

5. Expedition to Syrian Frontier or border and his death : two months after his return from the farewell pilgrimage, He Nabi Kareem ^{SAW} gave order for an expedition to the commander for the expedition , but could not see it completely . He fall ill in the 11th year of Hijra and on the 5th day of his illness he with to the house of Ashia where he breathed this last and was buried on the 8th June 632 ad .

Q. Prophet Muhammad SAW at Madinah.

A:- The prophet SAW and his followers were warmly received by the people of yathrab who changed the name of their town to Madinat-un-nabwi himself justly constructed a mosque and worked as a common laborer with others . After establishing himself there he brought down his family there situation was also formulated.

Latter Events:

Battle of Badr : Muhammad SAW was now the absolute ruler of Madinah the growing power of the prophet aroused the jealousy and enmity of Qurash who were now bent upon doing harm to him and his followers they were founded by Jews also . Now the battle started when both the prophet and Quarsh were advancing towards Badr, a few miles from Madinah . The Muslims had only 313 men to combat as many as 1,000 well equipped soldiers in this battle , but the Muslims won the battle . Abu – Jahl , the

bitterest Opponent of Mohammad was killed, the no. of slains was 70 and about the same no was taken prisoners . The Muslims army lost only of whom 6 were Muhajareen and 8 were Ansar .

Battle of Uhud : *The Qurash could not forget the crushing defeat inflicted on them in the battle of Badr . Some of their leaders like Abu- Jahl and Otba had been killed in battle. The cry of revenge had resounded in the valley of Makkah which led to the battle of Uhud.*

In 3rd year of Hijra the Qurash under the leadership of Abu-Sufyan proceeded towards Madinah with 3000 combatants, in change 700 with coats of mail and 200 on horses the Muslims began to march with 1000 but in cause of them march , Abdullah Ibn. Ubay with his 300 followers deserted the prophet and he was thus left with 700 men . During the first phase of battle, the Muslims were giving victory . But when was not yet over , the Muslim archers their posts in spite of the stern wronging their commander . As a result of this , eye of Khalid attacked the Muslim army . Ibn. Kamiah, hero of the Quarsh thrown stones at prophet and broke one of his front teeth 70 people including Hamza lost their lives and number of enemies were killed in the battle .

3. Battle of ditch : *After the battle of Uhud , the Muslims regained their farmer position and even improved upon it in the following months . The*

Qurash could not reconcile themselves with the growing power of the Muslim in Medina . Hence they wanted to decide their fate once for all they were also joined b the neighboring Bedouins of Madinah and Jews of banu-Nadir clan for some reason.

In 627 AD, the Qurash, the Bedouins and the Jews marched upon the city with a large force consisting of 10,000 men with 600 horses under the leadership of Abu-sufyan the prophet decide by the advice of Salman-al Farisiyah , to dig a long ditch around the city and by this the Qurash along with Abu-sufyan were driven back with fruitless end .

the battle of Ditch proved a turning point in the history of Islam the days of the offence operation of Quarsh were at last over and much of their prestige was lost . It revealed the weakness of military strength of Quarsh .

4. Treaty of Hudaibiyah : *Long six years had established the Muslims had left Makah for the sake of their religion and since then they had not the chance to perform the pilgrimage . In the 6th year of Hijra (628Ad) , prophet started for Makah with 1400 companions to perform the pilgrimage , so when Qurash were informed about it, they came hurriedly to oppose his advancement . Thus being opposed the prophet took a different route and halted at a place named Hudaibiyah treaty of Hudaibiyah between the Qurash and Prophet ^{SAW} and it was decided that .*

- a. War would be suspended for 10 years.
- b. Whoever wished to joins prophet Saw or Qurash o enter into treaty with any of them were quite at liberty to do so.
- c. If any body went over to Muhammad without the permission of his guardian he should be sent back to his guardian but .
- d. If any of the followers of prophet return to qurash be should not be sent back.
- e. Prophet should retire that year without entering the city.
- d. In the coming year he might visit Makah with his followers only for 3 days

The prophet accepted all the terms of treaty and it was a great victory for Islam. At last, as a result of this treaty a great no. of Muslims joined the faith of Mohammad .

UNIT IV: PIOUS CALIPHATE AND BANU UMMAYAH

Q: - Concept of Khilafat.

A: - Thee Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) had been at one and the same time head of the state and head of the religious office. The paramount control of political policy was in his shands. He received ambassadors who brought complete sub-mission of various Arab tribes under this state. He appointed

officers for the collection of taxes. He exercised as supreme authority in military affairs and he dispatched the military expeditious. He was supreme legislator. He set out the judgments to decide the case. In addition to the performances of these offices, he was also respected as the inspired propher of allah (God). As Iman the Prophet (S.A.W) led the prayers in public worship and pronounced the Friday Khutab (Sermon). The Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) as a prophet, as an instrument of revelation and as a messenger of Allah would have no successor. The Caliphs relation to the religion was that of a guardian who defended faith suppressed heresies and warned against unbelievers.

After the death of the Prophet (S.A.W), Hazrat Abu Bakr(R.A) succeeded him with the exception of the exercise of thee prophetic function. Abu Bakr (R.A) entitled himself as “ Khalifah-i-Rasullah’ (Caliph of the Messengeer of Allah) and soon as this designation was recognized to be too long, he decided to be called as Khalifah simply. Meanwhile ‘ Umar (R.A) was the first to assume the title off Amir-ul- Mumieen (the commander off the faithful). The third title assumed by the head of an Islamic empire was Iman. The caliphate placed unrestricted powers in the hands off the ruler and unhesitating obedience from his subjects. Our Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) taught uncompromising doctrine of civic obedience. The prophet of Allah

(God) said, "Who so obeys me, obeys Allah (God): who so obeys the, ruler obeys me, who so rebels against the ruler rebels against me." "Obey your ruler, pray behind every Imam and insult none of these companions," The prophet (S.A.W) is reported as saying, "oh men, obey allah even though he sets over you as you're an Abyssinian slave,"

A Caliph must be male and adult, having soundness of body and mind, courage, energy and a good character. Hee should work necessarily for the difference of faith and territory of Islam. Among the other Caliphal functions are:- Protection and maintenance of faith and territory of Islam and in case of necessity the declaration of war, appointment of state officials; collection of taxes and administration of public funds; punishment of thee wrong doings and the execution of justice. The privilages include the mention Caliphs name in the Friday Khutabh and on the coinage.

Q:-Rise of Apostary movement?

A:- The dynamic personality of the prophet held all Arabs together, As soon as the death of prophet was noised abroad the in rully elements begun to raise to the heads . A no. of tribes shack of the over leadership of Madinah and refused to pay homage to the new caliph and some of them even demand Islam . This event deep in the minds of Bedouins . Tribes so fast was rate of conversations to Islam after the conquest of Islam.

that the prophet was rural to much towards education the new converts is the principles and teaching of Islam . It was physically impossible to arrange in few months that the prophet Saw Lived after that for the proper education of the messages secreted over a waste territory to very scanty means of communication. Those who came in deputation to the prophet from these distant tribes of the desert took that a deep impression of Islam, but they were a drop to the ocean . So it is no wonder that after the prophet. They would break off from the authority of Islam politically specking a centralized government claming and received the obedience of the individual and ever be known on Arabic were the tribes lived in complete independence . The pay of Zakkat was beyond the conception of Arab mind for the first time they were compelled pay Zakkat to the central tragedy at Madinah naturally this meant a subordination to authority and was dislived by the tribes . Then objection is not Islam but he Zakkat the situation become critical Madinah . It self was threatened by the medium beards the heard of which stood . The powerful tribe was gahalaflion companion including. Umer (Ra) recommended that under the circumstance it would be advisable to fallow a mile to policy to this prophet saw Abu- Baur (RA) replied in begaintly . It sware by Allah that if even of string is withheld I from the Zakat . I shall

order war against them . These Arabs could not confirm them selves to the strict rules of morality of Islam at the observance of religion right such as five time prayers a day observance of fast in Ramzan . Profit of Zakkat prohibition of drinks , marriage bindings etc. were very much disturbing free minded Arabs. There were new aspirants to prophet hood . Who thinking the prophet hood a prophet table concern and declared themselves as prophet and begin to attract the people by liberzing the principles of morality of religion this such as drinking and gambling decleared lawfull . Nimaz was reducing five to three times a day the Ramzan fast was completed one month . Marriage retriction woreput off and payment of zakkat of made violentery Aswad yansi in Yamnu Muslima the layer who proclame the prophet of Islam had made a him patner in the prophet hood Julaha who reclaimed the prophet banu Gaffan and sagah a women . These false prophet begain to march upon the Bakker RA was prepearing to send Hazrati usama on the strong attitude as he was decleared his policy towards these apertti unconditional samudra or war on to destruction of Hazrati Khalid bin waleed RA defeated turarna who later on once again expected Islam Aswad Nic died before hazrati Zubair RA reached there to teach him a lesson the whole area was regained for Islam . The greatest opposition was offered in

Muslim the layer who by marry Saja A false eristian prophetess has arranged 4000 army . He give a tough resistence to hazrati Akram RA shrobina the two muslim generals thus was send Khalid bin Waleed by the caliph , Hazrati Khalid reached Yamna fought a stip battle with musaima though muslima too gave tough resistance but was soon pushed back upto Hudabiya were he took shettler with a high wallen garden city and enclosed the giants . But Hazrati Basi Malik Jumped from the wall opened the gate . This made Muslims repeated attacks on the enemy Muslima was killed and his army fold was killed and his army fold . Thus was one of a brilliant victory .

Q: - character, Administration and Achievements of pious caliphate.

Hazrat Abu Bakr:-

Hazrat Abu Bakr became the Caliph on the 6th June 632 A.D. and he died on the 23rd of August 634 A.D. His period of Caliphate extended over two years and two months. Judged by the usual standards this was certainly too short a period to make an impact on history. Surprisingly enough, the Caliphate of Abu Bakr not only made an impact on history. The suppression o f apostasy, the unification of Arabia, and the conquests of Iraq and Syria within the short space of two years are the extraordinary marvels of history.

At the time of his accession, Islam stood at the brink of a precipice, and any wrong step on the part of Abu Bakr would have led to the disintegration of Islam.

*That he not only averted the process of disintegration, but made Islam a world force that could successfully enter against the giant empires of Byzantium and Persia, speaks for the dynamics of the leadership. According to assessment of **Muir**, author of **the Caliphate Its Rise, Decline and Fall**.*

But for Abu Bakr, Islam would have melted away in compromise with the Bedouin tribes or likelier still would have perished in the throes of birth”

Abu Bakr proved to be the saviour of Islam. He launched Islam on the course of his destiny.

Hazrat Umar Faruq

Hazrat Umar Faruq was an extraordinary genius and he occupied an important place in the world history in general, and the history of Islam in particular. The caliphate of Umar Faruq lasted from ten years from 634 to 644 A.D. This decade saw the high water mark of the Muslim rule. During his reign, the Muslims became the masters of Iraq, Persia, Syria and Egypt. Such conquests were most spectacular, dramatic and unprecedented. Soon after assumption of office of the caliphate by Umar Faruq, the Muslim conquests began. At Damascus the Roman army was defeated in the month of

September, 635 A.D. Heraclius saw the complete overthrow of his Roman army at the battle of Yarmuk in August, 636 A.D., which caused him finally to abandon Syria. Jerusalem was the next objective, caliph Umar journeyed from Madinah to take formal possession of that historic city in 638. Tripolis, Tyre and Caesarea fell next. The sailor of Phoenicia equipped the Saracenic fleet which drove the Roman navy into the Hellespont. The Muslims now gained the command of the Sea. Cyprus (649) and Rhodes (654) fell and the army of the caliph lay in front of Constantinople, but it was not till the year 1453 A.D. that the Turks captured it.

During the time of the conqueror of Jerusalem, all Syria from south to north was completely subdued. The fate of Persia was settled at the battle of Qadisiyah in the month of June, 637 which forced the Persians to abandon all their western possessions and withdraw from Persia proper leaving the Muslim, the masters of Iraq, including the Persian capital of Ctesiphon on the Tigris. In 635 Damascus had already fallen and Caliph Umar Faruq had established two new cities of Basrah and Kufah, which became great centres of learning and knowledge.

The last of the Chosroes was defeated in the battle of Nihawand in 641 A.D. Magianism receiving a heavy blow. The country beyond the Oxus was reduced. We next see the banner of Islam flying on the bank of Indus, and the

Emperor of China seeking the friendship of the caliph at Madinah. The caliph now turned his eyes further to the west. Memphis soon fell and Alexandria was invested. After the capture of this famous city of the Ptolemies by the veteran troops of Syria, the Muslim movement took an intellectual shape.

Egypt was the material and spiritual stronghold of the Byzantines, and when Heraclius received the sad news of the fall of Alexandria (646 A.D.) in this place at Constantinople, the emperor was so overwhelmed with grief that he lived scarcely a month after the fall of the city. It was not the intention of the caliph to limit his conquest to Egypt.

Hazrat Usman Gani (R: A):-

Hazrat Usman was eighty years old at the time of his death. His caliphate lasted for 12 years from 644 to 656 A.D. Among the rightly guided caliphs this was the longest period of rule. During his rule, Islam was flying east and west. In the east Yazdgird the last sassanian emperor was killed and in the west, the Byzantines were defeated both on the land and sea and greater part of North Africa was conquered by the Muslims.

His general Abdullah set out from Memphis and besieged Tripolis. Twenty years afterward's, the Muslim army forced it's way from the Nile to Atlantic.

The caliph 'Abdul Malik' resolved on the reduction of Carthage

(Qartajannah) . His general conquered the great rival of Rome. The captured Christian capital's numbered three by now:- Jerusalem which was the birth place of the Christianity; Alexandria which was the home of Greek Christianity and lastly Carthage; the home of St. Augustine and Latin Christianity. In the little more than one generation all the population of North Africa had become Muslim and their children were speaking Arabic. The new religion conferred up on the converts a sense of dignity, self-reliance and self-respect with which they had been totally unfamiliar. It gave hope to the so called slave, and a wonderful sense of brotherhood to its followers, a brotherhood which allowed the water carrier of the caliph to stand on the same prayer mat on which stood his master to pray with him to God.

Hazrat Ali (R:A).

Hazrat Ali (R:A) was the fourth caliph of Islam. He was a superman, a man of many qualities and virtues. He was a man of great personal valour, who enjoyed the distinction of being the "Lion of God". His caliphate lasted from 656 to 661 A.D. During caliphate, Islam spreading slowly because of the process of foreign conquests came to a grinding halt, and the Muslim instead of fighting against enemies of Islam fought themselves to the great disadvantages age of the cause of Islam.

Q. Emergence of ummayyads and contribution of prominent cariphs.

1) Muawiyyiah: - “Muawiyyiah” was the son of “Abu Sufyan” who was the leader of Qurash and for a long time the most formidable (dreadful) enemy of the prophet Mohammad PBUH. On the fall of Makkah, he along with his father “Abu Syfyan” and all other members of ‘Banu Umayyah’ accepted Islam and devoted himself to its cause. The prophet Mohamamd (PBUH) appointed him his private secretary and married his sister, “Umme Habibah”. The political career of ‘Muawihah” actually started from the region (rule over) of ‘Umar’ After the death of his brother (yazid bin Abu Sufyan’ in the battle of ‘Yarmuk” ‘Muawiyah was made the head of a district in Syra. By virtue of hard labour and successful administration he soon won the appreciation of “Umar” who made him the governor of the entire province of Syria. When Uthman becomes the Khalifah, he was confirmed int he governorship of Syria. During the period, he actively extended Islamic rule over the neighbouring territories of the big no anatine empire. During the Khalifat of Ali he had to struggle with the Khalifah for the defence of his position. It was at that time that the ideas of becoming a Khalifah had probably taken birth in the heart of ‘Muawiyah’. Upon the abdication (giving up ones kingly office) of ‘Hasan’ he became the Khalifah of Islam.

Muawiyah Accession (coming to the throne)

On his accession to the throne “Muawiyah” devoted himself to the consolidation (strengthen) of the empire. Since the assassination (murder secretly/ treacherous) of Uthman, unity was broken and there was no peace in the country. At the out sent “Muawiyah” transferred his capital from “Kufah” to “Damascus” for his own convenience (suitability). The “Kharajities” the Himyoriti and the Mudarites” were the source of troubles to the empire. He suppressed the power of the Kharijites and then paid his attention to the Himyarities and the Mudarites.

During the time of Prophet (PBUH) Arabia was inhabited by various people who claimed their origin from “Ismail” son of Abraham. The former lived in Yamman, south of Arabia and they are called by the Arabian writes as Yamanites. But the Kahajites came to be regarded in later times as Himyarites from Himer, one of the sons of Abdus Shams. The Ismaalies lived in Hijaz and they were sometimes called Banu Maad from Mudar, grandson of Maad. The Bane Qurash, Bane Qays, the Bane Bakar, the Bane Taghlib and the Banu Tamim were the branches of this stock. The Himyarites had attained great civilization, which the Mudarites were nomadic and pastoral (poem of life). There was a a keen and constant antagonism (enormity) between the two races long before the advent of the prophet. The

preaching of Muhammad (PBUH) 'wiped out the racial jealousy and 'Umar the great improved their relations to a very great extent. Under "Muawiyah" they began to pick a quarrel and their enmity was fanned by the Khalifah to serve his own end. It was his policy to hold the balance between the two tribes. He did not allow one tribe to oppress the other.

Thus to conclude "Muawiyah" resorted to unity and prosperity to the empire. He could study men of parts. He appointed able administrators, like Al _Mughira, Zaid bin Sumaneiya and the Amr bin A's who helped him in suppressing the disturbing elements and extending his empire abroad. "Brave in the field, astute in council, coarse and unscrupulous in word and deed, it was mainly to Amr bin A's that Muawiyah owed his ascendancy over Ali and the eventual establishment of the unmerged dynasty.

Conquest of Muawiyah:- *Having established his position at home, Muawiyah embarked upon a career of conquest. The conquest of North Africa was a memorable event of his reign. In the beginning of his reign (rule) Amr bin A's was the governor of Egypt. He was so much disturbed by the Romans that he sent his famous governor Uqba to North Africa. He fought against the Romans for a long time and brought Africa under his sway (rule). He founded Kairouan. The south of Tunisia in 50 AH/670 A.D and*

strongly fied it against the raids of the bBorbers. Kirowan subsequently become the capital of North Africa.

But few years later Ukba was surprised by the joint attack of the Roman and Border armies. He with his small army fought against the enemy but was defeated and killed. Kairowan against few into the hands of the Berbers. Ukba was one of the best Generaps of the Muslims world . He is regarded by the European historians as the Muslims Alexandar.

One of the ambitions of Muawiyahwas to conquer the Byzantine capital, Constantinople and with this end in view, a formidable expedition was sent against contention pal under the command of his pleasure loving some, yazid. The expedition was not successful for various reasons. The name of Muawiyah will remain fresh in the memoryh of the readers as the builder of the first Muslim Navy. While he was the governor of Syria, he had built a fleet of nearby 500 ships to fight with the Greeks on the Mediterranean sea wsith this fleet he conquered Cyprus, rods and other Greek Islands near the coasts of Asia Minor.

Muawihay, made great progress in extending his rule in the East. Heart, havingt rebelled, way was stormed in 41 AH/661 AD and two years later Kabul was captured . Ghazana Balka, Qandahar, Bukhara, Samarkand and Tirmidi were also annexed to the empire of Islam. Thus, the region also

of Muawiyah “witnessed not only the consolidation but the extension of the territories of the caliphate.

2) Abdul Malik:- On the assassination of his father, Abdul Malik ascended the throne. But from the beginning he had face great many difficulties. He was not a man to be cowed down by dangerous and difficulties. He showed himself quite equal to the onerous(difficult) task and after wars lasting for several years he succeeded in uniting the Muslim empire under one scepter or staff of reynolity.

In Iraq, a dangerous disturbed of peace named al Mukhtiar bin Abu Ubayd had appeared before Abdul Malik assumed the reins of the government. He declared himself “avenger” of Husaynis murder, and reaised the standard of rebellion (revolt with government). By all manner of intrigues (seerat design) he managed to form a party amongst the “Alids which preached revenge for the assassination of al Husayn. Al Mukhtiar with the help of the penitents (sorrow of saw) who visited the Tombor grave of al husayn at Karabala and were gathering there raised a batter cry for the son of “Fatimoh and Ali gained passion of ‘Kufah and succeeded in extending his sway over Al-Iraq and even parts of Persia and Arabia. He also sent his army under the command of Ibn All Ashtar against his old arch (chief or head) anny Ubaydullah in the battle of the ‘Zab’ and this victory made

Mukhtiar for the moment undisputed master of Mesopotemia. Ibn Zuayr who declared himself Khalifah at Makkah and Madinah , refuse to ally (relative) himself Khalifah with Makkah and sent his brother Musab, Governor of Basrah, against him. Musab was met on the way by the troops of Al Mukhtiar whome he totally discomfited and ultimately the average was killed and his followers were put to the sword. Now Abdullah become the undisputed master of Iraq, mesopotemia and Khurasan.

In the meantime the Khawraij kept the east in constant alarm. Musab realizing the situation, sent Muhallab who had been withdrawn from the field for the government of Mosul interest the Khoorajit bands and after eight months of prepare he succeeded in dispersing then for the time.

After curbing (restraint) the power of the Khawarij Abdul Malik has been contemplating operations against Ibn Zubayr, but the severe famine paralyzed his effects for a time. Amer bin Sad was aspiring to the Khalifat, but the dream of the dreamer was frustrated by the succession of Abdul Mlik one right he reentered "Damascus" and set himself up as Khalifah. Abdul Malik hurried back and after some engagements offered on amnesty (a general Pardan of Political offenders) on which the fighting ceased or step, but after a few days Amr bin Sad was killed.

On the death of Ibn Zubayar, Abdul Malik become the undisputed moharch (supreme ruler) on the Islam world and his name was mentioned as Khalifah in the prayers of every Masque from east to farthest (for) west. Muhallab, the lieutenant (military officer) of Abdullah bin Zubayar, realizing his own position took the oath of fealty to Abdul Malik.

Walid-I:- *'Walid-I' was one of the greatest Khalifahs of the whole Muslim world. He was undoubtedly the worthiest son of his father. Though Abdul Malik was great than walid in gifts of originality, the latter surpassed (exceed) the former in many respects walid was more liberal and human than his father. His reign was glorious both at home and abroad walid put down the rebellious of the sheites and the Kharajets and the tribal jealousies were kept in check in his reign. Vast territorial conquest were made during this period. Bukhara, Samarkamd, Sind, Africa and Spain were brought under the sway of the Muslims. His territory extended from the unifies or imprison of china to the bay (inlet of the sea 'biscay' and from the sea of 'oral' to the formalities of Gujrat and Bombay. K.Hitti says, 'There is no other region, not excepting even that of 'Umar' in which Islam so spread abroad and was consolidated or strengthen. He established schools and hospitals and made provision for the aged, the blind and lame. He created asylums (place of refugee) for the blind the crippled and the insane*

(scneeless). He consternated roads throughout the empire with wells at convenient stations. In his region (rule) arts of culture began to flourish, like 'shah Jahan' of India he was a great builder. He enlarged the masque of 'Damascus' and rebuilt and enlarged the Masque of Madinah and the 'Aksa' Masque in Jerusalem. Under his directions, Masque were build in every city. The Quran of traditions were situated with great care both in 'Kufah' and 'Basrah'.

On the demise (death) of this father Abdul Mali, al-Walid ascended the throne of Damascus in 68 AH/ 705 AD. During his region there was complete peace and tranquility in the empire. The power of the Kharijites was crushed and there was no rebellion anywhere in the country.

Q:- "Umar bin Abdual Aziz?"

A:-*Umar objects was to secure the consolidation of the government. As the empire consisted of different peoples, he realized the truth that his empire would be very weak if it was not established upon the good will and co-operation of all sections of people. The Mawali (New Muslims were fighting on the side of Muslims but they were not given the pecuniary (money) equality with the Arab Muslims and the result was that they became alienated from the annoyed rule. When umar became Khalifah he tried to demolish (pull down) this inequality between the Arab Muslims and the Non*

Arab Muslims. He also restored to the children of the fighting Arabs (Mukatila) the pension which had been curtailed by Muawiyah with held by Abdul Malik. Through he way an othodex (holding accepoted doctrines) Muslims, he did not fail to show mercy and justice to all of his subjects. When the christains of Damascus appealed to him to give them back the church of St. john which was turned by Walid into Masque he being unable to comply with their request, allowed them retain the church of St.Thomas which was not their by right. The Christians of Najran complained to him that the Taxation (system of taxing) was very heavy.

Revenue Reforms:- Umar bin Abdul Aziz took steps to strengthen the financial conditions of the state. The Muslims purchased land from the non Muslims and thereby helped them to hasten (Hurry) their migration to towns. He laid down the rules that thenceforth (for that time) the taxable land occupied by the non Muslims should not be taken by the Muslims. The Muslims were exempted from all kinds of taxes except the 'Zakat'. The income of the state also dwindled due to conversion of the non muslims and thereby averted (turn away) the burden (load) of taxation. The result was the lesser income of the state. Umar realizing the condition of the state, imposed Kharaj upon the Muslims, and non Muslims had to pay poll Tax (Jizyah) in return of the protection afforded to them by the Muslims.

Q. Discuss Ummayyads Administration?

A:- Under the Republic the Khalifah was ejected by the people of Madinah and the election took place in the public mosque where the Muslims took the Oath of Allegiance to the new Khalifah . This golden rule of Govt. was abandoned after the reign of Hazrati Ali (RA) , the fourth Khalifah . Kingship became a private property . Muawigat realized the complication involved in the previous elections and so he willingly avoided the process of electing by nominating his son Yazid as his successor to the future throne . Henceforth the Khalifat of the prophet was converted into de fact kingship . The nomination of single successor under the sufacyanids gave place to the nomination of two under the Murwanids Marwan nominated his two sons Abdul Malik and Abdul Aziz to succeed him after the other . The latter having predeceased the former the former nominated two of his sons , Abdul Malik and Abdul Aziz to succeed him one after another . The latter having predeceased the former , the former nominated two of his sons walid and Sulayman . Sulaiman nominated a cousin and a brother Umar II and Yazid II . Yazid II nominated a brother and a son, Hisham and walid II .

All the administrative departments creating during the days of pious caliphs were kept as before , but some improvement were made and some

new departments were also created . There were four main departments as follows .

Qaza :- *This was the department of the administration of Justice . The head of the department was Qazi .*

Kitabat :- *The issuance of the caliphs order and commands and making correspondence were under charge this department . The head of the department was called Katib .*

Hajib : *This was new post created Muwiyah while Katib was responsible for the correspondence between the caliph and the officials . The Hajib was medium of personal contacts between the caliph and the people concerned .*

Bareed :- *This was the department of post although this was created by Harrat umar^{RA} . The head of the department was called Sahebul bareed. .*

Q. Military system under Ummayads ;-

A:- *with the accession of the Ummayad an important change was made in the army . The Arabs had learnt change was made in the army . The Arabs had learnt in their wars with Bynzyntine the advantage of the roman military methods . They adopted it as their model . The Muslim generals after every days march with two or four doors and fortified by rampart and ditches . Al-Kufah , Basra and later on west were the main recruiting grounds for the army of the eastern province . Under the first Khalifah of the unimagined*

the standing army numbered 60,000 men and the yearly expenditure on account of it amounted to 60 millions . The Soldier obtained 1,00 dirhams per head including the family per gong . All Muslims were eligible to become to become soldiers and hence a very large number of the new converts served Islam as soldiers in the way of Allah . Many Muslim volunteers under the Ummayed offered to fight against the enemy. Women and children some times accompanied the soldiers .

Under the Ummayads the infantrymen used generally lances , bows , arrows in quivers Javelins , double edged seivords , mass having a sharp iron Knot and long shields they wore helmets to protect the head and shirts made of leather with several folds to guard the body . The army was divided in the five corps. The centre, the two wings, the vanguard and the rearguard.

Q. Cause of the fall or decline of the Ummayed?

A:-*There are many causes which contributed to the downfall of the ummayed Dynasty. These are not far seek.*

The incapacity of the rulers and the defect of their character stand out as prominent cause of the overthrow of the Dynasty with the exception of a new Khalifahs like Muawiyah , Abdul Malik, Walid I Unar II and Highan , the history of the Ummayed Khalafat presents few really able rulers . Most of

them were addicted to wine , women , music and had little love for the Quran and state affairs .

Selfishness of ministers and treachery of the soldiers also brought about the downfall of the ummayed Dynasty. Continue struggle between the moderates and Himyarities weakened the strength of the empire . Instead of putting down the quarrel, the Khalifah played off one against the other and in this way they kept the struggle between the two classes constantly active . The result was the division of Muslims into two hostel camps. The division hastened the ruain of the empire.

Absence of definite and fixed law of succession was no less a cause of trouble. The unequal treatment of the Arabs was one of the prominent cause of the downfall of the ummayed.

Non Arabian Muslims in general and Persian Muslims in particulars, who fought for Islam and even of whom died for Islam were not given the social and economic equality with the Arab Muslims .

The dissentient shites who never agreed with the rule of the ummayed usurpers and never forgave them the wrong they perpetrated against Al-Husayn became more fatal to the empire .

The rising of Abbasids greatly helped to hasten the disintegration of the empire the cry . For the overthrow of the Ummayed rule began to resound in the air and within a short time the sun of the Ummayed dynasty set.

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