



By Abdul Rahman Ra'fat Al-Basha

May Allah have mercy on him.

Pictures from the Lives of the Companions shares true stories of people who learned from Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. These ten stories teach us about faith, honesty, patience, kindness, worship and helping others. Tawheed means worshipping Allah alone. These lessons are taught upon The Qur'aan & Sunnah as Understood by the Salaf (Pious Predecessors) of this Ummah.

### **31. Ja'far ibn Abi Talib**

Opening saying, described in the book as a Hadith: "I saw Ja'far in Paradise, flying with two wings that bore signs of his sacrifice." (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 266; PDF p. 260. Child-friendly wording.)

Ja'far ibn Abi Talib was the brother of Ali ibn Abi Talib and a cousin of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. He accepted Islam in its early days. When the Muslims were treated harshly in Makkah, Ja'far was among those who travelled to Abyssinia to find safety. Its ruler, An-Najashi, listened to the Muslims and allowed them to live in peace. When people from Makkah asked the ruler to send the Muslims back, Ja'far spoke for the Muslim group. He explained how their lives had changed after they learned to worship Allah alone. He spoke about honesty, keeping family ties, caring for neighbours and helping those in need. He also recited from Surah Maryam. The ruler listened carefully and continued to protect them. Ja'far later returned to the Muslims and was welcomed warmly by the Prophet ﷺ. He was married to Asma bint Umays. During the journey of Mu'tah, Ja'far showed great courage while supporting the Muslims. He did not return from that difficult event and the Prophet ﷺ comforted his family.

Moral of the Story: Ja'far teaches us to speak the truth calmly, protect our faith, show good manners and care for other people. (Story: pp. 266–279.)



### **32. Abu Sufyan ibn Al-Harith**

The Prophet ﷺ said: “Abu Sufyan ibn Al-Harith is a leader among the young people of Paradise.”

(Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 280; PDF p. 274.)

Abu Sufyan ibn Al-Harith was a cousin of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. They had known each other since childhood and were close in age. At first Abu Sufyan did not accept Islam. He opposed the Prophet and said hurtful things about him. Later he came to understand that he had been wrong and wished to return to the truth. He travelled with his family to meet the Prophet ﷺ. He felt ashamed because of the way he had behaved before. At first the meeting was difficult. He asked for forgiveness and showed that he truly wanted to become Muslim. The Prophet ﷺ accepted him and treated him with mercy. Abu Sufyan changed his life after accepting Islam. He remained loyal to the Prophet ﷺ and tried to make up for his past actions through good deeds. He loved the Prophet and was deeply sad after his passing. His story shows a great change from opposition to faith.

Moral of the Story: A person can turn away from past mistakes and become better. Abu Sufyan teaches us to ask Allah for forgiveness, speak kindly and remain loyal to the truth. (Story: pp. 280–289.)

### **33. Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas**

At Uhud the Prophet ﷺ encouraged Sa'd: “Shoot, Sa'd. May my father and mother be given for you.”

(Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 290; PDF p. 284.)

Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas accepted Islam when he was young. He was among the earliest Muslims. His mother became very upset and wanted him to leave Islam. Sa'd loved and respected her but he could not stop worshipping Allah alone. He continued to treat her well while staying firm in his faith. The book explains this with verses from Surah Luqman about kindness to parents and obedience to Allah. Sa'd was known for his courage and skill with the bow. At the Battle of Uhud he stood close to the Prophet ﷺ and tried to protect him. The Prophet praised and encouraged him. Sa'd was also known for making sincere dua and for trusting Allah during difficulty. Later Umar ibn Al-Khattab trusted Sa'd with important duties. Sa'd led the Muslim army at Al-Qadisiyyah and served the Muslim community in other ways. He took his responsibilities seriously and tried to remain fair and faithful.

Moral of the Story: Sa'd teaches us to be kind to our parents without giving up our religion. He also teaches us courage, trust in Allah and responsibility. (Story: pp. 290–297.)



### **34. Hudhayfah ibn Al-Yaman**

The Prophet ﷺ said: “Believe what Hudhayfah tells you and recite what Abdullah ibn Mas’ud teaches you to recite.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 298; PDF p. 292. Meaning of the opening Hadith.)

Hudhayfah ibn Al-Yaman grew up in a family that accepted Islam. When the Prophet ﷺ met him, he allowed Hudhayfah to choose whether he wished to be counted with the Muhajirun or the Ansar. Hudhayfah chose the Ansar. The Prophet trusted him because he was honest and careful. Hudhayfah learned important matters from the Prophet ﷺ and kept private things private. He was especially known for being trusted with information that should not be shared. During the difficult events around the Battle of the Trench, the Prophet gave him an important task among the opposing camp. Hudhayfah followed the instructions carefully and returned with useful news. Hudhayfah also cared about learning how to avoid wrong actions. He asked about difficult times so he could keep his faith safe. When people later came to him for advice, he warned them about dishonesty and the danger of saying one thing while hiding something else.

Moral of the Story: Hudhayfah teaches us to keep promises, protect private information, obey trustworthy instructions and stay away from wrong actions. (Story: pp. 298–306.)

### **35. Uqbah ibn Aamir Al-Juhani**

The author’s opening description says that Uqbah ibn Aamir was blessed in two areas: “knowledge and striving in the service of Islam.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 307; PDF p. 301. Child-friendly wording.)

Uqbah ibn Aamir was caring for his animals outside Madinah when he heard that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had arrived there. He wanted to meet the Prophet and learn Islam. After accepting the message, he became eager to study the Qur’an and the teachings of the Prophet. He arranged his work so that he could spend time with the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. He listened carefully and learned the Qur’an. Later he became known for his knowledge and recitation. He valued the Qur’an greatly and taught what he had learned to others. Uqbah also learned useful skills and was brave during difficult journeys. The author describes how he joined important events with the Muslims and was later trusted with responsibilities. He continued to value worship and learning even when his duties became greater.

Moral of the Story: Uqbah teaches us that learning takes effort. We can care for our daily duties while making time for the Qur’an, worship and service to others. (Story: pp. 307–312.)



### **36. Bilal ibn Rabah**

Umar ibn Al-Khattab said: “Abu Bakr is our leader and he freed our leader, Bilal.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 313; PDF p. 307.)

Bilal ibn Rabah lived in Makkah before Islam. He was treated unfairly because he was an enslaved man. When he accepted Islam, he was pressured to stop worshipping Allah alone. Bilal stayed firm and kept saying that Allah is One. Abu Bakr As-Siddiq helped Bilal gain his freedom. Bilal became a trusted Companion of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. He was given the special honour of calling the Adhan, the call to Salah. His voice reminded the Muslims to leave their work and come together to worship Allah. His faith and good character made him loved among the Companions. When the Prophet ﷺ passed away, Bilal felt deep sadness. The Adhan reminded him of the person who had taught him Islam. Later he continued to serve Allah and the Muslim community. Umar and other Companions respected him greatly because of his faith and patience.

Moral of the Story: Bilal teaches us that every person deserves respect and that a person's true value comes from faith and good character. He also teaches us patience and love for Salah. (Story: pp. 313–323.)

### **37. Khubayb ibn Adi Al-Ansari**

The Prophet ﷺ said to Khubayb's family: “May Allah bless you, people of the house and have mercy on you.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 324; PDF p. 318.)

Khubayb ibn Adi was a Muslim from the Ansar of Madinah. He loved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and wanted to follow his teachings. He joined a small group of Muslims who travelled for an important task. Sadly the group was betrayed and Khubayb was taken to Makkah as a prisoner. Even during this difficult time Khubayb continued worshipping Allah and stayed calm. The family who kept him in their house saw his good manners. The book describes an amazing kindness Allah gave him during his time there. Khubayb would not give up his faith just to make other people happy. Before his final moments he asked for time to pray two units of Salah. He made dua and showed that he trusted Allah. His life ended while he was still firm upon Islam. The Muslims remembered his patience, sincerity and love for the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.

Moral of the Story: Khubayb teaches us to turn to Salah and dua when life is difficult. He also teaches us to remain kind, patient and strong in faith. (Story: pp. 324–331.)



### **38. Abu Talhah Al-Ansari**

The author's opening saying describes him: "Abu Talhah lived fasting and striving for Allah and remained so until the end of his life." (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 332; PDF p. 326. Child-friendly wording.)

Abu Talhah Al-Ansari was known in Madinah for his good qualities. He wished to marry Umm Sulaym, the mother of Anas ibn Malik. Umm Sulaym was already Muslim and told him that she could not accept marriage unless he accepted Islam. Abu Talhah thought about her words, accepted Islam and they married. His acceptance of Islam was more valuable to her than a gift of wealth. Abu Talhah loved his beautiful garden called Bayruha. When the Qur'an taught the Muslims to give from the things they loved, Abu Talhah went to the Prophet ﷺ and offered that garden for Allah's sake. The Prophet praised his generosity and guided him to give it to relatives who needed help. (Qur'an 3:92, cited in the book.) Abu Talhah also supported the Prophet ﷺ in difficult times. He was known for his courage and for working hard to protect the Muslims. He made fasting and worship a regular part of his life and continued serving the Muslim community for many years.

Moral of the Story: Abu Talhah teaches us to give from what we love, listen to good advice, care for relatives and stay steady in worship. (Story: pp. 332–339.)



### **39. Wahshi ibn Harb**

The historians' opening saying describes his past and later actions: "He was responsible for the death of one of the best people after Muhammad ﷺ and also for the death of one of the worst." (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 340; PDF p. 334. Gentle wording.)

Wahshi ibn Harb lived in Makkah before he accepted Islam. During the Battle of Uhud he was involved in an event that caused the loss of Hamzah, the beloved uncle of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. This brought great sadness to the Prophet and the Muslims. Wahshi later understood how serious his past actions had been. After the Muslims gained Makkah, Wahshi wanted to know whether he could become Muslim. He heard the verses about Allah's mercy and forgiveness and went to the Prophet ﷺ. He accepted Islam and the Prophet accepted his Islam. Because the memory of Hamzah was painful, the Prophet asked Wahshi not to remain where he could easily see him. Wahshi wanted his life to change. Later he joined the Muslims when they faced the false claimant Musaylimah. The author tells how Wahshi's later actions stood very differently from what he had done before accepting Islam. He continued to think seriously about his past and his faith.

Moral of the Story: Wahshi teaches us that past mistakes are serious but Allah's mercy is great. True repentance means turning to Allah and changing our actions. (Story: pp. 340–347.)



#### **40. Hakim ibn Hizam**

The Prophet ﷺ said: “In Makkah there are four people I hope will leave Shirk and accept Islam. One of them is Hakim ibn Hizam.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, p. 348; PDF p. 342. Meaning of the opening saying.)

Hakim ibn Hizam was from a respected family in Makkah and was related to Khadijah, the wife of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. The book tells that he was born inside the Ka’bah. Even before he accepted Islam, Hakim was known for being generous and for helping people in need. Hakim did not accept Islam in its earliest years. The Prophet ﷺ still wished good for him and hoped that he would join the Muslims. Hakim later accepted Islam around the opening of Makkah. He was glad to become Muslim and began to think differently about his wealth and his responsibilities. After becoming Muslim, Hakim gave generously to good causes. He asked the Prophet ﷺ about wealth and received advice that giving is better than always asking. Hakim took that advice seriously. Later, when leaders offered him gifts or a share of public money, he preferred not to take anything he did not need. He wanted to rely on Allah and keep his heart free from greed.

Moral of the Story: Hakim teaches us to be generous, use money wisely and avoid always wanting more. Good character becomes even better when joined with faith. (Story: pp. 348–355.)