

STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ZZANA
S..4 IRE NOTES 2020

Instructions

- **Read and write these notes**

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ABU BAKAR

During his 2 years in office, Abu Bakar registered a number of achievements that among others included:

He enforced the payment of zakat by waging war on the zakat defaulters.

He enforced observance of Islamic practices like prayer by waging war on those who were not sincere in their faith.

He also ended the chaos and restored peace in Medinah and the entire muslim state.

He suppressed all the rebellions that the desert tribes had waged on Medinah.

He laid down rules and regulations and the administration of justice and inheritance.

He arranged for the compilation of the Qu'ran into book form.

He managed to bring unity amongst the muslims who had divided themselves along tribal and clan lines.

He tried to lead the muslim state following the teachings of the prophet.

He introduced the Shurah council which acted as a consultative ~~committee~~ and an advisory council to the caliph.

He started the idea of the state treasury whose funds were to care for the poor and the needs in the muslim community.

He laid down rules and regulations in the muslim state followed by the army in course of war. He placed responsibilities of responsibility on merit. He was a strict administrator and never allowed his officers to misbehave, he wanted either war or peace.

He established a special department of judges that were to solve problems depending on the Qu'ran and the teachings of the prophet.

He also put in place laws that were to be followed. He appointed people to positions. He was a strict administrator to misbehave and when they did, he either punished them or dismissed them.

He also put in place a system of judges that were to solve problems depending on the Qu'ran and the teachings of the prophet.

He was able to fight the false prophets e.g. Musailama, Awd-Ansi, Tulaiha etc.

He sent missionaries to preach Islam and to ensure that new converts obtain enough knowledge about Islam.

He also expanded the boundaries of the muslim state to include parts of Syria and Iraq.

He divided the Islamic state into provinces and districts and appointed officers to be responsible for each province & district.

He made sure that muslims live in an Islamic envt where everything is done

Q EXPLAIN HOW CALIPH ABUBAKAR MET HIS DEATH IN 634 CE

Q IDENTIFY HIS SERVICES TO THE MUSLIM STATE AS CALIPH:

THE CALIPHATE OF UMAR BIN KHATTAB:

HIS EARLY LIFE:

He was born in 583 CE, 13 years after the birth of the prophet.

He belonged to the Adi clan of the Quraish tribe.

His father was Kattab and his mother was Anwah.

Being a father of Hafwah, many people referred to him as Abu Hafwah.

When he converted to Islam, he was given the title Al-Farooq which meant the one who makes a distinction between the right and the wrong.

His father [Khattab] was a good public speaker therefore Umar also took up the public speaking when he grew up.

When he attained the age of puberty, he was made a herd boy looking after camels and sheep just like all the youth boys in Arabia at the time.

When he grew up, he picked interest in studies and became a good orator.

He often enjoyed wrestling, horse riding and other competitive games.

However being a good wrestler made him to be feared by a number of people in Meccah.

He was 27 years of age when the prophet declared his mission and turned out to be the number enemy of Muslims and prophets.

He was a trader and travelled through Persia and Syria and visited palaces of foreign princes and kings as a trader.

When he grew up, he developed interest in Trading which made him one of the most successful traders in Meccah.

As a trader, he travelled through Syria and Persia and even visited palaces of foreign kings and princes.

GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE BIOGRAPHY OF UMAR BIN KHATTAB!
UMAR'S CONVERSION TO ISLAM AND THE IMPORTANCE OF HIS
CONVERSION TO THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY (Refer to

... were granted permission when they were ...

UMAR'S CONVERSION TO ISLAM; ^{topic of} Refer to the conversion of Umar and Hamza to Islam

GIVE AN ACCOUNT ON HOW UMAR BIN KHATTAB CONVERTED TO ISLAM OF WHAT VALUE WAS UMAR BIN KHATTAB'S CONVERSION TO ISLAM TO THE EARLY MUSLIM COMMUNITY;

UMAR BIN KHATTAB'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ISLAM BEFORE BECOMING A CALIPH:

After his conversion, Umar protected the muslims from the persecution of the Quraish.

He gave the muslims the confidence to start praying publically at the Kaabah.

Umar was among the chief migrants and left Meccah in broad day light tasking the Meccans to stop him if they could.

He participated in all battles against the enemy of Islam.

He often provided advice to the prophet e.g. After the battle of Badir, he advised the prophet on how to handle the prisoners of war.

He played a leading role in the creation of Adhan as a method of calling Muslims for prayer.

During the expedition to Tabuk, Umar gave in half of his savings to finance the war and his contribution was only second to that of Abu Bakr.

During the signing of the Hudaibiyyah treaty, Umar came up to propose the terms of the treaty that looked oppressive to the Muslims.

When Meccah was conquered, all men took the oath of allegiance by the hands of the prophet whereas women took their oath by the hands of Umar.

Out of deep love of the prophet, Umar swore to kill anyone who pronounced the prophet dead.

He advised Abu Bakr to compile the Quran after the death of the prophet.

He took part in the election of Abu Bakr as caliph and in fact he was the first person to offer his ^{oath of} allegiance ~~to~~ to Abu Bakr.

He took part in the Riddah wars during the reign of Abu Bakr.

He was part of the Shura council and offered great advice to Abu Bakr as caliph.

WHAT WERE THE SERVICES OF UMAR BIN KHATTAB TO THE ISLAMIC STATE BEFORE BECOMING CALIPH?

ELECTION OF UMAR AS CALIPH:

When Abu Bakr felt very weak, he decided to settle the issue of succession to the problems he had faced at the time when he became a caliph. He thereupon consulted with the eminent Hensal and Muhajirun to find out a suitable succession. After consulting with all the prophet companions, they all agreed that Umar bin Khattab with the fitness of all companions of the prophet to be caliph.

Abu Bakr therefore called for a meeting outside his house and through his bedroom window, informed muslims of his decision and asked them to comply with his wisher.

Therefore when Abu Bakr died, Umar assumed the leadership of the muslim state as the second caliph of Islam.

On becoming caliph, he promised to follow the footsteps of the prophet and the policies of his pre-desessor

Q: EXPLAIN HOW UMAR BIN KHATTAB BECAME CALIPH:

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UMAR AS A CALIPH: 634 - 644 CE

Before Abu Bakr's death, Abu Bakr had briefed Umar about the internal and external situation of the state.

He has also asked him to continue with the expansion of the muslim state.

These words felt into the ears of a good listener because Umar followed Abu Bakr's advice and during the ten years of his reign, he carried out a number of conquests that saw the Islamic state expand its boundaries to include Syria, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Palestine, Azerbaijan etc.

These conquests earned him the title "the conqueror and empire builder."

WHY THE MUSLIMS WERE SUCCESSFUL IN THESE WARS?

The Persians and Romans at a time had very many eternal problems in succession disputes as such muslims took advantage of the situation to launch a successful war against the two empires. The muslim army was disciplined and followed the Islamic guidelines on war which won the hearts of Romans and Persians subject to accept Islam.

Divine protection from God enabled them to succeed.

With time, the muslims became familiar with the geography of the Roman and Persian empire.

Religious Zeal among the muslims also enabled them to succeed for they were ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of Islam.

The spirit of nationalism among the muslims that had been created by the prophet also enabled them to succeed.

This unity among the Romans and Persians also made it

easy for the muslims to succeed.

Umar also launched war on Romans and Persians at the same time around - This made it difficult for Persians and Romans to come together and fight the muslims who had become a common enemy.

The muslims had capable generals like Khalid bin Khalid, Amir bin Al-Aas, Abu Ubaidah etc.

The bad economic conditions in the two empires forced the subjects of the Romans and Persians to join the muslims in their war against the two empires.

The long term conflict between the Romans and Persians weakened the two empires making it easy for the muslims.

The muslims also succeeded because they had created a strong standing army.

The muslims adopted superior tactics of war which enabled them succeed.

When the muslims took over some areas, they established a better administration. This forced other areas outside the Islamic state early accept Islamic rule.

Within the Persian population, there were rulers that collaborated with the muslims leading to their success e.g. Lakhmids of Iraq.

In some areas, non Arab armies provided information of the enemy to the muslim army.

The high levels of organization of the muslim army also led to their success.

Caliph Umar had a strong advisory council which gave him proper guidance.

The muslim fighters would also get land from the Persian and Roman land lords and would give it back to the natives. This made the natives to support them against the Romans and Persians.

EFFECTS OF THE CONQUESTS:

Islam became a world power and ruled over territories that initially belonged to the Romans and Persians.

The boundaries of the Islamic state expanded to include Iraq, Iran, Syria, ^{Azerbaijan} Palastine, Egypt etc.

The muslim army adopted new tactics of war.

The muslim state was able to get a lot of tax and tribute from the conquered areas.

New cultures were imported from the two empires to the Islamic state e.g. the building style that involves the use of domes was imported from Persia.

The conquests boosted international trade between the muslims and other states as they took control of the major trade routes and ports like Palastine and Alexandria.

The wars led to loss of life on both sides.

The muslims lost their experienced commanders like Abu Ubaidah and Abu Muslim.

The war helped to end the rebellions that had come up in the muslim state after the death of Abu Bakr.

Vices like luxury, love for money, wine drinking etc come in to a muslim state.

Q. WHY DID UMAR FIGHT THE ROMANS AND PERSIANS?

Q. WHY WAS HE SUCCESSFUL IN HIS ATTEMPT TO FIGHT THE ROMAN AND PERSIAN EMPIRES?

Q. EXPLAIN THE EFFECTS OF THE WARS OF CONQUEST DURING UMAR'S REIGN ONTO MUSLIMS?

INNOVATIONS PUT IN PLACE BY UMAR AS CALIPH:

i) Streamlining of the Shurah Council;

On coming to power, Umar made changes in the Shurah council that had been established by Abu Bakr.

He divided it into 3 divisions with the first consisting

a) prominent companions of the prophet and it acted as the higher advisory council and dealt with issues in the Islamic state.

b) The second category consisted of mainly prophet's companions from among the anصار and Muhajirun and there dealt with matters of general interest.

c) The third category consisted of anصار and muhajirun who were not necessarily companions of the prophet and there dealt with matters of specific interest.

Establishment of Provincial administration;

During Umar's reign, the Islamic state expanded greatly as such he divided it into a number of provinces and districts

and each province and district was put under a governor and a district official.

iii) Establishment of formal education;

Umar made sure that education is formalised in the entire empire by introducing a new curriculum that consisted of learning the Qur'an and the Hadith of the prophet plus reading and writing of Arabic.

Schools were also established in different parts of the empire and teachers were enrolled.

iv) Establishment of the police and prison department;

Umar created the police whose work was to keep law and order.

He also created the prison department where whoever went against the set rules would be thrown into prison which were established through out the Islamic state.

v) Introduction of the Islamic calendar;

Before Umar became caliph, the muslims used calendar of Romans and Persians. However he introduced an Islamic calendar that dated from the migration event [Hijrah].

vi) Introduction of a standing Army;

When Umar became a caliph, a professional army was built in this people would be enrolled, trained and paid all year around for their services to the Islamic state.

He also built a number of barracks through out the Islamic state to accommodate the soldiers.

vii) Establishment of the Department of Justice;
During Umar's reign, the judiciary became an independent institution.

He made sure that the judges are appointed from among the pious and truthful men.

He made sure that judges are appointed and placed in major cities.

He also made sure that judges are the most paid civil servants in Islamic state to guard against corruption.

In provinces, governors handled judicial matters and district officers were in charge of justice in the districts.

Rules and regulations were also put in place to govern the justice department.

viii) Streamlining of the state Treasury;

The idea of the state treasury was started by Abu Bakr, however it was Umar that put the idea into practice by constructing buildings to house the treasury.

He also opened up a number of branches of the treasury through out the Islamic state.

Umar also appointed officers to manage the treasury and armed guards were posted on the building to protect the treasury.

Q) IDENTIFY THE CHANGES INTRODUCED BY CALIPH UMAR IN THE ISLAMIC STATE;

Q) WHAT WERE THE CHANGES INTRODUCED BY CALIPH UMAR IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND JUSTICE;