

# ABU UBAIDAH IBN AL-JARRAH (RA)

Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah was one of the most prominent and revered companions in the history of Islam. He was distinguished by his sincere faith, high morals, and remarkable courage. His full name was 'Amir ibn 'Abdullah ibn al-Jarrah, and he is known by the title "Amin al-Ummah" (The Trustee of the Nation), a title given to him by the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, who said, "Every nation has a trustworthy one, and the trustworthy one of this nation is Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah."

## His Embrace of Islam and Early Years in the Faith

Abu Ubaidah was among the first to embrace Islam through Abu Bakr as-Siddiq, may Allah be pleased with him, in the early days of the Islamic call. He accepted Islam during the secretive phase of the Prophet's mission. After embracing Islam, he faced numerous trials and tribulations as Quraysh sought to harm Muslims and bring them back to the religion of their forefathers. Nevertheless, Abu Ubaidah remained firm in his faith with immense strength and patience.

His personality was characterized by humility and modesty; he did not occupy himself with worldly matters and always placed the pleasure of Allah and His Messenger above all else. His position never hindered him from being a servant of Islam, contributing all his strength, intellect, and bravery to the support of the faith.

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## His Jihad and Bravery in Battle

Abu Ubaidah was one of the most courageous companions and a distinguished military leader, which was evident in the many battles he fought alongside the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him. He participated in Badr, Uhud, Khandaq, Khaybar, and had a pivotal role in the Battle of Badr, where he had to face his father, who was fighting on the side of the Quraysh. Despite the difficulty, he placed loyalty to Allah above all other ties.

During the Battle of Uhud, Abu Ubaidah displayed extraordinary bravery when the Prophet was surrounded and injured by the Quraysh. Abu Ubaidah rushed to his aid and removed the iron links of the Prophet's helmet that had lodged in his cheeks with his teeth, breaking his own teeth in the process. This act demonstrated his great love for the Prophet and his willingness to sacrifice himself in his service.

## His Leadership and Military Command

After the Prophet's death, Abu Bakr as-Siddiq, may Allah be pleased with him, chose Abu Ubaidah to lead the Muslim armies in the conquests of Greater Syria. Abu Ubaidah showed exceptional leadership skills and dedication in his duties. Through his wisdom and bravery, he succeeded in capturing Damascus, Homs, Aleppo, and large portions of Syria.

Abu Ubaidah led the Muslim forces in the famous Battle of Yarmouk against the Byzantine Empire, achieving a resounding victory for the Muslims through his courage and strategic planning. This victory significantly expanded the Islamic state and spread Islam in these regions.

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## His Modesty and Humility

Despite his great position as a leader and emir, Abu Ubaidah was extraordinarily modest. He wore simple clothes and lived a humble life, content with the least. The Prophet once said about him, "There is not a single one of my Companions whom I would not take a pledge from, except for Abu Ubaidah."

On one of his visits to Syria, Umar ibn al-Khattab found Abu Ubaidah living in a simple house, lacking any luxuries. Umar asked, "Why don't you furnish your home with something more befitting?" To which Abu Ubaidah replied, "O Commander of the Faithful, this suffices me for my needs." Umar's eyes filled with tears, moved by the humility of this great leader.

## His Passing

Abu Ubaidah passed away in 18 AH, after a plague known as "the Plague of Amwas" broke out in the region of Greater Syria. When the plague spread among the soldiers, Abu Ubaidah was among those infected. He prayed to Allah for martyrdom, and indeed, he passed away, leaving behind a legacy of courage, modesty, and unwavering faith.

## Conclusion

Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah is a wonderful example of a sincere companion who combined high morals, rare courage, and dedication to the religion of Allah. He did not seek fame or high positions; rather, his primary aim was the pleasure of Allah and His Messenger. Rightfully, he earned the title "Amin al-Ummah" (The Trustee of the Nation). His legacy remains alive across the ages as a model of a Muslim leader who embodies strength and trustworthiness.

# TRUE OR FALSE

1. Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah was given the title "Amin al-Ummah" (The Trustworthy One of the Nation) by Umar ibn al-Khattab.
2. Abu Ubaidah led the Muslim army to victory in the Battle of Yarmouk against the Byzantine Empire.
3. During the Plague of Amwas, Abu Ubaidah chose to leave the people to protect himself.
4. Abu Ubaidah fought in both the Battle of Badr and the Battle of Uhud.
5. Abu Ubaidah was known for his humility and lived a very simple life, even when he became a military leader.
6. In the Battle of Uhud, Abu Ubaidah broke his fingers trying to remove the links of the Prophet's helmet from his face.
7. Abu Ubaidah ibn al-Jarrah passed away during the caliphate of Umar ibn al-Khattab.
8. Umar ibn al-Khattab requested Abu Ubaidah to return to Medina when he fell ill, but Abu Ubaidah declined to avoid spreading the plague.

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

1- Who gave Abu Ubaidah the title "Amin al-Ummah" (The Trustworthy One of the Nation)?

- A) Abu Bakr as-Siddiq
- B) Prophet Muhammad
- C) Umar ibn al-Khattab
- D) Uthman ibn Affan

2- In which battle did Abu Ubaidah break his teeth while helping the Prophet Muhammad?

- A) Battle of Badr
- B) Battle of Uhud
- C) Battle of Khandaq
- D) Battle of Yarmouk

3- What was Abu Ubaidah's full name?

- A. Amr ibn al-Aas ibn al-Jarrah
- B. Umar ibn al-Khattab ibn al-Jarrah
- C. Ameer ibn Abdullah ibn al-Jarrah
- D. Amir ibn Abdullah ibn al-Jarrah

4- In which major battle did Abu Ubaidah fight against his own father who was with the Quraysh?

- A. Battle of Badr
- B. Battle of Uhud
- C. Battle of Khaybar
- D. Battle of Tabuk

5- Abu Ubaidah is one of the ten companions who were promised what by the Prophet Muhammad?

- A. Victory in battle
- B. Immense wealth
- C. Long life
- D. Paradise

# ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1- Why did Abu Ubaidah kill his father in the Battle of Badr?

2- What influence did Abu Ubaidah's character and actions have on later Muslim leaders and the community?

3- How did Abu Ubaidah's leadership contribute to the spread of Islam in Syria?

4- What lesson can be learned from Abu Ubaidah's choice to remain in Syria during the Plague of Amwas?

5- What was Abu Ubaidah's response when he was offered riches and luxuries due to his high position?

# WORD SEARCH

## Abu Ubaidah

K T Y Q M A L S I C D Z G X T M T G M V  
X W N O Z S Z R L T F K H P D V G T P Q  
F F D F P H V I M O W P I G V V Q B I V  
W Y G E T A R T S A T N H L D D I Z W H  
R X I W Y G E S B B V D B A H O S A Y C  
R K G H O N O R H R R M A A A Z X K O S  
G Q Q N P A N D E G A R U O C Z Y J L V  
Q B P V V A T B L L K I T H P B Z A N T  
G N R L Z T C N C Z U B Q Z B L U V T L  
A W J K H B Q W B O M A C T K A S L X T  
X S G H P V T C D I M D H T R S V F I W  
Y V Z J O H P F U Y A P K F G G R A G X  
K B Y O V N T V V I H N A V Z Y B P I G  
F A J S K H E H R U V K D N C B C O G X  
Z J V M X E J N Y X F X T B I Q G L R Q  
E U Q C F Q L N R X C H H B R O Z O K L  
C A P C E N J T I J L E A D E R N D Y H  
A K Y G K N Y E T M Y M G Y D W D H J K  
A J A O T G V W V A A P K U O M R A Y A  
M A H Z V L S I E F B B T X Z P Y V G K

YARMOUK  
BATTLE  
HONOR  
UMMAH

COMPANION  
ISLAM  
STRATEGY

LEADER  
COURAGE  
AMIN