

popular revolt broke out in Istanbul, led by certain religious groups and army units alienated by the CUP. An army of loyal units and volunteers rushed to Istanbul to crush the rebellion. Abdülhamid was falsely accused of having instigated the rebellion and was dethroned on April 27. He spent the rest of his life under house arrest until his death on 10 February 1918.

[See also Afghānī, Jamāl al-Dīn al-; Ottoman Empire; Pan-Islam; and Tanzimat.]

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ENGİN DENİZ AKARLI

ABİM. See Islamic Youth Movement of Malaysia.

ABŪ BAKR. The first caliph (*khalīfah*), or successor to the Prophet Muḥammad, ruled for only two years (632–634), but his tenure as caliph was decisive for the community. Insurrection had broken out in parts of Arabia, led in some cases

by pseudoprophets, such as Musaylimah from the tribe of Banū Ḥanīfah and Tulayhah from the tribe of Banū Assad. These tribes refused to pay allegiance to the new government in Medina, assuming that their fealty to it, conceived in political rather than religious terms, had lapsed with the death of the Prophet. Consequently, they withheld the payment of *zakāt*, the obligatory alms giving that is one of the five "pillars," or duties binding upon Muslims. In response to the refusal of the rebellious tribes to pay their *zakāt* to Medina, Abū Bakr stated, according to tradition, that even if only the hobble of a young camel were withheld in payment of *zakāt*, he would fight those dissenters. Within a year of the Prophet's death, the rebellious tribes were defeated under the leadership of Khālīd ibn al-Walīd, a famous military commander during and after the Prophet's time, in a series of battles known in Islamic history as the Riddah wars (political rebellion).

As the first of the Rightly Guided Caliphs (al-Rāshidūn), Abū Bakr is much lauded for his simple and abstemious lifestyle, his legendary generosity, and unwavering devotion to Muḥammad, whose father-in-law he became when 'Ā'ishah, his daughter, married the Prophet. At first Abū Bakr lived in a modest house in Sunh, a suburb of Medina, but then moved into the town for the sake of convenience. Under Abū Bakr the collection of the Qur'ānic verses is said to have begun, prompted by 'Umar, who was alarmed by the death of a large number of Qur'ān reciters during the Riddah wars.

Abū Bakr's official title was Khalīfat Rasūl Allāh (the Successor to the Messenger of God), signifying his status as the only direct successor to the Prophet. In his often quoted accession speech, Abū Bakr laid out the foundational principles of consensual, restricted, and participatory government. Recognizing the people as the source of authority, he highlighted the impor-