

---

# Men Who Contributed To The Islamic Era

## Abstract

In this research, I chose to write about Abu Bakr because of his outstanding work during his life and his contributions to Islam. Abu Bakr Abdullah ibn Uthman was a close friend to the Islamic prophet Muhammad, as well as the primary of the Rashidun Caliphs. Initially a wealthy and regarded businessman. Abu Bakr afterward got to be one of the essential changes over to Islam and broadly contributed his riches in support of Muhammad's work. He was among Muhammad's closest companions, accompanying him on his movement to Medina. Abu Bakr succeeded within the administration of the Muslim community as the primary Rashidun Caliph. During his rule, he overcame several uprisings, collectively known as the Ridda wars, as a result of which he was able to solidify and extend the rule of the Muslim state over the whole Middle eastern promontory. He moreover, commanded to write the Quran in a book due to the tragic death of 70 Muslims who memorized the Quran. Abu Bakr ruled for 2 years before he passed away. This research includes Abu Bakr's biography, how he contributed to Islam, why he decided to write the Quran in a book.

## Biographical information of significance

Abu Bakr Abdullah ibn Uthman was a companion and, through his young daughter Aisha, a father-in-law of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, as well as the first of the Rashidun Caliphs. Abu Bakr was born on 27 October 573 and passed away on 23 August 634 at age 60. His father's name was Uthman and given the laqab Abu Quhafa, and his mother was Salma bint Sakhar who was given the laqab of Umm ul-Khair.; he was born in Mecca in 573 CE. He got married to Umm Rum?n, Asma bint Umais, Habibah bint Kharijah, and Qutaylah bint Abd-al-Uzza (divorced). Abu Bakr had three daughters Aisha bint Abi Bakr, Asm?' bint Abi Bakr, Umm Kulthum bint Abi Bakr and three sons Abdullah ibn Abu Bakr, Abdul-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr, and Muhammad ibn Abu Bakr. He was among Muhammad's closest companions, going with him to Medina and being shown at a number of his military clashes, such as the fights of Badr and Uhud.

He is initially a wealthy businessman, Abu Bakr later became one of the primary changes over to Islam and broadly contributed his wealth in support of Muhammad's work. His real title was Abdullah, meaning worker of Allah (God); Abu Bakr was an epithet given to him due to his cherish for camels, it implies 'father of a camel's calf'. He went through his early childhood like other Middle easterner children of that time, among the Bedouins who called themselves Ahl-i-Ba'eer- the individuals of the camel and created a specific affection for camels. In his early life, a long time ago he played with the camel calves and goats, and his admiration for camels earned him the moniker (kunya) 'Abu Bakr', the father of the camel's calf. He had a place to a wealthy vendor family, and was well taught; he had a sharp memory and an affection for verse, which was one of the quintessential characteristics of Middle eastern noblemen. When Muhammad began preaching Islam in 610 CE, Abu Bakr, got to be the first male convert. He was one of the foremost steady partners of Muhammad, not only did he offer assistance the Prophet monetarily but he too influenced numerous of his companions and colleagues (his family as well) to acknowledge the unused confidence. Abu Bakr's most extraordinary and

---

sincere support for the Prophet earned him the appellation of Siddique (dependable).

When Prophet Muhammad died in 632 CE, the Muslim community was in a state of shock. A few indeed denied accepting that he was gone. Abu Bakr got to be the successor to Muhammad's domain; he embraced the title Khalifa'tul Rasul (the vicegerent of the Prophet) – abbreviated to Khalifa (Caliph), consequently, the premise of Islamic Caliphates was laid down by him. Moreover, Abu Bakr became the first caliph after the prophet Muhammad. During his rule, he overcame several uprisings, collectively known as the Ridda wars, as a result of which he was able to solidify and extend the rule of the Muslim state over the whole Middle eastern promontory. When he became Caliph (the leader of all Muslims in Madenia ) Abu Bakr's first action as caliph was to send the armed force to Syria beneath Usama ibn Zayd's command to stifle the revolt tribes of Hejaz and Najd. They were not contending the singularity of Allah and Muhammad being Allah's messenger; nevertheless, they denied paying zakat (a kind of Islamic almsgiving as a devout commitment for those who have a certain sum of property) and a few other charges to Medina. The tribes claimed that they had submitted to Muhammad and with the prophet's passing, they were free once more. Abu Bakr demanded that they had not fair submitted to a pioneer but joined the Muslim devout community of which he was the unused head. Disaffection may be a capital offense beneath conventional elucidations of Islamic law, and Abu Bakr announced war on the rebels. This was the beginning of the Ridda Wars or the Wars of Dereliction. Abu Bakr died of sickness after a rule of 2 years, 2 months, and 14 days.

## **How did Abu Bakr contribute to the Islamic Era**

Abu Bakr Contributions were many, he helped the prophet to spread Islam among the region, he stood by his side all the time and when he was in grave danger he saved him. When prophet Mohammed and Abu Bakr were traveling to Medina, they had to hide during their journey in Mount Thawr. When the Prophet and Abu Bakr arrived at the cave on Mount Thawr, Abu Bakr entered first so he could clear away anything that might hurt the Prophet. He found a couple of gaps and stuffed them with pieces of cloth. The Prophet at this point entered and went to rest on Abu Bakr's lap. Abruptly, something stung Abu Bakr's foot, but he did not jerk, dreading he would wake the Prophet. The torment was so strongly that tears started to run down his cheeks and onto the Prophet's confront. The Prophet woke up and saw that Abu Bakr (was in torment). He connected his drool on the damage and the torment vanished. He saved the prophet from that spider and then they went together to Medina and the prophet spread Islam in Medina. Abu Bakr was in grave danger but he valued the prophet's life, and wanted the prophet to spread Islam in Medina. He also accompanied his Friend prophet Muhammad during the battles of Badr and Uhud. And fought like a warrior. Moreover, Abu Bakr also contributed his wealth in support of the prophet Muhammad's work. Abu Bakr with the wealth he had, he had a major part in liberating a few of the Muslim slaves, who were primitively tormented by their merciless Mushrik experts to donate up the confidence and return to their masters' convictions. The coldhearted beasts attempted all sorts of torment: they made them lie all bare on the burning leave sand, putting enormous stones on their chest, as well as other sorts of torment. Here Abu Bakr's wealth came to the rescue, as he bought the destitute defenseless slaves from their brutal aces and set them free, Bilal al-Habashi, the slave of 'Umayyah ibn Khalaf, was one of who was set free by Abu Bakr. Bilal got to be a while later the mu'adhin at the Prophet's mosque all thanks to Abu Bakr for saving him.

Additionally, he contributed to writing the Quran in a book during his life as a caliph. This

---

contribution benefited all Muslims till this day it all started when 70 individuals who knew the Quran by heart, were murdered within the Fight of Yamama, Umar ibn al-Khattab became concerned and offered to Abu Bakr to compile the Quran into a book. Abu Bakr shaped an assignment under the authority of Zaid ibn Thabit, one of the driving scribes. This assignment of 12 individuals, counting popular figures such as Uthman ibn Affan, Ali ibn Abi Talib, Talha ibn Ubaydullah, Abdullah ibn Masood, Ubayy ibn Kab, Khalid ibn al-Walid, Hudhaifah, and Saleem, came together in Umar's house and collected all the materials on which verses from the Quran were composed. In this way, all the verses of the Quran that portray the creation of the universe and individuals, judgment day, model stories of the individuals who lived before and the convictions, worship, ethics, and legitimate bases that devotees ought to comply were collected together into a single-volume book. Each of the verses was instructed by the archangel Gabriel and announced by Prophet Muhammad. The verse is the title given to each sentence of the Quran and the surah is the title given to each portion of the heavenly book. There are 6,236 verses, 114 surahs, and approximately 323,000 letters within the Quran. The copy of the Quran was recited to the companions at a common meeting. There was no complaint. So, a book called 'mushaf' developed, which implies composed of verses. A total of 33,000 companions concurred that each letter of the Quran was within the right put. Soon after, this mushaf was sent to Umar ibn al-Khattab. This contribution saved many problems and the main one was losing the Quran since people who memorized it were dying. After his passing, this book(the mushaf) passed on to Hazrat Hafsa, the girl of Umar and a spouse of Prophet Muhammad. Since then, incalculable Muslims have memorized the Quran. Within the month of Ramadan, the complete Quran is presented in the Taraweeh prayer at the Kaaba.

## Comment and real-life examples

Abu Bakr's contributions to Islam were many and one of the main advantages of his work was when he ordered to write the Quran in a book. Nowadays, we can read the Quran at any time and sink through Allah's words by reading it even if we did not memorize some verses. Additionally, reading the Quran is important in Islam because we could get closer to Allah and learn lessons and morals from reading the Quran. Through Abu Bakr's orders (writing the Quran in a book) we are now able to read, memorize, and manage to understand more of the Quran. Moreover, when he contributed his wealth to save Muslim slaves, he saved their lives which later on they also contributed to Islam like Bilal al-Habashi he contributed by being mu'adhin at the Prophet's mosque. We learned from his actions to contribute our wealth to help others in need. Finally; Abu Bakr did many great accomplishments to Islam, which to this day are benefiting us.

## References

1. Abu Bakr. (2020). Retrieved 11 May 2020, from <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Abu-Bakr>
2. Arslanbenzer, H. (2017). Abu Bakr: A man of his word. Retrieved 14 May 2020, from <https://www.dailysabah.com/portrait/2017/10/21/abu-bakr-a-man-of-his-word>Ekinci, E. (2020).
3. Ekinci, E. (2017). History of the compilation of Quran. Retrieved 12 May 2020, from <https://www.dailysabah.com/feature/2017/06/02/history-of-the-compilation-of-quran>
4. Huzaifa, A. Mount Thawr - IslamicLandmarks.com. Retrieved 14 May 2020, from <https://www.islamiclandmarks.com/makkah-other/jabal-thawr>

- 
5. Khan, S., & Khan, S. (2020). Abu Bakr. Retrieved 11 May 2020, from [https://www.ancient.eu/Abu\\_Bakr/](https://www.ancient.eu/Abu_Bakr/)
  6. Qassem, H. Abu Bakr as-Siddiq - SunnahOnline.com. Retrieved 10 May 2020, from <https://sunnahonline.com/library/history-of-islam/305-abu-bakr-as-siddiq>Khan, S., & Khan, S. (2020).

edubirdie.com