

SUMMER IMMERSION HAYAT AL-SAHABA



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SESSION 4

Overview and Goals of the Lesson

- Focuses on Khalid ibn al-Walid's life: upbringing, conversion, major battles, and passing.
- Designed to provide a concise but impactful overview, not a detailed account of all battles.
- Emphasizes his title "Saifullah" (Sword of Allah) and the transformation behind it.
- Teacher explicitly limited the scope to key phases of Khalid's life due to time constraints.
- The purpose is to connect spiritually to his legacy, not just study historical facts.

Background of Khalid's Family

- Khalid was born into the elite Banu Makhzoom, rivals to the Prophet's tribe, Banu Hashim.
- His father, Al-Walid ibn al-Mughira, was wealthy, arrogant, and hostile toward Islam.
- Al-Walid was infamous for trying (and failing) to label the Qur'an—he settled on "magic."
- The Qur'an condemns him in Surah Qalam and Al-Muddathir, calling him "zaneen."
- His death was undignified—caused by a minor injury, symbolizing the collapse of arrogance.

Khalid's Early Life and Upbringing

- Khalid grew up physically strong, skilled in all forms of combat and horseback riding.
- He was more interested in war stories than trade, contrasting with his brothers.
- His loyalty to his father shaped his early opposition to Islam—not based on personal conviction.
- He skipped the Battle of Badr, indicating lack of interest, not necessarily strategy.
- His fierce and disciplined demeanor became key traits later in his military success.

Khalid's Role in Battles Before Islam

- At Uhud, he noticed the gap in Muslim defense when archers left their post—he exploited it.
- His surprise attack led to a major defeat for the Muslims, demonstrating tactical brilliance.
- At Khandaq (Trench), he almost breached the defense—an impressive feat no one else matched.
- He was known for deception tactics, using diversions and strategic attacks.
- These early confrontations earned him a fearsome reputation even before embracing Islam.

Khalid's Conversion to Islam

- During Hudaibiyyah, he was outmaneuvered by the Prophet's diversion strategy.
- He saw the Muslims perform Salat al-Khawf with awe-inspiring discipline and unity.
- He began doubting his current path and considered alternatives—none resonated.
- A dream of moving from barren land to green meadows symbolized his shift from shirk to Islam.

- He tried to persuade friends like Safwan bin Umayyah to convert, but they refused.
- His internal doubts grew as old leaders of disbelief began dying.
- Abu Sufyan opposed Khalid's interest in Islam, leading to a near-violent confrontation.
- Khalid eventually set out for Medina and was joined by Uthman bin Talha and Amr ibn al-Aas.
- A letter from his brother, Waleed, affirmed the Prophet ﷺ had asked about him warmly.
- Upon arriving in Medina, he was greeted by the Prophet ﷺ with smiles and forgiveness.

Early Military Role After Islam

- Immediately sent to join the army, showing the Prophet's recognition of his strengths.
- At Mu'tah, he took command after the three designated leaders were martyred.
- Khalid broke nine swords in one battle, a testament to his intensity and leadership.
- Used clever retreat strategies to save the army—a tactical win under immense pressure.
- The Prophet ﷺ praised his efforts, calling him the Sword of Allah.

Conquest of Mecca & Destruction of Idols

- Assigned a battalion in the Conquest of Mecca, showing continued trust from the Prophet ﷺ.
- Tasked with destroying al-Uzza, a major idol venerated by Quraysh.
- After destroying one statue, he was told the true idol was hidden; he returned to finish the job.
- Encountered and killed a shaitan (jinn) guarding the idol—rare and significant event.
- This act symbolized his complete commitment to eradicating shirk and upholding tawheed.

Riddah Wars & Expansion Campaigns

- Led the wars against false prophets like Musaylimah after the Prophet's death.
- Undefeated in these battles—demonstrating unmatched military command.
- Fought the Persians, facing mocking from their emperor but responding with courage.
- Used camels as water storage, navigating the desert in an unprecedented move.
- Personally scouted a Roman fortress with 60,000 soldiers—alone and unafraid.

Khalid's Death and Legacy

- Expressed regret for not spending more time with the Qur'an—dedicated final months to it.
- Fought in nearly 100 battles, yet died in his bed—something he deeply lamented.
- His body was covered in wounds, symbolizing a lifetime of sacrifice and battle.
- Enemies feared what his death meant, knowing they could now sleep peacefully.
- He remains a symbol of courage, strategy, humility, and sincere transformation.