

Topic: 1st Islamic Community

Fatimah (RA)

Q (a) Write an account of the life of Prophet's (PBUH) daughter Fatimah (RA). [10]

- Youngest daughter of Prophet (PBUH).
- Born: 5 years before 1st Revelation.
- Titles: Zahra and Batool.
- Specially attached with her father.
- Supported Prophet (PBUH) in persecution:
- ❖ Once Quraysh decided to disturb Prophet (PBUH) while he was offering Prayer and Uqba bin abu Muiat brought a camel intestine and put it on the back of Prophet's (PBUH) neck while he was in prostration. Fatimah (RA) reached the spot furiously and removed the filth from Prophet's (PBUH) neck.
- ❖ Once Abu Jahal tried to strangle Prophet (PBUH) while he was offering Prayer. Fatimah (RA) made noise and called Abu Bakr (RA) who defended Prophet (PBUH).
- She was so attached to Hazrat Khadijah (RA) so she got shattered upon death of her beloved mother in 619 AD.
- Prophet (PBUH) married Sawdah (RA) who was an aged loving woman just for the sake of his daughters Umm-e-Kulthoom and Fatimah as they were young and needed someone to take care of them. Fatimah (RA) established a strong bond with Sawdah (RA).
- She migrated to Madinah after when Prophet (PBUH) sent Zaid bin Haritha (RA) and Abu Rafay (RA) to bring his family including Fatimah (RA).
- Number of companions wanted to marry Fatimah as this would have been a great distinction to marry the most beloved daughter of Prophet (PBUH). Even Abu Bakr (RA) and Umar (RA) send their proposals but Prophet (PBUH) remained silent. Finally, Ali (RA) sent marriage proposal and Fatimah was married to Ali (RA) in 2nd A.H.
- It was a simple marriage ceremony.
- Expenditures were taken care by Ali (RA) by selling armor.
- Money was used to buy household items, perfume, decoration and food for guests.
- A companion named Haritha bin Nauman gifted his house for accommodation of Ali and Fatimah. Fatimah settled in that home after marriage as it was nearby Prophet's (PBUH) home.
- She continued the tradition of simplicity and righteousness throughout her life. Once she asked Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) for a slave to perform home chores as her hands got unwell because of excessive usage of wheat grinder. Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 "Shouldn't I give you something better than that?"
 - Upon her affirmative response, Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - 📖 "Recite Subhan Allah 33 times, Alhamdulillah 33 times and Allah u Akbar 34 times after every Prayer."
 - This is why this set of Prayers is called 'Tasbeehat-e-Fatimah'.
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) would give so much regard to her; he would stand up and greet her whenever she visited him. Prophet told her:
 - 📖 "You're the leader of women in Paradise" [Bukhari]
- She was also among who were addressed in the verse of purification is Surah Al_Ahzab:
 - 📖 "...Allah intends only to remove from you the impurity, O people of the [Prophet's] household..." [33:33]
- Prophet (PBUH) gave her 2 news while he was on his death bed. She was grieved after listening to first but became satisfied after listening to 2nd one. First one was about his death so she got depressed. But when she was told that she would be the first one to join him, she became happy.
- She died in Ramadha, 11th A.H, 6 months after Prophet's (PBUH) demise. She had 3 sons, Hasan, Husain and Mohsin (RA) and 2 daughter Zainab and Umm-e-Kulsoom (RA).
- Ayesha (RA) said about her:
 - 📖 "Prophet (PBUH) loved Fatimah the most. Whenever he would go to a journey he would meet Fatimah in the end and whenever he would come back from a journey he would meet her first before everyone else."



Q (b) Can Muslims learn from the Prophet's bond with Fatima? Give reasons for your answer. [04]

Points to be covered

- Arab's period of illiteracy was dark and horrible but darker for women in particular. Women were considered as objects, they had no rights and they were just meant to serve men. Arabs would get extremely depressed upon birth of girls.
- Prophet (PBUH) broke all these stereotypes and gave love, affection and respect to his daughters.

Bond/Conduct	Lesson/Inspiration
Prophet (PBUH) would stand up in respect of Fatimah.	Muslims should give proper respect and honor their daughters.
Prophet (PBUH) never mourned over not having any son.	Muslims should consider daughters as blessing and should never differentiate.
Prophet (PBUH) did not want to marry anyone else after Khadijah but he did just for upbringing of Fatimah and Umm-e-Kulthoom.	Muslims should leave no stone unturned in good upbringing of their daughters.
She would get upset upon seeing Prophet (PBUH) being persecuted and later she got happy upon coming to know that she will be the first to meet Prophet (PBUH) after his demise.	Teaches Muslims that this is a two way relationship and father's affection earns him true respect and recognition from daughters.

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Topic: Mothers of Faithful

Q (a) Write about a detailed biographical account of any two of Prophet's (PBUH) wives. [10]

Hazrat Khadija (RA)

- She was the daughter of one of the wealthiest man of Arabia **Khuwailid bin Asad**.
- He was killed in battle of Fajar, leaving behind an immense amount of money. When Khadija got her share in inheritance, she became one of the wealthiest and influential ladies of Makkah.
- She **married twice**. 1st with **Abu Hala**, they had two children **Hala** and **Hind**. Abu Hala passed away after few years.
- After some time, she married to **Atique** having a daughter named **Hindah**, but soon both got separated.
- She was a business woman but could not go with trade caravans on months long journeys. She had to hire people to take care of her caravans but she was not satisfied with most people.
- When she heard about Prophet (PBUH) she hired him to go with her trade caravan to Syria.
- Her slave **Myserah** was with him as assistant and what he told her about Prophet's honesty and truthfulness that made her send marriage proposal to Prophet (PBUH) which was accepted by Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Prophet (PBUH) was 25 and Khadija (RA) was 40 years old.
- She supported her financially, morally and spiritually.
- She consoled him after first revelation, took him to his cousin Waraqah who approved his Prophethood.
- She was the first human to accept Islam.
- She stood beside him and faced every type of persecution and opposition together.
- Prophet (PBUH) loved her so much that He did not marry another woman while she was alive.
- She died in 10th Year of Prophethood. Prophet (PBUH) was so sad that He declared it Year of Grief.
- They had for daughters named Zainab, Ruqayya, Umm-e-Kulsoom and Fatima (RA) and 2 sons, Names Abdullah, Qasim. Both sons died in infancy.
- Prophet's (PBUH) quotations about her:
 - 📖 "The Noblest women of the world are Maryam (AS) and Khadija (RA)"
 - 📖 "She believed in me when people rejected me"

Hazrat Ayesha (RA)

- Hazrat Ayesha (RA) was the daughter of closest friend of Holy Prophet (PBUH) Abu Bakr (RA) and her mother's name was Umm e Roman.
- She was an intelligent, spontaneous and learned lady.
- Prophet's (PBUH) marriage with Ayesha (RA) was solemnized in Madinah in 2nd AH.
- She was the symbol of Education and learning.
- She transmitted 2210 traditions on every topic.
- When Mothers of faithful were given choice of this world and hereafter and they were supposed to choose only one. Ayesha (RA) represented all mothers of faithful and replied:

📖 “Indeed, I desire God and His Messenger and the abode of the Hereafter,”

- Most traditions regarding family related matters are transmitted from Ayesha (RA).
- Ayesha (RA) endured poverty and hunger with the Prophet SAW. It is authentically related that months went by without the fire in the hearth being lit, i.e. without any food being cooked, during which time they simply survived on dates and water. But she never complained.
- Once she was slandered by Hypocrites based on a simple misunderstanding. The propaganda was so strong that even some Muslims fell in the trap and believed in the false accusation made by hypocrites targeting her character.
- Prophet (PBUH) was very disturbed, but within few days Allah revealed verses of Surah Noor in which Ayesha’s chastity and character was approved by Allah (SWT) himself.

📖 Ref: “Indeed, those who came with falsehood are a group among you. Do not think it bad for you; rather it is good for you. For every person among them is what [punishment] he has earned from the sin, and he who took upon himself the greater portion thereof - for him is a great punishment.” [24:11]

- During last days of Prophet’s (PBUH) sickness, He shifted in Ayesha’s (RA) apartment and spent his last days with her.
- Prophet (PBUH) was buried in her apartment.
- She was so young at the time of Holy Prophet’s (PBUH) sad demise.
- She kept transmitting Hadiths of Holy Prophet (PBUH) after his demise and guiding companions about every minor and major issue.
- During Ali’s (RA) caliphate she along with other prominent companions asked for immediate Qisas (Retaliation) of Uthman bin Affan (RA) and this agitation led to a civil war called Battle of Camel. In which Ayesha led an army against 4th Caliph Ali (RA) both armies agreed to establish a treaty and avoiding war but hypocrites from both sides attacked each other and war broke out that resulted in thousands of casualties.
- She died in 58th Ah 17th of Ramadan. She said in her will:

📖 “Do not follow my bier with a fire nor lay a red velvet piece.”

Hazrat Hafsa (RA)

- Hafsa (RA) was the daughter of Umar bin Khattab (RA)
- She was born 3 years before Prophethood in Makkah.
- 1st she was married to Khunais bin Hazafa Sahmi (RA) who got martyred in Battle of Badr.
- Prophet (PBUH) married her in the month of Sha’ban 3rd Year of Hijrah.
- She started spending time with Ayesha (RA) and would discuss Islamic teachings with full zeal and zest.
- She used to memorize verses of Holy Quran as they were revealed.
- She could not transmit more than 60 Hadiths but still she had ample understanding of Islamic beliefs and Teachings.
- The first Official copy of Quran that was prepared by Zaid bin Thabit (RA) under rule of Abu Bakr (RA) was handed over to Umar (RA) after his death it remained under the custody of Hafsa (RA). Even people called it Mus’haf-E-Hafsa.
- During Uthman’s caliphate when dialect issue arose, Zaid bin Thabit (RA) again consulted Hafsa and asked for Mus’haf. She happily handed it over for purpose of copying and distributing among provinces.

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Sub Topic: **Mothers of Faithful (Wives of Holy Prophet PBUH)**

Q 2 (b) How is the life of Khadijah (RA) example for the Muslim wives? [04]

Structure of Answer

- Matchless love, respect and understanding between Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Khadija (RA) is a great example for Muslim wives today. They should maintain their bond on the basis of respect and mutual love and lead a healthy and successful life as Khadija (RA) did.
- Khadija as independent business woman sets an example for Muslim wives that they can be the bread winner for their family if need be. So in case of any financial crisis Muslim women can step up and support their husband the way Khadija (RA) freed Prophet (PBUH) from financial problems.
- Khadija's (RA) moral and psychological support helped Prophet (PBUH) cope with different challenges. Muslim wives should always stand by their husbands' side in all circumstances.

Q (b) In what ways the services of Ayesha (RA) were a great benefit for the Muslim community?

[04]

Structure of Answer

- Ayesha (RA) was an intelligent lady with great observation, analytical skills and memory. She observed Prophet's (PBUH) life and transmitted 2210 traditions which helped Muslim community to adopt Prophet's (PBUH) teachings in their lives.
- She was an enthusiastic learner, teacher and mentor. She would memorize the verses of Holy Quran, Discuss the meanings of verses and Hadiths with Hazrat Hafsa and other women to spread the knowledge and promote the culture of debate and learning.
- Ayesha was an advocate of women empowerment as she always stood for her and others' rights; she always stood up for people's rights, mentored and advised so many companions in the light of Quran and Sunnah. Even the most senior companions would consult Ayesha (RA) whenever they needed guidance.
- She was one of the most charitable figures of her era as she always took care of poor and downtrodden people.



Topic: 1st Islamic Community

Talha and Zubair (RA)

1. Talha bin Ubaydullah (RA)

- Talha (RA) was born in 594 A.D in Makkah.
- Clan: Banu Taym.
- Father's name: Ubaidullah bin Uthman.
- Mother: Sa'bah.
- It is reported that he met a Christian priest during his trade visit to Busra at the age of 17. Priest told him about the arrival of final Prophet based upon predictions of Bible. Upon coming back, he converted to Islam in response to Abu Bakr's (RA) invitation.
- He was one of the 8 early converts of Islam.
- Faced persecution with steadfastness.
- In 13th Year of Prophethood/622 A.D he was coming back from Syria with a trade caravan while he met Prophet (PBUH) and Abu Bakr (RA) migrating to Madinah. He went to Makkah delivered the goods to their owners and accompanied Prophet's (PBUH) family and remaining Muslims to Madinah.
- He Participated in all major battles except Battle of Badr, that too because he was sent on spy mission along with Saeed bin Zaid (RA).
- He formed defensive ring around Prophet (PBUH) in Uhud.
- He took 70+ wounds and was given the title of "The Living Martyr"
- He generously donated in Tabuk Expedition and was given another Title "The Generous".
- After the sad demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) he remained trusted companion and assistant of Abu Bakr (RA), Umar (RA) and Uthman (RA). Even Umar Bin Khattab (RA) included him in the panel of 6 companions for potential caliph but he withdrew in favor of Uthman and Ali (RA).
- After assassination of Uthman (RA) he demanded immediate punishment for Assassins of Uthman and participated in Battle of Camel from Hazrat Ayesha's (RA) side in 656 A.D and got martyred.
- Ali (RA) performed the funeral prayer over Talha, Zubair and all the other Muslims regardless of which side they had fought on.
- Looking at the graves of Talha (RA) and Zubair (RA) he cried, and said that he had heard with his own ears the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) say:
 - "Talha and Az-Zubair are my neighbours in Paradise." [Tirmidhi]

2. Zubair bin Awam (RA)

- Zubair (RA) was born in 694 AD.
- Father: Awam bin Khuwaylid.
- Clan: Banu Asad.
- Mother: Safiya bint e Abdul Mutalib from Banu Hashim. That makes him nephew of Hazrat Khadija and Cousin of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- His father died in sacrilegious wars and left him orphan.
- He embraced Islam upon the invitation of Abu Bakr (RA). It is reported that he was the 5th person to accept Islam.
- He faced torture and persecution of Quraysh but he remained steadfast and kept supporting Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Once when Zubair (Ra) heard that the Prophet (PBUH) was being attacked. So, he drew his sword and ran to the Prophet (PBUH) and the Prophet (PBUH) said:
 - "What are you doing?"
 - He said:
 - "O Messenger of Allah! I heard that you were being attacked."
 - Holy Prophet (PBUH) asked:
 - "So what were you going to do then?"
 - He said:
 - "I was going to strike the one that was attacking you."



So, this became the first sword drawn for the sake of Allah and his Prophet (PBUH).

- ❑ He migrated to Abyssinia to flee from persecution of Quraysh but came back after listening to a rumor about conversion of Makki leadership to Islam which appeared to be false.
- ❑ Then in 622 A.D migrated to Madinah and put his efforts in establishing new born Caliphate of Islam. He participated in all major battles as courageous and brave fighter.
- ❑ Formed defensive ring around Prophet (PBUH) in Uhud.
- ❑ He put his life in danger and spied for Muslims during battle of Trench. In response Prophet (PBUH) said:
 📖 "Every Prophet (PBUH) has a disciple. My disciple is Zubair."
 During Invasion of Khyber he confronted Yasir, brother of Marhab. He was a proven deadly gladiator but he managed to kill him with the help of Allah.
- ❑ After the sad demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) he remained trusted companion and assistant of Abu Bakr (RA), Umar (RA) and Uthman (RA). Even Umar Bin Khattab (RA) included him in the panel of 6 companions for potential caliph but he withdrew in favor of Uthman and Ali (RA).
- ❑ After assassination of Uthman (RA) he demanded immediate punishment for Assassins of Uthman and participated in Battle of Camel from Hazrat Ayesha's (RA) side in 656 A.D and got martyred.
- ❑ Ali (RA) performed the funeral prayer over Talha, Zubair and all the other Muslims regardless of which side they had fought on. Looking at the graves of Talha (RA) and Zubair (RA) he cried, and said that he had heard with his own ears the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) say:
 📖 "Talha and Az-Zubair are my neighbours in Paradise." [Tirmidhi]



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Topic: First Islamic Community.

Sub Topics 1. Scribes and their Work.

Q 1 (a) Describe the work carried out by the Scribes of the Prophet in writing down the revelations and explain why the task they performed was significant. [10] [J/2007]

Points to be Covered in details

➤ Introduction:

- Introduce Scribes: "A group of companions that assisted him in compilation of Holy Verses of Quran and other written tasks"
- Alongside compilation of Quran, they also carried out other written tasks for Prophet (PBUH) like writing treaties and assisting him in formal and informal correspondence.
- If we count all companions who fulfilled some written task at some point of time, the total number would be approx. 40. 7 of them were regular and official. Zaid bin Thabit (RA) (the chief Scribe), Ameer Muaviyah (RA), Ubayy bin Ka'ab (RA) and 4 rightly guided caliphs.
- Once Abdullah bin Amr bin Aas (RA) a famous narrator of Hadith and scribe asked Prophet (PBUH)
 - 📖 "Am I supposed to record everything I hear from you in states of anger and joy?"
 - 📖 "Yes! Nothing comes out of that mouth except truth." Prophet (PBUH) replied while pointing towards his mouth.

➤ Method and Description:




- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) paid special attention on getting verses of Quran written by these scribes.
- Prophet (PBUH) set some ground rules and adopted a pattern to preserve each and every word of revelation in writing.
- One of these scribes would remain on standby and whenever a verse was revealed, Prophet (PBUH) would call anyone of them and ask to write down the revelation.
- Then they were asked to read it loudly in front of the Prophet (PBUH), so he could listen and recheck if they have recorded it perfectly and rectify if he found any mistake.
- Prophet (PBUH) would also give them clear instructions about the placement and sequence of every single verse that in which surah and which portion a particular verse was supposed to be placed.
- Materials used to write down the revelations were parchments, palm leaves and branches, flat stones, pieces of wood, bones, paper sometimes.
- Zaid bin Thabit the chief scribe sums up the pattern of recording the revelation:
 - 📖 "I used to write down the revelation for the Holy Prophet(PBUH). When the revelation came to him he felt intense heat and drops of perspiration used to roll down his body like pearls. When this state was over I used to fetch a shoulder bone or a piece of something else. He used to go on dictating and I used to write it down. When I finished writing the sheer weight of transcription gave me the feeling that my leg would break and I would not be able to walk anymore. When I finished writing, he would say, 'Read!' and I would read it back to him. If there was an omission or error he used to correct it and then let it be brought before the people."

➤ Significance and Importance of their work:

- Scribes played important role in making sure that every verse is preserved in written.
- As Prophet (PBUH) could not read or write so anyone of the official scribes would stand by so they can instantly record the verses of revelation.
- They did not only focus on written preservation, they also memorized the verses of Quran and would revise it each other. They motivated and assisted other companions to memorize the verses of Holy Quran. God forbids, even if because of some reason written Quran is not widely available, huge number of memorizers of Quran will make sure that a single dot or alphabet of Quran is not wasted or changed.
 - 📖 Allah (SWT) said to Prophet (PBUH): "I am revealing for you a book that water cannot wash away"
- Written compilation of scribes became very important when Quran was being compiled in the era of Abu

Bakr (RA) as those written compilations of Prophet's (PBUH) era were the major and most authentic source of Quran.

Zaid bin Thabit (RA)

- Zaid bin Thabit (RA) was among Helpers (Ansar) of Madinah. He was only 6 years old when his father died in Battle of Buath leaving him orphan.
- He accepted Islam in his childhood and asked permission from Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to participate in battles of Badr and Uhud. Prophet (PBUH) refused him referring to the minimum age limit of participating in armed encounter which was 15 years.
- Zaid bin Thabit learned to read and write from a prisoner of battle of Badr who was given a chance to teach 10 Muslim children as his ransom and go free.
- Seeing his intelligence, Prophet (PBUH) added him in the group of scribes who were responsible of writing revelations and doing written correspondence on behalf of Prophet (PBUH). Despite being so young, He worked really hard and became the most important and chief scribe of Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- He had excellent command over Arabic, Assyrian and Persian languages. Prophet (PBUH) asked him to learn Hebrew language saying:
 "O Zayd! Learn the language of Jews for me"
He learned Hebrew and became sole responsible of correspondence with Jews. He would also write other official letters and treaties whenever instructed by Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- He worked really hard to preserve verses of Holy Quran and transfer them to upcoming generations. He had memorized Quran and also had a written compilation of a part of Quran.
- After the demise of Holy Prophet (PBUH) when 70 companions got martyred who were memorizers of Quran, upon suggestion of Umar (RA) Abu Bakr decided to compile Quran in one booklet. The committee made by Abu Bakr (RA) to execute this enormous and significant task was headed by Zaid bin Thabit (RA). His immediate response was:
 "I swear by Allah that if they had offered me to carry a mountain, I would have not found it more difficult than compiling the Quran."
But upon realizing the importance of this task, he left no stone unturned to complete this task in excellent manner. He gathered Quranic verses from bones, parchments, wooden pieces, stones, palm leaves and most importantly from people's hearts. He completed this enormous task in one year and compiled Quran in a single booklet. That booklet was kept by Abu Bakr (RA) then transferred to Umar (RA) then after him to his daughter and Prophet's (PBUH) wife Hafsah (RA). Therefore, it was named Mus'haf-e-Hafsah (The Booklet of Hafsah)
- He was entrusted by Umar (RA) whenever Umar (RA) would go to any expedition, He would designate Zaid (RA) as deputy of Madinah. Umar (RA) said about him:
"The people find in Zayd what they cannot find in other people."
- In the era of Uthman (RA) when Islamic caliphate expanded and different people from different regions of the world started reciting Quran in their different dialects, disputes were observed by Anas bin Malik (RA) and Huzafa (RA) and were reported to Caliph Uthman bin Affan (RA). Uthman (RA) immediately responded to this problem and asked Zaid bin Thabit once again to do the honors. Zaid (RA) once again worked really hard and resolved this issue by selecting a standard dialect of Quran which was the dialect of Quraysh. He rechecked the new book with Mus'haf-e-Hafsah and declared it the standard and official copy of Quran.
- The seekers of knowledge from among the companions of the Prophet and the generation, who succeeded them, came from far and wide to benefit from his knowledge. When Zaid died, Abu Hurairah said: "Today, the scholar of this Ummah has died."
- Zaid bin Thabit died in 45 A.H. Abdullah bin Abbas (RA) said while pointing out towards his grave:
 "Many scholars were buried with their knowledge but "Knowledge is buried like this."

