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Sahabiyaat Name & Description Activity E-Book



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Masjid An-Nabi photo © 2007 GeoAxis

Activity Directions

1. Cut out the Sahabiyat name cards, description cards, and information paragraph card.
2. Laminate the cards for durability and longevity (optional but highly recommended).
3. Over a period of time decided by the teacher/parent, teach the biographies of the Sahabiyat listed in this guide insha'Allah. Do not provide all of the information you can find on each *sahābiya*. Give just enough information to spark the child's interest insha'Allah. The child should be invited/encouraged to do further research on the lives of the Sahabiyat presented here insha'Allah.
4. After you have taught the biographies and the child has had the opportunity to do his/her own independent research, present the Name & Description Activity. First teach the definition of Sahabiyat and have the student read the information paragraph card (a teacher/parent may also read the paragraph to the student insha'Allah). Then allow the child to match the Sahabiyat's names with the card that describes them and tells some facts about them insha'Allah.
5. This activity lends itself to individual or group learning. Simply make a master booklet showing the Sahabiyat's names and descriptions correctly matched and allow the students to check their work when they are done insha'Allah. The answer sheet can be found on page 10 insha'Allah.
6. Find cross-curricular activity extensions at the end of this e-book insha'Allah for additional ways to use this activity insha'Allah.

Sahabiyat Name & Description Match

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Sahabiyat

Aishah bint Abu Bakr

Khadijah bint Khawaylid

Zaynab bint Jahash

Fatimah bint
Muhammad ﷺ

Saudah bint Zam'ah

Hafsah bint 'Umar

Summayyah bint Khabat

Maimoonah bint Harith Al-
Hilalah

Umm Sulaim bint Malhan
Ansariah

Zaynab bint Khazeemah

She was the first person who believed in the Prophet ﷺ and became Muslim. She was faithful, truthful, she had good manners and she was noble, generous, understanding and wise. She was the first woman to be honoured by being given the greeting of Salam by the angel Jibril (alayhi salam) from Allah and from himself (alayhi salam). Jibril also told the Prophet ﷺ that she would have a palace made of Qasab in Jannah. She was the first wife of the Prophet ﷺ and they were married for 24 years. During this time he never took another wife and only remarried after she died. The Prophet ﷺ personally put her in her grave.

She was the youngest daughter of the Prophet ﷺ and also his favourite. When her father became a prophet, she believed in him and defended him against the kuffar. She was only ten years old when the Quraish boycotted the Prophet ﷺ and his tribe in what is known as the siege of Shi'b Abi Talib. She was courageous and brave but she suffered from this siege for the rest of her life and her body was never very strong. She was a Muslimah who was very devoted to the truth. She also helped the sick and dying Muslims on the battlefield during the Battle of Uhud. When she was 18 years old she married Ali bin Abi Talib. She looked, spoke, sat, stood, and even walked like the Prophet ﷺ. After he died, it is said that no one ever saw her smile and she died six months later.

Her father was the second Khalifah of the Muslims after the death of the Prophet ﷺ and her uncle was 'Uthman bin Maz'oon, the first sahabi to be buried by the Prophet ﷺ himself in Jannatul Baqi'. From a young age, she was very religious and used to spend her time fasting and praying. She was also an excellent writer and speaker. In Medina, she made it a point to memorize the ayat of the Quran and memorize when they were revealed. When she was around twenty-one years old, her husband died from the wounds he suffered in the Battle of Badr. She was very sad and continued studying the Quran and she was patient. Very soon afterward, she married the Prophet ﷺ. She died when she was fasting at the age of fifty-nine.

She married the Prophet ﷺ in the year 7th after hijrah. The Prophet ﷺ had just completed his ummrah. They celebrated their marriage in a place called Saraf, which is about nine miles from Mecca. Her name was Barah but when she was brought to the Prophet ﷺ in Saraf, he ﷺ changed her name. She was the last woman that the Prophet ﷺ married. She would pray in the Prophet's ﷺ masjid because she heard him say that one prayer in his masjid was equal to 1000 prayers in all other masajids, except Masjid al-Haram. She had a very good memory and memorized many ahadith of the Prophet ﷺ by heart. When she died, it was said about her that she was the most Allah-Fearing and that she nurtured the ties of kinship.

Her first husband, Abdullah bin Jahash, died in the Battle of Uhud. She was very sad about this but she did not complain to anyone. She trusted her affairs with Allah and devoted herself to salat. After her husband died, the Prophet ﷺ sent a proposal of marriage to her and she was very happy. She was the wife of the Prophet ﷺ that was known as 'The Mother of the Poor and Needy' because out of all of the Prophet's ﷺ wives, she was the most generous of them. She was not able to see a person be hungry or needy. She only lived eight months after she married the Prophet ﷺ. She was only thirty years old when she died. She was the only wife of the Prophet ﷺ besides Khadijah, who died while he was still alive.

She was very young when she married the Prophet ﷺ. She was given to the Prophet ﷺ by Allah ﷻ. In the Prophet's ﷺ dream the Angel Jibril showed him a picture of her wrapped in silk. He told him ﷺ that she would be his wife in this life and in the akhira (hereafter). Her father was the best friend of the Prophet ﷺ. She was known for being very intelligent, modest, pure and pious. She was the favourite wife of the Prophet ﷺ and one of the reasons he loved her so much was because she had a deep understanding of the religion. She narrated 2,210 ahadith of the Prophet ﷺ, making her the person who narrated the third highest number of ahadith. She was a scholar of Islam and many of the sahaba would come to her for knowledge. A great favour was granted to the Muslim ummah from Allah ﷻ because of her: the gift of Tayammum.

When she was told that the Prophet ﷺ wished to marry her, she said that she could not answer right away but that she would need to ask Allah. She was still praying and asking Allah, when Allah revealed to the Prophet ﷺ that He (Allah) had already performed the marriage in the Heavens Himself. Such an honour! She was always trying to get closer to Allah by praying a lot, doing good deeds, and giving charity. She had a pure heart and never held grudges. In her home, she made a little masjid in the corner of the house where she would spend a lot of time praying. She strongly believed that she should ask Allah through salat and dua before making any decision. Every major decision in her life was made by making salat and dua to Allah seeking His guidance.

She was the first woman whom the Prophet ﷺ married after Khadijah passed away. Before she married the Prophet ﷺ she was married to a man named Sakran. She dreamed two dreams and her husband Sakran told her that her dreams meant that he would die and she would marry the Prophet ﷺ. He was correct and he soon died. She was very saddened by her husband's death but when she was told that the Prophet ﷺ wished to marry her, she was very honoured. She was also among the Muslims who had immigrated to Abyssiniah. She was a simple person and was known to be extremely generous. She lived until she was eighty years old. When she died, Umar ibn Al-Khattab was the Khalifa of the Muslims. She was buried in Jannatul-Baqi' in Medina.

She was one of the first seven people to believe in the Prophet ﷺ and become Muslim. She and her family were often tortured by the Quraysh and the Prophet ﷺ told them, 'Be patient O family of Yasir!, your final destination is Jannah.' The Prophet ﷺ also made a dua' to Allah for her family to save them from the fire of Jahannam. She was also the first female martyr in Islam. She was killed by the enemy of Allah and His Prophet ﷺ, Abu Jahl. Her husband also died from the torture that the Quraysh put the early Muslim converts through.

She was a woman known for her integrity, her loyalty and her courage. When a handsome man from the Ansar came to ask her to marry him she told him that she could not because he was not Muslim. He asked her if he became Muslim would she marry him and she told him that his Islam would be her mahr (dowry). Alhamdulillah, they got married and had a son. When their son died, she very wisely did not tell her husband right away and made sure he was rested from work before she told him their son had died. The husband was shocked and went to the Prophet ﷺ the next morning and told him what happened. The Prophet ﷺ made dua' for them and they had another son named Abdullah who grew up and had nine sons, all of whom memorized the whole Quran.

A woman who met the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, believed in him and died as a Muslim has the honour of being this.

The sahabiyyat (الصحابيات) are the women who met the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, believed in him and died as Muslims. Allah عز وجل said in surah Al-Ahzab, ayah thirty-five, إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالصَّائِمَاتِ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا. {Verily, the Muslims (those who submit to Allah in Islam) men and women, the believers men and women (who believe in Islamic Monotheism), the men and the women who are obedient (to Allah), the men and women who are truthful (in their speech and deeds), the men and the women who are patient (in performing all the duties which Allah has ordered and in abstaining from all that Allah has forbidden), the men and the women who are humble (before their Lord - Allah), the men and the women who give Sadaqat (i.e. Zakat, and alms), the men and the women who observe Saum (fast) (the obligatory fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the optional Nawafil fasting), the men and the women who guard their chastity (from illegal sexual acts) and the men and the women who remember Allah much with their hearts and tongues Allah has prepared for them forgiveness and a great reward (i.e. Paradise).} The sahabiyyat were women who were pious believers and contributed greatly to Islam. They made contributions in the areas of knowledge, charity, battle and many other areas alhamdulillah. The Prophet ﷺ told many sahabiyyat that they would be in Jannah. The sahabiyyat believed in Allah عز وجل and His Messenger and worked to please Allah عز وجل and to enter Jannah.

Sahabiyat Name & Description

Activity Extensions

Extension # 1: Discuss with students what qualities/characteristics the Sahabiyat possessed that made them the best women of this ummah. Have students keep a daily journal about their own actions/bahaviours and see how their actions/bahaviours can be modified to become more noble like those of the Sahabiyaat.



Extension # 2: Have students select one characteristic of a *sahābiya* that they like very much and would like to incorporate into their own personality insha'Allah. Have them brainstorm ideas of how they can accomplish this goal insha'Allah. Invite the student to list specific reasons he/she is impressed with this *sahābiya* (what qualities did this *sahābiya* have that they admire).

Extension #3: With your students/child(ren) design and publish Sahabiyaat information posters. Strive to have the posters be professional, neat and beautiful as they are profiling the best women of this ummah. Demand accuracy with regard to the information contained on the posters insha'Allah. Use only authentic sources insha'Allah.

Extension # 4: Have students research information about the ten Sahabiyaat who were guaranteed jannah insha'Allah. Have the students memorize their names and information about them insha'Allah. As the teacher and/or parent, read stories aloud about these Sahabiyaat during story time. Design a quiz and have students complete it insha'Allah.

Extension # 5: A *sahābiya* a Month: each month select a *sahābiya* that you and your students will learn about and design a bulletin board about. Have the students' written reports about her life, accomplishments and struggles and poems about the *sahābiya* displayed on the bulletin board. **Remind the students that they should not to try to depict the Sahabiyaat and not to display pictures of living beings or animals.**

Sahabiyat Name & Description

Activity

Answer Key

Starting on page 3 up until page 6, from left to right:

Khadijah bint Khawaylid = Card # 1

Fatimah bint Muhammadﷺ = Card # 2

Hafsah bint 'Umar = Card # 3

Maimoonah bint Harith Al-Hilaliah = Card # 4

Zaynab bint Khazeemah = Card # 5

Aishah bint Abu Bakr = Card # 6

Zaynab bint Jahash = Card # 7

Saudah bint Zam'ah = Card # 8

Summayyah bint Khabat = Card # 9

Umm Sulaim bint Malhan Ansariah = Card # 10

Sahabiyaat = Card # 11