

# THE LOYAL ONES



Book 6

Salman al Farsi

ایسے ہوتے ہیں علی کے نوکر

ایسے ہوتے ہیں علی کے نوکر

*“Indeed these are what the followers  
of Ali are like”*



Prepared by **'ASR'**

May Allah (swt) bless us with an opportunity to be a  
true follower of our Imam (ajtf), Inshallah!!

## Introduction

- Name: Salman al Farsi
- Birth: Born around 568 AD in a village in Isfahan (Iran).
- Father: Was the head of the village and was very wealthy.
- Before he converted to Islam, his name was Ruzbeh, meaning 'happy'.
- He passed away in Madain.



# Biography

Salman al Farsi led a blessed life, taking one step closer to God as time passed by.

## Chapter 1 - Persia

- According to Arab historians, Salman was born around 568 AD in a village of Isfahan in Iran.
- The village was known as Jiyye.
- His Persian name was Roozbeh which meant 'happy'.
- It was changed to Salman after he converted to Islam.
- Salman's father was a rich landlord and a powerful political figure in Jiyye and the surrounding areas.
- Salman was his only son.
- Most Persians were Zoroastrians (fire worshippers) in those days as it was a symbol of light and they considered it sacred.



- Temples were constructed where fire was made to blaze forever.
- Holy men used to stay day and night to ensure the fire did not die out.
- Salman was taught so much about his faith that he knew more than the priests.
- At 16 years, Salman became a priest in the fire temple of Jiyye.
- His father wanted him to become a great person in the village and asked him to manage the fire in the temple.
- Salman thought about the fire and refused to accept it as God, as humans had to take care of it instead of vice versa.
- As he stared at the flames, Salman wondered if he would ever find the truth.





- ? • And if he did find it, then how would he recognise the truth? ?
- What was the truth? ? ?
  - Questions filled his mind.
- ? • What Salman didn't know was that the future had something big in store for him, because Allah (swt) never ignores the believers and especially those who strive to find the right path. ? ? ? ? ?



## Chapter 2 - Bye Bye Jiyye!

- One day in spring (circa 586 A.D.), Salman's father had some important business at one of his country houses.
- But around the same time, merchants from Balkh were coming as guests with rare gifts from China.
- As the visitors could not be left unattended, Salman was instructed to attend the business at the country house.
- Salman left his house on a Sunday.
- On his way, a small building caught his eye.
- Feeling curious, Salman got off the horse and upon hearing voices in the building, he entered it.
- Inside, there were a group of men singing.
- When they finished, a man from the congregation came to Salman.
- Salman inquired about who they were and what kind of temple was this as it had no fire.
- The high priest explained that they were Christians who worshipped one God.



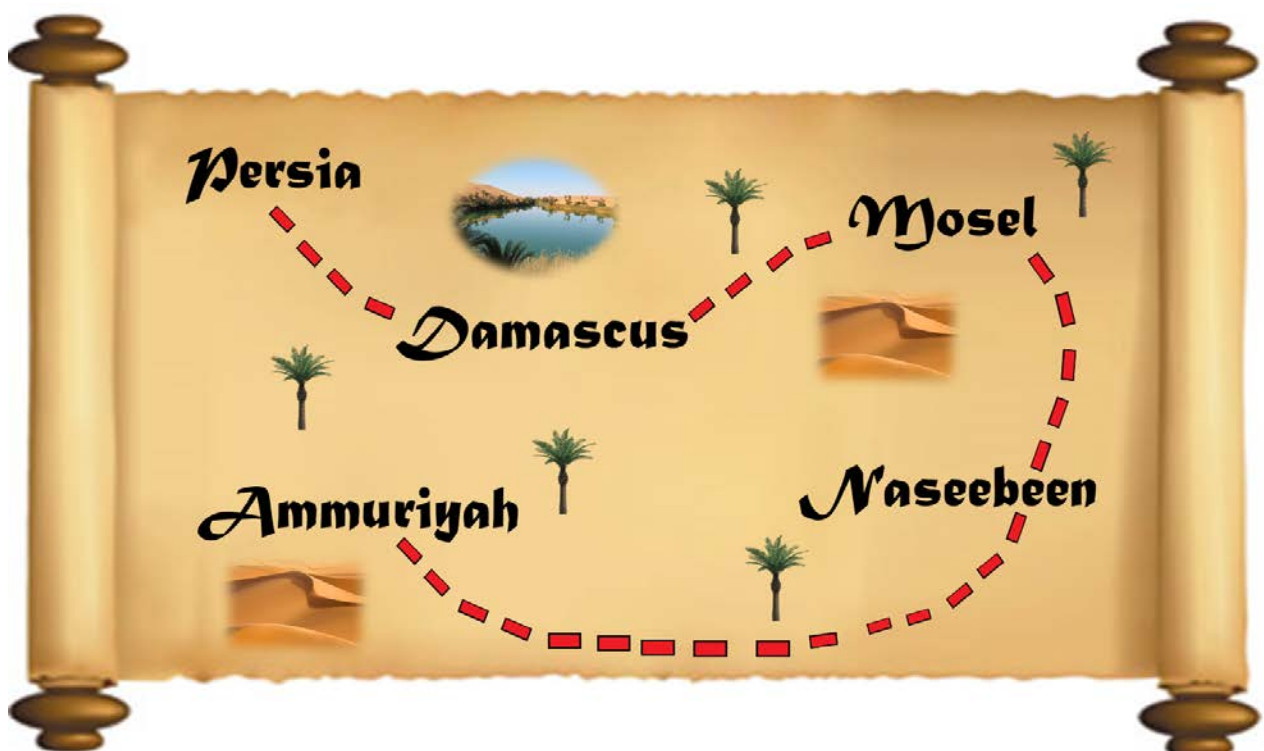
- They didn't worship fire because human beings could create and destroy it.
- Hearing this sound explanation, Salman embraced Christianity.
- He spent his entire day with his new comrades.
- Upon his return, Salman informed his worried father about the occurrences of the day.
- He also told his father about his change in faith from a Zoroastrian to a Christian.
- Salman's father tried desperately to dissuade his son, but all in vain.
- Eventually he went to the extent of imprisoning Salman.



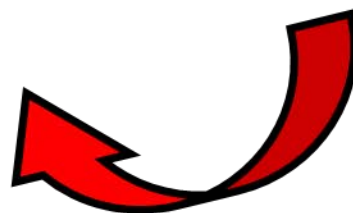
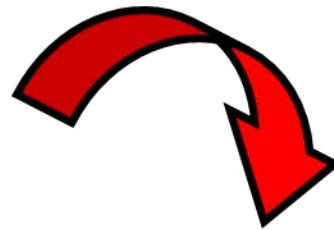
- Mehran was a servant of Salman's father and had raised Salman like his own son.
- It saddened him to see him Salman that way.
- Salman trusted Mehran a lot and it was through him that Salman came in contact with his Christian friends.
- The Christians were upset when they heard about the treatment that Salman had received and they decided to prepare a caravan to take Salman away from Jiyye.
- Mehran informed Salman about the arrival of the caravan.
- The caravan set off with Salman who was never to return to Jiyye again.

## Chapter 3 - A new life

- After crossing the border of Persia, Salman arrived at Damascus where he spent the next ten years of his life.
- The young man lived in a priest's house.
- He wanted to learn the principles of the religion, good behaviour, and the teachings of the Bible.
- Sometime passed before the priest passed away.
- Salman migrated to Mosul (a city in the northern part of Iraq).
- There, he lived in a church.
- From Mosul, he moved to Naseebeen.
- Then he moved to Ammuriyah.



- He spent the next twenty years of his life in these three places.
- At first, Salman had no doubt that truth and salvation lied in Christianity, but soon he felt that the truth was still hidden from him.



## Chapter 4 - Migration

- While Salman was residing in Ammuriyah, he heard of a man in Mecca who was claiming to be a Prophet.
- This man was preaching oneness of Allah (swt).
- Salman travelled to Yathrib (Medina) and began making plans to meet Prophet Muhammad (saw).
- One day, a caravan passed by him.
- The caravan was going to Hejaz.
- He gave them all his money to travel to Mecca.
- The traders took his money and deprived him of his freedom.
- They sold him to a Jew as a slave for a very high price.
- Salman was sad because of their disloyalty, but he was patient.
- He worked hard for the Jew.
- One morning a man belonging to Bani Quraidha came to visit his cousin.



- He saw Salman working and requested his cousin to sell Salman to him.
- Salman became happy because Bani Quraidha lived in Yathrib which was full of date-palms.
- The priest of Ammuriyah had told him that the promised Prophet (pbuh) would appear here.
- One day, he overheard his master informing a comrade that Muhammad (saw) had arrived.
- Salman rejoiced at the good news.
- He planned to visit the Prophet (saw) at night when his master would not be able to notice.
- Due to the Holy Prophet's exemplary personality and conduct, Salman was convinced that Muhammad (saw) was the promised prophet.





- He embraced Islam and Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) changed his name from Roozbeh to Salman.

## Chapter 5 -Freedom

- Islam relieved people from slavery.
- Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) told his companions to help Salman get his freedom.
- The Jewish man accepted to free Salman provided that he should plant him three thousand date-palms.
- A few Muslims gathered together and planted the date palms.
- Prophet Muhammad also participated in this activity.
- All of the plants lived.
- In this manner Allah (swt) granted Salman his freedom.



## Chapter 6 -Khandaq

- After the battle of Uhud, the Quraysh were preparing a large army of 10 000 soldiers.
- When the prophet (pbuh) received this news, he called an urgent meeting for planning the defence of the city.
- Salman being a non-Arab suggested a Persian strategy which was to dig a trench.
- When the people were digging the trench, an argument arose between the people as to whether Salman was a muhajir or Ansar but Rasulallah (saw) ended the argument saying:

“Salman is neither a muhajir nor Ansar.

He is one of us.

He is one of the people of the house.”



## Chapter 7 -The war begins

- The Quraysh were shocked at the trench.
- They were confused.
- They were planning to defeat the Muslims with their 10 000 soldier army.
- Amr ibn Abd wudd managed to get over the trench and challenged the Muslims thrice.
- Imam Ali (as) rose to fight him and killed Amr and eventually the Meccans retreated.



## Chapter 8 -The light departs

- Rasulallah (saw) was 63 years old when he passed away.
- Salman was crushed by sorrow.
- Rasulallah (saw) was the one who guided Salman to the truth and freed him from slavery.
- His heart was heavy.



## Chapter 9 -Madain

- After passing away of Rasulallah (saw), Salman served Imam Ali (as).
- Imam Ali (as) appointed Salman as the governor of Madain.
- Salman ruled for a few weeks until he passed away.



## Chapter 10 - Demise

- Salman had written this poem on his enshrouding cotton (kaffan) :

"I am heading towards Allah, lacking a sound heart and an appropriate provision, while taking a provision (with you), to the Praiseworthy is the most dreadful deed."

- After Salman had passed away, Ali ibn Abi Talib (a) travelled to Al-Mada'in to bathe and enshroud his body.
- Then he performed funeral prayers before burying him in a grave.
- Imam then returned to Medina that night.





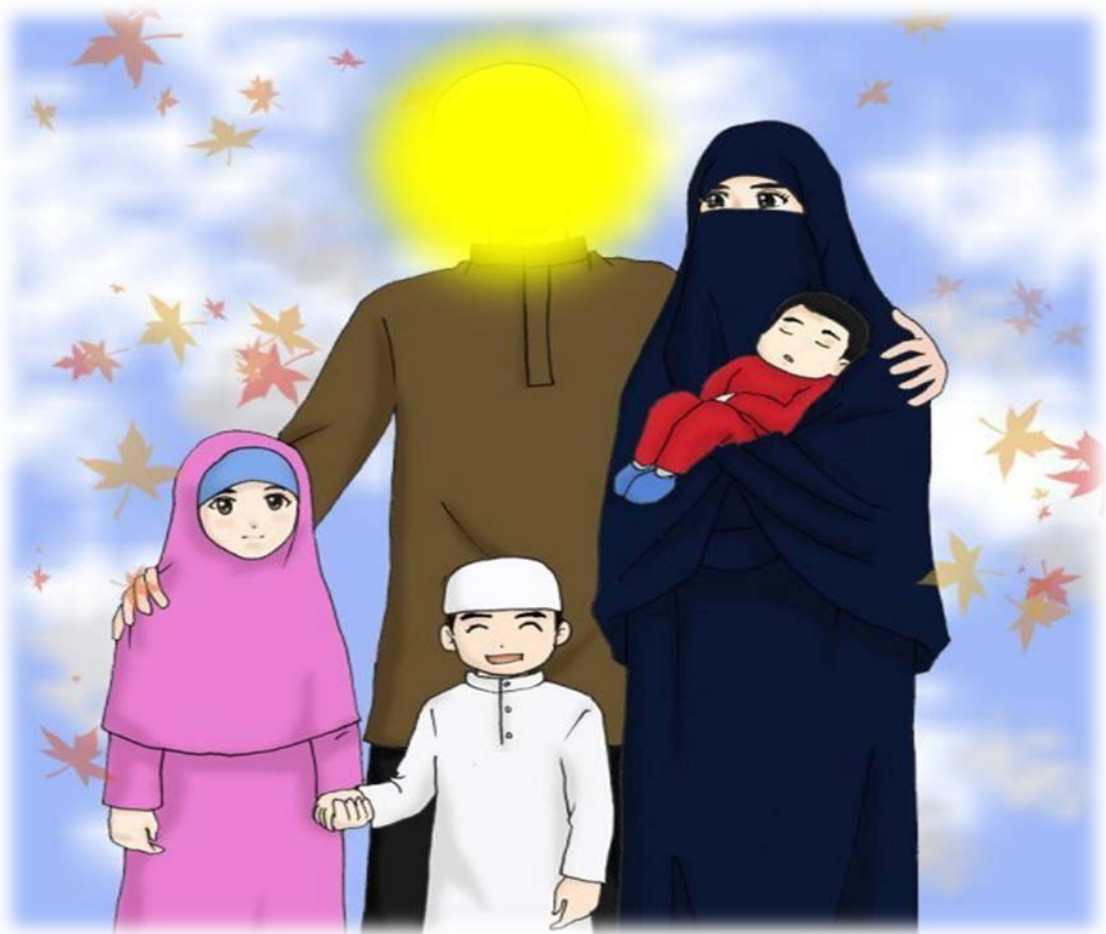
## Spiritual status

- Salman was an extremely pious person and a humble servant of Allah (swt).
- He was a sincere companion of Rasulallah (saw) and was blessed with the lofty status of being part of the Ahlebait.
- This status was recognized before the battle of the trench (The story is mentioned on page 16).
- His constant desire to find the truth has a very important lesson for us.
- His journey shows us that the time dedicated to finding the truth, no matter how lengthy it may be, will always lead to the right destination.

## Family

- Salman eventually married Bugayra from the tribe of Banu Kinda.
- Abd-Allah and Muhammad were the names of their sons.
- Abd-Allah had narrated the hadith of Heavenly Gift for the Lady Fatima (s).
- Salman also had a daughter in Isfahan and two other daughters in Egypt.
- According to Al-Muhaddith al-Nuri, the descendants of Salman were living in Rey for about five hundred years.
- Badr al-Din Hasan ibn Ali ibn Salman was a prominent figure in narration of hadith and his lineage goes back to Salman al-Farsi through nine generations.

- Dia' al-Din al-Farsi (d. 622 A.H), a descendant of Salman, was a grand scholar and a poet in Khujand.
- He was a religious leader in Bukhara. He also penned a commentary on Al-Mahsul by Al-Razi.
- Al-Muhaddith al-Nuri also mentioned Shams al-Din Suzani (d. 562 or 569 A.H) as a



descendant of Salman, he was titled as Taj al-Shu'ara (The Crown of Poets).

- The other mentioned descendants of Salman are:
  - Abd al-Fattah, custodian of the mausoleum of Salman for some time.
  - Ibrahim ibn Shahriyar (d. 624), known as Abu Ishaq Kaziruni, who was a religious figure in the fifth century
  - Hasan ibn Hasan, whose lineage goes back to Muhammad ibn Salman.

# The Loyal Ones

## Published so far:

1. Malek e Ashtar
2. Uthman bin Saeed al - Amri
3. Abu Jafar Muhammad in Uthman
4. Hussein bin Rauh Nawbakhti
5. Ali bin Muhammad Samari
6. Salman al Farsi

## Keep in touch!

Facebook: Asr Kids

Email: [asr.313@hotmail.com](mailto:asr.313@hotmail.com)

Website:

[www.asr313.com](http://www.asr313.com)







Facebook: *Asr Kids*

Email: [asr.313@hotmail.com](mailto:asr.313@hotmail.com)

Website: [www.asr313.com](http://www.asr313.com)