

# MIFTAAH SEMINAR

## FROM ENEMY TO COMPANION



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### **Khalid ibn al-Walid RA: His Family Background**

- Father
  - Walid ibn al-Mugheerah is the son of Abdullah ibn Omar ibn Makhzoom. He is from the tribe of Banu Makhzoom: a powerful clan within Quraysh, known for producing warriors and strategists.
    - Banu Makhzoom were responsible for training horses, horse riders, and leading in battle.
    - They were known for their **bravery, strategic thinking, and intelligence in warfare.**
  - Walid ibn al-Mugheerah was a **staunch opponent** of the Prophet ﷺ. He aligned with Abu Sufyan, Abu Jahl, and Umayyah ibn Khalaf in their hostility. However, unlike Abu Jahl, Walid and Abu Sufyan did not stoop to insults or mockery of the Prophet ﷺ.
- Mother
  - Lubabah bint al-Harith. Her family included:
    - Lubabah al-Kubra, the wife of Al'-Abbas ibn Abdul-Mutalib.
    - Lubabah al-Sughra, the wife of Al-Walid ibn al-Mugheeraj and mother of Khalid ibn al-Walid.
    - Maimouna bint al-Hartih, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ.
      - This connection highlights Khalid ibn al-Walid's close family ties to the Prophet ﷺ.

- Relatives & Connections:
  - Khalid ibn al-Walid is closely related to **Omar ibn al-Khattab RA.**
    - Omar's mother, Hantamah, was the daughter of Hisham ibn al-Mugheerah, making Umar, Khalid's nephew; in which they grew up together as friends.
  - **Abu Jahl** (Amr ibn Hisham), a fierce enemy of Islam, was the son of Hisham ibn al-Mugheerah as well, making him Khalid's first cousin.
    - Khalid, Omar, and Abu Jahl were all part of the same extended family and **shared their youth together.**

### **Verses revealed about Walid ibn al-Mugheerah:**

- Walid ibn al-Mugheerah was one of the main figures who approached **Abu Talib**, urging him to withdraw his protection from the Prophet ﷺ.
  - He offered his son **Umarah** in exchange for surrendering the Prophet ﷺ, but Abu Talib refused and remained firm.
  - This attempt was a significant move, especially because **Jiwar** (tribal protection) was a deeply respected concept, and Abu Talib was a respected elder of Banu Hashim.
- Walid ibn al-Mugheerah's Will:
  - After the Hijrah, Walid ibn al-Mugheerah passed away. Before his death, he addressed issues with his sons **Khalid**, **Umarah**, and **Walid**:
    - A ransom owed by the **Khuza'ah** tribe.
    - The mistreatment of his daughter by her husband, **Abu Uzair**, who held her captive and refused to send her home.
      - His brother Hisham ibn al-Mugheerah intervened and resolved the matter.

## Khalid ibn al-Walid RA: Early Incidents During the Prophet's Time

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### • The Battle of Badr:

- After the Prophet ﷺ settled in Medina, the first major conflict was the Battle of Badr. Khalid ibn al-Walid did not participate in this battle, as he was away in Syria on business.
- However, his brother, **Walid ibn Walid**, fought at Badr and was captured by the Muslims.
- Upon returning, Khalid negotiated his brother's release.
  - The **ransom** was set at **4,000 dirhams**.
  - On their journey back to Makkah, they stopped at **al-Huthaifa** for the night.
- That night, **Walid ibn Walid slipped away**, returned to **Medina**, and **embraced Islam**.
  - He had witnessed the **character**, **worship**, and **manners** of the Prophet ﷺ and chose to stay.
  - Though Walid remained in Medina, his **relationship with Khalid** stayed respectful and intact.

### • The Battle of Uhud:

- The Battle of Uhud took place the year after Badr. Quraysh came with an army of 3,000 men, determined to completely destroy the Muslims.
- **Khalid ibn al-Walid's Role:**
  - Positioned himself with a contingent of horsemen, waiting strategically.
  - **Ikrimah ibn Abi Jahl**, was also present, fueled by rage over his father's death at Badr.
  - When the Muslim archers abandoned their post on **Jabal Ruma (Jab al-Ayneen)**, Khalid saw the opening.
  - With only **nine defenders** left, he charged from behind, killed those remaining, and struck the Muslim army from the rear.

- Ikrimah attacked from the front, causing a devastating impact and forcing the Muslims to retreat.
- **Khalid's maneuver was pivotal** in turning the tide of the battle.
- The Aftermath of the Battle:
  - The Prophet ﷺ later gathered the sahabah and learned the Quraysh had stopped at **Hamra' al-Asad**, a few miles away.
    - He commanded that only those who fought at Uhud would accompany him to confront them there.
- **The Battle of Ahzab:**
  - **10,000 troops**, including Banu Ghatafan, marched against Medina. Their weapons and supplies were supported in part by **Banu Nadheer**, a Jewish tribe previously exiled from Medina.
  - The Prophet ﷺ had a **trench dug** to defend Medina.
    - **Banu Quraydha**, originally under treaty, were convinced by Huyay ibn Akhtab (chief of Banu Nadheer) to betray the Muslims and attack from behind.
  - **Nuaim ibn Mas'ud**, a new Muslim from Banu Ghatafan, secretly embraced Islam and asked the Prophet ﷺ if he could create **confusion** among Quraysh, Banu Ghatafan, and Banu Quraydha and the Prophet ﷺ permitted it.
    - Nuaim warned Banu Quraydha not to trust Quraysh and advised them to take **hostages** from Quraysh and Ghatafan.
    - He then told **Quraysh and Banu Ghatafan** that Banu Quraydha planned to **hand over hostages** to the Prophet ﷺ. This led to **distrust and internal division** within the enemy ranks.
  - Khalid ibn al-Walid, Ikrimah, and others frustrated by the stalled siege, searched for a weak point in the trench.

- Near **Mount Sani**, they found a narrow section and crossed over with a small group. Among them was **Amr ibn Abd Wudd**. Amr challenged the Muslims and Ali ibn Abi Talib RA stepped forward. Ali RA defeated and killed Amr.
- After the assault failed, a powerful wind sent by Allah SWT dispersed the enemy, ending the siege.

- The Prophet ﷺ declared:

*"From now on, they will not attack us; we will march against them."*

- **The Battle of Hudaybiyyah:**

- In the 6th year after Hijrah, the battle of Hydaybiyyah took place.
  - Though called a "*battle*," it began with an incident where **70 Muslims** in ihram were attacked near **Tan'eem**, as mentioned by Alama al-Dhahabi.
- Khalid ibn al-Walid, anticipating the Prophet's ﷺ arrival, stationed himself at **Qura al-Ghaneem** with 300 horsemen, fully supplied for a long stay. He planned a blockade near Usfan, intending to attack once the Muslims passed by.
- The Prophet ﷺ, traveling with **1,400 unarmed companions for Umrah**, learned of this and took a detour, arriving safely at Hudaibiyah, close to Makkah.
- The Treaty Terms:
  - Muslims would not perform Umrah that year, but return the next year for three days, unarmed.
  - A 10-year ceasefire was agreed upon.
- In the 7th year after Hijrah, during the Prophet's return for Umrah, Khalid's brother, **Walid ibn Walid**, came with the Muslims.
  - Quraysh, including Khalid, left Makkah and went to the mountains.

- The Prophet ﷺ asked about Khalid, saying:  
*"How can someone like Khalid be unaware of Islam? If he used his intelligence and bravery for Islam, it would be better for him and I would give him preference over others."*
- Walid ibn Walid left a letter for his brother, reminding him of the Prophet's ﷺ words and expressing surprise that someone as sharp as Khalid had not yet accepted Islam.
  - When Khalid received the letter, it sparked a deep interest in Islam within him.

### Khalid ibn al-Walid RA Accepts Islam

- Shortly after, Khalid decided to accept Islam; but wanted someone to accompany him. He approached Sufyan ibn Umayyah and Ikrimah, but both refused.
- On his journey, he met **Amr ibn al-'As** and **Uthman ibn Talha**, who were also heading to accept Islam. As they neared **Medina**, Walid ibn Walid came out to welcome them and shared that the Prophet ﷺ was happy and excited about their arrival.
- When Khalid entered Medina, he saw the Prophet ﷺ smiling warmly, and immediately took his shahada.
  - Amr ibn al-'As and Uthman ibn Talha also accepted Islam afterward.
- Khalid remained in Medina and became close to the Prophet ﷺ, visiting him often due to his aunt **Maimouna RA**, the Prophet's ﷺ wife.
- During the Conquest of Makkah, when Quraysh broke the treaty, the Prophet ﷺ assigned Khalid ibn al-Walid RA to lead a contingent from a separate route, with strict orders not to fight unless attacked.
  - Khalid was **ambushed by Ikrimah ibn Abi Jahl** and a group of soldiers. Khalid fought back fiercely, defeating the attackers, but Ikrimah fled towards Yemen, intending to go to Abyssinia.

- Ikrimah's wife, Umm Hakim, caught up with him. She had secured a guarantee of safety from the Prophet ﷺ, possibly marked by his shoes or shawl, and waved it as a sign. She convinced him to return to Makkah. The Prophet ﷺ instructed the companions not to treat Ikrimah with **animosity** and said "*Do not say, 'Here is the son of the Pharaoh of this Ummah.'*" When Ikrimah arrived, he found the Muslims calm and welcoming.
- He went directly to the Prophet ﷺ and **accepted Islam**.

- **The Battle of Hunayn**

- Khalid RA was given command over a large group, including members of **Banu Sulaym**.
- The Muslims were caught off guard by a surprise rain of arrows in a valley and scattered.
- The Prophet ﷺ stood firm with Abbas ibn Abdul Muttalib, regrouped the army, and led them to victory.
- They then marched to **Ta'if**, laid siege for about **20 days**, but eventually withdrew.
- After returning to **Ji'ranah**, the Prophet ﷺ distributed the **spoils of Hunayn**, performed **Umrah**, and then returned to Makkah.

- **Mission to Banu Jadhimah:**

- The Prophet ﷺ sent out peaceful delegations to nearby tribes.
- Khalid was sent to **Banu Jadhimah** and invited them to Islam.
- They responded with the word "صَبَّانَا" "saba'na", which could mean "we've left our religion," but they meant they were accepting Islam.
- Misunderstanding their intent, and seeing they still carried weapons, Khalid RA assumed aggression and took them captive.

- When their response remained the same, he ordered their execution.
- **Abdullah ibn Umar RA** and his men **refused to take part**, and **Abu Qatadah** rushed back to inform the Prophet ﷺ.
- The Prophet ﷺ raised his hands and said:
 

*“O Allah, I disavow what Khalid has done.”*

  - The Prophet ﷺ sent Ali RA with gold to pay **blood money** to the families. After compensating them, Ali RA used the remainder to help the **poor and needy** in the tribe and the Prophet ﷺ approved of Ali's actions.

- **Khalid ibn al-Walid in Yemen**

- Before the Prophet's ﷺ final Hajj, Khalid RA was sent to Yemen to invite **Banu Hamdan** to Islam. He spent six months peacefully calling them, reporting back to the Prophet ﷺ.
- The Prophet ﷺ then **recalled Khalid** and sent **Ali RA** in his place.
  - Ali RA led the prayer, read the Prophet's ﷺ **letter**, and **the entire tribe accepted Islam**.
- Ali RA returned to Makkah with **sacrificial animals**, and together with the Prophet ﷺ, they performed **Hajjat al-Wada'**.
- After Hajj, the Prophet ﷺ sent **Khalid RA on one final mission to Najran**.

- **The Battle of Mutah**

- The Prophet ﷺ sent messengers with a dawah message to Christian Arab tribes near Byzantine territory.
- One messenger was killed by the **Ghassanid tribe**, prompting the Prophet ﷺ to send an army. The Muslim army was about **3,000**, facing a Byzantine army of up to **100,000**.
- The Prophet ﷺ appointed **Zaid ibn Haritha**, then **Ja'far ibn Abi Talib**, and then **Abdullah ibn Rawahah** as commanders

- in succession if one fell. All three were martyred in the battle.
- The Muslims then chose **Khalid ibn al-Walid** RA as commander. Khalid RA fought strategically but realized a full battle would be a massacre.
  - He led a **tactical retreat**, saving many lives and bringing the army back safely.
  - Some in Medina **criticized** the return as retreat.
  - The Prophet ﷺ defended Khalid and said: "He is a sword from the swords of Allah."
- From then on, Khalid RA was known as "**Saifullah**" *The Sword of Allah*.

### **Khalid ibn al-Walid's RA Final Mission: Najran**

- Near the end of the Prophet's ﷺ life, Khalid RA was sent to Najran to prevent a potential attack on Medina.
  - According to some reports, Khalid RA crushed the threat and returned with spoils.
- However, as noted in Ibn Hisham's Seerah, the expedition was one of dawah, not battle.
  - Khalid RA was instructed to invite the people to Islam, and they accepted.
  - He stayed to teach them the basics of Islam, then returned to report to the Prophet ﷺ.

### **The State of the Ummah after the Prophet's ﷺ Passing**

- After the Prophet ﷺ passed away, the Ummah was in a fragile state. While the Muhajireen and Ansar were firm in faith, most Muslims had only recently accepted Islam. Many had seen the Prophet ﷺ for the first time at **Hajjat al-Wada'**, and some had never seen him at all, leaving their understanding of Islam shallow and unstable.

## False Prophets and Apostasy Movements

- In this time, false prophets began to appear, including:
  - **Al-Aswad al-'Ansi** in Yemen.
  - **Musaylamah al-Kadhdhab** in Yamamah.
  - **Tulayhah al-Asadi** in Najd.
    - These individuals gathered followers and created new movements, while many Bedouins misunderstood Islam to be only valid during the Prophet's ﷺ lifetime. Others **refused to pay zakah**, falsely believing it was only required under his leadership. As a result, entire tribes apostatized, creating widespread instability.

## Abu Bakr's RA Leadership and Resolve

- Despite this chaos, Abu Bakr RA firmly upheld the Prophet's ﷺ last instructions. The Prophet ﷺ had appointed **Usamah ibn Zaid**, the son of Zaid ibn al-Haritha, to lead an army toward the Byzantine border. Many senior Companions suggested delaying the expedition due to internal threats. However, Abu Bakr RA refused, insisting on fulfilling the Prophet's ﷺ command. He only asked Usamah for permission to keep Omar RA in Medina to advise him, which was granted.

## Dealing with the Apostates

- To address the widespread apostasy, **Abu Bakr RA sent out 10-11 armies**, including:
  - **Khalid ibn al-Walid RA**
  - **'Ikrimah ibn Abi Jahl RA**
  - **Al-'Ala' al-Hadrami RA**
- Each commander followed a clear protocol:
  1. Call the adhan upon arrival.
  2. If the Adhan is returned, leave the people in peace.
  3. If not, invite them back to Islam.
  4. If they refuse, then engage in battle.

## Khalid ibn al-Walid's RA Campaign

- Khalid RA faced several rebellious tribes, including Banu Sulaym, his former allies at Hunayn. Among the major figures he confronted was **Tulayhah al-Asadi**, who had:
  - Previously accepted Islam, then claimed prophethood.
  - Gained thousands of followers, including **'Uyaynah ibn Hisn** from **Banu Ghatafan**.
- Khalid RA fought against them and **defeated Tulayhah's army**. Tulayhah and his wife escaped to Syria. He later repented, accepted Islam again, and joined Muslim battles under the caliphate, eventually dying as a Muslim fighter in Qadisiyyah or Nahawand.
- Allah revealed verses describing such people:  
*"Indeed, those who believed, then disbelieved, then believed, then disbelieved, and then increased in disbelief – Allah will not forgive them nor guide them to a way."* (Surah An-Nisa' 4:137)
  - This described those who fluctuated in their faith and ultimately turned away.

## Malik ibn Nuwayrah:

- Malik was a Muslim during the Prophet's ﷺ time and collected zakat. After the Prophet's ﷺ death, he stopped giving zakat and gave it back to the people.
- He joined forces with Sajah, a woman who also claimed prophethood.
- Khalid RA was sent to confront him. Malik acted unsure about his faith.
- Khalid RA executed Malik, believing he had truly left Islam.
- Khalid RA also married Malik's wife, Laila. Some Sahabah objected.
- Abu Bakr RA supported Khalid RA but asked him to return to Madinah. Omar RA criticized him, but Abu Bakr RA considered the matter closed.

## The Battle of Yamamah:

- Musaylamah had a huge army in Yamamah.
- Abu Bakr RA sent Ikrimah RA to hold off Musaylamah's forces but told him not to attack. Ikrimah disobeyed, lost many soldiers.
- Khalid RA was then sent with reinforcements. He organized the army and fought a fierce battle.
- Over 1,000 Muslims died, including 300 Hufadh.
- Wahshi RA, who killed Hamza RA, also killed Musaylamah.
- Abu Dujanah RA finished Musaylamah off but was martyred soon after.
- This loss of Hufadh led Omar RA to suggest compiling the Quran in one book.

## Khalid ibn al-Walid's RA Campaigns in Iraq and al-Sham

- **March Toward Iraq (Under Abu Bakr RA)**
  - Iraq was part of the Persian Empire. Abu Bakr RA ordered Khalid ibn al-Walid RA to lead the campaign into Iraq.
  - Khalid had limited men (around 2,000 initially), so he divided them into 3 groups, each a day apart for strategic movement.
- **Background on Persia**
  - The just king, Anushirwan, ruled Persia for 48 years. After his death, there was political chaos: multiple rulers over a short time.
  - Yezdgard eventually took the throne; his commander was Hormoz.
- **Initial Contact with Persia**
  - Khalid sent a letter to Hormoz: accept Islam, pay jizyah, or face war.
  - Hormoz became enraged and anticipated an attack at Kazima (modern Kuwait).
  - Khalid used deception and desert maneuvering to avoid direct confrontation.

- **Battle of Kazima**

- Khalid RA reached Kazima while Hormoz's army was misdirected north.
- Hormoz challenged Khalid RA to a duel but planned to ambush him.
- During the duel, Hormoz tried to trap Khalid RA, but Khalid RA used Hormoz as a human shield.
- Qa'qa ibn Amr al-Tameemi, sent as reinforcement, intervened and helped defeat the attackers.
- Khalid RA killed Hormoz and the Muslim army defeated the Persians decisively.

- **Rise of Khalid's Army**

- Soldiers flocked to join Khalid RA; his army grew to 10,000–18,000.
- He continued to conquer cities including Hira using tactics of swift movement and surprise.

- **Orders to Move to al-Sham (Syria)**

- While Khalid RA was in Iraq, other commanders (**Abu Ubaydah Al-Jarrah, Amr ibn al-As**) were sent to Syria.
- Facing strong Byzantine resistance, Abu Bakr RA instructed Khalid to move to Sham.

- **The Battle of Yarmouk**

- Byzantine Emperor Hercules wanted to attack Muslims in isolated groups.
- Abu Bakr RA countered by ordering all Muslim forces to unite.
- Khalid RA was appointed supreme commander of the Muslim forces.
- As Yarmouk began, Abu Bakr RA passed away; Omar RA appointed Abu Ubaydah Al-Jarrah as the new commander.

- **Transition of Command**

- Abu Ubaydah didn't tell Khalid RA immediately to avoid disruption.

- When Khalid found out, he said: *"I did not fight for Omar or for leadership. I fight for Allah."*

- He humbly accepted the change, and both leaders worked closely.

- **Strategy at Yarmouk**

- Khalid RA used tactics like feigned retreat to trap enemy forces.
- One Byzantine general asked Khalid RA why he was called *"The Sword of Allah."*
- Khalid explained his journey from disbelief to Islam and how the Prophet ﷺ gave him that title.
- The general accepted Islam, fought alongside Muslims, and died that same day.
  - This campaign marked one of the greatest victories for the Muslims against the Byzantine Empire and solidified Khalid ibn al-Walid's RA legacy as a brilliant military strategist and servant of Islam.