

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}

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



Ahmadiyya Muslim Jamā'at

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Sahābiya of the Holy Prophet^{sa}

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}

She accepted Islam at the hands of the Holy Prophet^{sa} three months before his migration to Madīnah.

Other Books in this Series by Calgary Region:

- Hazrat Asmā' bint Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq^{ra}
- Hazrat Fāṭimah bint-e-Asad^{ra}
- Hazrat Ghulam Fāṭimah Begum^{ra} & Hazrat Maimūnah Begum^{ra}
- Hazrat Aziza Begum^{ra}
- Hazrat Zainab Bibi^{ra}
- Hazrat Sakinatun Nisa^{ra}
- Hazrat Sarwar Sultan^{ra}
- Hazrat Maimoona Soofia^{ra}
- Hazrat Umme Tahir^{ra}
(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^{sa} and seven from the time of the Promised Messiah^{as}. 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^{sa} and Promised Messiah^{as}. 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^{aa} 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 Ferhat 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.

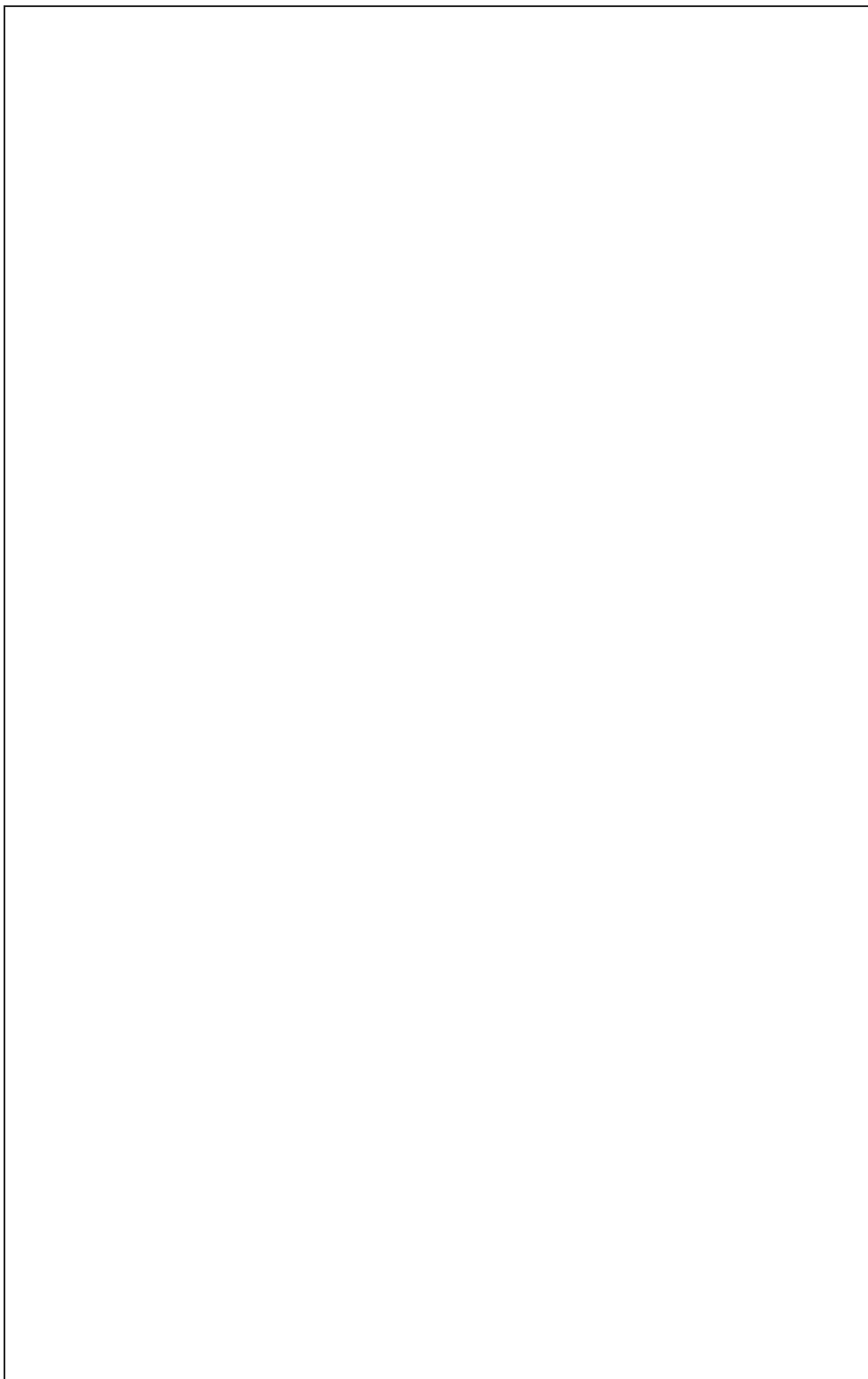
Amtul Qayyum Anjum
Sadr Lajna Imā'illah Calgary Region



Sahābiya of the Holy Prophet^{sa}

Hazrat
Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}

She accepted Islam at the hands of the Holy Prophet^{sa} three months before his migration to Madīnah.



In the name of Allāh, the Gracious, the Merciful

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}

Dear Children,

Today we will be talking about a lady who was among the companions of the Holy Prophet^{sa} and is known in history as Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}. Her real name was Nusaybah but Islāmic history knows her as Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}. She belonged to the respected family of Najjār, which was a part of a tribe of the companions named Khazraj. (1)

Birth

Salma, mother of Hazrat Abdul Muṭṭalib ¹, belonged to the family of Najjār. This family was highly respected in Madīnah and was also dear to the Holy Prophet^{sa}. (2) Hazrat Umm-e-

¹ Hazrat Abdul Muṭṭalib - the grandfather of the Holy Prophet^{sa}

Ammārah^{ra} was born in Madīnah almost 40 years before Hijrah. (3)

Marriage

Her first marriage was with Zaid bin Asim, her paternal cousin. She had two sons as a result of this marriage, Hazrat Abdullah^{ra} and Hazrat Habib^{ra}. After the death of Zaid, she got remarried to Hazrat Urba bin ‘Amr^{ra}. She had two children from this wedlock, named Tamim and Khawlah (4).

Acceptance of Islām

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} accepted Islām at the time of Bai‘at-e-Aqabah Sāni². The incident occurred three months prior to the Holy Prophet’s^{sa} migration to Madīnah. Hazrat Mus‘ab bin Umair^{ra} led a delegation from Madīnah towards Makkah. It has been narrated by Hazrat Ka‘b-bin-Malik^{ra} as follows:

“During the Hajj, a day after Eid, we quietly gathered into a cavern close to Aqabah³. The



² Bai‘at-e-Aqabah Sāni – the second allegiance pact at Aqabah

³ Aqabah - a hill outside of Makkah

delegation consisted of men along with two women. One was Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} and the second was Hazrat Asmā' bint Amr^{ra} of the tribe Bani Salma.”

After the members of the convoy assembled at the cavern, the Holy Prophet^{sa} accompanied with Hazrat Abbas^{ra}, joined them. Till then, Hazrat Abbas^{ra} had not professed himself as a Muslim; however, he was a sincere well-wisher of the Holy Prophet^{sa}. The delegates from Madīnah came with the intention of taking the Holy Prophet^{sa} back with them. For this reason, as soon as they embraced Islām, they invited the Holy Prophet^{sa} and his companions to Madīnah. Meanwhile, the Holy Prophet^{sa} had already received a commandment from God to migrate from Makkah to Madīnah and therefore he did not refuse the invitation of the Muslims of Madīnah. However, Hazrat Abbas^{ra} addressed the convoy saying:



“O’ Group of Khazraj! You know that our family has always stood to protect Hazrat Muhammad^{sa} in all dangers, and now you want to take him with you. Do you feel that you are capable of taking the responsibility of his security and protection? If not, say so right now.”

Hearing this, Hazrat Albaraa bin Ma'rur^{ra} held the hands of the Holy Prophet^{sa} and humbly pledged:

"Oh yes, we swear by Allāh, who sent you as a Prophet in truth, that we will debar you from whatever we debar our women from. Have confidence in us, O Messenger of Allāh. By Allāh, we are genuine fighters and quite reliable in war, it is a trait passed down to us from our ancestors."

This was the first lesson of fulfilling promises and truthfulness, sworn in at a cavern in Makkah.

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} and her husband Hazrat Urba-bin-Amr^{ra} were also in this convoy and therefore, they received the honor to be among the first people who embraced Islām. At this time, the Holy Prophet^{sa} took the oath from Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} and Hazrat Asma bint Amr^{ra}. The Holy Prophet^{sa} did not shake hands with the two women because the Holy Prophet^{sa} did not use to shake hands with women and

therefore the verbal oath was considered enough from the women (5).

Arrival of the Holy Prophet^{sa} in Madīnah (At time of Hijrat)

A large crowd of people living in Madīnah was gathered outside of the city to welcome the Holy Prophet^{sa}. The locals and migrants both equally rejoiced upon the arrival of the Holy Prophet^{sa} and were overwhelmed with happiness.

Every family wanted to have the honor of hosting the Holy Prophet^{sa}. The Holy Prophet^{sa} was on a camel with Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq^{ra}. The convoy was gradually moving towards the city. As the Holy Prophet's^{sa} ride passed by homes of the Muslims, the residents would come out and request with extreme love and passion,



“O’ the Prophet of God! Our homes, our lives and property are all at your disposal, and we have arrangements for your security as well. Please stay with us!”

The Holy Prophet^{sa} upon hearing this would smile, pray for them and kept moving towards the city. The Muslim women and girls from the terrace sang out of excitement:

من ثنيات الوداع طلع البدر علينا
ما دعا لله داع وجبالشكر علينا

Translation:

“Today we got to see the full moon, rising from
the valley of Wada’
And now it is our duty to thank Allāh for the
great honor.”

The children were running in the valleys of Madīnah singing songs: “Muhammad^{sa} is here, Messenger of God is here.”

The slaves were showing sword tricks in celebration. The Holy Prophet’s^{sa} caravan arrived at Banu Najjār. The people of Banu Najjār, decorated with their weaponry, were standing for his reception. The girls were beating the drum and singing:



نحن جوار من بنى النجار يا حبذا محمد من جار

Translation:

We are the girls of Banu Najjār
How good the Prophet^{sa} will be our neighbour
(6)

When the Prophet^{sa} went by, he said smiling, “Girls, do you love me?” Everyone replied together, “Yes, Prophet^{sa}.” The Holy Prophet^{sa} replied, “You are dear to me too.” There was no limit to the happiness of Banu Najjār. The honor to host the Holy Prophet^{sa} was received by an individual named Hazrat Abū Ayoub Ansāri^{ra}.

The great grandmother of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, Salma, belonged to the tribe Banu Najjār and due to this relationship; Banu Najjār held a distinguished position in Madīnah.



When the Holy Prophet^{sa} was six years old, his mother Hazrat Aminah, accompanied with a maid, Umm-e-Ayman, took him from Makkah to Madīnah and stayed there for about a month. On the way back, when they were at Abwā, she passed away and the Holy Prophet^{sa} came back home with Umm-e-Ayman. The

memories of this always remained with the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

Once, while he was passing through the neighborhood of Banu Najjār, he pointed towards a house and said, “This was the house where I stayed with my mother.” The Holy Prophet^{sa} then pointed towards a small lake and said, “This was the lake where I learned swimming and this was the ground where I used to play with a girl.” (7)

The Holy Prophet^{sa} as the Care Taker of Banu Najjār

After the migration to Madīnah, 12 deputies were assigned who were to be responsible for the religious affairs of people. Hazrat Asad-Bin-Zarah^{ra} was designated the responsibility of Banu Najjār. However, soon after migration, Hazrat Asad-Bin-Zarah^{ra} passed away; therefore, people from Banu Najjār approached the Holy Prophet^{sa} and asked him to appoint another deputy after Hazrat Asad-Bin-Zarah^{ra}. The Holy Prophet^{sa} said, “You are my maternal uncle; I myself will be taking care of Banu Najjār.”

Banu Najjār was overjoyed with this affirmation as it was a great honor which was privileged to the tribe of Banu Najjār. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} belonged to this esteemed family. (8)

On one occasion, the Holy Prophet^{sa} said,

“If I had belonged to any family of the natives of Madīnah, I would be included in the family of Banu Najjār.”

Bravery in the Battle of Uhud

It was the month of Shawwāl, third year after migration, when people in Madīnah got the news that Abū Sufiyan had left Makkah fully prepared with an army made up of 3000 experienced and brave Arab soldiers with plans to attack Madīnah. This army was fully equipped and well prepared with ammunition laden on camels and with 200 warrior horses, under the command of Khalid-bin-Waleed.



Under such circumstances, the Holy Prophet^{sa} ordered Muslims as well to prepare for war. It

was decided that the forces would be confronted outside of Madīnah. When Muslim women learned about the troops leaving for the war, Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} along with other Muslim women, went to the Holy Prophet^{sa} and pleaded that they may also be permitted to participate in the war. The women suggested that they could help supply water to the soldiers and provide nursing aid to the injured soldiers.



The battle will always be remembered in Islāmic history due to the bravery exhibited by Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}. She participated in this battle with her husband and two sons. The way she and her sons confronted the sword and arrows of the enemy during this war cannot be forgotten.

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} was helping the injured soldiers by supplying water when she saw that the Holy Prophet^{sa} was surrounded and in danger. Unable to stop herself, she dropped the ladle of water on the ground and picked up the sword and immediately jumped forward in front of the enemy and close to the Holy

Prophet^{sa}.

After her show of bravery, the Holy Prophet^{sa} prayed for her and gave her confidence to keep fighting bravely. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah's^{ra} participation in this historical war became an honour for Muslim women. She would recall the event in such words:



“When chaos happened at the place of Uhud and the Holy Prophet^{sa} was not left with even ten soldiers, I, my husband Urba-bin-Amr^{ra}, and both of my sons Abdullah^{ra} and Habib^{ra}, confronted the enemy in front of the Holy Prophet^{sa} while a few ran away right in front of his^{sa} eyes. At this time, the Prophet^{sa} laid eyes on me and noticed that I did not have a shield. Meanwhile, the Prophet^{sa} noticed someone escaping the war zone and he called out: ‘O’ person leaving the battlefield, leave your shield to someone who is fighting.’ On hearing this, the escaping soldier quickly left his shield on the ground, which I picked up and then proceeded to



stand in front of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, to save him from the attack. During this time, the disbelievers were inflicting severe torture on us - the reason being that they were on horses while we were on foot.” (9)

The Holy Prophet^{sa} was increasingly being attacked by the enemy on horseback. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} and her sons would stand in front of the enemy to protect the Holy Prophet^{sa}. This was a very crucial moment and even when the bravest companions lost confidence, this brave woman stood in the battlefield like a rock. All of a sudden, an enemy swung his sword at Hazrat Umm-e- Ammārah^{ra} and attacked her fiercely. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} blocked the attack with her shield and the attacker fled.

However, the same enemy turned around to attack again but Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} was able to repel it. Now it was her turn, with full force, she struck the horse leg with her sword. Both the horse and the rider came down on the ground.



The Holy Prophet^{sa}, who witnessed the whole incident, called her son saying, “Abdullah^{ra} come help your mother.”

Upon this, Hazrat Abdullah^{ra} rushed and in one swing of his sword, killed the attacker. In the meantime, another non-believer came and attacked Hazrat Abdullah^{ra} and injured his left arm.

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} dressed up Hazrat Abdullah's^{ra} wound and motivated him by saying, "My son, fight until your last breath."

Praising her devotion, the Holy Prophet^{sa} said,

عمارہ یا تطقین ما یطیق من

Translation: "O' Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}, who can be more courageous than you!"

The same rival who attacked Hazrat Abdullah^{ra} turned again to attack her. The Holy Prophet^{sa} called Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}:

"Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}, watch out - this is the same doomed one who injured Abdullah^{ra}." With extreme wrath, Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} jumped up and attacked the rival so furiously that he was cut into two pieces. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} narrated that: "The Holy Prophet^{sa} seeing this laughed and said, 'So Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}, you took your revenge!'"

The enemy struck stones from far which hit the Holy Prophet's^{sa} teeth and as a result, two teeth

were lost. Two hoops from the Holy Prophet's^{sa} own armour also pricked the Holy Prophet's^{sa} cheeks.



The devoted companions of the Holy Prophet^{sa} were shocked and gathered around the Holy Prophet^{sa} when non-believers forced another attack on the Holy Prophet^{sa}. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} was very close to the Holy Prophet^{sa} and took the attack upon herself and then reverted the attack from her sword. The attacker had two armors on, so the sword dropped from her hand. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} received a deep wound on her shoulder.

During this battle, Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} received twelve wounds. She was bleeding profusely. The Holy Prophet^{sa} got her wounds

dressed under his own supervision and then naming some companions said, “Today, Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} excelled everyone else in bravery.”

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} pleaded, “O’ Prophet^{sa} of God, you are dearer to me than my parents. Please pray that Allāh gives me the privilege to be your companion even in Paradise.” The Holy Prophet^{sa} earnestly prayed. And then he prayed out loud:

الجنة فى رفقانى اجعلهم اللهم

“O’ Allāh, make her among my companions in Paradise.”

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} was delighted and spontaneously she voiced:

ما ابالى ما اصابنى من الدنيا

Translation: “Now I do not care about any difficulties of the world.”

At the end of the war, The Holy Prophet^{sa} did not return home until he heard about the welfare of Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} through Hazrat Abdullah bin Ka’b Mazni^{ra}. The Holy Prophet^{sa} used to say often, concerning the day of Uhud: “Wherever I could see, I would only find Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} fighting on my right, on my left and everywhere.”

Musaylimah Kaddāb

After the death of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, a notorious enemy of Islām - Musaylimah bin Ḥabīb claimed himself to be a prophet and with his evil designs, was able to gather a crowd of approximately forty thousand people around him.

Whosoever denied his claim was subjected to severe torture. One day, during this period, Hazrat Habib bin Zaid^{ra}, son of Hazrat Umme Ammārah^{ra}, was returning to Madīnah from Ammān when he encountered Musaylimah Kaddāb. He asked Hazrat Habib^{ra}, “What do you think about Muhammad^{sa}?”

Hazrat Habib^{ra} replied, “He is a truthful Prophet of God.”



Musaylimah said, “Say Musaylimah is the truthful prophet of God.” Hazrat Habib^{ra} rejected his demand. At this, Musaylimah got very upset and with his sword, chopped Hazrat Habib’s^{ra} hand off and then insisted again, “Would you now agree to my word?”

Hazrat Habib^{ra} said, “No; never.”

Musaylimah chopped his other hand off and then again insisted, “If you still agree to my prophethood, I will spare your life.”

The loyal and devoted lover of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, who was raised by a brave mother Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}, denied again by proclaiming:

أشهد ان محمد الرسول الله

Translation: “I bear witness that Muhammad^{sa} is the Messenger of Allah.”

On hearing this, Musaylimah was outraged and took his revenge by cutting Hazrat Habib’s^{ra} body into pieces. But the loyal and brave devotee remained firm in his faith and met his real Creator while proclaiming that Muhammad^{sa} was the real Prophet of God.

When Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} heard about the gruesome martyrdom of her son, she thanked Allāh for the steadfastness and allegiance to the truth kept by her son.

No wonder Hazrat Habib^{ra} was firm in his faith; he was raised in the hands of his brave, dedicated and devoted mother, Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} promised herself that she would take revenge for her son from Musaylimah Kaḏḏāb. (10)

Battle of Yamāmah

Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq^{ra} sent Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed^{ra} to fight Musaylimah. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}, taking this opportunity, took permission from Hazrat Abū Bakr^{ra} to go along with the troops. Musaylimah was well prepared and brought forward forty thousand warriors in front of Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed^{ra}. The two troops faced a fierce fight at Yamāmah. The ratio between Muslims and disbelievers was one to four, but the devoted soldiers of Islām fought with such a valor that Musaylimah's troops were defeated.



Sharjeel, son of Musaylimah, addressed his tribe: “O’ Banū Haneefah! Fight relentlessly against Muslims even if it means your death, today is the

day to exhibit your ego and bravery. If you are defeated today, Muslims will capture your families. If you want to save your name and pride, forget about your lives.”

The speech worked like magic and Musaylimah’s forces started attacking again, and hence pushed Muslims back. The Muslims had never faced such an intense war. Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed^{ra} decided to segregate all of the tribes of Muslims and declared that every tribe should fight under their own flag so that it could become known which tribe excels in steadfastness towards Allāh. This plan turned out to be successful as every tribe tried to excel each other. They fought with such strength that Musaylimah’s forces had to run from the battlefield and took refuge in the fort of Hadiqa-tur-Rahman and locked themselves in. (11)

Hazrat Bara’ bin Mālik^{ra} climbed up to get to the other side of the wall and opened the door. Now a decisive fight started between Muslims and the disbelievers. During this battle [Battle of Yamāmah], Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} had been fighting relentlessly. She tried to reach Musaylimah many times but she was blocked by Banū Haneefah every time. Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed^{ra} was trying to attack Musaylimah but was not getting a good opportunity. By this time, approximately twelve hundred Muslims had been martyred and included among those were

the prominent companions of the Holy Prophet^{sa} like Hazrat Zaid-bin-Khaṭṭāb^{ra}, Hazrat Abū Haneefah^{ra}, Hazrat Salim^{ra}, Hazrat Maula Abū Hudhaifa^{ra} (12) and Hazrat Thabit bin Qais^{ra}. However, the numbers of disbelievers killed were far more than this.

Finally, the status of the war turned around and Muslims started winning again. When Musaylimah saw the pending defeat, he called out to his followers, “If you want to save your name and fame this is the last time.” Listening to this, Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} targeted Musaylimah and not concerned about the attacks she was faced with from all sides, used her sword to make a way through the enemy’s troops. In this effort, she received eleven wounds and also lost one hand from the wrist.

When she finally reached Musaylimah, she attacked him with her spear and was about to kill him when two other armed men attacked Musaylimah simultaneously and his body, in pieces, fell from his horse. Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} looked up to find her son Hazrat Abdullah^{ra} standing beside her and Hazrat Wahshy^{ra} was standing close by as well. Hazrat Wahshy^{ra}



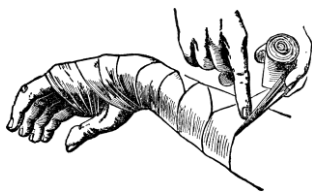
had also thrown his spear towards Musaylimah and simultaneously, Hazrat Abdullah^{ra} had attacked him with his sword. (13)

This was the same Hazrat Wahshy^{ra} who martyred Hazrat Hamza^{ra}, the uncle of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, during the battle of Uhud. The Holy Prophet^{sa} loved his uncle very much. After the battle of Ta'if, the same Hazrat Wahshy^{ra} converted to Islām and when he came before the Holy Prophet^{sa}, the Holy Prophet^{sa} said, “Wahshy^{ra}! please try not to come before me.”

Listening to the Prophet^{sa}, Hazrat Wahshy^{ra} swore to himself: “I will not rest in peace until I have used the same hand which I used to kill the Prophet's^{sa} uncle, to kill a great enemy of Islām.”

Therefore, during the Khilāfat of Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq^{ra}, in the battle of Yamāmah, he fulfilled his promise by killing Musaylimah.

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} was thankful to Allāh on the death of her son Habib's^{ra} killer who was also a great enemy of Muslims. Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed^{ra}, commander of Muslim forces, understood the status and honor of Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} and paid special attention on her recovery. Sometime after, her wounds had healed but her one hand was forever sacrificed in the way of Allāh.



Whenever this incident was recalled, Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} would praise Hazrat Khalid-bin-Waleed^{ra} and would say, “Khalid^{ra} took special care and attention towards my healing, he is a very kind hearted and a pious person.”

Love of the Holy Prophet^{sa}

Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} had an extreme love for and was greatly passionate towards the Holy Prophet^{sa}. She was always ready to sacrifice her life for the Holy Prophet^{sa}. The Holy Prophet^{sa} used to show special affection towards her as well. It is narrated that once, the Holy Prophet^{sa} went to Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah's^{ra} home and when she served food before the Holy Prophet^{sa}, the Holy Prophet^{sa} said, “You should eat too.” She, replied, “O' Prophet^{sa} of God, I am fasting.” The Holy Prophet^{sa} said, “If someone eats before a person who is fasting, the angels of Allāh praise the person that is fasting.” Then the Holy Prophet^{sa} ate before Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}.

After the death of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, Hazrat Abū Bakr Ṣiddīq^{ra} used to visit Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} from time to time, to know her

welfare. (14)

Lady of Uhud



Once, during the Khilāfat of Hazrat Umar^{ra}, some bounty from the battle was brought to the Caliphate headquarters (Madīnah) which included some expensive clothes. Among these clothes, there was a very expensive scarf. When the items were being distributed, Hazrat Umar Fārūq^{ra} asked the attendants, “Who deserves this scarf the most?”

Some people suggested giving the scarf to Hazrat Abdullah’s^{ra} widow. Hazrat Umar Fārūq^{ra} thought for a while and then said, “No, no, I will give this scarf to Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}. She deserves it the most because after the battle of Uhud, I heard the Holy Prophet^{sa} saying, ‘On the day of Uhud, I saw Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} fighting on my right and left.’”

Saying this, Hazrat Umar Fārūq^{ra} sent the scarf to Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra} who was passing the last days of her life in her house in Madīnah, keeping the memories of her beloved Holy Prophet^{sa}. Hazrat Umar^{ra} and all of the companions of the Holy Prophet^{sa} used to respect

Hazrat Umme-Ammārah^{ra} and would call her the ‘Lady of Uhud.’(15)

Death

History has no account about the death of Hazrat Umm-e-Ammārah^{ra}. However, in accordance with some narrations, it seems to be evident that she was present during the Khilāfat of Hazrat Umar^{ra} and passed during his Caliphate.

O’ Lady of Uhud, the brave lady who protected the Holy Prophet^{sa}, Heaven be blessed to you! May you be blessed with Allāh’s nearness! Through your life, you stood by the Holy Prophet^{sa} in battles and now you are with him^{sa} and with both of your sons. Your exemplary life is guidance for us.



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- 2- Tazkara Sahābiyāt by Talib Al Hashmi, p. 390
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- 4- Azeem Khawateen-e-Islam, p. 344
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- 6- Tazkara Sahābiyāt, p. 391
- 7- Tazkara Sahābiyāt, p. 390
- 8- Tazkara Sahābiyāt, p. 391
- 9- Speech "Ghazwat-un-Nabi Mein Khulq-e-Azeem"
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- 10- Tazkara Sahābiyāt by Talib Al Hashmi, pp. 397-
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- 12- Tazkara Sahābiyāt, pp. 397-390
- 13- Azeem Khawateen-e-Islām, p. 353
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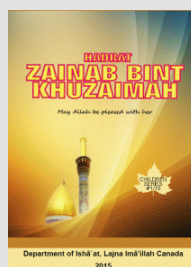
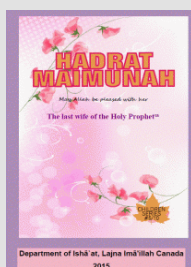
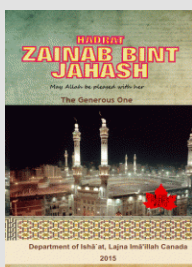
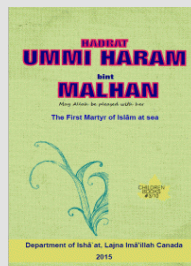
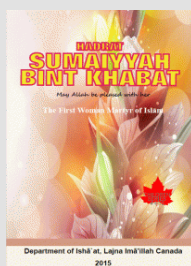
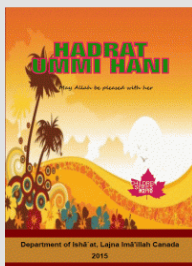
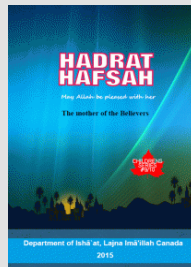
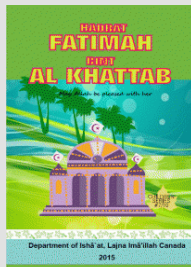
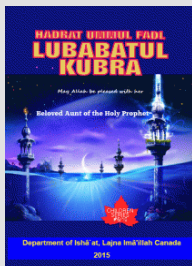


Acronyms and Meaning of Salutations

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

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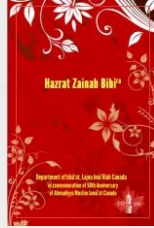
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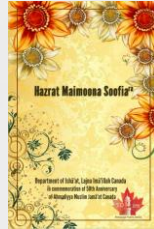
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