

In the meanwhile, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was in the company of a group of Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ who were busy discussing the Battle of Badr. They spoke about the victory that Allaah had blessed them with and the defeat of their enemy that Allaah had shown them. As they spoke, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ noticed Umayr bin Wahab settling his camel at the door of the Masjid and carrying a sword around his neck. Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ exclaimed, "That dog and enemy of Allaah Umayr bin Wahab is up to no good. It was he who caused trouble during the Battle of Badr and who estimated our numbers for the enemy."

Umayr bin Wahab With Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then came to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "O Nabi of Allaah! The enemy of Allaah Umayr bin Wahab has come with a sword hanging from his neck. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Allow him to meet me." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ grabbed hold of the handle of Umayr bin Wahab's sword and pulled him towards Rasulullaah ﷺ by the collar. He then said to the men of the Ansaar who were with him, "Go to Rasulullaah ﷺ and sit with him. Watch this wretch closely for he cannot be trusted." He then brought Umayr bin Wahab to Rasulullaah ﷺ. When Rasulullaah ﷺ saw him with Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ pulling him by the handle of his sword at his collar, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Leave him, O Umar! You may come closer, O Umayr."

When Umayr bin Wahab came closer to Rasulullaah ﷺ he greeted with the words, "Blessed is your morning." This was the manner in which people greeted during the Period of Ignorance. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Allaah has blessed us with a greeting better than your greeting, O Umayr. He has blessed us with the greeting of Salaam which is the greeting of the people of Jannah." "Well," said Umayr, "By Allaah! This is new to me, O Muhammad." Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, "What brings you here, O Umayr?" Umayr replied, "I have come regarding this prisoner that you have with you. Please be kind to him." Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, "Why then the sword around your neck?" Umayr cursed, "These swords! Have they ever done us any good?!" Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Tell me the truth. What have you come for?" "I have come only for this," lied Umayr.

Rasulullaah ﷺ then said to him, "You and Safwaan bin Umayyah were sitting in the Hateem and discussing what had happened to the people of the well when you said, 'Had it not been for my debts and the family I have, I would have gone to kill Muhammad ﷺ.' Safwaan then assumed responsibility for your debts and your family if you would kill me. However, Allaah stands between you and I."

Umayr bin Wahab Accepts Islaam and Gives Da'wah to the People of Makkah

Umayr exclaimed, "I testify that you are certainly the Rasool of Allaah. O Rasulullaah ﷺ! We used to treat as a lie everything that you brought to us from the heavens and the revelation that descended on you. However, this is a matter that none witnessed but Safwaan and I. By Allaah! I am convinced that

none besides Allaah could have brought you this news. All praises belong to Allaah Who has guided me to Islaam and has pulled me in this way." He then recited the Shahaadah of truth. Rasulullaah ﷺ said to the Sahabah ﷺ, "Educate your brother about his Deen, teach him the Qur'aan and free his prisoner."

When the Sahabah ﷺ had done as they were commanded, Hadhrat Umayr bin al-Khattab said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I made tremendous efforts to extinguish the Deen of Allaah and I used to cause great harm to those who followed the Deen of Allaah. I would now like you to permit me to go to Makkah and invite the people towards Allaah, His Rasool ﷺ and Islaam. Perhaps Allaah shall guide them. If they do not accept, I shall cause harm to them because of their religion as I used to cause harm to your companions because of their Deen." Rasulullaah ﷺ gave his permission and he arrived in Makkah.

After Hadhrat Umayr bin al-Khattab had left Makkah, Safwaan bin Umayyah had been telling the people, "Rejoice at the news that will come to you in a few days, which will make you forget the incident of Badr." Safwaan used to enquire about Hadhrat Umayr bin al-Khattab from every traveller (coming from Madinah) someone arrived and informed him that Hadhrat Umayr bin al-Khattab had accepted Islaam. Safwaan then took an oath saying that he will never speak to Umayr again and will never do him any good turn. (1)

A Large Number of People Accept Islaam at the Hands of Hadhrat Umayr bin al-Khattab

Ibn Jareer has also narrated this incident from Hadhrat Urwa bin al-Mu'allaq but with the addition that when Hadhrat Umayr bin al-Khattab arrived in Makkah, he stayed there inviting people to Islaam and harassing those who opposed him. A large number of people accepted Islaam at his hands. (2)

The Comment of Hadhrat Umar bin al-Khattab Concerning the Conversion of Hadhrat Umayr bin al-Khattab

Hadhrot Urwa bin Zubayr has also reported a narration which states that the Muslims were overjoyed when Hadhrot Umayr bin Wahab accepted Islaam. Hadhrot Umar bin al-Khattab used to say, "There is no doubt that I liked a pig more than him the day he arrived. However, today he is more beloved to me than some of my own children." (3)

Hadhrot Amr bin Umayyah narrates that when Hadhrot Umayr bin al-Khattab returned to Makkah after accepting Islaam, he proceeded straight to his house without meeting Safwaan bin Umayyah. He made it public that he had accepted

(1) Ibn Is'haaq as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.313).

(2) *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.81). Tabraani has narrated a similar report and Haythami (Vol.8 Pg.286) has verified that the chain of narrators is sound.

(3) Tabraani has also narrated a similar report from Hadhrot Anas bin Malik. Haythami (Vol.8 Pg.287) has commented on the chain of narrators. Ibn Mandah has also narrated it but *Isaaba* (Vol.3 Pg.36) has commentary on the chain of narrators.

Islaam and started inviting people to Islaam. When this news reached Safwaan, he said, "When he went to his family before coming to me, I knew that Umayr had become involved in the very thing he feared and had forsaken his religion. I shall never speak to him again and never do a good turn to him or his family."

As Safwaan stood in the Hateem one day, Hadhrat Umayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ called for him. When Safwaan ignored him, Hadhrat Umayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said to him, "You are one of our leaders. Tell me. When we worshipped stones and sacrificed animals for them, was this any religion? I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's servant and Rasul." Safwaan did not utter a word in response. (1) The effort Hadhrat Umayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ made to get Safwaan to accept Islaam has already been mentioned. (2)

Hadhrat Abu Hurayra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Gives Da'wah to his Mother and She Accepts Islaam

Hadhrt Abu Hurayra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ says that he used to invite his mother to Islaam when she was still a Mushrik. One day as he was giving her the Da'wah, she told him things about Rasulullaah ﷺ that he did not like. He went crying to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! When I invite my mother to Islaam, she refuses to accept. When I did so today, she told me things about you that I did not like. Pray to Allaah to guide the mother of Abu Hurayra." Rasulullaah ﷺ made du'aa saying, "O Allaah! Guide the mother of Abu Hurayra."

Hadhrt Abu Hurayra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates further, "Happy with the du'aa of Rasulullaah ﷺ, I left but when I tried to open the door of the house, I found it locked. Hearing my footsteps, my mother shouted, 'Stay where you are, O Abu Hurayra.' I then heard the pattering of water (as my mother took a bath to accept Islaam). She then wore her clothes and hastily donned a scarf. She opened the door and said, 'O Abu Hurayra!

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

"I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's Rasul."

Hadhrt Abu Hurayra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ says that he then returned to Rasulullaah ﷺ and informed him about what had happened. Rasulullaah ﷺ praised Allaah and made du'aa in their favour. (3)

According to another narration, Hadhrt Abu Hurayra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ used to say, "By Allaah! Whenever any male or female Muslim hears my name, they take a liking to me." "How do you know this?" the narrator asked. He then mentioned that he used to invite his mother to Islaam and the narration continues like the one mentioned above. However, this narration states at the end, "I then hurried

(1) Waaqidi as quoted in *Isti'aab* (Vol.2 Pg.486).

(2) Refer to the subheading "Hadhrt Safwaan bin Umayyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ accepts Islaam" in the chapter concerning the conquest of Makkah.

(3) Muslim as well as Ahmad as mentioned in *Isaaba* (Vol.4 Pg.241)

back to Rasulullaah ﷺ crying out of happiness as I had been crying out of sorrow earlier. I said, 'Hear the good news. Allaah has accepted your du'aa and has guided the mother of Abu Hurayra to Islaam.' I then added, 'O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Pray to Allaah to make my mother and I beloved to every Mu'min male and female.' Rasulullaah ﷺ made du'aa saying, 'O Allaah! Make this little servant of Yours and his mother beloved to every Mu'min male and female.' Therefore whenever any male or female Muslim hears my name, they take a liking to me."⁽¹⁾

Hadhrat Ummu Sulaym Gives Da'wah

Hadhrat Ummu Sulaym ﷺ invites Hadhrat Abu Talha to Islaam when he Proposes to Her and he Accepts Islaam.

Hadhrat Anas ﷺ narrates that before he accepted Islaam, Hadhrat Abu Talha ﷺ proposed for Hadhrat Ummu Sulaym ﷺ. She said to him, "O Abu Talha! Do you not know that the god you worship is a tree growing from the ground?" He replied, "I do indeed." She then said, "Do you not feel ashamed to worship a tree? If you accept Islaam, I require no other dowry from you." Hadhrat Abu Talha ﷺ said that he would ponder over the matter and left. He later came back and said:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

"I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's Rasul."

Hadhrat Ummu Sulaym ﷺ then said (to her son), "O Anas! Get Abu Talha married." Hadhrat Anas ﷺ then conducted the Nikaah.⁽²⁾

The Da'wah that The Sahabah ﷺ Gave to Various Tribes and Arabs

The Da'wah Hadhrat Dimaam bin Tha'laba Gave to the Banu Sa'd bin Bakr Tribe

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas ﷺ narrates that the Banu Sa'd bin Bakr tribe sent Hadhrat Dimaam bin Tha'laba ﷺ as their representative to Rasulullaah ﷺ. When he arrived (in Madinah), he seated his camel at the door of the Masjid and tied it up. He then entered the Masjid where Rasulullaah ﷺ was sitting with the Sahabah ﷺ. Hadhrat Dimaam ﷺ was a large, hairy and heavily built man. He went forward and stood before Rasulullaah ﷺ and the Sahabah ﷺ. He then asked, "Which of you is the descendant of Abdul Muttalib?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "I am the descendant of Abdul Muttalib." "Are you Muhammad?" Hadhrat Dimaam ﷺ clarified. "Yes," confirmed Rasulullaah ﷺ.

Hadhrat Dimaam ﷺ then said, "O descendant of Abdul Muttalib! I want to

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.328).

(2) Ahmad. Ibn Sa'd has also narrated a similar report as mentioned in *Isaaba* (Vol.4 Pg.461).

ask you some questions and I will be very blunt. So please do not take offence." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I will not take offence. You may ask whatever you please." Hadhrat Dimaam رضي الله عنه said, "I ask you in the name of that Allaah Who is your deity, the deity of those before you and the deity of those coming after you. Has Allaah sent you to us?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "Yes, by Allaah!" Hadhrat Dimaam رضي الله عنه asked further, "I ask you in the name of that Allaah Who is your deity, the deity of those before you and the deity of those coming after you. Has Allaah commanded you to instruct us that we should worship only He Who is The One and that we should not ascribe anyone as partner to Him?" Hadhrat Dimaam رضي الله عنه then enquired, "I ask you in the name of that Allaah Who is your deity, the deity of those before you and the deity of those coming after you. Has Allaah issued the command to you that we should perform these five salaahs?" Rasulullaah ﷺ again responded by saying, "Yes, by Allaah!" In this manner, Hadhrat Dimaam رضي الله عنه asked about each of the Faraa'idh of Islaam, about zakaah, fasting, Hajj as well as the other injunctions of the Shari'ah. Each time he asked about any Fardh injunction, he asked Rasulullaah ﷺ in the name of Allaah as he had done initially. When he had completed the questioning, he said:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

"I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's Rasul."

He said further, "I shall fulfil all these Faraa'idh and abstain from everything you have forbidden. Neither shall I add to this, nor reduce anything." He then went to his camel to return home. Rasulullaah ﷺ commented, "If this man with two locks of long hair is truthful, he shall definitely enter Jannah."

The Banu Sa'd Accept Islaam and the Statement of Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Abbaas رضي الله عنه Concerning Hadhrat Dimaam رضي الله عنه

Hadhrt Dimaam رضي الله عنه went to his camel, untied the rope and then rode away until he reached his people. The first thing he said was, "Laat and Uzza are most terrible!" The people said, "Do not say that Dimaam! Beware of white liver! Beware of leprosy! Beware of insanity!(The idols will inflict you with these diseases for saying this)." Hadhrt Dimaam رضي الله عنه said to them, "Shame on you! By Allaah! These two idols can neither do harm nor give benefit. Allaah has sent a Rasul and revealed a book to him to save you from what you are involved in. I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's servant and Rasul. I have just come from him with the details of things he has commanded and those that he has forbidden."

The narrator of the reports states, "By Allaah! By the same evening every male and female present with Hadhrt Dimaam رضي الله عنه was a Muslim. Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Abbaas رضي الله عنه states, "We have never heard of any representative

of his tribe who was nobler than Hadhrat Dimaam bin Tha'laba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. A narration of Waaqidi mentions that by the same evening every male and female present with Hadhrat Dimaam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was a Muslim and that they built Masaajid and called out the Adhaan for salaah. (1)

Hadhrat Amr bin Murrah جُحَانِي رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Gives Da'wah to his People

The Dream Hadhrat Amr bin Murrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had About the Risaalat of Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrt Amr bin Murrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he once performed Hajj with a group of his people during the Period of Ignorance. While in Makkah he had a dream in which he saw a light rising from the Kabah which extended its illumination to the mountains of Yathrib (now called Madinah) and the Ash'ar mountains in the region of the Juhayna tribe. He also heard a voice in the light saying, "Darkness has been dispersed, light has spread and the seal of the Ambiyaa has been sent." He then saw another light which illuminated for him the palaces of Heera and white buildings of Madaa'in. He again heard a voice in the light which said, "Islaam has become manifest, the idols are destroyed and family ties are fostered." He then woke up with a fright and said to his people, "By Allaah! Something astounding is going to take place amongst the tribe of the Quraysh." He then related the dream to them.

Hadhrt Amr bin Murrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Meets Rasulullaah ﷺ and Accepts Islaam

When Hadhrt Amr bin Murrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ reached his locality, the news reached him that a person called Ahmad has been sent as a Rasul. He left home and came to Rasulullaah ﷺ. When he informed Rasulullaah ﷺ about his dream, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "O Amr bin Murrah! I am the Rasul of Allaah sent to all of mankind. I invite you to Islaam and command you to protect life, to foster good family ties, to worship Allaah Alone, to forsake idols, to perform Hajj to the Kabah and to fast during Ramadhaan which is one of the twelve months of the year. Whoever accepts this shall have Jannah and whoever disobeys shall have the fire of Jahannam. Accept Imaan, O Amr bin Murrah and Allaah shall rescue you from the terror of Jahannam."

Hadhrt Amr bin Murrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that you are Allaah's Rasul. I believe in everything Halaal and Haraam that you have brought even though a great number of people reject it. The tribe of Hadhrt Amr bin Murrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had an idol and it was his father who tended to it. However, Hadhrt Amr bin Murrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ broke the idol before coming to meet Rasulullaah ﷺ. (After accepting Islaam,) Hadhrt Amr bin

(1) Ibn Is'haaq, Ahmad and Abu Dawood as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.5 Pg.60). Haakim has also reported it in his *Mustadrak* (Vol.3 Pg.54) with commentary. Imaam Dhahabi has verified the authenticity of the narration.

Murrah ﷺ then recited to Rasulullaah ﷺ some couplets he had composed when he heard of Rasulullaah ﷺ. These are translated as follows:

"I testify that Allaah is True and without doubt

I am the first to forsake the gods of stone

I have folded up my trousers to migrate

Over difficult roads and inhospitable lands I travel to you (O Rasulullaah ﷺ)

To be in the company of him who is the best of people in personality and lineage

Who is the messenger of the King of mankind and of everything above the heavens"

Rasulullaah ﷺ congratulated him on these couplets

Rasulullaah ﷺ Sends Hadhrat Amr bin Murrah

ﷺ to Give Da'wah to his People and Advises Him

Hadhrat Amr bin Murrah ﷺ then said to Rasulullaah ﷺ, "May my parents be sacrificed for you! Do send me to my people. Perhaps Allaah shall bestow His grace on them through me as He has bestowed His grace on me through you."

When Rasulullaah ﷺ sent him, he first advised him saying, "Always adopt gentleness and honest speech. Never be ill-tempered, proud or jealous."

Hadhrat Amr bin Murrah ﷺ then went to his people and said, "O Rifaa'ah or I should rather say O gathering of the Juhayna tribe! I am the messenger of the Rasul of Allaah. I invite you to accept Islaam and command you to protect life, to foster good family ties, to worship Allaah Alone, to forsake idols, to perform Hajj to the Kabah and to fast during Ramadhaan, which is one of the twelve months of the year. Whoever accepts this shall have Jannah and whoever disobeys shall have the fire of Jahannam. O gathering of the Juhayna! Allaah has made you the best of the Arab tribes and even during the Period of Ignorance you detested the evil practices of that other Arab tribes liked. They used to join two sisters in one marriage, wage wars during the sacred months and succeed their fathers as husbands of their mothers. Accept the call of the Nabi that Allaah has sent from the lineage of Luway bin Ka'b and you will attain the honour of this world and great distinction in the Aakhirah."

Only one person came to him saying, "O Amr bin Murrah! May Allaah make your life bitter! Do you command us to forsake our gods and to create divisions within ourselves. Do you command us to oppose the religion of our forefathers who were all of extremely high character and to adopt the religion towards which the person of the Quraysh from the people of Tihaamah is calling? We have neither love for him nor any respect. The wretch then proceeded to say the following couplets, which mean:

"Ibn Murrah has come with a statement

A statement that cannot be from one who wishes reformation

I am sure that the words and actions of Ibn Murrah

Shall prove to be a lump in the throat even though some time may elapse

He makes fools of our noble predecessors

And whoever dares to do this can never attain success"

Hadhrat Amr bin Murrah ﷺ said to the man, "May Allaah make life bitter for the one who is lying from the two of us. May Allaah make him dumb and blind as well." A narrator says, "By Allaah! Before the man died, he lost all his teeth, he became blind, went insane and was unable to taste any food."

Hadhrat Amr bin Murrah ﷺ Comes to Rasulullaah ﷺ with Those from his Tribe who Accepted Islaam and Rasulullaah ﷺ has a Letter Written for them

Hadhrat Amr bin Murrah ﷺ left his locality with those of his people who accepted Islaam and came to Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ greeted them and welcomed them. He also had the following letter written to their people:

In the name of Allaah The Most Kind The Most Merciful

This is a letter from the Mighty Allaah, expressed on the tongue of His Rasool who has come with the absolute truth and a Book that speaks the truth.

It is entrusted with Amr bin Murrah and addressed to the Juhayna bin Zaid tribe.

You may have for yourselves the low-lying lands and plains as well as the hills and backs of the valleys. You may also tend its crops and drink its water. All this is on condition that you pay one-fifth of booty, perform five salaahs, give two goats (as zakaah) for every flock of sheep or goats when they are together (and they number between 120 and 200) and one goat for every flock that is separate (and number between 40 and 119). There shall be no zakaah on animals used for ploughing fields and for drawing water. Allaah and all the Muslims present are witness to this settlement between us.

Hadhrat Qais bin Shammaas ﷺ wrote this letter. (1)

Hadhrat Urwa bin Mas'ood ﷺ gives Da'wah to the Thaqeef Tribe

Hadhrat Urwa bin Mas'ood ﷺ Accepts Islaam, Gives Da'wah to his People and they Kill him

Hadhrat Urwa bin Zubayr ﷺ narrates that when the Muslims started performing Hajj during the ninth year after Hijrah, Hadhrat Urwa bin Mas'ood ﷺ came to Rasulullaah ﷺ as a Muslim. When he requested permission to go back to his people to preach Islaam, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I fear that they

(1) Rooyaan and Ibn Asaakir as mentioned in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.64). Abu Nu'aym has also reported it in length as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.2 Pg.351). Tabraani has also narrated it as mentioned in *Majma* (Vol.8 Pg.244).

will kill you." He said, "(They have so much respect for me that) If they find me asleep, they would not even wake me up." Rasulullaah ﷺ permitted him and he returned to his people.

It was at night when he returned and all the people of the Thaqeef tribe came to greet him. However, when he started calling them to Islaam, they levelled accusations against him, became furious at him, swore at him and finally killed him. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Urwa's example is like that of the person of Surah Yaaseen who called his people towards Allaah and they killed him." (1)

Hadhrat Urwa bin Mas'ood ﷺ Becomes Happy with his Martyrdom and Advises his People

Numerous scholars have reported this narration at length. Their reports mention that Hadhrat Urwa bin Mas'ood ﷺ reached home at night and went to his house. The people of the Thaqeef came to his house and greeted him in the manner people greeted during the Period of Ignorance. He refused to allow their greeting and said, "You should adopt the greeting of the people of Jannah which is Salaam." The people then started abusing him and hitting him but he tolerated it all. They then left him and started discussing about him.

When dawn broke, he went up to his balcony and called out the Adhaan for salaah. The people of the Thaqeef came out of their homes and came to him from every direction. A person from the Banu Maalik tribe called Aws bin Auf shot an arrow at Hadhrat Urwa bin Mas'ood ﷺ, which struck an artery. (Despite efforts) The blood would not stop flowing. When this happened, Ghaylaan bin Salma, Kinaana bin Abd Yaleel, Hakam bin Amr and several leading figure of their allied tribes took up their arms and got together. They announced, "Either we are killed or we shall take the lives of ten leaders of the Banu Maalik tribe in retaliation."

When Hadhrat Urwa bin Mas'ood ﷺ saw the developments, he said, "Do not take any lives for my sake. I have donated my blood to the person who took it to preserve your unity. This death is a blessing that Allaah has bestowed on me for he has brought martyrdom to me. I testify that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's Rasul because he informed me that you would kill me." He then called for his family and said, "When I die you should bury me with those martyrs who were killed while fighting with Rasulullaah ﷺ before he left you." They then buried him with these martyred Sahabah ﷺ when he passed away. When the news of his martyrdom reached Rasulullaah ﷺ, he said, "Urwa's example..." The rest of the Hadith is the same as the one mentioned above. The narration describing the way in which the Thaqeef accepted Islaam has already been mentioned in the chapter entitled "Incidents About the Character and Actions of Rasulullaah ﷺ that Inspired People to Accept Islaam" (2). (3)

(1) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.386) has commented on the chain of narrators. Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.616) has also reported a similar narration.

(2) This is found under the subheading "The Conquest of Makkah" and a further subheading titled "The Banu Thaqeef Tribe of Taa'if accepts Islaam".

(3) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.5 Pg.369).

Hadhrat Tufayl bin Amr Dowski رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Gives Da'wah to his People

Hadhrat Tufayl bin Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Arrives in Makkah and His Experience with the Quraysh

Muhammad bin Is'haaq says that despite the harsh treatment that Rasulullaah ﷺ saw his people mete out to him, he exerted all his efforts to guide them and to save them from the evils they were involved in. When Allaah protected Rasulullaah ﷺ from them, the Quraysh started warning the Arabs about Rasulullaah ﷺ when they came to meet him. Hadhrat Tufayl bin Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was a highly respected and intelligent poet. He narrates that when he arrived in Makkah during the time when Rasulullaah ﷺ was still living there, some men from the Quraysh came to him and asked, "O Tufayl! You have come to our city. This person amongst us has caused us great difficulty and has disunited us. His speech is bewitching and he has caused division between fathers and sons, between brothers and between husband and wife. We fear that you and your tribe should not suffer as we have. **Do not speak to him and do not even listen to him.**"

Hadhrat Tufayl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ says, "By Allaah! They did not let go of me until I resolved not to hear anything Rasulullaah ﷺ said and not to speak to him. **I even went to the extent of stuffing pieces of wool in my ears** when I proceeded to the Masjid the following morning, fearing that any of his words may reach me without me intentionally listening to him."

Hadhrat Tufayl bin Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Accepts Islaam

Hadhrat Tufayl bin Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ says, "When I went to the Masjid in the morning, Rasulullaah ﷺ was standing there, performing salaah near the Kabah. I stood close to him and Allaah destined that I should hear some of his words. What I heard were excellent words and I said to myself, '**Shame on you! I am supposed to be an intelligent poet who can distinguish between good and bad. What prevents me from listening to what this man has to say? If what he says is good, I shall accept and if it is not, I shall ignore it.**'"

Hadhrat Tufayl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then waited until Rasulullaah ﷺ left for home. He then followed Rasulullaah ﷺ and met him when he entered his house. He then told Rasulullaah ﷺ what the Quraysh had told him and added, "By Allaah! They were so convincing that I even plugged my ears with wool so that I do not hear your words. Thereafter, Allaah destined that I should listen to you. What I heard were excellent words indeed. Present to me your case." Rasulullaah ﷺ then presented Islaam to him and recited the Qur'aan to him. Hadhrat Tufayl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ remarked, "**I swear by Allaah that I have never heard words more beautiful (than the Qur'aan) nor any matter as balanced (as Islaam).**" After accepting Islaam and reciting the Shahaadah, Hadhrat Tufayl رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! My people obey me so I shall return to them and invite them to Islaam."

Pray to Allaah to grant me a sign which will assist me in inviting them." Rasulullaah ﷺ made du'aa saying, "O Allaah! Grant him a sign."

Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ Returns to his People to Invite them to Islaam and Allaah Assists him by Granting him a Sign

Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ says that he then went to his people and was at a valley from which he could see the people present there when a light radiated from between his eyes like a lantern. He then prayed, "O Allaah! Not on my face because my people will think that this is a form of punishment affecting my face because I had left my religion." He narrates further, "The light then moved to the top of my whip. The people present then showed each other the light on my whip which resembled a suspended lantern as I descended the valley towards them. When I reached them it was still morning."

Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ invites his Father and Wife to Islaam and they Both Accept

Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ narrates that when he came to his people, his father who was an extremely old man came to him. Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ said, "Keep away from me, O father because you are not mine and I am not yours." "Why is it, O beloved son?" his father asked. Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ replied, "Because I have accepted Islaam and am a follower of Muhammad ﷺ." His father said, "Your religion is mine." His father then took a bath, cleaned his clothes and came back to Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ who presented Islaam to him. He accepted Islaam.

When his wife came to him, Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ said to her, "Keep away from me for I am not yours and you are not mine." "Why is it? May my parents be sacrificed for you!" Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ replied, "Islaam has separated me from you." She also accepted Islaam. Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ further says that when he invited the rest of the Dows tribe to Islaam, they displayed reluctance.

Rasulullaah ﷺ Makes Du'aa for the Dows Tribe After Which They Accept Islaam and Come to Rasulullaah ﷺ Along with Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ

Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ then went to Rasulullaah ﷺ in Makkah and said, "O Nabi of Allaah! The Dows tribe has overpowered me. Please invoke Allaah's curses on them." (Instead) Rasulullaah ﷺ prayed, "O Allaah! Guide the Dows tribe." Rasulullaah ﷺ then said to him, "Return to your people, give them Da'wah and be gentle with them." Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ then returned to his people and continued giving them Da'wah all the time until Rasulullaah ﷺ migrated (to Madinah) and the battles of Badr, Uhud and Khandaq were over. Thereafter, Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ went to Rasulullaah ﷺ together with all

those from his people who had accepted Islaam. At the time Rasulullaah ﷺ was in Khaybar. Hadhrat Tufayl ﷺ eventually reached Madinah with **seventy or eighty families from the Dows tribe.** (1)

Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Abbaas ﷺ has also narrated from Hadhrt Tufayl bin Amr ﷺ the story of how he accepted Islaam, how he gave Da'wah to his father, his wife and his people and his arrival in Makkah, just as it was mentioned in the previous narration. However, the narration of Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Abbaas ﷺ adds that Rasulullaah ﷺ sent Hadhrt Tufayl ﷺ to burn an idol called Dhul Kaffayn. In addition, it also mentions that Hadhrt Tufayl ﷺ thereafter left for Yamaamah where he saw a dream and was then **martyred in the Battle of Yamaamah.** (2)

Another narration states that when Hadhrt Tufayl ﷺ arrived in Makkah, some people from the Quraysh told him about Rasulullaah ﷺ and requested him to assess Rasulullaah ﷺ. He therefore went to Rasulullaah ﷺ and recited some of his poetry to Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ then recited Surah Ikhlaas and the Mu'awwadhatayn (Surahs Falaq and Naas) to him. He accepted Islaam on the spot and then returned to his people. The narration then goes on to speak about his whip and its light. The narrator mentions further that Hadhrt Tufayl ﷺ then invited his parents to Islaam. His father accepted Islaam but his mother did not. When he invited his tribesmen, **it was only Hadhrt Abu Hurayra ﷺ who accepted.**

Thereafter, Hadhrt Tufayl ﷺ went to Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "Would you like a fortified stronghold with strong defences?" he was referring to the territory of the Dows tribe (which he wanted Rasulullaah ﷺ to take hold of after cursing the Dows tribe). However, when Rasulullaah ﷺ made du'aa for the Dows tribe instead, Hadhrt Tufayl ﷺ said, "This is not what I wanted." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "There are many of them who are just like you."

Amongst the Dows tribe was a person called Jundub bin Amr bin Humama bin Auf who used to say during the Period of Ignorance, "I know that the Creation has a Creator but I do not know who it is." When he heard of Rasulullaah ﷺ, he went to Rasulullaah ﷺ along with seventy five men of his tribe and they all accepted Islaam. Hadhrt Abu Hurayra ﷺ narrates that Jundub placed each man individually before Rasulullaah ﷺ.

(Apart from the above,) Many narrations have already passed (that are also relevant to this discussion) such as the narrations mentioning the Da'wah Hadhrt Ali ﷺ gave to the Hamdaan tribe⁽³⁾, the Da'wah Hadhrt Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ gave to the Banu Haarith bin Ka'b⁽⁴⁾ tribe and the Da'wah Hadhrt Abu Umaama ﷺ gave to his tribe⁽⁵⁾

(1) Abu Nu'aym in Dalaa'il (Pg.78) as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.100). Commentary on the chain of narrators is mentioned in *Isaaba* (Vol.2 Pg.225). Ibn Sa'd has also narrated the Hadith.

(2) *Isti'aab* (Vol.2 Pg.232).

(3) In the chapter entitled "Rasulullaah ﷺ dispatches groups to give Da'wah" under the subheading "Rasulullaah ﷺ dispatches Hadhrt Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ to Yemen".

(4) In the chapter entitled "Rasulullaah ﷺ dispatches groups to give Da'wah" under the subheading "Rasulullaah ﷺ dispatches Hadhrt Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ to Yemen".

(5) In the chapter entitled "Rasulullaah ﷺ dispatches individuals to give Da'wah" under the

The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ Dispatch Individuals and Groups to Give Da'wah

Hadhrat Hishaam bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and others are sent to Heraclius

Hadhrat Hishaam bin Al Aas Umawi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that (during the Khilaafah of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) he and another person were sent with the invitation to Islaam to Heraclius the Emperor of Rome. He says that when they arrived at Ghowtha meaning Damascus, they went to see Jabala bin Ayham Ghassaani who happened to be lying on his bed at the time. He sent a messenger to speak to them. When the messenger came, the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ said, "By Allaah! We shall never speak to a messenger for we have been sent to see the king. If he grants permission, we shall speak to him but not to a messenger." When the messenger returned to the king with the news, he permitted them to enter and to speak. Hadhrat Hishaam bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ spoke to him and invited him to accept Islaam.

The king was wearing black clothing. When Hadhrat Hishaam bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ asked him why he was dressed in that manner, he replied, "I have vowed never to remove this clothing until I expel you from Shaam." The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ said to him, "By Allaah! We shall soon be taking from you this place where you sit and we shall also be taking the kingdom of your high emperor (Heraclius), Inshaa Allaah! Our Rasul Muhammad ﷺ has informed us of this." The king said, "You are not those people. They will be people who fast during the day and stand in worship during the night." The narration continues further and will Inshaa Allaah be quoted in the chapter dealing with the help received from the unseen. (1)

Hadhrat Moosa bin Uqba narrates that Hadhrat Hishaam bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Nu'aym bin Abdillaah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and another person whom the narrator did name were sent to the Emperor of Rome during the Khilaafah of Hadhrat Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. Hadhrat Hishaam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ says, "We came to Jabala bin Ayham who was in Damascus and noticed that he was wearing black and that everything around him was black. He said, 'You may speak, O Hishaam.'" Hadhrat Hishaam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then spoke to him and invited him towards Allaah. The Hadith proceeds in detail as will be quoted ahead. (2)

The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ send Letters to Invite Towards Allaah and Islaam

Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Haarith Sudaa'ee رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Sends a Letter to his People

Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Haarith Sudaa'ee رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he met Rasulullaah ﷺ subheading "Rasulullaah ﷺ dispatches Hadhrat Abu Umaamah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to his people the Baahilah tribe".

(1) Bayhaqi as quoted in The *Tafseer* of Ibn Katheer (Vol.2 Pg.251).

(2) Abu Nu'aym in *Dalaa'il* (Pg.9).

ﷺ, accepted and pledged his allegiance to Islaam at the hand of Rasulullaah ﷺ. He then heard that Rasulullaah ﷺ had already dispatched an army to his people. He said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Call the army back for I take the responsibility of ensuring that my people accept Islaam and remain obedient." When Rasulullaah ﷺ told him to go and call the army back and he was forced to excuse himself because his camel was too slow. Rasulullaah ﷺ then sent someone else who called them back.

Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ then wrote a letter to his people in response to which a delegation came to inform Rasulullaah ﷺ that they had accepted Islaam. Rasulullaah ﷺ said to Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ, "Dear Suda'ee brother! It appears as if your people really obey you." Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ replied, "(I cannot accept the credit because) It was Allaah Who has guided them to Islaam." Rasulullaah ﷺ then asked, "Can I appoint you as their leader?" When Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ accepted, Rasulullaah ﷺ wrote a letter to confirm his appointment. Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ then asked Rasulullaah ﷺ to reserve a share of the zakaah for them. Rasulullaah ﷺ agreed and then wrote another letter in this regard.

Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ continues to relate that all this occurred during one of Rasulullaah ﷺ journeys. When Rasulullaah ﷺ camped at a place, the people there came to him and complained about the person who was appointed to collect their zakaah. They told Rasulullaah ﷺ that because there had been some friction between their tribe and his during the Period of Ignorance, he was being harsh with them. Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, "Is he really doing this?" "Yes," they confirmed. Rasulullaah ﷺ then turned to the Sahabah ﷺ with Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ amongst them and said, "There is no good for a Mu'min in being appointed as a leader." Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ says that this statement lingered in his heart.

Another person later came to Rasulullaah ﷺ to ask for something. Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "The person who begs from people despite possessing sufficient wealth, his begging shall earn him nothing besides a headache and stomach disease." The person then asked to be given from the zakaah money. Rasulullaah ﷺ said to him, "Allaah does not sanction the command of a Nabi or anyone else regarding the distribution of zakaah but issues the command Himself. Allaah has distributed it into eight parts so if you are amongst the eight, I shall give you." Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ says that it then occurred to him that he had asked for zakaah even though he had sufficient wealth.

The Hadith then continues to a point where Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ says that after Rasulullaah ﷺ had completed salaah, he approached Rasulullaah ﷺ with the two letters saying, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Absolve me of these two." Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, "What has happened to you?" He replied, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I heard you say that there is no good for a Mu'min in being appointed as a leader and I am a Mu'min who believes in Allaah and His Rasool. I also heard you say to the beggar that the person who begs from people despite possessing

sufficient wealth, his begging shall earn him nothing besides a headache and stomach disease. I had asked from you despite having sufficient wealth."

Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "That being as it is, you still have the option to either accept it to leave it." Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ said, "I would rather leave it." Rasulullaah ﷺ then said to him, "Show me someone whom I may appoint as your leader." Hadhrat Ziyaad ﷺ pointed out one of the persons who had come with the delegation and Rasulullaah ﷺ appointed him as the leader. (1)

Hadhrat Bujayr bin Zuhayr bin Abi Sulma ﷺ Writes a Letter to his Brother Ka'b

Hadhrat Abdur Rahman bin Ka'b narrates that the two sons of Zuhayr who were Bujayr and Ka'b left on a journey and had reached a spring called Abraqaal Azzaaf. Bujayr then said to Ka'b, "Stay here with the animals. I am going to see that person (Rasulullaah ﷺ) and hear what he has to say." Ka'b stayed and Bujayr left to meet Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ presented Islaam to him and he accepted. When the news reached Ka'b, he recited a few couplets which mean:

"Will you not convey this message to Bujayr

Woe be on another (Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ). To what has he led you?

He has led you to a way on which you will not find your parents

Neither will you find your brother

Abu Bakr has made you drink from a terrible cup

That slave has made you drink from it time and time again"

When Rasulullaah ﷺ heard about these couplets, he permitted Ka'b's execution when he said, "Whoever finds Ka'b should kill him!" Bujayr wrote to Ka'b informing him that Rasulullaah ﷺ had ordered his execution. He also wrote, "Save yourself! However, I do not think that you will be able to escape."

Bujayr later wrote back to Ka'b saying, "Rasulullaah ﷺ accepts the word of anyone who comes to him to testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's Rasul. You should therefore accept Islaam and come here as soon as this letter reaches you." Ka'b accepted Islaam and recited a poem in praise of Rasulullaah ﷺ. He then came (to Madinah) and sat his mount down at the door of the Masjid. He then entered the Masjid where he found Rasulullaah ﷺ sitting in the middle of the Sahabah ﷺ just as a tablecloth is placed at the center with people sitting around it. The Sahabah ﷺ thronged around Rasulullaah ﷺ forming several rings. At times, he turned towards a group while addressing them and at other times he turned towards another group.

Hadhrat Ka'b ﷺ himself says, "I sat my mount down at the door of the Masjid and recognised Rasulullaah ﷺ by his features. I took a few steps forward and sat by him where it declared that I had accepted Islaam when I said,

(1) Bayhaqi as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.5 Pg.83). Baghawi and Ibn Asaakir have also reported the narration at length and verified its authenticity as mentioned in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.37). Ahmad has also reported it as mentioned in *Isaaba* (Vol.1 Pg.557) as did Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.5 Pg.204) has commented on the chain of narrators.

'I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that you are Allaah's Rasul. I seek amnesty, O Rasulullaah ﷺ!" Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, "Who are you?" "I am Ka'b bin Zuhayr." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Was it you who said..." He then turned to Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ and asked, "What was it that he said, O Abu Bakr?" Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ recited the couplet which meant, *"Abu Bakr has made you drink from a terrible cup. That slave has made you drink from it time and time again."*

Ka'b ﷺ interjected by saying, "I did not say it like this, O Rasulullaah ﷺ." "Then how did you say it?" asked Rasulullaah ﷺ. Ka'b said, "I said (he then altered a few words to compose a couplet which meant) *'Abu Bakr has made you drink from a quenching cup. That trustworthy man has made you drink from it time and time again.'*" Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, "By Allaah! He certainly is a trustworthy man." Ka'b ﷺ then recited the entire poem he had composed, which will be quoted shortly. ⁽¹⁾

Hadhrat Moosa bin Aqba says that Hadhrat Ka'b bin Zuhayr ﷺ recited his poem "Baanat Su'aad" to Rasulullaah ﷺ in his Masjid in Madinah until he reached the couplets which meant:

*"Without doubt, Rasulullaah ﷺ is a sword from which light is derived
And a drawn rapier from amongst the swords of Allaah.*

*He was with some youths of the Quraysh who had accepted Islaam
When one of them said (to the Kuffaar), 'Move out of the way!'*

Rasulullaah ﷺ then signalled to the Sahabah ﷺ with his sleeve for them to listen attentively.

The narrator says that Hadhrat Bujayr ﷺ had written to his brother Ka'b to warn him and to invite him to accept Islaam. He also wrote a few couplets in the letter which meant:

"Who will convey the message to Ka'b? Is he inclined towards that

which he wrongly criticised whereas it is most resolute

Come to the One Allaah and not towards Uzza nor Laat

Then you will attain salvation if you do this and will remain safe

You will then attain salvation on the day when none shall escape

from the Fire except the pure-hearted Muslim

The religion of (our father) Zuhayr is nothing but falsehood

And the religion of (our grandfather) Abu Sulma is forbidden to me"⁽²⁾

Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ Writes to the People of Persia

Hadhrat Abu Waa'il ﷺ narrates⁽³⁾ that Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ wrote the following letter to the Persian people, inviting them to Islaam.

(1) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.579).

(2) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.582). Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.583) and Haythami (Vol.9 Pg.394) have commented on the chain of narrators. Others have also narrated the Hadith as mentioned in *Isaaba* (Vol.3 Pg.395) and *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.4 Pg.382).

(3) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.5 Pg.310) has commented on the chain of narrators. Haakim has also reported a similar narration in his *Mustadrak* (Vol.3 Pg.299).

In the name of Allaah The Most Kind The Most Merciful
 From Khaalid bin Waleed
 To Rustam, Mahraan and the Persian leadership
 Peace be on those who follow the guidance. /
 We invite you to accept Islaam. Should you refuse, you may pay the
 Jizya by hand as subjects. If you refuse even this, then I have people
 with me who love to be killed while fighting in the path of Allaah more
 than you Persians love wine.
 Peace be on those who follow the guidance.

Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه Writes to the People of Madaa'in

Hadhrat Sha'bi رضي الله عنه narrates that Banu Buqayla read to him the letter that
 Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه wrote to the people of Madaa'in. It read:

From Khaalid bin Waleed
 To the Persian leadership
 Peace be on those who follow the guidance.
 All praises belong to Allaah Who has fragmented your unity, taken away
 your kingdom and weakened your plans. Take note that whoever
 performs our salaah, faces our Qibla and eats what we slaughter, he is
 a Muslim who shall enjoy the privileges we have and also bear the
 responsibilities we bear.
 After this I wish to add that when this letter reaches you, you should
 send securities to me (to ratify our peace agreement) and you may rest
 assured that I shall give you your protection. Otherwise, I swear by the
 Being besides Whom there is no other deity that I shall dispatch against
 you people who love death as you love life.

When the Persians in the Madaa'in district read this letter, they were taken aback.
 This occurred in the year 12 A.H. ⁽¹⁾

Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه Writes to Hurmuz

Imaam Sha'bi رضي الله عنه says⁽²⁾ that Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه wrote a
 letter to Hurmuz before he left with Uzaadhiba the father of Ziyaadhiba, who was
 from Yamaamah. In those days, Hurmuz was in charge of defending the Persian
 borders. The letter read:

***Accept Islaam and you will remain safe. Otherwise you may subject yourself
 and your people to our protection and accept to pay the Jizya. If not, you have
 none but yourself to blame for I shall march with people who love death as***

(1) Ibn Jareer (Vol.2 Pg.553).

(2) Ibn Jareer in his *Taareekh* (Vol.2 Pg.554).

much as you people love life.

Another narration⁽¹⁾ states that when Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ conquered one of the two regions of Iraq's fertile plains, he summoned a person from the people of Heera. With this person he sent a letter to the Persians who were scattered in different groups in Mádaa'in and taking support from each other after the death of (their leader) Ardsher. However, they had appointed Bahman Jaadhway as their leader stationed in a place called Buharseer where he commanded the army's frontline. With Bahman Jaadhway was Uzaadhiba and several other generals.

Hadhrt Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ summoned another person from Salooba and sent two letters with the two envoys. **One letter was addressed to the senior leadership while the other was addressed to the regular commanders.** The one envoy was therefore from Heera while the other was a Nabti (from the non-Arab settlers of Iraq). When Hadhrt Khaalid ﷺ asked the envoy from Heera what his name was, the man said that it was Murra (meaning 'bitter'). Hadhrt Khaalid ﷺ said to him, "Take this letter to the Persians. Perhaps Allaah shall make their lives bitter or they shall accept Islaam and turn in repentance (to Allaah)." Hadhrt Khaalid ﷺ then asked the Nabti envoy what his name was. When the man said that it was Hizqeel (derived from a word similar to one that means 'to destroy'), Hadhrt Khaalid ﷺ told him to deliver the letter and then prayed, "O Allaah! Destroy them." Ibn Jareer says that the two letters contained the following:

In the name of Allaah The Most Kind The Most Merciful
From Khaalid bin Waleed
To the Persian royal family

All praises belong to Allaah Who has thrown your establishment in mayhem, Who has weakened your plans and fragmented your unity. It would have been worse for you if He had not done this. Enter our Deen and we shall leave you and your land and pass by you to proceed to other people. Otherwise (if you do not willingly enter the Deen) you will still be subject to our authority and forced to suffer defeat at the hands of people who love death like you love life.

In the name of Allaah The Most Kind The Most Merciful
From Khaalid bin Waleed
To the Persian leaders

Accept Islaam and you may live in peace. If not, you may submit to my protection and pay the Jizya. Otherwise I shall march to you with people who love death more than you people love to drink wine."

(1) Ibn Jareer (Vol.2 Pg.571).

The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ Give Da'wah in the Battlefield During the Time of Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

The Da'wah that Hadhrat Haarith bin Muslim Tameemi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Gave

Hadhrt Haarith bin Muslim Tameemi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ once sent them on a military expedition. When they reached the place they intended to attack, he spurred his horse and soared ahead of the others. However, the people of the town were weeping as they met them. Hadhrt Haarith bin Muslim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ said to them, "Say 'Laa Ilaaha Illallaah' and you will be saved." The people then said what they were told. When the other Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ arrived there, they rebuked Hadhrt Haarith bin Muslim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and said, "You have deprived us of the booty after it already become cold in our hands."

When they returned to Madinah and mentioned the incident to Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, he called Hadhrt Haarith bin Muslim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and congratulated him for what he had done. Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ also told him that Allaah had granted him tremendous rewards for every one of the people of the town. One of the narrators by the name of Abdur Rahmaan says that it was he who forgot the specific rewards that Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ mentioned. Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ then said to him, "I shall write a bequest in your favour to all the Muslim leaders who come after me." Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ did so, sealed the letter and handed it over to him. Thereafter, Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to him, "When you have performed your Fajr salaah, recite seven times:

"O Allaah! Save me from the Fire" **اللَّهُمَّ اجِرْنِي مِنَ النَّارِ**

If you die during that day, Allaah shall record your safety from the Fire. Then when you have performed your Maghrib salaah, again recite seven times:

"O Allaah! Save me from the Fire" **اللَّهُمَّ اجِرْنِي مِنَ النَّارِ**

If you die during that night, Allaah shall record your safety from the Fire."

Hadhrt Haarith bin Muslim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "When Allaah took Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ away, I went to Hadhrt Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ who opened the seal, read the letter and gave me some wealth (as Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ instructed). Thereafter, he sealed the letter. Afterwards (after the death of Hadhrt Abu Bakr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) I went to Hadhrt Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, who did the same. Thereafter, I went to Hadhrt Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (when he was the Khalifah) and he did exactly the same."

Muslim bin Haarith says, "(My father) Hadhrt Haarith bin Muslim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ passed away during the Khilaafah of Hadhrt Uthmaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and the letter stayed with us until Hadhrt Umar bin Abdul Aziz رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ became the Khalifah. He wrote a letter to the governor of the region where we stayed instructing him to send Muslim the son of Haarith bin Muslim رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to him with the letter that Rasulullaah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ had written for his father. When I was sent to him, he read the letter, ordered that I be given some wealth and then sealed it." (1)

(1) Hasan bin Sufyaan and Abu Nu'aym as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.28) and *Muntakhab* (Vol.5 Pg.162).

The Da'wah that Hadhrat Ka'b bin Umayr Ghifaari **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** Gave

Hadhrt Zuhri **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** narrates that Rasulullaah **ﷺ** sent Hadhrt Ka'b bin Umayr Ghifaari **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** with a group of fifteen men. They rode to a place in Shaam called Dhaat Itlaa where they encountered a very large concentration of people. When they invited these people to Islaam, they refused to accept and started firing arrows at them. Seeing this, the Sahabah **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** started fighting them most fiercely but all of them were martyred except one man who was left wounded amongst the dead. When night arrived, he somehow managed to get himself to Rasulullaah **ﷺ**. Rasulullaah **ﷺ** was on the verge of sending a battalion after them when the news reached him that the people had moved on to another place. (1)

Ibn Abil Awjaa **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** Gives Da'wah

Imaam Zuhri **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** narrates that it was in Dhul Hijjah 7 A.H. that Rasulullaah **ﷺ** returned from performing the Umrah he had missed. He then sent Hadhrt Ibn Abil Awjaa Sulami **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** on a military expedition with fifty horsemen. However, an enemy spy forewarned his people and informed them (about the Sahabah **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ**). The people therefore prepared a very large army. When Hadhrt Ibn Abil Awjaa **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** arrived, they were already prepared (for battle). When he saw them all there, he invited them to accept Islaam but they started firing arrows at him without even listening. They said, "We have no need for what you are calling us towards." They continued firing arrows for a long time and reinforcements started pouring in until the Sahabah **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** were surrounded on all sides. The Sahabah **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** fought very fiercely until eventually most of them were martyred. Hadhrt Ibn Abil Awjaa **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** was seriously wounded but managed to carry himself back to Madinah along with the other survivors. They returned on the first of Safar 8 A.H. (2)

The Sahabah **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** Give Da'wah in the Battlefield During the Time of Hadhrt Abu Bakr **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** who Advised his Commanders to do so

Hadhrt Abu Bakr **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** Instructs his Commanders to give Da'wah When he Dispatched Armies to Shaam

Hadhrt Sa'eed bin Musayyab **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** narrates that when Hadhrt Abu Bakr

(1) Waaqidi as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.4 Pg.241). Ibn Sa'd has also reported the narration in his *Tabaqaat* (Vol.2 Pg.127). Many others have also reported it as mentioned in *isaaba* (Vol.3 Pg.301). These narrations mention that Hadhrt Ka'b bin Umayr **رَوَاهُ النَّبِيُّ** was also martyred on that day and that the incident occurred in Rabee'ul Awwal 8 A.H.

(2) Bayhaqi as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.4 Pg.235). Ibn Sa'd has also narrated it in his *Tabaqaat* (Vol.2 Pg.123).

رضي الله عنهم sent armies to Shaam, he appointed Hadhrat Yazeed bin Abi Sufyaan رضي الله عنه, Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رضي الله عنه and Hadhrat Shurahbeel bin Hasana رضي الله عنه as commanders. When they were mounted, Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه walked with them up to Thaniyyatul Wadaa to see them off. The commanders said, "O Khalifah of Rasulullaah ﷺ! You are walking while we ride?" Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه said, "I am taking these steps with the intention of being rewarded for taking them in the path of Allaah."

He then advised them saying, "I advise you to be ever-conscious of Allaah. Wage war in the path of Allaah and fight all those who reject Allaah. Indeed, Allaah shall assist His Deen. Do not steal from the booty, do not deceive, do not be cowardly, do not spread corruption on earth and do not go against your orders. If Allaah decrees that you meet the enemy who are Mushrikeen, invite them to accept one of three options. Should they accept any of the option, acknowledge it and refrain from harming them. (Firstly) Invite them to accept Islaam. If they accept, acknowledge it and refrain from harming them. Thereafter (if they accept Islaam) invite them to move from their homes to the home of the Muhaajireen. If they are prepared to do this, inform them that they shall enjoy the privileges that the Muhaajireen enjoy and shall have to bear the same responsibilities that the Muhaajireen bear. If after accepting Islaam they prefer their own homes to that of the Muhaajireen, inform them that they will assume the status of the Muslims in the outlying areas. The injunctions that Allaah has enjoined for all Muslims shall still apply to them but they shall receive no share of Fay⁽¹⁾ or booty unless they participate in the battle."

"However, if they refuse to enter the fold of Islaam then invite them to (the second option which is to) pay the Jizya. If they accept, acknowledge it and refrain from harming them. If they refuse this, then (the third course of action is that you) entreat Allaah for help and fight them if this is what Allaah decrees. (When you are fighting) You should never chop down or burn any date palms nor destroy any animals or any fruit-bearing trees. Do not destroy any places of worship or kill any children, elderly people or women. You will also find people who have secluded themselves in monasteries. Leave them to that which they have secluded themselves. You will also find people who have made nests for Shaytaan on their heads⁽²⁾. When Allaah decrees that you find these people, cut off their heads.⁽³⁾

Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه's Instructions to Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه when he Sent him to Fight the Murtaddeen

Hadhrat Urwa رضي الله عنه narrates that when Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه sent Hadhrat

(1) The booty received from conquered lands when the enemy surrenders without a fight.

(2) They always entertain the whispers of Shaytaan and do as he commands. It may also refer to people who have shaved off the top part of their hair in the shape of a nest as a form of recognition.

(3) Bayhaqi (Vol.9 Pg.85) and Ibn Asaakir as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.295). Many others have also narrated it as mention in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.295,296).

Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه to fight those Arabs who had forsaken Islaam (the Murtaddeen), he instructed him to invite them back to Islaam and to explain to them their privileges and responsibilities. Hadhrat Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه eagerly desired that they receive guidance and also instructed Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه that he should acknowledge their acceptance whether they are white or black. He said that this was because the only people to be fought were those who chose to disbelieve in Allaah rather than believe in Him. Once a person accepted Islaam and displays sincere Imaan, there was no way to harm him because Allaah shall judge him. Only those Murtaddeen were to be fought who do not accept the Islaam they are invited towards. (1)

Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه Gives Da'wah to the people of Heera

Hadhrt Saalih bin Kaysaan رضي الله عنه narrates that when Hadhrt Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه arrived in Heera, the nobles of Heera accompanied by Qabeesa bin Ayaas bin Hayya Taa'ee left to meet him. Qabeesa had been appointed governor of Heera by the Kisra after Nu'maan bin Mundhir. Addressing Qabeesa and the others, Hadhrt Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه said, "I invite you towards Allaah and towards Islaam. If you accept, you shall be part of the Muslim Ummah and shall enjoy the privileges that the Muslims enjoy and **shall have to bear the same responsibilities that the Muslims bear**. If you refuse, you will have to pay the Jizya. If you refuse even this, then bear in mind that I have come with people who are greedier for death than you are for life. We shall then fight you until Allaah decides the matter between us."

Qabeesa said to him, "We have no need to fight you. We shall remain as adherents to our religion and pay you the Jizya." Hadhrt Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه then entered into an agreement with them to pay seventy thousand Dirhams. (2)

Another narration states that Hadhrt Khaalid bin Waleed رضي الله عنه said to them, "I invite you to Islaam and to testify that there is none worthy of worship but the One Allaah and that Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is Allaah's servant and Rasul. I call you to establish salaah, to pay zakaah and to accept all the injunctions binding on the Muslims. **In exchange you shall enjoy the privileges that the Muslims enjoy and shall have to bear the same responsibilities that the Muslims bear.**" Haani asked, "If I do not accept this, then what?" Hadhrt Khaalid رضي الله عنه replied, "If you do not accept this, you shall have to pay the Jizya by hand." "And if we refuse to do this?" was the next question. "Then," replied Hadhrt Khaalid رضي الله عنه, "If you refuse even this, such people shall crush you underfoot to whom death is more beloved than life is to you."

Haani requested, "Allow us the night to think the matter over." Hadhrt Khaalid رضي الله عنه granted the request. The next morning, Haani came back to Hadhrt Khaalid رضي الله عنه and said, "We have decided to pay the Jizya. Let us now enter into

(1) Bayhaqi (Vol.8 Pg.201) as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.3 Pg.143).

(2) Ibn Jareer Tabari (Vol.2 Pg.551)

an agreement." The narration continues. ⁽¹⁾

Another narration adds that when the two armies faced each other before the Battle of Yarmook, Hadhrat Abu Ubaydah bin Jarraah ﷺ and Hadhrat Yazeed bin Abi Sufyaan ﷺ together with Hadhrat Diraar bin Azoor ﷺ, Hadhrat Haarith bin Hishaam ﷺ and Hadhrat Abu Jandal bin Suhayl ﷺ stepped forward and announced, "We want to meet your leader." When they were permitted to meet Tadhhaaruk (the brother of Heraclius), they found him sitting on a tent made of silk. The Sahabah ﷺ said, "It is not permissible for us to enter this." Tadhhaaruk then had a silken rug spread out for them but they refused to sit on it. He then sat where they chose to sit. They agreed to enter into a treaty and the Sahabah ﷺ returned after inviting him to accept Islaam. However, the treaty did not materialise (and the battle was fought). ⁽²⁾

Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ invited the Roman Commander Jarja to Islaam and he Accepts

Waaqidi reports that during the Battle of Yarmook, one of the most senior Roman commanders by the name of Jarja stepped forward from the line of soldiers and asked to meet Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed ﷺ. Hadhrat Khaalid ﷺ went to meet him and drew so close that the necks of their horses met. The following conversation ensued:

Jarja: O Khaalid! I want you to tell me something, but do speak the truth and do not lie because a free man never lies. Do not deceive me either because a respectable person never deceives someone who trusts him. Has Allaah given your Nabi a sword from the heavens which he has given to you by virtue of which you defeat anyone against whom you draw it?

Hadhrat Khaalid ﷺ: No

Jarja: Then why are you called the sword of Allaah ('Sayfullaah')?

Hadhrat Khaalid ﷺ: Allaah sent His Nabi amongst us who preached to us. However, we expressed resentment and kept our distance from him. Even I was amongst those who treated him like a liar and ostracised him. Thereafter, Allaah seized our hearts and forelocks and guided us through him. We then pledged allegiance to him. He once said to me, 'You are a sword from the swords of Allaah whom Allaah has drawn against the Mushrikeen.' He then prayed to Allaah to assist me. This is why I am called the sword of Allaah. I am therefore amongst the sternest of Muslims against the Mushrikeen.

Jarja: O Khaalid! Towards what do you call?

Hadhrat Khaalid ﷺ: We call people to testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's servant and Rasul. We also call them to accept everything that Rasulullaah ﷺ has brought from Allaah.

Jarja: What about those who do not accept this?

Hadhrat Khaalid ﷺ: They will have to pay the Jizya and we will protect them.

(1) Bayhaqi (Vol.9 Pg.187).

(2) *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.9).

Jarja: What if they do not pay it?

Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We then declare war against them and fight.

Jarja: What is the status of a person who accepts what you say and enters the fold of your religion?

Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We all share the same status with respect to the injunctions that Allaah has made binding on us regardless of whether we have a high social standing or not and regardless of whether we accepted Islaam earlier or later.

Jarja: Will a person entering Islaam today have the same reward as yourself?

Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Certainly! In fact, his rewards shall be greater.

Jarja: How can such a person be rated equal to you when you have accepted Islaam before him?

Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We had no option but to accept Islaam because our allegiance was pledged while our Nabi was alive and in our midst. Revelation from the heavens would come to him and he would recite the Qur'aan to us and show us miracles. For anyone who saw what we saw and who heard what we heard there was no option but to accept Islaam and to pledged allegiance to him. As for you people, you have not seen the miraculous events and signs (of his Nabuwaat) that we saw and heard. Therefore, whoever of you will enter this Deen with sincerity shall be better than us.

Jarja: I swear by Allaah that you have been honest with me and did not deceive me either.

Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: By Allaah! I have certainly spoken the truth and Allaah is Witness to the fact that I have responded to your questions to the best of my ability.

Jarja then turned his shield around (an indication that he did not intend fighting) and turned to Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ saying, "Teach me Islaam." Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ took him to his tent, poured a waterbag of water over him (to assist him to bath) and then led him as he performed two Rakaahs salaah. Thinking that the Muslims were scheming something when Jarja left with Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, the Romans launched an offensive that caught the Muslims completely by surprise. Every Muslim regiment was rooted from their position besides the Muhaamiya regiment led by Hadhrat Ikrama bin Abi Jahal رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Haarith bin Hishaam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. The Romans were already in the midst of the Muslim camp when Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ mounted his horse with Jarja following closely. The Muslims called to each other and managed to regain their foothold. The Romans were then forced to return to their base.

Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then gradually advanced the Muslim army until they crossed swords with the enemy. Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Jarja continuously fought the Romans from noon until the sun was about to set. (The fighting was so fierce that) The Muslims performed the Zuhr and Asr salaahs with indications. Jarja was mortally injured in the battle (and passed away the same day). **The only salaah he therefore performed for Allaah were the two he performed with**

Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. May Allaah shower His mercy on him. (1)

Another narration states that Hadhrat Khaalid bin Waleed رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ once delivered a lecture to the Muslims and encouraged them to go to the non-Arab countries and leave the Arabian lands. He also told them, "You have not seen the many types of foods that are there. By Allaah! Even if Jihaad in the path of Allaah and calling people towards Islaam were not obligatory for us and all we needed to do was earn a living, I would still propose that we fight for these fertile lands to gain control over it. We would then hand over hunger and hard living to those who are weighed down (at home) and not fighting as you are." (2)

The Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ Give Da'wah in the Battlefield During the Time of Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ who Advised his Commanders to do so

Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Writes to Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to Invite People to Islaam for Three Days

Hadhrat Yazeed bin Abi Habeeb narrates that Hadhrat Umar bin Khattaab رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ wrote to Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ saying, "I have already written to you to tell you that you should invite people to Islaam for three days. Whoever accepts what you say before you start fighting shall be one of the Muslims. He shall enjoy the privileges of the Muslims and shall receive a share in the booty. However, whoever accepts Islaam after the battle or after being defeated, his wealth shall become part of the booty to be shared by the Muslims because they had already become its owners before he accepted Islaam. This is my instruction and the reason writing this letter." (3)

Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Invites People to Islaam for Three Days at Qasrul Abyadh

Hadhrat Abul Bakhtari narrates that when a Muslim army under the command of Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ laid siege to a Persian fortresses, the soldiers said to him, "O Abu Abdullaah! Shall we not attack them?" Hadhrat Salmaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "Let me first invite them to Islaam as I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ do." Addressing the Persians, he then said, "I am a Persian like you and as you see, the Arabs obey me. If you accept Islaam, you shall enjoy the privileges that we enjoy and shall have to bear the same responsibilities that we bear. However, should you refuse to accept anything but your own faith, we shall not fight you but you will have to pay the Jizya by hand as subjects submitting to Muslim authority." Hadhrat Salmaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ explained to them in Persian that they will

(1) *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.12). *Isaaba* (Vol.1 Pg.260) contains some further commentary on the narration.

(2) *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.6 Pg.345). *Ibn Jareer* (Vol.2 Pg.559) has also reported the narration from a different source.

(3) Abu Ubayd as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.297).

then have no authority.

Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ then continued, "If you refuse even this, then we shall face you (on the battlefield) on equal terms." The Persians said, "We are not the type to accept Imaan nor the type that will pay Jizya. We shall rather fight you." When the Muslim soldiers again requested permission to attack, Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ refused until he had presented the same invitation for three days. It was only after this that he commanded the Muslims to attack, which they obligingly did and conquered the fortress. (1)

Another narration states that Hadhrat Salmaan Faarsi ﷺ was the commander of the Muslim army and had been appointed to invite the enemy to Islaam. Hadhrat Atiyya ﷺ states that it was Hadhrat Salmaan ﷺ who was also appointed to invite the people of Bahursher to Islaam and again given the task at Qasrul Abyadh. All of these people he invited to Islaam for three days. The Da'wah he presented is the same as mentioned in the Hadith above. (2)

Hadhrat Nu'maan bin Muqarrin ﷺ and his Companions give Da'wah to Rustam During the Battle of Qadisiyyah

Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas ﷺ sent a group of leading Sahabah ﷺ to invite Rustam to Islaam. The group included Hadhrat Nu'maan bin Muqarrin, Hadhrat Furaat bin Hayyaan, Hadhrat Handhala bin Rabee Tameemi, Hadhrat Utaarid bin Haajib, Hadhrat Ash'ath bin Qais, Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba and Hadhrat Amr bin Ma'dikarib ﷺ. When Rustam asked them why they had come, they replied, "We have come because Allaah has promised us that we shall take over your lands, capture your women and children and take ownership of your wealth. We are convinced that this is going to happen."

Rustam himself had seen in a dream that an angel descended from the heavens, placed a seal on the weapons of the Persians and then handed them over to Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ in turn handed them over to Hadhrat Umar ﷺ. (3)

Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba ﷺ gives Da'wah to Rustam

Hadhrat Sayf narrates from his teachers that when the two armies (Muslim and Persian) faced each other, Rustam sent a message to Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas ﷺ requesting him to send someone intelligent with the knowledge to answer his questions. Hadhrat Sa'd ﷺ sent Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba ﷺ. When Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ came to meet him, Rustam said to him, "You are our neighbours. We have always been good to you and have never caused you any harm. Why do you rather not return to your land and we will not

(1) Abu Nu'aym in *Hilya* (Vol.1 Pg.189). Ahmad and Haakim have also narrated the Hadith as mentioned in *Nasbur Ra'ya* (Vol.3 Pg.378)

(2) Ibn Jareer (Vol.4 Pg.173) and Ibn Abi Shayba as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.2 Pg.298).

(3) Ibn Katheer in his *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.38).

prevent you from trading with in our land."

Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ said to him, "We have no desire for this world. Our concern and our sole objective is the Aakhirah. Allaah has sent a Nabi to us and said to him, 'I shall give this group (Sahabah ﷺ) control over those who do not adopt My Deen. Thus shall I use them to exact revenge from those who reject the Deen. I shall allow them to dominate as long as they adhere to the Deen. It is the true Deen and whoever turns away from it shall be disgraced. On the other hand, whoever holds fast to it shall have great honour."

Rustam asked, "What is this Deen?" Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ said, "Its pillars without which no part of it can be correct are testification that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah, that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's Rasul and accepting everything that Rasulullaah ﷺ has brought from Allaah." Rustam exclaimed, "How excellent! And what else?" Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ said, "To remove people from being slaves of people and to take them towards being the slaves of Allaah." Rustam remarked, "This is also excellent. What else?" Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ added, "All of mankind are the children of Adam ﷺ and have a single father and mother."

Rustam said, "This is also excellent. Tell me. If we were to enter your religion, would you then leave our land?" "Certainly," replied Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ, "By Allaah! In that case, we shall not draw close to your land except for trade or some other necessity." Rustam said, "This is also excellent." The narrators says, "When Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ left Rustam, he spoke to his commanders about Islaam but they were unhappy and refused to accept Islaam. May Allaah destroy and disgrace them! In fact, Allaah did just that."

Hadhrat Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ Invites Rustam to Islaam

The narrators state further that at the request of Rustam, Hadhrat Sa'd ﷺ sent another envoy who happened to be Hadhrat Rib'ee bin Aamir ﷺ. When Hadhrat Rib'ee ﷺ arrived, the court of Rustam had been decorated. There were cushions decorated with gold, rugs of silk, gleaming emeralds, priceless pearls and other elaborate decorations. Rustam wore his crown and other expensive garments and accessories as he sat on a throne of gold. Wearing old clothing, Hadhrat Rib'ee ﷺ entered with his sword, his shield and undersized horse. He continued riding the horse, even trampling on the edges of the rugs. He then dismounted and tied his horse on one of the couches. He then walked along with his weapons and armour still wearing his helmet.

When the courtiers asked him to remove his weapons, he said, "I have not come of my own accord but have come on your request. Either leave me as I am or grant me leave." Rustam instructed them to grant him entry and he came with his spear, which tore most of the rug as he walked while leaning on it. The courtiers asked, "What brings you here?" Hadhrat Rib'ee ﷺ replied, "(We have not come on our own accord but) Allaah has sent us to remove those

whom He wills from the slavery of man to take them to the slavery of Allaah, to remove them from the narrowness of this world towards its vastness and from the oppression of other religions towards the justice of Islaam. Giving us His Deen, Allaah has sent us to call His creation towards it. Whoever accepts it, we shall acknowledge it and leave him alone. As for those who refuse, we shall fight them forever until we reach Allaah's promised place."

They asked, "What is Allaah's promised place?" He replied, "It is Jannah, which shall be the lot of people who die fighting those who reject (Islaam). Victory shall be the lot of those who survive." Rustam asked, "I have heard what you have to say. Will you allow us grace so that you and us may look into the matter?" "Certainly," Hadhrat Rib'ee ﷺ responded, "How much time do you require? One day? Two days?" "No," said Rustam, "We need time to write to our consultative assembly and our leaders." Hadhrat Rib'ee ﷺ said, "Rasulullaah ﷺ has not set such a precedent that allows enemies more than three days respite at the time of battle. Look into the matter for your benefit and for the benefit of your people and then choose one of the three options before the expiry of the (three day) term." Rustam asked, "Are you the leader of your people?" "No," replied Hadhrat Rib'ee ﷺ, "but all Muslims are like a single body. The lowest of them may grant amnesty (to an enemy) which is binding on the highest of them."

Rustam gathered the leaders of his people and asked, "Have you ever heard words more powerful yet as gentle as those of that man?" They said, "Allaah forbid that you should have taken a liking to anything that he said and forsake your religion for that dog! Did you not see his clothing?" Rustam said to them, "Shame on you! Do not look at clothing but rather look at the prudence, the speech and the personality. The Arabs care little for clothing and food but are covetous about their lineage."

Hadhrat Hudhayfa bin Mihsin ﷺ and Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba ﷺ present the Da'wah to Rustam on the Second and Third Days

The next day, the Persians asked for another person and Hadhrat Sa'd ﷺ sent Hadhrat Hudhayfa bin Mihsin ﷺ who addressed them in the manner that Hadhrat Rib'ee ﷺ did. On the third day, Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba ﷺ was sent and he spoke to them in a very pleasant manner and in great detail. In their discussion, Rustam said to Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ, "Your coming to our land is like a fly that saw some honey and announced, 'Whoever takes me to the honey shall receive two Dirhams.' However, when the fly fell into the honey, it started drowning and could find no escape despite all its efforts. It then announced, 'Whoever removes me from the honey shall receive four Dirhams.' Your example is also like a weak fox that entered a vineyard through a hole in the wall. Seeing that it was so weak and frail, the owner of the vineyard took pity on it and left it alone. However, when the fox became fat, it started

causing great damage to the vineyard so that owner came with a stick and sought help from two of his slaves. When the fox tried to escape through the hole, it was unable to do so because it had grown so fat and the owner of the vineyard hit it until it died. This is how you people will leave our land." Rustam then filled with rage and took an oath by the sun saying, "I shall kill you all tomorrow!"

Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ calmly said, "You will soon find out." Rustam then said to Hadhrat Mughiera رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, "I have issued the command that each of you should receive a set of clothing and that your commander should receive a thousand Dinaars together with a set of clothing and a conveyance. You should then leave us." Hadhrat Mughiera رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "You wish to do this after we have weakened your kingdom and diminished your respect? We have been a while in your kingdom and shall take the Jizya from you, which you shall pay by hand as subjects submitting to our authority. **Regardless of what you think, you will soon become our slaves.**" When Hadhrat Mughiera رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said this, Rustam flew into a towering rage. ⁽¹⁾

Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Sends a group of Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ to give Da'wah to the Persian Leader Before Engaging in Battle

Hadhrat Abu Waa'il رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates, "Hadhrat Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ marched with the Muslim army until they set up camp at a place called Qaadisiyya. I cannot tell precisely but we numbered no more than seven or eight thousand while the Mushrikeen numbered thirty thousand." This is the figure according to this narration. However, according to a narration of Hadhrat Sayf⁽²⁾, the Kuffaar army numbered eighty thousand. Another narration places the figure of Rustam's army at a hundred and twenty thousand with another eighty thousand reinforcements. In addition to this, Rustam had **thirty three elephants**, led by the largest which was a white elephant belonging to Saaboor. All the other elephants obeyed this elephant. Like this narration, there are others citing various figures. (Because of their might) The Persians told the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ, "You have no strength, no power and no weapons to resist us. You should rather go back home."

Undeterred, the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ reiterated that they were not going back. The Persians also laughed at the arrows of the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ and would say, "Dook! Dook!" By this they compared the arrows to spindles (because "dook" is a Persian word referring to knitting needles). However, when the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ refused to return, the Persians said, "Send to us one of your intellectuals to explain to us what brings you here." Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ volunteered for the task. When he went, he sat on Rustam's throne, causing the courtiers to

(1) *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.38). Tabari (Vol.4 Pg.105) has also narrated it and mentioned the detailed Da'wah that Hadhrat Zuhra, Hadhrat Mughiera, Hadhrat Rib'ee and Hadhrat Hudhayfa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ gave.

(2) *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.38).

snort and shout. Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ said to them, "This neither elevates my status nor reduces that of your leader." "True," said Rustam, "Now tell me why you have come?"

(To agitate Rustam,) Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ said, "We were a nation that were involved in evil and deviant acts. Allaah then sent a Nabi to us by means of which Allaah guided us and provided sustenance for us. Amongst the foods Allaah granted us were grains which grow in these parts. When we ate this and fed it to our families, they said, 'This is not sufficient. Take us to that land so that we may eat those grains.'" Rustam exclaimed, "We shall then kill you all!" Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ said, "If you kill us, we shall enter Jannah but if we kill (defeat) you, (those of) you (who die) will enter Jahannam and (those who survive will have to) pay the Jizya."

When Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ spoke about paying the Jizya, the courtiers snorted and shouted, "There can be no agreement between you and us!" Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ then asked, "Should we cross the river to come to you or will you be crossing the river to come to us?" Rustam said, "We shall be crossing over." The Muslim army then withdrew a short distance for the Persians to cross the river and then attacked them and defeated them. ⁽¹⁾

Hadhrat Mu'aawiya bin Qurra ﷺ narrates that when the Battle of Qaadisiyya took place, Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ was sent to meet the Persian leader. Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ asked for ten men who were then sent with him. He straightened his clothes, took his shield and then left. When they reached, Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ told his companions to put down a shield, which he sat on. The large Persian commander said, "O Arabs! I know well what has brought you here. You people do not have sufficient food in your country to fill your bellies. We shall give all the food you need for we are fire-worshippers and do not like fighting you. You will only make our land impure."

Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ said to him, "By Allaah! This is certainly not the reason that brought us. We were a nation that used to worship stones and idols. Whenever we found a stone that looked better than another, we discarded the first one and adopted the next. We knew no deity until Allaah sent to us a Rasul from amongst our own people. He called us to Islaam and we followed him. **We have not come for food but we have been commanded to fight those enemies of ours who reject Islaam.** We have not come for food but have come to kill your soldiers and capture your families. As for what you have mentioned about the scarcity of food in our land, I swear by my life that we certainly do not have enough to fill our bellies and sometimes we do not even find anything to drink for a long while. However, after coming to your lands, we have found an abundance of food and water. By Allaah! We shall now not leave here until this land belongs either to you or us." The large Persian said in his language, "He has spoken the truth." He then said, "Your eye shall lose an eye tomorrow." (As Allaah decreed) Hadhrat Mughiera ﷺ did lose an eye the following day when a

(1) Ibn Jareer as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.40). Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.451).

stray arrow struck him. (1)

Hadhrat Sayf narrates that Hadhrat Sa'd ﷺ sent a group of Sahabah ﷺ to the Persian leader to invite him to Islaam before the battle. When they requested permission to see him, permission was granted and the people of the city came to have a look at their appearance. The Sahabah ﷺ were wearing their shawls over their shoulders, carried their whips in their hands, were wearing sandals and their horses were extremely weak because of which they tread heavily on the ground. The people were struck with inexplicable astonishment when they saw them. **They wondered how people like these could defeat their larger and well-equipped armies.**

When the Sahabah ﷺ were allowed to meet the Persian king Yazdajird, he made them sit in front of him. He was a haughty man who had little respect for others. He questioned them about the names of their garments, their shawls, their shoes and their whips. Each time they told him the name, he took an omen from them in his favour. However, Allaah ensured that each omen backfired against him. He then asked them, "What has brought you to our lands? Have you become bold because our civil war has started?"

Hadhrat Nu'maan bin Muqarrin ﷺ said, "Allaah has showered his mercy on us when He sent a Rasul to us who guided us towards good and commanded us with virtue. He defined evil for us and forbade us from it. He promised us the good of this world as well as the Aakhirah if we accepted his call to good. Whenever he invited a tribe towards this, they divided into two groups, one that drew close to him and the other that distanced itself from him. It was only the few selected ones who drew close to him. He continued his preaching in this manner for as long as Allaah wanted him to. Thereafter, Allaah commanded him to tackle those Arabs who opposed him and he started with them (before proceeding to the non-Arabs). When he did this, they all joined him as two groups; those who were forced to join but were then happy that they had done so and those who did so happily and whose happiness then increased. We all realised that the Deen he called us towards was far superior to the hostility and the narrow lives we had been leading. **He then instructed us to start tackling the nations around us and to invite them towards justice.** We are therefore inviting you towards our Deen the Deen of Islaam which regards all good as good and all evil as evil. However, if you refuse (to accept Islaam), the options are two unpleasantries, the one being more demeaning than the other. The one option is to pay the Jizya and if you refuse, then the other is war. On the other hand, if you accept our Deen, we shall leave the Book of Allaah behind with you. We shall give you a grounding in it so that you may rule by its laws and we shall leave you to your affairs and your territories. **If you wish to pay the Jizya, we shall accept it from you and give you protection.** Otherwise (if you refuse Islaam and Jizya), we shall fight you."

Yazdajird said, "I do not know of any nation on earth that is more wretched than

(1) Haakim (Vol.3 Pg.451). Haakim and Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.215) have both commented on the chain of narrators.

you people, fewer in number than you and experiencing as much internal strife as you people. We have already handed over to you the regions around you so that it may suffice for you from our side (so that you may be content with it and not need to come to our principle lands). The Persians have never fought you so do not think that you can stand in their way. If your numbers have increased, let this never fool you about (thinking that you can overpower) us. If it is **poverty** that has called you here, we **shall provide relief** for you until you **become prosperous**. We shall also **honour your leaders, provide clothing** for you and **appoint for you a king** who will be kind towards you."

The Sahabah ﷺ remained silent until Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba ﷺ stood and said, "O King! These are all leaders of the Arabs and their aristocrats. They are all respectable people and it is only respectable people who show consideration for respectable people and who honour respectable people. Only they give importance to the rights of respectable people. They have not yet told you everything they were sent to tell you and have not replied to all of your questions. They have done well to do this and it is only people like them who can act this respectfully. You should rather be conversing with someone like me. I shall convey the message to you and they will testify to what I say."

Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba ﷺ continued, "By the way in which you have described us, it appears that you are unaware of our situation. Concerning the statement you made about our poor condition, (it is true because) there was none in a poorer condition than we had been. With regard to hunger, none suffered the hunger we suffered. Regarding them to be food, we used to even eat dung beetles, other insects, scorpions and snakes. As for our homes, it used to be the bare earth and our clothing consisted of only what we wove from the skins of camels and hairs of goats. Killing and oppressing each other was our way of life and there were even those amongst us who would bury his infant daughter alive because he disliked that she should share his food. Our condition in the past was exactly as I have described."

"Allaah then sent to us a man whom we knew and whose lineage we were well aware of. We were well acquainted with his personality and his place of birth. His land was the best of our lands, his lineage the best of our lineages, his family the best of our families and his tribe the best of our tribes. Despite the terrible conditions prevailing then, he was also the best person amongst us, the most truthful and most forbearing. **When he called us towards Islaam, none of us accepted besides his childhood friend who became the Khalifah after him.**

When he spoke, we said something else and when he told us the truth, we regarded them as lies. However, his followers increased while ours decreased. Whatever he said became reality and Allaah eventually inspired us to believe in him and to follow him. He then became our link with Allaah. Whatever he told us was actually from Allaah and whatever he commanded was actually Allaah's commands."

"He told us, 'Your Rabb says, 'I am the One Allaah Who has no partner. I have

been existing when nothing else existed and everything besides My countenance shall eventually perish. I have created everything and everything shall return to me. My mercy has reached you and I have sent to you this man to guide you towards the path by which I shall save you from My punishment after you die and lead you to the home I have created, which is the Home of Peace (Jannah)." We testify that Rasulullaah ﷺ certainly brought the truth from the True Allaah. Allaah also said, 'Whoever follows you in this Deen shall enjoy the privileges you enjoy and shall bear the responsibilities you bear. As for those who refuse to accept, propose the option of Jizya to him and then protect him as you would protect your own lives. You should then fight those who refuse even this. I shall be the Judge between you. I shall enter into My Jannah those of you who are martyred and those of you who survive shall have My assistance with them against those who oppose you.'

Hadhrat Mughiera ؓ then issued the ultimatum to Yazdajird when he said, "You may choose to pay the Jizya if you wish, in which case you will live as subjects. You may also choose the sword if you wish. Otherwise, you are at liberty to save yourselves by accepting Islaam." Yazdajird retorted by saying, "You dare face me with these proposals!" Hadhrat Mughiera ؓ said, "I address whoever is speaking to me. Had another person been speaking to me, I would have presented them to him." Yazdajird burst out saying, "Had it not been for the principle that envoys cannot be killed, I would have surely killed you for you have no status in my estimation." Yazdajird then said (to his courtiers), "Bring me a basket of sand and place it on the head of the person of the highest birth amongst them. Then lead him to the outskirts of Madaa'in."

(Addressing the Sahabah ؓ, Yazdajird said,) "Go back to your leader and inform him that I shall send Rustam to him who will bury him along with his army in the trenches of Qaadisiyyah. Those coming afterwards shall learn a lesson from what is to happen to him and to you people. I shall then send Rustam to your land and he shall torture you worse than Saaboor⁽¹⁾ did."

Yazdajird then asked, "Which of you is of the highest birth?" After a brief silence, Hadhrat Aasim bin Amr ؓ volunteered to take the sand without consulting the others and said, "I am of the highest birth amongst them all. Let me carry the sand." "Is that so?" asked Yazdajird. When the other Sahabah ؓ agreed, the basket of sand was placed on his neck. He carried it out of the palace and to the outskirts where he mounted his animal and loaded the basket on it. He then raced his mount to take it to Hadhrat Sa'd bin Abi Waqqaas ؓ. He rode ahead of the other Sahabah ؓ and passed by the gates of Qudays (a palace in Qaadisiyyah) calling, "Give the Ameer glad tidings of victory! Insha Allaah, we shall certainly be victorious!" Hadhrat Aasim ؓ then rode on until he placed the sand on Arabian soil. Returning to Hadhrat Sa'd ؓ, he informed him about what had happened. Hadhrat Sa'd ؓ, "Glad tidings! By Allaah! Allaah has already given us the keys of their kingdom." The Muslims took a good omen

(1) A prince from the Persian Sassanid dynasty who was extremely harsh towards the Arabs.

from this that they would capture the lands of the Persians. (1)

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mu'tam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Gives Da'wah to the Banu Taghlib Tribe and others During the Battle for Tikrit

Hadhrat Muhammad رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, Hadhrat Talha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and others narrate that during the Battle for Tikrit, the Romans saw that every offensive they launched against the Muslims backfired on them and that they were defeated every time they clashed with the Muslims in battle. They therefore deserted their leaders and loaded their belongings on their boats (to leave the area). When the spies from the (Arab-Christian) Taghlib, Iyaad and Namir tribes brought the news to (the Muslim commander) Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Mu'tam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, they requested that he enter into a peace treaty with these Arab tribes and added that these tribes were willing to accept Islaam.

Hadhrat Abdullaah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ sent a message to them stating, "If you people are sincere, you should testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's Rasul. In addition to this, you should accept everything that Rasulullaah ﷺ brought from Allaah. You should then inform us of your plan of action." The messengers went with the message and returned with news that the people had accepted Islaam. (2)

Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Gives Da'wah During the Battle for Egypt

Hadhrat Khaalid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrat Ubaadah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrate that Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ marched to Egypt after Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ had returned to Madinah (from Shaam). Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ followed him (with another battalion) and the two joined up when Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ reached a place called Ilyoon. There they were met by the chief priest of Egypt Abu Maryam who was there with another high priest and the Egyptian army. Maqoqis (the king of Egypt) had sent them to defend the country. When Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ arrived there, they immediately prepared to attack but Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ sent a message telling them that they should not be hasty and should first listen to their reason for coming, after which they could make a decision. The Egyptians were then called off and Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ send a message stating, "I am coming forward (to talk), so send Abu Maryam and Abu Maryam should come forth. The Egyptians accepted and each party guaranteed the safety of the other."

Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said to the two men, "You two are senior priests of this country, so do listen. Allaah has sent Muhammad ﷺ with the truth and commanded us to follow it. Muhammad ﷺ has conveyed this command to us together with every other command Allaah has issued. Muhammad ﷺ then passed on. May Allaah's choicest blessings and mercies be showered on him.

(1) *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.7 Pg.41). Ibn Jareer Tabari رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ (Vol.4 Pg.94) has also narrated it.

(2) Ibn Jareer (Vol.4 Pg.186).

However, he fulfilled his duty and left us on a clear path. Amongst his instructions to us was to wish people well and we therefore invite you to accept Islaam. Whoever accepts shall be one of us and whoever refuses to accept shall be given the option of paying Jizya. We shall then do everything in our capacity to provide protection. Rasulullaah ﷺ has informed us that we shall certainly conquer you people and advised us to be good to you to maintain the family ties that exist between us ⁽¹⁾. If you accept this option (of paying Jizya), you shall have in your favour another right (of being family) in addition to the right of protection (that we will be obliged to give you). Amongst the commands that our Ameer had given are his words, "Treat the Copts well because Rasulullaah ﷺ has advised that the Copts should be treated well by virtue of the fact that they are relatives and deserve protection as well."

To this, the Egyptians said, "It is only the Ambiyaa who would maintain such distant relations. (Referring to Haajira the wife of Hadhrat Ibraheem ؑ, they said) **She was a celebrated and honourable lady who was the daughter of our king.** She belonged to the House of Manf who were the ruling family. However, the House of Aynush Shams attacked them, killed many of them, seized the kingdom and the rest of them were forced into exile. She then became the wife of Hadhrat Ibraheem ؑ. His coming was most welcome and a happy event for us. Do leave us in peace until we return to you (after consulting with the others). Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ؓ said, "You will be unable to fool the likes of me. **You therefore have three days to ponder over the matter and to consult with your people.** Otherwise (if you fail to return within three days) we shall have to attack you." When the two priests requested an extension of time, Hadhrat Amr ؓ gave them an additional day. They then asked for more time and he added another day.

They then returned to Maqoqis who seriously considered the alternatives. However, a person called Artaboon⁽²⁾ refused to submit and ordered an attack against the Muslims. The two priests said to the people, "We shall do our best to defend you without returning to the Muslims. However, there are still four days left in which we can hope for nothing but peace from them." The people of Farqab launched a surprise attack against Hadhrat Amr ؓ and Hadhrat Zubayr ؓ at night but Hadhrat Amr ؓ was prepared for the attack. He engaged the enemy and killed the people of Farqab along with those with them (Artaboon was also killed with them), after which the rest of them fled. Hadhrat Amr ؓ and Hadhrat Zubayr ؓ then left for Aynush Shams. ⁽³⁾

Hadhrt Abu Haaritha and Abu Uthmaan narrate that when Hadhrt Amr ؓ set up camp at Aynush Shams, the Egyptian people said to their king, "What do you wish to do against people who have defeated Kisra and Caesar and occupied

(1) Hadhrt Haajira the wife of Hadhrt Ibraheem ؑ was from Egypt as was Hadhrt Maariya ؑ the mother of Rasulullaah ﷺ's son Ibraheem.

(2) Artaboon was a Roman general whom Hadhrt Amr bin Al Aas ؓ had defeated in Palestine and had then fled to Egypt.

(3) Ibn Jareer (Vol.4 Pg.227).

their lands? Enter into negotiations with them and draw up a treaty without yourself fighting them or leading us against them." This took place on the fourth day. However, the king refused and the Egyptians attacked the Muslims. The Muslims repulsed the attack and Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ managed to climb the wall of their stronghold. When the Egyptians noticed this, they opened the gates for Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ and came out to enter into negotiations. Hadhrat Amr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ accepted their submission and Hadhrat Zubayr رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ descended the wall as conqueror. (1)

The Sahabah رَوَاةُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ Give Da'wah During a Battle under the Leadership of Hadhrat Salama bin Qais Ash'ja'ee رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Sulaymaan bin Buraydah narrates that whenever a Muslim regiment was gathered, the Ameerul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ appointed someone with knowledge and sound judgment as their commander. Therefore, he once appointed Hadhrat Salama bin Qais Ash'ja'ee رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ as the Ameer of a particular regiment and addressed them saying, "March in the name of Allaah and for the pleasure of Allaah you should fight those who commit kufr. When you meet the enemy of Mushrikeen, invite them to accept one of three options. (Firstly) Invite them to Islaam. If they accept Islaam and choose to remain in their hometowns, then they will have to pay zakaah from their wealth and will have no share in the Fay that the Muslims receive. On the other hand, if they choose to join you, they will enjoy the same privileges that you do and will have to bear the same responsibilities that you bear. (Secondly) If they refuse to accept Islaam, call them to pay the Jizya. If they agree to pay the Jizya, then fight their enemies for them thereby freeing them to pay the Jizya and do not place responsibilities on them that are beyond their capability."

"(Thirdly) If they refuse even this, fight them for Allaah shall assist you against them. If they take refuge in a fortress and ask you to allow them to emerge on the conditions of Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ, do not allow them to emerge on these conditions because you do not know what instructions Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ will issue concerning them. If they ask to be allowed to emerge into the protection of Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ, do not allow them this, but rather allow them to emerge into your protection. If they fight you, ensure that you do not steal from the booty, do not deceive, do not mutilate and do not kill any child."

Hadhrat Salama رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says, "We then marched and when we met the Mushrikeen enemy, we gave them the Da'wah as the Ameerul Mu'mineen had instructed. When they refused to accept Islaam, we called them to pay the Jizya, which they also refused. We then fought them and Allaah assisted us to defeat them. We killed their soldiers, captured their families and collected their wealth (as booty)." The narration continues in great detail. (2)

(1) Ibn Jareer (Vol.4 Pg.228).

(2) Ibn Jareer (Vol.5 Pg.9).

Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ Gives Da'wah to the People of Isfahan before Engaging them in Battle

Hadhrat Bau Umayya narrates that when Hadhrat Abu Moosa Ash'ari ﷺ set up camp at Isfahan, he invited the people to accept Islaam. When they refused to accept Islaam, he proposed the Jizya and they opted to enter into negotiations with him. Whereas they opted for peace that night, the following morning they betrayed the Muslims and launched a surprise attack. However, it was very soon that Allaah granted the Muslims victory over them. (1)

Incidents About the Character and Actions of the Sahabah ﷺ that Inspired People to Accept Islaam

Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh ﷺ Accepts Islaam and the Role that his son and Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal ﷺ Played In this

Ibn Is'haaq narrates that after some of the Ansaar had pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ (in Makkah), they came back to Madinah and Islaam started manifesting itself in Madinah. However, there were still those Mushrikeen amongst the Ansaar who adhered to their religion. Amongst these was Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh ﷺ, whose son Mu'aadh ﷺ had also pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ at Aqaba. Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh ﷺ was one of the leaders of the Banu Salmā tribe and one of the most respected persons amongst them. As was the practice of the noble people of those times, Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh ﷺ also kept a wooden idol in his house that he named Manaah. He regarded it to be his deity and always kept it clean.

After accepting Islaam, some of the youngsters of the Banu Salma tribe together with others who had pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ at Aqaba such as Hadhrat Mu'aadh bin Jabal ﷺ and Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh ﷺ's son Mu'aadh ﷺ, used to take away the idol of Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh ﷺ at night and then throw it head first into one of the pits they used as a rubbish dump. In the mornings, Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh ﷺ used to say, "Woe be to those who have manhandled our god last night!" He would then go looking for the idol. When he found it, he would wash it, clean it thoroughly and apply perfume to it. Thereafter, he would say, "I swear by Allaah that if I found out who did this, I would certainly disgrace him." However, as soon as Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh ﷺ went to sleep, the youngsters again repeated their deed.

One day, when they had carried out their deed once too often for him, he took the idol out from where they had thrown it after cleaning it and applying perfume, he hung his sword around its neck. He then said to it, "By Allaah! I have no idea who is doing this to you. However, if you have the courage, you should defend yourself for you now have this sword with you." When night fell and

(1) Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.110).

Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه went to sleep, the youngsters again seized the idol and after removing the sword from its neck, they tied a dead dog to it and threw it into an unused well of the Abu Salma that will be full of rubbish. The following morning when Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه did not find the idol in its place, he went out in search of it and found it lying on its head in the well with the dead dog tied to it. Seeing this, he realised the helplessness of the idol and after the Muslims of his tribe had spoken to him, he accepted Islaam, becoming an excellent Muslim. May Allaah shower His mercy on him. (1)

Another narration states that when a few members of the Banu Salma tribe accepted Islaam, the wife and son of Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه also accepted Islaam. Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه said to his wife, "Do not allow any of the children to go to your family until I investigate what they are doing." She said, "I shall do as you say, but will you not listen to what your son has heard from that person (Rasulullaah صلى الله عليه وسلم)?" Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه said, "Perhaps he has become irreligious." "No," replied his wife, "he was merely one of the people." Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه then sent for his son and said, "Tell me what you have heard from that person." His son then recited:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ﴿٣﴾ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ
وإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ﴿٤﴾ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٥﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ لَا غَيْرِ
الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ﴿٦﴾﴾ (سورة الفاتحة: ١ تا ٥)

All praise belongs to Allaah, the Rabb of the universe (*and whatever it contains*), Who is the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful and Master of (*all affairs on*) the Day of Recompense (*the Day of Qiyaamah, when resurrection, accountability, rewards and punishment will take place*). You Alone do we worship, and You Alone do we ask for help.

Guide us to the straight path (*the path of Islaam*)."
(Surah Faatiha, verses 1-5)

Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه commented, "This is most excellent and beautiful! Is all his speech like this?" His son said, "Even better than this, dear father. Do you wish to follow him? Most of your people are already doing so." Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه said, "I shall not do so until I have consulted with Manaath and see what he says." **When the Mushrikeen usually spoke to Manaath, an old woman used to stand behind the idol and speak on its behalf.** However, the woman was not there when Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه approached the idol. He stood by the idol, praised it excessively and then said, "O Manaath! You should know that you are being faced with a serious danger that you are unaware of. A man has arrived who forbids us from worshiping you and who instructs us to get rid of you. I did not want to pledge allegiance to him until I had consulted with you." Hadhrat Amr رضي الله عنه spoke to the idol for a long time

(1) Abu Nu'aym in *Dalaa'il* (Pg.109)

but received no response. He then said, "You seem to be angry with me whereas I have done nothing impolite to you." He then stood up and broke the idol. (1)

Yet another narration adds that when Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه accepted Islaam and recognised the authority of Allaah, he composed some couplets speaking about the helplessness of the idols that he had experienced. He also thanked Allaah for saving him from the spiritual blindness and deviation that he was trapped in. (His couplets are translated as follows:)

*"I repent to Allaah for the wrongs I had committed in the past
And I desire that Allaah rescue me from the fire of Jahannam
I praise Him for His bounties*

*He Who is the Rabb of the Kabah and its covering
May He be glorified to the extent of the numbers of sinners
And the extent of the raindrops falling from the skies
He guided me when I was in darkness*

*When I was worshipping Manaat and other stones
After my hairs had turned white because of old age, He saved me
From the blight of idol worship and its shame
I was on the verge of being totally destroyed in darkness*

But He rescued me by His tremendous might
I therefore praise Him and thank Him as long as I live
He Who is the Rabb of mankind and All Powerful over them
When I say these words my only desire is
To earn proximity to Allaah in His home (Jannah)"

Condemning his idol, Hadhrat Amr bin Jamooh رضي الله عنه composed the following couplets, the meaning of which is:

*"By Allaah! Had you been a true god, you would never have been
Right down a well, bound tightly to a dog*

*Curses to the place where you have been thrown, lying there in disgrace despite
being a god*

*We have now discovered your tremendous harmfulness
All praises belong to the Exalted Allaah Who bestows favours
The Giver, the Sustainer and the One Who rewards every good practice
It was He Who rescued me*

Before I became a grave trapped in darkness" (2)

Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رضي الله عنه Accepts Islaam and the Role that Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Rawwaaha رضي الله عنه Played In this

Waaqidi says that it is commonly believed that Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رضي الله عنه was the last person from his family to accept Islaam. He was extremely dedicated to the worship of his idol and kept it covered in a cloth. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Rawwaaha رضي الله عنه had been his bosom friend during the Period of

(1) Narrated by Minjaab from Ziyaad who narrates from Ibn Is'haaq.

(2) Narration of Ibraheem bin Salma also reported from Ibn Is'haaq.

Ignorance and now called him to accept Islaam, but he constantly refused. One day, when Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Rawwaaha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ noticed Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ leaving the house, he entered the house and surprised Hadhrat Abu Dardaa t's wife who was busy combing her hair. When he asked her where Hadhrat Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was, she replied, "Your brother has just left." With an axe in his hand, Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Rawwaaha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then entered the room where the idol stayed and smashed it to bits. As he did this, he took the name of each idol as he hymned the couplet:

"Behold! Everything that is worshipped besides Allaah is a fake"

Hadhrt Abu Dardaa t's wife had been hearing the noise of the axe and when Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Rawwaaha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ emerged from the room, she burst out, "O son of Rawwaaha! You have ruined me!" He had just left the house when Hadhrt Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ entered the house and found his wife sitting there crying out of fear for his reaction. When he asked her what was wrong, she said, "Your brother Abdullaah bin Rawwaaha came here by surprise and did what you see." Hadhrt Abu Dardaa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ flew into a towering rage but then thought to himself that if his idol was of any good, it would have defended itself. He then went to Rasulullaah ﷺ who was with Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Rawwaaha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and accepted Islaam. (1)

The Letter that Hadhrt Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Wrote to Hadhrt Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Concerning Jizya and Prisoners of War

Hadhrt Ziyaad bin Jaz Zubaydi narrates a lengthy report about what happened after the Muslims conquered Alexandria during the Khilaafah of Hadhrt Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. In this report he also mentions that they stopped at a place called Balheeb where they waited for the letter of Hadhrt Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to reach them. When it arrived, Hadhrt Amr bin Al Aas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ read the letter to the Muslims, which stated:

Your letter has reached me with the news that the king of Alexandria has opted to pay the Jizya on condition that all the prisoners of his country are returned to him. By my life! The Jizya that we receive and that the Muslims after us shall receive is more beloved to me than the booty that is distributed and then finished. Suggest to the king of Alexandria that he should pay the Jizya on condition that the prisoners in your custody should be given the choice of either accepting Islaam or remaining faithful to their religion. Whoever amongst them accepts Islaam would become one of the Muslims and shall enjoy the privileges all Muslims enjoy together with bearing the responsibilities all Muslims bear. Those who choose the religion of their people shall have to pay the same amount of Jizya fixed for the people of his faith. As for those prisoners who have dispersed into Arabia and reached places like Makkah, Madinah or Yemen, **we shall be unable to return them to him and we cannot enter into an agreement**

(1) Haakim in his *Mustadrak* (Vol.3 Pg.336).

that we will be unable to fulfil.

What the Sahabah ﷺ did during the Conquest of Alexandria

Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Jaz states further, "Hadhrat Amr bin Al Aas ﷺ then sent a letter to the king of Alexandria, explaining to him the instructions that the Ameerul Mu'mineen had written to him. The king accepted the proposal and we then gathered all the prisoners with us. When all these Christian prisoners had gathered, we approached each one of them and allowed him to choose between Islaam and Christianity. When any of them accepted Islaam, we shouted 'Alaahu Akbar' louder than we did when conquering any town and took him into our protection. If any of them chose Christianity, the Christians would make a noise and take him into their protection. We would then impose the Jizya on him. When this happened, we were so grieved that it appeared as if one of us had defected to them. This continued until all the prisoners had been given the choice. Amongst those who came to us was Abu Maryam (whose name was Abdullaah bin Abdur Rahmaan." Another narrator by the name of Qaasim says that he met Abu Maryam when he was chief of the Banu Zubayd tribe.

Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Jaz continues saying, "When we approached Abu Maryam whose parents and brothers were all Christians and gave him the choice between Islaam and Christianity, he opted to accept Islaam. As we took him into our protection, his parents and brothers darted across to pull him away from us and actually tore his clothing apart. However, he is now our chief as you can see." (1)

The Incident of Hadhrat Ali ﷺ's Armour and his Interaction with a Christian who then Accepted Islaam

Hadhrat Sha'bi narrates that when (the Ameerul Mu'mineen) Hadhrat Ali ﷺ once went to the marketplace, he found a Christian selling a coat of armour. Recognising the coat of armour, Hadhrat Ali ﷺ said, "That armour belongs to me. Let us have the judge of the Muslims decide the matter between us." The presiding judge at that time was Qaadhi Shuray and Hadhrat Ali ﷺ asked him to rule in the matter.

When Qaadhi Shuray saw the Ameerul Mu'mineen Hadhrat Ali ﷺ, he got up from his place and made the Ameerul Mu'mineen sit there. He then sat in front of the Ameerul Mu'mineen next to the Christian. Hadhrat Ali ﷺ said, "O Shuray! Had my adversary been a Muslim, I would have sat with him. However, I have heard Rasulullaah ﷺ say (about the non-Muslims living in a Muslim country), 'Do not shake hands with them, do not be first to greet them, do not visit them when they fall ill, do not perform their funeral prayers, make them use the narrow part of the pathway and keep them in a lowered position as Allaah has kept them in a lowered position'. Do pass judgement between us, O Shuray."

Qaadhi Shuray asked, "What do you have to say, O Ameerul Mu'mineen?" Hadhrat

(1) Ibn Jareer (Vol.4 Pg.227).

Ali **رضي الله عنه** declared, "This coat of armour belongs to me. I had lost it a long time ago." Qaadhi Shuray then asked, "What have you to say, O Christian?" The Christian pleaded, "No. The Ameerul Mu'mineen is mistaken. The armour is mine." Qaadhi Shuray ruled, "The armour cannot be taken from the Christian unless you have proof (of your ownership, O Ameerul Mu'mineen)." Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه** submitted, "Shuray is right."

The Christian then said, "As for me, I testify that it is certainly the judgement of the Ambiyaa that the Ameerul Mu'mineen can come to a judge under his power who passes judgement against him. O Ameerul Mu'mineen! I swear by Allaah that the armour belongs to you. As I walked behind you one day, the armour fell off your brown camel and I picked it up." He then declared:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

"I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad **رضي الله عنه** is Allaah's Rasul."

Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه** said to him, "Now that you have accepted Islaam, you may have it." The man then loaded it on his horse. (1)

A narration of Haakim states that the armour of Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه** once fell off his camel and was found by a person who sold it. When the armour was found in the possession of a Jew, Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه** took the case to Qaadhi Shuray. (Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه**'s son) Hadhrat Hasan **رضي الله عنه** and his freed slave Qambar testified in favour of Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه**. Qaadhi Shuray said, "Bring me another witness in place of Hasan." "Do you not accept the testimony of Hasan?" asked Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه**. "No," replied Qaadhi Shuray, "but I recall that you told me that it is not permissible for a son to testify in favour of his father."

Hadhrat Yazeed Tameemi reports a lengthy narration in which he states that Qaadhi Shuray said to Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه**, "We shall accept the testimony of your freed slave but not that of your son." Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه** said, "Good grief! Have you not heard Umar report that Rasulullaah **صلى الله عليه وسلم** said, 'Hasan and Husayn shall be the leaders of the youth of Jannah?'" Turning to the Jew, Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه** then said, "You may have the armour, O Jew!" The Jew said in astonishment, "The Ameerul Mu'mineen takes the case before the judge of the Muslims who passes judgement against him and he still accepts it! O Ameerul Mu'mineen! I swear by Allaah that you have spoken the truth. The armour is yours. I picked it up when it fell off your camel." He then declared:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

"I testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad **رضي الله عنه** is Allaah's Rasul."

Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه** then gave him the armour as a gift along with seven hundred Dirhams. The man then faithfully stayed close to Hadhrat Ali **رضي الله عنه** until he was martyred in the Battle of Siffeen. (2)

(1) Tirmidhi and Haakim.

(2) Haakim in *Kunna* and Abu Nu'aym in *Hilya* (Vol.4 Pg.139) as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.4 Pg.6)

Chapter Two

The Chapter Concerning the Bay'ah (pledge of allegiance)

This chapter highlights how the Sahabah ﷺ pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ and to the Khulafaa ﷺ after Rasulullaah ﷺ and the conditions on which they pledged their allegiance

Pledging Allegiance to Islaam

The Hadith of Hadhrat Jareer ﷺ in this Regard

Hadhrt Jareer ﷺ narrates, "The condition on which we (the male Sahabah ﷺ) pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ was similar to the conditions on which the females pledged allegiance ⁽¹⁾. Rasulullaah ﷺ stood guarantee that any of us would enter Jannah if he died without perpetrating any of these sins. If anyone did perpetrate any of them before dying but the due Shari'ah punishment had been meted out to him, this would be a source of expiation for him. Whoever died after perpetrating any of these but his crime had been kept secret, Allaah shall decide his case (Allaah may then either forgive him or punish him)." ⁽²⁾

The pledge of allegiance that Elders, Youngsters, Men and Women took on the Day that Makkah was Conquered

Hadhrt Aswad ﷺ narrates he saw people pledging their allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ on the day that Makkah was conquered. Rasulullaah ﷺ sat at a place called Qarn Musqilah where people pledged their allegiance to Islaam and to the Shahaadah. The narrator says that he asked (his teacher Abdullaah bin Uthmaan), "What is the Shahaadah?" He replied, "(My teacher) Muhammad bin Aswad bin Khalaf informed me that Rasulullaah ﷺ required the Sahabah ﷺ to pledge their allegiance to their belief in Allaah and to their testimony that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is

(1) These conditions included not committing Shirk, not stealing, not committing fornication or adultery and other conditions as mentioned in verse 12 of Surah Mumtahina (Surah 60).

(2) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.36) has commented on the chain of narrators. Ibn Jareer has also narrated the Hadith as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82). This shall Insha Allaah appear in the chapter concerning the pledged of allegiance that women took.

Allaah's servant and Rasul. (1)

A narration of Bayhaqi adds that everyone from the youngsters to the elders as well as men and women all pledged their allegiance to Islaam and to the Shahaadah at the hands of Rasulullaah **ﷺ**. (2)

Hadhrat Mujaashi **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** and his Brother **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** pledge allegiance to Islaam and Jihaad

Hadhrat Mujaashi bin Mas'ood **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** narrates that he and his brother went to Rasulullaah **ﷺ** and he said, "Accept our pledge of allegiance to Hijrah." Rasulullaah **ﷺ** said to them, "Hijrah (to Madinah) has finished with those who have already made Hijrah (the compulsion to migrate to Madinah no longer exists)." When Hadhrat Mujaashi **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** asked what was it that he could pledge his allegiance to, Rasulullaah **ﷺ** replied, "Pledge your allegiance to Islaam and to Jihaad." (3)

Hadhrat Jareer bin Abdillaah pledges allegiance to Islaam

Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Ilaaqa narrates that when Hadhrat Mughiera bin Shu'ba **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** passed away, he heard Hadhrat Jareer bin Abdillaah **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** address the people saying, "I advise you to fear the One Allaah Who has no partner and to remain graceful and calm. With these hands of mine did I pledge allegiance to Islaam at the hands of Rasulullaah **ﷺ** and he stipulated that I always remain a well-wisher for every Muslim. I swear by the Rabb of the Kabah that I wish well for each one of you." He then sought forgiveness from Allaah and descended from the pulpit. (4)

Bayhaqi and others have narrated from Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Haarith Suda'a'ee **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** that he approached Rasulullaah **ﷺ** and pledged allegiance to Islaam. The rest of the Hadith has already been mentioned in the Chapter of Da'wah. (5)

Pledging Allegiance to the Injunctions of Islaam

Hadhrat Basheer bin Khasaasiyyah **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** Pledges Allegiance to the Fundamentals of Islaam as well as Sadaqah and Jihaad

Hadhrat Basheer bin Khasaasiyyah **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** narrates that when he approached Rasulullaah **ﷺ** to pledge his allegiance, he asked, "O Rasulullaah **ﷺ**! To

(1) Ahmad as mentioned in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.4 Pg.318). Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.37) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(2) *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.4 Pg.318). Tabraani has also quoted the Hadith as mentioned in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.6 Pg.37). Others have also narrated it as mentioned in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82).

(3) Bukhari and Muslim as narrated by Allaama Ayni (Vol.7 Pg.16). Ibn Abi Shayba has also narrated the Hadith and added that when one of the narrators asked the brother of Hadhrat Mujaashi **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** about the incident, he confirmed it. This is reported in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pgs.26,83).

(4) Abu Awaana in his *Musnad*. Bukhari (Vol.1 Pg.14) has narrated a more detailed account.

(5) The Hadith is quoted under the heading "The Sahabah **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ** send Letters to Invite Towards

what should I pledge my allegiance?" Rasulullaah ﷺ stretched out his hand and said, "Testify that there is none worthy of worship but Allaah and that Muhammad ﷺ is Allaah's servant and Rasul. Perform your five salaahs on their times, pay the obligatory zakaah, fast during the month of Ramadhaan, perform Hajj and fighting in the path of Allaah."

Hadhrat Basheer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I can carry out all of these besides two of them. (The first is) Zakaah, for I possess only ten camels. The milk of which my family needs to subsist on and who are the only beasts of burden they have. (The second is) Fighting in Jihaad because I am a timid person. Since people say that the one who flees from the battlefield returns with the wrath of Allaah, I fear that when a battle is fought and I flee for fear of my life, I shall also return with the wrath of Allaah."

Rasulullaah ﷺ then retracted his hand and shaking his hand said, "O Basheer! **By virtue of what deed will you enter Jannah without zakaah and Jihaad?"**

Hadhrat Basheer then said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Extend your hand." When Rasulullaah ﷺ did so, Hadhrat Basheer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ pledged his allegiance to all the actions. (1)

Hadhrat Jareer bin Abdillaah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ pledges his allegiance to the Fundamentals of Islaam and wishing well for Every Muslim

Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he pledged allegiance at the hand of Rasulullaah ﷺ that he would establish salaah, pay zakaah and wish well for every Muslim. (2)

Another narration states from Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ states that he said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Do state the conditions (of the pledge) for you are best aware of the conditions." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I require you to pledge that you would worship none but the One Allaah without ascribing any partners to Him, that you would establish salaah, pay zakaah, wish every Muslim well and absolve yourself from Shirk." (3)

Another narration states that when Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ came to Rasulullaah ﷺ, Rasulullaah ﷺ asked him to stretch out his hand (to pledge his allegiance). Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ asked, "On what should I pledge my allegiance?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "That you would surrender yourself to Allaah and wish well for every Muslim." Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ accepted the conditions. Since he was an intelligent man, he said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! (I shall

Allaah" and Islaam" and under the subheading "Hadhrat Ziyaad bin Haarith Suda'ee Sends a Letter to his People".

- (1) Hasan bin Sufyaan, Tabraani in his *Awsat*, Abu Nu'aym, Haakim, Bayhaqi and Ibn Asaakir as mentioned in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.12). Ahmad has also narrated it from authentic sources as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.1 Pg.42).
- (2) Ahmad and Ibn Jareer as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82). Bukhari, Muslim and Tirmidhi have also reported it, as mentioned in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.236).
- (3) Ahmad and Nasa'ee as reported in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.5 Pg.78). A narration of Ibn Jareer as mentioned in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82) is the same except that the words state, "...that you wish every Muslim well and separate yourself from Shirk."

abide by these conditions) As far as I am able to do so." This concession was then allowed for everyone after him. (1)

Hadhrat Awf bin Maalik ﷺ and his Companions pledge their allegiance to the Fundamentals of Islaam and that they Shall not Beg from People

Hadhrat Awf bin Maalik Ash'ja'ee ﷺ narrates that he was with seven, eight or nine persons in the company of Rasulullaah ﷺ when he said, "Will you not pledge allegiance to the Rasool of Allaah?" When Rasulullaah ﷺ repeated this three times, they stretched out their hands and pledged their allegiance at the hands of Rasulullaah ﷺ. They then asked, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Now that we have pledged our allegiance, do inform us what the conditions of our pledge are." Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "You have pledged that you will worship Allaah without ascribing any partners to Him, that you will perform the five salaahs..." Rasulullaah ﷺ then whispered another condition, which was, "...that you will not ask anything from people."

Hadhrat Awf bin Maalik ﷺ says that he had seen persons from this group who would not even ask anyone to pass them their whip which had fallen (from their hands as they rode their animals). (2)

Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ pledges that he would not ask Anyone for Anything

Hadhrat Abu Umaamah ﷺ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ once asked, "Who would like to pledge their allegiance?" Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ who was the slave of Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Do accept our pledge of allegiance, O Rasulullaah ﷺ." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "Pledge that you would not ask anyone for anything." Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ asked, "What will one receive for making this pledge?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "Jannah." Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ then made this pledge with Rasulullaah ﷺ. Hadhrat Abu Umaamah ﷺ says that he saw Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ riding amongst a large crowd in Makkah and even when his whip sometimes fell on someone's shoulders and the person would attempt to give it back to him, he would not allow it and would dismount the animal to pick it up himself. (3) Other narrations⁽⁴⁾ report that Hadhrat Abu Bakr ﷺ would also not ask people to pass him his whip when it fell.

(1) Tabraani as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82).

(2) Rooyani, Ibn Jareer and Ibn Asaakir as mentioned in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.83). Muslim, Tirmidhi and Nasa'ee have also reported the Hadith as mentioned in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.98).

(3) Tabraani in his *Kabeer* as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.100). Ahmad, Nasa'ee and others have narrated the incident from Hadhrat Thowbaan ﷺ.

(4) *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.99,101).

Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ pledges allegiance to Five Factors

Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ narrates that he pledged allegiance at the hands of Rasulullaah ﷺ five times, that Rasulullaah ﷺ took promises from him seven times and Rasulullaah ﷺ made Allaah witness over him seven times that he should never fear the criticism of any critic when it concerned (the Deen/commands of) Allaah.

Hadhrat Abul Muthanna reports from Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ that Rasulullaah ﷺ once called him and asked, "Do you wish to pledge allegiance in exchange for Jannah?" Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ complied and stretched out his hands. Rasulullaah ﷺ stipulated that he should never ask anything from anyone. When Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ agreed, Rasulullaah ﷺ added, "Even if your whip falls from your hand you should (not ask anyone to retrieve it but) rather dismount and get it yourself."

Another narration states that Rasulullaah ﷺ said to Hadhrat Abu Dharr ﷺ that after six days he should take heed of what would be said to him. On the seventh day, Rasulullaah ﷺ told him, "I advise you to adopt Taqwa in privacy and in public. In addition to this, when you do a wrong, immediately carry out a good deed, never ask anyone for anything even if your whip falls from your hand and never accept any trust." (1)

Hadhrat Sahl bin Sa'd ﷺ and some Other Sahabah ﷺ pledge their allegiance to the Injunctions of Islaam

Hadhrat Sahl bin Sa'd ﷺ that he was with Hadhrat Abu Dharr, Hadhrat Ubaadah bin Saamit, Hadhrat Abu Sa'eed Khudri, Hadhrat Muhammad bin Maslama and a sixth Sahabi ﷺ when they pledged that they would never be affected by the criticism of any critic when it concerned (the Deen/commands of) Allaah. When the sixth person requested to be relieved of the pledge, Rasulullaah ﷺ relieved him. (2)

Hadhrat Ubaadah bin Saamit ﷺ narrates that he was with a few leaders (of Madinah) who pledged their allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ. He adds that they pledged that they would not ascribe partners to Allaah, would not steal, would not fornicate, would not kill a soul whose killing Allaah has prohibited unless it be with a warrant, would not plunder and would not be disobedient. They were promised Jannah if they abided by this and if they perpetrated any of these sins, their decision would rest with Allaah. (3)

Hadhrat Ubaadah bin Saamit ﷺ narrates that they were with Rasulullaah ﷺ when he said, "Pledge allegiance at my hand that you will not ascribe any as

(1) Ahmad as quoted in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.2 Pg.99).

(2) Shaashi and Ibn Asaakir as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82). Tabraani has also quoted a similar narration. Haythami (Vol.7 Pg.264) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) Muslim.

partner to Allaah, that you will not steal and not fornicate. Whoever fulfils this pledge shall have his reward guaranteed by Allaah and whoever perpetrates any of these sins and Allaah conceals them (without being subjected to the Shari'ah penal code), then his matter rests with Allaah Who may either punish him or forgive him." (1)

Hadhrat Ubaadah bin Saamit رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Other Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ pledged their allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ for the First Time at Aqaba

Hadhrat Ubaadah bin Saamit رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that they were eleven persons when the pledge of allegiance was taken for the first time at Aqaba. He says that because fighting in Jihaad was not then compulsory, their pledge was the same that the women took. They therefore pledged that they will not ascribe any partner to Allaah, that they will not steal, that they will not fornicate, that they will not come forth with slander which they fabricate before their hands and legs (by claiming that their child is another's), that they will not kill their children and that they will not disobey Rasulullaah ﷺ in any good (deed that he commands them to do). They were assured that whoever fulfils this pledge shall have his reward guaranteed by Allaah and whoever perpetrates any of these sins, his matter rests with Allaah Who may either punish him or forgive him. The same people returned (to Makkah) the following year to again pledge their allegiance. (2)

Pledging Allegiance to Undertake the Hijrah

Hadhrat Ya'la bin Munyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ pledges allegiance on Behalf of his father

Hadhrat Ya'la bin Munyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he approached Rasulullaah ﷺ the day after Makkah was conquered and said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Allow my father to pledge that he will undertake the Hijrah." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I shall rather allow him to pledge his allegiance to Jihaad because (the compulsory) Hijrah (to Madinah) has been terminated on the day Makkah was conquered." The narration of Hadhrat Mujaashi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ in this regard has already passed at the beginning of this chapter (3) in which he asked Rasulullaah ﷺ, "Accept our pledge of allegiance to Hijrah." Rasulullaah ﷺ said to them, "Hijrah (to Madinah) has finished with those who have already made Hijrah (the compulsion to migrate to Madinah no longer exists)."

The Hadith of Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ has also passed (4) in which Rasulullaah

(1) Ibn Jareer as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82).

(2) Ibn Is'haaq, Ibn Jareer and Ibn Asaakir as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82). Bukhari and Muslim have also reported this narration as mentioned in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.150).

(3) Under the heading "Pledging Allegiance to Islaam" and the subheading "Hadhrat Mujaashi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and his Brother رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Pledge Allegiance to Islaam and Jihaad".

(4) Under the heading "Pledging Allegiance to Islaam" and the subheading "Hadhrat Jareer bin Abdillaah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ pledges his allegiance to the Fundamentals of Islaam and wishing well for Every Muslim".

ﷺ told him to pledge that he would separate himself from Shirk. Another narration states that Rasulullaah ﷺ told Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to pledge that he would wish well for every Mu'min and separate himself from the Mushrikeen. (1)

Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ Pledge their Allegiance to the Hijrah during the Battle of Khandaq

Hadhrat Haarith bin Ziyaad Saa'idi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he approached Rasulullaah ﷺ during the Battle of Khandaq while people were busy pledging their allegiance to Hijrah at his hands. Thinking that everyone (residents and non-residents of Madinah) was being called to take this pledge Hadhrat Haarith رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ asked, "Will you accept this man's pledge to undertake the Hijrah?" "Who is he?" asked Rasulullaah ﷺ. Hadhrat Haarith رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ replied, "He is my cousin Howt bin Yazeed (or Yazeed bin Howt according to another narration)." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "The pledge to undertake Hijrah cannot be taken from you (Ansaar). People make Hijrah to you while you need not make Hijrah towards them. I swear by the Being in Whose control is my life! The person who loves the Ansaar until he meets Allaah, Allaah shall love him when He meets him. The person who hates the Ansaar until he meets Allaah, Allaah shall hate him when He meets him." (2)

Abu Usayd Saa'idi رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that when the trench was being dug (for the Battle of Khandaq), people came to Rasulullaah ﷺ to pledge that they would undertake the Hijrah. When Rasulullaah ﷺ completed, he said, "O assembly of Ansaar! The pledge to undertake Hijrah cannot be taken from you, for people make Hijrah towards you. The person who loves the Ansaar until he meets Allaah, Allaah shall love him when He meets him. The person who hates the Ansaar until he meets Allaah, Allaah shall hate him when He meets him." (3)

Pledging Allegiance to Assist Others

Seventy Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ from the Ansaar Pledge their Assistance in the Valley of Aqaba

Hadhrat Jaabir رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that during the ten years that Rasulullaah ﷺ lived in Makkah (after announcing his Nabuwaat), he would visit people at the places where they stayed during the seasons of Hajj. This was at the market places of Ukaaz and Majinna. He would ask the people, "Who will give me asylum? Who will assist me so that I could propagate the message of my Rabb? Whoever does this shall receive Jannah." However, he found none to grant him asylum and assistance. However, (instead of assisting him) matters reached such a low ebb that when a person from Yemen or from the Mudhar tribe left (for

(1) Bayhaqi (Vol.9 Pg.13)

(2) Ahmad, Bukhari in his *Taareekh*, Ibn 'Abi Khaythama, Abu Awaana, Baghawi, Abu Nu'aym and Tabraani as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.7 Pg.134). Abu Dawood has also narrated it as reported in *Isaaba* (Vol.1 Pg.279). Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.38) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.10 Pg.38) has commented on the chain of narrators.

Makkah), the people of his tribe and his relatives would say to him, "Beware that the man from the Quraysh does not get you into trouble." People even pointed at Rasulullaah ﷺ as he passed between their camps.

Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ continues, "This situation prevailed until Allaah sent us (the Ansaar) to him from Yathrib. We offered him asylum and believed in him. Whenever a person from us left (for Makkah), he would believe in Rasulullaah ﷺ, who would recite the Qur'aan to him. He would then return to his family (in Madinah) and they would all accept Islaam by virtue of his Islaam. Eventually there was scarcely a family from the Ansaar that did not have a group of Muslims who made their Islaam public."

Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ says further that they all then discussed with each other saying, "Until when will we leave Rasulullaah ﷺ to call on people, to be kicked about in the mountains of Makkah and face the threats of others?" Consequently, seventy men of the Ansaar rode off and met Rasulullaah ﷺ during the Hajj season. After agreeing to meet at the valley of Aqaba, they arrived there one-by-one and in twos until they were all present. They then asked, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! To what should we pledge allegiance at your hands?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "You should pledge that you would always listen and obey (instructions) whether your hearts are willing or not. You should also pledge that you would spend during times of hardship and ease and that you would command good and forbid evil. In addition to this, you should pledge that you would speak for (the pleasure of) Allaah and will not fear the criticism of a critic when it concerns (the Deen/commands of) Allaah. You should also pledge that you would assist me and when I come to you, you should protect me as you would protect your own lives, wives and children. If you comply, you shall have Jannah."

The Ansaar then stood before Rasulullaah ﷺ and Hadhrat As'ad bin Zuraarah ﷺ, who was among the youngest present there, took hold of Rasulullaah ﷺ hand. According to the narration of Bayhaqi, Hadhrat Jaabir ﷺ said that Hadhrat As'ad ﷺ was the youngest after him. Hadhrat As'ad ﷺ then said to them, "Take it easy, O people of Yathrib! We have undertaken this journey only because we are convinced that he is the Nabi of Allaah. Taking him away will signal the enmity of all the Arabs, the killing of the best of you and swords will then make pieces of you. If you people can endure this, then take Rasulullaah ﷺ away and you will receive your reward from Allaah. However, if you have some fears then leave him and make yourselves clear, this will be a better way of excusing yourselves before Allaah."

The others said, "Make way, O As'ad! By Allaah! We shall never forsake this pledge of allegiance and no one can ever make us do so!" The Ansaar then pledged their allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ took some promises from them and informed them of their responsibilities, in exchange for which they would attain Jannah. (1)

(1) Ahmad. *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.159), Fat'hul Baari (Vol.7 Pg.158) and Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.46) have all commented on the chain of narrators.

Hadhrat Ka'b bin Maalik ﷺ narrates that when they (the Ansaar) gathered in the valley (of Aqaba), they waited for Rasulullaah ﷺ until he arrived with Hadhrat Abbaas bin Abdil Muttalib ﷺ. Although Hadhrat Abbaas ﷺ was then still following the religion of his people, he wished to be present with his nephew and take sureties (from the Ansaar) on his behalf. When Rasulullaah ﷺ sat down, the first to speak was Hadhrat Abbaas ﷺ. He said, "O assembly of the Khazraj! As you well know, Muhammad is one of us and we have been shielding him against people who share our opinion about him (people who have not accepted Islaam as we have not). He enjoys respect amongst his people and protection in his city. However, he has made up his mind to move to you and join forces with you. If you feel that you will be able to fulfil the claim you have made to him and that you will protect him from his enemies, then I leave you to your responsibility. On the other hand, if you feel that you may surrender him to his enemies and betray him after he has come to you, then leave him now, for he enjoys respect amongst his people and protection in his city."

The Ansaar said, "We have heard what you have to say." Addressing Rasulullaah ﷺ, they said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Take from us whatever promises you require for yourself and for your Rabb." Rasulullaah ﷺ then addressed them, recited the Qur'aan, gave Da'wah towards Allaah and encouraged them to be steadfast in Islaam. Rasulullaah ﷺ then said, "I wish you to pledge that you will protect me just as you would protect you wives and children." Hadhrat Baraa bin Ma'roor ﷺ took hold of Rasulullaah ﷺ's hand and said, "Certainly! I swear by the Being Who has sent you with the truth that we shall definitely protect you just as we protect our families. Do accept our pledge of allegiance. By Allaah! We are the children of war and have inherited war from generation to generation."

As Hadhrat Baraa ﷺ spoke, Hadhrat Abul Haytham bit Tayyihaan ﷺ interrupted by saying, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! We have a long-standing relationship with some people viz. the Jews. We shall now (for your sake) be severing this relationship. Could it be that we do this and then when Allaah gives you victory, you would return to your people and leave us?" Rasulullaah ﷺ smiled and said, "My blood is yours, my grave shall be with yours for I am from you and you are from me. I shall fight those whom you fight and make peace with those with whom you make peace."

The Ansaar Select Twelve Leaders

Hadhrat Ka'b ﷺ narrates further that Rasulullaah ﷺ said to them, "Send to me twelve leaders from among you who will head their people in all matters." The Ansaar then selected twelve leaders who comprised of nine from the Khazraj tribe and three from the Aws tribe. (1)

(1) Ibn Is'haaq as quoted in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.60). Ahmad and Tabraani have also narrated it in detail as mentioned in *Majma'uz Zawa'id* (Vol.6 Pg.42). Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.45) and Haafidh Ibn Hajar (Vol.7 Pg.157) have commented on the chain of narrators.

Hadhrat Abul Haytham رَوَاتُ النَّبِيِّ pledges allegiance and his Address to his People

Hadhrat Urwa رَوَاتُ النَّبِيِّ narrates that amongst the first people to pledge allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ was Hadhrat Abul Haytham bit Tayyihaan رَوَاتُ النَّبِيِّ. He said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! There are pledges and treaties existing between us and others. Could it ever happen that you return to your people after we have severed these relations and fought against their people?" Rasulullaah ﷺ smiled and said, "My blood is yours and my grave shall be where your graves lie." Pleased with this response from Rasulullaah ﷺ, Hadhrat Abul Haytham رَوَاتُ النَّبِيِّ turned to his people and said, "This is truly the Nabi of Allaah and I testify to his truthfulness. Today he is in the sacred land and protection of Allaah and in the midst of his tribe and family. You should take careful note of the fact that once you take him away with you, the Arabs shall attack you from a united platform. Therefore, if you are content to fight in the path of Allaah and to lose your wealth and children, you may call him to your land for he certainly is the Nabi of Allaah. On the other hand, if you fear that you will be unable to assist him, then say so now."

Upon hearing this, the others said, "We accept whatever duties Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ entrust us with. O Rasulullaah ﷺ! We shall do with our lives as you request. O Abul Haytham! Leave us to pledge our allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ." Hadhrat Abul Haytham رَوَاتُ النَّبِيِّ said, "I shall be the first to pledge my allegiance." Thereafter, they all followed him. The Hadith continues further. (1)

The Statement of Hadhrat Abbaas bin Ubaadah رَوَاتُ النَّبِيِّ when the Bay'ah took Place

Hadhrat Aasim bin Umar bin Qataadah رَوَاتُ النَّبِيِّ narrates that when the Ansaar gathered to pledge their allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ, Hadhrat Abbaas bin Ubaadah bin Nadhla رَوَاتُ النَّبِيِّ who belonged to the Banu Saalim bin Awf tribe said, "O assembly of the Khazraj! Do you know on what conditions you are pledging allegiance to this man?" When they replied in the affirmative, he said, "You are pledging to wage war against every fair and dark skinned person! If you fear that you will surrender him to his enemies when your wealth starts getting destroyed and your leaders start getting killed, you better leave him now. By Allaah! If you do that (desert him afterwards), it would mean disgrace in this world as well as in the Aakhirah. However, if you feel that you would be able to fulfil the claim you have made to him despite the destruction of your wealth and the killing of your leaders, you should take him with you. By Allaah! This would mean the best for you in this world as well as in the Aakhirah."

The Ansaar confirmed, "We are prepared to take him even though it means the destruction of our wealth and the deaths of our leaders. O Rasulullaah ﷺ! What will we gain if we fulfil our pledge?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied by saying, "Jannah." They then asked Rasulullaah ﷺ to stretch out his hand and when he

(1) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.47) has commented on the chain of narrators.

did, they pledged their allegiance to him. (1)

According to a narration reported by Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Ka'b رضي الله عنه, Rasulullaah ﷺ said to the Ansaar (after they had pledged their allegiance), "Leave for your camps." It was then that Hadhrat Abbaas bin Ubaadah رضي الله عنه said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! I swear by the Being Who has sent you with the truth that if you wish, we shall attack the people at Mina with our swords by tomorrow." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "You have not been commanded to do this. You may however leave for your camps." (2)

Pledging Allegiance to Jihaad

Hadhrt Anas رضي الله عنه narrates that when Rasulullaah ﷺ went to the trench (before the Battle of Ahzaab) early one morning, he found the Muhaajireen and Ansaar digging in the cold because they had no slaves to do the work for them. When he saw the fatigue and hunger they were suffering, he said:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ الْعَيْشَ عَيْشُ الْآخِرَةِ فَاعْفِرِ الْأَنْصَارَ وَالْمُهَاجِرَةَ

"O Allaah! There is no life but the life of the Akhirah

Do forgive the Ansaar and the Muhaajirah (the Muhaajireen)"

In response to this, the Sahabah رضي الله عنهم said:

نَحْنُ الَّذِينَ بَايَعُوا مُحَمَّدًا عَلَى الْجِهَادِ مَا بَقِينَا أَبَدًا

"We are those who have pledged allegiance to Muhammad

Pledged to wage Jihaad as long as we are alive" (3)

The Hadith of Hadhrt Mujaashi رضي الله عنه has already passed⁽⁴⁾ which states that when Hadhrt Mujaashi رضي الله عنه asked what was it that he could pledge his allegiance to, Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "Pledge your allegiance to Islaam and to Jihaad."

Similarly, the Hadith of Hadhrt Basheer bin Khasaasiyyah رضي الله عنه has also passed⁽⁵⁾ in which Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "O Basheer! By virtue of what deed will you enter Jannah without Zakaah and Jihaad?" Hadhrt Basheer then said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Extend your hand." When Rasulullaah ﷺ did so, Hadhrt Basheer رضي الله عنه pledged his allegiance to all the actions.

In the same regard, the Hadith of Hadhrt Ya'la bin Munyah رضي الله عنه has passed⁽⁶⁾ in which he said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! Allow my father to pledge that he will undertake the Hijrah." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I shall rather allow him to pledge his allegiance to Jihaad."

(1) Ibn Is'haaq as reported in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.162).

(2) Ibn Is'haaq as reported in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.164).

(3) Bukhari (Pg.397)

(4) Under the heading "Pledging Allegiance to Islaam" and the subheading "Hadhrt Mujaashi رضي الله عنه and his Brother رضي الله عنه Pledge Allegiance to Islaam and Jihaad".

(5) Under the heading "Pledging Allegiance to the Injunctions of Islaam" and the subheading "Hadhrt Basheer bin Khasaasiyyah رضي الله عنه Pledges Allegiance to the Fundamentals of Islaam as well as Sadaqah and Jihaad".

(6) Under the heading "Pledging Allegiance to undertake the Hijrah" and the subheading "Hadhrt Ya'la bin Munyah رضي الله عنه pledges allegiance on Behalf of his father".

Pledging to Die

Hadhrat Salama bin Akwa ﷺ Pledges to Die (In Defence of Islaam)

Hadhrat Salama bin Akwa ﷺ narrates that after he pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ, he took shade beneath a tree. When there were fewer people, Rasulullaah ﷺ said to him, "O Ibn Akwa! Are you not going to pledge allegiance?" When he submitted that he had already pledged allegiance, Rasulullaah ﷺ told him to do so again and he pledged allegiance for the second time. The narrator says that when he asked Hadhrat Salama ﷺ what it was that they pledged, he replied, "Death." (1)

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zaid ﷺ reports that during the Battle of Harra (in 63 A.H.), someone came to him and said that people were pledging to die at the hands of Ibn Handhala. Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Zaid ﷺ said, "None may pledge this after the demise of Rasulullaah ﷺ." (2)

Pledging to Listen and to Obey

The Statement of Hadhrat Ubaadah bin Saamit ﷺ in this Regard

Hadhrat Ubaydullaah bin Raafi ﷺ narrates that when a few containers of wine arrived from somewhere, Hadhrat Ubaadah bin Saamit ﷺ tore them open. He then said, "We pledged to Rasulullaah ﷺ that we would always listen and obey (instructions) whether our hearts are willing or not. We also pledged that we would spend during times of hardship and ease and that we would command good and forbid evil. In addition to this, we pledged that we would speak for (the pleasure of) Allaah and will not fear the criticism of a critic when it concerns (the Deen/commands of) Allaah. We also pledged that we would assist Rasulullaah ﷺ and that when he came to Yathrib, we would protect him as we protect ourselves, our wives and our children. We were promised Jannah in exchange. This was the pledge of allegiance that we made with Rasulullaah ﷺ." (3)

Hadhrat Ubaadah ﷺ is also reported to have said, "We pledged a wartime pledge at the hands of Rasulullaah ﷺ that we will listen and obey instructions regardless of whether we were in difficulty or ease, whether we were willing or unwilling and even if others were given preference over us. We also pledged that we would not wrestle power from those in authority, that we would speak the truth wherever we are and that we would not fear the criticism of a critic when it concerns (the Deen/commands of) Allaah." (4)

(1) Bukhari (Vol.1 Pg.415). Muslim, Tirmidhi and Nasa'ee have also reported the Hadith as quoted by Allaama Ayni (Vol.7 Pg.16). Bayhaqi (Vol.8 Pg.146) and Ibn Sa'd (Vol.4 Pg.39) have also reported it.

(2) Bukhari (Vol.1 Pg.415) as well as Muslim as mentioned by Allaama Ayni (Vol.7 Pg.15) and Bayhaqi (Vol.8 Pg.146).

(3) Bayhaqi.

(4) Ibn Is'haaq as reported in *Al Bidaaya wan Nihaaya* (Vol.3 Pg.163). Bukhari and Muslim have also

Hadhrat Jareer bin Abdillaah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ Pledges to Listen, to obey and to Wish Well for all Muslims

Ibn Jareer narrates from Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that he pledged to listen, to obey and wish well for all Muslims. Ibn Jareer also reports another narration from Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ in which he states that he approached Rasulullaah ﷺ and said, "May I pledge at your hands that I shall listen and obey whether I am willing or unwilling?" Rasulullaah ﷺ asked, "Do you have the ability to do this? Refrain from saying so and say rather that you will do so to the best of your ability." Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then added, "To the best of my ability." Rasulullaah ﷺ accepted the pledge together with the pledge to wish well for all Muslims. (1)

Abu Dawood and Nasa'ee narrate from Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that he pledged to listen, to obey and wish well for all Muslims. Therefore, whenever Hadhrat Jareer رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ bought or sold anything, he would say to the opposite person, "The thing I have taken from you is more beloved to me than that which I have given to you, so decide (whether you want to go ahead with the transaction or not)." (2)

Hadhrat Utba bin Abd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ pledges allegiance and Rasulullaah ﷺ's Advice to Add the words "To the best of my Ability"

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that whenever the Sahabah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ pledged to listen and to obey at the hands of Rasulullaah ﷺ, he told them to add the clause: "To the best of my ability." (3)

Hadhrat Utba bin Abd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that he pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ seven times. On five occasions he pledged obedience and on two he pledged his love. (4)

Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ says, "With these very hands did I pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ that I would listen and obey to the best of my ability." (5)

Women pledged Their allegiance

The Ansaar Women pledged their allegiance when Rasulullaah ﷺ Arrived in Madinah

Hadhrat Ummu Atiyya رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrates all the women of the Ansaar gathered in a house when Rasulullaah ﷺ arrived in Madinah. Rasulullaah ﷺ sent Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to them and standing at the door of the house, he greeted the women. After they had replied to his greeting he said, "I am the envoy of

reported a similar narration mentioned in *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.4 Pg.3).

(1) *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82).

(2) *Targheeb wat Tarheeb* (Vol.3 Pg.237).

(3) Bukhari. Nasa'ee and Ibn Jareer have reported similar narrations as mentioned in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.83).

(4) Baghawi, Abu Nu'aym and Ibn Asaakir as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.83).

(5) Ibn Jareer (Vol. Pg.) as quoted in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.82).

Rasulullaah ﷺ to you." They responded by saying, "Welcome to Rasulullaah ﷺ and to the envoy of Rasulullaah ﷺ." He then asked them, "Do you pledge that you will not ascribe any partner to Allaah, will not steal, will not fornicate, will not kill your children, will not come forth with slander which you fabricate before your hands and legs (by claiming that another man's child is her husband's) and that **you will not disobey (Rasulullaah ﷺ) in any good (deed that he commands you to do)?"**

When the women confirmed that they agreed to the terms, Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ stretched out his hand from outside the door and all the women stretched out their hands from inside (without any of their hands touching Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ). He then said, "O Allaah! You be Witness." Hadhrat Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ then instructed the women to take even menstruating women and girls who have just come of age for the Eid salaah (although they would not participate in the salaah, they would increase the numbers of the Muslims). He also forbade them from following funeral processions and informed them that the Jumu'ah salaah was not compulsory for them. The narrator says that when he asked his teacher for the meaning of 'slander' and the phrase 'that they will not disobey you in any good'⁽¹⁾, he replied that it referred to screaming and wailing when a person died.⁽²⁾

Hadhrt Salma bint Qais رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was one of Rasulullaah ﷺ's maternal aunts. She belonged to the Banu Adi bin Najjaar tribe and had performed salaah facing both Qiblas behind Rasulullaah ﷺ. She narrates that together with a few ladies from the Ansaar, she approached Rasulullaah ﷺ and pledged allegiance to him. Rasulullaah ﷺ stipulated that they should not ascribe any partner to Allaah, not steal, not fornicate, not kill their children, not come forth with slander which they fabricate before their hands and legs (by claiming that another man's child is their husbands') and not disobey him (Rasulullaah ﷺ) in any good (deed that he commands them to do). Rasulullaah ﷺ also added that they should not deceive their husbands.

Hadhrt Salma رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا says that they then pledged allegiance to these factors and as they were returning, she asked one of the ladies to ask Rasulullaah ﷺ what he meant when he said that they should not deceive their husbands. When the lady asked, Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "That the wife takes her husband's money and gives it to another person (against the husband's wishes)." ⁽³⁾

Hadhrt Uqayla bint Ateeq bin Haarith رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrates that she, her mother Qareera bint Haarith Utwaariyyah and other women from the Muhaajireen approached Rasulullaah ﷺ to pledge their allegiance as he was pitching his tent at Abtah. Rasulullaah ﷺ asked them to pledge that they would not ascribe partners to Allaah together with all the other clauses mentioned in the verse of

(1) As referred to in verse 12 of Surah Mumtahina (Surah 60).

(2) Abu Dawood has also narrated it in brief as quoted in *Majma'uz Zawa'id* (Vol.6 Pg.38). Bukhari has also narrated it briefly and Abd bin Humayd in detail as mentioned in *Kanzul Ummaal* (Vol.1 Pg.81).

(3) Ahmad, Abu Ya'la, Tabraani with an authentic chain of narrators as confirmed by Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.38).

the Qur'aan⁽¹⁾. After accepting all the conditions, the ladies stretched out their hands to affirm the pledge. Rasulullaah ﷺ said to them, "I cannot touch the hands of strange women." Rasulullaah ﷺ then sought Allaah's forgiveness for the ladies. This was their Bay'ah. ⁽²⁾

Hadhrat Umaymah bint Ruqayqah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrates that she approached Rasulullaah ﷺ together with a few other ladies to pledge their allegiance. They said, "O Rasulullaah ﷺ! We pledge that we shall not ascribe any partner to Allaah, not steal, not fornicate, not kill our children, not come forth with slander which we fabricate before our hands and legs (by claiming that another man's child is our husbands') and that we shall not disobey you in any good (deed that you command us to do)." Rasulullaah ﷺ added, "To the best of your ability and according to your capability." The ladies commented, "Allaah and His Rasool ﷺ are more merciful towards us than we are to ourselves. Come (give us your hand), O Rasulullaah ﷺ. Let us now pledge our allegiance to you." Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "I cannot shake the hand of a woman. What I say to a hundred women is the same as I say to one woman (their pledge is confirmed merely by speech)."⁽³⁾

Hadhrat Umayma bint Ruqayqa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا Pledges Allegiance to Islaam

Hadhrat Abdullaah bin Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Hadhrat Umayma bint Ruqayqa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا approached to pledge her allegiance to Islaam. Rasulullaah ﷺ said to her, "I require you to pledge that you shall not ascribe any partner to Allaah, not steal, not fornicate, not kill your child, not come forth with slander which you fabricate before your two hands and legs, not wail at the death of anyone and not to make a spectacle of yourself as women made spectacles of themselves during the first Period of Ignorance." ⁽⁴⁾

Hadhrat Faatima bint Utba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا Pledges Allegiance

Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrates that Hadhrat Faatima bint Utba bin Rabee'ah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا came to pledge her allegiance at the hand of Rasulullaah ﷺ. Rasulullaah ﷺ asked her to pledge that she would not ascribe partners to Allaah, will not fornicate and added all the other clauses mentioned in the verse of the Qur'aan⁽⁵⁾. Out of modesty, Hadhrat Faatima bin Utba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا placed her hand on her head, an act that impressed Rasulullaah ﷺ. Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا then said to her, "Confirm this, O woman because I swear by Allaah that all of us pledged this." She responded by saying, "In that case, I also accept."

(1) Verse 12 of Surah Mumtahina (Surah 60).

(2) Tabraani in his *Kabeer* and *Awsat*. Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.39) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) Maalik, Ibn Hibbaan, Tirmidhi and others as mentioned in *Isaaba* (Vol.4 Pg.240).

(4) Tabraani as appears in *Majma'uz Zawaa'id* (Vol.6 Pg.37). It is also narrated by Nasa'ee, Ibn Maajah, Ahmad and Tirmidhi as mentioned in the *Tafseer* of Ibn Katheer (Vol.4 Pg.352).

(5) Verse 12 of Surah Mumtahina (Surah 60).

Rasulullaah ﷺ then accepted her pledge of allegiance in conformance with the verse of the Qur'aan. (1)

Hadhrat Azza bint Khaabil رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا pledges Allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ

Hadhrat Azza bint Khaabil رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا approached Rasulullaah ﷺ and pledged that she would not fornicate, would not steal and would not bury her children alive neither in public nor in secrecy. Hadhrat Azza رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا says, "I knew well what Rasulullaah ﷺ meant by publicly burying children alive but I did not ask Rasulullaah ﷺ what burying them alive in secrecy meant, neither did he inform me. However, it occurred to me that it refers to spoiling children. By Allaah! I shall never spoil any child of mine." (2)

Hadhrat Faatima bint Utba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا Pledges Allegiance Along with her Sister Hadhrat Hind رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا who was the Wife of Hadhrat Abu Sufyaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

Hadhrat Faatima bint Utba bin Rabee'ah bin Abdish Shams رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrates that Hadhrat Abu Hudhayfa bin Utba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ took her along with (her sister) Hadhrat Hind bint Utba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا to Rasulullaah ﷺ so that they could pledge their allegiance to him. Rasulullaah ﷺ took their promises and made some conditions with them. Hadhrat Faatima bint Utba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا they asked Rasulullaah ﷺ, "O my cousin! Have you noticed any of these evils or deficiencies in your people?" Hadhrat Abu Hudhayfa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "Be quiet and make your pledge! It is with these words and conditions that the pledge of allegiance is made.

Hadhrat Hind رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا then said, "I shall not pledge to abstain from stealing because I steal from my husband." At this, both she and Rasulullaah ﷺ held back until Rasulullaah ﷺ sent someone to (her husband) Hadhrat Abu Sufyaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ to get him to permit her (to take from his possessions without seeking permission). Hadhrat Abu Sufyaan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ permitted her to take from the wet things (referring to foodstuffs) but did not permit her to take from the dry things (referring to non-food items such as money and clothing) or from luxuries.

The two ladies then pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ. Hadhrat Faatima bint Utba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا then said to Rasulullaah ﷺ, "There was not a tent that I hated more than your tent and I wished that Allaah would destroy it and everything in it. However, I now wish more for your tent than any other that Allaah should make it prosperous and full of blessings. Rasulullaah ﷺ commented, "This ought to be because I swear by Allaah that none of you can have true Imaan until I am more beloved to him than even his children and parents." (3)

Hadhrat Aa'isha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrates that when Hadhrat Hind bint Utba رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا came to pledge allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ, he looked at her hands and said, "Go

(1) Ahmad and Bazaar as mentioned in Majma'uz Zawaa'id (Vol.6 Pg.37).

(2) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.39) has commented on the chain of narrators.

(3) Haakim (Vol.2 Pg.486).

and transform your hands (by applying henna)." After she had applied henna, she returned to Rasulullaah ﷺ who said to her, "I require you to pledge that you will not ascribe any partners to Allaah, will not steal and will not commit adultery." She interrupted by saying, "Does a free woman ever commit adultery?" Rasulullaah ﷺ continued, "And that you will not kill your children for fear of poverty."

"You have not left us any child to kill," she interjected (referring to her children who were killed while fighting against the Muslims). She then pledged allegiance and with reference to the two gold bangles she wore on her hand, she asked, "What do you say about these two bangles?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "These are two coals from the fire of Jahannam (when zakaah is not paid for them)." (1)

Another famous narration⁽²⁾ states that when Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "That you do not commit adultery", she said, "Does a free woman ever commit adultery?" and when Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "And that you will not kill your children for fear of poverty", she said, "We grew them up as children and then you killed them when they were big."

According to yet another narration⁽³⁾, when Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "That you do not commit adultery", she said, "Does a free woman ever commit adultery?" and when Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "And that you will not kill your children for fear of poverty", she said, "It is you who killed them". A similar narration quotes her as saying, "Have you left us any children after the Battle of Badr?"

Another narration states at the beginning that Hadhrat Hind رَضِيهَا said (to her husband Hadhrat Abu Sufyaan رَضِيهَا), "I wish to pledge allegiance to Muhammad ﷺ." Hadhrat Abu Sufyaan رَضِيهَا said, "But I have noticed that you have always been rejecting what he says." She replied, "By Allaah! That it true. However, I swear by Allaah that before this night I have never seen Allah being worshipped in this Masjid as He deserves to be worshipped. By Allaah! The Muslims spent the entire night performing salaah standing, bowing down and prostrating." Hadhrat Abu Sufyaan رَضِيهَا said, "But you have done many things (against Islaam). Take someone from your people along with you."

Hadhrt Hind رَضِيهَا then went to Hadhrt Umar رَضِيهَا, who accompanied her and sought permission from Rasulullaah ﷺ to allow her in. She entered the presence of Rasulullaah ﷺ wearing a veil. The episode of her Bay'ah then followed. This narration of Imaam Sha'bi رَضِيهَا reports that when Hadhrt Hind رَضِيهَا admitted that she had squandered a great deal of Hadhrt Abu Sufyaan رَضِيهَا's money, he said, "Whatever she has taken from my wealth is permissible (I have pardoned her)." (4)

Ibn Jareer has reported the same narration from Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Abbaas رَضِيهَا in great detail. This narration states that Hadhrt Abu Sufyaan رَضِيهَا said to Hadhrt Hind رَضِيهَا, "I permit for you whatever wealth you have taken

(1) Abu Ya'la. Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.37) has commented on the chain of narrators. Ibn Abi Haatim has also narrated it in brief as quoted in the *Tafseer* of Ibn Katheer (Vol.4 Pg.354).

(2) *Isaaba* (Vol.4 Pg.425)

(3) Ibn Sa'd from Imaam Sha'bi رَضِيهَا.

(4) Ibn Mandah.

from me whether it is used up or still existing." When Rasulullaah ﷺ heard this, he recognised who she was. He then smiled and called her. Hadhrat Hind رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا grabbed hold of Rasulullaah ﷺ's hand and pleaded her case. When Rasulullaah ﷺ asked her if she was indeed Hind, she said, "May Allaah forgive what has happened in the past."

Rasulullaah ﷺ then turned away from her (towards the other women present) and (continuing with the formal pledge of allegiance), he said, "And will not commit adultery." Hadhrat Hind رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said, "Does a respectable woman ever commit adultery?" Rasulullaah ﷺ replied, "By Allaah! A respectable woman never commits adultery." Continuing further, Rasulullaah ﷺ said, "And will not kill their children." Hadhrat Hind رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا again interrupted by saying, "It was you who killed them during the Battle of Badr. However, you and they know more." Rasulullaah ﷺ completed the Bay'ah by reciting the rest of the verse, "That they will not kill their children, that they will not come forth with slander which they fabricate before their hands and legs and that they will not disobey you (O Rasulullaah ﷺ) in any good."

The narrator says that here Rasulullaah ﷺ forbade the women from wailing when someone died because during the Period of Ignorance, (when wailing) women used to tear their clothes, scratch their faces, pull their hair and pray for (their own) destruction and death. (1)

Hadhrt Usayd bin Abi Usayd Barraad narrates from one of the women who pledged allegiance to Rasulullaah ﷺ that amongst the things that Rasulullaah ﷺ required them to pledge was that they would not disobey him in any good, would not scratch their faces, would not dishevel their hair, would not tear their collars and would not pray for destruction. (2)

The Bay'ah of Children who Had Not Yet Come of Age

Hadhrt Hasan, Husayn, Abdullaah bin Abbaas and Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ Pledge Their Allegiance

Hadhrt Muhammad bin Ali bin Husayn رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ narrates that Rasulullaah ﷺ accepted the pledge of allegiance from Hadhrt Hasan, Husayn, Abdullaah bin Abbaas and Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ while they were all still youngsters who had not yet grown beards or come of age. Rasulullaah ﷺ did not accept the pledge of allegiance from any other children besides those of his family. (3)

Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ pledge their allegiance

Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Zubayr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Hadhrt Abdullaah bin Ja'far رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

(1) The *Tafseer* of Ibn Katheer (Vol.4 Pg.353).

(2) Ibn Abi Haatim as quoted in the *Tafseer* of Ibn Katheer (Vol.4 Pg.355).

(3) Tabraani. Haythami (Vol.6 Pg.40) has commented on the chain of narrators?