How Well do You Know The SAHABAH?

300 Questions & Answers to increase your knowledge

Maulana Khalid Dhorat

Appreciated by Maulana Muhammad Saad
Recommandation

Al-Hamdu ‘llah with the Fazal and Karam of Allah Subhan-ahuwata`ala and with the effort of the ulama and the work of the Da`wat and Tableegh, a general Islamic awareness has come into the Muslims. Due to this awareness many Muslims have realized the importance to know about the lives of the Sahaba (رضي الله عنهم).

Therefore, to learn and to practice according the lives of the Sahaba (رضي الله عنهم) it is necessary to gain a brief introduction about them.

It is extremely pleasing that Maulana Khalid Dohrat has endeavored to try and fulfill this
very urgent and important need. This book although are for children and for adults as well, has been prepared in accordance to the desire of the ulama-e-haqq.

May Allah Subhanahuwata'ala make this book Maqbool and beneficial to all our Muslim children. (Aameen)

Maulana Muhammad Saad
Introduction

Rapid and continuous progress in the field of technology especially the modern electronic media has eroded our moral, cultural and religious values. Muslims are confused as well as desperate: how to educate and train their children in the unfavourable and complex situation so that they could successfully face the modern challenges.

In order to assist Muslims to achieve their noble goals, Bait-ul-Ilm Trust has been established. Its aim is to produce serious-minded, skilled and competent persons who are grounded in Islam and are ready to sacrifice even their lives for Islam. The trust, in this connection, is striving to work out a complete and up
to-date syllabus for schools under the supervision of well-known teachers, scholars and educationists. It will help in bringing about the spirit of brotherhood and unity in children. By the grace of the Almighty Allah, the trust has already prepared some promising educational books on various subjects. These books are being taught in schools based in Pakistan as well as at schools abroad.

The people concerned are humbly requested to take part in this noble work in every way they can. They are also requested to grant us their precious suggestions and advice. We pray to Allah Ta'ala for divine assistance in the accomplishment of our tasks.

Bait-ul-Ilm Trust
FOREWORD

All Praise and gratitude belongs to Allah Ta’ala, and salutations and blessings upon our beloved Nabi (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

It gives me great pleasure to write this short FOREWORD on “HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW THE SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)”?

Certainly, in this trying age, when men revere and are being led by the s’aves of Western Technology and scientific advancement on the one hand, and the perpetrators of immoral and debasing ideologies on the other hand, a booklet of this nature is most welcome.

It evokes and rekindles in the heart of Muslims the love and spirit of the true exemplars of Islam viz, the illustrious companions of Nabi (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

This booklet is informative, concise and enjoyable to the General public, and can certainly be
incorporated into the school syllabi. At a competitive level, its lay-out is most apt.

I pray that this work of our erudite scholar, Maulana Khalid Dhorat, will be received well by the Muslim and Non-Muslim public, and most of all, accepted in the court of Allah (Allah) (Aameen).

MAULANA DOCTOR ISMAIL MOOSA VALLY
DARUL-ULOOM ZAKARIYYA, LENASIA, SOUTH AFRICA
INTRODUCTION

All Praises are due to Allah (谈及 خلافة ) RABB of the Universe and the choicest of salutations and blessing be upon the lamp of this world, Muhammad-e-Mustafa (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

This booklet primarily aims at highlighting the virtues of the Sahaba (رضي الله عنهم) those selfless and daunting personalities who are credited for spreading this wonderful religion of ours far and wide.

Many voluminous books exist today on the subject of "SEERAT", many are read but most of them are neglected. Nevertheless, in all cases the name of the Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) is most often first to be forgotten. One of the aims of this booklet is to facilitate memory of their names. It has been also formulated in such a gripping manner, that besides being informed of the special characteristics of a particular Sahabi (رضي الله عنه), one is compelled to refer to his name at the end of each chapter, thus facilitating remembrance of his name and according him maximum praise.

This booklet encourages the unacquainted to read further. It also assists those who are acquainted
with the "SEERAT" of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and the Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عَنْهُم) in the remembrance of names.

It is thus highly beneficial to the General public, the student as well as those who are qualified on the subject.

One can study this booklet individually or groups can be formed to question one another on his/her knowledge of the Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عَنْهُم).

Any suggestion for the improvement of this booklet will be highly appreciated and any errors or omissions pointed-out will be most welcome and corrected.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all those who assisted in the materialization of this compilation and humble book.

May Allah (جَلَّ جَلَالَهُ) accept this humble effort and make it a means of drawing us closer to the beloved Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عَنْهُم) and to realize their lofty status in Islam, (AAMEEN).

KHALID DHORAT (COMPILER)
DARUL-ULOOM ZAKARIYYA
20TH AUGUST 1992 - SAFAR 1413
The main idea underlying this behest was that Muslim mothers, while going to bed at night, instead of telling myths and fables to their children, may narrate to them such real and true tales of the golden age of Islam that would create in them an Islamic spirit of love and esteem for Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) and thereby improve their 'Imaan'; and the proposed book may, thus, be a useful substitute for the current story books.

It is an admitted fact that the stories of the godly people deserve to be studied rather deeply, in order to derive proper benefit from them. This is more important in case of Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم), who were chosen by Allah (جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ) for the company of His beloved and our dear Prophet (صَلِّ اللَّه عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّم). Their stories not only serve as a beacon of Faith and Practice but also cause Allah's (جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ) blessings and mercy to descend on the readers. Junaid Baghdadi (رحمَةُ الله عَلَيْهِ), a head of the Sufis, once said:

"Stories of the pious and godly are Allah's (جلاله) special devices, which encourage the hearts of those who strive in His path".

Somebody inquired of Junaid (رحمَةُ الله عَلَيْهِ) if he could cite something in support of his statement.
He replied:

"Yes. Allah (بِلَدِ النَّارِ) has said in His Book -

"And all that we relate unto thee of the stories of the messengers is in order that thereby We may make the heart firm. And herein hath come unto thee the Truth and an exhortation and a reminder for believers". (XI-120)
VIRTUES OF SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)

In fact a detailed account of Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)’s lives can not be covered even in big volumes. Just as we are today lacking in our other duties we owe to Islam, so are we very seriously neglectful in our respect and esteem of the Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم). We must remember that the Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) are those people who laid the foundations of Islam. They are the pioneers in Tabligh. We can never be too grateful to them. May Allah (جلَّ جلالُه) shower his choicest blessings on their souls for their efforts in acquiring Islam from the Prophet (صلِّ الله عليه وسلم) and handing it down to their successors.

There are many virtues and privileges of the Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) given in the Qur’an and Hadith. Allah (جلَّ جلالُه) says in His holy book.

"Muhammad is the Prophet (صلِّ الله عليه وسلم) of Allah (جلَّ جلالُه). And those with him are hard against the disbelievers and merciful among themselves. Thou (O, Muhammad صلِّ الله عليه وسلم) see-est them bowing and falling prostrate (in Salaat), seeking bounty from Allah (جلَّ جلالُه) and (His) acceptance."
On their faces there are marks, being the traces of their prostration. Such is their likeness in the Torah and their likeness in Gospel; like as sown corn that sendeth forth its shoot and strengtheneth it and riseth firm upon it stalk, delighting the sowers-that He may enrage the disbelievers with (the sight of) them. Allah (جَلَّ جَلَالَهُ) has promised, unto such of them as believe and do good works, His forgiveness and immense reward. (29 AL-FA)."

2) Allah (جَلَّ جَالَهُ) was well-pleased with the believers when they swore allegiance unto thee beneath the tree and He knew what was in their hearts, and He sent down peace and reassurance on them and rewarded them with a near victory. And much booty that they will capture. Allah (جَلَّ جَالَهُ) is ever Mighty, Wise. (XLVIII: 18: 19)"

3) Of the believers are men who are true to what they covenanted with Allah (جَلَّ جَالَهُ). Some of them have paid their vow by death (in battle), and some of them are still waiting to receive their martyrdom: and they have not altered in the least. (XXXIII: 23)

4) And the first to lead the way (in accepting Islam) among the Muhajirin and the Ansar,
and those who followed them in sincerity, Allah (جلاله) is well pleased with them and they are well pleased with Him; and he hath made ready for them Gardens underneath which rivers flow, wherein they will abide for ever. That is the supreme triumph. (IX : 100)"

In the above verses of the Qur'an Allah (جلاله) has praised Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) and expressed His pleasure with them. Similarly the books of Hadith are full of their virtues e.g.:

1. Follow Abu Bakr and 'Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) when I am no more with you.'

2. My Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) are like (Guiding) stars. Whomsoever you follow, you will be guided (on the right path):"

3. "Likeness of my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) among mankind is as the lieness of salt in the food. There is no relish in the food without the salt."

4. "Beware (of opening your tongue) in slighting my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم). Do not make them the target for your calumny. Who loves them loves them for his love for me, and who spites them spites them for his spite for me. Who
annoys them, annoys me, and who annoys me annoys Allah (ジェルエル・ジャンン) . Allah (ジェルエル・ジャンン) will very soon seize the person who annoys them.”

(5) “Do not revile my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) . If any of you (persons coming after Sahaba ) has spent gold (in Sadaqah) equal in weight to Mount Uhud, he cannot get a reward equal to what my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) get while spending one or half “Mudd” of grain only.”
(A ‘Mudd’ equal 1 ¾ lbs.)

(6) “on the person who reviles my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) rests the curse of Allah (ジェルエル・ジャンン) and of angels and of men combined. Neither his Fardh nor his Nafl is accepted by Allah (ジェルエル・ジャンン).”

(7) “After the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) s, Allah (ジェルエル・ジャンン) has preferred my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) above all His creation. He has again preferred four of my ‘Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) ’ over the rest of them. They are Abu Bakr, ‘Umar, ‘Usman and Ali (رضي الله تعالى عنهم).”
(8) "O, People! I am pleased with Abu Bakr. You should realize his rank. I am also pleased with 'Umar, Ali, 'Usman, Talhah, Zubair, Sa'ad, saeed, Abdur-Rehman-bin-Auf and Abu Ubaidah (رضي الله تعالى عنهم). You should realize their rank. O, people! Allah (جلallah) has announced he forgiveness of all those who participated in Uhud and who swore allegiance at Hudeybiyah. O, people! You should have regard for me while dealing with my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم), specially those who are my kindred by marriage. Beware doing wrong to them, lest they complain against you on the Day of Judgement and you may not be pardoned."

(9) "Have regard for men in dealing with my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) and my kindred in marriage. The person who has regard for me shall be in the protection of Allah (جلallah) on the Day of Judgement. Allah (جلallah) is free of any obligation to him who has no regard for me. He may seize him any time.

(10) "On the Day of Judgement, I shall be the guardian of those who have regard for me in their dealing with my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)."
"The person who has regard for me in his dealing with my Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم), shall be able to reach me, when I shall be at Kauthar; while the person who has no regard for me in his dealing with them shall not be able to approach me. He may have a look at me from a distance."

Hazrat Ayub Sakhtiani (رحمته الله علیه) says:

"Who loves Abu Bakr (رضي الله تعالى عنده), he establishes his faith. Who loves 'Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنده), he receives guidance on the right path. Whoso loves Usman (رضي الله تعالى عنده), he is illumined with the light of Allah (جلاله). Whoso loves Ali (رضي الله تعالى عنده), he holds fast to the cable of Allah (جلاله). Whoso honours Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم), he can never be a Munafiq. Whoso reviles them, he is surely an innovator of Munafiq or an anti-Sunnat. No good action of such person, I am afraid, will be accepted by Allah (جلاله) until he cleans his heart of their spite, and begins to love all of them."

Hazrat Sahl-bin-Abdullah (رحمته الله علیه) says;

"He, who does not honour Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم), has actually not believed in the Prophet (صلى الله علیه وسلم)."
Do you know Who is a Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه)?

**ANSWER**

Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) is the one who saw Hazrat Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) or attended his noble company as a Muslim and died as a Muslim.
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CHAPTER 1

“Firsts” In Islam

1. Who from amongst the adult companions of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم), was the first to accept Islam?

2. From amongst the children, who was the first to accept Islam?

3. From amongst the slaves, who was the first to accept Islam?

4. From amongst the women, who was the first to accept Islam?

5. Who was the very first to accept Islam from amongst the entire creation?

6. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was the first to create a sea-fleet and to develop NAVAL-power in Islam?

7. Who was the first officially-appointed and independent judge in Islam?

8. Who was the first to attach a door to his house in Makka-tul-Mukarramah?
9 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was the first to be buried at Kufa (A city in Iraq)?

10 Who was the first male to be martyred in Islam?

11 Who was the first female to be martyred in Islam?

12 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was the first to be buried in the cemetery of Madina-tul-Munawwarah, Jannat-ul-Baqee?

13 Who was the first Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) to be named “Muhammad” after Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

14 Who shot the first arrow in Islam? In the battle of “UHUD” he killed three mushrikeen (polytheists) with one arrow?

15 By whom was the first prison built in Islam?

16 Who was the first child to be born to the Muhajireen (emigrants) in Madina-tul-Munawwarah?

17 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was the first to
CHAPTER 1

be born to the Ansaar (Medinites) in Madinah?

18 Who was the first teacher of Islam sent to Madinah-tul-Munawwarah by Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

19 By whom was the first masjid built in Islam at Quba?

20 Who was the first Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) to be martyred in the battle of “Badr”?

21 In which Sahabi’s (رضي الله عنهما) mouth did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) first apply his blessed Saliva?

22 Which two Sahabis (رضي الله عنهما) were the first to accept Islam from the Ansaar?

23 Who was the first horseman in Islam?

24 Which couple was the first to emigrate in the path of Allah (جبل جبلان) to Abyssinia after the prophet Hazrat Lut (عليه السلام)?

25 Who was the first Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) to greet Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) with the Muslim code of greeting “Assalamu-Alaikum
CHAPTER 1

Warahmatullah” (السلام علیکم ورحمة الله)?

26 Who was the first Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عننه) to light a lamp in Masjid-e-Nabawi? When Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saw this lamp, he exclaimed in exuberance “If I had a daughter, I would have given her hand in marriage to you!”

27 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عننه) was the first to accept Islam from Rome? He dearly wished to personally migrate to Madina-tul-Munawwarah with Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم), but due to some reasons he could not. However he was the first to migrate after Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

28 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عننه) was the first to raise his sword for the cause of Allah (جلاله) when the rumour had spread that Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) had been taken captive by the Quraish?

29 Who was the first Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عننه) to recite the Quraan aloud to the Quraish?

30 Who was the first Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عننه) who pledged allegiance to fight until death, when
CHAPTER 1

the Muslims were barred from entering Makka-tul-Mukarramah on the occasion of “Hudybiyah”?

31 The wives of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) once asked him “Who from amongst us will join you first?”. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replied “The one with the longest hands”. Hazrat Saudah (رضي الله عنها) had the one with the longest hands but she was not the first to pass away after Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). Then only did they realize that Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) meant the one who spends the most in charity! What was her name?

32 He was the first in Islam to compile a book on Ahadith called “SADIQAH” in the time of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

33 Who was that Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) who pioneered the first raid in Islam on the Kuffar after the Muslims had been granted permission to defend themselves?

34 Who was the first to call out Azaan in the Kaabah?
CHAPTER 1

35 Who was a first woman of this ummat to memorize the entire Quran?

36 He was the first to introduce the tradition of performing Namaaz before being executed. What was his name?

DID YOU KNOW THAT IBN ABBAS’S (رضي الله تعالى عنه) MOTHER WAS THE FIRST TO DRAPE THE KAABA WITH A CLOTH?
CHAPTER 1

ANSWERS

Note: - The first numeral denotes the name of the "KITAAB" from which the answer had been extracted. A list of these has been provided at the end of this book. "V" denotes volume No. and "P" denotes Page No. "Hazrat" should be read before each name.

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| 28. H. Abu Abdullah Zubair |
| 29. H. Abdullah ibn Masood |
| 30. H. Abu Sinan Al-Asady |
| 31. H. Zainab |
| 32. H. Abdullah ibn Amr Al-Aas |
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chapter 2

interesting facts relating to the beloved wives of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)

1. Who were the two wives of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) upon whom Allah (جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ) conveyed his Salaams?

2. Which wife of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) left her turn for Hazrat Aisha (رضي الله عنها)?

3. Umar (رضي الله عنه) once saw one of the wives of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) walking at nighttime with the intention of relieving herself. He did not approve of this unnecessary exposure and upon this the verse of purdah (veiling was revealed in the Quran). Who was the blessed wife of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

4. Who was the only Virgin wife of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) at the time of her marriage?

5. To which wife did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) pronounce a single divorce upon which Hazrat Jibraeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) pleaded with Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) to revoke it on account of her
piety and for the sake of Hazrat Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنده).
What was this fortunate lady’s name?

6 Because of which wife of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was the verse pertaining to “Tayammum” (Dry Ablution) revealed in the Quran?

7 Which wife of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) received the most dowry, four thousand silver coins?

8 Which wife of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was known as “Ummul Masaakeen” (mother of the Destitute)? She only had the opportunity of staying with Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) for eight months after which she was martyred and mutilated in the battle of “Uhud” by the polytheists.

9 Which blessed wife of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saw him in a dream in a distressed condition when Hazrat Husain (رضي الله تعالى عنده) was martyred on the plains of ‘Karbala’?

10 Which wife of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) saw a portion of the moon falling into her lap in a dream?…Kinanah—her former husband on
hearing this dream severely struck her and exclaimed "You seem to be desiring to become the wife of the king of Madinah".

11. Which wife was chosen for marriage to Rasulullah (صلی اللہ علیه و سلم) by Allah (جلال اللہ) Himself after she was divorced by Hazrat Zaid Ibn-e-Harisa (رضی اللہ تعالی عـنة)?

12. Which wife of Rasulullah (صلی اللہ علیه و سلم) married him on a certain place and passed-away on the very same place at the ripe old age of 81?

13. Rasulullah (صلی اللہ علیه و سلم) would be with her under one sheet and yet receive wahee (Protected Revelation). She was the one whose picture Hazrat Jibraeel (عـلى الہ السلام) would bring on a silken cloth to Rasulullah (صلی اللہ علیه و سلم) saying "This will be your future bride" Mention has also been made in the Quran regarding her chastity. What was her name?

14. Who were her only two wives of Rasulullah (صلی اللہ علیه و سلم) who passed-away in his lifetime?

15. Which wife of Rasulullah (صلی اللہ علیه و سلم) was a descendent of Hazrat Haroon (عـلى الہ السلام). The brother of Hazrat Moosa (عـلى الہ السلام)?
16 Whom did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) take as his second wife after the death of Hazrat KHADIJA-TUL-KUBRA (رضي الله عنها)?

**ANSWERS**

**INTERESTING FACTS RELATING TO THE BELOVED WIVES OF RASUL (صلى الله عليه وسلم)**

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</table>
1. Hazrat Abu Huraira (رضي الله تعالى عنه) is a famous sahabi who was known by this title. More than 40 versions of his name is recorded. Name only one of his more accepted names.

2. What was Hazrat Abu Bakr's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name?

3. What was Hazrat Ali's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) title?

4. What was Hazrat Abdullah Ibn Masood's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) title?

5. What was Hazrat Jafar's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) title?

6. Hazrat Abu Ayyoob Ansari (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was a title of a famous sahabi. What was his name?

7. Hazrat Abu Bakra (رضي الله تعالى عنه) is a title of a famous sahabi. What was his name?

8. Hazrat Abu Mahzooreh (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was a title of a known Moazzin of Rasulullah صلی الله علیه و سلم What was his name?
9  Hazrat Umme Hani (رضي الله عنها) was a title of a sahabiya well liked by Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). What was her name?

10 Whose title was “ATEEQ” (The liberated one)?

11 Which Sahabiya (رضي الله عنها) was known as “Humayraa” (Little Red one)?

12 What was the name of Ummul-Momineen. Hazrat Umme Salma (رضي الله عنها)?

13 What was the name of Ummul-Momineen. Hazrat Umme Habiba (رضي الله عنها)?

14 Who was known as “Zul-yadayn” (The one with long hands)? He was that same Sahabi who detected Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) slip-up inNamaaz when he had performed a rakaat less.

15 Who is known as the “yusuf (عليه السلام)” of this ummat? Hazrat Umar (رضي الله عنه) named him this due to his breathtaking handsomeness.

16 Abu Sufyan was a prominent leader of the Makkans who later embraced Islam. What was his name?
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CHAPTER 4

OUTSTANDING VIRTUES OF SOME SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)

1. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was known to be the most obedient to his mother?

2. Regarding which poet did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) say that his quatrain contains the most poetry? This Poet when embracing Islam discarded all his poetry and said “The Quran is sufficient for my salvation”. What was his name?

3. For which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) make dua of Barakat (Blessings) in his trade? It is said that, Had he sold soil, he would also make a profit. What was his name?

4. Which two Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) were known as mustajab-ud-dawat? (Whose duas were definitely accepted).

5. Through which Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) suggestion was Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) buried in his own house?
Which Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) features resembled that of Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام) the most?

Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was known to have a booming voice? It is said that his shout could be heard over a distance of 8 miles?

For which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) did Rasulullah صلی الله علیه وسلم make this dua, "O Allah صلی الله علیه وسلم! make him a guider (towards truth) and guided (himself) and spread guidance through him”.

Whose funeral bier was the lightest from amongst the سَلَّمُ (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)?

The best women of the previous ummat were Maryam (رضي الله تعالى عنها) and Aasiyah (رضي الله تعالى عنها). Wife of Firoun.

Name the three best women of this ummat.

Which women did Rasulullah صلی الله علیه وسلم seen in Jannat, on the occasion of میراَج؟

Concerning which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) did Rasulullah صلی الله علیه وسلم remark, "Believe whatever he Says", and "If I were to appoint a leader over you without consultation,"
would have appointed him”.

13. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was the most liked by Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

14. Which Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) face had a striking resemblance to that of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

15. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) regarded as “Pious Company”?

16. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was protected from Shaytaan by Allah (جلاله)?

17. Whose opinion was revealed in the Quran on 20 occasions?

18. From which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) would the angels observe modesty? Such was his modesty that after having greeted Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) with his hands, he never touched his private-parts thereafter with his right hand.

19. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) would the angels greet?
1) When this Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) intended to perform Umrah Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) requested him to make dua for him! What was this dynamic Sahabi’s (رضي الله عنه) name?

2) In the battle of the "Trench" which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) invited Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) for meals? Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) brought along the entire army and the food which was meant for three sufficed for them all.

3) To which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) did a wolf deliver the message of Islam upon which he accepted Islam?

4) In whose form did Jibraeel (عليه السلام) sometimes appear with revelation? He was an extremely handsome Sahabi (رضي الله عنه).

5) He was a fortune-teller before accepting Islam. His jinnats persuade him for 3 consecutive days of the necessity of embracing Islam on the hands of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). Heeding their advice he embraced Islam. What was his name?
25 While worshipping the idols, the idols twice encouraged him to embrace Islam. Having no alternative he accepted the idols plea and embraced Islam. What was this Sahabi’s name?

26 Which Sahabi used to recite 12,000 times istighfaar daily? He owned a Tasbeeh (Rosary) comprising of a 1000 knots and he would never allow himself sleep until he had completed the entire rosary.

27 Which Sahabi used to recite the entire Quran in one rakaat? Two manuscripts of the Quran, become totally worn out by his excessive recitation. Finally he was martyred while reciting the Quran, his blood spilling on its open pages.

28 On the Occasion of Miraj (Ascension), Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) heard somebody’s footsteps before him in Jannat. This was due to this Sahabi’s habit of making wudhu (Ablution) whenever is broke and perform salaat. What was this elevated Sahabi’s name.
CHAPTER 4

At the suggestion of this Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه), the trench was dug on the outskirts of Madinah-tul-Munawwarah on the occasion of the battle of the “TRENCH”. What was this intelligent Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name?

Eleven Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عليهم) saw the Azaan being delivered in their dreams. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) narrated is first to Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

From which two orphans did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) Purchase the piece of land for the construction of Masjid-e-Nabawi?

In the battle of “BADAR” his sword broke. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) gave him a piece of wood which immediately turned into a perfect and glittering sword. What was this fortunate Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name?

In Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) last Ramadhaan on this earth, he recited the Quran twice to Jibraeel (عَلَيْهِ السَّلاَم). Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was also present during this recitation?
CHAPTER 4

34 Which daughter of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) would be the leader of the ladies in Jannat? She passed-away only 6 months after Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) demise due to extreme sorrow for him.

35 Concerning which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) prophesize that he would wear the gold-bangles of Chosroes ‘emperor of Persia’? This prophecy was fulfilled in the reign of Hazrat Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنه).

36 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) could dig the sideward grave (lahd) the best? He also dug Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) grave.

37 Jannat will whole-heartedly welcome him and fling all 8 doors open for him. Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) advisors from the sky are Jibraeel (عليه السلام) and Mikaeel (عليه السلام) and he is Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) advisor on this earth. He holds the greatest status in this ummat after Rasulullah (رضي الله تعالى عنه). What was this virtuous Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name?

38 Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) features are recorded
detail in the Torah (Old-Testament).
On seeing Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) this Jewish Scholar exclaimed:- "My recognition of Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) was more clear then the recognition of my own son". What was his name?

On his death the throne of Allah (جلال اللہ) shook.
70,000 angels attended his funeral. The crowd was so intense that Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) had to tip-toe and tread gently. What was this Sahabi's (رضی اللہ عنہ) name?

Hazrat Abu Bakr's (رضی اللہ عنہ) name has been mentioned by indication in the Quran. Which Sahabi's (رضی اللہ عنہ) name has been clearly mentioned?

He was martyred in the battle of "Muta". He later become known as ZUL-JANAHA interacts The winged one) because Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) remarked about him "Allah (جلال اللہ) has granted him two wings in place of his arms. He flies in Jannat wherever he wishes". What was his name?

Which Sahabi (رضی اللہ عنہ) was a Muhajir
(Emigrant) as well as an Ansaari(Host)? More, he was a slave as well as a free-person. He ranked from the top-level Qurra (expert in the recitation of the Quran). What was his name?

43 The Mushrikeen through him into a fire. Upon this Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) supplicated: "O Fire! Become peaceful and cool upon him just as how you did to Ebrahim (عليه السلام)". What was this Sahabi's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name who did not burn in the fire?

44 Name those two Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهما) who's staff became illuminated through the dua of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)? They received light through it on a very dark night in Madina when they had come to the Masjid from a distant place.

45 He was completely blind. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) rubbed some of his spittle into his eyes. His eyesight was regained and till the end of his life he could thread a cotton into a needle-head.

46 When relieving himself in the jungle a rat
Chapter 4

came and left a gold coin before him. The rat made 17 trips from his hole to this Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) thus leaving 17 gold-coins before him. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) granted him permission to use it.
Before all the coins were exhausted he was a rich man.
What was this fortunate Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) name?

17 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) held the standard (flag) of Islam in the unit of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) on the occasion of the conquest of Makkah?

18 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was seen eating out-of-season grapes in his prison cell when he was treacherously captured by the KUFFAR?

19 Which Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) horse had started jumping restlessly whilst he was reciting the Quran on account of the presence of angels listening?

50 Which Sahabiyah (رضي الله تعالى عنها) is known as “The lady of the Battle of Uhud”?

51 Hazrat Umar’s (رضي الله تعالى عنه) sister played
an important role in his accepting Islam when he was on his way to assassinate Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). What was her name?

52 Once Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) received a gold-chain from the Najashi, king of Abyssynia. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, "I shall give this necklace to whom I love most". To whom did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) give this necklace?

53 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنّه) paid for the plot upon which Masjid-e-Nabawi was built?

54 Which Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنّه) eyes were so sharp that he could aim an arrow at his enemies in the dark?

55 This Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنّه) was most particular in following all the sunnats of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). It took him 8 years to memorize Surah-e-Baqarah because only after putting each and every verse into practice, would be proceed learning the next verse. He had freed 1000 slaves, performed 70 Hajj and 1000 Umrahs.
What was this auspicious Sahabi’s name?

Hazrat Dawood (عليه السلام) possessed such a melodious voice that when he used to recite the Torah the birds and the mountains used to recite with him (surah Saba Ayat, 10). Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) praise saying, “You have been bestowed with the beautiful voice of Dawood (عليه السلام)?

For which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) make this dua, “O Allah (جلَّ جلاله)! teach him accounting and writing, and save him from the punishment”? He also a scribe of revelation.

Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said concerning these two Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهما) “I love them most from my household”. “They are the flowers of this world”, and “They are the youth of Jannat”. What were their names?

Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was known to be the most just?
CHAPTER 4

60  Once Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) announced Whoever guarantees me that he will never ask for anything from anybody, I will take the responsibility of him attaining Jannat”. This was the same Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) who was once guided by a lion towards his camp when he had lost his way. What was his name?

61  Allah (جلاله) mentions in the Quran that only a few people know the exact number of “The people of the cave”. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) claimed that he was from amongst those few people?

62  For which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) perform funeral-prayers seventy times, because he was His most beloved uncle?

63  When Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) wished to pair in brotherhood the Muhajireen and the Ansaar, at whose house did he gather all the Sahaba (رضي الله عنه) for this purpose?

64  Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) possessed the quality of Abstinence that of Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام)?
Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) neighbours in Makkah would severely harrass and intimidate him. All of them died as non-believers but for one. Name him.

After being treacherously killed by the KUFFAR, they intended to chop his body up in small pieces. Allah (جَلَّ جَلَّ مَلَک) sent a swarm of wasps to protect his body which was later swallowed into the ground.
What was this divinely-protected Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنَّه) name?
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CHAPTER 5

INCREDIBLE FEATS OF SOME SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)

1. He could run faster than a horse and his shout could be heard over a distance of 5 miles. On the occasion of "The treaty of Hudaybiyah" this same Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) took the oath of allegiance of fight until death thrice upon the blessed hands of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). What was this brave Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) name?

2. This Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was the spokesman in the court of نُعَوس when the Quraish sent a delegation to bring the Muslims back to Makkah. After an inspiring speech he recited some verses from the Quran upon which the king himself broke down into tears and he granted the Muslims refuge in his land. What was this eloquent Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) name?

3. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) had diligently offered his services to Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) for ten years? During this entire period Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) never as much scolded or frowned at him.
CHAPTER 5

4 Who was the only person who managed tracking down Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله تعالى عنَّهُ) on the occasion of Hijrat? He later became a Muslim.

5 In the battle of the “Trench”, Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) had gathered all the women-folk in a fort. Which Sahabiya (رضي الله تعالى عنَّهَا) killed the jew with a peg of a tent, severed his head from his body and then threw it over the wall, when he came to make mischief with the women?

6 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنَّهَا) spotted "DAJJAL" in the sea when they were stranded on an Island after being shipwrecked?

7 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنَّهَا) intercepted Hazrat Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنَّهَا) on his way to assassinate Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and deflected him to his sister’s house?

8 Who was the commander of the “AL-AMBAR” expedition in which a huge whale was thrown out of the sea for the starving Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنَّهُم)? This fish was their provision for the next 18
days and Rasulullah (صلی الله عليه و سلم) also partook of it.

9 Which two youngsters killed Abu Jahl, one of the greatest enemies of Islam, in the battle of "BADAR"?

10 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) while performing Salaat in his orchard was distracted by a bird caught up in the dense foliage? He thus lost count of the number of RAKAATS he had performed. He became so grieved over this that he gave his entire orchard away in charity.

11 Before embracing Islam, he lived in the lap of luxury wearing clothes that cost more than 200 silver-coins. After accepting Islam he was martyred in the battle of "UHUD" and did not even have sufficient clothes to enshroud his naked body. What was his name?

12 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) killed Musailamah-Al-Kazzab. The daring imposter who claimed prophethood. The same Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) had also martyred Hamzah (رضي الله تعالى عنه), said to be Rasulullah’s (صلی الله عليه و سلم) most beloved uncle, before embracing Islam.
CHAPTER 5

13 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنها) mastered the language of Syraic in 17 days and Hebrew in an astonishing 15 days?

14 In the battle of “UHUD”, two links of Rasulullah (صلالله علیه و سلم) helmet became lodged in his blessed face.
Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنها) pulled them out with his teeth, thus losing two teeth in the process?

15 Which Sahabia (رضي الله تعالى عنها) used to take active and prominent part in all the Jihads by Nursing the wounded and carrying off the martyred?
She would also exhort and coax the Muslims to fight bravely and fearlessly.

16 On the occasion of “Hudaybiyah”, Rasulullah’s (صلالله علیه و سلم) army was barred from entering Makkah. Urwah, a disbeliever came to observe the Muslim army and would occasionally tug at Rasulullah’s (صلالله علیه و سلم) beard. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنها) struck Urwah’s hand in anger?

17 In the battle of “MUTA”, Rasulullah (صلالله علیه و سلم) appointed three commanders
who were all martyred. Name them.

Khalid Bin Walid (رضي الله تعالى عنه) then assumed leadership and broke nine swords.

18 On the day of “UHUD” Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) held up his sword and announced, “Who will take and fulfil its rights”. Which brave Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) took it?

19 He shielded Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) head with his own until one of his eyes fell out of its socket. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) replaced the eyes and supplicated to Allah (جلاله وجلالته) thus “O Allah (جلاله وجلالته)! he was shielded your prophet’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) face, cure his eye and increase his eyesight”. What was this Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name?

20 Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله تعالى عنه) contributed all his wealth towards the expedition of “TABUK”, while Hazrat Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنه) had contributed exactly half. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) fulfilled the needs of one third of the entire army?

21 Khaybar was the stronghold of the Jews in Arabia. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said: “Tomorrow I will give the standard to a man
CHAPTER 5

who loves Allah (سّلّم) and his apostle and he will conquer the fort (of Khaibar)". This Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was suffering from ophthalmia and Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) applied spittle in his eyes upon which it was instantly cured.
Who was the conquerer of Khaibar?

22 Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and his companions were ostracized in "SHEB ABU TALIB". A huge ravine, for a period of three years until they were forced to eat acacia leaves due to starvation. Meanwhile, White-Ants had eaten the entire document besides the word "Bismillah" which bore testimony to their imprisonment.
Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) tore-up the rest of the document which was hung on the Kaabah, after which the Muslims were free?

23 In the battle of "UHUD" he used his chest to shield Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was much pleased with him and remarked "He is better than a hundred persons in the army".
What was this courageous Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name?
24 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنهم) played the leading role of slaying the head of the renegade who arose in the caliphate of Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه)? He had also conquered a major part of Iran with a small army.

25 During the last days of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) an imposter named “TOLAIHA” claimed prophethood. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) dispatch to combat him?

26 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) during the siege of “TAIF” sustained an injury caused by an arrow in his eye. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said to him “If you wish, I can pray to Allah (جل وجلاله) who will cure your eye in a wink, If not, Allah (جل وجلاله) will grant you heaven instead”. He opted for heaven. What was his name?

27 Which Sahabiyah (رضي الله عنها) was the greatest poetess of her time? In the battle of “Qadsiyah” she exhorted all four of her sons with her poetry to gallantly fight in Jihad, as a result all 4 of them were martyred.
28 Before the battle of "BADAR", three Sahabis (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) fought an individual sword combat against three KUFFAR. They killed all three of their opponents. What were their names?

29 On accepting Islam, his mother refused to eat and drink until her son did not turn apostate. Her son replied thus "If I were to possess a thousand souls and if all were to be extracted from my body, then too I will not renounce Islam". What was this inspired Sahabi's (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) name?

30 Which Sahabiya (رضي الله تعالى عنها) would use a strand of Rasulullah's (صلى الله عليه وسلم) hair to cure the sick?

31 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) had a back which resembled that of a leper due to the KUFFARS endlessly whipping and dragging him over heaps of smouldering charcoal. His back was tortured the most for the sake of Islam. What was this steadfast Sahabi's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name?

32 Who was the only Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) to
practice upon the verse "O you who believe, if you wish to converse with Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) then first give some charity", before it being abrogated?
## CHAPTER 4

**ANSWERS**

**INCREDIBLE FEATS OF SOME SAHABA**

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CHAPTER 6

THOSE SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)
HAVING SOME SPECIAL RELATION TO RASULULLAH (صلى الله عليه وسلم)

1 Who bore Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) his son named, Ebrahime? Baraa (رضي الله تعالى عنها) used to play and show affection to the child, while his wife Umme Barda (رضي الله تعالى عنها) suckled him.

2 Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) had eleven uncles. Only two accepted Islam. Name them.

3 Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) had six aunts. Only one accepted Islam. Name her.

4 Who was Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) adopted son?

5 Name the four sons of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

6 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنها) was known as "RABIB-E-RASUL" Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was his guardian)?

7 Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) possessed more than twenty-seven male-slaves.
Name a few of them.

8 Which slave of Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) later became his adopted son?

9 Which slave of Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) was presented to him by Hazrat Abbas (رضی الله تعالى عنہ)

10 Which slave passed-away the day Hazrat Umar (رضی الله تعالى عنہ) became Ameer-ul-Momineen?

11 Which slave used to distribute the water used by Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) for performing ablution amongst the Sahabi (رضی الله تعالى عنہ)? Later he was gifted to Hazrat Abbas (رضی الله تعالى عنہ).

12 Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) possessed seventeen female-slaves. Name a few of them.

13 Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) had eleven servants. Name a few of them.

14 Eight Sahabis (رضی الله تعالى عنہا) served as Rasulullah’s (صلی الله علیه و سلم) body-guards before the Ayat was revealed that Allah (بَلْ جَلَالَ الْهُدْبِ) would protect him from people. Name a few of them.
15 Name the four daughters of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

16 Name those four women who suckled Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

17 From the thirteen scribes of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم), Name a few.

18 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was known as "SAHIBE TAHOOR" (Supervisor of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) hygienic needs)? He also used to also carry Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) miswaak and shoes for him.

19 Which Sahabiya (رضي الله عنها) would supervise the hygienic and personal needs of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) eg, Bathing-water, sweeping etc?

20 After the occasion of "HUDAYBIYAH" Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) sent out letters to 16 different kings inviting them to Islam. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was sent to BAHRAIN?
## CHAPTER 6

## ANSWERS

**THOSE SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) HAVING SOME SPECIAL RELATION TO RASUL (صلى الله عليه وسلم)**

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CHAPTER 7

SOME SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) WHO HELD IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THIS UMMAT

1. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was known as the "Moazzin of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)"?

2. Name three more moazzins of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم).

3. Who was known as the Orator of the Ansar?  

4. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) is known as the founder of "ILM-UN-NAHW" (Arabic Etymology)?

5. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) advised us to learn the recitation of the Quran from 4 Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم). Name them.

6. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) advised us to seek knowledge from 4 prominent Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم). Name them.

7. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was known as the "Poet of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)"?
8 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنهم) was known as "ZU SHAHADATAIN" (whose single evidence sufficed for two)?

9 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنهم) was known as "The sword of Allah (جلاله)"?

10 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنهم) possessed the most knowledge in Islam with regard to Halaal and Haraam (Lawful and unlawful)?

11 From amongst the Tabieen, who was the most well versed in this field (Halaal and Haraam)?

12 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنهم) was known as "HIBRUL-UMMAT" (Most learned of this ummat) and as "RAISUL MUFFASSIREEN" (Most versatile in the commentary of the Quran)? This was largely due to Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) supplication for him, “O Allah (جلاله) teach him the Quran and wisdom, and grant him understanding in religion”.

13 Name the “Asshra-e-Mubasharrah” (Those Ten Sahaba (رضي الله عنهم) who received the glad tidings of Jannat in this world, in one breath).
14 Who was known as "ASAD-ULLAH" (The lion of Allah جَلَّ جَلَالَهُ)? He was martyred at Uhud, brutally mutilated and his liver chewed by Hinda - wife of Abu Sufyan.

15 In which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) would Rasulullah ﷺ confide in telling him the names of the hypocrites?

16 He was the greatest Qari of this Ummat. So loftly was his status that Allah جَلَّ جَلَالَهُ commanded Rasulullah ﷺ to recite the Quran to him, specially mentioning his name. He was chosen by Hazrat Umar (رضي الله تعالى عنه) in his Caliphate to lead the taraveeh prayers. What was his name?

17 Who was known as "AL AMEEN" (The most trustworthy) of this Ummat?

18 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was known as "HAWAIR-E-RASULULLAH". The disciple of Rasulullah ﷺ?

19 Which Sahabiya (رضي الله تعالى عنها) was known as "Ummul Fadi" (The mother of virtues)?
20 Which Sahabi \( \text{ذُي الخُرَاء تَعَالَى عَنْهُ } \) was known as “ZU HIJRATAIN” (Undetaker of two migrations)?

21 Which Sahabi \( \text{ذُي الخُرَاء تَعَالَى عَنْهُ } \) was known as “ZUN NUR” (Light bearer)?

His face would first shine brilliantly through which he could clearly see at night-time, then this light was shifted to the end of his whip. Rasulullah \( \\text{صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ } \) granted him this special privilege to aid him in propagating Islam.

22 Which Sahabi \( \text{ذُي الخُرَاء تَعَالَى عَنْهُ } \) was known as “THE ORATOR OF Rasulullah \( \\text{صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ } \)?

23 Name those three Mufassireen (commentators of the Quran) whose tafseer was accepted by one and all from amongst the Sahaba \( \text{ذُي الخُرَاء تَعَالَى عَنْهُ } \).

24 Which three Sahabis \( \text{ذُي الخُرَاء تَعَالَى عَنْهُ } \) are known as “ABADALAH-E-THALATHA” (Three Abdullahas)?

25 Which two Sahabis \( \text{ذُي الخُرَاء تَعَالَى عَنْهُ } \) are known as “SHAIKHAIN” (Two elders or learned ones)?

26 And which two Sahabis \( \text{ذُي الخُرَاء تَعَالَى عَنْهُ } \) as
"KHATANAIN" (Two Brothers-in-law)?

27 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was the most learned with regard to the laws of succession or inheritance?

28 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was known to be the most just?

29 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was known to be the most strict in matters of Religion?

30 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was known as "SAHIBUL-KITABAIN" (Bearer of two texts i.e. The Injeel and the Quran)?

31 Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) married two daughters of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) thus attaining the envious title of "ZUN-NURAIN" (Possessor of two lights)?

32 Which Sahabiya (رضي الله عنها) used to be known as "MOTHER OF Rasulullah" (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

33 Who did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) send to NAJRAN as an instructor in Islamic studies in 9 A.H. who later became the governor of
CHAPTER 7

Syria?

34 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was charged with the distribution of relief supplies in the devasting plague which occurred in Hazrat Umar's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) Caliphate in which 25,000 people lost their lives.
CHAPTER 7

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SOME SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) WHO HELD IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THIS UMMAT

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   H. ABDURRAHMAN BIN AUF, H. ABU
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H. ABBAS AND H. MASOOD ............................
25 H. ABU BAKR AND H. UMAR .........................
26 H. USMAN AND H. ALI ..............................
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30 H. SALMAN FARSY ................................. (2 P. 578)
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CHAPTER 8

SOME PRIVILEGED SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)

1. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was granted leave to wear silk on account of a rash?

2. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was charged with the duty of distribution Zam-Zam water on the occasion of "HAJJATUL-WADAA"?

3. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was appointed Ameer (leader) of the Hajj in 8 A.H. as the deputy of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

4. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) despact in 9 A.H. from Madinah to direct the pilgrims in his place?

5. At whose house was Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) ledged when he migrated to Madina-tul-Munawwara?

6. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) used to lead the congregation in Salaat before Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) arrival in Madinah?

7. Which two prominent Sahabis (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)
daughters were married to Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

8. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) gave the GHUSL to Hazrat Ibrahim (رضي الله عنه), the son of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) upon his death?

9. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) had a gold nose fitted onto his face when his original nose was cut off in a battle?

10. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) used to lead the mule of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) on his journey? He later became the Governor of Egypt.

11. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) used to lead the camel of Rasulullah's (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

12. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) should keep Rasulullah's (صلى الله عليه وسلم) signet - ring for him?

13. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) performed Hazrat Aisha's (رضي الله عنها) funeral prayers?

14. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) owned five mules. All were gifted to him.
Who gifted to him the mule named "DULDUL"?

15 Who gifted the mule named "FIDDAH" to Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم)?

16 Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) owned seven horses and three donkeys. All gifted to him. Who gifted him the donkey named "AAFIRA"?

17 Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) possessed nine swords. To which Sahabi (رضی الله تعالى عنه) did he present the sword known as "ZUL-FIQAR"?

18 Which Sahabiya (رضی الله تعالى عنها) used to collect the perspiration of Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) and use it as perfume?

19 The key-bearer of the KAABAH once refused to open the door of the KAABAH for Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم), who prophesized "A day would dawn when the key would be in my hand and I will entrust it to whom soever I wish". After the conquest of MAKKAH, Rasulullah (صلی الله علیه و سلم) gained custody of the KAABAH and entrusted the key to the same person who had refused him entry. What was this fortunate Sahabi’s (رضی الله تعالى عنه) name?
20 Which Sahabi (رضی الله تعلیم عنیه) did Rasulullah (صلى الله علیه و سلم) send to spy upon the enemy in the battle of the "TRENCH"?

21 Which Sahabi (رضی الله تعلیم عنیه) drank the blood of Rasulullah (صلى الله علیه و سلم), who said "The person who has my blood in his body can not burn in Hell".

22 Which Sahabi (رضی الله تعلیم عنیه) saw Hazrat Jibraeel (عَلیهِ السَّلَم) in his original form with Rasulullah (صلى الله علیه و سلم)? Due to this over powering sight he later became blind in his old age.

23 Prior to Rasulullah's (صلى الله علیه و سلم) death, he dispatched a huge army under the leadership of a very young Sahabi-general. Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Umar (رضی الله تعلیم عنیهما) also formed part of this army. While the army was still on the outskirts of Madinah, Rasulullah (صلى الله علیه و سلم) passed away. What was this young commander's name?

24 Which Sahabi (رضی الله تعلیم عنیه) spent the most time in the gracious company of Rasulullah (صلى الله علیه و سلم)?
CHAPTER 8

25 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was granted the special privilege of directly meeting Allah (حليه) after he was martyred?

26 Rasulullah (صل الله عليه وسلم) performed all the congregational-Salaats in his lifetime except on two occasions. Behind which two Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) did Rasulullah (صل الله عليه وسلم) perform them?

27 Upon her death Rasulullah (صل الله عليه وسلم) personally buried her remarking, "Whoever wishes to see a real virgin of Paradise, should see her". She was Hazrat Abu Bakr’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) wife. What was her name?

28 Which two Sahabis (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) gave Rasulullah (صل الله عليه وسلم) Ghusl upon his demise?

29 To which Sahabiya (رضي الله تعالى عنها) did Rasulullah (صل الله عليه وسلم) give his shroud? He himself dug the second half of her grave. She was Hazrat Ali’s (رضي الله تعالى عنها) mother. What was her name?

30 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) shaved off the
CHAPTER 8

hair of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) on the occasion of “HAJJAT-UL-WADAA”

31 On the occasion of “HAJJAT-UL-WADAA” Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) slaughtered a hundred camels. He personally slaughtered sixty-three. Who slaughtered the balance of thirty-seven?

32 When Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was taken for physical-miraaj (ascension), at which Sahabiya (رضي الله تعالى عنه) house was he sleeping?

33 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) slept on Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)’s bed when he undertook Hijrat? The purpose of his remaining behind was to dispense of all the trusts of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) to their respective owners. The house was surrounded by enemies eager for the life of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). He later described that nights sleep as the most sound and peaceful sleep he ever experienced in his entire lifetime. What was his name?

34 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) constructed the mimbar (pulpit) of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) which comprised of three steps?
CHAPTER 8

35 This Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was slightly retarded, hence people would cheat him whenever he used to make purchases. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) advised him, "When you make purchases say, "Do not receive me and for me is a choice (of returning the purchased article if not satisfied) within three days".

What was this Sahabi's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) name?

36 Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) would often take his Qailoolah (afternoon siesta) at this particular Sahabiya's (رضي الله تعالى عنها) residence, who would always prepare a special bedding for Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم). After his demise this bedding was used as a cure for all physical ailments.

What was this foresighted Sahabiya's (رضي الله تعالى عنها) name?

37 When this Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was martyred on the battlefield, somebody stole his mantle off his body. He appeared in some Sahabi's (رضي الله تعالى عنه) dream informing him of the thief as well as the whereabouts of his mantle. He also relayed his entire will to be executed by Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله تعالى عنه).

Jurists say that a will communicated via a
dream cannot be executed for this one Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) his was his special privilege that his will was executed. What was this fortunate Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) name?

38 For whom did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) perform JANAAZAH SALAAT in the absence of his body?

39 Which two Sahabis (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) could not participate in the battle of “BADAR” on account of their being in SYRIA, yet Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) apportioned for them a share from the body?

40 The life of 17 people become lawful for Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) after the conquest of MAKKAH. From those whom Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) forgave was a prominent poet who would wrecklessly vilify Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) in his poetry. He accepted Islam and started writing poetry eulogizing Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and his compilation “BANAT SUAAD” bears ample testimony to this? What was his name?
CHAPTER 8

41 In 9 A.H. Rasulullah  (صلى الله عليه وسلم) started sending out his tax-collectors to collect ZAKAAT (Poor-Due) from 16 different outlaying areas. Who was sent to HADRMAUT, a province of present day YEMEN?

42 Whom did Rasulullah  (صلى الله عليه وسلم) dispatch with a cavalry of 30 men to destroy one of the most revered Idols of the Pagans-UZZA?

43 After the conquest of MAKKAH-TUL-MUKARRAMAH, Rasulullah  (صلى الله عليه وسلم) entered the KAABAH taking only two Sahabis  (رضي الله عنه) with him from the pressing crowds. Name them?

44 Who was the only Sahabi  (رضي الله عنه) who was present at the occasion of “HUDAYBIYAH” that could not participate in the campaign of KHAIBAR in which enormous booty was acquired. He received the full share of the booty. What was this considered Sahabi’s  (رضي الله عنه) name?

45 Which Sahabi  (رضي الله عنه) would burn incense in MASJID-E-NABAWI?
Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) also accompanied Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and Hazrat Abu Bakr (رضي الله عنه) on their migration from Makka to Madinah? When he was martyred, he was physically lifted into the sky from the battlefield full view of all, signifying his elevated rank.

What was this fortunate Sahabi’s (رضي الله عنه) name?
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ANSWERS

SOME PRIVILEGED SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)

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44 H. JABIR BIN ABDULLAH ............................................. (3 P. 240)

45 H. NUAIM BIN ABDULLAH ............................................. (13 P. 48)

46 H. AAMIR BIN FUHAIMAH ............................................. (5 V.2 P. 587)
CHAPTER 9

MISCELLANEOUS

1. Which two Sahabis (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) claim to remember the promise they took by Allah (جلاله) in the AALAM-E-ARWAH (WORLD OF SOULS)?

2. Who is the founder of ILM-US-SARF (ARABIC SYNTAX)?

3. To which prophet did Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) resemble the most?

4. Name a few people who brought faith on Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) even before the proclamation of Prophethood?

5. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was born in the KAABAH?

6. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was killed by a JINN?

7. With which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) did "MUQAWQIS" king of Egypt send his gifts to Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم)?

8. Before accepting Islam his name was "HUZN"
CHAPTER 9

(sorrow).
After accepting Islam what name did Rasulullah ﷺ choose for him?

9 After returning from Taif, his noble body pelted with stones and Bleeding, Rasulullah ﷺ took refuge in a garden which belonged to Utbah and Rabiah. They sent their slave with a bunch of grapes to offer Rasulullah ﷺ. He recited Quran to the slave upon which he accepted Islam. What was this fortunate slave’s name?

10 Concerning which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) did Rasulullah ﷺ prophesize when he lagged behind the army destined for “TABUK” which he later caught up, “He travels alone, he lives alone, he will die alone and he will be raised on the day resurrection alone”.

11 Which Sahabiya (رضي الله عنها) in MADINAH-TUL-MUNAWWARAH used to represent the women when approaching Rasulullah ﷺ for discussing any matter?

12 Before accepting Islam his name was “SHAYTAAN” (THE DEVIL).
Chapter 9

After embracing Islam what name did Rasulullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم choose for him?

13 A representative of the MEKKANS negotiated a peace-treaty with the Muslims on the occasion of "HUDAYBIYAH". He obstinately declined to write "BISMILLAH" and "THE Messenger of Allah ( גְּלָל לְאָלָה )" on the document. After he embraced Islam, he was seen rubbing the shaven-off hair of Rasulullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم in his eyes on the occasion of "HAJJAT-UL-WADAA" trying to obtain blessings. What was his name?

14 Rasulullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم sent a letter to CHOSROES-king of PERSIA inviting him towards Islam. On reading the letter he tore it up.

Rasulullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم made a sapplication against him saying, "May Allah גְּלָל לְאָלָה tear his kingdom to pieces". A few days later his own son assassinated him.

Which Sahabi رضی اللہ علیہ و آله وسلم delivered this letter to CHOSROES?

15 Name a few "Muftees" from the Sahaba رضی اللہ علیہ وآله وسلم?
CHAPTER 9

16 Before accepting Islam he had ten wives. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) ordered him to divorce six and keep four. What was his name?

17 Name those four Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) whom Imam Abu Hanifa (رحمه الله عليه) saw? He was the only Imam from amongst the four Imams who had the Good-fortune of meeting a Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم).

18 In the battle of “BADAR”, 313 Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) participated 77 from the Muhajireen and 236 from the ANSAAR. There were only 6 coats of armour, 8 swords and 2 horses. To which 2 Sahabis (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) did these 2 horses belong to?

19 On hearing the devotions and sacrifices of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم), this particular Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) vowed never to speak again, to always fast in the scorching heat and never to seek shade. Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) ordered him to break his vows. What was this scrupulous Sahabi’s (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) name?
20 Regarding which Tabā‘i did Rasulullah (رضي الله تعالى عنه) inform the SAHABA (صلى الله عليه وسلم), “If you ever meet him, request him to ask forgiveness on your behalf”. He lived in Rasulullah’s (صلى الله عليه وسلم) time in Yemen but he could not meet him because of his occupation in serving his terminally ill-mother. What was his name?

21 From which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was the most Ahadith narrated. A total of 5374?

22 Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) was the only survivor from the massacre of “BIR MAOONAH”? He was also directly responsible for the destruction of the Jewish tribe-Banu Quraizah.
CHAPTER 9

ANSWERS

MISCELLANEOUS

1. H. ALI &
   H. SAHL BIN ABDULLAH (رضي الله عنه) ..................(14 P. 144)
2. H. IMAM ABU HANIFA
3. H. IBRAHIM (رضي الله عنه) ..............................(2 P. 508)
4. H. BUHAIRA RAHHIB
   H. HABIBUN NAJJAR
   H. WARQASH BIN NAUFAL
   H. QAIS BIN SA AADAH RA0
   H. SALMAN FARSY (رضي الله عنه) ......................(14 P. 11)
5. H. HAKEEM BIN HIZAM (رضي الله عنه) ................(15 V.2 P. 6)
6. H. SAAD BIN UBADEH (رضي الله عنه) ...................(4 P. 126)
7. H. HATIB BIN ABI BALTA AH (رضي الله عنه) ..........(3 P. 605)
8. H. SAHL IBN SAAD (رضي الله عنه) .....................(2 P. 596)
9. H. ADDAS (رضي الله عنه)
10. H. ABU ZAR GHIFARI (رضي الله عنه) ...............(9 V.1 P. 54)
11. H. ASMA (رضي الله عنه) ...............................(9 V.3 P. 104)
12. H. ABDULLAH BIN QURT (رضي الله عنه) ............(2 P. 605)
13. H. SUHAIL BIN AMR (رضي الله عنه) ..................(8 P. 172)
14. H. SHAJAH BIN WAHB (رضي الله عنه) ...............(8 P. 146)
15. H. UMAR FAROOQ, H. ALI, H. AYESHA,
    H. ABDULLAH BIN MASOOD,
    H. ABDULLAH BIN ABBAS

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CHAPTER 9

H. ZAID BIN SABIT And
H. ABDULLAH BIN UMAR (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) .......(9 V.4 P. 27)
16 H. GHAILEN BIN SULAMAH (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) .......(2 P. 274)
17 H. ABDULLAH IBN ABU AUFA
H. ABU TUFAIL AAMIR BIN WAASILA
H. ANAS IBN MALIK
H. SAHL IBN SAAD AS-SAASY (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) ...........(13 P. 32)
18 H. MIQDAD BIN AMR
H. MARSAD BIN ABU MARSAD (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) .......(14 P. 47)
19 H. ABU ISRAEEL (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) ......................(2 P. 586)
20 H. UWAIS QARNI (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) .....................(2 P. 582)
21 H. ABU HURAIRAH (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) .................(26 V.1 P. 122)
22 H. UMAR BIN UMAYYAH
H. AZ-ZUMARY (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) .........................(5 V.2 P. 274)
CHAPTER 10

“Lasts” In Islam

1. Who, from amongst the wives of Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) was the last to pass-away?

2. Which two Sahaba (رضي الله عنهم) were the last to visit Rasulullah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) before his demise?

3. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was the last to pass-away in BASRAH? He lived for 103 years and had 72 sons and 18 daughters.

4. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was the last to pass-away from amongst all the Sahaba (رضي الله عنهم) in 110 A.H?

5. Which Sahabi (رضي الله عنه) was the last to pass-away from the SAHABA (رضي الله عنهم) who participated in the battle of “BADR”?
CHAPTER 10

ANSWERS

"Lasts" In Islam

1. H. UMME SALMAH ...........................(20 V.1 P. 209)
2. H. MUGHIRA BIN SHUBA
   H. KHUSUM BIN ABBAS
   (رضي الله تعالى عهده)
3. H. ANAS BIN MALIK ........................(2 P. 601)
4. H. ABU TUFAIL AAMIR BIN
   WASILA ...........................................(5 P. 573)
5. H. SAAD BIN ABI WAQQAS ..........(5 P. 573)
CHAPTER 11

PREACHING OF SAHABA (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)

1. By the preaching of a Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم), Sahabas (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) like Hazrat Usman Bin Affan, Hazrat Talha Bin Ubaidullah, Hazrat Saad Bin Abi Waqqas, Hazrat Abdur Rehman Bin Auf (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) embraced Islam. What is the name of that Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)?

2. Hazrat Abu Talha (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) embraced Islam by the preaching of a Sahabiya (رضي الله تعالى عنها). Who is she?

3. This Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) recited the first 'KHUTBA' of Islam in the Ka'aba. After listening the 'KHUTBA' the kuffar severely beat him. What is the name of that Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه)?

4. Hazrat Abu Hurairah (رضي الله تعالى عنه) embraced Islam by the preaching of a Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه). What is the name of that Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه)?

5. A Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه) sent a written invitation of Islam to 'Rustam' the king of Persia. What is the name of that Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنه)?
6. Jurja was a famous enemy leader who embraced Islam during the war by the preaching of a Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم). What is the name of that Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)?

7. Which Sahabi (رضي الله تعالى عنهم) was the most outstanding and proficient in fulfilling his duty of Amr Bil Maroof-Wa-Nahy Anil Munkar (commanding towards good and forbidding from evil)?

**ANSWERS**

**Preaching of Sahaba (رضي الله تعالى عنهم)**

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<td>H. Abu Bakr</td>
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**SCALE OF SCORE POINTS**

When testing yourself or others, here is a score guide pointing to your designation:

- 250-300 = EXCELLENT
- 200-250 = EXTREMELY GOOD
- 150-200 = VERY GOOD
- 100-150 = SATISFACTORY
- 50 -100 = FAIR
- 1 - 50 = POOR

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   (KHATEEB TABREZI):-
   “AL-MISHKAT UL MASABEEH”

3. **HAKEEM ABUL BARAKAAT DANAPURI**
   “ASAHHUS SIYAR”

4. **MOHAMMAD QUTBUDDIN DEHLWI:-**
   “MAZAHIRE HAQQ”

5. **IMAM BUKHARI, MOHAMMAD BIN ISMAIL:-**
   “AL-SAHIH UL BUKHRI”
6. IDREES KANDHEWI
   "ILM UL KALAAM"

7. IMAM ABU JAFAR TAHAWI:-
   "AQEEDAT UT TAHAWI"

8. YUSUF KANDHLEWI:-
   "HAYAT US SAHABA"

9. RAFI AHMED FIDAI:-
   "COMPANIONS OF THE HOLY – PROPHET"

10. MULLA ALI QARI:-
    "MIRQAAT UL MAFATEEH"

11. SHAH WALI-ULLAH MOHADDITH DEHLWI
    "SEERAT UR RASUL"

12. "SIYAR US SHABAH"

13. MOHAMMED IBN HASSAN:-
    "MOATTA IMAM MOHAMMED"

14. JALALUDDIN SUYUTI AND MOHALLI:-
    "JALALAIN AL-KALAAN"

15. IMAM MUSLIM, MUSLIM BIN HAJJAJ:-
    "AL-SAHIH UL MUSLIM"

16. ABUL-HASAN ALI BURHANUDDIN:-
"HIDAYA"

17. ALI JARIM AND MUSTAPHA AMEEN:-
"AL-BALAAGHAT UL WADIHAH"

18. SALAAMULLAH BIN ABDUSSAMAD:-
"KAMALAYN, SHARH JALALAIN"

19. ALLAMA JOWZIE:-
"SEERAT UMAR AL KHATTAB"

20. MOHAMMED ZAKARIYYA KANDEHLWI
"FADHAAIL -E- AAMAAL"

21. MOHAMMED ABUL HASAN:-
"TANZEEM UL ASHTAAT"

22. ZAINUL-ABEDIEN RAHIEMA:-
"PAYAMBAR, THE MESSENGER"

23. FAZL AHMED:-
"MOHAMMED BIN QASIM"

24. FAZL AHMED:-
"SOME COMPANIONS OF THE PROPHET"

25. IBN HAJAR ASQALANI:-
"TUHFA AD-DURAR"

26. MOHAMMED BIN ISA BIN SAURA:-
"AL-JAMI TIRMIZI"
27. IMAM ABU DAWOOD SULAIMAN BIN ASHATH:
    "SUNAN ABU DAWOOD"

28. MOHAMMED BIN ISA BIN SAURA:
    "SHAMAAIL UT TIRMIZI"

MAY ALLAH TA ALLAH ACCEPT THIS HUMBLE
COMPILATION AND MAY HE MAKE IT A MEANS
FOR OUR FORGIVENESS
ON THE DAY OF QIYAAMAT, AAMEEN