

629	<p>The Quraysh violate the Treaty of Hudaibiya.</p> <p>Death of Prophet's first daughter Zaynab (ra) in Madinah. The Prophet led her funeral prayer. She was married to Abul 'As (ra), and they had two children: son Ali and daughter Umamah who was a child. Ali sat behind the Prophet in the conquest of Makkah, and he was martyred in the battle of Yarmuk. The Prophet loved Umamah very much, used to carry her to the mosque, and kept her with him during prayers.</p>
630	<p>Opening or conquest of Makkah without warfare.</p> <p>Destruction of Idols and cleansing of the Ka'bah. Non-Muslims forbidden to enter it. Most Makkans embrace Islam. Abu Quhafa, father of Abu Bakr (ra), embraces Islam in Makkah. He was much advanced in age and blind.</p> <p>Battle of Hunayn.</p> <p>Death of Ashamah, Negus (King) of Abyssinia, a Muslim; the Prophet led his funeral prayer in Madinah.</p> <p>The Romans with the help of Christian Arab tribe of Ghassan prepare a large army to attack Muslims. The Prophet assembles a volunteer army of 30,000 and marches to Tabuk. The enemy disperses before he arrives. The Prophet appointed Ali (ra) in-charge of Madinah during Tabuk expedition.</p> <p>Death of Prophet's third daughter Umm Kulthum (ra). Like the case of Ruqayya (ra) at the time of Badr, the Prophet missed her funeral because he was returning from the expedition of Tabuk, and was greatly grieved at her death. She was engaged to Utaiba, a son of Abu Lahab, who annulled it after the Prophethood of Muhammad at the insistence of his father. She was married to Uthman (ra) after the death of Ruqayyah (ra); see 624.</p> <p>Death of Umm Ruman, the mother of Ummul Muminin A'ishah (ra). She married Abu Bakr (ra) after her husband Abdullah bin Sanjrah died. She embraced Islam along with Abu Bakr and was among the first small group of Muslims. The Prophet led her funeral prayer and buried her. She had three children: A'ishah and Abdur Rahman by Abu Bakr, and Tufail by her first marriage.</p> <p>Birth of Ibrahim, son of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and Mariah (ra).</p>
631	<p>Abu Bakr (ra) leads Hajj Pilgrims to Makkah.</p> <p>The Year of Deputations. Eighty deputations. Most Arab tribes embrace Islam and pledge loyalty.</p> <p>Khalid bin Walid (ra) sent to Najran, and Ali (ra) to Yemen.</p> <p>Christian delegation of Najran visits Madinah; Treaty signed and Najran became a part of Islamic state.</p>
632	<p>Death of Prophet Muhammad's son Ibrahim; he had just begun to talk.</p> <p><i>Farewell Pilgrimage</i> and Last Revelation.</p> <p>Last revelation (Qur'an 5:3): This day the disbelievers despair of prevailing against your religion, so fear them not, but fear Me (Allah)! This day have I perfected for you your religion and fulfilled My favor unto you, and it has been My good pleasure to choose Islam for you as your religion.</p>

632	<p>Some of the Prophet's words in his farewell address were: "Beware of Satan, for the safety of your religion. He has lost all hope of that he will be able to lead you astray in big things, so beware of following him in small things...O People! it is true that you have certain rights with regard to your women but they also have rights over you. Remember that you have taken them as your wives only under Allah's trust and with His permission....Do treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers... All mankind is from Adam and Eve, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white except by piety and good action. Learn that every Muslim is a brother to every Muslim and that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood. Nothing shall be legitimate to a Muslim which belongs to a fellow Muslim unless it was given freely and willingly. Do not therefore do injustice to yourselves... O People! No prophet or apostle will come after me and no new faith will be born. Reason well, therefore, O People! and understand words which I convey to you. I leave behind me two things, the Qur'an and my Sunnah (i.e., sayings, deeds, and approvals) and if you follow these you will never go astray..."</p>
632	<p>Campaign of Mu'tah, Punitive expedition to Syria. Death of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) on 12 Rabi al Awwal. [Appendix D: Biography of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)]. 124,000 Prophets were sent to mankind according to a Hadith of the Prophet. The total number of lives lost in all the wars of the Prophet was less than seven hundred, Muslims and enemy combined. The Prophet signed thirty-three treaties.</p>
632	<p>Abu Bakr (ra) elected as first rightly guided Caliph [632-634]. Abu Bakr's full name was Abdullah bin Abu Quhafa bin Aamir bin Kaab al Tamimi. See 610. Usamah (ra), son of Zayd (ra), resumes punitive expedition to Syria. Campaigns: Khalid bin Walid sent against Bani Tamim, and Ikrimah ibn Abu Jahl against Musaylimah, the Liar, in Yamamah.</p>
632	<p><i>Abu Bakr's</i> first address: After giving praise and thanks to Allah (swt), Abu Bakr (ra) addressed the Muslims gathered at the Prophet's mosque. "I have been given the authority over you, and I am not the best of you. If I do well, help me; and if I do wrong, set me right. Sincere regard for truth is loyalty and disregard for truth is treachery. The weak amongst you shall be strong with me until I have secured his rights, if God will; and the strong amongst you shall be weak with me until I have wrested from him the rights of others, if God will. Obey me so long as I obey God and His Messenger (Muhammad, pbuh). But if I disobey God and His Messenger, you owe me no obedience. Arise for your prayer, God have mercy upon you."</p>

632	<p>Death of Fatimah (ra), fourth daughter of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), about five months after the death of the Prophet. She was most dearly loved by the Prophet. Fatima's manners, speech, and accent were nearest to that of the Prophet. She was surnamed 'Az Zahra,' the Beautiful. She is regarded as the most spiritual and exalted ladies of the world; she excelled in jurisprudence. Ummul Mominin A'ishah (ra) said of her: "I had never seen a person more truthful and straightforward than Fatima except her father." Ali and Fatima (ra) had five children: Hasan, Husayn, Muhsin, Zaynab, and Umm Kulthum (ra). Muhsin died in childhood. Eighteen Ahadith (traditions) are reported by her. The Prophet said of Fatima: "You are the highest women of Paradise, except only to Maryam (Virgin Mary, pbuh), daughter of Imran." Fatima (ra) was the last to die among the Prophet's children.</p> <p>Death of Umm Ayman (ra). Her actual name was Barakah. She was a servant of Prophet's mother Aminah. She brought the young Muhammad from Abwa after the death of his beloved mother [576] and took care of him in childhood. About a year after his prophethood, the Prophet said of Umm Ayman: "He that would marry a women of the Paradise, let him marry Umm Ayman." Zayd ibn Harithah (ra), who was Prophet's adopted son married her, even though Umm Ayman was much older than he was. Umm Ayman had two children: Ayman and Usamah from Zaid. Usamah was brought up as the grandson of the Prophet who dearly loved him. During the last week of his life, the Prophet commanded young Usamah to lead the Muslim Army to Syria after the martyrdom of his father Zayd in the campaign of Mu'tah; see 629.</p>
632	<p>Several Battles on the Muslim borders of Arabia, in Oman, Bahrain, Yemen, Hadramawt, Busra, Ajnadin, Damascus, and Iraq [632-634].</p> <p>Muslim commanders who led these battles were Khalid bin Walid, Ikrimah ibn Abu Jahl, Amr ibn al 'As, Shurahbil ibn Hasanah, Muhajir ibn Abu Umayyah, Suwayd ibn Muqrin, Al Ala ibn al Hadrami, Hudayfah ibn Muhsin, Arfajah ibn Harthamah, Ma'an ibn Hajiz al Sulami, Khalid ibn Said ibn al 'As.</p>
634	<p>Death of Abu Bakr (ra) on 21 Jamadi al Awwal. He ruled for two years and three month, and did not leave any money or property. He is buried next to the Prophet.</p> <p><i>Umar ibn Al-Khattab</i> (ra), the second rightly guided Caliph [634-644]. Umar was ten years younger than Abu Bakr, he was born in the year 41 before Hijrah. Khalid bin Walid (ra) routed the Roman army at Ajnadan. Planning began for new cities of Basrah and Kufa.</p>
635	<p>Ali ibn Abi Talib (ra) is appointed as Chief Justice of the Khilafah.</p> <p>Death of Abu Quhafa (ra), father of Caliph Abu Bakr (ra).</p> <p>Khalid bin Walid (ra) defeated the Ghassan who were allied with Byzantines; see 630.</p> <p>Muslims control Damascus and Hims (Homs).</p> <p><i>Treatment of Dhimmis.</i></p>

636	<p>Battle of Yermuk: 40,000 Muslims against 120,000 Byzantine army under Theodore, brother of Byzantine ruler. Byzantines suffer crushing defeat on August 20. Ikrama (ra), son of Abu Jahal, martyred in the battle of Yarmuk. Muslims control Madain.</p> <p>Caliph Umar's administrative reforms: establishes several ministries, orders census of all territories, and sets grants to surviving members of Prophet's family.</p> <p>Death of Umm Waraqa (ra). She was a good reciter of the Qur'an and the Prophet appointed her to lead the prayers of Muslim women. She was killed at her home, and her murderers (servants, a male and a female) were the first criminals to be crucified in Madinah.</p>
637	<p>Muslim conquest of Jerusalem after a prolonged siege: Pope Severinus requests a peace treaty and asks that Caliph Umar come to Jerusalem for this purpose. Caliph Umar travels alone with a servant to Jerusalem; he is received by the Pope in the Church of Holy Sepulture, and given the Key to the city.</p> <p>The Mosque of Umar is built 55 years later on the spot where Caliph Umar performed his prayer. It is some distance away from the Church.</p> <p>Muslim conquest of Syria. Map 2.</p> <p>Muslims defeat Sassanids (Persians) at Qadsiya. Sa'd bin Waqqas (ra), the commander of Muslim forces, defeats and kills Rustam; captures the city of Cyrus, 'Madain Kisra,' Ctesiphon, Takrit, Mosul, and Karkhissa.</p> <p>Death of Mariah (ra), the mother of Prophet's son Ibrahim.</p>
638	<p>Shah Yazdgard of Sassanid Persia requests help from Chinese Emperor T'ai Tsung to deal with the rising power of Muslims, Chinese Emperor Tsung refused help.</p> <p>The defeated Persian ruler of Hormuz comes to Madinah and embraces Islam at the hands of Caliph Umar. Ahwaz and Sus conquered.</p> <p>Armenia conquered, peace treaty signed.</p> <p>Sa'd bin Waqqas (ra) is appointed governor of the newly established city of Kufa [638-642].</p> <p>Caliph Umar appoints Zayd bin Thabit a viceroy of Medina during his absence for Umrah. Permits Muslims to build residential housing on Makkah-Madinah road, provided they give shelter and water to pilgrims. Caliph Umar marries Umm Kulthum, the daughter of Fatima and Ali (ra).</p> <p>Jazirah and Khuzistan under Muslim control.</p> <p>The extension of the Haram in Makkah and the Prophet's mosque in Madinah by the second rightly guided Caliph Umar ibn Al-Khattab (ra).</p> <p>Islamic Hijri calendar authorized by Caliph Umar (ra). It became effective on 20 Jamadi al Thani, 17 A.H. (July 9, 638); see 622.</p>
639	<p>Caliph Umar visits Syria to assess the affairs of northern front, and commands Amr bin al 'As for Egyptian campaign. Amr captures Al-Arish on Eidul Adha.</p>