٌ أَحَدٍ مَا نَفَعَنِي مَالُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ
Wealth of nobody benefited me like that of Abu Bakr

The Short History of First Caliph ABBU BAKAR

رضي الله عنه



WRITTEN BY
ISHTIAQ AHMED



TRANSLATED BY
SOHAIL BABAR



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The Short History of 1st Caliph

ABBU BAKAR رضی اللہ عنہ

Written by:

✓Ashtiaq Ahmad

Translated by:

Suhail Babar

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A little girl had tears in her eyes. She caught his shirt and said, "now you are appointed as Muslims' caliph, who will milch our goats?" "My dear daughter still I will milch yours goats for you, if I am appointed caliph so what, Caliphate will not stop me to serve you," saying this Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه took little girl in his lap and kissed her. Then she went happily.



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An old woman lived in Madina. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه used to go to her daily to look after her and to do her chores, but one day he saw that someone else had done her work before he reached there. So Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه decided to know about that man, it was late night and Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه waited for that man and hid himself there. After sometime, he saw Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was coming, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه thought that no body except for Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه could do so. Hazrat

Omar رضي الله عنه watched Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه doing work for that old woman.



After the death of Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was appointed as caliph, but even then he used to go to sell cloths by carrying on his shoulders. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه saw him carrying cloths on his shoulders, he asked about it. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه replied that it was his job. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said that now you should not do that because you were caliph now. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه said that it was his children livelihood, if he would not do that then how his children will get food. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه called senior companions and put that issue before them. They decided to pay a stipend of fifteen hundred Dirhams annually, so that he may serve the Muslims most of the time. At the time of death he made his will to refund all the money which he received from the public treasury after selling his land. Perhaps he thought that he could not serve the nation in proportion to the stipend he received from public treasury. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه heard

about that will, he said that Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه had put a great responsibility on the forthcoming Caliphs; He said that money he received from public treasury was not enough for the expenditure. Once, Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq's رضي الله عنه family saved small amount of money from his monthly stipend for some need. When Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه came to know he at once deposited that money into public treasury and then started taking a lesser amount of money considering that enough for him and his family.



When Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was seriously ill, Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه came to him to lead the prayer. Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said, ask Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه to lead the prayer, on it Hazrat Aisha رضي الله عنها said that Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was very soft-hearted and he would not be able to offer the prayer so if you order Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه to lead prayer, it would be better. After hearing this, the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم insisted that ask Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه to offer the prayer, then Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه led prayer. One day Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه went

outside of Madina, it was time of prayer, when Hazrat Bilal رضي الله عنه did not find Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه there; he invited Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه to lead the prayer. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه had loud voice, when his voice reached Hazrat Aisha's رضي الله عنها room and the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم heard it, he asked where Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was? "Allah and Muslims like Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه to offer the prayer." Before his death, Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said that he did not find anyone better than Abubakar رضي الله عنه in his followers, and he also asked to close all the doors of people except Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه.

On day of death he came in mosque with the help of Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and Fazal bin Abas رضي الله عنه, at that time Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was leading the prayer and he tried to step back in the same position, so that Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم could lead prayer, but he gave him gesture to complete his prayer, then he sat on left side of Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه and offered his prayer in sitting posture. When Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم migrated from Mecca, he took refuge in the Cave of Soor, at that time only Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was with him, when he entered

into the cave he cleaned the cave neatly then Holy Prophet ﷺ came in. There were many holes in the cave; Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه filled the holes with pieces of cloth; however one hole was left unsafe. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه put his toe on it to close. The Holy Prophet ﷺ was sleeping resting his head on his chest, suddenly a snake had bitten Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه and the pain was agonizing; however he did not try to wake up the Holy Prophet ﷺ, but his tears fell down on his forehead which awakened the Prophet ﷺ. The Holy Prophet ﷺ touched his saliva on his toe and his pain at once vanished, and he felt as snake never bitten him. Likewise, there were many incidents occurred in Mecca. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه always offered his life to save the Holy Prophet ﷺ, once some non Muslims tried to strangle Holy Prophet ﷺ, but Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه came there by chance and liberate him. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه said that they just wanted to kill him because he says that God is one. It was that day when Holy Prophet ﷺ was hurt with hands of non Muslims, as they obstructed him and beat so much so that he fainted. After initial victory at the Ohad

when Muslims were busy in collecting booty and enemy attacked from the valley, Muslims suffered a temporary rout. At that time some followers saved the Holy Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم life, and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was among them. He was brave no less than anybody, and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه took part in all battles along with the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

When the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم left this world Muslims were in deep grief, they were not in their senses. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was shocked, and he took sword in his hand stood in mosque and said loudly that if someone will say that Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is dead he (Umar) would kill that man. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه said that Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was not died, but he went to God like Hazrat Moses ascended and came back after forty nights. Same way the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم would come back and would cut hands and feet of liars. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه heard these words and came to advise him, and addressed the people. He said: listen people: he, who worshiped Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, should know that Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم is dead, but he who worships God, must

understand that God is alive and God will never die. When he saw dead body of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم, tears came into his eyes and he said, what a blessed life he had, and how virtuous his death was.



After becoming caliph he addressed the people first time. He said, listen people I am made Caliph on you, but I am not better than you, if I do good work, help me; if do something bad, stop me, truth is a trust, and lie is dishonesty, weaker among you is powerful to me and powerful is weaker near me until I get right from him which he had to give. The nations which abandon Jihad, God humiliates them, if there is shamelessness in any nation, then God gives pain and troubles, you should obey me until I obey the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم, but if you feel that I disobey God, or his Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم in any act, then you should not obey me. Listen people, I was neither interested in becoming caliph, nor I prayed to God for it.

I took this burden just because I do not want that revolt takes place, I don't not feel any joy in it, it is

such a burden which I cannot carry without help of God, would that someone else take this responsibility instead of me, and who were more stronger than me, Now stand for prayer and God pity on you.



The Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم died and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه and other senior companions were busy in preparation for the funeral, on the other hand two major tribes of Ansaar gathered in valley of Saqifa wanted to decide that who would be the caliph after the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. They thought that they deserved more to become caliph than immigrants or the Mohajirs, as they gave shelter to the immigrants, gave them houses, gave them goods, helped them in faith; that is why it was their right to become caliph. One of these tribes' leaders was Saad bin Ibada, who was sick that time. People brought him in valley of Saqifa, and he made a speech. As he was ill, so his voice was not loud, his son repeated his words.

He said people of Ansaar! your swords brought

the day of victory for Islam more near, now the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم is departed, he remained happy with you the whole life, you lived in his eyes, now you should take caliphate in your hands because except you no one deserves.

People listened to him seriously and after consultation replied that whatever you said is right we agree to your opinion, we offer you responsibility of caliph because you deserve it and you are pious.

They were ready to accept him as caliph, suddenly one man asked that if immigrants did not accept us and do not supported us, and they say that they are first followers of the Prophet and also belong to his family and clan, so it is their right then what would happen.

This question made them silent, after sometime a man said, ok if it happened we will say that there would be one caliph from them, and one from us.

Here discussion was going on and on the other side Hazrat Omar bin Khitab رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Ubaida bin Jarah رضي الله عنه and other senior Mohajir followers were discussing about the sad incident of the Holy

Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه and other were busy in arrangements of funeral.

When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه realized the Holy Prophet's صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم death, he also started thinking about caliph; however he was unaware that Ansaar were already gathered to think about the matter. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked Hazrat Obaida رضي الله عنه to give his hand so that he (Omar) may show allegiance to him (Obaida), because the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم had given him the surname of "Honest of the nation."

On this Hazrat Abu Obaida رضي الله عنه said that Omar رضي الله عنه, it is first time after your accepting Islam, I hear strange from you that you want to abide me while we have among us a man who was awarded name the "True" by the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم.

These two were busy in talking and were informed about the gathering of Ansaar in Saqifa. Now Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه called for Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه who was busy in-preparation in Hazrat Aisha's رضي الله عنها room, but Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه sent his message that he was busy and could not come out.

Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه again sent a man to ask him that

his coming was very important, then Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه came out and said, "What was more important than Holy Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم funeral that he was called for.

Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه told that Ansaars were gathered at Saqifa and ready to make Saad bin Ibada the caliph, whereas one of them also said that one caliph would be from them, and one from Mohajirs.

On this Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه went to Saqifa with Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه, Abu Obaida رضي الله عنه was also with them, when Ansaar saw three of them they were worried. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه stood for speech Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه asked him to give him chance to talk with them.

Actually Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was afraid that Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه will be angry and it was not time to show inflexibility, but to show softness. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه sat down in respect of Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه. Then Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه stood for speech and said, you are such people that nobody deny your superiority and God made you helper of faith and the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم migrated to you, after migration it is your dignity;

that is why we will not be chief, neither your minister nor we will decide something without your consultation nor will any work be done without your participation. After that a man spoke in his favour and then Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه stood for speech, two swords cannot be placed in one sheathe. On his speech people discussed and some hypocrites tried to turn the arguments into a quarrel, but they could not do something wrong in front of Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Usman رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه asked Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه his hand, Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه gave him his hand and Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه took allegiance of him at once and said loudly,

"Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه! Did Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم not give you order to lead prayer for Muslims, so you are caliph of the Muslims. We abode you because you were most loving person of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. Hazrat Obadiah رضي الله عنه also showed allegiance of him and said, you are above all immigrants and remained with Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم in the cave of Hira, and you used to lead prayer in absence of Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, that is why who can be more deserving than you that we give responsibility of caliphate to him.

After these two, Hazrat Sher bin Saad رضي الله عنه came ahead and bode him. This way both of tribes stood and accepted him with excitement and moved over the body of Saad bin Ibada رضي الله عنه, after that day no one from Ansaar wished to become Caliph.

That day if Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه might not reach there, there would be severe bloodshed among Muslims. Muslims came to Mosque of Nabwi from Saqifa. It was evening, next day Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه went on pulpit of Nabwi mosque and people accepted him that day as their caliph, and he made a public address.



The Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم sent a contingent to fight against Romans and appointed generals: Jafar bin Abi Talib رضي الله عنه and Abdullah bin Rawaha رضي الله عنه, these were killed in fight of Motah. Muslims were less in numbers than Roman troops like salt as compare to flour. After death of these leaders Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه got Muslims out of besiege of Romans. He was succeeded to bring them back to Madina, to see growing danger of Romans and to take revenge of those martyred generals, the Holy

Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم arranged a contingent before his death and appointed Usama رضي الله عنه in Zaid رضي الله عنه commander, the son of same Ziad bin Harsa رضي الله عنه who was martyred in the battle of Motah.

When Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم appointed him Commander, senior followers were surprised to see that why a 20-year old youngman was appointed in their presence, but it was decision of the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. There were some reasons to appoint him; first his father was killed in the battle of Motah and he would be able to take revenge of his father with zeal, secondly the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم liked him from his childhood. The Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم loved him so much that after Hudebia pact, when he went to Mecca he gave him seat on camel at his back and entered in Mecca in same position. Hazrat Usama رضي الله عنه was very intelligent and brave, and in battle of Ohad he was child and was not allowed to participate in Ohad but in battle of Safeen he showed his bravery and determination.

In spite of these qualities, some people had objection on his appointment, they were of the opinion that they admit love of the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم for him and also admit his bravery but

in presence of very senior followers like Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه it was not appropriate to make him Commander. The Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم heard it when he was seriously ill, that time crowd was at place of Jof and ready to move ahead. On this objection Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم asked to put water on him with leather-bags of water, then temperature decreased and he at once went to mosque and offered prayer for the martyrs. Then he sat on the pulpit and said "People! Allow troops of Usama رضي الله عنه to go, you have objection on his commandership and before on his father's governorship. In spite of this he was able to become governor and his father was also able to become governor. When the condition of Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم got worse the troops of Usama رضي الله عنه was in Jof and stopped there.

Usama رضي الله عنه told that when the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was seriously ill, he and his friends returned to Madina, he went to the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم raised his hand and then put on his shoulder, he prayed for Usama رضي الله عنه, in the morning of his last day.

Usama رضي الله عنه asked his permission to leave, Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم allowed him to go, but after short time

the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم died and Usama رضي الله عنه brought his troops to Madina from Jof, Usama رضي الله عنه participated in funeral with followers. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه ordered Usama رضي الله عنه to move.

People again started objection and said to Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه, it was very critical time, everywhere there was sign of revolt. Some tribes refused to pay (Zakat) and some of them claimed them Caliph, so it was not perfect time to move the troops. They said that there will be a less number of people in Madina and rebels may attack Madina. So Madina will be in danger, Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه listened and said with determination. "Swear upon God, if I am sure that after going Usama رضي الله عنه there will be no single man in Madina and animals of jungle take me away, even then I will not stop Usama رضي الله عنه and his troops which were ordered to go by the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم".

When Hazrat Usama رضي الله عنه saw that people were against him, he asked Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه, please go to Caliph and request him to stop the troops, so that this militia fights against rebels and protect Madina from those who claim themselves Caliph. Ansaar also asked Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه, if Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه

wants to send the expedition, then request him to appoint such man who is senior and elder to Usama رضي الله عنه. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه listened to them and went to Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه, and repeated same words. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه said at once "If dogs and wolves of jungle enter in Madina and take me away; however I will do the same whatever the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم did, dear Omar رضي الله عنه the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had appointed Usama رضي الله عنه and you say to remove him.

Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was ashamed and went back, when people asked him, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه enraged and said, get off from me, as I was rebuked by the Caliph because of them. It proved that Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه acted upon the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم orders, at time of troops' departure, he said, "any man of Madina who was in that contingent should not stay back but reach Jof to leave Madina.

People I am like you (a human being), I did not know that you will put that burden on me which only the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم could carry. God had elected him from whole universes and saved him from all pain, I am only his follower not showing

you something new, if I go right, help me, if I go wrong, turn me right.



The contingent was ready to move to Jof and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه also reached there and saw off his contingent. At that time people saw a wonderful scene that Usama رضي الله عنه was on horseback and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was walking on foot. It was because people respect Usama رضي الله عنه and in future follow their own leaders' orders without hesitation.

Hazrat Usama رضي الله عنه was feeling shy that he was on horse and his Caliph was on foot walking with him, because Caliph was dearest to the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.

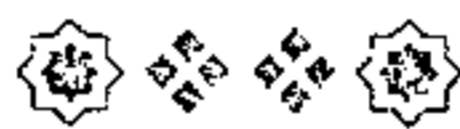
Usama رضي الله عنه said, dear Caliph please come on horse or I get down. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه said swear upon God, neither you will get down nor I come on horse. "What happened if for a moment my foot is dusty in the way of God" he also asked Usama رضي الله عنه that if you wish then leave Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه here for my help. Usama رضي الله عنه happily allowed Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه to go with Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه.

Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه also advised the contingent, people I give you ten pieces of advice, and always remember them.

"Be Honest, do not break your promise, do not steal, do not disfigure dead bodies, do not kill children, old and women, do not cut date trees, do not cut fruits tree, do not slaughter any camel or cow if not eating. You will pass through those people who have dedicated themselves to church for worship and they worship day and night sitting there, so you leave them on their own wish. You will reach to the people who will bring meal for you in different pots, when ever you eat start with the name of God. Then you will meet with those who will have shaved middle of their heads and tangled hairs, so kill them with swords, and save yourself with the name of God. God will save you from defeat and plague. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه advised Usama رضي الله عنه to do whatever the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم gave him order to do, do the same start fight from Qazaa (place) then go to Abal and do not hesitate to act upon the Holy Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم orders.

Usama رضي الله عنه went to Syria in month of May, and it

was very hot those days. His troops reached Balqa after twenty days to cross the deserts, jungles. At place of (Balaq) battle of Motah took place near Balqa in which father of Usama رضي الله عنه, Jafar bin Abi Talib رضي الله عنه, and Abdullah bin Rawaha رضي الله عنه were martyred, Usama رضي الله عنه asked his crowd to stay there and sent different groups of soldiers to attack on Qazaa and Abal. In these battles Muslims achieved major victories, numerous Romans were killed, and Muslims got lots of booty. This way troops of Usama رضي الله عنه came back victorious, Usama رضي الله عنه acted upon the Holy Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم instructions fully, and he went everywhere the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم asked him to go. According to his instructions, Usama رضي الله عنه attacked all of a sudden Romans without making them alert.



Here Usama رضي الله عنه went to fight with Romans and on other side defaulters of Zakat were ready to attack Madina, they thought that there were few Muslims left in Madina and to terminate them was not difficult task, but Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was already alert about them so he called his senior companions ahead of attack. After the death of the

Holy Prophet ﷺ, many tribes had announced that they will offer prayer but will not pay Zakat. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه told his followers that he would fight with defaulters of Zakat. However, Hazrat Omar bin Khitaab رضي الله عنه and many Muslims opined not to fight with those who accepted the Holy Prophet ﷺ and God, instead of this we enticed them to join our ranks to fight against those who claim for Caliph. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه said, that they should fight with defaulters of Zakat first, and get Zakat by force. He swears upon God that if defaulters do not give even a rope in Zakat, he will fight with them. On this Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه enraged because he thought it was not in favour of them to fight. He said how we can fight with them while the Holy Prophet ﷺ said clearly that he was given right to fight with people until they say Kalma, and he who said Kalma with his tongue, then responsibility of his life and wealth will be of Muslims, though whatever dues are against him will be asked for, yes God will ask about his intention. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was not impressed with Hazrat Omar's رضي الله عنه arguments and he said "Swear upon God, I will fight with those who differentiate between prayer and Zakat. The

Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said that those who accepted Islam will be asked about their dues to pay.

On hearing this, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه realized that God bestowed Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه with this thought to fight with defaulters of Zakat and whatever Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه says is right.

The Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم also faced similar incident, once a faction of Saqeef tribe came to embrace Islam but they requested to keep them free from prayer, Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم refused their request and said where there is no prayer in faith, there is no goodness.

Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه used to consider his first duty to follow the Mohammad's صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم deeds.



Rebel tribes, Abs, Zabiaan, Bano Kanan, Ghatfaan, and Fazara were around Madina, they raised army to fight with Muslim and hanged about near Madina. These tribes were in two divisions, one part was near Randa at Abraaq, and other was in ZeulAqad. Leaders of these armed tribes sent their delegations to Madina along with the message for Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه that they were ready to

offer prayer but free them from Zakat, but Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه gave them same reply, so these delegations returned to their crowd without any success or concession, but while staying in Madina they watched carefully that after departure of Usama's رضي الله عنه troops few Muslims were left there many of them were old who could not save city from any external attack.



Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was far-sighted, he knew their intention, so after departure of these delegations, he gathered people in Madina and said, "That enemy was staying around them and knew about Muslims' weakness, they could attack at anytime any day, or at night. They were staying at some distance and were hopeful about us that we will accept their conditions, but now we have rejected their conditions so they shall attack on you, so you must get ready to fight."

Then he called Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Zubair رضي الله عنه, Hazrat Talha رضي الله عنه, and appointed them on exit points of Madina, and he gave order to others to gather in the mosque Nabwi and get ready to fight.



friends where they fought. He left there some Muslims and came back to Madina. Victory of Muslims strengthened Islam in its early days after death of Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم.



Hazrat Usama bin Zaid رضي الله عنه returned back with victory and when reached near Madina, Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه came outside of city with companions (Ansaar and Mohajirs) to welcome the troops. Every Muslim was joyous, when they entered into Madina; they offered prayer of thanks in mosque Nabwi. It is to be mentioned here that troops of Usama came back after forty days.

When rebels and defaulters heard news of Muslims victory, they said "it means that Muslims are strong enough that is why they sent army while they knew that whole Arab was against them."



After victory of Muslims in Zealqaal, people of various tribes started coming to pay Zakat, and people of Madina received them with warm welcome. Abdullah bin Masood رضي الله عنه said:

Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه reached Abraq which is near Neealqaad, then he fought with Bani Abs and Zabiaan, Bani Bakar and defeated them. Land of Abraq belonged to Bani Zabiaans, but when Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه defeated that tribe, he announced that that land was now for Muslims.

So now it was land of Muslim, when situation returned to normalcy, Bari Zabiaan and any other tribe could not take control of it again in spite of their efforts. These tribes gathered under the flag of liars' Caliph who had many tribes with him and they enhanced their strength to see sign of revolt.

Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه decided to continue fight and not take rest unless the whole Yemen comes under Muslims' rule. Had these tribes like Taleha رضي الله عنه, and Muslima not supported, the liars Caliph would not get strength and very soon the whole Arab come under Muslims' rule.



When troops of Usama رضي الله عنه took rest for a while Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه set off from Madina and stayed in Zealqaad. Here he made eleven flags and divided the troops in eleven contingents and

appointed a commander of each contingent, then ordered them to move to the designated areas and incorporate Muslim from wherever they pass. When Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه sent his army to fight against defaulters, he arranged the army according to the strength of the enemy. For that he sent Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه to fight with Talaha bin Khaleed رضي الله عنه, he also ordered to move to Battah to fight with Malik bin Noeera رضي الله عنه. After Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه, Bano Asad and Bano Tameem were nearest to Madina, so it was necessary to start fight with them, as their defeat affects others tribes. Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه really deserved to command against these strong tribes. Second flag was assigned to Akrama رضي الله عنه bin Abu Jehal and he was advised to go to Yamana and fight against Muslima bin Kazaab. Sherjeal bin Hasna رضي الله عنه was given the third flag and advised to help first Akrama رضي الله عنه and then from here to go to help Omro bin Aas رضي الله عنه in Qazaa. Akrama رضي الله عنه and Sherjeel رضي الله عنه were succeeded in Yamana and Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه was succeeded, there he killed Muslima in battle and demoralized the Bani Hanifa. Fourth flag was given to Mohajir bin Abi Omayya and ordered him to go to Yemen and fight with Aswad Ansa, Omro

bin Maadi, Karb Zubaidi, Qais bin Maksho, and their aides and after it go to Kanda and Hizar Mot and fight with Ashat bin Qais and his defaulters.

Fifth flag was assigned to Swed bin Maqran Osa to go to Tehama yeman, Sixth flag to Ala bin Hazrami and asked him to go to Behrain and fight with Hatam bin Khabia, Bani Qais bin Salba and his apostates. Seventh flag was given to Hazefa bin Mehaz Ghalghan and ordered him to go to Amaan and fight with claimer of Caliphate Zultaj Laqeet bin Maalik; moreover four contingents were also sent. Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه had a small army to protect Madina, as there was no danger for Madina any longer. People were living peacefully after defeating the defaulters of Zakat, no tribe could dare to attack on Madina now, while Muslims were getting victory one after another, and everyone was impressed with them, every tribe was now scared.

The reason to send troops around was that claimants of Caliphate were appearing in those areas. The most important order which Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه gave was not to move forward

after getting victory unless they get permission from Caliph Office.



Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه sent messages to all apostates, commanders, and claimants of Caliphate that if they turn to faith of Islam, they will not face fight, "I come to know about those in you who accepted Islam first and then refused to act upon, they didn't recognize God due to their foolishness and became friends of devil. I am sending army commanding by so and so, and he will call you toward God, he who will obey him will not be killed, but he who will not obey him will face sword, I gave this order to emissary to read it in public meeting. People who start Azaan (call for prayer) in valley will not be harmed."

These eleven contingents fought against defaulters and apostates and these battles are known as decisive battles of Islam.



Taleha bin Khaleed Asadi claimed himself caliph

before the death of the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم, and he started saying that divine comes on him. He started to make people listen something like Quranic verses which were totally baseless (untrue), and he asked his followers to stop doing Sajda and Rakoh. He said that God does not wish you to rub your face on earth or make your back like arch. He took all these injunctions from Christians. The Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم sent Zaar bin Azwar to fight against Taleha. Muslims were preparing for fight in ground of Sameera when they heard news of his (Prophet's صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم) death, so this campaign left incomplete. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه sent Khalid bin Waleed to fight with Taleha again. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه send Akashren bin Mehz and Sabit bin Akram to get intelligence about Taleha's army. They found on their way brother of Taleha Habal and killed him. When Talehā came to know about his brother he came out in search of Akashren and Sabit and then killed them.

When troops of Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه passed through that way, they saw their dead bodies. He

was very sad. Khalid bin Waleed reached Hazafa with his army.



Einia bin Hasan was commander of Taleha's army. Taleha himself was sitting in a tent covering him with blanket and waited for divine to cheat the people. When heavy fight took place and Einia came to know about strength of Muslims, he came to Taleha and asked him, did Gabriel brought divine revelation for him? He said, not now. So Einia went back and got busy in fight. Then Muslims army pushed them with force and increased pressure. Einia again came to Taleha and asked about Gabriel's divine message. Taleha again gave same reply, Einia got upset and asked then when would that message come. Taleha said that his (Einia's) request already had reached to God, now he was waiting for the response. Now Einia again came back to battlefield and started fighting when he saw that Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه had blocked his army and defeat was imminent. He again reached to Taleha and asked about divine message. Taleha said, yes he received it.

Einia asked what? Taleha said that "you have same millstone like Muslims have, and your story is wonderful which you will not forget." Taleha meant that Einia would never forget about this battle. Einia said that no doubt God knows that very soon such incident will happen, which you will never forget. After it he came to his army and said loudly, "people of Fazara Taleha is a lair, leave him, and save your lives,." Therefore, Bano Faraza (tribe) ran away and other soldiers gathered around him to ask for the new order. Taleha already had got a horse for her wife Nawaar and himself. He at once got on his horse and ran away with his wife saying that he who can run like me should run with family. This way Taleha caliph ended, his strength was destroyed and he reached in Syria.

When he came to know that all tribes which were his supporters now have embraced Islam, he also accepted Islam. When he came to Mecca for Umra, people informed Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه about him. He said now he could not do anything, because God showed him the right path. When Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه became Caliph, Taleha come to him and offered his allegiance. On this Hazrat

Omar رضي الله عنه said "you killed Akasha and Sabit, and my heart is not clear about you." He said, dear Caliph! Why do you worry about them? God gave them shahadat. Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه at last accepted his apology and allegiance. After coming from Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه he returned to his people and took part in battles of Mesopotamia (Iraq).



Suja Binte Haris came in Aljazera with her tribe Tughlab. She was the only woman who claimed herself prophet hood, and she wanted to join people of Bano Tamem to attack on Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه but when she was on her way, Maalik bin Navera asked her to forget her intention. He was an influential and powerful man, and he also advised her to terminate her opposition first, but she was failed in her mission. When she reached Yamana with her people, Muslima Kazaab was leader of Yamana tribe. Firstly, he accepted Islam and then claimed himself prophet. He tried to impress people with magic, and he also sent a letter to the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم. In reply the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم sent his letter with a sentence that God is the lord of the whole earth,

and he makes owner to whom he wants, and ultimately pious people succeed.



Muslima Kazaab and Suja binte Haris met and talked for some time, then they decided that as they both are prophets, so they should get married. Hence they got married and after marriage, she came back to her tribe, meanwhile Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed sent his troops to the suburbs. And those troops caught Maalik bin Navera, and Khalid bin Waleed got him executed.

Muslima was the strongest in impostor prophets. His revolt was most dangerous of all apostates. And Muslims also considered him the biggest threat. After Maalik bin Navera, Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه went to Yamana with troops sent by Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه. These additional troops of Hazrat Abubakar رضي الله عنه were not less than Khalid's رضي الله عنه army as Muslima had more power in Yamana.

Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه had sent a contingent under command of Akrama bin Abu Jehal رضي الله عنه to fight against Muslima and also sent a force with Sharjeel bin Hasna رضي الله عنه to help Akrama رضي الله عنه. Akrama رضي الله عنه

did not wait for Sherjeel رضي الله عنه and he himself kept on going to Yamana, he actually wanted to get credit of defeating Muslima by himself, but he could not resist Muslima and got defeated. Akrama رضي الله عنه sent a letter to Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه about his defeat and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه got infuriated. So he wrote to Akrama رضي الله عنه, "Akrama رضي الله عنه I do not want to see you, do not come back to dishearten people instead go to fight against Ahle Amaan and Mehra and after that go to Yeman and Hazar mot to meet Mohajir bin Aljarmia and fight against apostates."

Actually Muslima had a large number of his followers who accepted him as prophet. In fact, what happened was that a man of Yamana, Nehar bin Anfoaa came to the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم and accepted Islam and learned Holy Quran. He was very intelligent that was why the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم sent him to Yamana to impart people with Quranic education and try to stop people to accept Muslima's teaching. But Neher proved a bigger dissenter than Muslima. He became a friend of Muslima and accepted his teaching, and also announced that Muslima was an associate of the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم in prophet hood. People of

Yamama accepted his witness about Muslima as prophet because he was an educated man who lived with the Holy Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم for a long period of time.

He used to read Holy Quran and also taught them (his tribesmen), so those fools started to come to Muslima and expressed their allegiance to him as prophet. In return Muslima appointed Nehar as special officer and started to run his prophet hood. Nehar had all worldly blessing and he was enjoying it. Nehar was the man who polished Muslima as prophet, when Akrama was defeated, it was important for Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه to send Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه to fight against Muslima. So he wrote to Sharjeel bin Hasna رضي الله عنه to halt wherever he was unless Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه reaches there.

When Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه was on his way, soldiers of Muslima launched an attack on the Sharjeel's رضي الله عنه army and forced them to step back. When Khalid رضي الله عنه reached there, he came to know about Sherjeel's رضي الله عنه retreat. He was angry with him, later on he moved towards Yamama, Muslima also moved ahead. Various history books claimed that

he had approximately forty to seventy thousand soldiers. Arabs had never faced such huge army.

Both were standing in front of each other, and believed of their victory. It was really an important day, because it was a battle of Islam and false prophet. Yeman, Amaan, Mehras, Behrain, Hazarmot, southern Arab were in his favour, the forces of Muslima believed in his prophet-hood and they were ready to die for him, whereas Muslims were also very strong and they had great Commander Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه. There were enough Karis and readers of Holy Quran in the army; they came with enthusiasm to fight for Islam. And that day they had to fight with a liar prophet. Muslims were less in numbers, but they had courage more than the apostates.



Ahead of fighting, son of Muslima addressed the people, "listen Bano hanifa, today is your day of honour, if you get defeat, then after you, your women will be enslaved, and they will be the others wives, so protect your families and fight with Muslimd."

On the other side, unluckily Muslims started discussing the bravery, as who is braver in Mohajirs, Ansaar, and Bedouins. Resultantly, when fight started Muslims could not resist and stepped back even they reached up to Khalid's رضي الله عنه tent.

In spite of stepping back, Muslims killed hundreds of enemy soldiers in their first attack. Nehar was also killed in the beginning by Hazrat Omar's رضي الله عنه brother, Zaid bin Khitaab رضي الله عنه. It was a big loss for Muslima, in spite of retreat, Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه was excited and he was not demoralized.

He realized the cause of defeat of Muslims, and that was pride and arrogance. He said loudly, people, get yourself away from one other groups and stay with your tribes, so that we can see which tribe was braver than others, so every tribe took it seriously and tried its best to show its superiority notions caused them defeat.

One of the leaders of Ansaar, Sabit bin Qais addressed to the Muslims, "you set a bad example." Then he pointed to people of Yamama and said, "Oh God, I am not with them in worshiping others, and then pointed to Muslima and said, "Whatever they did I dislike it."

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Afterward he went to the enemy and fought with bravery. He was uttering, "Taste my sword, I show you real picture of determination and patience."

He continued to fight the same way and received numerous wounds on his body; at last he died in fighting.



Bra bin Maalik was a Arab he did not learn to run from ground when he saw Muslims stepping back he came in front and shouted "Muslim I am Bra bin Maalik follow me." Muslim knew him and his bravery very well, one group helped Bra and they fought with very bravery and enemy went back.



When fighting was going on, all of a sudden storm started and sand covered Muslims' faces. Some people told Ziad bin Khitaab رضي الله عنه about it and asked what to do, he replied, "Swear upon God, I will not talk to anyone unless I defeat my enemy or God give me Shahadat. People, try to see down to protect yourself from storm and fight with determination. Then he went into enemy's ranks

and his group was also fighting with him, at last he embraced shahadat in fighting.



Abu Hazeefa رضي الله عنه was saying loudly, "people, believers of Quran, respect Quran by doing great work." Then he himself went into lines of enemy and embraced shahadat in fighting. After his death his slav, Salam took the flag and said, 'I will be the worst human if I do not fight with bravery," so he died in fighting too.



These voices put new zest in Muslims' hearts because these were full of faith and believe. Hearing these voices Muslims did not give importance to their lives, but they wished to die in fighting. Then they forced Muslima to step back, if Muslims were fighting for their faith and right, Muslima was fighting for his name and country. That was why Muslims showed more bravery than Bani Hanifa.



Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه did not want to prolong fight, and

When a leader saw that people of Hanifa started running, he loudly said "people of Bano Hanifa, get into the garden." The name of that garden was Hadiqatah Alrehman, and it was near the battle ground and there were walls like fort around. Muslima already had entered into it. Mehkam remained in ground to stop Muslims from chasing Muslima, and he fought with bravery but Abdul Rehman bin Abi Bakar رضي الله عنه killed him with arrow.



Muslima and his people took shelter in the garden. Muslims had to besiege the garden and to fight till the victory, so they did the same, as they stayed around the garden and tried to find some soft spot from where they get in to the garden and open the gate. But after all efforts they did not find such place, so Bra bin Maalik said, "Muslims now there is one way that you pick me up and throw me in the garden I will open the gate to get in.

Muslims did not want that their most brave man go alone to the enemy and give his life, so they did not allow him but he insisted. At last Muslims were forced and they pushed him over the wall,

and when Bra saw inside there were thousands of soldiers, for a moment he was surprised then he jumped with the name of God and started to fight, he killed many men on his left and right and reached to the door and he opened it.



Muslims were waiting outside the door, when it was opened; they entered in the garden and started killing enemy with swords. Bano Hanifa started running from there but could not flee from there and Muslims killed thousands of them. The garden was giving a look of slaughter-house. In this great feat some other men also helped Bra bin Maalik, by throwing arrows on them. It was a wonderful effort to keep enemy away from Bra.



In this situation, Bano Hanifa showed much bravery, but they could do nothing, many soldiers lost their lives from both sides.

Bano Hanifa outnumbered Muslims, a Negro slave Wehshi who killed Hamza رضي الله عنه bin Abul Mutlib in battle of Ohad was also present there. He

embraced Islam after victory of Mēcca, and he saw Muslima in garden and threw a lance to aim him which hit him directly and he died there on the spot. An Ansari also attacked him with his sword, when Bano Hanifa heard news of his death, they became demoralized and Muslims started killing them on the double. There was never bloodshed in any battle like the battle of Yamama; that is why the name of this garden changed in Hadiqatulmot, and it remains there in the history books.



In this battle numbers of slain Muslims and soldiers from Bani Hanifa were more than any other previous battle. Almost twelve hundred Muslims were martyred and among them were 313 senior companions and Haafiz of Quran who were revered by other Muslims. Though Muslims were at loss due to deaths of these Haafiz, yet the battle ended well, that was why Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه ordered to compile verses of Quran, so that if in future there will be no Haafiz left that may cause a serious problem. So in this way Quran was compiled in the form of a book.



Due to the great death toll of Muslims, the relatives of the slain Muslims were in deep grief; however they were contented with the victory. When Hazrat Abdullah رضي الله عنه son of Hazrat Omar bin Khitaab رضي الله عنه returned from Yamama, where he showed bravery, his father said "when your uncle Zaid رضي الله عنه was killed why you came back, why did not you hide your face from me." Not only Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was sad, but also hundreds of families of Mecca and Madina were crying for the loss of their loved ones.



After Muslima's death the apostates were dispersed and period of Muslims conquests ushered in. Bahrain, Amman, Yemen, Kanda, and Hazarmot were conquered, and apostates were finished. After defeat of apostates Muslims extended their conquests; on other side Rome and Persia were weakened after several battles. Following the fight of Yamama, Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه was sent to conquer Mesopotamia (Iraq). Even this time Khalid رضي الله عنه had a small army as he suffered a big loss in the battle of Yamama. When Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه asked for help, Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه

sent only one man Qaqaa bin Omro for help.

People were surprised and asked, "Why did he send only one man, while Khalid had a small army?" Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه said "Where there is Qaqaa رضي الله عنه in an army, nobody can defeat them." Likewise, once Ayaz bin Ghanam asked for help, and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه sent one man Abad bin Oaf, and gave the same reply when peoples asked about it. A commander Masna bin Haris رضي الله عنه was already dispatched to Iraq. He met head-on the forces of Hermez, but Hermez was very clever. He came out of ranks and invited Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه to negotiate. He knew that Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه was very brave, intelligent, and great commander and he also knew that he cannot defeat him easily. So if he kills him somehow, it will be his half victory, but he also knew that it was not an easy task. He made a plan to deceive Khalid رضي الله عنه for that he asked his twenty horsemen to hide some where and when Khalid رضي الله عنه comes near, attack secretly and kill him immediately. When Khalid رضي الله عنه received his invitation, he got down from horse and started to walk, and when he reached near the people of Hermez. He was attacked by

those horsemen, to see them Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه took sword in hand and moved forward with excitement. On other side, Qaqaa رضي الله عنه was also watching enemies' movement carefully; he realized their plan and at once moved toward Khalid رضي الله عنه with his group. Meanwhile Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه killed Hermez, now both sides of the soldiers started fighting, but after death of Hermez, Persians became disheartened and they could not stay longer and started to flee from the battleground. Muslims chased them in the dark of night and killed them near river Euphrates (Farat), where now modern Basra is situated. This way Persians were defeated, and Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه sent fifth share of the war-booty to Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه and also sent a costly cap of Hermez with an elephant which was captured during the battle, as Persians brought with them elephants in the battlefield. The people of Madina had never seen an elephant before, they had heard about elephants of Ibraha, but it was long long ago.



When the driver of elephant was making rounds in streets of Madina with elephant, people were

surprised to see such a strange animal. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه thought that elephant was useless in Madina, so he sent it back to Iraq. When emperor of Persia heard about Hermez' defeat, he himself set off with a big army to fight with Muslims, on the other side Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه and Masna also reached in the battleground with their army. Persians were raring to go to take revenge the defeat of Hermez, and everybody was ready to settle the scores with Muslims. In these battles, Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه used to say to the enemies:

"I am bringing such people to you who love death as you love life." When fight began Muslims fought with bravery and their swords started slitting the throats of enemies. And the Persians lost their senior leaders in first attack and soldiers were upset due to their leaders' death. Muslims took advantage of their disturbance and started killing them.

Suddenly Persians dispersed and after short while they started to run from ground. They were those who were proud of them and excepting their victory. Now they were running like cattle as they had seen a lion. That day thirty thousand Persian

soldiers were killed in the battle. And if some Persians did not cross river by boats there would have been no Persian left alive to tell the story of their defeat. They already had arranged the boats.

Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه remained in Mazar for some time and sent fifth share of the booty to Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه with good news of victory. Muslims behaved with Persian people as gently as they had showed rigidity to the Persian army. They did not say anything to those who accepted to pay Jazia. Farmers were left with their lands, after that Persians also suffered another defeat in battle of Walja, and in battle of Alessi. The Arab Christians were overpowered despite the help from Persia. When Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه heard the news of this victory along with booty, he said "man like Khalid رضي الله عنه may perhaps not bear again."



Ardsher managed to run from battle of Mazar, but when he heard news in Alees about defeat, he could not bear it and passed away. After Alees, Khalid bin waleed رضي الله عنه moved toward Heera, all who were defeated gathered in Heera and their leader

sent to Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه with money of Jazia. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه asked Khalid رضي الله عنه that if these gifts are included in Jazia then it is ok, but if gifts are separate, then include gifts in money of Jazia, and return the additional money to the people of Heera.



Following Heera, he conquered Abnaar, Anulqamar and went to Domta Algandal and after one year continuous war he captured Domta Algandal, and from here he went to Iraq again and took-over Haseed, Khana Khass, and Mofee. Later on he invaded Faraaz, where Romans lived; here he stayed for one month. Khalid رضي الله عنه was surrounded by the enemy from all sides. Romans were in the east, which were thirsty for his blood, and they thought that if they could not stop Khalid رضي الله عنه that time, then this incursion will not be stopped. There was only the river Euphrates (Farat) between Muslims and Romans. And there were Bedouin tribes on all sides and their chieftains had been killed by Khalid رضي الله عنه, so they also wanted to take revenge from Khalid رضي الله عنه.



On the other side, Persians were also ready to help Romans. Since Romans came to fight with Khalid رضي الله عنه for the first time, they had no experience about the force of Khalid's رضي الله عنه attack. When they saw no movement from Muslims side in a month, they got excited and impatient, they asked for help from Persians and other tribes, and then set off to fight with Muslims.

When they reached near river Euphrates (Farat) they sent a message to the Muslims: "will you come to us to cross the river or we come to you?"

Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه replied them to come so enemy's forces started crossing the river; meanwhile Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه had arranged his soldiers. When fight began, commander of Roman troops ordered all tribes to get separate so that he may come to know that which tribe showed more bravery, therefore all tribes were separated.



Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه directed his soldiers to surround enemy and bring them together at one place, then attack continuously, so Muslims forces surrounded the enemy and attacked as Khalid رضي الله عنه advised them.

Roman wanted to prolong the fight and when Muslim get tired then attack with all force to give them complete defeat. But it was all in vain, their trick went wrong when Muslims gathered them at once place and attacked with force. So they could not resist and very soon they were overpowered.

Afterward they started fleeing from the battleground, but Muslims chased them and kept on killing. In this battle, the enemy lost near one lakh soldiers.



In those days Syria was the stronghold of Romans. Before attacking Syria Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه consulted with senior companions, they did not agree to attack, they wanted to conduct skirmishes in different times at small scale, but Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه did not like that idea and ordered to attack.

He was very busy in his affairs and he abandoned all other works and started preparation to attack Syria. Jaria bin Abdullah was in Khalid bin Saeed's army, and he took permission and came to Madina from Syria.

He came to Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه and demanded something personal, Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه enraged and said, "do you know that Muslims are fighting against Persia and Roman empires and you are demanding Iraq and join Khalid bin Waleed's رضي الله عنه army and discuss your demands on some other time. Consequently Jareer Hareera went to Khalid bin waleed.



Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was very responsible leader, and he swore not to go out of Madina. He was spending day and night in Madina, he always think that how he could send help to his army, who will crush revolt, how to behave with the people of occupied areas and how to run the government.



Lots of gifts started coming from Iran, people requested him to appoint someone to take care of the public treasury, but he refused to do so because he used to distribute all money at once after receiving so there was nothing in public treasury to care for.

Once in his period a goldmine was found in the area of tribe of Bano Saleem near Madina, but he distributed all gold among Muslims and left nothing.



He used to distribute money equally, there was no difference in first Muslim or those who became Muslim after sometime; likewise no difference was made in slaves and free men and women. Some people asked to fix stipend for the women according to their status, he replied, "Those who became Muslim in the beginning will get reward in hereafter, but in this world they will get like other Muslims."



Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه made arrangements to conquer Syria, he gathered an army from different places because Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه was busy in fighting in Yemen, so many troops reached in Madina. On the other side Romans advised tribes, and Christians who lived on Syrian border to stand like a wall and do not let Muslims step in Syria, so these tribes raised a big army on the border, and

Romans also started preparation. Khalid bin Saeed رضي الله عنه was already there at the Syrian border, he informed Madina about Romans' preparations and asked permission to launch attack. The caliph ordered him to move on his own, but stopped him from attacking first, and advised him to pray God for help. After getting permission Khalid رضي الله عنه moved forward, when tribes saw that Muslims were moving they ran away without any resistance.

Khalid bin Saeed رضي الله عنه got their valuables and informed the caliph about this victory. The caliph replied, "Keep on moving ahead, but do not attack enemy unless you receive additional soldiers."

So Khalid bin Saeed رضي الله عنه kept on moving, and he confronted a force at Qastal near Dead Sea. He defeated the crowd and kept on moving. On seeing this Romans and Syrians enraged and they started preparation with more zest than ever before. However, Muslims troops from Madina started to move, and Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was confident about their success and had firm believe in God's help.



Romans were not better than Persians, as they had nothing to do except eating, drinking and merrymaking. They appointed Bedouins to guard the borders.

Khalid bin Saeed رضي الله عنه kept on moving but did not heed to the Abubakar Siddiq's رضي الله عنه advice, and without getting additional help, he attacked the Roman commander Bahaan. He actually he wanted to show his victory like Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه, but Bahaan kept on stepping back tactfully, this way he besieged Khalid bin Saeed رضي الله عنه. When Khalid رضي الله عنه realized, it was too late, and his troops were completely entrapped. He appointed Akrama رضي الله عنه as commander of his forces, and he himself started to run towards Madina and informed Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه about this situation.

Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه reprimanded him and asked him not to return to Madina. In spite of this incident Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه did not lost his courage, and when he came to know that Akrama and Zulkala Hameri brought Muslim troops safe and sound on border and were now waiting for help. Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه wasted no time and started preparations. He ordered Sharjeel bin

Hasna رضي الله عنها to go to Akrama رضي الله عنه with an additional force, and then he sent Yazeed bin Abi Sufian رضي الله عنه with more soldiers from Mecca. He also sent Maa'wia رضي الله عنه bin Abi Sufian.



Moreover he sent Abu Obeda bin Jirah رضي الله عنه with a heavy contingent towards Syria, he used to advise the forces: "live with your troops with love; when advise them speak precisely, because when one talks too long, he always forgets some parts; first act then advise others, so people will show goodness to you; respect the envoys of the enemy and do not sit with them for long time, so that they many not get your secrets; when they (envoys) come to you, give them seat near the best part of your troops at the best place (to impress them); always speak truth to get apt opinion; sit with your hire watchmen in troops and spread them in the troops, and watch over them unexpectedly; if you punish some one and he deserves it, do not be afraid of him, as it will demonstrate your cowardice."



After a few skirmishes on the way this army reached near Akrama's forces. Muslims soldiers were near thirty thousand, but Romans were two lakh and forty thousands. Among the Roman army the largest contingent was of Tadariq brother of Hercules. He had ninety thousand soldiers, and this contingent was standing in front of Omro bin Aas's forces. The troops of Fiqar bin Nastos was against Abu Obedas, and Fiqar had sixty thousand soldiers. Daraqas had forty thousand strongs against Sharjeel bin Hasna. Charcha bin Tadaar was sent to fight against Yazeed bin Abu Sufian. Hercules was in Hams and watching the entire situation closely. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq was also getting every latest piece of information. Tradaraq, brother of Hercules had defeated the Persians. When Muslims saw this massive army of Romans, they became panicky.

They sent an emissary to Omro bin Aas to take his advice. He advised that it was not better to fight separately, instead Muslims should fight united.



Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه endorsed this opinion and said "get together and be one force and fight jointly. You are helper of God, and God helps those who help God, but he who refuses and becomes thankless, God will also abandon him. Avoid sin, and God will protect you and will help you."

Four Muslim forces became one single unit and stayed on the left bank of the river Yarmook. When Tadarag saw this, he brought his all force on blunder. There were mountains on three sides of his forces, so he was entrapped. When Omro رضي الله عنه saw this, he shouted with joy, "Muslim, congratulation, Romans are besieged, and those who are cordoned off never escape from there. Two months passed in skirmishes, but no decisive fight took place.



At last Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was informed about it, he consulted with Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه, and Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه, and other companions. They concluded that Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه was missing in this campaign, so Hazrat Abubakar

Siddiq رضي الله عنه ordered Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه to immediately go to the border of Syria. Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه left his half of the army with Masna bin Harsa رضي الله عنه and took half with him and then reached at Syrian border.

At last Roman forces moved, Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه divided Muslim army in thirty eight contingents, and each contingent was consisted of about one thousand soldiers.



When both armies came across, Roman commander called Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه for debate.

Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه came out at once, and both commanders started a debate. Now, as the discussion was going on, the Romans attacked the Muslims and pushed them back.

On seeing this Akrama رضي الله عنه shouted, "I used to fight with pious Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم in every battleground; will I be afraid of you and run? Swear upon God, it will never happen."

After saying this he said, "Come, who will swear for death?" On listening to this Zarar bin Azwar رضي الله عنه,

Haris bin Hasham رضي الله عنه, his son Omro bin Akrama رضي الله عنه, and other four hundred brave and respectable Muslims took oath on Akrama's رضي الله عنه hand. It means to either get victory ultimately, or get shahadat (martyrdom).



Meanwhile there was an important development that Charcha accepted Islam as a result of debate with Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه that caused disturbance among the Roman forces. When Khalid رضي الله عنه saw Romans retreating, he ordered for a big attack.

Pressure of Akrama رضي الله عنه was mounting and the forces of Khalid رضي الله عنه were showing their bravery and strength. For Romans, there was no way to run, as there was a horrible valley behind them and deep ravines were blocking their way. From front Muslims were moving forward, killing them without showing mercy. Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه was in front of all with his sword. At this juncture Muslim women also showed bravery. Some of them pulled out nails of the tents to attack Romans, although they (Romans) were also fighting courageously if they caught any Muslim they did not spare him

alive. However the fighting remained inconclusive and it was evening but there was no end to fighting. Akrama رضي الله عنه and his followers did not step back, as these people were fighting with determination from start to end and used to attack with courage.

After sunset Romans seemed weak and demoralized, and they were in search of some safe exit but there was no way out.



Hazrat Khalid رضي الله عنه had seen that running of Romans riders would cause cowardice and fear in fellow soldiers, so he ordered his men to get aside. When Roman saw that their exit way was clear, they started running fast and dispersed in Syrian land.

When there was no horse-rider on the ground and the battlefield was clear, Khalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه took his cavalry and infantry and he attacked with mighty force the Romans and started killing.



Romans went to their trenches but Khalid رضي الله عنه reached there too. So Romans moved toward the valley of

Waqasa, many of the Romans were wearing chain in their legs that they might not run, now they were falling in those canyons. If one fell, he pulled ten others with him. The darkness was growing and nobody knew what happened to those who fell down in the ravines. According to the various history books, one lakh and twenty thousand Romans fell down in the ravines of that valley.

There were ten thousands who were tied with chains, they were other than those who were foot-soldiers and on horse-riders and killed. The fight continued day and night, and Khalid رضي الله عنه reached near the tent of chief commander of Romans.



In this fight Tadarag, brother of Hercules was killed, and Bahaan saved his life by escaping. Khalid رضي الله عنه spent remaining time of night in Tadarag's tent, and when it was dawn there was no Roman anywhere. Where there were high lines of the magnificent tents, nothing was left there except calmness now, and all tents were empty. And Muslims were taking rest in those tents.

Khalid رضي الله عنه put that letter in quiver that people may not know about that sad news. When Khalid رضي الله عنه defeated Romans, he handed over the command to Abu Obed رضي الله عنه according to the order of Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه. This battle was fought in 12 H.



Three important tasks were accomplished during Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq's رضي الله عنه period: total annihilation of apostates; conquests of Iraq and Syria, which were foundation of this glorious Muslim empire; third was the compilation of holy Quran which was revealed to the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. But in these three major tasks, the compilation of the Quran is the greatest job of Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه which benefited the Islam and Muslims a lot. Hazrat Ali رضي الله عنه said about Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه, "God bless Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه, he is the most deserving Muslims due to compilation of Quran".



He ruled the Muslims only for 27 months as the first caliph. In this short period he routed serious revolts in the vast area of the nascent Muslim

state. Iraq and Syria were conquered. It is really very surprising and unprecedented in the history to overpower such huge empires in a short span of time. He suffered from fever for 15 days and then passed away. During his illness, Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه used to lead prayers. According to his opinion Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was the most deserving person for the caliphate after him; however he consulted Muslims and then appointed Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه as the caliph. When he appointed Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه as caliph, he addressed to the Muslims: "I made your caliph a man who is best among you in my opinion."



Before his death he made this will. In the name of God, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. This is the will which Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه bin Abuqahafa has dictated before his death and entering into life hereafter. It is the time when any wise non-believer embraces Islam and the biggest liar is forced to speak truth. I after me appoint Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه your caliph, obey his orders fully. I tried my best to do good to you. If Omar رضي الله عنه do justice, then I also expected same from him. But if it

would not take place, God forbids, everybody will be responsible for his bad deeds. In my opinion I did for your betterment, otherwise God has the knowledge of unseen.

Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was buried beside the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. After the burial people came out of the tomb, both the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and his companion Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه remained together in their life and this friendship did not end even after their deaths. The dearest companion of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم is resting near his lord (Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم).



After his death people of Madina were very sad and they were restless. They were feeling the same shock as it was after the death of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. Hazrat Ali Ibne Abi Talib رضي الله عنه came crying and uttered at door, "Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه, God pity on you, you were first who accepted Islam on the Holy Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم call. Swear upon God, no one was equal to you in faith and sincerity. No one was like you; you were epitome of love and sincerity. No one was like you in

courtesy, sacrifice and piety. When nobody was listening to the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, it was you who accepted Islam. God bestowed you with the title of Siddiq (truthful) in His Holy Book Quran. You were like a mountain which could not move by any storm. Although you were frail by health, no one was like you in power of faith."



Hazrat Omar رضي الله عنه was so shocked that he could not speak. He only said, "Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه, people are in great trouble due to your death, we are not equal to your dust, how can we reach to your stature?"

Before his caliphate his house was in the area of Sakh. It was an ordinary dwelling like other villagers' houses. It was situated in the outskirts of Madina, he could have repaired it if he wanted after getting caliphate, but it remained in the same condition. And there was no change in it. Likewise the house in Madina also remained in the same condition. During the first six months of his caliphate he used to come on foot from Sakh to Madina, however when the quantum of his work

increased, he left Sakh and shifted to Madina. He did not have any personal servant in spite of so much work. Most of the day he used to spend in mosque and listen to peoples problems. He advised on Jihad and other issues. When it was necessary he got their opinions, he used to resolve all their issues in the mosque. Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه always followed the traditions of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.



After death of the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم he asked Hazrat Aisha رضي الله عنها, "dear daughter, tell me any act which Mohammad صلى الله عليه وسلم used to do but I could not do."

Hazrat Aisha رضي الله عنها thought for a while and then said, there was one work which Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to do, but you have not done yet. She added that the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم every day made Halwa (dish) and used to go that way, she told the direction.

Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه asked her to prepare Halwa, when Hazrat Aisha رضي الله عنها made it and gave to him, he went in that direction. He did not know where to go and to whom to give that Halwa, but he wanted to follow Hazrat Mohammad's صلى الله عليه وسلم act.

At last he reached to a mountain. There was a cave in it, he entered and saw a very old man sitting there. His eyebrows were white, and his was so weak that he could not move. He was also blind, and on seeing him Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه understood that Hazrat Mohammad ﷺ used to come for him.

When he put Halwa in his mouth he asked, "Was Mohammad ﷺ dead?" (With his trembling voice) Hazrat Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه was surprised to listen and asked that how he came to know about Mohammad's ﷺ death.

He replied that Mohammad ﷺ used to bring Halwa everyday for me, and I am so feeble that if some one even touches me I feel pain as I am too weak. That was why Mohammad ﷺ used to put Halwa on his tongue then in my mouth, today you gave me with your hand, so I realized that Mohammad ﷺ is no more. I did not accept Islam in his (Prophet Mohammad's ﷺ) life but now I embraced Islam because if his followers are so pious and sincere, then he was definitely a true Prophet ﷺ.



Sayings of Abubakar Siddiq رضي الله عنه

- ☆ Two and half percent is Zakaat for poor, and truthful people give all in charity.
 - ☆ It is essential to ask for forgiveness of sins but it is more important to avoid sin.
 - ☆ To feel shy is better for men, but the best for women.
 - ☆ Asking forgiveness in old age is good but in youth it is better.
 - ☆ If rich gives in charity is better, but if poor gives it is the best.
 - ☆ If rich offers foods to others it is better, but if poor offers food it is the best.
 - ☆ He who does not cry, must pity on who cries.
 - ☆ Stop your tongue from complaining, you will have pleasant life.
 - ☆ Cry on that day when you did not do something good.
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- ☆ A Muslim, who thanks, remains serene.
- ☆ Fighting with non-Muslim is little Jihad, and fighting with one's own wishes is big Jihad.
- ☆ He who is learned will have fear of God more, he who is ignorant will have less fear of God.
- ☆ Bearing troubles of others is really a generosity.
- ☆ You are struggling to live in world, and it is pushing you out.
- ☆ He, who considers world is wealth, his faith is in big danger.
- ☆ He who died on Islam is very lucky.
- ☆ Those who cry over death of a person must understand that there is no problem in patience, and no benefit in crying.
- ☆ A person who lost his life in the line of Islam is really a fortunate person.
- ☆ Would that I was a hair of chest of a faithful Muslim.
- ☆ People should feel shyness from God and

remain pious in their deeds.

- ☆ Speak short that one can understand easily.
 - ☆ Shy away from reverence and grandeur, these qualities will come to you, and do not be afraid of death; you will be blessed with life.
 - ☆ Knowledge is legacy of Prophets صلى الله عليهم, and wealth of infidels, and Pharaohs.
 - ☆ It is a shame for you if birds get up early in the morning before you.
 - ☆ Those scholars who go to the wealthy people are enemies of God, and those rich people who go to scholars are friends of God.
 - ☆ Always mind your tongue.
 - ☆ Would that I was a tree and people cut me to eat.
 - ☆ He who accept my advice should not like anything more than death.
 - ☆ Wash up your old sins with new goodness.
 - ☆ He who do God's work, God do his work.
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- ☆ It is enough for faithful to have fear of God.
- ☆ Talk is root cause of trouble.
- ☆ Solitude is better than bad company, and company of pious is better than solitude.
- ☆ If you forget to do a good deed, try to find it, and when find it then move forward.
- ☆ He, who does not affect with advice, considers his heart is free from faith.
- ☆ Evil goes through eyes, if you close your eyes, you will be saved from trouble.
- ☆ Give something before someone asks, if you give on his asking, it means you degraded him.
- ☆ Human is weak, it is surprising that does why he disobey God?
- ☆ Cherish death; you will be blessed with life.
- ☆ He is the worst, who dies, but his act or work lives even after his death such as making counterfeit coin, invent evil sport, and publish a bad book.