

Characteristic of islamic management

[Religion](#), [Islam](#)



Empire, Sassanid-Persian Empire, and their allies, in addition to other Arab tribes. His strategic achievements include the conquest of Arabia, Persian Mesopotamia and Roman Syria within several years from 632 to 636. He is also remembered for his tactical successes at Yamama, LULAS, Ana Hair, Ana Nils tactical successes at Walla and Yarmouk. [2] Khalid's bin al-Walid (Khalid's son of al-Walid, lit. Immortal son of the Newborn) was from the Meccan tribe of Qusayy, from a clan that initially opposed Muhammad. He played a vital role in the Meccan victory at the Battle of Uhud against the Muslims.

He converted to Islam, and joined Muhammad after the Treaty of Hudaibiya and participated in various expeditions for him, such as the Battle of Badr. It was the first battle between the Romans and the Muslims. Khalid's bin al-Walid reported that the fighting was so intense, that he used nine swords, which broke in the battle. Khalid's took over after Uday bin al-Murayhith, then Safwan bin al-Akhalab, then Abdullah bin al-Murayhith were killed. After Muhammad's death, he played a key role in commanding Meccan forces for Abu Bakr in the Ridda wars, conquering central Arabia and subduing Arab tribes.

He captured the Sassanid Arab client kingdom of Lakhmid, and defeated the Sassanid Persian forces during his conquest of Iraq (Mesopotamia). He was later transferred to the western front to capture Roman Syria and the Byzantine Arab client state of the Ghassanids. Although Umar later relieved him of high command, he nevertheless remained the effective leader of the forces arrayed against the Byzantines during the early stages of the Byzantine-Arab Wars. Under his command, Damascus was captured in 634

and the key Arab victory against the Byzantine forces was achieved at the Battle of

Yarmouk (636), which led to the conquest of the Levant (Syria). In 638, at the zenith of his career, he was dismissed from military services. In 2013, the Syrian army destroyed Khalid's father's grave during their bombardment and siege of the rebel city of Hama. Khalid was born c. 592 in Mecca. His father was Walid bin al-Mughira, the chief of the Ban Makhzum, a clan of the Arab tribe of Quraysh. Walid was known in Mecca by the title *al-Walid al-Akbar* - "the One". Khalid's mother was Laila bint al-Mughira, a paternal sister of Umar bin al-Khattab.

Soon after his birth, in accordance with the traditions of the Quraysh, Khalid was sent to a Bedouin tribe in the desert, where a foster mother nursed him and brought him up in the clear, dry and unpolluted air of the desert. At the age of five or six, he returned to his parents in Mecca. During his childhood Khalid suffered a mild attack of smallpox, which he survived, but it left some pockmarks on his left cheek. The three leading clans of Quraysh at that time were Ban Hashim, Ban Abd-shams and Ban Makhzum, the latter clan being responsible for the matters of war.

As a member of the Makhzum clan, who were amongst the best horsemen in Arabia, Khalid learned to ride and use such weapons as the spear, the lance, the bow and the sword. The lance was said to be his favorite among the weapons. In youth he was admired as a renowned warrior and wrestler among the Quraysh. Khalid was a cousin of Mu'awiyah, the future second Caliph, and they looked very similar. Both were very tall; Khalid had a well-built

body with broad shoulders, and his beard appeared full and thick on his face. Not much is known about Khalid's during the early days of the preaching of Muhammad.

His father was known for his hostility against Muhammad. Following the migration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, many battles were fought between the new Muslim community at Medina and the confederacy of the Quraysh. Khalid's did not participate in the Battle of Badr, the first battle fought between Muslims and Quraysh but his brother Walid bin Walid was caught and made a prisoner. An elderly man from Mecca went to Mecca to ransom Walid, but soon after he was ransomed, Walid, amidst the journey back to Mecca, escaped and went back to Muhammad and converted to Islam.

Khalid's leadership was instrumental in turning the tables and ensuring a Meccan victory during the Battle of Uhud (625). In 627 AD he was a part of Abu Sufyan's campaign against the Muslims, resulting in the Battle of the Trench, Khalid's last battle against Muslims. A peace agreement after years was concluded between the Muslims and Quraysh of Mecca at the Treaty of Hudaibiyah in 628. It has been recorded that Muhammad told Khalid's brother, Walid bin Walid, that: "A man like Khalid's, can't keep himself away from Islam for long".

Walid wrote letters to Khalid's persuading him to convert. Khalid's, who was not unduly drawn towards the idols of the Kaaba, decided to convert to Islam and is said to have shared this matter with his childhood friend Charisma bin Abi-Jahm who opposed him. Khalid's was threatened by Abi Sufyan bin Harb

with dire consequences, but was restrained by Charisma who is reported to have said: " Steady, O ABA Suffer! Your anger may well lead me also to Join Muhammad. Khalid's is free to follow whatever religion he chooses". In May 629, Khalid's set out for Medina.

On the way he met 'Mar bin al-'As and Autumn bin Tale, who were also going to Medina to convert to Islam. They arrived at Medina on 31 May 629 and went to the house of Muhammad. Khalid's was received by his elder brother Wald bin Wald and was first among the three men to enter Islam. Fearless After the death of Muhammad, many powerful Arab tribes broke away in open revolt against the rule of Medina. Caliph ABA Baker sent his armies to counter the rebels and apostates. Khalid's was one of ABA Baker's main advisers and an architect of the strategic planning of the Riyadh wars.

He was given the command over the strongest Muslim army and was sent towards central Arabia, the most strategically sensitive area where the most powerful rebel tribes resided. The region was closest to the Muslim stronghold of Medina and was the greatest threat to the city. Khalid's first set out for the rebel tribes of Tatty and Jailed, where Aid bin Haiti a prominent companion of Muhammad, and a chieftain of the Tatty tribe arbitrated, and the tribes submitted to the Caliphate. In mid-September 632 AD, Khalid's defeated Titular, a main rebel leader who claimed priesthood as a means to draw support from the tribes.

Uthman's power was crushed and his remaining followers were defeated at the Battle of Gamma. Khalid's next marched to NASDAQ and defeated the rebel tribe of Ban Salem at the Battle of NASDAQ. The region was secured

after the Battle of Safari in October 632 with the defeat of a tribal mistress, Salsa. Once the region around Medina, the Islamic capital, was recaptured, Khalid's entered News, a stronghold of the Ban Tamil tribes. Many of the clans hastened to visit Khalid's and submit to the rule of the Caliphate. But the Ban Yard' tribe, under Sheikh Mali bin Unwary, hung back.

Mali avoided direct contact with Khalid's army and ordered his followers to scatter, and he and his family apparently moved way across the desert. He also collected taxes and sent his men to Medina to deliver them.

Nevertheless, Mali was accused of rebelling against the state of Medina and charged for entering into an anti-Caliphate alliance with Shah, a self-proclaimed prophetess. Mali was arrested along with his clansmen, and asked by Khalid's about his crimes. Upon hearing Milk's response: " your master said this, your master said that" referring to ABA Bake, Khalid's declared Mali a rebel apostate and ordered his execution.

ABA Qatar Insane, a companion of Muhammad, who accompanied Khalid's from Medina was so shocked at Milk's murder by Khalid's that he immediately returned to Medina, and told ABA Bake that he refused to serve under a commander who had killed a Muslim. The death of Mali and Khalid's marrying of his wife Lay created controversy. Some officers of his army including ABA Qatar believed that Khalid's killed Mali to take his wife. After the pressure exerted by Muar Khalid's cousin and one of Caliph ABA Baker's main advisors ABA Bake called Khalid's back to Medina to explain himself. Although Khalid's had declared Mali an apostate, in

Medina, 'Muar told Khalid: Mimi enemy of Allah! You killed a Muslim man and then leap upon his wife. By Allah, I will stone you". Some have argued that Muar later dismissed him from army service over this. Khalid's then crushed the most powerful threat to the nascent Islamic state of Medina: Musicality, a claimant to priesthood, who had already defeated two Muslim armies. In the third week of December 632, Khalid's won a decisive victory against Musicality at the Battle of Yamama. Musicality died in the battle, and nearly all resistance from rebelling tribes collapsed. li)visionary REFERENCES