

# Islamiat Assignment

---

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 2023

---

NED University

Authored by: Muhammad OBAID

Roll Number : CT-025 (Secion-A CSIT Fall 2023)



---

# ISLAMIC HERO:-

## KHALID IBN AL -WALID

*A renowned military commander*

### Introduction:-

**Khalid ibn al-Walid** (Arabic: خالد ابن الوليد; died 642), also known as **Sayf Allah** ('Sword of God'). The one and only undefeated human in history of mankind), was a Rashidun military general who led enormously successful Islamic expansion under the Prophet Muhammad and his immediate successors, Abū Bakr and 'Umar. Khalid was renowned for his exceptional military skills and strategies. His leadership and tactical brilliance played a pivotal role in the early Islamic conquests.

### 1. Early Life and Background:-

**Khalid ibn al-Walid** was born in the city of Mecca in the Arabian Peninsula around 592 CE. His father, Al-Walid ibn al-Mughira, was a respected figure in Meccan society, known for his wealth and influence. He hailed from the Banu Makhzum clan, a prestigious tribe in Mecca. His father, Al-Walid ibn al-Mughira, was a respected figure in Meccan society, known for his wealth and influence. Khalid grew up in a well-established and prominent family.

### 2. Initial Encounters Of Islam:-

During his early years, Khalid was raised in the pre-Islamic pagan society prevalent in Mecca. His tribal affiliation to the Banu Makhzum clan provided him with a certain status and standing within Meccan society. Khalid ibn al-Walid initially opposed Islam and was one of the staunchest adversaries of the early Muslim community. His opposition stemmed from his commitment to the pagan beliefs prevalent in Mecca and the potential threat Islam posed to the traditional tribal and social order. He actively fought against the Muslims in the early years of Islam, participating in battles against them. However, his perception of Islam changed over time. Later, he became acquainted with the principles of Islam and eventually embraced the faith.

### 3. Conversion and Role in Rise of Islam:-

Khalid ibn al-Walid's conversion to Islam marked a pivotal moment in his life. Initially a staunch opponent of Islam, he actively opposed the Prophet Muhammad and the early Muslim community. However, he eventually reconsidered his stance and embraced Islam, which significantly altered his trajectory and loyalty. His conversion is believed to have

---

occurred around the eighth year of Hijra (migration to Medina) after witnessing the principles of Islam and recognizing its truth.

Following his conversion, Khalid ibn al-Walid became an integral part of the Muslim military campaigns. He participated in several pivotal battles, displaying exceptional bravery, military expertise, and strategic acumen. Notable battles he took part in include:

- **Battle of Uhud:** Khalid was a part of the Meccan forces in this battle, fighting against the Muslims. However, his conversion to Islam occurred after this battle.
- **Battle of Khandaq (the Trench):** He played a crucial role in devising the defensive strategy for the Muslims when Medina was besieged by the confederate tribes.
- **Conquest of Mecca:** Khalid played a significant role in the conquest of Mecca, showcasing his military prowess and leadership abilities. His approach during the conquest demonstrated his mercy and forgiveness despite his past conflicts with the Meccans.

#### 4. Notable Military Strategies and Tactics:-

Khalid ibn al-Walid was known for his innovative military strategies and tactics. He introduced various military maneuvers that proved highly effective in battle. Some of his tactics included rapid cavalry movements, feigned retreats to lure enemy forces, and flanking maneuvers. His adaptability to diverse terrains and situations earned him a reputation as a brilliant military strategist.

##### 4.1. Example of Tactical Superiority:-

Khalid ibn al-Walid's most famous tactical maneuvers occurred during the Battle of Walaja in 633 AD. This battle was a significant confrontation between the Muslim forces under Khalid's command and the Sassanian Persian Empire.

During the battle, the Persian forces had arranged themselves in a strong defensive formation with their backs against the Euphrates River, a position that seemed almost impregnable. Khalid recognized the strength of the Persian defenses and devised a brilliant strategy to overcome this obstacle. He realized that the Persian formation was strong but vulnerable at the flanks. Khalid directed his forces to attack the wings of the Persian army while maintaining pressure on the front. To do this, he employed a tactic known as the "envelopment maneuver."

Khalid divided his cavalry into two wings and instructed them to make a rapid and coordinated movement to encircle the Persian army from both sides. The sudden attack on the unprotected flanks caught the Persians off guard and disrupted their formation. The Muslim cavalry, known for its swift and agile maneuvers, swiftly encircled the enemy. As a result of Khalid's strategic maneuver, the Persian army found itself trapped between the Muslim forces and the river. This encirclement caused chaos and panic among the Persians, leading to a decisive victory for the Muslim army.

Khalid ibn al-Walid's tactical brilliance in executing the envelopment maneuver at the Battle of Walaja is celebrated as a prime example of his military genius. It

---

showcased his ability to identify and exploit weaknesses in enemy formations, ultimately leading to a significant victory for the Muslims.

Khalid ibn al-Walid himself referred to his braver characteristic as:-

*“I would throw myself in the ranks of the enemies until I would be certain that I would not come out alive. And here I am, dying in my bed like cattle die.”*  
~ Khalid Ibn Walid

**Reference:-**

<https://kashmirreader.com/2023/04/20/khalid-bin-walid-ra-the-sword-from-the-swords-of-allah-swt-and-the-undefeated-military-commander/>

At an other instant of Uhuad battle; After the Muslims left Makkah, Khalid the famous soldier of the Quarish; who was also a great hero during the Uhud battle that was meant to fight the Muslims, uttered the following to the Makkans:

*“It has become absolutely clear to any person with the least intelligence that Muhammad is neither a poet possessed nor a magician inspired. His words are truly the words of God, of the Lord of the universe. It follows then that every man with common sense ought to follow him” (Miller et al 203).*

**Reference:-**

<https://ivypanada.com/essays/khalid-ibn-al-walid/>

## **5. Relationship With Prophet Muhammad(Peace Be Upon Him):-**

Khalid ibn al-Walid's relationship with Prophet Muhammad was marked by various stages. Initially, he was an opponent of Islam, actively fighting against the Prophet and the early Muslim community. However, after his conversion to Islam, Khalid became an ardent supporter and a devoted companion of the Prophet.

Though specific anecdotes might vary in historical accounts, several incidents highlight Khalid's interactions with the Prophet. It is said that Khalid, upon embracing Islam, sought forgiveness from the Prophet for his previous opposition. The Prophet Muhammad, known for his forgiveness and compassion, accepted Khalid's repentance and welcomed him into the Muslim community.

Khalid's loyalty and commitment to Islam were evident in his service to the Prophet and the Muslim ummah (community). His dedication and contributions to the Islamic cause further solidified his position as a trusted companion of Prophet Muhammad.

---

Prophet Muhammad held Khalid ibn al-Walid in high esteem and praised his military capabilities. He acknowledged Khalid's bravery, leadership, and strategic acumen, referring to him as the "Sword of Allah."

## 6. Later Life and Contributions:-

Following the death of Prophet Muhammad in 632 AD, Khalid ibn al-Walid continued to play a crucial role in the leadership of the Muslim community. He served under the caliphates of Abu Bakr and Umar, the first and second successors of the Prophet, respectively.

Khalid was entrusted with key leadership positions and military commands. He played a pivotal role in leading various military campaigns, consolidating and expanding the territories under the nascent Islamic empire.

Under the caliphates of Abu Bakr and Umar, Khalid led successful military campaigns that expanded the borders of the Islamic empire. Notable conquests and campaigns include:

- **Conquest of Roman Syria:** Khalid's military strategies were instrumental in the conquest of important cities in Roman Syria, further extending Islamic rule in the region.
- **Conquest of Iraq:** His leadership and military prowess were evident in the conquest of key territories in Iraq, adding to the expanding Islamic domains.

Khalid's leadership and military campaigns were critical in solidifying the influence of Islam beyond the Arabian Peninsula, establishing Islamic rule in regions that would become integral parts of the Islamic empire.

## 7. Conclusion:-

Khalid ibn al-Walid passed away in 642 AD at the age of around 61 in Emesa (present-day Homs, Syria). His death marked the end of an era for the Islamic military leadership. He was mourned by many, and his legacy as one of the greatest military commanders in Islamic history endured.

Khalid ibn al-Walid's life was a testament to transformation and unwavering dedication. Born into the elite of Mecca, he transitioned from being an opponent of Islam to becoming one of its most distinguished military leaders. His early military prowess, exemplified by his innovative tactics and strategic maneuvers, played a pivotal role in the rise and expansion of the Islamic empire. His military strategies and leadership qualities have been studied and emulated for centuries, shaping subsequent military doctrines and strategies not only within the Islamic world but also beyond. Khalid ibn al-Walid's life teaches us about resilience, determination, and the capacity for individuals to redefine their purpose and leave an everlasting impact on history.



## References:-

[https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khalid\\_ibn\\_al-Walid](https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khalid_ibn_al-Walid)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition\\_of\\_Khalid\\_ibn\\_al-Walid\\_\(Banu\\_Jadhimah\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expedition_of_Khalid_ibn_al-Walid_(Banu_Jadhimah))

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\\_of\\_Walaja](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Walaja)

<https://bit.ly/47Hg68i>

## Muslim Scientist:-

### IBN-SINA

#### *A Muslim Philosopher And Physician*

### 1. Introduction:-

Ibn Sina (Arabic: **ابن سینا**, romanized: Ibn Sīnā; 980 – June 1037 CE), commonly known in the West as Avicenna, was the preeminent philosopher and physician of the Muslim world, flourishing during the Islamic Golden Age, serving in the courts of various Iranian rulers. He is often described as the father of early modern medicine. His philosophy was of the Muslim Peripatetic school derived from Aristotelianism.

### 2. Early Life and Education:-

Ibn Sina was born in c. 980 in the village of Afshana in Transoxiana to a family of Persian ancestry. His father Abd Allah was a native of the city of Balkh in Tukharistan. An official of the Samanid bureaucracy, he had served as the governor of a village of the royal estate of Harmaytan (near Bukhara). A few years later, the family settled in Bukhara, a center



---

of learning, which attracted many scholars. It was there that Ibn Sina was educated, which early on was seemingly administered by his father.

Ibn Sina began his education at an early age, mastering the Quran by the age of 10 and delving into various subjects, including mathematics, logic, and natural sciences. He studied under the guidance of various scholars and quickly gained expertise in different disciplines, showing particular interest and proficiency in medicine and philosophy. Most of his works were written in Arabic—then the language of science in the Middle East—and some in Persian.

### **3. Contributions to Philosophy:-**

Ibn Sina made significant contributions to philosophy, especially in metaphysics and epistemology. His philosophical masterpiece, "The Book of Healing" (Al-Shifa), covered various branches of philosophy, including logic, ethics, and metaphysics. It aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the natural world and human existence.

#### **3.1. Metaphysics:-**

Ibn Sina made an argument for the existence of God which would be known as the "Proof of the Truthful" (Arabic: burhan al-siddiqin). He discussed the nature of existence, essence, and the distinction between necessary and contingent beings. Ibn Sina argued that there must be a "necessary existent" (Arabic: wajib al-wujud), an entity that cannot not exist and through a series of arguments, he identified it with the Islamic conception of God.

Present-day historian of philosophy Peter Adamson called this argument one of the most influential medieval arguments for God's existence, and Ibn Sina's biggest contribution to the history of philosophy.

#### **3.2. Epistemology:**

While he was imprisoned in the castle of Fardajan near Hamadhan, Ibn Sina wrote his famous "floating man"—literally falling man—a thought experiment to demonstrate human self-awareness and the substantiality and immateriality of the soul. Ibn Sina believed his "Floating Man" thought experiment demonstrated that the soul is a substance, and claimed humans cannot doubt their own consciousness, even in a situation that prevents all sensory data input. The conceivability of this "Floating Man" indicates that the soul is perceived intellectually, which entails the soul's separateness from the body. Ibn Sina referred to the living human intelligence, particularly the active intellect, which he believed to be the hypostasis by which God communicates truth to the human mind and imparts order and intelligibility to nature

---

## 4. Contributions to Science:-

### 4.1. Medicine:-

Ibn Sina's most renowned work, "The Canon of Medicine" (Al-Qanun fi al-Tibb), is a comprehensive medical encyclopedia that became a standard medical textbook in Europe and the Islamic world for centuries. The Canon compiled medical knowledge from Greek, Roman, Persian, and Indian sources, encompassing anatomy, physiology, pathology, pharmacology, and other medical fields.

Ibn Sina's contributions to medicine included the identification of contagious diseases, the understanding of the spread of diseases through water and soil, and the classification of drugs based on their effects.

### 4.2. Scientific Method:-

In the Al-Burhan (On Demonstration) section of The Book of Healing, Ibn Sina discussed the philosophy of science and described an early scientific method of inquiry. Ibn Sina discussed the issue of a proper methodology for scientific inquiry and the question of "How does one acquire the first principles of a science?" Ibn Sina criticized Aristotelian induction, arguing that "it does not lead to the absolute, universal, and certain premises that it purports to provide." In its place, he developed a "method of experimentation as a means for scientific inquiry."

### 4.3. Logic:-

An early formal system of temporal logic was studied by Ibn Sina. Although he did not develop a real theory of temporal propositions, he did study the relationship between temporalis and the implication. Avicennian logic also influenced several early European logicians such as Albertus Magnus and William of Ockham. Ibn Sina endorsed the law of non-contradiction proposed by Aristotle, that a fact could not be both true and false at the same time and in the same sense of the terminology used.

## 5. Other Contributions:-

Ibn Sina made substantial contributions to mathematics, astronomy, and physics, further enriching the scientific knowledge of his time.

In physics, Ibn Sina, in The Book of Healing, developed a theory of motion, in which he made a distinction between the inclination (tendency to motion) and force of a projectile, and concluded that motion was a result of an inclination transferred to the projectile by the thrower, and that projectile motion in a vacuum would not cease. He viewed inclination as a permanent force whose effect is dissipated by external forces such as air resistance.

Ibn Sina wrote an attack on astrology titled Resāla fī ebṭāl aḥkām al-nojūm, in which he cited passages from the Quran to dispute the power of astrology to foretell the future. He



---

believed that each planet had some influence on the earth, but argued against astrologers being able to determine the exact effects.

In the field of chemistry, Ibn Sina was first to derive the attar of flowers from distillation and used steam distillation to produce essential oils such as rose essence, which he used as aroma therapeutic treatments for heart conditions.

In poetry, Almost half of Ibn Sina's works are versified. His poems appear in both Arabic and Persian. As an example, Edward Granville Browne claims that the following Persian verses are incorrectly attributed to Omar Khayyám, and were originally written by Ibn Sīnā. Like:-

از قعر گل سیاه تا اوج زحل	From the depth of the black earth up to Saturn's apogee,
کردم همه مشکلات گیتی را حل	All the problems of the universe have been solved by me.
بیرون جستم ز قید هر مکر و حیل	I have escaped from the coils of snares and deceits;
هر بند گشاده شد مگر بند اجل	I have unraveled all knots except the knot of Death. <sup>[123]:91</sup>

## 6. Legacy and Impact:-

Ibn Sina's works were translated into Latin and became essential texts in medieval European universities during the Renaissance. His ideas influenced prominent Western philosophers and scientists, contributing to the development of European intellectual thought.

Ibn Sina's legacy as a polymath and his contributions during the Islamic Golden Age highlight the cultural and historical significance of that era. His works stand as a testament to the rich intellectual heritage of the Islamic civilization, fostering cross-cultural exchanges and shaping global intellectual discourse.

Even in the modern era, Ibn Sina's ideas and contributions remain subjects of study and admiration among scholars worldwide. His holistic approach to knowledge and interdisciplinary contributions continue to inspire advancements in diverse fields.

## 7. Conclusion:-

Ibn Sina synthesized the various strands of philosophical thought he inherited—the surviving Hellenic traditions along with the developments in philosophy and theology within Islam—into a self-consistent scientific system that explained all reality.

Ibn Sina (Avicenna) remains one of the most influential figures in the history of human thought and learning. His groundbreaking contributions across multiple disciplines continue to inspire scholars and researchers, leaving an indelible mark on the fields of medicine, philosophy, and science.

## References:-

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avicenna#Principal\\_works](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Avicenna#Principal_works)  
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/ibn-sina/#Conc>

<https://bit.ly/3t0sOA1>