

HADRAT
UMMI HARAM

bint
MALHAN

May Allah be pleased with her

The First Martyr of Islām at sea



CHILDREN
BOOKS
#3/10

Department of Ishā`at, Lajna Imā'illah Canada

2015

Stories of Şahābiyāt

Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām bint

Milḥān^{RA}

The First Martyr of Islām at sea

Other book in this series:

1. ḤAḌRAT UMMUL-MASĀKĪN ḤAḌRAT ZAINAB BINT KHUZAIMAH^{RA}
2. ḤAḌRAT UMMI HĀNĪ^{RA}
3. ḤAḌRAT SUMAIYYAH BINT KHABĀṬ^{RA}
4. ḤAḌRAT MAIMŪNAHRA- THE LAST WIFE OF THE HOLY PROPHET^{SA}
5. ḤAḌRAT UMMUL-FADL LUBĀBATUL-KUBRĀ^{RA}
6. ḤAḌRAT FĀṬIMAH BINT AL-KHAṬṬĀB^{RA}
7. ḤAḌRAT ZAINAB BINT JAHASH^{RA}
8. ḤAḌRAT ḤAFŞAH^{RA}
9. ḤAḌRAT FĀṬIMAH-UL ZUHRA^{RA}





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Message from the National President Lajna Imā'illah Canada

In the name of Allah the Gracious, the Merciful

It is with great joy, I am writing these lines that Allah Almighty has enabled Lajna Imā'illah Canada to publish the series of these books for children. The objective of publishing these books is to provide children with a basic knowledge and understanding of revered personalities from our religious history and to develop a desire in their hearts to imitate them.

During several *tarbiyyati workshops* that I had with girls, they expressed their desire that they would like to know about the life of Ṣahābīyāt, of Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him). I hope these books can provide them valuable insight about these personalities *inshaAllah!* Moreover, these may be able to help and motivate readers to develop their bond with Allah Almighty – the Lord of all the worlds.

I am thankful to National Secretary Ishā`at Lajna Imā'illah Canada Dr. Amtul Qudoos Farhat Sahiba for gladly taking up this project and working hard until its completion. I pray that may Allah accept her humble efforts and reward her abundantly *Ameen!* Along with her there is a team who has helped in adapting the translation of these books in English. I am thankful to Rasheda Sial Sahiba, Nasim Sahi Sahiba, Ansa Talat Sahiba, Mansoor Rauf Sahiba, Munazza Khan Sahiba and all other members of the team. May Allah reward them abundantly *Ameen!*

I hope and pray that these books will be beneficial for children *inshaAllah* and they will be able to gain knowledge about the revered personalities from the history of Islam after reading these.

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

Wassalam,

Amtul Noor Daud

Sadr Lajna Imā'illah Canada

August 19, 2015

FOREWORD

It has long been felt by Lajna Imā'illah Canada that there is scarcity of books for English speaking Ahmadi children. As a humble effort to meet the needs of our children Lajna Imā'illah Canada has planned for a series of Islamic books for children in English language. The first in this series is entitled **Şahābiyāt** (the she- Companions of the Holy Holy Prophet (may peace and blessings of Allah be upon him). It includes stories of selective Şahābiyāt and some noble wives of the Holy Holy Prophet^{sa}.

Most of these stories have been translated and adapted from Urdu books previously published by Lajna Imā'illah. A team of dedicated members have worked on this project under continued inspiration and guidance by Respected Amtul Noor Daud Sahiba, the National President, Lajna Imā'illah. My heartfelt thanks to the entire team and Respected Sadar Sahiba!

Dear children we hope that you enjoy reading these stories of noble women in Islam and derive knowledge and maximum benefit out of their lives and character. Inshā Allah!

Happy Reading! And kindly keep praying for successful completion of future series on other topics. Inshā Allah!

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

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful

Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām bint Miḥān

The First Martyr of Islām at sea

(May Allāh be pleased with her)

Dear Children,

Let me tell you a story. Once the Holy Prophet Muhammad, Allāh's peace and blessings be upon him, went from Madīnah to a town named, Qubā. There, he stayed at the home of a relative (an aunt) who loved him dearly. She served him some food and after his meal, the Holy Prophet^{sa} lay down to rest, while she combed his hair with her fingers. Soon, the Holy Prophet^{sa} fell asleep, but he woke up with a smile and said, “I had a dream that some people from my Ummah (community) were embarked on a voyage by sea for the sake of Jihād (struggle) in the path of Allāh.”

The lady requested, “O’ Prophet of Allāh, my parents be sacrificed for you (an Arabic expression of deep devotion), do pray for me to be so fortunate as to be among those people.”

The Holy Prophet^{sa}, the Blessing for the Worlds, prayed for her, and then went back to sleep. After a while he got up smiling again and narrated the same dream. His^{sa} hostess repeated the same request for prayers. The Holy Prophet^{sa} answered, “You *are* with that group.” She was overjoyed to hear that and exuberantly exclaimed: *Allāh-o-Akbar! Allāh-o-Akbar!*

That lady was Ummi Ḥarām bint Milḥān^{ra}. She was a *ṣahābīyah*. A *ṣahābī* is the one who had personally seen the Holy Prophet^{sa}. Similarly, Ṣahābiyāt are the women who witnessed the time of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, and saw him personally.

It was customary at that time to call people by names which show their association. So, *Ummi Ḥarām* means “the mother of Ḥarām^{ra}”. *Bint Milḥān* means “the daughter of Milḥān^{ra}”.

Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} bint Milḥān was among those Ṣahābiyāt who received their spiritual training directly from the Holy Prophet^{sa}. Therefore, she became a model for the women of her family.

Family

Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} bint Milḥān was one of the daughters of a family of sacrificing people. Her mother was Malīkah bint Mālīk. Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} was a distant aunt of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, and a maternal aunt of Ḥaḍrat Anas bin Mālīk^{ra}, a famous companion of the Holy Prophet^{sa}. Her first husband, Ḥaḍrat ‘Amr bin Qais^{ra}, was a companion of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, and was among the first converts to Islām. So was her young son, Qais bin ‘Amr^{ra}. We can say that the light of Islām spread to the whole family, and each woman and man was ready to sacrifice life for the sake of the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

A family of early converts and martyrs of Islām

Just as Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} holds a special place in history, two of her brothers, Ḥaḍrat Ḥarām^{ra}, and Ḥaḍrat Sulaim^{ra}, are also famous in the annals of history for keeping company with the Holy Prophet^{sa}, having a passion for sacrifice for the cause of Islām and their martyrdom. The martyrdom of Ḥaḍrat Ḥarām^{ra} (a brother of Ummi Ḥarām^{ra}) became instrumental in bringing even his killer to the fold of Islam.



The Ṣaḥāba and Ṣaḥābiyāt at that time used to be in the company of the Holy Prophet^{sa}; therefore, the standard of their faith was extremely high. The moral training received from a prophet has its own quality.

Another distinction that they had was their zeal for laying down their lives in the way of Allāh. The same passion is reflected in the incident of the martyrdom of Ḥaḍrat Ḥarām^{ra}. The person who killed Ḥaḍrat Ḥarām^{ra} was Jabbār bin Salamah, who later became a Muslim.

It so happened that during the Ma'rika of Bi'r Ma'ūnah (a battle in which the Holy Prophet^{sa} did not participate), Ḥaḍrat Ḥarām bin Milḥān^{ra} was speared through his chest by his killer, Jabbār bin Salamah. As the blood gushed forth, Ḥaḍrat Ḥarām bin Milḥān^{ra} cried out as he was dying, “By the Lord of Ka‘bah, I have succeeded!”, meaning that after a lifelong yearning to sacrifice his life for Islām, he finally reached his objective as God Almighty granted him martyrdom.

That exclamation had such passion that Jabbār bin Salamah felt its impact to the core of his heart and immediately accepted Islām.¹



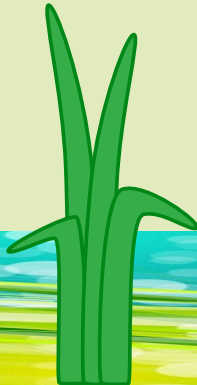
Ḥaḍrat Sulaim^{ra} bin Milḥān, (Um̄mi Ḥarām's second brother) was also martyred in the same battle.

Ḥaḍrat Um̄mi Ḥarām's sister, Um̄mi Sulaim^{ra} brought her 10 year old son, Anas, to the Holy Prophet^{sa} and said, “O' Prophet of Allāh, this is my son. I want him to be in your service. Please include him among your servants and pray for him.”

Regarding the sister and the brothers of Um̄mi Ḥarām^{ra}, i.e., children of Ḥaḍrat Milḥān^{ra} we have come to know that all her family members were those fortunate people, who were the earliest converts to Islām, and were imbued with the love of Islām and the Holy Prophet^{sa}.

After the migration of the Holy Prophet^{sa} to Madīnah when a series of *Ghazwāt* took place (a *ghazwah* is a battle in which the Holy Prophet^{sa} participated), both husband and son were among the 313 dedicated soldiers. They fought bravely in the battle of Badr.

In 3 Hijrah, valiantly fighting in the battle of Uḥud, both (‘Umru bin Qais and Qais bin ‘Umru) were martyred.



2nd Marriage and moving to Qubā

Ever steadfast in love for Allāh and His Prophet^{sa}, Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} bore the martyrdom of both of her brothers, her husband, and her son with great fortitude, herself desiring to lay down her life in the pursuit of truth. Soon after, her second marriage was solemnized with a high ranking companion of the Holy Prophet^{sa}, Ḥaḍrat ‘Abādah bin Ṣāmit^{ra}.⁽²⁾

Qubā was a small settlement 2 miles from Madīnah Munawwarah. The first Islāmic mosque, Masjid Qubā, was constructed there. After her second marriage, Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} moved to that blessed hamlet, where Ḥaḍrat ‘Abādah bin Ṣāmit^{ra} had a house.

Special treatment and benevolence of the Holy Prophet^{sa}

The Holy Prophet^{sa} had great respect for Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra}, and looked after her diligently. He was deeply affected by the cruel killing of her brothers. Therefore, he would sometimes visit her house by way of consoling her, and would take rest at her house.



Ḥaḍrat Anas^{ra} narrated:

The Holy Prophet^{sa} called upon us when both my mother, Ummi Sulaim, and my aunt Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} were present. He^{sa} said,

“Rise; I am going to lead you in prayers.” It was not a time for obligatory prayers. So, he^{sa} led us in prayers and supplicated for all of the inhabitants of the house that they may receive excellence in all spiritual and worldly matters. (3)

The Holy Prophet^{sa} passed away on 12 Rabī‘-ul-Awwal, 11 Hijrah. He^{sa} was pleased with Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} at that time.

Participation in the navel expedition of Cyprus

Now Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} was passing her days in the hope of a naval expedition in which she might participate and achieve the pleasure of Allāh. At last, at the time of Khilāfat of the third Righteous Khalīfah, Ḥaḍrat ‘Uthmān^{ra}, the dream of the Holy Prophet^{sa} came true: In 28 Hijrah, the Governor of Syria, Amīr Mu‘āwiyah^{ra}, with the permission of the ‘Amīrul Mu’minīn (The Khalīfah), sent a naval fleet to conquer Cyprus.

Because of a ḥadīth of the Holy Prophet^{sa} regarding the promise of paradise for the Muslim soldiers who would participate in the first naval battle, many prominent Ṣaḥāba listed in that army. Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} desired to fight in the way of Allāh and achieve the rank of a martyr; therefore, she also joined that army with her husband, ‘Abādah bin Ṣāmit^{ra} and went to Cyprus

The first martyr at sea

Allāh granted victory to the Muslims, and Cyprus came under Muslim rule. Having completed their mission, when the soldiers were returning, Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} mounted a horse which bolted. She fell down, and succumbed to her injuries. She died as a martyr in 28 Hijrah.

Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} was the first of martyrs at sea; she was the first lady who took part in Jihād as a soldier; the first lady who fought in a battle in the Mediterranean Sea. She also has the distinction of being the first saḥābīyah martyred in a naval expedition in the way of Allāh. She was buried in Cyprus.



Progeny

Three sons of Ḥaḍrat Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} are mentioned in history: Ḥaḍrat Qais^{ra} and Ḥaḍrat ‘Abdullāh^{ra} (sons of Ḥaḍrat ‘Amr bin Qais Anṣārī^{ra}), Ḥaḍrat Muhammad^{ra} (son of Ḥaḍrat ‘Abādah bin Ṣāmit^{ra}). Ḥaḍrat Qais^{ra} was martyred in the battle of Uḥud along with his father. Five *aḥādīth* have been narrated by Ummi Ḥarām^{ra}. (5)

Ummi Ḥarām^{ra} was among those great Ṣaḥābiyāt who excelled in their righteousness. She was a beacon of light for Muslim women on account of her high morals and excellence of character. Her life and death were to please Allāh and His Messenger^{sa}. She bore all calamities in her life with extreme courage and fortitude, accepting Allāh's will.

As for the high rank of Ummi Ḥarām^{ra}, sufficient is the special treatment and benevolence of the Holy Prophet^{sa} towards her, and the fact that he^{sa} counted her as a member of his household. She lives forever in annals of Islāmic history. May Allāh be pleased with her.



References

1. ‘Ahd-e-Nabuwwat kī Bargazīdah Khwātīn, pg. 55
2. Tadhkār-e-Şahābiyāt by Ṭālib Hashmī, pg. 401, 402
3. ‘Ahd-e-Nabuwwat kī Bargazīdah Khwātīn, pg. 57
4. Tadhkār-e-Şahābiyāt by Ṭālib Hashmī, pgs. 403, 404
5. ‘Ahd-e-Nabuwwat kī Bargazīdah Khwātīn, p. 5

Acronyms for salutation used in this book:

sa: *Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam* (peace and blessings of Allāh be upon him) for the Holy Prophet Muhammad^{sa}

as: *‘Alaihis-salām* (peace be on him) for the Prophets of Allāh

ra: *Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu/‘anha/‘anhum* (May Allāh be pleased with him/her/them) for the companions of Holy Prophet^{sa} and of the Promised Messiah^{as}





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