History of the Islamic State's Institutions

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and the Rightly Guided Caliphs

Volume 1

AK Newell

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Introduction

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ established the first Islamic State in Medina with a distinct structure (*ajhizaat*) that continued with its main pillars until 1924. Although the styles (*usloob*) and means (*waseelah*) related to each of the institutions evolved over time, the *hukm* (rule) remained fixed. In the beginning the Prophet ﷺ took charge of most of these *ajhizaat* himself. As the state expanded, he ﷺ assigned different *sahaba* to specific roles.

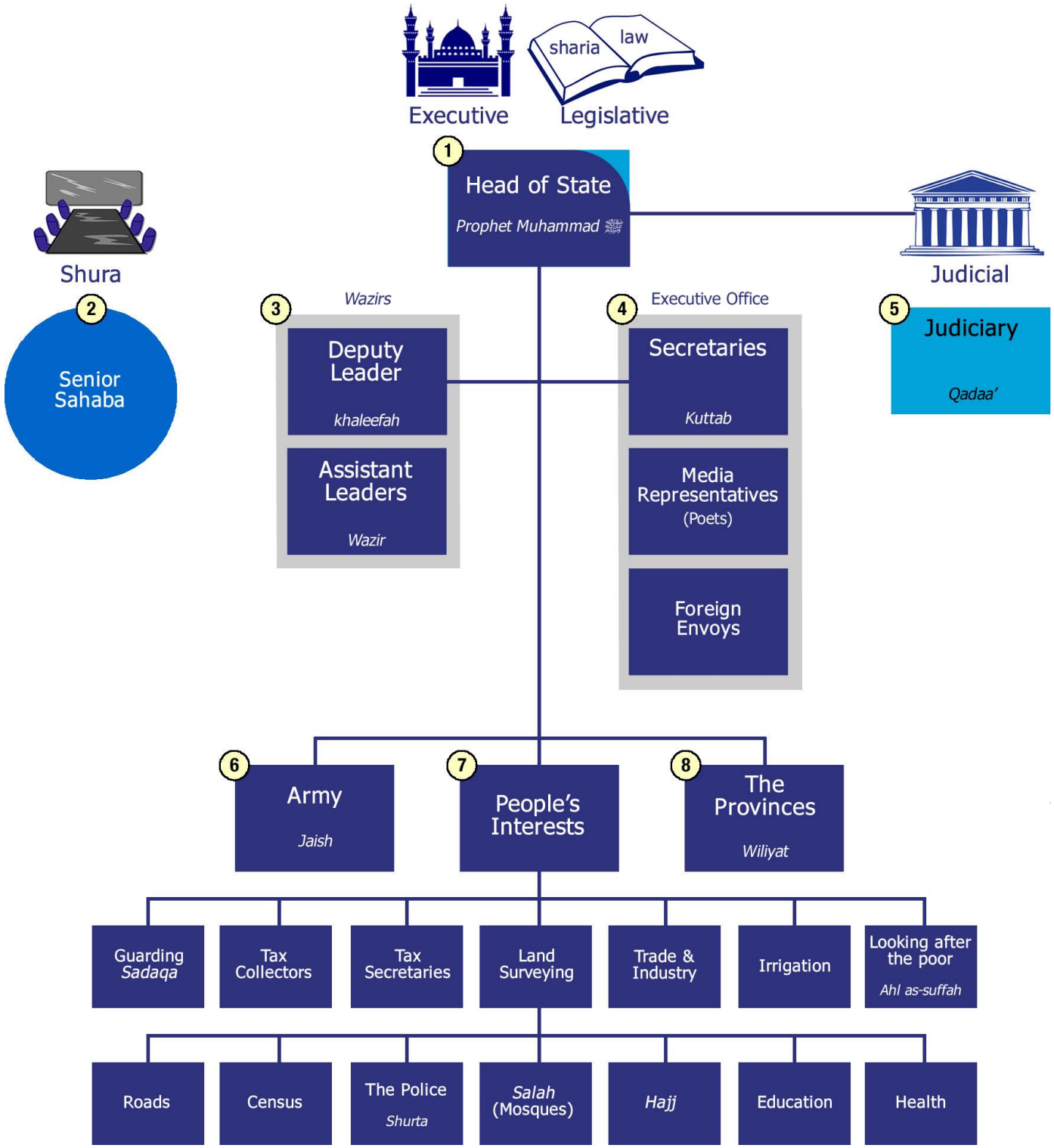
The main elements (*jihaz*) of this structure must be implemented because they form a fixed method (*tareeqa*) and not simply optional subsidiary rules or styles (*usloob*) which change according to the circumstances.

As with all Islamic rules the general rules are specified in the Holy Qur'an and elaborated in the sunnah through the actions, sayings and silence of the Messenger ﷺ. Allah (Most High) says,

لَّقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُو اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

You have an excellent model in the Messenger of Allah, for all who put their hope in Allah and the Last Day and remember Allah much.[1]

No value should be given to the words of Ali Abd ar-Raziq who was ex-communicated from Al-Azhar for his claim in 1925 that, *"God has left the field of civil government and worldly interests for the exercise of human reason."*[2] Nor should value be given to modern day academics who make claims outside the well-established methodology of *ijtihad* and *usul ul-fiqh,* which clearly contradict the sunnah such as Abdelwahab El-Affendi who says, *"the political authority which the Prophet established was a voluntary association,"*[3] and *"sharia can never be imposed."*[4]


Executive
sharia
law
Legislative
1
Head of State
Prophet Muhammad
Shura
2
Senior Sahaba
Judicial
3
Wazirs
Deputy Leader
khaleefah
Assistant Leaders
Wazir
4
Executive Office
Secretaries
Kuttab
Media Representatives
(Poets)
Foreign Envoys
5
Judiciary
Qadaa'
6
Army
Jaish
7
People's Interests
8
The Provinces
Wiliyat
Guarding
Sadaqa
Tax Collectors
Tax Secretaries
Land Surveying
Trade & Industry
Irrigation
Looking after the poor
Ahl as-suffah
Roads
Census
The Police
Shurta
Salah
(Mosques)
Hajj
Education
Health

After the death of the Prophet ﷺ the rightly guided Caliphs continued implementing this structure. Then after them the Umayyads, Abbasids and finally Ottomans all implemented Islam and the main pillars of the state until the abolition of the Caliphate in 1924.

As the state expanded and the complexities of ruling increased, various styles and means related to each institution were created. For example, the *hukm* in Islam is that the currency of the state must be gold and silver. In the beginning the Islamic State didn't mint its own currency but used existing gold and silver coins (dinars and dirhams). It was during the Caliphate of Umar bin Al-Khattab that the state first minted its own coins. Similar examples can be seen throughout the institutions of the Islamic State.

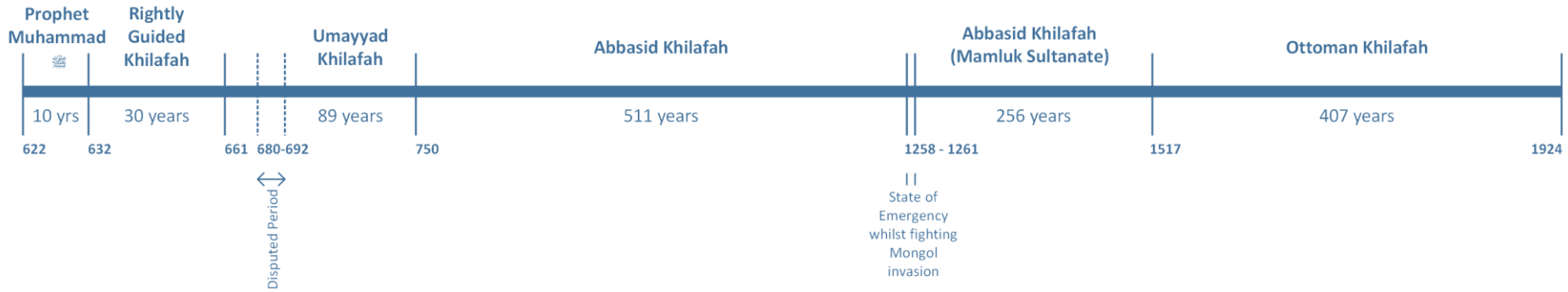


Figure 2: The different periods of the Islamic State

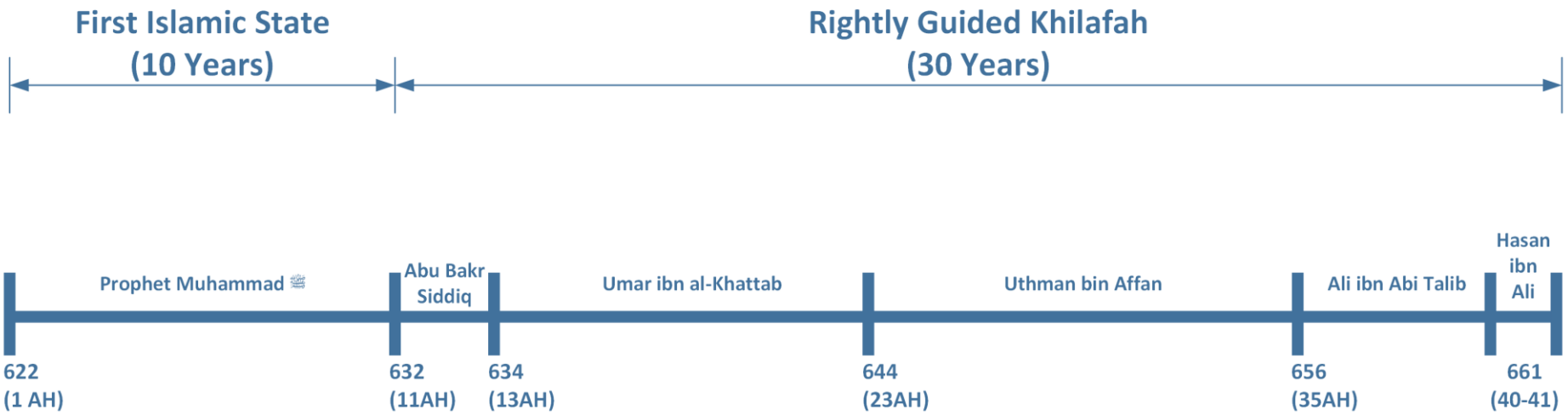


Figure 3: A timeline of the Prophet ﷺ and Rightly Guided Caliphs

There are a multitude of history books on Islam, the life of the Prophet ﷺ and the Islamic State. This book is not intended to repeat what has already been elaborated upon by the great scholars of Islam. Its purpose is simply to detail the insitutions of the state during the different periods of Islamic history. It is hoped this will become a reference guide showing Muslims that this unique institution of the Caliphate (Khilafah) is not a theory based in books but was a practical reality for 1300 years.

This book is split in to a number of volumes each covering one aspect of the Islamic State's history. The first volume deals with the Prophet ﷺ who established the first Islamic State in Medina and the Rightly Guided Caliphs after him. The Prophet ﷺ said, **"The Khilafah in my Ummah will be for thirty years. Then there will be Mulk (kingdom) after that."**[6]

AK Newell
25 Dhu'l-Hijjah, 1441 AH
15 Aug 2020

The Islamic State of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

1. Summary

Term of office start Hijri	8 Rabi' al-awaal, 1
Term of office end Hijri	12 Rabi’ al-awwal, 11
Term of office start CE	20 September 622
Term of office end CE	8 June 632
Term of office	10 years
Capital	Medina formerly Yathrib
Allowance	The Khums (the fifth) of the war booty. This fifth used to be, in the lifetime of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, divided into five shares: one share to Allah and the Messenger ﷺ, another for the family of the Messenger ﷺ, and the other three to the orphans, the needy and the wayfarers. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to spend his own share of the Khums on the Muslims and on Jihad in the way of Allah where he would buy camels, horses and weapons, and he would also equip the fighters. It has been reported that when he ﷺ returned from Hunayn, he lifted a camel’s hair and held it aloft in his fingers saying: **“I have nothing from that which Allah bestowed upon you even this hair except a fifth of your booty and the fifth I will return to you.”**[7]

2. Biography

Profile	The master of human beings and master of the messengers
Age	51
Tribe	Quraysh (Banu Hashim)

3. Bay'ah Contract

The *bay'ah* is a ruling contract which governs the relationship between Muslims and the Islamic state. The messenger ﷺ established this method by taking a bay'ah from the Ansar at the second bay'ah of Al-Aqaba. This bay'ah was taken from Muslims who were already obliged to obey the Messenger ﷺ by their belief. This shows that the bay'ah was not on belief but on ruling and the condition of obeying the messenger in the bay'ah was in his capacity as a ruler not a prophet.

Location	Al-Aqaba mountain pass, 5km from Makkah
The Bay'ah	Second pledge of Al-Aqaba. 73 men and 2 women from the Ansar gave the bay'ah directly to the Prophet ﷺ. See Appendix A.

4. Government Structure

Head of State	▪ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	
Wazir (Assistant Leader)[8]	▪ Abu Bakr	
	▪ Umar ibn Al-Khattab	
Deputy Leader in Medina (He would also be the Imam leading the prayer in Masjid an-Nabawi)	▪ Abdullah ibn Umm Maktoom[9]	*Battle of Badr*
	▪ Abu Lubaabah ibn 'Abdul-Mundhir[10]	*2nd Deputy during Battle of Badr*
	▪ Sibaa' ibn Arfatah Al-Ghaffaaree[11]	*Expedition of Daumatul-Jandal*
	▪ Muhammad ibn Maslamah[12]	*Battle of Tabuk*
	▪ Abu Salamah ibn Abdul-Asad[13]	*Expedition of Al-Ushairah*
	▪ Uthman bin Affan[14]	*Battle of Dhee-Amr*
	▪ Sa'd bin 'Ubadah [15]	*Battle of Al-Abwaa (Wadaan)*
	▪ Abu Ruhm Al-Ghifari[16]	*Conquest of Makkah*
Executive Assistants (Ruler's private secretaries)	▪ Al-Mughirah ibn Abi Shu'bah[17]	*Scribe for letter to Najran*
	▪ Zayd ibn Thabit[18]	*Translator of letters from the Jews*
	▪ Abdullah ibn Al-Arqam ibn Abd Yaghuth[19]	*Letters to the kings*
	▪ Muayqib ibn Abi Fatimah Al-Dusi[20]	*In charge of official seal*
	▪ Ubai ibn Ka'ab[21]	*Read intelligence letter from Al-Abbas*
	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib[22]	*Scribe for treaties including Hudaibiyah*

4.1 Shura

There was no formal Majlis in terms of location and formation but the hukm of shura existed as an institution and the sahaba below were those frequently consulted by the Prophet ﷺ.

Shura (Consultative committee)[23]

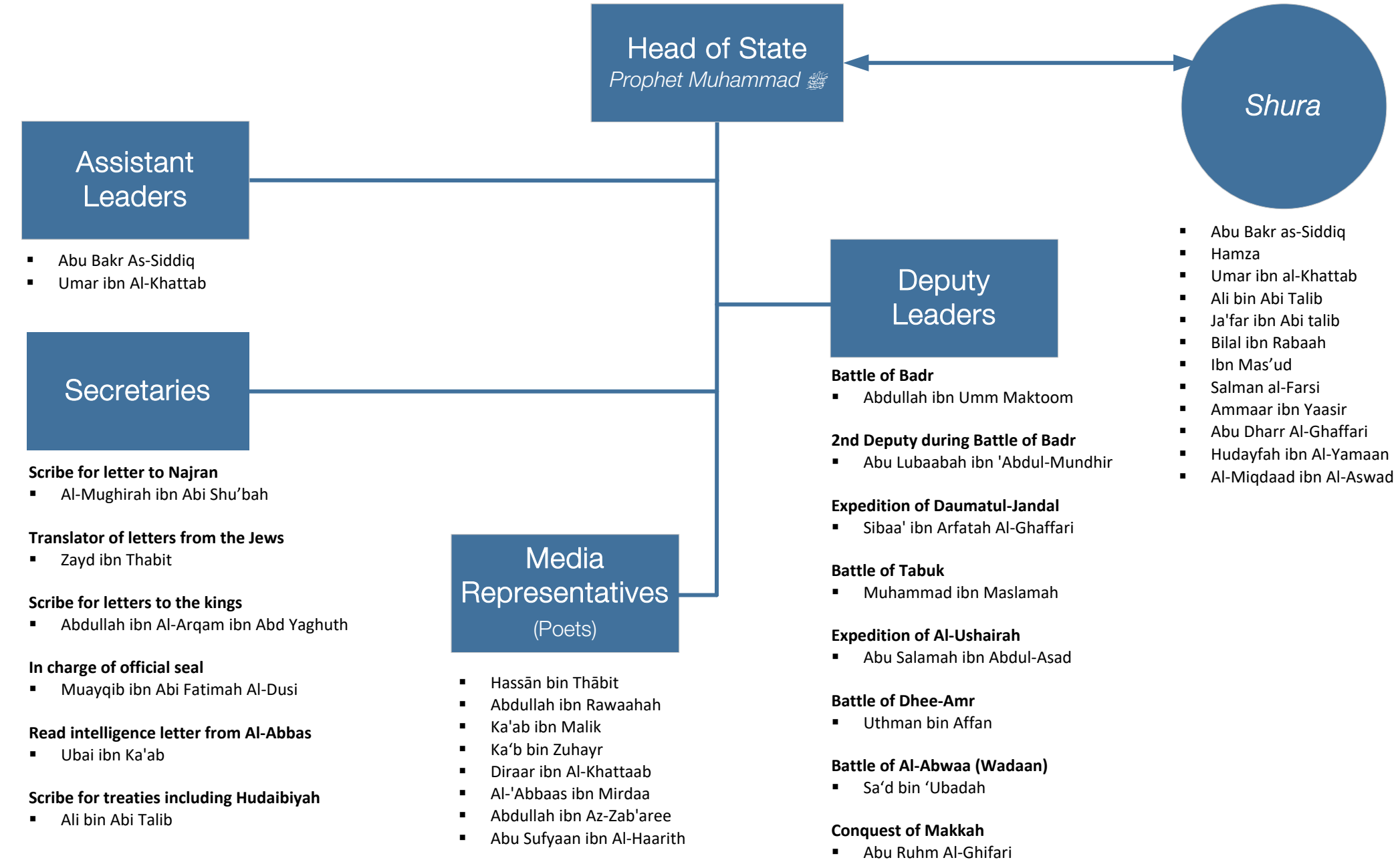
- Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
- Hamza
- Umar ibn al-Khattab
- Ali bin Abi Talib
- Ja'far ibn Abi talib
- Bilal ibn Rabaah
- Ibn Mas'ud
- Salman al-Farsi
- Ammaar ibn Yaasir
- Abu Dharr
- Hudayfah ibn Al-Yamaan
- Al-Miqdaad ibn Al-Aswad

4.2 Media Representatives

Poets[24]

- Hassān bin Thābit
- Abdullah ibn Rawaahah
- Ka'ab ibn Malik
- Ka'b bin Zuhayr
- Diraar ibn Al-Khattaab
- Al-'Abbaas ibn Mirdaa
- Abdullah ibn Az-Zab'aree
- Abu Sufyaan ibn Al-Haarith

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ: Government Structure



- Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
- Hamza
- Umar ibn al-Khattab
- Ali bin Abi Talib
- Ja'far ibn Abi talib
- Bilal ibn Rabaah
- Ibn Mas'ud
- Salman al-Farsi
- Ammaar ibn Yaasir
- Abu Dharr Al-Ghaffari
- Hudayfah ibn Al-Yamaan
- Al-Miqdaad ibn Al-Aswad

- Abu Bakr As-Siddiq
- Umar ibn Al-Khattab

Battle of Badr
- Abdullah ibn Umm Maktoom

2nd Deputy during Battle of Badr
- Abu Lubaabah ibn 'Abdul-Mundhir

Expedition of Daumatul-Jandal
- Sibaa' ibn Arfatah Al-Ghaffari

Battle of Tabuk
- Muhammad ibn Maslamah

Expedition of Al-Ushairah
- Abu Salamah ibn Abdul-Asad

Battle of Dhee-Amr
- Uthman bin Affan

Battle of Al-Abwaa (Wadaan)
- Sa'd bin 'Ubadah

Conquest of Makkah
- Abu Ruhm Al-Ghifari

Scribe for letter to Najran
- Al-Mughirah ibn Abi Shu'bah

Translator of letters from the Jews
- Zayd ibn Thabit

Scribe for letters to the kings
- Abdullah ibn Al-Arqam ibn Abd Yaghuth

In charge of official seal
- Muayqib ibn Abi Fatimah Al-Dusi

Read intelligence letter from Al-Abbas
- Ubai ibn Ka'ab

Scribe for treaties including Hudaibiyah
- Ali bin Abi Talib

- Hassān bin Thābit
- Abdullah ibn Rawaahah
- Ka'ab ibn Malik
- Ka'b bin Zuhayr
- Diraar ibn Al-Khattaab
- Al-'Abbaas ibn Mirdaa
- Abdullah ibn Az-Zab'aree
- Abu Sufyaan ibn Al-Haarith

5. The Treasury

The State Treasury (Bait ul-Mal) had no fixed location during the time of the Prophet ﷺ. Funds were spread in the mosque or stored in his ﷺ wives' houses. As time moved on and the state funds poured in, the location of the Bait ul-Mal changed to a fixed location. In the time of Abu Bakr, he assigned a house in *Al-Sanh* with a lock and guard. During the time of the Umayyads the funds were stored in the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus on a raised platform only accessible by ladder. This is similar to all institutions (*ajhizat*) where the *hukm* remains fixed and the technological advancements (styles and means) evolve over time.

Although the individuals below are listed as tax collectors notably of zakat and jizya or both, it can be argued that in reality many were actually in charge of all treasury functions for the area they were sent to. This would make them regional treasury heads (*waali ul-Kharaj*).

Treasury Secretary

- Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

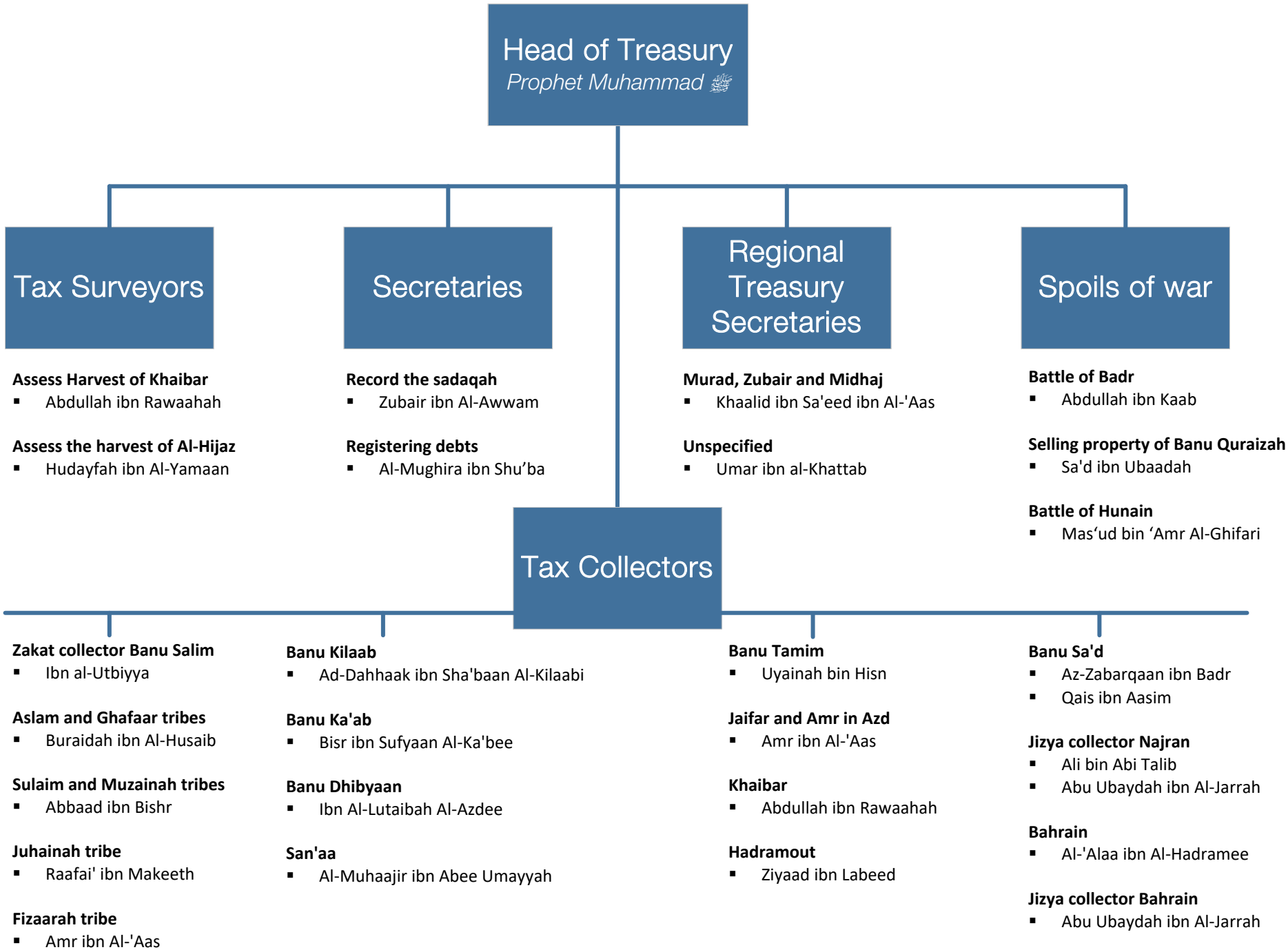
Tax Collectors

- Ibn al-Utbiyya[25] — *Zakat collector Banu Salim.*
- Buraidah ibn Al-Husaib[26] — *Tax collector Aslam and Ghafaar tribes*
- Abbaad ibn Bishr[27] — *Tax collector Sulaim and Muzainah tribes*
- Raafai' ibn Makeeth[28] — *Tax collector Juhainah tribe*
- Amr ibn Al-'Aas[29] — *Tax collector Fizaarah tribe*
- Ad-Dahhaak ibn Sha'baan Al-Kilaabi[30] — *Tax collector Banu Kilaab*
- Bisr ibn Sufyaan Al-Ka'bee[31] — *Tax collector Banu Ka'ab*

	▪ Ibn Al-Lutaibah Al-Azdee[32]	*Tax collector Banu Dhibyaan*
	▪ Al-Muhaajir ibn Abee Umayyah[33]	*Tax collector San'aa*
	▪ Ziyaad ibn Labeed[34]	*Tax collector Hadramoot*
	▪ Az-Zabarqaan ibn Badr[35]	*Tax collector Banu Sa'd*
	▪ Qais ibn Aasim[36]	*Tax collector Banu Sa'd*
	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib[37]	*Jizya collector Najran*
	▪ Al-'Alaa ibn Al-Hadramee[38]	*Tax collector Bahrain*
	▪ Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah[39]	*Jizya collector Bahrain*
	▪ Abdullah ibn Rawaahah[40]	*Tax collector to Khaibar.*
	▪ Uyainah bin Hisn[41]	*Tax collector Banu Tamim*
	▪ Amr ibn Al-'Aas[42]	*Tax collector Jaifar and Amr in Azd*
	▪ Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah[43]	*Jizya collector Najran*
In charge of spoils of war	▪ Abdullah ibn Kaab[44]	*Battle of Badr*
	▪ Sa'd ibn Ubaadah[45]	*Selling property of Banu Quraizah in Ash-Sham*
	▪ Mas'ud bin 'Amr Al-Ghifari[46]	*Battle of Hunain*
Land surveyor	▪ Abdullah ibn Rawaahah[47]	*Assess Harvest of Khaibar*
	▪ Hudayfah ibn Al-Yamaan[48]	*Assess the harvest of Al-Hijaz*

Secretaries	▪ Zubair ibn Al-Awwam[49]	*Record the funds of the sadaqah*
	▪ Al-Mughira ibn Shu'ba[50]	*Registering debts and various transactions*
Wali ul-Kharaj (Regional Treasury Head)	▪ Khaalid ibn Sa'eed ibn Al-'Aas[51]	*Regions of Murad, Zubair and Midhaj in Yemen*
	▪ Umar ibn al-Khattab[52]	

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ: The Treasury



6. People's Affairs (administration) & Judiciary

Health[53]	▪ The Prophet ﷺ was given a doctor as a gift but made him available for all the Muslims.
Transportation[54]	▪ The Prophet ﷺ organised the roads at his time by making the road seven arms width in case of a dispute.
Irrigation[55]	▪ Rules of irrigation were established. The *Ushr* (tenth) agricultural tax is halved (twentieth) when land is artificially irrigated.
Population Census of Medina[56]	▪ On entering Medina, a census was conducted to determine the number of available Muslim fighters for the army. The number was 1500.
Ahl-Suffah Welfare (housing and feeding the poor)[57]	▪ The Prophet ﷺ created a section of Masjid An-Nabawi for housing the poor and needy.

6.1 The Hajj

Head of Hajj[58]	Attab ibn Usaid	*8th hijri*
	Abu Bakr as-Siddiq	*9th hijri*
	Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	*10th hijri*
Head of communications[59]	Ali bin Abi Talib	*Informing pilgrims of important news at 9th Hijri Hajj*

6.2 The Mosques

The 5 pillars of Islam are managed by the Islamic state in terms of their implementation, protection and propagation. This includes the administration and appointments of the various roles.

Imam of Masjid an-Nabawi	Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	*The Imam*
	Abu Bakr As-Siddiq[60]	*Lead salah during the Prophet ﷺ illness*
	Deputy Leaders	*All deputy leaders would lead the salah during the Prophet ﷺ absence.*
Muezzin[61]	Bilal ibn Rabaah	
	Abdullah ibn Umm Maktoom	

In charge of mixing clay for building Masjid an-Nabawi[62]	▪ Talq ibn al-Yamaami al-Hanafi	
Rebuilding the pillars of Masjid ul-Haram in Makkah	▪ Abu Usaid Al-Khuza'i[63]	
Custodian of keys to the Ka'ba	▪ Uthman ibn Talha[64]	

6.3 Judiciary

Head of Judiciary	▪ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	
Qadi Hisbah (Inspector)	▪ Sa'id ibn Al-As[65]	*Makkah*
Regional Judges	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib[66]	*Yemen*
	▪ Mu'aadh ibn Jabal[67]	*al-Janad (Yemen)*

6.4 Education

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the main teacher of the *sahaba*. The *sahaba* then implemented this knowledge practically in their lives and passed on their knowledge to others. This is based on the verse of the Holy Qur'an:

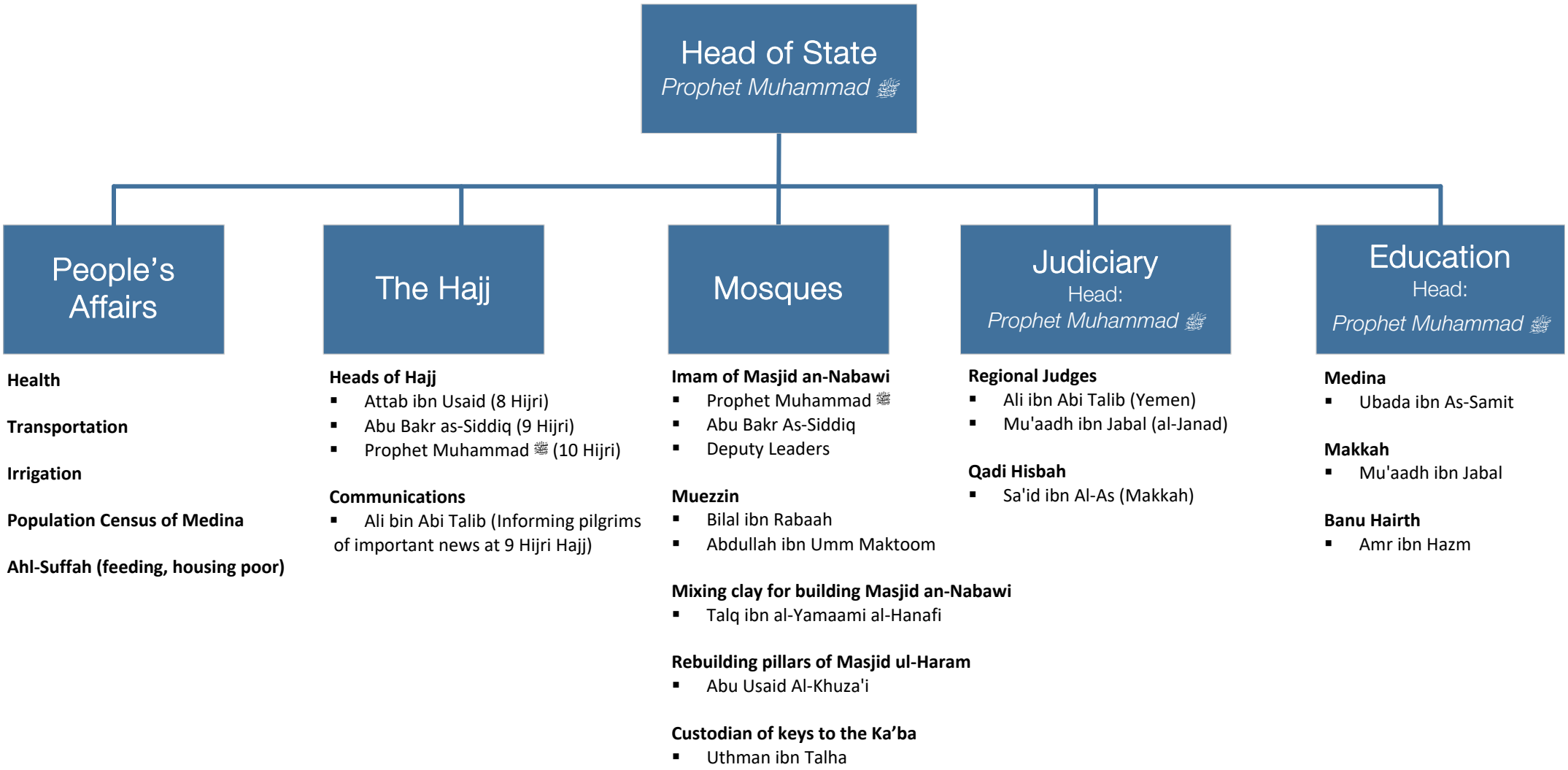
وَمَا كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ لِيَنفِرُوا كَافَّةً ۚ فَلَوْلَا نَفَرَ
مِن كُلِّ فِرْقَةٍ مِّنْهُمْ طَائِفَةٌ لِّيَتَفَقَّهُوا فِي الدِّينِ
وَلِيُنذِرُوا قَوْمَهُمْ إِذَا رَجَعُوا إِلَيْهِمْ لَعَلَّهُمْ
يَحْذَرُونَ

"Yet it is not right for all the believers to go out [to battle] together: out of each community, a group should go out to gain understanding of the religion, so that they can teach their people when they return and so that they can guard themselves against evil."[68]

Head of Education	▪ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	
Teachers	▪ Mu'aadh ibn Jabal[69]	*Teacher in Makkah*
	▪ Amr ibn Hazm[70]	*Teacher to Banu Haarith*
	▪ Ubada ibn As-Samit[71]	*Teacher in Medina*

One of the prisoners of war from the Battle of Badr taught the children of the Ansar to read and write as part of his ransom.[72]

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ: People's Affairs and Judiciary



7. Internal Security, Foreign Affairs and Industry

7.1 Internal Security (Police)

Chief of Police (*Sahib Ash-Shurta*)	▪ Qays ibn Sa'd ibn `Ubadah[73]	
Police	▪ Al-Zubair[74]	*Prevented an intelligence leak prior to the Conquest of Makkah by intercepting the letter sent by Hatib ibn Abi Balta'a.*
	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib[75]	
	▪ Abu Marthad[76]	
Protecting Medina	▪ Sa'd ibn Ubaadah[77]	*Battle of Al-Ghaabah*
	▪ Sa'd ibn Mu'aadth[78]	*Battle of Uhud*
	▪ Usaid ibn Hudair[79]	*Battle of Uhud*
	▪ Sa'd ibn Ubaadah[80]	*Battle of Uhud*
Prophet ﷺ personal protection	▪ Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas[81]	
	▪ Uwaim ibn Saa'idah[82]	
	▪ Al-Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah[83]	
	▪ Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari[84]	
Intelligence	▪ Hudayfah ibn Al-Yamaan[85]	*Held the secret list of hypocrites.*

7.2 Foreign Affairs

The primary mission of these envoys was to call the leaders to Islam. The Prophet ﷺ would send them with a letter containing his seal and ask the envoy to deliver it personally to the foreign ruler. This was a dangerous mission but these diplomats carried it out with great courage and eloquence in delivering the message.

Envoys		
	▪ Aasim ibn Adee[86]	*Mission on behalf of people of Al-Aaliyah*
	▪ Al-Haarith ibn Haatib[87]	*Banu Amr ibn Auf clan*
	▪ Muhammad ibn Maslamah[88]	*Banu Nadeer*
	▪ Abu Lubaabah ibn 'Abdul-Mundhir[89]	*Banu Quraizah*
	▪ Kharraash ibn Umayyah Al-Khuzaa'ee[90]	*Quraish at Hudaibiyah*
	▪ Uthman bin Affan[91]	*Quraish at Hudaibiyah*
	▪ Amr ibn Umayyah Ad-Damree[92]	*Negus asking for return of Muslim migrants*
	▪ Daihyah Al-Kalbee[93]	*Heraql. Byzantine Empire*
	▪ Abdullah ibn Hudhaafah[94]	*Kisra. Persian Empire*
	▪ Haatib ibn Abu Balta'ah[95]	*Al-Muqawqis. Egypt*
	▪ Shujaa' ibn Wahb[96]	*Al-Mundhir ibn Al-Haarith, leader of Ghassani*
	▪ Sulait ibn Amr Al-Aamiree[97]	*Haudhah ibn Alee Al-Hanafee*
	▪ Abul-'Alaa Al-Hadramee[98]	*Al-Mundhir ibn Saawaa, ruler of Bahrain*
	▪ Amr ibn Al-'Aas[99]	*Jaifar and Abd, rulers of Oman*
	▪ Al-Haarith ibn Umair Al-Azdee[100]	*King of Basra*
	▪ Amr ibn Kab Al-Ghafari[101]	*Dhaat Atlaah*

7.3 Trade and Industry

Military industry[102]	▪ Salman al-Farsi	*Built the armoured car at Siege of Taif. He also advised the Prophet ﷺ to adopt the tactic of a trench at the Battle of Khandaq*
Marketplace[103]	▪ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	*Established a new marketplace in Medina*

A man from the Ansar came to the Prophet ﷺ begging, so the Prophet ﷺ asked him to bring the goods he owned which was a blanket and a drinking bowl. He ﷺ then sold them for two dirhams (silver coins). The Prophet ﷺ told the man to buy food with one dirham and an axe with the other. He ﷺ then told the man to take the axe and gather firewood saying, **"I don't want to see you for fifteen days"**. The Ansari went and gathered firewood, sold it and came back. He had earned a profit of 10 dirhams. In this way the Prophet ﷺ directly facilitated business and economic activity in Medina.[104]

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ: Internal Security, Foreign Affairs and Industry

Head of State
Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Internal Security (Police)

Chief of Police (Sahib Ash-Shurta)
- Qays ibn Sa'd ibn `Ubadah

Police (Prevented intelligence leak)
- Al-Zubair Ibn Al-Awwam
- Ali bin Abi Talib
- Abu Marthad

Protecting Medina
- Sa'd ibn Ubaadah (Battle of Al-Ghaabah)
- Sa'd ibn Mu'aadth (Battle of Uhud)
- Usaid ibn Hudair (Battle of Uhud)
- Sa'd ibn Ubaadah (Battle of Uhud)

Prophet ﷺ personal protection
- Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- Uwaim ibn Saa'idah
- Al-Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah
- Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari

Intelligence (secret list of hypocrites)
- Hudayfah ibn Al-Yamaan

Foreign Affairs (envoys)

Mission on behalf of people of Al-Aaliyah
- Aasim ibn Adee

Banu Amr ibn Auf clan
- Al-Haarith ibn Haatib

Banu Nadeer
- Muhammad ibn Maslamah

Banu Quraizah
- Abu Lubaabah ibn 'Abdul-Mundhir

Quraish at Hudaibiyah
- Kharraash ibn Umayyah Al-Khuzaa'ee
- Uthman bin Affan

Negus asking for return of Muslim migrants
- Amr ibn Umayyah Ad-Damri

Heraql. Byzantine Empire
- Daihyah Al-Kalbee

Kisra. Persian Empire
- Abdullah ibn Hudhaafah

Al-Muqawqis. Egypt
- Haatib ibn Abu Balta'ah

Al-Mundhir ibn Al-Haarith, leader of Ghassani
- Shujaa' ibn Wahb

Haudhah ibn Alee Al-Hanafee
- Sulait ibn Amr Al-Aamiree

Al-Mundhir ibn Saawaa, ruler of Bahrain
- Abul-'Alaa Al-Hadramee

Jaifar and Abd, rulers of Oman
- Amr ibn Al-'Aas

King of Basra
- Al-Haarith ibn Umair Al-Azdee

Dhaat Atlaah
- Amr ibn Kab Al-Ghafari

Industry

Established a new marketplace in Medina
- Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Built the armoured car at Seige of Taif
- Salman al-Farsi

8. The Army

Commander in-Chief	▪ Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	
Commanders (Battle of Badr)[105]	▪ Musab ibn Umair	*Flag bearer (liwaa')*
	▪ Sa'd ibn Mu'aadth	
	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib	
	▪ Qais ibn Abi Sa'sa'ah	
Commanders (Battle of Uhud)[106]	▪ Musab ibn Umair	*Commander of Muhajireen*
	▪ Usaid ibn Hudair	*Commander of Aws*
	▪ Al-Hubab bin Al-Mundhir	*Commander of Khazraj*
	▪ Abdullah ibn Jubair[107]	*Commander of the archers*
Commanders (Battle of Khandaq)	▪ Salamah ibn Aslam[108]	
	▪ Zayd ibn Haritha[109]	
	▪ Usaid ibn Hudair[110]	
Commanders (Khaibar)[111]	▪ Abu Bakr as-Siddiq	
	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib	

Commanders (Battle of Mu'tah)[112]	▪ Zayd ibn Haritha	
	▪ Abdullah ibn Rawaahah	
	▪ Ja'far ibn Abi Talib	
	▪ Khalid bin Al-Waleed	
Commanders (Conquest of Makkah)[113]	▪ Qays ibn Sa'd ibn Ubadah	*Commander of Ansar*
	▪ Khalid bin Al-Waleed	*Commander of right flank*
	▪ Az-Zubair bin 'Awwam	*Commander of left flank*
	▪ Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah[114]	*Commander of Infantry*
Commanders (Battle of Tabuk)[115]	▪ Abu Bakr as-Siddiq	
	▪ Az-Zubair bin 'Awwam	
	▪ Usaid ibn Hudair	
	▪ Abu Dujaanah	

Commanders	▪ Hamza[116]	*Commander at Qaynuqah*
	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib[117]	*Commander at Badr al-Mau'id*
	▪ Abu Bakr as-Siddiq[118]	*Commander at Banu Laihyaan*
	▪ Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah[119]	*Commander at Dhaat As-Salaasil*
	▪ Kinaz bin Husain Al-Ghanawi[120]	*First flag carrier in Islam - Saif Al-Bahr Platoon*
	▪ Mistah bin Athatha bin Al-Muttalib[121]	*Flag carrier in Expedition of Ubaydah ibn al-Harith*
	▪ Maalik ibn Ad-Dukhshum[122]	*Sent to destroy Masjid Diraar*
Guards	▪ Abbaad ibn Bishr[123]	*Guard over army at Dhaat al-Riqaa*
	▪ Ammaar ibn Yaasir[124]	*Guard over army at Dhaat al-Riqaa*
	▪ Abbaad ibn Bishr[125]	*Protect Prophet ﷺ at Khandaq*
	▪ Safiyyah bint Abdul-Muttalib[126]	*Protect women and children Fortress at Khandaq*
	▪ Umar ibn al-Khattab[127]	*Guard duty at Conquest of Makkah*
	▪ Anas bin Abi Murthid Al-Ghanawi[128]	*Guard at Hunanin*
	▪ Abbaad ibn Bishr[129]	*Guard at Tabook*
Military Council (shura)[130]	▪ Al-Miqdaad ibn Al-Aswad	*Battle of Badr*
	▪ Sa'd ibn Mu'aadth	
	▪ Hubaab ibn Al-Mundhir[131]	

Military Intelligence (Battle of Badr)	▪ Basbas ibn Amr[132]	
	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib[133]	
	▪ Zubair ibn Al-Awwam[134]	
	▪ Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas[135]	
Military Intelligence (Battle of Uhud)	▪ Al-Hubab bin Al-Mundhir[136]	
	▪ Ali bin Abi Talib[137]	
Military Intelligence (Battle of Khandaq)[138]	▪ Zubair ibn Al-Awwam	
	▪ Sa'd ibn Mu'aadth	
	▪ Sa'd ibn Ubaadah	
	▪ Abdullah ibn Rawaahah	
	▪ Khawwaat ibn Jubair	
	▪ Nu'aim ibn Masood[139]	*Undercover spy in Ghatfaan tribe*
	▪ Hudayfah ibn Al-Yamaan[140]	*Check if confederate tribes had departed Medina*
Military Intelligence (Makkah)	▪ Al-Abbas ibn Abdul-Mutalib[141]	*Undercover spy on Quraish in Makkah*
	▪ Umar ibn al-Khattab[142]	*Head of spies prior to Conquest of Makkah*
	▪ Abbaad ibn Bishr[143]	*Intelligence gathering prior to Hudaibiyah*
	▪ Bishr ibn Sufyaan Al-Khuza'i[144]	*Intelligence gathering prior to Hudaibiyah*

Military Intelligence	Ma'bad ibn Abee Ma'bad Al-Khuza'i[145]	*Battle of Hamra al-Asad*
	Buraidah ibn Al-Husaib[146]	*Expedition to Banu Mustaliq*
	Abbaad ibn Bishr[147]	*Intelligence gathering at Khaibar*
	Abdullah ibn Hadrad Al-Aslami[148]	*Battle of Hunain*
Army Media	Aamir ibn Al-Akwaa[149]	*Poet in Army to Khaibar*
	Ma'bad ibn Abee Ma'bad Al-Khuza'i[150]	*Army poet*
Logistics	Al-Mundhir ibn Qudaamah As-Sulamee[151]	*In charge of prisoners at Qaynuqah*
	Ubadah ibn As-Samit[152]	*In charge of Qaynuqah evacuation*
	Abu Khaitamah[153]	*Pathfinder leading army to Uhud*
	Aishah bint Abu Bakr[154]	*Provide water to Uhud fighters*
	Umm Sulaim[155]	*Provide water to Uhud fighters*
	Hamnah bint Jahsh[156]	*Provide water to Uhud fighters*
	Muhammad ibn Maslamah[157]	*In charge of Banu Nadeer expulsion from Medina*
	Safwaan ibn Al-Mu'attil As-Sullamee[158]	*Picking up items dropped by army at Banu Mustaliq*
	Rufaidah Al-Aslamiyyah[159]	*Head of military hospital in Medina at Khandaq*
	Al-Hubab bin Al-Mundhir[160]	*Finding a location for army at Hunain*
	Ilqimah ibn Al-Faghwaa Al-Khuzaa'ee[161]	*Army guide at Tabook*
	Muhammad ibn Maslamah[162]	*Guarding weapons at compensatory umra*

8.1 Flags and banners

If we look to the hadith we find two types of flags were used by the Prophet ﷺ and commanders of the Islamic army. They are the white *liwaa'* (اللواء) and the black *rayah* (الراية) which are translated as flags or banners.

عَنْ جَابِرٍ، رضى الله عنه أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ وَلِوَاؤُهُ أَبْيَضُ

It is narrated from Jabir that the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah with his white *liwaa'*[163]

لأُعْطِيَنَّ الرَّايَةَ الْيَوْمَ رَجُلاً يُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ

The Prophet ﷺ said: **"I will give the *rayah* today to a man (Imam Ali) who loves Allah and His Messenger."**[164]

Al-Qamus al-Muhit dictionary mentions the linguistic meaning of both the *liwaa'* and *rayah* as '*alam* (العلم) which means a sign or banner.

If no further description of the *liwaa'* and *rayah* was found in the hadith then we could adopt any type of flag we wanted as long as it contained Islamic symbolism such as the crescent and star used by the Ottomans. However, if we look to the hadith we find detailed descriptions of both the *liwaa'* and the *rayah* which means these words transfer from their linguistic meaning of a general sign, to a *sharia* meaning with a specific description.

During the Battle of Uhud, Musab ibn Umair was the flag bearer of the *liwaa'* which he kept aloft until he was martyred.

What is the difference between the liwaa' and the rayah?

The *liwaa'* is a specific flag used as a sign for the Corp Commanders (Lt. General), or commander in-chief (Caliph), whereas the rayah is used by the entire armed forces and by extension through qiyas, the entire population of the state. The *rayah* is flown during the battle, and if the commander in-chief (Caliph) is also fighting then the *liwaa'* will be flown alongside the rayah. This is based on the battles led by the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ who was commander in-chief, like Badr and Uhud. As mentioned Musab ibn Umair was the flag bearer of the *liwaa'* at Uhud. This can also be seen in the battles during the Khulufa' Rashida (Rightly Guided Caliphs).

At the Battle of Siffin, the Caliph Ali ibn Abi Talib directly led the battle and so both the *liwa'* and *rayah* were flown. Ali assigned Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyyah to carry the *liwa'* and Hisham ibn 'Utbah to carry the *rayah*.[165]

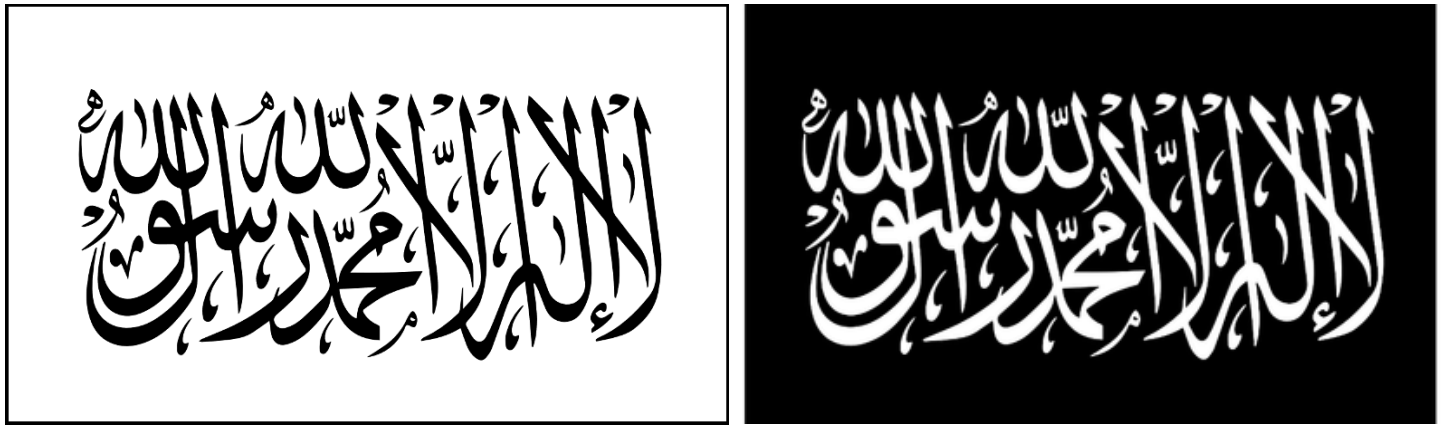


Figure 4: The flag and banner of the Islamic Sate

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ: The Army

Commander in-Chief
Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Commanders

Battle of Badr
- Musab ibn Umair (Flag bearer)
- Sa'd ibn Mu'aadth
- Ali bin Abi Talib
- Qais ibn Abi Sa'sa'ah

Battle of Uhud
- Musab ibn Umair (Muhajireen)
- Usaid ibn Hudair (Aws)
- Al-Hubab bin Al-Mundhir (Khazraj)
- Abdullah ibn Jubair (archers)

Battle of Khandaq
- Salamah ibn Aslam
- Zayd ibn Haritha
- Usaid ibn Hudair

Battle of Mu'tah
- Zayd ibn Haritha
- Abdullah ibn Rawaahah
- Ja'far ibn Abi Talib
- Khalid bin Al-Waleed

Conquest of Makkah
- Qays ibn Sa'd ibn Ubadah (Ansar)
- Khalid bin Al-Waleed (right flank)
- Az-Zubair bin 'Awwam (left flank)
- Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah (Infantry)

Battle of Tabuk
- Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
- Az-Zubair bin 'Awwam
- Usaid ibn Hudair
- Abu Dujaanah

Qaynuqah
- Hamza

Badr al-Mau'id
- Ali bin Abi Talib

Banu Laihyaan
- Abu Bakr as-Siddiq

Dhaat As-Salaasil
- Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah

Saif Al-Bahr Platoon
- Kinaz bin Husain Al-Ghanawi

Expedition of Ubaydah ibn al-Harith
- Mistah bin Athatha bin Al-Muttalib

Sent to destroy Masjid Diraar
Maalik ibn Ad-Dukhshum

Khaibar
- Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
- Ali bin Abi Talib

Military Council (*shura*)

Battle of Badr
- Al-Miqdaad ibn Al-Aswad
- Sa'd ibn Mu'aadth
- Hubaab ibn Al-Mundhir

Military Intelligence

Battle of Badr
- Basbas ibn Amr
- Ali bin Abi Talib
- Zubair ibn Al-Awwam
- Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas

Battle of Uhud
- Al-Hubab bin Al-Mundhir
- Ali bin Abi Talib

Battle of Khandaq
- Zubair ibn Al-Awwam
- Sa'd ibn Mu'aadth
- Sa'd ibn Ubaadah
- Abdullah ibn Rawaahah
- Khawwaat ibn Jubair
- Nu'aim ibn Masood (Undercover spy in Ghatfaan tribe)
- Hudayfah ibn Al-Yamaan (Check if confederate tribes had left Medina)

Makkah
- Al-Abbas ibn Abdul-Mutalib (Undercover spy on Quraish in Makkah)
- Umar ibn al-Khattab (Head of spies prior to Conquest of Makkah)
- Abbaad ibn Bishr (Intelligence gathering prior to Hudaibiyah)
- Bishr ibn Sufyaan Al-Khuza'i (Intelligence gathering prior to Hudaibiyah)

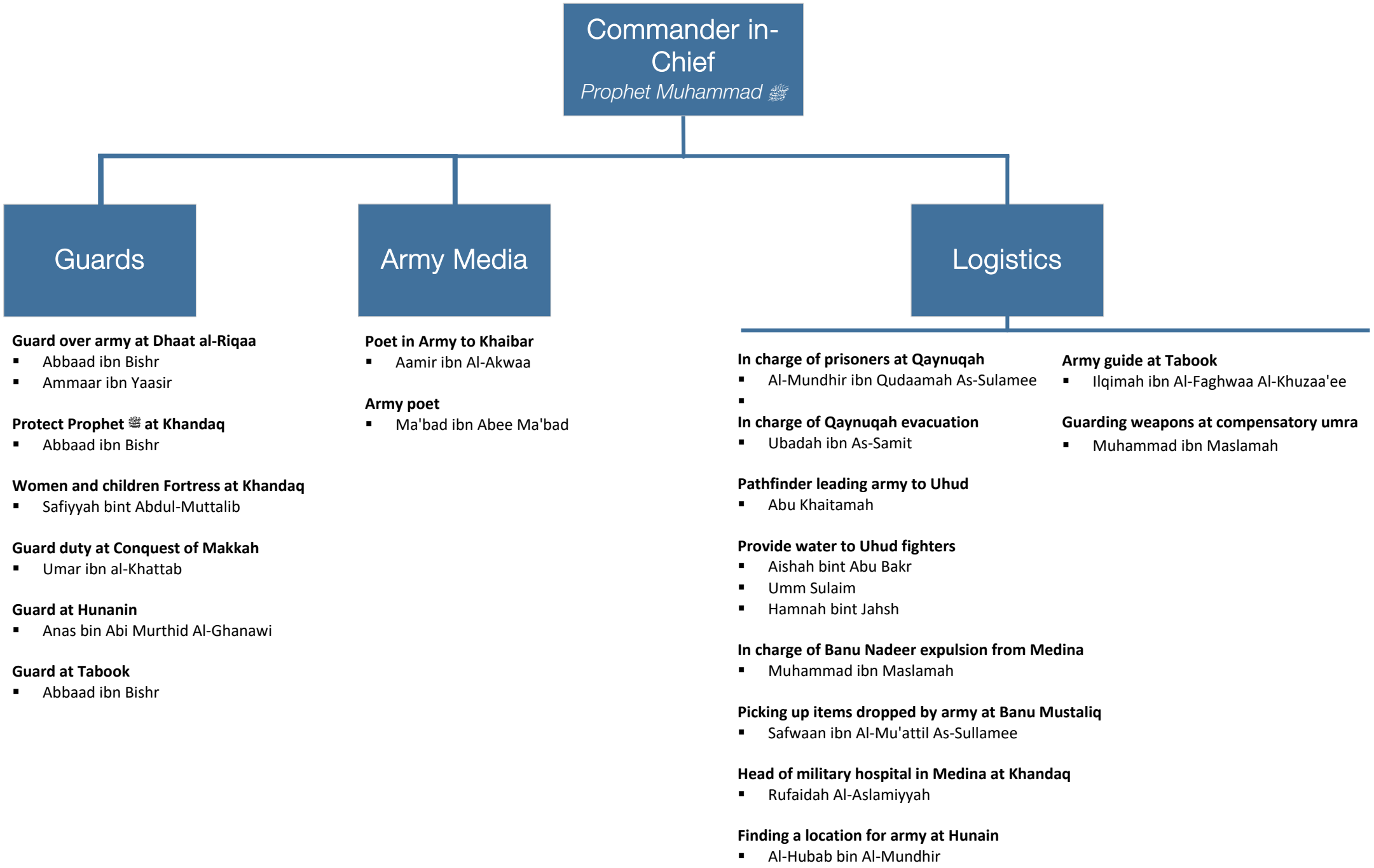
Battle of Hamra al-Asad
- Ma'bad ibn Abee Ma'bad Al-Khuza'i
-

Expedition to Banu Mustaliq
- Buraidah ibn Al-Husaib

Khaibar
- Abbaad ibn Bishr

Battle of Hunain
- Abdullah ibn Hadrad Al-Aslami

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ: The Army



Guard over army at Dhaat al-Riqaa
- Abbaad ibn Bishr
- Ammaar ibn Yaasir

Protect Prophet ﷺ at Khandaq
- Abbaad ibn Bishr

Women and children Fortress at Khandaq
- Safiyyah bint Abdul-Muttalib

Guard duty at Conquest of Makkah
- Umar ibn al-Khattab

Guard at Hunanin
- Anas bin Abi Murthid Al-Ghanawi

Guard at Tabook
- Abbaad ibn Bishr

Poet in Army to Khaibar
- Aamir ibn Al-Akwaa

Army poet
- Ma'bad ibn Abee Ma'bad

In charge of prisoners at Qaynuqah
- Al-Mundhir ibn Qudaamah As-Sulamee
-

In charge of Qaynuqah evacuation
- Ubadah ibn As-Samit

Pathfinder leading army to Uhud
- Abu Khaitamah

Provide water to Uhud fighters
- Aishah bint Abu Bakr
- Umm Sulaim
- Hamnah bint Jahsh

In charge of Banu Nadeer expulsion from Medina
- Muhammad ibn Maslamah

Picking up items dropped by army at Banu Mustaliq
- Safwaan ibn Al-Mu'attil As-Sullamee

Head of military hospital in Medina at Khandaq
- Rufaidah Al-Aslamiyyah

Finding a location for army at Hunain
- Al-Hubab bin Al-Mundhir

Army guide at Tabook
- Ilqimah ibn Al-Faghwaa Al-Khuzaa'ee

Guarding weapons at compensatory umra
- Muhammad ibn Maslamah

9. Map of the state

10. Provinces (*Wiliyaat*)

The vast territories which the Islamic State rules over are divided up in to administrative units to ease in the task of ruling.

The top-level division is The Province (*Wiliyah*) which is headed by a Governor (*Waali*).

The Province is divided in to Districts (*I'maala*) which are headed by an '*Amil* or *Hakim*. The District is sub-divided in to Cities (*Qasabah*) headed by a Chief Executive (*Mudeer*).

The City is further divided in to Neighbourhoods or Quarters (*Hayy*) each headed by a Director (*Mudeer*).[166]

Traditionally a Neighbourhood consisted of 40 houses.

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Administrative Divisions of the Caliphate

Province (*Wiliyah, Eyalet (until 1864), Vilayet (post 1864), State*)

Head: Governor (*Wali, Beylerbey or Pasha (until 1864), Vali (post 1864), First Minister*)

District (*'Imaalah, Sanjak*)

Head: Aamil, *Hakim, Sanjak-bey, Mayor*

City (*Qasabah, Kaza*), Borough, Sub-District

Head: Mudeer, Kadi, Chief Exec. Mayor,

3rd Level

Neighourhood (*Hayy, Nahiye*), Ward

Head: mutesellim (pre-1864), mutasarrif (post 1864), Director, Mudeer, Councillor,

4th Level

2nd Level

1st Level

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10.1 Arabian Peninsula

Province (*wiliyah*)	Governors (*wulah*) in chronological order
Medina	Prophet Muhammad ﷺ or his deputy
Makkah	1. Attaab ibn Aseed[167]
At-Taif	1. Maalik ibn 'Auf An-Nasree[168] 2. Uthman ibn Abul-'Aas[169]
Jursh	1. Abdullah ibn Noor[170]
Yamaamah	1. Sulait ibn Qais[171]
Banu Haarith	1. Qais ibn Al-Husain[172]
Murad, Zubair and Midhaj	1. Farwa b. Musayk[173]

Province (*wiliyah*)	Governors (*wulah*) in chronological order
Bahrain	1. Al-Mundhir ibn Sawa[174] 2. Al-Alaa ibn Al-Hadrami[175] 3. Iban b. Said b. Al-Aass[176] 4. Al-Alaa ibn Al-Hadrami[177]

10.2 Yemen

Yemen was initially one province under the authority of Baadhaan ibn Saasaan[178]. When he died Yemen was split in to a number of provinces.

Province (*wiliyah*)	Governors (*wulah*) in chronological order
Sana'a	1. Shamar ibn Baadhaan[179]
Ma'rib	1. Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari[180]
Al-Jund, Khaulaan	1. Ya'la ibn Abu Umayyah[181] 2. Muadh Ibn Jabal[182]

Province (*wiliyah*)	Governors (*wulah*) in chronological order
Hamdhaan	1. Aamir ibn Shamr Al-Hamdaanee[183]
Zama', Zabeed and Aden	1. Khaalid ibn Sa'eed ibn Al-'Aas[184] 2. Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari[185]
Najraan	1. Amr ibn Hizaam[186] 2. Jareer ibn Abdullah[187]
Hadramawt	1. Ziyaad ibn Labeed Al-Biyaadee[188]
As-Sakaasik, As-Sukoon	1. 'Ukkaashah ibn Thaur[189]

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ: Governors

Head of State
Prophet Muhammad ﷺ

Arabian Peninsula

Medina
1. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ or his deputy

Makkah
1. Attaab ibn Aseed

At-Taif
1. Maalik ibn 'Auf An-Nasree
2. Uthman ibn Abul-'Aas

Jursh
1. Abdullah ibn Noor

Yamaamah
1. Sulait ibn Qais

Banu Haarith
1. Qais ibn Al-Husain

Murad, Zubair and Midhaj
1. Farwa b. Musayk

Bahrain
1. Al-Mundhir ibn Sawa
2. Al-Alaa ibn Al-Hadrami
3. Iban b. Said b. Al-Aass
4. Al-Alaa ibn Al-Hadrami

Yemen

Sana'a
1. Shamar ibn Baadhaan

Ma'rib
1. Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari

Al-Jund, Khaulaan
1. Ya'la ibn Abu Umayyah
2. Muadh Ibn Jabal

Hamdhaan
1. Aamir ibn Shamr Al-Hamdaanee

Zama', Zabeed and Aden
1. Khaalid ibn Sa'eed ibn Al-'Aas
2. Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari

Najraan
1. Amr ibn Hizaam
2. Jareer ibn Abdullah

Hadramawt
1. Ziyaad ibn Labeed Al-Biyaadee

As-Sakaasik, As-Sukoon
1. 'Ukkaashah ibn Thaur

11. Spread of Islam

The foreign policy of the Caliphate is to carry Islam to the world through *daw'ah* and jihad. The objective of offensive jihad is not to kill people, but rather to make Allah's word the highest in the land it liberates by removing the physical obstacles to people seeing the truth of Islam.

The Caliphate is not allowed to force any non-Muslim to abandon his/her belief. Rather the non-Muslims should accept Islam after being intellectually convinced. Allah (Most High) says:

لا إِكراهَ فِي الدّينِ

"There is no compulsion in religion"

190

Actions speak louder than words so once non-Muslims live under the shade of the Caliphate and witness its high values, they freely convert to the ideology of the state which is Islam. Allah (Most High) says:

إِذا جاءَ نَصرُ اللَّهِ وَالفَتحُ

وَرَأَيتَ النّاسَ يَدخُلونَ في دينِ اللَّهِ أَفواجًا

فَسَبِّح بِحَمدِ رَبِّكَ وَاستَغفِرهُ ۚ إِنَّهُ كانَ تَوّابًا

"When Allah's help and victory have arrived and you have seen people entering Allah's deen in droves, then glorify your Lord's praise and ask His forgiveness. He is the Ever-Returning." 191

Islam could never have expanded so quickly if the conquered people had not embraced Islam, and then joined the army and carried Islam further. Yemen was opened to Islam during the time of the Prophet ﷺ and after the Ridda wars, Abu Bakr requested the tribes of Yemen to take part in the Ash-Sham campaign which they readily accepted in their thousands. Their slogan became, *"0 helpers of Allah"*.192

What follows are all the expeditions during the time of the Prophet ﷺ in chronological order.

Order	Battlefield Commander	Battle Name	Army Size	Enemy Soldiers	AH Date	AH Year	CE Date	Type
1	Hamza ibn 'Abdul-Muttalib	Saif Al-Bahr Platoon[193]	30	300	Ramadan	1	March 623	Sariyyah
2	Ubaydah ibn al-Harith	Unit of Ubaydah ibn al-Harith[194]	60	200	Shawwal	1	April 623	Sariyyah
3	Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas	Unit to al-Kharrar[195]	20		Dhū al-Qa'dah	1	May 623	Sariyyah
4	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Al-Abwaa (Wadaan)[196]	70	100	Safar	2	Aug 623	Ghazwa
5	Prophet ﷺ	Expedition to Buwat[197]	200	100	Rabi' al-Awwal	2	Sept 623	Ghazwa
6	Prophet ﷺ	First Expedition to Badr (Safwan)[198]	70		Rabi' al-Awwal	2	Sept 623	Ghazwa
7	Prophet ﷺ	Expedition to Al-Ushairah[199]	200		Jumādá al-Ākhirah	2	Dec 623	Ghazwa
8	Abdullah ibn Jahsh	Nakhla Raid[200]	12	4	Rajab	2	Jan 624	Sariyyah
9	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Badr[201]	313	1000	Ramadan	2	15 March 624	Ghazwa
10	Prophet ﷺ	Expedition to Banu Saleem, Al-Khudr invasion[202]			Shawwal	2	March 624	Ghazwa
11	Umair ibn Adi Al-Khatmeen	Killing of Asma bint Marwan[203]			Shawwal	2	March 624	Sariyyah
12	Saalim ibn Umair	Killing of Abu 'Ifk Al-Yahoodi[204]			Shawwal	2	March 624	Sariyyah
13	Prophet ﷺ	Invasion of Banu Qaynuqa[205]			Dhū al-Qa'dah	2	April 624	Ghazwa
14	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of As-Saweeq[206]			Dhū al-Ḥijjah	2	May/June 624	Ghazwa
15	Muhammad ibn Maslamah	Killing of Ka'b ibn al-Ashraf[207]			Safar	3	Aug/Sept 624	Sariyyah
16	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Dhee-Amr[208]	450		Rabi' al-Awwal	3	Sept 624	Ghazwa
17	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Bahrain[209]	300		Rabīʿ al-Thānī	3	Oct/Nov 624	Ghazwa
18	Zayd ibn Haritha	Al-Qardah raid[210]	100		Jumādá al-Ūlá	3	Nov 624	Sariyyah
19	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Uhud[211]	700	3000	Shawwal	3	23 March 625	Ghazwa
20	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Hamra al-Asad[212]	1000	3000	Shawwal	3	March 625	Ghazwa
21	Abu Salama AbdAllah ibn 'Abd al-Asad	Unit to Qatan[213]	150		Muharram	4	June 625	Sariyyah
22	Abdullah Ibn Unais	Killing of Khaalid ibn Sufyaan[214]			Muharram	4	June 625	Sariyyah
23	Asim bin Thabit	Unit to Al Rajee[215]	10		Safar	4	July 625	Sariyyah
24	Al-Mundhir bin 'Amr	Unit to Bair Ma'oonah[216]	40		Safar	4	July 625	Sariyyah
25	Prophet ﷺ	Invasion of Banu Nadir[217]			Rabi' al-Awwal	4	Aug 625	Ghazwa
26	Prophet ﷺ	Expedition of Badr al-Mau'id[218]	1500	2000	Sha'ban	4	Jan 626	Ghazwa

Order	Battlefield Commander	Battle Name	Army Size	Enemy Soldiers	AH Date	AH Year	CE Date	Type
27	Prophet ﷺ	Expedition of Dhaat al-Riqaa[219]	700		Muharram	5	June 626	Ghazwa
28	Prophet ﷺ	Expedition of Daumatul-Jandal[220]	1000		Rabi' al-Awwal	5	Aug/Sept 626	Ghazwa
29	Prophet ﷺ	Expedition of Banu Al-Mustaliq[221]	730		Sha'ban	5	Jan 627	Ghazwa
30	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Khandaq[222]	3000	10,000	Sha'ban	5	April 627	Ghazwa
31	Prophet ﷺ	Invasion of Banu Qurayza[223]	3030		Shawwal	5	May 627	Ghazwa
32	Abdullah ibn Ateek	Killing of Abu Raafai Salaam ibn Abi Al-Huqaiq[224]	5	1	Dhū al-Qa'dah	5	May 627	Sariyyah
33	Muhammad ibn Maslamah	Unit to Banu Al-Qartaa[225]	30		Dhū al-Qa'dah	6	June 627	Sariyyah
34	Prophet ﷺ	Invasion of Banu Laihyaan[226]	200		Muharram	6	Sept 627	Ghazwa
35	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Al-Ghaabah[227]			Jumādá al-Ūlá	6	Sept 627	Ghazwa
36	Ukkaashah ibn Maihsan Al-Asdi	Unit to Al-Ghamr[228]	30		Jumādá al-Ūlá	6	Sept 627	Sariyyah
37	Muhammad ibn Maslamah	First Raid on Banu Thalabah[229]	10		Jumādá al-Ūlá	6	Sept 627	Sariyyah
38	Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah	Second Raid on Banu Thalabah[230]	40		Jumādá al-Ūlá	6	Sept 627	Sariyyah
39	Zayd ibn Haritha	Unit of Zaid ibn Haritha (Al-Jumum)[231]			Jumādá al-Ūlá	6	Sept 627	Sariyyah
40	Zayd ibn Haritha	Unit of Zaid ibn Haritha (Al-'Ees)[232]	170		Jumādá al-Ūlá	6	Sept/Oct 627	Sariyyah
41	Zayd ibn Haritha	Third Raid on Banu Thalabah[233]	15		Jumādá al-Ākhirah	6	Oct/Nov 627	Sariyyah
42	Zayd ibn Haritha	Unit of Zayd ibn Harithah (Wadi al-Qura)[234]	12		Sha'ban	6	Nov/Dec 627	Sariyyah
43	Abdur Rahman bin Auf	Unit to Dumatul Jandal[235]			Sha'ban	6	Dec 627/Jan 628	Sariyyah
44	Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah	Unit to Saif ul-Bahr (Army of Khabat)[236]	300			6		Sariyyah
45	Ali ibn Abi Talib	Raid on Banu Sa'd[237]			Sha'ban	6	Dec 627/Jan 628	Sariyyah
46	Zayd ibn Haritha	Second unit to Wadi al-Qura[238]			Ramadan	6	Jan 628	Sariyyah
47	Kurz bin Jaabir Al-Faihri	Unit to the 'Irniyyeen[239]	30	8	Shawwal	6	Jan/Feb 628	Sariyyah
48	Abdullah ibn Rawaahah	Unit of Abdullah ibn Rawaahah[240]	30	30	Shawwal	6	Feb/March 628	Sariyyah
49	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Khaybar[241]	1600	14,000	Safar	7	May 628	Ghazwa
50	Prophet ﷺ	Conquest of Fidak[242]			Safar	7	May 628	Ghazwa
51	Prophet ﷺ	Conquest of Wadi al Qura[243]			Safar	7	May 628	Ghazwa
52	Ghalib ibn Abdullah al-Laithi	Unit to Bani Al-Muluh[244]			Safar	7	June 628	Sariyyah
53	Umar ibn al-Khatab	Unit to Turbah[245]	30		Rabi' al-Awwal	7	July 628	Sariyyah

Order	Battlefield Commander	Battle Name	Army Size	Enemy Soldiers	AH Date	AH Year	CE Date	Type
54	Abu Bakr As-Siddiq	Unit of Abu Bakr As-Siddiq[246]			Rabi' al-Awwal	7	July 628	Sariyyah
55	Bashir Ibn Sa'd al-Ansari	Unit to Bani Murrah[247]	30		Sha'ban	7	Dec 628	Sariyyah
56	Ghalib ibn Abdullah al-Laithi	Unit to Mayfah[248]	130		Ramadan	7	Jan 629	Sariyyah
57	Ghalib ibn Abdullah al-Laithi	Unit to Fadak[249]	200		Shawwal	7	Jan 629	Sariyyah
58	Bashir Ibn Sa'd al-Ansari	Unit to Yemen and Jabar[250]	300		Shawwal	7	Feb 629	Sariyyah
59	Ibn Abi Al-Awja Al-Sulami	Unit to Bani Saleem[251]	50		Dhū al-Ḥijjah	7	April 629	Sariyyah
60	Shuja ibn Wahb al-Asadi	Unit to Bani Hawazin[252]	25		Rabi' al-Awwal	8	June 629	Sariyyah
61	Ka'b bin 'Umair Al-Ansari	Unit to Banu Quda'a[253]	15		Rabi' al-Awwal	8	July 629	Sariyyah
62	Zayd ibn Haritha	Battle of Mu'tah[254]	3000	200,000	Jumādá al-Ūlá	8	Sept 629	Sariyyah
63	Amr ibn al-As	Unit to Dhaat As-Salaasil[255]	300		Jumādá al-Ākhirah	8	Sept 629	Sariyyah
64	Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah	Unit to assist at Dhaat As-Salaasil[256]	200		Rajab	8	Oct 629	Sariyyah
65	Abi Hadrad al-Aslami	Unit of Abi Hadrad al-Aslami[257]			Sha'ban	8	Nov 629	Sariyyah
66	Abu Qatadah ibn Rab'i al-Ansari	Khadrah Campaign[258]	15		Sha'ban	8	Dec 629	Sariyyah
67	Abu Qatadah ibn Rab'i al-Ansari	Unit to Batn Edam[259]	8		Ramadan	8	Dec 629	Sariyyah
68	Prophet ﷺ	Conquest of Mecca[260]	10,000	4000	Ramadan	8	Jan 630	Ghazwa
69	Khalid ibn al-Walid	Unit to Nakhla to destroy Al-'Uzza idol[261]			Ramadan	8	Jan 630	Sariyyah
70	Amr ibn al-As	Unit to Ruhat to destroy Suwa idol[262]			Ramadan	8	Jan 630	Sariyyah
71	Sa'd ibn Zaid al-Ashhali	Unit to Al-Mashallal to destroy Manat idol[263]	20		Ramadan	8	Jan 630	Sariyyah
72	Khalid ibn al-Walid	Unit to Bani Khuzaimah[264]	350		Ramadan	8	Jan 630	Sariyyah
73	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Hunayn[265]	12,000	20,000	Shawwal	8	Jan 630	Ghazwa
74	At-Tufail ibn 'Amr Ad-Dausi	Unit to Dhul-Kaffain to destroy idol of Yaguth[266]			Shawwal	8	Jan 630	Sariyyah
75	Abu Amir Al-Ashari	Unit of Abu Amir Al-Ashari[267]			Shawwal	8	Jan 630	Sariyyah
76	Abu Musa Al-Ashari	Unit of Abu Musa Al-Ashari[268]			Shawwal	8	Jan 630	Sariyyah
77	Prophet ﷺ	Siege of Ta'if[269]	12,000	10,000	Dhū al-Qa'dah	8	Feb 630	Ghazwa
78	Uyainah bin Hisn	Unit to Banu Tamim[270]	50		Muharram	9	July 630	Sariyyah
79	Qutbah ibn Amir	Unit to Khath'am[271]	20		Safar	9	July 630	Sariyyah
80	Dahhak al-Kilabi	Unit to Bani Kilab[272]			Rabi' al-Awwal	9	Aug 630	Sariyyah

Order	Battlefield Commander	Battle Name	Army Size	Enemy Soldiers	AH Date	AH Year	CE Date	Type
81	Ali ibn Abi Talib	Unit to Banu Tai to destroy Al-Qullus idol[273]	150		Rabi' al-Awwal	9	Aug 630	Sariyyah
82	Alqammah bin Mujazziz	Unit to Jeddah[274]	300		Rabīʿ al-Thānī	9	Aug 630	Sariyyah
83	Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan	Unit of Ukasha bin Al-Mihsan (Udhrah & Baliy)[275]			Jumādá al-Ākhirah	9	Oct 630	Sariyyah
84	Prophet ﷺ	Battle of Tabouk[276]	30,000		Rajab	9	Oct 630	Ghazwa
85	Khalid ibn al-Walid	Unit of Khalid ibn al-Walid to Dumat Al-Jandal[277]	450		Sha'ban	9	Nov 630	Sariyyah
86	Ammar bin Yassar	Demolition of Masjid al-Dirar[278]			Ramadan	9	Nov 630	Sariyyah
87	Abu Sufyan ibn Harb	Unit to destroy Allāt idol[279]			Ramadan	9	Dec 630	Sariyyah
88	Surad ibn Abdullah	Unit of Surad ibn Abdullah[280]			Muharram	10	April 631	Sariyyah
89	Khalid ibn al-Walid	Unit of Khalid ibn al-Walid to Najran[281]	400		Rabīʿ al-Thānī	10	June/July 631	Sariyyah
90	Ali ibn Abi Talib	Unit of Ali ibn Abi Talib (Mudhij)[282]	300		Ramadan	10	Dec 631	Sariyyah
91	Ali ibn Abi Talib	Unit of Ali ibn Abi Talib (Hamdan)[283]			Ramadan	10	Dec 631	Sariyyah
92	Jarir ibn Abdullah	Unit to Dhul Khalasa[284]	150		Muharram	11	April 632	Sariyyah
93	Usama bin Zayd ibn Al-Harith	Army of Usama bin Zayd[285]	3000		Rabi' al-Awwal	11	June 632	Sariyyah

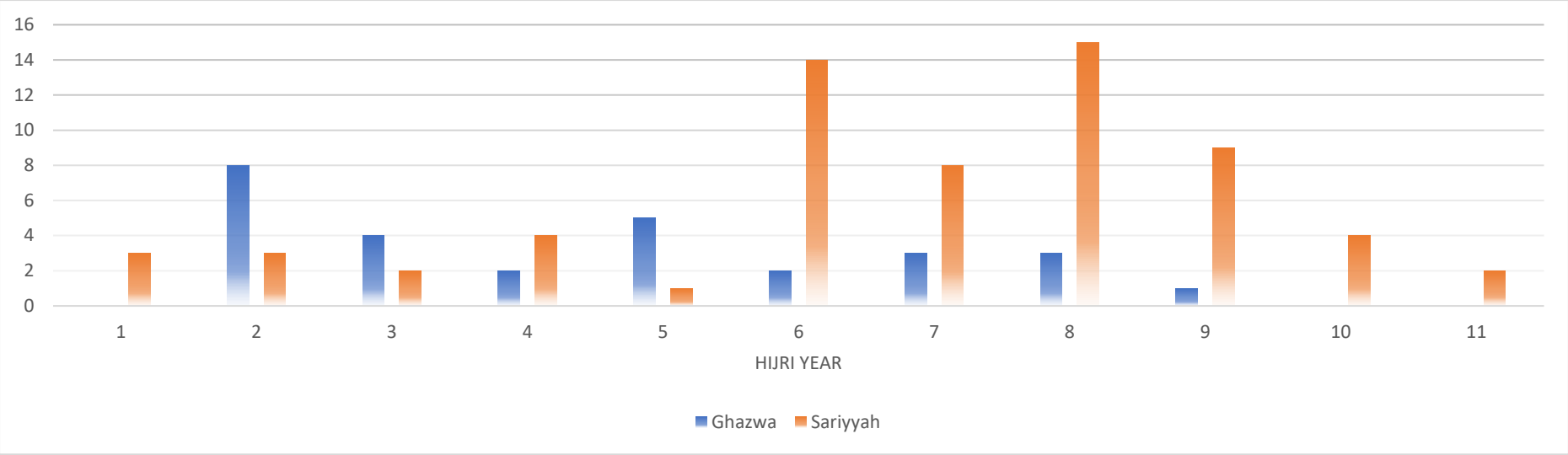


Figure 6: Military Expeditions of the Prophet ﷺ

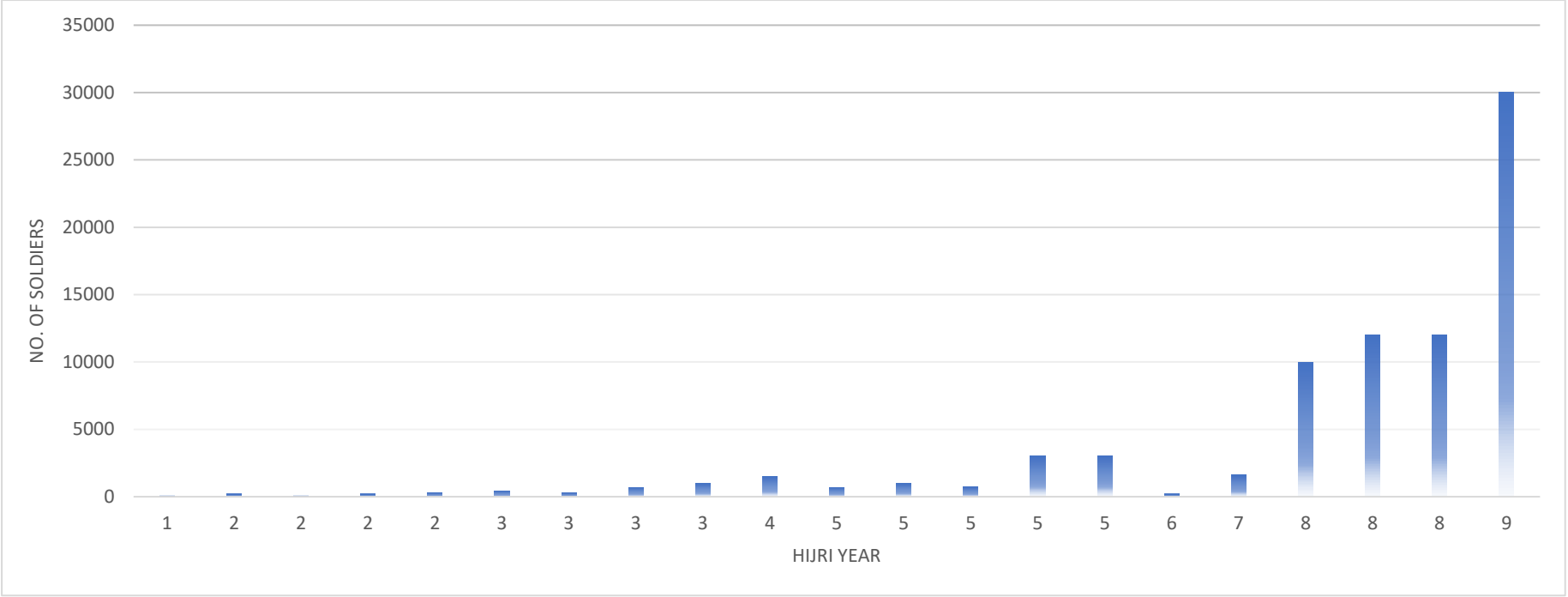


Figure 7: Size of the Prophet's ﷺ Military Expeditions (Ghazwa)

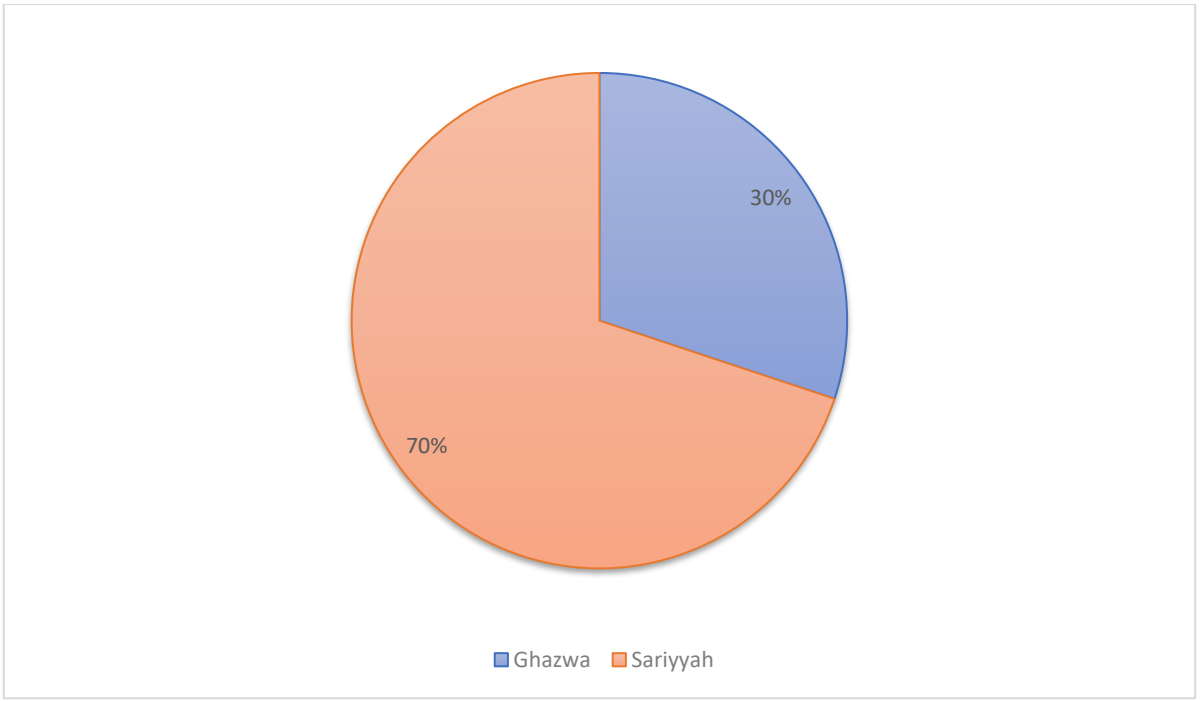


Figure 8: Ratio of expeditions to units

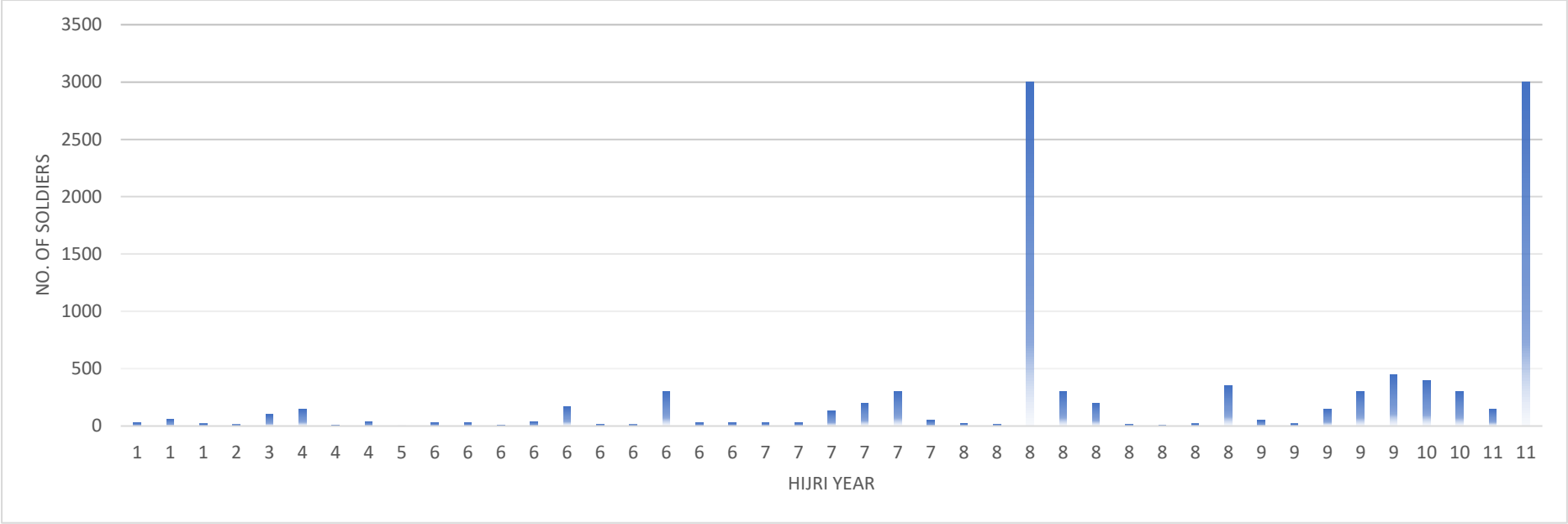


Figure 9: Size of the Military Units (Sariyyah) sent out by the Prophet ﷺ

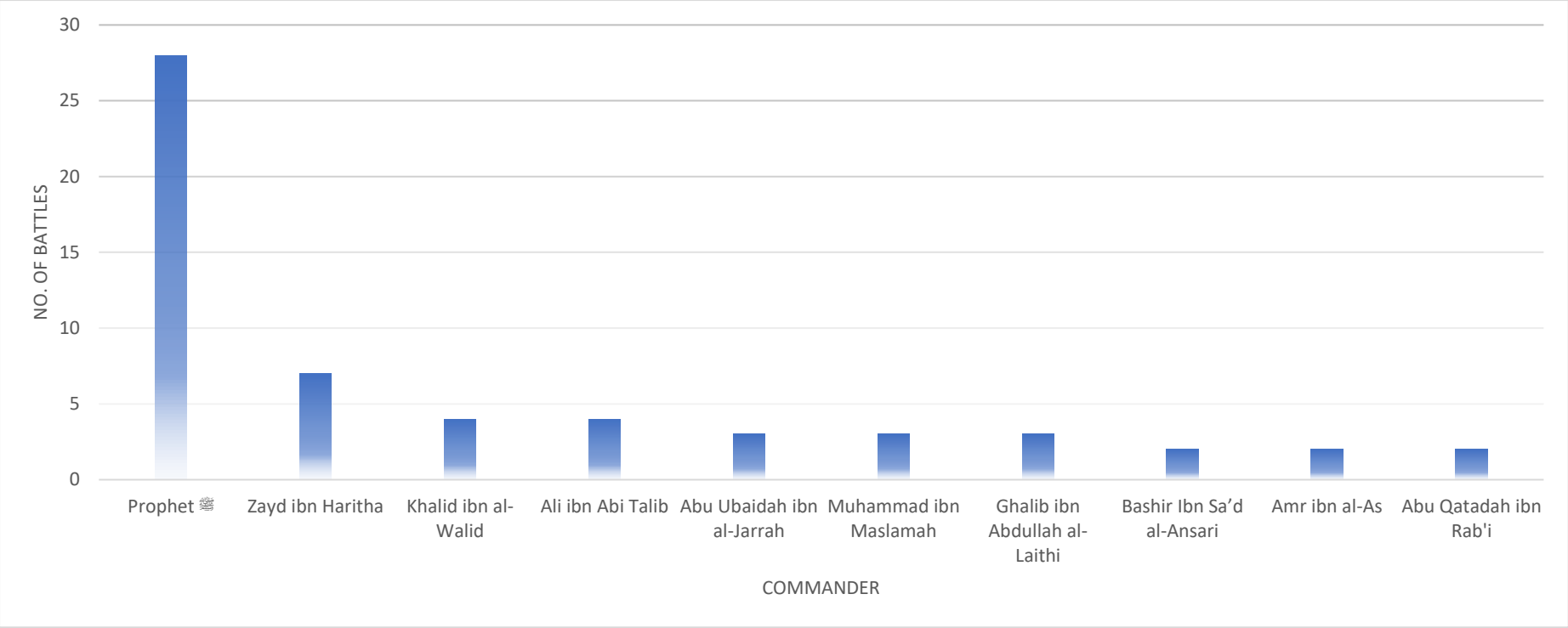


Figure 10: Top 10 Battlefield Commanders

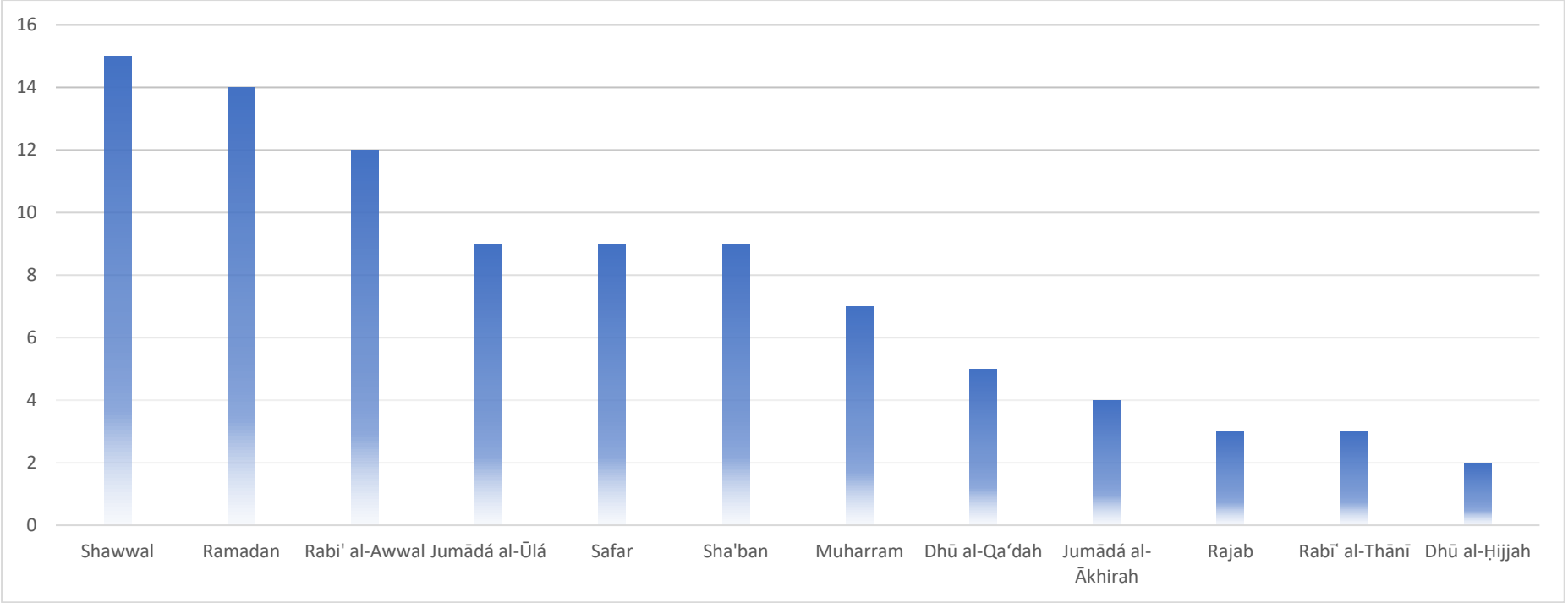


Figure 11: No. of Expeditions by month

The Caliphate of Abu Bakr As-Siddiq

1. Summary

Abu Hurairah said: **"By the One Whom there is no god but him, if Abu Bakr had not been appointed as Caliph then Allah would not have been worshipped."** [286]

Term of office start Hijri	12 Rabi' al-awwal, 11
Term of office end Hijri	22 Jumādā al-Ūlā, 13
Term of office start CE	8 June, 632
Term of office end CE	23 August, 634
Term of office	2 years
Capital	Medina
Caliph's allowance	300 dinars a year
	One sheep per day[287]

2. Biography

After the Prophet ﷺ died the Muslim ummah faced a huge number of problems which were only addressed and resolved once Abu Bakr was chosen as Caliph.

Aishah said: **"When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ died, all Arabs apostatized, and hypocrisy appeared everywhere. By Allah, what descended upon my father was such (i.e. was so severe) that, if it were to descend upon firm and unshakeable mountains, it would have crushed them."** [288]

Profile	An elder statesman and right-hand man of the Prophet ﷺ who was trusted by all.
Period of the Caliphate	Rightly Guided Caliphate
Age	59
Tribe	Quraysh (Banu Taym)

Mandatory condition of Caliph: Strength of ideology	*Ashratul-Mubashireen* (10 promised Jannah) Narrated Muhammad bin Al-Hanafiya: I asked my father (`Ali bin Abi Talib), **"Who are the best people after Allah's Messenger ﷺ ?"** He said, **"Abu Bakr."** I asked, **"Who then?"** He said**, "Then `Umar. "** I was afraid he would say Uthman, so I said, **"Then you?"** He said, **"I am only an ordinary person. "** [289]
Mandatory condition of Caliph: Capability to rule [290]	Ruling experience gained during the Islamic State of the Prophet ﷺ: ▪ Wazir (Highest government post after Caliph)[291] ▪ Amir of Hajj[292] ▪ People of Shura[293] ▪ Army commander[294]
Additional conditions	▪ Quraysh ▪ Brave ▪ Mujtahid ▪ Military Strategist

2.1 The Caliph's Age

During the Rightly Guided Caliphate all the Caliphs were selected freely by those who represented the opinion of the Muslims. They were given the *Bay'ah* (Pledge of Allegiance) on the basis of meritocracy and each of them had huge political experience. Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali had all held the position of Wazir (Delegated Assistant) which is the highest government position after the Caliph. When we look to their ages we see they were all elder statesman, excluding Hasan who was a caretaker Caliph during the civil war.

If we compare this to when the Bay'ah was misapplied and became confined to ruling dynasties as happened after Muawiyah we find a stark contrast in the ages of the Caliphs. This is a characteristic of hereditary rule where the ruler is chosen not on meritocracy but by position in the family. This is why we find instances of very young Caliphs in certain periods of the Caliphate.

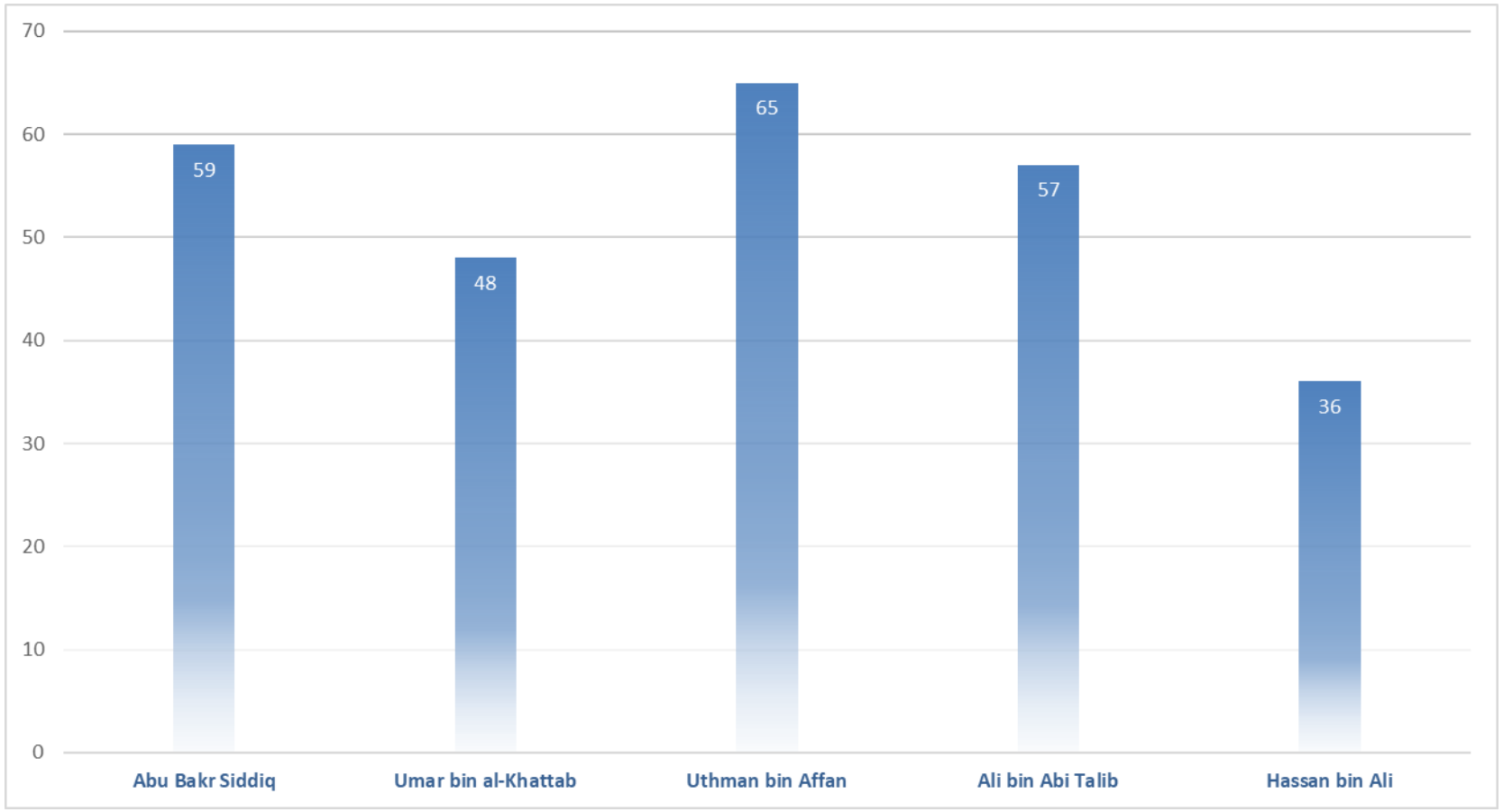


Figure 12: The Ages of the Rightly Guided Caliphs

3. Bay'ah Contract

The bay'ah is a ruling contract which governs the relationship between Muslims and the Islamic state. For those Muslims living under the authority of the Caliph the bay'ah is their citizenship contract with the state. Unlike most Islamic contracts which are one-to-one such as buying, selling, and marriage, the bay'ah is one-to-millions i.e. between the Caliph and the Muslim ummah. This poses a challenge on how you get the free choice and consent of millions of people which is a condition in Islamic contracts.

Historically in the rightly guided Caliphate of the sahaba, the senior representatives of the people would contract the bay'ah to the Caliph. The rest of the Muslims would accept their opinion and rush to pledge their bay'ah of obedience to the newly appointed Caliph directly in the Prophet's mosque in Medina which was the capital of the state, or indirectly through the governors in the other provinces.[295] The classical fiqh books called this contracting group *Ahl hali wal-aqd*. Sallaabee states: *"The inhabitants of Al-Madeenah pledged allegiance to him and placed their hands on his hand; meanwhile, the inhabitants of Makkah and At-Taaif made their pledges to Abu Bakr's governors."*[296]

Location	Saqifah (Portico of Banu Saidah), Medina, capital of the state
Candidates	Abu Bakr, Umar, Abu Ubaydah, Said ibn Ubadah
Style of choosing Caliph	Selection by senior sahaba who were natural representatives of their tribes and people
Previous leader term of office end	Prophet ﷺ died midday Monday
Bay'ah of Contract	Bay'ah contract was concluded Monday afternoon.

Bay'ah of Obedience

Bay'ah of obedience was completed Tuesday Dhuhr after which the Prophet's ﷺ burial preparations commenced.

Ibn Kathir mentions: *"…that they only began preparing him ﷺ for burial after completion of the bay'ah made to Abu Bakr (ra)."* [297]

Muslims of Medina gave Bay'ah directly to Abu Bakr in the Masjid whereas the provinces gave Bay'ah via their governor.

Time without a Caliph

24 hours.

When Sa'eed ibn Zaid was asked, **"When was Abu Bakr confirmed by the people?" He said, "The day on which the Messenger of Allah died; they disliked for even a part of a day to pass by without them being united as a group (with a leader to rule over them)."** [298]

3.1 Delaying the burial of the Prophet ﷺ

The Prophet ﷺ burial was delayed until after Abu Bakr had received the bay'ah of obedience from the Muslims of Medina, capital of the Caliphate. Ibn Katheer states, **"What is famously related from the majority of scholars is that the Prophet ﷺ died on Monday and was buried on Tuesday night."** [299]

This is *ijma as-sahaba* (consensus of the companions) that the shar'a prioritises the obligation of appointing a Caliph over that of burying the dead even though both are *fard al-kifiya* (collective obligations). The appointment of a Caliph is at the top of the collective obligations because so many other obligations are dependent on this. Until Abu Bakr was appointed Caliph the ummah was paralysed and in disarray.

4. Government Structure

As mentioned earlier Ali Abd ar-Raziq said in 1925 that, *"God has left the field of civil government and worldly interests for the exercise of human reason"* which he follows with *"The first Caliph, Abu Bakr, was invested with what was essentially a political and royal power based on force."*[300] The structure implemented by Abu Bakr follows what was implemented by the Prophet ﷺ. This continuity of ruling in terms of the *ajhizaat* shows the Caliphate has a fixed structure and is not based on the whims and desires of the *sahaba* who are far above such claims.

Head of State (Caliph)	▪ Abu Bakr as-Siddeeq	
Wazir (Assistant Caliph)[301]	▪ Umar ibn al-Khattab	
Executive Assistants (Caliph's private secretaries)	▪ Zayd ibn Thabit[302]	*Reading and writing official letters*
	▪ Uthman b. Affan[303]	*Reading out decree of Abu Bakr selecting Umar for Caliph*
	▪ Amr ibn At-Tufail[304]	*Letter to Abu Ubaydah and Muslim army in Ash-Sham*
	▪ Anas ibn Maalik[305]	*Letter to People of Yemen to Volunteer for War in Ash-Sham*
	▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib[306]	*Scribe*

4.1 The title of Caliph

Abu Bakr was given the title Caliph/Khaleefah (successor) of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. This title is mentioned numerous times in the hadith. Marwadi states: *"He is called the Khaleefah (successor) as he stands in for the Messenger of Allah at the head of his Ummah and so it is permitted for someone to say, "0, Khaleefah of the Messenger of Allah!" or for someone to say, "Khaleefah," on its own."*[307]

4.2 Caliph's salary

Abu Bakr had spent all his wealth in the path of Allah over the decades so couldn't afford to support his large family when he became Caliph. Initially he worked as a businessman in the marketplace until the senior sahaba, people of shura agreed to assign him an allowance from the treasury so he could concentrate solely on running the state. This allowance is how future Caliphs were paid, although in the period of dynasties this was abused by some rulers who took far more than they needed to fund lavish lifestyles.

It is related that, shortly after he was appointed Khaleefah, Abu Bakr could be seen heading towards the marketplace, carrying a bundle of garments which he intended to sell. Umar and Abu Ubaydah accosted him and said, **"Where are you going Khaleefah of the Messenger of Allah?"** Abu Bakr replied, **"The marketplace."** They said, **"To do what? You have been put in charge over the affairs of the Muslims!"** Abu Bakr said, **"Then how will I feed my family?"** They said, **"Come with**

us, and we will allot for you a stipend." [308]

The initial stipend was 250 dinars a year and part of a sheep each day. This was not enough for Abu Bakr's large family so was increased to 300 dinars a year and a whole sheep per day. Abu Bakr went to the Masjid and ascended the minbar (pulpit) and said, **"O People, my salary was 250 dinars in addition to parts of a sheep that were taken from its stomach, its head and its feet. But now Umar and Ali have agreed to increase my salary to 300 dinars in addition to a sheep in its entirety. Does this arrangement satisfy you?"** The Muhajiroon replied, **"Yes, we are pleased"**. [309]

Please note that although 300 dinars in today's money is £46K this doesn't give a true picture of its value. Rather what needs to be investigated is the buying power of a dinar in Abu Bakr's time. Taking this in to account 300 dinars was not an excessive amount but just enough to fulfil the Caliph's expenses.

4.3 Accountability

Abu Bakr's first speech as Caliph made clear that accountability is an essential element of the Caliphate which the ummah must undertake. No one is above the law in the state. Abu Bakr said, **"If I do well then obey me, and if I act wrongly, then correct me."** [310]

4.4 Shura

Shura (Consultative committee)[311]

- Umar bin al-Khattab
- Uthman b. Affan
- Ali ibn Abi Talib
- Talhah
- Az-Zubair ibn Al-Awwam
- Abdur-Rahmaan ibn Auf
- Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- Abu Ubaydah

They all played a key role in advising Abu Bakr on the Ash-Sham campaign

4.5 Treasury

Treasury Secretary[312]

- Abu Ubaydah

4.6 Judiciary

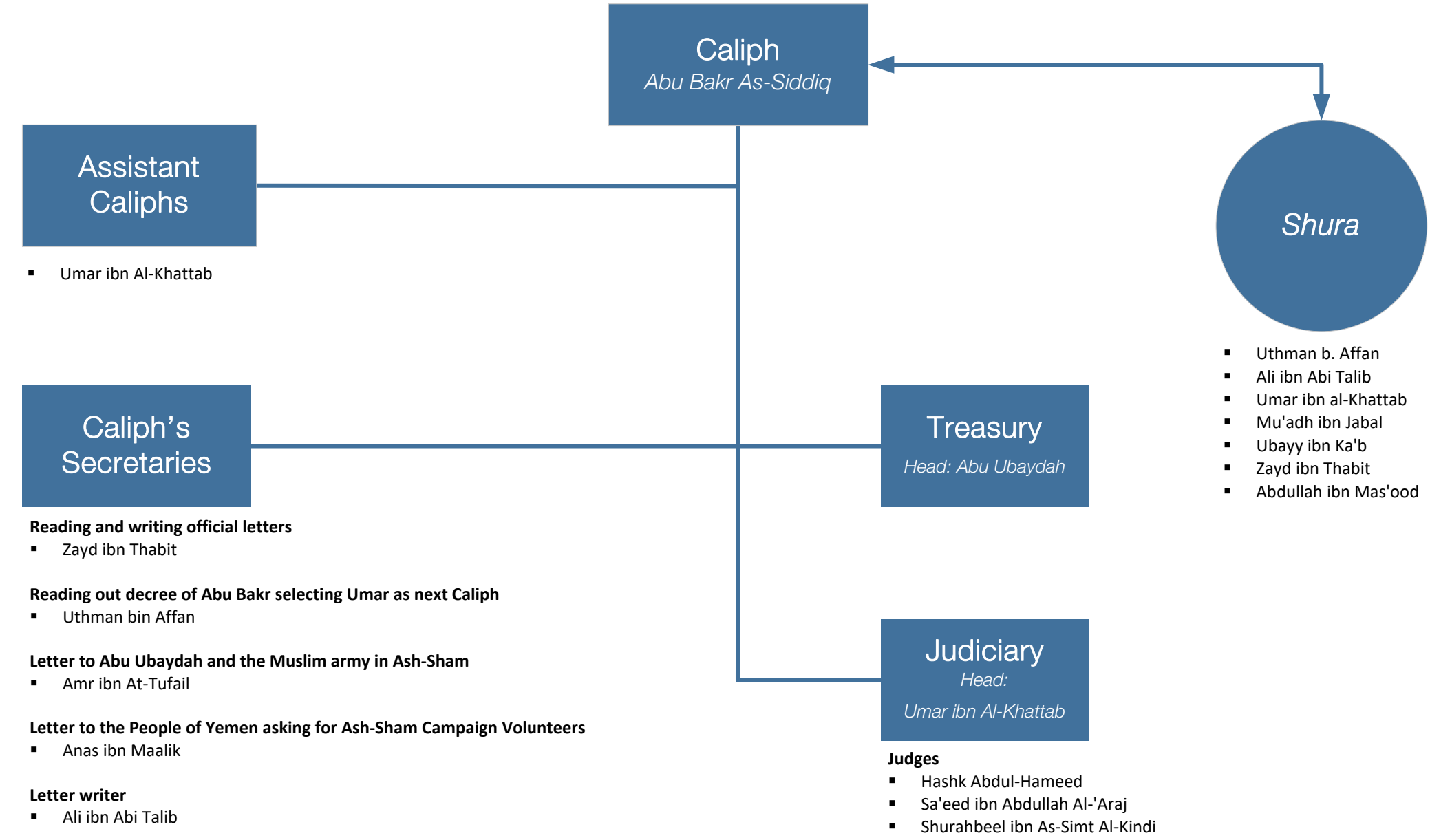
Head of Judiciary[313]

- Umar ibn al-Khattab

Judges[314]

- Hashk Abdul-Hameed
- Sa'eed ibn Abdullah Al-'Araj
- Shurahbeel ibn As-Simt Al-Kindi

Abu Bakr As-Siddiq: Government Structure



5. The Army

5.1 Ridda wars – Quelling internal rebellion[315]

Most of the Arab Peninsula rebelled after the death of the Prophet ﷺ except the major cities of Makkah, Medina and Taif. The reasons for rebellion were numerous. Some refused to pay taxes to the state and some followed one of the four false prophets that had emerged. Many of the tribes followed these false prophets out of political expediency rather than religious conviction.

The four false prophets were:

- Musaylama the Liar in Yamamah
- Al-Aswad Al-Ansi in Yemen
- Sajah bint Al-Harith
- Tulayha al-Asadi

Abu Bakr as Commander in Chief of the army created 11 Corps and sent them out to deal with the rebellion. This became known as the Ridda Wars. It should be noted that the method of dealing with those who rebel as groups is not to punish them or wipe them out, rather they are fought until they re-join the Islamic State and give their bay'ah. Once the rebel armies were defeated they re-joined the Islamic State and their armies played a pivotal role in spreading Islam to Iraq, Ash-Sham and beyond under Umar bin al-Khattab.

5.2 Two of the four false prophets become Muslim

Musaylama the Liar and Al-Aswad Al-Ansi were both killed but Tulayha al-Asadi and Sajah bint Al-Harith became Muslim. Tulayha who was an effective military commander, and his tribe played a pivotal role in the spreading of Islam in Persia. He died shaheed at the Battle of Nahavand located in present day Iran. This shows that forgiveness is open for all and those with skills can play a central role in the Islamic State.

5.3 Internal Security

Internal Security is normally managed by the police. In the case of an internal rebellion then the army will step in to quell the unrest. This is what occurred during the first year of Abu Bakr's rule where many areas of the state rebelled and armies were dispatched to them so they would reaffirm their bay'ah and loyalty to the state.

Abu Bakr was the Commander in-Chief but also took on the responsibility of Amir ul-Jihad during the Ridda Wars. This is common during civil wars where the leader takes a more active, hands-on role. This was the case with Ali bin Abi Talib when he was Caliph, and also Abraham Lincoln did the same during the American civil war [316].

Army (corp)	Commander	Mission
Medina Guards[317]	▪ Ali ibn Abi Taalib ▪ Az-Zubair ibn Al-Awwaam ▪ Talhah ibn 'Ubaidullah ▪ Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas ▪ Abdur-Rahmaan ibn Auf ▪ Abdullah ibn Mas'ood	*Protect the entrances to Medina*
1st Army	▪ Khalid bin Walid	*First Tulaiha at Buzakha, then Malik bin Nuwaira, at Butah.*
2nd Army	▪ Ikrimah bin Abi Jahl	*Contact Musailima at Yamamah but not to get involved until more forces were built up.*
3rd Army	▪ Amr bin Al Aas	*The apostate tribes of Quza'a and Wadi'a in the area of Tabuk and Daumat ul-Jandal.*
4th Army	▪ Shurahbil bin Hasanah	*Follow Ikrimah and await the Caliph's instructions.*
5th Army	▪ Khalid bin Saeed	*Certain apostate tribes on the Syrian frontier.*

Army (corp)	Commander	Mission
6th Army	▪ Turaifa bin Hajiz	*The apostate tribes of Hawazin and Bani Sulaim in the area east of Madinah and Makkah.*
7th Army	▪ Ala bin Al Hadhrami	*The apostates in Bahrain.*
8th Army	▪ Hudhaifa bin Mihsan	*The apostates in Oman*
9th Army	▪ Arfaja bin Harsama	*The apostates in Mahra*
10th Army	▪ Muhajir bin Abi Umayyah	*The apostates in the Yemen, then the Kinda in Hadhramaut.*
11th Army	▪ Suwaid bin Muqaran	*The apostates in the coastal area north of the Yemen.*

5.4 The Army

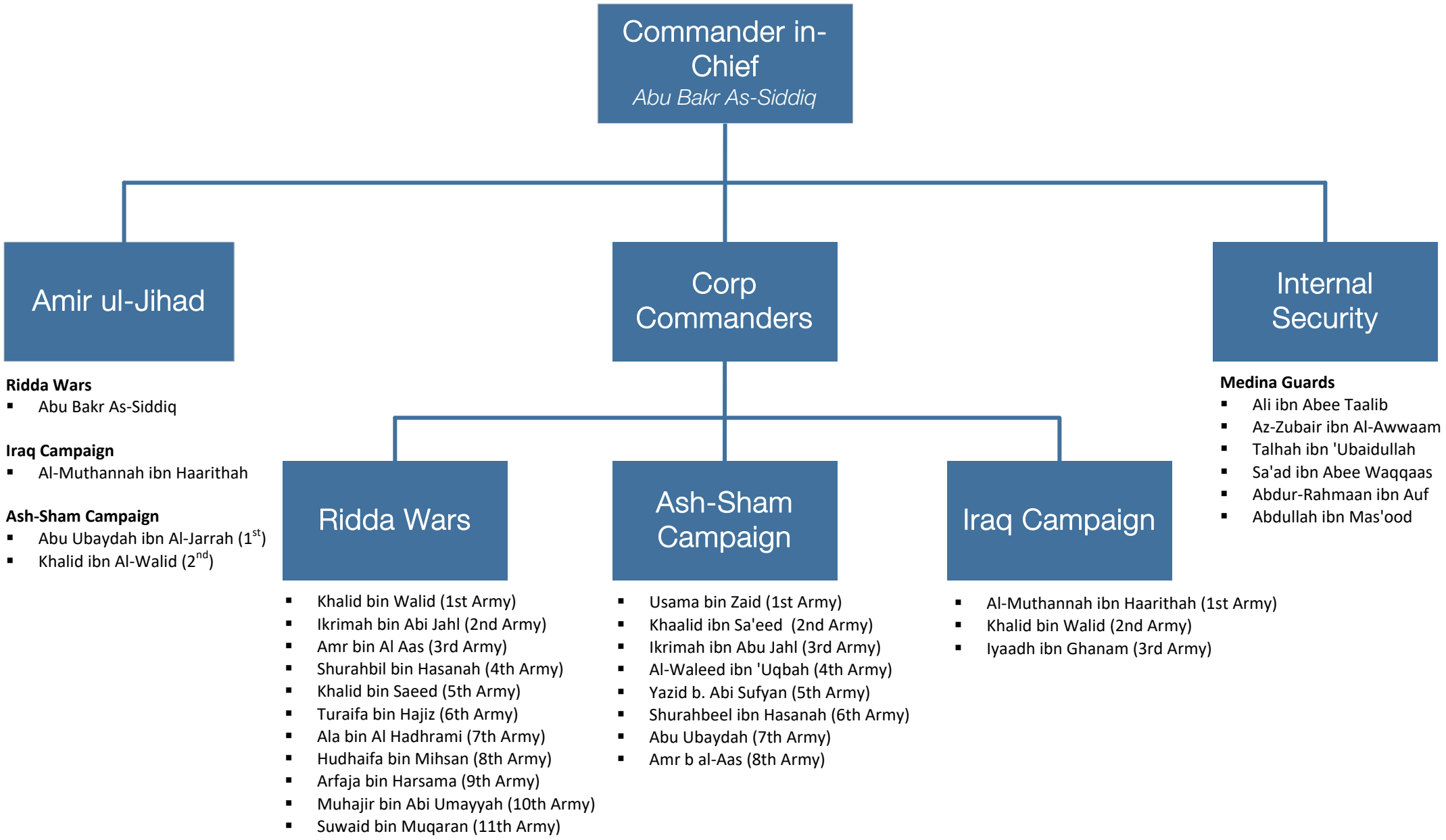
The Caliph is Commander in-Chief of the armed forces. This is not a ceremonial position and it is the Caliph who appoints and dismisses the Amir ul-Jihad and the army generals. He assigns their missions and is in regular communication with the front line.

Amir of Jihad	▪ Abu Bakr As-Siddiq[318]	*Amir in Ridda Wars*
	▪ Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah[319]	*1st Amir in Ash-Sham*
	▪ Khalid bin Walid[320]	*2nd Amir in Ash-Sham*
	▪ Al-Muthannah ibn Haarithah[321]	*Iraq*
Commanders (Iraq)	▪ Al-Muthannah ibn Haarithah[322]	*1st Army*
	▪ Khalid bin Walid[323]	*2nd Army*
	▪ Iyaadh ibn Ghanam[324]	*3rd Army*

Commanders (Ash-Sham)

- Usama bin Zaid[325] — *1st Army*
- Khaalid ibn Sa'eed Al-Aas[326] — *2nd Army*
- Ikrimah ibn Abu Jahl[327] — *3rd Army*
- Al-Waleed ibn 'Uqbah[328] — *4th Army*
- Yazid bin Abi Sufyan[329] — *5th Army*
- Shurahbeel ibn Hasanah[330] — *6th Army*
- Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah[331] — *7th Army*
- Amr bin al-Aas[332] — *8th Army*
- Haashim ibn 'Utbah[333] — *Reinforce the 7th Army of Abu Ubaydah*
- Sa'eed ibn Aaamir ibn Hudhaim[334] — *Reinforce the 5th Army of Yazid*

Abu Bakr As-Siddiq: The Army



6. Map of the state

7. Provinces (*Wiliyaat*)

7.1 Arabian Peninsula[335]

Province (*wiliyah*)	Governors (*wulah*) in chronological order
Medina	1. Abu Bakr As-Siddiq
Makkah	1. Attaab ibn Aseed
At-Taaif	1. Uthman ibn Abul-Aas
Najraan	1. Jareer ibn Abdullah
Jursh	1. Abdullah ibn Noor
Bahrain	1. Al-'Alaa ibn Al-Hadramee
Ummaan	1. Hudhaifah Al-Ghilfaanee
Yamaamah	1. Sulait ibn Qais

7.2 Yemen[336]

Province (*wiliyah*)	Governors (*wulah*) in chronological order
San'aa	1. Al-Muhaajir ibn Abu Umayyah
Hadramoot	1. Ziyaad ibn Lubaid
Janadul-Yemen	1. Mu'aadh ibn Jabal
Zabid and Raf'	1. Abu Moosa Al-Ash'ari
Khaulaan	1. Ya'la ibn Umayyah

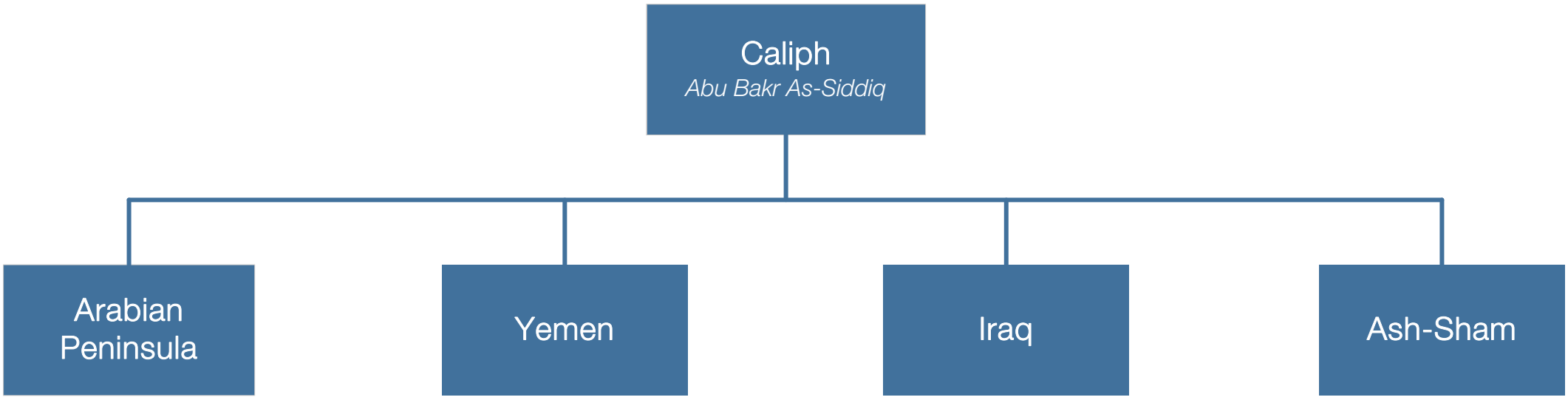
7.3 Iraq[337]

Province (*wiliyah*)	Governors (*wulah*) in chronological order
AlFalaaleej	1. Abdullah ibn Watheemah An-Nasri
Baanqiyaa	1. Jareer ibn 'Abdullah
An-Nahrain	1. Basheer ibn Al-Khasaasiyyah
Tastar	1. Suwaid ibn Muqran Al-Muzanee
Raudhastaan	1. Att ibn Abee Att

7.4 Ash-Sham[338]

Province (*wiliyah*)	Governors (*wulah*) in chronological order
Yarmouk	**1.** Basheer ibn Ka'b al-Himyari

Abu Bakr As-Siddiq: Governors



Medina
1. Abu Bakr As-Siddiq

Makkah
1. Attaab ibn Usaid

At-Taaif
1. Uthman ibn Abul-Aas

Najraan
1. Jareer ibn Abdullah

Jursh
1. Abdullah ibn Noor

Bahrain
1. Al-'Alaa ibn Al-Hadramee

Ummaan
1. Hudhaifah Al-Ghilfaanee

Yamaamah
1. Sulait ibn Qais

San'aa
1. Al-Muhaajir ibn Abu Umayyah

Hadramoot
1. Ziyaad ibn Lubaid

Janadul-Yemen
1. Mu'aadh ibn Jabal

Zabid and Raf'
1. Abu Moosa Al-Ash'ari

Khaulaan
1. Ya'la ibn Umayyah

AlFalaaleej
1. Abdullah ibn Watheemah An-Nasri

Baanqiyaa
1. Jareer ibn 'Abdullah

An-Nahrain
1. Basheer ibn Al-Khasaasiyyah

Tastar
1. Suwaid ibn Muqran Al-Muzanee

Raudhastaan
1. Att ibn Abee Att

Yarmouk
1. Basheer ibn Ka'b al-Himyari

8. Spread of Islam

8.1 Iraq Campaign[339]

Al-Muthannah ibn Haarithah was appointed Amir ul-Jihad for the Iraq Campaign.

Army (corp)	Commander	Mission
1st Army	Al-Muthannah ibn Haarithah	Forward brigade which entered Iraq first and prepared the ground prior to the full campaign.
2nd Army	Khalid bin Walid	Attack Iraq from the south-western front. Abu Bakr said: **"Travel towards Iraq until you enter it. Begin with its coastal city, Al-Ublah."** [340]
3rd Army	'Iyaadh ibn Ghanam	Attack Iraq from the north-eastern front. Abu Bakr said: **"Travel until Al-Maseekh and begin with that location. Then enter Iraq from its highest point and continue (to penetrate its territory) until you meet Khaalid."** [341]

Conquests in Iraq:

- Al-Hira
- Al-Anbar

8.2 Army of Usama[342]

Just before the Prophet ﷺ passed away he ﷺ organised an army of 3000 men commanded by the teenager Usama bin Zaid, son of the great commander Zaid bin Harithah who died *shaheed* at Mutah. He ﷺ said: **"Go to where your father was killed and trample them (the enemy) down with your horses; for indeed, I have placed you in charge of this army."** [343]

Once the Prophet ﷺ died and mass rebellion struck, the majority of the senior sahaba who were the people of shura wanted Usama's army to be brought back to Medina to defend the state and deal with the rebels. Abu Bakr refused to accept the majority opinion and made the decision to send the army out of the state to the Byzantine empire in Ash-Sham. He even refused to replace Usama with an older and more experienced commander despite the majority requesting this.

Abu Bakr showed that in military matters and foreign policy it is not binding on the Caliph to accept the majority opinion from the people of shura and even his own *wazir* Umar ibn al-Khattab. What matters in these areas is the correct decision and not majority opinion. Similarly in matters of *ijtihad* no weight is given to majority opinion. Abu Bakr was following an *ijtihad* that the Prophet ﷺ had organised this army so he wasn't going to change it.

This incident showed that the best defense is offense. Haraql, the Byzantine Emperor, leamed in a single message both about the death of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and the arrival of Usaamah's army. The Romans, shocked at the sheer audacity of the attack on their lands, exclaimed, **"What is the matter with them? Their companion dies and then they attack our land?"**

The Arabs in the region said, **"If they were not powerful, they would not have sent this army (against us)."** Thus the Arab Christians and Romans of the region were made to believe that the Muslims were quite powerful, when in fact Abu Bakr and the rest of the Muslims were struggling to regain control of the Arabian Peninsula.

It also shows that the duty of expanding the Islamic State and spreading Islam was not neglected despite widespread internal rebellion and weakness. [344]

8.3 Ash-Sham Campaign[345]

Abu Ubaydah was the temporary Amir ul-Jihad for the Ash-Sham Campaign until Khalid bin Walid was appointed by Abu Bakr after completing his mission in Iraq. During the Caliphate of Umar bin Al-Khattab, he dismissed Khalid bin Walid and reappointed Abu Ubaydah. This is the right of the Commander in Chief to organise the army as he sees fit.

Army (corp)	Commander	Mission
1st Army	Usama bin Zaid	Abu Bakr said: **"Do what the Prophet of Allah ﷺ ordered you to do: So begin with the lands of Qudaa'ah, and then go to Aabil".** [346]
2nd Army	Khaalid ibn Sa'eed ibn Al-'Aas	Forward brigade which prepared the ground prior to the full campaign. Abu Bakr reinforced this brigade with the 3rd and 4th armies which then attacked the Romans. However, this battle was lost and the armies were forced to retreat back to the Ash-Sham frontier. [347]
3rd Army	Ikrimah ibn Abu Jahl	Reinforcement for the 2nd army
4th Army	Al-Waleed ibn 'Uqbah	Reinforcement for the 2nd army

Army (corp)	Commander	Mission
5th Army	Yazid bin Abi Sufyan	Primary mission to conquer Damascus. Its secondary mission was to provide military and logistical support to the other three armies (6th, 7th and 8th). [348]
6th Army	Shurahbeel ibn Hasanah	Tabook and Al-Balqaa, and then to Busrah.[349]
7th Army	Abu Ubaydah	Hims
8th Army	Amr bin al-Aas	Palestine

Conquests in Ash-Sham:

- Qudaa'ah
- Aabil (Southern Jordan)
- Al-Yarmouk

9. Infrastructure Development

9.1 Compiling the Qur'an

During the Ridda Wars many hufaaz (memorisers of the Qur'an) were killed. This led Abu Bakr's *wazir* Umar ibn Al-Khattab to advise the Caliph to preserve the Qur'an as Allah ordered and start compiling the Qur'an.

Shortly after the Battle of Yamaamah took place, Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq summoned for Zaid ibn Thaabit Al-Ansaari (his executive assistant) to come to him. When Zaid went to Abu Bakr, he saw 'Umar sitting down beside him. Abu Bakr then said to Zaid, **"Verily, Umar came to me and said, 'Many of the Qurr'aa (those that had the Qur'an memorized in its entirety) have died on the Day of Yamaamah, and I fear that many other Qurr'aa will die in future battles and conflicts, and the dangerous result of that will be the loss of much of the Qur'an. Therefore, I think that you should order someone (or some committee of people) to gather the Qur'an (from what is written of it on leather parchments and bones, and from what is preserved in the hearts of men).'** [350]

Abu Bakr used the organs and resources of the state to compile the Qur'an and thus protect it as Allah (Most High) says:

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ

"It is We Who have sent down the Reminder (Qur'an) and We Who will preserve it." [351]

The sahaba understood clearly the concept of *Al-Qadaa wal-Qadr* (divine fate and destiny) and what their responsibilities were in the spheres of life under their control. They therefore maximised their efforts in all areas of life whether in fighting battles, protecting the Qur'an or reunifying the state. The Islamic State is a human state ruled by human beings. Problems are solved by human beings implementing Islamic law (sharia) and not by divine intervention.

9.2 Nominating the next Caliph

When Abu Bakr fell seriously ill and was near death, he requested the Muslims of the capital Medina to choose the next Caliph. Due to Abu Bakr's high status in society and Islam they instead requested Abu Bakr choose the next Caliph. Abu Bakr then took shura from the senior sahaba on who his successor should be and finally came to the decision that Umar ibn Al-Khattab was most suited for the role. Abu Bakr did not choose a relative as a successor as happens in a monarchy rather he chose based on merit.

The sahaba said: **"O Khaleefah of the Messenger Allah, your opinion is our opinion (i.e., appoint your successor for us)."** He said, **"Then give me some time, so that I can see what is best in the view of Allah and what is best for His religion and His slaves."** [352]

After a period of consultation Abu Bakr then ordered the following decree to be written:

In the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.

This is the (final) command of Abu Bakr ibn Abu Quhaafah, which he writes as he is exiting this world, and entering the world of the Hereafter ... a time during which a disbeliever comes to believe, a wicked-doer comes to have faith, and a liar tells the truth: Verily, I appoint over you 'Umar ibn Al-Khattaab as my successor, so listen to him and obey him .... If he acts justly, then that is what I think of him and that is what I know about him. But if he changes for the worse (i.e., he begins to act unjustly), then for each person is that which he has earned. Goodness is what I wanted, and I do not know anything of the Unseen world.

وَسَيَعلَمُ الَّذينَ ظَلَموا أَيَّ مُنقَلَبٍ يَنقَلِبونَ

"Those who do wrong will soon know the kind of reversal they will receive!" (Ash-Shu'araa, 26:227) [353]

9.3 Sowing the seeds for future conquests and infrastructure development

Abu Bakr's Caliphate only lasted two years yet he sowed the seeds for future Caliphs to expand the state and spread Islam. If Abu Bakr hadn't resolved the disunity and crushed the rebellion then all aspects of Islam would have been threatened. This is why Abu Hurairah said: **"By the One Whom there is no god but him, if Abu Bakr had not been appointed as Caliph then Allah would not have been worshipped."** [354]

These seeds can be seen flowering under Abu Bakr's successor Umar bin Al-Khattab who spread Islam far and wide, established new cities and built the state infrastructure.

The Caliphate of Umar ibn Al-Khattab

1. Summary

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: **"If there was to be a Prophet after me, it would have been Umar bin Al-Khattab."** [355]

Term of office start Hijri	22 Jumādā al-Ūlā, 13
Term of office end Hijri	26 Dhul-Hijjah, 23
Term of office start CE	23 August, 634
Term of office end CE	3 November, 644
Term of office	10 years
Capital	Medina
Caliph's allowance	6000 dirhams[356]

2. Biography

Profile	An elder statesman and right-hand man of the Prophet ﷺ. The shayateen used to run away from Umar, and he was the strong door holding back the fitna from the people.
Period of the Caliphate	Rightly Guided Caliphate
Age	48

Tribe	Quraysh (Banu 'Adiy)
Mandatory condition of Caliph: Strength of ideology	*Ashratul-Mubashireen* (10 promised Jannah). Umar was nicknamed *al-Farooq* (the criterion) because he showed Islam openly in Makkah and through him Allah distinguished (*farraqa*) between disbelief and faith.[357]
Mandatory condition of Caliph: Capability to rule	Ruling experience gained during Islamic State of the Prophet ﷺ: ▪ Wazir (Highest government post after Caliph)[358] ▪ Amir of Sadaqa[359] ▪ People of Shura[360] ▪ Army commander[361] Ruling experience gained during the Caliphate of Abu Bakr: ▪ Wazir[362] ▪ Head of Judiciary[363] ▪ People of Shura[364]

Additional conditions	▪ Quraysh ▪ Brave ▪ Mujtahid ▪ Military Strategist

3. Bay'ah Contract

Location	Masjid an-Nabawi, Medina, capital of the state
Candidates	Umar ibn Al-Khattab
Style of choosing Caliph	The sahaba requested the previous Caliph Abu Bakr to make the decision for them on who his successor should be. Abu Bakr took shura from the senior sahaba and recommended Umar ibn al-Khattab. However, it was still the ummah's choice whether to give bay'ah to Umar after Abu Bakr passed away.
Bay'ah of Contract & Obedience	The bay'ah contract was conducted at the same time as the bay'ah of obedience in Masjid an-Nabawi by the inhabitants of Medina.
Time without a Caliph	No delay

4. Government Structure

Please note this is not an exhaustive list but covers some of the main positions within the state. Roles were held by multiple individuals over the period of Umar's 10-year rule.

Caliph (Head of State)	▪ Umar ibn al-Khattab	
Wazir (Assistant Caliph)	▪ Uthman bin Affan[365] ▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib[366]	
Deputy Caliphs[367]	▪ Zayd bin Thabit ▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib	*Umar at Hajj or traveling* *Umar visiting Ash-Sham*
Executive Assistants (Caliph's private secretaries)	▪ Muhammad ibn Maslamah[368]	*Investigate the governors and complaints against them*
Provisional Leader[369]	▪ Suhaib Ar-Rumi	*He was leader of the state during the 3-day election for the next Caliph*

4.1 The Caliph's title: *Amir ul-Mu'mineen* (leader of the believers)

Umar said: **"You are the believers and I am your leader,"** so he gave this title (*Amir ul-Mu'mineen*) to himself.[370]

It's important to note that you don't need to be explicitly called a Caliph to be a Caliph. Umar bin al-Khattab was called Amir ul-Mu'mineen but he was also a Caliph. In history many of the Caliphs in different periods were called Kings and Sultans. Today we even have a group that has usurped this honourable title yet they are far from being legally considered a Caliphate.

In the book Nizam ul-Hukm fil-Islam it states: *"With regards to his title, it could be the Khaleefah [Caliph], or the Imam or the Ameer of the believers...It is not obligatory to adhere to these three titles, rather it is allowed to give whoever takes charge of the Muslims' affairs other titles."*[371]

Ibn Taymiyyah said: *"Scholars have agreed that Muawiya is the best of this ummah's kings, for the four who were before him were Caliphs of Nubuwa, and he was the first of kings. His rule was that of mercy."*[372]

Muawiya was called a Malik (King) because he did some mazlama (oppression) but he was still legally a Caliph because Al-Mulk is a synonym of Al-Hukm which was used interchangeably in Islamic history. The people at the time of Umar understood the title Malik in the sense of a ruler committing injustice. Umar said: **"By Allah, I do not know if I am a caliph or a king. If I am a king this is a serious matter."** Someone said to him: **'There is a difference between them. A caliph does not take anything except rightfully, and he does not give anything except rightfully, and you – praise be to Allah – are like that. A king oppresses the people, taking from one and giving to another."** And 'Umar fell silent.[373]

4.2 Shura

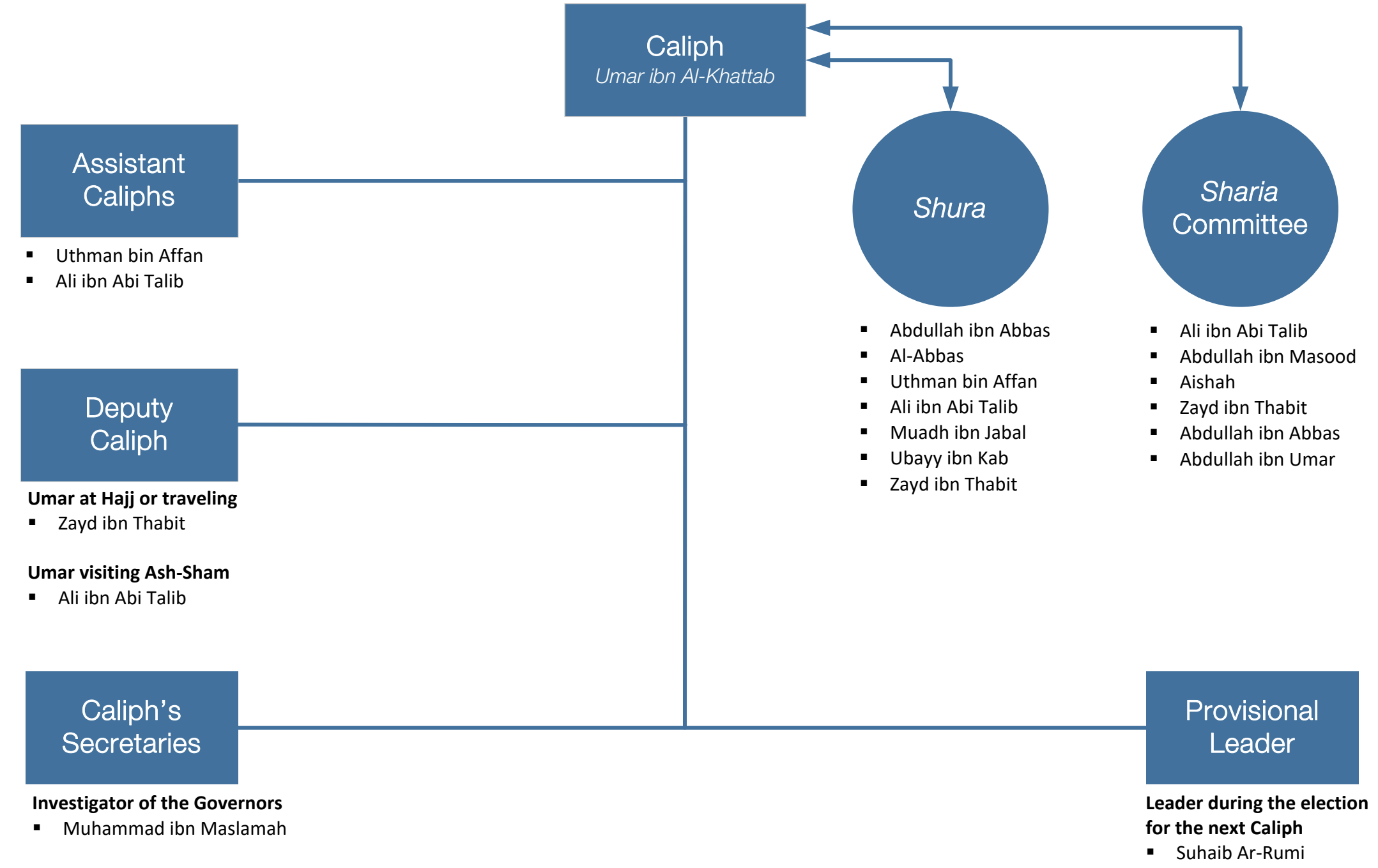
Shura
(Consultative committee)[374]

- Abdullah ibn Abbas
- Al-Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib
- Uthman b. Affan
- Ali ibn Abi Talib
- Muadh ibn Jabal
- Ubayy ibn Kab
- Zayd ibn Thabit

Sharia Committee (Fatawa)[375]

- Ali ibn Abi Talib
- Abdullah ibn Masood
- Aishah
- Zayd ibn Thabit
- Abdullah ibn Abbas
- Abdullah ibn Umar

Umar ibn Al-Khattab: Government Structure



5. Treasury

Umar issued a law: **"Whoever does not have an understanding of the rules of Islam should not deal in our market."**[376]

Treasury Secretary	▪ Zayd ibn Arqam[377]	
Market Supervisors[378]	▪ Sulayman ibn Hathamah	*Amir of all markets*
	▪ Saib ibn Yazeed	*Amir of Medina market*
	▪ Abdullah ibn Utbah Masood	*Amir of Medina market*
Zakat tax Collectors[379]	▪ Anas bin Malik	*Zakah collector Iraq*
	▪ Mu'adth ibn Jabal	*Zakah collector Bani Kilab*
	▪ Sa'd al-A'raj	*Zakah collector Yemen*
	▪ Sa'eed ibn Abi adh-Dhubab	
	▪ Harith ibn Madrab al-Abdi	
	▪ Abdullah ibn al-Sa'idi	
	▪ Sahl ibn Abi Hathamah	
	▪ Maslamah ibn Makhlad al-Ansari	
	▪ Ziyad ibn Jareer[380]	

Jizya tax Collectors[381]	▪ Uthman ibn Haneef ▪ Sa'eed ibn Hudhaym	
Kharaj tax Surveyors[382]	▪ Uthman ibn Haneef ▪ Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman	*Measure and survey the Kharaj land in Iraq*
Benefits Officer[383]	▪ Aqeel ibn Abi Talib ▪ Makhramah ibn Nawfal ▪ Jubayr ibn Mut'im	*Writing down people's statuses in society and need for benefits.*
Wali ul-Kharaj (Regional Treasury Head)	▪ Abdullah ibn Masood[384]	*Head of Al-Kufah treasury*

5.1 The Caliph is responsible for the state budget

One of the mandatory powers of the Caliph is: *"It is he who adopts the divine rules, in the light of which the State's budget is drafted, and he who decides the details of the budget and the funds allocated to each department, whether concerning revenues or expenses."*[385]

All revenues and expenditure within the state is conducted according to the sharia, and the Caliph has no say in this since his executive power is restricted by the sharia. In terms of dividing the funds of the state, with the exception of Zakah which is fixed to eight categories, the Caliph can spend on the areas of the state according to his ijtihad. Umar summed this up when he said: **"Allah has made me the keeper of this wealth, and the divider thereof."** Then he said: **"Rather Allah has decided how it is to be divided."**[386]

5.2 Organising the Treasury accounts (Diwan)

Abu Hurayrah (governor of Bahrain) said that "I came from al-Bahrain with five hundred thousand dirhams and I went to 'Umar ibn al-Khattab, who asked me about the people and I told him. Then he asked me, **'What have you brought?'** I said, **'I have brought five hundred thousand dirhams.'** He said, **'Woe to you! Do you know what you are saying?'** I said, **'Yes, a hundred thousand, and a hundred thousand, and a hundred thousand, and a hundred thousand, and a hundred thousand.'** He said, **'You must be tired, go back to your family and sleep, and come to me in the morning.'** The next morning, I went to him and he again asked, **'What have you brought?'** I said, **'I have brought five hundred thousand dirhams'** He said, **'Woe to you! Do you know what you are saying?'** I said, **'Yes, a hundred thousand…'** and I counted it five

times on my fingers. He said, **'Are you sure?'** I said, **'I do not know anything other than that.'**

Umar ascended the minbar and praised and glorified Allah, then he said, **'O' people, a great deal of wealth has come to us. If you wish, we will give it to you by measure, or if you wish we will count it out for you.'** A man stood up and said, 'O' Ameer al-Mu 'mineen, I think that these Persians keep records for themselves.' Umar liked the idea, so he consulted the Muslims about keeping records.[387]

Technology and administration (madaniyah) can be adopted from any civilisation as long there is no text explicitly forbidding it.

5.3 Establishing Kharaj tax revenues for future generations and abolishing the feudal system

The Kharaj is an arable land tax. It is imposed on the land that is conquered from the disbelievers, either by force or by peaceful means.[388]

It is allowed for the conquered lands to be divided up among the fighters. However, Umar made ijtihad and kept the ownership of the land with the state and charged a tax (kharaj) for utilising it. In this way he created an ongoing revenue for the Islamic state.

Umar said: **"If I divide it (the land) among them, it will become a fortune used by *'the rich among you'* (Qur'an 59:7), and the Muslims who come after you will not have anything. Allah has given them a right in that, as He (swt) says: *"And those who came after them"* (Qur'an 59:10).'** Then he said: **'This refers to all the people until the Day of Resurrection.'"** After this, Umar and the senior Sahabah decided not to divide the land among the fighters.[389]

This policy also had the effect of abolishing the feudal system which had oppressed the non-Muslim peasant populations living under the Persian and Roman empires in Iraq and Syria.

Dr Sallabi says: *One of the most important effects of this decision was that it put an end to the feudal system. 'Umar abolished the unfair system that had made land-ownership a monopoly and enslaved the peasants to cultivate the land for nothing. Umar left the land of as-sawad in the hands of the peasants, who were to cultivate it in return for paying a just tax (kharaj) which they would be able to afford each year. The peasants were pleased with the decision of 'Umar ibn al-Khattab which gave them possession of the agricultural land which they were to cultivate in return for the kharaj which they could afford. This made them feel for the first time in their lives that they, and not the feudal lords of the ruling class, were the owners of the agricultural land. The peasants had been simply workers who cultivated the land and got nothing in return, and all their hard work went to line the pockets of the feudal class of land-owners, who left them nothing but a few crumbs.*[390]

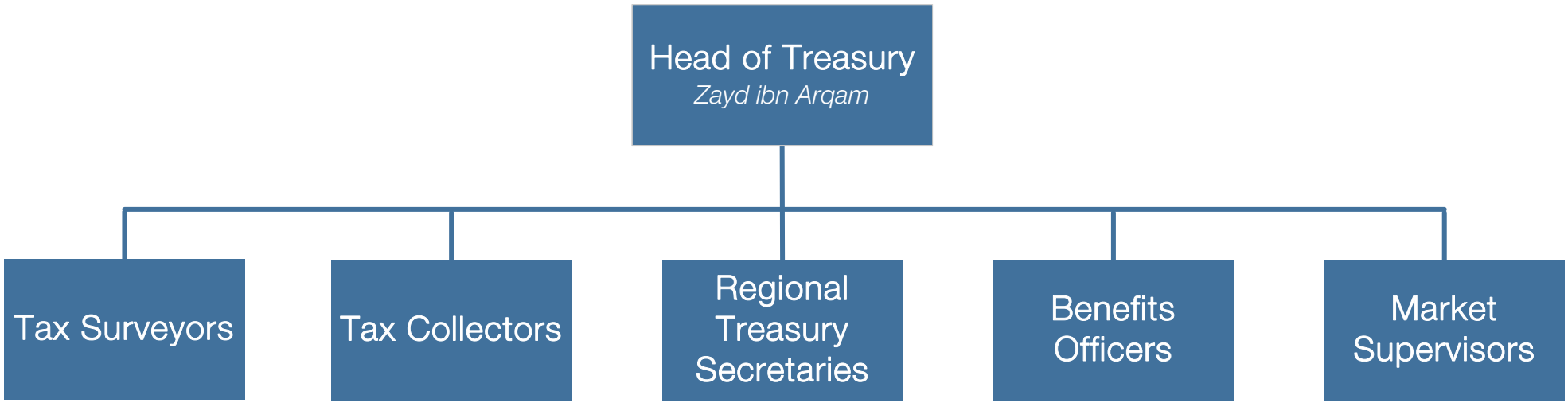
5.4 Minting Islamic Currency

The Islamic State has a bi-metallic currency based on gold and silver, and cannot issue any currency which is not backed by this. Historically people used gold and silver coins, whereas in modern times a future state can simply issue paper or digital currency, as long as the *bait ul-mal* reserves have the gold and silver to match what is in circulation.

Muslims prior to Umar used Byzantine coins with Christian inscriptions, or Persian coins with Zoroastrian inscriptions.

Al-Maqreezi says: *"The first one to mint coins in Islam was 'Umar ibn al-Khattab in 18 AH, imprinting over Persian inscriptions, adding the words "al-HamduLillah (praise be to Allah)" or "La ilaha illa-Allah (there is no god but Allah)", and adding the name of the caliph 'Umar on part of it."*[391]

Umar ibn Al-Khattab: The Treasury



Kharaj land in Iraq
- Uthman ibn Haneef
- Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman

Zakat Iraq
- Anas bin Malik

Zakat Bani Kilab
- Mu'adth ibn Jabal

Zakat Yemen
- Sa'd al-A'raj

Zakat
- Sa'eed ibn Abi adh-Dhubab
- Harith ibn Madrab al-Abdi
- Abdullah ibn al-Sa'idi
- Sahl ibn Abi Hathamah
- Maslamah ibn Makhlad al-Ansari
- Ziyad ibn Jareer

Jizya
- Uthman ibn Haneef
- Sa'eed ibn Hudhaym

Kufa
- Abdullah ibn Masood

Recording people's needs and access to benefits
- Aqeel ibn Abi Talib
- Makhramah ibn Nawfal
- Jubayr ibn Mut'im

Head of all markets
- Sulayman ibn Hathamah

Medina Market Heads
- Saib ibn Yazeed
- Abdullah ibn Utbah Masood

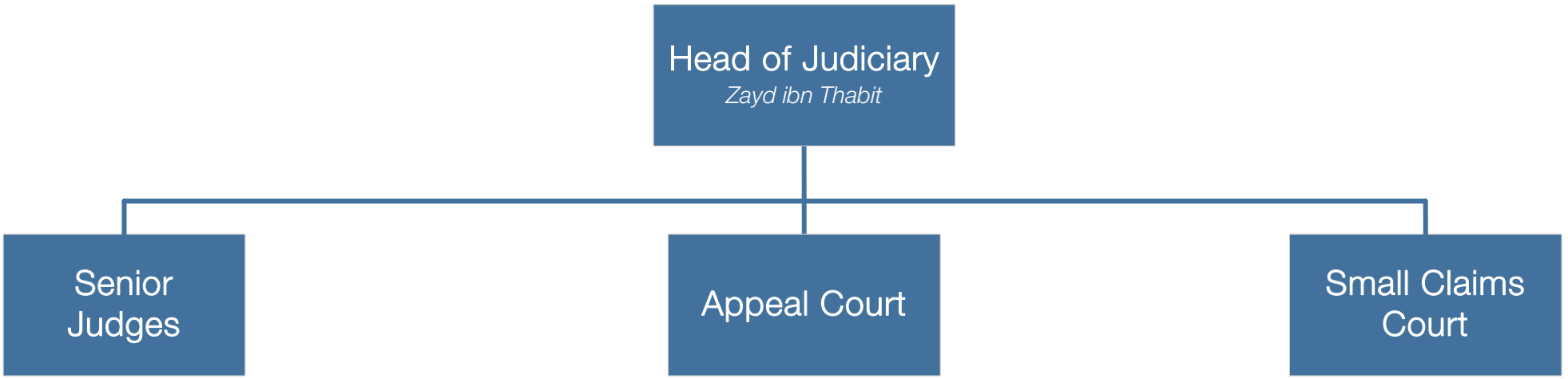
6. Judiciary

Head of Judiciary[392]	▪ Zayd ibn Thabit	
Head of Appeal Court[393]	▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib	
Small claims court[394]	▪ Sa'ib ibn Yazeed ibn Ukht Nimr	*Judge of minor financial disputes*
Kufah Judges	▪ Shurayh[395] ▪ Abdullah ibn Masood[396]	
Basra Judges	▪ Ka'b ibn Soor[397] ▪ Salman ibn Rabee'ah[398] ▪ Abu Maryam[399]	
Medina Judges[400]	▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib ▪ As-Saib ibn Yazeed	

Regional Judges

- Uthman bin Qays ibn Abi al-As[401] — *Judge of Egypt*
- Abu Hurayrah[402] — *Judge of Bahrain*
- Ubadah ibn as-Samit[403] — *Judge in Syria*
- Salman ibn Rabee'ah[404] — *Judge of Qadisiyah*

Umar ibn Al-Khattab: Judiciary



Medina
- Ali ibn Abi Talib
- As-Saib ibn Yazeed

Kufa
- Shurayh
- Abdullah ibn Masood

Basra
- Ka'b ibn Soor
- Salman ibn Rabee'ah
- Abu Maryam

Egypt
- Uthman bin Qays ibn Abi al-As

Bahrain
- Abu Hurayrah

Syria
- Ubadah ibn as-Samit

Qadisiyah
- Salman ibn Rabee'ah

- Ali ibn Abi Talib

- Sa'ib ibn Yazeed

7. Internal Security, Foreign Affairs and Industry

7.1 Internal Security

Internal Security (Police)[405]

- Abdul-Rahman bin Awf — Night Patrols in Medina

It was narrated that Aslam, the freed slave of 'Umar ibn al-Khattab said: "Some merchants came to Madeenah and camped in the prayer-place. 'Umar said to 'Abdur-Rahman ibn 'Awf, **'Shall we go and guard them tonight?'** He said, **'Yes.'** So they guarded them overnight.[406]

7.2 Foreign Affairs

Envoys sent to Persian Emperor Yazdegerd III to call him to Islam[407]

- An-Nu'man ibn Muqrin al-Muzani (Amir)
- Bisr ibn Abi Rahm al-Juhani
- Hamlah ibn Juwayh al-Kinani
- Handhalah ibn ar-Rabee at-Tameemi
- Furat ibn Hayyan al-Ajali
- Adiyy ibn Suhayl
- Al-Mugheerah ibn Zararah ibn an-Nabash ibn Habeeb

- Atarid ibn Hajib at-Tameemi
- Al-Ash'ath ibn Qayds al-Kindi
- Al-Harith ibn Hassan adh-Dhuhali
- Asim ibn Amr at-Tameemi
- Amr ibn Ma'di Karib az-Zubaydi
- Al-Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah ath-Thaqafi
- Al-Mu'anna ibn Harithah ash-Shaybani

Envoys sent to Persian General Rustum to call him to Islam[408]

- Rab'I ibn Amir
- Hudhayfah ibn Mihsan al-Ghalfani
- Al-Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah ath-Thaqafi

7.3 Education

Teachers in Iraq[409]

- Abdullah ibn Masood
- Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman
- Ammar ibn Yasir
- Imran ibn Husayn
- Salman al-Farsi
- Abdullah al-Mughfal al-Muzani[410]
- Imran ibn Husayn al-Khuza'i[411]

Teachers in Syria[412]

- Muadh ibn Jabal
- Ubadah ibn as-Samit
- Abu as-Darda
- Bilal ibn Rabah

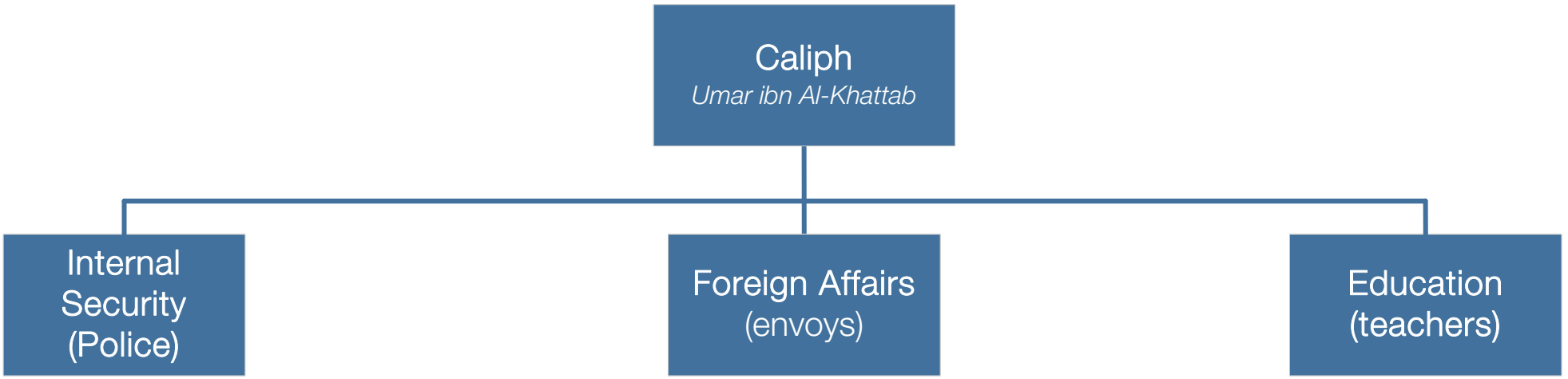
Teachers in Medina[413]

- Uthman b. Affan
- Ali ibn Abi Talib
- Abdur-Rahman ibn Awf
- Ubayy ibn Kab
- Muhammad ibn Maslamah
- Zayd ibn Thabit

Teachers in Egypt[414]

- Uqbah ibn Amir

Umar ibn Al-Khattab: Internal Security, Foreign Affairs and Education



Night Patrols
- Abdur-Rahman ibn Auf

To Persian Emperor Yazdegerd III
- An-Nu'man ibn Muqrin al-Muzani (Amir)
- Bisr ibn Abi Rahm al-Juhani
- Hamlah ibn Juwayh al-Kinani
- Handhalah ibn ar-Rabee at-Tameemi
- Furat ibn Hayyan al-Ajali
- Adiyy ibn Suhayl
- Al-Mugheerah ibn Zararah ibn an-Nabash
- Atarid ibn Hajib at-Tameemi
- Al-Ash'ath ibn Qayds al-Kindi
- Al-Harith ibn Hassan adh-Dhuhali
- Asim ibn Amr at-Tameemi
- Amr ibn Ma'di Karib az-Zubaydi
- Al-Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah ath-Thaqafi
- Al-Mu'anna ibn Harithah ash-Shaybani

To Persian General Rustum
- Rab'I ibn Amir
- Hudhayfah ibn Mihsan al-Ghalfani
- Al-Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah ath-Thaqafi

Medina
- Uthman bin Affan
- Ali ibn Abi Talib
- Abdur-Rahman ibn Awf
- Ubayy ibn Kab
- Muhammad ibn Maslamah
- Zayd ibn Thabit

Iraq
- Abdullah ibn Masood
- Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman
- Ammar ibn Yasir
- Imran ibn Husayn
- Salman al-Farsi
- Abdullah al-Mughfal al-Muzani
- Imran ibn Husayn al-Khuza'i

Syria
- Muadh ibn Jabal
- Ubadah ibn as-Samit
- Abu as-Darda
- Bilal ibn Rabah

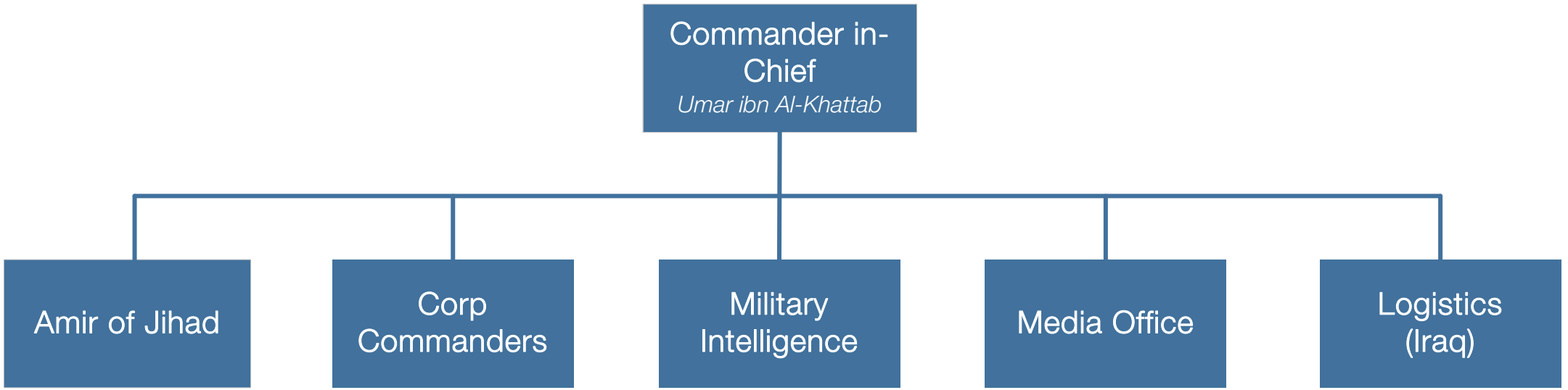
Egypt
- Uqbah ibn Amir

8. The Army

Amir of Jihad	Abu Ubaydah	*Amir in Syria*
	Abu Ubayd ath-Thaqafi[415]	*1st Amir in Iraq*
	Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas[416]	*2nd Amir in Iraq*
	An-Nu'man ibn Muqrin[417]	*3rd Amir in Iraq*
	Al-Ahnaf ibn Qays[418]	*Amir in Khorasan*
	Amr bin al-'As[419]	*Amir in Egypt*
Deputy Amir of Jihad	Khalid ibn 'Urfutah[420]	*1st Deputy to Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas in Iraq*
	Hashim ibn 'Utbah ibn Abi Waqqas[421]	*2nd Deputy to Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas in Iraq*
	Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman[422]	*1st deputy to Numan ibn Muqarrin in Iraq*
	Nu'eem ibn Muqarrin[423]	*2nd deputy to Numan ibn Muqarrin in Iraq*
Corp Commanders in Iraq[424]	al-Muthanna ibn Harithah	*1st army 7000 men*
	Hashim ibn Utbah	*2nd army 10,000 men*
	Jareer ibn Abdullah al-Bajali	*3rd army 4000 men*
	Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas[425]	*4th army*
	Basheer ibn Khasasiyah[426]	*1st army (replaced al-Muthanna)*

Military Intelligence in Iraq[427]	▪ Amr ibn Ma'di Yakrib az-Zubaydi ▪ Tulayhah ibn Khuwaylid	
Army spokesman	▪ Salman al-Farsi[428]	*In the Iraq army of Sa'd at Qadisiyah*
Army Media[429]	▪ Qays ibn Hubayrah al-Asadi ▪ Gbalib ibn 'Abdullah al-Laythi ▪ Busr ibn A bi Rahm al-Juhani ▪ Asim ibn 'Amr ▪ Rabee' ibn al-Bilad as-Sa'di ▪ Rab'i ibn 'Amir	*Poets in Army of Sa'd at Qadisiyah to rouse the soldier's emotions to fight*
Logistics (Iraq)[430]	▪ Amr ibn Ma'diyakrib ▪ Talhah al-Asadi ▪ Ziyad ibn Abi Sufiyan[431] ▪ Abdur-Rahman ibn Rabee'ah al-Bahili[432]	*Military advisor* *Military advisor* *Scribe in the army of Sa'd at Qadisiyah* *Judge in the army of Sa'd at Qadisiyah*

Umar ibn Al-Khattab: The Army



Syria
- Abu Ubaydah

Khorasan
- Al-Ahnaf ibn Qays

Egypt
- Amr bin al-'As

Iraq
- Abu Ubayd ath-Thaqafi (1st)
- Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas (2nd)
- An-Nu'man ibn Muqrin (3rd)

Deputy Amir of Jihad in Iraq
- Khalid ibn 'Urfutah (1st to Sa'd)
- Hashim ibn 'Utbah ibn Abi Waqqas (2nd to Sa'd)
- Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman (1st to Nu'man)
- Nu'eem ibn Muqarrin (2nd to Nu'man)

1st Army

1. al-Muthanna ibn Harithah
2. Basheer ibn Khasasiyah

2nd Army
- Hashim ibn Utbah

3rd Army
- Jareer ibn Abdullah al-Bajali

4th Army
- Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas

- Amr ibn Ma'di Yakrib az-Zubaydi
- Tulayhah ibn Khuwaylid

Army spokesman at Qadisiyah
- Salman al-Farsi

Poets in Army of Sa'd at Qadisiyah to rouse the soldier's emotions to fight
- Qays ibn Hubayrah al-Asadi
- Gbalib ibn 'Abdullah al-Laythi
- Busr ibn A bi Rahm al-Juhani
- Asim ibn 'Amr
- Rabee' ibn al-Bilad as-Sa'di
- Rab'i ibn 'Amir

Military Judge at Qadisiyah
- Abdur-Rahman ibn Rabee'ah al-Bahili

Scribe at Qadisiyah
- Ziyad ibn Abi Sufiyan

War Council in Iraq
- Amr ibn Ma'diyakrib
- Talhah al-Asadi
- Amr ibn Ma'diyakrib
- Talhah al-Asadi

9. Map of the State

10. Provinces (*Wiliyaat*)

10.1 Arabian Peninsula

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Medina[433]	Umar ibn Al-Khattab or his deputy
Makkah	1. Muhraz ibn Harithah ibn Rabee'ah ibn Abd Shams[434] 2. Qunqudh ibn Umayr ibn Jad'an at-Tameemi[435] 3. Nafi' b. 'Abd al-Harith al-Khuza'i[436]
At-Taif	1. Uthman ibn Abi al-As[437] 2. Sufyan b. Abdallah al-Thaqafi[438]
Bahrain (Oman, Yamamah)	1. al-Ala ibn al-Hadrami[439] 2. Uthman ibn Abi al-As[440] 3. Ayyash ibn Abi Thawr[441] 4. Qudamah ibn Madh'oon[442] 5. Abu Hurayrah[443] 6. Uthman b. Abi al-'As al-Thaqafi[444]

10.2 Yemen

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Sana'a	1. Ya'la ibn Umayyah[445]
Janad	1. Abdallah bin Abi Rabi'ah al-Makhzoomi[446]

10.3 Iraq and the East

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Kufa	1. Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas[447] 2. Amr bin Yassar[448] 3. Jubayr ibn Mut'tim[449] 4. al-Mughirah b. Shu'bah[450]

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Basra	1. Shurayh ibn Amir[451] 2. Utbah ibn Ghazwan[452] 3. al-Mughirah b. Shu'bah[453] 4. Abu Musa al-Ash'ari[454]
Kaskar	1. An-Nu'man ibn Muqarrin[455]
Mosul[456]	Not recorded
Halwan[457]	Not recorded
Herat	1. Suhar ibn Fulan al-'Abdi[458]
Al-Mada'in (Persia)	1. Salman al-Farsi[459] 2. Hudayfah ibn Al-Yaman[460]
Azerbaijan	1. Hudayfah ibn Al-Yaman[461] 2. Utbah ibn Farqad[462]

10.4 Egypt

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah)
Egypt	1. Amr bin al-'As[463]

10.5 Ash-Sham

Dr Sallabi says: *"When Umar became caliph, he issued a decree dismissing Khalid ibn al-Waleed from the governorship of Syria and appointing Abu 'Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah in his stead, to be in-charge of all the governors of Syria and to govern the Muslim community there."*[464]

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah)
Syria	1. Khalid bin Al-Walid[465] 2. Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah[466] 3. Mu'adh ibn Jabal[467] 4. Yazeed ibn Abi Sufyan[468] 5. Mu'awiyah bin Abi Sufyan[469]

District (‘Imaalah)	Hakim
Palestine	1. Yazeed ibn Abi Sufyan[470]
Jordan	1. Sharahbeel ibn Hasanah[471] 2. Mu'adh ibn Jabal[472]
Damascus	1. Khalid bin Al-Walid[473] 2. Mu'awiyah bin Abi Sufyan[474]
Homs	1. Habeeb ibn Muslimah[475] 2. Abdullah ibn Qart ath-Thamali[476] 3. Ubadah ibn as-Samit[477] 4. Abdullah ibn Qart ath-Thamali[478] 5. Umayr b. Sa'd[479]
Antioch[480]	Not recorded
Qalqeeliyah[481]	Not recorded
Ma'arrah al-Masarreen[482]	Not recorded

10.6 Accounting the Governors

For the citizens of the Caliphate, their first point of contact with the leadership of the state is the governor and the hakim. The governor and hakim are managing people's day to day affairs on a local and regional level. If the governor is oppressive then this affects people's daily lives more than any other government official including the Caliph. This is why Umar instigated a number of policies to keep the governors in check.[483] These policies are covered below.

1. Asking the governors to enter Madeenah by day, so the tax revenues they brought could be seen by all.

2. Asking the governors to send delegations to Madeenah from the local people so they can give testimony on the situation in their province.

3. Mail service where local people could send a letter directly to the Caliph without the governor knowing or interfering.

4. Appointment of Muhammad ibn Maslamah as an Executive Assistant to inspect the provinces and be the Caliph's eyes and ears on the ground. He would also implement any punishments ordered against the governor.

5. Regular inspections of the regions by the Caliph. Umar went to Syria and met with the governors and hakims there.

6. Record keeping. The governor had a chest which contained all the documents and treaties relating to his rule. In particular the dhimmah treaties detailing the rights and responsibilities of the conquered peoples.

7. Restricted powers. Responsibility for the army, judiciary and treasury were either given solely to the governor or these posts were assigned their own heads who reported directly to the Caliph. For example, Abu Ubaydah was the governor of Syria but was also in charge of the army. Ammar bin Yassar was the governor of Kufa, but Abdullah ibn Masood was sent along with him to be in charge of the Bait ul-Mal (treasury) and the judiciary.

Some of the punishments carried out against the governors were:[484]

1. Settling scores with governors when they erred by returning the rights to the people.

2. Dismissing a governor as a result of his error

3. Destroying part of the governor's dwellings. One of the governors of Kufa was Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas. Sa'd put a gate on his house to protect it from the noise of the market. When Umar heard that the local people were calling it Sa'd's palace he sent his assistant Muhammad ibn Maslamah to burn the gate.

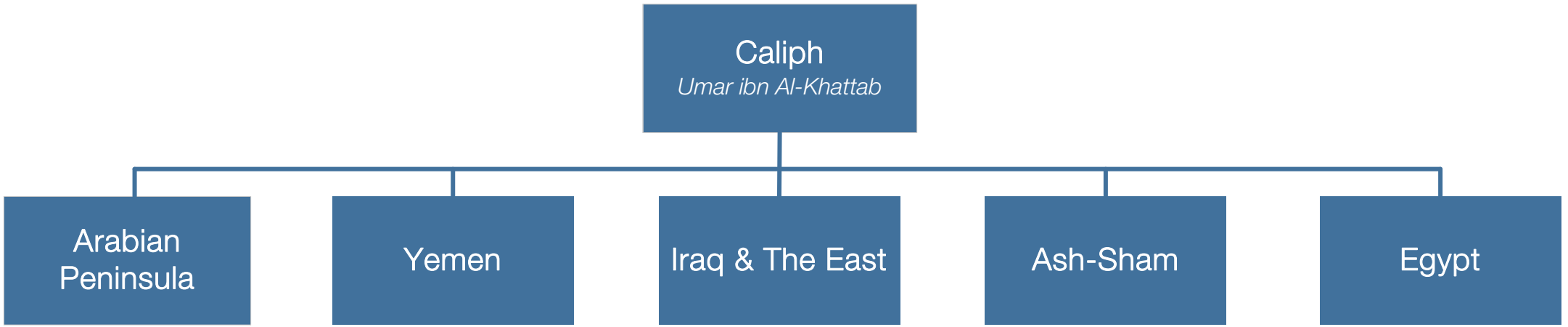
4. Disciplining by hitting

5. Demoting a governor to a shepherd

6. Taking away some of the governors' wealth. Umar would record his governor's wealth when he appointed them, then he would take half of any increase, and in some cases he took all of the increase.

7. Verbal and written rebukes

Umar ibn Al-Khattab: Governors



Makkah
1. Muhraz ibn Harithah ibn Rabee'ah
2. Qunqudh ibn Umayr ibn Jad'an
3. Nafi' b. 'Abd al-Harith al-Khuza'I

At-Taif
1. Uthman ibn Abi al-As
2. Sufyan b. Abdallah al-Thaqafi

Bahrain
1. al-Ala ibn al-Hadrami
2. Uthman ibn Abi al-As
3. Ayyash ibn Abi Thawr
4. Qudamah ibn Madh'oon
5. Abu Hurayrah
6. Uthman b. Abi al-'As al-Thaqafi

Sana'a
1. Ya'la ibn Umayyah

Janad
2. Abdullah ibn abi Rabi'ah

Kufa
1. Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
2. Amr bin Yassar
3. Jubayr ibn Mut'tim
4. al-Mughirah b. Shu'bah

Basra
1. Shurayh ibn Amir
2. Utbah ibn Ghazwan
3. al-Mughirah b. Shu'bah
4. Abu Musa al-Ash'ari

Kaskar
1. An-Nu'man ibn Muqarrin

Al-Mada'in
1. Salman al-Farsi

Herat
1. Suhar ibn Fulan al-'Abdi

Azerbaijan
1. Hudayfah ibn Al-Yaman
2. Utbah ibn Farqad

Mosul, Halwan

1. Khalid bin Al-Walid
2. Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah
3. Mu'adh ibn Jabal
4. Yazeed ibn Abi Sufyan
5. Mu'awiyah bin Abi Sufyan

Districts ('Imaalah)

Jordan
1. Sharahbeel ibn Hasanah
2. Mu'adh ibn Jabal

Damascus
1. Khalid bin Al-Walid
2. Mu'awiyah bin Abi Sufyan

Homs
1. Habeeb ibn Muslimah
2. Abdullah ibn Qart
3. Ubadah ibn as-Samit
4. Abdullah ibn Qart
5. Umayr b. Sa'd

Palestine
1. Yazeed ibn Abi Sufyan

Antioch, Qalqeeliyah
Ma'arrah al-Masarreen

1. Amr ibn Al-'As

11. Spread of Islam

The effect of Islam's Foreign Policy led the conquered people to integrate in to the Islamic society, and became a catalyst for them to embrace Islam willingly without coercion. This is exemplified by Abu Ubaydah who was the governor general of Syria (governor with responsibility for the army).

A few years after Homs was conquered and opened to Islam the Muslims were forced in to a temporary retreat back to Damascus. Abu 'Ubaydah ordered his commander Habeeb ibn Maslamah, **"Give back to the local people with whom we made a treaty (Christian dhimmi) what we took from them, for we should not take anything from them if we do not protect them."**

The next day Abu 'Ubaydah ordered the Muslim army to march to Damascus, and Habeeb ibn Maslamah called the people from whom he had taken the jizyah and returned their wealth to them. He told them what Abu 'Ubaydah had said, and the people of Homs started saying, **"May Allah bring you back to us, and may Allah curse the Byzantines who used to rule over us. By Allah, they would not have returned anything to us, rather they would have confiscated it and taken whatever they could of our wealth. Your rule and justice are dearer to us than the oppression that we used to suffer."**[485]

11.1 Iraq and the East Campaign

Over the duration of Umar's rule there were three Amirs of Jihad in Iraq and the East. Unlike in Syria there was no overall governor. Each of the main cities and areas was its own province. The three Amirs of Jihad in chronological order were:

1. Abu Ubayd ath-Thaqafi

2. Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas

3. An-Nu'man ibn Muqrin

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
al-Mada'in (Ctesiphon)[486]	Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas	14AH
Ramhormuz[487]	Abu Sabrah ibn Abi Ruhm	17AH
Tastar[488]	Abu Sabrah ibn Abi Ruhm	17AH
Jundaisaboor[489]	Abu Sabrah ibn Abi Ruhm	17AH
Qom[490]	Abu Musa al-Ashari	21AH
Qashan[491]	Abu Musa al-Ashari	21AH
Hulwan[492]	Nu'eem ibn Muqarrin	22AH
Hamadhan[493]	Nu'eem ibn Muqarrin	22AH
Isfahan[494]	Abdullah ibn 'Abdullah	22AH
al-Rayy[495]	Nu'eem ibn Muqarrin	22AH

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
Qoomees[496]	Suwayd ibn Muqarrin	22AH
Jurjan[497]	Suwayd ibn Muqarrin	22AH
Tabaristan[498]	Suwayd ibn Muqarrin	22AH
Azerbaijan[499]	Utbah ibn Farqad	22AH
al-Bab[500]	Suraqah ibn 'Amr	22AH
Istakhar[501]	al-Hakam ibn Abi al-'As	23AH
Fasawdara Bajrud[502]	Sanyah ibn Zunaym	23AH
Karman[503]	Suhayl ibn 'Adiyy	23AH
Sajistan[504]	Asim ibn 'Amr	23AH
Herat (Khurasan)[505]	Al-Ahnaf ibn Qays	23AH
Mukran[506]	al-Hakam ibn 'Amr	23AH

11.2 Ash-Sham Campaign

Abu Ubaydah was the Amir of Jihad and governor of Ash-Sham.

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
Damascus[507]	Abu Ubaydah	13AH
Baysan[508]	Shurahbeel ibn Hasanah	14AH
Tabariyah[509]	Abu al-A'war as-Sulami	14AH
Homs[510]	Abu Ubaydah	15AH
Qinhasreen[511]	Khalid ibn al-Waleed	15AH
Caesarea[512]	Mu'awiyah ibn Abi Sufiyan	15AH
Jerusalem[513]	Amr bin al-'As	16AH
al-Jazeerah (Mesopotamia)[514]	Iyad ibn Ghanam	17AH

11.3 Egypt and Libya Campaign

Amr bin al-'As was the Amir of Jihad and governor of Egypt.

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
al-Fanna (Pelusium)[515]	Amr bin al-'As	20AH
Balbees[516]	Amr bin al-'As	20AH
Alexandria[517]	Ubadah ibn as-Samit	21AH
Barqah[518]	Amr bin al-'As	22AH
Tripoli[519]	Amr bin al-'As	22AH

12. Non-Muslim citizens (dhimmi)

Dhimmi are those citizens of the Caliphate that hold different beliefs and values to the ideology of the state i.e. Islam. The word *dhimmi* is derived from the Arabic word *dhimmah*, which means pledge or covenant (*'ahd*).

The state makes a pledge to treat the dhimmi in accordance with the specific terms of the peace treaty made with them (if applicable) and not to interfere in their beliefs, worships and those actions that contradict Islam but were permitted to the dhimmi by the Messenger of Allah ﷺ such as drinking alcohol. In all other areas they are viewed and treated in the same way as Muslims unless belief in Islam is a condition for the action. Some examples of this during the Caliphate of Umar are:

12.1 Access to Benefits

Umar ibn al-Khattab once passed by an old dhimmi begging at doors, and said: **"We have not done justice to you if we have taken jizya from you in the prime of your youth and neglected you in your old age."** He then ordered from the treasury what was suitable for him.[520]

12.2 Low taxation

'Amr ibn Maymun said, "I saw 'Umar four nights before he was assassinated sitting on top a camel, saying to Hudhayfa ibn al-Yaman and 'Uthman ibn al-Hunayf, **'Review the affairs under your charge. Do you think that you have burdened the tenants with what they cannot bear?"** 'Uthman replied, **'I have levied on them an amount that I could double and they would still have the ability to pay.'** Hudhayfa said: **'I have imposed on them an amount that leaves a large surplus.'"**

Abu Ubayd commenting on this said: *this is the legal rule in our view for the imposition of jizya and kharaj; they are levied in accordance with the capacity of the dhimmis to pay, without burdening them and without adversely affecting the fay' of the Muslims; however, no limit is imposed on it.*[521]

12.3 Access to justice

Imam Malik narrated from Sa'eed ibn al-Musayyib that a Jew and a Muslim referred their dispute to Umar ibn al-Khattab. Umar saw that the Jew was in the right and he ruled in his favour. The Jew said to him: **"By Allah you have ruled correctly."**[522]

13. Infrastructure Development

Abu Bakr's Caliphate was only two years, and the first year was dominated by uniting the Muslims and fighting the rebellious tribes. This laid a solid foundation for Abu Bakr's successor Umar ibn Al-Khattab to build a huge state and develop infrastructure to manage people's interests.

The state is the method (*tareeqa*) of implementing Islam. As individuals and groups, one may spend a lifetime building one mosque yet within Umar's Caliphate the number of mosques in which Jumu'ah prayers were offered reached 12,000.[523]

There were no central departments for managing the people's interests and infrastructure, so this responsibility was given by Umar to each of the governors, who he ordered to establish new cities, mosques and other infrastructure in their respective provinces. Some of the main infrastructure development projects are listed below.

13.1 Expansion of Masjid an-Nabawi

The size of the mosque was expanded:

- 10 cubits (6.2m) towards the qiblah
- 20 cubits (12.3m) towards the west
- 70 cubits (43.1m) towards the north

NOTE. It's assumed here that the cubits are Hashemite cubits which are equal to 61.6cm.[524]

Umar rebuilt it with bricks and palm leaves, made its pillars of wood and gave it a roof of palm leaves, to protect people from the rain.

He forbade adorning the mosque with red or yellow lest that distract the people from their prayer.

The mosque had a dirt floor, which he paved with stones so that it would be cleaner for those who were praying and more comfortable for walking on.[525]

13.2 Expansion of Masjid Al-Haram

Umar moved Maqam Ibraheem – which was attached to the Ka'bah – to the place where it is now, to make it easier for people to do tawaf and to pray, and he put a cabinet over it.

He bought the houses around the mosque and demolished them to add that space to the mosque. Some of the neighbours of the mosque refused to sell their houses, so he demolished them and kept the money for them to take later on. He also built low walls around the mosque so that lamps could be placed on them.

During the *jahiliyah*, the cover of the Ka'bah (kiswah) was made of leather. The Prophet ﷺ covered it with Yemeni cloth, then 'Umar covered it with qibati cloth, which is a fine, white Egyptian cloth.

13.3 New cities

The most important cities which were founded at this time were Basra, Kufah, Mosul, al-Fustat, Giza and Sirt. Umar allocated army divisions to the cities and established mosques and markets, and set aside common land (al-hima) for grazing the horses and camels of the soldiers. He encouraged people to bring their wives and children from the cities of Hijaz and all parts of Arabia to settle in these new cities, so that they would become garrison towns from which the armies could be mobilized and supplied, to penetrate deep into enemy land and spread the call of Islam therein.[526]

13.4 Case Study: Basra[527]

The meaning of the Arabic word *basrah* is rugged land with solid rocks; or it was said that it means pebbled land, or soft white rocks. Basra is a city which is located at the point where the Tigris and Euphrates meet, a meeting point which is known as Shall al-'Arab.

1. Choosing the location

Utbah ibn Ghazwan, one of the earliest companions of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, was appointed as governor-general in that area of Iraq, and he consulted Umar with regard to establishing a city in Basra. Umar commanded him to choose a place that was close to water and pasture land, so Utbah chose the site of Basra and wrote to 'Umar, saying: **"I have found land that is between cultivated land and wilderness, with ponds and reeds nearby."**

Umar read the letter and said: **"This is green land that is near water and pastures and firewood."** Umar wrote back telling him to settle there. So he settled there.

2. Initiating the build

Utbah built its mosque from reeds, and built his governor's house near the mosque. The people built seven residential areas from reeds too, because there were so many available there. When they went out on a military campaign, they would pull up the reeds and stack them in piles until they came back from the campaign, then they would rebuild the houses. But the reeds were burned in a fire, so they asked 'Umar for permission to build with adobe bricks and he gave them permission; that was during the governorship of Abu Moosa al-Ash'ari, after 'Utbah had died in 17 A.H. Abu Moosa built the mosque and the governor's house with adobe and mud, and gave it a thatched roof. Then he rebuilt it with stones and bricks, and allocated areas to different tribes.

3. Town planning

Abu Moosa made the main streets 60 cubits wide, the other streets 20 cubits wide and the alleys 7 cubits wide. In the middle of each loop of houses they left a spacious area to tie their horses and bury their dead, and the houses were joined on to one another.

Umar ordered Abu Moosa to dig a channel for the people of Basra, so he dug the channel of al-Ablah towards Basra for a distance of three parasangs (3 miles).

13.5 Transportation

Umar set aside a large number of camels - which were a means of transportation available at that time - to make it easy for those who had no mounts to move between the Arabian Peninsula, Syria and Iraq.

He also set up the *dar ad-daqeeq* (lit. house of flour) which was a place where saweeq, dates and raisins, and other requirements of life were stored, which could be used by stranded wayfarers and guests who were strangers.

On the road between Makkah and Madeenah he provided whatever travellers would need and mounts to take them from oasis to oasis.[528]

Umar ordered the governors to maintain the roads and bridges and build new roads where needed. He also ordered Amr ibn al-Aas, the governor of Egypt to re-dig the Pharaohs canal between the Nile and the Red Sea.

13.6 Hijri calendar

It was narrated that 'Uthman ibn 'Ubaydullah said that he heard Sa'eed ibn al-Musayyib say: "Umar ibn al-Khattab gathered the Muhajireen and Ansar together and said, **'From when should we date our history?'** Ali ibn Abi Talib said to him, **'From the time when the Prophet ﷺ came out of the land of shirk'** i.e., from the day he migrated. So Umar ibn al-Khattab adopted that date for the beginning of the calendar."

And it was narrated that Sa'eed ibn al-Musayyib said: *"The first one to establish the calendar was 'Umar ibn al-Khattab, two and half years into his caliphate. He reached a decision in consultation with 'Ali ibn Abi Talib."*[529]

13.7 Famine in the Arabian Peninsula[530]

When a natural disaster hits, then all aspects of the state's infrastructure need to be mobilised. The army, governors, treasury and so on will all be utilised in the relief effort. This is the power of a state as compared to small charity organisations which is why the Prophet ﷺ said,

وَالإِمَامُ رَاعٍ وَمَسْئُولٌ عَنْ رَعِيَّتِهِ

"The imam is a guardian and is responsible for his citizens."[531]

In 18 AH the Arabian Peninsula was struck by a severe famine and drought, and hunger grew so severe that wild animals started coming into the towns, and if a man slaughtered a sheep he would not be able to eat it because it was so scrawny, and the flocks died of hunger.

This year was called the year of *ar-Ramadah* because the wind blew the dust around like ashes (ar-ramad).

The drought was severe and there was no food to be had. The people flocked from the farthest deserts to Madeenah to stay in the city or nearby, seeking a solution from the caliph. Umar, in addition to constantly making du'a and asking the Muslims to pray for rain (*salatul Istisqa*) he undertook a number of practical actions.

1. Leading by example

Umar knew his responsibility and took a hands-on role during the famine leading by example. He personally cooked and distributed food to those in need.

Abu Hurayrah said: "May Allah have mercy on Ibn Hantamah (i.e. Umar). I saw him in the year of ar-ramadah, carrying two sacks on his back and a container of oil in his hand, taking turns with Aslam to carry them. When he saw me, he said: **'Where did you come from. O' Abu Hurayrah?'** I said, **'From nearby.'** I started helping him and we carried those things until we reached Dirar, where there was a group of about twenty families from (the tribe of) Muharib. 'Umar said,

'What brings you here?' They said, **'Hunger.'**

They brought out to us the baked skin of a dead animal that they had been eating, and some ground up bones that they had been eating. I saw 'Umar put down his cloak and start to cook for them and feed them until they had eaten their fill. Then he sent Aslam to Madeenah and he brought some camels which he gave them to ride until he brought them to al-Jabbanah. Then he gave them some clothes, and he kept checking on them and on others until Allah relieved them of that drought."

It was narrated that Aslam said: **"We used to say that if Allah had not lifted the famine during the year of ar-ramadah, we thought that 'Umar would have died out of concern for the Muslims."**

2. Establishment of Refugee camps

It was narrated that Aslam said: "During the year of ar-Ramadah, the Arabs came from all directions to Madeenah. 'Umar ordered some men to look after them, and I heard him say one night: **"Count how many people ate supper with us."** So they counted them and found that there were seven thousand men. They counted the sick men and children, and there were forty thousand of them. A few days later the number of men and children reached sixty thousand. Shortly after that, Allah sent rain, and when it rained, I saw 'Umar had appointed men to take them back out to the desert, and he gave them food and lambs. But death had already begun to stalk them and I think that two-thirds of them died. "

The workers would set up Umar's cooking pots from the end of the night and make soup and a kind of bread.

3. Establishment of a disaster agency

Umar divided the work up among his workers and set up an institution to help the refugees, in which every worker knew exactly what he was supposed to be doing, and did not duplicate the work assigned to someone else.

He appointed people in different parts of Madeenah to check on the people who had gathered there to

seek food because of the severe drought and famine that had befallen them; they would supervise the distribution of food to the people.

When evening came, they would meet with him and tell him about what they had done, and he would give them further instructions.

Umar distributed food and provisions to many of the tribes where they were, via committees that he formed. When the camels of 'Amr ibn al-'As reached the border of Syria, 'Umar sent someone to supervise their distribution as they entered the Arabian Peninsula. They distributed the aid to various parts of Arabia, slaughtered the camels, handed out the flour and gave out clothing. 'Umar sent men with the food that 'Amr had sent from Egypt by sea, to take it to Tihamah and feed the people there.

4. Utilising the Economic Institutions of the state

Umar fed the Bedouins from *Dar ad-Daqeeq* which was one of the economic institutions that were set up at the time of Umar to distribute food to those who came to Madeenah. It distributed flour, saweeq, dates and raisins from the stores in *Dar ad-Daqeeq* before supplies started to come from Egypt, Syria and Iraq. The Dar ad-Daqeeq had expanded and was able to feed the tens of thousands who came to Madeenah for nine months, before the rains came and people were able to go back to normal.

5. Seeking help from the other provinces

The Islamic State is administratively divided in to different provinces but it is one state and one people. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: **"You see the believers as regards their being merciful among themselves and showing love among themselves and being kind, resembling one body, so that, if any part of the body is not well then the whole body shares the sleeplessness and fever with it."**[532]

Umar sent word to 'Amr ibn al-'As, his governor in Egypt, saying: **"From the slave of Allah 'Umar ibn al-Khattab, the Ameer al-Mu'mineen, to 'Amr ibn al-'As. Peace be upon you. Do you want me and those around me**

to die, whilst you and those around you are living a life of luxury? Help, help!"

'Amr ibn al-'As wrote back to him: **"To the slave of Allah Ameer al-Mu 'mineen from ' Amr ibn al-'As. Peace be upon you. I praise Allah, beside Whom there is no other god. Help is on its way, just wait. I am sending to you a caravan the first of which will reach you whilst the last of it is still with me. I also hope to find a way to send help by sea."**

Umar wrote to each of his governors in Syria: **"Send us food to help those who are with us, for they will die unless Allah has mercy on them."**

And he wrote to his agents in Iraq and Persia with a similar request, and they all sent aid to him.

6. Suspension of hadd punishment for theft

Cutting the hand of a thief requires a number of conditions to be met. If someone is stealing food due to dire necessity then their hand is not cut. During a severe famine the Prophet ﷺ said: «قَالَ لَا قَطْعَ فِي مَجَاعَةٍ مُضْطَرٍّ» **"There is no cutting in the compelling famine"**.[533]

According upon this hadith Umar suspended the hadd punishment for theft during the famine. For example, some slaves took a camel and slaughtered it, so Umar ordered their master Hatib to pay the price of the camel and they were not punished.

13.8 Instituting a formal process for electing the Caliph[534]

The Muslims came to Umar requesting he choose for them the next Caliph similar to what Abu Bakr did when he recommended Umar. However, Umar could not decide on one person so he recommended six of the senior sahaba who were all *Ashratul-Mubashireen* to form a council and they would select one man from among them to be the next Caliph.

Umar's son Abdullah ibn Umar was an expert in governmental affairs and he is the main narrator of the hadith related to ruling found in Imam Muslim's Kitab ul-Imara. However, Umar specifically forbade his son from being a candidate for the post but due to his expertise allowed him to be part of the council to voice his opinion only. This prevented any form of hereditary rule appearing in the state.

Suhaib ar-Rumi was appointed over the prayer (salah) which is an indication that he was in fact the provisional Ameer running the state and overseeing the election process. He wasn't simply leading the people in prayer in the mosque. This is because the word salah has a majaz (metaphorical) meaning when its linked to matters of state which is 'ruling'.

Umar said: **"You have this group whom, when the Messenger of Allah ﷺ died, he was pleased with them, and he said about them: They are the people of paradise:**

1. **'Ali ibn Talib**
2. **'Uthman ibn Affan**
3. **Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas**
4. **Abdur Rahman ibn Awf**
5. **Az-Zubayr ibn Al-Awwam**
6. **Talha ibn Ubaydullah**

Let Abdullah ibn Umar be with them, but let him have only an opinion without having any consideration in the matter of the Caliphate."

He said: **"When I die, consult for three days, and let Suhaib (in these days) lead the Muslims in prayer. Do not let the fourth day come**

without having an Ameer upon you."[535]

Once Umar died and was buried, the electoral council convened and Abdur-Rahman ibn 'Awf withdrew himself from being a candidate so he could take the lead on the consultative process. The first shortlisting by the council produced two candidates which were Uthman bin Affan and Ali bin Abi Talib. After this, Abdur-Rahman consulted the people of Madeenah. The people wanted the new Caliph to rule in the same way as the previous two Caliphs i.e. Abu Bakr and Umar. Ali did not agree to this and wanted to rule according to his own ijtihad, but Uthman agreed, and so Uthman was chosen by the people and given the bay'ah.

Al-Miswar ibn Makhrama said: "Abdur-Rahman ibn 'Awf knocked at my door after a slumber in the night, so he knocked on the door till I awoke. He said; **'I see you sleeping. By Allah, I did not enjoy enough sleep in these three (nights).'** When the people prayed the Subh, the Bay'ah was concluded."[536]

The ummah has the right to contract the bay'ah to whoever fulfils the seven contractual conditions of the post. Different styles and means can be utilised in contracting the bay'ah but the fixed ahkam which cannot change are as follows. All of these are derived from the action of Umar which is considered ijma as-Sahaba and therefore a sharia rule.

1. There is no hereditary rule.

2. The work to appoint a Caliph must be done day and night until the task is complete

3. The appointment of a provisional Ameer to run the state and oversee the election of the next Caliph. His position expires once the bay'ah has been given to the new Caliph.

4. The representatives of the ummah will shortlist the candidates for the post of Caliph twice. Firstly, to six

and then to two. A candidate is then chosen from these final two.

5. The maximum time limit for choosing the next Caliph is 3 days and their nights. After which the ummah is sinful unless due to necessity there is a compelling reason for delaying the process further.

Muawiya bin Yazid who is noted in history as an Umayyad Caliph and known for his piety and honesty, wanted to introduce this process and abolish the Umayyad hereditary rule. Ibn Kathir narrates that he would say, **"O people! Indeed, I have been entrusted with your affairs while I am weak and unable. I would therefore like for you to concede leadership to a man of strength in the same manner that as-Siddiq (Abu Bakr) endowed Umar. If you will, then appoint a committee for consultation comprised of six persons from amongst you as Umar bin al-Khattab did; for just one of you cannot be right concerning it. And so, I have bequeathed your affairs to yourselves, therefore you should appoint the one that is most fitting to undertake leadership over you."**[537]

Unfortunately, he was seriously ill and not in office long so this was never introduced.

The Caliphate of Uthman bin Affan

1. Summary

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to Uthman three times: **"Oh 'Uthman, Allah will give you a garment to wear (i.e. the caliphate), so if the hypocrites want you to shed it, do not shed it until you meet me."**[538]

Term of office start Hijri	29 Dhul-Hijjah, 23
Term of office end Hijri	18 Dhul-Hijjah, 35
Term of office start CE	6 November, 644
Term of office end CE	17 June, 656
Term of office	12 years
Capital	Medina
Caliph's allowance	No allowance taken because he was wealthy

2. Biography

Profile	An elder statesman, natural leader and close to the Messenger ﷺ. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ entered upon his daughter when she was washing the head of Uthman and he said: **"O my daughter, take good care of Abu Abdullah, for he is the closest of my companions to me in attitude."**[539]
Period of the Caliphate	Rightly Guided Caliphate
Age	65
Tribe	Quraysh (Banu Umayyah)
Mandatory condition of Caliph:	*Ashratul-Mubashireen* (10 promised Jannah)
Strength of ideology	It was narrated that 'Abdur-Rahman ibn Samurah said: Uthman came to the Prophet ﷺ with one thousand dinars in his garment, when the Prophet was equipping the army of Tabook, and the Prophet ﷺ started turning the coins over with his hand and saying, **"Nothing could harm Uthman, no matter what he does after this."**[540]

Mandatory condition of Caliph: Capability to rule	Ruling experience gained during Islamic State of the Prophet ﷺ: ▪ Deputy Leader in Medina[541] ▪ Foreign envoy to Qureysh[542] ▪ Military experience at Uhud, Tabuk and other battles[543] Ruling experience gained during the Caliphate of Abu Bakr: ▪ Executive Assistant[544] ▪ Shura[545] Ruling experience gained during the Caliphate of Umar: ▪ Wazir[546] ▪ Shura[547] ▪ Teacher in Medina[548]
Additional conditions[549]	▪ Quraysh ▪ Brave ▪ Mujtahid

3. Bay'ah Contract

Location	Masjid an-Nabawi, Medina, capital of the state
Candidates	1. Ali ibn Talib 2. Uthman ibn Affan 3. Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas 4. Abdur Rahman ibn Awf 5. Az-Zubayr ibn Al-Awwam 6. Talha ibn Ubaydullah
Style of choosing Caliph	Candidates shortlisted by an electoral council and then the inhabitants of the capital elect the ruler.[550]
Provisional Leader	Suhaib Ar-Rumi
Bay'ah of Contract & Obedience	The bay'ah contract was conducted at the same time as the bay'ah of obedience in Masjid an-Nabawi by the inhabitants of Medina.
Time without a Caliph	3 days

4. Government Structure

Please note this is not an exhaustive list but covers some of the main positions within the state. Roles were held by multiple Individuals over the period of Uthman's 12-year rule.

Caliph (Head of State)	▪ Uthman bin Affan	
Wazir (Assistant Caliph)	▪ Marwan ibn al-Hakam[551]	
	▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib[552]	
Deputy Caliph	▪ Zayd ibn Thabit[553]	
Executive Assistants (Caliph's private secretaries)[554]	▪ Ammar ibn Yasir	*Liaison to the governor of Egypt*
	▪ Muhammad ibn Maslamah	*Liaison to the governor of Kufa*
	▪ Usamah ibn Zayd	*Liaison to the governor of Basra*
	▪ Abd-Allah ibn 'Umar	*Liaison to the governor of Syria*

4.1 Shura

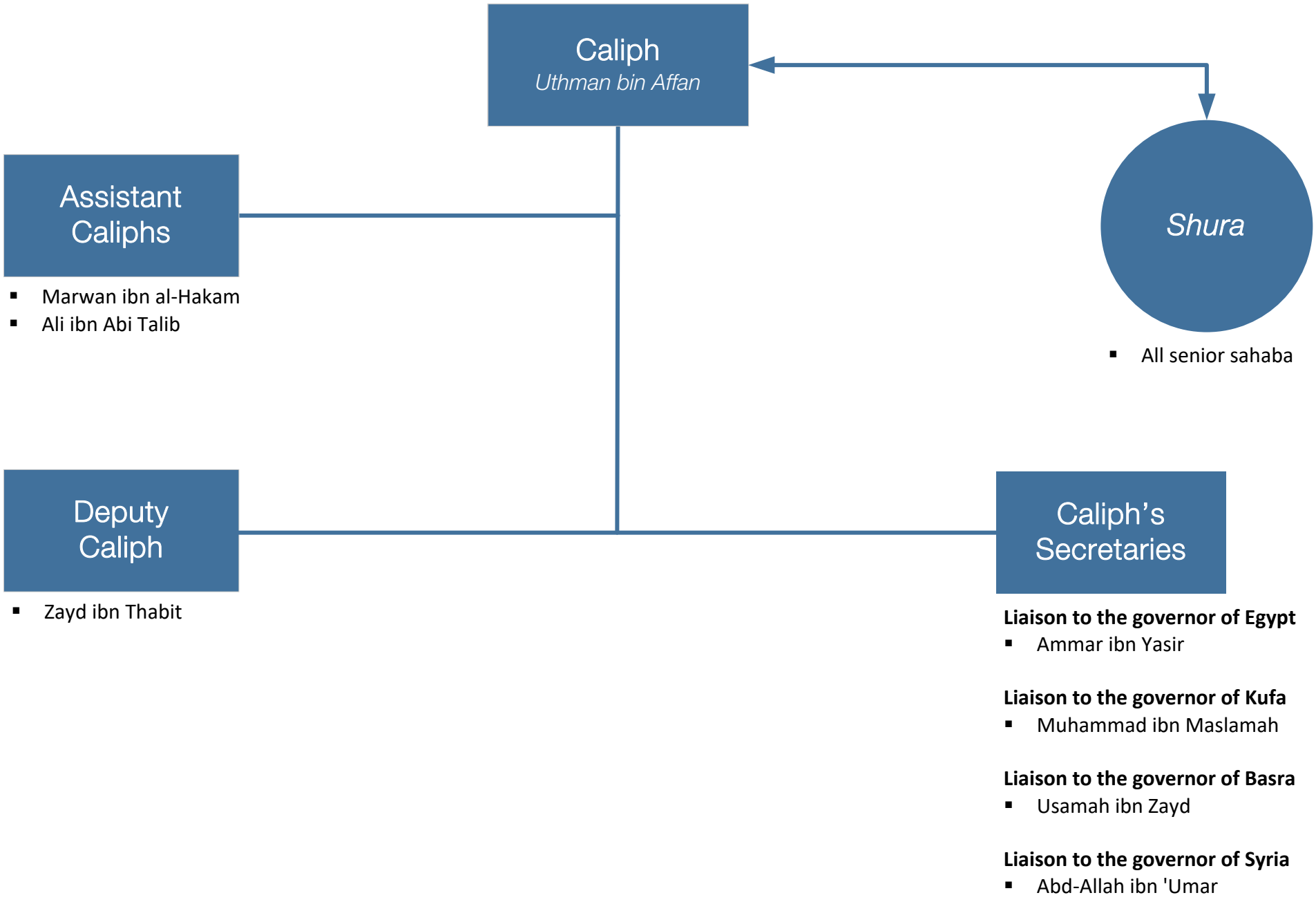
Shura (Consultative committee)	▪ Senior Sahaba[555]	
	▪ 'Amr ibn al-'Aas[556]	*Senior advisor to the Caliph*

4.2 Allowing the senior sahaba to leave for foreign lands

The senior sahaba were a political party that acted as a guardian over the thoughts and emotions of the Islamic society. They would correct the Caliph and other officials when they erred and give sincere advice on policy decisions. When 'Umar was Caliph he prevented the senior sahaba from leaving to other countries, except with his permission for a short period of time. He liked to keep this core group close to him even though the sahaba wanted to leave Medina so they could assist in spreading Islam far and wide in the newly conquered lands.

When Uthman became the Caliph he changed this policy and allowed them to leave Medina and settle in distant lands.[557] The consequence of losing this core group was a factor in the *fitna* which led to anti-government demonstrations against Uthman and his eventual assassination. This sowed the seeds for a civil war between the next Caliph, Imam Ali and the governor of Ash-Sham, Muawiyah ibn Abi Sufyan.

Uthman bin Affan: Government Structure



- All senior sahaba

- Marwan ibn al-Hakam
- Ali ibn Abi Talib

- Zayd ibn Thabit

Liaison to the governor of Egypt
- Ammar ibn Yasir

Liaison to the governor of Kufa
- Muhammad ibn Maslamah

Liaison to the governor of Basra
- Usamah ibn Zayd

Liaison to the governor of Syria
- Abd-Allah ibn 'Umar

5. Treasury, Judiciary and Education

5.1 Treasury

Treasury Secretary	▪ Uqbah ibn 'Amr[558]	
Tax Collectors	▪ Abdullah ibn Arqam[559]	*Jizya Collector*
Wali ul-Kharaj (Regional Treasury Head)	▪ Ubadah ibn al-Samit[560]	*In charge of spoils of war from Cyprus for Muawiya*
	▪ Abu Musa al-Ash'ari[561]	*Head of Treasury in Kufa*
	▪ Jabir ibn 'Amr al-Muzani[562]	*Head of tax revenues from the Sawad lands in Kufa*
	▪ Abdullah Ibn Mas'ood[563]	*Head of Treasury in Kufa to Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas*

5.2 Judiciary

Head of Judiciary	▪ Zayd ibn Thabit[564]	
Regional Head of Judiciary	▪ Ka'b ibn Soor[565]	*Chief judge Basra*
	▪ Abu al-Darda'[566]	*Chief judge Syria*
	▪ Shurayh[567]	*Chief judge Kufa*
	▪ 'Uthman ibn Qays ibn Abi'l-'Aas[568]	*Chief judge Egypt*
	▪ Ya'la ibn Umayyah[569]	*Chief judge Yemen*

Medina Judges[570]

- Ali ibn Abi Talib
- al-Sa'ib ibn Yazeed

5.3 Education

Uthman created an agency to compile the Qur'an in to one recitation and used the Education department to teach the people the new unified recitation of the Qur'an that he adopted upon.

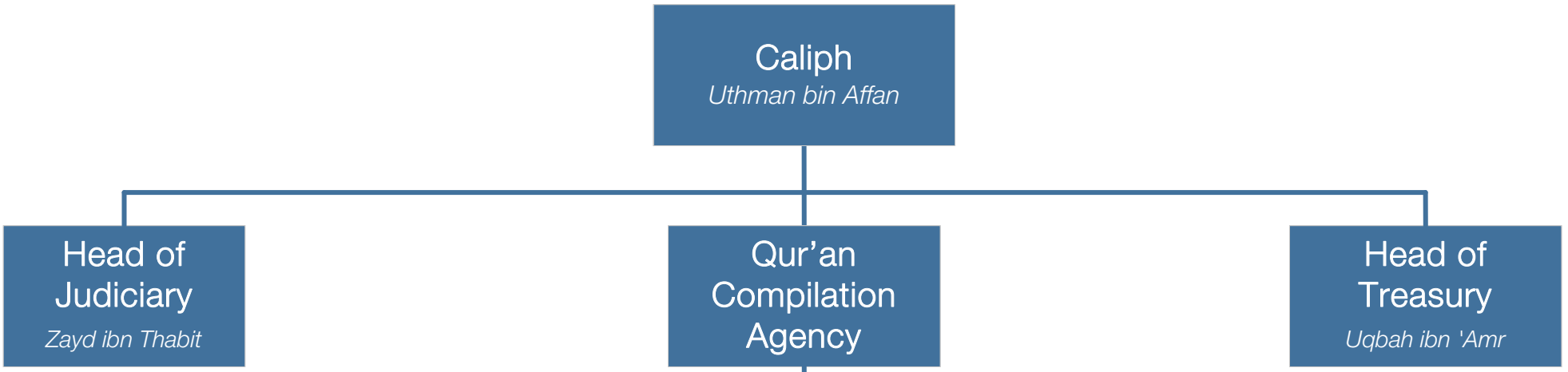
Qur'an Compilers[571]

- Zayd ibn Thabit
- 'Abd-Allah ibn az-Zubayr
- Sa'eed ibn al-'Aas
- 'Abd ar-Rahmaan ibn al-Haarith

Qur'an teachers[572]

Abd-Allah ibn al-Saa'ib	*Teacher sent to Makkah*
al-Mugheerah ibn Shihaab	*Teacher sent to Syria*
Abu 'Abd al-Rahmaan al-Sulami	*Teacher sent to Kufa*
Aamir ibn Qays	*Teacher sent to Basra*
Zayd ibn Thabit	*Teacher sent to Medina*

Uthman bin Affan: Judiciary, Education & Treasury



Medina
- Ali ibn Abi Talib
- al-Sa'ib ibn Yazeed

Kufa
- Shurayh

Basra
- Ka'b ibn Soor

Egypt
- Uthman bin Qays ibn Abi al-As

Syria
- Abu al-Darda'

Yemen
- Ya'la ibn Umayyah

- Zayd ibn Thabit
- Abd-Allah ibn az-Zubayr
- Sa'eed ibn al-'Aas
- Abd ar-Rahmaan ibn al-Haarith

Medina
- Zayd ibn Thabit

Kufa
- Abu 'Abd al-Rahmaan al-Sulami

Basra
- Aamir ibn Qays

Syria
- al-Mugheerah ibn Shihaab

Makkah
- Abd-Allah ibn al-Saa'ib

Head of spoils of war from Cyprus
- Ubadah ibn al-Samit

Head of Treasury in Kufa
- Abu Musa al-Ash'ari

Head of tax revenues from the Sawad lands in Kufa
- Jabir ibn 'Amr al-Muzani

Head of Treasury in Kufa
Abdullah Ibn Mas'ood

Jizya Collector
- Abdullah ibn Arqam

6. The Armed Forces & Police

6.1 Internal Security

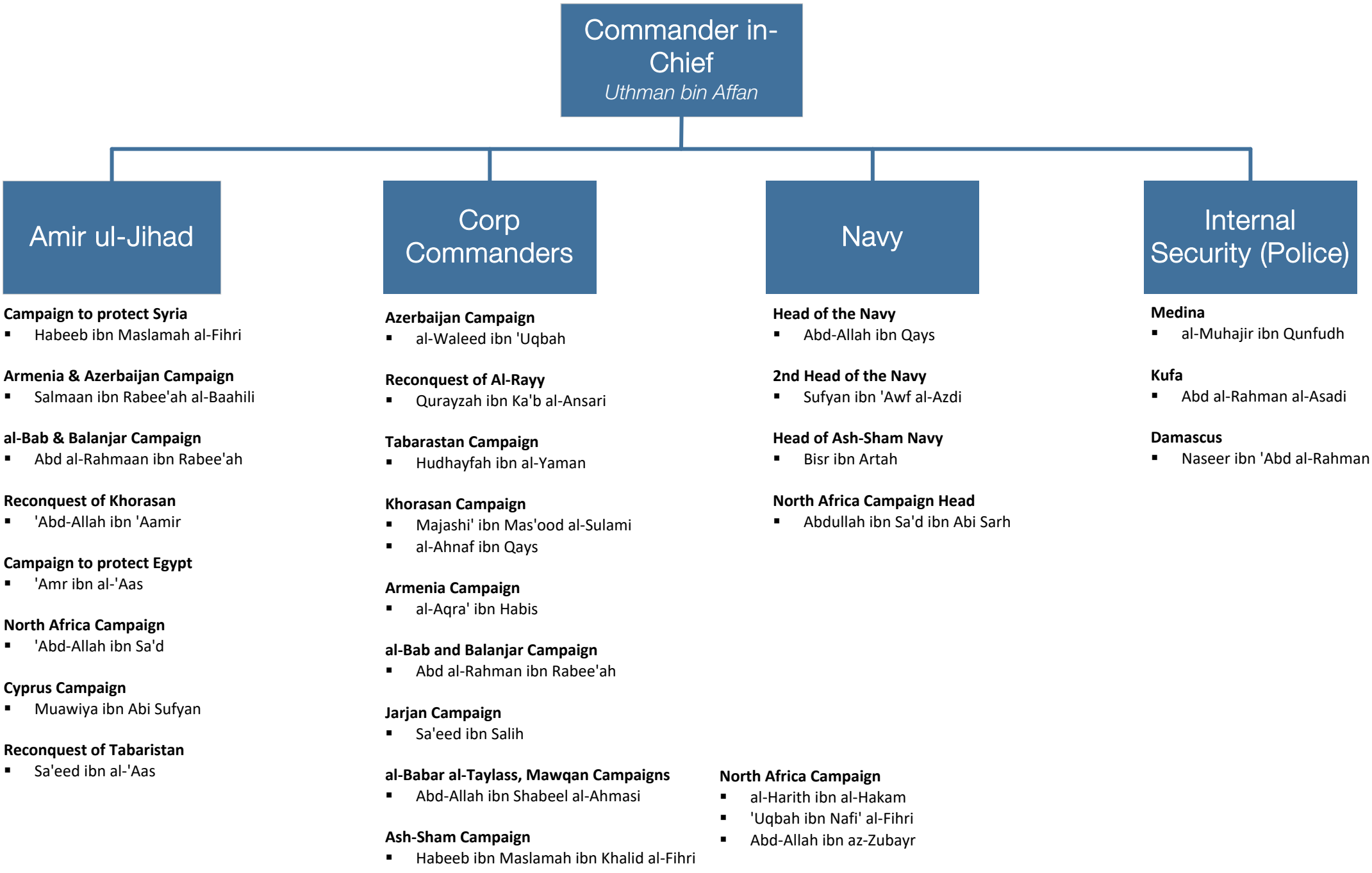
Internal Security (Police)[573]	al-Muhajir ibn Qunfudh ibn 'Umayr	*Police Chief Medina*
	Abd al-Rahman al-Asadi	*Police Chief Kufa*
	Naseer ibn 'Abd al-Rahman	*Police Chief Damascus*

6.2 The Armed Forces

Amir of Jihad	Habeeb ibn Maslamah al-Fihri[574]	*Campaign to protect Syria*
	Salmaan ibn Rabee'ah al-Baahili[575]	*Armenia & Azerbaijan Campaign*
	Abd al-Rahmaan ibn Rabee'ah al-Baahili[576]	*al-Bab and Balanjar Campaign*
	'Abd-Allah ibn 'Aamir[577]	*Reconquest of Khorasan*
	'Amr ibn al-'Aas[578]	*Campaign to protect Egypt*
	'Abd-Allah ibn Sa'd[579]	*North Africa Campaign*
	Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan[580]	*Cyprus Campaign*
	Sa'eed ibn al-'Aas[581]	*Reconquest of Tabaristan*

Navy	▪ Abd-Allah ibn Qays[582]	*Head of the Navy*
	▪ Sufyan ibn 'Awf al-Azdi[583]	*2nd Head of the Navy*
	▪ Bisr ibn Artah[584]	*Head of the navy North Africa campaign*
Corp Commanders	▪ al-Waleed ibn 'Uqbah[585]	*2nd army Azerbaijan Campaign*
	▪ Qurayzah ibn Ka'b al-Ansari[586]	*Reconquest of Al-Rayy*
	▪ Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman[587]	*1st army Tabaristan Campaign*
	▪ Majashi' ibn Mas'ood al-Sulami[588]	*Sub commander Khorasan Campaign*
	▪ al-Ahnaf ibn Qays[589]	*Sub commander Khorasan Campaign*
	▪ al-Aqra' ibn Habis[590]	*Sub commander Armenia Campaign*
	▪ Abd al-Rahman ibn Rabee'ah[591]	*1st army al-Bab and Balanjar Campaign*
	▪ Sa'eed ibn Salih[592]	*Jarjan Campaign*
	▪ Abd-Allah ibn Shabeel al-Ahmasi[593]	*al-Babar al-Taylass, Mawqan Campaigns*
	▪ Habeeb ibn Maslamah ibn Khalid al-Fihri[594]	*1st army Ash-Sham Campaign*
	▪ al-Harith ibn al-Hakam[595]	*1st army North Africa Campaign*
	▪ 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' al-Fihri[596]	*2nd army North Africa Campaign*
	▪ Abd-Allah ibn az-Zubayr[597]	*3rd army North Africa Campaign*

Uthman bin Affan: The Armed Forces



7. Map of the State

8. Provinces (*Wiliyaat*)

8.1 Arabian Peninsula

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Medina	Uthman bin Affan or his deputy
Makkah[598]	1. Khalid ibn al-'Aas 2. Ali ibn Rabee'ah ibn 'Abd al-'Uzza 3. Abd-Allah ibn 'Amr al-Hadrami 4. Khalid ibn al-'Aas[599]

8.2 Egypt

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Egypt	1. Amr bin al-'As[600] 2. Abdullah ibn Sa'd ibn Abi'l-Sarh[601] 3. Amr bin al-'As[602] 4. Abdullah ibn Sa'd ibn Abi'l-Sarh[603]

8.3 Yemen[604]

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Sana’a	1. Ya'la ibn Umayyah
al-Jund	1. Abd-Allah ibn Rabee'ah

8.4 Iraq and the East

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Armenia[605]	1. Habeeb ibn Maslamah 2. Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman 3. Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah
Najran	1. al-Waleed ibn 'Uqbah[606]

8.5 Kufa

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Kufa	1. al-Mughirah ibn Shu'bah[607] 2. Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas[608] 3. al-Waleed ibn 'Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet[609] 4. Sa'eed ibn al-'Aas[610] 5. Abu Moosa al-Ash'ari[611]

These districts were under the authority of the governor of Kufa and therefore part of the Kufa province.

District ('Imaalah)[612]	Hakim
Azerbaijan	1. Uqbah ibn Farqad[613] 2. Al-Ash'ath ibn Qays[614] 3. Sa'eed ibn d-'Aas[615] 4. Mugheerah ibn Shu'bah[616]
Qarqisiya	1. Jarir ibn Abdallah
Hulwan	1. Utaybah b. al-Nahhas

District (‘Imaalah)[617]	Hakim
Mah	1. Malik b. Habib
Hamadan	1. al-Nusayr
al-Rayy	1. Said b. Qays
Isfahan	1. al-Sa'ib b. al-Aqra'
Masabadhan	1. Hubaysh

8.6 Basra[618]

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Basra	1. Abu Moosa al-Ash'ari 2. Abd-Allah ibn 'Aamir ibn Kurayz

These districts were under the authority of the governor of Basra and therefore part of the Basra province.

District (‘Imaalah)	Hakim
Bahrain[619]	1. Uthman b. Abi al-'As al-Thaqafi 2. Marwan ibn al-Hakam 3. Abd-Allah ibn Suwar al-'Abdi
Oman	
Yamamah	
Sajistan	1. Qays ibn al-Haytham[620]
Khorasan	
Fars	
al-Ahwaz	

8.7 Syria

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah)
Syria	1. Mu'awiyah ibn Abi Sufiyan[621]

District (‘Imaalah)	Hakim
Homs	1. Umayr ibn Sa'd al-Ansari[622] 2. Abd ar-Rahman ibn Khalid ibn al-waleed[623]
Palestine	1. Alqamah ibn Mahraz[624]
Qinnasrin	1. Habib b. Maslamah[625]
Jordan	1. Abu al-Anwar b. Sufyan[626]

8.8 Duties of the Governors[627]

For the citizens of the Caliphate, their first point of contact with the leadership of the state is the governor and the mayor because they are managing people’s day to day affairs on a local and regional level. They had no set working hours and were expected to be available 24x7 for the people. Similar to the time of Umar all infrastructure development and expansion of the state was down to the governors. Some of their main duties were:

1. Educating the people of the region in Islam
2. Establishing the prayer by planning and building mosques
3. Protecting Islam and its principles
4. Facilitating Hajj
5. Carrying out hadd punishments
6. Keeping people safe

7. Striving to ensure people can earn a livelihood
8. Appointing workers and employees
9. Taking care of ahl al-dhimmah (non-Muslim citizens)
10. Making shura (consultation) on their decisions
11. Checking the province's need for development and construction
12. Paying attention to the social situations of the provincial inhabitants
13. The governor's working hours - 24x7

The governors took on the responsibility for protecting and expanding the state. Some of their tasks related to this were:

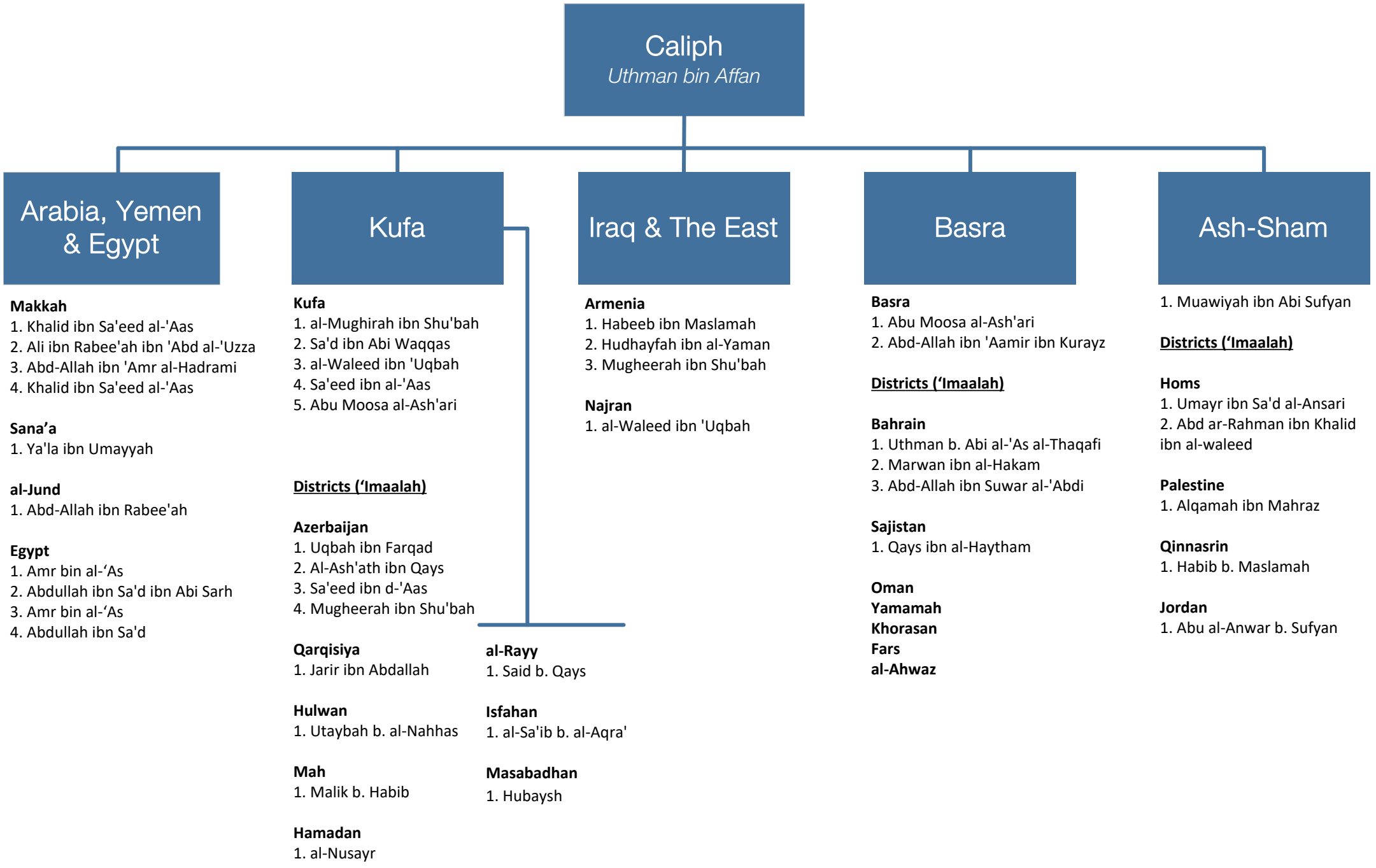
1. The governors sent volunteers to fight
2. Defending the province against the state's enemies
3. Fortifying their lands.
4. Seeking information about the enemy.
5. Supplying horses where needed
6. Teaching children and preparing them for war
7. Keeping records of the troops (diwaan).
8. Upholding the treaties.

8.9 Accounting the Governors[628]

Since the governor is very powerful position in the state second only to the Caliph then accountability mechanisms must be implemented to ensure no oppression takes place. Some of the processes Uthman put in place were:

1. Attending Hajj to speak to the citizens of the provinces
2. Regular correspondence with the governors
3. Summoning the governors and questioning them about the situation in their lands
4. Asking governors to send delegations from the provinces so that he could ask them about their commanders and governors
5. Travelling to some provinces to check on things for himself
6. Sending inspectors to the provinces
7. Trusted advisors in the regions who wrote to the caliph about the situation
8. Questioning those who came from other regions and provinces

Uthman bin Affan: Governors



9. Spread of Islam

9.1 The Campaign in the East

After Umar bin Al-Khattab was assassinated a number of regions in the East (Iran, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan) believed the Islamic State was now in a position of weakness and so they rebelled against the state and broke their treaties. When Uthman was elected as the Caliph he began re-conquering those regions in addition to new territories. Leadership in Islam is not built on the personality of the leader or army commander. Rather leadership is built on the Islamic ideology and even if we lose a great leader the Islamic conquests will continue. This was shown to be true when Umar bin al-Khattab replaced Khalid bin Walid, the Amir of Jihad in Syria with Abu Ubaydah ibn Al-Jarrah. Victories continued under Abu Ubaydah as they had done under Khalid bin Walid. Likewise, victories continued under Uthman as they had under Umar.

Re-Conquests

Re-Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
Azerbaijan[629]	▪ Salman ibn Rabee'ah al-Bahili (1st army) ▪ al-Waleed ibn 'Uqbah (2nd army)	24AH
al-Rayy[630]	▪ Qurayzah ibn Ka'b al-Ansari	24AH

Re-Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
Tabaristan (Iran)[631]	▪ Sa'eed ibn al-'Aas (Amir) ▪ Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman (1st army) ▪ Abd-Allah ibn 'Aamir (2nd army)	30AH
Khorasan (Iran, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan)[632] Abarshahr Toos Biyurd Nisa Sarkhas	▪ 'Abd-Allah ibn 'Aamir (Amir) ▪ Majashi' ibn Mas'ood al-Sulami (Sub commander) ▪ al-Ahnaf ibn Qays (Sub commander)	31AH

New Conquests

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
Nishapur and Marw[633]	▪ Abdullah ibn Aamir	
Balkh[634]	▪ Al-Ahnaf ibn Qays	

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
Jarjan[635]	▪ Sa'eed ibn Salih	
Mawqan[636]	▪ Abd-Allah ibn Shabeel al-Ahmasi	24AH
al-Babar al-Taylass[637]	▪ Abd-Allah ibn Shabeel al-Ahmasi	24AH
Armenia[638]	▪ Salman ibn Rabee'ah al-Bahili (Amir) ▪ al-Aqra' ibn Habis (sub-commander)	24AH
al-Bab and Balanjar[639]	▪ Abd al-Rahman ibn Rabee'ah (1st army) ▪ Salman ibn Rabee'ah (2nd army)	32AH
Marw Roodh[640] al-Taiqan al-Fariyab al-Jawzajan Takharistan	▪ Abd-Allah ibn 'Aamir (Amir) ▪ al-Ahnaf ibn Qays (sub-commander) ▪ al-Aqra' ibn Habis (sub-commander)	32AH

9.2 Campaign to repel Byzantine attempts to reconquer Ash-Sham and Egypt

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
Egypt[641]	▪ 'Amr ibn al-'Aas	25AH
Ash-Sham[642]	▪ Habeeb ibn Maslamah al-Fihri (Amir) ▪ Habeeb ibn Maslamah ibn Khalid al-Fihri (1st army) ▪ Salman ibn Rabee'ah al-Bahili (2nd army)	

9.3 North Africa Campaign (Tunisia)

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
North Africa (Tunisia)[643]	▪ 'Abd-Allah ibn Sa'd (Amir) ▪ al-Harith ibn al-Hakam (1st army) ▪ 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' al-Fihri (2nd army) ▪ Abd-Allah ibn az-Zubayr (3rd army) ▪ Bisr ibn Artah (Navy)	26AH, 31AH

9.4 Campaign in the Mediterranean

Conquest	Battlefield Commander	Date
Cyprus[644]	▪ Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan (Amir) ▪ 'Abd-Allah ibn Sa'd (sub-commander)	32AH
Crete[645]		
Sardinia		
Balearic Islands		

10. Infrastructure Development

Most of the infrastructure development was undertaken by the governors in their respective provinces but some of the major projects were organised centrally by Uthman.

10.1 Expansion of Masjid an-Nabawi and Masjid ul-Haram[646]

The Caliphate is also known as the Imamate where the Caliph is the Imam who is responsible for the establishment of salah within the state. In the capital the Caliph should lead the jum'ah prayer and in the provincial capitals it should be the governor. Building and maintaining mosques is a duty of the state and thousands of mosques were built during the time of Uthman as they were in the time of the previous Caliphs Abu Bakr and Umar. Due to the massive increase in the Muslim population the two holy mosques in Makkah and Medina had to be expanded again. Uthman also starting paying salaries to Muezzins from the state treasury.

10.2 Establishing the first navy[647]

The Byzantines had a well-established navy and had been seafarers since ancient times. This posed a major threat to the coastlines of the Islamic State most notably Alexandria in Egypt and other coastal ports on the Mediterranean. A new navy had to be established in order to confront this threat.

Muawiya the governor of Ash-Sham tried to convince the previous Caliph Umar ibn Al-Khattab to establish a navy but Umar on the advice of Amr ibn Al-'Aas refused because he didn't want to risk the lives of the Muslim soldiers by fighting a battle with the well-established Byzantine Navy. Umar said, **'No, by the One Who sent Muhammad with the truth, I will never let a Muslim campaign by sea. By Allah, a Muslim is dearer to me than all that the Byzantines have. Stop suggesting that to me.'**[648]

When Uthman became Caliph Muawiya tried again to convince him of the necessity of establishing a navy and Uthman then gave his approval delegating the responsibility to Muawiya who appointed Abd-Allah ibn Qays as the first Amir of the Navy. The Muslims motivated by their Islamic aqeeda learnt the art of shipbuilding and naval warfare in record time and managed to achieve a decisive victory against the Byzantine navy at the battle of Dhat al-Sawari which took place off the coast of Alexandria. The Byzantine historian Theophanes said: *'This battle was a second Yarmook for the Byzantines.'*

The navy of the Islamic state then began conquering the Mediterranean islands one by one. Cyprus, Crete, Corsica, Sardinia and the Balearic Islands all fell to the Muslims.

Umm Haram bint Milhan was the maternal aunt of the Prophet ﷺ and she accompanied the navy during the Cyprus campaign and died and is buried in Cyprus. This was foretold by the Prophet ﷺ in a famous hadith.

One day the Messenger of Allah ﷺ entered the house of Umm Haram, and she provided him with food and started grooming his head. Then the

Messenger of Allah slept, then he woke up smiling.

Umm Haram asked, **"What is making you smile, O Messenger of Allah?"** He said, **"Some people of my ummah were shown to me (in my dream) campaigning for the sake of Allah, sailing in the middle of the sea like kings on thrones. "**

Umm Haram added, "I said, **'O Messenger of Allah! Pray to Allah to make me one of them."'** So the Messenger of Allah ﷺ prayed to Allah for her and then laid his head down (and slept).

Then he woke up smiling (again). (Umm Haram added): I said, **"What is making you smile, O Messenger of Allah?"** He said, **"Some people of my ummah were shown to me (in my dream) campaigning for the sake of Allah, "**

He said the same as he had said before. I said, **"O Messenger of Allah! Pray to Allah to make me one of them."** He said, **"You will be among the first ones."**[649]

10.3 Moving the port of al-Shu'aybah to Jeddah[650]

In 26 AH, the people of Makkah spoke to 'Uthman about moving the port from Shu'aybah, which was the old port of Makkah during the Jahiliyyah, to where it is now in Jeddah, because it was closer. 'Uthman went out to Jeddah to see its location, and he ordered that the port be moved there.

10.4 Digging wells[651]

Water wells are the life blood of a community and the state treasury was used to build these where needed. One of these wells was the famous well of Bi'r Arees which was dug 2 miles outside Madinah. These water wells were public property and couldn't be privately owned due to their necessity for the community.

10.5 Establishing guest houses[652]

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ

"Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day, should serve his guest generously."[653]

Inns were established in various provinces and along the main travel routes as Umar had done previously. These inns provided accommodation and food for those travellers without anywhere to stay.

10.6 Compiling the Qur'an[654]

When the Prophet ﷺ died the entire Qur'an had been written down on pieces of animal bone, palm leaf and thin stone tablets. All of the Qur'an was also preserved in the hearts of the sahaba.

Abu Bakr, when he was Caliph then undertook the task of bringing together all the written pieces of the Qur'an in to one manuscript. This copy was handed down to his successor Umar and then remained with Umar's daughter Hafsa after Umar died.

During the time of Uthman some regions of the state recited the Qur'an differently in their own dialects and this was leading to *fitna* (discord) being created among the people. Hudhayfah ibn al-Yaman who was one of the commanders leading the conquests of Tabaristan had troops from both Iraq and Ash-Sham in his army. He noticed that the troops from Ash-Sham were reciting according to the recitation of Ubay ibn Ka'b, and they were coming with recitations the people of Iraq had not heard of. Also he saw the people of Iraq reciting according to the recitation of 'Abd Allah ibn Mas'ud and so they brought recitations the people of Ash-Sham had not heard of. This led some to accuse the other of disbelief.
So Hudhayfah travelled to Medina to meet Uthman and asked him to adopt on a single Qur'anic recitation which he did. Uthman established an agency for producing seven copies of the Qur'an based on Hafsa's master copy and these new seven were fixed on the dialect of Quraish. Uthman then appointed a number of teachers to take the new *mushaf* to a particular province and teach the people its recitation.

Uthman averted a major *fitna* with regards to the Qur'an by this policy.

11. Rebellion and Uthman's assassination

A coordinated conspiracy took place in the latter half of Uthman's rule which led to his eventual assassination. Imam al-Zuhri said: *'Uthman ruled for twelve years as caliph, during the first six years of which the people did not criticize him for anything, and he was more beloved to Quraysh than 'Umar ibn al-Khattab because 'Umar had been very strict with them, but 'Uthman was lenient and generous towards them. Then the turmoil began after that. The Muslim historians call the events that happened in the second half of 'Uthman's reign (30-35 AH) the fitnah (turmoil), which ended in the martyrdom of 'Uthman.*[655]

This *fitna* set in motion a series of events which sparked a civil war during the time of the next Caliph, Imam Ali who spent his entire rule trying to reunify the state. The state was only reunified one again after Imam Hassan abdicated the Caliphate to Muawiya ibn Abi Sufyan. Abu Bakrah narrated: Once the Prophet ﷺ brought out Al-Hasan and took him up the pulpit along with him and said,

"This son of mine is a Sayid (i.e. chief) and I hope that Allah will help him bring about reconciliation between two groups of Muslims."[656]

The Caliph is the state and is the leader of all the believers on earth hence the title Ameer ul-Mu'mineen. Once a legitimate bay'ah has been contracted to him he cannot be removed or forced to resign unless he contradicts one of the pillars of the bay'ah contract.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to Uthman three times: **"Oh 'Uthman, Allah will give you a garment to wear (i.e. the caliphate), so if the hypocrites want you to shed it, do not shed it until you meet me."**[657]

Invalidation of the bay'ah must be proven by an independent judge which in modern times is called the *Qadi ul-Mazalim* (Judge of Unjust Acts). The ummah has no right to take extra-judicial actions against the ruler

unless open kufr is witnessed which is beyond doubt. In this case the ummah has the right of revolution to remove the ruler something which exists in every ruling system. An example of this is when Mustapha Kemal abolished the Caliphate on 3rd March 1924. In this case the ummah should have revolted *en-mass* but unfortunately due to the severe decline and occupation they were incapable of doing this. Uthman was told explicitly by the Prophet ﷺ not to leave office.

A point to note is that the Islamic State is not a utopia, but is ruled by human beings over human beings who are not perfect and are prone to error and mistake. This is why the sharia contains detailed rules which cover eventualities such as crime, civil war and *fitna* and how to address them.

Many lessons can be learnt from this and the subsequent civil war such as the importance of maintaining a strong political party (hizb) in the capital and provinces of the state. In addition limiting the powers of the governors so they do not have power over the armed forces, treasury and judiciary which could lead them becoming too powerful and rebelling as happened with Mu'awiya under Imam Ali.

The Caliphate of Ali ibn Abi Talib

1. Summary

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to 'Ali: **"You are to me in the position that Harun was to Musa, except that there is no Prophet after me."**[658]

Term of office start Hijri[659]	18 Dhul-Hijjah, 35
Term of office end Hijri[660]	21 Ramadan, 40
Term of office start CE	17 June, 656
Term of office end CE	21 January, 661
Term of office	4 years 9 months
Capital	Medina then Kufah
Caliph's allowance	

2. Biography

Profile	Elder statesman. Natural leader. Soldier. The first youth to embrace Islam. A scholar and judge, and one of most knowledgeable of the sahaba. He was one of the seven who the sahaba consulted for *fatawa*.[661]
Period of the Caliphate	Rightly Guided Caliphate

Age	57
Tribe	Quraysh (Banu Hashim)
Mandatory condition of Caliph:	*Ashratul-Mubashireen* (10 promised Jannah)
Strength of ideology	The Prophet ﷺ said: **"I will give the rayah today to a man (Imam Ali) who loves Allah and His Messenger."**[662]
Mandatory condition of Caliph: Capability to rule	Ruling experience gained during Islamic State of the Prophet ﷺ: ▪ Head of Judiciary in Yemen[663] ▪ Intelligence team sent to retrieve the letter of Haatib ibn Balta'ah[664] ▪ Jizya collector for Najraan[665] ▪ Commander at Badr[666] ▪ Intelligence gathering at Battle of Badr[667] ▪ Intelligence gathering at Battle of Uhud[668] ▪ A commander at Badr al-Mau'id[669] ▪ Shura on what to do about Aisha during the slander[670] ▪ Secretary for Treaties including Hudaibiyah[671]

- Commander at Khaibar[672]
- Communications officer at 9 Hijra Hajj. Informing pilgrims of important news[673]

Ruling experience gained during the Caliphate of Abu Bakr:

- Shura[674]
- Caliphs' secretary. Writing down letters[675]
- Internal Security. Protecting Medina during the Ridda wars[676]

Ruling experience gained during the Caliphate of Umar:

- Wazir[677]
- Shura[678]
- Head of Appeal Court[679]
- Shariah committee[680]
- Teacher in Medina[681]
- Deputy Caliph in Medina when Umar left for Syria[682]
- Judge in Medina[683]

Ruling experience gained during the Caliphate of Uthman:

- Wazir[684]
- Judge in Medina[685]

Additional conditions[686]

- Quraysh
- Brave
- Mujtahid
- Army General

3. Bay'ah Contract

Location

Masjid an-Nabawi, Medina, capital of the state[687]

Candidates

Ali ibn Abi Talib

Style of choosing Caliph

Al-Abbas, uncle of Ali ibn Abi Talib and the Prophet ﷺ, and one of the most respected and influential of the sahaba gave the bay'ah of contract to Ali.

The sharia has not specified any specific number of representatives to contract the bay'ah. So even one person of sufficient standing and influence who Muslims will listen to, can

	contract the bay'ah. This is what occurred here where Al-Abbas contracted the bay'ah to Ali and the Muslims accepted this. Abbas said to Ali: **"Reach out your hand so that I may make allegiance to you and that the people say that the uncle of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ has given bay'ah to his paternal nephew and so that there will not be two persons disputing your Khilafah."**[688]
Provisional Leader	None, but some narrations say Al-Ghafiqi ibn Harb, the rebel leader was in charge for 5 days
Bay'ah of Contract & Obedience	The bay'ah contract was conducted at the same time as the bay'ah of obedience in Masjid an-Nabawi by the inhabitants of Medina. This included the rebels who had assassinated Uthman which then led to the ensuing *fitna* (discord) between Ali and Mu'awiya.
Time without a Caliph	Difference of opinion. The strongest opinion is no delay but there are narrations which say 5 days.

It should also be noted that Mu'awiya never took the bay'ah until after Ali's death when he concluded the peace treaty with Hasan ibn Ali.[689]

4. Government Structure

Caliph (Head of State)	▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib	
Wazir (Assistant Caliph)		*It's likely the Deputy Caliph's also acted in some capacity as Ali's Wazirs*
Deputy Caliph	▪ Qutham ibn 'Abbas[690]	*Deputy in Medina*
	▪ Abu Mas'ood al-Badri[691]	*Deputy in Kufah*
	▪ Hani' ibn Hawdhah an-Nakha'i[692]	*Deputy in Kufah*
	▪ Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali[693]	*Deputy in Kufah*
Executive Assistants (Caliph's private secretaries)	▪ Ubaydullah ibn Abi Rafi[694]	*Scribe*
	▪ Ka'b ibn Malik[695]	*Investigating the governors*
	▪ Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr[696]	*Envoy to Kufah governor before Battle of Camel*
	▪ Muhammad ibn Ja'far[697]	*Envoy to Kufah governor before Battle of Camel*
	▪ Hashim ibn 'Utbah ibn Abi Waqqas[698]	*Envoy to Kufah governor before Battle of Camel*
	▪ Abdullah ibn 'Abbas[699]	*Envoy to Kufah governor before Battle of Camel*
	▪ 'Ammar ibn Yasir[700]	*Envoy to Kufah governor before Battle of Camel*
	▪ al-Hasan ibn 'Ali[701]	*Envoy to Kufah governor before Battle of Camel*
	▪ al-Qa'qa ibn 'Amr at-Tameemi[702]	*Envoy to Basra before Battle of Camel*

	▪ Basheer ibn 'Amr al-Ansari[703]	*Sent to tell Muawiya to give Bay'ah to Ali at Siffin*
	▪ Sa'eed ibn Qays al-Hamadani[704]	*Sent to tell Muawiya to give Bay'ah to Ali at Siffin*
	▪ Shabath ibn Rab'i at-Tameemi[705]	*Sent to tell Muawiya to give Ba'y'ah to Ali at Siffin*
	▪ Abu Moosa Abdullah ibn Qays al-Ash'ari[706]	*Arbitrator at Siffin*
	▪ Abdullah ibn Abbas[707]	*Sent to debate the Kharijites. 2000 came back.*
	▪ al-Bara' ibn 'Azib[708]	*Messenger at Battle of Nahrawan*

4.1 Shura

Shura (Consultative committee)	▪ All sahaba who gave bay'ah to Ali.	

4.2 Treasury

Treasury Secretary[709]	▪ Abu Rafi'	
Regional Treasury Secretary[710]	▪ Ziyad ibn Abeehi	*Basra*

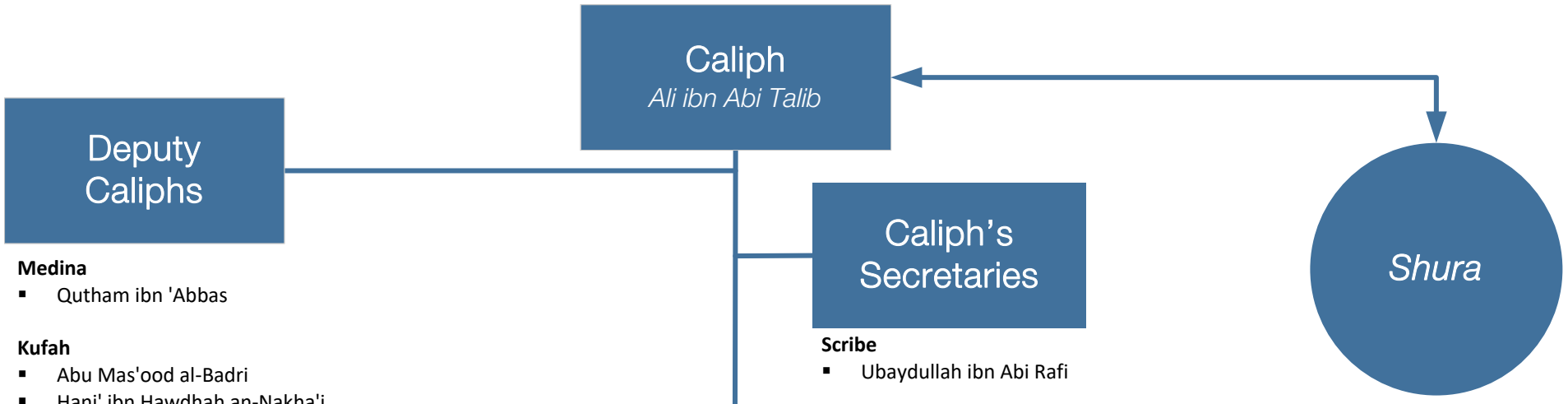
4.3 The Hajj

Ali lost control of Makkah in 40AH to Mu'awiyah's forces.

Head of Hajj

Abdullah ibn 'Abbas	*36 AH*
Qatham ibn al-Abbas	*37 AH*
'Ubaydullah ibn al-'Abbas	*38 AH*
Man from Banu Shaybah	*39 AH*

Ali ibn Abi Talib: Government Structure



Medina
- Qutham ibn 'Abbas

Kufah
- Abu Mas'ood al-Badri
- Hani' ibn Hawdhah an-Nakha'i
- Abu al-Aswad al-Du'ali

Head of Treasury in Basra
- Ziyad ibn Abeehi

- Abdullah ibn 'Abbas (36AH)
- Qatham ibn al-Abbas (37AH)
- 'Ubaydullah ibn al-'Abbas (38AH)
- Man from Banu Shaybah (39AH)

Ali lost control of Makkah (40AH)

Scribe
- Ubaydullah ibn Abi Rafi

Checking on the governors
- Ka'b ibn Malik

Envoys to Kufah governor before Battle of Camel
- Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr
- Muhammad ibn Ja'far
- Hashim ibn 'Utbah ibn Abi Waqqas
- Abdullah ibn 'Abbas
- 'Ammar ibn Yasir
- al-Hasan ibn 'Ali

Envoy to Basra to meet Zubayr and Talha before Battle of Camel
- al-Qa'qa ibn 'Amr at-Tameemi

Sent to order Muawiya to give Bay'a to Ali at Siffin
- Basheer ibn 'Amr al-Ansari
- Sa'eed ibn Qays al-Hamadani
- Shabath ibn Rab'i at-Tameemi

Arbitrator at Siffin
- Abu Moosa Abdullah ibn Qays al-Ash'ari

Sent to debate the Kharijites. 2000 repented
- Abdullah ibn Abbas

Messenger at Nahrawan
- al-Bara' ibn 'Azib

- Sahaba who gave bay'a to Ali

5. Judiciary, Internal Security & Health

5.1 Judiciary

Head of Judiciary	▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib	
Regional Judges[711]	▪ Abu al-Aswad ad-Du'ali	*Head of Judiciary in Basra*
Market Inspector[712]	▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib	*Qadi Hisbah of the markets*
Judges[713]	▪ Ubaydullah ibn Mas'ood ▪ Uthman ibn Haneef ▪ Qays ibn Sa'd ▪ 'Amarah ibn Shihab ▪ Qatham ibn al-'Abbas ▪ Ja'dah ibn Hubayrah al-Makhzoomi ▪ Khulayd ibn Qurrah al-Yarboo'i	▪ Abdullah ibn 'Utbah ibn Mas'ood ▪ 'Ubaydah as-Salmani ▪ Muhammad ibn Hamzah ▪ Muhammad ibn Yazeed ibn Khulaydah ▪ Abdullah ibn 'Abbas ▪ Abu al-Aswad ad-Duwali ▪ Sa'eed ibn Nimran al-Hamadani

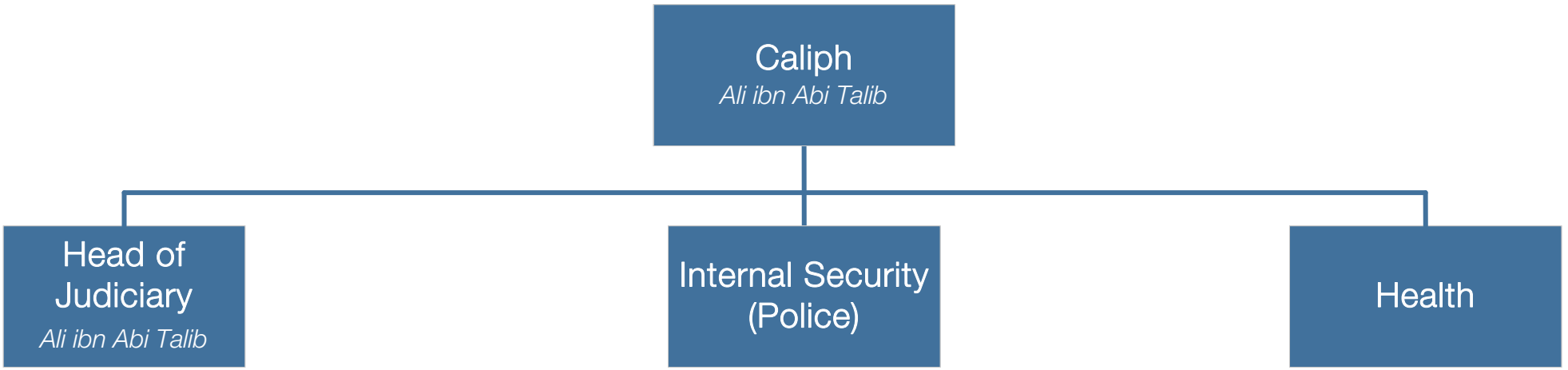
5.2 Internal Security

Policemen[714]	▪ Abu al-Hayaj al-Asadi	*Sent to destroy idols and images*
	▪ Shurayh ibn al-Harith	
	▪ Abu Moosa al-Ash'ari	
	▪ Qays ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah	
	▪ Ma'qil ibn Qays ar-Riyahi	
	▪ Malik ibn Khubayb al-Yarboo'i	
	▪ al-Asbagh ibn Nabatah al-Mushaja'i	
	▪ Sa'eed ibn Sariyah ibn Murrah al-Khuza'i	

5.3 Health

Caliph's doctor[715]	▪ Atheer ibn 'Amr as-Sukooni

Ali ibn Abi Talib: Judiciary, Internal Security & Health



Qadi Hisbah of the markets

- Ali ibn Abi Talib

Head of Judiciary in Basra

- Abu al-Aswad ad-Du'ali

Judges

- Shurayh ibn al-Harith
- Abu Moosa al-Ash'ari
- Ubaydullah ibn Mas'ood
- Uthman ibn Haneef
- Qays ibn Sa'd
- 'Amarah ibn Shihab
- Qatham ibn al-'Abbas
- Ja'dah ibn Hubayrah al-Makhzoomi
- Khulayd ibn Qurrah al-Yarboo'i
- Abdullah ibn 'Abbas
- Abu al-Aswad ad-Duwali
- Sa'eed ibn Nimran al-Hamadani
- Abdullah ibn 'Utbah ibn Mas'ood
- 'Ubaydah as-Salmani
- Muhammad ibn Hamzah
- Muhammad ibn Yazeed ibn Khulaydah ash-Shaybani

- Abu al-Hayaj al-Asadi
- Qays ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah
- Ma'qil ibn Qays ar-Riyahi
- Malik ibn Khubayb al-Yarboo'i
- al-Asbagh ibn Nabatah al-Mushaja'i
- Sa'eed ibn Sariyah ibn Murrah al-Khuza'I

Sent to destroy idols and images

- Abu al-Hayaj al-Asadi

- Dr Atheer ibn 'Amr as-Sukooni

6. The Army

Amir of Jihad	▪ Ali ibn Abi Talib	*Battles of the Camel, Siffin and Nahrawan*
Sent to put down rebellion in Al-Ahwaz by governor Al-Khirreet ibn Rashid[716]	▪ Ma'qil ibn Qays ar-Riyahi	
Head of Army in Yemen[717]	▪ Sa'eed ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah al-Ansari	
Corp Commanders of Army on its march to Syria	▪ Abu Mas'ood al-Ansari[718]	*Head of 8000*
	▪ Ziyid ibn an-Nadr al-Harithi[719]	*Head of 8000*
	▪ Shurayh ibn Hani[720]	*Head of 4000*
Command of right flank at Siffin	1. Abdullah Ibn 'Abbas[721] 2. Ash'ath ibn Qays[722] 3. Abdullah ibn Budayl al-Khuza'i[723] 4. al-Ashtar[724]	
Command of left flank at Siffin	1. Umar ibn Abi Salamah[725] 2. Abdullah ibn Abbas[726] 3. Ash'ath ibn Qays[727]	

Siffin Commanders	▪ Sa'd ibn Mas'ood ath-Thaqafi[728]	*Commander*
	▪ Abu Layla ibn 'Umar ibn al-Jarrah[729]	*Commander of Vanguard*
	▪ Ammar ibn Yasir[730]	*Commander of Infantry 1st day*
Nahrawan Commanders[731]	▪ Hajar ibn 'Adiyy	*Right flank*
	▪ Shabath ibn Rab'i	*Left flank*
	▪ Ma'qil ibn Qays ar-Riyahi	*Left flank*
	▪ Abu Ayyoob al-Ansari	*Cavalry*
	▪ Abu Qatadah al-Ansari	*Infantry*
	▪ Qays ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah	*Medina regiment*
Siffin Sub-Commanders[732]	▪ al-Ashtar	
	▪ Hajar ibn 'Adiyy	
	▪ Shabath ibn Rab'i	
	▪ Khalid ibn al-Mu'tamir	
	▪ Ma'qil ibn Yasar ar-Riyahi	
Flag Bearers[733]	▪ Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyyah	*Carried the liwaa'*
	▪ Hisham ibn 'Utbah	*Carried the rayah*

6.1 Dealing with Internal Rebellion

Imam Ali was severely tested by Allah (Most High) when he was Caliph, where he faced multiple revolts across the state. Ali said to his son Al-Hasan, **"If only I had died twenty years before this."**[734] While this internal rebellion and fitna halted the Islamic conquests and shed many of the sahaba's blood including Zubair, Talha, Ammar bin Yassar and Imam Ali himself, we learn many lessons which the scholars of the past classified under *Ahkam al-Bugha* (rules of rebellion).

The basis of dealing with rebellion is from the Holy Qur'an where Allah (Most High) says:

وَإِن طَائِفَتَانِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اقْتَتَلُوا فَأَصْلِحُوا
بَيْنَهُمَا ۖ فَإِن بَغَتْ إِحْدَاهُمَا عَلَى الْأُخْرَىٰ
فَقَاتِلُوا الَّتِي تَبْغِي حَتَّىٰ تَفِيءَ إِلَىٰ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ ۚ
فَإِن فَاءَتْ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا بِالْعَدْلِ
وَأَقْسِطُوا ۖ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُقْسِطِينَ

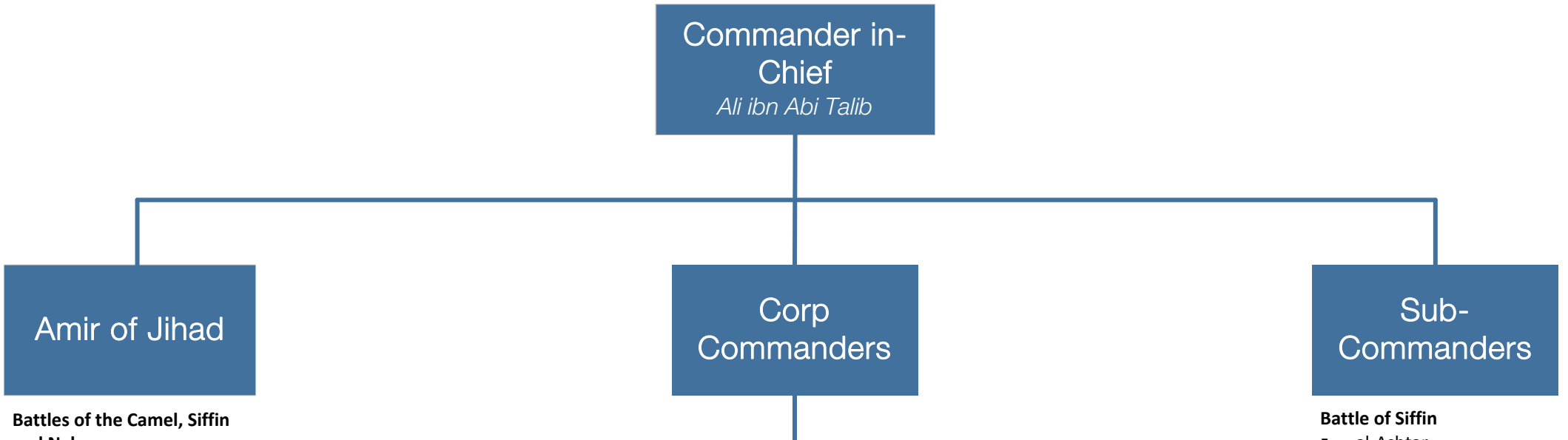
"If two parties of the believers fight, make peace between them. But if one of them attacks the other unjustly, fight the attackers until they revert to Allah's command. If they revert, make peace between them with justice, and be even-handed. Allah loves those who are even-handed."[735]

Both sides are referred to as believers and the attackers are fought until they revert to Allah's command i.e. giving their bay'ah. Therefore Imam Ali who was the Caliph was correct that Mu'awiya and all those with him must give bay'ah and recognise his authority. Moreover, there is an explicity hadith which mentions that Ammar bin Yasir one of Ali's commanders at Siffin will be killed by the rebellious group i.e. Muawiya. The Prophet ﷺ said, **"May Allah be merciful to Ammar. He will be killed by a rebellious aggressive group."**[736]

Mu'awiya never claimed himself as Caliph but withheld his bay'ah until Ali had handed over the assassins of the previous Caliph Uthman. Ali said give me bay'ah and then I can deal with the assassins of Uthman. This dispute culminated in the Battle of Siffin and after Ali accepted arbitration with Mu'awiya, another group broke away from Ali's army called the Khawarij (Kharijites). Imam Ali sent Abdullah ibn Abbas to debate with them and 2000 returned and recognised Ali's authority. The others that remained were fought and defeated at the Battle of Nahrawan. Some of the Khawarij after the battle wanted revenge and Ibn Maljam al-Muradi managed to assassinate Imam Ali in Kufa.

What is clear from all these battles is that the fighting was not for punishment, rather it was for the rebels to reunify with the state, and give their bay'ah which is their citizenship contract with the Caliph. This is similar to the Ridda Wars which Abu Bakr fought.

Ali ibn Abi Talib: The Army



Battles of the Camel, Siffin and Nahrawan
- Ali ibn Abi Talib

Sent to put down rebellion in Al-Ahwaz by governor Al-Khirreet ibn Rashid
- Ma'qil ibn Qays ar-Riyahi

Army in Yemen
- Sa'eed ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah

Army's March to Syria
- Abu Mas'ood al-Ansari (Head of 8000)
- Ziyid ibn an-Nadr al-Harithi (Head of 8000)
- Shurayh ibn Hani (Head of 4000)

Right flank at Siffin
1. Abdullah Ibn 'Abbas
2. Ash'ath ibn Qays
3. Abdullah ibn Budayl al-Khuza'i
4. al-Ashtar

Left flank at Siffin
1. Umar ibn Abi Salamah
2. Abdullah ibn Abbas
3. Ash'ath ibn Qays

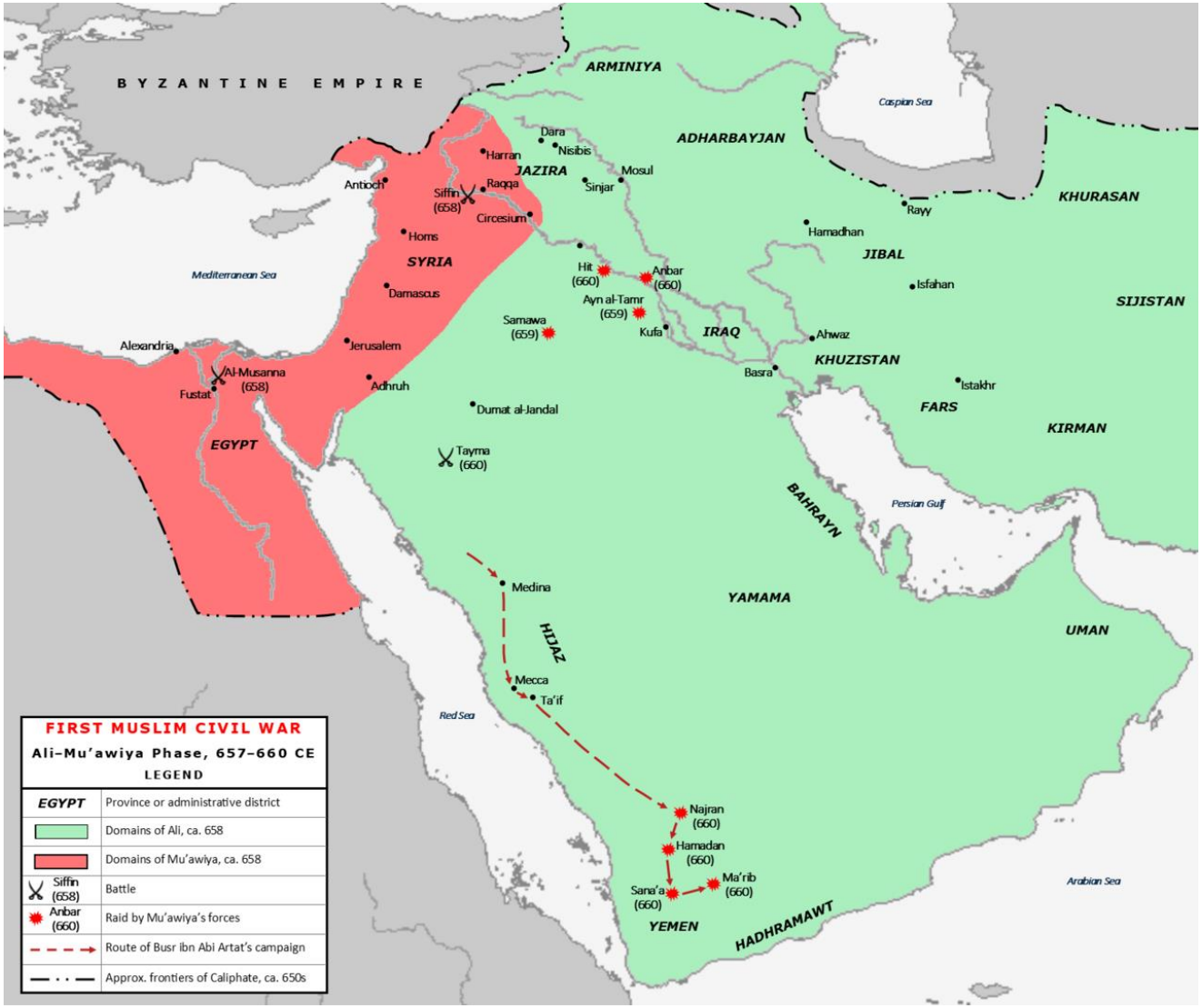
Other Siffin Commanders
- Sa'd ibn Mas'ood ath-Thaqafi
- Abu Layla ibn 'Umar ibn al-Jarrah (Vanguard)
- Ammar ibn Yasir (Infantry)

Battle of Nahrawan
- Hajar ibn 'Adiyy (Right flank)
- Shabath ibn Rab'I (Left flank)
- Ma'qil ibn Qays ar-Riyahi (Left flank)
- Abu Ayyoob al-Ansari (Cavalry)
- Abu Qatadah al-Ansari (Infantry)
- Qays ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah (Medina regiment)

Battle of Siffin
- al-Ashtar
- Hajar ibn 'Adiyy
- Shabath ibn Rab'i
- Khalid ibn al-Mu'tamir
- Ma'qil ibn Yasar ar-Riyahi

Flag bearers at Siffin
- Muhammad ibn al-Hanafiyyah (liwa')
- Hisham ibn 'Utbah (rayah)

7. Map of the State[737]



8. Provinces (*Wiliyaat*)

8.1 Arabian Peninsula

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Medina (36AH – 40AH)	Ali ibn Abi Talib or his deputy Qutham ibn 'Abbas[738] until 36AH when the capital moved to Kufa and Medina became a wiliyah. Ali lost control of Medina in 40AH to Mu'awiyah's forces. 1. Sahl ibn Haneef al-Ansari[739] 2. Tamam ibn al-Abbas[740] 3. Abu Ayyoob al-Ansari[741] 4. Abu Qatadah al-Ansari[742]
Makkah & Taif (until 40AH)[743]	1. Khalid ibn Sa'eed al-'Aas 2. Abu Qatadah al-Ansari 3. Qatham ibn al-Abbas

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Bahrain[744]	1. Umar ibn Abi Salamah 2. Qudamah ibn al-'Ajlan al-Ansari 3. Ubaydullah ibn Abbas* 4. an-Nu'man ibn al-'Ajlan al-Ansari * *Bahrain became an 'Imaalah of Yemen*
Yamamah[745]	*This was an 'Imalah of Bahrain*
Najd[746]	1. Sa'eed ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah
Oman[747]	

8.2 The East (Persia)

When Abdullah ibn Abbas and Ziyad ibn Abeehi were governors of Basra, Persia came under their general authority

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Persia[748]	1. Sahl ibn Haneef al-Ansari 2. Ziyad ibn Abi Sufyan
Khorasan	1. Khulayd ibn Qurrah at-Tameemi[749] 2. Abdur-Rahman ibn Abza[750] 3. Ja'dah ibn Hubayrah ibn Abi Wahb[751]
Sijistan[752]	1. Abdur-Rahman ibn Juz' at-Ta'i 2. Rib'i ibn Ka's al-'Anbari
Hamadan[753]	1. Jareer ibn Abdullah al-Bajali
Azerbaijan/Armenia[754]	1. al-Ash'ath ibn Qays al-Kindi 2. Sa'eed ibn Sariyah al-Khuza'i 3. al-Ash'ath ibn Qays al-Kindi

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
ar-Rayy[755]	1. Yazeed ibn Hajiyyah at-Tameemi
al-Ahwaz[756]	1. Al-Khirreet ibn Rashid 2. Masqalah ibn Hubayrah
al-Mada'in[757]	1. Sa'd ibn Mas'ood ath-Thaqafi 2. al-Mukhtar ibn Abi 'Ubayd
As-Sind[758]	1. A-Harith ibn Murrah al-'Abdi

These districts were under the authority of the governor of Persia.

District (‘Imaalah)	Hakim
Astakhar[759]	1. al-Mundhir ibn al-Jarood
Isfahan[760]	1. Muhammad ibn Saleem 2. Umar ibn Salamah

8.3 Egypt

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Egypt (until 38AH)	1. Muhammad ibn Abi Hudhayfah[761]
	2. Qays ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah[762]
	3. Malik ibn al-Ashtar[763]
	4. Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr[764]

8.4 Iraq & Ash-Sham

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Basra	1. Uthman ibn Haneef al-Ansari[765]
	2. Abdullah ibn 'Abbas[766]
	3. Ziyad ibn Abeehi[767]

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Kufa (until 36AH)	1. Abu Moosa al-Ash'ari[768] 2. Qardah ibn Ka'b al-Ansari[769] 3. Ali ibn Abi Talib or his deputy *Wiliayh ended in 36AH after the Battle of the Camel when it became the capital of the Khilafah*
Mesopotamia (al-Jazeerah)[770]	1. Malik ibn al-Ashtar 2. Shubayb ibn 'Amir 3. Kameel ibn Ziyad an-Nakha'I
Syria (not under Ali's authority)[771]	1. Sahl ibn Haneef al-Ansari *Mu'awiyah refused to allow Sahl to take his post so Muawiyah remained in charge of Syria*

8.5 Yemen

Province (wiliyah)	Governors (wulah) in chronological order
Yemen[772]	1. Ubaydullah ibn Abbas

District (‘Imaalah)	Hakim
Bahrain	1. an-Nu'man ibn al-'Ajlan al-Ansari[773]

Ali ibn Abi Talib: Governors

Caliph
Ali ibn Abi Talib

Arabian Peninsula

Makkah & Taif (until 40AH)
1. Khalid ibn Sa'eed al-'Aas
2. Abu Qatadah al-Ansari
3. Qatham ibn al-Abbas

Medina (36AH - 40AH)
1. Sahl ibn Haneef al-Ansari
2. Tamam ibn al-Abbas
3. Abu Ayyoob al-Ansari
4. Abu Qatadah al-Ansari

Bahrain
1. Umar ibn Abi Salamah
2. Qudamah ibn al-'Ajlan al-Ansari
3. Ubaydullah ibn Abbas*
4. an-Nu'man ibn al-'Ajlan al-Ansari

* *Bahrain became an 'Imalah of Yemen*

Yamamah ('Imalah of Bahrain)

Najd
1. Sa'eed ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah

Oman

The East (Persia)

1. Sahl ibn Haneef al-Ansari
2. Ziyad ibn Abi Sufyan

* *When Abdullah ibn Abbas and Ziyad were governors of Basra, Persia came under their general authority*

Khorasan
1. Khulayd ibn Qurrah at-Tameemi
2. Abdur-Rahman ibn Abza
3. Ja'dah ibn Hubayrah ibn Abi Wahb

Sijistan
1. Abdur-Rahman ibn Juz' at-Ta'i
2. Rib'i ibn Ka's al-'Anbari

Hamadan
1. Jareer ibn Abdullah al-Bajali

Azerbaijan/Armenia
1. al-Ash'ath ibn Qays al-Kindi
2. Sa'eed ibn Sariyah al-Khuza'i
3. al-Ash'ath ibn Qays al-Kindi

ar-Rayy
1. Yazeed ibn Hajiyyah at-Tameemi

Egypt

Until 38AH
1. Muhammad ibn Abi Hudhayfah
2. Qays ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah
3. Malik ibn al-Ashtar
4. Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr

al-Ahwaz
1. Al-Khirreet ibn Rashid
2. Masqalah ibn Hubayrah

al-Mada'in
1. Sa'd ibn Mas'ood ath-Thaqafi
2. al-Mukhtar ibn Abi 'Ubayd

As-Sind
1. A-Harith ibn Murrah al-'Abdi

<u>Districts ('Imaalah)</u>

Astakhar
1. al-Mundhir ibn al-Jarood

Isfahan
1. Muhammad ibn Saleem
2. Umar ibn Salamah

Iraq & Ash-Sham

Basra
1. Uthman ibn Haneef al-Ansari
2. Abdullah ibn 'Abbas
3. Ziyad ibn Abeehi

Kufa*
1. Abu Moosa al-Ash'ari
2. Qardah ibn Ka'b al-Ansari

* *Wiliayh ended in 36AH after the Battle of the Camel when it became the capital of the Khilafah*

Mesopotamia (al-Jazeerah)

1. Malik ibn al-Ashtar
2. Shubayb ibn 'Amir
3. Kameel ibn Ziyad an-Nakha'I

Syria*
1. Sahl ibn Haneef al-Ansari

* *Mu'awiyah refused to allow Sahl to take his post so Muawiyah remained in charge of Syria*

Yemen

1. Ubaydullah ibn Abbas

<u>Districts ('Imaalah)</u>

Bahrain
1. an-Nu'man ibn al-'Ajlan

9. Spread of Islam

After the assassination of Uthman the Islamic conquests halted. This is one of the consequences of internal discord which we have witnessed throughout Islamic history. Before Salahudeen Ayyubi could expel the crusaders, he had to deal with the Fatimid state which had separated from the Abbasid Caliphate and claimed itself as a Caliphate in Egypt. Once Salahudeen abolished the Fatimid state and reunited Egypt with the Abbasid's he could focus his efforts on the crusaders. The crusaders were then finally defeated by Salahudeen at the Battle of Hittin.

When the ruler of Byzantine Emperor saw that Mu'awiyah was preoccupied with fighting Ali, he marched to some Muslim territory with a large number of troops, hoping to gain control of it. Mu'awiyah wrote to him, saying: **'By Allah, if you do not give up and go back to your own country, Oh cursed one, I shall reconcile with my cousin against you, and I shall drive you from all of your land and leave you no room on earth, vast as it is.'** At that point, the Byzantine Emperor got scared and refrained from fighting, and he sent a message asking for a truce.[774]

The Islamic conquests only resumed after the peace deal was struck with al-Hasan and Mu'awiya became the Caliph and the Caliphate became united again.

The Caliphate of al-Hasan ibn Ali

1. Summary

Once the Prophet ﷺ brought out Al-Hasan and took him up the pulpit along with him and said, **“This son of mine is a Saiyid (i.e. chief) and I hope that Allah will help him bring about reconciliation between two Muslim groups.”**[775]

Term of office start Hijri	18 Ramadan, 40
Term of office end Hijri	Rabi' ath-Thānī, 41
Term of office start CE	22 January, 661
Term of office end CE	August, 661
Term of office	6 months
Capital	Kufah
Caliph’s allowance	

2. Biography

Profile	The Prophet ﷺ referred to him as a leader (*sayyid*). Al-Hasan was a natural leader, scholar and soldier. He combined forbearance, tolerance and self-control making him an exemplary ruler. Although he was the grandson of the Prophet ﷺ he did not abuse this connection. Once while in the marketplace a shopkeeper lowered the price for him so al-Hasan gave up buying the goods and said, **"I do not like to benefit from my connection with the Messenger of Allah in trivial ways."**[776]
Period of the Caliphate	Rightly Guided Caliphate Ibn Katheer said, 'The evidence that he was one of the Rightly-Guided Caliphs is the hadith which we narrated in *Dala il an-Nubuwwah* via Safeenah, the freed slave of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, according to which he said: **"The caliphate after me will be for thirty years."** The thirty years were only completed by the caliphate of al-Hasan ibn 'Ali.'[777]
Age	36
Tribe	Quraysh (Banu Hashim)

Mandatory condition of Caliph: Strength of ideology

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: **"Al-Hasan and Al-Husain are the chiefs of the youth of Paradise."**[778]

Mandatory condition of Caliph: Capability to rule

During the Islamic State of the Prophet ﷺ and the Caliphates of Abu and Bakr, al-Hasan was still a young man so didn't participate directly in any of the functions of the state. However, as one of Ahlu-Bait he was close to all the senior sahaba who were the rulers and commanders at this time. He learnt from them and gained skills which he later applied when he was Caliph.

Ruling experience gained during the Caliphate of Uthman:

- Part of the North Africa Campaign[779]
- Caliph's personal guard during the occupation of Medina[780]

Ruling experience gained during the Caliphate of Ali:

- Executive Assistant[781]
- Shura[782]
- Commander of right flank at Battle of the Camel[783]

Additional conditions	▪ Quraysh ▪ Brave ▪ Mujtahid

3. Bay'ah Contract

Although Hasan was the son of the previous Caliph this was not Ali's intent to establish hereditary rule which Mu'awiya did when he appointed Yazid.

It was said to 'Ali ibn Abi Talib: **'Why don't you appoint a successor to rule us?'** He answered: **'The Messenger of Allah ﷺ did not appoint a successor, so why should I appoint a successor? But if Allah wills good for the people, He will unite them after my death under the leadership of the best of them, as He united them after the death of their Prophet ﷺ under the leadership of the best of them.'**[784]

This clearly establishes free choice and meritocracy as the basis of choosing the Caliph not familial ties.

Location	Kufah, capital of the state
Candidates	Hasan ibn Ali
Style of choosing Caliph	The *ahl hali wal-aqd* (influentials) of Kufah gave him bay'ah. Qays ibn Sa'd ibn 'Ubadah was the first to give bay'ah.[785] Qays was Ali's former governor of Egypt and commander of the Medina regiment.

Bay'ah of Contract & Obedience	The bay'ah contract was conducted at the same time as the bay'ah of obedience in Kufa.
Time without a Caliph	No delay. Immediately after the death of Imam Ali.

4. Government Structure

Al-Hasan did not make many changes to the government structure during his short period of rule and approved of most of his father's appointments. Some prominent individuals are listed below but for the rest see Ali's structure.

Caliph (Head of State)	▪ Al-Hasan ibn Ali ibn Abi Talib	
Deputy Caliph[786]	▪ al-Mugheerah ibn Nawfal	
Executive Assistants[787] (Caliph's private secretaries)	▪ Ubaydullah ibn Abi Rafi'	*Scribe*

4.1 Shura

Shura[788] (Consultative committee)	▪ Al-Husayn ibn Ali ▪ Qays ibn Sa'd ibn Ubadah ▪ Ubaydullah ibn Abbas ▪ Abdullah ibn Ja'far

4.2 Judiciary

Head of Judiciary in Kufa[789]	▪ Shurayh ibn al-Harith

4.3 Internal Security

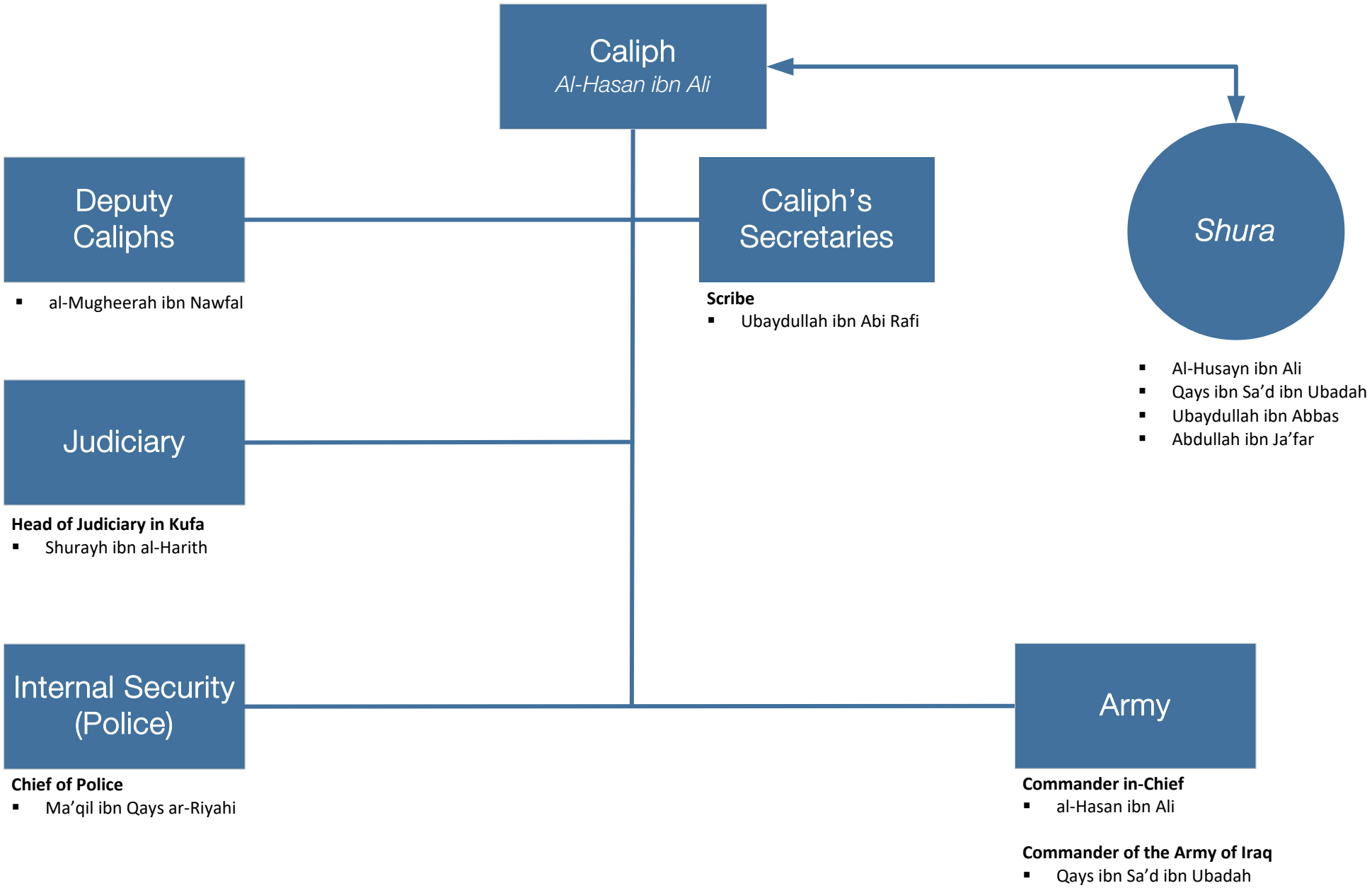
Chief of Police[790]	▪ Ma'qil ibn Qays ar-Riyahi

4.4 The Army

Al-Hasan was Commander in-Chief and marched with his army to Mada'in in Northern Iraq. The Khamees Police has they were known were the strike force at the head of the army. Mu'awiya also set out with his army towards Iraq and after some negotiation a peace deal was established where al-Hasan abdicated the Caliphate to Mu'awiya.

Commander of the Army of Iraq (Khamees Police)[791]	▪ Qays ibn Sa'd ibn Ubadah

Al-Hasan ibn Ali: Government Structure



- al-Mugheerah ibn Nawfal

Scribe
- Ubaydullah ibn Abi Rafi

- Al-Husayn ibn Ali
- Qays ibn Sa'd ibn Ubadah
- Ubaydullah ibn Abbas
- Abdullah ibn Ja'far

Head of Judiciary in Kufa
- Shurayh ibn al-Harith

Chief of Police
- Ma'qil ibn Qays ar-Riyahi

Commander in-Chief
- al-Hasan ibn Ali

Commander of the Army of Iraq
- Qays ibn Sa'd ibn Ubadah

5. Provinces (*Wiliyaat*)

Al-Hasan was only in office for a short period of time so didn't make many administrative changes or change the governors. He approved of all the governors of his father Imam Ali.

6. Spread of Islam

As mentioned earlier the Islamic conquests halted after the assassination of Uthman. The motivation for al-Hasan signing the peace treaty with Mu'awiya and abdicating the Caliphate to him was to restart the conquests and deal with other territories which had taken advantage of the situation and rebelled in the East. Al-Hasan said, **"I have been thinking of going to Madinah to settle there and yielding (the caliphate) to Mu'awiya. The turmoil has gone on for too long, blood has been shed, ties of kinship have been severed, the roads have become unsafe, and the borders have been neglected."**[792]

There is a lesson here today that without a Caliphate, Muslim blood is shed with impunity and all aspects of life and society are being neglected.

Once Mu'awiya became Caliph the conquests resumed on three fronts:

1. Byzantine Empire
2. North Africa
3. Sijistan, Khorasan and Transoxiana in the East which had rebelled

Mu'awiya outlined his foreign policy when he said, **"Tighten the stranglehold on the Byzantines so that you will be able to gain control over other nations."**[793]

Appendix A: The 75 who gave the Second Pledge of Al-Aqaba

The names of those Ansar who gave bay'ah at the second pledge of al-Aqaba are etched in history as the first to support the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and pledge allegiance to him as the leader of the first Islamic State, an event which marks the beginning of the Hijri calendar in Islam.

Those who pledged did so not for any material benefit or position. They pledged their support in order to seek the pleasure of Allah (Most High) alone, which is why the Messenger ﷺ said to them, **"And you will have Paradise."**

After the Messenger ﷺ arrived in Medina we continue to hear these names playing a key role in upholding the state and expanding it throughout the Arabian Peninsula. Those who lived after the Messenger ﷺ passed away, continued to play a prominent role in the state assisting the Rightly Guided Caliphs and later the Umayyads.
Dr Ali Muhammad As-Sallaabee comments on this.

When one studies the lives of the Muslims who made the Second Pledge of Al-'Aqabah, one finds that, out of a total of seventy-three of them, about one-third were martyred either during the Prophet's lifetime or after his ﷺ death. Also, one finds that about half of them participated in all of the Prophet's battles; and that almost all of them – about seventy of them – participated in the Battle of Badr.

Based on these numbers, we can clearly see that the Ansaar fulfilled the covenants that they made with Allah and His Messenger ﷺ. Some of them were martyred, and the rest that lived on participated in leading the Muslims to the many victories they enjoyed during the early golden years of Islam. Theirs were souls that were ready to sacrifice everything, seeking no reward in return other than Paradise. No one after them came even close to their achievements and their willingness to make sacrifices for the cause of Islam.[794]

There is a lesson here for the people of nusra (support) today that they have a unique opportunity to follow in the footsteps of the Ansar and support the establishment of a new Islamic State and thus becoming one of the sabiqun.
Here are their names…[795]

Those who gave the First Pledge of Al-Aqaba

The original 12 who gave the first bay'a were also present for the second. There were 10 from Khazraj and 2 from Aws.

No.	Name	Service to Islam
1	Abu al-Haytham b. al-Tayyihan	Aws. Badr
2	'Uwaym b. Sa'ida	Aws. Badr
3	Mu'adh b. al-Harith	Khazraj. Badr
4	'Awf b. al-Harith	Khazraj. Badr. One of the original six who became Muslim at hajj one year before.
5	Abu Umama As'ad b. Zurara	Khazraj. One of 12 Clan Leaders (Naqib). Died before Badr. One of the original six who became Muslim at hajj one year before.
6	Rafi' b. Malik	Khazraj. One of 12 Clan Leaders (Naqib). One of the original six who became Muslim at hajj one year before.

No.	Name	Service to Islam
7	Dhakwan b. ‘Abd Qays	Khazraj. Badr, martyred at Uhud. He was called both *muhajiri* and *ansari* because he stayed with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ in Makkah until his migration to Medina.
8	Qutba b. ‘Amir b. Hadida	Khazraj. Badr. One of the original six who became Muslim at hajj one year before.
9	Ubada b. al-Samit	Khazraj. One of 12 Clan Leaders (Naqib). Badr. Teacher and Judge in Ash-Sham under Umar ibn Al-Khattab.
10	al-‘Abbas b. Ubada b. Nadla	Khazraj. Martyred at Uhud. He was called both *muhajiri* and *ansari* because he stayed with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ in Makkah until his migration to Medina.
11	Abu ‘Abd al-Rahman Yazid	Khazraj.
12	Uqbah ibn Aamir	Khazraj. Badr. One of the original six who became Muslim at hajj one year before. He was called both *muhajiri* and *ansari* because he stayed with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ in Makkah until his migration to Medina.

The two women who pledged

No.	Name	Service to Islam
13	Umm Umara Nasiba	Wounded at the battle of al-Yamama
14	Umm Mani, Asma	

The 12 Clan Leaders (Nuqaba'a)

After the 75 had all given bay'a, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: **"Bring me twelve Chiefs (*Nuqaba'a*) from among you who would be responsible for themselves and their folk."** In addition to the three already mentioned above, Abu Umama As'ad b. Zurara, Rafi' b. Malik and Ubada b. al-Samit, the additional names were:

No.	Name	Service to Islam
15	Usayd b. Hudayr	Aws. Commander of Aws at Uhud, Hunayn and Tabuk. Part of bay'a of contract to Abu Bakr at Saqifah.
16	Sa'd b. Khaythama	Martyred at Badr

No.	Name	Service to Islam
17	Rifa'a b. 'Abd al-Mundhir b. Zunayr	Badr
18	Sa'd b. al-Rabi'	Badr, martyred at Uhud
19	Abd Allah b. Rawaha	Badr, Uhud, Khandaq. Commander of the Battle of Mu'tah where he was martyred.
20	al-Bara' b. Ma'rur	First to give bay'a. He died before the arrival of the Prophet ﷺ in Medina.
21	Abd Allah b. 'Amr b. Haram	Badr, martyred at Uhud
22	Sa'd b. Ubada b. Dulaym	Candidate for post of Khaleefah at the Saqifah of his clan after Prophet's ﷺ death.
23	al-Mundhir b. 'Amr	Badr, Uhud. Commander at Bi'r Ma'una where he was martyred.

The Al-Aws Tribe

The names of the remaining members of Al-Aws.

No.	Name	Service to Islam
24	Salama b. Salama b. Waqash	Badr
25	Zuhayr b. Rafi’	
26	Abn Burda b. Niyar	
27	Nuhayr b. al-Haytham	
28	‘Abd Allah b. Jubayr	Badr, Commander of the bowmen at Uhud, Martyred at Uhud
29	Ma’an b. ‘Adi b. al-Jadd	Badr, martyred at Yamama

The Al-Khazraj Tribe

The names of the remaining members of Al-Khazraj.

No.	Name	Service to Islam
30	‘Taymullah b. Tha‘laba	
31	Abu Ayyub Khalid b. Zayd	Badr, Martyr in Byzantine territory during the reign of Muawiya.
32	Mu‘awwidh b. al-Harith	Badr
33	Umara b. Hazm	Badr, martyred at Yamama
34	Sahl b. ‘Atik	Badr
35	Aws b. Thabit b. al-Mundhir	Badr
36	Abu Talha Zayd b. Sahl	Badr

No.	Name	Service to Islam
37	Qays b. Abu Sa'sa'a	Commander of the rear-guard at Badr
38	'Amr b. Ghaziyya	
39	Bashir b. Sa'd	Badr
40	Abd Allah b. Zayd b. Tha'laba	Badr. He had the dream of azaan which he then taught to Bilal the first Muezzin of Islam.
41	Khallad b. Suwayd	Badr, Uhud and al-Khandaq. Martyred at Banu Qurayza. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, **"He will have the reward of two martyrs."**
42	Abu Mas'ud Uqba b. 'Amr	Youngest of those present at Al-Aqaba
43	Ziyad b. Labid	Badr
44	Farwa b. 'Amr b. Wadhafa	

No.	Name	Service to Islam
45	Khalid b. Qays b. Malik	Badr
46	‘Abbad b. Qays b. ‘Amir	Badr
47	al-Harith b. Qays b. ‘Amir	Badr
48	Bishr b. al-Bara’	Badr, Uhud and al-Khandaq. Martyred at Khaybar
49	Sinan b. Sayfi b. Sakhr	Badr
50	al-Tufayl b. al-Nu’man	Badr. Martyred at Al-Khandaq
51	Ma’qil b. al-Mundhir	Badr
52	Yazid b. Sinan al-Mundhir	Badr
53	Mas’ud b. Zayd	

No.	Name	Service to Islam
54	al-Dahhak b. Haritha	Badr
55	Yazid b. Khadham	
56	Jabbar b. Sakhr	Badr
57	al-Tufayl b. Malik	Badr
58	Ka'b b. Malik	
59	Sulaym b. 'Amir b. Hadida	Badr
60	Abu al-Mundhir Yazid	Badr
61	Abu al-Yusr Ka'b b. 'Amr	Badr
62	Sayfi b. Sawwad b. 'Abbad	

No.	Name	Service to Islam
63	Tha'laba b. Ghanama	Badr, martyred at Al-Khandaq
64	'Amr b. Ghanama	
65	'Abs b. 'Amir b. 'Adi	Badr
66	Khalid b. 'Amr b. 'Adi	
67	'Abd Allah b. Unays	
68	Jabir b. 'Abd Allah	One of the original six who became Muslim at hajj one year before the first pledge.
69	Mu'adh b. 'Amr b. al-Jamuh	Badr
70	Thabit b. al-Jadh'	Badr, martyred at Ta'if
71	Umayr b. al-Harith b. Tha'laba	Badr

No.	Name	Service to Islam
72	Khadij b. Salama	
73	Mu'adh b.Jabal	Badr, Judge in Yemen. Teacher in Makkah. Governor in Yemen for Abu Bakr. Teacher in Ash-Sham for Umar. Died during the plague in Ash-Sham under Umar ibn Al-Khattab.
74	'Amr b. al-Harith	
75	Rifa'a b. 'Amr b. Zayd	Badr

Notes

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[27] Ibid

[28] Ibid

[29] Ibid

[30] Ibid

[31] Ibid

[32] Ibid

[33] Ibid

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[39] Sunan Ibn Majah 3997, https://sunnah.com/ibnmajah/36/72

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[46] al-Mubarakpuri, Op.cit., p.182

[47] As-Sallaabee, 'The Noble Life of the Prophet ﷺ,' p.1598

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[51] Ibn Hisham, 'As-Sīrah an-Nabawiyyah'

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[55] Sahih al-Bukhari 1483, https://sunnah.com/bukhari/24/84

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[66] 'Institutions of State in the Khilafah,' Op.cit., p.74

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[74] Sahih al-Bukhari 3983, https://sunnah.com/bukhari/64/34

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[77] As-Sallaabee, 'The Noble Life of the Prophet ﷺ,' p.1469

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[80] Ibid

[81] Ibid, p.882

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[123] Ibid, p.1292

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[133] Ibid, p.956

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[138] Ibid, p.1367

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[178] As-Sallaabee, 'The Noble Life of the Prophet ﷺ,' p.1625

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[180] Ibid

[181] Ibid

[182] As-Sallaabee, 'The Biography of Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq', p.299

[183] As-Sallaabee, 'The Noble Life of the Prophet ﷺ,' p.1939

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[185] As-Sallaabee, 'The Biography of Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq', p.299

[186] As-Sallaabee, 'The Noble Life of the Prophet ﷺ,' p.1939

[187] As-Sallaabee, 'The Biography of Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq', p.299

[188] As-Sallaabee, 'The Noble Life of the Prophet ﷺ,' p.1939

[189] Ibid

[190] Holy Quran, Chapter Al-Baqara, verse 256

[191] Holy Quran, Chapter An-Nasr

[192] Sallaabee, 'The Biography of Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq', p.712

[193] al-Mubarakpuri, Op.cit., p.92

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[206] Ibid, p.1059

[207] Ibid, p.1074

[208] Ibid, p.1060

[209] Ibid, p.1062

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[211] Ibid, p.1091

[212] Ibid, p.1163

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[739] Sallaabee, 'Ali ibn Abi Talib,' Vol.1, P.548

[740] Ibid

[741] Ibid

[742] Ibid, p.599

[743] Ibid, p.547

[744] Ibid, p.549

[745] Ibid, p.550

[746] Ibid, p.599

[747] Ibid, p.550

[748] Ibid, p.584

[749] Ibid, p.600

[750] Ibid, p.585

[751] Ibid, p.585

[752] Ibid, p.586

[753] Ibid

[754] Ibid, p.587

[755] Ibid

[756] Ibid

[757] Ibid, p.588

[758] Ibid, p.600

[759] Ibid, p.585

[760] Ibid

[761] Ibid, p.557

[762] Ibid

[763] Ibid, p.556

[764] Ibid, p.564

[765] Ibid, p.572

[766] Ibid, p.573

[767] Ibid, p.578

[768] Ibid, p.582

[769] Ibid, p.583

[770] Ibid, p.556

[771] Ibid, p.552

[772] Ibid, p.550

[773] Ibid, p.549

[774] Sallaabee, 'Ali ibn Abi Talib,' Vol.2, p.178

[775] Sahih al-Bukhari 3629, https://sunnah.com/bukhari/61/133

[776] Sallaabee, 'Hasan ibn Ali, his life and times,' International Islamic Publishing House, p.244

[777] Ibn Katheer, 'al-Bidayah wan-Nihayah,' 11:134

[778] Tirmidhi, Book 49, Hadith 4136, https://sunnah.com/urn/636500

[779] Sallaabee, 'Hasan ibn Ali, his life and times,' p.162

[780] Ibid, p.164

[781] Sallaabee, 'Ali ibn Abi Talib,' Vol.2, P.61

[782] Sallaabee, 'Hasan ibn Ali, his life and times,' p.167

[783] Ibid, p.170

[784] al-Bayhaqi, al-I'tiqad 'ala Madh-hab as-Salaf Ahl as-Sunnah wal-Jama'ah, 184. Its chain of narration is good.

[785] Sallaabee, 'Hasan ibn Ali, his life and times,' p.192

[786] Ibid, p.264

[787] Ibid

[788] Ibid

[789] Ibid

[790] Ibid

[791] Ibid, p.278

[792] Ibn Sa'd, at-Tabaqat al-Kubra at Tabaqat al-Khamisah min as-Sahabah, 1:331

[793] Sallaabee, 'Hasan ibn Ali, his life and times,' p.170

[794] As-Sallaabee, 'The Noble Life of the Prophet ﷺ,' p.606

[795] Ibn Kathir, 'Al-Sira al-Nabawiyya,' Vol.2, Garnet Publishing, p. 140