

Taleem Focus Slides

Life & Seerah of Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra)

Slide Notes

Slide #2:

His name of at birth was Abdul Ka'ba. Upon accepting Islam Holy Prophet ﷺ named him Abdullah^{ra}

His father was named Abu Kahafa and mother's name was Umul Khair Salma

He belonged to Banu Taym subtribe of Quraish

He was 2 ½ - 3 years younger than Holy Prophet^{sa}

He was a friend of Holy Prophet ﷺ even before accepting Islam

Slide #3:

He was a trader by profession and was outside of Makkah when Holy Prophet ﷺ started inviting people to Islam. When he returned to Makkah leaders of Quraish came to him and told him that Muhammad (sa) had claimed prophethood. When they left, he went to the house of Holy Prophet (sa) and asked him if this indeed was true. As Holy Prophet(sa) started to explain he said I am not asking for explanation but did you claim to be a prophet? When Holy Prophet ﷺ replied in affirmative he immediately accepted.

Holy Prophet ﷺ once said whoever I invited to Islam showed some hesitation but Abu Bakr^{ra} accepted without hesitation

Slide #4:

Hazrat Abu Bakr was fairly wealth and had some influence in Makkah. He used his wealth and influence to help poor Muslims. He paid the price to the owner of Hazrat Bilal (ra) to free him of slavery. Hazrat Abu Bakr's father who was not a Muslim at that time once said to him that if you are going to buy slaves at least spend your money on young and strong slaves, why do you

waste your money on weak, old and blind slaves. He replied, "I spend my money for seeking Allah's pleasure and I do not wish that any worldly desire should make it impure"

Once Holy Prophet ﷺ was praying alone in Ka'ba, kuffar started hitting him and he passed out. They dragged him around Ka'ba with a piece of cloth around his neck. It was Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} who saved him. In the process he himself was beaten so severely that according to Hazrat A'isha^{ra} hair came off whenever his head was touched

Slide #5:

As persecution of Muslims continued Holy Prophet(sa) advised Muslims to migrate towards Habsha (modern day Ethiopia). Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} also asked and was granted permission to migrate by the Holy Prophet (sa)

En route to Ethiopia met Ibn Al Dagna, chief of Qarah tribe, who knew him for a long time. He asked Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) where he was going? He replied that my people have turned me out from my land and I am going to a place where I can worship and pray to my God. Ibn Al Dagna replied that "you help out the poor and the weak, you are sympathetic to those in trouble, and you take good care of the guests, why would someone turn you out from your home. He offered to provide protection to him. In Makkah he announced that whoever will harm Abu Bakr^{ra} will have to fight his tribe

Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} used to recite Quran so melodiously and with such emotion that women and children of Makkah would gather outside of his home to listen to his recitation. The leaders of Quraish feared that those people may get influenced and accept Islam so they complained to Ibn al Dagna. Upon hearing this Ibn Al Dagna asked Hazrat Abu Bakr to stop the recitation. However, he refused and said, "I cannot do that, thank you for your protection but you may withdraw it, for me protection of Allah is sufficient" . Ibn Al Dagna then withdrew his protection

Slide #6:

As the persecution continued in Makkah, Holy Prophet (sa) advised Muslims to migrate to Medina while he stayed behind. When only a few sahaba were left, Hazrat Abu Bakr (sa) also sought permission to migrate. Huzur (sa) told him "Don't go yet. May be Allah will grant you a companion for your journey"

Elated, Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) started preparing for the journey and purchased two camels and started feeding them a special diet to fatten them up for the journey.

Huzoor صلوات الله عليه وسلم and Hazrat Abu Bakr started the travel towards South whereas Medina is towards North. Huzoor (sa) stayed in cave of Thor ثور for 3 days and Hazrat Abu Bakr's son would bring food to them as he left Makkah daily with the excuse of grazing his goats.

One day as Hazrat Muhammad (sa) was resting in the cave as he put his head on Hazrat Abu Bakr's leg. There was a hole in the ground on which Hazrat Abu Bakr had put his foot so that no critter could come out of it. As it happened, a snake which lived in that hole bit him on the foot. He felt extreme pain but would not move his leg for the fear the Holy Prophet's sleep will be disturbed. Finally, a tear rolled down his cheek and fell on Huzoor's face and he woke up. Upon inquiry he told Holy Prophet (sa) that he was bitten. Holy Prophet put some of his blessed saliva on the wound and the pain was relived.

With the help of trackers, kuffar finally reached the cave and their feet could be seen from inside the cave. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) became worried that kuffar has tracked them down. Huzoor told Hazrat Abu Bakr not worry since Allah was with them. This incident was recorded in Surah Taubah

إِلَّا تَتَصَرَّوْهُ فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ إِذْ أَخْرَجَهُ
الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ثَانِي اثْنَيْنِ إِذْ هُمَا فِي الْغَارِ
إِذْ يَقُولُ لِصَاحِبِهِ لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
مَعَنَا

if you help him not, then *know that* Allah helped him *even* when the disbelievers drove him forth while he was one of the two when they were both in the cave, when he said to his companion, 'Grieve not, for Allah is with us.' (9:40)

They were miraculously saved as a spider had woven a web at the mouth of the cave and kuffar did not look inside.

Slide #7:

Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} guarded the tent under which Huzoor^{sa} prayed at the battle of Badr. Huzoor (sa) once said that Hazrat Abu Bakr was the bravest among the sahaba

Hazrat Abu Bakr's son, Abdur Rahman, who was not yet Muslim fought from the Meccan side during Battle of Badr (ra). Later on in life after his conversion to Islam he once mentioned to Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) that during the battle I had an opportunity but did not kill you. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) responded, "By God, I would not have spared you if I had an opportunity to kill you"

During the battle of Hazrat Abu Bakr fought around Holy Prophet and defended him. When Kuffar fled at the end of the battle, Holy Prophet (sa) dispatched a party of 70 sahaba to chase after them. Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) was part of that party but they could not catch up.

At the occasion of Battle of Tabuk, Holy Prophet (sa) asked for donations to finance the military campaign. This incident is describe by Hazrat Umar (ra) in a Hadith from Sunan Abu Dawud and Tirmidhi

'Umar ibn al-Khattab, may Allah be pleased with him, said, "One day, the Messenger of Allah, (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam), commanded us to give charity. I had some property, so I said, 'Today I shall surpass Abu Bakr if I surpass him any day.' I, therefore, brought half of my property. The Messenger of Allah, (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam), asked, 'What have you left for your family?' I replied, 'The same amount.' Abu Bakr brought all that he had with him. The Messenger of Allah asked him, 'What have you left for your family?' He replied, 'I have left Allah and His Messenger for them.' I said, 'I shall never compete with him in anything.'

Slide #8:

When Huzoor^{sa} fell ill he asked Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} to lead the prayers. One day as Hazrat Abu Bakr was leading the prayers, Huzoor (sa) came to the mosque with the help of some sahaba. Hazrat Abu Bakr tried to move away so Holy Prophet (sa) could lead the prayer but Holy Prophet signaled to him that he should continue and sat down beside him.

The day Holy Prophet (sa) died, Hazrat Abu Bakr was visiting his house outside of Medina. Sahaba could not bear the shock. Hazrat Umar stood up and pulled his sword out in Masjid Nabwi and said that I will strike off the neck of person who says Huzoor^{sa} is dead. When Hazrat Abu Bakr arrived he went straight to the room of Hazrat Aisha (ra) where Prophet's body was laying. He lifted the sheet from his face and kissed the forehead. Then he came back to the mosque and recited this verse



وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلَّا رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ
قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ أَفَإِنْ مَاتَ أَوْ قُتِلَ
انْقَلَبْتُمْ عَلَىٰ أَعْقَابِكُمْ وَمَنْ يَنْقَلِبْ
عَلَىٰ عَقْبَيْهِ فَلَنْ يَضُرَّ اللَّهَ شَيْئًا
وَ سَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ الشَّاكِرِينَ ﴿١٤٥﴾

[3:145] And Muhammad is only a Messenger. Verily, all Messengers have passed away before him. If then he die or be slain, will you turn back on your heels? And he who turns back on his heels shall not harm Allah at all. And Allah will certainly reward the grateful.

[3:145] اور محمد نہیں ہے مگر ایک رسول۔ یقیناً اس سے پہلے رسول گزر چکے ہیں۔ پس کیا اگر یہ بھی وفات پا جائے یا قتل ہو جائے تو تم اپنی ایزبوں کے بل پھر جاؤ گے؟ اور جو بھی اپنی ایزبوں کے بل پھر جائے گا تو وہ ہرگز اللہ کو کوئی نقصان نہیں پہنچا سکے گا۔ اور اللہ یقیناً شکر گزاروں کو جزا دے گا۔

Hazrat Umar (ra) later said that he felt as if this verse was revealed for the first time at that occasion.

As this was taking place in the mosque, he got word that some Ansar had gathered at Saqifa Bani Sa'da to select a new leader. He along with Hazrat Umar and a few other Sahaba went there and convinced the Ansar that the Khalifa needed to be from the Muhajireen. All those present with consensus chose Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) as Khalifa. Hazrat Bashir bin Saad (ra), a Medinite, was the first one to do Bai'at at his hand. The text of his first speech is given below.

O people! I have been selected as your Trustee although I am no better than anyone of you. If I am right, obey me. If I am misguided, set me right. Of course truth is honesty and a lie is dishonesty. The weakest among you is powerful in my eyes until I do not get him his due, Insha-Allah (If it should please Allah). The most powerful among you is the weakest in my eyes until I do not make him pay due rights to others Insha Allah. Allah sends down disgrace on those people who give up Jihad in the path of Allah. Allah surely sends down calamities on such people who indulge in evils.

"I ask you to obey me as long as I obey Allah and His Messenger (Sallallahu 'alaihi wa

Sallam). If I disobey Allah and His Messenger you are free to disobey me. Now come and offer Salat."

Slide #9:

Before his death Holy Prophet^{sa} had decided to send a military mission towards Syria under the leadership of Usama bin Zaid^{ra}

As rebellion had broken out in many parts of Arabia, some people suggested that mission should not be sent in light of the situation

Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} said, "By God, if Medina becomes so empty that animals drag my body through the streets even then I cannot stop this mission and would order it to leave"

He personally walked the military mission out of the city. As Hazrat Usama sat on the horse, Hazrat Abu Bakr walked along. Hazrat Usama bin Zaid (ra) said to him, "O Caliph of Allah, please ride on a horse else I will have to get down". Hazrat Abu Bakr (ra) said to him, "If I get my feet dusty for a little while in the way of Allah, what is wrong with that".

Slide #10:

After Huzoor^{sa} died a number of tribes rebelled against the state

Also, a number of false claimants of prophets like Aswad Ansi, Musailma Kazab, etc. appeared

Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} dispatched armies to different areas of Arabia to suppress the rebellion and restore order

Slide #11:

In one of the battles at Yamama under the leadership of Khalid bin Waleed^{ra}, many sahaba who had memorized Quran died

Hazrat Umar^{ra} became worried that Quran might be lost over time & he suggested to Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} that something should be done

Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} instructed Hazrat Usama bin Zaid^{ra}, one of the scribes of revelation (Qatibeen-e-Wahi) to complete this task

He methodically collected all the verses in correct order (with verification from other sahaba) into one volume

The same copy was later used by Hazrat Uthman^{ra} to make standardized copies of Quran and send to all parts of the state.

Slide #12:

Little over 2 years after Holy Prophet's death Hazrat Abu Bakr^{ra} got sick after bathing in cold weather

He had high fever for 15 days

Sensing that his death was near he appointed Hazrat Umar^{ra} as the next caliph and told people, "I have not appointed a relative or a brother to the post of Khilafat but I have chosen the one who is best among you"

After that he gave his burial instructions to his daughter Hazrat Aisha (ra) and told her that that the clothes he is wearing right now should be washed and he should be buried in it. Hazrat Aisha said that those clothes were old. He said, "Someone living deserves those clothes more than him".

His funeral prayer was led by Hazrat Umarra and he was buried in a grave beside Holy Prophet^{sa}

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