

THE FIGHT OF RIGHT AND FALSE (BATTLE OF HUNAIN) AMONG MUSLIMS AND NON-MUSLIMS AND ITS BACKGROUND IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Although the majority of the Makkans and the surrounding tribes had converted to Islam, some of them still practiced the pagan religion. They accepted Muhammad (PBUH) as the ruler of Arabia but did not recognize him as God's messenger. The Holy Prophet, on the other hand, was focused on uniting the populace under the Almighty Allah. His whole attention was on achieving that one objective. He was the only one who had planned to go out and preach to the people until surprising news stopped him. The tribes of Hawazin and Thaqif had united to create a potent opposition and were preparing to mobilize against the Holy Prophet (PBUH), which was reported to the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Muhammad (PBUH) was not an idealist with no sense of reality. He adhered to pragmatism and idealism. As soon as, he heard this news, he made the decision to put up a strong fight against the invading army before it could make any progress. With ten thousand soldiers traveling with him from Medina and two thousand local recruits, he quickly set out at the head of twelve thousand soldiers. This paper may be important and informative in its specific field.

Keywords: Muhammad (PBUH), Tribes Hawazin and Thaqif, Battle, Hunain, Pragmatism

Introduction:

Since Makkah was conquered, the indigenous tribes have started to embrace Islam. But the two clans, Thaqif and Hawazin, became even more anti-Islamic. The Banu Hawazin lived between Makkah and Taif, while the Banu Thaqif ruled Taif. Under the thirty-year-old Malik bin Auf's leadership, their sizable number grew. A hundred-year-old chief named Warid bin Sama was also a part of this army, whose poetry and knowledge were scattered throughout Arabia. In the Hunain Valley, Hawazin Thaqif's troops set up camp.ⁱ The army of Hawazin and Thaqif encamped in Wadi Hunain. This valley is located between Makkah and Taif. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) left Makkah in such glory that an army of twelve thousand was in his stirrup. Two thousand non-Muslims of Makkah were also included in it.ⁱⁱ There was no lack of equipment in the army, so the companions proudly said, "Who can prevail over us today? Allah (SWT) did not like this

pride, so in the battle of Hunain, when the Muslims advanced on the battlefield in the early morning, the enemy's archers were killed." Who were hiding in the gorge of the valley, suddenly showered arrows. This was so unexpected that the Muslims panicked and their feet were thrown off until you were left alone in the sacred field.ⁱⁱⁱ Seeing this situation, he called the Ansar. Hazrat Abbas repeated these words in a very loud voice, O group of Ansar, "O people who pledge allegiance to Rizwan"! As soon as these words were heard, the steps of the Ansar stopped and they turned and attacked with such enthusiasm that Hawazin Thaqif was defeated, 28,000 camels, 40,000 sheep, 4,000 silver coins and 6,000 prisoners were among the spoils. This is a battle right and false among Muslims and non-Muslims.^{iv}

Discussion:

Hunain is the name of a valley between Maccan and Taif. Another name of this war in Islamic history is Ghazwa Hawazin. Because in this battle there was competition with Bani Huazen. In the valley between Makkah and Taif, there were two tribes, Banu Hawazin and Banu Thaqif. They were considered brave, warriors and knowledgeable in the arts of war. Even after the conquest of Macca, he did not accept Islam. The Battle of Hunain is an important event in Islamic history and it was fought in 630 CE. This battle was between the Muslim army led by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the Hawazin tribe, along with other non-Muslim tribes.^v

Background:

People have established the idea that after the conquest of Macca, now it is our turn. Therefore, these people decided that a massive attack should be made on the Muslims who are currently gathered in Macca. So the Holy Prophet (PBUH) sent Abdullah bin Abi Hadard to investigate. He returned from there and described the war preparations of these tribes and told that Banu Hawazin and Banu Thaqif had gathered all their tribes, and the chief of Hawazin, Malik bin Auf, was the commander of all these forces. He was more than a hundred years old. Before the battle, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had just conquered Mecca, and many tribes in the region began to accept Islam. However, the Hawazin tribe, who were non-Muslims, gathered a large army to attack the Muslims. The Hawazin army was led by Malik ibn Awf, who was a skilled military commander. Dared bin Al-Sama, who was a famous poet of Arabia and considered brave, was brought to the battlefield as an adviser and these people brought their women, children and even animals to the battlefield so that no soldier could even think of running away from the battlefield. The Prophet ﷺ went out to fight them with twelve thousand Mujahideen in 8 Hijri. They included more than 2,000 Muslims and some non-Muslims. When the enemies heard the news of the approach of the Islamic army, they fired such heavy arrows from the ambush sites on both sides of the Hunain Valley that the Muslims became worried. The Muslims were outnumbered and initially struggled in the battle but eventually emerged victorious with the help of divine intervention. However, the Hawazin tribe, who were non-Muslims, gathered a large army to attack the Muslims.^{vi} The Muslims were outnumbered and initially struggled in the battle but eventually emerged victorious with the help of divine intervention.^{vii}

The Battle of Hunain is significant because it demonstrated the importance of unity and faith in the face of adversity.^{viii} It also strengthened the position of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the Muslim community, as many tribes began to convert to Islam after witnessing their victory.^{ix}

Explanation about Battle

The battle was named "Fight of Right and False" as it represents the struggle between truth and falsehood. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was made aware of what the Hawazain, the Thaqif, and

other nearby tribes were about to do around a month after Makkah was conquered. When he learned about these preparations, he immediately dispatched a messenger to observe the tribes' actions and ascertain the veracity of the claim. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) received information from the messenger as soon as he returned, which confirmed the report.^x The Holy Prophet (PBUH) swiftly gathered an army to disperse the enemies because there was no time to waste. Twelve thousand people, including two thousand Makkans, made up the Muslim army. At the head of a sizable force, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) marched into the valley of Hunain, where it was said the Hawazin had camped. At this point, a group of Bedouin tribes who had joined the Muslim army for the spoils of war began to desert. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) ordered his companions to block their escape route, and they were caught between the two armies.^{xi} The Muslim forces then launched a surprise attack on the Hawazin army, causing them to panic and flee. The Muslims seized a large amount of booty, including camels, sheep, and weapons.^{xii} It's important to note that the Muslims embarked on this journey with an excessive amount of great confidence. Some of the new converts were arrogant about their numbers and which came from Makkah, they ran away, which Allah (SWT) did not like.^{xiii} Seeing the stampede of these people, the Ansar and the Muhajirin were also worried. There was not even a hair's slip in the steadfastness of Hazrat Tajdar two Scholars. On the contrary, he alone, being an army, but also a collection of the universe, not only remained steadfast like a mountain, but also continued to move forward on his white mule^{xiv} and announcing that In " I am a prophet. There is no lie in it. I am the son of Abdul Muttalib." Hazrat Abbas RA Seeing the Holy Prophet (PBUH) moving forward like this, holding the reins of the horse, Hazrat Abu Sufyan Ibn Harith (PBUH) (cousin) took hold of the reins and together they tried to stop the horse, because advancing in the shower of arrows was not without danger. Holy Prophet (peace be upon him). People were saying peace and blessings! Come to me, I am the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad b I am Abdullah." Hazard There were a few Nisars around the Prophet. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said this Prayed: Allah! You alone are worthy of praise and you are the one who is asked for help. You are eternal and will always be. Allah! You alone are worthy of praise and you are the one who is asked for help. You are eternal and will always be. Allah! You God has promised victory and victory! I aspire to fulfill this.

Organized Army

After the prayer, Hazrat He said to Abbas, where has everyone gone? Let them call out! Hazrat Abbas The voice was very loud. He shouted with all his might O group of Ansar! Allegiant!" This as soon as they heard the sound, everyone ran towards the sound saying "back to back." Such The dispersed army was organized again in a few moments and the order of the Holy Prophet But again the enemies broke. With this attack of the Muslims, the dice turned and defeat was won I changed. Six thousand men were captured in the battle of Hunain. In addition to forty thousand goats Silver and other equipment also came into the possession of the Muslims in huge quantities.^{xv}

Significance

The Battle of Hunain is significant for several reasons. Firstly, it demonstrated the importance of unity and faith in the face of adversity. The victory at Hunain was a testament to the faith of the Muslim army and the leadership of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Secondly, the battle strengthened the position of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the Muslim community, as many tribes began to convert to Islam after witnessing their victory. Finally, the Battle of Hunain

was a turning point in the expansion of Islam, as it paved the way for the conquest of Taif and the eventual unification of Arabia under Islamic rule.^{xvi}

Conclusion

At the end of this battle One of the results was that the Arabs living in the villages and those Arab tribes who He was waiting for the end of this battle to make his final stand on Islam announce, they all entered Islam after this worst defeat of Hawazin announced and Islam spread rapidly in Taif and its suburbs It started and soon the whole area became a circle of Islam.

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