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Sahaba Name & Description Match Activity



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Activity Directions

1. Cut out the Sahaba 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 Sahaba listed in this guide insha'Allah. Do not provide all of the information you can find on each sahabi. 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 sahaba 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 sahaba 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 Sahaba'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 Sahaba'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.

Sahaba Name & Description Match

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Sahaba

At-Tufayl ibn 'Amir ad-Dawsi

Abu Hurayrah ad-Dawsi

Usayd ibn al-Hudayr

Mu'adh ibn Jabal

Abdul Rahman ibn 'Awf

Al-Baraa' ibn Malik al-Ansari

Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas

Abdullah ibn Mas'ud

Wahshiy ibn Harb

Abdullah ibn Umm Maktum

He was one of the first eight people who became Muslim. He was also one of the ten people that the Prophet ﷺ said would enter jannah. He was a sahabi who was very rich but this did not make him lazy in his worship of Allah. He was very thankful to Allah for his money and he gave charity very often. Having a lot of money did not affect him in a bad way Alhamdulillah. When he would stand among his slaves, he didn't seem to be different from them by the clothes he wore or his manners. When the Prophet ﷺ died, this sahabi took the responsibility of taking care of the needs of the Prophet's wives.

He was a young boy who came from a noble family of Quraish. He was very kind and good to his parents. When he became a Muslim his mother became very upset and told him that she would not eat or drink until she died unless he left Islam. He asked her not to do that because nothing would make him leave Islam. She stopped eating and drinking until she was weak but she saw that her son would not leave Islam and she ate and drank. Later in his life he fought in the Battle of Uhud and was one of the few people who defended the Prophet ﷺ from the mushikeen.

He first heard the Quran being recited by the youth Mus'ab ibn Umayr. Afterward, when he became a Muslim, other than fighting for the sake of Allah, the only thing he was ever seen doing was studying and reciting the Quran. He recited Quran so well that one day angels came down to listen to him. He also loved the Prophet ﷺ very much and had a strong wish to kiss him ever since he'd met him ﷺ. One day he was able to do so and he was very happy. He kissed the Prophet ﷺ on the side of his chest. He once said that he felt the greatest eman when he was watching the Prophet ﷺ.

He went to Mecca when the Quraysh were fighting against the Prophet ﷺ and harming the Muslims. He did not know this and he only wanted to go worship his idol. When he got to Mecca the chiefs of Quraysh told him many horrible lies about the Prophet ﷺ and told him to stay away from him. He put cotton in his ears so he would not hear what the Prophet ﷺ was teaching but Allah Willed that he would hear what the Prophet ﷺ was teaching and become a Muslim alhamdulillah. When he went back home he told his tribe about Islam but it took a while for them to become Muslim.

He was the hero of the battle that took place in what is known as 'The Orchard of Death'. He was the kind of person that someone may look away from not thinking good of him because he was scrawny, his hair was tangled and his colour was dull; but he was one of the bravest warriors from the Ansar. Khalid ibn al-Walid once told him during the battle against Musaylimah the liar, "Lead the assault against them, knight of the Ansar." This sahabi saved his brother's life in another battle when a red hot iron hook caught his brother. He grabbed hold of the red hot hook and did not let go until he freed his brother.

When he was very young he met the Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr in the mountains of Mecca. The Prophet ﷺ asked him for some milk from the sheep he was watching but he told the Prophet ﷺ that the sheep did not belong to him so he could not do so. The Prophet ﷺ was very happy with his answer. Later, he presented himself to the Prophet ﷺ and became Muslim. From that day on he took care of all of the needs of the Prophet ﷺ and was called 'The keeper of the secrets of the Prophet ﷺ'. He grew up to be the sahabi who was most knowledgeable about the Quran.

His mother was called 'the mother of the one in darkness'. She was called this because when she gave birth to him he was blind. He was from the early group of people whom the Quraysh punished for becoming Muslim. He did not let this stop him and was very eager to learn from the Prophet ﷺ. He was even very eager to fight in battle even though he could not see. He even planned how he could help the Muslims in battle. He said, "I will hold it [the banner of the Muslims] and keep it in place for you, for I am blind and unable to run away." He did so and was martyred in the Battle of Al-Qadisiyah.

His story of how he became a Muslim is very sad. He used to be a slave and after the Battle of Badr one of the kuffar from Quraysh told him, "If you kill the man who killed my uncle I will set you free." He went out with the Quraysh at the Battle of Uhud to kill this man so he could get his freedom. The man he was supposed to kill was a champion warrior and the dear uncle of the Prophet ﷺ, Hamza ibn Abdul-Muttalib. He was very good at throwing the lance and he threw it at Hamza and killed him. When he became a Muslim, the Prophet ﷺ could not bear to look at him because it caused him pain to see the man who had killed his dear uncle. After the Prophet ﷺ died, Allah Alone knows, but he may have killed the man who was falsely calling himself a Prophet.

His name was Abd ar-Rahman but he is most famously known by his nickname that was given to him as a child because he had a kitten that he would play with and carry around with him. After he became Muslim he was honoured by Allah to be the top narrator of hadith. He learned and narrated over 1,600 ahadith of the Prophet ﷺ. As a youth, he dedicated himself to learning from and serving the Prophet ﷺ. He would praise and thank Allah often for blessing him to learn from the Prophet ﷺ and be a Muslim. When he was dying he said, "Oh Allah, I would love to be with you. Please love being with me and hasten it [i.e. bring my death quickly]. When the person that was visiting him left the room, Allah answered his dua' and this sahabi died.

As a young boy, he was one of the seventy-two people who gave their pledge of loyalty to the Prophet ﷺ in the pledge of Al-Aqaba. He was one of the six sahaba who wrote down the Quran for the Prophet ﷺ as it was being revealed. The Prophet ﷺ said about him that he was, "The most knowledgeable one in my ummah about what is halal and what is not." The older sahaba would look to him to settle disagreements in circles of knowledge because he learned directly from the Prophet ﷺ. When the Prophet ﷺ conquered Mecca, he left this sahabi there to teach the new converts the Quran and instruct them in the deen.

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

The sahaba (الصحابه) are those who met the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, believed in him and died as Muslims. Allah ﷻ said in surah Al-Fath, ayah eighteen that He is pleased with sahaba. He ﷻ said, لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَعَلِمَ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ, فَأَنْزَلَ السَّكِينَةَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَثَابَهُمْ فَتْحًا قَرِيبًا {“Indeed, Allah was pleased with the believers when they gave the Bai'ah (pledge) to you (O Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) under the tree: He knew what was in their hearts, and He sent down As-Sakinah (calmness and tranquility) upon them, and He rewarded them with a near victory.”} Allah ﷻ also said in Surah At-Tawbah, ayat 100, وَالسَّابِقُونَ الْأُولُونَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ وَالَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ {“And the foremost to embrace Islam of the Muhajirun (those who migrated from Makkah to Al-Madinah) and the Ansar (the citizens of Al-Madinah who helped and gave aid to the Muhajirun) and also those who followed them exactly (in Faith). Allah is well-pleased with them as they are well-pleased with Him. He has prepared for them Gardens under which rivers flow (Paradise), to dwell therein forever. That is the supreme success.”}. The sahaba had very noble qualities. They spent much of their time worshipping Allah and reading Quran. They did not let the attractions of this life keep them from their duty to Allah. Many of the sahaba led very simple lives because they understood that this life is only a test and the goal that Muslims should work for is doing good deeds hoping for Allah’s Mercy and His jannah.

Sahaba Name & Description Activity

Extensions

Extension # 1: Discuss with students what qualities/characteristics the sahaba possessed that made them the best of people after the Prophets of Allah. Have students keep a daily journal about their own actions/bahaviours and see how their actions/behaviours can be modified to become more noble like those of the sahaba. Point out to the students that some of the sahaba were youth no more than ten years old when they became Muslim and excelled in learning knowledge of the deen.



Extension # 2: Have students select one characteristic of a sahabi 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 sahabi (what qualities did this sahabi have that they admire).

Extension # 3: Obtain a copy of "Portraits: From the Lives of the Companions of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ" by Abdur Rahman Al-Basha insha'Allah. Have students read these stories one at a time and discuss different aspects of the story (i.e. who was the story about? What was this sahabi most known for? Summarize how this sahabi became a Muslim, etc.) insha'Allah. *The teacher may need to simplify the language in some of the stories depending on the students reading level.

Extension # 4: List some adjectives that describe the qualities of each of the sahaba listed in this activity guide. This will, insha'Allah, help children improve and expand their vocabularies. Work in teams or individually insha'Allah. Add words to this list regularly if possible and when children are doing a written assignment about the sahaba, have them refer to the list they have constructed insha'Allah.

Extension #5: With your students/child(ren) design and publish Sahaba information posters. Strive to have the posters be professional, neat and beautiful as they are profiling the best of this ummah after the Prophet ﷺ. Demand accuracy with regard to the information contained on the posters insha'Allah. Use only authentic sources insha'Allah.

Extension # 6: Have students research information about the ten sahaba 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 sahaba during story time. Design a quiz and have students complete it insha'Allah.

Extension # 7: A Sahabi a Month: each month select a sahabi that you and your students will learn about and design a bulletin board about. Have the students' written reports about his life, accomplishments and struggles and poems about the sahabi displayed on the bulletin board. **Remind the students that they should not to try to depict the sahaba and not to display pictures of living beings or animals.**

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Answer Key

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

Abdur Rahman ibn 'Awf = Card # 1

Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas = Card # 2

Usayd ibn al-Hudayr = Card # 3

At-Tufayl ibn 'Amir ad-Dawsi = Card # 4

Al-Baraa' ibn Malik al-Ansari = Card # 5

Abdullah ibn Mas'ud = Card # 6

Abdullah ibn Umm Maktum = Card # 7

Wahshiy ibn Harb = Card # 8

Abu Hurayrah ad-Dawsi = Card # 9

Mu'adh ibn Jabal = Card # 10

Sahaba = Card # 11