

# HISTORY STD 5

**Khulafa-e-Raashideen  
(The Rightly Guided Khalifs)**

Revised Edition  
by  
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# HAZRAT ABU BAKR RADHIALLAHU ANHU

## LESSON 1

### EARLY LIFE

1. His name was Abdullah. Abu Bakr was his title.
2. He was given the title of Siddeeq (the Truthful) due to his truthfulness.
3. He was born two and a half years after the Year of the Elephant or 50 years and six months before the Hijrah.
4. He was from the Quraishi tribe of Banu Taim.
5. His father was Uthmaan radhiallahu anhu known as Abu Quhaafah.
6. His mother was Salmah. His mother and father accepted Islam.
7. Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu led a pure life before Islam, staying away from wine and women.
8. At the age of 18 he started trading and visited Syria and Yemen. He became one of the richest traders in Makkah.
9. From childhood, Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu and Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam were friends.
10. He was the first man to accept Islam.

## LESSON 2

### FOR ISLAM

1. On the day he accepted Islam, Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu spent 40,000 dirhams (silver coins) for Islam.
2. Later, in the Tabook expedition, Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu brought all his wealth when Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam asked for donations.
3. Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu freed many slaves including Bilal radhiallahu anhu.
4. When Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam proclaimed Islam openly three years after Prophethood, he was beaten by the disbelievers. Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu came to his rescue and he was also beaten and became unconscious.
5. Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu preached Islam and many brave men accepted Islam at his hands.
6. When conditions in Makkah became difficult for the Muslims, Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam sent them all to Madinah except Abu Bakr and Ali radhiallahu anhuma.
7. Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam left for Madinah on the Hijrah with Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu.
8. They hid together for three days in the Cave of Thaur.
9. After the Hijrah, Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu took part in all the battles fought by Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam.
10. In 9AH he was appointed the Ameer of Hajj.
11. In Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam's final illness he was appointed Imam for Salaah, the highest position a Muslim could achieve then in Madinah.

## LESSON 3

### ELECTION AS KHALIFAH

1. When Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam passed away, Hazrat Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu went to his house and kissed his blessed face.
2. The Ansaar gathered to discuss the election of a Khalifah. After much discussion, it was agreed by all to elect a Khalifah from the Muhajireen.
3. The gathering decided on Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu and offered the Bay'at (pledge of loyalty) to him.
4. After the demise of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam, a rebellious spirit arose among the Arabs who had just entered Islam. Madinah was threatened.
5. Some tribes refused to pay Zakaah but Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu remained firm. All the rebellions were crushed and peace was restored.
6. After the demise of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam, many people falsely claimed prophethood. Among them was Musailamah.
7. He was defeated and killed in the Battle of Yamaamah in 11 AH. Many Huffaaz were also killed in the battle and Umar radhiallahu anhu suggested that the Holy Qur'aan be collated in book form.
8. Thus, the collection of the Holy Qur'aan began in the time of Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu.

## LESSON 4

### THE PERSIANS, ROMANS AND GOVERNMENT

1. After beating the rebellious tribes and the false prophets, Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu sent Khalid Ibn Waleed radhiallahu anhu to Iraq. Iraq was a province of the Persian Empire.
2. In four battles he crushed the Persian forces and took over Iraq.
3. At the same time Khaalid Ibn Saeed radhiallahu anhu was sent to fight the Romans. He gained many victories and suffered one defeat.
4. Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu's government was based on the Holy Qur'aan and Hadith.
5. In the absence of a verse of the Qur'aan or hadith he consulted with selected Sahaaba who possessed sound judgement.

## LESSON 5

### DEATH

1. Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu suffered from a fever which lasted more than two weeks. He chose Umar radhiallahu anhu as his successor.
2. Hazrat Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu passed away on Monday, 22 Jamaadul Aakhir 13 AH.
3. He was buried next to the Blessed grave of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam.
4. He was Khalifah for two years and three months.



## LESSON 6

# QUALITIES

### **Mode of Living**

1. For six months after becoming the Khalifah, he lived on the outskirts of Madinah in a home of palm trunks. When the work became more, he shifted to his house next to Masjidun Nabawi salallahu alaihi wa sallam.
2. His dressing was ordinary and his meals simple.
3. He did household work and had no guards or servants.

### **Family**

He had four wives at different times:

- a) Qatila, the mother of Hazrat Abdullah and Asmaa radhiallahu anhum.
- b) Umme Roomaan, the mother of Hazrat Aisha and Abdur Rahman radhiallahu anhum.
- c) Asmaa, the mother of Muhammad radhiallahu anhuma.
- d) Habeebah, the mother of Umme Kulthoom radhiallahu anhuma.

### **Religious Life**

1. He often fasted during the day and spent entire nights in prayer.
2. He was extremely attached to Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam.

# HAZRAT UMAR RADHIALLAHU ANHU

## LESSON 7

### EARLY LIFE

1. He was born 13 years after the Year of the Elephant.
2. His father's name was Khattab.
3. His mother's name was Hantama.
4. He was from the Quraish tribe of Adee.
5. He learnt to read and write at an early age.
6. He was good at horse riding, wrestling, fencing, speechmaking and family histories.
7. The Quraish used to send him as an ambassador to other countries and tribes.

## LESSON 8

### FOR ISLAM

1. Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu made Hijrat to Madinah and took part in all the battles fought by Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam.
2. He gave half his wealth for the Tabook expedition.
3. He was among the ten people given glad-tidings of entry into Jannah (Paradise).
4. He was nominated as the second Khalifah by Hazrat Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu.
5. In his rule the Muslims defeated the Persian Empire, the Roman Empire and conquered Egypt.

## LESSON 10

### PERSIAN EMPIRE

1. The Persian Empire ruled from Pakistan, Iran and Iraq including areas of Afghanistan, Russia and Turkey.
2. In the first battle at Marwah (13 AH), the Persians used elephants.
3. Out of nine thousand Muslims, six thousand were killed.
4. At the Battle of Buwaib (14 AH) the Muslims won after severe fighting. They then began to conquer Iraq.
5. At the Battle of Qadisiyyah (14 AH) the Persians were 60,000 and the Muslims 36,000. The Persians were defeated.
6. The Persian capital was then captured.
7. By 21 AH the Persian Empire was defeated.

## LESSON 11

### ROMAN EMPIRE

1. The East Roman Empire ruled Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Egypt, Turkey, Greece and North Africa.
2. In 14 AH the Muslims captured Damascus.
3. At the Battle of Yarmook (15 AH) the Romans were 200,000 and the Muslims were 35,000. 3,000 Muslims were killed and 100,000 Romans.
4. After this battle, the Muslims captured Syria.
5. In 16 AH Jerusalem fell without bloodshed. Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu signed a treaty with the Christians there.
6. The conditions of the Treaty were:
  - a) Freedom of religion;
  - b) Lives, properties, churches and crosses will be protected;
  - c) Freedom to remain in Jerusalem or to leave.

## **LESSON 12**

### **EGYPT**

1. In 20 AH Hazrat Umar radhiyallahu anhu supplied Hazrat Amr bin al-Aas radhiyallahu anhu with 4,000 troops to invade Egypt.
2. The Muslim army defeated the leader of Egypt, Maquqas, in Fustaat. Maquqas asked for a peace treaty which was drawn up.
3. In 21 AH the Muslim army captured Alexandria from the Romans and Egypt came under Muslim control.

## LESSON 10

### DEATH

1. A Persian slave, Feroz (Abu Lulu) came to Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu to complain about his master. The complaint was rejected as it was trivial.
2. The next morning Feroz came to the Musjid with a dagger and stabbed Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu several times while Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu was making Imaamat.
3. Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu passed away three days later on the 1st Muharram 24 AH.
4. He was buried in the same room as Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam and Hazrat Abu Bakr radhiallahu anhu.
5. He was Khalifah for ten years and six months.

## LESSON 11

### QUALITIES

#### **Mode of Living**

1. His dressing was simple and his shirt had many patches on it.
2. He ate simple food as well.
3. At times he used to bring water for widows from the well, sleep on the bare floor of the Masjid courtyard and sometimes used a heap of gravel as a pillow.

#### **Family**

1. Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu married several times.
2. Among his children, the more famous ones were:
  - a) Hazrat Hafsah radhiallahu anha, the wife of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam.
  - b) Hazrat Abdullah radhiallahu anhu.
  - c) Hazrat Aasim radhiallahu anhu.
  - d) Hazrat Ubaidullah radhiallahu anhu.



## LESSON 12

### ACIEVEMENTS

1. He established a consultative assembly when an important issue needed to be discussed.
2. Citizens had the right to approve or reject officials.
3. A revenue department was set up to collect Kharaaj (a land tax on non-Muslim citizens), Zakaat and Ushr (tax on crops on Muslims).
4. Public works included building canals, Musjids, military camps, guest houses and prisons. Roads were repaired and wells dug.
5. A regular army was set up with soldiers given a salary, food and clothing. Reservists were also paid. Forts and barracks were built. A million soldiers could be called up in a short time during Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu's Khilaafat.
6. Primary schools were opened and children taught to read and write. Imams and Muazzins were placed in the Musjids and paid.
7. The Hijri calendar was introduced to make the keeping of records easier.
8. Rich, poor, Muslim, non-Muslim, all were treated equally before the law.

# HAZRAT UTHMAN RADHIALLAHU ANHU

## LESSON 14

### EARLY LIFE

1. He was born six years after the Year of the Elephant.
2. His father's name was Affan.
3. His mother was Arwah, the first cousin of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam.
4. He was from the Quraish tribe of Banu Umayyah.
5. He made two Hijrats: one to Abyssinia and one to Madinah.
6. Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu had appointed an electoral board of six Sahaaba to name a successor as Khalifah.
7. The majority favoured Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu and he was appointed the third Khalifah.

## LESSON 15

### FOR ISLAM

1. Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu took part in all the battles except three:
  - a. Badr. He stayed behind to take care of his wife Hazrat Ruqaiyah radhiallahu anha who was in her last illness. He is, nevertheless, counted among the Badriyeen.
  - b. Zatur Riqaa
  - c. Ghtafaan. In the last two he was appointed Ameer of Madinah to guard it.
2. He bought the Well of Roma for 20,000 Dirhams. All the sweet water wells were in the control, of the Jews who charged for water. Now the Muslims could get water freely.
3. In the expedition of Tabook, he gave 3,000 camels with their saddles.
4. He bought a piece of land next to Musjidun Nabawi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam for its extension.
5. In 6 AH he was appointed by Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam to talk terms with the non-Muslims when the Muslims wanted to perform Umrah. This happened at Hudaibiyyah.

## LESSON 16

### CONQUESTS

#### **Azerbaijan**

1. This area was conquered by the Muslims in 22 Ah.
2. They revolted on the death of Hazrat Umar radhiallahu anhu and Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu sent armies to conquer them.
3. The Muslims captured Azerbaijan, Armenia, and all the areas that lie between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.

#### **North Africa**

1. The Romans were defeated and North Africa was opened up for the Muslims.

#### **Naval Power**

1. The Mediterranean Sea was controlled by the Romans and the Greeks.
2. Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu granted Hazrat Muawiyah radhiallahu anhu permission to start the first Muslim navy.
3. The first expedition was to the island of Cyprus which was captured in 28 AH.
4. In 30 AH the Roman Navy was defeated at Qais.

## LESSON 17

### REVOLT

1. People complained about certain governors who were then changed. The people started getting bolder.
2. Many false allegations were brought against Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu.
3. All the governors felt that the rebels should be crushed.
4. Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu did not want civil war and was very mild in his attitude to them.
5. The rebels began throwing stones at him yet he still refused to take revenge.
6. Finally his house was surrounded by the rebels who even refused him water. Many Sahaaba did not retaliate as Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu did not wish it.
7. Some Sahaaba sent their sons to guard Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu.

## LESSON 18

### DEATH

1. The rebels scaled his back wall and stabbed Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu to death on 18 Zul Hijjah 35 AH.
2. At the time of his death he was reading the Qur'aan and he was fasting.
3. He was 82 years old when he was martyred.
4. He was buried in Jannatul Baqee, the graveyard of Madinah.

## LESSON 19

### QUALITIES

#### **Mode of Living**

1. Despite being very wealthy, he lived a simple life.
2. At times his servants did not need to help him as he did everything himself.
3. He was very generous especially to his relatives.
4. He fasted very often and spent nights in prayer.
5. At times he would read the entire Qur'aan in one night.
6. He loved Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam very dearly and stuck firm to his Sunnah (way of life).

#### **Family**

He had four wives, among whom were:

- a. Hazrat Ruqiyyah radhiallahu anha, the daughter of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam, bore him one son. When she passed away, he married:
- b. Hazrat Umme Kulthoom radhiallahu anha, another daughter of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam. He was thus called 'Zun Noorain' (possessor of two lights).

# **HAZRAT ALI RADHIALLAHU ANHU**

## **LESSON 21**

### **EARLY LIFE**

1. His name was Ali.
2. His father's name was Abu Talib.
3. He was born 30 years after the Year of the Elephant. This was 10 years before Prophethood.
4. His mother's name was Hazrat Fathima radhiallahu anha. She accepted Islam and made Hijrat to Madinah.
5. Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu stayed with Rasooluallah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam since he was a small boy.
6. Physically he was a very strong man and had great courage and skill in fighting the enemy.



## LESSON 22

### FOR ISLAM

1. When Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam made Hijrat to Madinah he left Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu in his place to return all items of trust given to Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam by the people of Makkah.
2. He took part in all the battles with Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam except Tabook, when he was left in charge of Madinah.
3. After Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu was assassinated Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu was elected Khalifah.
4. He was the first of the youth to accept Islam.

## LESSON 23

### ELECTION AS KHALIFAH

1. When he was elected Khalifah, Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu faced two problems:
  - a. The rebellious band who killed Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu and other lawless people;
  - b. Punishing the killers of Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu.
2. Many people demanded revenge for the killing of Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu. Therefore, many refused to accept Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu as Khalifah.
3. The new governor of Syria was sent back by the people there.
4. The new governor of Egypt was not accepted by some people as well. The same happened in Kufah and Basra.
5. There was widespread confusion and disorder throughout the Muslim empire.
6. Letters and instructions sent to Syria were not answered.
7. Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu's shirt was placed on the minbar in the Masjid in Damascus and people wept and vowed to avenge his killing when they saw it.

## LESSON 24

### CIVIL WAR

1. Because Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu hesitated in dealing with Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu's killers, people falsely accused him of having plotted to kill Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu.
2. The wives of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam were in Makkah for hajj at the death of Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu. They were joined by members of Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu's family Banu Umayyah.
3. When nothing was done about the killers, these people along with Hazrat Aisha radhiallahu anha, went to Basra.
4. They took control of Basra and the people were divided: some supported Banu Umayyah while others supported Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu.
5. Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu asked for some time until matters had calmed down before punishing the killers.

## LESSON 25

### BATTLE OF THE CAMEL

1. The group that had killed Hazrat Uthman radhiyallahu anhu became dissatisfied when the Banu Umayyah party with Hazrat Aisha radhiyallahbu anha, and Hazrat Ali radhiyallahu anhu's group decided not to fight.
2. They were 1,500 in number and no Sahaabi was with them. Hazrat Aisha radhiyallahu anha's group was 30,000 and Hazrat Ali radhiyallahu anhu's group was 20,000.
3. They attacked Hazrat Aisha radhiyallahu anha's group in the dark and this led to confusion. Each group thought the other was attacking.
4. Fierce fighting broke out.
5. Hazrat Aisha radhiyallahu anha was on a camel and it served as a source of inspiration for her group. The battle ended when her camel was cut and forced to the ground.
6. 10,000 people died in the fighting.
7. Hazrat Ali radhiyallahu anhu went to Kufa and made it his capital.

## LESSON 26

### BATTLE OF SIFFIN

1. The people around Kufa accepted Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu as Khalifah.
2. Hazrat Muawiya radhiallahu anhu and the people of Syria refused until Hazrat Uthman radhiallahu anhu's killers were brought to justice.
3. The armies of Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu and Hazrat Muawiya radhiallahu anhu met at Siffin where fighting continued for some months.
4. Finally, a judge was chosen from each side to decide the matter.
5. The judges agreed to elect a completely new Khalifah but when the time came to make the announcement, there was confusion.
6. A group of soldiers broke away from Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu's group. They were called the Kharijees.
7. They decided to kill both Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu and Hazrat Muawiya radhiallahu anhu.
8. Both Hazrat Muawiya radhiallahu anhu and Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu were wounded but Hazrat Ali radhiallahu anhu died on 20 Ramadaan 40 AH at the age of 63.

## LESSON 27

### QUALITIES

#### **Mode of Living**

1. He led a very simple life.
2. After marriage to Hazrat Fathima radhiyallahu anha he lived in extreme poverty but did not complain.
3. He did not have a huge house as Khalifah, nor did he have any guards.
4. He was extremely learned and the three previous Khalifahs used to constantly ask his advice on Islamic matters.

#### **Family**

1. He was married to Hazrat Fathima radhiyallahu anha, the daughter of Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihi wa sallam and had five children from her. The most famous were Hazrat Hasan and Hazrat Hussain radhiyallahu anhuma.
2. After the death of Hazrat Fathima radhiyallahu anha he remarried. In total he had 20 children.



