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Our Role Models

The Mothers of the Believers

Allaah be pleased with them

The Wives of the Prophet
Muhammad ﷺ

As mentioned in the
Sunnah and Authentic Ahaadeeth

Compiled by
Umm 'AbdirRahmaan Tara Hashim



أزواج النبي ﷺ

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رضي الله عنهن

As Mentioned in Authentic Ahaadeeth

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Our Role Models The Mothers of the Believers – The Wives of the Prophet
Muhammad ﷺ

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First Edition: Jumaadah al Aakhir 1443AH – January 2022CE

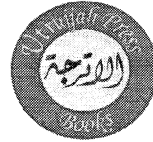
Utrujjah Press

utrullahpress@gmail.com

www.quraanteacherresources.blogspot.com

Instagram: @utrullah_press

ISBN: 978-1-8380525-6-0



Contents

Introduction

Correct Beliefs regarding the Wives

1. Khadeejah Bint Khuwaylid
2. Sawdah Bint Zam'ah
3. 'Aishah Bint Abee Bakr
4. Hafsah Bint 'Umar al Khattaab
5. Zaynab Bint Khuzaymah
6. Hind Bint Abu Umayyah
7. Zaynab Bint Jahsh bin Riyab
8. Juwayriyah Bint al Haarith
9. Ramlah Bint Abi Sufyaan
10. Safiyyah Bint Huyayy bin Akhtab
11. Maymoonah Bint Harith Hilaliya
12. Summary Chart of the Wives
13. A Clever way to remember their names
14. Fill in the chart with the names of the Wives
15. Quiz on the Wives of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
16. Summary of the Seerah
17. Quiz Answers

Introduction

It is so important as Muslims to at least know the names of our Mothers in Islaam! Not to mention a brief summary of each of their lives. They should be our role models. How can we follow them if we do not even know their names or anything about their lives?

This book gives information and ahaadeeth about the Mothers of the Believers رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُنَّ

There is a summary for each wife, followed by the ahaadeeth that mention them.

A summary chart is included to help you remember them all.

There is a quiz at the end of the book to test your memory.

There is a page which gives you a very clever way to remember the list of names along with a blank chart to prompt your memorization of them.

Many places of interest mentioned in the seerah have maps to show you where they happened in addition to QR codes linked to google maps. Students can scan the QR codes and explore the areas surrounding the places mentioned in the seerah.

All the information in this book was taken from PowerPoints that I designed to teach this course. They can all be downloaded from:

<http://learnstoriesoftheprophets.blogspot.com/p/mothers-of-believers.html>

Many books have been written about them in story form with additions made of emotions and gestures that cannot be attributed to them in reality. This is what prompted me to gather the authentic ahaadeeth about them and tell their stories as they happened. Many history books do not have the same accuracy and checking as the authentic ahaadeeth and this is what has led to many discrepancies in their stories in terms of ages, dates, events etc. Allaah knows best.

Allaah bless us with beneficial knowledge and help us to follow in their footsteps aameen!

Correct Beliefs Regarding the Mothers of the Believers:

As part of our beliefs we make du'aa for the Mothers of the Believers¹

رضي الله عنهن:

“I supplicate for Allaah’s Pleasure upon the Mothers of the Believers who are pure from every evil.”

وَأَتْرَضَىٰ عَنِ أُمَّهَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُطَهَّرَاتِ مِنْ كُلِّ سُوءٍ

What to say after mentioning a Female Companion’s name:

Singular (her)

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا RadiAllaahu ‘anhaa Allaah be pleased with **her**

Plural (them feminine):

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُنَّ RadiAllaahu ‘anhunna Allaah be pleased with **them**

Shaykh Saalih al Fawzaan حفظه الله explains:

(وَأَزْوَاجَهُ أُمَّهَاتُهُمْ)

and his wives are their (believers') mothers (as regards respect and marriage).
[al Ahzaab 33:6]

“As for them (the wives) being the Mothers of the Believers, they are mentioned in the text of the Qur’aan which will be read until the Day of Resurrection. They are the Mothers of the Believers in status and respect but not through lineage or kinship. It is only through rank and being held in high esteem.

(وَمَا كَانَ لَكُمْ أَنْ تُؤْذُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَلَا أَنْ تُنكِحُوا أَزْوَاجَهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ أَبَدًا ۚ إِنَّ ذَلِكَ كَانَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَظِيمًا)

And it is not (right) for you that you should annoy Allâh's Messenger ﷺ, nor that you should ever marry his wives after him (his death). Verily, with Allâh that shall be an enormity. [al Ahzaab 33:53]

They are forbidden for the Muslim Nation because they were his ﷺ wives in this life and will be his wives in the Next. This alone is enough of a virtue for them.

¹ Quote from the book: An Explanation of The Creed of Muhammad bin ‘Abdil Wahhaab by Shaykh Saalih al Fawzaan. p118 Section 27. Utrujjah Press.

However, they transmitted and conveyed the knowledge and the legislation to the Nation (*Ummah*). They learned it from the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ. They have virtues and they have respect, may Allaah be pleased with them all.

Those who speak evil about the Prophet's ﷺ wives are speaking evil about the Prophet ﷺ. Those who speak evil against 'Aa'ishah (may Allaah be pleased with her) such as the *Shee'ah*, are speaking evil against the Messenger ﷺ because the Messenger ﷺ loved her and loved her Father (Abu Bakr رضى الله عنه). She held a special position with the Prophet ﷺ. He became sick when he was with her; he passed away whilst being in her arms. His ﷺ head was in her lap. She possessed great virtues because of her closeness to the Prophet ﷺ. The revelation was sent down to the Messenger ﷺ whilst he was in her bed. She possessed many great virtues."



Dr. Akram Diya al-'Umari in his book 'As-Seerah an-Nabawiyah as-Saheehah'² comments that the Prophet's ﷺ aims of marrying his wives were to bring the hearts of the different tribes together, to attract the people to Islaam, to look after the widows and orphans, to preserve Islamic education especially for women's issues (his wives رضى الله عنهن reported how the Prophet ﷺ behaved in his home and due to his wives so many rulings we have today about women are known through them). The Prophet ﷺ did not live a luxurious life, indulging in many wives. He had noble and pure intentions. When times became hard and the wives asked for more, Allaah sent revelation giving them the choice to continue being married to the Prophet ﷺ whilst being patient with little or to be divorced and seek more provision. They all chose to stay under his guardianship despite there not being much food where a month or two would pass and they would not light a fire to cook a meal. They mostly ate dates and drank water with sometimes two days passing without eating barley bread. They rarely had meat. رضى الله عنهن



They heard and obeyed the commands of Allaah. When they heard the command of *hijaab* they covered themselves. In the homes they were modest and wore long dresses that covered their arms to their wrists and down to their feet as mentioned by Shaykhul Islaam Ibn Taymiyyah and quoted by Shaykh Muhammad Saalih al 'Uthaymeen³.

² Pg 652

³ Majmoo' Fataawaa vol.12 p267.

They were female scholars teaching the people. 'Aishah رضي الله عنها conveyed a quarter of the legal rulings that we know today.

They used to live in houses built around Masjid Nabawee in Madeenah, Saudi Arabia. Today, the masjid has expanded in size and their houses no longer exist. However, they used to be near the original boundaries of the masjid which used to measure⁴ 50m x 50m and some say 1060m². 'Aishah رضي الله عنها lived in a house which was approximately 5m x 3.5m and 2m high.⁵

There are various history books which try to locate each house and there are differences to where they were exactly. Having said that, it is enough to know that they were around the original masjid and they were mentioned in Sooratul Hujuraat [49:3]

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يُنَادُونَكَ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْحُجُرَاتِ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ

Verily! Those who call you from behind the dwellings, most of them have no sense.

The houses of 'Aishah and Fatimah are today marked by fences and grills next to the Rawdah. The Prophet ﷺ was buried in the house of 'Aishah which is next to the original masjid (but today the masjid expanded around it).

After the death of the Prophet ﷺ, the Khalifahs looked after his wives by giving them a yearly allowance.

They were all buried in Baqee Cemetary next to Masjid Nabawee except Khadeejah رضي الله عنها who was buried in Makkah and Maymoonah رضي الله عنها who was buried in Sarif – 23km from Makkah.

Allaah made a concession for the Prophet ﷺ to marry eleven wives. (The rest of the believers are only allowed 4 wives). The pages that follow illustrate their pure lives as is found in the authentic ahaadeeth of the Sunnah.

⁴ Madinah The Enlightened City by Al-Madinah al-Munawwarah Research and Studies Centre. P46. 2013. Report on the 10 Expansions of Masjid Nabawi: <https://www.spa.gov.sa/viewfullstory.php?newsid=1698656>

⁵ Wmn.gov.sa/public/?page=page_652696 وكالة الرئاسة العامة لشؤون المسجد النبوي



Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid

خَدِيجَةُ بِنْتُ خُوَيْلِدٍ

رضي الله عنها

Summary of the Life of Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid

خديجة بنت خويلد رضى الله عنها

1. Name Khadeejah خديجة
2. Father (bint) Khuwaylid
3. Background Nobles of Quraysh
4. Previously married twice (Abi Haalah bin Zararah and 'Ateeq bin 'Aabid)
5. Married Prophet ﷺ she was 40 years old (and Prophet ﷺ 25)
6. Lived with Prophet ﷺ 25 years
7. Children (3 + 6 = 9) 3 children from previous marriages Zaynab, Ruqaiyah, Umm Kulthoom, Faatimah, Qaasim, Abdullaah (Taahir/Tayyib).
8. Description Wealthy trade woman. 1st woman to accept Islaam. Patient, supported her husband.
9. Died Makkah 3 years before the hijrah (similar time to death of Aboo Taalib)
10. Age at death 65
11. Mentioned in the Sunnah:

*First person and woman to accept Islaam. Believed in the Prophet ﷺ

*Promised Paradise and given glad tidings of a palace in Paradise.

*One of four women promised Paradise.

*Best woman on earth at her time.

* Allaah sent salaam upon her via angel Jibreel

*Khadeejah comforted the Prophet ﷺ "By Allaah, Allaah will never disgrace you. You keep good relations with your kith and kin, help the poor and the destitute, serve your guests generously and assist the deserving calamity-afflicted ones." Khadeejah then accompanied him to her cousin Waraqa bin Naufal.

Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid

خديجة بنت خويلد رضي الله عنها

Salaam of Allaah and of Angel Jibreel for Khadeejah

Abu Huraira رضي الله عنه narrated that:

Jibreel came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said,

"O Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)! This is Khadeejah coming to you with a dish having meat soup (or some food or drink). When she reaches you, greet her on behalf of her Lord (i.e. Allaah) and on my behalf, and give her the glad tidings of having a palace of Qasab (pearls and rubies) in Paradise wherein there will be neither any noise nor any fatigue (or trouble). "

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3820



Glad Tidings of Paradise for Khadeejah رضي الله عنها

Ismail رضي الله عنه reported:

I said to 'Abdullaah bin Abi Awfaa رضي الله عنه:

Did Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) give glad tidings of Paradise to Khadeejah? He said: Yes.

He did give glad tidings to her of a palace of jewels in Paradise wherein there would be no noise and no toil.

Saheeh Muslim 2433 a

Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid

خديجة بنت خويلد رضى الله عنها

Best Women in the World

'Alee رضى الله عنه narrated that:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

"The best of the world's women is Maryam (in her lifetime), and the best of the world's women is Khadeejah (in her lifetime).

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3815



Four Virtuous Women

'Aa'ishah رضى الله عنها narrated that the Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"Sufficient for you among the women of mankind are Maryam bint 'Imran, Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid, Fatimah bint Muhammad and Aasiyah the wife of Fir'awn."

Jaami' at Tirmidhee 3878



Khadeejah رضى الله عنها was the Only Wife

'Aa'ishah reported that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) did not marry any other woman till her (Khadeejah's) death.

Saheeh Muslim 2436

Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid

خديجة بنت خويلد رضي الله عنها

The Story of the First Revelation

'Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها (the Mother of the believers) narrated that the commencement of the Divine Inspiration to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) was in the form of good dreams which came true like bright daylight, and then the love of seclusion was bestowed upon him. He used to go in seclusion to the cave of Hira where he used to worship (Allaah alone) continuously for many days before his desire to see his family. He used to take food for the journey with him for the stay and then come back to (his wife) Khadeejah to take his food again till suddenly the Truth descended upon him while he was in the cave of Hira. The angel came to him and asked him to read. The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, "I do not know how to read." The Prophet ﷺ added, "The angel caught me (forcefully) and pressed me so hard that I could not bear it any more. He then released me and again asked me to read and I replied, 'I do not know how to read.' Thereupon he caught me again and pressed me a second time till I could not bear it any more. He then released me and again asked me to read but again I replied, 'I do not know how to read (or what shall I read)?' Thereupon he caught me for the third time and pressed me, and then released me and said, 'Read in the name of your Lord, who has created (all that exists), created man from a clot. Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous.'" [Alaq 96.1-3] Then Allaah's Messenger ﷺ returned with the Inspiration and with his heart beating severely.

Then he went to Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid and said, "Cover me! Cover me!" They covered him till his fear was over and after that he told her everything that had happened and said, "I fear that something may happen to me."

Khadeejah replied,

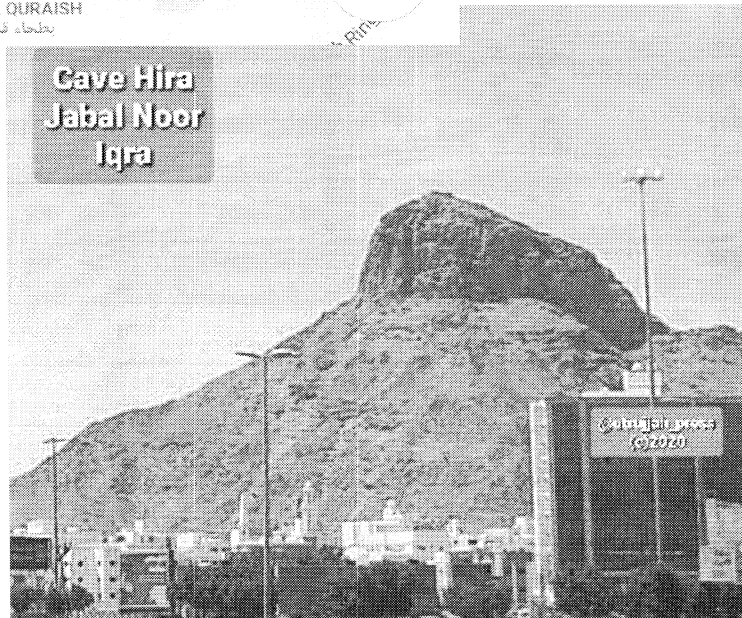
"Never! By Allaah, Allaah will never disgrace you. You keep good relations with your kith and kin, help the poor and the destitute, serve your guests generously and assist the deserving calamity-afflicted ones."

Khadeejah then accompanied him to her cousin Waraqa bin Nawfal bin Asad bin 'Abdul 'Uzza, who, during the pre-Islamic Period became a Christian and used to write the writing with Hebrew letters....

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3

Map of Makkah

Jabal Nour is in the north of Makkah and is where the revelation first began. The Prophet ﷺ used to seclude himself in a cave there. Then the angel Jibreel came with revelation from Allaah and taught him Soorah Iqra'.



Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid

خديجة بنت خويلد رضي الله عنها

‘Aaishah’s jealousy over Khadeejah رضي الله عنهما

'Aaishah رضي الله عنها reported:

I never felt jealous of any of the wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) as much as I did of Khadeejah (May Allaah be pleased with her), although I had never seen her, but the Prophet (ﷺ) used to mention her very often. Whenever he slaughtered a sheep, he would cut it into pieces and send them to the women friends of Khadeejah (May Allaah be pleased with her). When I sometimes said to him: "You treat Khadeejah in such a way as if there is no woman on earth except her". He (ﷺ) would say, "Khadeejah was such and such (commending her and speaking well of her), and I had children from her".

Saheeh al Bukhaaree 3818

In another narration there is the mention: Thereupon Allaah's Messenger ﷺ said: (Allaah) planted love of her (in my heart).

إِنِّي قَدْ زُرُقْتُ حُبَّهَا "

Saheeh Muslim 2435 b

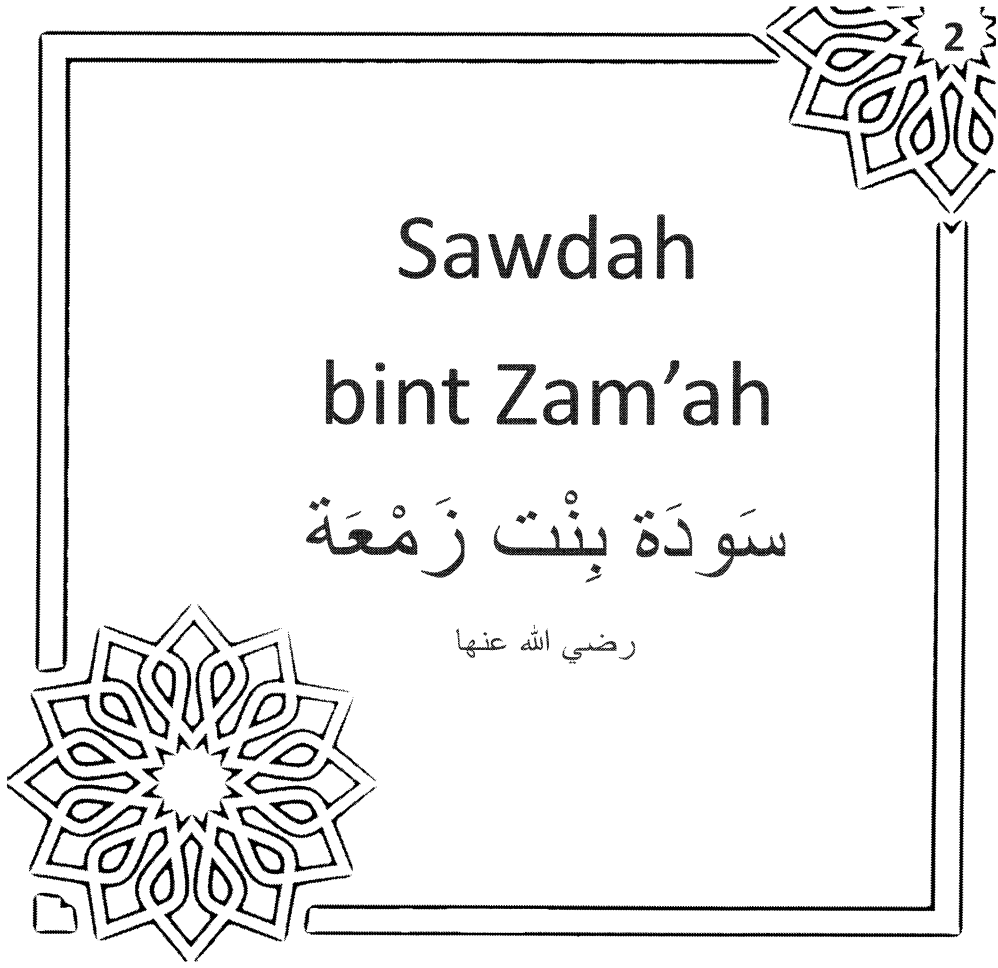
Khadeejah’s Children رضي الله عنها

(3 + 6 = 9)

3 children from previous marriages

6 children from the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Both boys passed away very young:

1. Zaynab,
2. Ruqaiyah,
3. Umm Kulthoom,
4. Faatimah,
5. Qaasim,
6. Abdullaah (Taahir/Tayyib).



Sawdah

bint Zam'ah

سَوْدَةَ بِنْتُ زَمْعَةَ

رضي الله عنها

Summary of the Life of Sawdah bint Zam'ah

سَوْدَةَ بِنْتُ زَمْعَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

1. Name Sawdah سودة
2. Father (bint) Zam'ah bin Qays al Qurashiyah al 'Aamiriyah
3. Background Quraysh
4. Previously married Sakraan bin 'Amr (her cousin – Uncle's son) both Muslim and emigrated to (Abyssinia -Ethiopia). She saw two dreams indicating her husband would die and that she would marry the Prophet ﷺ.
5. Married Prophet ﷺ after Khadeejah passed away in Ramadhaan in 10th year of Prophethood. 3 years before marrying 'Aa'ishah (and Prophet ﷺ was 49 years old)
6. Lived with Prophet ﷺ 14 years
7. Children 'AbdurRahmaan
8. Description Tall, big frame, long hands
9. Hadeeth Narrated 5 Ahaadeeth
10. Died Madeenah 54AH
11. Age at death ?
12. Mentioned in Sunnah:
 - *Gave her night to 'Aa'ishah when she got older as she feared divorce.
 - *she made two hijrahs in her life: Abyssinia and Madeenah
 - *she went to Madeenah with 'Aa'ishah, Faatimah and Umm Kulthoom, Umm Ayman and Usaamah.
 - *Umar saw her at night and asked Prophet ﷺ to tell his wives to cover. Then the command to wear hijab was revealed. Wives were allowed to go out for their needs (relieve themselves).
 - *She didn't drink 'Aa'ishah's soup who then splashed her with some.
 - *she 'teased' the Prophet ﷺ when he drank honey as 'Aa'ishah had asked her to. (Tafseer Soorah At-Tahreem)
 - *On hajj she asked to leave Muzdalifah early as she was old and heavy in her movements due to her size.
 - *She didn't do hajj after the one with the Prophet ﷺ due to him saying 'this then stay at home'.
 - *'Umar sent her a bag of dirhams and she gave it in charity.

Sawdah bint Zam'ah

سَوْدَةَ بِنْتُ زَمْعة رضي الله عنها

Sawdah's Long Hands رضي الله عنها

`Aishah رضي الله عنها narrated that some of the wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) asked him,

"Who amongst us will be the first to follow you (i.e. die after you)?"

He said, "Whoever has the longest hand." So they started measuring their hands with a stick and Sawdah's hand turned out to be the longest.

(When Zainab bint Jahsh رضي الله عنها died first of all in the caliphate of `Umar رضي الله عنه, we came to know that the long hand was a symbol of practicing charity, so she was the first to follow the Prophet (ﷺ) and she used to love giving in charity.)

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 1420



The Sack of Dirhams (Money)

`Umar رضي الله عنه sent Sawdah رضي الله عنها a bag of dirhams in a sack. She said 'what is this?' They said 'dirhams'.

She said 'in a sack like dates?' 'O servant bring me a plate' and she opened it. (It is said she gave it in charity.)

Siyar A'alaam an Nubalaa p268

Sawdah bint Zam'ah سَوْدَةَ بِنْتُ زَمْعَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Hijrah to Madeenah

'Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said, "When the Prophet ﷺ arrived in Madeenah he sent Zayd with Abaa Raafi' his servant. He gave them both two camels and 500 dirhams. We all left together. Zayd and Aboo Raafi' left with Faatimah, Umm Kulthoom, Sawdah bint Zam'ah, Umm Ayman and Usamaah his (Zayd's) son.

Siyar A'alaam an Nubalaa p269



Sawdah gave up her day to 'Aaishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

'Aaishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrated that whenever Allaah's Messenger ﷺ wanted to go on a journey, he would draw lots as to which one of his wives would accompany him. He would take the wife whose name came out. He used to fix a day and a night for each of them but Sawdah bint Zam'ah gave up her (turn) day and night to 'Aaishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ in order to seek the pleasure of Allaah's Messenger by that action.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 2593



Sawdah left Muzdalifah early as she was Old

'Aaishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrated:

We reached Al-Muzdalifah and Sawdah asked the permission of the Prophet ﷺ to leave (early) before the rush of the people. She was a slow woman and he gave her permission, so she departed (from Al- Muzdalifah) before the rush of the people. We stayed at Al-Muzdalifah till dawn, and set out with the Prophet ﷺ but (I suffered so much that) I wished I had taken the permission of Allaah's Messenger ﷺ as Sawdah had done, and that would have been dearer to me than any other happiness.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 1681

Sawdah bint Zam'ah سَوْدَةَ بِنْتُ زُمَعَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

"You (women) have been allowed to go out for your needs."

`Aaishah رضي الله عنها narrated that Sawdah رضي الله عنها (the wife of the Prophet ﷺ) went out to answer the call of nature after it was made obligatory (for women) to observe the hijab. She had a large frame and everybody who knew her before could recognize her. So `Umar bin Al-Khattab saw her and said, "O Sawdah! By Allaah, you cannot hide yourself from us, so think of a way by which you should not be recognized on going out. Sawdah returned while Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) was in my house taking his supper and a bone covered with meat was in his hand. She entered and said, "O Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I went out to answer the call of nature and `Umar said to me so-and-so." Then Allaah inspired him (the Prophet) and when the state of inspiration was over and the bone was still in his hand as he had not put it down, he said (to Sawdah), "You (women) have been allowed to go out for your needs."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4795



Sawdah and 'Aa'ishah's Soup

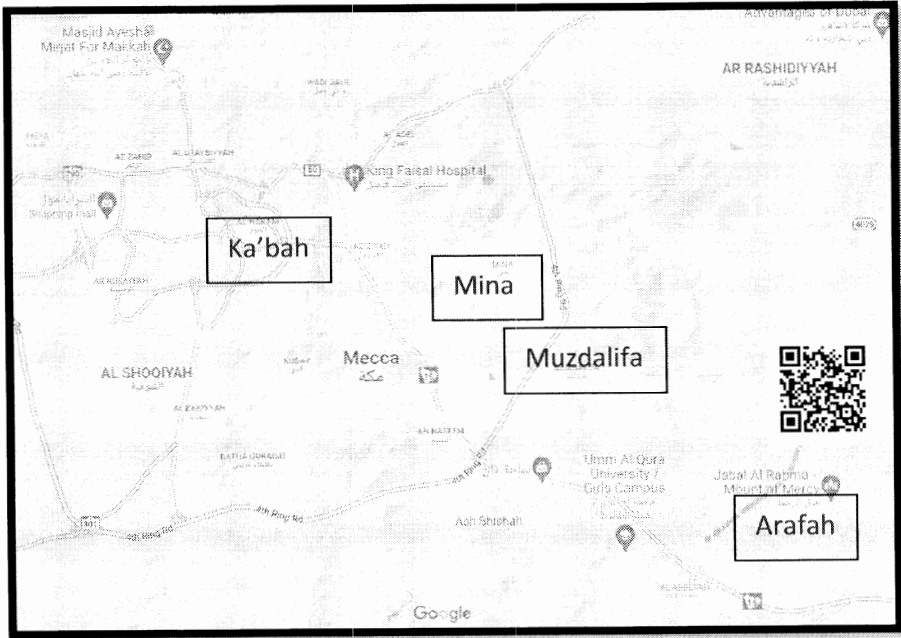
Sawdah visited us one day. The Prophet ﷺ sat between me and her with one of his legs in my lap and one leg on her lap. I made some Hareerah soup for him (or he said khazeerah). I said 'eat' but she refused. So I said eat or I will splash some in your face. She refused so I took some of it and splashed her face. The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ laughed. He took his foot from her lap so she could retaliate. He place his hand in the soup for her and said to her 'splash her face'. So she splashed me with it in the face with the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ was laughing. `Umar رضي الله عنه passed by and said, 'O `Abdullaah, O `Abdullaah!'

The Prophet ﷺ thought that he would enter so he said get up and wash your faces. 'Aa'ishah said I continued to have respect for `Umar as the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ respected him.

Sunan al Kubraa no. 7684

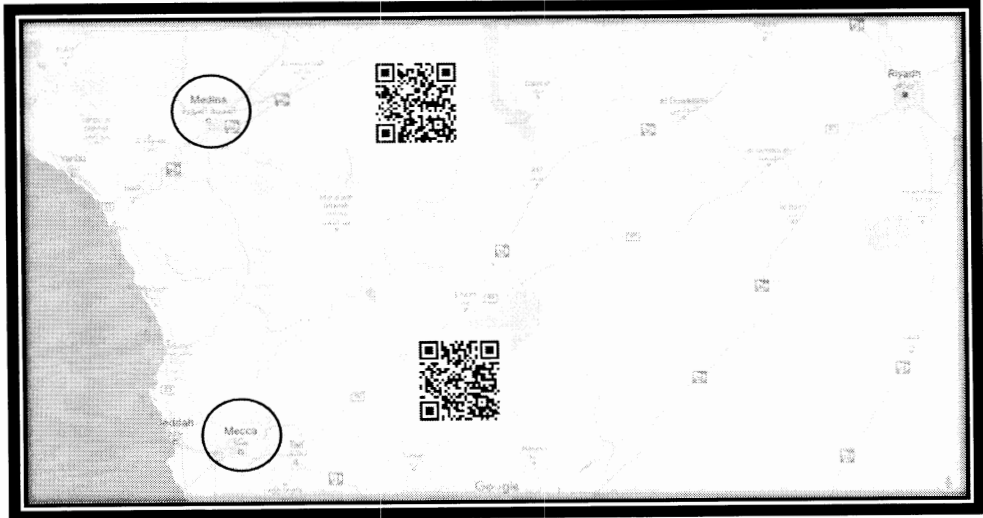
Map of Makkah – The Hajj Places

Between 'Arafah and Muzdalifah is about 11km (1hr 46 mins by foot).



Hijrah from Makkah to Madeenah

It used to take 10 days by foot/camel (447km today takes approximately 4.5hrs by car)





Summary of the Life of 'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr

عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضى الله عنها

1. Name: 'Aaishah (also known as 'Humayraa' the little reddish one) 'Aaish عائش and Umm 'Abdillaah (her kunya despite having no children).
2. Father: Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq رضى الله عنه
3. Married Prophet ﷺ : she was 6; consummated 9; widowed 18yrs
4. Lived 9 years with the Prophet ﷺ and 45 years after him.
5. No children
6. Hadeeth narrated: 2210
7. Died: age 63 yrs old in 57/58AH in Madeenah. Buried in Baaqee'
8. Description: fair (though called Humayraa), virgin, extremely intelligent, knowledgeable in the sharee'ah, fiqh, inheritance, medicine and she taught the companions.
9. Born during Islaam (she was 8 years younger than Faatimah the daughter of the Prophet ﷺ)
10. The Prophet ﷺ had a dream for 3 nights that angel Jibreel brought 'Aaishah in a green silk cloth to him and said this is your wife.
11. She was the most beloved of the people to the Prophet ﷺ
12. The excellence of 'Aaishah over the rest of the women is like thareed (meat soup) over other food.
13. Jibreel sent his salaam to 'Aaishah.
14. Revelation occurred whilst the Prophet ﷺ was in her bed.
15. Prophet ﷺ would eat from the same piece of meat bone as her.
16. Prophet ﷺ passed away in her lap in her house after sharing a miswaak.
17. She felt jealousy of Khadeejah رضى الله عنها even though she had passed away and was old.
18. Prophet ﷺ raced her when she was younger and she won. Later they raced again when she was older and heavier and he ﷺ won.
19. Incident of the slander (ifk) – she was 12 years old. She lost her necklace and was left behind on a journey. Safwaan discovered her and returned her. People started spreading lies. Allaah declared her innocence. This was in 5AH in Muraysee' (approx. 100km northwest of Makkah) at the Battle of Banu Mustaliq when the Prophet ﷺ married Juwayriyah رضى الله عنها
20. She was the reason tayammum was revealed. She lost her borrowed necklace and everyone was delayed till next morning without water. Ease for the Muslims.
21. She used to fast every day.

22. Extremely generous. Mu'aawiyah gave her 1000 dirhams she distributed it to the poor by nightfall.
23. He also gave her a necklace worth 1000 dirhams and she shared it with the other wives.
24. She gave away 20,000 dirhams even though she was wearing a dress that was mended.
25. She regretted the events on the Day of the Camel when she went to Basrah during the trials that occurred with 'Ali رضي الله عنه after 'Uthmaan's رضي الله عنه murder.
26. She was the most knowledgeable of all the women in matters of fiqh, inheritance, medicine, halal and haram etc. and she would teach the companions from behind a screen.
27. She had an excellent memory, was intelligent and fluent.
28. She was buried at night in Baqi.

Accusations made against or about 'Aishah

- Shee'ah hate her and curse her and her Father.
- Shee'ah celebrate her death on 17th Ramadhaan.
- This is despite 'Alee رضي الله عنه respecting her as the Prophet's ﷺ beloved wife in this life and the next.
- Shee'ah still accuse her of being unchaste even though Allaah declared her innocence in the Qur'aan. This is kufr as it is disbelieving in part of the Qur'aan.
- We are not allowed to enter into the 'fitnah' that took place between her and 'Alee رضي الله عنه or criticise any of them.
- She married very young but this was the practice of the Arabs at that time and they did not think it was anything to criticise or else they would have. Marriage under the guidance of her parents and not abuse والعياذ بالله. In history, it was common for European Kings, for example, to be engaged when they were children.

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

A Dream

'Aaishah رضي الله عنها narrated:

Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said (to me),

"You were shown to me in a dream. An angel brought you to me, wrapped in a piece of silken cloth, and said to me, 'This is your wife.' I removed the piece of cloth from your face, and there you were. I said to myself. 'If it is from Allaah, then it will surely be.' "

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 5125



The Most Beloved Person to the Prophet ﷺ

'Amr ibn al 'Aas رضي الله عنه said,

The Prophet (ﷺ) deputed me to lead the Army of Dhat-as-Salasil. I came to him and said, "Who is the most beloved person to you?" He said, " 'Aaisha." I asked, "Among the men?" He said, "Her father." I said, "Who then?" He said, "Then 'Umar bin Al-Khattab." He then named other men.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3662



The Superiority of 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها

Abu Musa Al-Ash`ari رضي الله عنه narrated:

Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Many amongst men attained perfection but amongst women none attained perfection except Maryam, the daughter of 'Imraan (and Mother of Eesaa), and Aasiyah, the wife of Pharaoh. And the superiority of 'Aaishah to other women is like the superiority of Thareed (dish of meat and bread) to other meals."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3769

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضى الله عنها

Preparation for Marriage

Aa'ishah رضى الله عنها narrated:

The Prophet (ﷺ) married me when I was a girl of six (years). We went to Medina and stayed at the home of Bani-al-Harith bin Khazraj. Then I became ill and my hair fell out. Later on my hair grew (again) and my mother, Um Ruman, came to me while I was playing on a swing with some of my friends. She called me, and I went to her, not knowing what she wanted to do to me. She caught me by the hand and made me stand at the door of the house. I was panting, and when my breathing became normal, she took some water and rubbed my face and head with it. Then she took me into the house. There in the house I saw some Ansari women who said, "Best wishes and Allaah's Blessing and a good luck." Then she entrusted me to them and they prepared me (for the marriage). Unexpectedly Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) came to me in the forenoon and my mother handed me over to him, and at that time I was a girl of nine years of age.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3894



'Aaishah was the only virgin out of the Prophet's ﷺ wives

'Aaishah رضى الله عنها narrated that:

I said, "O Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Suppose you landed in a valley where there is a tree of which something has been eaten and then you found trees of which nothing has been eaten, of which tree would you let your camel graze?" He said, "(I will let my camel graze) of the one of which nothing has been eaten before." (The sub-narrator added: 'Aaishah meant that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) had not married a virgin besides herself.)

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 5077

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

'Aaishah gave water to the Soldiers to Drink

Anas رضي الله عنه narrated that on the day of the battle of Uhud⁶ when (some) people retreated and left the Prophet ﷺ, I saw `Aaishah bint Abu Bakr and Um Sulaym, with their robes tucked up so that the bangles around their ankles were visible hurrying with their water skins (in another narration it is said, "carrying the water skins on their backs"). Then they would pour the water in the mouths of the people, and return to fill the water skins again and came back again to pour water in the mouths of the people.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 2880

A Woman's Jihaad is Hajj

`Aaishah رضي الله عنها the mother of the faithful believers, narrated that I requested the Prophet (ﷺ) to permit me to participate in Jihad, but he said, "Your Jihad is the performance of Hajj."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 2875

'Aaishah watched the Ethiopians Practising in the Masjid

He ﷺ stood at the door and I came behind him and put my chin on his shoulder and rested my face on his cheek

'Aaishah رضي الله عنها narrated that the Ethiopians entered the masjid and were playing in it (with spears). The Prophet ﷺ said, 'O Humayraa', ('Aaishah) would you like to watch them?' So I said, 'Yes'. So, he stood at the door and I came behind him and put my chin on his shoulder and rested my face on his cheek. She said, and from their speech that day was 'Abal Qaasim tayyiban the good and pure. The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said, 'Enough now'. So I said, 'Don't be in a hurry O Messenger of Allaah.' So he stood for me then said, 'Enough?' So I said, 'Don't be in a hurry O Messenger of Allaah.' She said, 'I wasn't interested in looking at them but I wanted the women to know his station with me and my place with him.'

An-Nisaaee Sunan al Kubraa 8951.

⁶ Uhud was in the year 3AH. 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها would have been about 10 years old. This was a year before hijab was made compulsory.

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

Marrying in the Month of Shawwaal

'Aaishah رضي الله عنها reported:

Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) contracted marriage with me in Shawwal and took me to his house as a bride during Shawwaal. And who among the wives of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) was dearer to him than I, and 'Aaishah liked that the women (of her family) should enter the houses as brides during the month of Shawwaal.

Saheeh Muslim 1423a



Angel Jibreel greeted 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها

Abu Salama رضي الله عنه narrated that 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها said,

"Once Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said (to me), يَا عَائِشَ 'O 'Aaish ('Aaishah)! This is (angel) Jibreel greeting you.'

I said, 'Peace and Allaah's Mercy and Blessings be on him, you see what I don't see' " She was addressing Allaah 's Messenger ﷺ."

Saheeh al-Buhkaaree 3768



'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

'Aaishah ate from the place where the cat had eaten from

'Aaishah رضي الله عنها narrated that Dawood ibn Saalih ibn Dinaar at-Tammar quoted his mother as saying that her mistress sent her with some pudding (harisah) to 'Aaishah who was offering prayer. She made a sign to me to place it down. A cat came and ate some of it, but when 'Aaishah finished her prayer, she ate from the place where the cat had eaten. She stated: The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said: It is not unclean: it is one of those who go round among you.

إِنَّهَا لَيْسَتْ بِنَجَسٍ إِنَّمَا هِيَ مِنَ الطَّوَافِينِ عَلَيْكُمْ

She added: I saw the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ performing ablution from the water left over by the cat. Mishkaat al Masabih no. 483

'Aa'ishah's Kunya – Umm 'Abdillaah

'Aaishah رضي الله عنه narrated that when 'Abdullaah ibn az-Zubayr رضي الله عنه was born I brought him to the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. He blew lightly into his mouth so it was the first thing to enter his throat. He said 'He is 'Abdullaah and you are Umm 'Abdillaah' So I continued to be called by this kunya even though I never had children.'

Saheeh Ibn Hibbaan 7240

NB. A **kunya** is a phrase used to call someone out of respect. The Arabs use it instead of the first name. Usually, it is the name of the first born son. Father of so and so or Mother of so and so. For example: Aboo Bakr (Father of Bakr), Umm 'Abdillaah (Mother of 'Abdullaah). Notice that the vowels change due to grammar rules when Umm or Aboo is placed before the name.

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

'Aa'ishah's Dolls

'Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها said that when Allaah's Messenger ﷺ arrived after the expedition to Tabuk or Hunain the wind raised an end of a curtain which was placed before her storeroom, revealing some dolls which belonged to her. He asked her what this was and she replied that they were her dolls. Among them he saw a horse with wings made of rags and asked what that was that he saw among them. She told him that it was a horse, and when he asked what it was that it had on it and she replied that it had wings, he said, "A horse with wings!" She replied, "Have you not heard that Sulaymaan had horses with wings?" She said that he laughed so heartily that she could see his molar teeth.

Abu Dawud transmitted it. Mishkaat al Masabih 3265.



'Aaishah plays with her friends and dolls

'Aaishah رضي الله عنها narrated that:

I used to play with dolls in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ, and my friends also used to play with me. When Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to enter (my dwelling place) they used to hide themselves, but the Prophet ﷺ would call them to join me and play with me.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 6130

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضى الله عنها

When you are pleased with me you say 'by the Lord of Muhammad'

'Aaishah رضى الله عنها narrated that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to her, "I know when you are pleased with me or angry with me." I said, "How do you know that?" He said, "When you are pleased with me, you say, 'No, by the Lord of Muhammad,' but when you are angry with me, then you say, 'No, by the Lord of Ibraaheem.' " Thereupon I said, "Yes (you are right), but by Allaah, O Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ), I leave nothing but your name."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 5228



The Broken Dish

It was narrated from Umm Salamah رضى الله عنها that she brought some food in a dish of hers to the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ and his Companions, then 'Aaishah came, wrapped up in a garment, with a stone pestle and broke the dish. The Prophet ﷺ gathered the broken pieces of the dish and said: "Eat, your mother became jealous," twice. Then the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ took the dish of 'Aaishah and sent it to Umm Salamah and he gave the dish of Umm Salamah to 'Aaishah.

Sunan an-Nasa'i 3956



'Aa'ishah رضى الله عنها raced with the Prophet ﷺ

'Aaishah رضى الله عنها narrated that while she was on a journey along with the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ):
I had a race with the Prophet ﷺ and I won him.
When I became heavier, I had (another) race with him ﷺ and he won me.
He ﷺ said: 'This is for that'.

Sunan Abi Dawud 2578

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

'Aaishah رضي الله عنها Eating and Drinking with the Prophet ﷺ

'Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها narrated that:

I would drink when I was menstruating, then I would hand the vessel to the Messenger (ﷺ) and he would put his mouth where mine had been and drink; and I would eat flesh from a bone while I was menstruating, then hand it over to the Messenger (ﷺ) and he would put his mouth where mine had been. Zuhair made no mention of (the Prophet's ﷺ) drinking.

Saheeh Muslim 300



'Where will I be tomorrow?' Looking for 'Aaishah's House

Hisham's father رضي الله عنه narrated that when Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) was in his fatal illness, he started visiting his wives and saying,

"Where will I be tomorrow?"

He was anxious to be in 'Aaishah's home. 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها said, "So when it was my day, the Prophet ﷺ became silent (no longer asked the question).

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3774

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضى الله عنها

The Story of the Slander against 'Aa'ishah رضى الله عنها

'Aaishah رضى الله عنها narrated that:

Whenever Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) intended to go on a journey, he used to draw lots among his wives and would take with him the one on whom the lot had fallen. Once he drew lots when he wanted to carry out a battle, and the lot came upon me.⁷ So I proceeded with Allah's Messenger after Allah's order of hijab had been revealed and thus I was carried in my howdaj (on a camel) and dismounted while still in it. We carried on our journey, and when Allah's Messenger had finished his battle and returned and we approached Medinah, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ordered for us to proceed at night. When the army was ordered to resume the homeward journey, I got up and walked on till I left the army (camp) behind. When I had answered the call of nature, I went towards my howdaj, but behold a necklace of mine made of Jaz' dhafaar (a kind of black bead) was broken and I looked for it and my search for it detained me. The group of people who used to carry me, came and carried my howdaj on to the back of my camel on which I was riding, considering that I was inside. At that time, women were light in weight and were not fleshy for they used to eat little (food), so those people did not feel the lightness of the howdaj while raising it up, and I was still a young lady. They drove away the camel and proceeded. Then I found my necklace after the army had gone. I came to their camp but found nobody there so I went to the place where I used to stay, thinking that they would miss me and come back to look for me. While I was sitting there, I felt sleepy and slept. Safwan bin Al-Mu'attil As-Sulami Adh-dhakwaani was behind the army. He had started in the last part of the night and reached my stationing place in the morning and saw the figure of a sleeping person. He came to me and recognized me on seeing me for he used to see me before hijab. I got up because of his saying: "Innaa Lil-laahi wa innaa ilaihi raajioon," (to Allaah we belong and to Him is the return) which he uttered on recognizing me. I covered my face with my garment, and by Allah, he did not say to me a single word except that, till he made his she camel kneel down whereupon he trod on its forelegs and I mounted it. Then Safwan set out, leading the she-camel that was carrying me, till we met the army while they were resting

⁷ It is said this took place in 5AH for the Battle of Banu Mustaliq at Muraysee' a year after the hijab was revealed. The Prophet ﷺ married Juwairiyah رضى الله عنها on this journey. 'Aaishah رضى الله عنها was 12 years old.

during the hot midday. Then whoever was meant for destruction, fell into destruction, and the leader of the Ifk (slander) was `Abdullah bin Ubai bin Salul. After this we arrived at Medina and I became ill for one month while the people were spreading the forged statements of the people of the Ifk, and I was not aware of anything thereof. But what aroused my doubt while I was sick, was that I was no longer receiving from Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) the same kindness as I used to receive when I fell sick. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) would enter upon me, say a greeting and add, "How is that (lady)?" and then depart. That aroused my suspicion but I was not aware of the propagated evil till I recovered from my ailment. I went out with Um Mistah to answer the call of nature towards Al-Manasi, the place where we used to relieve ourselves, and used not to go out for this purpose except from night to night, and that was before we had lavatories close to our houses. And this habit of ours was similar to the habit of the old 'Arabs (in the deserts or in the tents) concerning relieving ourselves, for we considered it troublesome and harmful to take lavatories in the houses. So I went out with Um Mistah who was the daughter of Abi Ruhm bin `Abd Manaf, and her mother was daughter of Sakhr bin Amir who was the aunt of Abi Bakr As-Siddiq, and her son was Mistah bin Uthatha. When we had finished our affair, Um Mistah and I came back towards my house. Um Mistah stumbled over her robe whereupon she said, "Let Mistah be ruined!" I said to her, "What a bad word you have said! Do you abuse a man who has taken part in the Battle of Badr?" She said, "O you there! Didn't you hear what he has said?" I said, "And what did he say?" She then told me the statement of the people of the Ifk (slander) which added to my ailment. When I returned home, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) came to me, and after greeting, he said, "How is that (lady)?" I said, "Will you allow me to go to my parents?" At that time I intended to be sure of the news through them. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) allowed me and I went to my parents and asked my mother, "O my mother! What are the people talking about?" My mother said, "O my daughter! Take it easy, for by Allah, there is no charming lady who is loved by her husband who has other wives as well, but that those wives would find fault with her." I said, "SubhanAllah! Did the people really talk about that?" That night I kept on weeping the whole night till the morning. My tears never stopped, nor did I sleep, and morning broke while I was still weeping, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) called `Ali bin Abi Talib and Usama bin Zaid when the Divine Inspiration delayed, in order to consult them as to the idea of divorcing his wife. Usama bin Zaid told Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) of what he knew about the innocence of his wife and of his affection he kept for her. He said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! She is your wife, and we do not know anything about her except good." But `Ali bin Abi Talib said, "O

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Allah does not impose restrictions on you; and there are plenty of women other than her. If you however, ask (her) slave girl, she will tell you the truth." `Aishah added: So Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) called for Barira and said, "O Barira! Did you ever see anything which might have aroused your suspicion? (as regards Aaishah). Barira said, "By Allah Who has sent you with the truth, I have never seen anything regarding Aaishah which I would blame her for except that she is a girl of immature age who sometimes sleeps and leaves the dough of her family unprotected so that the domestic goats come and eat it." So Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) got up (and addressed) the people and asked for somebody who would take revenge on `Abdullah bin Ubai bin Salul then. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), while on the pulpit, said, "O Muslims! Who will help me against a man who has hurt me by slandering my family? By Allah, I know nothing except good about my family, and people have blamed a man of whom I know nothing except good, and he never used to visit my family except with me," Sa`d bin Mu`adh Al-Ansari got up and said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! By Allah, I will relieve you from him. If he be from the tribe of (Bani) Al-Aws, then I will chop his head off; and if he be from our brethren, the Khazraj, then you give us your order and we will obey it." On that, Sa`d bin 'Ubada got up, and he was the chief of the Khazraj, and before this incident he had been a pious man but he was incited by his zeal for his tribe. He said to Sa`d (bin Mu`adh), "By Allah the Eternal, you have told a lie! You shall not kill him and you will never be able to kill him!" On that, Usaid bin Hudair, the cousin of Sa`d (bin Mu`adh) got up and said to Sa`d bin 'Ubada, "You are a liar! By Allah the Eternal, we will surely kill him; and you are a hypocrite defending the hypocrites!" So the two tribes of Al-Aws and Al-Khazraj got excited till they were on the point of fighting with each other while Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was standing on the pulpit. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) continued quietening them till they became silent whereupon he became silent too. On that day I kept on weeping so much that neither did my tears stop, nor could I sleep. In the morning my parents were with me, and I had wept for two nights and a day without sleeping and with incessant tears till they thought that my liver would burst with weeping. While they were with me and I was weeping, an Ansari woman asked permission to see me. I admitted her and she sat and started weeping with me. While I was in that state, Allah's Messenger came to us, greeted, and sat down. He had not sat with me since the day what was said, was said.

The Prophet ﷺ had stayed a month without receiving any Divine Inspiration concerning my case. Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) recited the Tashahhud after he had sat down, and then said, "Thereafter, O `Aaishah! I have been informed such and-such a thing about you; and if you are innocent, Allaah will reveal your innocence,

and if you have committed a sin, then ask for Allaah's forgiveness and repent to Him, for when a slave confesses his sin and then repents to Allaah, Allaah accepts his repentance." When Allaah's Messenger had finished his speech, my tears ceased completely so that I no longer felt even a drop thereof. Then I said to my father, "Reply to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) on my behalf as to what he said." He said, "By Allaah, I do not know what to say to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)." Then I said to my mother, "Reply to Allaah's Messenger." She said, "I do not know what to say to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)." Still a young girl as I was and though I had little knowledge of Qur'an, I said, "By Allaah, I know that you heard this story (of the slander) so much so that it has been planted in your minds and you have believed it. So now, if I tell you that I am innocent, and Allaah knows that I am innocent, you will not believe me; and if I confess something, and Allaah knows that I am innocent of it, you will believe me. By Allaah, I cannot find of you an example except that of Joseph's father: "So (for me) patience is most fitting against that which you assert and it is Allaah (Alone) Whose help can be sought."

Then I turned away and lay on my bed, and at that time I knew that I was innocent and that Allaah would reveal my innocence. But by Allaah, I never thought that Allaah would send down about my affair Divine Inspiration that would be recited (forever), as I considered myself too unworthy to be talked of by Allaah with something that was to be recited: but I hoped that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) might have a vision in which Allaah would prove my innocence. By Allaah, Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) had not left his seat and nobody had left the house when the Divine Inspiration came to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ).

So there overtook him the same hard condition which used to overtake him (when he was Divinely Inspired) so that the drops of his sweat were running down, like pearls, though it was a (cold) winter day, and that was because of the heaviness of the Statement which was revealed to him. When that state of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) was over, and he was smiling when he was relieved, the first word he said was, "Aisha, Allaah has declared your innocence." My mother said to me, "Get up and go to him." I said, "By Allaah, I will not go to him and I will not thank anybody but Allaah." So Allaah revealed: "Verily! They who spread the Slander are a group among you. Think it not...." [Noor 24:11-20].

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4750

‘Aishah’s Innocence declared in the Qur’aan [Sooratun Noor 24:11-25]

11. Verily! Those who brought forth the slander (against ‘Aishah (may Allaah be pleased with her) the wife of the Prophet ﷺ) are a group among you. Consider it not a bad thing for you. Nay, it is good for you. Unto every man among them will be paid that which he had earned of the sin, and as for him among them who had the greater share therein, his will be a great torment.

12. Why then, did not the believers, men and women, when you heard it (the slander) think good of their own people and say: “This (charge) is an obvious lie?”

13. Why did they not produce four witnesses? Since they (the slanderers) have not produced witnesses! Then with Allaah they are the liars.

14. Had it not been for the Grace of Allaah and His Mercy unto you in this world and in the Hereafter, a great torment would have touched you for that whereof you had spoken.

15. When you were propagating it with your tongues, and uttering with your mouths that whereof you had no knowledge, you counted it a little thing, while with Allaah it was very great.

16. And why did you not, when you heard it, say? “It is not right for us to speak of this. Glory be to You (O Allaah) this is a great lie.”

17. Allaah forbids you from it and warns you not to repeat the like of it forever, if you are believers.

18. And Allaah makes the Ayat (proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.) plain to you, and Allaah is All-Knowing, All-Wise.

19. Verily, those who like that (the crime of) illegal sexual intercourse should be propagated among those who believe, they will have a painful torment in this world and in the Hereafter. And Allaah knows and you know not.

20. And had it not been for the Grace of Allaah and His Mercy on you, (Allaah would have hastened the punishment upon you). And that Allaah is full of kindness, Most Merciful.

21. O you who believe! Follow not the footsteps of Shaitaan. And whosoever follows the footsteps of Shaitaan, then, verily he commands Al-Fahsha’ [i.e. to commit indecency (illegal sexual intercourse, etc.)], and Al-Munkar [disbelief and

polytheism (i.e. to do evil and wicked deeds; to speak or to do what is forbidden in Islam, etc.)). And had it not been for the Grace of Allaah and His Mercy on you, not one of you would ever have been pure from sins. But Allaah purifies (guides to Islam) whom He wills, and Allaah is All-Hearer, All-Knower.

22. And let not those among you who are blessed with graces and wealth swear not to give (any sort of help) to their kinsmen, Al-Masakin (the poor), and those who left their homes for Allaah's Cause. Let them pardon and forgive. Do you not love that Allaah should forgive you? And Allaah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.

23. Verily, those who accuse chaste women, who never even think of anything touching their chastity and are good believers, are cursed in this life and in the Hereafter, and for them will be a great torment,

24. On the Day when their tongues, their hands, and their legs or feet will bear witness against them as to what they used to do.

25. On that Day Allaah will pay them the recompense of their deeds in full, and they will know that Allaah, He is the Manifest Truth.

When Allah revealed this to confirm my innocence, Abu Bakr As-Siddiq who used to provide for Mistah bin Uthatha because of the latter's kinship to him and his poverty, said, "By Allah, I will never provide for Mistah anything after what he has said about 'Aaishah". So Allah revealed: "Let not those among you who are good and are wealthy swear not to give (help) to their kinsmen, those in need, and those who have left their homes for Allah's Cause. Let them pardon and forgive (i.e. do not punish them). Do you not love that Allaah should forgive you? Verily Allah is Oft-forgiving. Most Merciful." [Noor 24:22] Abu Bakr said, "Yes, by Allah, I wish that Allah should forgive me." So he resumed giving Mistah the aid he used to give him before and said, "By Allah, I will never withhold it from him at all." 'Aaishah further said: Allah's Messenger ﷺ also asked Zainab bint Jahsh about my case. He said, "O Zainab! What have you seen?" She replied, "O Allah's Messenger ﷺ I protect my hearing and my sight (by refraining from telling lies). I know nothing but good (about 'Aaishah)." Of all the wives of Allah's Messenger ﷺ it was Zainab who aspired to receive from him the same favour as I used to receive, yet Allah saved her (from telling lies) because of her piety. But her sister, Hamna, kept on fighting on her behalf so she was destroyed as were those who invented and spread the slander.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4750

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائِشَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

The Blessing of Tayammum was revealed due to her losing her necklace

'Aaishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrated that she borrowed a necklace from Asmaa' and lost it. Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent some of his companions to look for it. During their journey the time of prayer was due and they prayed without ablution. When they returned to the Prophet (ﷺ) they complained about it. So the Divine Verse of Tayammum was revealed. Usaid bin Hudair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said (to 'Aaishah), "May Allaah reward you handsomely. By Allaah, whenever you have a difficulty, Allaah took you out of it and brought with it, a blessing for the Muslims."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3773

'Aaishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا reported:

We went with the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) on one of his journeys and when we reached the place Baida' or Dhat al-jaiish, my necklace broke (and fell somewhere). The Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) along with other people stayed there to search for it. There was neither any water at that place nor was there any water with them (the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ). Some people came to my father Abu Bakr and said: Do you see what 'Aaishah has done? She has detained the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) and those accompanying him, and there is neither any water here or with them. So Abu Bakr came there and the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) was sleeping with his head on my thigh. He (Abu Bakr) said: You have detained the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) and other persons and there is neither water here nor with them. She ('Aaishah) said: Abu Bakr scolded me and uttered what Allaah wanted him to utter and nudged my hips with his hand. And there was nothing to prevent me from stirring but for the fact that the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) was lying upon my thigh. The Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) slept till it was dawn at a waterless place. So Allaah revealed the verses pertaining to tayammum and they (the Prophet and his Companions) performed tayammum. Usaid bin al-Hudair who was one of the leaders said: This is not the first of your blessings, O Family of Abu Bakr. 'Aaishah said: We made the camel stand which was my mount and found the necklace under it.

Saheeh Muslim 367a

'Aishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

'Aishah is the wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) in this world and in the Hereafter

Abu Wail رضي الله عنه narrated that:

When `Ali sent `Ammar and Al-Hasan to (the people of) Kufa to urge them to fight, `Ammar addressed them saying, "I know that she (i.e. `Aishah) is the wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) in this world and in the Hereafter (world to come), but Allaah has put you to test, whether you will follow Him (i.e. Allaah) or her."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3772

Abu Maryam `Abdullah bin Ziyad Al-Aasadi narrated that:

When Talha, Az-Zubayr and `Aishah travelled to Basra, `Ali sent `Ammar bin Yaasir and Hasan bin `Ali who came to us at Kufa and ascended the pulpit. Al-Hasan bin `Ali was at the top of the pulpit and `Ammar was below Al-Hasan. We all gathered before him. I heard `Ammar saying, "'Aishah has travelled to Al-Basra. By Allaah! She is the wife of your Prophet in this world and in the Hereafter. But Allaah has put you to test whether you obey Him (Allaah) or her (`Aishah).

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 7100



Was 'Aishah proficient in the Laws of Inheritance?

He (Masrooq) said: "By Allaah! I have seen the major Companions of Muhammad ﷺ asking her about the laws of inheritance. "

I never saw anyone more knowledgeable concerning medicine than 'Aishah

Aboo Usaamah related to us, from Hishaam ibn 'Urwah, from his father, that he said: I said: "O! From whom did you learn medicine?" She said: 'I used to hear the people prescribing remedies for each other, and I would memorize it.'"

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائِشَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

**No-one was more knowledgeable about an aayah, inheritance, sunnah,
poetry, history, lineage and medicine than 'Aaishah**

Sa'eed ibn Sulaymaan: from Aboo Usaamah; from Hishaam; from his father, who said:

"I accompanied 'Aa'ishah, and I never met anyone more knowledgeable about an Ayah that had come down, nor about an inheritance law, nor about a Sunnah, nor about poetry, nor one who narrated more, nor one knowing better about historical events of the Arabs, nor concerning lineage; nor about medicine, than her. So I said to her: 'O Aunty! From where did you learn medicine?'

She said: "I used to fall ill, and something would be prescribed for me; and a person would fall ill, and something would be prescribed for them; and I would hear the people prescribing for each other, and I would memorize it."



And from 'Abdullah ibn 'Ubayd ibn 'Umayr who said:

"No one grieves for her ('Aaishah) except one for whom she was a mother."
(Mother of the believers).

Quoted from 'The Hadith of the Ifk' Abu Talhah. P41. 2016. Salafi Publications.

'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

She was the most knowledgeable of women without exception

Ibn Katheer رحمه الله said,

“In the nations, there has not been the like of ‘Aaishah in her memory, knowledge, fluency and intellect.”

Al-Bidaayah wan Nihaayah 4/322; 11/338. Quoted from The Role of Women in the Field of Knowledge and Education throughout the History of Islaam by Abu Haatim M. Faarooq.



A Quarter of the Rulings of the Sharee’ah were transmitted from ‘Aaishah

Ibn Hajar رحمه الله said,

“It has been said that indeed a quarter of the rulings of the sharee’ah have been transmitted from her (‘Aaishah).”

Fathul Baaree 7/107. Quoted from The Role of Women in the Field of Knowledge and Education throughout the History of Islaam by Abu Haatim M. Faarooq.



'Aaishah Bint Abee Bakr
عائشة بنت أبي بكر رضي الله عنها

'Umar set a stipend of 12,000 dirhams for 'Aaishah

Mutarrif ibn Tarif: from Abu Ishaq; from Mus'ab ibn Sa'd who said: "Umar set a stipend of ten thousand for each of the Mothers of the Believers, and he gave two thousand extra to 'Aaishah, and he said: "She was the beloved one of Allaah's Messenger ﷺ." Siyar 'alaam an Nubalaa' vol. 2. p187

TN: 1 dirham = 3g silver = approx. sr8.6 today.

10,000 dirhams approx. sr86,000/ £16,800; 12,000 dirhams = sr103,200/ £20,019.

'Umar رضي الله عنه also gave the wives the share they received from Khaybar that the Prophet ﷺ earmarked for them (80 wasq of dates and 20 wasq of barley – 1 wasq = 60 Saa' = 180 litres);

'Alee رضي الله عنه gave 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها on the Day of the Camel around 36AH 12,000 (dirhams)⁸.

Mu'aawiyah رضي الله عنه gave 1000 dirhams to 'Aaishah and a necklace worth 100,000 dirhams (today approximately sr867,000/ £168,000) which she distributed among the other wives.⁹



⁸ Siyar 'alaam an Nubalaa vol.2 p178. It mentions 12,000. It is assumed 'dirhams'. Allaah knows best. (Approximately sr104,400/£20,000 today).

⁹ Siyar Alaam an Nubalaa vol.2 p187.

'Aishah Bint Abee Bakr عَائِشَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Ibn 'Abbaas sought permission to visit 'Aaishah whilst she was dying

Aboo 'Amr narrated to Dhakwaan saying: "Ibn 'Abbaas came, seeking permission to enter upon 'Aaishah, whilst she was dying. He said: "So I went, and found by her head 'Abdullaah – the son of her brother 'Abdur-Rahmaan. So I said: 'Here is Ibn 'Abbaas, seeking permission to enter.' She said: 'Leave me with regard to Ibn 'Abbaas. I have no need of him, nor his words of praise.' So 'Abdullaah said: 'O mother, Ibn 'Abbaas is from your righteous he will bid you farewell, and give you the greeting of Salaam.' She said: 'Then grant him permission to enter if you wish.'" He said: "So Ibn 'Abbaas came, and when he sat, he said: "Receive good tidings, for by Allaah, there is not between you and your parting from all toil, and your greeting Muhammad ﷺ and the beloved ones, except your soul leaving your body.' She said: "Now then O Ibn 'Abbaas!" He said: "You were the most beloved of the wives of Allaah's Messenger ﷺ (meaning: to him) and he would not love except one who was good and pure. Your necklace fell down on the night of Al-Abwaa', and Allaah's Messenger ﷺ entered the morning seeking after it. So the people entered the morning not having any water with them, so Allaah sent down "Then perform tayammum with clean earth." [4:43] So that was on account of you, and the concession which Allaah sent down for this nation. Then Allaah, the Most High, sent down your innocence from above the seven heavens. So there is not a masjid from the masjids wherein Allaah is remembered except that your innocence is recited within it throughout the night and day." She said: "Let me be, O Ibn 'Abbaas, for by Allaah, I wish that I had been forgotten and ignored."

Quoted from 'The Hadith of the Ifk' Abu Talhah. P39-40. 2016. Salafi Publications.

'Aaishah on her Deathbed

Al-Qasim bin Muhammad رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrated that:

When `Aaishah became sick, Ibn `Abbas went to see her and said,

"O mother of the believers! You are leaving for truthful fore-runners i.e. for Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3771



Hafsah

Bint 'Umar

Al-Khattaab

حَفْصَةَ بِنْتِ عُمَرَ الْخَطَّابِ

رضي الله عنهما

Summary of the Life of Hafsaah Bint 'Umar

حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضى الله عنهما

1. Name: Hafsaah; Haarisatul Qur'aan (the keeper/guard of the Qur'aan)
2. Father: 'Umar bin Al-Khattaab رضى الله عنه
3. Previous husband: Khunays bin Hadhaafah as Sahmi died from wounds at Badr (2AH) رضى الله عنه
4. Married Prophet ﷺ : 3 AH 21 years old. Widowed 29 years old. 'Umar asked Abu Bakr and 'Uthmaan to marry her first but they declined. Then he went to the Prophet ﷺ who married her.
5. Divorced: The Prophet ﷺ divorced her and then took her back.
6. Lived 8 years with the Prophet ﷺ and 34 years after him.
7. No children
8. Hadeeth narrated: 60 hadeeth
9. Born: 18 years before hijrah
10. Died: age 63 yrs old in 41 AH in Madeenah. Buried in Baqee'
11. Qur'aanic aayaat revealed about her in Soorah At-Tahreem 66:3-4
12. She was entrusted to look after the original manuscript of the Qur'aan by her Father 'Umar رضى الله عنه
13. A slave girl performed magic on her.
14. She performed I'tikaaf in the masjid.
15. She had a share in Khaibar's land.

Hafsah Bint 'Umar
حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

Hafsah رضي الله عنها and the Honey

'Aishah رضي الله عنها reported that Allaah's Messenger ﷺ liked sweet things and honey. After saying the afternoon prayer he used to visit his wives going close to them. So he went to Hafsah and stayed with her longer than usual. I ('Aishah) asked about that. It was said to me: A woman of her family had sent her a small vessel of honey as a gift and she gave it to Allaah's Messenger ﷺ to drink. I said: By Allaah, we will also contrive a plan for him. I mentioned that to Sawdah, and said: When he visits you and draws close to you, say to him: Allaah's Messenger, have you taken maghaafir (bitter sap)? And he will say to you: No. Then say to him: What is this odour? And Allaah's Messenger ﷺ will feel it strongly that any unpleasant odour should come from him. So he will say to you: Hafsah has given me a drink of honey. Then you should say to him: The honey-bees might have fed on 'Urfut, and I will also say the same to him and Safiyyah, you should also say this. So when he (the Holy Prophet ﷺ) came to Sawdah, she said: By Him besides whom there is no god worthy of worship, it was under compulsion that I had decided to state that which you told me when he would be at a little distance at the door. So when Allaah's Messenger ﷺ came near, she said: Messenger of Allaah, did you eat Maghaafir? He said: No. She (again) said: Then what is this odour? He said: Hafsah gave me honey to drink. She said: The honey-bees might have fed from 'Urfut. When he came to me I told him this. He then visited Safiyyah and she also said to him the same. When he (again) visited Hafsah she said: Messenger of Allaah, should I not give you that (drink)? He said: I do not need it. Sawdah said, SubhaanAllaah, by Allaah we have prevented him from it. I said to her: Keep quiet.

Saheeh Muslim 1474 b

Another Version where Hafsah and 'Aa'ishah contrive a Plan

'Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها said:

The Prophet ﷺ used to spend time with Zaynab bint Jahsh and that he once drank honey at her house, so **Hafsah** and she agreed that the one whom the Prophet ﷺ visited first should say, "I notice that you have an odour of the gum of the mimosa.* Have you eaten some?" When he visited one of them and she said that to him he replied, "Don't worry; I drank some honey at the house of Zainab bint Jahsh, but I swear that I shall not do it again. Do not tell anyone of that." [He said this] desiring to please his wives, and then there came down, "O Prophet, why do you hold to be forbidden what Allaah has made lawful for you, desiring to please your wives? (Tahreem 66:1).

*Maghaafir; plural of Mughfur. It is the gum/sap of a kind of mimosa called 'urfut, the odour of which is unpleasant.

Saheeh al Bukhaaree 5267

Hafsah Bint 'Umar

حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

Soorah At-Tahreem The Prohibition [66:1-5]

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ لِمَ تُحَرِّمُ مَا أَحَلَّ اللَّهُ لَكَ تَبْتَغِي مَرْضَاتَ أَزْوَاجِكَ ۗ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ قَدْ
فَرَضَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ تَحِلَّةَ أَيْمَانِكُمْ ۗ وَاللَّهُ مَوْلَاكُمْ ۖ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ وَإِذْ أَسْرَأَ النَّبِيُّ إِلَىٰ بَعْضِ
أَزْوَاجِهِ حَدِيثًا فَلَمَّا نَبَأَتْ بِهِ وَأَظْهَرَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ عَرَفَ بَعْضَهُ وَأَعْرَضَ عَنْ بَعْضٍ ۖ فَلَمَّا
نَبَأَهَا بِهِ قَالَتْ مَنْ أَنْبَأَكَ هَذَا ۖ قَالَ نَبَأَنِي الْعَلِيمُ الْخَبِيرُ إِنْ تَتُوبَا إِلَى اللَّهِ فَقَدْ صَغَتْ
قُلُوبُكُمَا ۖ وَإِنْ تَظَاهَرَا عَلَيْهِ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ مَوْلَاهُ وَجِبْرِيْلُ وَصَالِحُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ۖ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ بَعْدَ
ذَلِكَ ظَهِيْرٌ عَسَىٰ رَبُّهُ إِنْ طَلَّقَنَّ أَنْ يُبَدِّلَهُ أَزْوَاجًا خَيْرًا مِّنْكَنَّ مُسْلِمَاتٍ مُّؤْمِنَاتٍ قَانِتَاتٍ
تَأْتِيْنَ غَابِدَاتٍ سَائِحَاتٍ ثَيِّبَاتٍ وَأَبْكَارًا

1. O Prophet! Why do you ban (for yourself) that which Allaah has made lawful to you, seeking to please your wives? And Allaah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.
2. Allaah has already ordained for you (O men), the dissolution of your oaths. And Allaah is your Maula (Lord, or Master, or Protector, etc.) and He is the All-Knower, the All-Wise.
3. And (remember) when the Prophet disclosed a matter in confidence to one of his wives (Hafsah), so when she told it (to another i.e. 'Aishah), and Allaah made it known to him, he informed part thereof and left a part. Then when he told her (Hafsah) thereof, she said: "Who told you this?" He said: "The All-Knower, the All-Aware (Allaah) has told me".
4. If you two ('Aishah and Hafsah) turn in repentance to Allaah, (it will be better for you), your hearts are indeed so inclined (to oppose what the Prophet likes), but if you help one another against him (Muhammad), then verily, Allaah is his Maula (Lord or Protector), and Jibrael, and the righteous among the believers, and furthermore, the angels are his helpers.
5. It may be if he divorced you (all) that his Lord will give him instead of you, wives better than you, Muslims (who submit to Allaah), believers, obedient to Allaah, turning to Allaah in repentance, worshipping Allaah sincerely, fasting or emigrants (for Allaah's sake), previously married and virgins.

Hafsah Bint 'Umar
حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضى الله عنهما

The Prophet ﷺ kept away from his wives

'Umar bin al-Khattab رضى الله عنه reported:

When Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) kept himself away from his wives, I entered the masjid, and found people striking the ground with pebbles and saying: Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) has divorced his wives, and that was before they were commanded to observe seclusion. 'Umar said to himself: I must find out what happened today. So I went to 'Aa'ishah رضى الله عنها and said: Daughter of Abu Bakr, have you gone to the extent of giving trouble to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)? Thereupon she said: Son of Khattab, you have nothing to do with me, and I have nothing to do with you. You should look to your own receptacle. He ('Umar) said: I visited Hafsa daughter of 'Umar, and said to her: Hafsa, the (news) has reached me that you cause Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) trouble. You know that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) does not love you, and had I not been (your father) he would have divorced you. (On hearing this) she wept bitterly...

Saheeh Muslim 1479 a



**The Prophet ﷺ Divorced Hafsah رضى الله عنها
and the Angel Jibreel told him to take her back**

'Umar ibn al-Khattab رضى الله عنه narrated that:

The Prophet ﷺ divorced Hafsah رضى الله عنها but he took her back in marriage.

Sunan Abi Dawud 2283

Thaabit narrated from Anas رضى الله عنهما that the Prophet ﷺ divorced Hafsah once, so Jibreel عليه السلام came to him ﷺ and said, 'O Muhammad! Did you divorce Hafsah while she is one to fast and stand in prayer often and she is your wife in Paradise?'

(Al Haakim. Shaykh Al-Albaanee said the hadeeth is hasan;
Silsilah Saheehah vol. 5 p18 under number 2007).

TN. The reason for the divorce is not mentioned in the sunnah. However, some shuyukh say it is related to Soorah Tahreem aayaah 3 where Hafsah told a secret.

Hafsah Bint 'Umar
حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

Hafsah's Uncle was appointed Ruler of Bahrain

'Abdullah bin 'Amr bin Rabi'a رضي الله عنه who was one of the leaders of Bani 'Adi and his father participated in the battle of Badr in the company of the Prophet ﷺ narrated that 'Umar رضي الله عنه appointed Qudaama bin Madh'oon as ruler of Bahrain, Qudaama was one of the warriors of the battle of Badr and was the maternal uncle of 'Abdullah bin 'Umar and Hafsah.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4011



"Tell Abu Bakr to lead the people in prayer."

'Aishah, the Mother of the Believers رضي الله عنها narrated that Allaah's Messenger ﷺ in his illness said, "Tell Abu Bakr to lead the people in prayer." I said to him, "If Abu Bakr stands in your place, the people would not hear him owing to his (excessive) weeping. So please order 'Umar to lead the prayer." 'Aishah added I said to Hafsah, "Say to him: If Abu Bakr should lead the people in the prayer in your place, the people would not be able to hear him owing to his weeping; so please, order 'Umar to lead the prayer." Hafsah did so but Allaah's Messenger said, "Keep quiet! You are verily the Companions of Joseph. Tell Abu Bakr to lead the people in the prayer. " Hafsah said to 'Aishah, "I never got anything good from you."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 679

Hafsah Bint 'Umar حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

Hafsah looked after the Original Manuscript of the Qur'aan

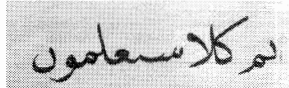
Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه narrated that Hudhaifa bin Al-Yamaan came to `Uthman at the time when the people of Sham and the people of Iraq were waging war to conquer Armenia and Azerbaijan (22AH). Hudhaifa was afraid of their (the people of Sham and Iraq) differences in the recitation of the Qur'an, so he said to `Uthman, "O chief of the Believers! Save this nation before they differ about the Book (Qur'an) as the Jews and the Christians did before." So `Uthman sent a message to Hafsah saying, "Send us the manuscripts of the Qur'an so that we may compile the Qur'anic materials in perfect copies and return the manuscripts to you." Hafsah sent it to `Uthman. `Uthman then ordered: Zaid bin Thabit, `Abdullah bin AzZubair, Sa'id bin Al-As and `AbdurRahman bin Harith bin Hisham to rewrite the manuscripts in perfect copies. `Uthman said to the three Quraishi men, "In case you disagree with Zaid bin Thabit on any point in the Qur'an, then write it in the dialect of Quraish, the Qur'an was revealed in their tongue." They did so, and when they had written many copies, `Uthman returned the original manuscripts to Hafsah. `Uthman sent to every Muslim province one copy of what they had copied, and ordered that all the other Qur'anic materials, whether written in fragmentary manuscripts or whole copies, be burnt.¹⁰

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4987

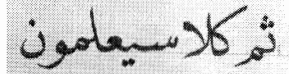
TN: Hafsah was known as حارسة القرآن The guard/keeper of the Qur'aan.

The Mushaf was first written in 'Hijaazi' script without dots or vowels. Today the Mushaf is written in 'naskh' which is very easy and clear for everyone to read with vowels and dots الحمد لله. See examples below written in naskh:

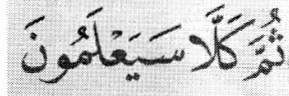
No dots or vowels



With dots



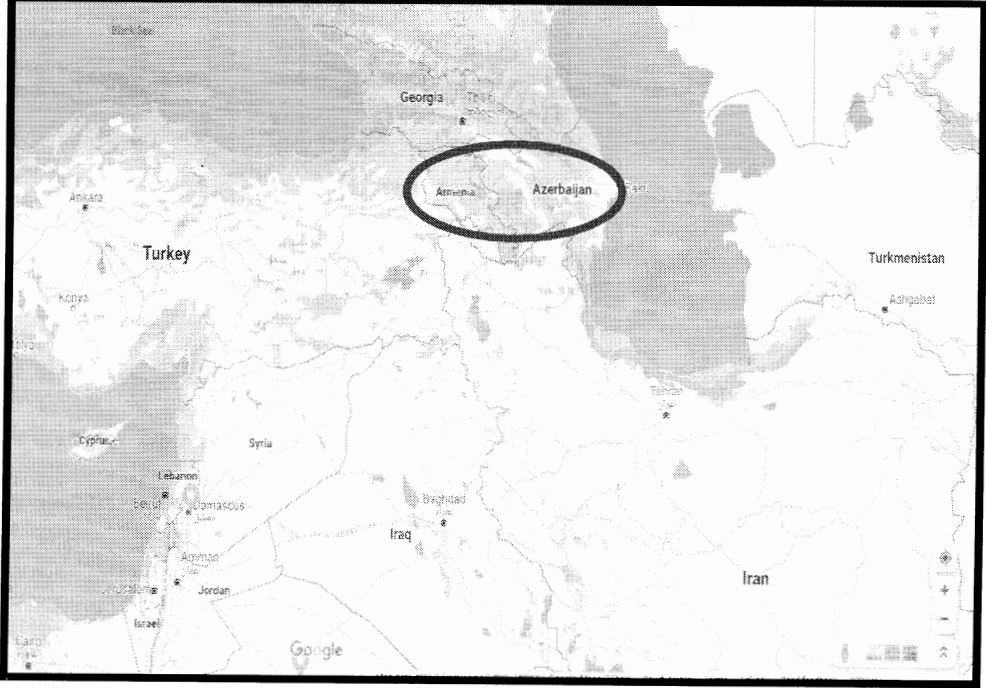
With dots and vowels



¹⁰ To learn more about how the Qur'aan was written see the article on my blog: "A Brief Summary of the Recording of the Qur'aan in Writing and the Script Styles"
<http://quraanteacherresources.blogspot.com/2016/04/script-styles-of-quraan.html>

Hafsah Bint 'Umar
حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

Armenia and Azerbaijan on the Map



Hafsah Bint 'Umar حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

Hafsah's Slave-Girl performed Sorcery on her رضي الله عنها

Yahya related to me from Malik from Muhammad ibn Abd ar-Rahman ibn Sad ibn Zurara that he had heard that Hafsah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ had one of her slave-girls who had used sorcery against her killed. She was a mudabbara (magician). Hafsah gave the order, and she was killed.

Muwatta Maalik Book 43 Hadeeth 14



Hafsah Weeps for her Father

'Abdullah bin 'Umar رضي الله عنه reported that Hafsah رضي الله عنها wept for 'Umar (when he was about to die¹¹). He ('Umar) said:

Be quiet, my daughter. Don't you know that the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) had said:" The deceased is punished because of his family's wailing over the death"?

Saheeh Muslim 927 a

¹¹ TN: 23AH

Hafsah Bint 'Umar
حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

Hafsah رضي الله عنها broke a voluntary fast

Yahya related to me from Malik from Ibn Shihaab that 'Aaishah and Hafsah, the wives of the Prophet ﷺ began fasting voluntarily one morning and then food was given to them and they broke their fast with it. Then the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ came in. 'Aaishah said, "Hafsah asked, anticipating me in speech - she took after her father 'Umar - 'Messenger of Allaah, 'Aaishah and I began the morning fasting voluntarily and then food was given us and we broke the fast with it.' The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said, 'Fast another day in its place.' "

Muwatta Maalik Book 18, Hadith 50

N.B. The ulemaa' have said that this order to make up the voluntary fast was one of recommendation and not obligation. Allaah knows best.



Hafsah performed 'Itikaaf

'Amra bint `Abdur-Rahman from `Aaishah رضي الله عنها narrated:

Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) mentioned that he would practice I'tikaf in the last ten days of Ramadan. `Aaishah asked his permission to perform I'tikaf and he permitted her. Hafsah asked `Aaishah to take his permission for her, and she did so. When Zaynab bint Jahsh saw that, she ordered a tent to be pitched for her and it was pitched for her. Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to proceed to his tent after the prayer. So, he saw the tents and asked, "What is this?" He was told that those were the tents of `Aaishah, Hafsah, and Zaynab. Allaah's Messenger said, "Is it righteousness which they intended by doing so? I am not going to perform I'tikaf." So he returned home. When the fasting month was over, he performed Itikaaf for ten days in the month of Shawwal.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 2045

Hafsah Bint 'Umar
حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

Hafsah's Income

'Umar رضي الله عنه reported that:

Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) handed over the land of Khaybar (on the condition) of the share of produce of fruits and harvest, and he also gave to his wives every year one hundred wasq: eighty wasq of dates and twenty wasq of barley. When 'Umar became the caliph he distributed the (lands and trees) of Khaibar, and gave the option to the wives of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) to earmark for themselves the land and water or stick to the wasq (that they got) every year. They differed in this matter. Some of them opted for land and water, and some of them opted for wasq every year. 'Aishah and Hafsah were among those who opted for land and water.

Saheeh Muslim 1551 b

Wasq = 60 saa' = 180 litres

100 awsuq = 6000 saa' = 18,000 litres

1 saa' = 3 litres = 4 mudd

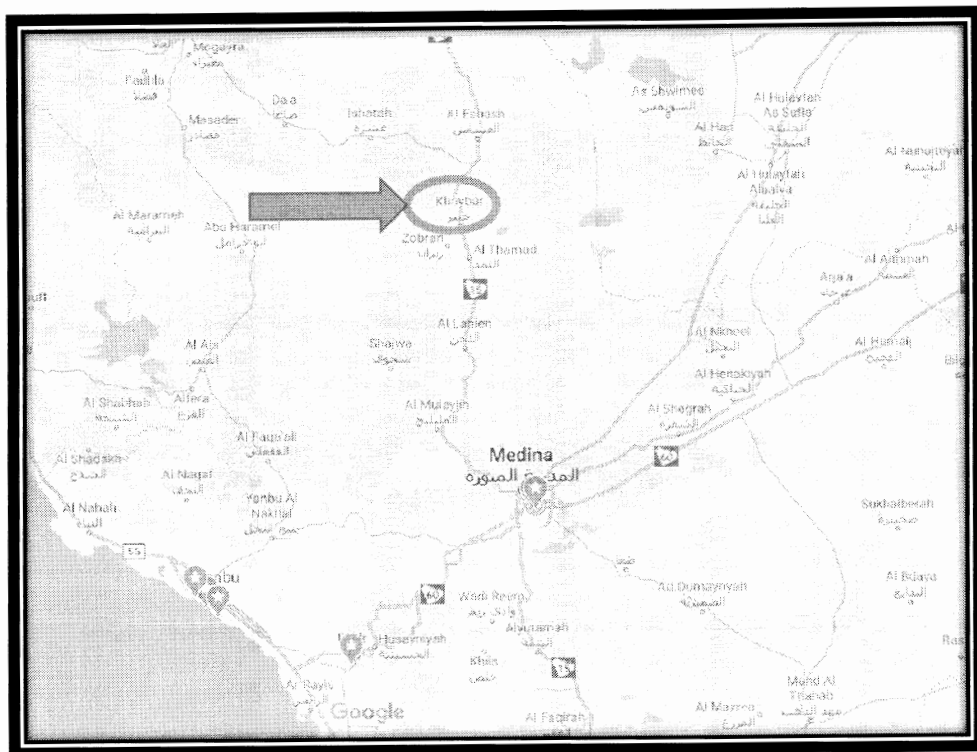
1 mudd = 0.75 Litres

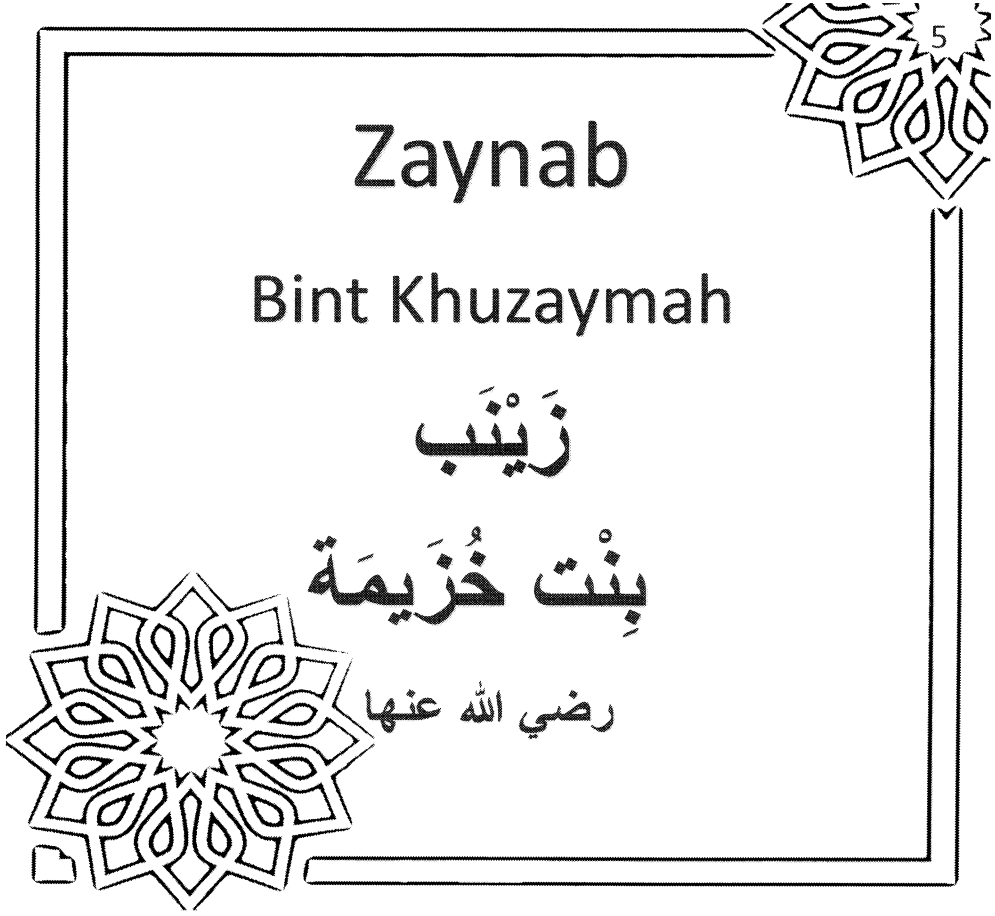
Hafsah Bint 'Umar
حفصة بنت عمر الخطاب رضي الله عنهما

The Battle of Khaybar 7 AH

Khaybar خيبر is 140km (86 miles) away from Madeenah

The Jews were settled there.





Zaynab

Bint Khuzaymah

زَيْنَب

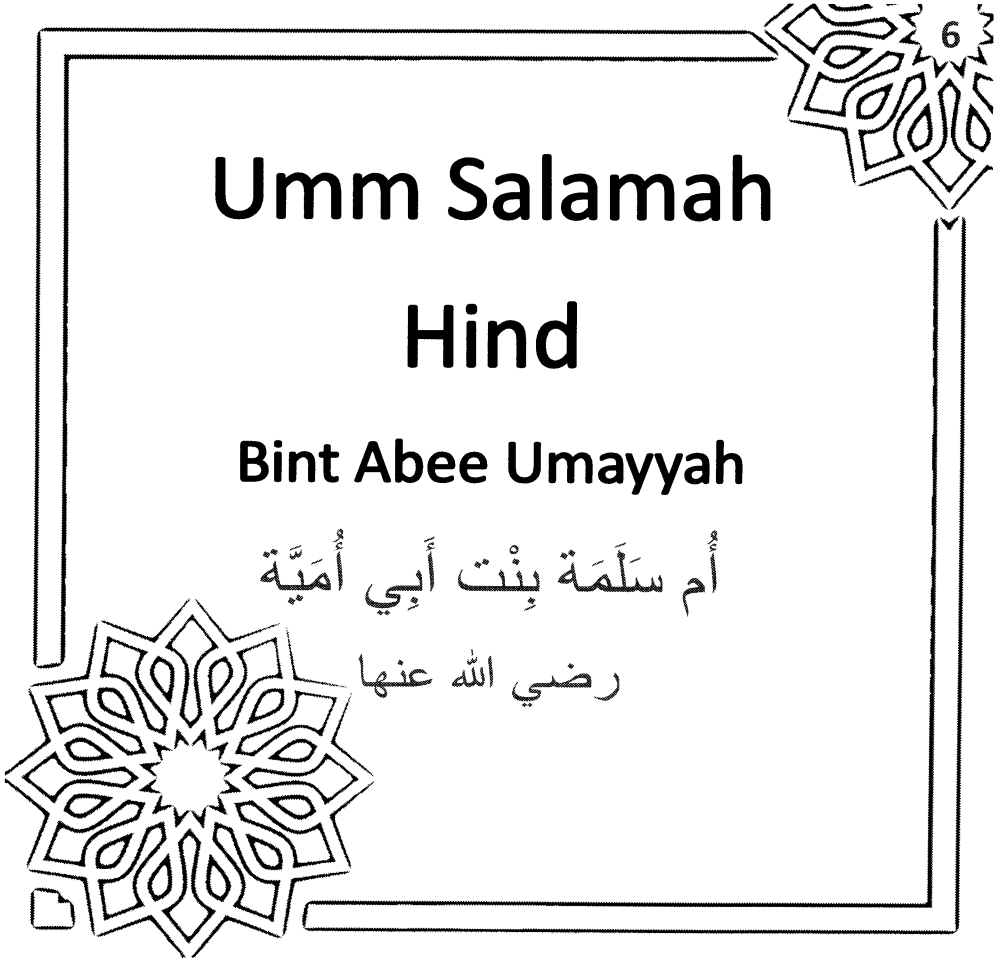
بِنْتُ خُزَيْمَةَ

رضي الله عنها

Summary of the Life of Zaynab bint Khuzaymah

زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ خُرَيْمَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

1. Name: Zaynab; Umm al-Masaakeen (Mother of the Poor) She was known for this before the hijrah in jaahiliyyah too.
2. Father: Khuzaymah bin Al-Haarith bin 'Abdillaah al Hilaaliyyah.
3. Previous husband: 'Abdullaah bin Jahsh was martyred at Uhud (3 AH).
4. Married Prophet ﷺ : 4 AH 29 years old.
5. Lived 2 or 8 months approximately with the Prophet ﷺ.
6. No children
7. Hadeeth narrated: none.
8. Born: 26 years before hijrah.
9. Died: age 30 yrs old in 4 AH in Madeenah. Buried in Baqee' and the Prophet ﷺ led her janaazah.
10. Passed away before the Prophet ﷺ . Zaynab and Khadeejah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا were the only wives to pass away before the Prophet ﷺ.
11. Zaynab bint Khuzaymah was the sister of Maimoonah (the last wife of the Prophet ﷺ).



Umm Salamah

Hind

Bint Abee Umayyah

أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ بِنْتُ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ

رضي الله عنها

Summary of the Life of Umm Salamah Hind

أم سلمة هند بنت أبي أمية رضي الله عنها

1. Name: Hind هند Umm Salamah
2. Father's Name: Aboo Umayyah (Hudhayfah or Sahl?) bin al Mugheerah (known for generosity and providing for travellers)
3. Hind was the sister of 'Ammar bin Yaasir, cousin of Khalid bin al Waleed and Aboo Jahl
4. Previously Married: Aboo Salamah bin 'Abdul Asad al Makhzomee (a sahaabee who died from wounds of Uhud). He was also the Prophet's ﷺ suckling brother.
5. Children from previous marriage: 'Umar, Salamah, Zaynab
6. Married Prophet ﷺ : 4 AH after Battle of Uhud, she was 28 years old and was suckling Zaynab (Zanoob)
7. Lived with the Prophet ﷺ 7 years. He made du'a to remove her jealousy.
8. Description: Beautiful, of noble lineage and intelligent
9. Died: the last of all the wives to pass away at 85 yrs old, 61AH in Madeenah just after the death of Husayn رضي الله عنه
10. Two hijrahs (to Abyssinnia and to Madeenah).
11. Narrated: 378 ahaadeeth
12. She advised the Prophet ﷺ on day of Hdaybiyyah
13. Sooratul Ahzaab aayah 35 revealed when she asked about women
14. The aayah of forgiveness for Ka'b bin Maalik was revealed in her house.

Umm Salamah Hind

أم سلمة هند بنت أبي أمية رضي الله عنها

Du'aa at the time of Calamity

Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها reported:

I heard the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ saying, "When a person suffers from a calamity and utters:

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ: اللَّهُمَّ أَجْرُنِي فِي مُصِيبَتِي، وَاخْلُفْ لِي خَيْرًا مِنْهَا

'Inna lillaahi wa innaa ilaihi raaji'oon. Allaahumma'jurni fi musibati, wakhluuf li khairan minha. (We belong to Allaah and to Him we shall return. O Allaah! Compensate me in my affliction, recompense my loss and give me something better in exchange for it), then Allaah will surely compensate him with reward and a better substitute." Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها said: When Abu Salamah رضي الله عنه died, I repeated the same supplication as the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ had commanded me. So Allaah bestowed upon me a better substitute than him (I was married to Muhammad, the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ).

Riyaad as-Salihin 921

In a similar narration there occurs: 'When the time of death was near Abu Salamah said: 'O Allaah, replace me with better than me for my wife.' So when he died, Umm Salamah said: "Indeed, to Allaah we belong and to Him we shall return. I seek reward with Allaah for my affliction, so reward me for it."

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ احْتَسَبْتُ مُصِيبَتِي فَأَجْرُنِي فِيهَا

Jaami' at-Tirmidhee 3511

Umm Salamah Hind

أم سلمة هند بنت أبي أمية رضى الله عنها

The Marriage of the Prophet ﷺ to Umm Salamah

It was narrated from Umm Salamah رضى الله عنها, that when her 'Iddah had ended, Abu Bakr sent word to her proposing marriage to her, but she did not marry him. Then the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ sent 'Umar bin Al-Khattab with a proposal of marriage.

She said: "Tell the Messenger of Allaah that I am a jealous woman and that I have sons, and none of my guardians are present."

He went to the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ and told him that. He said: "Go back to her and tell her: As for your saying that you are a jealous woman, I will pray to Allaah for you to take away your jealousy. As for your saying that you have sons, your sons will be taken care of. And as for your saying that none of your guardians are present, none of your guardians, present or absent, would object to that." She said to her son: "O 'Umar, get up and perform the marriage to the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ," so he performed the marriage.

Sunan an-Nasa'i 3254



Where is Zanoob?

...Then the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ came to her (Umm Salamah رضى الله عنها) but when he saw her place Zaynab (her baby from Aboo Salamah) in her lap he went away. He was bashful and noble. He came and went a few times. 'Ammaar (bin Yaasir) came quickly and took the baby from her lap as she was preventing the Prophet ﷺ from entering. The Prophet ﷺ came and when he did not see the baby in her lap he asked 'Where is Zanoob?' أين زَنُوبُ She said 'Ammaar took her...

Abridged from Musnad Abee Ya'laa al Mawsooli hadeeth no. 6757

Umm Salamah Hind

أم سلمة هند بنت أبي أمية رضي الله عنها

The Bedding of Umm Salamah

Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها narrated that:

Her bedding was in front of the Prophet's ﷺ masjid.

Sunan Abi Dawud 4148



Spending 3 nights or a week as a Newly Wed

Ibn Abu Bakr bin 'Abd al-Rahman reported that when Allaah's Messenger ﷺ married Umm Salamah and she stayed with him (during the night), and it was dawn, he (the Holy Prophet) said to her:

There is no lack of estimation for you on the part of your husband. So if you desire I can spend a week with you, and if you like I may spend three (nights) and then I will visit you in turn. She said: Spend three (nights).

Saheeh Muslim 1460 b

Umm Salamah Hind

أم سلمة هند بنت أبي أمية رضي الله عنها

I repent to Allaah for harming you O Messenger of Allaah ﷺ

`Urwa narrated from `Aaishah رضي الله عنها: The wives of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) were in two groups. One group consisted of `Aaishah, Hafsa, Safiyyah and Sawdah; and the other group consisted of Umm Salamah and the other wives of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ). The Muslims knew that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) loved `Aaishah, so if any of them had a gift and wished to give it to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ), he would delay it, till Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) had come to `Aaishah's home and then he would send his gift to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) in her home. The group of Umm Salamah discussed the matter together and decided that Umm Salamah should request Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) to tell the people to send their gifts to him in whatever wife's house he was in. Umm Salamah told Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) of what they had said, but he did not reply. Then they (those wives) asked Umm Salamah about it. She said, "He did not say anything to me." They asked her to talk to him again. She talked to him again when she met him on her day, but he gave no reply. When they asked her, she replied that he had given no reply. They said to her, "Talk to him till he gives you a reply." When it was her turn, she talked to him again. He then said to her,

" لا تُؤذيني في عائشة، فإنَّ الوحيَ لم يأتني، وأنا في ثوب امرأةٍ إلاَّ عائشةً "

فَقَالَتْ تُتُوبُ إِلَى اللَّهِ مِنْ أَدَاكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

"Do not hurt me regarding `Aaishah, as the Divine Inspirations do not come to me on any of the beds except that of `Aaishah." On that Um Salamah said, "I repent to Allaah for hurting you."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 2581

Umm Salamah Hind

أم سلمة هند بنت أبي أمية رضي الله عنها

The Broken Dish

It was narrated from Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها that she brought some food in a dish of hers to the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ and his Companions, then 'Aaishah came, wrapped up in a garment, with a stone pestle and broke the dish. The Prophet ﷺ gathered the broken pieces of the dish and said:

"Eat, your mother got jealous," twice. Then the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ took the dish of 'Aaishah and sent it to Umm Salamah and he gave the dish of Umm Salamah to 'Aaishah.

Sunan an-Nasa'i 3956



Umm Salamah advises the Prophet ﷺ on the Day of Hdaybiyyah 6AH

When the writing of the peace treaty was concluded, Allaah's Messenger ﷺ said to his companions, "Get up and slaughter your sacrifices and shave your heads." By Allaah none of them got up, and the Prophet ﷺ repeated his order three times. When none of them got up, he left them and went to Umm Salamah and told her of the people's attitude towards him. Umm Salamah said, "O Prophet of Allaah! Do you want your order to be carried out? Go out and don't say a word to anybody till you have slaughtered your sacrifice and call your barber to shave your head." So, the Prophet ﷺ went out and did not talk to anyone of them till he did that, i.e. slaughtered the sacrifice and called his barber who shaved his head. Seeing that, the companions of the Prophet ﷺ got up, slaughtered their sacrifices, and started shaving each other's heads, and there was so much rush that there was a danger of killing each other.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree no.2732



Umm Salamah Hind

أم سلمة هند بنت أبي أمية رضي الله عنها

The Story of Ka`b's Forgiveness after Staying behind the Battle 'O Umm Salamah! Ka`b has been forgiven!'

`Abdullah bin Ka`b رضي الله عنه narrated:

I heard Ka`b bin Malik who was one of the three who were forgiven, saying that he had never remained behind Allaah's Messenger ﷺ in any battle which he had fought except the Battle of Tabuk and the Battle of Badr. He added. "I decided to tell the truth to Allaah's Messenger ﷺ in the forenoon, and scarcely did he return from a journey he made, except in the forenoon, he would go first to the masjid and offer a two-rak`ah prayer. The Prophet ﷺ forbade others to speak to me or to my two companions, but he did not prohibit speaking to any of those who had remained behind excepting us. So the people avoided speaking to us, and I stayed in that state till I could no longer bear it, and the only thing that worried me was that I might die and the Prophet ﷺ would not offer the funeral prayer for me, or Allaah's Messenger ﷺ might die and I would be left in that social status among the people that nobody would speak to me or offer the funeral prayer for me.

But Allaah revealed His Forgiveness for us to the Prophet ﷺ in the last third of the night while Allaah's Messenger ﷺ was with Umm Salamah. Umm Salamah sympathized with me and helped me in my disaster. Allaah's Messenger ﷺ said, 'O Umm Salamah! Ka`b has been forgiven!' She said, 'Shall I send someone to him to give him the good tidings?' He said, 'If you did so, the people would not let you sleep the rest of the night.' So when the Prophet ﷺ had offered the Fajr prayer, he announced Allaah's Forgiveness for us. His face used to look as bright as a piece of the (full) moon whenever he was pleased. When Allaah revealed His Forgiveness for us, we were the three whose cases had been deferred while the excuse presented by those who had apologized had been accepted.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4677





Zaynab

bint Jahsh

زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ

رضي الله عنها

Summary of the Life of Zaynab bint Jahsh رضي الله عنها

1. Name: Zaynab (Prophet ﷺ changed her name from برة Barrah Pious to Zaynab)
2. Father: Jahsh bin Riyaab bin al Muttalib
3. Background: Nobles of Quraysh. The Prophet's ﷺ cousin from his Aunt Umaymah bint 'Abdul Muttalib bin Haashim. Zaynab's sister was Hammah (suffered istihaadah 7 years).
4. Previously married Zayd bin Haarithah the freed slave and adopted son of the Prophet ﷺ. The marriage didn't last a year.
5. Married Prophet ﷺ 4 AH She was 37 years old.
6. Lived with Prophet ﷺ 7 years
7. Description: Obedient, pious, truthful, kept ties of kinship, generous, hardworking, quick tempered, intelligent.
8. Hadeeth Narrated 11
9. Died in Madeenah 21AH (first of the wives to pass away after the Prophet ﷺ)
10. Age at death 53 years old

Points

- Same Grandfather as the Prophet ﷺ
- The Prophet ﷺ married her when she was the divorced wife of his adopted son which was forbidden in Jaahiliyyah.
- Referred to in the Qur'aan 33:36 when she didn't accept the marriage to Zayd
- Her marriage to the Prophet ﷺ was a command from Allaah [Ahzaab 33:37] and took place without a wali, mahr, witnesses or permission.
- The verse of hijab was revealed during her marriage in 4AH [Ahzaab 33:53].
- Her walemah was the best of all his wives (sheep and bread).
- People were asked to seek permission before entering the Prophet's ﷺ houses.
- She was fair to 'Aaishah despite their rivalry (during the ifk slander).
- She gave the Prophet ﷺ some honey to drink which caused 'Aaishah to become jealous.

Zaynab bint Jahsh
رَئِبَةُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Zaynab's Marriage to Zayd

The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ had given him (Zayd) in marriage to the daughter of his paternal aunt, Zaynab bint Jahsh Al-Asadiyyah (may Allaah be pleased with her) whose mother was Umaymah bint `Abd Al-Muttalib. For her dowry he gave her ten Dinars, sixty Dirhams,¹² a veil, a cloak and a shirt, fifty Mudd of food and ten Mudd of dates¹³. This was stated by Muqatil bin Hayyan. She stayed with him for a year, more or less, then problems arose between them. Zayd complained about her to the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ, who told him, "Stay with your wife and have Taqwa of Allaah." Tafseer ibn Kathir Abridged 33:37

Zaynab's Marriage to Zayd

The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ had given Zayd in marriage to the daughter of his paternal aunt (his cousin), Zaynab bint Jahsh Al-Asadiyyah (may Allaah be pleased with her).

She said I will not marry Zayd. The Prophet ﷺ received revelation [33:36]. She then said 'I will not disobey the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ'. In another narration she said 'I am better than him' and she was very intelligent. So she first refused and then she accepted. Summarised and abridged Tafseer ibn Kathir 33:37

Zaynab and her brother 'Abdullah accept the decree for her to marry Zayd

It is not for a believer, man or woman, when Allaah and His Messenger have decreed a matter that they should have any option in their decision. And whoever disobeys Allaah and His Messenger, he has indeed strayed in a plain error. [Ahzaab 33:36]

It is said in Tafsir Ibn Kathir (full Arabic version) that 'believer man or woman' was 'Abdullaah and Zaynab who initially refused for Zaynab to marry Zayd the freed slave and adopted son of the Prophet ﷺ.

¹² TN: 10 dinars is approximately sr9690 (£1926) and 60 dirhams is approximately sr1519 (£300) today according to the gold/silver rates.

¹³ TN: just to get a rough idea – one Mudd is a measurement of a handful (both hands cupped) which is approximately 0.75 litres. 10 mudd of dates is approximately 7.5 kg. 50 mudd is approximately 37.5kg. Allaah knows best.

Zaynab bint Jahsh رُزَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Zayd and Zaynab have Marital Problems

Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrated that:

Zayd bin Harithah came to the Prophet (ﷺ) complaining about his wife. The Prophet (ﷺ) kept on saying (to him), "Be afraid of Allaah and keep your wife." Aaishah said, "If Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) were to conceal anything (of the Qur'an he would have concealed this Verse)"

Zaynab used to boast before the wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) and used to say, "You were given in marriage by your families, while I was married (to the Prophet) by Allaah from over seven Heavens."

And Thabit recited, "The Verse:--

'But (O Muhammad) you did hide in your heart that which Allaah was about to make manifest, you did fear the people,' (33.37) was revealed in connection with Zaynab and Zayd bin Harithah."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 7420

Proposal and Marriage of Zaynab

It was narrated that Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said:

"When the 'Iddah of Zaynab was over, the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) said to Zayd: 'Propose marriage to her on my behalf.' Zayd went and said: 'O Zaynab, rejoice, for the Messenger of Allaah has sent me to you to propose marriage on his behalf.' She said: 'I will not do anything until I consult my Lord.'"

She went to her prayer place and Qur'an was revealed, then the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) came and entered upon her without any formalities."

Sunan an-Nasa'i 3251

(i.e. Without a mahr, wali or witnesses as Allaah had commanded the marriage. Siyar A'laam an Nubalaa p211).

Zaynab bint Jahsh

زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Zaynab is married to the Prophet ﷺ in the Qur'aan

وَإِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ زَوْجَكَ وَاتَّقِ اللَّهَ
وَتُخْفِي فِي نَفْسِكَ مَا اللَّهُ مُبْدِيهِ وَتَخْشَى النَّاسَ وَاللَّهُ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَخْشَاهُ فَلَمَّا
قَضَى زَيْدٌ مِنْهَا وَطَرًا زَوَّجْنَاكَهَا لِكَيْ لَا يَكُونَ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ حَرَجٌ فِي
أَزْوَاجِ أَدْعِيَائِهِمْ إِذَا قَضَوْا مِنْهُنَّ وَطَرًا ۚ وَكَانَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ مَفْعُولًا

And (remember) when you said to him (Zayd bin Harithah, the freed slave of the Prophet) on whom Allaah has bestowed Grace (by guiding him to Islam) and you (O Muhammad too) have done favour (by manumitting him) "Keep your wife to yourself, and fear Allaah." But you did hide in yourself (i.e. what Allaah has already made known to you that He will give her to you in marriage) that which Allaah will make manifest, you did fear the people (i.e., Muhammad married the divorced wife of his manumitted slave) whereas Allaah had a better right that you should fear Him. So when Zaid had accomplished his desire from her (i.e. divorced her), We gave her to you in marriage, so that (in future) there may be no difficulty to the believers in respect of (the marriage of) the wives of their adopted sons when the latter have no desire to keep them (i.e. they have divorced them). And Allaah's Command must be fulfilled. [Sooratul Ahzaab 33:37]

The ruling of Hijab was revealed – He drew the curtain

We were there when Zaynab was married to the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ, and for the wedding feast we offered bread and meat. Then the people left, and some men stayed behind conversing in the house after they had eaten. The Messenger of Allaah went out and I followed him. He started to go around all the apartments of his wives, greeting them, and they said, 'O Messenger of Allaah, how did you find your (new) wife' I do not know whether I or someone else told him that those people had left, so he went and entered the house, and I went to enter after him, but he drew the curtain between himself and I. The ruling of Hijab was revealed and he exhorted the people as Allaah had exhorted them:

﴿ لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ ﴾

(Enter not the Prophet's houses, unless permission is given to you)."

[Ahzaab 33:53] Tafseer ibn Kathir Abridged 33:37

Zaynab bint Jahsh
زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Aayah of Hijaab, seeking permission, leaving after food etc.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ
إِلَى طَعَامٍ غَيْرٍ نَظِيرٍ مِنْهُ وَلَكِنْ إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ فَادْخُلُوا إِذَا طَعِمْتُمْ
فَانتَشِرُوا وَلَا مُسْتَعْسِنِينَ لِحَدِيثٍ إِنَّ ذَلِكُمْ كَانَ يُؤْذَى النَّبِيَّ
فَيَسْتَحْيِي مِنْكُمْ وَاللَّهُ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي مِنَ الْحَقِّ وَإِذَا سَأَلْتُمُوهُنَّ
مَتَاعًا فَسْأَلُوهُنَّ مِنْ وَرَاءِ حِجَابٍ ذَلِكُمْ أَطْهَرُ لِقُلُوبِكُمْ
وَقُلُوبِهِنَّ وَمَا كَانَ لَكُمْ أَنْ تُؤْذُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَلَا أَنْ
تَنْكِحُوا أَزْوَاجَهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ أَبَدًا إِنَّ ذَلِكُمْ كَانَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ
عَظِيمًا

O you who believe! Enter not the Prophet's houses, except when leave is given to you for a meal, (and then) not (so early as) to wait for its preparation. But when you are invited, enter, and when you have taken your meal, disperse, without sitting for a talk. Verily, such (behaviour) annoys the Prophet, and he is shy of (asking) you (to go), but Allaah is not shy of (telling you) the truth. And when you ask (his wives) for anything you want, ask them from behind a screen, that is purer for your hearts and for their hearts. And it is not (right) for you that you should annoy Allaah's Messenger, nor that you should ever marry his wives after him (his death). Verily! With Allaah that shall be an enormity.

Sooratul Ahzaab 33:53

Zaynab bint Jahsh
زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Zaynab's Waleemah

Anas رضي الله عنه narrated that:

The Prophet ﷺ did not give a better wedding banquet on the occasion of marrying any of his wives than the one he gave on marrying Zaynab, and that banquet consisted of one sheep.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 5168



Verse of Hijaab revealed during Zaynab's Marriage (4 AH)

Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه narrated that:

The Verse of Hijaab (veiling of women) was revealed in connection with Zaynab bint Jahsh رضي الله عنها. (On the day of her marriage with him) the Prophet ﷺ gave a wedding banquet with bread and meat; and she used to boast before the other wives of the Prophet ﷺ and used to say, "Allaah married me to the Prophet ﷺ in the Heavens."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 7421



Go to your Wife when your Desires are Aroused

Jabir رضي الله عنه reported that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) saw a woman, and so he came to his wife, Zaynab as she was tanning leather and had marital relations with her. He then went to his Companions and told them:

The woman advances and retires in the shape of a devil, so when one of you sees a woman, he should come to his wife, for that will repel what he feels in his heart.

Saheeh Muslim 1403 a

Zaynab bint Jahsh
رضي الله عنها زينب بنت جحش

The Prophet ﷺ changed the name Barrah to 'Zaynab' (1)

It was narrated from Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه that:

"Zaynab used to be called "Barrah" (good), and it was said that she was praising herself. So the Messenger of Allaah(ﷺ) changed her name to Zaynab."

Sunan Ibn Majah 3732

Zaynab, daughter of Umm Salamah, reported:

My name first was Barrah. Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) gave me the name of Zaynab. Then there entered (into the house of Allaah's Prophet as a wife) Zaynab, daughter of Jahsh, and her name was also Barrah, and he gave her the name of Zaynab.

Saheeh Muslim 2142 a



The Prophet ﷺ changed the name Barrah to 'Zaynab' (2)

Muhammad ibn 'Ata' related that he visited Zaynab bint Salamah and she asked him about the name of one of his sisters. He reports:

"I said, 'Her name is Barrah.' She said, 'Change her name. The Prophet, may Allaah bless him and grant him peace, married Zaynab bint Jahsh. Her name was Barrah and he changed it to Zaynab. I visited Umm Salamah when she married him and my name was Barrah. He heard her call me Barrah and said, 'Do not adorn yourselves. Allaah is the One who knows those who are pious (barrah) among you and those who are deviant. Call her Zaynab.' Umm Salamah said, 'She is Zaynab.' I said to Zaynab, 'Give her a name.' Zaynab said, 'Change it to what the Messenger of Allaah, may Allaah bless him and grant him peace, changed it.'" So he called her Zaynab.

Al-Adab Al-Mufrad 821

Zaynab bint Jahsh
رضي الله عنها زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ

Qualities of Zaynab bint Jahsh

'Aishah رضي الله عنها narrated that "...The wives of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) then sent Zaynab bint Jahsh, the wife of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ), and she was one who was somewhat equal in rank with me in the eyes of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) and I have never seen a woman more advanced in religious piety than Zainab, more God-conscious, more truthful, more alive to the ties of blood, more generous and having more sense of self-sacrifice in practical life and having more charitable disposition and thus closer to God, the Exalted, than her. She, however, lost her temper very quickly but was soon calm. Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) permitted her to enter as she ('A'isha) was along with Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) in her mantle, in the same very state when Fatima had entered. She said: Allaah's Messenger, your wives have sent me to you seeking equity in the case of the daughter of Abu Quhafa. She then came to me and showed harshness to me and I was looking at Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) whether he would permit me. Zaynab went on until I came to know that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) would not disapprove if I retorted. Then I exchanged hot words until I made her quiet. Thereupon Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) smiled and said: She is the daughter of Abu Bakr."

Saheeh Muslim 2442 a



Shall we be destroyed when there are pious people amongst us?

Zaynab bint Jahsh رضي الله عنها narrated that the Prophet (ﷺ) came to her in a state of fear saying,

"None has the right to be worshiped but Allaah! Woe to the Arabs because of evil that has come near. Today a hole has been made in the wall of Gog and Magog as large as this..." pointing with two of his fingers making a circle.

Zaynab رضي الله عنها said, "I said, 'O Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Shall we be destroyed though amongst us there are pious people?' He said, 'Yes, if evil increases.'"

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3598

Zaynab bint Jahsh زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

'Aishah speaks of the Qualities of Zaynab bint Jahsh

- ❖ She was one who was equal in rank with 'Aishah,
- ❖ I have never seen a woman more advanced in religious piety than Zainab,
- ❖ more God-conscious,
- ❖ more truthful in speech,
- ❖ more careful in keeping the ties of kinship,
- ❖ more generous in giving charity and
- ❖ having more sense of self-sacrifice in working than giving that in charity seeking nearness to Allaah.
- ❖ She, however, lost her temper very quickly but calmed down quickly.

الَّتِي كَانَتْ تُسَامِينِي مِنْهُنَّ فِي الْمَنْزِلَةِ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَلَمْ أَرِ امْرَأَةً قَطُّ خَيْرًا فِي الدِّينِ مِنْ زَيْنَبَ وَأَتْقَى لِلَّهِ وَأَصْدَقَ حَدِيثًا وَأَوْصَلَ لِلرَّجْمِ وَأَعْظَمَ صَدَقَةً وَأَشَدَّ ابْتِدَالًا لِنَفْسِهَا فِي الْعَمَلِ الَّذِي تَصَدَّقُ بِهِ وَتَقَرَّبُ بِهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى مَا عَدَا سُورَةَ مِنْ حَدِّ كَانَتْ فِيهَا تُسْرِعُ مِنْهَا الْفَيْئَةَ

Extracted from the hadeeth in Saheeh Muslim 2442 a

Zaynab was fair to 'Aishah in the Trial of the Ifk Slander

... 'Aishah رضي الله عنها further said,

'Allaah's Messenger ﷺ also asked (his wife) Zaynab bint Jahsh about my case. He said to Zaynab 'What do you know and what did you see?' She replied, 'O Allaah's Messenger ﷺ I refrain from claiming falsely that I have heard or seen anything. By Allaah, I know nothing except good (about 'Aishah).' Amongst the wives of the Prophet ﷺ, Zaynab was my rival, but Allaah saved her from that evil because of her piety. Her sister Hamnah started struggling on her behalf and she was destroyed along with those who were destroyed.

The Hadith of Ifk by Abu Talhah Dawud Burbank P13; (Originally taken from Siyar A'alamun Nubalaa)

Zaynab bint Jahsh
زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Zaynab's Brother Passed Away

Zaynab رضي الله عنها further said:

I went to Zaynab bint Jahsh when her brother died. She asked for perfume and used some of it and said, "By Allaah, I am not in need of perfume, but I have heard Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying on the pulpit, 'It is not lawful for a lady who believes in Allaah and the last day to mourn for more than three days except for her husband for whom she should mourn for four months and ten days.'"

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 5335



Zaynab (bint Jahsh) would pass away first

`Aaishah رضي الله عنها narrated that:

Some of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ asked him, "Who amongst us will be the first to follow you (i.e. die after you)?" He said, "Whoever has the longest hand." So they started measuring their hands with a stick and Sawdah's hand turned out to be the longest. (When Zaynab bint Jahsh died first of all in the caliphate of `Umar), we came to know that the long hand was a symbol of practicing charity, so she was the first to follow the Prophet ﷺ and she used to love giving in charity.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 1420



The Funeral of Zaynab bint Jahsh

Yahya related to me from Muhammad ibn al Munkadir that Rabia ibn Abdullah ibn al Hadir told him that he had seen Umar ibn al-Khattab leading people in front of the bier at the funeral of Zaynab bint Jahsh رضي الله عنها.

Muwatta Maalik Book 16, Hadith 9

Zaynab bint Jahsh
زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ رضي الله عنها

Zaynab's House was sold after her passing away

They sold her house for 50 000 dirhams.

Siyar A'alaam an Nubalaa p218

N.B 1 dirham = 3g silver. (Today 50,000 dirhams would be approximately £84,000/SR435,000)



The Long Hand = Charitable

'Aa'ishah, رضي الله عنها the Mother of the Faithful, reported that Allaah's Messenger ﷺ said:

One who has the longest hand amongst you will meet me first. She further said: They (the wives of Allaah's Messenger ﷺ) measured their hands to see whose hand was the longest and the hand of Zaynab was the longest amongst them, as she used to work with her hand and spend (that income) on charity.

Saheeh Muslim 2452

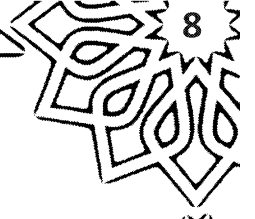


Zaynab Used to Work And Give the Earnings in Charity

She used to work with her hands.

She would tan leather, pierce holes in it and give it in charity.

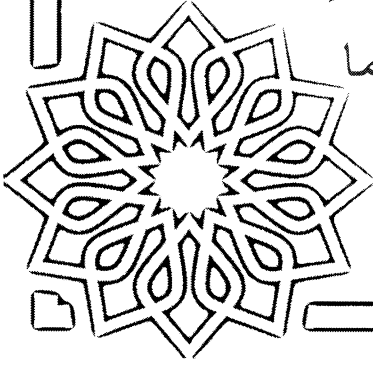
Siyar A'alaam an Nubalaa p217



Juwayriyah Bint al Haarith

جُوَيْرِيَّةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ

رضي الله عنهما



Summary of the Life of Juwayriyah bint al Haarith

جُوَيْرِيَّةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Name | Juwayriyah (Previously called 'Barrah') |
| 2. Father | Al Haarith bin Abee Dhiraar (chief of his tribe.
Became Muslim after the Battle) |
| 3. Background | Daughter of the chief of Banu Mustaliq |
| 4. Previously married | Musaafi' bin Safwaan ibn Abee ashshufr (her
cousin) |
| 5. Married Prophet ﷺ | she was 19 years old and Prophet ﷺ 57. |
| 6. Lived with Prophet | 6 years (5-11 AH) |
| 7. Mahr | her freedom from slavery |
| 8. Description | Beautiful, eloquent, worshipper. |
| 9. Died | 50/56 AH Madeenah |
| 10. Age at death | 70 |
| 11. Hadeeth narrated | 7 |
| 12. Mentioned in Sunnah: | |
- * Greatest blessing to her people (100 families set free because she married the Prophet ﷺ).
 - * Used to fast and sit remembering Allaah.
 - * She was captured in Battle and became a slave. She was given to Thaabit bin Qays. He agreed to free her for a price.
 - * The Prophet ﷺ freed and married her.

Her Name 'Barrah' changed to Juwayriyah

Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه reported that the name of Juwayriyah (the wife of the Holy Prophet ﷺ) was Barra (Pious). Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) changed her name to Juwayriyah. He hated for people to say I have left 'piety' barrah.

Saheeh Muslim 2140

Language point: جُوَيْرِيَّةُ

The name Juwayriyah can mean: 'little slave' or 'a beautiful red flower.'

It is ism tasgheer اسم تصغير from جارية or جوري

Juwayriyah bint al Haarith
جُوَيْرِيَّةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

The Story of Juwayriyah's Capture, Freedom and Marriage (1)

'Aishah رضي الله عنها, Ummul Mu'minin narrated that:

Juwayriyyah, daughter of al-Harith ibn al-Mustaliq, fell to the lot of Thabit ibn Qays ibn Shammas, or to her cousin. She entered into an agreement to purchase her freedom. She was a very beautiful woman, most attractive to the eye.

'Aishah رضي الله عنها said: She then came to the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) asking him for the purchase of her freedom. When she was standing at the door, I looked at her with disapproval. I realised that the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) would look at her in the same way that I had looked.

She said: Messenger of Allaah, I am Juwayriyyah, daughter of al-Harith, and something has happened to me, which is not hidden from you. I have fallen to the lot of Thabit ibn Qays ibn Shammas, and I have entered into an agreement to purchase my freedom. I have come to you to seek assistance for the purchase of my freedom. The Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) said: Are you inclined to that which is better? She asked: What is that, Messenger of Allaah? He replied: I shall pay the price of your freedom on your behalf, and I shall marry you.

She said: I shall do this. She ('Aishah) said: The people then heard that the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) had married Juwayriyah. They released the captives in their possession and set them free, and said: They are the relatives of the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) by marriage. We did not see any woman greater than Juwayriyah who brought blessings to her people. One hundred families of Banu al-Mustaliq were set free on account of her. Abu Dawud said: This evidence shows that a Muslim ruler may marry a slave woman himself.

Sunan Abi Dawud 3931

Juwayriyah bint al Haarith جُوَيْرِيَّةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

The Battle of Banu Mustaliq 5 AH

The Battle of Banu Mustaliq مصطلق took place between Makkah and Madeenah at a place called Muraysee' مُرَيْسِعْ.

The tribe of Banu Mustaliq had sided with the Polytheists of Quraysh against the Prophet ﷺ and were planning to attack the Muslims.

The Prophet ﷺ went with an army and killed their men taking their their women, children and livestock captive.

Juwayriyah رضي الله عنها was the daughter of al Haarith, the chief of this tribe Banu Mustaliq. She was captured and taken as a slave. She went to the Prophet ﷺ asking him to help her pay off her freedom. This is when the Prophet ﷺ paid for her freedom and married her. Due to this the companions set free all the captives out of respect for the Prophet's ﷺ relatives. Her Father later came asking for his daughter back but she chose to stay with the Prophet ﷺ. He then became Muslim as did many of his tribe.

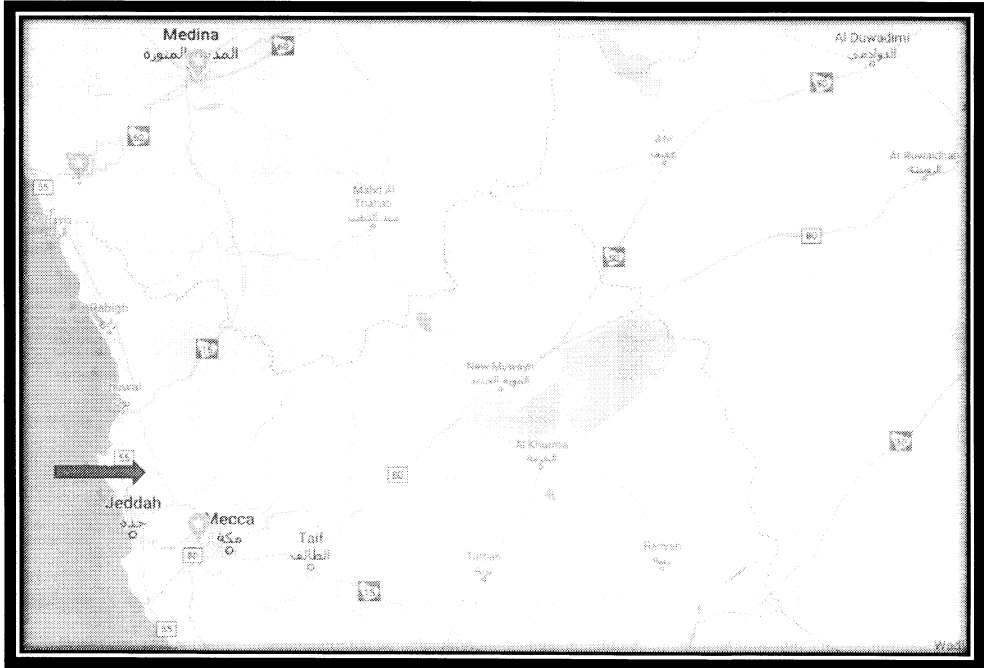
This is the battle where 'Aishah رضي الله عنها accompanied the Prophet ﷺ and lost her necklace. This is where she was mistakenly left behind and the story of the slander began.

(Points taken from As-Seerah an-Nabawiyah as-Saheehah by Akram Diyaa' p404)

Juwayriyah bint al Haarith
جُوَيْرِيَّة بنت الْحَارِث رضي الله عنها

Map of Makkah and Madeenah – Banu Mustaliq in between

Banu Mustaliq were between 'Asfaan and Qadeed which are 80km and 120 km respectively from Makkah. So they were nearer Makkah than Madeenah. See the arrow near Jeddah on the map and scan the QR code.



Juwayriyah bint al Haarith
جُوَيْرِيَّةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

“There is no food with us except a bone of goat meat”

Juwayriyah, the wife of the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) said that the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) came to her and said:

Is there anything to eat?

She said: Messenger of Allaah, I swear by Allaah, there is no food with us except a bone of goat which my freed maid-servant was given as charity.

Upon this he said: Bring that to me, for it (the charity) has reached its destination.

Saheeh Muslim 1073 a



Not to single out Friday to Fast

Juwairiyah bint Al-Harith (May Allaah be pleased with her), the Mother of the Believers, said that the Prophet (ﷺ) visited her on a Friday and she was observing fast.

He asked, "Did you observe fast yesterday?"

She said, "No."

He asked, "Do you intend to observe fast tomorrow?"

She said, "No."

He said, "In that case, give up your fast today."

[Al-Bukhaaree]. Riyad as-Salihin 1763

Juwayriyah bint al Haarith
جُوَيْرِيَّةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Dhikr (version 1)

Juwayriyah رضي الله عنها reported that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) came out from (her apartment) in the morning as she was busy in observing her dawn prayer in her place of worship. He came back late morning and she was still sitting there. He said to her:

You have been in the same seat since I left you. She said: Yes. Thereupon Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: I recited four words, three times after I left you and if these were to be weighed against what you have recited since morning these would outweigh them and (these words) are:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ وَرِضَا نَفْسِهِ وَزِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ وَمِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ

" Glory be to Allaah and praise is due to Him according to the number of His creation and according to the pleasure of His Self and according to the weight of His Throne and according to the ink of His words."

Saheeh Muslim 2726a

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ،

وَرِضَا نَفْسِهِ،

وَزِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ،

وَمِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ

" Glory be to Allaah and praise is due to Him according to the number of His creation and according to the pleasure of His Self and according to the weight of His Throne and according to the ink of His words."

Juwayriyah bint al Haarith

جُوَيْرِيَّةُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

Dhikr (version 2)

Juwayriyah bint Al-Harith رضي الله عنها said that:

The Prophet (ﷺ) passed by her while she was in the masjid, supplicating, then he passed by her again when it was almost midday. He said to her: "Are you still here?" She said: "Yes." He said: "Shall I not teach you some words which you can say?"

* سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ * x3

* سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ رِضًا نَفْسِهِ * x3

* سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ زِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ * x3

* سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ مِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ * x3

*Glory be to Allaah the number of His creation, x3

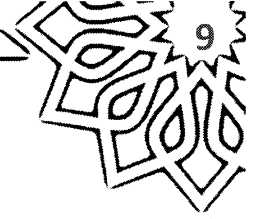
* Glory be to Allaah as much as pleases Him; x3

* Glory be to Allaah the weight of His throne; x3

* Glory be to Allaah the ink of His words. x3

Sunan an-Nasa'i 1352

NB. *SubhaanAllaah* means 'Allaah is far removed from every imperfection'. Sometimes translated as 'glory be to Allaah' as above.



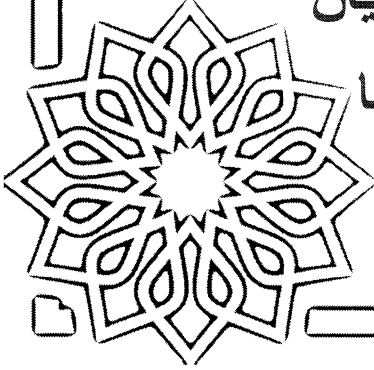
Umm Habeebah

Ramlah

bint Abi Sufyaan

رَمْلَةَ بِنْتِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ

رضي الله عنهما

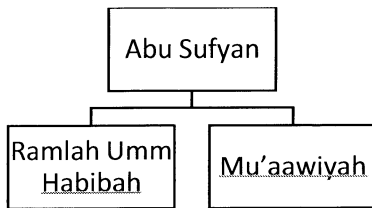


Summary of the Life of Umm Habeebah Ramlah bint Abi Sufyaan

رَمْلَةَ بِنْتُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا

1. Name Ramlah; Umm Habeebah
2. Father Aboo Sufyaan
3. Background Quraysh (Ramlah bint Abi Sufyaan bin Sakhr bin Harb bin Umayyah bin 'Abd Shams bin abd Manaf bin Qusayy)
4. Previously married 'Ubaydullaah bin Jahsh
5. Married Prophet ﷺ she was 32 years old and Prophet 59 ﷺ
6. Lived with Prophet ﷺ 4 years (7AH-11AH)
7. Description Beautiful
8. Died 50 AH Madeenah Baqi
9. Age at death 69
10. Hadeeth narrated 65
11. Mentioned in sunnah:

- Her marriage to the Prophet ﷺ;
- hijrah to Abyssinia and description of church;
- related to Abu Sufyan – her father;
- Mu'aawiyah was her brother
- 'Uthmaan bin 'Affaan was her cousin
- She asked forgiveness from her co-wives on her deathbed;
- narrated ahaadeeth regarding praying 12 raka'at,
- repeating adhaan;
- not mourning more than 3 days.



Umm Habeebah Ramlah bint Abi Sufyaan

رَمْلَةَ بِنْتُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

Ramlah's Biography in Siyar

Ramlah bint Abee Sufyaan Sakhr bin Harb bin Umayyah bin 'Abd Shams bin 'abd Manaf bin Qusayy

She was the Prophet's ﷺ cousin from his Uncle. She was the closest in lineage to him out of all the wives. She received the highest mahr out of the wives too (400 dinars/4000 dirhams)¹⁴. The marriage contract was conducted in Abysinnia and the Negus gave 400 dinaars for her dowry plus other items. Her first husband 'Ubaydullaah bin Jahsh bin Riyaab al Asadiyy died after becoming an apostate and became a Christian. 'Uthmaan bin 'Affan acted as her walee. Habeebah, her daughter was born in Makkah before the hijrah to Abysinnia. When Abu Sufyan (her Father) came to see her (before he was Muslim) she prevented him from sitting on the Messenger of Allaah's ﷺ bed because of his shirk and impurity.

Notes taken from Siyar Alaam p218-223

Abu Sufyaan's Three Requests from the Prophet ﷺ

Ibn Abbaas reported that the Muslims neither looked to Abu Sufyan (with respect) nor did they sit in his company. He (Abu Sufyaan) said to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ): Allaah's Messenger, allow me three things. He replied in the affirmative. He (further) said: I have with me the most beautiful and the best (woman) Umm Habeebah, daughter of Abu Sufyaan; marry her, whereupon he said: Yes. And he again said: Accept Mu'awiyah to serve as your scribe. He said: Yes. He again said: Make me the commander (of the Muslim army) so that I should fight against the unbelievers as I fought against the Muslims. He said: Yes. Abu Zmail said: If he had not asked for these three things from Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ), he would have never conferred them upon him, for it was (his habit) to accede to everybody's (earnest) request. Saheeh Muslim 2501

¹⁴ Dirham/daraahim (pl) (silver coin) If the silver rate today (Sept 2021) is 1g silver = sr2.99 (Saudi riyals) / 58p then one dirham equals sr8.7 or £1.68. So, Umm Habeebah's mahr was 4000 dirhams equivalent to Sr34,800 or £6720 today. Allaah knows best. The other Mothers of the Believers رضي الله عنهن received a mahr of about 500 dirhams (approximately sr4350 or £840 today).

Umm Habeebah Ramlah bint Abi Sufyaan

رَمْلَةٌ بِنْتُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

Tafseer Qurtubi of 'enemies' and 'friendship' in the Aayah

عَسَى اللَّهُ أَنْ يَجْعَلَ بَيْنَكُمْ وَبَيْنَ الَّذِينَ عَادَيْتُمْ مِنْهُمْ مَوَدَّةً ۗ وَاللَّهُ قَدِيرٌ ۗ وَاللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

Perhaps Allaah will make friendship between you and those whom you hold as enemies. And Allaah has power (over all things), and Allaah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful. [Mumtahinah 60:7]

This means the disbeliever will accept Islaam. After the Conquest of Makkah some of the disbelievers mixed with the Muslims such as Abu Sufyaan bin Harb, al Haarith bin Hisham, Suhayl bin 'Amr and Hakeem bin Hizaam.

It is said al Mawaddah المودة friendship means the marriage of the Prophet ﷺ to Umm Habeebah, daughter of Abu Sufyan...

She was previously married to 'Ubaydullaah bin Jahsh and they migrated to Abyssinia (Ethiopia). Her husband became Christian (left Islaam) and asked her to follow him in his religion but she refused and had patience upon her religion Islaam. Her husband died upon Christianity. The Prophet ﷺ sent his proposal of marriage to Najaashee (the Negus of Ethiopia) to marry her...



House in Jannah for praying 12 extra Raka'at

Umm Habeebah رضي الله عنها the wife of the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ reported Allaah's Messenger ﷺ as saying:

If any Muslim servant (of Allaah) prays for the sake of Allaah twelve rak'ahs (of Sunan) every day, over and above the obligatory ones, Allaah will build for him a house in Paradise, or a house will be built for him in Paradise; and I have not abandoned observing them after (hearing it from the Messenger of Allaah).

Saheeh Muslim 728 c

Umm Habeebah Ramlah bint Abi Sufyaan

رَمْلَةُ بِنْتُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا

Church with graves of pious people made into places of worship and decorated with pictures

Aa'ishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا reported that Umm Habeebah and Umm Salamah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا made a mention before the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ of a church which they had seen in Abyssinia that had pictures in it.

The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

When a pious person amongst them (among the religious groups) dies they build a place of worship on his grave, and then decorate it with such pictures. They will be the worst of creatures on the Day of judgment in the sight of Allaah.

Saheeh Muslim 528 a

In another narration they mentioned the church was called 'Maariyah'. (Muslim 528c)



Leaving Muzdalifah during Hajj Early

It was narrated from Salim bin Shawwal رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ that:

Umm Habeebah told him that the Prophet ﷺ told her to leave Jam' (Al-Muzdalifah) for Mina at the end of the night.

Sunan an-Nasa'i 3035



Repeating after the Adhaan

Umm Habeebah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrated that:

When the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ was with her on her day and night, and heard the Mu'adh-dhin calling the Adhaan, she heard him repeating what he said.

Sunan Ibn Majah 719

Umm Habeebah Ramlah bint Abi Sufyaan

رَمْلَةٌ بِنْتُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ رضي الله عنهما

Umm Habeebah upon the Death of her Father Abu Sufyan

Humayd bin Nafi رضي الله عنه narrated that Zaynab bint Abu Salamah told me these three narrations: Zainab said:

I went to Umm Habeebah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ when her father, Abu Sufyaan bin Harb had died. Umm Habeebah asked for a perfume which contained yellow scent (Khaluq) or some other scent, and she first perfumed one of the girls with it and then rubbed her cheeks with it and said, "By Allaah, I am not in need of perfume, but I have heard Allaah's Messenger ﷺ saying,

'It is not lawful for a lady who believes in Allaah and the Last Day to mourn for a dead person for more than three days unless he is her husband for whom she should mourn for four months and ten days.'"

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 5334



Umm Habeebah on Her Death Bed

'Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها narrated that Umm Habeebah رضي الله عنها called me when she was on her death bed.

She said, 'things have happened between us as they do between co-wives. Allaah forgive me and you for what has happened in this regard'.

I said, 'Allaah forgive you all that' and so she said, 'you have made me happy, Allaah make you happy.' She sent for Umm Salamah and said the same to her.

Notes taken from Siyar Alaam p218-223

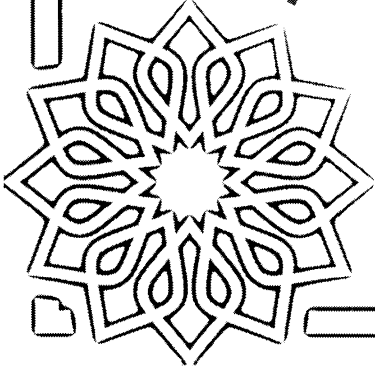
Safiyyah

bint Huyay bin Akhtab

صَفِيَّة

بِنْتُ حُيَّيِّ بْنِ أَخْطَبٍ

رضي الله عنها



Summary of the Life of Safiyyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab

صفية بنت حبي بن أخطب رضي الله عنها

1. Name Safiyyah (previously called Barraah pious)
2. Father Huyay bin Akhtab (from Banu Nadheer)
3. Background Daughter of a Jewish chief
4. Previously married twice: Kinaanah bin Abi Huqayq & Sallaam bin Mishkam
5. Married Prophet ﷺ she was 16 years old and the Prophet ﷺ 59
6. Lived with Prophet 4 years (7AH-11AH)
7. Description Very beautiful, eloquent
8. Died 50 AH
9. Age at death 59
10. Hadeeth narrated 10
11. Mentioned in sunnah
 - * Her capture at the Battle of Khaybar and her freedom.
 - * Her marriage to the Prophet ﷺ; Beautified; Wedding feast.
 - * She fell off the camel. She wore hijaab.
 - * She visited the Prophet ﷺ in one of the nights of Ramadhaan and was escorted home.
 - * She gave one of her nights to 'Aishah so that she would make the Prophet ﷺ pleased with her.
 - * Her status with lineage descending from Prophet Moosa and Haaron عليهما السلام.

Safiyyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab صَفِيَّةُ بِنْتُ حَيِّ بْنِ أَخْطَبِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

The Battle of Khaybar

The Battle of Khaybar occurred in the year 7 AH.

The Jews inhabited Khaybar. It was rich in agriculture. They had built strong forts to protect their wealth, women and children.

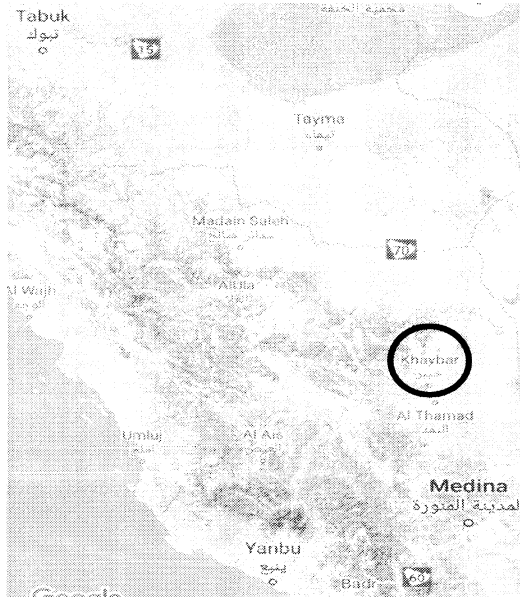
When the Jews plotted against the Prophet ﷺ and tried to raise armies to fight him, the Prophet ﷺ marched with his army to confront them.

The Muslims won the Battle and the Jews were allowed to stay and work their land in return for half of their produce which was to be given to the Muslims.

فَإِذَا نَزَلَ بِسَاحَتِهِمْ فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُنْذَرِينَ

“Then, when it descends into their courtyard (i.e. near to them), evil will be the morning for those who had been warned!”

[Saaffaat 37:177]



Safiyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab صفية بنت حبي بن أخطب رضى الله عنها

The Battle of Khaybar and the Marriage of Safiyah (1)

Anas رضى الله عنه reported that Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) set out on an expedition to Khaybar and we observed our morning prayer in the hours of the dawn. The Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) then mounted and so did Abu Talhah, and I sat behind Abu Talhah. Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) moved in the narrow street of Khaybar (and we rode so close to each other in the street) that my knee touched the leg of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ). (A part of the) lower garment of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) slipped from his leg and I could see the whiteness of his leg. As he entered the habitation he called: "Allaahu Akbar (Allaah is the Greatest). Khaybar is ruined."

'And then when it descends near the people, evil is the morning of the ones who were warned'. [Saafaat 37:177].

He repeated it three times. Meanwhile the people went out for their work, and said: By Allaah, Muhammad (has come). Abdul 'Azeez or some of our companions said: Muhammad and the army (have come). He said: We took it (the territory of Khaybar) by force, and the prisoners of war were gathered.

Dihya came and said: Messenger of Allaah, bestow upon me a girl from among the prisoners. He said: Go and get any girl. He made a choice for Safiyah daughter of Huyayy (bin Akhtab). There came a person to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) and said: Messenger of Allaah, you have bestowed Safiyah bint Huyayy, the chief of Quraydha and al-Nadir, upon Dihya and she is worthy of you only. He said: Call him along with her. So he came along with her. When Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) saw her he said: Take any other woman from among the prisoners. He (the narrator) said: He (the Prophet ﷺ) then freed her and married her. Thaabit said to him: Abu Hamzah, what dowry did he give to her? He said: He granted her freedom and then married her. On the way Umm Sulaym beautified her and then sent her to him (the Prophet ﷺ) at night. Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) appeared as a bridegroom in the morning. He ﷺ said: He who has anything (to eat) should bring that. Then the cloth was spread. A person came with dried curd, another came with dates, and still another came with refined butter, and they prepared hais and that was the wedding feast of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ).

Saheeh Muslim 1365c

Safiyyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab
صفية بنت حبي بن أخطب رضي الله عنها

In a similar hadeeth there were the following additions:

“when the sun had risen and they had driven out their cattle, and had themselves come out with their axes, large baskets and hatchets, and they said: (Here come) Muhammad and the army.”

Safiyyah was freed “in exchange of seven heads”

“And the people ate to their fill, and they said: We do not know whether he had married her (as a free woman), or as a slave woman. They said: If he makes her wear hijaab, then she would be a (free married) woman, and if he does not make her wear the hijaab, then she would be a slave woman. When he intended to ride, he made her wear the hijaab and she sat on the hind part of the camel; so they came to know that he had married her.”

Saheeh Muslim 1365e

In a similar hadeeth in Saheeh al Bukhaaree there was the following addition:

“I saw him folding up a gown or a garment for her to sit on behind him (on his she-camel).”

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 5425



Safiyyah’s Husband was killed in the Battle

Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه said,

“We came to Khaibar. When Allaah blessed us to conquer the fortress, the beauty of Safiyyah daughter of Huyayy was mentioned to him (the Prophet). Her husband was killed (in the battle) and she was a bride. The Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) chose her for himself. He came out with her till we reached Sadd Al Sahba’ where she was purified and he had relations with her.”

Sunan Abi Dawud 2995

Safiyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab
صفية بنت حبي بن أخطب رضي الله عنها

Safiyah's Wedding Feast (Waleemah)

“...So the Prophet ﷺ was a bridegroom and he said,

'Whoever has anything (food) should bring it.'

He spread out a leather mat (for the food) and some people brought dates and others cooking butter. (I think he (Anas) mentioned As-Saweeq). So they prepared a dish of Hais. And that was the Waleemah (the marriage banquet) of Allaah's Messenger ﷺ.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 371

*Saweeq السويق Barley flour

or wheat flour cooked in ghee.

*Hais الحيس

dates, dried curd & ghee



Safiyyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab
صفية بنت حبي بن أخطب رضي الله عنها

The following morning he ﷺ was a bridegroom (married Safiyyah رضي الله عنها).

He said: 'Whoever has anything, let him bring it.' He spread out a leather cloth and men came with dried milk, dates and ghee, and they made Hais, and that was the Walimah (wedding feast) of the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ.“

Sunan an-Nasa'i 3380

Recipe for Hais الحيس:

Mix all the ingredients below:

الأَقِيطِ

النَّمْرَ

السَّمْنَ

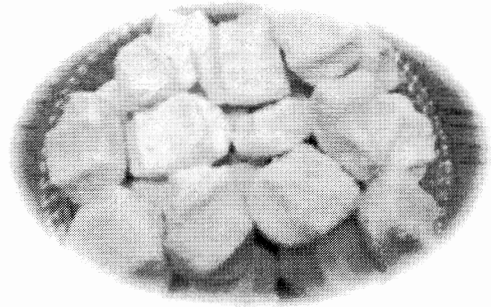
فَحَاسُوا حَيْسَةً

(Aqit) dried milk curd

Dates

Ghee

Mix it into haisah



Safiyyah is married to the Prophet ﷺ and wears Hijaab

Narrated Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه:

The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed with Safiyyah bint Huyai for three days on the way back from Khaybar where he consummated his marriage with her. Safiyyah was amongst those who were ordered to wear the hijab.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4212

Safiyyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab
صفية بنت حبي بن أخطب رضي الله عنها

Safiyyah's Name

Aa'ishah رضي الله عنها said

“Safiyyah was called after the word

safi صفي (a special portion of the spoils of war for the Prophet ﷺ).”

Sunan Abi Dawud 2994



“She is more worthy for you”

Anas رضي الله عنه said

“Captives were gathered at Khaibar. Dihyah came out and said “Messenger of Allaah(ﷺ) give me a slave girl from the captives.”

He said “Go and take a slave girl”.

He took Safiyyah daughter of Huyayy. A man then came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said “You gave Safiyyah daughter of Huyayy, chief lady of Quraidhah and Al Nadir to Dihyah? This is according to the version of Ya'qub. Then the agreed version says “she is more worthy for you.” He said “call him along with her. When the Prophet (ﷺ) looked at her, he said to him “take another slave girl from the captives”. The Prophet (ﷺ) then set her free and married her.

Sunan Abi Dawud 2998

Safiyyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab
صفية بنت حيي بن أخطب رضي الله عنها

The Prophet ﷺ and Safiyyah fell off their Camel

Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه narrated:

We were in the company of the Prophet (ﷺ) while returning from 'Usfan, and Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) was riding his she-camel with Safiyyah bint Huyay riding behind him. His she-camel slipped and both of them fell down. Abu Talha jumped from his camel and said, "O Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ)! May Allaah sacrifice me for you." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Take care of the lady." So, Abu Talha covered his face with a garment and went to Safiyyah and covered her with it, and then he set right the condition of their she-camel so that both of them rode, and we were encircling Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) like a cover. When we approached Medinah, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "We are returning with repentance and worshipping and praising our Lord." He kept on saying this till he entered Medinah.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 3085



Safiyyah's Status

Anas رضي الله عنه said:

"It reached Safiyyah that Hafsa said:

'The daughter of a Jew' so she wept.

Then the Prophet ﷺ entered upon her while she was crying, so he said:

'What makes you cry?'

She said: 'Hafsa said to me that I am the daughter of a Jew.'

So the Prophet ﷺ said: 'And you are the daughter of a Prophet, and your uncle is a Prophet, and you are married to a Prophet, so what is she boasting to you about?'

Then he said: 'Fear Allaah, O Hafsa.'"

Jaami' atTirmidhee 3894

Safiyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab
صفية بنت حبي بن أخطب رضي الله عنها

Safiyah is beautified and prepared for Marriage

Anas رضي الله عنه said

“A beautiful slave girl fell to Dihyah”.

The Messenger of Allaah(ﷺ) purchased her for seven slaves.

He then gave her to Umm Sulaim to beautify her and prepare her for marriage.

Sunan Abi Dawud 2997



The Prophet ﷺ accompanies Safiyah Home

Safiyah bint Huyay رضي الله عنها, the wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) narrated that she went to Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) while he was in I'tikaf (staying in the masjid) during the last ten nights of the month of Ramadan. She spoke to him for an hour (a while) at night and then she got up to return home. The Prophet (ﷺ) got up to accompany her, and when they reached the gate of the masjid opposite the dwelling place of Umm Salama, the wife of the Prophet, two Ansari men passed by, and greeting Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) they quickly went ahead.

Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to them, "Do not be in a hurry she is Safiyah, the daughter of Huyay."

They said, "Subhan Allaah! O Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) (how dare we suspect you)." That was a great thing for both of them.

The Prophet (ﷺ) then said, "Satan runs in the body of Adam's son (i.e. man) as his blood circulates in it, and I was afraid that he (Satan) might insert an evil thought in your hearts."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 6219

Safiyyah bint Huyay bin Akhtab
صفية بنت حبي بن أخطب رضي الله عنها

Safiyyah gives her day to 'Aaishah

It was narrated from 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها:

that the Messenger of Allaah became angry with Safiyyah bint Huyai for something, and Safiyyah said:

"O 'Aishah, can you make the Messenger of Allaah be pleased with me, and I will give you my day?"

She said: "Yes." So she took a headcover of hers that was dyed with saffron and sprinkled it with water so that its fragrance would become stronger, then she sat beside the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ said: "O 'Aishah, go away, because it is not your day!" She said: "That is the Grace of Allaah which He bestows on whom He pleases."

Then she told him about that matter and he was pleased with her.

Ibn Maajah Hadith 129



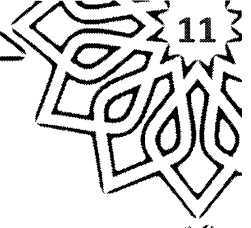
Safiyyah starts her menses Night of Nafr

Narrated 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها:

Safiyyah got her menses on the night of Nafr (departure from Hajj), and she said, "I see that I will detain you." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Aqra Halqa! Did she perform the Tawaf on the Day of Nahr (slaughtering)?" Somebody replied in the affirmative. He said, "Then depart."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 1771, 1772

N.B Aqra halqa was an expression the Arabs used when frustrated. It was not a du'aa against her and was not meant literally. Similar to the expression, 'may your hands be perished!'. It is said to have different meanings such as 'harm on you and shave your hair'.



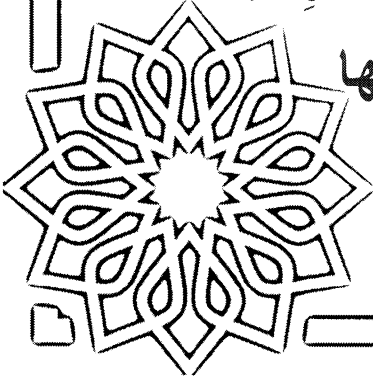
Maymoonah

Bint al-Haarith

al-Hilaaliyah

مَيْمُونَةَ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ الْهَلَالِيَّةِ

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا



Summary of the Life of Maymoonah bint al Haarith

ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

1. Name Maymoonah – changed from Barraah
2. Father Al-Haarith bin Hazn bin Bujayr al Hilaaliyah
3. Background Quraysh, closest relative to Prophet ﷺ
4. Previously married x2 Mas'ood bin 'Amr ath Thaqafee (separated)
Abu Ruham bin 'Abdul Uzzee (died).

1. Married Prophet ﷺ She was 36 years old and Prophet ﷺ 59
2. Lived with Prophet ﷺ 4 years (7AH-11AH)
3. Hadeeth Narrated 76 (some say 13)
4. Died aged 80 in the year 51AH in Sarif (near Makkah)
5. Mentioned in sunnah:

- * Married after the Umratul Qadhaa Dhul Hijjah
- * Married and buried in the same place (Sarif).
- * Aunty of Ibn 'Abbaas, Khaalid bin Waleed, Yazid
- * Sister-in-law of Prophet's ﷺ Uncle, al Abbaas.
- * Sister of al-Abbaas' wife
- * Many fiqh rulings were known through her:

- prayer,
- ghusl,
- menses,
- wudhoo,
- mouse in ghee,
- tanning dead animals,
- blind man and hijab,
- eating lizards,
- serving her husband,
- rewards for praying in Masjid Nabawee etc.

Maymoonah bint al Haarith

ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Relatives of Maymoonah رضي الله عنها

- ❖ The wife of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
- ❖ The sister of Umm al Fadl (The wife of al-Abbaas – the Prophet's Uncle)
- ❖ The aunty of Ibn 'Abbaas ('Abdullaah) – the Prophet's cousin
- ❖ The aunty of Khaalid ibn al Waleed – the Prophet's cousin
- ❖ The aunty of Yazeed ibn al-Asamm

Therefore Ibn 'Abbaas, Khaalid ibn al-Waleed and Yazeed ibn al-Asamm were Maymoonah's nephews رضي الله عنهم.



The Prophet ﷺ changed her name from Barraah to Maymoonah رضي الله عنها

Abu Hurayrah رضي الله عنها said,

"Maymoonah's name was Barraah and then the Prophet, may Allaah bless him and grant him peace, renamed her Maymoonah."

Al-Adab Al-Mufrad 832

Maymoonah bint al Haarith
ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

The Prophet ﷺ married her after Umratul Qadhaa' 7AH

Ibn `Abbaas رضي الله عنه added:

The Prophet ﷺ married Maymoonah during the `Umratul Qadaa`

(i.e. after `ihraam`. The `Umrah performed in 7AH instead of the `Umrah which the Prophet ﷺ could not perform because the pagans, prevented him performing it at the time of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah/Pledge of Ridwaan 6AH).

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4259



Maymoonah's رضي الله عنها Nephew stays the Night

It was narrated that 'Amr heard Kuraib saying:

"I heard Ibn 'Abbas رضي الله عنه say:

'I stayed overnight with my maternal aunt Maymoonah , and the Prophet ﷺ got up and performed ablution from an old water skin, and he did a brief ablution. Then I got up and did the same as he had done."

Sunan ibn Maajah Book 1, Hadith 157

Maymoonah bint al Haarith

ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها was married after the 'Umrah

7AH Dhul Qa'dah

Yazeed bin Al Asamm, Maymoonah's nephew said on Maymoonah's authority that the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) married me when we were not in the sacred state (of ihram) at Sarif.

Sunan Abi Dawud 1843



Maymoonah رضي الله عنها passed away in Sarif

Narrated Ibn `Abbaas رضي الله عنه:

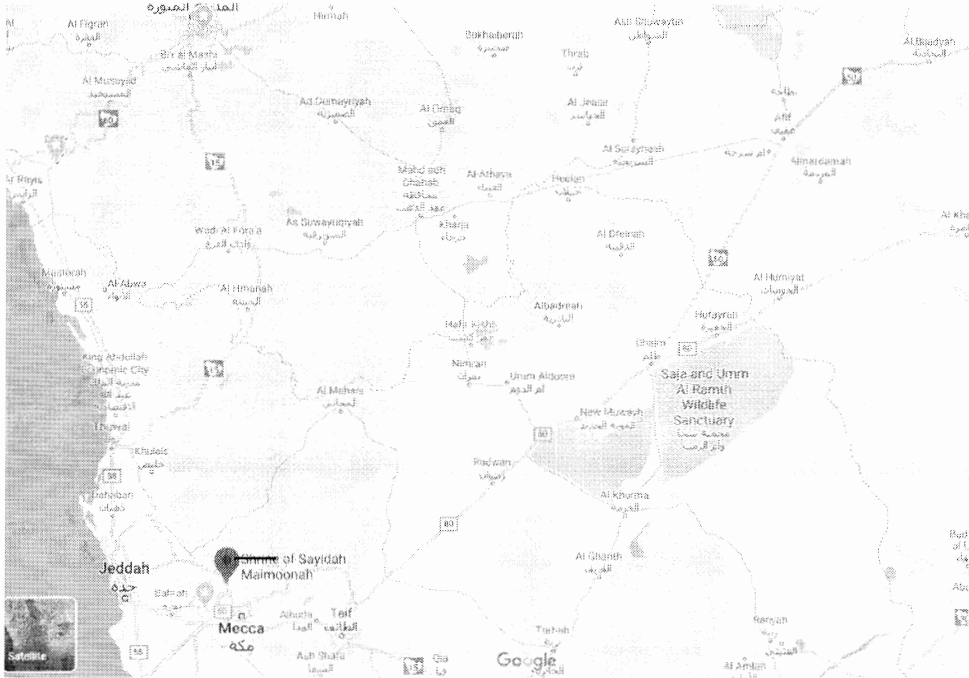
The Prophet (ﷺ) married Maymoonah while he was in the state of Ihraam¹⁵ but he consummated that marriage after finishing that state. Maymoonah died at Sarif (i.e. a place near Mecca).

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 4258

¹⁵ One of the prohibitions of ihraam is marriage. The scholars said that Ibn `Abbaas was mistaken in saying the Prophet ﷺ married whilst in ihraam.

Maymoonah bint al Haarith ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنه

Maymoonah is buried in Sarif رضي الله عنها



The 'Grave' of Maymoonah (not 'shrine' as labelled on google maps!).

23km from Makkah; approx. 5 hours walk or 24 minutes by car. The place 'as-Sarif' is now called 'Al-Umrah al-Jadidah' today instead of 'Sarif' which the hadeeth books mention.

Reminder:

It is forbidden to travel with the sole purpose of visiting a grave, even the Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم grave.

Abu Hurayrah رضي الله عنه reported that Allaah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم said, "The camels may not be saddled (for travel) except to three Masaajid: The Sacred Masjid (in Makkah), the Prophet's Masjid (in Madeenah) and Masjid al Aqsa (In Jerusalem)."

(Saheeh Bukhaari 1189)

Maymoonah bint al Haarith

ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Maymoonah's Burial by her Nephews

'Ata related that when they were with Ibn 'Abbas (Allaah be pleased with them) at the funeral of Maymoonah in Sarif, Ibn 'Abbas (Allaah be pleased with them) said:

This is the wife of Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ); so when you lift her bier, do not shake her or disturb her, but be gentle, for Allaah's Messenger (ﷺ) had nine wives, with eight of whom he shared his time, but to one of them, he did not allot a share.

Saheeh Muslim 1465a



Maymoonah رضي الله عنها Used to take out Loans

It was narrated that 'Imran bin Hudaifah رضي الله عنه said:

"Maymoonah رضي الله عنها used to take out loans frequently, and some of her family criticized her and denounced her for that. She said: 'I will not stop taking loans, for I heard my close friend and my beloved say: "There is no one who takes out a loan, and Allaah knows that he intends to pay it back, but Allaah will pay it back for him in this world."'

Sunan an-Nasa'i 4686

Maymoonah bint al Haarith
ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها mistakenly shaved her hair

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها shaved her head in ihram and she passed away with her head having dark (short growth).

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها probably did not hear that a woman does not shave her head, only trim it. The Prophet ﷺ prohibited women from shaving their heads.

Siyar 'Alaam an Nubalaa p243



Maymoonah رضي الله عنها Forbids the Evil of Alcohol

A relative of Maymoonah رضي الله عنها visited her and she smelled alcohol from him. She said, "if you don't leave and allow the Muslims to whip you, you will never visit me again".

Siyar 'Alaam an Nubalaa p244



Description of Ghusl for Janaabah

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها (the wife of the Prophet ﷺ) narrated that Allaah's Messenger ﷺ performed ablution like that for the prayer but did not wash his feet. He washed off the discharge from his private parts and then poured water over his body. He withdrew his feet from that place (the place where he took the bath) and then washed them. And that was his way of taking the bath of Janaabah (after intimate relations with one's spouse).

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 249

Maymoonah bint al Haarith
ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها Bathes from the same Pot

Ibn `Abbas رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet (ﷺ) and Maymoonah رضي الله عنها used to take a bath from a single pot.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 253



Not Using a Towel after a Bath

Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه narrated on the authority of Maymoonah that the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ was given a towel, but he did not rub (his body) with it, but he did like this with the water, i.e. he shook it off.

Saheeh Muslim 317c



Maymoonah رضي الله عنها describes how the Prophet ﷺ treated his wives during Menses

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها said:

"The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ used to lay his head in the lap of one of us and recite Qur'an while she was menstruating, and one of us would take the mat to the Masjid and spread it out when she was menstruating."

Sunan an-Nasa'i 385

Maymoonah bint al Haarith
ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Husband Caressing Wife during Menses

It was narrated that Maymoonah رضي الله عنها said:

"The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ would fondle one of his wives while she was menstruating if she wore an Izar (waist wrap) that reached halfway down to the middle of her thighs or to her knees."

In the narration of Al-Laith: "Being covered with it."

Sunan Nasaa'ee Vol. 1, Book 1, Hadith 288.



Rulings of Menses

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها said,

"Allaah's Messenger ﷺ used to pray in a woollen garment which was partly over him and partly over me while I was menstruating."

(Bukhaaree and Muslim.) Mishkat al-Masabih 550



No wudhoo needed after eating Sheep (meat)

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها narrated that:

The Prophet ﷺ ate (a piece of) mutton from the shoulder region and then prayed without repeating the ablution.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 210



Maymoonah bint al Haarith
ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها Describes Prostration

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها said:

When the Prophet ﷺ prostrated himself, he kept his arms so far away from his sides that if a lamb had wanted to pass under his arms, it could have done so.

Sunan Abi Dawud 898



“Why don’t they take its skin and tan it, make use of it?”

It was narrated from Maymoonah رضي الله عنها that he (meaning the Prophet ﷺ) passed by a dead sheep belonging to the freed slave woman of Maymoonah, that had been given to her in charity.

He said: “Why don’t they take its skin and tan it, make use of it?”

They said: “O Messenger of Allaah, it is dead meat.”

He said: “It is only unlawful to eat it.”

Sunan Ibn Maajah 32, Hadith 61



**"Take out the mouse and throw away the ghee around it
and use the rest."**

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها narrated that:

Allaah's Messenger ﷺ was asked regarding ghee (cooking butter) in which a mouse had fallen. He said, "Take out the mouse and throw away the ghee around it and use the rest."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 235

Maymoonah bint al Haarith
ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Lizards – The Prophet ﷺ did not eat them

Yazeed bin al-Asamm رضي الله عنه reported:

A newly-wed person of Madeenah invited us to a wedding feast, and he served us thirteen lizards. There were those who ate it and those who abandoned it. I met Ibn 'Abbas the next day, and informed him (about this) in the presence of many persons. Some of them said that the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ had observed: I neither eat it nor forbid (anyone) from eating it, nor declare it to be unlawful. Thereupon Ibn 'Abbas said: Sad it is what you say! Allaah's Messenger ﷺ has not been sent, but (to declare in clear words) the lawful and the unlawful (things).

We were once with Allaah's Messenger ﷺ when he was with Maymoonah, and with him were al-Fadl bin 'Abbaas, Khalid bin Waleed and some women (also) when a tray of food containing meat was presented to him. As Allaah's Messenger ﷺ was about to eat it, Maymoonah said: It is lizard meat. He withdrew his hand saying: That is the meat which I never eat; but he said to them (those who were present there): You may eat. Al-Fadl ate out of that, so did Khalid ibn Waleed and the women.

Maymoonah (however) said: "I do not eat anything except what Allaah's Messenger ﷺ eats".

Saheeh Muslim 1948



You would have received more reward

Maymoonah رضي الله عنها, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ narrated that she manumitted her slave-girl and the Prophet ﷺ said to her,

"You would have received more reward if you had given the slave-girl to one of your maternal Uncles."

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 2594

Maymoonah bint al Haarith

ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Are you also blind and unable to see him

Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها said: I was with the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) along with Maymoonah رضي الله عنها when Ibn Umm Maktoom رضي الله عنه (who was blind) came to visit him. (This incident took place after the order of Hijaab).

The Prophet (ﷺ) told us to hide ourselves from him (i.e., observe Hijaab).

We said: "O Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ), he is blind and is unable to see us, nor does he know us." He replied; "Are you also blind and unable to see him?"

[Abu Dawud and At- Tirmidhi]. Riyad as-Saliheen 1626



One prayer offered there is better than a thousand prayers

It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbas رضي الله عنه that Maymoonah رضي الله عنها the wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"Whoever prays in the Masjid of the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) (that is good), for I heard the Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) say:

' One prayer offered there is better than a thousand prayers offered elsewhere, except the Masjid of the Ka'bah.'"

Sunan an-Nasa'i 691

It was narrated from Jabir رضي الله عنه that the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

"One prayer in my masjid is better than one thousand prayers elsewhere, except the Sacred Masjid, and one prayer in the Sacred Masjid is better than one hundred thousand prayers elsewhere."

Sunan Ibn Maajah Book 5, Hadith 604

1000 rewards for praying in Masjid Nabawee (Madeenah)

100, 000 rewards for praying in Masjidul Haraam (Makkah)

Maymoonah bint al Haarith
ميمونة بنت الحارث رضي الله عنها

Rulings about Menses and the Qur'aan

Maimoonah رضي الله عنها said:

"The Messenger of Allaah (ﷺ) used to lay his head in the lap of one of us and recite Qur'an while she was menstruating, and one of us would take the mat to the Masjid and spread it out when she was menstruating."

Sunan an-Nasa'i 385



Was the Prophet ﷺ Fasting on 'Arafah?

Maimoonah رضي الله عنها narrated that:

The people doubted whether the Prophet (ﷺ) was fasting on the day of `Arafah or not, so I sent milk while he was standing at `Arafah, he drank it and the people were looking at him.

Saheeh al-Bukhaaree 1989



The Last of the Wives

رضي الله عنهن



صلى الله عليه وسلم وبنات النبي محمد

زوجة / أزواج wife/wives أم / أمهات Mother/Mothers أمهات المؤمنين Mothers of the Believers (wives of the Prophet and ages are approximate as there are differences found in the history books. (صلى الله عليه وسلم وبنات النبي محمد)

	Hijree year married	Years lived with Pr	Name	Family name	Arabic	Kunya	Birth (BH)	Her Age	Age of Prophet	Children	Died Year Place	Hadeeth narrated	Additional info
1	28 BH	25	Khadeejah	Bint Khuwaylid	خديجة		68 (BH)	40	25	9 = 3 + 6	Aged 65 D. 3 BH Makkah		
2	3 BH	14	Sawdah	Bint Zam'ah	سودة				49		d. 54AH Baqi	5	2 hijrahs
3	2 BH	9	'Aaishah	Bint'Abee Bakr	عائشة	Umm 'Abdillaah	7	6	50		Aged 65 d.57AH Baqi	2210	1 hijrah
4	3 AH	8	Hafsah	Bint 'Umar al Khattaalab	حفصة		18	21	55		Aged 63 d. 45 AH	60	1 hijrah
5	4 AH	2 or 8 months	Zaynab	Bint Khuzaymah	زينب	Umm al Masaakeen	32	29	56		Aged 30 d. 4 AH		1 hijrah
6	4 AH	7	Hind	Bint Abu Umayyah	هند	Umm Salamah	28	28	56		Aged 85 d. 61 AH	378	2 hijrahs
7	4/5 AH	6	Zaynab	Bint Jahsh bin Riyab	زينب	Umm al Masaakeen	32	37	56		Aged 53 d. 21 AH	11	1 hijrah
8	5/6 AH	6	Juwayriyah	Bint al Haarith	جوهرية		14	19	57		Aged 70 d. 56 AH	7	-
9	7 AH	4	Ramlah	Bin 'Abi Sufyaan	رملة	Umm Habeebah	25	32	59		Aged 69 d. 50AH	65	2 hijrahs
10	7 AH	4	Safiyah	Bint Huyayy bin Akhtab	صفية		9	16	59		Aged 59 d. 50AH	10	-
11	7 AH	4	Maymoonah	Bint Harith Hilaliya	ميمونة		29	36	59		Aged 80 d. 51 AH	13 or 76	hijrah

A Clever way to remember the 11 names of the wives:

خس مع جزر صحه

Khass ma' jazar sihhah

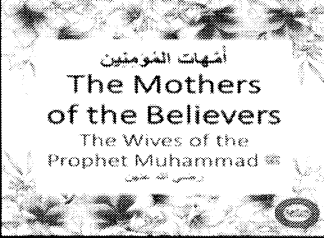
lettuce with carrots is healthy

1	Khadeejah	خديجة	خ
2	Sawdah	سودة	س
3	Maymoonah	ميمونة	م
4	Aaishah	عائشة	ع
5	Juwayriyah	جويرية	ج
6 & 7	Zaynab + Zaynab	زينب	ز
8	Ramlah	رملة	ر
9	Safiyyah	صفية	ص
10	Hafsah	حفصة	ح
11	Hind	هند	ه

N.B The names are not in order of marriage in this list.

رضى الله عنهن

Fill in the chart below with the names of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ:

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8
9	10	11

رضي الله عنهن

Quiz on the Mothers of the Believers رضي الله عنهن - Wives of the Prophet ﷺ

1. How many wives did the Prophet ﷺ have?
2. Which wives were called Barrah?
3. Which wives were not buried in Baqi cemetery in Madeenah?
4. Which wives made two migrations (hijratayn)?
5. Which wife had the highest mahr?
6. What was the average dowry (mahr) for his wives?
7. What did Safiyyah رضي الله عنها have to eat at her wedding feast (waleemah)?
8. Which wife advised the Prophet ﷺ on the day of Hodaybiyah?
9. Which wives were the closest in relation to the Prophet ﷺ?
10. Which wife was the only one to have children?
11. Which wives were captives of war and were freed?
12. Which wife was a Jew before she accepted Islaam?
13. Which wife narrated the most ahaadeeth?
14. Which wife narrated the hadeeth regarding the dhikr to say after fajr?
SubhaanAllaah wa bihamdihi 'adada khalqih.....
15. Which wife lived the longest?
16. Which wife did not have a mahr or witnesses for her marriage?
17. Who did the Prophet ﷺ marry after Khadeejah رضي الله عنها passed away?
18. Which wife was entrusted with the manuscript of the Qur'aan after the death of the Prophet ﷺ?
19. Which wife passed away before the Prophet ﷺ in Madeenah?
20. Which wife was the best woman on earth at her time?
21. Which wife was suckling a baby when she was married to the Prophet ﷺ?
22. During whose waleemah was the command to wear hijaab revealed?
23. Which wife was declared innocent in the Qur'aan from slander?
24. Which wives did Angel Jibreel give salaam to?
25. Which wife would work tanning animal skins and give it to charity?
26. Which wife was the greatest blessing to her people?
27. Which wife was Aboo Sufyaan's رضي الله عنه daughter?
28. Which wife was the most knowledgeable of the sharee'ah?
29. Which wife passed away the first after the Prophet ﷺ passed away?
30. The Prophet ﷺ passed away in the lap of which wife?

Check your answers on page 127.

Brief Seerah in Makkah

- Birth He ﷺ was born in the 'Year of the elephant' when Abraha tried to demolish the ka'bah. His ﷺ Father 'Abdullaah passed away before he was born. No-one knows the exact date of his birth as history books differ. His 'birthday' was never celebrated by him, his companions or the first generations. It was an innovation started by the Fatimid Shee'ah. 'The Mawlid' is an innovation and is not showing 'love' for him ﷺ as they claim. Loving the Prophet ﷺ means following his sunnah and not innovating in religion. As a baby he was given to a wet nurse, Haleemah to be raised in the desert.
- 2 yrs Chest was opened by angels and cleansed (miracle).
- 4 yrs He was returned to his Mother.
- 6 yrs His Mother Aaminah passed away a disbeliever.
His Grandfather, Abdul Muttalib took care of him.
- 8 yrs Grandfather passed away a disbeliever.
His Uncle, Aboo Taalib then looked after him ﷺ.
- 12 yrs Travelled to Shaam (modern day Jordan/Syria/Palestine) with his uncle. He used to be a shepherd looking after sheep.
- 15 yrs He took part in the Wars of Al-Fujar between the Quraish and Hawaazen tribes with his uncles.
- 20 yrs Attended Al-Fudool Alliance in Dar 'Abdullaah bin Judaan.
- 25 yrs Travelled to Shaam for trade on behalf of Khadeejah.
He ﷺ returned and then married her رضي الله عنها.
- 35 yrs People made him a judge as to who would put the black stone back into the ka'abah after rebuilding it.
- 38 yrs Start of Prophethood in Cave Hiraah'. Visited Waraqah bin Nawfal.
- 40 yrs 1st revelation in Ramadhaan. Secret da'wah for 3 years. (13 years before hijrah).
- 43 yrs Open da'wah
- 45 yrs 1st Hijrah to Ethiopia for 16 Muslims. (2nd Hijrah there were 94)
- 47 yrs 'Umar and Hamzah رضي الله عنهما became Muslims.
The Muslims were boycotted for 3 years by Quraish. Difficult time
- 49 yrs Aboo Taalib died a disbeliever. Khadeejah رضي الله عنها also died. Married Sawdah رضي الله عنها
- 50 yrs Married 'Aishah رضي الله عنها. Hijrah to Taa'if. The people stoned him and rejected him.
- 50 yrs Israa wal Mi'raaj. The Night Journey and Ascension into heaven.
5 daily prayers were prescribed for Muslims in the heavens.
- 51 yrs 1st Pledge of 'Aqabah (12 men from Madeenah to obey him)
- 52 yrs 2nd Pledge of 'Aqabah (74 men and women to help him).

Brief Seerah in Madeenah

Hijree

Year Age of Prophet ﷺ

1AH	53	Hijrah to Madeenah
2AH	54	Battle of Badr Daughter Ruqayyah passes away.
3AH	55	Battle of Uhud <i>Married</i> Hafsa bint 'Umar رضي الله عنها
4AH	56	Bani Nadheer and Bani Qaynuqah expelled from Madeenah. <i>Married</i> both Zaynab's and Hind Umm Salamah رضي الله عنهن Allaah revealed the order of Hijaab
5AH	57	Battle of the Trench/Khandaq/Ahzaab Battle of Banu Mustaliq in Muraysee' <i>Married</i> Juwayriyah رضي الله عنها Story of the Slander of 'Aaishah رضي الله عنها
6AH	58	Treaty of Hudaibiyah/Ridwaan/under the tree
7AH	59	<i>Married</i> Ramlah Umm Habeebah رضي الله عنها Battle of Khaybar and the Prophet ﷺ is poisoned <i>Married</i> Safiyyah رضي الله عنها 'Umratul Qadhaa <i>Married</i> Maymoonah رضي الله عنها
8AH	60	Conquest of Makkah (Quraysh broke the treaty) Idols are destroyed Tribes accept Islaam in vast numbers
9AH	61	The Negus King of Abyssinia died رضي الله عنه Daughter Umm Kulthoom died رضي الله عنها Battle of Tabuk 30,000 men Demolition of the Hypocrites' Masjid Aboo Bakr lead the Muslims in Hajj (300)
10AH	62	Death of his ﷺ son Ibraaheem رضي الله عنه Hajjatul Widaa' – 100,000 people with the Prophet ﷺ No polytheist mushriks were allowed to perform their 'hajj of the days of ignorance' after this time.
11AH	63	The Prophet ﷺ passed away in Rabe' al Awwal. Aboo Bakr رضي الله عنه is the 1 st Khaleefah.

36 delegations sent to the Prophet ﷺ

9 Messengers sent to Kings/leaders calling them to Islaam.

4 out of 9 accepted Islaam: Ethiopia, Bahrain, Yemen and Oman.

Quiz ANSWERS

Quiz on the Mothers of the Believers رضي الله عنهن - Wives of the Prophet ﷺ

1. How many wives did the Prophet ﷺ have? 11
2. Which wives were called Barraah? 4: Zaynab, Juwayriyah, Safiyyah, Maymoonah.
3. Which wives were not buried in Baqi cemetery in Madeenah? Khadeejah, Maymoonah
4. Which wives made two migrations (hijratayn)? Sawdah, Umm Salamah and Umm Habeebah
5. Which wife had the highest mahr? Umm Habeebah 4000 dirhams
6. What was the average dowry (mahr) for his wives? 400 dirhams
7. What did Safiyyah رضي الله عنها have to eat at her wedding feast (waleemah)? Hais (dates, curd, ghee), saweeq (barley flour and ghee)
8. Which wife advised the Prophet ﷺ on the day of Hudaybiyah? Umm Salamah
9. Which wives were the closest in relation to the Prophet ﷺ? Maymoonah (Uncles's sister in law), Ramlah Umm Habeebah and Zaynab bint Jahsh.
10. Which wife was the only one to have children? Khadeejah
11. Which wives were captives of war and were freed? Safiyyah and Juwayriyah
12. Which wife was a Jew before she accepted Islaam? Safiyyah
13. Which wife narrated the most ahaadeeth? 'Aaishah
14. Which wife narrated the hadeeth regarding the dhikr to say after fajr? SubhaanAllaah wa bihamdihi 'adada khalqih..... Juwayriyah
15. Which wife lived the longest? Umm Salamah Hind (85 years old – 61AH)
16. Which wife did not have a mahr or witnesses for her marriage? Zaynab bint Jahsh
17. Who did the Prophet ﷺ marry after Khadeejah رضي الله عنها passed away? Sawdah
18. Which wife was entrusted with the manuscript of the Qur'aan after the death of the Prophet ﷺ? Hafsah
19. Which wife passed away before the Prophet ﷺ in Madeenah? Zaynab bint Khuzaymah
20. Which wife was the best woman on earth at her time? Khadeejah
21. Which wife was suckling a baby when she was married to the Prophet ﷺ? Umm Salamah

22. During whose waleemah was the command to wear hijab revealed?
Zaynab bint Jahsh
23. Which wife was declared innocent in the Qur'aan from slander? 'Aaishah
24. which wives did Angel Jibreel give salaam to? Khadeejah and 'Aaishah
25. Which wife would work tanning animal skins and give it to charity?
Zaynab bint Jahsh
26. Which wife was the greatest blessing to her people? Juwayriyah
27. Which wife was Aboo Sufyaan's رضى الله عنه daughter? Umm Habeebah
Ramlah
28. Which wife was the most knowledgeable of the sharee'ah? 'Aaishah
29. Which wife passed away the first after the Prophet ﷺ passed away?
Zaynab bint Jahsh
30. The Prophet ﷺ passed away in the lap of which wife? 'Aaishah



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