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LIVES OF SAHABAHS



The Prophet said "Do not abuse my companions for if any one of you spent gold equal to Uhud (in Allah's Cause) it would not be equal to a Mud or even a half Mud spent by one of them."



Abu Dhar al-Ghifari

Abu Dhar al-Ghifari was the fourth or fifth person who converted to Islam. He was born in Hejaz and his birth date is unknown. He died in 652 in the desert of Madina.

The tribe of Ghifar was one of the Arab Pagan tribes. It lived near al-Madina al-Munawwara (Yathrib), where the Makkah trading caravans passed. But Abu Dhar decided to live a poor life as a shepherd. When he and his brother heard a new prophet had arisen in Mecca, they travelled Mecca. He converted to Islam instantly and wanted to declare his faith in front of the Kabba.

Like all those muslims who were tortured and insulted by polythesists because of their believes, Abu Dhar had gone through the same things. He was beaten many times without mercy. After these incidents, Prophet Muhammed told him to return to his clan, where he taught his people about Islam. He and his tribe then joined Muhammad after the Hijra, or migration to Medina in 622.

Abu Dhar was known as an honest man, observant muslim and direct person. He never took place in political matters because of his rough nature. But always served Islam sacrificing everything he had.

After Prophet Muhammad died he had started to live in desert , middle of nowhere. A man visited him once and when he found his house almost bare, he asked Abu Dhar:

"Where are your possessions?"

Abu Dhar said: "We have a house yonder (meaning the Hereafter), to which we send the best of our possessions."

The man understood what Abu Dhar meant and said: "But you must have some possessions so long as you are in this abode."

"The owner of this abode will not leave us in it," replied Abu Dharr.

Also, when the Prince (Amir) of Syria sent Abu Dhar three hundred dinars to meet his needs, he returned the money saying, "Does not the Amir find a servant more deserving of it than I?"

Abu Dhar continued in his simple life, and dedicated himself to Allah only until he died.

Ammar Ibn Yasir

Ammar ibn Yasir is one of the most known companions of Hz.Muhammad and among the first thirteenth Muslims with his family. He migrated from Mecca to Madinah with Prophet Muhammad.

Ammar was born in the year of the Elephant (570) in Mecca, which was the same year Prophet Muhammad's birth. He was Muhammad's friend before conversion to Islam too and one of the intermediaries in Prophet's marriage with Khadijah bint Khuwaylid.

His mother (Sumayyah bint Khayyat) was the seventh person who converted to Islam and his father was Yasir ibn Amir. Ammar's parents were the people who firstly accepted Islam except Prophet Muhammad's relatives.The last year before the Hegira (622), they were killed torturing and crucifying by Mecca's polythesists.

So his parents were Islam's first martyrs.

Amr ibn Hisham was torturing Prophet Muhammad's fellows. Ammar and Bilal ibn Rebah were going to die if Hamza couldn't save them where they hid themselves against pagans.

Polythesists kept torturing Muslims for years. They said 'If you deny Islam and Muhammad, then say you still believe our gods, we will release you!' to the ones they tortured everytime. Ammar resisted but one day he could not stand the tortures anymore and did what polytheists said. He said he had no faith to Allah or Prophet Muhammad. Of course he was very sorry and he thought he committed a sin.Then Ammar went to Prophet Muhammad and told him everything he did by force and said he could not stand the tortures. 'I was perished and miserable. I denied what I believe but it was just words.' He said. Prophet said "What was in your heart?". "It was replete with faith!" said Ammar. Then Prophet said "If they catch you again, act the same." After that event, this verse revealed:

"Whoso disbelieveth in Allah after his belief-save him who is forced torture and whose heart is still content with the Faith- but whoso findeth ease in disbelief:On them is wrath from Allah Theirs will be an awful doom." An-Nahl/106

Ammar had lost his ear in the Ridda wars. Ammar ibn Yasir was martyred by Mauwiyah's forces in the Battle of Siffin in Syria (657)

Prepared by:Sümeyye Şahinkaya



As 9/D,we wanted to introduce you some of the precious and loyal companions of our holy Prophet Muhammad's.We hope you like it!

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Hadhrat Rumaisa

Hadhrat Rumaisa, her other name was Sehlah and she is also known as Ummu Saleem, (radhiyallahu anha) was daughter of a notable person from tribe of Naccar. She was virtuous and very smart. She was married with Nadr b. Maalik and their marriage was going great. They had a child, a son, his name was Anas.

In the middle of their marriage Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) started to invite people to Islam and Hadhrat Rumaisa was one of the First Muslims. But she didn't tell her husband that she converted to Islam. When Maalik learned it, he got angry. Rumaisa said to his son "Ash hadu al la ilaha illallah wa ash hadu an na muhammadar rasulullah" and Anas repeated. After Anas became a Muslim, Maalik left home and he didn't come back. Hadhrat Rumaisa heard that he died in Syria. Hadhrat Anas was an orphan before he was ten years old. But Rumaisa was a strong woman and she pretended as a father for his son, she never gave up. When they were feeling so alone, Hejira happened and Prophet Muhammad came to Madinah. Hadhrat Rumaisa went to Rasulallah (s.a.w) and gave Anas to him. After that moment, Anas bin Maalik was under the auspices of Rasulallah (s.a.w).

Several men proposed to Hadhrat Rumaisa but she refused all of them. She said that she would not marry till her son Anas grow up. She didn't marry for the sake of her son. When Anas became an adult, there was no reason for her to not marry. She was looking for a person who had a well morality. Abu Talhah was the only insistent one. He was always coming to Rumaisa's door and proposing. One day he came and proposed again. But this time Hadhrat Rumaisa said that "We can't get married because I'm a Muslim but you are not." After this event, Abu Talhah converted to Islam and they got married. Their first child, Abu Umeyr died because of an illness. They had another child, his name was Abdullah.

Hadhrat Rumaisa had gone through a lot but she was always brave, helpful, faithful and lovely. When she died Prophet Muhammad said:

"I saw I was walking in Jannah with the wife of Abu Talhah, Rumaisa."

Salman al-Farsi

Salman al-Farsi (Arabic: سلمان الفارسي), (was a companion of the Islamic prophet Muhammad and the first Persian who converted to Islam. During some of his later meetings with the other Sahabah, he was referred to as Abu Abdullah. He is credited with the suggestion of digging a trench around Medina when it was attacked by Mecca in the Battle of the Trench. He was raised as a Zoroastrian, then attracted to Christianity, and then converted to Islam after meeting Muhammad in the city of Yathrib, which later became Medina. According to some traditions, he was appointed as the governor of Al-Mada'in in Iraq. According to popular Shia tradition, Muhammad considered Salman as part of his household. He was a renowned follower of Ali ibn Abi Talib after the death of Muhammad.

Salman was a Persian born either in the city of Kazerun in Fars Province, or Isfahan in Isfahan Province, Persia. In a hadith, Salman also traced his ancestry to Ramhormoz. The first 16 years of his life were devoted to studying to become a Zoroastrian magus or priest after which he became the guardian of a fire temple, which was a well-respected job. Three years later in 587 he met a Nestorian Christian group and was so impressed by them. Against the wishes of his father, he left his family to join them. His family imprisoned him afterwards to prevent him but he escaped.

He traveled around the Middle East to discuss his ideas with priests, theologians and scholars in his quest for truth. During his stay in Syria, he heard of Muhammad, whose coming has been predicted by Salman's last Christian teacher on his deathbed. Afterwards and during his journey to the Arabian Peninsula, he was betrayed and sold to a Jew in Medina. After meeting Muhammad, he recognized the signs that the monk had described to him. He converted to Islam and secured his freedom with the help of Muhammad. Abu Hurairah is said to have referred to Salman as "Abu Al Kitabayn" and Ali is said to have referred to him as Luqman 'al-Hakeem'. He translated a part of the Quran into Persian, thus becoming the first person to interpret and translate the Quran into a foreign language. When exactly Salman died is unknown, however it was probably during Uthman ibn Affan's reign or the second year of Ali's reign. One source states that he died in 32 AH/652 or 653 AD in the Julian calendar, while another source says he died during Uthman's era in 35 AH/655 or 656 AD. Other sources state that he died during Ali's reign. His tomb is located in Al-Mada'in, or according to some others in Isfahan, Jerusalem and elsewhere.

Zayd ibn Harithah

Zayd ibn Harithah was a companion of Muhammad who was at one stage regarded as his (adoptive) son. He is the only companion whose name appears in the Qu'ran (33:37). He is described as "a short flat nosed man, of a very dark brown skin".

He was born in Arabia. He was kidnapped and he was taken to Mecca. Hakim ibn Hizam bought him as a slave and gave him to Hz. Khadijah. Then Hz. Khadijah gave him to Prophet Muhammad and Prophet Muhammad made him free. He grew up with compassion and fondness. After years, Zayd's family found him and they wanted to take him. But Zayd didn't want to go with his family. He wanted to stay with Prophet Muhammad and he said "I am not a kind of person who would ever choose anyone in preference to him". And then Prophet Muhammad announced to crowd, "Witness that Zayd becomes my son, with mutual rights of inheritance." Zayd was too happy because he was not just regarded, he was Prophet Muhammad's son.

When the divine invitation came, he preferred the Islam. In the first semester of Islam; he was subjected to persecution and torture like other Muslims. But certainly, the worst was Taif Voyage... Prophet Muhammad's own words "The most bitter day"... They went to Taif to preach to Islam, but people living in Taif refused to Islam and they insulted Prophet Muhammad. They threw a lot of stones. Zayd ibn Harithah implored "please don't throw" to protect Prophet Muhammad. At the final of the voyage, only Zayd had wounds in his body close to hundred stones.

Zayd was "one of the best archers" among the Muhammad's companion. He fought at Badr, Uhud, Trench and Khaybar and was present at the expedition the Hudaibiyyah. He was commander of the Muslim army in the battle of Mu'tah. About this commissioned, Prophet Muhammad said: I appointed Zay ibn Harithah command if he be martyr Jafar ibn Abi Talib replace him. If Jafar be martyr Abdullah ibn Rowahah replace him. If he be martyr you choose appropriate among you." And he is killed at Mu'tah Battle. According to rumors Prophet Muhammad prayed: My Allah! Forgive Zayd, forgive Zayd, forgive Zayd! Forgive Jafar! Forgive Abdullah ibn Rowahah!

Prepared by: Zeynep Sude Erilli

Hz. Aisha

Hz. Aisha was born in Mecca, Hejaz Arabia, in 613. She was the daughter of Umm Ruman and Abu Bakr of Mecca, two of Muhammad's most trusted companions. Aisha was the third and youngest wife of Muhammad.

She had an important role in Islam History. She depicted Quran and with her hadith knowledge she helped Muslims in many different ways. Hz. Aisha became Muslim when she was a little girl. In Hijrah's second year (624). She got married with the Prophet. After the marriage she called "The believers mother", "Ummu'lmu'minin" by the believers. There was a strong connection made from love and understanding between Hz. Aisha and Hz. Prophet. It was known that they've loved each other so much. Aisha remained Muhammad's favorite wife throughout his life.

Hz. Aisha helped Muslims with many things. After Prophet died, she taught Muslims the hadiths she knew. There are about 2210 hadiths, she narrated to Muslims. Throughout her life she helped many young girls and women with religious issues. Also she was good at depicting Quran and that was the reason why she had a beautiful personality. She was kind, lovely and helpful. She adopted children who were orphan or poor. She raised them. She released slaves whenever she got the chance.

Hz. Aisha was good at literature too. She was good at Arabic language. She knew Arabic poems so perfectly. Her speech was very impressive. She knew the customs and traditions very well. After Prophet, Hz. Mohammed died, she lived 47 years more and died on the 1 July 678 in Madinah because of a disease.

Prepared by: Ayşenur Deveci

Mus'ab Ibn 'Umair

Mus'ab was born in 585. His father was Umair his mother was Hunnas bint Malik. They were one of the richest family who lived in Makkah.

" I had never seen a person as handsome as he was, wear as good as he wear, had more boons than he had." Prophet Muhammed

In Makkah there wasn't any young man who did not envy him. There wasn't a girl who did not want to marry with him. But Mus'ab did not want any of them. There was a giant hole in his heart which he couldn't figure out what it was. He had been trying to complete that with pastimes, money or girls which were secular and worldly but he had always failed and he heard about Islam and Prophet Muhammad and then he believed everything what Prophet Muhammad told him and he converted to Islam. He had been hiding that from his mother but when she had learnt that firstly she had tortured him but Mus'ab didn't change his mind and give up on his faith. When his mother realized that she threw him the streets with no money. Mus'ab had gone to the Prophet Muhammad and became one of the best students of him.

In the fifth year of Hegira Mus'ab went to Ethiopia. When he had turned back Prophet Muhammad had made a deal with the people who were from Yathrib which was called the first Aqaba fealty. They wanted Prophet Muhammad to elect someone who can teach them Islam. Due to that Prophet Muhammad sent Mus'ab to the Yathrib. After second Aqaba fealty, Prophet Muhammad had arrived Medinah and saw a lot of muslim people who accepted Islam thanks to Mus'ab.

Muslims fought two battles against polytheists. First of them, which was called Battle of Badr, was won by Muslims but in the second, which was called Battle of Uhud, Mus'ab got injured and died. When they started inhume martrys they couldn't find anything to enshroud him. When they covered up his head, his legs stayed open but when they covered his legs, his head stayed open and they took rag to cover his legs. When he died he called as:

"The richest of Makkah, the poorest of Madinah."

Prepared by: Zeynep Ebrar Nazli

Fatimah Bint Muhammad

Fatimah bint Muhammed was the youngest daughter of the prophet Muhammad and Khadijah, Wife of Ali and mother of Hasan and Hüseyin, and one of the members of Ahl al-Bayt. She is the object of the veneration, love, and respect of all Muslims, as she was the child closest to her father and supported him in his difficulties, Was the supporter and loving caretaker of her own husband and children. For Muslims, Fatimah is an inspiring example and she is one of the most popular girl's names throughout the Muslim world. Fatimah is a vital character in the religion of Islam and is considered to be a role model for all Muslim women.

Fatimah was born in 605 in Mecca to Khadija, the first of Hz. Muhammad's wives. She had three sister and two brothers. Their names were Zeynep, Ummü Gülsüm, Rukiyye, Fatima, Abdullah and Kasim.

From the little age, she took care of his father, protected her siblings and helped his father since he was so busy with his work. That is why Prophet called her "Ummü Ebiha" meaning "father's mother".

In 624, Hz. Muhammad's cousin, Ali ibn Abi Talib and Fatimah got married. They had 5 children named, Hasan, Hüseyin, Zeynep, Ümmü Gülsüm and Muhsin.

Fatimah is given many titles by Muslims to show their admiration of her moral and physical characteristics. The most used title is "*al-Zahra*", meaning "the shining one", and she is commonly referred to as *Fatimah Zahra*. She was also known as "*al-Batul*" (the chaste and pure one) as she spent much of her time in prayer, reciting the Qur'an and in other acts of worship.

One day when Fatimah was just a little kid, Prophet Muhammad was performing the *salat* (prayer) in the Kaaba, Amr ibn Hishām (Abu Jahl) and his men poured camel placenta over him. Fatimah, upon hearing the news, rushed to her father and wiped away the filth, crying and cursing the men who were still laughing at her father. She stood up to these kind of insults many times since she was the daughter of the Prophet Muhammad.

Following the death of her mother, Fatimah was overcome by sorrow and found it very difficult to come to terms with her death. She was consoled by her father, who informed her that he had received word from angel Gabriel that Allah had built for her a palace in paradise.

Hz. Fatimah lived for a short time after her father Prophet Muhammed died. She has died in Medina in 632 and was buried secretly at night on the testament.

Prepared by: Büşre Denli

Hz.Hamza

Hamza ibn ‘Abdul-Muttalib was a companion and paternal uncle of the Islamic prophet Muhammad. He called himself the 'Lion of God'.

"I do not fear anything I saw." Hz.Hamza

Hamza’s father was Abdul Muttalib from the Quraysh tribe in Mecca.His mother was Hala bint Uhayb from the Zuhra clan of the Quraysh.Hamza was Muhammad’s foster brother. The slave Thuwaybah suckled them. He was talented at wrestling, archery and swordsmanship. He was described as “ the strongest man of the Quraysh”.

Hamza got married three times and had six children. Firstly he got married with Salma bint Umays and he had a child. Then he got married with the daughter of Al-Milla ibn Malik of the Aws tribe in Medina and he had a child too. Last he got married with Khawla bint Qays of the An-Najjar clan of the Khazraj in Medina and he had three children.

One day, when he came back hunting, he saw that Amr ibn Hişam was insulting Muhammad. He was so furious that he beat Amr ibn Hişam who insulted his nephew. Amr ibn Hişam didn’t even make a noise since he knew if Hamza accepted Islam, it would be a disaster for all polythesists. After that Hamza went to Prophet Muhammad and said that he had avenged him and he could feel better. But Muhammad said he could only feel better if Hamza converted to Islam. Hamza was not asked twice and became a Muslim right there.

He migrated with other Muslims to Medina. He joined the battle of Badr. Some wise think that Hamza had the biggest role in the battle of Badr.

Hamza was killed at the battle of Uhud on 22 March 625 when he was 59 years old. Hamza killed Ute in the battle of Badr. Utbe’s daughter Hind deployed named Wahshi from Abyssinian. If he killed Hamza he was free.So in the battle of Uhud, Wahshi hide behind a rock. When Hamza came up him, he threw his spear. Hamza’s shield was ripped. The spear stucked Hamza and he martyrized.

Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah was born in Baha,Yemen. Since he was an orphan he lived with his mother and other relatives. He was known as "Abu Hurairah", which means,"Father of The Kitten."

His mother was a polytheist. Although Abu Hurairah prayed for her to become a Muslim, she never accepted Islam.

One day, he invited her mother again to believe in the One God and His Prophet. She refused it and said some bad things about Prophet Muhammad. Abu Hurairah went to the Prophet with tears in his eyes. "Why are you crying, Abu Hurairah?" asked the Prophet. "I always invite my mother to Islam but she always refuses.I asked her again today.But she said unpleasent things about you. Can you pray to Allah for her?" said Abu Hurairah. The Prophet prayed for Abu Hurairah's mother . When Abu Hurairah went home, he found the door closed. He tried to enter the house but his mother said " Wait a minute Hurairah, don' t come in yet." Then she got dressed and said "You can come in now." When Abu Hurairah went inside, his mother said "I declare that there is no God but Allah, and that Muhammad is His Servant and Prophet." Abu Hurairah went to the Prophet crying again. But this time his tears were tears of joy."I have good news, Rasul'Allah... Allah has answered your prayer. My mother became a Muslim."

Finally, Abu Hurairah spent the rest of his life teaching Hadith in Medina. Abu Hurairah was considered as one of the major teller of Hadiths. They believed that, he was blessed with an unfailing memory, a miracle from God. It has been said that Abu Hurairah had a strong memory which was the reason he nerrated hadiths over 5,000.

Usama ibn Zayd

Who spent almost 20 years of his life with our prophet and took every beautiful manner of him is one of the most important people in the Islam World. He was the son of our Prophet's slave Zayd, who used to be Hadhrat Khadijah's slave but when the Prophet and she got married, Khadijah gave the slave to Prophet Muhammad. He set him free and Zayd and Ummu Eymen got married. They had a child named Usama. His birth date is unknown. He was black. Our Prophet loved his father and him so much. Because of that he is called "Hibbu Rasulallah" which means the loved one Prophet Muhammad's.

Our Prophet used to take his grandchildren on top of his knee and Usama on the other knee.

As we can say he loved Usama as much as his grandchildren. He was the child of first Muslims. He gained Hijra deed when he was just a child. At the conquest day, Prophet put Usama on his camel. When he wasn't even 20, our Prophet made him the commander of an army which contains Hadhrat Umar and the many other important people in the Islam World. Of course they've won every war they fought in.

One day he laid down an enemy and when he was about to kill him he said 'lailaheillallah' (which means there is no God but Allah) but Usama killed him and didn't even care about what he said. When the Prophet heard that he said 'Shame on you Usama! Why did you kill a person who said lailaheillallah?' After those words Usama has become really sad and he said 'I wish I was reborn and didn't do anything.'

Years later when our Prophet was sick and Usama was about to go on a war, people started to say that he didn't deserve to be a commander. When the prophet heard that he said to the crowd these words.

"Usama's father was a great commander and so is he. He is one of the most beautiful person I've ever loved in my life."

This great sahabah died in 673.

Hadrat Sayyiduna Bilal al-Habashi

Hadrat Sayyiduna Bilal al-Habashi was a famous and exalted Sahabi who accepted Islam in its early days in Makkah al-Mukarramah. When he accepted Islam, the non-believers placed great difficulties upon him which he bore with great forbearance in his youth. His father's name was Rabah and his mother's name was Hamamah.

His birth place is Abyssinia (Ethiopia) and this is why he was known as Habshi (the old name for Abyssinia is Habsh). Born in the late 6th century, the preferred view is that Bilal was 43 years old at the time of Hijra but it has been suggested by some that he could have been as old as 53.

He was either a slave of a woman in Makkah who had made Umayyah bin Khalaf her agent in the matters of Hadrat Bilal or Umayyah Ibn Khalaf himself when he accepted Islam. The Kaafirs of Makkah persecuted him severely. When Hadrat Abu Bakr came to know about the pain and anguish which he underwent at the hands of the Kuffaar, he bought him and set him free. One of the manemancipated slaves of Abu Bakr, Bilal Radi Allahu Ta'ala Anhu was known for his beautiful voice and was given the honour by the Holy Prophet Muhammad (SAV) of being the first Mu'azzin of Islam. He remained constantly in the company of the loved Prophet Sall Allahu Alaihi wa Sallam. He was at the service of the needs of the loved Prophet (SAV). Muhaddith Hakim and Hafidh Abu Nu'aymal so regarded him as one of the Ashaab of al-Suffah.

After he had accepted Islam, he participated with the loved Prophet (SAV) in the battle of Badrand and in all other battles. He was called the Adhaan and he was the Mu'azzin of Masjid al-Nabawi as long as he remained with the loved Prophet (SAV). His greatness and excellence is mentioned in numerous books of Ahadith.

His respected stature during the birth of Islam is often cited by Muslims as evidence of the importance of pluralism and racial equality in the foundations of the religion. He died some time between 638 to 642, when he was just sixty years old.

Hz.Ebubekir (R.A)

Hz. Ebu Bekir (r.a) was born in Mecca in 573.He was a member of Qureysh.His father was Ebu Kuhafe and his mother was Ümmü'l-Hayr Selma.He was the Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v) 's father-in-law.His real name was Abdül Kabe.After he became a Muslim, the Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v) gave him a name which was Abdullah. He was the first Muslim man.Hz Ebu Bekir (r.a) was the first khalif of Islam.After the emigration he had joined the building of Mescid-i Nebevi in Medina.

In Mecca ,he was dealing with venetta of Qureysh's ,he was a great judge who made decisions honestly and carefully.Before he became a Muslim, the Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v) and he were close friends.

Hz. Ebu Bekir (r.a) 's period, he and his friends fought with three groups of people.After Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v) died, that people wanted to a postasy, they announced themselves that they were prophets and they didn't want to give alms to the poor.

He heard that the Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v) was talking about a different religion that was not their ancestor's religion.Hz. Ebu Bekir (r.a) was curious and shocked.He wanted to ask immediately : "Ebel Kasım ! You are condemning and reviling our ancestor's religion , aren' t you ?"

The Prophet Muhammad said that: "Ebu Bekir (r.a), I am the prophet of Allah for you and the whole people.I am inviting people to Allah who is one. Recite the kalima shahadah !"

Ebu Bekir (r.a) recited the kalima shahadah without blenching or stumbling and he became a Muslim.After that he rose the place of Siddiqui.

He was a wealthy merchant.He had forty thousand drachmas and he donated thirty five thousand drachmas for the slaves. He used to cry when somebody read Quran.

Hz. Ebu Bekir (r.a) prayed like this :

"My God ! Please grow up my all body so there will no place because of me in the hell."

Hz.Umar

"If another prophet came after me, it would be Umar." Holy Prophet Muhammad (S.A.V)

Hz.Umar -also known as Umar ibn Al-Khattāb- was born in Mecca in 581. His father was Hattab bin Hufeyl and his mother was Ebu Cehil's sister Fatuma bin Haşam. He was the second caliphate. Great warrior and a fair leader who has shown people the justice, power and endless faith.

Hz. Umar was tall and very powerful. Some people said even the devil was afraid of him. It ran away when Umar got in a place. Umar has known as a man who used violence to defend what he believed. He liked wrestling,riding and archery. Although literacy was rare in Arabia, Umar learned how to read and write. He loved poetry and literature.

Hz.Umar was a royal member of Mecca. As an influential and strong man, he had authority among Mecca polytheists. Before he converted to Islam, he was cruel to Muslims, he tortured and insulted the people who converted to Islam and accused them for leaving their ancestor's beliefs just like the other polytheists did. It was beyond impossible for him to be a muslim yet he did and became an example for all the muslims back then and now.

After Hz.Hamza converted to Islam, Mecca polytheists was worried that Islam would spread among people day by. Therefore they decided to kill our prophet to stop the diffusion. Hz. Umar was the only person who was strong and brave enough to do that. Umar was ordered to kill our prophet. One day he heard that his sister became a Muslim as well Umar did not believe what he heard but he went his sister's just to make sure. But when he got there he heard someone reading Quran, he got in the house with anger and asked 'What were you reading?' His sister did not deny and told the truth. Umar went berserk when he heard that and slapped her sister. After that he saw her sister in pain and regretted what he did. 'Bring me what you read,' he said. His sister brought the Quran right away and read. At that moment, Umar listened Allah's words and captivated by them. He converted to Islam and with his presence, Muslims became stronger and had courage to live the Islam freely. After he converted to Islam, polytheists could not do anything because of Umar's power and authority in Mecca.

Hz.Umar has served Islam throughout his life. He has always been fair to people when he was a caliphate and before which earned him epithet 'El-Farooq'. Muslims conquered Egypt, Syria, Iran, and Iraq while he was on charge.

Malik Ibn Anas

Mālik ibn Anas ibn Mālik ibn Abī 'Āmir al-Asbahī is known as "Imam Malik," the "Sheikh of Islam," the "Proof of the Community," and "Imam of the Abode of Emigration." He was one of the most highly respected scholars of fiqh in Sunni Islam. Shafi'i, who was one of Malik's students for nine years and a scholarly giant in his own right, stated, "when scholars are mentioned, Malik is the star." The Maliki Madhab/rite, named after Malik, is one of the four schools of jurisprudence that are followed by Sunni Muslims to this day. Imam Malik was a student of Imam Abu Hanifa and Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq.

His full name was *Abu Abdullah Mālik ibn Anas ibn Mālik Ibn Abī 'Āmir Ibn 'Amr Ibnul-Hārith Ibn Ghaimān Ibn Khuthail Ibn 'Amr Ibnul-Haarith.*

Malik was born the son of Anas ibn Malik and Aaliyah bint Shurayk al-Azdiyya in Medina circa 711 and he died at the age of 85 in Medina in 795 and is buried in the famous Jannat ul-Baqi cemetery across from the Masjid al Nabawi.

His family was originally from the al-Asbahi tribe of Yemen, but his great grandfather Abu 'Amir relocated the family to Medina after converting to Islam in the second year of the Hijri calendar, or 623 CE. According to Al-Muwatta, he was tall, heavyset, imposing of stature, very fair, with white hair and beard but bald, with a huge beard and blue eyes.

The Prophet Muhammad reportedly said in a hadith authenticated by Muhammad 'bn 'Isa at-Tirmidhi: "Very soon will people beat the flanks of camels in search of knowledge, and they shall find no-one more knowledgeable than the knowledgeable scholar of Madina." Qadi Ayyad, Al-Dhahabi and others relate from Sufyan ibn 'Uyaynah, 'Abd ar-Razzaq as-San'ani, Ibn Mahdi, Yahya ibn Ma'in, Dhu'ayb ibn 'Imama, Ibn al-Madini, and others that they considered that scholar to be Mal'k 'bn Anas

Khadijah bint Khuwaylid

She was the first person to have an abiding faith in the utterances of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and to accept Islam as her religion and her way of life. She was blessed with the distinction of having been greeted with Salam (greetings) by Allah and the Angel Jibril.

Khadijah was born in Makkah in the year 556 CE. Her mother's name was Fatimah bint Zayd, and her father's name was Khuwaylid bin Asad. He was a very popular leader among the tribe of Quraysh, and a very prosperous businessman who died while fighting in the famous battle of Fijjar. Khadijah thus grew up in the lap of luxury.

The Prophet was then twenty-five years of age and Khadijah was forty years old. The two uncles of the Prophet Hamzah and Abu Talib approached her uncle, 'Umar bin Asad, with the formal proposal. It was accepted and the two families began preparing for the wedding. Halimah As-Sa'diyyah who nursed the Prophet in his infancy was specially invited for the wedding and traveled to Makkah from her village. When she left after the festivities, Khadijah presented her with household goods, a camel and forty goats as an expression of gratitude to the lady who had taken such good care of Muhammad in his infancy.

Khadijah was very blessed in the marriage, and had six children. First two sons, Qasim and 'Abdullah; then followed the daughters, Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulthum and Fatimah. It was a very happy, peaceful and content household. He would retire for a month once a year to the cave of Hira to dedicate himself entirely to prayer and meditation. He was blessed with prophesying in one of those times and when he did Khadijah supported and believed him.

Khadijah passed away just three years before the Hijrah, or the Prophet's migration to Al-Madinah. She died at the age of sixty-five. When she passed away, the Prophet was heart broken at the loss of a dedicated companion who stood by him during the most difficult period of his life. He said, "I have not yet found a better wife than her. She had faith in me when everyone, even members of my own family and tribe did not believe me, and accepted that I was truly a Prophet and a Messenger of Allah. She converted to Islam, spent all her wealth and worldly goods to help me spread this faith, and this took at a time when the entire world seemed to have turned against me and persecuted me. And it is through her that Allah blessed me with children."