

# The Islamic History

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## 1- The Beginning of the Prophet's Mission and his Migration

Ibn Abbas



said: “The Messenger of Allah peace be upon him started receiving the Divine Inspiration at the age of forty. Then he stayed in Makka for thirteen years, receiving the Divine Revelation.

Then he was ordered to migrate and he lived as an Emigrant for ten years, and then died at the age of sixty-three.” (Agreed upon)

The Messenger of Allah peace

be upon him mi-  
grated (from Mak-  
ka) to Madina on  
Sunday forenoon,  
on the twelfth day  
of Rabi' al-Aww-  
al in the fourteenth  
year of his mission.  
Therein, he estab-  
lished the state of

Islam, launched the military expeditions and sent delegations (to invite people to Islam). His expeditions reached twenty seven, and he fought by himself in nine of them. These nine expe-

ditions were Badr,  
Uhud, Muraisi', the  
Trench, Quraizah,  
Khaibar, the Con-  
quest of Makka,  
Honayn, and Ta'if.

And he sent  
sixty delegations.

Battles in  
which the Proph-



et was attending are called Ghazwah, and battles in which the Prophet was not attending are called Sariah.

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## 2- The Prophet- ic Caliphate was Thirty Years

ABU ‘Ubaidah  
may Allah be  
pleased with him  
reported that the  
Messenger of Allah  
peace be upon him  
said: “Your religion

began as Prophecy and mercy, then it will be Caliphate and mercy, and then it will be dominion and coercion.” This Hadith was narrated by Al-Bazar and was graded as good by

Al-Sayoty.

The Prophet  
peace be upon him  
died on Sunday, on  
the twelfth day of  
Rabi' al-Awwal, in  
the eleventh year of  
his migration.

Safinah re-  
ported: I heard the

Messenger of Allah peace be upon him saying: “Caliphate will be thirty years, and after it dominion will prevail.” This Hadith was narrated by Ahmed and authors of ‘the Sunan’. And



it was graded as 'authentic' by Ibn Hiban, and as 'good' by At-Tirmidhi and Ibn Hagar.

Caliphate of  
Abu Bakr As-Sedik was two years  
and three months.

Caliphate of 'Umar

was ten years and six months. Caliphate of 'Uthman was twelve years. Caliphate of Ali was four years and nine months. And, finally, Caliphate of Al-Hasan was six months.

Thus only the  
four Caliphates  
and Al-Hasan bin  
Ali, may Allah be  
pleased with all of  
them, ruled people  
during the thirty  
years after the death  
of the Prophet  
peace be upon him.

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## 3- From Con- quest to Aposta- sy

Allah the Al-  
Mighty said: “When  
comes the Help of  
Allah and Victo-  
ry, \* and you see

the people enter  
Allah's Religion in  
crowds, \* celebrate  
the praises of your  
Lord, and pray for  
His Forgiveness.  
Verily He is the  
One Who accepts  
the repentance and  
forgives.”



Al-Bukhari  
narrated that Amr  
bin Salamah said:  
“When Makka was  
conquered, then ev-  
ery tribe rushed to  
embrace Islam.”

Ibn Ishaq said:  
“After the Messen-  
ger of Allah peace

be upon him con-  
quered Makka; and  
had finished the  
Battle of Tabouk;  
and Thaqif had em-  
braced Islam, del-  
egations of Arab  
from every place  
came to him and  
entered Allah's Reli-

gion in crowds.”

Ibn Kathir said:

“It is agreed that the victory here means the Conquest of Makka.

When Allah helped his Prophet in the Conquest of Makka, people entered

Allah's Religion in  
crowds. Two years  
only passed and all  
tribes in the Arab  
Island were firm-  
ly established in  
Islam. And even  
those who did not  
enter Islam were  
pretending to be

Muslims.”

After death of the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him, many Arab people apostatized from Islam.

Imam Ahmed narrated that a neighbor of Jabir



reported: Jabir bin Abdullah came to me and I told him about people's separation and about what they have invented (in religion). He began weeping and said: I heard the Messen-

ger of Allah peace  
be upon him say-  
ing: “People entered  
in Allah’s Religion  
in crowds, and will  
apostatized from it  
in crowds too.”

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# 4- Evidences upon Nominat- ing As-Sedik as the Caliphate

Jubair bin

Mut'im reported: A  
lady came to Allah's  
Apostle and she  
talked to him about

something, and he gave her some order. She said: “O Allah’s Apostle!

What I should do if I do not find you (meaning death of the Prophet)?” He said: “If you do not find me, then go to

Abu Bakr.” (Agreed upon)

Al-Shaf’i said:  
This Hadith is evidence upon that the Caliphate after the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him is Abu Bakr As-Sedik may Allah be



pleased with him.

‘Aisha may Allah be pleased with her reported: The Messenger of Allah peace be upon him in his (last) illness asked me to call my father (Abu Bakr) and my brother, so

that he might write a document, for he feared that someone else might be desirous (of succeeding him) and that some claimant may say: “I have better claim to it,” whereas Allah and the Faithful do

not substantiate the  
claim of anyone but  
that of Abu Bakr.

(Agreed upon)

Ibn Taimiah  
said: This is a clear  
text for taking Abu  
Bakr may Allah be  
pleased with him as  
the Caliphate.

‘Aisha may Allah be pleased with her was asked: “To whom Allah’s Messenger would have nominated as his successor if he had to nominate one at all?” She said: “Abu Bakr.” It was said to

her: “Then whom after Abu Bakr?” She said: “Umar.” It was said to her: “Then whom after ‘Umar?’” She said: “Abu ‘Ubaidah bin Al-Jarrah,” and then she kept quiet at this. (Narrated by

Muslim)

Abu 'Uбайдah died during the Caliphate of 'Umar bin Al-Khattab may Allah be pleased with him.

If nomination of Abu Bakr as the Caliphate was not

clearly mentioned,  
it is indicated and  
implied.

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## **5- Achievements during the Ca- liphate of Abu Bakr**

**Abu Hurai-**



rah said: “By Allah Whom there is no god but He, if Abu Bakr were not to be taken as the Caliphate, Allah would not worshipped anymore.” He repeated this thrice. It was said to him: “Stop

saying this, Abu Hurairah.” Then he said: “The Messenger of Allah peace be upon him directed Usama bin Zaid as a leader over seven hundred men to Sham. When they reached Dhi Kha-

shab, the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him died and people around Madina apostatized from Islam. Companions of the Prophet gathered around Abu Bakr and said: “Abu Bakr,

order those people (whom Prophet sent to Sham) to return. Are you directing them to Rome while people around Madina have apostatized from Islam?!” Thereupon he said:

“By Allah Whom there is no god but He, I will not ask the army that the Prophet sent to return and I will not disband the brigade that the Prophet held.” Then he asked Usama to

continue his mission. Whenever Usama and his army passed by a tribe intend to apostatize from Islam, they were saying: “If Muslims did not have power, all these people would

not get out (fighting Romans). But we will wait until they fight Rome.” Usama and his army fought the Romans, defeated them and returned safe. And so those people (who were intending to



leave Islam) remained on it.” (Narrated by Al-Baihaqy)

Also Abu Bakr fought those who claimed prophecy and their followers; such as Al-Aswad Al-'Anasi, Tulai-

ha Al-Asadi, Sujah  
At-Tamimiah, and  
Musailimah the liar.  
He achieved victory  
against all of them.  
Then he directed  
armies to Iraq to  
fight Persians and  
to Sham to fight Ro-  
mans. He achieved

outstanding victories, until area of the Islamic state has increased and its infrastructure has become stronger. In addition, he made it easy for Caliphates after him to cast down the Roman

and Persian Em-  
pires.

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**6- Death of  
As-Sedik and  
Appointing  
'Umar as the Ca-  
liphate**

Abdullah bin  
'Umar may Allah  
be pleased with him  
reported that the  
Messenger of Allah  
peace be upon him  
said: "In a dream I  
saw myself draw-  
ing water from a  
well with a buck-

et. Abu Bakr came and drew a bucket or two weakly. May Allah forgive him! Then 'Umar bin Al-Khattab came and the bucket turned into a very large one in his hands. I had never

seen such a mighty person as he in doing such hard work till all the people drank to their satisfaction and watered their camels that knelt down there.”

(Agreed upon)

This Hadith re-

fers to the Caliphate and strong will of these two men may Allah be pleased with them. Time of Caliphate of Abu Bakr was short, about two years and three months; and this is the interpre-



tation of weakness mentioned in the dream. He fought those who apostatized from Islam, killed Musailimah the liar in the Battle of Al-Yamama, united the Arab Island, and fought the

two most powerful forces in many battles achieving victory against them. Among these battles were Dhat Al-Salasil against Persians and Al-Yarmuk against Romans.

After the death of Abu Bakr, the Caliphate turned to the best man in this Ummah after the Prophet and Abu Bakr. He is Al-Farouk (i.e. the one who distinguishes between right and

wrong) ‘Umar bin Al-Khattab may Allah be pleased with him, the first to be called Commander of the Faithful.

As-Sedik died on Sunday, on 22 of Jumada al-Thani, in the thirteenth

year of Migration,  
at the age of sixty  
three. He was bur-  
ied in 'Aisha's room,  
with the Messen-  
ger of Allah peace  
be upon him. Abu  
Bakr was the first  
to believe in the  
Prophet, and held

a special Compan-  
ionship with him  
till his death.

And then  
Al-Farouk took  
over the Caliphate  
for ten years and six  
months. During his  
Caliphate, 'Umar  
conquest Iraq and

the Persian countries, freed Sham, Egypt and others from the Romans; and so the Islamic state has expanded.

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**7- Favours of Abu Bakr may Allah be pleased with**

him

Ibn Masood  
may Allah be  
pleased with him  
reported that the  
Messenger of Allah  
peace be upon him  
said: “Take as ex-  
amples the two after  
me, Abu Bakr and



‘Umar.’ This Hadith was narrated by At-Tirmidhi and graded as authentic by Al-Hakim and others.

The two men are a good example for those after them in religion

and policy of the state. Abu Al-Hasan Al-Ash'ari said: "All those (among the Prophet's Companions) whom Allah praised agreed on leadership of Abu Bakr may Allah be pleased with him.

They named him  
Caliphate of the  
Messenger of Allah  
peace be upon him.  
They held a pledge  
with him, submit-  
ted to him and ad-  
mitted his favor.

Abu Bakr was the  
best in all charac-

teristics that made him deserve the leadership. Among these characteristics were having knowledge, being ascetic, having strong opinion, knowing about policy of state and so on.

Among examples of his smartness and rightness:

\_Keeping people firm when the Prophet peace be upon him died. Ibn Abbas said: By Allah, (when people knew about death

of the Prophet),  
they appeared as if  
they do not know  
that Allah has re-  
vealed this verse,  
“Muhammad is no  
more than a Mes-  
senger and indeed  
(many) Messengers  
have passed away

before him. If he dies or is killed, will you then turn back on your heels”, until Abu Bakr recited it for them.

\_ Saving the army led by Usama and fighting those who abstained from giv-

ing Zakat (i.e. the dutiful alms) although many people opposed him

—Abu Ad-Darda' may Allah be pleased with him reported that the Prophet peace be upon him said: “Al-



lah has sent me to you (as Messenger) and you said: 'you are a liar', but Abu Bakr said: 'he tells the truth'. He supported me with his soul and money. Can you let my companion (i.e.

without hurting him)?” (He repeated this twice) Abu Bakr was not hurt after that. (Narrated by Al-Bukhari)

There are many other Hadith upon his favor.

# Position of Abu Bakr

Among evidences upon high position of Abu Bakr is what Al-Farouk, in spite of his smartness, high position and favor, said to Abu Bakr:

“You are the best among us, and the most beloved to the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him.” He also said: “By Allah, (deeds) of Abu Bakr in a day and night are better than these

of the family of  
‘Umar.”

Aslam reported: I heard ‘Umar bin Al-Khattab may Allah be pleased with him saying: “By Allah, I never preceded Abu Bakr in anything.” (Nar-

rated and graded as authentic by At-Tirmidhi)

‘Umar also said: “By Allah, it is more beloved to me to be beheaded than ruling people including Abu Bakr.”

And when Abu Bakr died, ‘Umar said: “May Allah be pleased with you, Abu Bakr. You have exhausted those who will (held Caliphate) after you (i.e. as none can perform your

deeds).”

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**8- Favours of  
Al-Farouk ‘Umar  
may Allah be  
pleased with him**

**Abu Hurai-**



rah may Allah be pleased with him reported that the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him said: “There were Muhaddithun (the recipients of Divine Inspiration) among the nations before

you. If there is any of such Muhad-dith among my followers, he must be ‘Umar.’” (Narrated by Al-Bukhari)

‘Uqbah bin ‘Amer may Allah be pleased with him reported: I

heard the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him saying: “If there were a Prophet after me, he would be ‘Umar.” This Hadith was narrated by At-Tirmidhi who graded it as good.

And it was graded as authentic by Al-Hakem and Al-Dhahabi. And Imam Ahmed denied it.

Ibn 'Umar may Allah be pleased with them reported that the Messen-

ger of Allah peace  
be upon him said:  
“Indeed Allah has  
put the truth upon  
the tongue and in  
the heart of ‘Umar.”  
This Hadith was  
narrated by At-Tir-  
midhi who graded  
it as good. And it

was graded as authentic by Ibn Heban and others.

There are many Hadith upon favor of Al-Farouk 'Umar bin Al-Khattab may Allah be pleased with him

Abdullah bin

Masood may Allah be pleased with him said: “We are still honorable since ‘Umar has entered Islam.” (Narrated by Al-Bukhari)

He also said:  
“We did not worship Allah in public

until ‘Umar entered Islam.”

Ibn Abbas said:  
“The first one who declared his Islam in public was ‘Umar bin Al-Khattab.”

Ibn ‘Umar may Allah be pleased with them report-



ed that the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him said: “O Allah! Honor Islam through the most dear of these two men to You: Abu Jahl or ‘Umar bin Al-Khattab.” He said: “And the most

dear of them to  
Him was ‘Umar.’”

Ibn Abd El-  
Bar said: Islam of  
‘Umar was an hon-  
or, through which  
Islam has spread in  
public, because of  
the Prophet’s sup-  
plication for him.

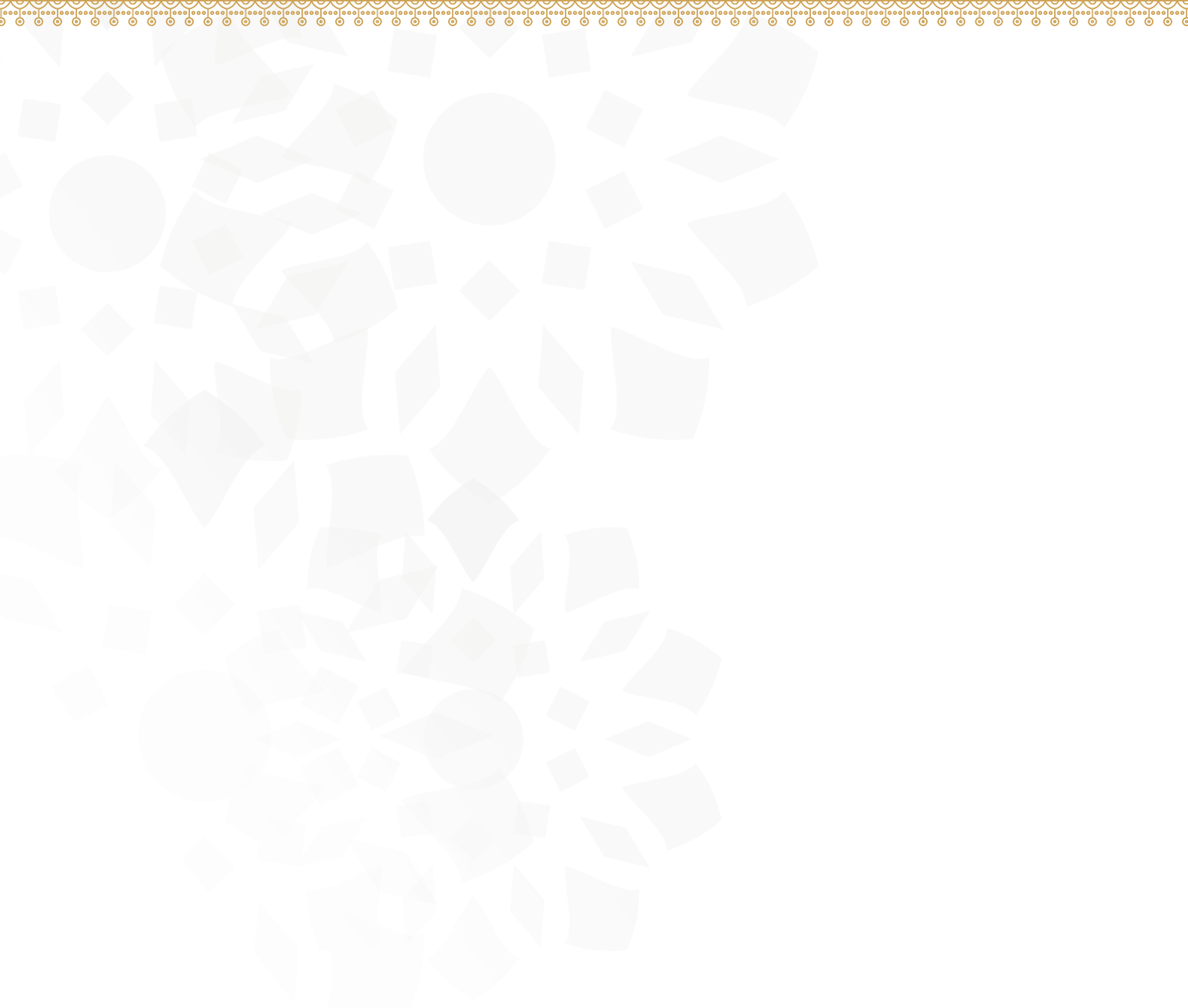
Accordingly, Followers of the Sunnah agreed that Abu Bakr As-Sedik was better than ‘Umar.

Ibn Taimiah said: As-Sedik was receiving knowledge from the Mes-

senger of Allah  
peace be upon him,  
not by his heart.  
Thus he is more  
perfect than the  
Muhaddith (the in-  
spired). There is no  
Sedik better than  
Abu Bakr and no  
inspired better than

‘Umar.

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# **9- Caliphate of Abu Bakr and 'Umar is Fact in Allah's Book**

Allah the Al-  
Mighty said: “Allah  
has promised those  
among you who be-  
lieve and do righ-  
teous deeds, that  
He will certainly  
grant them succes-  
sion to (the present  
rulers) in the earth,

as He granted it to those before them, and that He will grant them the authority to practice their religion, that which he has chosen for them (i.e. Islam). And He will surely give them in



exchange security  
after their fear (pro-  
vided) they (the  
believers) worship  
Me and do not as-  
sociate anything (in  
worship) with Me.  
But whoever dis-  
believed after this,  
they are rebellious

and wicked.”

Some antecedents said: Caliphate of Abu Bakr and ‘Umar may Allah be pleased with them is fact in Allah’s Book. Then he recited this verse.

Ibn Kathir

said: “Allah the Al-  
Mighty - praise and  
grace be to him -  
has fated that. Be-  
fore death of the  
Messenger of Al-  
lah peace be upon  
him, Allah the Al-  
Mighty had giv-  
en him a manifest

Victory; He helped him to conquest Makkah, Khairbar, Bahrain, all the Arab island and Yemen. The Prophet was also taking Jizyah (i.e. a tax taken from non Muslims living in

a Muslim state to protect them) from the Persians of Hajar and from some countries in Sham. Moreover, the king of Rome Hercules, the king of Egypt and Alexandria Al-Moqawqes,

kings of Oman and  
king of Abyssin-  
ia Al-Nagashi gave  
him presents.

And when the  
Messenger of Allah  
died, Abu Bakr be-  
came his Caliphate.  
He reunited peo-  
ple who have divid-

ed after death of the Prophet peace be upon him. He stabilized and settled the Arab island.

Moreover, he sent the Islamic armies to the Persian countries led by Khaled bin Al-Waleed may

Allah be pleased with him, and they conquest part of them and killed some of their people. He sent another army, led by Abu 'Uбайдah may Allah be pleased with him and some princes to



Sham. A third army was sent to Egypt, led by Amr bin Al-'As may Allah be pleased with him. During the life of Abu Bakr, the army sent to Sham conquest Busra, Damascus and Haw-

ran. Then Abu Bakr died, but before his death, he appointed Al-Farouk 'Umar as his successor. 'Umar perfectly held the Caliphate after Abu Bakr. He represented a good example of com-

plete strength and perfect justice in a way that the world did not witness except from Prophets.

During his Caliphate, all other countries of Sham, all countries of Egypt and most

regions of the Persian countries were conquest. He defeated and humiliated Kisra, until he escaped away from him. He also defeated Caesar and took over his country 'Sham', until he es-

caped to Constanti-  
nople. And he spent  
their money in the  
sake of Allah; as the  
Prophet peace be  
upon him had told  
before.

Then, during  
the time of the Ot-  
toman Empire,

the Islamic state reached the farthest points from the east and west: Countries of the west were conquest including Andalusia, Cyprus, Kairouan and Ceuta. Also countries of the east, un-

til reaching Chi-  
na, were conquest.  
In addition, Caesar  
was killed and all of  
his possession was  
destroyed.

Moreover,  
countries of Iraq,  
Khurasan and Ah-  
waz were conquest.

And Muslims killed a great number of Turkish people and their great king Kh-qan was defeated. Kharaj (tax tribute) was collected from the east and west and was brought to Commander of the



Faithful ‘Uthman bin Affan may Allah be pleased with him because of the grace of his deed; he was reciting and studying the Holy Qur’an and gathered the ‘Ummah upon studying it.

It was reported that the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him said: “Allah the Al-Mighty folded for me the earth. And I have seen its eastern and western ends. And the dominion of

my Ummah would reach those ends which have been folded for me.” And now we see (fulfillment) of the Promise of Allah and His Messenger. Always Allah and His Messenger speak the

truth.”

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# 10- Evidences from the Qur'an

# upon Authentification

of Appointing the  
Four Caliphs

Allah the Almighty said: “Say (O Muhammad) to the Bedouins who lagged behind: “You shall be called to

fight against a people given to great warfare, then you shall fight them, or they shall surrender.” This verse means: Say, O Muhammad, to those who lagged behind and did not attend

Hudaibiya Treaty that they will be called to fight against people having great strength and support in wars.

Abdelrahman bin Abu Laila, Al-Hasan and Ibn Zaid

said: These strong people are the Persians and Romans.

Al-Zuhari,  
Saeed bin Jubair  
and 'Ikrema said:  
These strong people  
are Banu Hanifah  
and Musailimah the  
liar.



Al-Qurto-  
by said: This verse  
is evidence upon  
the authentica-  
tion of appoint-  
ing Abu Bakr and  
'Umar may Allah be  
pleased with them  
as Caliphs, for Abu  
Bakr called them to

fight Banu Hanifah  
and 'Umar called  
them to fight the  
Persians and Ro-  
mans.

As the verse  
proved the Caliph-  
ate of Abu Bakr and  
'Umar and showed  
that Allah was

pleased with it, also  
Allah's saying: "Al-  
lah has promised  
those among you  
who believe and do  
righteous deeds,  
that He will certain-  
ly grant them suc-  
cession to (the pres-  
ent rulers) in the

earth, as He granted it to those before them, and that He will grant them authority to practice their religion that which he has chosen for them (i.e. Islam). And He will surely give

them in exchange  
security after their  
fear” proves the Ca-  
liphate of the four  
Rightly-Guided Ca-  
liph: Abu Bakr,  
‘Umar, ‘Uthman bin  
Affan and Ali bin  
Abi Taleb may Al-  
lah be pleased with

them.

Al-Qurtoby  
said: “This verse  
proves the Caliph-  
ate of Abu Bakr,  
‘Umar, ‘Uthman  
and Ali; they were  
believers and did  
righteous deeds.

The Messenger

of Allah peace be upon him said: “The Caliphate after my death will be for thirty years.” Ibn Al-Araby agreed with this saying and said: Our scholars said: “This verse is evidence upon the

Caliphate of the  
four Caliphs may  
Allah be pleased  
with them, and that  
Allah appointed  
them (as Caliphs)  
and was pleased  
with them, and that  
they were practic-  
ing religion that Al-



lah has chosen for them; for none until our time preceded them in favor.


Thus it was settled for them and they held affairs of Muslims and defended upon religion.

And according-

ly Allah's Promise has been fulfilled through them. And if the promise was not fulfilled for them, then for whom it would be fulfilled and none like them will come after them, may Al-

lah be pleased with them!” Al-Qushairy reported this saying from Ibn Abbas.

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**11- Some  
Achievements of  
Al-Farouk may  
Allah be pleased  
with him**

Anas bin Ma-  
lik may Allah be  
pleased with him  
reported that the  
Messenger of Al-  
lah peace be upon  
him said: “The most  
merciful of my Um-  
mah to my Ummah  
is Abu Bakr, and

the most severe of them concerning the Order of Allah is ‘Umar.’ This Hadith was narrated by At-Tirmidhi who graded it as eccentric. Also Ahmed and Ibn Majah narrated it, and Ibn

Heban graded it as authentic. And Ibn Hagar said that its narrators are trustworthy.

Mu'awyah bin Abi Sufyan may Allah be pleased with him said: "Abu Bakr did not seek the

world and it did not seek him. And regarding ‘Umar; the world sought him, but he did not seek it. But we indulged completely in it.”

Ibn Kathir  
said within report-  
ing biography of



‘Umar bin Al-Khat-  
tab may Allah be  
pleased with him:

“He conquest many  
countries, set many  
capitals and estab-  
lished a great army.

Among countries  
he conquest: Sham,  
the Island, Al-Mo-

sul, Mayafariqeen,  
Amid, Armenia,  
Egypt and Alexan-  
dria. And he died  
while his soldiers  
were about to con-  
quest countries of  
irrigation.

Countries in  
Sham that 'Umar

conquest were Yarmuk, Busra, Damascus, Ramlah, 'Asqalan, Gaza, Sawahil, Jerusalem, Baalbek, Homos, Qinsrin, Aleppo, and Antakya. He also conquest Egypt, Al-

exandria, Tripoli,  
Barqah, the Island,  
Haran, Roha, Al-  
Raqa, Nasibin, Ras  
'Ain, Shemshat, 'Ain  
Warda, Dyar Bakr,  
and Dyar Rabi'ah,  
countries of Mosul  
and all of Armenia.

And in Iraq, he

conquest Qadisiya,  
Hirah, Sair River,  
Sabat, Kisra cities,  
Tigris and Euphra-  
tes, Apolah, Basra,  
Ahwaz, Faris, Naha-  
wand, Hamadhan,  
Al-Rai, Qumes,  
Khurasan, Istakhr,  
Asbahan, Al-Sos,

Maro, Neishapur,  
Jurjan, Azerbaijan,  
and so on. And his  
armies passed the  
river several times.”

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# 12- Examples of Asceticism, Modesty and Piety of Al-Farouk

Anas may Allah be pleased with him reported: I was accompanying 'Umar bin Al-Khat-

tab and he entered a close place to answer the call of nature. Therein I heard him saying: “Umar bin Al-Khattab, the Commander of the Faithful! By Allah, if you do not



fear Allah, O Ibn Al-Khattab, he will indeed torture you.”

Ibn Kathir

wrote: It was engraved in ‘Umar’s ring: “Enough is death as an admonisher, ‘Umar.” He used to lead peo-

ple in the Evening prayer and then return home and keep praying until the dawn. He was observing fasting a lot. And there were two black lines on his face because of weeping. He faint-

ed when hearing some verses of the Qur'an, and people took him to his house and were visiting him. And this was happening for him, not because of illness, but fear.

‘Umar said:

“It is not permissible for me to take from Allah’s possessions (which are for all Muslims) except two garments; one in the winter and one in the summer, and foodstuff for my family.” And

he said to his son:  
“O Abdullah! By Allah, I do not give you except what Allah has allocated for you. Do you want me to give you what do not belong to me? Then I would be a loser.”

Anas said:

“Umar delivered a speech on the pulpit, wearing a garment that contains twelve patches.”

‘Umar spent during his Hajj sixteen Dinars, and then said to his son:

“We have wasted.”

He was casting his garment over a tree, seeking shade below it.

And when he went to Sham, he was riding a camel and his head was below the sun (di-

rectly).

During the Year of Ash, he was only eating bread and oil, until his skin became black. He was saying: “Miserable is me if I am full while people are hungry.”



Talha bin Abdullah said: ‘Umar got out one night and entered a house. When we became morning, I went to this house. Therein I found a disabled, blind old woman. I asked

her why this man  
(‘Umar) came to  
her. She said: “He  
fulfils my affairs  
and gets rid of my  
wastes.” Thereupon  
I said to myself:  
“May your mother  
did not beget you.  
Are you following

up ‘Umar’s mistakes?’”

Aslam said:  
I got out with  
‘Umar one night  
to a house where-  
in he found a wom-  
an who was about  
to give birth to a  
child. The wom-

an was crying, and when seeing her in this state, ‘Umar wept too. Then he returned fast to his house and said to his wife Um Kalthum: “Do you want a reward that Allah has sent for

you?” Then he told her about the woman. She said: “Yes.” He held on his back flour and oil, and Um Kalthum held what help in giving birth. Um Kalthum entered to the woman, and ‘Umar

sat with her husband whom he did not know.

Aslam also said: I got out with 'Umar one night and we found a woman and her child crying out of hunger. 'Umar wept

and returned fast to the house of flour and took flour and oil, and said: "O Aslam put them on my back." I said: "I will bear it instead of you." Thereupon he said: "Will you bear my sin on the

Day of Judgment?”

He carried them on his back, and we went quickly to the woman. He put the flour in a pot, and then put oil on it, and smoke was permeating through his beard. Then



he closed fire, and asked them to eat. They ate until they became full, and the woman was supplicating for him and she did not know him.

It was reported that Ali said: “You

have exhausted Caliphs after you, O  
‘Umar.’”

\*\*\*

**13- Betrayal of**

# the Magician and Martyrdom of ‘Umar

‘Umar bin  
Al-Khattab may Al-  
lah be pleased with  
him said: “O Allah!  
Grant me martyr-  
dom in Your Sake,  
and make my death

be in the country  
of Your Messen-  
ger peace be upon  
him.” (Narrated by  
Al-Bukhari)

Saeed bin  
Al-Mosayeb re-  
ported: When  
‘Umar left Mina,  
he stopped at Al-

Abtah. Then he  
casted his garment  
over a level land  
and lied down on it.  
Then he raised his  
hands towards the  
sky and said: “O Al-  
lah! I have grown  
old, and I have be-  
come weak, and

my subjects have spread, so let me return to you (after death) without wasting or negligence.” Saeed added: “(The month of) Dhul-Hijjah did not pass until ‘Umar was stabbed.”

Allah has answered this supplication of ‘Umar. Abu Lo’lo’ah Fayroz, who was a Persian but living in Rome, stabbed him with a dragger of two blades, while ‘Umar was observing the

Dawn prayer on  
Wednesday, on the  
twentieth sixth day  
of Dhul-Hijjah, in  
the twentieth third  
year of Migration.  
Then Abdullah bin  
'Aouf caught Abu  
Lo'lo'ah, and so he  
committed sui-



cide. ‘Umar recommended six persons among whom one would be chosen as his successor, and whom the Prophet died while being pleased with them. They were: ‘Uthman, Ali, Talha, Az-

Zubair, Abdelrahman bin Aouf, and Sa'd bin Abi Waqas. 'Umar did not recommend Saeed bin Zaid because he was from his tribe; he feared that he would be selected for that. He did not

also recommend his son Abdullah however he deserved to be Caliph. Then ‘Umar died after three days since being stabbed. Amr Al-Sha’bi narrated that ‘Umar died at the age of six-

ty three. And he was buried on Sunday, on the first day of Muharram, in the twentieth fourth year of Migration, in the Prophetic room after asking permission of Mother of the

Faithful 'Aisha may  
Allah be pleased  
with her.

Ibn Abbas may  
Allah be pleased  
with them said: Ali  
bin Abi Taleb in-  
voked Allah's Mercy  
for 'Umar and then  
said: "O 'Umar, you

have not left behind  
you a person whose  
deeds I like to im-  
itate and meet Al-  
lah with more than  
I like your deeds.

By Allah! I always  
thought that Al-  
lah would keep you  
with your two com-

panions, for very often I used to hear the Prophet saying: “I, Abu Bakr and ‘Umar went (somewhere); I, Abu Bakr and ‘Umar entered (somewhere); and I, Abu Bakr and ‘Umar went out.”

(Agreed upon) And on the day of his death, ‘Uthman bin Affan may Allah be pleased with him was appointed as the Caliph.

\*\*\*

## 14- Appointing Dhu-al-Noorayn



# ‘Uthman as the Caliph

Abu Bakra may Allah be pleased with him reported that the Prophet peace be upon him said one day: “Who among you had a dream?” A

man said: "I did. I saw as if a scale had descended from the Heavens in which you and Abu Bakr were weighed so you outweighed Abu Bakr. Abu Bakr and 'Umar were weighed, and

Abu Bakar outweighed (‘Umar).  
‘Umar and ‘Uthman  
were weighed, and  
‘Umar outweighed  
(‘Uthman). Then  
the scale was raised  
up.” Then I saw  
dislike in the face  
of the Messenger

of Allah peace be upon him. (Narrated by Ahmed, Abu Dawood, At-Tirmidhi and Al-Ne-sai)

This Hadith shows the favor of the three Imams and their arrange-

ment in favor and  
Caliphate.

Al-Bukhari  
and Muslim narrat-  
ed that Ibn ‘Umar  
reported: When the  
Messenger of Allah  
was alive, we used  
to say: “The most  
excellent member

of the community  
of the Prophet after  
himself is Abu Bakr,  
then ‘Umar, and  
then ‘Uthman.’”

On the first  
day of the twenti-  
eth fourth year of  
Migration, ‘Umar  
bin Al-Khattab may

Allah be pleased with him was buried. And after three days, ‘Uthman bin Affan may Allah be pleased with him was appointed as the Caliph. ‘Umar nominated six persons to select

from them; ‘Uth-  
man bin Affan, Ali  
bin Abi Taleb, Tal-  
ha bin ‘Ubaidel-  
lah, Az-Zubair bin  
Al-’Awam, Sa’d bin  
Abi Waqas and  
Abdelrahman bin  
Aouf may Allah be  
pleased with them.



He also recommended that Abdullah (his son) would attend the nomination, but he would not hold any position.

‘Umar bin Al-Khattab said: I do not think that

people would appoint anyone before ‘Uthman and Ali.

It was reported that people asked Abdelrahman bin Aouf to choose the best from among them (the six persons that ‘Umar

nominated). Abdelrahman asked about whom people could ask, and it was pointed at 'Uthman.

Abdelrahman also asked Ali about whom he would choose if he

does choose him.

Thereupon Ali said:

“Uthman.” He also

asked ‘Uthman

about whom he

would choose if he

does choose him.

Thereupon ‘Uth-

man said: “Ali bin

Abi Taleb.” And he

went to ‘Uthman and Ali and said: “I asked people about you, and I found none better than you.” And he said to Ali: “I searched among people and I found none better than ‘Uthman,

so give a pledge of allegiance to him.”

Ali gave ‘Uthman the pledge and then people did the same.

Ayoub

Al-Sekhtiany said:

He who does not

give precedence to

‘Uthman over Ali  
degrades the Mi-  
grants and the An-  
sar.

\*\*\*



# **15- Conquests during the Ca- liphate of ‘Uth- man**



Anas bin Malik may Allah be pleased with him reported: Allah's Apostle went to the daughter of Milhan and reclined there (and slept), and then (woke up) smiling. She asked:

“O Allah’s Apostle! What makes you smile?” He replied: “(I dreamt that) some people amongst my followers were sailing on the green sea in Allah’s Cause, resembling kings on

thrones.” She said:

“O Allah’s Apos-

tle! Invoke Allah

to make me one

of them.” He said:

“O Allah! Let her

be one of them.”

(Agreed upon)

The Islamic

State has expand-

ed since the time of the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him, through sending Ghazwah and Sariah (Religious Battles). Then Abu Bakr As-Sedik was appointed as the Caliph of

the Prophet peace  
be upon him. He  
united the Arab Is-  
land, and restored  
the Arab countries  
that Romans and  
Persians were tak-  
ing over. And af-  
ter that 'Umar bin  
Al-Khattab was ap-

pointed as the successor of the Caliph of the Prophet peace be upon him. He completed the Islamic conquests in the Sassanid and Byzantine lands, Egypt and part of the north of Africa.

And when Dhu-al-Noorayn ‘Uthman was appointed as the Caliph, he wrote to his workers to establish the Religion of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger, and to enjoin to what is good

and prohibit what is evil. He also restored some countries of the Roman and Persian empires. In addition, he conquest countries of those who broke the pledge they held with



‘Umar bin Al-Khat-  
tab may Allah be  
pleased with him;  
such as Azerbaijan,  
Armenia, the Irri-  
gation countries,  
and Alexandria. He  
increased the Is-  
lamic conquests; he  
sent armies through

land and sea to restore what Caliph 'Umar conquest of the Forat Island, and to reach Armenia and conquest it by force or peace, and to conquest Maghreb, Africa and others.

They conquest Africa; and Abdullah bin Al-Zubair killed Jurjir the king of Barbar; and Andalusia, Syria, Tabarestan and other countries were conquest.

Mu'awyah bin

Abi Sufyan, leading a Muslim army, sailed through the sea; they are people meant in the Hadith: “Some people amongst my followers were sailing on the green sea in Allah’s Cause.”

Mu'awyah may Allah be pleased with him conquest Cyprus. Among those who conquest it were 'Ubada bin As-Samit and his wife Um Haram bint Milhan who reported the above-

mentioned Hadith. She fell down from above her camel and died. And when the army returned with captives, Abu Ad-Darda' wept. Jubair bin Nufair said to him: "Are you weep-

ing on this day on which Allah has raised the value of Islam and its people?” Thereupon Abu Ad-Darda’ said: “This Ummah was very strong, and when they wasted the Com-

mand of Allah, Allah has lowered them down.” Then he added: “What weak slaves before Allah if they waste His Command!”

\*\*\*



# 16- Achievements of Caliph 'Uthman

Abu Hurairah may Allah be

pleased with him reported that the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him said: "If Caesar is ruined, there will be no Caesar after him; and if Khosrau is ruined, there will be no Khosrau after

him; and, by Him  
in Whose Hand my  
soul is, surely you  
will spend their  
treasures in Allah's  
Cause." (Agreed  
upon)

What the  
Truthful Proph-  
et has told has

achieved.

Caesar was the surname for everyone took over the Persian Empire, and Khosrau was the surname for everyone took over the Roman Empire. It was reported

that Al-Shaf'i said:  
This Hadith means  
that there would be  
no Caesar in Iraq  
and no Khosrau in  
Sham.

Yazdgrad, the  
last king of the Per-  
sian Empire, was  
killed during the

Caliphate of 'Uth-  
man may Allah be  
pleased with him.

And Sham was con-  
quest during the  
Caliphate of 'Umar  
bin Al-Khattab, and  
'Uthman completed  
its conquest, may  
Allah be pleased

with both of them.

And the reason why the possession of Khosrau remained, except what was in Sham, and the possession of Caesar was ruined is that when the book of Allah's

Messenger reached Khosrau, he kissed it and was about to embrace Islam. But when the book of Allah's Messenger reached Caesar, he cut it, and so the Prophet made a supplication to Al-



lah to cut Caesar's  
possession. And  
this was achieved.

Know that the  
period of the Ca-  
liphate of 'Uthman  
was twelve years,  
and this was the  
largest period of  
the Caliphs. During

his Caliphate, many great achievements occurred; such as great Islamic conquests. And seceding against him and the trial of his murderer do not deny legislation of his Caliphate or efficiency

of his policy.

Many Hadith refer to the legislation of the three Caliphs may Allah be pleased with them: Jabir bin Abdullah reported that the Messenger of Allah peace

be upon him said:  
“Last night a good  
man had a vision  
in which Abu Bakr  
seemed to be joined  
to the Messenger  
of Allah, ‘Umar  
to Abu Bakr, and  
‘Uthman to ‘Umar.”  
Jabir said: When we

got up and left the Messenger of Allah, we said: “The good man is the Messenger of Allah, and that their being joined together means that they are the rulers over this matter with which

Allah has sent His Prophet.” (Narrated by Ahmed and Abu Dawood, graded as sound by Ibn Heban)

Anas may Allah be pleased with him reported: The Prophet peace be

upon him ascended the mountain of Uhud and Abu Bakr, 'Umar and 'Uthman were accompanying him. The mountain gave a shake (i.e. trembled underneath them). The Prophet

said: “O Uhud! Be calm, for upon you there are a Prophet, a Sedik and two martyrs.” (Narrated by Al-Bukhari)

Ibn ‘Umar may Allah be pleased with them reported: “During



the lifetime of the Prophet, we considered Abu Bakr as peerless and then ‘Umar and then ‘Uthman (coming next to him in superiority), and then we used not to differentiate between

the companions  
of the Prophet.”

(Narrated by Al-  
Bukhari)

Ibn Taimiah  
said: It was reported  
that these sayings  
reached the Prophet  
peace be upon him  
and he did not deny

them, and so this  
superiority is fixed.

\*\*\*

**17- Favours of  
'Uthman may Al-  
lah be pleased  
with him**

Abu Musa may  
Allah be pleased  
with him report-  
ed: The Proph-  
et peace be upon  
him entered a gar-  
den and ordered  
me to guard its gate.  
A man came and  
asked permission to

enter. The Prophet said: “Admit him and give him the glad tidings of entering Paradise.”

Behold it was Abu Bakr. Another man came and asked the permission to enter. The Prophet said:

“Admit him and give him the glad tidings of entering Paradise.” Behold it was ‘Umar. Then another man came, asking permission to enter. The Prophet kept silent for a short while and

then said: “Admit him and give him the glad tidings of entering Paradise with a calamity which will befall him.” Behold it was ‘Uthman bin Affan. (Agreed upon)

This Hadith

is a sign upon the Prophecy. The three men had become Caliphs as the same arrangement mentioned in the Hadith, and there are other Hadith that refer to legislation of this arrangement.



And the calamity occurred at the last days of the Caliphate of 'Uthman may Allah be pleased with him. Wrong and unfair misconceptions were excited about him, and Sheikh of Islam

Ibn Taimiah replied upon them in his book 'Approach of the Sunnah'.

There are many favors and great virtues of the husband of the Prophet's two daughters 'Uthman bin Affan may Al-

lah be pleased with him. Enough to you is the saying of the companion Abdelrahman bin Samurah may Allah be pleased with him: “Uthman went to the Prophet with one thousand Di-

nar in his garment when the Army of Distress was being prepared. So he poured them into his lap.” Abdelrahman said: I saw the Prophet turning them over in his lap, saying: “What-

ever ‘Uthman does after today will not harm him,” two times. (Narrated by At-Tirmidhi who graded it as good)

Al-Bukhari reported in the chapter of ‘Virtues of ‘Uthman bin Af-

fan': Abu Amr  
Al-Qurahi may  
Allah be pleased  
with him report-  
ed that the Proph-  
et peace be upon  
him said: "Whoev-  
er (buys and) digs  
the well of Ruma  
will be granted Par-

adise,” and ‘Uthman (bought and) dug it. Then the Prophet said: “Whoever equips the Army of ‘Usra (Distress) will be granted Paradise,” and ‘Uthman equipped it.

Al-Bukhari

and Muslim narrated that 'Aisha may Allah be pleased with her reported: The Prophet was lying down in my room with his thigh uncovered. 'Uthman asked for permission to enter



and the Prophet sat up and arranged his garment, and then said: “Should I not be modest before a man before whom the angels are modest?”

\*\*\*

# 18- ‘Uthman who was wrongfully killed

Abu Hurai-  
rah may Allah be

pleased with him reported: I heard the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him saying: “There will be tribulation and dissension.” We said: “O Messenger of Allah, with what you

command us (to do during that time)?”

He said: “Resort to the truthful and his companions,” and he indicated to ‘Uthman. (Narrated by Al-Hakim)

Some people showed hostile

against ‘Uthman  
and aroused wrong  
misconceptions  
about him, and he  
was killed because  
of these misconcep-  
tions. He was mar-  
tyred may Allah be  
pleased with him.  
The Prophet’s com-

panions were replying on these misconceptions and directing rebellions to return to the right guidance.

Al-Bukhari narrated that ‘Uthman (the son of Muhib) report-

ed: An Egyptian  
who came and per-  
formed the Hajj  
to the Ka`ba saw  
some people sit-  
ting. He enquired:  
“Who are these  
people?” Somebody  
said: “They are the  
tribe of Quraish.”

He said: “Who is the old man sitting amongst them?”

The people replied:

“He is `Abdul-

lah bin `Umar.” He

said: “O Ibn `Umar!

I want to ask you

about something;

please tell me



about it. Do you know that `Uthman fled away on the day (of the battle) of Uhud?” Ibn `Umar said: “Yes.”

The (Egyptian) man said: “Do you know that `Uthman was absent on the day

(of the battle) of Badr and did not join it?” Ibn `Umar said: “Yes.” The man said, “Do you know that he failed to attend the Ar-Ridwan pledge and did not witness it (i.e. Hudaibiya pledge of

allegiance)?” Ibn

‘Umar said: “Yes.”

The man said” “Al-  
lah-u-Akbar (Allah  
is the Greatest)!”

Ibn ‘Umar said:

“Let me explain to  
you (all these three  
things). As for his  
flight on the day of

Uhud, I testify that Allah has excused him and forgiven him; and as for his absence from the battle of Badr, it was due to the fact that the daughter of Allah's Messenger was his wife and she

was sick then. Allah's Messenger said to him, "you will receive the same reward and share (of the booty) as anyone of those who participated in the battle of Badr (if you stay with her).'

As for his absence from the Ar-Ridwan pledge of allegiance, if there had been any person in Mecca more respectable than `Uthman (to be sent as a representative), Allah's Mes-

senger would have sent him instead of him. No doubt, Allah's Messenger had sent him, and the incident of the Ar-Ridwan pledge of Allegiance happened after `Uthman had gone to

Mecca. Allah's Messenger held out his right hand saying: 'This is `Uthman's hand.' He stroked his (other) hand with it saying, 'This (pledge of allegiance) is on the behalf of `Uthman.'"



Then Ibn `Umar  
said to the man:  
“Bear (these) ex-  
cuses in mind with  
you.”

Ka'b bin Mur-  
rah Al-Bahzi may  
Allah be pleased  
with him report-  
ed: While we were

with the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him, ‘Uthman bin Affan passed, and he was walking. Then the Messenger of Allah said: “There will be a trial under the feet (of this man) one day,

and whoever follows him is following guidance.” (Narrated by Ahmed who graded it as authentic)

Ibn ‘Umar may Allah be pleased with them reported: The Messen-

ger of Allah peace  
be upon him was  
talking about a tri-  
al (that will occur).  
Then a man passed,  
and the Proph-  
et said: “During  
this trial, this man  
will be wrongfully  
killed.” Ibn ‘Umar

added: I looked  
at this man and I  
found him ‘Uthman  
bin Affan. (Narrat-  
ed by Ahmed, grad-  
ed as good)

\*\*\*

# 19- Replying on Misconceptions about ‘Uthman

Abu Abdelrahman Al-Sulami reported: When ‘Uthman was besieged, he looked out over them from atop his

house and said: “I remind you by Allah. Do you know that when (mount) Hira’ shook, the Messenger of Allah said: ‘Be firm O Hira’, for there is none upon you except a Prophet, a

Sedik, and a martyr’?” They said: “Yes.” He said: “I remind you by Allah! Do you know that the Messenger of Allah said about the army of distress (Al-’Usra): ‘who will spend some-



thing which shall be accepted (by Allah),’ and the people were struggling during difficult times, so I prepared that army?” They said: “Yes.” Then he said: “I remind you by Allah. Do

you know that no one drank from the well of Ruma but have to pay for it, and then I bought it and made it for the rich, the poor, and the wayfarer?” They said: “O Allah! Yes!” And he listed other

things. (Narrated by At-Tirmidhi who graded it as good, sound and strange)

When rebellions besieged the house of 'Uthman bin Affan may Allah be pleased with him, he talked to

them, replying upon misconceptions aroused about him and showing them his position in Islam and for the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him. He abstained himself from fighting

them. And when the Prophet's companions came to defend upon him, he said: "I ask those who obey me to keep their hands and weapons."

‘Aisha may  
Allah be pleased

with her reported that the Messenger of Allah peace be upon him said: “Call one of my companions for me, (or I hope that one of my companions be with me).” I said: “Shall I call Abu

Bakr?” He said:

“No.” Then I said:

“Umar?” He said:

“No.” And then I

said: “Uthman?”

He said: “Yes.” ‘Uth-

man came and

the Prophet asked

me to leave them

(alone). The Proph-

et kept talking to  
'Uthman, and the  
color of 'Uthman's  
face was chang-  
ing. When 'Uth-  
man was besieged  
in his house, we  
asked him to fight,  
but he said: "No.  
The Prophet peace



be upon him took a promise from me about some matter, and I keep myself patient at it.” (Narrated by Ahmed, Ibn Majah and At-Tirmidhi)

‘Aisha may Allah be pleased with

her reported that the Prophet peace be upon him said: “O ‘Uthman! Indeed Allah may give you a shirt, and if they wish that you take it off, do not take it off for them.” (Narrat-

ed by At-Tirmidhi)  
This Hadith called  
'Uthman not to answer their demand by leaving the Caliphate; for he is on right and guidance and they are on wrong and straying.

Ibn Sa'd,

Ahmed and Ibn  
Abi Shaibah nar-  
rated that Abdul-  
lah bin ‘Umar re-  
ported: ‘Uthman  
said to me while  
he was besieged in  
his house: “What is  
your opinion about  
what Al-Mughirah

bin Al-Akhnas suggested upon me?” I said: “What did he suggest upon you?” He said: “These people (who are besieging me) want me leave the Caliphate. If I left it, they would leave

me; and if I do not leave it, they will kill me.” I said: “Do you see that if you left the Caliphate, you would be alive forever?” He said: “No.” I said: “Do they possess Paradise and Fire?” He

said: “No.” I said:  
“If you do not leave  
the Caliphate, will  
they do anything  
more than killing  
you?” He said: “No.”  
Then I said: “I see  
that you should not  
invent this Sun-  
nah in Islam; when-

ever some people are displeased with their prince, they oust him. Do not take off the shirt with which Allah dressed you.”

\*\*\*

## 20- Martyrdom



**of ‘Uthman may  
Allah be pleased  
with him**

It was report-  
ed in the book ‘Fa-  
vors of the Proph-  
et’s Companions’  
for Imam Ahmed  
bin Hanbal that Ab-  
dullah bin Ahmed

bin Hanbal reported that ‘Amrah bint Artah Al-’Adawya said: I went with ‘Aisha to Makkah in the year when ‘Uthman was killed. On our way, we passed by Madina and we saw the

copy of the Qur'an that was with 'Uthman when he was killed. The first drop of his blood was on this verse: "Allah will suffice you against them. He is the All-Hearer, the All-Knower."

‘Amrah said: “None of those (who killed ‘Uthman) died on a good state.”

A group of sons of the Prophet’s companions were living in Egypt. They were calling people to

fight against ‘Uth-  
man may Allah be  
pleased with him,  
and to deny him.

They were opposing  
some of his deeds.

Ibn Kathir

said: Ali bin Abi Ta-  
leb may Allah be  
pleased with him

debated with them about 'Uthman, and the reason why they oppose him. They mentioned that they oppose 'Uthman because he secured the pasture; he burnt Copies of the Holy Qur'an;

he completely observed prayer in Makkah (i.e. he did not shorten it for travel); he appointed young people as governors, leaving old companions; and he gave Banu Umayyah more than

other people. Ali replied upon them that: “Uthman secured the pasture for the camels of charity to become fat. He did not secure it for his camels or sheep. And ‘Umar did the same



before that. And regarding burning copies of the Qur'an, he burnt copies about which there were disagreement, and left copies they agreed about them. And as for completing

prayer in Makkah,  
that was because he  
intended to stay in  
Makkah. And re-  
garding appoint-  
ing young people,  
he only appointed  
a good, fair young  
man. And the Mes-  
senger of Allah

peace be upon him  
appointed Asid bin  
Usaid as a governor  
in Makkah when  
he was at the age  
of twenty, and ap-  
pointed Usama bin  
Zaid bin Haritha  
but people reject-  
ed that, whereup-

on, the Prophet said that Usama is worthy of this position. And regarding preferring Banu Umayyah, the Prophet peace be upon him used to give preference to Quraish over other people.”

They also blamed 'Uthman for giving a shelter to Al-Hakam bin Al-'As while the Messenger of Allah had exiled him to Ta'if.

He replied that Allah's Messenger exiled Al-Hakam to

Ta'if, then allowed him to return back, and then exiled him again. It was reported that 'Uthman delivered a speech to people and told them about all these matters, taking the Prophet's compan-

ions as witnesses.

Then he excused  
for them and wept,  
and so all Muslims  
wept.

And when  
the Kharijites be-  
sieged ‘Uthman in  
his house, ‘Uth-  
man said to those

who were at his house of the Migrants, the An-sar, great companions and their sons, he said to them: “I swear upon you not to fight them and to return to your houses.” And he



said to his slaves  
that any one of  
them abstained  
from fighting the  
Kharijites is free.

And so the Khari-  
jites entered upon  
him and killed him  
through aggression  
and injustice. And

he was martyred.

Ibn Taimiah  
said: Ibn Al-Zubair  
said: May killers of  
'Uthman be cursed.  
They got out like  
thieves to kill him.  
And then they es-  
caped. Most Mus-  
lims were absent,

and the present did not know that they want to kill him.

And all those who shared in his murder are wrong and aggressive.

\*\*\*

# 21- Death of the Three Caliphs in Madina

Ibn 'Umar may  
Allah be pleased  
with him report-  
ed that the Messen-  
ger of Allah peace

be upon him said:  
“Whoever among  
you can die in Ma-  
dina, let him do  
so, for I will bear  
witness in favor  
of those who die  
there.” (Narrated by  
At-Tirmidhi)

Abu Bakr

As-Sedik may Allah be pleased with him died in Madina. He was the reason behind Islam of many great companions, including 'Uthman may Allah be pleased with him.

And 'Umar bin