



ALL RIGHTS RESERVED © جميع حقوق الطبع محفوظة

2nd Edition: September 2004

© Maktaba Dar-us-Salam, 2000

King Fahd National Library Cataloging-in-Publication Data  
Abdul Baast Ahmad

Khalid bin Al-Waleed : The Sword of Allâh - Riyadh  
48 p. ; 14x21 cm. ISBN: 9960-861-19-8

1-Khalid bin Al-Waleed ibn Al-Mughirah, d. 21 H.  
2 - Prophet's Companions and successors 1-Title  
239.9 dc 1912/21

Legal Deposit number 1912/21  
ISBN: 9960-861-19-8

### HEAD OFFICE

P.O. Box: 22743, Riyadh 11416 K.S.A. Tel: 00966-01-4033962/4043432 Fax: 4021659  
E-mail: riyadh@dar-us-salam.com, darussalam@awalnet.net.sa Website: www.dar-us-salam.com

#### K.S.A. Darussalam Showrooms:

##### Riyadh

Olaya branch: Tel 00966-1-4614483 Fax: 4644945

Malaz branch: Tel 4735220 Fax: 4735221

##### Jeddah

Tel: 00966-2-6879254 Fax: 6336270

##### Madinah

Tel: 00966-4-815-1121 Fax: 815 1121

##### Al-Khobar

Tel: 00966-3-8692900 Fax: 00966-3-8691551

##### U.A.E

##### Darussalam, Sharjah U.A.E

Tel: 00971-6-5632623 Fax: 5632624

Sharjah@dar-us-salam.com

##### PAKISTAN

##### Darussalam, 36 B Lower Mall, Lahore

Tel: 0092-42-724 0024 Fax: 7354072

Lahore@dar-us-salam.com

##### Rahman Market, Ghazni Street

Urdu Bazar Lahore

Tel: 0092-42-7120054 Fax: 7320703

##### U.S.A

##### Darussalam, Houston

P.O Box: 79194 Tx 77279

Tel: 001-713-722 0419 Fax: 001-713-722 0431

E-mail: sales@dar-us-salam. Com.

##### Darussalam, New York 486 Atlantic Ave, Brooklyn

New York-11217, Tel: 001-718-625 5925

Fax: 718-625 1511

Email: newyork@dar-us-salam.com.

##### U.K

##### Darussalam International Publications Ltd.

Leyton Business Centre

Unit - 17, Etloe Road, Leyton, London, E10 7BT

Tel: 00 44 20 8539 4885 Fax: 00 44 20 8539 4889

Mobile: 00 44 7947 306 706

##### Darussalam International Publications Limited

146 Park Road,

London NW8 7RG Tel: 00 44 20 725 2246

##### Darussalam

398-400 Coventry Road, Sinalh Heath

Birmingham, B10 0UF

Tel: 0121 77204792 Fax: 0121 772 4345

E-mail: info@darussalamuk.com

Web: www.darussalamuk.com

#### HONG KONG

##### Peacatech

A2, 4/F Tsim Sha Tsui Mansion

83-87 Nathan Road Tsimbatsui

Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: 00852 2369 2722 Fax: 00852 2369 2944

Mobile: 00852 97123624

#### MALAYSIA

##### Darussalam International Publications Ltd.

No.109 A Jalan SS 21/A, Damansara Utama

47400, Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia

Tel: 00603 7710 9750 Fax: 603 7710 0749

#### FRANCE

##### Editions & Librairie Essalam

135, Bd de Ménilmontant- 75011 Paris

Tél: 0033-01- 43 38 19 56/ 44 83

Fax: 0033-01- 43 57 44 31

E-mail: essalam@wanadoo.FR

#### AUSTRALIA

##### ICIS: Ground Floor 165-171, Haldon St.

Lakemba NSW 2195, Australia

Tel: 00612 9758 4040 Fax: 9758 4030

#### SINGAPORE

##### Muslim Converts Association of Singapore

32 Onan Road The Galaxy Singapore- 424484

Tel: 0065-440 6924, 348 8344

Fax: 440 6724

#### SRI LANKA

##### Darul Kitab 6, Nimal Road, Colombo-4

Tel: 0094-1-589 038 Fax: 0094-74 722433

#### KUWAIT

##### Islam Presentation Committee

Enlightenment Book Shop

P.O. Box: 1613, Safat 13017 Kuwait

Tel: 00965-244 7526, Fax: 240 0057

#### SOUTH AFRICA

##### Islamic Da'wah Movement (IDM)

48009 Qualbert 4078 Durban, South Africa

Tel: 0027-31-304-6883

Fax: 0027-31-305-1292

E-mail: idm@ion.co.za

# Khalid bin Al-Waleed رضي الله عنه The Sword of Allâh

By

Abdul Basit Ahmad

Edited by

Aqeel Walker

Muhammad Ayub Sapra



**DARUSSALAM**  
GLOBAL LEADER IN ISLAMIC BOOKS

Riyadh • Jeddah • Sharjah • Lahore  
London • Houston • New York

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allâh,  
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

“Among the believers are men who have been true to their covenant with Allâh [i.e., they have gone out for *Jihâd* (holy fighting), and showed not their backs to the disbelievers]; of them some have fulfilled their obligations (i.e., have been martyred); and some of them are still waiting, but they have never changed (i.e., they never proved treacherous to their covenant which they concluded with Allâh) in the least.” (33:23)

## Publishers Note

All praises are due to Allâh, the Lord of all that exists. May Allâh’s peace and blessings be upon His final Prophet and Messenger, Muhammad, his family and his Companions.

Darussalam is pleased to present this valuable series, ‘*The Golden Series of the Prophet’s Companions*’, to the Muslim youth. The purpose of these books is to enlighten our youth about the lives of the greatest heroes of Islam, the Prophet’s Companions. Also, we wish to increase the enthusiasm of the Muslim youth for following and adhering to their religion. In this way, these books achieve two very important tasks: educating our youth and encouraging them to be good Muslims.

The following story titled ‘*Khalid bin Al-Waleed* ❦ – *The Sword of Allâh*’, is the life story of one of the Muslims’ greatest heroes. He devoted all his life and military skills for the support of the cause of Islam. The Prophet ﷺ told him:

“You are the Sword of Allâh”

He was very humble. When he learnt that ‘Umar ؓ had dismissed him as General Commander, he accepted the Caliph’s decision with full satisfaction.

We hope that these books are beneficial to our Muslim youth, as they are the future of Islam. We, at Darussalam realize the importance of good Islamic literature for Muslim children, especially in the West where non-Islamic influences are so strong. For this reason, we feel that the availability of this series will be a valuable aid in instilling a genuine love for Islam in our youth. We would like to thank the author, Mr. Abdul Basit Ahmad, the editors, Mr. Aqeel Walker and Mr. Muhammad Ayub Sapra for their diligent work in preparing this series. As Allâh says:

“Is there any reward for good other than good?” (55:60)

And our final word is that all praises are due to Allâh, the Lord of all that exists.

**Abdul Malik Mujahid**  
General Manager

## **Forword**

Heroism had always been given a high rank in the life of Arab tribes in the pre-Islamic era. It continued to shape many of the events that took place after the advent of Islam. Respect and admiration have been attached to this quality over ages till our time. Victory in a certain battle or drawing a strategy to avoid fatal defeat was attributed to certain persons always labeled as heroes. Arabs, among other nations, had given heroism a position distinguished with miraculous characteristics. The desert of Arabia knew many men who were always known to have defended their tribes and who won battles over enemies.

All those characteristics of courage and heroism were only acts of invasion or retaliation to invaders; any struggle with unidentified enemies anytime, anywhere or even a raid at midnight to rob some camels or even a miserable slave. No rule was established to name a certain person as a hero. One act that could have been achieved by mere chance might make a belittled

man a highly respectable hero.

After the advent of Islam, the picture had totally changed. Heroism had no longer given any person any privileges; rather it made him carry more responsibilities to defend the just cause of the nation. It was not the glamour attributed to skills of using the sword or striking fear in the hearts of enemies, rather, it was a quality that shaped the whole life of the nation of Islam. Those who sacrificed their lives to further the message of Allâh had become the true heroes, who strove to bring about happiness and peace to humanity and to remove the shadows of fear and cruelties.

Among the true and devoted heroes of Islam was Khalid bin Al-Waleed. He was a youth from the Quraish and an outstanding example of sacrifice for the cause of Allâh. He always triumphed in the battles of Islam. He was always the strategist, who planned for prestigious victory. He had a military mentality that he did not learn at any renowned schools of war but acquired through experience and dedication.

Before Islam, the Quraish had always looked

at him with pride and dignity and had always given him the leading role in all battles they waged against enemies. Victory was Khalid's companion, marching with him to all fields of combat and crowning the tip of his sword. However, all achievements he made and all victories he brought about could not change his humble personality. Moreover, he exercised full self-denial in defending Islam against Arabs, Romans and Persians.

Although he fought many battles inside and outside the Arabian Peninsula, he finally lay on his bed and passed away like any other person who had never fought a battle.

To the story of this courageous leader and dedicated Muslim, let us give an ear and hear from the battles he fought.

**Abdul Basit Ahmmad**

## Introduction

### Islam and the chiefs of the Quraish

As the Prophet ﷺ started preaching the message of Islam, the chiefs of the Quraish took an opposing attitude toward him. They did not like the principles preached by the Prophet ﷺ because they felt that their privileges as chiefs would be lost. In the beginning, they tried their best to make the followers of Islam abandon their religion. When they could not force the believers to give up their faith, they began accusing the Prophet ﷺ of things that they themselves knew were untrue. They alleged that Muhammad was a magician or a liar, although they themselves used to call him *Al-Ameen* (the trustworthy). However, all their attempts met no success. They tried to entice the Prophet ﷺ to make abandon the mission of spreading Islam. They began negotiating with the Prophet ﷺ and his uncle to reach a compromise. They told the Prophet ﷺ that they would make him a king or give him all the money he might ask for. However, the Prophet

ﷺ rejected all of their worldly proposals and continued preaching the message of Islam to all humanity. When they felt that neither oppression nor enticement could make the Prophet ﷺ accept their views, they tried to kill him but Allâh protected him against their conspiracies.

### Migration to Al-Madinah

The Prophet ﷺ felt that nearly all his efforts to make his people accept Islam were in vain. Only a few persons, mostly weak and slaves, accepted his call. Therefore, he began calling tribes living in towns near Makkah to accept Islam and asked them to provide him with protection to be able to spread the message of Islam. He once went to Tâ'if, a town 90 kilometers away from Makkah, and tried to convince the tribe of Thaqeef that he was the true Messenger of Allâh. In reaction, the people of Tâ'if dispelled him and ordered boys and slaves to throw stones at him.

The Prophet ﷺ used to visit the marketplace everyday in the hope that some other tribe



## The Warrior

In the vast desert, under the glaring sun and within the long and deep valleys of Arabia, Khalid was brought up to be a warrior tasked with a dignified mission which was to protect his tribe and people. Like any other tribal man, he was trained in horsemanship in a society that gave much respect to heroes.

Khalid was born to a high-class family from the Quraish tribe. While young, he was known to be a strong and brave soldier, proud of his noble origin. From the beginning he was destined to defend his people and defeat their enemies until he had become well known throughout Arabia.

### The Pagan Leader

Khalid was always the leader and never left any chance for fear to touch his heart. His only focus was to bring victory in any battle he might have to fight in defense of his tribe.

It troubled him much to know that a man from a distinguished family of the Quraish

claimed to have received revelation from Allâh. He listened to the Prophet ﷺ calling people to worship One Allâh and to abandon worship of stone idols. He felt that such a message was aiming at destroying the heritage of his forefathers. He was affected by the collective opinion of the tribe.

Khalid, like most chiefs of the Quraish, challenged the call to Islam. He felt that the new religion would mean the end of all forms of tyranny and exploitation. Therefore, he took the side of the tyrants and did his best to stop the spread of the new religion. He even shared in several battles against the Muslims and caused them many harms. Even then he felt inside that whatever the Quraish did, they would not be able to stop the call of Islam.

He and other horsemen of the Quraish did their best to cause harm to Muhammad ﷺ and his followers. Even he shared in torturing some of the weak Muslims. He and others made the life of the Muslims in Makkah impossible.

After migration from Makkah to Al-

## On the Way to Islam

### Hesitation

After a long period of defiance, obstinacy as well as serious endeavors against the call of Islam, Khalid found no way other than to submit to the ultimate truth. He spent about twenty years under gloomy darkness supporting the powers of evil against goodness, but eventually found his cause losing. Therefore, he opened his eyes to see the light. He had been known to be sensible and reasonable when judgment was badly needed.

### Embarrassed Khalid

Khalid found himself walking on a way leading to nothing but loss. So, he finally decided to change his direction and accept Islam.

Khalid narrated his story of turning to Islam in a very truthful way. He said:

“When Allâh blessed me with His mercy, I felt the sense of Islam go deep in my heart. I had fought all that time against Islam but never was satisfied with the

cause for which I was struggling. When the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions intended to visit Makkah, I gathered a group of horsemen and met them at Al-Hudaibiyah. I tried to create a problem in order to fight them but in vain. The Prophet ﷺ performed *Zuhr* (noon) prayer in front of us. We intended to attack them but we were unable to do so. Something prevented us from attack. They were protected by some heavenly power. The Prophet ﷺ performed *Asr* (afternoon) prayer and again we intended to attack them but again in vain. I finally knew that there was no way to reach them; so, we left them alone.

The Prophet ﷺ reached an agreement with the Quraish. I asked myself where to go after all this progress of Islam. I thought I could go to Najashi in Abyssinia but I knew that the Emperor had embraced Islam. I thought again I might go to Hercules and embrace either Christianity or Judaism, but I felt I would be a stranger in that land. I was torn



## The Wise Commander

Islam was spreading throughout the Arabian Peninsula, the enemies were now and then threatening to destroy it. The neighboring Empires in those days were the Romans and the Persians. They had all human and material resources to subdue any defying power. They were concerned about the new lands Islam was taking over every day. Therefore, the Romans decided to stop the new religion and put an end to the new call.

### Roman's Evil Intentions Against Islam

Eight years after migration to Al-Madinah, the Prophet ﷺ had received news that the Romans were preparing to attack the Muslims and destroy their Islamic State. Hence, he decided to move the battle near to their land and show them the strength of the Muslims. He mobilized an army of three thousand soldiers and ordered them to march to a place called Mu'tah in Jordan. He appointed three successive commanders and urged the small army to observe the teachings of Islam on their

way to the battlefield.

The Romans knew of the approaching army. Hence, they mobilized about two hundred thousand soldiers with the intention to crush the small army and destroy the power that stood behind them. They were intent on putting an end to the new power and destroying it in the cradle.

The Muslims felt how weak they were in the face of the huge Roman army. The Prophet ﷺ had already appointed three commanders who were to follow each other if any of them was killed. The commanders discussed the situation. Some of them suggested that they should inform the Prophet ﷺ about their conditions. However, others were keen to meet the Roman army in spite of their huge numbers. The fight started and the Muslims did their best to challenge the Roman army. The first Muslim commander was killed. The second commander took the banner and continued fighting until he was killed. The third commander followed the same course of the two previous commanders. The Muslim army



## **Khalid ؓ and the Apostates**

Not long after the Prophet ﷺ had passed away, some Arabs reverted to apostasy and followed misguided false prophets. The apostates claimed that the message of Islam had ended with the death of the Prophet ﷺ and decided to challenge the central Islamic government in Al-Madinah.

Abu Bakr ؓ, the first Caliph of Islam, was determined to bring those apostates back to Islam. He mobilized an army to fight the apostates. Khalid bin Al-Waleed ؓ led eleven brigades to subdue the rebels. The first battle he fought was against Tulayha Al-Asadi who claimed to have been sent by Allâh as a messenger and who was supported by many tribes with a force not less than four thousand soldiers.

The Muslim army was somehow weak and could not withstand the force of the enemy. However, Khalid ؓ found a way to penetrate the hostile army until he reached the position of their leader and killed him. Finally, the battle

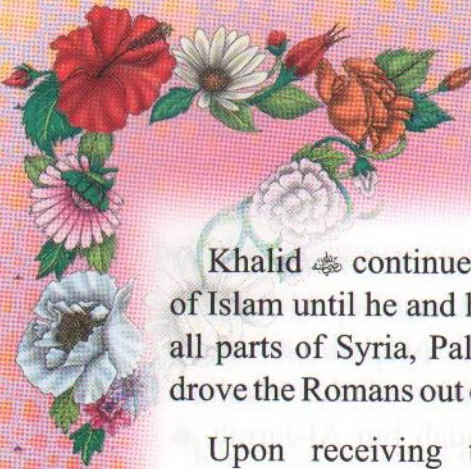
ended with a crushing defeat of the enemy and hence struck fear in the hearts of other apostates. Another victory achieved by Khalid. Tulayha made many apostate tribes come back to Islam and proved the efficiency and experience Khalid ؓ had in leading battles.

However, Khalid ؓ had to face another huge challenge by Musaylima *Kadhdhab* (the liar). This man claimed to have been sent by Allâh to Bani Hanifa and began inventing a false Qur'ân for them. He defeated the Muslims in two battles before Khalid ؓ was commissioned to conquer him.

Musaylima mobilized an army of forty thousand men and provided them with the best arms he had, especially since he knew that Khalid ؓ would be the leader on the other side.

### **The Strategy to win the battle against the Apostates**

The fierce fighting started and both armies fought a big battle. Khalid ؓ noticed that his army was about to be defeated. He went over a hill to have better control of the scene of the battle. He soon discovered the weak points in his army and

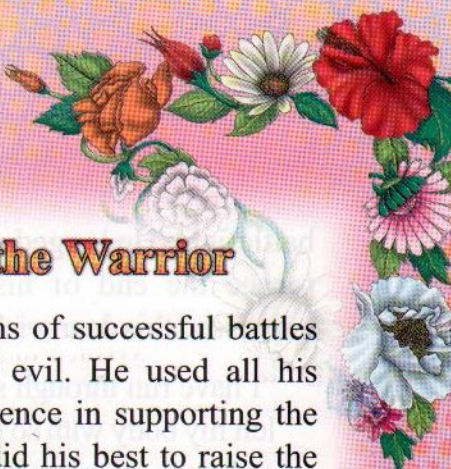


Khalid ؓ continued his struggle in support of Islam until he and his companions liberated all parts of Syria, Palestine and Jordan. They drove the Romans out of Syria.

Upon receiving the bad news of the astounding defeat his army had received, Hercules had no choice but to leave his capital, Hums (a city in the middle part of Syria). He bid Syria an eternal farewell.



## The Rest of the Warrior



Khalid ؓ fought tens of successful battles against the powers of evil. He used all his experience and intelligence in supporting the religion of Islam and did his best to raise the flag of *Allâhu Akbar* (Allah is the Greatest) high everywhere.

After this long struggle and fighting for the sake of Allâh and the cause of Islam, the time had come for the warrior to take eternal rest. He had done his best to fulfil his duty and by all means had sacrificed his life in support of his faith.

Khalid ؓ chose Hums in Syria as his last home and from there he continued the mission assigned to him as a soldier of Islam. He actively participated in all battles to subdue the enemies of Islam who were trying their best to stop its march throughout the world.

A few years after he had retired due to old age, Khalid ؓ became very ill and kept to his bed. He was so sad to lie on the bed of death while he much preferred to meet his Lord in the