CABINET OF KHALID IBN-AL WALID

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CO-UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL: İBRAHİM FURKAN GÜNLER

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1.) LETTER FROM SECRETARY GENERAL

Dear Distinguished Delegates,

Welcome to the Cabinet of Khaled ibn al-Walid, one of the most immersive crisis committees of KYALMUN'26. Set during a period of rapid expansion and shifting alliances, this committee places you in the inner circle of one of history's most influential military leaders.

With an open agenda, your unity, strategic thinking, and leadership will determine the course of events. I encourage you to embrace both the historical context and the responsibility of decision-making. May this committee challenge your limits and leave a lasting impact. Sincerely,

Yağmur Sarıtaş
Secretary-General, KYALMUN'26

2.) LETTER FROM CO-UNDER SECRETARY GENERALS

Dear delegates,

It is an honour to see you all at our committee.The aim of our committee is to simulate the cabinet of Khalid ibn al-Wahid and to defeat the enemies that come before us, one by one, and to make Islam known to the world.This study guide will be very informative for you.

We can see that we willl win wars and fights against all of the nationalities and tribes who want to make us defeated.

If this study guide is not enough and understandable for delegates, they can watch the video of TRT named by "Savaşın Efsaneleri | Halid Bin Velid |" .

We hope that this committee and conference will be one of the best that you have ever experienced.

3.) INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

The early seventh century marks one of the most transformative periods in Near Eastern history, as the newly unified Islamic state emerged from the Arabian Peninsula and entered the geopolitical vacuum left by decades of war between the Byzantine and Sasanian empires. Following the internal stabilization achieved after the Ridda Wars and the initial campaigns in Iraq, the Muslim leadership found itself at a strategic crossroads: both major imperial powers surrounding Arabia were weakened, overextended, and internally divided. This created a rare historical moment in which a previously marginalized political force could project military and administrative influence beyond the desert frontiers. The Levant, situated at the heart of imperial trade routes and religious authority, became the next focal point of this expanding momentum.

The region was characterized by complex layers of political tension and local dissatisfaction. Byzantine rule had grown increasingly strained by heavy taxation, religious controversies, and weakened ties with Arab federate tribes such as the Ghassanids. Many communities had become disillusioned with imperial governance, while others remained fiercely loyal to Constantinople, creating a patchwork of allegiances that heightened the strategic stakes of any military advance. Against this backdrop, the Muslim armies experienced from earlier campaigns and now operating with unprecedented unity and mobility began coordinated incursions into the Levant under multiple commanders. Their objectives extended beyond battlefield victory, encompassing the negotiation of surrender terms, the establishment of administrative order, and the management of relations with diverse local populations.

As these operations unfolded, the campaign in the Levant evolved into a complex interplay of diplomacy, logistics, rapid maneuvering, and sustained military engagement. Commanders were required not only to achieve tactical success but to integrate newly conquered territories into a cohesive political structure capable of long-term governance. The shifting dynamics of the Byzantine military response, combined with the ambitions and rivalries of regional actors, generated a landscape in which every decision whether involving a siege, a tribal negotiation, or an economic policy held far reaching consequences. In this environment, the conquest of the Levant stands not as a simple sequence of battles, but as a defining moment in which strategic leadership, administrative adaptation, and geopolitical opportunity converged to reshape the future of the region.

3.1) BYZANTINE EMPIRE

The Byzantine Empire played a central and defining role in the Levantine conflict, shaping nearly every military and political dimension of the region's unfolding war. As the dominant imperial power in the Eastern Mediterranean, Byzantium controlled the Levant's major cities, trade routes, religious centers, and administrative networks, making it the primary force the

Muslim armies would confront as they advanced northward. The empire's presence in the Levant was not merely territorial; it represented centuries of entrenched governance, fortified urban centers, and alliances with local Arab federates such as the Ghassanids, who acted as a crucial buffer against incursions from the Arabian Peninsula. However, the Byzantine state entered the early 7th century significantly weakened by its recent, exhausting conflict with the Sasanian Empire, leaving its provincial defenses overstretched, its treasury depleted, and its political cohesion shaken. These vulnerabilities created an environment in which the empire struggled to maintain control over diverse local populations who had grown resentful of heavy taxation and religious disputes imposed from Constantinople. As a result, the Muslim advance into the Levant became not only a confrontation with Byzantine military forces but also a test of the empire's ability to retain the loyalty of its own subjects. The Byzantine Empire's strategic importance, combined with its internal fragility, made its response to the Muslim advance a decisive factor that would ultimately shape the outcome of the Levant campaign and the broader transformation of Near Eastern politics.

3.2) RASHIDUN CALIPHATE

The Rashidun Caliphate represents the formative political and administrative foundation of the early Islamic world, emerging directly after the death of the Prophet Muhammad and guided by the leadership of his closest companions. Established in 632 CE under Caliph Abu Bakr, the state faced immediate internal and external pressures that would ultimately shape its identity and strategic trajectory. Through the Ridda Wars, the caliphate restored unity across the Arabian Peninsula, consolidating authority over tribes that had attempted to break away, and creating a centralized governance structure capable of sustaining long-term expansion. Under the successive leadership of Abu Bakr, Umar ibn al-Khattab, Uthman ibn Affan, and Ali ibn Abi Talib, the Rashidun state developed a distinct model of rule characterized by consultative decision-making, disciplined military organization, efficient administrative practices, and a commitment to justice rooted in Islamic principles. Militarily, the caliphate possessed a uniquely mobile and adaptive army, forged through desert warfare and capable of exploiting weaknesses in neighboring empires. It was during this period that Muslim forces launched campaigns into the Levant, Iraq, Egypt, and Persia, achieving unprecedented territorial expansion and reshaping the political structure of the Near East. As a result, the Rashidun Caliphate stands not only as the first political entity of the Islamic community but also as the driving force behind one of the most rapid and consequential periods of conquest and state building in world history.

3.3) GHASSANIDS

The Ghassanids were a powerful Arab Christian federate kingdom that played a crucial role in the political and military landscape of the Levant on the eve of the Muslim conquests. As long standing allies and client rulers of the Byzantine Empire, the Ghassanids served as a

buffer state between Byzantium and the Arabian Peninsula, defending the empire's southeastern frontier and providing mobile Arab cavalry well-suited to desert warfare. Their kingdom, centered in southern Syria and Jordan, acted as both a military shield and a cultural bridge, maintaining stability among tribal communities while promoting Byzantine religious and political interests. However, by the early 7th century, the Ghassanids had become increasingly strained in their relationship with Constantinople due to theological disputes particularly over Monophysitism and disagreements over imperial control and funding. These tensions weakened their cohesion and undermined the defensive integrity of the Byzantine frontier. As the Muslim armies entered the Levant, the Ghassanids found themselves divided between loyalty to the empire and frustration with Byzantine governance, reducing their effectiveness as a unified force. Their shifting allegiances and internal fragmentation significantly influenced the early phases of the Levant campaign, shaping local responses to the advancing Rashidun forces and altering the region's balance of power.

4.) KHALID IBN AL-WALID

Khalid ibn al-Walid, known as Sayf Allah al-Maslul "the Drawn Sword of God" remains one of history's most skilled and innovative military commanders, whose strategies in both the Iranian and Levantine campaigns fundamentally reshaped the geopolitical order of the 7th century. Born into the powerful Banu Makhzum clan of Quraysh, Khalid grew up immersed in the martial traditions of Meccan aristocracy, mastering cavalry tactics, desert survival, and leadership long before accepting Islam in 629 CE. After his conversion, his strategic genius quickly became indispensable to the expanding Islamic state. During the Iranian front, Khalid introduced a new style of warfare defined by mobility, precision, and psychological dominance. Against the Sasanian Empire, he employed rapid cavalry flanking maneuvers, coordinated multi directional attacks, and decisive encirclement tactics most notably at the Battle of Walaja, where he executed a double envelopment reminiscent of classical Hannibalic strategy. Khalid also excelled in isolating fortified Persian positions by severing supply lines and forcing engagements on open terrain favorable to Arab light cavalry. His victories in Iraq at Chains, Ullais, and Hira were not merely battlefield successes but deliberate steps that weakened Persia's frontier stability and secured vital logistical corridors for continued expansion.

When the Caliphate shifted its focus toward the Levant, Khalid adapted his methods to confront the Byzantine Empire's more structured, urban-centered defenses. His strategic brilliance was showcased in his legendary march from Iraq to Syria, a daring crossing of the Syrian desert with minimal water, executed to reinforce Muslim armies at a speed the Byzantines considered impossible. In the Levant, Khalid favored flexible, high mobility operations that allowed him to neutralize numerically superior Byzantine forces dependent on fixed formations and fortified cities. He coordinated multi-army movements with precision, imposed unity of command across diverse tribal forces, and conducted sieges with a mastery

of both negotiation and force. Battles such as Ajnadayn, Fahl, and Yarmouk reveal his ability to exploit terrain, feign withdrawals to lure enemy armies into disadvantageous positions, and deliver decisive counterattacks once Byzantine lines were overextended. Khalid's Levant strategy integrated rapid strike capability with long-term planning, ensuring stable governance and preventing Byzantine regrouping. His dual-front experiences fighting Persian heavy infantry and Byzantine armored cavalry allowed him to craft a hybrid tactical doctrine unmatched by any contemporary commander. Through his unparalleled military record, organizational discipline, and deep strategic insight, Khalid ibn al-Walid not only expanded the Rashidun Caliphate's territory but also set enduring standards for operational warfare that continue to be studied centuries later.

4.1) KHALID IBN-AL WALID: EARLY OPPOSITION AND CONVERSION

Before emerging as one of Islam's greatest commanders, Khalid ibn al-Walid first entered the historical record as a formidable opponent of the early Muslim community. During the Battle of Uhud (625 CE), he played a decisive role on the Quraysh side, commanding the Meccan cavalry on the right flank. Though initially unable to break the disciplined Muslim lines, Khalid remained patient, observing the battlefield closely for any sign of weakness. His moment came when the Muslim archers stationed on the strategic hill of Jabal al-Rummāh abandoned their posts prematurely, believing the battle already won. Recognizing this fatal lapse, Khalid launched a sudden, perfectly timed cavalry maneuver, sweeping behind the Muslim army and striking them from the rear. This bold encirclement nearly shattered the Muslim ranks, caused significant casualties, and transformed a near-certain Muslim victory into a painful setback. His precision, speed, and ability to exploit fleeting opportunities at Uhud would later become hallmarks of his military career but at this stage, they served the Quraysh.

At the Battle of the Trench (Khandaq) in 627 CE, Khalid again fought against the Muslims, this time leading Quraysh cavalry tasked with finding a breach in the defensive trench that the Prophet Muhammad had ordered to be dug around Medina. Although the trench rendered traditional Meccan cavalry tactics ineffective, Khalid repeatedly scouted for weaknesses and attempted to provoke Muslim defenders into open combat. His most notable action occurred when he engaged the Muslim rear guard during the night withdrawal of the Quraysh coalition; despite his skill, the coalition's failure to break the trench, combined with severe weather and internal disagreements, forced a retreat. Throughout these confrontations, Khalid displayed intense loyalty to the Quraysh cause, a deep sense of tribal honor, and genuine belief in the political and religious worldview of his people.

However, over the next two years, Khalid's perspective shifted dramatically. The turning point occurred after the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah (628 CE), when he observed a new phase of

Muslim diplomacy, unity, and confidence that contrasted sharply with the divisions and inconsistencies in Quraysh leadership. Reports suggest that Khalid was deeply unsettled by the deaths of several capable Meccan commanders such as his brother al-Walid and later Amr ibn al-As's reflections reducing the quality of Quraysh military leadership and leaving Khalid increasingly isolated as the only truly effective strategist in Mecca. Simultaneously, he began to admire the discipline, morale, and spiritual conviction of the Muslim community, recognizing that their cohesion stemmed not from tribal politics but from shared belief. He also witnessed how repeated attempts to crush the Muslims had failed despite Meccan numerical and material advantages, an outcome Khalid attributed to both strategic miscalculations by the Quraysh and what he increasingly perceived as divine support for the Prophet Muhammad.

Khalid became convinced that opposing Islam was futile and unjust, remarking that "a man like Muhammad cannot be opposed." In 629 CE, he quietly departed Mecca alongside Amr ibn al-As and Uthman ibn Talha, traveling to Medina where he embraced Islam. His conversion was not impulsive but the product of strategic insight, moral reflection, and a recognition of the inevitable rise of the new faith. Once aligned with the Muslim cause, Khalid redirected the same brilliance he once used against them toward defending and expanding the early Islamic state becoming one of its most celebrated and undefeated generals.

4.2) KHALID IBN AL-WALID IN MUSLIM SERVICE

After embracing Islam, Khalid ibn al-Walid rapidly emerged as one of the most decisive figures within the Muslim military command, playing a critical role in several pivotal battles that shaped the survival and expansion of the early Islamic state. His first major engagement on the Muslim side came at the Battle of Mu'ta (629 CE), where the Muslim army faced an overwhelmingly larger Byzantine force. Following the martyrdom of the appointed commanders Zayd ibn Haritha, Ja'far ibn Abi Talib, and Abdullah ibn Rawaha the army stood on the brink of annihilation. Khalid assumed command under extreme
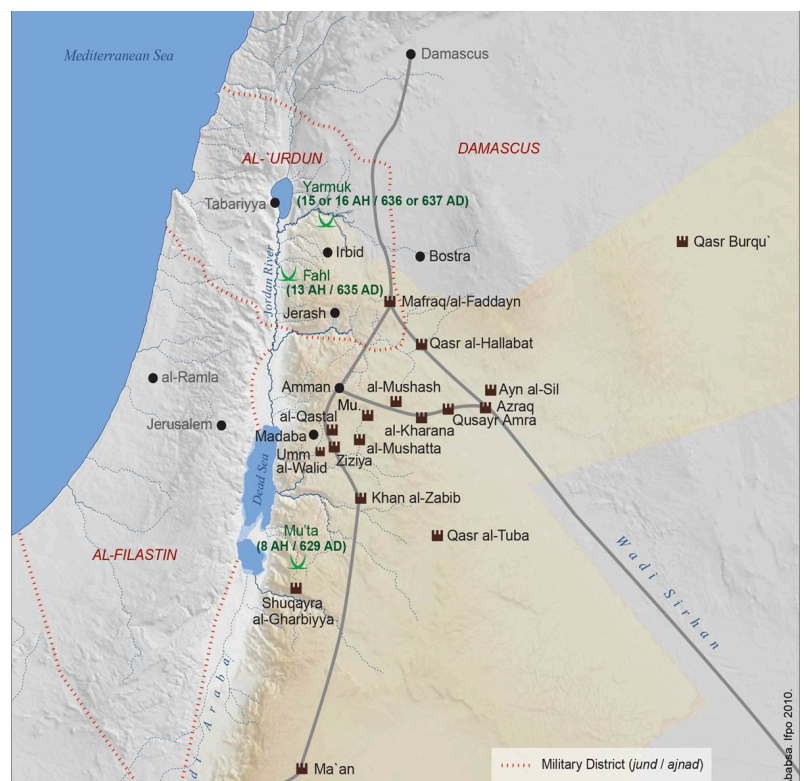
pressure and immediately reorganized the army, rotating units, changing banners, and executing calculated counterattacks to create the illusion of reinforcements. Through these tactical deceptions and disciplined rear-guard actions, he succeeded in disengaging the Muslim forces and withdrawing them intact, transforming what could have been a catastrophic defeat into a strategic survival. This performance earned him the title "Sayf Allah" (the Sword of God) from the Prophet Muhammad.

During the Conquest of Mecca (630 CE), Khalid commanded the southern column of the Muslim army. While the broader objective of the campaign was a largely peaceful takeover, Khalid encountered armed resistance from hostile Qurayshi factions. He responded swiftly and decisively, neutralizing opposition with limited force and preventing the conflict from escalating into prolonged urban fighting. His actions secured Mecca's southern approaches and ensured that the conquest was completed with minimal casualties, reinforcing the authority and discipline of the Muslim command structure.

At the Battle of Hunayn (630 CE), Khalid again found himself at the center of the conflict. When the Muslim army was initially ambushed and thrown into disarray by the Hawazin and Thaqif tribes, Khalid despite being wounded maintained his position in the front lines. As panic spread, he played a crucial role in rallying retreating units, stabilizing the battlefield, and supporting the Prophet Muhammad's efforts to regroup the army. Once cohesion was restored, Khalid led renewed counterattacks that reversed the tide of battle, contributing directly to the Muslim victory and demonstrating his ability to recover from sudden tactical setbacks.

Following the Prophet's death, Khalid became the primary military instrument of Caliph Abu Bakr during the Ridda Wars, particularly in confronting false prophets who threatened the unity of Arabia. At the Battle of Buzakha (632 CE) against Tulayha al-Asadi, Khalid combined psychological warfare with aggressive maneuvering, exploiting Tulayha's loss of credibility and rapidly collapsing enemy morale. His swift and decisive victory at Buzakha eliminated a major northern rebellion and paved the way for further consolidation.
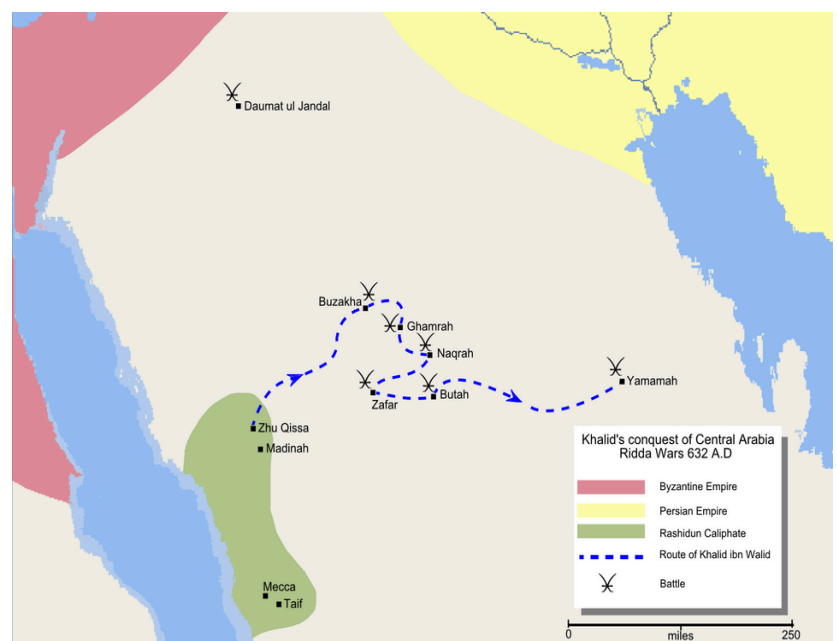
Khalid's most consequential engagement during this period came at the Battle of Yamama (632 CE) against Musaylimah al-Kadhdhab, whose forces posed an existential threat to the caliphate. Facing fierce resistance and early Muslim losses, Khalid reorganized the army

along tribal and veteran lines to restore discipline and cohesion. He personally led repeated frontal assaults, broke the enemy's defensive formations, and directed the final push into the Garden of Death, where Musaylimah was killed. Khalid's leadership at Yamama not only secured a decisive victory but also preserved the unity of the Islamic state at its most vulnerable moment. Across these battles, Khalid ibn al-Walid proved indispensable combining tactical brilliance, personal bravery, and strategic vision to decisively shape the course of early Islamic history.

5.) BACKGROUND OF THE COMMITTEE

Following his decisive role in securing the unity of Arabia during the Ridda Wars, Khalid ibn al-Walid entered a new phase of service that would elevate him from a crisis commander to the principal architect of the Rashidun Caliphate's external expansion. Under the leadership of Caliph Abu Bakr, attention turned toward the eastern frontier, where the Sasanian Empire, long regarded as one of the world's greatest imperial powers, had been severely weakened by decades of warfare against Byzantium, internal political instability, and declining frontier control. Khalid was dispatched to Iraq with a relatively small but highly mobile force, tasked with disrupting Persian authority and testing the limits of imperial resistance. His early victories at the Battle of Chains, Mazar, Walaja, and Ullais demonstrated not only his mastery of maneuver warfare but also the vulnerability of Persian frontier defenses when confronted by rapid cavalry operations and unified command. Through a combination of encirclement tactics, aggressive pursuit, and psychological pressure, Khalid systematically dismantled Persian control over lower Iraq, securing key towns, supply routes, and alliances that would later support further expansion.

While Khalid was consolidating successes in Iraq, the broader strategic vision of the Rashidun leadership began to take shape. The rapid collapse of Persian field armies revealed that both major regional empires were no longer capable of sustaining prolonged, coordinated resistance. At the same time, intelligence from the western front indicated growing instability in Byzantine controlled Syria, where heavy taxation, religious divisions, and strained relations with Arab federate tribes had weakened imperial authority. Recognizing a historic opportunity, Abu Bakr authorized a multi-pronged advance into the Levant, deploying separate corps under commanders such as Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah, Amr ibn al-As, Yazid ibn Abi Sufyan, and Shurahbil ibn Hasana. These forces were initially instructed to operate independently, probing Byzantine defenses while avoiding decisive engagement until conditions favored a unified confrontation.

The turning point came with Khalid ibn al-Walid's reassignment from Iraq to Syria, a decision that underscored his unique strategic value. In one of the most remarkable military maneuvers of the early Islamic conquests, Khalid led his army on a rapid and perilous march

across the Syrian desert, bypassing established routes and emerging unexpectedly on the Byzantine rear. This maneuver fundamentally altered the balance of power in the Levant, enabling the previously separated Muslim armies to coordinate under a single operational vision. Khalid's arrival transformed a cautious campaign into an assertive offensive, allowing Muslim forces to defeat Byzantine armies at Ajnadayn and secure control over key routes and cities.

As the Levant campaign began in earnest, Khalid's experience from the Iranian front proved decisive. His understanding of how to defeat larger, more heavily equipped imperial armies shaped Muslim strategy, emphasizing mobility, flexible formations, and the exploitation of enemy overextension. At the same time, administrative and moral considerations became increasingly important, as the Muslim leadership sought not only to win battles but to establish lasting governance over conquered territories. The opening phase of the Levant wars thus represents the culmination of Khalid ibn al-Walid's evolution in Muslim service from battlefield tactician to strategic commander operating at the intersection of war, diplomacy, and state-building. It is within this context that the committee convenes, at a moment when the fate of Syria, and perhaps the entire eastern Mediterranean, hangs in the balance.

5.1) BYZANTINE RESPONSE TO THE MUSLIM ADVANCE

The rapid Muslim successes in both Iraq and southern Syria forced the Byzantine Empire to confront a strategic crisis along its eastern frontier. Although Emperor Heraclius had recently emerged victorious from a prolonged and exhausting war against the Sasanian Empire, his empire was far from recovered. The Byzantine military suffered from depleted manpower, financial strain, and an overreliance on static defensive systems centered on fortified cities rather than mobile field armies. As reports of Muslim advances reached Constantinople, the initial imperial response was cautious and fragmented, relying heavily on local governors, garrison commanders, and allied Arab federate forces most notably the Ghassanids to contain what was initially perceived as a limited tribal incursion rather than a sustained imperial challenge.

As Muslim forces achieved victories at Bosra and Ajnadayn, it became increasingly clear that the threat was systemic rather than episodic. Heraclius ordered the concentration of imperial forces from across Syria and northern Palestine, assembling a large, multi-ethnic army composed of Byzantine regulars, Armenian units, Slavic auxiliaries, and Arab Christian contingents. This force was intended to deliver a decisive blow that would restore imperial authority and expel the Muslim armies from the Levant altogether. However, logistical inefficiencies, command rivalries, and divergent political loyalties weakened Byzantine coordination. Moreover, the empire struggled to mobilize local support, as many Levantine

communities strained by taxation and religious disputes were reluctant to commit fully to the imperial war effort.

By the time Byzantine high command attempted to reassert centralized control, Khalid ibn al-Walid had already unified Muslim forces under a coherent operational strategy. The Byzantines found themselves compelled to fight on terrain and at a tempo dictated by their adversary, facing an enemy that favored rapid maneuver, flexible formations, and decisive engagement over prolonged siege warfare. The empire's delayed response, combined with its inability to adapt quickly to Khalid's style of warfare, culminated in a series of confrontations that would reach their climax at Yarmouk. The Byzantine response, though formidable in scale and resources, ultimately revealed the empire's declining capacity to project power effectively in the Levant, marking a turning point not only in the war itself but in the long-term balance of power in the eastern Mediterranean.

6.) TIMELINE OF THE MAJOR EVENTS

6.1) 625 CE

• Battle of Uhud: Khalid ibn al-Walid, fighting for the Quraysh, executes a decisive cavalry flanking maneuver that turns the battle against the Muslims, demonstrating his exceptional tactical awareness.

6.2) 627 CE

• Battle of the Trench (Khandaq): Khalid leads Qurayshi cavalry efforts to exploit weaknesses in the Muslim defenses but fails to break the trench; the coalition ultimately withdraws.

6.3) 629 CE

• Conversion to Islam: Khalid ibn al-Walid embraces Islam and travels to Medina.

• Battle of Mu'ta: Khalid assumes command after the fall of the appointed commanders and successfully withdraws the Muslim army, preventing annihilation; he is given the title Sayf Allah.

6.4) 630 CE

• Conquest of Mecca: Khalid commands the southern column, suppresses armed resistance, and secures the city.
• Battle of Hunayn: Khalid fights in the front lines during the initial ambush, helps stabilize the Muslim army, and contributes to the counteroffensive victory.

6.5) 631 CE

• Expedition of Dumat al-Jandal: Khalid leads operations to secure northern Arabia and reinforce Muslim authority along the frontier.

6.6) 632 CE

• Death of the Prophet Muhammad.
• Ridda Wars Begin: Widespread tribal rebellions erupt across Arabia.
• Battle of Buzakha: Khalid defeats the false prophet Tulayha al-Asadi, collapsing northern resistance.
• Battle of Yamama: Khalid defeats Musaylimah al-Kadhdhab, preserving the unity of the Islamic state.

6.7) 633 CE

• Iranian (Iraq) Campaign Begins: Khalid is dispatched to confront the Sasanian Empire.
• Battle of Chains: First major clash with Persian forces.
• Battle of Mazar: Khalid defeats a combined Persian force.
• Battle of Walaja: Khalid executes a double envelopment, crushing the Persian army.
• Battle of Ullais: Decisive Muslim victory consolidates control over lower Iraq.
• Capture of al-Hira: Establishes Muslim foothold in Iraq.

6.8) 634 CE

• Transition to the Levant Front: Abu Bakr authorizes multiple Muslim corps to advance into Byzantine Syria.

• Khalid's Desert March: Khalid leads his army from Iraq to Syria via an unexpected desert route.

• Battle of Bosra: First major victory against Byzantine forces in Syria.

• Battle of Ajnadayn: Muslim forces defeat a large Byzantine army, opening southern Syria.

• Death of Caliph Abu Bakr; Umar ibn al-Khattab becomes Caliph.

6.9) 635 CE

• Siege and Capture of Damascus: Muslim armies secure a major urban center of the Levant.

• Khalid was removed as supreme commander but continues serving as field general.

6.10) 636 CE

• Battle of Yarmouk: Decisive defeat of the Byzantine Empire; Muslim control of the Levant is effectively secured.

6.2) BATTLE OF YARMOUK

The Battle of Yarmouk (636 CE) stands as the most decisive confrontation of the Muslim–Byzantine wars and the ultimate demonstration of Khalid ibn al-Walid's strategic and tactical mastery. Fought near the Yarmouk River in southern Syria, the battle placed a highly motivated and disciplined Muslim force against a vastly larger Byzantine army drawn from across the empire. Despite the numerical imbalance, Muslim soldiers repeatedly proved capable of engaging and defeating far greater numbers of enemy troops, with contemporary accounts emphasizing that a single Muslim fighter could effectively hold the ground of multiple Byzantine soldiers due to superior cohesion, morale, and battlefield discipline.
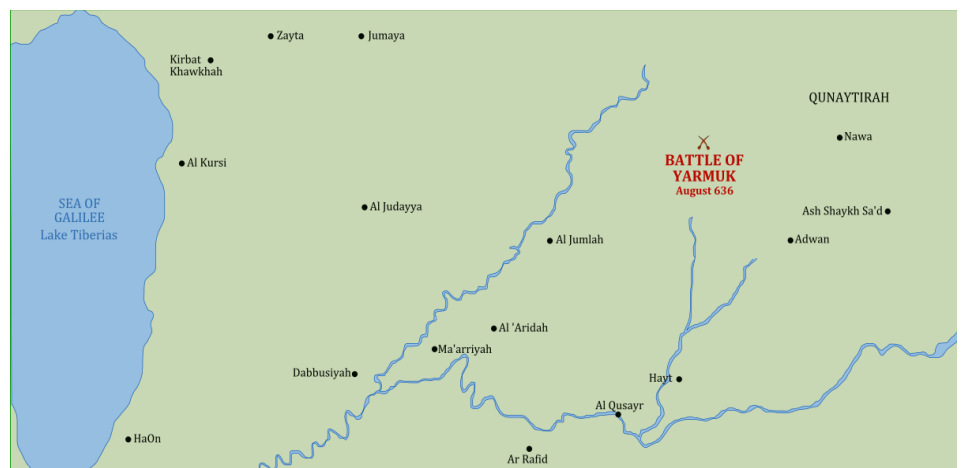
Khalid organized the army into flexible infantry formations supported by highly mobile cavalry units, rejecting rigid battle lines in favor of a dynamic system that allowed rapid reinforcement and counterattack wherever pressure intensified.

The battle unfolded over several days, during which Byzantine forces launched sustained assaults intended to crush the Muslim lines through weight and endurance. At several moments, the pressure nearly broke the front, yet Khalid's leadership ensured that no collapse became irreversible. He deployed his elite mobile cavalry reserve with precision, reinforcing threatened sectors, countercharging exposed Byzantine units, and restoring order whenever the line wavered. This continuous circulation of forces allowed the Muslim army to absorb repeated attacks without losing cohesion, while steadily exhausting the enemy. Khalid also employed feigned withdrawals and controlled retreats to draw Byzantine units out of formation, creating openings for sudden counterstrikes that inflicted heavy losses and undermined enemy morale.

In the decisive phase, Khalid shifted fully to the offensive, launching coordinated cavalry maneuvers against the Byzantine flanks and rear. By neutralizing Byzantine cavalry and disrupting communication between infantry units, he shattered the structural integrity of the enemy army. Muslim forces then advanced relentlessly, driving Byzantine troops toward the ravines and broken terrain surrounding the battlefield. Cut off from retreat and overwhelmed by sustained pressure, Byzantine resistance collapsed, transforming defeat into a complete rout. Throughout the battle, Khalid though no longer holding formal supreme command acted as the operational leader, synchronizing movements across the field and maintaining unity among diverse contingents. The victory at Yarmouk permanently ended Byzantine military dominance in the Levant and confirmed Khalid ibn al-Walid's reputation as a commander whose leadership and tactical vision allowed a smaller force to defeat an empire many times its size.

6.2.1) AFTERMATH OF THE BATTLE OF YARMOUK

The aftermath of the Battle of Yarmouk marked a decisive turning point in the history of the Levant and the broader balance of power in the Near East. With the Byzantine field army shattered and its ability to launch large scale counteroffensives effectively destroyed, imperial authority in Syria rapidly unraveled. Emperor Heraclius withdrew from the region, reportedly acknowledging the permanent
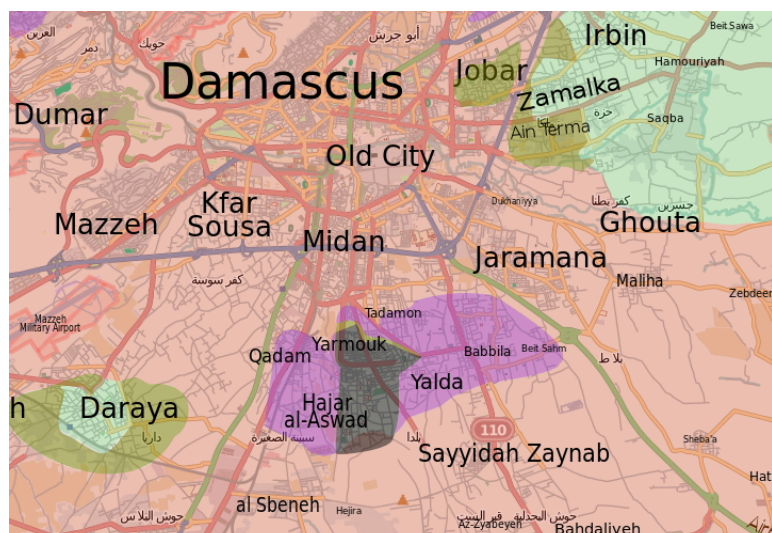
loss of the Levant, and Byzantine garrisons were left isolated within fortified cities without hope of relief. In the months following Yarmouk, Muslim forces advanced methodically rather than recklessly, capitalizing on their victory by securing key urban centers through a combination of sieges, negotiated surrenders, and administrative integration. Cities such as Damascus, Homs, and Jerusalem fell one by one, often preferring treaty agreements that guaranteed protection of religious institutions and civilian populations in exchange for tribute. The defeat also weakened Byzantine alliances with local Arab federate tribes, including the Ghassanids, whose political influence collapsed as imperial support vanished. Militarily, Yarmouk confirmed the effectiveness of Rashidun warfare mobility, unity of command, and morale against traditional imperial armies, while politically it signaled the end of Byzantine dominance in inland Syria. Strategically, the victory opened the path for further expansion into northern Syria, Palestine, and eventually Egypt, transforming the Muslim presence in the region from a temporary invasion force into a permanent ruling authority. The aftermath of Yarmouk thus did not merely conclude a battle; it reshaped the political, religious, and military landscape of the eastern Mediterranean for generations to come.

X.) KEY FIGURES AND CHARACTERS

1. Khalid ibn al-Walid

As Sayf Allah al-Maslul (The Sword of God), Khalid ibn al-Walid is the central military figure of the early Islamic conquests and the driving force behind the victories in Iraq and the Levant. Renowned for his unmatched battlefield adaptability, Khalid excels in maneuver warfare, rapid cavalry deployment, and decisive counterattacks. Within the committee, he represents supreme operational leadership, responsible for overall military coordination, emergency battlefield decisions, and maintaining unity under pressure. His authority is rooted not only in rank but in proven success, making him both a respected and potentially dominant presence within the command structure.

2. Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah

Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah embodies moral authority, administrative discipline, and strategic restraint. Known for his humility and integrity, he was entrusted with overall command of the Levant campaign despite Khalid's battlefield brilliance. In the committee, Abu Ubaydah serves as the stabilizing counterbalance to Khalid—favoring careful coordination, long-term governance, and unity of command. His leadership style prioritizes cohesion, legitimacy, and ethical conduct, making him essential for sustaining control over conquered territories.

3. Amr ibn al-As

Amr ibn al-As is a master of diplomacy, intelligence, and strategic foresight. Highly pragmatic and politically astute, he excels at negotiating surrenders, exploiting enemy weaknesses, and adapting plans to changing conditions. Within the committee, Amr often

advocates flexible approaches, including diplomatic solutions and indirect strategies, particularly when dealing with Byzantine officials or local populations. His sharp political instincts make him a key voice in long-term planning.

4. Yazid ibn Abi Sufyan

Yazid ibn Abi Sufyan represents the administrative and political wing of the campaign. Tasked historically with command responsibilities in Syria, he combines military authority with governance experience. In the committee, Yazid focuses on city administration, maintaining order in newly captured territories, and managing relations with local elites. His role is critical in transitioning from conquest to stable rule.

5. Shurahbil ibn Hasana

Shurahbil ibn Hasana is a disciplined and reliable commander known for his consistency and loyalty. Often entrusted with independent commands, he represents steady leadership rather than dramatic maneuvering. In committee discussions, Shurahbil emphasizes defensive stability, orderly advances, and minimizing internal friction, making him a valuable moderating influence during crises.

6. Ikrimah ibn Abi Jahl

Once a fierce opponent of Islam, Ikrimah became a devoted and fearless warrior after his conversion. Known for his aggressiveness and willingness to lead from the front, he embodies redemption through service. In the committee, Ikrimah often supports bold offensives and decisive action, favoring direct confrontation over prolonged delay.

7. Dirar ibn al-Azwar

Dirar ibn al-Azwar is legendary for his personal bravery and shock tactics. Often operating ahead of the main force, he specializes in raids, duels, and psychological warfare. Within the committee, Dirar represents unconventional tactics, rapid strikes, and high-risk operations designed to destabilize enemy morale.

8. Zayd al-Khatib

Zayd al-Khatib plays a key role in communication, morale, and ideological unity. Responsible for delivering messages, proclamations, and maintaining cohesion among troops, his influence lies beyond the battlefield. In committee settings, Zayd focuses on messaging, internal unity, and maintaining ideological legitimacy during expansion.

9. Uqbah ibn Amir al-Juhani

Uqbah ibn Amir combines military service with religious scholarship and administrative skill. He represents the integration of faith and governance, often assisting in legal and cultural matters in newly conquered regions. In the committee, Uqbah advises on religious policy, public order, and the treatment of local populations.

10. Mu'adh ibn Jabal

Mu'adh ibn Jabal is one of the foremost legal and religious authorities of the early Islamic state. His presence ensures that military actions align with Islamic law and ethical standards. Within the committee, Mu'adh focuses on legal frameworks, taxation systems, and relations with non-Muslim communities, particularly in matters of treaties and governance.

11. Muawiyah ibn Abi Sufyan

Muawiyah ibn Abi Sufyan is a highly capable administrator and political strategist with a long-term vision for regional control. Though not primarily a battlefield commander, his strength lies in governance, diplomacy, and statecraft. In the committee, Muawiyah emphasizes stability, centralized authority, and strategic patience, often thinking beyond immediate military victories.

12. Al-Harith ibn Hisham

Al-Harith ibn Hisham represents the Meccan elite who later committed themselves fully to the Islamic cause. Known for leadership and organizational ability, he contributes to maintaining order within the ranks. In committee discussions, Al-Harith often supports structured command and disciplined execution of plans.

13. Abdurrahman ibn Abi Bakr

As the son of the first Caliph, Abdurrahman carries both symbolic and practical significance. A capable fighter with strong personal resolve, he represents continuity between leadership and the battlefield. In the committee, he often acts as a bridge between command authority and frontline realities.

14. Mihsham ibn Haritha al-Ansari

Mihsham ibn Haritha represents the Ansar of Medina, whose early support of Islam was foundational. His role underscores loyalty, sacrifice, and communal responsibility. In the

committee, Mihsham emphasizes unity between Meccan and Medinan forces and ensures that Ansar interests remain represented.

15. Al-Qa'qa' ibn Amr al-Tamimi

Al-Qa'qa' ibn Amr is renowned for his psychological warfare skills and battlefield presence, often arriving at critical moments to shift momentum. His ability to exaggerate strength and inspire fear in the enemy made him a strategic asset. In the committee, Al-Qa'qa' advocates morale-focused tactics and decisive interventions at turning points.

x.) RULES OF PROCEDURE

The procedure of the crisis committees are much different than the GA committees.

Firstly, you are not representing a country but representing a character from the date that we will simulate. That means you don't have to use "we" language in these kinds of committees. Crises are the events and updates that the crisis team will give you according to your actions throughout the committee. You will receive lots of them since you will take your next movements according to these crises and updates. One of your aims in the committee will be to solve these crises by taking proper action.

You will take these actions by using your personal or the cabinet's power and write directives instead of the resolution papers, like in the GA committees. Directives are the documents you write to take immediate actions and create short-term solutions and that is the difference between directives and resolution papers. Another aspect of directives differing from resolution papers is that you write multiple directives and write them on your papers via handwriting. Now let's learn what exactly directives are and how to write them.

Directive Types:

-Personal Directives: In personal directives, you take actions as yourself by using your own

personal powers. Since you will be using your own powers, you should consider what powers does your character have. For example, a character who is a commander can take some military actions, etc.

-Joint Directives: Joint Directives are directives that are written by more than one person. You can separate and write the directive part by part. While writing these directives, it is crucial that you work together in coordination and reach a middle ground about your ideas.

-Information Directives: In information directives, you ask for some data that is not written in the study guide. These types of directives should be short and clear. The Crisis Team will tell you the info you need in the next update if what you ask is necessary and clear. An information directive example:

From: (your allocation name)	*Cabinet Name*
To: Minister of Military	*Timestamp*

I would like to be informed about our troop counts, military bases and the distribution of soldiers to military bases.

-Press Releases: In press releases, you are addressing the people in the country by using media organs. They are crucial for controlling public opinion so you should use them wisely. Language skills are crucial in order to write a well-structured and effective press release.

-Top Secret Directives: In top secret directives, you also take actions by using your powers but the difference is that the directive will not be known by anyone in your cabinet. These types of directives are mostly used for assassinating someone in your cabinet or even your chair. You have to give these directives secretly to admins for them to bring your directives to the crisis team members. Since your chair shouldn't see top secret directives find a way to give it to the admins. You can give it via hiding it inside your empty water cup, secretly putting it in their pockets, etc.

How to Write a Proper Directive:

-> Always write your character's name and the committee on the directive.

-> You need to write the timestamp on top of your directive that you are sending. The crisis team will evaluate your directives according to timestamps.

-> It is highly suggested to give enough details in your directives for them to be accepted and evaluated. Your directive must answer the "Five Ws and one H" questions (Who, What, Why, Where, When, and How)

->Your directive's purpose and aim should be clear.

->You should use accurate information. If you cannot find the information you want on the internet, you can send an info directive about it.

-> While you are writing your directives do not forget to stay on topic, even if you write a perfectly detailed directive if it's not related to the topic or is unnecessary, the crisis team could reject your directive.

-> Your directives should be realistic. Depending on your committee's topic, the realism of your directives can change.

-> You should not write your directives like writing a story. Using ''If, Else Clauses'' in your directives will improve the quality of your directives.

->You should write your directives in readable handwriting for the crisis team members to give your directives fair updates.

WRONG WRITTEN DIRECTIVE EXAMPLE:

FROM: Elaine Kamarck

TO: Related Departments

We are establishing a Video Editing Agency (VEA) under the Internet Agency of the USA, as soon as possible. The center place of the Video Editing Agency will be held in Tennessee.

Mistake 1: You cannot write ''Related Departments'' to ''TO:'' part. You must specify which department you are writing this directive to.

Mistake 2: There is neither a timestamp nor the name of the cabinet.

Mistake 3: This directive is not detailed enough and does not answer the "Five Ws and One H" questions (Who, What, Why, Where, When, and How). You can see the detailed version of this directive below.

PROPERLY WRITTEN DIRECTIVE EXAMPLE:

FROM: Elaine Kamarck   *JCC Democratic Party*

TO: Internet Agency of USA   *16.21*

We are establishing a Video Editing Agency (VEA) under the Internet Agency of the USA, as soon as possible. We will pick 100 professional video editors and pay them monthly 20.000 USD for educating partisans of the Democratic Party who want to learn how to montage a video. If they do not accept the offer we will increase the offer to 35.000 USD, if they do not

accept it again those who reject our offer will not work with us. The education will be given Saturdays and Sundays every week. We will rent 5 schools and use 20 classes for each school. We will pay monthly 10.000 usd for each class we rented. If they do not accept our offer we will offer 15.000 us for each class. If they do not accept our offer we will not work with those schools. In every class, there will be 1 professional video editor and 6 partisans of the democratic party who want to learn how to montage a video. The education will be free for partisans of the democratic party. All of the costs will be paid by the democratic party. The education will be produced until partisans of the democratic party learn how to montage a video.

5 high schools which we will rent if we can agree with the schools:

1. Staten Island Technical High School
2. Bronx High School of Science
3. Townsend Harris High School
4. Stuyvesant High School
5. High School of American Studies at Lehman College

We will try to rent another American school if we cannot agree with the 5 schools written above.

USG NOTES:

If the delegates does not understand the guide, they can watch TRT's " **The Legends of Wars** " program for further research and translated simplify expression