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Universidad del Zulia  
Facultad Experimental de Ciencias  
Departamento de Ciencias Humanas  
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# Hashim bin Utba: His Biography and Role in Islam

**Bashar Abdul- Jabbar Shibib**

Presidency of the University of Diyala, College of Education for  
Human Sciences, Department of History

[bashar.shebib@vetmed.uodiyala.edu.iq](mailto:bashar.shebib@vetmed.uodiyala.edu.iq)

## Abstract

The aim of the study is to investigate biography of Hashim bin Utba and his role in Islam via qualitative comparative methods. As a result, our Arab Islamic history has witnessed many influential figures in historical events, especially the character of Hashim bin Utba, who was characterized by determination, courage. Although he was mentioned many of our historical sources about his positions and wars, he overlooked the year of his birth and some of his wives and children. In conclusion, he was known of his strength, tolerance, bravery, morals, and locality in protecting Islam from enemies.

**Keywords:** Biography, Role, Islam, Hashim bin Utba.

## Hashim bin Utba: su biografía y su papel en el Islam

### Resumen

El objetivo del estudio es investigar la biografía de Hashim bin Utba y su papel en el Islam a través de métodos comparativos cualitativos. Como resultado, nuestra historia islámica árabe ha sido testigo de muchas figuras influyentes en los eventos históricos, especialmente el personaje de Hashim bin Utba, quien se caracterizó por la determinación y el coraje. Aunque fue mencionado en muchas de nuestras fuentes históricas sobre sus posiciones y guerras, pasó por alto el año de su nacimiento y algunas de sus esposas e hijos. En

conclusión, se sabía de su fuerza, tolerancia, valentía, moral y localidad para proteger al islam de los enemigos.

**Palabras clave:** Biografía, Papel, Islam, Hashim bin Utba.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

It is well known that our Islamic history was made by important figures who were rare figures who were credited with spreading Islam. They were raised in the Prophet's school. They converted early and believed in Allah and believed in the message of His Messenger. Among these figures is Hashim bin Utba, one of the great figures who had a clear impact on the service of Islam and Muslims. Hisham bin Utba is one of the first-century Islamic scholars, He becomes a Muslim in the era of the Prophet. Historians and biographers did not mention the year of his birth. So the talk of the beginning of his career depended on the analysis of historical narration. In my study, I dealt with an introduction, two chapters, and a conclusion (Alasbahani, 1997).

### **1.1. Biography and Personality**

#### *1.1.1. His Name*

Hashim bin Utba ibn Abi Waqas ibn' Ahaib ibn 'Abd Manaf ibn Zahra bin Kilab bin Marra bin Ka'b ibn Lu'ay ibn Ghaleb ibn Fahr ibn

Malik ibn al-Nadar ibn Kenanah Ibn Khuzaymah ibn Mudrika ibn al-Tyas ibn Mudar bin Nizar bin Ma'ad bin Adnan.

### *1.1.2. His Kunya*

The title of Hashem bin Utba with several titles, including: Abu Utba, and Abu Amru.

### *1.1.3. His Birth*

Our Arab Islamic sources will not specify a specific year for the birth of Hashim bin Utba. His life was associated with the life of the Prophet. He converted to Islam in the day of the conquest in (8 AH / 629 AD). But his birth was in a house of Quraysh of the sons of Zahra in Mecca.

### *1.1.4. His Social Life*

His father is Utba Ibn Abi Waqas. And his mother Zaynab bint Khalid bin Ubaid bin Suwaid bin Jaber bin Tamim bin Amer bin Auf bin Harith bin Abdul Manat Ben Kenana, while it appears through the sources that Hashim bin Utba had married four women, including Omayma bint Auf Ben Sakhira Ibn Khuzaymah ibn 'Atalatah ibn

Ma`rah ibn Jathim ibn al-Aws ibn Amer ibn al-Nimr ibn' Uthman from al-Azzid tribe. his children from her are Abd al-Rahman, Abdullah and Abd al-Malik, and his second wife, Um Ishaq bint Saad ibn Abi Waqas, and his sons, are Ishaq and Um al-Hakam, and his third wife, Bint Qais ibn Hassan ibn 'Abd al-Amr ibn Murtad bin Bashir bin Abdul Murtad and his son, Bashir, His son , Hashim was from his fourth wife (Alhumairi, 1975).

#### *1.1.5. His Historical Narrations*

Hashim bin Utba grew up in the era of the Prophet and Imam Ali bin Abi Talib and his uncle Saad bin Abi Waqas was a few historical narrations not more than three novels, namely: Muslims appear on the Arabian Peninsula. God the Greatest I was given keys to the Sham. And on the day of Ghadir mentioned by Tusi, but we did not find on any other narrations (Albalazari, 1969).

#### *1.1.6. His Death*

He died in the battle of Safin (37 AH / 657 AD) and he took command of the men.

## **2. THE BATTLES LED OR WITNESSED BY HASHIM BIN UTBA**

Hashim bin Utba was one of the outstanding fighters in the era of Imam Ali bin Abi Talib. Imam Ali was kidding with him, as he said to him in one of day and while he was wearing two vests: Hashim, are you afraid to be a coward with one eye? Hashim said to him: you will know, Commander of the Faithful. I swear that I will wrap the skulls of the folk as a man who seeks the Hereafter. For his courage, Imam Ali would have given him Egypt. It is a certificate of the testimony of the master of the brave. He said to Hashim when Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr al-Siddiq was killed in Egypt: I wanted him to take over Egypt. If I had given it to him, the land would not have been taken and the Crusaders would have been defeated. Hashim participated in many battles after the death of the Prophet, including the Battle of Yarmouk (13 AH / 634 AD), the battle between the Muslims and the Romans, which is one of the most important battles In Islam, which is the beginning of the first wave of victories for Muslims outside the Arabian Peninsula, a platform for the spread of Islam, and was one of the greatest Islamic battles, and a significant impact in the Islamic conquest. The Caliph Abu Bakr al-Siddiq ordered the army of the Muslims to Khalid ibn al-Walid to confront the Roman army, which numbered two hundred and forty thousand. Khalid spoke to this huge number saying: This is one of the days of God should not be proud nor injustice save your jihad and want God, and then divided the army of the Muslims to squads between 36-40, and each squad consists of a thousand men. Hashim was one of the squad leaders (Alhakim, 1986).

it is noteworthy that when Abu Ubaida Amer bin Jarrah wanted to choose a leader on infantry in the Yarmouk said: I will give it to a

man of valor and vision Hashim bin Utba bin Abi Waqas, and in a story Abu Bakr sent to Hashim, saying: O Hashim, the happiness of your grandfather and the fulfillment of your luck that you are the one who is used by the nation on the jihad of its enemy, and who is trusted, loyal, honest and courageous.... The Muslims took off their banners and the army was divided into a right and a left. Hashim bin Utba was on the infantry, and on the cavalry led by Khalid ibn al-Walid, the supreme commander, and he fought a great battle not for its cruelty as it was said. The Romans came with legions like mountains and there was a great battle. He was chosen as one of the hundred guerrilla commandos in this enormous battle. These hundred cavalymen had a great influence in smashing the morale of the Romans and raising the morale of the Muslims before and during the battle. They defeated the left side of the Roman army and the number of forty thousand soldiers, and fought a strong on the Romans from the Muslims with Khalid at the head of one hundred soldiers break down on forty thousand of the Romans And he exclaims: I swear what is left of the Romans, of patience, but what you have seen, and I hope that God will grant you their shoulders. After opening a city after another, the Islamic Army entered the city of Rastan, since the liberation of this city means the liberation of the whole Sham because it is a fortified city and equipped with the number and provisions (Almanqari, 1962). Abu Ubaida narrow siege on it but without a result. He consulted the leaders how to get rid of this city, and then turned to Hashim, saying: What about you, Abu Omar do not you share our opinion. Did you set yourself a plan to carry out your army, Hashim bin Utba said: I did not see a room of resistance, and the possibility of an enemy is not lacking

anything, and their morale is high, and the fall of this fortress? If it falls it means all the Sham will fall. It must be stored at any cost ... The plan was to put twenty soldiers in twenty boxes closed with their weapons, and in one of the boxes Hashim, deposit at the people of the Rastan and pretending to withdraw from them. Abu Ubaida said to him: O Abu Omar, who is to me other than you in this place? This is how the soul is humiliated in the name of God. Then Hashim smiled at him and said: Whoever makes a plan must execute it himself. Otherwise, it will fail the soldiers and Hashim opened the boxes and opened the fort. The battle intensified with Heraclius, the king of the Romans, and led the army of Muslims Hashim with all the valor and courage (Alaskari, 1997).

They threw the Muslims with arrows and wounded seven hundred Muslims with their eyes which terrified them and called that day as the Day of erosion. Hashim bin Utba was shot in the eye and was known as One-Eyed for his right eye had gone in this battle. This battle was the beginning of the end of the Roman occupation the Arab of lands, their King Hercules after this determination said: Peace be upon you, the land of Syria to the day of meeting Hashim bin Utba participated in several battles, including the Sahl to liberate it from the Romans and ended with the Muslims victory over the Romans and the liberation of Homs and the liberation of Jerusalem in 15 AH / 636 AD. And when Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib wanted to go and march to the Levant, Hashim told him after praising Allah: O Commander of the Faithful, we are very knowledgeable of the people. They are your enemies and enemies of your people. They are loyal to those who seek

this life (Alzahabi, 1991). They will fight you. They seek a flat effort on the world seductions, and they are not fooling the ignorant by the demand of the blood of Othman bin Affan, they lie about seeking revenge. And Imam Ali said: O God, give him the martyrdom in your path and accompanying your prophet. Hashem then went with his uncle Saad bin Abi Waqas, the Amir of the Islamic Army in Iraqi Front to the liberation of Qadisiyah from the control of the Persians (15 AH / 636 AD). There Hashim did well, and one of his unforgettable days in Berser. Hashim followed the remnants of the defeated army and forced the Persians to retreat to Sabat. Many battalions gathered for Kisra, the Persian ruler. They call it Buran relative to the daughter of Abruiz Bin Hormuz bin Anusharwan the Kisra of Persia and his battle with the commander of the Black Persian battalion called Muqtar and killing him with all the battalion Buran till the last man. After the victory of the army of the Muslims on the battalion of Buran and the killing of Muqtar, Saad bin Abi Waqas sent to Hashim bin Utba and kissed his head in honor of him, Hashim bent and Kissed the feet of Saad bin Abi Waqas, and then conquered Khanyagar, and Maharu, then fought Persians, and had a great deal in his heroics with them, and then Omar ibn al-Khattab wrote to Saad bin Abi Waqas to reside in Madain and Send his nephew Hisham ibn Utba, as a commander of the army back to Kisra in the year (16 AH / 637 AD). After Al Madain, the remnants of the Persians gathered in Jalawla. After that, news reached Caliph Omar saying that the commander of the Persian army Yazdarjard began to assemble the Persians again in Jalawla (Albakri, 1981) which is located at a distance of one hundred and fifty kilometers from Madain, and in this area Yazdrj left the Persian army by nearly fifty

thousand fighters, and was able to collect a number again, bringing the number in Jalawla to one hundred and twenty thousand fighters, and when the Persians suffered defeat fled from Qadisiyah to defend the Madain, and then fled to Jalawla and moved the army led by Hashim bin Utba to Jalawla. The Muslims went out in twelve thousand fighters to Jalawla, a very large fortress fortified by the people of Persia, and outside the fort a large trench and inside it one hundred and twenty thousand. Hashim began the siege of Jalawla, and could not enter into the fort. After a long waiting period and running out of supplies and the siege of Jalawla for seven months, the fighting took place one day from morning until evening, and then supplies to the Muslims with an army of more than six hundred soldiers and continued fighting till night. The victory began in favor of the Muslims and continued fighting to the second day, and killed in Jalawla hundred thousand of the Persian army and twelve thousand Muslims. It was the first battle in which the army of the Persians fought an army of Muslims, One of Utba's poems on the day of Jalawla:

The day of Jalawla and the day of Rustam... and the day of the advance of Kufa. And the day of the Holy month... from the days of war and sword (Altusi, 1995).

Made me old and my hair white... like the wild plantes of Mecca

Then Hashim bin Utba witnessed with Imam Ali bin Abi Talib in the battle of the camel in the year (36 AH / 656 AD), after the death

of Caliph Uthman bin Affan, Imam Ali bin Abi Talib took the caliphate, Talha and Zubair came out with Aisha to demand the blood of Uthman. The Imam Wanted to get them back before they reach Basra. Imam Ali sent Hashim bin Utba to Kufa urging its ruler Al-Ashari to urge people to fight with him and said to him: In the name of God the Merciful, from Ali the Commander of the Faithful to Abdullah bin Qais, I sent Hashim bin Utba to be diagnosed with you by Muslims to go to the People who have broken my oath and killed my Shiites, and have created in this nation the great event.... In a narration, Hashim said to Abu Musa Al Ashari Come to pledge allegiance to the best man of this nation. He replied: Do not rush. So, Hashim put one of his hands on the other and said: This is my hand and this is Ali's and I pledge my allegiance to him, and said his poem (Almutaqi, 1989).

I pledge my allegiance to Ali without hesitation... And do not fear an Ashari ruler .I knows that I will satisfy... My God and my Prophet (Alwaqadi, 2007).

This shows that Abu Musa Al Ashari refused to recognize Imam Ali as a Caliph. Hashim went to Basra his army to discipline Talha and Al Zubeir with sword and defeated their army.

Hashim bin Utba had a great role in the Battle of Safin in 37 AH / 657 AD. He fought very well holding the banner of Imam Ali with the infantry and he was killed at that day while he was saying his poem:

A one-eyed who loves the place... In which he kills or be killed

He became weary of taking lives...He crippled the enemy with his sword

His leg was cut. People said about him. He won the paradise because he fought the enemy of God. Hashim was also known of preaching and guidance. In the day of Safin, a man from Sham was told by Muawia that Imam Ali and his companions do not practice his prayers. Hashim told him that this is outrageous. The man said: I will fight you because your leader and you do not pray as I was told. Hashim persuaded him and the young man believed. This shows that Hashim was one of the com aides and Shia of Imam Ali. He also had an incident with Sa'ed bin Al As, the ruler of Kufa during the Caliphate of Uthman bin Affan. The ruler said who saw the new moon. Hashim said: I did. The ruler replied. With one eye you saw it and all the people did not. Hashim replied: you mock my eye which was hit in jihad .... After that, the ruler burnt his house (AlShirazi, 2018).

### **3. CONCLUSION**

The present study reached the following conclusions:

1. The sources and references neglected much information about the personality of Hashim bin Utba, and his family. The researcher found some valuable information.

2. He is regarded as one of the unique figures in Islamic history and was loyal to Imam Ali.
3. He was known of his strength, tolerance, bravery, morals, and locality in protecting Islam from enemies.
4. He fought many battles against Romans, Persians, and apostates.

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