

Topic: The Rightly Guided Caliphs

Sub Topic: 1st Caliph: Abu Bakr (RA)

Q (a) Write a detailed account of Main events/Contributions/Achievements of Abu Bakr's (RA) Caliphate. [10]

Structure of Answer

Para 1:

- Morale of Ummah
- Election as Caliph
- Expedition of Usama bin Zaid
- Refusal to Pay Zakat

Para 2:

- Apostasy Movement
- Mischief of False Prophets

Para 3:

- Compilation of Quran
- Expansion of Islamic Empire
- Expeditions in Iraq
- Expeditions in Syria

Answer

- After Prophet's demise in 11AH all companions were shocked and disheartened. They were not ready to believe that Prophet (PBUH) was no more with them. The strongest and wisest of them Hazrat Umar (RA) took his sword and shouted whoever claimed that Prophet (PBUH) has died I will rip his head apart. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) controlled the situation by delivering a historical sermon, He stated: "whoever worshiped Muhammad (PBUH) should keep in mind that he is no more with us, and whoever worshiped Allah should keep in mind that he is eternal" and then he recited this verse:
 - ❖ "Muhammad is not but a messenger. [Other] messengers have passed on before him" [3:144]
- Then some hypocrites tried to start a dispute between Emigrants and Helpers on succession of Holy Prophet (PBUH). Helpers gathered at 'Thaqifa Bani Saida' (Assembly of Madinah) and Nominated Saad bin Ibaadah as Caliph. Hazrat Abu Bakr, Umar and Abu Ubaida also reached there and after cross talk all agreed to accept Hazrat Abu Bakr as 1st Caliph of Islam.
- Prophet (PBUH) prepared and sent an army which was led by Usama bin Zaid (RA) to Syria. They were at a place called 'Jarf' nearby Madinah when Prophet (PBUH) passed away. Now after Hazrat Abu Bakr took charge, majority of companions wanted that a big segment of Muslim army shouldn't be sent this much far away from Madinah at that time of crisis. But Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) stood firm and said it was the order of Holy Prophet (PBUH) so it has to be fulfilled. Army marched to Syria and achieved its strategic goals.
- Some tribes had a misconception that Zakat was only supposed to be paid to Holy Prophet (PBUH) nobody else and they misunderstood Quranic verse:
 - ❖ "Take, [O, Muhammad], from their wealth a charity by which you purify them and cause them increase"

[09:103]

- Secondly these tribes thought that it can be collected and given to the local people without bringing it in central main stream. So, they refused to pay Zakat. Among these tribes there were: Abs, Zibyaan, Banu Kinana, Ghitfaan, Banu Fazaara, Banu Bakr and Banu Marrah. They sent a combined delegate but both parties couldn't accept each other terms. That delegate observed that regular Muslim army is absent. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) sensed their plan and imposed emergency in Madinah and ordered remaining army and volunteers to stay high alert. A failed attempt to attack Madinah was attempted by above mentioned tribes but Muslims defended Madinah and defeated them.
- People of Yemen, Bakhran and Hadhramaut, Banu Tamim, Banu Hanifa, Muzir, Daus, Banu Aamir when got to know about Prophet's (PBUH) demise they forego Islam. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) took every necessary measure to call them back towards Islam or countering them with force if needed. But this movement was taken over by false Prophets as they both had the same enemy.
- The 1st false prophet was Aswad Ansi. He took over Yemen and overthrew Muslim government. He gathered huge support and controlled whole region of Yemen. Finally, he was executed by some Muslim assassins who killed him while he was drunk.
- Tulayha also declared himself prophet by claiming that Jibrail visits him and gathered support from Banu Tay, Ghitfan and Banu Asad. He was defeated by Khalid bin Waleed and Tulayha ran away and accepted Islam later.
- Sajjah bint e Harith also claimed prophethood and Banu Taghlib along with Banu Tamim and Banu Huzail (Christian Tribe) became his followers. She married with Musailmah so her movement was merged with Musailma.
- A man from Banu Hanifa Musailma was the strongest of them all. He met Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in 9th AH and asked for caliphate which was refused. So, he himself announced his caliphate first and then became Prophet. He along with supporters of Sajjah emerged as the biggest threat for Islam. His power was crushed in battle of Yamamah and he was killed by Wahshi bin Harb (RA).
- The remaining apostate tribes were defeated at Bahrain, Amman, Mahrah, Yemen, Kandah and Hadhramaut.
- Hundreds of Huffaz got martyred in Battle of Yamamah. Umar (RA) persuaded Abu Bakr (RA) to compile Quran. He was hesitant at first but agreed later and appointed Zaid bin Thabit (RA) to do this honor. Zaid bin Thabit (RA) left no stone unturned and compiled an authentic and official copy of Quran. Therefore, Abu Bakr (RA) is called 'The Compiler of Quran'.
- Romans and Persians have been a constant threat for Islamic Caliphate since the era of Holy Prophet (PBUH). In 12th AH/633 AD Abu Bakr (RA) paid attention to these two rivals after achieving internal stability. He dispatched two armies to Iraq, 10 thousand Soldiers commanded by Khalid bin Walid (RA) other 8 thousand were led by Muthanna (RA). Then Khalid was given the supreme command he defeated Persians at Uballah, Zaat-ul-Salasil, Mazaar, Walajah, Ullis, Hairah, Anbaar, Ain-al-Tamar, Doma-tul-Jandal and Firaz.
- While Abu Bakr (RA) was busy in Ridda Wars and battles against false Prophets, Roman emperor ordered his armies to assemble at Islamic borders. Abu Bakr (RA) sent Khalid bin Saeed (RA) to border, ordered him not to engage just keep a hawk eye on roman developments. Then in 13th AH/634 AD He sent 5 armies commanded by Yazeed bin Abu Sufyan (RA), Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah (RA), Amr bin Aas (RA), Shurahbil bin Hasanah and Ikrimah bin Abu Jahal (RA). Khalid bin Walid (RA) was also ordered to leave Iraq and reach Syria as soon as possible. Khalid Defeated Romans at Busrah and assembled all scattered Muslim armies at Ajnadayn. Khalid defeated 1 lac Roman warriors with his 40 thousand soldiers and forced Romans to retreat to Hims and Damascus.

Q (a) Describe Abu Bakr's activities against the false prophets and apostate tribes. [10]

Structure of Answer

Para 1:

- Apostate Tribes
- Battles at Bahrain, Amman, Mahrah, Yemen, Kandah and Hadhramaut.

Para 2:

- Aswad Ansi
- Tulayha Al-Asadi.

Para 3:

- Sajjah bint e Harith
- Musailmah the Liar
- Battle of Yamamah.

Answer

- After the conquest of Makkah whole Arabia was in awe of rise of Islam. So, majority of Arab tribes sent their delegates to offer their allegiance to Islam. That's why 9th year of Hijra is called the year of delegations. But not all of them were truly inspired by Islam. Some of them accepted it because of fear, some for power thirst and some for different social, territorial and economical relaxations.
- When they got to know about the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) they forego Islam and a huge apostasy movement was started. People of Yemen, Bakhran and Hadhramaut, Banu Tamim, Banu Hanifa, Muzir, Daus, Banu Aamir. They became a huge threat to the survival of Islam as some of them tried to overthrow the Muslim governments and started plundering the masses. Hazrat Abu Bakr left no stone unturned to counter this threat. At first, he tried to solve this problem by calling them back to Islam. And he used force whenever needed.
- He defeated them at Bahrain, Amman, Mahrah, Yemen, Kandah and Hadhramaut. The remaining apostates joined false Prophets as both had a common enemy.
- The 1st ever person who claimed false prophet-hood was Aswad Al-Ansi, his name was Ab'hala bin Ka'ab and he belonged to the Maz'haj tribe. He was from Yemen and claimed Prophet-hood in the ending days of Holy Prophet (PBUH). He gathered a huge army and expelled the Muslim rulers of Yemen. A special task force consisting of Muslim assassins was given the task to assassinate him. They contacted some local lords who were also against Aswad even his wife also supported them and he was killed while he was drunk.
- Tulayha Al Asadi belonged to Banu Asad. He also declared himself as Prophet during last days of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). A small fraction of Muslim Army was sent to encounter him, during fight he was hit by a Muslim soldier that was not on target. So, he started propagating his immortality. He claimed that Jibrail visits him and would recite fake revelations to impress his followers. An army commanded by Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed was sent to fight him. They somehow managed to contact 'Banu Tay' who were the major force of his army. Banu Tay joined Muslim army and Tulayha was defeated and ran away from the battle field. Later he accepted Islam.
- Sajjah bint e Harith also claimed prophethood and managed to get support from Banu Taghlib, Banu Tamim and Banu Huzail. Her followers were merged with the followers of Musailmah as she married him.
- Musailmah bin Habib who belonged to Banu Hanifa, was the strongest false Prophet Muslims faced. He along with his and Sajjah's followers became a huge threat for Islam. In 9th AH he first visited Holy Prophet (PBUH) and demanded his caliphate. Prophet (PBUH) refused but he went back and announced that he is

nominated caliph of Holy Prophet (PBUH). Later on, he claimed Prophethood. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) had to counter refusers of Zakat, Apostate tribes and false prophets so he distributed his army into 11 corps. He designated Ikrimah along with his corps to take position against Musailmah, but ordered him not to engage. Ikrimah could not wait and attacked Musailmah but was defeated by him. Hazrat Abu Bakr was pained and angered by this. Khalid bin Waleed (RA) then given the command along with a corps of Shurahbl (RA), he attacked Musailmah. This fierce battle is called the Battle of Yamamah. 40 thousand soldiers of Musailmah were ready to die for him that resulted in immense bloodshed from both sides. The final and fiercest phase of war fought in a garden, is called 'The Garden of Death'. The Musailmah was killed by Hazrat Wahshi bin Harb (RA). Hundreds of companions who memorized Quran got martyred but the apostasy movement along with the biggest false prophet got crushed.

(b) Explain why he was known as Siddique and the Savior of Islam. [4]

Answer

- Prophet (PBUH) himself stated that whenever I presented Islam to anyone he took some time to respond but Abu Bakr (RA) accepted it without taking a second.
- When Quraysh mocked Prophet (PBUH) on his claim of ascension because the claim was weak according to logic and common sense, Abu Bakr accepted it without any question of hesitation. He secured the title of Al-Siddique.
- When he became the Caliph, he had to face internal and external problems. He had to face apostasy movement, false prophets, refusers of Zakat and hypocrites. Along with external threats by Romans and Persians. But he did a great job and tackled them all very well. This made him the Savior of Islam.
 - ❖ "If Allah (SWT) had not bestowed us with great leader like Abu Bakr (RA), we would have been vanished" Said Abdullah bin Masud (RA) [Futuh-ul-Buldan]

Q (b) The Prophet called Abu Bakr 'al-Siddiq' (Testifier of the Truth). How did Abu Bakr live up to his title during his caliphate? [04]

Answer

- Abu Bakr (RA) fought to uphold the finality of the Prophet (PBUH) in the wars against the false prophets. He crushed all four of them.
- He refused to give in to the demands of those who wanted to be exempted from paying zakat and fought battles with them. He demonstrated that truth must prevail and one should not give up when on right path.
- He preserved the word of God by having the Qur'an compiled as it was not compiled during the lifetime of Holy Prophet (PBUH). But when he saw memorizers dying one after another, He left no stone unturned and made an official copy of Quran so it can remain the guide for upcoming generations.



Topic: The Rightly Guided Caliphs,

Sub Topic: Umar bin Khattab.

Expansion of Islamic Empire

Q (a) Trace the expansion of the Islamic empire under the rule of the caliph 'Umar. [10]

Structure of Answer	
Para 1	Para 2
<p>➤ Persian Campaign (Against Sassanid Empire)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Back Ground and reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Namaraq <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Bridge <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Buwaib <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Qadisiyyah <input type="checkbox"/> Conquest of Mada'in <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Jalula <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Nahavand <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Conquest of Persia. 	<p>➤ Roman Campaign (Against Byzantine Empire)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Back Ground and reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Conquest of Damascus <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Fahl <input type="checkbox"/> Conquest of Emesa <input type="checkbox"/> Battle of Yarmouk <input type="checkbox"/> Surrender of Jerusalem <input type="checkbox"/> Conquest of Egypt.

Answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Abu Bakr (RA) faced all challenges and cleared the ground for Umar (RA) to expand Islamic empire. <input type="checkbox"/> Relationship of Muslims with Persians was never exemplary after the letter sent by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was torn into pieces and army was sent to arrest Holy Prophet (PBUH) by Persian king. <input type="checkbox"/> There are traditions according to which Persians helped Musailmah and apostate tribes against Abu Bakr (RA). <input type="checkbox"/> The first advancement of Muslims in Persian governed Iraq was under the command of Abu Ubaid Thaqfi along with Muthanna (RA). They successfully defeated Persians at Namaraq. This took place in 13th AH/634 Ad. <input type="checkbox"/> To avenge the battle of Namaraq, Persians gathered under the command of Bahman Jaduyah. They camped on east bank of Euphrates and Muslims waited for them on the other side. Abu Ubaid Thaqfi rejected suggestions of senior companions and crossed the river. They were not able to assemble properly, Persian army supported by immense elephants thrashed them. Abu Ubaid, his brother Hakam and 7 other who took command one after another, got trampled by elephants. 6 thousand Muslims got martyred in this battle. <input type="checkbox"/> Muthanna (RA) avenged this at battle of Buwaib and crushed Persian army led by Mehran. This happened in 14th AH/ 635 AD. <input type="checkbox"/> In the same year Rustam along with famous Persian commanders marched to Qadisiyyah along with 60-80 thousand army. Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA) faced Persians with only 30 thousand soldiers. This battle lasted for 3 days and nights and ended with decisive Muslim victory. This marks the completion of Muslims conquest of Iraq. Soon after this, another historically and strategically important city of Babul was captured by Muslims. <input type="checkbox"/> Saad (RA) marched to Mada'in after crossing Tigris river. The fierce advancement of Muslims compelled Yazdegerd to flee the city along with his family and valuables. City fell to Muslims after a siege of some months. <input type="checkbox"/> In 16th AH/637 AD Persians gathered at Jalula under the command of Rustam's brother Farrukhzad. Saad (RA) sent 12 thousand Muslim soldiers under the command of Hashim bin Utbah (RA) who defeated Persians after a long siege followed by a fierce battle. <input type="checkbox"/> Muslim forces kept marching and seizing small and big Persian cities that almost ended Sassanid rule in Persia. In 21st AH/642 AD Sassanid gathered their remaining final army led by Mardan Shah that was approximately 150 thousand. 30 thousand Muslim soldiers led by Nauman bin Muqrin (RA) marched to Nahavand. After a fierce battle in which hundreds of Muslims along with commander Nauman (RA) got martyred, Muslims managed to crush Persian army killing more than 30 thousand Persians. This marked the end of Sassanid power in Persia and completed Muslim conquest. That why it is called 'Victory of Victories'. <input type="checkbox"/> Relation with Romans got disturbed when their governor Shurahbil killed Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) messenger. Battle of Mautah and later Tabuk took place in order to reply Romans in their language. During Abu Bakr's (RA) era they remained constant threat for Muslims. <input type="checkbox"/> As soon as Khalid (RA) reached Rome in 14th AH/635 AD he laid siege around Damascus the capital city of Syria. After

- a long siege, Khalid (RA) managed to enter break into the walls. Seeing this situation romans offered surrender to Abu Ubaidah (RA) and asked for protection. Although, Khalid had captured the city by force but he agreed to give protection on terms set by Abu Ubaidah (RA).
- Triggered after humiliating defeat at Damascus, Heraclius gathered 40 thousand soldiers under the command of Saqlar in Beisan, Jordan. Abu Ubaidah (RA) and Khalid (RA) defeated them and captured whole Jordan.
 - In the same year of 14th AH/635 AD Muslim army captured very important city of Emesa.
 - In 15th AH/636 AD Heraclius was so much triggered by humiliating defeats at Damascus, Fahl and Emesa. He ordered to gather armies from every corner of the empire and managed to gather an immense army of approx. 200 thousand and ordered to vanish Muslims and Islam from the face of earth. Abu Ubaidah retreated from Emesa and gathered all Muslim armies at Yarmouk and assembled 30-35 thousand soldiers to face this storm. This battle lasted for 6 days and was one of the fiercest battles that ended with decisive Muslim victory and crushed Byzantine forces.
 - In 16th AH/637 AD Muslim army led by Abu Ubaidah (RA) and Amr bin Aas (RA) laid siege around Jerusalem. Jerusalem was surrendered by locals on a condition that Caliph Umar (RA) would visit Jerusalem and write the treaty by himself. Umar (RA) agreed and this historically and strategically important city was captured without any bloodshed.
 - In 20th AH/641 AD Amr bin Aas (RA) entered Egypt that used to be a province of Rome. Muqawqis who was viceroy of Egypt on behalf of Roman Emperor prepared to fight Muslim Army. Umar (RA) sent another 10 thousand soldiers to aid Amr bin Aas (RA). Amr bin Aas (RA) defeated Muqawqis at fort of Fustat and later on captured the famous port city of Alexandria. This marks the completion of Expansion under Umar (RA).

Administrative Measures of Umar (RA)

Q (a) Write a detailed account of the administrative measures put in place by Umar (RA) during his caliphate. [10]

Structure of Answer		
Para 1	Para 2	Para 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Democratic Government <input type="checkbox"/> Majlis-e-Shura and Majlis-e-Aam <input type="checkbox"/> Provinces <input type="checkbox"/> Aamil (governors) and Waali (Mayors) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Judiciary <input type="checkbox"/> Finance <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Defense <input type="checkbox"/> Other Measures

- Answer**
- Abu Bakr’s (RA) era was very precise and he remained busy in tackling internal and external problems including cross border aggression of Byzantine and Sassanid and mischief of false Prophets and apostate tribes. He did establish a basic administrative structure but could not get time to bring revolutionary measures.
 - When Umar (RA) became Caliph on Jamadi-la-Thani 13th A.H, He paid special attention on maintenance and administration of Islamic Empire. Being an excellent administrator and visionary leader, he transformed the concept of government and came up with an excellent administrative structure that has been an example for rulers in every era.
 - First of all, he implemented a systematic chain of authority in order to clarify the domain of every institute. Caliph was the highest authority over whole Islamic Caliphate, then Aamil (governor) was in charge of province and Waali (Mayor) was in charge of districts. Each authority was answerable to the higher authority
 - He Formed 2 advisory councils. **Majlis-e-Shura** consisted most senior, experienced and literate companions. Uthman bin Affan (RA), Ali (RA), Abdul Rahman bin Auf (RA), Muaz bin Jabal (RA), Ubayy bin Ka’ab (RA), Zaid bin Thabit and others were part of it.
Majlis-e-Aam comprised of senior Emigrants and Helpers mostly those companions who participated in Battle of Badar.
 - He divided the caliphate into 8 provinces for better execution of laws and order and keeping the governors accessible to their people. Those provinces were Hijaz, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Palestine, Jazirah and Central Arabia.
 - He devised strict rules and regulations for the induction and scrutiny of governors and waali that was the biggest

reason behind excellent governing system of

- He ensured an independent and transparent judicial system where everyone is treated equally. The Qazi (Judges) were given full authority to deliver justice in time and honestly. Selection criteria and standards of judges were really high and up to the mark. Even judges were allowed to summon any governing figure even the caliph himself if any citizen reported something concerning the caliph.
Some judges of Umar's (RA) era were Abdullah bin Masud (RA) at Kufa, Zaid bin Thabit (RA) at Madinah, Ubadah bin Samit (RA) at Palestine and Ali (RA) was given the special charge of Honorary Judge. People would come to Ali (RA) to get their problems solved. Therefore he was given the title of 'Greatest Judge of Arab'
- He also focused on finance department and named it Dewan. He refreshed and reconstructed the system of Bait-ul-Maal and Zakat. He introduced taxes: Jizya (defense tax for on non-Muslims), Khiraj (Land Tax), Ushr & Khums (Special Tax) and Rikaz (Mines Tax). Tax collection department was crystal clear and transparent. Yearly tax collected from different provinces was:
 - ❖ 10 crore 28 lacs dirham from Iraq
 - ❖ 5 crore 6 lacs dirham from Egypt
 - ❖ 5 crore 80 lacs dirham from Syria.
- He made use of the barren lands by digging canals that resulted in surprising growth of Agriculture.
- Education department was also reformed by Umar (RA). He set up new schools and took them under government charge, introduced salaries of teachers and incentives for students. He sent literate companions to every corner of caliphate in order to educate masses.
- As a strong caliphate requires a strong defense so Umar (RA) reformed Military department. He introduced new ranks for better control, constructed cantonments and barracks for training, devised attractive salaries and mad army ready to quickly respond to any threat. He would recruit 30 thousand new soldiers every year.
- Introduced police system for internal safety.
- He introduced new born baby allowance and old age pension systems.
- He introduced a very effective Department of Bareed (Post).
- He devised the mechanism of Hijrah calendar and asked experts to establish the history of Prophet's (PBUH) era and Abu Bakr's (RA) time in backward counting method.
- He maintained a very strict check on all departments to evaluate their performance and keep the system running flawlessly. He would roam around the streets of Madinah in order to check the condition of his people. He would even disguise and visit random areas of his caliphate in order to check the quality of governing structure. He would punish rulers if found any discrepancy.

Q (b) What do you think was 'Umar's greatest achievement during his rule? Explain why you think so. [4]

Points to be covered

- The greatest achievement of Umar bin Khattab (RA) was the way he managed a vast country with his great administrative qualities and formed a 'Social Welfare State'.
- Transparent system of Judiciary, Finance department, scrutiny of governors and mayors ensured that his dream of social welfare state comes true.
- He did not only appoint excellent officers, but he observed them with hawk eye and took strict action if he ever noticed any mishap.

Q (b) Was 'Umar better as a military leader or as an administrator? [4]

Points to be covered

- Umar (RA) was a great military leader. He could not lead army by participating on the battle field because of some reasons. But the way he guided and mentored the campaign against Persians and Romans by distributing accurate number of armies, selection of areas to be conquered, instructions about when to advance and when to retreat and other war tactics conveyed to commanders of Muslim army by him, makes him a great military leader.
- His administration was flawless. The way he managed a gigantic caliphate by appointing worthy governors and mayors, establishing/introducing systems of Finance, Judiciary, Education, Revenue generation and military was highly commendable. He did not prove his mettle in normal situations but the way he managed the great plague and famine and saved millions of lives makes him the greatest administrator of all time.



Q 1 (a) What major events took place during the caliphate of Uthman (RA)? [10]



CAIE Marking Scheme

- Uthman was the third caliph.
- He continued the policy of expanding the Islamic territories. He expanded the state towards the east and in the Mediterranean and crushed many rebellions. Details of areas conquered and rebellions put down could be given here.
- The first Muslim naval fleet was built during the reign of 'Uthman.
- It was 'Uthman who during his term as caliph ordered a full edition of the Qur'an to be made and for this appointed Zayd Ibn Thabit to lead the compilation. He ordered all unofficial copies of the Qur'an to be burnt.
- Some candidates may well discuss that it was because of this action of his and the charge that he had appointed inefficient relatives as governors that his rule caused disquiet and led to several uprisings.
- They could go on to mention the uprisings in Iraq, Kufa and Egypt and say how finally in 35 AH troops from all three provinces arrived at Medina to take their complaints directly to the caliph.

Answer

- Before his martyrdom Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA) made committee consisting 6 most senior companions and instructed them to choose 3rd caliph unanimously. Committee consisted Uthman (RA), Ali (RA), Abdul Rehman bin Auf (RA), Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA), Talha (RA) and Zubair (RA). In 644 AD, Soon after the demise of Umar (RA) they gathered at a place and after discussion and analysis Uthman bin Affan (RA) was selected 3rd Caliph of Islam unanimously.
- The demise of Umar (RA) gave courage to Byzantines; they attacked Alexandria and sacked it. Upon orders of Uthman bin Affan (RA), Amr bin Aas (RA) responded quickly and recaptured Alexandria after defeating Byzantine forces.
- Newly appointed governor of Egypt, Abdullah bin Saad (RA) captured Tripoli and Subetula defeating king Gregory. By the end of 647 AD, North Africa came under Islamic caliphate.
- There was a revolt in Armenia and it slipped away from Muslim control. Amir Muaviyah (RA) the governor of Syria assisted by Habib bin Maslamah suppressed the rebellion and retook Armenia.
- People of Azarbaijan also revolted but were given befitting reply by Walid bin Uqbah governor of Kufa and Azarbaijan once again came under the umbrella of Islamic caliphate.
- Abdullah bin Amr governor of Busra assisted by Ahnaf bin Qais, Rabia bin Zaid and Majarah bin Masud advanced in Persia and engaged with remains of Sassanid empire who were causing problems for Muslims. They captured Fars, Seestan, Khurasan, Balkh, Kirman and reached till the borders of present day Pakistan.
- Uthman also initiated Muslim Navy and appointed Ameer Muaviyah (RA) as Naval Chief. Abdullah bin Qais and Abdullah bin Abu Sarah were worthy naval commanders who captured Cyprus and Rhodes and also defeated Byzantines in Battle of Masts.
- Uthman also paid attention on internal stability and took some harsh administrative decisions. Egypt was the biggest revenue contributing province of Islamic empire and revenue generation was on decline during the era of Egyptian governor Amr bin Aas (RA). Uthman (RA) replaced him with Abdullah bin Saad who was better economist. Walid bin Uqbah replaced Saad bin Abi Waqas (RA) in Kufa and Abdullah bin Amir replaced Abu Musa Ash'ari in Busra upon demand of people.
- When Islamic empire expanded from Africa to central Asia, from edge of Europe to present day Pakistan, people from different regions, nations and countries accepted Islam and started recitation of Quran in their own dialects. Anas (RA) and Huzaifa (RA) observed some disputed over dialect of Quran and immediately reported to Uthman bin Affan (RA). He appointed Zaid bin Thabi (RA) once again to solve this problem, Zaid (RA) assisted by other companions left no stone unturned and worked on this project with

full dedication. The dialect of Quraysh was decided as the standard dialect of Quraysh and copy was rechecked with Mus'haf-e-Hafsa. Then copies were sent to all provinces of Islamic empire and other old copies were collected and burned.

- Last 6 years of Uthman's (RA) rule were full of chaos and unrest. The revolt was the idea of Jewish conspirators and defeated Persian elements who wanted to take revenge of their humiliation. A Jew named Abdullah bin Saba who camouflaged himself as Muslim, led this revolt and planted seeds of mistrust and against innocent caliph.
- They accused that caliph committed blasphemy by burning down old copies of Holy Quran. They accused that caliph is promoting his own tribe Banu Umayyah and neglecting other tribes. Conspirators added fuel to this accusation by recalling Banu Hashim their old rivalry with Banu Umayyah. Conspirators accused caliph of financial corruption and allotting public land to his relatives illegally.
- Uthman talked to rebels, clarified all confusions offered free and fair trial. Rebels seemed to be moved by this notion and retreated conditionally. On their way back to Egypt they found a messenger carrying an official letter stamped by caliph. Upon reading they got to know that it was an official order of Uthman to governor of Egypt to behead these rebels as soon as they reach Egypt.
- Now the rebels reached Madinah and besieged the house of Uthman and cut down the supply of food and water. Uthman tried several times to make them understand that the letter was fake but rebels did not would not believe in him anymore.
- Ali (RA) asked permission of Uthman to fight rebels and repel them by force but Uthman (RA) replied:  "I do not want to be the reason of Muslims bloodshed in the city of Prophet (PBUH)"
- Ali (RA) other senior companions and wives of Prophet (PBUH) tried to persuade rebels but they were not ready to listen to anyone.
- Muhammad bin Abu Bakr broke into Uthman's house and held Uthman by beard, Uthman said:  "Dear nephew! Your father would not like your behavior if he was alive"
- Muhammad bin Abu Bakr left but some other rebel attacked Uthman, first he chopped off fingers of Naila (RA) who tried to protect the caliph and the he killed Uthman (RA) while he was reciting Holy Quran.

Q 2 (b) Explain why 'Uthman encountered difficulties in the later years of his caliphate and was assassinated. [04]

Points to be Covered

- His appointment of family members in important positions was regarded as favoritism.
- The burning of the copies of the Qur'an to be replaced by the official version prepared by Zaid Ibn Thabit was seen as destroying the word of Allah.
- Yet another reason was that some Muslims questioned his ability to rule as they accused him of financial corruption.
- Write about his assassination when after Uthman had pacified the Egyptians, they were on their way home when they got a hold of a letter supposedly from 'Uthman to the Governor of Egypt to have the leaders of the group put to death on their return. Seeking vengeance they returned and killed him.

The Rightly Guided Caliphs

as Role Model for
Leaders

Abu Bakr (RA)

→ His stand for Osama's expedition
* Love and obedience of Prophet (PBUH)

→ His 1st speech: Correct me if wrong
Support me if right
* Democracy and value of Public Opinion.

→ Stand against refusal of Zakat and false
His love for Allah and commitment towards ^{Prophets} Islam.

→ His salary = Minimum wage
Public welfare and equality.

→ Beginning of conquest of Iraq and Syria.
Strong response to external aggression.

Umar (RA)

→ Strong administration

* Inspiration to make flawless + government

→ The second cloth

→ Checks and balance + governance

* Accountability + leaders

→ Strong Army (war)

* No compromise on defence and integrity

→ Demotion + Khalid bin Waleed (RA)

* No individual is bigger than institutions

→ Orders to cut down pledge + Ridhwan tree

* Faith is above everything.

→ No protocol,

Drink public and own water

→ Leader is a servant.

Uthman (RA)

→ Established Navy → Out of the box thinking

→ Standardized Quran → Sacrificed his life for Protection of Allah's message

→ Answered Rebel's questions → Value of public opinion.

→ Did not allow fighting rebels → Value of Public life

Ali (RA)

→ Became caliph in most difficult situation → Will to take challenges

→ Battles of Camel and Siffin → Standing up for what you believe.

→ Crushed Khawarij when they slaughtered People → Protecting your People.

→ The way he got martyred → Never asked for/availed any kind of privilege