



By Abdul Rahman Ra'fat Al-Basha

May Allah have mercy on him.

Pictures from the Lives of the Companions teaches us about people who learned from Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. These ten stories show their faith, good manners, patience, kindness and service to Islam. Tawheed means worshipping Allah alone. These lessons are taught upon The Qur'aan & Sunnah as Understood by the Salaf (Pious Predecessors) of this Ummah.

#### **41. Abbad ibn Bishr**

Aishah, the Mother of the Believers, said: "Three men of the Ansar were not surpassed in virtue: Sa'd ibn Mu'adh, Usayd ibn Al-Hudayr and Abbad ibn Bishr." (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 356; PDF p. 350.)

Abbad ibn Bishr was one of the early Muslims of Madinah. He learned about Islam from Mus'ab ibn Umair and loved reading the Qur'an. His faith grew strong and he became known for praying with care. The Prophet ﷺ once heard him reciting at night and made dua for him. Abbad served the Muslim community and joined the Prophet ﷺ on difficult journeys. On one journey he and Ammar ibn Yasir were asked to watch over the people while they rested. Abbad stood in prayer and recited the Qur'an. When danger came he continued for a short time because he loved what he was reciting. He then woke Ammar so that they could protect the group. Abbad later showed courage during the difficult events of Al-Yamamah. He remained devoted to Allah and the Muslims until the end of his life.

Moral of the Story: Abbad teaches us to love the Qur'an, pray with care, fulfil our duties and protect those who trust us. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 356–361; PDF pp. 350–355.)



#### **42. Zayd ibn Thabit Al-Ansari**

Hassan ibn Thabit said in poetry: “Who will speak in poetry after Hassan and his son and who will explain meanings after Zayd ibn Thabit?” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 362; PDF p. 356. Meaning of the Arabic opening lines.)

Zayd ibn Thabit was a young boy in Madinah when Prophet Muhammad ﷺ arrived. He had learned several Surahs of the Qur'an and wanted to serve Islam. He was too young to join the older men on some journeys but the Prophet ﷺ recognized his intelligence and his love of learning. Zayd learned reading and writing very well. The Prophet ﷺ asked him to learn the writing used by the Jewish people so that he could help with letters and messages. Zayd learned quickly. He later wrote down revelation and carefully protected what he had learned from the Qur'an. After the Prophet ﷺ passed away, Abu Bakr entrusted Zayd with the careful work of gathering the Qur'an in written form. Later Uthman also relied on his knowledge when copies of the Qur'an were prepared for the Muslims. People respected Zayd for his knowledge and fairness. Abdullah ibn Abbas treated him with great respect despite the fact that they were both learned Companions.

Moral of the Story: Zayd teaches us to study carefully, respect knowledge, work honestly and protect the words of Allah. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 362–368; PDF pp. 356–362.)



#### **43. Rabi'ah ibn Ka'b**

The author writes: “Rabi'ah ibn Ka'b continued in worship so that he might have the company of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ in Paradise, just as he had the honour of serving him in this world.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 369; PDF p. 363. Meaning of the author's opening words.)

Rabi'ah ibn Ka'b accepted Islam while he was young. He wanted to remain close to the Prophet ﷺ so that he could learn and serve him. He brought water for the Prophet's needs and sometimes stayed nearby at night. He loved the Prophet ﷺ and wanted something much greater than money or possessions. One day the Prophet ﷺ offered to help Rabi'ah with something he wished for. Rabi'ah asked to be with him in Paradise. The Prophet ﷺ told him to help himself reach that goal by making many prostrations in Salah. Rabi'ah took this advice seriously and loved worship even more. The Prophet ﷺ also cared about Rabi'ah's daily life and helped him to marry. Rabi'ah later had a disagreement over land. When speaking to others he learned to be calm and to accept fair advice. He continued to value prayer and closeness to Allah above worldly things.

Moral of the Story: Rabi'ah teaches us to love the Prophet ﷺ, serve others, pray sincerely and choose lasting rewards over possessions. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 369–377; PDF pp. 363–371.)



#### **44. Dhu Al-Bijadayn (Abdullah Al-Muzani)**

The author writes: “The world almost turned away from this struggling young man but he turned toward the Hereafter with all his heart.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 378; PDF p. 372.

Meaning of the author’s opening words.)

Dhu Al-Bijadayn was a young orphan whose uncle had cared for him and given him a comfortable life. When he learned about Islam he believed in Allah alone. His uncle did not accept his choice and took away the things he had given him. The young man remained firm in his faith and chose to go to the Prophet ﷺ. His mother helped by giving him a simple piece of cloth. He divided it into two pieces to cover himself. This is why he became known as Dhu Al-Bijadayn, the one with two pieces of cloth. He arrived among the Muslims with very little but his faith was strong. The Prophet ﷺ welcomed him and he spent time learning and worshipping. He joined the Prophet ﷺ during the journey to Tabuk. During that journey he passed away. The Prophet ﷺ cared for him with honour and made dua for him. Abdullah ibn Mas’ud saw the care shown to him and was deeply moved by it.

Moral of the Story: Dhu Al-Bijadayn teaches us that faith is worth more than expensive things and that Allah knows our patience and sacrifices. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 378–386; PDF pp. 372–380.)



#### **45. Abu Al-Aas ibn Ar-Rabi**

The Prophet ﷺ said about Abu Al-Aas: “He spoke to me truthfully and he kept his promise to me.”  
(Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 387; PDF p. 381. Meaning of the opening saying.)

Abu Al-Aas ibn Ar-Rabi was known as a trustworthy trader in Makkah. He was married to Zaynab, the daughter of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Zaynab accepted Islam while Abu Al-Aas had not yet become Muslim. Even though their beliefs were different, the book describes how he kept his promises and did not treat her with cruelty. After Badr, Abu Al-Aas was among the people held by the Muslims. Zaynab sent a necklace that had belonged to her mother Khadijah to help him return home. When the Prophet ﷺ saw the necklace he remembered Khadijah and asked the Muslims to show kindness. Abu Al-Aas was released and later kept the promise that he had made concerning Zaynab. Later Abu Al-Aas was travelling with trade goods when his journey was interrupted. Zaynab gave him protection when he reached Madinah. Abu Al-Aas made certain that people received the goods and money that belonged to them. He returned to Makkah and gave everyone their property. Only after completing this duty did he announce his acceptance of Islam. He returned to Madinah and was reunited with Zaynab.

Moral of the Story: Abu Al-Aas teaches us to speak truthfully, return what belongs to others, keep our promises and correct our mistakes. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 387–394; PDF pp. 381–388.)



#### **46. Asim ibn Thabit**

Asim ibn Thabit made this dua: “O Allah, I protected Your religion at the beginning of the day, so protect me at the end of the day.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 395; PDF p. 389. Meaning of the opening dua.)

Asim ibn Thabit was a Companion of the Prophet ﷺ who was known for his courage and firm faith. He stood with the Muslims during difficult times. During the events at Uhud he worked hard to protect the Muslim group. Later Asim joined a small group of Companions who travelled to teach people. Some people broke their promise to the Muslims and surrounded the group. Asim would not give up his trust in Allah. He made dua and stood firm even when the situation became very difficult. After Asim passed away, people tried to reach his body. The book describes how Allah protected him by means of a swarm of insects. Heavy rain later carried his body away from those who wished to harm it. The Companions remembered his courage and the way he trusted Allah.

Moral of the Story: Asim teaches us courage, sincere dua and faithfulness even when other people break their promises. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 395–402; PDF pp. 389–396.)

#### **47. Utbah ibn Ghazwan**

Umar ibn Al-Khattab said about Utbah: “He holds a special place among the brave men of Islam.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 403; PDF p. 397. Meaning of the opening saying.)

Utbah ibn Ghazwan accepted Islam in its early days. He experienced many difficulties and moved with the Muslims so that he could worship Allah in safety. Later Umar ibn Al-Khattab trusted him to lead a group of Muslims on an important journey to Iraq. Utbah and his companions faced hardship as they travelled. Sometimes they had very little food. They continued with patience and worked together. When their group became settled, Utbah helped establish a community in the area of Basrah. He cared about worship and wanted the Muslims to keep good manners as their lives became easier. Later Utbah saw that some people were beginning to enjoy wealth and beautiful clothes after years of poverty. He warned them not to let their possessions distract them from Allah. Even when he held an important position, he preferred a simple life and did not want power to change his heart.

Moral of the Story: Utbah teaches us to be patient in hard times, be grateful for blessings and never allow wealth or position to make us proud. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 403–411; PDF pp. 397–405.)



#### **48. Nu'aym ibn Mas'ud**

The author writes: “Nu'aym ibn Mas'ud was a man who understood that war can involve clever planning.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 412; PDF p. 406. Meaning of the author's opening words.)

Nu'aym ibn Mas'ud was known among several groups around Madinah. During the difficult days of the Trench, he had not yet told people that he had accepted Islam. He came quietly to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and said that he now believed in Allah and His Messenger. The Prophet ﷺ asked Nu'aym to help the Muslims in the difficult situation. Because the other groups did not know he was Muslim, Nu'aym was able to speak with their leaders. He visited different groups and used careful words to make them question whether their agreements with one another could be trusted. The groups began to disagree and could not act together as they had planned. During this time strong wind and difficult weather also affected their camp. The opposing group eventually left Madinah. Nu'aym had served the Muslims with careful thinking and by following the Prophet's instructions.

Moral of the Story: Nu'aym teaches us to think carefully, stay calm during danger and use our abilities to protect the community. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 412–422; PDF pp. 406–416.)

#### **49. Khabbab ibn Al-Aratt**

Ali ibn Abi Talib said: “May Allah have mercy on Khabbab. He accepted Islam willingly, migrated in obedience and lived striving for Allah's cause.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 423; PDF p. 417. Meaning of the opening saying.)

Khabbab ibn Al-Aratt was a skilled worker in Makkah who made metal tools and swords. He heard the message of Islam early and accepted it. Some people treated him very harshly because he believed in Allah alone but he refused to leave his faith. Khabbab spoke to the Prophet ﷺ about the difficulties that the early Muslims faced. The Prophet encouraged patience and explained that believers before them had also faced hard times. Khabbab continued to support Islam. He also helped others learn the Qur'an in the early years. Later the Muslims were given safety and greater blessings. Khabbab lived to see those changes. Even when he had more money he remained humble and thought about how little he had once owned. He wanted to use Allah's blessings well and was concerned about the life to come.

Moral of the Story: Khabbab teaches us to keep our faith, be patient with hardship, help others learn and stay humble when life becomes easier. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 423–430; PDF pp. 417–424.)



### **50. Ar-Rabi ibn Ziyad Al-Harithi**

Umar ibn Al-Khattab said: “No one has challenged me since I became caliph as Al-Rabi ibn Ziyad has.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 431; PDF p. 425. Meaning of the opening saying.)

Ar-Rabi ibn Ziyad was known as a thoughtful and capable Muslim. Umar ibn Al-Khattab met him when people came to Madinah to discuss important matters. Al-Rabi spoke openly and carefully. Umar respected people who gave sincere advice and he noticed Al-Rabi’s clear thinking. Al-Rabi later worked with Abu Musa Al-Ash’ari and was given important duties. He cared about protecting the Muslims and carrying out his work fairly. During difficult journeys and events in the eastern lands, he remained firm and helped the people entrusted to him. As his responsibilities grew, Al-Rabi tried to keep his heart focused on Allah. The book explains that he did not want the comforts of leadership to make him forget the Hereafter. Later, when he was serving in Khurasan, he spoke to the Muslims about life, death and returning to Allah. He became ill and passed away soon afterwards.

Moral of the Story: Al-Rabi teaches us to give sincere advice, do our work fairly and remember Allah even when we have important responsibilities. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 431–440; PDF pp. 425–434.)



### **51. Abdullah ibn Salam**

The opening saying invites people to look at Abdullah ibn Salam as an example of someone among the people of Paradise. (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 440; PDF p. 434. The opening line does not name its speaker.)

Abdullah ibn Salam was first known as Al-Husayn ibn Salam. He was a respected scholar among the Jewish people of Madinah. He studied their books carefully and was waiting for the Prophet whom they described. When he learned that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ had arrived in Madinah, he went to meet him. He listened closely and recognized the truth of his message. He accepted Islam and became Abdullah ibn Salam. Before telling everyone about his Islam, Abdullah asked the Prophet ﷺ to find out what his people thought of him. They spoke well of Abdullah and praised his knowledge. When they learned that he had accepted Islam, their words changed. Abdullah did not let their anger move him away from the truth. He stayed with the Muslims and continued to learn and worship Allah. He loved learning about Islam and following the Qur'an. He did good deeds to please Allah and hoped for His reward in the Hereafter rather than praise from people.

Moral of the Story: Abdullah teaches us to search for the truth, accept it when we recognize it and stay firm even when others disagree. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 440–447; PDF pp. 434–441.)

### **52. Khalid ibn Sa'eed ibn Al-Aas**

Khalid's daughter said that her father was the fifth to accept Islam and the first to write "In the Name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Especially Merciful." (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 448; PDF p. 442. Saying attributed in the book to Khalid's daughter.)

Khalid ibn Sa'eed belonged to a well-known family in Makkah. He had a powerful dream that made him think deeply about the truth. He went to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and listened to the call to worship Allah alone. Khalid accepted Islam at a time when only a few people had become Muslims. His father was very upset about his choice and tried to make him leave Islam. Khalid did not give up his faith. He went through difficult days and later travelled with other Muslims to Abyssinia, where they could worship Allah more safely. His wife also shared his faith and journey. Khalid continued to help the Muslim community. The book shows his early courage, his willingness to leave comfort behind and his care for the religion. He wanted Allah's pleasure more than a high place in his family.

Moral of the Story: Khalid teaches us to follow what is true, remain patient during difficulties and put our faith before wealth and status. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 448–458; PDF pp. 442–452.)



### **53. Suraqah ibn Malik**

The Prophet ﷺ said to Suraqah: “How will you be, Suraqah, when you wear the bracelets of Kisra?” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 459; PDF p. 453. The book attributes the saying to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.)

Suraqah ibn Malik was a skilled rider. During the Prophet's journey from Makkah to Madinah, Suraqah heard about the reward offered to anyone who found the Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr. He set out hoping to reach them. As he came nearer, his horse had trouble moving and Suraqah began to understand that Allah was protecting His Messenger. Suraqah changed his mind and asked the Prophet ﷺ for safety. The Prophet treated him with kindness. Suraqah promised not to tell other people where the travellers were going and returned without troubling them. He later accepted Islam. The Prophet ﷺ had spoken to Suraqah about wearing the bracelets of Kisra, the Persian ruler. Many years later, during the time of Umar, those bracelets came into Muslim hands. Suraqah was given the chance to wear them and the words spoken long before were remembered.

Moral of the Story: Suraqah teaches us that people can change for the better, keep their promises and trust that Allah is able to do what seems impossible. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 459–468; PDF pp. 453–462.)

### **54. Fayruz Ad-Daylami**

The Prophet ﷺ said: “Fayruz is a blessed man from a blessed family.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 469; PDF p. 463. The book attributes the saying to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.)

Fayruz Ad-Daylami lived in Yemen. He believed in Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and wanted the people around him to follow the truth. During that time, a man called Al-Aswad Al-Ansi claimed to be a prophet. He misled many people and took control of parts of Yemen. This brought worry and hardship to the Muslims. Fayruz was among the believers who worked carefully to end Al-Aswad's harmful rule. He and those who helped him had to be patient, brave and wise because the situation was dangerous. The book tells how their efforts brought relief to the people of Yemen. Fayruz stayed loyal to Islam and is remembered in the story for helping his community at a difficult time. The Prophet ﷺ praised him in the opening saying of this chapter.

Moral of the Story: Fayruz teaches us to stand with the truth, help people in times of trouble and use courage with wisdom. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 469–476; PDF pp. 463–470.)



### **55. Thabit ibn Qays Al-Ansari**

The opening saying explains that no final instruction made after a person's passing was carried out quite like the instruction of Thabit ibn Qays. (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 477; PDF p. 471. No speaker is named in the opening line.)

Thabit ibn Qays was an Ansari Companion known for speaking clearly and strongly. He loved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and often spoke on behalf of the Muslims. When the Qur'an warned believers not to raise their voices above the Prophet's voice, Thabit became worried because he naturally spoke loudly. The Prophet ﷺ reassured him and gave him good news. Thabit continued serving the Muslims. During a later difficult battle, he remained firm and passed away. Afterward, a Muslim had a dream in which Thabit described where his belongings could be found and asked for certain matters to be settled. The book tells how his instructions were brought to Abu Bakr and carried out. His story shows how careful he was about the rights of other people even at the end of his life. It also shows his love for the Prophet ﷺ and his concern about obeying Allah.

Moral of the Story: Thabit teaches us to take Allah's commands seriously, respect other people's rights and keep our responsibilities. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 477–484; PDF pp. 471–478.)

### **56. Talhah ibn Ubaydullah At-Taymi**

The Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever wishes to look at a man walking on the earth who has fulfilled his pledge should look at Talhah ibn Ubaydullah." (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 485; PDF p. 479. The book attributes the saying to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.)

Talhah ibn Ubaydullah heard news of the coming Prophet while he was away from Makkah. When he returned, he learned more about Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and accepted Islam. He was among the early Muslims and remained true to his faith during difficult years. Talhah loved the Prophet ﷺ and stayed near him during the events at Uhud. When the Muslims were in danger, Talhah worked hard to protect the Prophet and help him reach safety. He showed great courage and care for others. Allah later blessed Talhah with wealth but he did not want to keep it all for himself. He was known for sharing with others, helping those in need and being generous. The book remembers both his courage and his kindness.

Moral of the Story: Talhah teaches us to keep our promises, protect others when they need help and use our blessings generously. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 485–492; PDF pp. 479–486.)



### **57. Abu Hurayrah Ad-Dawsi**

The historians wrote that Abu Hurayrah preserved more than 1,600 Hadiths from the Messenger of Allah ﷺ for the Muslim community. (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 493; PDF p. 487. The opening statement is attributed to historians.)

Abu Hurayrah came from the tribe of Daws. He accepted Islam and later joined Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in Madinah. He loved being near the Prophet because he wanted to learn his words and actions. Even when he had very little food or money, he used his time to learn and remember the teachings of Islam. Abu Hurayrah cared deeply about his mother. At first she did not accept Islam and this made him sad. He asked the Prophet ﷺ to make dua for her. Allah answered the dua and she accepted Islam. Abu Hurayrah was very happy. The Prophet ﷺ helped him with his strong wish to remember what he heard. Abu Hurayrah went on to teach many Hadiths to other Muslims. His story shows how much he valued knowledge, his family and serving the religion.

Moral of the Story: Abu Hurayrah teaches us to value knowledge, respect our parents, make dua and share what we learn. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 493–502; PDF pp. 487–496.)

### **58. Salamah ibn Qays Al-Ashja'i**

Opening description: “The Conqueror of Al-Ahwaz.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 503; PDF p. 497. This is the author’s chapter description rather than a quoted Hadith.)

Salamah ibn Qays was trusted with leading a Muslim group toward Al-Ahwaz. Before they left, Umar ibn Al-Khattab reminded them to obey Allah, act fairly and not treat people wrongly. Salamah accepted this responsibility and led his companions with care. The journey was difficult and the Muslims faced strong opposition. Salamah encouraged the group to stay together, remain patient and carry out their duties. The book describes how they were eventually successful at Al-Ahwaz. When the Muslims found valuable belongings after the events, Salamah worked to share them fairly. A valuable jewel was set aside so that Umar could decide what should be done with it. Salamah's story shows that a leader must think about justice, not only success.

Moral of the Story: Salamah teaches us to follow good instructions, lead fairly, stay patient and be honest with things entrusted to us. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 503–510; PDF pp. 497–504.)



### **59. Mu'adh ibn Jabal**

The Prophet ﷺ said: “The one among my community who knows the most about what is allowed and what is forbidden is Mu'adh ibn Jabal.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 511; PDF p. 505. The book attributes the saying to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.)

Mu'adh ibn Jabal was one of the young Muslims of Madinah. He learned from Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and loved understanding the Qur'an and the rules of Islam. The Companions respected his knowledge and went to him when they needed help with difficult matters. Mu'adh listened carefully to the Prophet's lessons and then taught other people. The book describes how he became known for knowing what Allah allows and what He forbids. The Prophet ﷺ chose him for an important teaching duty so that more people could learn about worshipping Allah correctly. Mu'adh did not treat knowledge as a way to become proud. He worked to teach clearly and help the Muslim community. His life shows that knowing the religion is a responsibility and should lead to good actions.

Moral of the Story: Mu'adh teaches us to study carefully, practice what we learn and teach others with kindness and honesty. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 511–518; PDF pp. 505–512.)

### **60. The Family of Yasir**

The Prophet ﷺ said: “Be patient, family of Yasir. Your promised meeting place is Paradise.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 519; PDF p. 513. The book attributes the saying to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.)

The family of Yasir included Yasir, his wife Sumayyah and their son Ammar. They were among the early Muslims in Makkah. They believed in Allah alone even though people around them tried very hard to make them leave Islam. The family faced painful and frightening days but they remained attached to their faith. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ saw their difficulties and comforted them with the promise of Paradise. Yasir and Sumayyah stayed firm in their belief and later passed away. Ammar also went through great hardship. When he was forced to speak words he did not believe, his heart was still full of Iman. The book explains that Allah knew what was in his heart and mentions the Qur'anic teaching about a person forced while remaining firm in faith. Ammar continued to be a Muslim and later joined the community in Madinah. The family's story is remembered for their patience, courage and trust in Allah.

Moral of the Story: The family of Yasir teaches us that faith is precious, Allah knows what is in our hearts and patience matters during hard times. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 519–528; PDF pp. 513–522.)



### **61. Suhayl ibn Amr**

Opening saying — The Prophet ﷺ said: “Whoever among you meets Suhayl should not treat him badly. By my life, Suhayl has intelligence and honour. Someone like Suhayl will not remain unaware of Islam.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 531; PDF p. 523.)

Suhayl ibn Amr was a respected man of Quraysh who spoke very well in front of people. At first he opposed Islam and used his words against the Muslims. After the Battle of Badr, he was among those taken prisoner. Umar wanted to stop Suhayl from speaking against the Prophet ﷺ again but the Prophet refused to mistreat him. The Prophet knew that Suhayl could one day use his words for good. When the Prophet ﷺ and the Muslims came to Al-Hudaybiyyah, Suhayl came to make an agreement on behalf of Quraysh. He disagreed about some of the words used in writing the agreement. The Prophet ﷺ remained patient so that peace could be made. During these events Suhayl's own son Abu Jandal came seeking the Muslims' help. The terms of the agreement made that moment very difficult for everyone. Later, when the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah, he forgave the people who had opposed him. Suhayl saw the Prophet's mercy and accepted Islam. He became a devoted Muslim who loved reading the Qur'an and caring for his religion. After the Prophet ﷺ passed away, some people in Makkah became worried and confused. Suhayl spoke firmly to remind them to remain Muslim and obey Allah. The man who had once spoken against Islam now used his words to support it. He later travelled with the Muslims to the lands of Ash-Sham.

Moral of the Story: People can change when they recognize the truth. The Prophet ﷺ showed patience and mercy and Suhayl used his gifts for good after accepting Islam. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 531–538; PDF pp. 523–530.)



## **62. Jabir ibn Abdullah Al-Ansari**

Opening description by the author: “He narrated one thousand five hundred and forty Hadiths to the Muslims from their great Prophet ﷺ.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 539; PDF p. 531.)

Jabir ibn Abdullah grew up in Madinah and loved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. He gave his promise to follow and support the Prophet when he was young. His father Abdullah was also a Companion. After his father passed away during the events at Uhud, Jabir helped care for his family and took his responsibilities seriously. Jabir wanted to stay close to the Prophet ﷺ and learn from him. During one journey, Jabir was riding a tired camel that could hardly keep up. The Prophet helped him and offered to buy the camel. When they returned, the Prophet paid Jabir and also gave the camel back to him. Jabir saw the kindness and generosity of the Messenger of Allah. Jabir also saw how Allah blessed the little food and water that the Muslims had. The book describes times when small amounts became enough for many people by Allah’s permission. Jabir helped serve the Prophet ﷺ and the Companions and learned from what he saw. Jabir remembered many sayings and actions of the Prophet ﷺ and passed this knowledge to others. Even when he became older he continued teaching people about Islam. The book says he narrated 1,540 Hadiths.

Moral of the Story: Jabir teaches us to love the Prophet ﷺ, help our family, share what we have and teach the knowledge we learn. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 539–547; PDF pp. 531–539.)



### **63. Salim Mawla Abi Hudhayfah**

Opening saying — Umar ibn Al-Khattab said: “If Salim were alive, I would have put him in charge after me.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 548; PDF p. 540.)

Salim began his life without a high position among the people. A believing woman looked after him and Abu Hudhayfah treated him with great love. Before Islam corrected the old practice of calling adopted children by someone else’s family name, people even called him Salim ibn Abi Hudhayfah. He later became known as Salim Mawla Abi Hudhayfah. Salim accepted Islam early and studied the Qur’an carefully. He became one of the Companions known for reciting it beautifully and understanding its teachings. The Prophet ﷺ named him among those from whom Muslims should learn the Qur’an. After the Muslims migrated to Madinah, Salim led others in Salah because he knew the Qur’an well. Even respected Companions prayed behind him. Salim’s worth came from his Iman and knowledge, not his family name or wealth. Abu Hudhayfah remained close to him and the Muslims respected him. His story shows that Allah raises people through faith and good actions. During the difficult events at Al-Yamamah, Salim stood firmly beside the Muslims. He carried their banner and would not turn away from his responsibility. He passed away there alongside other brave believers, including Abu Hudhayfah.

Moral of the Story: Salim teaches us that people should be valued for their faith, knowledge and good character, not their background or wealth. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 548–556; PDF pp. 540–548.)



#### **64. Uthman ibn Affan**

Opening description by the author: “The history of prophethood has not known anyone who became the son-in-law of a Prophet twice except Uthman ibn Affan.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 557; PDF p. 549.)

Uthman ibn Affan was respected in Quraysh for his kindness, honesty and modesty. Although he was wealthy, he did not act proudly. Abu Bakr spoke to him about Islam and Uthman went to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. He accepted Islam early and remained firm even when some people in his family opposed his decision. Uthman married the Prophet's daughter Ruqayyah. The two of them travelled to Abyssinia when the Muslims faced hardship in Makkah. They later joined the Muslims in Madinah. Uthman cared for Ruqayyah when she became very ill during the events of Badr. After she passed away, he married another daughter of the Prophet ﷺ named Umm Kulthum. This is why he became known as Dhu An-Nurayn, the Possessor of Two Lights. Uthman loved giving for the sake of Allah. When the people of Madinah needed drinking water, he helped by buying the well of Rumah so Muslims could benefit from it. He also gave much of his wealth to help prepare the Muslims during a difficult journey. The Prophet ﷺ praised his generosity. The Prophet ﷺ trusted Uthman and sent him to speak to Quraysh at Al-Hudaybiyyah. When news came that Uthman might be in danger, the Muslims gave their pledge to the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet showed the special place Uthman held with him. After Abu Bakr and Umar, Uthman became the leader of the Muslims. He cared about the community and tried to rule with patience. Later, some people spread complaints and stirred up trouble. A group surrounded his home. Uthman did not want Muslims to harm one another for his sake. He stayed patient and continued worshipping Allah. He passed away during those difficult days while reading the Qur'an.

Moral of the Story: Uthman teaches us to be modest, generous and truthful. He used his blessings to help others and stayed patient during hardship. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 557–572; PDF pp. 549–564.)



### **65. Amr ibn Al-Aas**

Opening saying — The Prophet ﷺ said: “People have accepted Islam and Amr ibn Al-Aas has believed.” The author explains that Amr accepted Islam after much thought. (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book p. 573; PDF p. 565.)

Amr ibn Al-Aas was known for being intelligent and good at speaking with people. At first he opposed the Muslims. He travelled to Abyssinia and spoke with its ruler, An-Najashi. As he learned more about Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his message, he began to understand that Islam was the truth. Amr then travelled to meet the Prophet ﷺ and accept Islam. During that journey he met Khalid ibn Al-Walid and Uthman ibn Talhah, who were also going to Madinah. Amr worried about the wrong things he had done before Islam. The Prophet ﷺ welcomed him and explained that accepting Islam removes a person's earlier sins. Amr became a Muslim and stayed close to the Prophet. The Prophet ﷺ trusted Amr with important work. He served the Muslims and learned to use his intelligence for the religion. After the Prophet passed away, Amr continued helping the Muslim community. During the time of Abu Bakr and Umar, he was given important responsibilities. Amr led the Muslims during the opening of Egypt. The book describes how he used careful planning and spoke with people as the Muslim community grew. His work brought him great responsibility. He also learned that being a leader means answering to Allah for one's decisions. When Amr grew old and became very ill, he thought about the different stages of his life. He remembered the time before Islam, the time when he loved and followed the Prophet ﷺ and the responsibilities he later held. Near the end of his life he turned to Allah in sincere dua. Amr's dua: “O Allah, You commanded us and we disobeyed. You forbade us and we did not stop. Nothing can save us except Your forgiveness, Most Merciful of those who show mercy.” (Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 583–584; PDF pp. 575–576.)

Moral of the Story: Amr teaches us that it is never too late to turn to Allah. Knowledge and leadership are responsibilities and every Muslim needs Allah's forgiveness. (Source: Suwar min Hayat as-Sahabah, book pp. 573–584; PDF pp. 565–576.)