

LANGAT SINGH COLLEGE

NAAC Grade – 'A'

(A Constituent unit of B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur)

Department Of Persian



-: ONLINE CLASS E-MATERIAL :-

Topic :- Life and works of first Caliph (Abu Bakr) of Islam

M. A 2nd Semester (Persian)

Course No & title :- Per 104 Core. History of Islam

By

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1. Abu Bakr Abdullah ibn Uthman

was a companion as well as father-in-law of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, as Prophet Mohammad got married with Aisha, the daughter of Abu Bakr. He was born in 573 AD in Mecca, a rich family in the Banu Taym, was the first of the Rashidun Caliphs.

Caliph Abu Bakr

573 to 634

2. His father was Uthman, also known as Abu Quhafah, and his mother Salma, was known as Umm al-Khayr. Abu Bakr was the closest friend and only three years younger than Muhammad, the Prophet of Islam . Like the Prophet, he never worshipped idols. Even before Islam; he followed the religion of Abraham, known in Arabia as Hanif.



4. Being very persuasive, Abu Bakr convinced several other people to convert to Islam after his own conversion, including Uthman bin Affan, the third caliph of Islam. Abu Bakr is considered the Prophet's companion during the migration.

3. Abu Bakr, was a rich, honorable and respected businessman, later became one of the first man who converts to Islam and contributed his wealth extensively in support of Muhammad's work. He spent his wealth in the service of Islam by giving alms, freeing slaves, fully parting with his riches when he was elected caliph. He avoided vices common to pre-Islamic Arabian society.

5. Abu Bakr was literate and developed a fondness for poetry. He used to attend the annual fair at Ukaz, and participate in poetical symposia. He had a very good memory and had a good knowledge of the genealogy of the Arab tribes, their stories and their politics.

6. He was among Muhammad's closest companions, accompanying him on his migration to Medina and being present at a number of his military conflicts, such as the battles of Badr and Uhud.

7. He and his wife, Zaynab, had six children: Aisha, Abdullah, Asma, Abd Al-Rahman, Umm Kulthum, and Muhammad. Abu Bakr was among the first Muslims and companions of the Prophet, had been bestowed the title Al-Siddiq (“the righteous one”) on him for his affirmation of the ‘Meraj’, the Prophet’s night journey and ascension to heaven.

8. It is well known that, when Meccan pagans surrounded the cave in which the Prophet was resting prior to his migration, Abu Bakr was afraid that the pagans would capture and torture them. The Prophet said to him, “Don’t be afraid, God is with us” (Qur’an 9:40).

10. Prophet Mohammad Migrated to Medina In 622, and ordered Muslims to migrate to Medina. During the migration to Medina, stayed at the cave for three days and three nights. After that Abu Bakr and Muhammad proceed to Medina, staying for some time at Quba, a suburb of Medina.



11. In Medina, Muhammad decided to construct a mosque. A piece of land was chosen and the price of the land was paid for by Abu Bakr. The Muslims, including Abu Bakr, constructed a mosque named Masjid -al- Nabawi. Abu Bakr was paired with Khaarijah bin Zaid Ansari as a brother in faith.

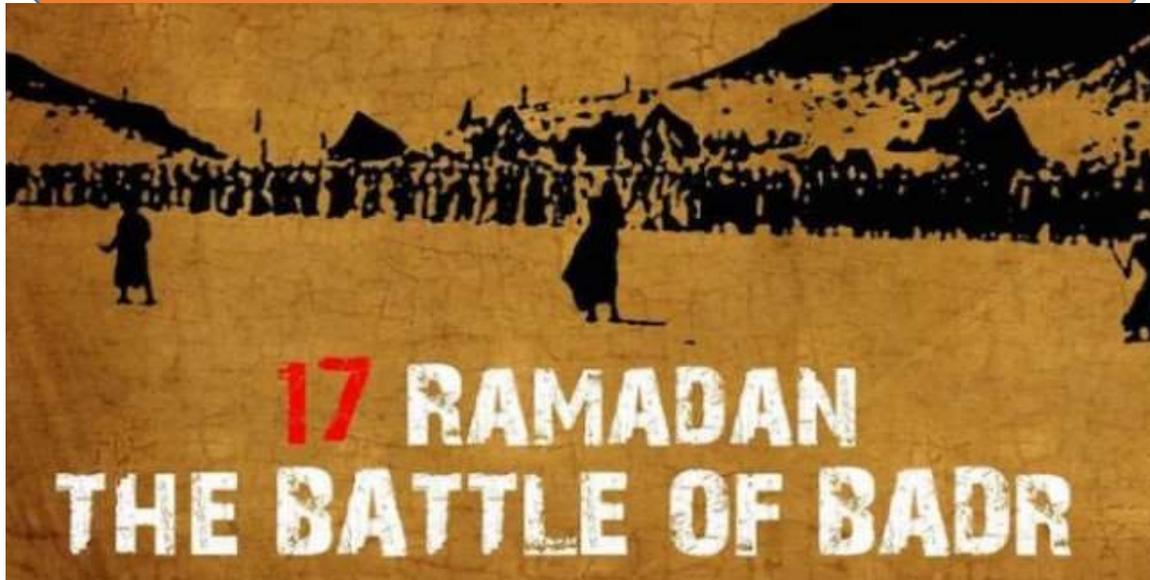


12. When the Prophet died in 632 AD, Abu Bakr had a crucial role in calming the Muslim community. Quoting a verse from the Qur'an (3:144). He reminded the community that, Muhammad was a messenger of God and that, like all God's messengers, he would pass away.



13. Following the death of prophet Muhammad's in 632, Abu Bakr succeeded in the leadership of the Muslim community as the first Rashidun Caliph. During his reign, he overcame a number of uprisings, collectively known as the Ridda wars, as a result of which he was able to consolidate and expand the rule of the Muslim state over the entire Arabian peninsula.

14. Although Abu Bakr nominated others for the caliphate, but the community of the companions of the Prophet asked him to be the caliph, and he reluctantly accepted. After the election, he gave the famous speech “I am elected not because I am the best of you. If I do my job thoroughly, follow me and help me. If I deviate from the right path to corruption, bring me back to the right path.” He died in Medina and is buried next to the Prophet.



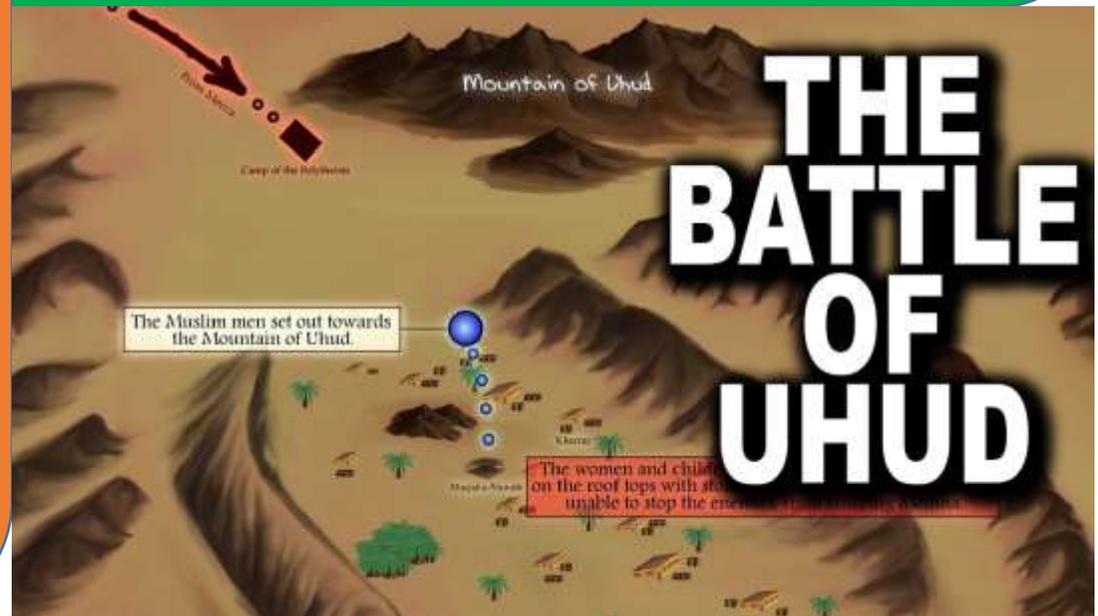
Battle of Badr

15. In 624, Abu Bakr was involved in the first battle between the Muslims and the Quraysh of Mecca, known as the Battle of Badr, but he did not fight, instead acting as one of the guards of Muhammad's tent. In relation to this, Ali later asked his associates as to who was the bravest among men. Everyone stated that Ali was the bravest of all men.

16. Ali then replied: No. Abu Bakr is the bravest of men. In the Battle of Badr we had prepared a pavillion for the prophet, but when we were asked to offer ourselves for the task of guarding it, none came forward except Abu Bakr. With a drawn sword he took his stand by the side of Prophet of Allah and guarded him from the infidels by attacking those who dared to proceed in that direction. He was therefore the bravest of men.

Battle of Uhud

17. In 625, he participated in the Battle of Uhud, in which the majority of the Muslims were routed and he himself was wounded. Before the battle had begun, his son Abdul-Rahman, at that time still non-Muslim and fighting on the side of the Quraysh, came forward and threw down a challenge for a duel. Abu Bakr accepted the challenge but was stopped by Muhammad.



18. Later, Abdul-Rahman approached his father and said to him "You were exposed to me as a target, but I turned away from you and did not kill you." Abu Bakr replied "However, if you had been exposed to me as a target I would not have turned away from you."

19. In the second phase of the battle, Khalid ibn al-Walid's cavalry attacked the Muslims from behind, changing a Muslim victory to defeat. Many fled from the battlefield, including Abu Bakr. However, according to his own account, he was "the first to return".

20. Battle of the Trench

In 627 he participated in the Battle of the Trench and also in the Invasion of Banu Qurayza. In the Battle of the Trench, Muhammad divided the ditch into a number of sectors and a contingent was posted to guard each sector.



21. One of these contingents was under the command of Abu Bakr. The enemy made frequent assaults in an attempt to cross the ditch, all of which were repulsed.

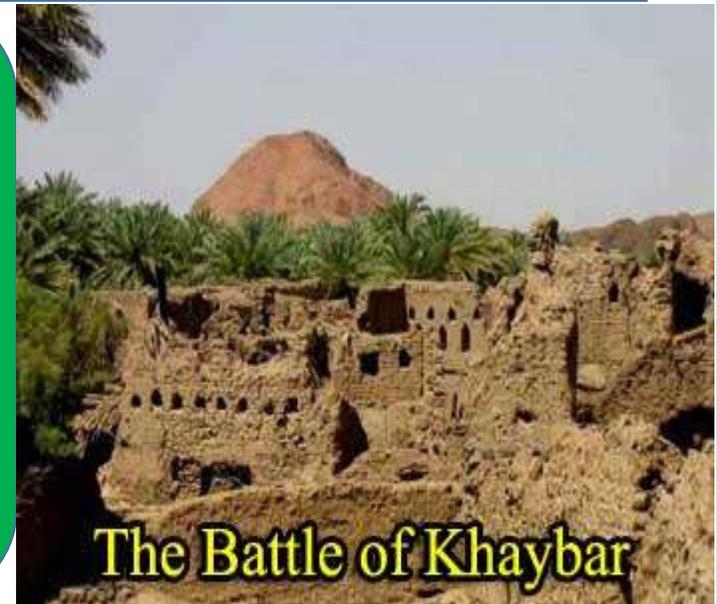
22. To commemorate this event a mosque, later known as 'Masjid-i-Siddiq' was constructed at the site where Abu Bakr had repulsed the charges of the enemy.

23. Battle of Khaybar

Abu Bakr took part in the Battle of Khaybar. Khaybar had eight fortresses, the strongest and most well-guarded of which was called Al-Qamus. Muhammad sent Abu Bakr with a group of warriors to attempt to take it, but they were unable to do so.

24. Muhammad also sent Umar with a group of warriors, but Umar could not conquer Al-Qamus. Some other Muslims also attempted to capture the fort, but they were unsuccessful as well. Finally, Muhammad sent Ali, who defeated the enemy leader, Marhab

25. In 630, when the Muslims conquered Mecca, Abu Bakr was part of the army. Before the conquest of Mecca, his father Uthman Abu Quhafa converted to Islam.



The Battle of Khaybar

Abu Bakr as Amir-ul-Hajj

26. In 631 AD, Muhammad sent from Medina a delegation of three hundred Muslims to perform the Hajj according to the new Islamic way and appointed Abu Bakr as the leader of the delegation. The day after Abu Bakr and his party had left for the Hajj, Muhammad received a new revelation: Surah Tawbah, the ninth chapter of the Qur'an.



27. Expedition of Abu Bakr As-Siddiq
Abu Bakr led one military expedition, the Expedition of Abu Bakr As-Siddiq, which took place in Nejd, in July 628 (third month 7AH in the Islamic calendar). Abu Bakr led a large company in Nejd on the order of Muhammad. Many were killed and taken prisoner.

Expedition of Usama bin Zayd

28. In 632, during the final weeks of his life, Muhammad ordered an expedition into Syria to avenge the defeat of the Muslims in the Battle of Mu'tah some years previously. Leading the campaign was Usama ibn Zayd, whose father, Muhammad's erstwhile adopted son Zayd ibn Harithah, had been killed in the earlier conflict.



Reign

After assuming the office of Caliph, Abu Bakr's first address was as follows:

29. I have been given the authority over you, and I am not the best of you. If I do well, help me; and if I do wrong, set me right. Sincere regard for truth is loyalty and disregard for truth is treachery. The weak amongst you shall be strong with me until I have secured his rights, if God wills; and the strong amongst you shall be weak with me until I have wrested from him the rights of others, if God wills.

30. Obey me so long as I obey God and His Messenger. But if I disobey God and His Messenger, you owe me no obedience. Arise for your prayer, God have mercy upon you.



31. **Abu Bakr's** reign lasted for 27 months, during which he crushed the rebellion of the Arab tribes throughout the Arabian Peninsula in the successful Ridda Wars. In the last months of his rule, he sent Khalid ibn al-Walid on conquests against the Sassanid Empire in Mesopotamia and against the Byzantine Empire in Syria. This would set in motion a historical trajectory.

32. He also commanded the initial incursions into the neighbouring Sassanian and Byzantine empires, which in the years following his death, would eventually result in the Muslim conquests of Persia and the Levant.

33. He had little time to pay attention to the administration of state, though state affairs remained stable during his Caliphate. On the advice of Umar and Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah, he agreed to draw a salary from the state treasury and discontinue his cloth trade.

34. On 23 August 634, Abu Bakr fell sick and did not recover. He developed a high fever and was confined to bed. His illness was prolonged, and when his condition worsened, he felt that his end was near



35. Realising this, he sent for Ali and requested him to perform his ghusl since Ali had also done it for Muhammad. Abu Bakr died of illness after a reign of 2 years, 2 months and 14 days.

