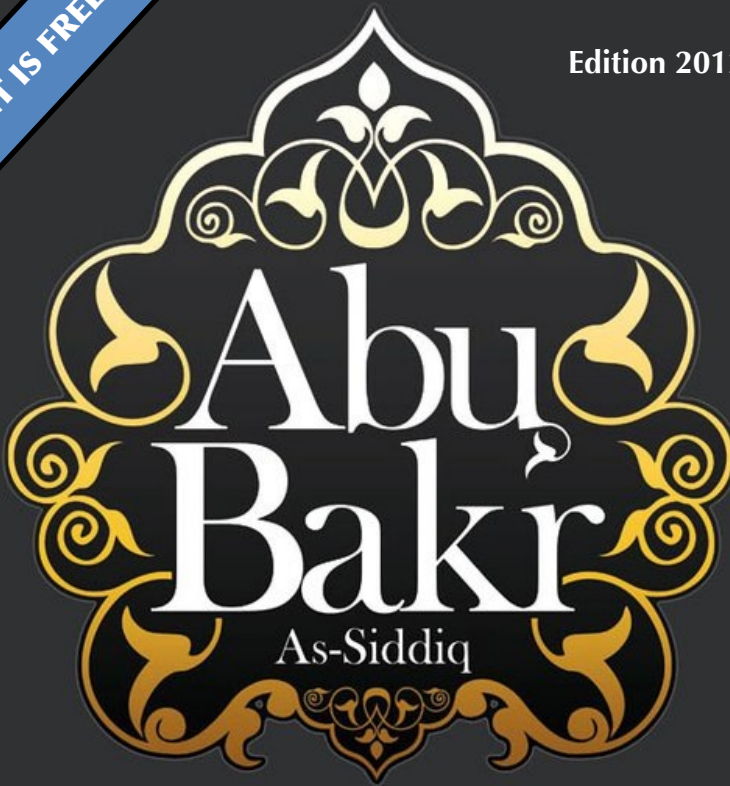


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The Second Issue

Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq

(May Allah be pleased with him)

The Series of: Men and Women Around Muhammad
(*prayers and peace of Allah be upon him*)

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This is a splendid life, not of a single being, but of an entire nation that endured a glittering light when darkness prevailed the universe. It guided the lost humanity from the violent ignorance to the safe edging of knowledge. From that culture the human intellect graduated and enlightened, as it was graduated and enlightened formerly from the Greek culture. Hence, it has the infinite favor to all humanity. This culture is principally based on monotheism and virtue, while the principals of the Greek culture are polytheism and immorality which they attributed to their claimed gods, and identified them as their mythology.

The life of Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq represents the first page of the Prophet's Companions history, it is the history of the best generation that encompassed glory and triumph, which have never been found in all human histories. Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq was a notable man who obtained nobility of character, combining between entire tenderness and determined stringency. His nature was similar to the sea in its grandeur, sublimity, profundity, and spaciousness, those features are genuinely concealed as jewels and pearls underneath brines.

This booklet will comprise concise glimpses derived from the biography of Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) , hopefully we might enlighten the sides of this distinctive personality that subsequent to the greatest personality of the Prophet Muhammad (prayers and peace of Allah be upon him).

Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq: Ancestry and Attributes

He is the first Caliph after the Prophet Muhammad (prayers and peace be upon him). His name is Abdullah bin Abu Quhafah Uthman bin Aamer Al Qurashi Al Taymi, His lineage joins with that of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) six generations before himself, in Murrah Ben Kaáb. It was broadly agreed on naming him Al-Siddiq (The Truthful), for the reason that before Islam he was one the chiefs of Quraish and one of their consultants, and he was well-known of his truthfulness and honesty. In the presence of Islam, Abu Bakr was the first man to respond and believe the Prophet Muhammad's mission.

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) was born in Makkah in the year 573 CE (Christian Era), two years and some months after the birth of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him). Abu Bakr was brought up within his decent good parents, thus he gained a considerable self-esteem and noble status. His father Uthman, named Abu Quhafah, accepted Islam in the Day of Victory in Makkah. His mother Salma, named Umm Al Khair, she embraced Islam early, and migrated to Madinah.

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) was a slim white man with slight shoulders, thin face, sunken eyes, protruding forehead, and was used to dye his beard with henna, these are his physical constitution. Regarding his morality, he was munificent, courageous, determinate, has got good sense in intricate stances, tolerant, patient, strong-minded, jurist, knowledgeable of genealogy and history, has a great trust and reliance on Allah, devout, alienated from desires, abstaining from the world and willing with Allah's blessings, (may Allah be pleased with him).

Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq in the Pre-Islamic Society

In the days of ignorance, Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) was a noble man among the tribe of Quraish and he was a premium, they sought his assistance in intricate circumstances. He was well-known of several qualities:

Genealogical knowledge

He was well-informed of genealogy and Arabs history, so proficient that he was a chief among others in this field, such as Aqeel Ben Abi Talib and others, but he was distinguished with his decent manner that he never disparaged ancestries, or revealed blunders.

Trade

He was a trader before Islam, and traveled to Busra in the land of Al-Sham for trading. He traveled among many countries, his capital was forty thousand dirhams. He used to spend his money generously.

Noble-mindedness

Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) was remarkably virtuous, even before Islam he had made intoxicants forbidden for himself. He answered the one who asked him: have you ever drank intoxicant? Saying: 'I seek refuge in Allah, I never did it.' Said to him: 'why?' He said: 'I maintain my honor and preserve my dignity.'

Common sense

Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) has never prostrated to an idol. Once, in a gathering of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) and his Companions, Abu Bakr said: "I have never prostrated to an idol. As I approached adulthood, my father -Abu Quhafa- led me to a chamber of idols. He said: 'these are your grand elevated gods.' And he departed. I advanced to an idol and said: 'I am hungry can you feed me?' It didn't answer. I said: 'I am undressed can you dress me?' It didn't answer. I threw off a rock upon it, and it fell down." Thus, he was guided by his good manners, wisdom, and common sense to avoid badness and depravity of the ignorance, and to evade dishonest beliefs that contradict common sense, and oppose sound perception and true virility.

Allah's Blessings upon Al-Siddiq, he obtained great values, high ethics, and good behaviors within the ignorant society. He was well-known among the people in Makkah as a leader over the others in morality, values, and ideals. Thus, he had never been discarded or criticized for any deficiency among Quraish, except for his being a Muslim.

His Acceptance of Islam

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) has accepted Islam after a long search for the true religion that comes in accordance with common sense, human desires, sound intellects, and rightful insights. As a trader, he traveled a lot, and roved between deserts, cities, and villages all over the Arabian Peninsula. Thus, he has got the chance to closely contact people with various religions -particularly Christianity- he thoughtfully listened to the speech of monotheism by those who held the banner of finding the true religion.

Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) has accepted Islam after an eager search, exploration, and awaiting. His immediate acceptance for Islam was a consequence of the steadfast friendship with the Prophet Muhammad (prayers and peace be upon him). When the Revelation of Allah descended upon the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him), he started to call the individuals to monotheism. The first choice of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) was Abu Bakr, due to his intimate friendship and nobility. Likewise, Abu Bakr knew the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) as a truthful, honest, and noble person, that he has never been untruthful to people, so how he would be untruthful to Allah?

The Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) confided Abu Bakr about the new mission, saying: **"I am the Messenger of Allah and His Prophet, Allah Has sent me to inform His Message, I call you to believe in Allah the Truth, by God it is the Truth. O, Abu Bakr, I call you to believe in Allah only with no partners, and not to worship other than Allah, and to sustain in obedience for Allah"**. Abu Bakr accepted it immediately without a slight hesitation, then he promised the Prophet to support him, and he did it. In this way, Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) was the first adult free man to respond to the Prophet's call and to believe in the new mission.

When Abu Bakr embraced Islam, the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) was overjoyed, as Abu Bakr was a source of triumph for Islam, due to his intimacy with Quraish and his noble character that Allah Has exalted him.

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) did his best in missionary, he immediately began to preach Islam to others. Among the best people who accepted Abu Bakr's invitation to Islam were: Zubair ben Al-Awam, Uthman ben Affan, Talhah ben Ubaid Allah, Saád ben Abi Waqqas, and others (may Allah be pleased with them all). They all declared their Islam to the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) and offered primary support and vast assistance to the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him). People continued to accept Islam, men and women, all were honest advocates for Islam. Even though they were few in number, they represented a battalion of missionary, and a stronghold for Islam.

Abu Bakr and the few believers have suffered immensely due to heir conversion to Islam. Abu Bakr was well-known of his courage and determination. As the number of Muslims rose to thirty nine, Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) asked the Prophet's permission to call the people openly to Islam. After persisting in this request, the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) gave his consent and they all went to the Holy Mosque for preaching. Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) delivered a sermon, which was the first ever in the annals of Islam. When the unbelievers from among the Quraish heard it, they fell upon Abu Bakr and the Muslims from all sides. Abu Bakr was beaten so severely until he fell unconscious and was near death. When he at last regained consciousness, he immediately enquired: 'How is the Prophet?' In spite of all his pain and injuries, his first thought was only for the Prophet, his love for him was so unbounded that he considered himself with nothing but the Prophet's well-being.

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This event implies considerable lessons for every Muslim who is keen to follow those honest believers. The event highlights Abu Bakr's enthusiasm for the declaration of Islam in the presence of the infidels, which signifies his strong faith and courage. His main aim after his conversion to Islam was to outspread monotheism and to hoist the proclamation: No God but Allah, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. Additionally, the event accentuates his eagerness to announce the rightful religion to everyone, in spite of the cruelty of the infidels.

Migration to Madinah

When the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) and his Companions suffered immensely from the harm of Quraish, the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) commanded his Companions to migrate to Madinah. As narrated by Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) that the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) said to the Muslims: **"I have had a vision in which I have been shown the place to which you will migrate, a land of palm trees between two mountains and two stony tract of land."** Thus some of the Muslims migrated to Madinah, and most of those who had left before for Ethiopia returned to Madinah. Abu Bakr prepared to leave for Madinah also, but the Messenger of God said: **"Wait a little while for I hope to be permitted to migrate as well."** Abu Bakr said: Do you expect so? May my parents be redeemed for you! The Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) said: **"Yes."** So Abu Bakr did not migrate in order to remain with the messenger of God. He prepared two camels and fed them well for four months to use them in their long journey.

The infidels from Quraish have noticed that the Prophet Muhammad (prayers and peace be upon him) has got adherents and supporters in another place, and they have noticed the migration of the Prophet's Companions. Fearing the departure of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) from Makkah, they planned to kill him. Hence, the angel Gabriel informed him to leave Makkah.

It was noon, an unusual time for visiting, but the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) went straight to the house of Abu Bakr who knew at once that something important had happened. Aishah and her elder sister Asma were with their father, when the Prophet came in. **"God Has allowed me to leave the city and to emigrate,"** he said. "Together with me?" Abu Bakr asked. The Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) answered: **"Together with you."** Then Abu Bakr Asked the Prophet to take one of the prepared camels, the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) agreed but with payment.

The Messenger of God and Abu Bakr had employed a man named Abdullh Ben Oraiqet, to be their guide, he was an infidel but they trust him and gave him their two camels and took his promise to bring the camels to the Cave at mount Thaur (south Makkah) after three nights. They met on time, and the guide led the way beside the sea. Once the infidels from Quraish have perceived the Prophet's migration from Makkah, they offered one hundred camels to the one who can bring him back.

Abu Bakr said: 'I was with the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) in the Cave and when I raised my head I saw the feet of the people (he means the infidels), I said: 'O Messenger of God, if any of them should look under his feet, he would see us.' The Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) Said: **"O Abu Bakr! What do you think of two persons the third of them is Allah?"**

The incident is described in the Glorious Qur'an as follows:

((If you help him [Prophet Muhammad] not [it does not matter], for Allah did indeed help him when the disbelievers drove him out, the second of the two; when they were in the cave, he said to his companion: "Be not sad, surely Allah is with us." Then Allah sent down his calmness upon him, and strengthen him with forces which you saw not))

[Al-Tawbah: 40].

Selected Views from the Biography of Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him)

In the Battle of Badr

It is reported by Ibn Asaker that Abdul Rahman, the son of Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq was with the unbelievers on the Day of Badr. When he became a Muslim, he said to his father: 'You were exposed to me on the Day of Badr and I turned away from you, I did not kill you.' Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him), said: 'As for me, if you were exposed to me , I would not have turned a way from you.'

In this situation, the greatness of the faith of Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him), is exemplified by the depth of his truthfulness and sincerity in preferring the love of Allah and His Messenger above everything else.

The Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) said: "None of you would be considered a (true) believer, until I am more beloved to him than himself, his children, his family, and all the people in entirety."

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) truly applied the guidelines affirmed in the Holy Qur'an. Allah the Great and the Almighty Said:

((You will not find any people who believe in Allah and the Last Day, making friendship with those who oppose Allah and his Messenger, even though they were their fathers or their sons or their brothers or their kindred)) [Al Mujadalah: 22].

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) would never love his disbelieving son, due to his faithfulness to Allah and his Messenger. It is the miracle of Islam, that embodied in its great followers and their pure souls. Islam had liberated people from their low desires and personal interests, which might expose

people to immorality. Thus, nothing would hinder the Muslim from following God and His Messenger, and the holy war.

Spending for God's Sake

The occurrence of his spending are many, we display some of them:

Allah's Messenger (prayers and peace be upon him) said: **"No one has helped me without reciprocating it, except for Abu Bakr, who has given me help, which Allah will reciprocate to him in the Day of Resurrection. No one's property has benefited me to the extent of Abu Bakr's."**

Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) said: 'Alla's Messenger (prayers and peace be upon him) commanded us to give charity, and it corresponds available property of mine. I said: 'Today I shall better Abu Bakr. I have never bettered him.' Then I brought half my property. The Messenger of Allah (prayers and peace be upon him) said: **"What did you leave for your family?"** I said: 'An amount like this.' Abu Bakr came with all his property. And the Messenger of Allah (prayers and peace be upon him) asked: **"What did you leave for your family?"** He said: 'I have left Allah and his Messenger.' Then I said: 'I shall never better you in anything.'

The Day the Prophet Died

It is reported from Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with them) , that when the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) died, Abu Bakr went out while Umar was speaking to the people. Abu Bakr said to him: 'Sit down O Umar,' twice, But Umar refused to sit.

Abu Bakr said: 'To proceed, if anyone amongst you used to worship Muhammad, then Muhammad is dead, but if you used to worship Allah, then Allah is Alive and shall never die. Allah says:

((Muhammad is no more than a Messenger and indeed (many) messengers have passed away before him. If he dies or is killed, will you then turn back on your heels (as disbelievers) and then he who turns back on his heels, not the least harm will he do to Allah, and Allah will give reward to those who are grateful))'

[Aal-Imrân: 144].

Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with them) said: "By Allah, it was as if the people never knew that Allah had revealed this verse before, till Abu Bakr recited it and all the people took it from him, and I heard everybody reciting it."

Umar ibn Al Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) said: 'my legs could not support me and I fell down at the very moment of hearing him reciting it, declaring that the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) had died.'

Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq the First Caliph in Islam: His Reaction Towards Apostasy

It was not long after the death of the Messenger of Allah (prayers and peace be upon him), when Islam became entangled in a grave struggle from two directions: first with paganism that was making a sudden comeback to the life and the second was with the crusade that was simmering in the northern boarder of the Arabian Peninsula; stifling the propagation of Islam and stalling the entrance of its people into Islam.

Imam Al-Dhahabi said: 'When the news of the death of the Prophet spread, many groups of people among the Arabs apostatized from Islam. They objected to pay the almsgiving. Abu Bakr decided to fight them. Umar and others impressed upon him to refrain from fighting them, but Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) , said: 'By Allah, if they refuse to pay a rope which they used to pay at the time of the Messenger of Allah, I will fight them for withholding it.'

Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) insisted: 'How can you fight with these people although the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) said: **"I have been ordered by Allah to fight the people till they say: None has the right to be worshiped but Allah, and whoever said it then he will save his life and property from me except on trespass the law, and his accounts will be with Allah."**

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him), reiterated: 'By Allah! I will fight those who differentiate between the prayer and almsgiving, for almsgiving is a compulsory right to be taken from the property (according to Allah's orders).'

Then Umar said: 'By Allah, it was nothing, but Allah brought relief to Abu Bakr toward the decision (to fight) and I came to know that this decision was right.'

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) raised the banner of war on all fronts. The desert never witnessed, even in the lifetime of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) himself, such grinding battles as those that occurred. But the men that were trained by Muhammad (prayers and peace be upon him) upon the recognition of the truth and total submission to it were sincere to Allah in their deeds. They dealt idolatry a blow that broke its spine and squeezed its soul until it faded into oblivion. They equally drove away the Romans from the borders. They broke the spine of the apostates. Some of them came back into the fold of Islam and others perished far estranged from it. In no more than a few years, Islam triumphed and was seen and heard (far and wide) while other religions were on the brink of extinction.

Compilation of the Holy Qur'an

One of the greatest achievements Abu Bakr rendered to Islam was the compilation of the Holy Qur'an. At that time, there were hundreds of memorizers who had memorized the entire Qur'an among the Companions during the life time of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him), but the Holy Qur'an had never been compiled in a book-form, although its memorization continued after the death of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him). However, numbers of those memorizers had been martyred in the various battles that had ensued after the Prophet's passing. Consequently, it occurred to Umar that steps should be taken to preserve the Qur'an intact in its original form, against any kind of risk, and he saw that it was not prudent to depend exclusively upon those who had committed its memory to heart. Therefore, he urged Abu Bakr to have it written down in the form of a book. Abu Bakr at first hesitated because this had not been done by the Prophet himself. However, after some debate on the subject, he agreed and appointed Zaid ibn Thabit for this work, Zaid hesitated at the thought of undertaking such a momentous task, but he later took heart and began the work. Zaid was the most capable person to be charged with this because he had acted as an amanuensis to the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him), and one of the Companions, who had learnt the Qur'an directly from him.

Zaid ibn Thabit (may Allah be pleased with him), said: 'By Allah, If Abu Bakr had ordered to shift one of the mountains from its place it would not have been harder for me than what he had ordered me concerning the collection of the Qur'an.' He continued, 'I started locating Qur'anic material and collecting it from parchments, scapula, leaf-stalks of date palms and from the memories of men.'

The manuscript in which the Qur'an was collected, remained with Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) till he passed away, and then with Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) till he depart this life, and finally it remained with Hafsa, Umar's daughter.

It is reported from Ali ben Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him), who said: 'The one who has the greatest reward amongst the people is Abu Bakr. He was the first to compile the Qur'an between two slates.'

Extracts From his Sermons and Speeches

The Prophet Muhammad (prayers and peace be upon him) died, on Monday 12- 3- 11. H. (of Al-Hijrah: the migration to Madinah), corresponding 9th of June 632 CE (Christian Era). In that day most of the Companions pledged their allegiance to Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him) as the first Caliph. The next day in the Mosque in Madinah, before Abu Bakr led the prayer, Umar rose and addressed the assembly, he bade them pledge their allegiance to Abu Bakr. All men rose and pledged their loyalty to Abu Bakr. Then Abu Bakr rose and delivered a speech saying:

'You have elected me to be your first Caliph, and I am not the best of you. If I do well, help me, and if I do wrong, redress me. Truthfulness is loyalty and disregard for truth is treason. The weak among you shall be strong in my regard, until I have restored their rights, if God pleases; and the strong among you shall be weak in my sight until I have wrested from him the rights of others, if God pleases. If any group of Muslims cease the holy war, Allah will afflict them with humiliation. If adultery spread among people, surely Allah will enfold them with troubles. Obey me as long as I obey God and His Messenger. But if I disobey God or His Messenger you owe me no allegiance. Arise for the prayer, God have mercy upon you.'

In this address, Abu Bakr demonstrated the role of an exemplary Caliph of Islamic government.

Abdullah bin Aqim said: Abu Bakr once spoke to us. He said: 'To proceed, I recommend to you the fear of Allah and to praise Him, as it is due to Him, and to mix your desire with fear, and merge your request with persistent humility. Verily Allah praised Zachariah and the people of his household. Allah says: ((Verily, they used to hasten on to do good deeds, and they used to call on Us with hope and fear, and used to humble themselves before Us.)) [Al Anbiya: 90].

Therefore, know, O servants of Allah, that the Lord holds your lives as a pledge for what is due to Him, and has taken your covenant regarding it, and has purchased of you a little that is perishable, in exchange for eternal abundance. Allah's Book is among you, whose light cannot be extinguished, nor its wonders end. Therefore, seek your illumination from its light, and accept counsel from His Book and seek light from it in the day of darkness. Verily, He has created you for His worship and has appointed for you guardian angels honorable in the sight of Allah writing down actions, who know that which you do.

Know, O servants of Allah, that you proceed and draw closer to an appointed time, the knowledge of which, verily, is hidden from you. Compete with one another in fulfilling the obligations of your appointed times before your appointed periods are completed, lest they cast you upon the evils of your works, and, verily, there are some who have made over the obligations of their appointed times on others, and have taken no heed of themselves. Therefore, I forbid you to be like them. Then haste, flee, flee for behind you is a nimble pursuer, swift of deed.'

- When death approached Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (may Allah be pleased with him), he called Umar bin Al-Khattab and said to him: 'Fear Allah, Oh Umar, and you should know that Allah has recommended some actions for the daytime, He will not accept that you do them at night. He has deeds for the night and will not accept that you do them in the daytime. He will not accept voluntary acts until you fulfill the obligatory duties. Allah will make heavy the scale of whoever fills it on the Day of Judgment with their following the truth in this world. The scale that is filled with the truth today, will be heavy tomorrow.

The scale of good deeds will be light for whosoever fills it with following the falsehood in this world. The scale in which falsehood is placed will be light tomorrow. Allah mentions the people of Paradise and mentions them with the best of their deeds. When I remember them, I say: I am afraid, I may not catch up with them. Allah also mentions the people of Hellfire and He mentions them with the vilest of their deeds and their best deeds will be rejected. When I remember them I say: I wish I am not among these people. A servant of Allah should be hopeful and fearful, not too confident and not despairing of the mercy of Allah. If you keep to my advice, nothing will be more beloved to you than death and certainly it will soon come to you. If you disregard my advice, nothing will be more hateful to you than death and you cannot prevent it.¹

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) enclosed in this advice the authentic general guidelines that are indispensable for every Muslim to adhere to.

The Final Moments of his Life

Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: 'When Abu Bakr became heavy with illness, I displayed this poem:

By your life! Affluence will be of no benefit

On the day that your throat rattles and the chest constricts.'

Then he uncovered his face and said: ' That is not right. Instead, recite the verse of Allah:

((And the stupor of death will come in truth: This is what you have been avoiding)).' [Q: 19].

Abu Bakr recommended to Aishah to bury him beside the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him) . When he died, Abu Bakr's grave was placed adjacent to the Prophet, and it was dug in such a way that his head was parallel to the shoulder of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him).

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) died on Monday evening, 22- 6- 13 H. (of Al Hijrah: the migration to Madinah), corresponding 23- 8- 634 CE. (Christian Era). He was sixty-three years of age, and his caliphate continued for two years and three months.

May Allah have mercy on Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq and be pleased with him and assemble us among his company.

Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq in Brief:

He is Abdullah bin Abu Quhafah Uthman bin Amer Al Qurashi Al Taymi. He was born in Makkah in the year 573 CE. Abu Bakr was a noble man among the tribe of Quraish and he was a premium. He was well-informed of genealogy and Arabs history, as a trader he used to spend his money generously. He obtained good manners, wisdom, and common sense. Thus, Abu Bakr was the first adult free man to embrace Islam, and he preached the new religion to others, but he suffered immensely due to his conversion to Islam. He migrated to Madinah in the company of the Prophet Muhammad (prayers and peace be upon him), and witnessed all the events and battles as he was a lifelong friend to the Prophet Muhammad (prayers and peace be upon him). He was the first Caliph after the death of the Prophet (prayers and peace be upon him). Among his considerable contributions: the compilation of the Holy Qur'an, and his reaction towards apostasy. Abu Bakr died on Monday evening, 22- 6- 13 H. , corresponding 23- 8- 634 CE. He was sixty-three years of age, and his caliphate continued for two years and three months.

May Allah have mercy on Abu Bakr and be pleased with him.

PROJECT - Just One Message



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