



# Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>

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**UMME UMMAARAH<sup>RA</sup>**

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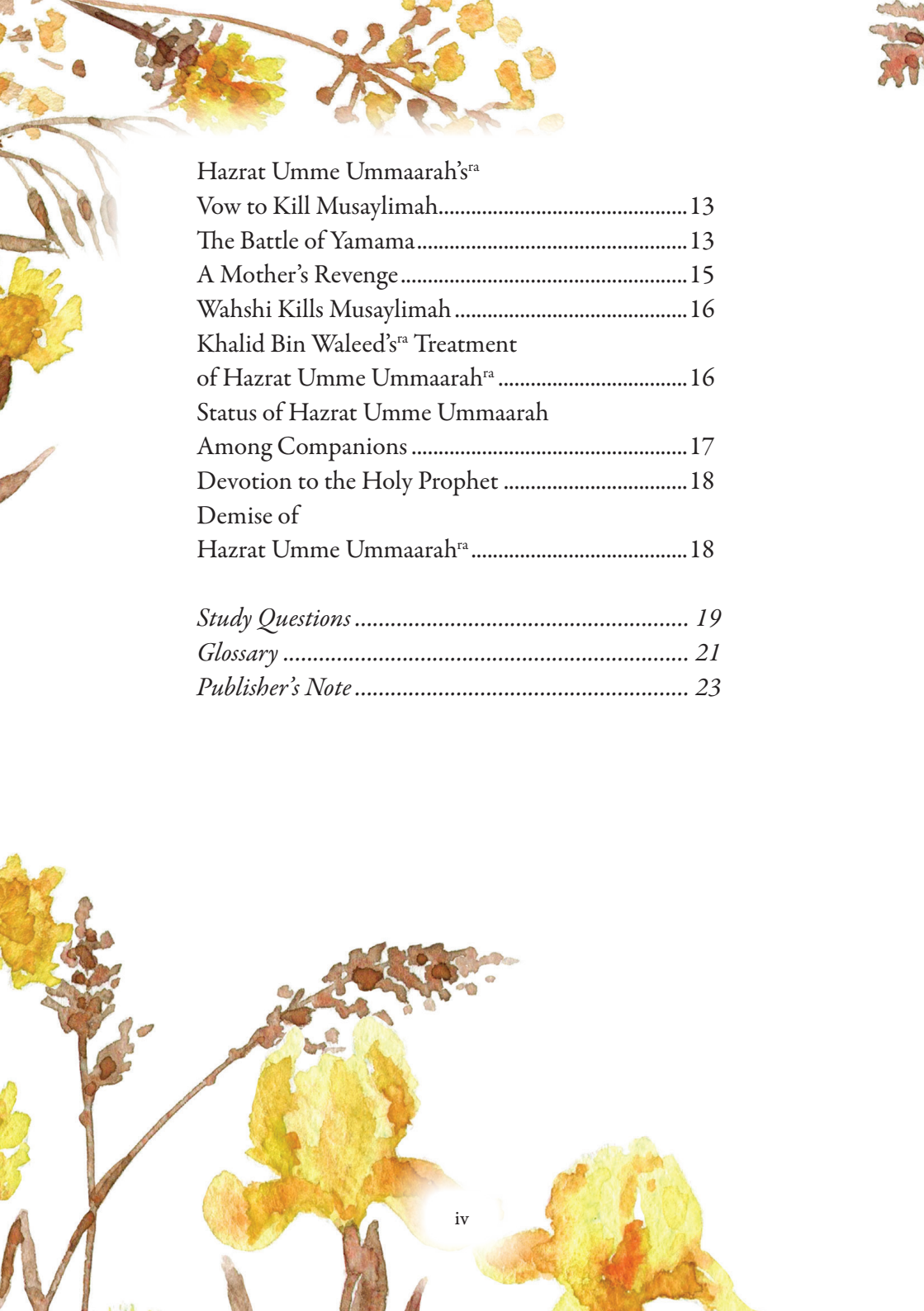
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## Preface

The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> was bestowed with extremely devoted, selfless and passionate companions. They assisted their Master Muhammad<sup>saw</sup>, defended him, protected him, followed him and above all loved him unconditionally. One such companion was Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> who became the symbol of bravery and heroism for the generations to come.

The book, *Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>*, is an attempt to commemorate the life of one of the bravest ladies in Islam. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> is known for protecting Prophet Muhammad<sup>saw</sup> in the Battle of Uhud and was immensely praised by the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> for her unparalleled valour. She fought in all battles in the lifetime of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>. After his death she took part in the battle of Yamama against the false claimant of prophethood. May Allah raise her status in Heaven, *Aameen*.

Several individuals have helped us in preparing this edition, including Uzma Ahmad, Noma Samee, Hajra Ahmad, Zeshan Ahmad, Roshan Ahmad, and Ayesha Noor. Finally, we appreciate the Research Cell in Rabwah, Pakistan for their work on verifying the book's references. May Allah the Almighty reward them all for their efforts.

**Munir-ud-Din Shams**  
Additional Wakeelut-Tasneef  
London, July 2016









# Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>

Hazrat Nusaibah<sup>ra</sup>, known as Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>, was a renowned female companion of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>. This is a tale of a heroic and devoted Muslim woman, whose courage is unmatched in the vast history of Islam.

## Family Background

Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> was born in Madinah, around 40 years before *hijrah*, the migration of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> from Makkah to Madinah.<sup>1</sup> She belonged to a respectable family in the Madinah tribe of Khizraj called Najjaar.<sup>2</sup> The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> was very attached to the Najjaar because his<sup>saw</sup> great-grandmother (Hazrat Abdul Muttalib's mother) belonged to this clan.<sup>3</sup>

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1. *Sahaabiyyaat* by Niyaz Fathpoori p. 204 Nafees Academy Press, Karachi, 1967.
  2. *Sahaabiyyaat* by Niyaz Fathpoori p. 204 Nafees Academy Press, Karachi, 1967.
  3. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, 'Hazrat



## Marriages and Children

Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> first got married to her cousin, Zaid Bin Aasim, with whom she had two sons, Abdullah<sup>ra</sup> and Habeeb<sup>ra</sup>. After Zaid's demise, she got remarried to Ghaziyyah Ibn Amr<sup>ra</sup>.<sup>4</sup> This marriage resulted in two children, Tameem and Khaulah. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> accepted Islam, at the time of her second marriage.

## Acceptance of Islam


Around three months before Hijrah, Hazrat Mus'ab Bin Umair<sup>ra</sup> travelled from Madinah to Makkah with a delegation of believers who wanted to accept Islam. Hazrat Ka'b Bin Maalik<sup>ra</sup> narrates that it was the day after *Eidul-Adha* around Hajj time, when the delegation gathered in the narrow valley of Aqabah. In a majority male group, there were only two women present. One was Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> and the other was Asmaa' Bint Amr<sup>ra</sup>. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> and her husband were one of the first people to enter Islam because they were a part of this delegation.

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Umm-e-Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> p. 390, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.

4. *At-Tabqaatul-Kubraa* by Ibn Sa'd, vol. 8, p. 440, 'And from among the Women of Bani an-Najaar: Umm-e-Ummaarah', Daarul Ahyaa'it-Turath Press, Beirut, 1996. *Al-Isaabah fi Tameezis-Sabaabah* by Imam Ahmad ibn Ali ibn Hajar al-Asqalaani, al-juz'uth-thaamin, p. 441, Ummu Ummaarah, Published by Daarul-Kutub al-Ilmiyyah, Beirut, 2005









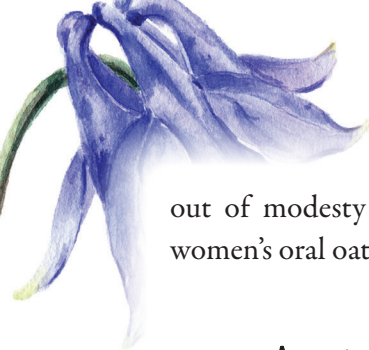
The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> came to them with Hazrat Abbas<sup>ra</sup>, who was a sincere well-wisher of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> but had not openly accepted Islam at that time. Immediately after taking an oath to enter the fold of Islam, the delegation invited to take the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> and his Companions<sup>ra</sup> back to Madinah with them. The Almighty Allah had already indicated to the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> by then to migrate. Upon hearing the request from the delegation, the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> remained silent but Hazrat Abbas<sup>ra</sup> said:

Group of Khizraj! You know that our family has always protected the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> in times of danger. Now that you wish to take him back with you, make sure you are capable of the responsibility of his<sup>saw</sup> protection before making any commitment.

On this remark, Hazrat Baraa' Bin Ma'roor<sup>ra</sup> Ansaari grabbed the hand of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> and proclaimed:

We swear by the God who sent the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> as his true messenger! We are dutiful people and our traditions live. We will protect the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> more than our own lives!

This oath taken in a small valley of Makkah was very significant. According to the Holy Quran, the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> made this unforgettable deal with the Ansar (Muslims of Madinah) for the sake of Allah. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> also took *bai'at* (oath of allegiance) from the two women present without holding their hands



out of modesty and respect. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> considered women's oral oaths sufficient for bai'at.<sup>5</sup>

## Arrival of the Holy Prophet in Madinah

Upon the arrival of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> in Madinah, a huge group of people excitedly welcomed him outside the city. Naturally, every family wanted to host the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> at their homes. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> rode in with Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique<sup>ra</sup> on a camel. They moved into the city slowly. Whenever they passed by Muslim homes, his followers enthusiastically invited the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> in, promising him their protection and possessions. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> smiled at them and said prayers before proceeding further into the city, while Muslim women gathered on their rooftops and ardently started singing an Arabic poem that said:


طَلَعَ الْبَدْرُ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ تَيْبَاتِ الْوَدَاعِ      وَجَبَ الشُّكْرُ عَلَيْنَا مَا دَعَا لِلَّهِ دَاعٍ  
*The Full moon rose over us, from the valley of Wadaa,*

*And it is incumbent upon us to show gratitude, for as long as anyone in existence calls out to Allah.*

To celebrate this joyous day, young Muslim children ran around

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5. *Ustdul-Ghaabah fi Ma'rifatis-Sahaabah* by Ali ibn Muhammad al-Jazariyyi, vol. 6, p. 284, Naseebatu Bintu Ka'b, Darul-Fikr Press, Beirut, 1995.



the streets of Madinah singing “Muhammad<sup>saw</sup> is here! The Messenger<sup>saw</sup> of Allah is here!” and servants demonstrated tricks from their swords. The procession finally reached the Najjaar family neighbourhood. Laced with weapons, the Najjaar family lined up outside their homes to welcome the Holy Prophet and their women sang a welcome song, beating their tambourines:

نَحْنُ جَوَارٍ مِّنْ بَنِي النَّجَّارِ يَا حَبْدًا مُحَمَّدٌ مِّنْ جَارٍ<sup>6</sup>  
*We are girls of the Najjaar family!*

*How lucky are we to have the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> stay amongst us!*

When the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> passed them, he smiled and said, “Dear girls! Do you hold me dear?” The girls unanimously replied, “Yes! Our beloved Prophet<sup>saw</sup>!” The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> said, “I hold you dear as well!”

The Najjaar family was extremely ecstatic that day because the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> had chosen Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansaari<sup>ra</sup>, leader of the Najjaar family, as his host in Madinah. Since his great-grandmother belonged to the Najjaar, they held a prominent and respectable status in Madinah.

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6. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, ‘Hazrat Umm-e-Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>’ p. 391, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.



## The Holy Prophet's Childhood Visit to Madinah


When the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> was six years old, his mother Hazrat Amina, travelled from Makkah to Madinah accompanied by her maid Umme Aiman. She stayed in Madinah for about a month. Unfortunately, during her journey back home she passed away at a place called Abwa and the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> had to travel to Makkah with Umme Aiman alone. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> had very fond memories of his stay in Madinah with his mother. Once he pointed at a house passing through the Najjaar family neighbourhood and said that it was the house he stayed at with his mother all those years ago. Then he pointed at a nearby pond and playground and told that it was where he first learnt swimming and where he used to play with a girl, respectively.<sup>7</sup>

### A Huge Privilege for the Najjaar Family

After his migration to Madinah, the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> assigned twelve people the task of protecting religious matters. Hazrat

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7. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, 'Hazrat Umm-e-Ummaarah'<sup>ra</sup> p. 390, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.



As'ad Bin Zuraarah<sup>ra</sup> was put in charge of the Najjaar family. After his demise, some members of the Najjaar family approached the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> and requested him to appoint a replacement for Hazrat As'ad<sup>ra</sup>. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> replied, "You are my uncles, so I will be in charge of the Najjaar family myself." The Najjaar were overjoyed at this announcement. This was truly a huge privilege for the family. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah belonged to this noble family.<sup>8</sup> Once the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> said, "If I was a member of any family in Madinah, it would have been the Najjaar".

## Preparing for the Battle of Uhud

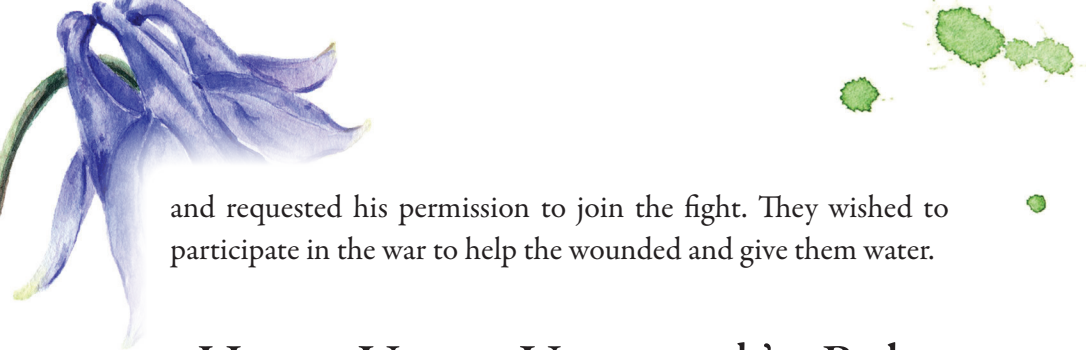
In the third year after Hijrah and the month of Shawwaal, people of Madinah heard that the enemy of Islam, Abu Sufyaan, was approaching their city with an army of three thousand highly skilled soldiers from all over Arab. The Meccans intended to attack Madinah with an army of camels loaded with weapons and two hundred of the finest war horses under the leadership of their (then non-believer) commander, Khalid Bin Waleed<sup>ra</sup>.

The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> immediately instructed Muslims to prepare for war. After consulting with his companions, he decided to fight the war outside Madinah. When women came to know about the departure of the Muslim army, a group of them including Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> approached the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>

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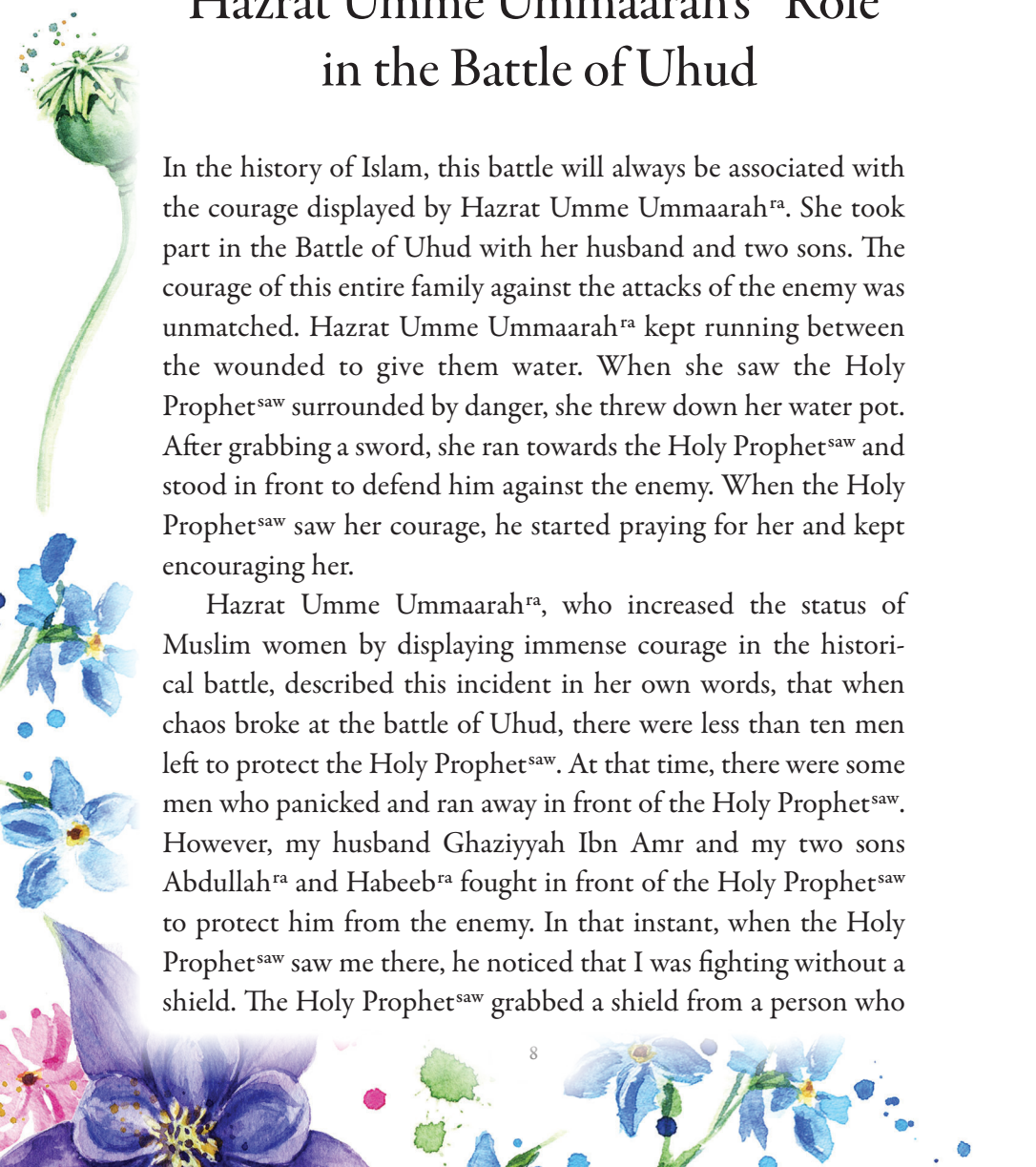
8. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, 'Hazrat Umm-e-Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>' p. 391, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.






and requested his permission to join the fight. They wished to participate in the war to help the wounded and give them water.

## Hazrat Umme Ummaarah's<sup>ra</sup> Role in the Battle of Uhud



In the history of Islam, this battle will always be associated with the courage displayed by Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>. She took part in the Battle of Uhud with her husband and two sons. The courage of this entire family against the attacks of the enemy was unmatched. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> kept running between the wounded to give them water. When she saw the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> surrounded by danger, she threw down her water pot. After grabbing a sword, she ran towards the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> and stood in front to defend him against the enemy. When the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> saw her courage, he started praying for her and kept encouraging her.

Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>, who increased the status of Muslim women by displaying immense courage in the historical battle, described this incident in her own words, that when chaos broke at the battle of Uhud, there were less than ten men left to protect the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>. At that time, there were some men who panicked and ran away in front of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>. However, my husband Ghaziyah Ibn Amr and my two sons Abdullah<sup>ra</sup> and Habeeb<sup>ra</sup> fought in front of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> to protect him from the enemy. In that instant, when the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> saw me there, he noticed that I was fighting without a shield. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> grabbed a shield from a person who



was running off and said, 'O man with a shield! Give your shield to someone who wants to fight before you run away!' Hence, that man threw his shield on the ground and, after quickly grabbing it, I defended the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>. The non-believers were continuously trying to overpower us because they were on horses and we were on foot.<sup>9</sup>


## Courage of Hazrat Umme Ummaarah

The horse riders kept attacking the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> and Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> and her sons kept defending him boldly and courageously. On this delicate occasion, many brave men wavered but this brave woman stood steadfast against the attacks of the enemy. When one non-believer attacked her suddenly with a sword, she defended the blow with her shield and the non-believer ran away. When he attacked her again, she stopped him with her shield again and swung her sword with such force at the feet of his horse, that both the horse and the rider fell on the ground.

The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> witnessed this entire incident. He<sup>saw</sup> asked her son Abdullah to go help his mother. Abdullah<sup>ra</sup> immediately ran to aid Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> and killed that non-believer. At the same time, another non-believer attacked

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9. *Khalid Monthly*, vol. 28, nos. 8–9, June–July 1980, p. 31, Speech: 'Ghazwaatun-Nabi Mein Khulq-e-Azeem', by Hazrat Sahibzada Mirza Tahir Ahmad<sup>ra</sup> Sahib.



Abdullah<sup>ra</sup> and wounded his left arm. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> immediately put a bandage around her son's wound and said, "Son! Go fight till your last breath!" When the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> saw her sacrifice, he said:

مَنْ يَطِيقُ مَا يَطِيقِينَ يَا أُمَّ عَمَارَةَ!

O Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>! No one has the strength you possess!

That very instant, the non-believer returned and attacked them again. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> warned her, "Beware Umme Ummaarah! He is the same person who wounded Abdullah earlier!" Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> launched her sword at the attacker with such vengeance, she cut him into two pieces. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> narrates, "The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> laughed at this so much his teeth were visible and he said, 'O Umme Ummaarah! You took revenge from him after all!'"

At that moment, an insolent man threw a stone at the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> and broke two of his teeth. A non-believer named Ibn-e-Qami'ah then threw some more stones at the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> which caused some pieces of his armour to pierce into his cheek. Muslim soldiers immediately transferred their attention to the wounded Prophet<sup>saw</sup>. Ibn-e-Qami'ah launched on his horse again and swung his sword at the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> was standing nearby so she took this attack on her shield and attacked Ibn-e-Qami'ah back. Since he was wearing double armour, her sword couldn't wound him and it fell on the ground. Ibn-e-Qami'ah attacked her back and deeply wounded



her shoulder. However, he could not dare return for another attack and ran off.

## Aftermath of the Battle

Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> had wounds in twelve different places at the end of this battle and she was bleeding profusely. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> got her bandaged under his supervision. Proclaiming the names of many brave Muslim men, he said, “By God! Today Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> has preceded all those men in courage!” Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> said, “O Prophet<sup>saw</sup> of Allah! I sacrifice my parents for you! Please pray that I have your companionship in Heaven.” The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> prayed loudly [to Allah]:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُمْ رُفَقَائِي فِي الْجَنَّةِ

O Allah! Make them my companions in Heaven.

Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> was so ecstatic she spontaneously proclaimed:

ما ابالى ما اصابنى من الدنيا

Now I don't care about any worldly miseries!

Once the battle ended, the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> did not go home until he had confirmed through Hazrat Abdullah Bin Ka'b<sup>ra</sup> that Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> was doing well. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> used to say, “On the day of Uhud, wherever I looked, I saw Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> fighting.”



## Unwavering Faith and a Mother's Immense Sacrifice

After the demise of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>, a false prophet called Musaylimah Kazzaab had forty thousand followers under a false claims. He brutally tortured whoever dared going against him. During that time, her son Hazrat Habeeb Bin Zaid<sup>ra</sup> was coming to Madinah from Amman when he encountered Musaylimah. The false prophet asked Hazrat Habeeb<sup>ra</sup>, 'What are your views on Muhammad<sup>saw</sup>?' Hazrat Habeeb<sup>ra</sup> replied, 'He is a true Messenger<sup>saw</sup> of Allah.' Musaylimah said, 'No! Say that Musaylimah is the true Messenger of Allah.' Hazrat Habeeb<sup>ra</sup> was repulsed by this claim and refused to repeat that. Enraged, Musaylimah swung his sword and cut off one of the hands of Hazrat Habeeb<sup>ra</sup>. He said, 'Now will you accept me?' Hazrat Habeeb<sup>ra</sup> replied, 'Never!' Musaylimah then cut off his second hand as well and asked, "I will spare your life even now, if you accept my prophethood." Hazrat Umme Ummaarah's<sup>ra</sup> son had inherited his mother's courage. He said, "Never! Never! أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ [I bear witness that Muhammad<sup>saw</sup> is the Messenger of Allah!]" This truly enraged Musaylimah and he cut Hazrat Habeeb's<sup>ra</sup> body, piece by piece to make him accept. Hazrat Habeeb<sup>ra</sup> remained steadfast and refused to succumb, until he sacrificed his life for the sake of his faith.





## Hazrat Umme Ummaarah's Vow to Kill Musaylimah


When Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> heard about her son's martyrdom and unmatched bravery, she felt immense gratitude for Allah on her son's steadfastness and sacrifice. It is no surprise that Hazrat Habeeb<sup>ra</sup> sacrificed his life for Islam. After all, he was the son of a woman known for her valour and courage. Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> vowed to avenge her son's martyrdom from Musaylimah.<sup>10</sup> When Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>ra</sup> sent Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed<sup>ra</sup>, a highly-skilled, now Muslim commander, to throw down Musaylimah's movement, Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> took advantage of this opportunity and asked Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>ra</sup> to participate in that army.

### The Battle of Yamama

Musaylimah was fully prepared to fight the Muslims with his army of 40,000 soldiers. Musaylimah's followers were considered apostates by the Muslims as they renounced Islam for his sake. Both armies clashed at a place called Yamama. The ratio of the apostates to Muslims was 4:1 but the Muslim warriors fought back with

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10. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, 'Hazrat Umm-e-Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>' pp. 396-397, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.



such fervour, Musaylimah's army received an unexpected setback. His son Shurahbeel addressed his people:

O Banu Haneefah! Risk your lives to fight against Muslims! Today you must display honour and courage. If you lose, the Muslims will seize your families. You must sacrifice your lives if you want to defend your honour!

This speech lifted the spirits of the apostates and they pushed the Muslim army back. The Muslims had never faced such a tough enemy. Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed<sup>ra</sup> split all the Muslims into their tribes and announced that each tribe should fight based on their calibre to reveal who had the most steadfastness in the face of the enemy. This was a very clever move by Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed<sup>ra</sup> as the tribes began to compete against each other in courage and steadfastness. They fought with such passion that the apostates were forced to take refuge in a garden of Musaylimah<sup>11</sup> called "*Hadeeqatur-Rahmaan*".<sup>12</sup> Hazrat Baraa' ibn Maalik<sup>ra</sup> who was fighting for the Muslim army followed the apostates to the walled orchard and jumped over to open the doors to let the

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11. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, 'Hazrat Umm-e-Ummaarah'<sup>ra</sup> p. 397, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.

12. This garden is also known as *Hadeeqatul-Maut* [Garden of death]. *Taareekhul-Khamees fi Ahwaali Anfusi Nafees* by Imam Husain Ibn Muhammad, vol. 3, p. 190, *Al-fasluth-Thaani fi zikril-Khulafaa'ir-Raas-hideen ...* Published by Daarul-Kutub al-Ilmiyyah, Beirut 2009.



Muslims in. This really jump-started a conclusive fight between the two armies.<sup>13</sup>


## A Mother's Revenge

In this battle at Yamama, Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> also fought with great passion from the start till the very end. She tried to get close to Musaylimah on multiple occasions to fulfil her promise to avenge Hazrat Habeeb's<sup>ra</sup> martyrdom, but his army kept coming in her way. Meanwhile, Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed<sup>ra</sup> was after Musaylimah as well but couldn't get close to him. Around 1,200 Muslims had already been martyred including known companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>, Hazrat Zaid Bin Khattaab<sup>ra</sup>, Hazrat Abu Huzaifah<sup>ra</sup>, Hazrat Saalim<sup>ra</sup>, Maula Abu Huzaifah<sup>ra</sup> and Hazrat Sabit Bin Qais<sup>ra</sup>. The death toll of the apostates was much higher.

Finally, the fight began to swing in favour of the Muslims. When Musaylimah saw his imminent loss, he asked his followers to protect their prestige if they could. When Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> heard him, she spotted Musaylimah and launched at him. While making her way through the fighting crowd with the help of her spear, she received eleven injuries. One of her hands got cut off at her wrist. When she reached Musaylimah and aimed her spear at him, two more weapons hit him simultaneously

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13. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, 'Hazrat Umm-e-Ummaarah'<sup>ra</sup> pp. 397-398, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.




and he fell off his horse, fatally wounded. When Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> looked up to see who else had aimed at Musaylimah, she saw her other son Abdullah<sup>ra</sup>. Also standing nearby was the person named Wahshi. Both men had aimed their weapons at Musaylimah simultaneously.

## Wahshi Kills Musaylimah

Wahshi was also the same person who had martyred Hazrat Hamzah<sup>ra</sup>, the beloved uncle of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>, in the battle of Uhud. When Wahshi later accepted Islam after the battle of Ta'if and appeared in front of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>, he<sup>saw</sup> asked Wahshi to go away because he reminded the Holy Prophet of the loss of his beloved uncle. Wahshi then promised to kill an enemy of Islam to redeem himself. Hence, he fulfilled this promise in Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>'ra</sup> time during the battle of Yamama by killing Musaylimah.

## Khalid Bin Waleed's<sup>ra</sup> Treatment of Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>

Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed<sup>ra</sup> was well-aware of Hazrat Umme Ummaarah's<sup>ra</sup> status and prestige. He immediately provided her with medical attention. Although she fully recovered after a while,



but she had sacrificed a hand for the sake of Allah.<sup>14</sup> Whenever this battle was mentioned, Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> used remember Hazrat Khalid Bin Waleed<sup>ra</sup> fondly. She said, “Khalid<sup>ra</sup> was very sympathetic and pious, and he took such good care of me.”

## Status of Hazrat Umme Ummaarah Among Companions

Companions<sup>ra</sup> of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> had great respect for Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> and used to call her, “The Woman of Uhud”. Once during the Caliphate of Hazrat Umar<sup>ra</sup>, precious clothing items were compiled as booty from war. One of these items was an exquisitely embroidered shawl. When it was time to distribute the booty, Hazrat Umar<sup>ra</sup> asked the audience who deserved that shawl the most. Some people suggested that the shawl be given to Abdullah’s<sup>ra</sup> wife. Hazrat Umar<sup>ra</sup> considered this suggestion for a while and then said, “No! I will gift this shawl to Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>. She deserves it most because after the Battle of Uhud, I heard the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> say, on the day of Uhud, I saw Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> fighting by my side, left, right and centre.” Hazrat Umar<sup>ra</sup> then sent the shawl to Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> who was living her last days in a house in Madinah.

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14. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, ‘Hazrat Umm-e-Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>’ p. 398, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.





## Devotion to the Holy Prophet

Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> was extremely devoted to the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> and was always ready to sacrifice her life for him. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> was also very affectionate with her. Once when the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> was visiting her, Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> offered him food. The Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> asked her to join him. She said, “Messenger of Allah! I am fasting.” The Holy Prophet said<sup>saw</sup>, “Angels send *Durood* on those who fast if a person eats in front of them.” Then, he<sup>saw</sup> ate in front of Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>. After the demise of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>, Hazrat Abu Bakr<sup>ra</sup> also used to visit her and inquire after her.<sup>15</sup>

## Demise of Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>

There are not many narratives about Hazrat Umme Ummaarah's<sup>ra</sup> death, but through different historical references it can be determined that she was alive till the time of Hazrat Umar<sup>ra</sup> and passed away during his Caliphate.<sup>16</sup>

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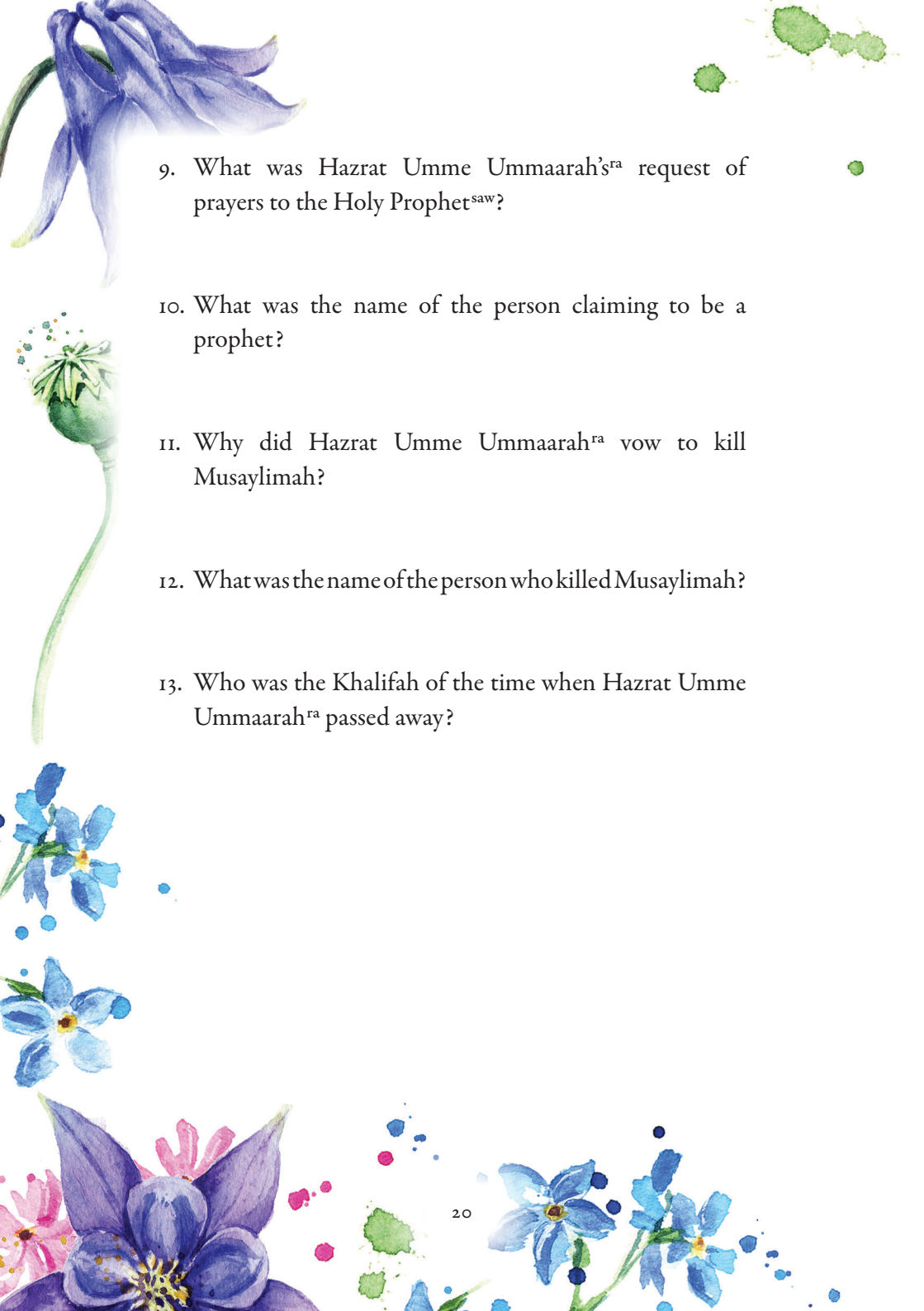
15. *Tadhkaar-e-Sahaabiyyaat* by Talib al-Hashmi, ‘Hazrat Umm-e-Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>’ p. 399, Published by Al-Badr Publications, Urdu Bazaar, Lahore.

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# Study Questions

1. When was Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> born?
2. Where was Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> born?
3. Who was Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> first married to?
4. Around how many months before Hijrah did Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> accept Islam?
5. At what age did Hazrat Muhammad<sup>saw</sup> first visit Madinah?
6. What was the huge privilege for the Najjaar family?
7. What other people from Hazrat Umme Ummaarah's<sup>ra</sup> family also fought in the Battle of Uhud?
8. Who wounded Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup>?

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9. What was Hazrat Umme Ummaarah's<sup>ra</sup> request of prayers to the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>?
  10. What was the name of the person claiming to be a prophet?
  11. Why did Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> vow to kill Musaylimah?
  12. What was the name of the person who killed Musaylimah?
  13. Who was the Khalifah of the time when Hazrat Umme Ummaarah<sup>ra</sup> passed away?



## Glossary

**Affectionate** Readily feeling or showing fondness or tenderness

**Apostates** People who renounced Islam

**Ardently** Characterized by intense feeling

**Bai'at** Oath of allegiance

**Booty** Riches gained in a war

**Caliphate** System of successorship after a prophet's passing

**Commitment** The state of being dedicated to a cause

**Delegation** A body of representatives

**Dutiful** Obediently fulfilling one's duty

**Eidul-Adha** The second of two

Muslim holidays celebrated on the 10th *Dhul Hijjah*, the 12th month of Islamic calendar

**Embroidered** Embellishing cloth with thread

**Exquisitely** Special beauty or charm


**Hadeeqatur-Rahmaan** Literally refers to Garden of the Gracious Lord. A place in Yamama.

**Hajj** Annual Islamic pilgrimage to Makkah

**Hijrah** Refers to the migration of the Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup> from Makkah to Madinah

**Holy Prophet<sup>saw</sup>** A title used exclusively for the Founder of Islam, Hazrat Muhammad<sup>saw</sup>

**Immense** Huge



**Insolent** Rude or disrespectful

**Lajnah Imaa'illah** An organisation of Ahmadi women above the age of fifteen years

**Martyrdom** Dying in the cause of faith

**Possessions** Ownership

**Prestige** Reputation arising from success.

**Prominent** Particularly noticeable

**Renowned** Famous

**Shawwaal** 10th month of Islamic calendar

**Shawl** An outer garment worn by woman to protect against cold

**Simultaneously** Operating at the same time

**Succumb** To yield to wounds

**Unanimously** In complete agreement

**Valour** Bravery





## Publisher's Note

Salutations are recited out of respect when mentioning the names of Prophets and holy personages. These salutations have been abbreviated and inserted into the text where applicable. Readers are urged to recite the full salutations for the following abbreviations:






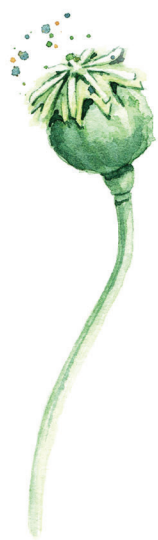

saw *sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam*, meaning 'May peace and blessings of Allah be upon him', is written after the name of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>saw</sup>.

as *alaihis-salaam*, meaning 'May peace be on him', is written after the names of Prophets other than the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>saw</sup>.

ra *raziyallaahu 'anhu/'anhaa/'anhum*, meaning 'May Allah be pleased with him/her/them', is written after the names of the Companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>saw</sup> or of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.

rta *rahmatullaah 'alaihi/'alaihaa/'alaihim*, meaning 'May





Allah shower His mercy upon him/her/they', is written after the names of those deceased pious Muslims who are not Companions of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>saw</sup> or of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>.





*This book belongs to*

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