Khulfa-i-Rashideen (632-661 AD /11-41 AH)

SEQUENCE:

- Introduction
- Past CSS Questions
- Events in chronological order
- Discourse
- Questions
CALIPHS (SUCCESSORS)

FIRST FOUR CALLED
‘RIGHTLY GUIDED’ CALIPHS

1. ABU BAKR 632-634 CE
2. ‘UMAR 634-644 CE
3. ‘UTHMAN 644-656 CE
4. ‘ALI 656-661 CE

THESE FOUR WERE ELECTED

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Khulfa-i-Rashideen

• **Umar ibn Abdul Aziz** (‘Umar II) was one of the **Ummayyad** caliphs, is sometimes regarded as one of the Rashidun

• Some regard only ‘Abu Bakr and ‘Umar as the Two Rightly Guided Caliphs

• **Suleiman the Magnificent** and **Abdul Hamid I** of the **Ottoman** period are regarded by some to be amongst the rightly guided **Caliphs**

• **Ibn Hajr al-Asqalani** includes **Abbassids**
ORTHODOX CALIPHS: GENERAL CSS QUESTIONS

• 2011-Trace the origin of Shura in Islam and give a brief account of its working under the pious caliphs
• 2009- Give an account on the expansion of the Islamic state during the period of Orthodox Caliphs
• 1990- Discuss the merits and demerits of present system of election and compare it with the system that was adopted in electing the Khulfai Rashidin
• 1987-Write down a comprehensive note on the collection and preservation of the Holy Quran during the period of Khulfai Rashidin
HAZRAT ABU BAKR (RTA)

• 2007- Estimate the role of Hazrat Abu Bakr as a protector of Islam

• 2002- Highlight the achievements of Hazrat Abu Bakr as the 1st caliph

• 1998- What led to the Ridda wars after the death of the Holy prophet and how effectively did Abu Bakr deal with the situation
• 1995- Write a comprehensive note on the Muslim’s conquests during the time of Hazrat Abu Bakr

• 1990- Enumerate the problems that Hazrat Abu Bakr had to face just after being elected as Khalifa and show how he solved the problems.
HAZRAT UMER FAROOQ (RTA)

• 2011- Estimate the character and achievements of Hazrat Umar Farooq R.A as a statesman

• 2006- Write a comprehensive note on the administration/management and reforms of Hazrat Umar as a caliph

• 2005- Highlight the character of Hazrat Umer and the expansion of Muslim domain during his caliphate
• 2003- Highlight Hazrat Umer as a pioneer of the concept of welfare state

• 2001- Narrate the achievements of Hazrat Umer as a Conquerer and administrator

• 1987-Discuss the socio-economic institutions established by Hazrat Umer and their effects on Muslim society
HAZRAT USMAN GHANI (RTA)

• 2010 - Give a critical study of the causes and consequences of the political and ideological differences raised after the assassination of Hazrat Usman Ghani?
• 1991- Analyse the charges against Usman the 3rd Caliph
• “The door of Blood-shed opened with the martyrdom of Hazrat Uthman (R.A) never closed.” Discuss (PCS)
Hazrat Ali (RA)

“Analyse the causes of unrest during the days of Hazrat Ali and discuss the consequences of battle of Jamal and Siffin” (PCS)

“Enumerate the causes that led to the civil war in the days of Hazrat Ali (R.A)” (PCS)
Main Events in Chronological Order
632: Election of Hazrat Abu Bakr. Usamah leads expedition to Syria. Campaigns against Musailima the Liar (defeated in Battle of Yamama)
633: Campaigns in Bahrain, Oman, Yemen, and Hadramawt
634: Battles Damascus and Ajnadain. Death of Hazrat Abu Bakr. Hazrat Umar Farooq becomes the Caliph
637: Conquest of Syria. Fall of Jerusalem
638: Conquest of Jazirah
639: Conquest of Khuizistan. Advance into Egypt
640: Capture of the post of Caesaria in Syria. Battle of Babylon in Egypt
641: Battle of Nihawand. Conquest Of Alexandria in Egypt
642: Battle of Rayy in Persia. Conquest of Egypt. Foundation of Fustat
643: Conquest of Azarbaijan and Tabaristan (Russia)
644: Conquest of Fars, Kerman, Sistan, Mekran and Kharan. Martyrdom of Hazrat Umar. Hazrat Othman becomes the Caliph
646: Campaigns in Khurasan, Armenia and Asia Minor
647: Campaigns in North Africa. Conquest of the island of Cypress
648: Campaigns against the Byzantines
651: Naval battle of the Masts against the Byzantines
652: Discontentment and disaffection against the rule of Hazrat Othman
656: Martyrdom of Hazrat Othman. Hazrat Ali becomes the Caliph. Battle of the Camel
657: Hazrat Ali shifts the capital from Madina to Kufa. Battle of Siffin. Arbitration proceedings at Daumaut ul Jandal
658: Battle of Nahrawan
659: Conquest of Egypt by Mu'awiyah
660: Hazrat Ali recaptures Hijaz and Yemen from Mu'awiyah. Mu'awiyah declares himself as the Caliph at Damascus
661: Martyrdom of Hazrat Ali. Accession of Hazrat Hassan and his abdication. Mu'awiyah becomes the sole Caliph
Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA)
Abu Bakr (11-13 AH/632-34 AD)

• Abu Bakr as surname (kunya). Real name was Abdullah, titled as siddique
• First Muslim male adult

Services to Islam before khilafaat:
- Set free the slave
- Yar-i-Ghar
- Led the payer
- All his wealth for construction of a mosque at Madinah and for Tabuk expedition
- Participated in Badr, Uhud and Ditch, Hudaibiya and Hunayn
Political situation of Madinah

• Muhajireen (the Orthodox Muslims, Alides and Umayyads)

• Ansar assembled in a quarter called Saqifah Bani Sai’da
Inaugural Speech of Abu Bakr

“O people! You have chosen me as your chief, although I am not the best among you. I need all your advice and all your help. If I do well, support me, if I make a mistake, then set me right. To tell the ruler truly what you think of him is faithfulness, to conceal the truth is treachery. I shall defend the weak against the strong, for the weaker among you is the stronger with me, until I have redressed his wrong and the stronger shall be as the weaker until I have taken from him that which he has wrested. Fight in the ways of lord: whoever leaves off to fight in the path of Allah, Allah abases him. As long as I obey God, His Prophet, obey me, wherein I disobey, obey me not.”
Difficulties and dangers to state of Madina

- Usama’s expedition against the refractory tribes on Syrian border
- The wars of apostasy or Riddah revolt which was both political and religious
- Prophetism: Aswad Ansi from yaman, Musaylima of Bannu Hanifa from central Asia, Tulayha of Bannu Asad in North Arabia and Sajah, a Christian woman, of central Asia rose as pretenders to prophethood
- Refusal to Pay Zakat
Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) sent eleven battalians in different directions to suppress the apostasy movement
Causes of Apostasy Movement

- Ascendancy of Madinah
- Results of Democracy
- Reaction against the changes
- Fascination for the prophetic office
- Lack of true faith
- Strict rules of morality enforced by Islam
- Arabia not wholly united under Islam
- Arabian nomadism and tribal particularism resurfaced
Suppression of Heresy in other parts of Arabia

- Bahrayn
- Uman
- Yemen
- Hadramawt
Consequences of the wars of Riddah for

• Islam

• Arabia

• World History
Conquests of Abu Bakr

• Conquest of Chaldea and Hira

• Invasion of Syria
Achievements of Abu Bakr

• Solidarity of Islam maintained due to election of Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) as a caliph
• Suppression of Apostasy
• Preserved the integrity of Islam and the sanctity of the traditions of prophet
• Collection of Quran
• Government by Consultation
• Devoted public money to well-being of people
• Impartial Government
• “The Arabs were on all sides rising in rebellion. Apostasy and disaffection raised their heads, Christians and jews began to stretch out their necks and the faithful were a flock of sheep without a shepherd – their prophet gone, their number few, their foes a multitude”, An Arab Historian says

• “Who am I to withhold the army that the prophet of God himself ordered to proceed.” “Come what may,” he further Said, “Madinah may stand or fall, the prophet’s word must be fulfilled”
• Abu Bakr (RA) “not only saved Islam from disruption but made it a world-religion by diverting the attention of the warring tribes from internal conflict to conquest and glory in the lands of Persia and of the Byzantine Empire”

• “But for Abu Bakr, Islam would have melted away in compromise with the Bedouin tribes or likelier still have perished in the throes of the birth”
“Abu Bakr’s reign was short but after Mohammad (sm) himself, there is none to whom the faith is more beholden” Sir W. Muir
Hazrat Umar Farooq(RA)
‘Umar The Great (634-644 AD/13-23AH)

• ‘Umar bin khattab of Bani Adi, Surnamed as Abu Hafs, title of farooq after acceptance of Islam
• Bani Adi performed function of diplomacy and arbitration in pre-Islamic Mecca
• Conversion to Islam. He was wrestler and orator
• He conquered Iraq, Persia, Egypt, Syria and Palestine
• Hazrat ‘Umar and Hazrat Abu Bakr became the shaikhayn-the Two Great masters –of the Kharijis and the Pietists of the succeeding period of schism, sedition and civil wars

• Participated in battle of Badr, Uhud and Ditch, treaty of Hudaybiah, Khaybar, Makkah expedition, Hunayn, Tabuk expedition
Administration of ‘Umar-I

- Democratic spirit
- Constitutional reforms
- The shu’ra
- Division of empire
  - Wali or Governor
  - Amil
- Special care of agriculture
- Pension system introduced
- Revenue administration
- Distribution of surplus money among the Muslims
- Judicial department
- Army
Hazrat Uthman Ghani(RA)
‘Uthman (644-656AD/23-35AH)

• Electoral College

• His services to Islam:
  – Known as ‘Uthman Ghani
    • 20,000 dirhams for a well
    • land purchased for extention of Masjid-i-Nabvi
    • Contributed 10,000 dinars in cash and 1,000 camels for Tabuk

• Participated in Uhud
Charges against ‘Uthman were unjustified

• Appointment of relatives
• Removal of Governors
• State pastures for his use
• Burning of the holy Quran
Causes of revolt against ‘Uthman (RA)

• Many displeased when their interest was unfulfilled

• Preaching of Ibn Saba against ‘Uthman

• Jealousy between the Quraysh and non-Quraish

• His leniency responsible for his misfortune

• The letter of the caliph to Marwan forged
Hazrat Ali(RA)
Hazrat Ali (656-661 AD/35-49AH)

- Hazrat Ali’s accession witnessed Madina in grip of lawlessness
- The Egyptian rebels favoured Ali, the Kufans Zubayr and the Basrans Talha. The Egyptians were a dominated group
- Circumstances complicated the universal acceptance of Hazrat Ali as a caliph; pro-Ali, pro-Muawiya and pro-Uthman groups emerged
Administration issue of punishing ‘Uthman’s murderers became a political issue. Talha (RA) Zubair (RA) and Ayesha (RA) fought battle of Jamal.
Hazrat Ali’s Governors

Uthman bin Hanif was sent to Basra to replace Abdullah bin Amir, Amarah bin Shahab to Kufa to replace Abu Musa al-Ashari, Qays bin Sad to Egypt to replace Abdullah bin Sarh and Suhail bin Hanif to Syria to replace Muawiya
Battle of Camel

- Hazrat Talha and Hazrat Zubair joined Ayesha in Mecca. They decided to march upon Basra at the head of 3,000 men. Basra divided into pro-Uthman group, pro-Ali group and neutral group. ‘Uthman bin Hanif, the governor of Basra. Conspirators foiled negotiations for peace.
- 1st civil war in Islam.
- Out of 40,000 combatants 10,000 dead.
- It was the victory of the regicides.
Battle of Siffin

• Preparation at Kufa, new capital, by Hazrat Ali
• Bedouin chief Jarrir bin Abdullah went as emissary to Muawiya who captured him
• Hazrat Ali’s army numbered 70,000 men, while that of Muawiyah 90,000 men waited for three months during negotiations
• The Battle of Siffin was the continuation of historic struggle between Syria under the Byzantines and Iraq under the Sassanids
• Hazrat Ail was eager for an amicable settlement as he sent three messengers
• Malik al-Ashtar commanded Hazrat Ali’s army
• Amr bin al-As’s stratagem: “Here is the Book of Allah! Let it decide between us.”
• Abu Musa al-Ashari as representative of Hazrat Ali against Amr ibn al-As
• Arbitration created 12,000 Harurites, named after the place Harura or Kharijites
• Two umpires along with 400 men each met at Adruh in Palestine instead of Dumat-ul jandal. Amr ibn al–As has been dubbed along with Mughira bin shuba and ziyad bin sumaya as the “three cleverest politicians” of early Islam.
• Loss of Egypt, revolt in Basra, Syrian raids

• Assassination of ‘Ali by the Khariji plot at the hands of Abdur Rahman ibn Muljam
Expansion of Islamic Empire: Causes of success

- Religious zeal of the Arabs
- National feeling and inner necessity to keep the discontented tribes in check as in Riddah wars
- Capable generals and better military techniques of the Arabs
- Decadence of the Persian and Roman empire
- Difference of ideology
- The caliphal policy of National defence of the frontiers of the republic of Medina
- The caliphal policy of National liberation of the Arab subjects of Rome and Persia
• Aggressive attitude of the Persian and Byzantine empires

• Expansion was inspired by Islam, directed and guided by the caliphs of Madina, prompted by political expediency to maintain unity and peace among the Arab tribes and determined by the political, social and economic decadence of the lands and people of the empires of Persia and Byzantine. The immediate cause of these conquests were the border troubles due to the chronic insecurity of the Persian and Byzantine frontiers of Arabia