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Islamic World History



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The Islamic Golden Age?

What is Islamic World History?

- Rashidun Caliphate
- Islamic Golden Age
 - Umayyad Dynasty
 - Abbasid Dynasty
- The first war for the “**Middle East**”
- Rise of the Ottomans and Colonial Expansion
- The Umma today



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That doesn't sound good!

Narrated Thawban:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: The people will soon summon one another to attack you as people when eating invite others to share their dish. Someone asked: Will that be because of our small numbers at that time? He replied: No, you will be numerous at that time: but you will be scum and rubbish like that carried down by a torrent, and Allah will take fear of you from the breasts of your enemy and last enervation into your hearts. Someone asked: What is wahn (enervation). Messenger of Allah (ﷺ): He replied: Love of the world and dislike of death.



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al-Khulafāh al-Rāshidūn
(The Rightly Guided Caliphs)

Say! That's about 30 years

- The Messenger of Allah(s.a.w) said: "Al-Khilafah will be in my Ummah for thirty years, then there will be monarchy after that..."

The Rāshidūn Khalīfahs are:

- **Abu Bakr al-Siddīq (RA)**
 - Reigned for ~2 years
- **'Umar ibn al-Khattāb (RA)**
 - Reigned for ~10 years
- **Uthman ibn Affān (RA)**
 - Reigned ~12 Years
- **'Alī ibn Abi Talib (RA)**
 - Reigned ~5 years
- **Ḥasan ibn 'Alī ibn Abi Talib (RA)**
 - Reigned ~6 months



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Lesson 3



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But what is the *Khilāfah*?

‘Remember’ when your Lord said to the angels, “I am going to place a *khalīfah* on the earth...” (Quran 2:30)

The term *Khalifah* or *Caliph* is generally translated as

- Successor
- Vicegerent



Who was Abu Bakr al-Siddīq?

- **Real name: Abdullah ibn Abi Quhafa**
- **His titles**
 - al-Siddīq (The True one)
 - Ateeq (The one who is freed)
 - Abu Bakr (Bukūr - early in the day)
- **The first adult, male, free convert**
- **A successful merchant and trader**
 - Handsome
 - Had good character which people trusted
- **Never drank wine even during the time of Jāhiliyyah**



His closeness with the Prophet:

- Lived in the merchant district in Makkah
 - Close neighbours of Khadījah bint Khuwaylid.
- They were close in many ways
 - In age, they were 2 years apart.
 - Nabi Muhammad would visit every morning and every evening.
- He attains the title al-Siddīq (the Believer) due to his instant conversion.

Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم said: *“I did not call anyone to Islam, except that there was in him some hesitation or anxiety or delay. Except from what I saw of Abu Bakr. When I mentioned to him, he did not frown nor did he hesitate.”*



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The Second of the Two:

إِلَّا تَنْصُرُوهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِيَ اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ سَكِينَتَهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَيَّدَهُ بِجُنُودٍ لَمْ تَرَوْهَا وَجَعَلَ كَلِمَةَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا السُّفْلَىٰ ۗ وَكَلِمَةُ اللَّهِ هِيَ الْعُلْيَا ۗ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ

“It does not matter” if you “believers” do not support him, for Allah did in fact support him when the disbelievers drove him out “of Mecca” and he was only one of two. While they both were in the cave, he reassured his companion,¹ “Do not worry; Allah is certainly with us.” So Allah sent down His serenity upon the Prophet, supported him with forces you “believers” did not see, and made the word of the disbelievers lowest, while the Word of Allah is supreme. And Allah is Almighty, All-Wise.

- This is the title Allah SWT gives Abu Bakr
 - The companion of the Prophet for the Hijrah.
 - This name will be invoked again at the time of the Prophet’s death.
- The Sakīnah
 - A consequence of Īmān
 - The sense the believer has when he perceives that everything is in Allah’s power



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The election of S. Abu Bakr al-Siddīq (RA) as khalifah:

- Elected at a meeting between some of the Muhājirūn and Ansār on the day Nabi Muhammad ﷺ passed away.
- The meeting took place at the Saqīfah of Banu Sa'idah in Madinah.
- Nominated by S. 'Umar ibn al-Khattāb (RA).
- Some claim 'Alī ibn Abi Talib opposed.



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Abu Bakr's reign:

- **The discussion of Fadak**
 - A dispute between Abu Bakr (RA) and S. Fatima (RA)?
- **The Re-unification of Arabia**
 - Those who refused Zakah and left Islam after the death of Rasulallah صلى الله عليه وسلم
- **The collecting of the Qurān**
 - The debate between Abu Bakr (RA) and 'Umar (RA)
- **The capturing of Roman and Persian territory**
 - The conquests of S. Khālīd ibn al-Walīd

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The issue of Fadak

- Fadak is a small hamlet outside of Madina
- After the conquest of Khaybar (we will cover in Sira) the Jews offered this place to the Nabi SAW as part of a treaty.
- When the Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم passed away, S. Fatima az-Zahra came to ask of this as the inheritance.
- S. Abu Bakr declared that this land was in fact waqf and was put under the administration of ibn Abbas and 'Ali (RA).



The Apostasy Wars:

- After the death of Rasūlullah صلى الله عليه وسلم, S. Abu Bakr (RA) sent out an army under Usama ibn Zayd to fight the Romans.
- At this same time, many tribes in Arabia started to pull away from Islam.
 - Some did this because they were merely following the person of Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.
 - Some thought that the Muslims would be weaker now and they didn't want to pay the zakah.
 - In some regions there were people claiming to be new prophets.
 - Musaylima al-Kathāb
 - Tulayha al-Asadi
 - Sajah bint al-Harith al-Taghlibi
- As the Muslim army left to fight the Romans, these groups began to break away.
- S. Abu Bakr broke the remaining force of Muslims up into small groups and sent them to fight the apostates across Arabia.
- Ended in the Battle of Yamāmah in the year 11 AH/ 633 CE.



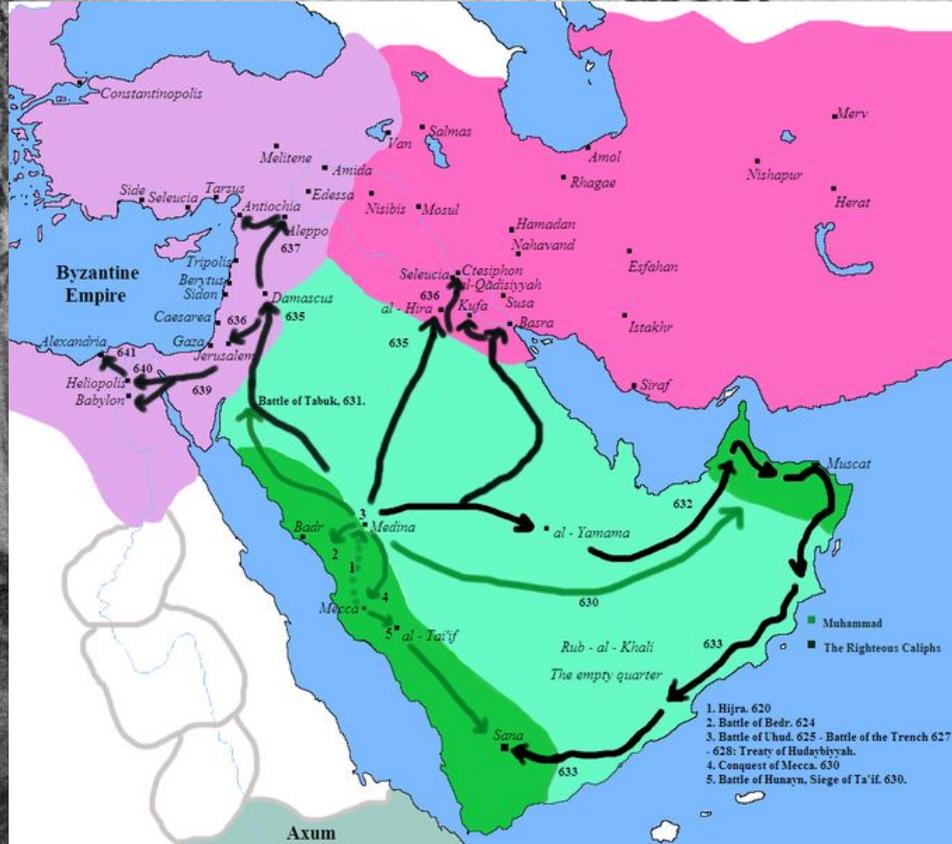
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The Beginnings of the Muslim Empire:

- We must understand and come to terms with the fact that the Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and his companions (RA) fought both offensive and defensive wars.





The Beginnings of the Muslim Empire:

- After Khalid bin Walīd's victory at Yamāmah, S. Abu Bakr commanded him to invade the Sassanids.
- Simultaneously, Abu Bakr invaded Roman Syria, under the leadership of Abu Ubayd. At least according to the secular world.
- A key ingredient to the success of the Muslim invasions was due to the weakened state of both the Sassanid and Roman Empires:
 - The Romans and Sassanids had been in a fluctuating state of war and peace for 700 years.
 - The last Roman - Persian war lasted for 20 years between 602 CE and 628 CE.



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634 - Abu Bakr al-Siddīq passes away

- The Caliphate is handed over to S. 'Umar ibn al-Khattāb (RA)
- The battle of Yarmūk and the conquest of Jerusalem
- The retirement of S. Khalid bin al-Walīd (RA)
- Amr ibn 'Ās conquers in Egypt



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639 - A drought in Madinah

Volume 2, Book 17, Number 123:

Narrated Anas:

Whenever drought threatened them, 'Umar bin Al-Khattab, used to ask Al-Abbas bin 'Abdul Muttalib to invoke Allah for rain. He used to say, "O Allah! We used to ask our Prophet to invoke You for rain, and You would bless us with rain, and now we ask his uncle to invoke You for rain. O Allah ! Bless us with rain."(1) And so it would rain.



The death of S. 'Umar ibn al-Khattāb - 644

- Killed while leading the Fajr prayer.
- First of the Khilāfah to be assassinated.

'O Allah! I am advanced in years, my strength has weakened, and my subjects have increased, so take me to You without (my) being wasteful or falling short.' Dhu'l-Hijjah had not gone before he was killed. Al-Hakim narrated it.



S. 'Uthmān ibn 'Affān

- Serious turmoil followed the death of S. 'Umar.
 - This is the first time a leader is assassinated in the Ummah.
 - With the rapid expansion of the Islamic Empire, the need for political stability was paramount.
- S. 'Uthmān is elected from the six appointed as the shūra by S. 'Umar.
 - 'Abd ar-Rahman ibn 'Awf asked who would they select:
 - Most said 'Uthmān.
 - S. 'Uthmān said S. 'Ali
 - S. 'Ali said S. 'Uthmān

It has been related that 'Abd ar-Rahman said to 'Uthman in private, 'If I don't pledge allegiance to you who would you point out to me?' He said, 'Ali.' He said to 'Ali, 'If I don't pledge allegiance to you who would you point out to me?' He said, 'Uthman.' Then he called for az-Zubayr and said, 'If I don't pledge allegiance to you who would you point out to me?' He said, 'Ali or 'Uthman.' Then later he called for Sa'd and said, 'Whom would you indicate to me? because, as for me and you, we don't want it.' He said, 'Uthman.' Then 'Abd ar-Rahman sought the counsel of all the notables and saw that most of them were inclined to 'Uthman.



S. 'Uthmān's Khilāfat

- The beginnings of political upheaval.
- The Islamic Empire began its spread westward through North Africa.
 - The defeat of the Romans in modern day Tunisia.
- The Qur'ān was compiled into a single mushaf.



The burning of the Qur'ān

- Massive expansion taking place.
- S. Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman came to S. 'Uthmān to ask him to compile the Qur'ān.
 - Threats of distorting the recitation as the Islamic Empire expanded into non-Arabic speaking regions.
 - “O chief of the Believers! Save this nation before they differ about the Book (Qur'an) as Jews and the Christians did before.” (Bukhari)
- S. 'Uthman got the mushāfs compiled in the time of S. Abu Bakr from S. Hafsa.
 - Zayd bin Thābit, 'Abdullah bin az-Zubayr, Sa'id bin al-As and 'Abdurahmān bin Ḥārith bin Hisham were called to compile the mushāf.
 - Commanded to write it in the dialect of the Quraysh.
 - Upon completion, a mushāf was sent to each Muslim province and the originals were returned to S. Ḥafsa.
 - All manuscripts which differed with what was compiled was commanded to be burnt.



Expansion:

- Westward
 - Under 'Abdullah bin Sa'd, the Muslim armies fought the Romans in modern-day Tunisia breaking through and becoming a dominating power in North Africa.
 - This set the stage for westward expansion later on.
- Eastward
 - Muslim's complete the defeat of the Sassanid empire with the death of Yazdegerd III in 651 CE.
- Northward
 - Conquests of regions such as modern-day Armenia and Azerbaijan which led to the need to compile the Qur'ān.



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Abu Ya'la narrated that Anas said: The first one to emigrate with his family to the Abyssinians was 'Uthmān ibn 'Affān. The Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, 'May Allah accompany the two of them. 'Uthmān is the first to emigrate with his family for the sake of Allah since Lut.'