

**Hazrat Asmā'  
bint  
Hazrat Abū Bakr Şiddīq'ra**

**Department of Ishā'at, Lajna Imā'illah Canada  
in commemoration of 50th Anniversary  
of Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamā'at Canada**



Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamā'at

*In commemoration of 50th Anniversary  
of Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamā'at Canada*

Sahābiya of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>

**Hazrat Asmā' bint Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup>**

Daughter of Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup> and the  
sister of Hazrat Ayesha Ṣiddīqa<sup>ra</sup>

**Other Books in this Series by Calgary Region:**

- Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah<sup>ra</sup>
- Hazrat Fāṭimah bint-e-Asad<sup>ra</sup>
- Hazrat Ghulam Fāṭimah Begum<sup>ra</sup> &  
Hazrat Maimūnah Begum<sup>ra</sup>
- Hazrat Aziza Begum<sup>ra</sup>
- Hazrat Zainab Bibi<sup>ra</sup>
- Hazrat Sakinatun Nisa<sup>ra</sup>
- Hazrat Sarwar Sultan<sup>ra</sup>
- Hazrat Maimoona Soofia<sup>ra</sup>
- Hazrat Umme Tahir<sup>ra</sup>  
(Translated by Brampton Region)

# **An English Adaptation of an Urdu Book**

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## Foreword

By special grace of Allāh, 2016 is the year of the 50th anniversary of Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamā'at Canada. To commemorate this historical milestone, department of Ishā'at; Lajna Imā'illah Canada presents the second series of ten books on lives of Sahābiyāt. Three of these Sahābiyāt are from the time of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and seven from the time of the Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>. The first series of books on lives of Sahābiyāt was published in 2015. Alhamdulillah!

These books are part of an ongoing project to provide the stories of great Muslim women to English speaking children and youth. May Allāh make our humble efforts inspiring and beneficial to all our readers! Ameen!

My heartfelt thanks and congratulations to the dedicated team of Calgary Region! Under the passionate supervision of Mrs Amtul Qayyum Anjum Sahiba, Regional President, all team members worked with great enthusiasm and sincerity to accomplish this project. I am also grateful to Mrs. Naima Iqbal Sahiba, Local President Brampton Flower Town and her team for helping us passionately to accomplish the project on time. May Allāh reward all team members abundantly! Ameen!

Last but not least I am indebted to Mrs Amtul Noor Daud Sahiba, National President Lajna Imā'illah Canada and Abdul Noor Abid Sahib, Missionary Jamā'at Ahmadiyya for reviewing these books and giving valuable suggestions. Jazakum Allāh wa Ahsanal Jaza!

*Amtul Qudoos Farhat*  
National Secretary Ishā'at  
Lajna Imā'illah, Canada



## Message from Sadr Lajna Imā'illah Canada

It is the sheer grace of Allāh Almighty that once again He has enabled department of Isha'at Lajna Imā'illah Canada to publish the story books on Sahābiyāt of Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and Promised Messiah<sup>as</sup>. In this effort Lajna Imā'illah Calgary has put forth an extensive contribution from translation to format and layout of the books.

The purpose of publishing these books is to bring the noble character of Sahābiyāt into the knowledge of our Lajna and Nasirat so that they may develop these characteristics within themselves. Hazrat Khalīfatul-Masīh V<sup>aa</sup> has drawn our attention many times that we must build a relation with our creator. These Sahābiyāt had deep love of Allāh in their hearts. I hope reading about their lives would inshaAllāh create a desire in our hearts to gain nearness of Allāh as well.

I am thankful to National Secretary Isha'at Lajna Imā'illah Canada Dr. Amtul Qudoos Farhat Sahiba and her team of Lajna members of Calgary for working hard on this project. I pray that may Allāh accept their humble efforts and reward them abundantly Ameen!

I hope and pray that these books will be beneficial for children inshaAllāh!

May Allāh accept this humble effort of Lajna Imā'illah Canada and enable us to further excel in our abilities Ameen!

*Amtul Noor Daud*  
Sadr Lajna Imā'illah Canada  
August 24, 2016



## Message from Sadr Lajna Imā'illah Calgary Region

By the Grace of Allāh the Almighty we are celebrating 50 years of the establishment of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamā'at Canada, and the department of Ishā'at Lajna Imā'illah Canada is progressing by leaps and bounds. When I first saw the short Urdu books on the lives of the Sahābiyāt, I had a strong urge to obtain, read and translate them into English for our next generations. National Sadr Sahiba's gracious acceptance to assign this task to us made this wish come true. I am thankful to Respected Amtul Noor Daud Sahiba, National Sadr Lajna Canada, and Respected Amtul Qadoos Farhat Sahiba, National Secretary Ishā'at, for giving Lajna Imā'illah Calgary the opportunity to translate some of these Urdu books.

I am thankful to our Calgary team who helped in making this possible and who worked expertly on the translation, editing and graphics. May Allāh the Almighty accept this effort of our entire team, whose names are included with each of the 10 books in this series which have been translated by Lajna Imā'illah Calgary. My special thanks go to Khalida Noori Sahiba, Asma Chuadhry Sahiba, and Sehar Malik Sahiba for their untiring and valuable input throughout this endeavour.

May Allāh accept our humble efforts, and May He help our youth understand and follow the excellent example of the Sahābiyāt and live their lives according to the true teaching of Islām. Ameen.

*Amtul Qayyum Anjum*  
Sadr Lajna Imā'illah Calgary Region



Sahābiya of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>

**Hazrat Asmā' bint  
Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup>**

Daughter of Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup> and  
the sister of Hazrat Ayesha Ṣiddīqa<sup>ra</sup>





*In the name of Allāh, the Gracious, the Merciful*

**Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup>**

**Bint (daughter of) Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq<sup>ra</sup>**

ذات النطاقين

**(Zatun Natāqain)**

**meaning “The Bearer of Two Cloths”**

Dear Children,

In the thirteenth year of Islām, on the twenty-seventh night of the month of Safr, the non-believers of Mecca elected an individual from every tribe to surround the house of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> and waited for the morning to ambush and end the life of the great Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. However, the non-believers did not realize that the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, along with his friend Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>, had already left Mecca

during the night on the command of Allāh; while reciting Chapter Yā Sīn from the Holy Qur’ān.

When dawn broke, these non-believers were shocked to find Hazrat Ali<sup>ra</sup> sleeping in the Holy Prophet’s<sup>sa</sup> bed. Abū Jahal, a bitter enemy of Islām, became extremely angry on the failure of his scheme and ran to Hazrat Abū Bakr’s<sup>ra</sup> house and started beating on the door. A girl opened the door.

“Where is your father?” asked Abū Jahal.

“By God, I do not know,” replied the girl. *(It was not a lie since she did not exact whereabouts of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> at that time - Editor’s Note)*

The ill-mannered Abū Jahal slapped the girl so hard that her earring broke. The brave girl showed no fear and kept the secret of migration in her heart. It was Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup>, the eldest daughter of Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> and the girl who showed no flicker of fear!

Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> was the one who had prepared the meals and other necessary arrangements for the migration of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>. She even kept it a secret from her grandfather Abū Quāfah, who resided in the same house. When packing the food and the



waterskin, Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> could not find a rope to tie the end of the bag and so she tore a part of her own clothes into two pieces and used it to tie the bag. Due to this intelligent action, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was very pleased and gave her the name of ذات النطاقين “Zatun Natāqain” (The Bearer of Two Cloths). This name continued to increase her honor and she will always be referred to as ذات النطاقين “Zatun Natāqain”, being one of the highest ranked female companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>.

### **Birth**

Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> was born in Mecca, twenty-seven years prior to the migration to Madīnah. Her father was Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> and among her siblings were Hazrat Abdullah<sup>ra</sup> and Hazrat Ayesha<sup>ra</sup> who was the wife of the Holy Prophet Muhammad<sup>sa</sup> and the Mother of all Muslims.

### **Acceptance of Islām**

Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> was among the first few women to accept Islām. She was the eighteenth person to accept Islām and because of this, she has held an extraordinary position in the history of Islām. Her mother passed excellent attributes to her



daughter. She was married to Hazrat Zubair Bin Awam<sup>ra</sup> who was the son of Hazrat Safia bint Abdul Muṭṭalib<sup>ra</sup> and was the nephew of Hazrat Khadijah<sup>ra</sup>. Hazrat Safia<sup>ra</sup> was also the aunt of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. Hazrat Zubair<sup>ra</sup> was 16 years old when he accepted Islām and was also among the ten companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> who were promised paradise. She also had the honor of being related to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> who was her brother-in-law. (1)

### **Hijrah - The Migration**

After the fourth year of Islām, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was advised by God to spread the word of Islām. The Quraish tribe of Mecca were not pleased to hear about this. When the Quraish tortured the Muslims, they did not distinguish between rich or poor, man or woman. Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> related:

“One day, many disbelievers were sitting in the courtyard of the Ka’bah and slandering the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> walked into the Ka’bah and these non-believers started to beat him. When Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> heard of this incident, he ran to the Ka’bah and said to the non-believers, ‘Shame on you, you are trying to kill a human being who claims that Allāh is his God and he brings glad tidings.’ Upon hearing

this from Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>, the disbelievers started to beat him instead and Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> fell unconscious. Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> was brought home after this incident. The beating was so severe that when his head was touched, his hair would shed.” (2)

This era was a very painful time for the Muslims and due to such incidents, some Muslims migrated to Abyssinia. After the small migration, the remaining Muslims in Mecca were even more subject to punishments. For three years, the non-believers of Mecca cut off all business and social ties with the Muslims and due to this boycott, the Muslims took refuge in Shi'be Abī Ṭālib. And then finally, due to the severe hardships faced by the Muslims, Allāh ordered the Muslims to migrate to Madīnah.

The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> received a revelation from God to migrate to Madīnah. On the twenty-seventh night of the month of Safr in the thirteenth year of Islām the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> along with Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>, left Mecca and took refuge in a cave named “Cave Thaur” for three



Path leading to the cave Thaur



nights. During these three days, many disbelievers of Mecca came in close proximity to the cave. However, after three days, the pursuers gave up and so the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> and their two servants Amir bin Fahira and the guide, Abdullah Bin Ariqat, travelled on two camels to Maḍīnah.

The family of Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> played a very significant role in the migration to Maḍīnah. Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> prepared meals and performed her duties for the migration very diligently. Hazrat Abdullah Bin Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>, the son of Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>, would travel to Cave Thaur every night with remarkable secrecy that left the Quraish clueless. He would deliver the news of Mecca and bring milk to his father and the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> every night. Due to such acts of the family of Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and his dear friend completed their journey to Maḍīnah.

A few months after the migration, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> sent Hazrat Zaid<sup>ra</sup> and Hazrat Rafay<sup>ra</sup> to bring the family of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> to Maḍīnah. These two companions of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> also carried a letter from Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> to his son advising him to come to Maḍīnah along with his mother Umm Rumān, his brother-in-law, his sister



Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> and Hazrat Ayesha<sup>ra</sup>. Hazrat Asmā's<sup>ra</sup> husband, Hazrat Zubair<sup>ra</sup> was on a business trip to Syria. On Hazrat Zubair's<sup>ra</sup> trip back to Mecca, he came across the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> and he gifted the two white clothes from Syria.(3) Once Hazrat Zubair<sup>ra</sup> arrived back in Mecca, he made the decision to also migrate to Madīnah and upon arriving in Madīnah, he asked his wife and mother, Hazrat Safia<sup>ra</sup>, to also migrate.

### **First Child after Migration**

The immigrants of Madīnah had no child births in the first few months of the migration. The Jews of Madīnah witnessed this and spread a rumor claiming that they had cast magic spells on the immigrants. After this rumor had been spread, Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> gave birth to a boy, Hazrat 'Abdullah<sup>ra</sup>. Her son became the first child to be born after the migration and this event led to many festivities. Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> presented the child to the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> who took the child in his arms, chewed a piece of date, put it in little Abdullah's mouth and prayed for his well-being.





Hazrat Ayesha<sup>ra</sup> took the name Umm-e-Abdullah<sup>1</sup> after the birth of her nephew. (4)

### **Diligent Worker**

Before the migration to Maḍīnah, Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> was residing in Qubā. During that time, Hazrat



Zubair<sup>ra</sup> had financial difficulties and they only had one camel and one horse. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> provided the couple with a piece of land from Banū Nadir to

farm on. During these difficult times, Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> supported her husband at every step. The land of Banū Nadir was three miles away from her house and she would walk daily to bring home date seeds for grinding to feed the camel and grass to feed the horse. She would bring water in a water-skin and would sew the water-skin if there was a tear. She also performed all of her household duties. (5)

One day, she was carrying a sack full of date seeds on her head and came across the Holy

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1. Umm-e-Abdullah is translated to ‘Mother of Abdullah’ and this name was given to Hazrat Ayesha presumably because of her role in raising Hazrat Abdullahra.



Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and a few of his companions. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> asked Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> to travel on his camel, but she was shy and refused the offer. Upon her arrival home, she told her husband the scenario and he replied, “Why were you shy of sitting on the Holy Prophet’s<sup>sa</sup> camel, but not of carrying this sack filled with date seeds?” After some time, Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> gifted a servant to Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> to look after the camel and the horse, and this reduced some of Hazrat Asmā’s<sup>ra</sup> duties.



### **Charity and Kindness**

Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> cared very much for the less fortunate and donated most of her earnings, regardless of her financial difficulties. The Holy

Prophet<sup>sa</sup> had said to her, “Asmā’, do not measure when spending in the way of God, or He will also measure when He provides for you.” Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> followed the advice with great resolve and eventually, it led to an abundance of wealth.

Despite gaining riches, Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> lived a simple and saintly lifestyle but would spend generously on the poor and needy. Whenever she was sick, she would free all the slaves in her possession and always advised her children that money should not be accumulated but should be spent in the way of God. The more one spent in the way of God, the greater the return. Once, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> ordered Muslims to spend more and more in the way of God. All the companions heeded and actively took part in spending in the cause of God. Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> had a slave, and so she sold her and gave the money in charity.

On one occasion, she inherited some property through her sister, Hazrat Ayesha<sup>ra</sup>, which she sold for one hundred thousand Dirham. Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> then spent the entire money on the poor and needy relatives. Hazrat Abdullah ibn al-Zubair<sup>ra</sup> narrated that he had not seen a more generous and كَرِيم النفس





“Kareem-al-nafs”<sup>2</sup> than his aunt, Hazrat Ayesha<sup>ra</sup> and his mother, Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup>. (6) Hazrat Ayesha<sup>ra</sup>, much like her sister, would accumulate things only to distribute them among the poor and needy later. In the same way, nothing would be kept in Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup>’s<sup>ra</sup> hand as she always gave away what she had. (7)

Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> maintained her simple lifestyle till her last breath. In the last days of her life, the spoils of war brought by her son Al-Munzer<sup>ra</sup> after conquering Iraq, had some precious female clothes in them. He brought them over to his mother who refused to accept them and said,

“Son, I prefer inexpensive fabric.” Thereafter, he brought less luxurious fabric and she happily accepted.

Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> had a lot of passion for the religion of Islām. Her mother, Qutailah, never embraced Islām and this is the reason why Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> divorced her before Hijrah. She preferred to not meet with her mother. Once her mother brought some presents while visiting but Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> did not like



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<sup>2</sup> A person who reflects an attribute of God – Al-Kareem: who is Beneficent; i.e. provides without expecting something in return.

her presence and did not accept the presents. Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> asked the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, “Oh Prophet of Allāh! My mother tends to visit me at my house, should I treat her nicely?” He replied, “Yes, treat your mother with kindness.” (9) After this, she made her mother stay with her and also accepted her presents.

### **Wisdom and Sharpness of Mind**



Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> was heavily blessed with wisdom and the ability to foresee. At the event of the Hijrat to Maḍīnah, when Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup>'s blind father Abū Quhāfah found out about his immigration, he said to Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup>, “Daughter! Abū Bakr has put you in a double trial. He himself has left for Maḍīnah and has also taken all of his wealth.” Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> had literally taken all of his possessions but Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> did not deem it appropriate to dishearten the blind old man and replied, “No grandfather, he has left behind tremendous blessings for us.” And then, in order to satisfy him, she wrapped up some stones in a piece of cloth and placed them in the same spot where Hazrat Abū Bakr<sup>ra</sup> had kept the money. She then walked Abū Quhāfah over and said, “Why don't you check yourself to see what it is?”



Abū Quhāfah felt the cloth pack with his hands and became satisfied saying that Abū Bakr did a good thing to have left some money behind. (10)

### **A Great Worshipper**

Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> was a very devoted worshipper. Because of her devotion to worship, she was reputed as very pious and many people used to visit her to ask for prayers. She would offer her Salāt with extreme humility. Her husband Hazrat Zubair<sup>ra</sup> related, “Once I walked by Asmā<sup>ra</sup> while she was reciting Surah Al-Tur in Salāt. When she reached this verse: ‘But Allāh has been Gracious unto us and saved us from the torment of the burning blast,’<sup>3</sup> she started to pray seeking protection from God’s wrath. I stood by and watched her and then I left for market. When I got back, she was still there repeating the same verse over and over.” (11)

Once, the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was praying the Eclipse prayer. Numerous companions were following him and among them, Hazrat Ayesha<sup>ra</sup> and Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> were also present. The Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> extended the prayer a bit longer. Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> was a little weak so she became extremely tired but kept standing with

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<sup>3</sup> Translation by Maulvi Sher Ali Sahib.

perseverance. When the prayer finished, she passed out but gained consciousness after water was sprinkled on her face and head. (12)

Hazrat Asmā<sup>'ra</sup> performed several pilgrimages in her lifetime and her first one was with the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. She remembered all the details of her first pilgrimage. Allāh the Almighty had blessed Hazrat Asmā<sup>'ra</sup> with a sharp memory and she had a lot of passion for gaining knowledge. For this reason, she was considered amongst the scholarly women. She would often narrate stories from her childhood and youth years with a vivid memory. Hazrat Asmā<sup>'ra</sup> was one of those women who narrated plenty of the sayings of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>. She narrated a total of 58 Ahadith which then were narrated again by many known companions. (13)

Hazrat Asmā<sup>'ra</sup> was skilled at interpreting dreams and had learnt this from her father. Besides being a strong intellectual, she was a very brave and fearless woman. After the demise of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, she joined her husband and son along with other Mujahideen<sup>4</sup> in war against Syria. Also, like many other women, she took part in the War of Yarmouk.

Following the tradition of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>, Hazrat Asmā<sup>'ra</sup> would treat sick people. Hazrat

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<sup>4</sup> People involved in Jihad, or holy war.

Al-Munzer ibn Asmā<sup>ra</sup> narrated that if a patient happened to visit her, she would pray for them, sprinkle water on their chest and God would heal the person. She used to say, I have heard from the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> that sickness is a form of hellfire so treat it with water.

One of the coats of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> was preserved with Hazrat Ayesha<sup>ra</sup>. When the time of her death approached, she gave it to Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup>. Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> happily accepted it from her and whenever anyone was sick, she used to wash the Holy Prophet's<sup>sa</sup> coat and would give the water to the patient to drink. The patient would heal due to the blessings of the water.



## Children

Hazrat Asmā<sup>ra</sup> was blessed with five sons and three daughters. Their names were Abdullah<sup>ra</sup>, Urwah<sup>ra</sup>, Al-Munzer<sup>ra</sup>, Asim<sup>ra</sup>, Ummul Hassan<sup>ra</sup> and Ayesha<sup>ra</sup>.<sup>5</sup> Out of these, Hazrat Abdullah bin Zubair<sup>ra</sup> and Hazrat Urwah bin Zubair<sup>ra</sup> played a vital role in the history of Islām. (14)

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<sup>5</sup> The other two children were: Khadija<sup>ra</sup> & Al-Muhajir<sup>ra</sup> -  
Editor's Note



## Death

Hazrat Asmā'<sup>ra</sup> passed away at the age of one hundred. She was the last one of the Muhajireen<sup>6</sup> and Muhajiraat<sup>7</sup> to have passed away. Hazrat Asmā'<sup>ra</sup> witnessed many ups and downs in her long life. She is one of the very few people who saw the time of ignorance. She was blessed to witness the entire period of prophethood of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> and the period of Khilafat-e-Rashida. She also saw the rise of her great son and his tragic martyrdom.

One of Islām's most faithful believers, Hazrat Asmā'<sup>ra</sup> was put into trials several times but she held onto determination tightly, always persevered and showed courage. She was one of the great personalities to have guided Muslims and make a significant historical impact as a wise and courageous woman. Hazrat Asmā'<sup>ra</sup> was ذات النطاقين "Zatun Natāqain" who was able to surpass even men in several characteristics. May God be pleased with her! Ameen!



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<sup>6</sup> Male immigrants who migrated from Mecca to Madīnah.

<sup>7</sup> Female immigrants who migrated from Mecca to Madīnah.



## References

- 1- Azwāj e Mutahirāt wa Sahābīyāt, pp. 544 - 546
- 2- Tazkar Sahābīyāt, p. 181
- 3- Azwāj e Mutahirāt wa Sahābīyāt, pp. 547 - 548
- 4- Tazkar Sahābīyāt, p. 185
- 5- Azwāj- e- Muttahirāt wa Sahābīyāt, p. 549
- 6- Tazkar Sahābīyāt, pp. 187 - 189
- 7- Ehd e Nabuwwat ki Bargazida Khawateen, p. 308
- 8- Tazkar Sahābīyāt, p. 188
- 9- Ehd e Nabuwwat ki Bargazida Khawateen, p. 310
- 10- Azwāj e Mutahirāt wa Sahābīyāt, p. 547
- 11- Ehd-e-Nabuwwat ki Bargazida Khawateen, p. 310
- 12- Tazkar Sahābīyāt, p. 192
- 13- Ehd-e-Nabuwwat ki Bargazida Khawateen, p. 309
- 14- Azwāj e Mutahirāt wa Sahābīyāt, pp. 549, 551, 554

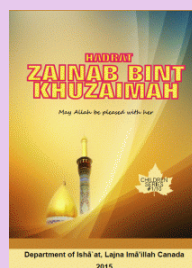
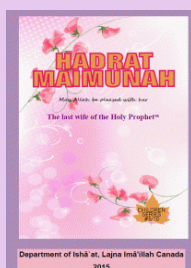
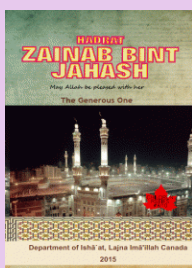
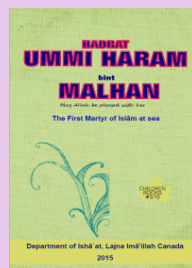
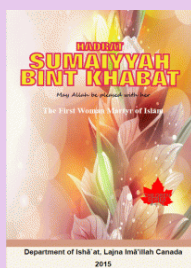
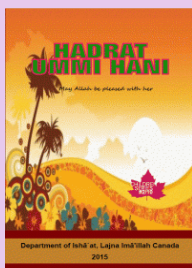
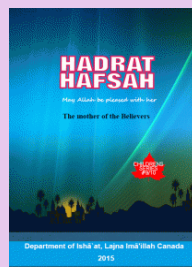
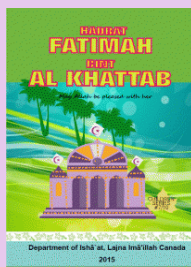
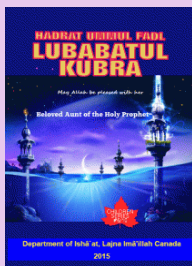


## Acronyms and Meaning of Salutations

Name	Salutation in Arabic with English Meanings	As Superscript
<b>The Holy Prophet Muhammad</b>	Sallallahu `alaihi wa Sallam (May peace and blessings of Allāh be upon him!)	Muhammad <sup>sa</sup>
<b>The Promised Messiah</b>	`Alaihis-Salaam (Peace be upon him!)	Messiah <sup>as</sup>
<b>The Companions (males)</b>	Radhi-Allaho `anho (May Allāh be pleased with him!)	Abu Bakr <sup>ra</sup>
<b>The Companions (females)</b>	Radhi-Allaho `anha (May Allāh be pleased with her!)	Khadija <sup>ra</sup>
<b>Hazrat Musleh Mau`ud</b>	Radhi-Allaho `anho (May Allāh be pleased with him!)	Musleh Mau`ud <sup>ra</sup>
<b>Hazrat Khalīfatul-Masīh III, IV</b>	Rahimahullaho Ta`ala (May Allāh have mercy on him!)	Khalīfatul-Masīh IV <sup>rh</sup>
<b>Hazrat Khalīfatul-Masīh V</b>	Ayyadahullaho Ta`ala (May Allāh be his Helper!)	Khalīfatul-Masīh V <sup>aa</sup>

## Series on Sahābiyāt of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup>

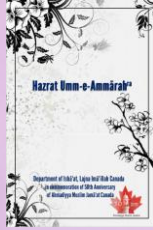
Following books on the Sahābiyāt of the Holy Prophet<sup>sa</sup> were published by the Department of Ishā'at, Lajna Imā'illah Canada in 2015.



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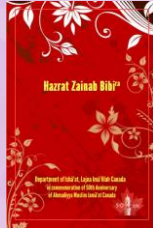
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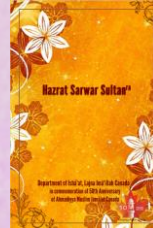
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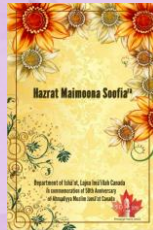
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