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# **The military role of Imam Ali bin Abi Talib (peace be upon him) in the book Bishara al-Mustafa for the Shiites of al-Murtada by Abu Jaafar Muhammad bin Ali al-Tabari (490-560 AH/1097-1165 AD)**

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**Abstract**--The invasions and wars that took place in Islam are many, all of which were famous for Imam Ali (peace be upon him), and he was its only knight, as Islam was always victorious with it, and the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) relied on him in all his battles, as he is the leader who does not return except by achieving One of the two good things, either victory or martyrdom. Victory was his ally in all the wars he fought, and that victory had its effect on strengthening and strengthening Islam, as losing in the war for any party meant destroying the psychological, religious, political, economic and social aspects of the defeated party. It prevented the defeat of Islam, as it preserved the life of the Noble Prophet (may God bless him and his family and grant them peace), so Imam Ali (peace be upon him) participated in all the battles except for Tabuk, whose stay in Medina was necessary to preserve Islam from the plots of the hypocrites and their cunning.

**Keywords**---Imad al-Din, al-Tabari, Bishara al-Mustafa, Tabuk, Uhud, Khaybar.

## **Introduction**

Imad al-Din al-Tabari (1), al-Amoli (2), al-Kuji (3) (4), is one of the scholars of the sixth century AH (560 AH / 1165 AD), and many prominent scholars and jurists have praised him, and considered him one of the most eminent hadiths (5) as described by Sheikh Imam al-Faqih, trustworthy, Al-Muhaddith, and Al-Fadil Al-Nabih (6), and he took his knowledge from many sheikhs and scholars, the most

prominent of whom was Abu Ali Al-Tusi (7), as he was exerting his efforts in order to obtain knowledge, and he had many scientific trips to many countries that were a center for science and scholars, including Najaf Al-Ashraf (8), Al-Kufa (9) and Al-Hilla (10), and his book *The Good News of Al-Mustafa for the Shiites of Al-Murtada* was characterized by its reliance on the honorable prophetic hadiths that show the status of the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) and the position of his descendants and Shiites, as well as his reliance on the Qur'anic verses and poems that show their great status.

### **Chapter one**

The wars that Imam Ali (peace be upon him) fought in the life of the Prophet (may God bless him and his family and grant them peace)

Imam Ali (peace be upon him) Championships in Badr Al-Kubra (2AH/ 624AD)

The reports that indicate the heroism and bravery of Imam Ali (peace be upon him ) are many and frequent, and their totality indicates one thing that benefits the certain knowledge of his courage (peace be upon him) and after his death and how not and he is the teacher of the brave martial arts.

After the migration of the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) to Medina, a new era began in calling to God Almighty, and Islam began to spread in Medina. As for the Quraysh, they began to terrorize Muslims. The defense of Madinah and its security, so the Battle of Badr took place on the seventeenth of Ramadan in the second year of the Hijrah (11), and Badr of Water was famous between Makkah and Madinah, and it was said that he was named by this name in relation to a man from Banu Damra, then his name prevailed over him (12), and the day of Badr was the day of Al-Furqan. When God honored his religion and helped his Prophet, and supported him with his angels (13), and it was reported that the Prophet of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) on the day of Badr looked at the polytheists who were a thousand and his companions three hundred and thirteen (14) men, so he faced the qiblah, then extended his hands and started cheering and saying: Oh God, fulfill for me what You promised me, Oh God, give me what You promised me (15), and the Prophet (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) pushed him to Imam Ali (peace be upon him ) when he was twenty years old (16), when the chiefs of Quraysh and the masters of the polytheists emerged, the Commander of the Faithful emerged and was the first to fight (17) The infidels used to call it the Red Death due to the greatness of its affliction and its vexation (18), so Badr was the most severe of the Prophet's (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) conquests, to vex evil. Kane, seventy men were killed of them, Ali (peace be upon him ) killed half of them and the rest of the angels were killed (19), and seventy of them were captured (20), and many sources (21) mentioned the names of the polytheists of Quraish who were killed by Imam Ali (peace be upon him ), and on that night that the Prophet was (May God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) wants water, and it was a cold night, windy and dark, so the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him ) was appointed by him, so he went out near him, and when he filled his bag and then came, a strong wind blew and he sat until it passed and then got up, then another passed by him and

he sat until it passed and then got up Then the third time, when he came to the Prophet of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) and said to him: "Why are you slower? So he narrated to him, and the Prophet of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) said to him: "That was Gabriel in a thousand angels, so he greeted you and greeted you, then Michael came to you with a thousand angels, and they greeted and greeted, then Israfil came in a thousand and greeted and greeted." (22) So it was for the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) Three thousand veiled in one night (23) He said in his praise of the poet (24).

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| I swear to God and his deities        | And one is responsible for what he said        |
| Ali Ibn Abi Talib                     | On the met and the land is assembled           |
| And it was the Imam who               | He has a preference over the nation            |
| He says the truth and means by it     | And do not be distracted by falsehoods         |
| It was if the war passed by the canna | Bhalil refused her                             |
| He walks to the horn and in his palm  | white madhi border satin                       |
| Al-Afrni walked among his cubs        | Most notable for sniping gail                  |
| The one who greeted him in the night  | It is Michal and Gabriel                       |
| Michal in a thousand and Gabriel in   | A thousand and they are followed by<br>Israfil |
| A full moon night for a long time     | As if they were the birds of Ababeel           |
| They surrendered when they came       | And that is reverence and reverence            |

Imam Al-Hassan (peace be upon him) mentioned his courage and dedication in defending Islam, when he addressed the people on the day of the martyrdom of the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him), saying: "O people, a man who preceded him with knowledge left you and others do not realize, the Prophet of God used to give him the banner, fighting Gabriel on his right and Michael on his left, and he does not return until God grants him victory".

The actions of the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) on the day of Badr were well-known, and he was the best of the helpers (23). The Prophet of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) was superior in himself without eating, so God divided every stubborn tyrant with him, made religion dearer, and exposed the horrors through him (24), as the number of peers at the time of the battle. Heroes fought at the battlefield, and the honor of Islam was on the day of fighting (25), and the Prophet of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) was always reminding the status of Imam Ali

(peace be upon him ) and he used to say to him (26): “O Ali, you are my companion at the basin tomorrow (27), and you are my companion in the praised station, and you are The owner of my banner in the hereafter is as you are the owner of my banner in this world (28)

### **His steadfastness in Uhud (3AH/ 625AD)**

After the victory that the Muslims achieved in the Battle of Badr, the Quraish worked to take revenge from the Muslims for the losses that had befallen them. Abu Sufyan Ibn Harb mobilized all the Quraysh and their allies and who could mobilize him from the Arab tribes, and he came to Medina asking for revenge on the day of Badr in a great gathering. Their gathering reached three thousand men and they headed to Medina (29), and the Muslims went out to meet them, so the confrontation took place between them near Mount Uhud, which is a red mountain, between it and Medina about a mile (30), and it took place in the third year of migration (31), in the middle of the month Shawwal (32), and the banner of the Prophet (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) on the day of Uhud was with Ali bin Abi Talib (peace be upon him). Ibn Qusay, so I took Al-Liwa bint Al-Harith from Banu Abd Al-Dar and installed it for the Quraysh, so Hassan Ibn Thabit said (33):

You were proud of the brigade and the evil of pride

Major General when he returned to the right

He also said:

Had it not been for the Al-Harithiyah Brigade, they would have become  
They are sold in the market at the right price

And the day of Uhud was a terrible day, and the war became intense and raging, and the Muslims became confused, and Hamzah, the uncle of the Prophet, and a group of Muslims (34) were martyred, and the Messenger of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) was wounded, and the people were defeated by him, and the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) was confirmed. The Messenger of God (peace be upon him) said to him He and his family said: “Why do you not go with the people? He said: I go and leave you, O Messenger of God, and by God, I will not leave until I am killed, or God fulfills what He promised you of victory. The Prophet (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) said to him: “Rejoice, Ali (35). God fulfills His promise, and they will never attain the like of it from us.” And when the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) was injured, he raised his hands and said: “God was angry at the Jews when they said: Uzair is the son of God, and his anger against the Christians was intensified when they said: The Messiah is the son of God, and God's wrath was intense against those who spilled my blood and hurt me in my progeny (36).” And when the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) saw the polytheists, he would say: “O Ali, carry it, so take it upon them and disperse their group (37).” She was attacking the Prophet One group after another of the polytheists, and the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) was revealing them from the

Messenger of God, killing their brave ones, and scattering their group, until Gabriel shouted (38): "Oh Muhammad, this is consolation." The Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace) said He and his family, peace and blessings of God be upon him: He is from me and I am from him. Gabriel said: I am from you. Then he shouted from the sky: There is no sword but Zulfikar, and there is no youth but Ali (peace be upon him). When they returned to Medina, the Commander of the Faithful returned to Medina with his sword covered in blood, bending over. So he handed it to Fatima (peace be upon her) and said(39): The sword hack is not reprehensible

I'm not cold or mean

For my life, I struggled in Ahmad's victory

Obedience to a Lord of servants is All-Knowing

I want God's reward, nothing else

And his pleasure is in heaven and bliss

He was in Uhud Qutb, his life, and Leith and his ruler, and upon him is its orbit, and he is its leader, and one of it, as it was on the day of Badr. The men were feared and heroes avoided, so Imam Ali (peace be upon him) in the battles of the Messenger (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) was the best in steadfastness and valor.

### **His courage in Khaybar (7AH/628AD)**

Imam Ali (peace be upon him) acquired his courage by nature, as he is the son of Abi Talib, and he is the son of that Hashemite house al-Muttalib, who was known for his valor throughout his history in the pre-Islamic era and Islam, and his men were known for courage, decency and determination, as well as the strength of his faith and his penetrating insight into God. It gives him courage and reassurance, and his courage was shown in all the battles and wars he fought in the hands of the Prophet of God (may God bless him and his family and grant them peace) when he was in the prime of his life, including the Battle of Khaybar, in which the Commander of the Faithful was alone in his bravery. Forts, farms, and many palm trees (40), and it took place in the seventh year of migration, and the Prophet of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) had ordered his companions to prepare for them to confront the Jews, and that only those who wanted to wage jihad would go out with him (41), so the Muslims came out and besieged the forts and started to open them except Khaybar, and the Prophet of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) had handed over the banner to Abu Bakr, so he returned in defeat, so he gave it to Umar, and he returned while he was compelling his companions and making him jealous (42). That is against Islam (43), and the wrath of the Prophet of God (may God bless him and grant him peace) Yahweh and his family) and said: "What is the matter with people who meet the polytheists and then flee? (44) Then he said announcing: "Tomorrow I will give the flag to a man who is loved by God and His Messenger, loved by God and His Messenger, a recurrence without fleeing, who

will not return until God conquers his hands.” Al-Tabari (45) replied: “People are now wading through the night, which of them will be given it, and when the people came to lunch with the Prophet of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family), all of them hoped that he would give it, so the Prophet of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) said: Where is Ali bin Abi Talib? They said: He is complaining about his eyes (46). He said: Send to him, so he puffed in his eyes and prayed for him, and he was healed, even as if he had not He hurt, so he gave him the banner.” Then the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) consulted the Prophet of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) in their fight, so he said: “Oh, Prophet of God, shall I fight them until they are like us? He said to him: Go ahead until you descend in their courtyard, then invite them to Islam and tell them what they have to do with it. By God, if God guides one man through you, it is better for you than having red camels (47).” And when he reached Khaybar, the Jews threw arrows and stones at him. Angered to the root of the door, he pulled it out and then threw it behind his back forty cubits (48), and it was mentioned in the glad tidings of al-Mustafa (36), “When Imam Ali (peace be upon him) opened Khaybar, he carried the door on his back and made it a bridge for people to cross over, and he tried after that, but he did not carry it. Except for forty men.” Ibn Umar used to say: “And we were not astonished by God’s conquest of Khaybar at the hands of Ali (peace be upon him) (49), but we were astonished by the fact that he knocked the door and threw forty cubits behind him, and it cost forty men to carry it and they could not stand it (50).” Twenty years old, and the Prophet of God (may God’s prayers and peace be upon him and his family) said about that: “By Him in Whose Hand is my soul, forty kings have helped him against him.” And he (peace be upon him) used to say (51): “By God, I have not torn off the gate of Khaybar and thrown it behind my back forty cubits with bodily force. There is no food movement, but I was supported by the power of his kingdom, and a soul is illuminated by the light of its Lord. From her neck when she remains, and whoever does not care when his death will fall upon him, his madness will be linked to calamities ”(52)

The poets immortalized the courage of the Commander of the Faithful and his feet in Khaybar in exchange for those who were defeated and fled. One of the poets said:

If you are someone who wants to catch up

So, did you come to Amr and Marhab?

How did you escape on Uhud and Khaybar?

And on the day of nostalgia, a smuggler after a smuggler

Did they not witness the day of brotherhood and the pledge of allegiance to Allah?

Ghadeer and everyone present and not absent

So how tomorrow is Sunu Al-Nafili Waha?

Emir of the sons of the blessed Prophet  
How did he rise who did not step on Ahmed's dress?

Ali who rose from Ahmed above the shoulder

Imam Huda, the sun responded loudly to him

Separate the performance of his time after Maghrib

The Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) knew himself, so he knew his Lord, so he knew in her weakness and knew that strength came from God, and knew in himself the need, and knew God Almighty with riches, despite the victory he achieved by opening Khaybar and uprooting its door, he did not attribute that to himself and his personal strength. And his own ability, rather to the ability of God Almighty, and he taught people a lesson in self-digestion, submission and submission to God Almighty (53), the courage of the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him ) was with wisdom and insight in managing battles and wars, because wars are not managed and won with muscles as much as they are managed with minds, The courage of the Commander of the Faithful was not characterized by recklessness, and therefore courage in the school of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) has other dimensions.

And the Prophet of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) did not miss an occasion or event without making it clear the position of the Commander of the Faithful and his rank so that people would be known by him and establish an argument against them. It was reported on the authority of Jabir bin Abdullah al-Ansari that he said: upon him and his family) with the conquest of Khaybar, he said to him: By God, had it not been for certain groups of my nation to say about you what the Christians said to Jesus, Jesus, son of Mary, I would have said today about you an article that you do not pass through a crowd unless they take the dirt from under your feet and from the virtue of your purification they can heal with it, but it is enough for you to be from me and I From you, you inherit me and your inheritance, and you are to me as Aaron was to Musa, except that there is no prophet after me..." When he completed his article, he fell down on me in prostration and then said: "Praise be to God who has bestowed Islam upon me, taught me the Qur'an, and endeared me to the best of the wilderness, the Seal of the Prophets and the Master of the Messengers." , out of favor from Him and by the grace of me) (54)

### **His ministry in Tabuk (9AH/630AD)**

The Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) participated in all the battles of the Messenger (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) and he supported him in all of his battles, the number of which historians differed in (55), and he was the bearer of his banner in those battles, and this is one of his virtues, as the Commander of the Faithful was obedient to God and His Messenger. Except for the battle of Tabuk, in which he did not participate (56), where the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) left him in Medina to preserve its security and stability, when God Almighty informed His Noble Prophet (peace and blessings of God be upon him

and his family) about the hypocrites' failure to wage jihad (57) And the commentators (58) explained that the hypocrites came to the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) and asked him not to go out for jihad with him, and they were rich and wealthy, and they used to say to him: "Let us be among those who sit in his house with the weak and sick people and those who are unable to go out with you." On the journey." This incident occurred when they went out to fight the Romans in the Battle of Tabuk in the ninth year of the Hijrah (59), and Tabuk is located between Wadi al-Qura and Sham (60), and the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) ordered the people to prepare, and he informed the people of the distance of the road and the severity of the heat. Then they prepared themselves against his hatred, and the hypocrites were left behind in Madinah (61), and when the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) came out. Why) to this expedition behind Imam Ali (peace be upon him) in Medina, so the people spoke about him and said: "He left him when he made him burdened and hated his company. You left me when you made me heavy and hated my company, and he wept for me, so the Messenger of God called out to the people, so they gathered, and he said: "O people, there is no one among you who does not have a special one." Then he said to the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him): Are you not satisfied that you are to me as Aaron was to Moses, except that there is no prophet After me, Ali said: I am satisfied with God and His Messenger" (62), as it was reported that the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) said to him: "The city is only good for me or you, and you are to me as Aaron was to Moses, except that there is no prophet after me." And in another narration, he said to him: "I should not go unless you are my caliph." (63) The succession of the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) to the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) in Medina is a well-known incident, and it was mentioned in many forms, but the sources (64) She confirmed that he said to him: "Is it not acceptable for you to be to me as Aaron was to Moses, except that there is no prophet after me?" Therefore, his stay in Madinah was a matter imposed by the interest of Islam, after it became clear to the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) that the stay of the hypocrites in Madinah posed a danger to the Islamic call.

When the Messenger of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) assigned to the Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) all the positions of Aaron from Moses (peace be upon them) in ruling him from him except for prophethood, so he made it obligatory for him to minister and specialize in affection and grace, and the caliphate in his life and after his death, for the testimony of the Qur'an in all of that. Aaron from Moses (peace be upon them), God Almighty and Majestic said, informing on the authority of Moses (peace be upon him) :(65)

The saying of the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) was one of the most prominent, strongest and clearest evidence for the Imamate of Ali bin Abi Talib (peace be upon him) and his succession after the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) without a chapter) (66)

The hadith of status that was issued by the Messenger of God (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) was not issued by him during his conquest of Tabuk only, but was issued by him on many occasions, and the purpose of that was to make people understand that Ali (peace be upon him) was similar to Aaron (peace be upon him) in all his advantages, in being one of his family, and his partnership in the matter, and his strength, and his ministry, and his leadership of people in the absence of Moses (peace be upon him), contrary to what some narrations went to (67), which show that the Prophet (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family) appointed the Imam as successor Ali (peace be upon him) in his family, like any traveler who recommends his family when he travels (78), because there is a contradiction between the beginning of the speech and its tail, between him being appointed as successor to his family and making him as Aaron from Moses (peace be upon them) and that there is no prophet after him (69); Therefore, the hadith of status is a well-known, well-known and frequent matter among the Sunnis (70) and the Shiites.

Imad al-Din al-Tabari did not mention the rest of the battles and wars in which Imam Ali (peace be upon him) participated with the Messenger (peace and blessings of God be upon him and his family), despite the imam's active role in achieving victory for Islam and Muslims, including the battle of the parties, which was also called the trench to dig a trench to prevent crossing The parties, in this battle in which the Commander of the Faithful confronted all polytheism after Amr ibn Wad al-Amiri emerged to him and began to demand the Muslims to duel, but no one answered him except Imam Ali (peace be upon him), who went out to fight him and put an end to him (71), so the Messenger of God (may God bless him and grant him peace) said On him and his family: A blow to Ali on the Day of the Trench is better than the deeds of my nation until the Day of Resurrection (72) and there are many other battles.

### **Conclusion**

After studying the biography of Imam Ali (peace be upon him) and his heroic role in the battles, we come to several conclusions, the most important of which are:

1. The Commander of the Faithful (peace be upon him) had a prominent role in all the incidents and wars that took place in the era of the Noble Prophet (may God bless him and his family and grant them peace)
2. Imam Ali (peace be upon him) did not participate in Tabuk, hence his important role as a second military leader and a distinguished personality after the Prophet (may God bless him and his family and grant them peace)
3. Despite the strength and courage of the Imam (peace be upon him), his courage was characterized by wisdom, insight, and lack of recklessness.
4. Imad al-Din al-Tabari mentioned some of the battles in which Imam Ali (peace be upon him) participated, but he neglected to mention many battles in which he had a major role in achieving victory.

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