

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

NOBLE MOTHERS OF MUSLIM UMMAH “UMMAHAT-UL-MOMINEEN”

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Dr. Sajida M. Jamil Qureshi, Ziaur Rahman, Dr. Fahmeeda Bibi, Dr. Sumera Safdar, Dr. Mirza Safdar Baig. Noble Mothers of Muslim Ummah “Ummahat-Ul-Momineen” - Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology 20(1), 1113-1123. ISSN 1567-214x

Keywords: Wives, Noble, Morality, Mothers of Ummah, Islam.

ABSTRACT

Today we need to spread the light of Islam. And in these situations, the role of women is more important than the past. Now Muslim women should follow the services of noble mothers of Muslim Ummah, and they should step forward to spread the teachings of Islam. For this purpose, Muslim women should study the moralities and good qualities of the wives of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) who is the last prophet of Allah.

The wives of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) are the noble mothers of Muslim Ummah to consider them their guider every Muslim wants to know about their lives. Ummhat Al-Mu'minin (may Allah be pleased with them) are the people whose feet spread the light of Islam; Islamic greatness gained four moons. Islam was strengthened by their strength of faith; Islamic morals were published and Islamic foundations were established. Undoubtedly, these persons are considered as the center and axis of honour, freedom and greatness in the bright and shining era of Islam.

The study of all biographical books shows that the biographers have tried their best to reveal the life and character of Ummah Al-Mu'minin from every aspect, but the fact is that the one who describes any person in words. He can express his academic and literary skills but he is unable to bring out the fullness of his personality. In this regard, Ummahat- ul-Mu'minin are those distinguished persons whose righteous character and virtues cannot be done justice by dressing them up in words. On the whole, all are important in their place and each writer has written with full effort and dedication to the topic he has taken up. Different classes, tribes, environments and different natures and ages are represented in the Ummah of Al-Mu'minin. All this is the result of the great wisdom of Allah. Through them, Allah has shown the light of knowledge and action to the different sections of the Ummah in the dark paths of life.

However, by studying these books, many exemplary models become clear to us like the light of day. For example, if you look at the life of Hazrat Khadija, on one hand, she is a model for capitalist women on the other hand. She is the best example of obedience to her husband. Hazrat Ayesha's life is a beacon of light for the students of knowledge and grace but also one's path is a torch for the journey of married life. Hazrat Safia is an example for noble women and all the wives of the pure ones are a beautiful flower of the Holy Prophet. Each one of them lives as an example for the mothers and sisters of the Ummah and surely there is no better example on this earth than her.

Some of the biographical books have been mentioned below some of the authors have written the book in a short but comprehensive manner, some have made some aspects of the biographical discussion their topic or some have only described the events containing the initial circumstances.

INTRODUCTION

There is no religion in the world that has gives women the greatness that Islam has given them. For the sake of the greatness of Islam great women were born in the Islamic world such as Sayedah Khadija, Sayedah Aisha, Sayedah Fatima, Sayedah Khuzema, Sayedah Umm Salma and Sayeda Umm Amarah, may God be pleased with them. Abbas and Omar bin Abdul Aziz may God be pleased with them.

It is clear that only the mental and moral powers of men participated in the development of the world before Islam because before Islam women were not seen with respect some societies called women devils and some considered them a stain on men and some considered them an eternal curse . When Islam honored respect to women the morale of women also increased. As a result women used their hidden talents to advance alongside men. The first step on this path of development is taken by holy women, whom society remembers by the name of faithful mothers.

The spouses of purifiers discussing the mothers of the believers:

Who calls the wives of the Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace, the mothers of the believers? This is the being above all beings. God Almighty says in the Glorious Qur'an:

"النبي اولى بالمؤمنين من أنفسهم و أزواجه امهاتهم" ¹

God Almighty has given a high status to the wives of the Purgatory and their honour and respect are obligatory upon all Muslims.

And in other places in Surah Al-Ahzab, God Almighty said:

"يا نساء النبي لستن كأحد من النساء" ²

O wives of the Prophet , you are not like anyone among women .

Number of Mothers of Believers:

Historians have differed as to the number of wives of Purgatory. Some historians have stated that the number of purified spouses is eleven, some of them said thirteen and some said fifteen. While some of them said that the number of women who live with you as wives and slaves is 30.

But the majority of scholars agreed that the Holy Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, married eleven women, two of whom died during his lifetime, namely Khadija (R.A) and Zainab Umm Al-Masakeen (R.A) . While nine of them were alive at the time of the arrival of the Messenger of God and these are their names:

هـ توفي رسول الله عن تسع نسوة
اليهن تعزى المكرات و تنسب
فعائشه و ميمونة و صفية
و حفصة تثلوهن هند و زينب
جويرية مع رملة ثم سوده
ثلاث و ست ذكرهن للعذب

And besides them you had two maids. They were Maria bint Shamoun and Rehana bint Zaid bin Amr.

Women whom the Prophet (P.B.U.U) married but divorced during his lifetime:

The Companions also mentioned a few women whom the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, married but divorced during his lifetime. Some of them before consummation and some after consummation.

The author of the book "Al-Samat Al-Thameem fi Manaqib Ummat Al-Mu'minin" estimates that the number of these women is twelve.

- .Umm Sharik from Quraish¹
- . Khawla Bint Al Hudhayl²
- . Amrah bint Yazid Al-Kilabiyyah³
- 4 . Asma Bint Al-Numan
- . Malika Al-Laythia⁵
- . Fatima bint Ad-Dahhak⁶
- . Ghalia bint Dhabyan⁷

- . Fatila bint Qais⁸
- . Sana bint Asmaa⁹
- . Sharafah bint Khalifa¹⁰
- . Laila bint Hakeem Al-Ansaria¹¹
- . A woman from Ghifar¹²

But some of the late comers differed on this number as some counted more than twelve names. Through this article our aim is to study only the holy mothers who were blessed with the company of the Holy Prophet, (P.B.U.H) and were given the title of believing mothers. We will not get into an argument here from which neither of us knows the correct way out.

Wisdom in polygamy

Nowadays some non-Muslims and atheists object to Islam that the Prophet of Islam married several women which is a sexual matter that indicates lust.

The author of the book "Sirs Mothers of the Believers" quoted the words of Sheikh Abd al-Haq al-Dahlawi in explaining the wisdom in polygamy to the Holy Prophet he says:

And there was some wisdom in the marriage of the Prophet to several women.
First: Justice was his personal style and he is innocent.

Second: The Prophet (P.B.U.H) intended with the help of several wives by teaching the qualities of trust and stability with few paid resources.

كان يقصد النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم بمساعدة عدة زوجات بتدريس المسائل الشرعية.³

If we look at this then the objection of atheists is unfounded, because every wise person can understand that the woman whom the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) married in his youth was older than him and twice a widow. The Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) spent another 25 years of his life with her and he did not marry again in her life. Even at the age of fifty after the death of Khadija (R.A) , the woman he married was an elderly woman and a widow named Hazrat Souda (R.A). The Messenger of God also spent four or five years with her because his third wife Aisha had not left From the house of the fathers after her marriage, so the Messenger of God, lived with the same woman until he reached 54 years. While he married the rest of his wives one after the other in the next five years and these five years were the most important years of Islam and that was a very busy period for Islam. These marriages may be based on the many benefits that take place at such an important time but they cannot be based on lust.

Lady Khadija (R.A)

Her name was Khadija, her nickname was Umm Hind, and her title was Tahira.

Her lineage was Khadija bint Khuwaylid bin Asad bin Abdul Ezzi bin Qusay

His family meets the family of the Prophet (p.b.u.h) reaching Al-Aqsa, and her mother was Fatima bint Zaida, who gave birth to Khadija before fifteen years of the year of the elephant.

Hazrat Khadija was called pure because of her virtuous behaviour, and her first marriage was to Abu Hala bin Nabash Al-Tamimi. She bore him two children Hala and Hind. Khadija's second marriage was to Ateeq bin Abid Al-Makhzoumi and the author of Tabqat Ibn Saad wrote that from this husband she gave birth to a daughter named Hind.⁴

Her Husband Ateeq used to trade her with money. Rather he was killed in the battle of the ungodly and Khadija's father died in the same battle after her husband and her father she faced many difficulties in the business of commerce. Khadija used to send others merchandise to the country. On the advice of Abu Talib, Once went to Syria with the goods of Khadija (R.A) and he brought back more profits than others because of his honesty. Khadija was impressed by his sincerity and honesty. He sent her a marriage proposal which was accepted by the Messenger of God and married her fifteen years before the revelation. From the Holy Prophet(P.B.U.H) she had six children. With the exception of Ibrahim all the children of the Messenger of God, were from her.

Khadija, supported the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) in all difficult times while confirming his prophet hood. She was his assistant in every difficult time and in the biography of Ibn Hisham:

" كانت له وزير صدق على الإسلام."⁵

The Holy Prophet loved her very much. Hazrat Aisha (R.A) said, describing Khadija:

"I was not jealous of a woman for the Messenger of God, as she was jealous of Khadija, because the Messenger of God, mentioned her frequently and praised her.

Many hadiths were narrated in the books to describe the virtues of Khadija (R.A) .

When Khadija (R.A) reached the age of 65 she died in the tenth year of the Prophet hood. This year was remembered in history as the Year of Um ul Hazan. The Prophet buried himself but due to the lack of funeral prayer, he was buried without the funeral prayer and turned to the true Creator.

Hazrat Souda (R.A)

Her name is Souda her lineage is Souda bint Zama bin Qais bin Abdul Shams. His father belonged to the famous branch of the Quraish Bani Amir ibn Luyy.

Souda's marriage was the first to Sukran bin Amr who converted to Islam with Hazrat Souda in the early days of Islam and together they migrated to Abyssinia. God gave her a son from this husband. When her first husband passed away you married the Holy Prophet in the tenth year of his prophecy. The time of the marriage of Sauda and Hazrat Aisha was close so there is a

difference of opinion about which of them got married first? Some of the late comers consider the marriage of Souda (R.A) first and some of them consider the marriage of Hazrat Aisha as a priority.

It was mentioned in "Al-Tabaqat Al-Kubra" evidence that black marriage comes first:

Muhammad bin Omar told us Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Muslim informed us he said: I heard my father say: The Messenger of God peace be upon him, got married. He said:

سمعت أبي يقول: تزوج رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم سودة في رمضان سنة عشر من النبوة بعد وفاة خديجة و قبل تزوج عائشة، و دخل بها إلى المدينة".⁶

There were five hadiths about Al-Souda and she is fully committed to the rules of Islam. Generosity and altruism were special to herself as she was distinguished from all wives in obeying the orders commanded by the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) and grant him peace. On the occasion of the last Haj the Messenger of God ordered his wives to stay in the homes after him and Souda strictly followed this order saying:

"عن ابن سيرين قال: 'قالت سودة حججت و اعتمرت فأنا أقر في بيتي كما أمرني الله عزوجل'.⁷
Bibi Aisha (R.A) said in Souda (R.A) : "There is no woman more beloved to me to be in her slaughter house than Souda bint Zam'ah, except that she is a woman with envy".

Sayeda Souda, died in the year 22 AH some historians said that she died during the caliphate of Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan.

Bibi Aisha (R.A)

Her name was Aisha and her nickname was Umm Abdullah, and her nickname was Siddiqah and Humaira. She was born four years before the Prophet hood of the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H). Aisha found your parents to be Muslims since she was young and when she was six years old, she married the Holy Prophet, and at the age of nine she left from her father's house to the house of the Messenger of God. Aisha (R.A) was only the eldest wife of the Holy Prophet and her marriage took place in the month of Shawwal. While the Arabs did not marry in the month of Shawwal because at one time there was an epidemic of plague in the month of Shawwal but this relationship between Aisha (R.A) and the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) corrected this illusion of the Arabs

Aisha (R.A) played an important role in spreading Islam and most of the hadiths of the Prophet were narrated from her. She also participated in many battles with the Holy Prophet.

The Holy Prophet, had a special affection for Aisha. Because of this love the Messenger of God loved Aisha.

عن عائشة: "أن سودة بنت زمعة وهبت يومها لعائشة، وكان النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم يقسم لعائشة بيومها و يوم سودة".⁸
و قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: "عائشة زوجي في الجنة".⁹

A hadith was narrated on the authority of Aisha who said:

“I was preferred over the wives of the Prophet with ten. It was said: Who are they, O Mother of the Believers? She said: No virgin has ever been married to anyone other than me and no woman whose parents are immigrants has ever been married to other than me. He married her for she is your wife so he and I used to take a bath from one vessel and he did not do that with any of his wives except me. He used to pray while I was crossed in front of him and he did not do that with any of his women except me and revelations descended on him while he was with me one of his wives besides me and God took his soul while he was between my magic and my freedom and he died the night he was looking for me and was buried in my house”.¹⁰

And Aisha, passed away in the month of Ramadan in the year fifty-eight. Abu Hurairah, prayed the funeral prayer for her and handed her over to the true Creator.

Hafsa (R.A)

Her name is Hafsa, the daughter of Umar ibn al-Khattab, Hafsa was the real sister of Abdullah ibn Umar.

She was married for the first time to Khunais bin Hudhaifa with him I converted to Islam. Her husband participated in the Battle of Badr and drank the cup of martyrdom.

Hazrat Hafsa had a special interest in learning the teachings of Islam. She learned Islam from the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) her father Omar may God be pleased with him, and Hafsa taught the religion of Islam to other people as well. I found 60 narrations about her in hadith books.

Hafsa (R.A) died in the year 45 AH during the caliphate of Amir Muawiyah, and some of them said that the year of her death is 41 years.

Zainab bint Khuzaymah (R.A)

Her name is Zainab and her nickname is Um- al-Masakeen because she was very generous to the poor and needy so she became famous by this title.

She first married Abdullah bin Jahsh who attained the degree of martyrdom in the Battle of Ahad after that I came to the marriage of the Holy Prophet.

The special feature of her personality was her generosity and sympathy to the poor and needy and it was a sign of her sympathy that the poor and needy in the city became sad at the time of her death.

She spent only a few months in marriage with the Holy Prophet and died at the age of thirty. You are distinguished from all the wives of the Holy Prophet in the sense that the Holy Prophet prayed the funeral prayer for her and buried in Paradise Al-Baqi.

Umme Salma (R.A)

Her name was Hind bint Abi Umayyah and her nick name was Umme Salma. Her father was a generous man and became known as "Zad al-Raqib" because of his care of the caravans.

The marriage of Umme Salma was the first to Abdullah bin Abd al-Assad whose name was Abu Salma. She accepted the religion of Islam with her husband at the beginning of Islam and migrated with him first to Abyssinia and then to Medina. Her husband participated in the Battle of Ahad for Islam and was wounded and because of his wounds he attained the degree of martyrdom. The Messenger of God recited nine takbeers in the funeral prayer over him and said he deserves thousands of takbeers.

After the martyrdom Abu Salma, Umme Salma was very sad and she was praying, O God, grant me the best successor to Abu Salmah, his prayers were accepted and Hazrat Muhammad(P.B.U.U) became his successor. Her son Omar and her husband, the Messenger of God, when he was a young boy. And the Messenger of God, stayed with her three times after marriage.

Zainab bint Jahsh (R.A)

Your name is Zainab, and her nickname is Umme al-Hakim. She is from the family of Asad bin Khuzaymah of the Quraish tribe her mother was Umaina. The sister of Hazrat Abd al-Muttalib and she was the cousin of the Holy Prophet.

Zainab (R.A) converted to Islam in the early days of Islam and migrated to Medina with the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) . The Prophet, wanted to marry her to Zaid bin Harith, and Zainab (R.A) did not agree to her. Rather she agreed to the request of The Prophet because the Prophet, mentioned the purpose of marriage. To teach Zaid bin Harith the religion of God and the Sunnah of the Prophet. They got married but it didn't last more than a year.

Zaid bin Harith attended the service of the Holy Prophet many times and complained and wanted to divorce Zainab (R.A) but the Holy Prophet explained and forbade him every time. God Almighty said in Surah Al-Ahzab: " وَإِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ زَوْجَكَ وَاتَّقِ اللَّهَ " ¹¹

But this relationship did not last and Zaid bin Harith divorced her. The Prophet wanted to marry her to please her but he was silent because the Arabs of that time considered an adopted son equal to a real son. In this case God revealed your husband through revelation and God Almighty married him through revelation. She died in the year 20 AH at the age of 53 year.

Jawairiya (R.A)

Her name is Jawairiya her father Harith bin Abi Dirar was the chief of Bani Mustaliq. Her father and her first husband Musafie bin Safwan were enemies of Islam. His father decided to attack Medina in the month of Sha'ban. The

Battle of Muraysa took place in the year 5 AH And by God's command the Muslims have won this battle . Jawairiya (R.A) was given as a booty in this battle to the Muslims. Your father came and paid her ransom and married her to the Holy Prophet.

Her first name was Al-Barrah and the Prophet called her Jawayriyah. She died in the year 50 AH . She was 65 years old. Marwan prayed her funeral prayer and was buried in Paradise, Al-Baqi.

Umm Habiba (R.A)

Her name is Ramla her nickname is Ume Habiba. Her father is Abu Sufyan Sakhr bin Harb. And her mother was Safia bint Abu Al-Aas, who was the aunt of Othman bin Affan.

Umm Habiba (R.A) was married for the first time to Ubaidullah bin Jahsh. Together the two converted to Islam and migrated to Abyssinia. Ubaidullah died in Abyssinia after the waiting period the Holy Prophet, sent a marriage letter to Abu Umm Habiba. It was decided after consultation with Umm Habiba.

She was a woman of good nature once she told the Holy Prophet to marry her sister.

" قالت: يا رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم ،انكح أختي بنت أبي سفيان، قال:أو تحبين ذلك؟، فقلت: نعم، لست لك بمخلية،وأحب من شاركني في خير أختي"¹².

She died in the succession of her brother Amir Muawiya in the year 44 AH and was buried in Medina.

Safia (R.A)

Her name was Zainab and her father Hayy bin Akhtab was the chief of Banu Nadir. But it reached the Messenger of God, in the spoils of the Battle of Khaybar . It reached the share of the Holy Prophet.

Before the marriage contract of the Prophet Salam ibn Mishkam al-Qurazi was married and after him Kinanah ibn Abi al-Haqiq was married. Your father your husband and her brother will be killed in the Battle of Khaibar and Safia will be a prisoner.

Dahyah al-Kalbi (R.A) asked The Prophet for a slave girl and he was allowed to choose.

She reached the age of sixty and she met a true Creator in the year 50 AH.

Memoona (R.A)

Her name is Memoona bint Harith bin Hazn. She was from the Quraish tribe.

Her first marriage was to Masoud bin Thaqafi and second marriage was to Abu Rahm bin Abdul Ezza who died in the year 7 AH. The Prophet traveled

to Makkah for Umrah in the year 7 AH. While the Messenger of God married Memoona in the place of Saraf while he was in Ihram. Ibn Abbas was the guardian of this marriage and Memoona was the last wife of the Holy Prophet.

I have always tended to understand the commands of Islam. It was narrated about 46 novels in the books of hadiths. Memoona died in the year 51 AH in Al-Sarf. And Ibn Abbas prayed the funeral prayer for her.

Maria (R.A)

When the Holy Prophet sent letters of invitation to Islam in the year 7 AH. The King of Egypt honored the Messenger of God and upon his return sent two slave girls one of whom was Mariah and the other her sister Sirine. The Holy Prophet placed Mariah in the upper room and there I gave birth to Ibrahim who died at the age of 18 months.

Rehana (R.A)

Her name is Rehana bint Zaid bin Amr. In the event of an attack on Banu Qurayza. She became a captive and was blessed by the company of the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) and grant him peace.

Privileges of the wives of the Prophet (p,b.u.h)

Some of the wives of the Prophet were given some privileges to separate from each other. Briefly describe:

1. Khadija (R.A) was the first wife of the Messenger of God did not marry the other woman during the life of Khadija.
2. The funeral prayer for his master Khadija, was not offered.
3. The first person to believe in the Prophet Karim was Mrs. Khadija.
4. Mrs. Khadija was the first to be given the glad tidings of Paradise.
5. Aisha (R.A) was his eldest wife of all wives.
6. Most of the narrations were narrated on the authority of Aisha.
7. Aisha brought the good news in this world that she is the wife of the Holy Prophet in this world and the hereafter.
8. Zainab Umm Al-Masakin is distinguished in the sense that the Holy Prophet did not perform the funeral prayer except for one of his wives.
9. The Messenger of God married Zainab bint Jahsh, through revelation.
10. Revealing the issue of veiling in the marriage of Sayeda Zainab bint Jahsh.
11. Umme Salma lived until the end of all marriages that is she died at the end.
12. Memoona (R.A) became the last wife of the Holy Prophet, and her marriage and death took place on the throne.

Summary:

Islam is a shining religion. Which delivered women to ascend to honour and dignity, and these women have done great deeds in every history given their status. Today we also need the same enthusiasm and passion that makes Islam proud.

ه و لو كان النساء كما فقدنا
لفصلت النساء على الرجال

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATION

After studying the pure lives of the mothers of the believers we know that:

The lives of the wives of the Holy Prophet (p.b.u.h) are a model for contemporary women. By following them they can feel their world and their afterlife.

The mothers of the believers served as an essential building block for the spread of Islam, which is also the object of polygamy and in this regard it is not appropriate to forget their services in the religion of Islam.

All the mothers of the believers were exemplary in piety, worship, and good manners.

The mothers of the believers held high positions in morals and worship and for this it is necessary that we study their lives carefully so that we can practice the true religion of Islam.

In order for us to live our lives in the right way. We make the lives of all husbands exemplary for our lives so that the goal of polygamy will be achieved and we will achieve success in this world and the hereafter.

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