

O'Levels & IGCSE Islamiyat

Summary of Battles

BY TEAM MOJZA

Paper 1

Battle	Causes	Rival	Strength	Commanders	Description	Outcomes
Badr 2 AH	Makkans became hostile towards Muslims and raided their land Incident of Nakhlah Abu Sufyan 50,000 denar caravan	Quraish	Muslims: 313 Quraish: 1000	Holy Prophet Abu Jahl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → During the war, Muhammad threw a handful of dust which miraculously disturbed them & Muslims were able to penetrate through them → Miracles: Rain, Sleep, Number Illusion, Angels participated in the battle physically & sand throw by the prophet → Muslims fought deagantly → The Prophet kept praying to Allah for help → Abu Jahl was beheaded by a poor young muslim shepherd → Hazrat Bilal killed his old master Umayyah bin Khalf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Abu Jahal was killed → 14 Muslims were martyred, 70 unbelievers were killed, 70 were taken as prisoners → Muslims won their first-ever battle
Uhad 3AH	The defeat at Badr greatly angered the Quraysh They began to prepare for revenge	Quraish	Muslims: 700 Quraish: 3000	Holy Prophet Khalid bin Waleed Abu Sufyan Hinda Wahshi bin Harb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Prophet was informed by his uncle Abbass that three thousand men will soon attack them → The council of war was called and Ibn Ubayy wanted to defend Madinah from inside, the rest of the force wanted to face them in open plains → Ibn Ubayy was a traitor and left Prophet's army with his 300 men, halfway through leaving Prophet with 700 men → The Prophet strategically divided his army → 50 archers were placed at the top Uhad to defend the rear of the Muslims → They were strictly instructed by the Prophet not to leave their post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 70 Muslims were martyred & 40 Makkans were killed → Hazrat Hamza was killed by Wahshi bin Harb, slave of Hinda who chewed on his liver → Muslims lost this battle
Trench 5 AH	Banu Nadir allied with the Quraysh to avenge their exile	Quraish	Muslims: 3000 Alliance forces: 10000	Holy Prophet (Madinah) Abu Sufyan (Quraish)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Salman Al Farsi gave suggestion of digging a trench around the city. Every man in Madinah, including the Prophet himself began to dig the trench → The Quraysh & their allies were shocked to see the trench → Amr bin Abdul Wud, Ikramah, Naufal, Dharrar & Hubaira tried to cross the trench → Amr bin Abdul Wud was killed by Hazrat Ali in the duel & Naufal fell in the trench whilst the others returned. → They made a few attempts to get across by no one could succeed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Two weeks into the siege, a storm blew with heavy rains, flatterring the tents of both sides → The morale of the Makkans was low and they lost the will to fight after the storm → The Muslims won without any actual fighting
Khyber 7 AH	The Jews had conspired against the Muslims from the forts of Khyber	Jews of Khyber	Muslims: 1400 Jews: 10,000	Holy Prophet Hazrat Ali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The muslims attacked the fort nearest to them → Soon, a spy was captured who told the muslims the weaknesses of the forts → The muslims were able to take the weaker forts with this information → Jews escaped from a back door of the fort & hid in other forts → The citadel of Zubayr fell next, followed by the strongest fort of Qamus → The Prophet gave the standard to Hazrat Ali, who killed Jewish warrior Marhab on the first attack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 93 Jews were killed, 18 muslims were martyred → Prophet married Safiyah (RA)

Hunain 8 AH	The Hawazain tribe from Taif was still strictly opposed to Islam. They gathered their army after the conquest of Makkah.	Hawazain tribe	Muslims: 12,000 Hawazain tribes: 20,000	Holy Prophet Hawazin led by Malik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → As soon as Muslims entered the valley, the Hawazin attacked them & were surrounded by men from all directions → Many fell back due to the shock & confusion → The Prophet stood his ground & rallied the troops around him → The disciplined section of the army began to counter attack, Hazrat Abbas re-organised the army → The Muslims were able to defeat the Hawazin after a close battle → The Hawazin retreated behind the walls of Taif 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → 6000 prisoners, 24000 camels, 40000 goats & silver was captured. → All were freed when a member from Hawazain requested for a return → Hawazin women & children who had been left behind were taken as captive
----------------	--	----------------	--	--	---	--

Paper 2

Battle	Causes	Rival	Strength	Commanders	Description	Outcomes
Amama 632 AD/ 11 AH	Apostasy movement	Musailma (The False Prophet)	Muslims: 13 000 Musailma: 40 000 Bedouins.	Ikrimah Shurabil Khalid Bin Walid Musailma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Ikrimah+Shurabil sent to defeat Musailma were defeated. → Khalid was sent to counter Musailma. → Initially, they faced a large force and used his strategy. → Musailmah's army failed in crushing the muslim army, hence he ran into a fortified garden. → Muslims broke the doors, opened and killed Musailmah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Musailma got killed → Led to the compilation of Quran
Chains 633 AD/ 12 AH	Insulted the Prophet's envoy	Persians	Muslims: 18,000 Byzantines: 20000-40000	Khalid Bin Walid Hormuz (Persian leader)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Khalid was sent by Hazrat Abu Bakr (R. A) with 4 more squadrons to reinforce the army. → Hormuz had linked each soldier with a chain. → The Muslims attacked, and the movement of the enemy was restricted because of the chain. Persians defeated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Hormuz Killed. → The Whole Central Iraq was in the Muslim Control.
Qadisiyah 634A.D/ 13 AH	Dates back to Tabuk, to end this Abu Bakr (R.A) called for Jihad	Byzantines	Muslims: 4000 Byzantines: 12000	Amr Bin Aas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Muslims dispatched themselves to the Syrian border. → But when Heraculis came to know about this he sent his brother to Theodore to reinforce the army. → Khalid RA was sent to help with 9000 men, once he came he called for squad leaders and asked Romans to accept Islam which they did & Muslims won. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Byzantines Defeated → First victory in Syria
Jasr 634A.D/ 13 AH	Defeat at Namrak	Persians	Muslims: 9000 Persians: 10000	Muthana Ibn Haris Abu Ubaidah bin Thaqifi Bahman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Abu Ubaidah crossed the river first, and Muslims were crushed by the elephants of the Persian Army. → He was martyred and Muslims had to retreat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Muslims were defeated, 2000 fell fighting, 2000 drowned in the river, 2000 fled back to Madinah
Muthana 634A.D/ 13 AH	To avenge the defeat at Jasr (Battle of Bridge)	Persians	Muslims: 20,000 Persians: 200,000.	Mehran Hamdani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → To avenge their defeat at Bridge, Umar called for Jihad. → Muthana was in the lead the archers were now set in the position to attack as soon as Mehran crossed the River. → Muslims cutoff bridge to hinder the Persians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → A man from the Taglib tribe killed Mehran. Southern Iraq now in Muslim control.
Qadisiyah 635A.D/ 14 AH	The Persians showed up for revenge	Persians	Persians: 120,000 Muslims: 28000 (after Muthana's brother joined the army)	Saad Abi Waqaas Rustam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → When Saad was sent with the army, 8000 more Men were sent under Muthana's brother. → Before the battle A Muslim was sent under the delegation was sent to Yazid with 3 options, he chose the third. → Saad was in his sickbed, using his strategy almost 40K Persians were killed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The area between Euphrates and Tigris came under Muslim control

<p>hawand 637A.D/ 16 AH</p>	<p>Persians broke treaty of peace because they wanted to claim areas of Mesopotamia</p>	<p>Persians</p>	<p>Muslim: 30000 Persians: 150k troops</p>	<p>Nouman Ibn Muqarrin Persians with 60K army</p>	<p>→ Yazidgir gathered his forces to recapture the areas Muslims had. → Hazrat Umar had force under Nouman. The first two ways of war were unsuccessful until they came up with a strategy that got them victory.</p>	<p>→ Chief Priest offered Muslims huge amounts of gems for the safety of their lives which was granted. → All of Persia came under Muslim rule. Emperor fled to Isfahan.</p>
<p>Yarmuk 635A.D/ 14 AH</p>	<p>The Fall of Fahl & Damascus alerted the Heraculis who wanted to recover lost areas of Palestine</p>	<p>Byzantines</p>	<p>Byzantines: 200,000 Muslims: 40,000</p>	<p>Khalid Ibn Walid Amr ibn Al Aas Abu Ubaidah Ibn Jarrah Yaziad Bin Abu Sufyan</p>	<p>→ To counter Muslim threats, Heraculis sent a Huge amount of Army and promised a huge amount to whoever joined. Muslims assembled near Golan. Romans chose to Fight. The battle lasted 6 days and due to the division of cavalry, it made it look like Muslims were huge in Number.</p>	<p>→ Byzantines Defeated. Syria now under Muslim control. Heraculis moved his capital to Constantinople. Muslims lost 9K</p>
<p>amal 657A.D/ 36 AH</p>	<p>Hazrat Ali delaying the revenge, along with Talha & Zubair Hazrat Ayesha decided to get support from Garrison cities</p>	<p>Forces of Ali R.A faced Forces of Ayesha R.A</p>	<p>Forces of Ayesha R.A: 15,000 men Forces of Ali (R.A): 20,000</p>	<p>Ali RA Hazrat Ayesha Talha R.A Zubair R.A</p>	<p>→ Negotiations were taking place between the two forces, when extremists waged attacked either sides. Undecided the war began, Ayesha (RA) was on her camel with 40 men guarding her. Talha and Zubair remembered the words of the Prophet and were killed while retreating</p>	<p>→ Ayesha RA then onwards refrained from taking part in politics. 1k people got martyred, first civil war in Islamic History. Talha & Zubair martyred.</p>
<p>Siffin 657A.D/ 36 AH</p>	<p>Muawiya was deposed from his governorship of Syria. Ali delaying Usman's revenge.</p>	<p>Muawiya R.A army</p>	<p>Hazrat Ali's Army: 90 000 Muawiya's Army: 120,000</p>	<p>Muawiya R.A Amr Ibn Aas Ali (R.A)</p>	<p>→ The battle started on the 8th of Safar. → On the 4th Day, Muawiya's army was getting worse. He raised Quran on lances to cease war.</p>	<p>→ Upon the insistence of Ali's men, he agreed to move to arbitration. Kharjities arose → Ali (R.A) assassinated later Muawiya assumed Power.</p>
<p>rwan 658A.D/ 37 AH</p>	<p>While Hazrat Ali made preparations to attack Muawiya, the Kharjities from all over the country collected at Nahrawan and began to create problems</p>	<p>Rebel group Kharjities in July 658 CE (Safar 38 AH)</p>	<p>Kharjities: 4000 Hazrat Ali's army: 14,000</p>	<p>Hazrat Ali(R.A) Kharjites</p>	<p>→ Hazrat Ali had to fight against them Kharjites. The Kharjities were defeated badly. Out of 4000, only a few dozen managed to escape.</p>	<p>→ It was because of this war that Hazrat Ali was assassinated by a Kharijite two years later.</p>