

QUTAYBAH IBN MUSLIM

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Annotation: According to the historian Muhammad Narshahi, Hazrat Qutaybah Ibn Muslim was born in the year 42 AH (661 CE) in a place called Bahiliyyah in Syria. Qutaybah Ibn Muslim's full name was Amir Qutaybah Ibn Muslim Ibn Umar Ibn Hussein Ibn Rabia Ibn Khalid Ibn Usayd Al-Khayr.

Key words: Qutaybah Ibn Muslim, work, the historian, conquered, humanity, personality.

The honorable Qutaybah Ibn Muslim was a writer and scholar who was respected by his people. He was fair to his subordinates, had high morals and was truthful. Qutaybah Ibn Muslim did not like superficial modesty. Qutaybah bin Muslim was the leader of the Arab army, a strong-willed man who maintained strict discipline, was talented and determined. He carried out any work with advice. In 72 AH (691 CE), Qutayba ibn Muslim was sent by the Arab caliph Abdurrahman ibn Marwan to Khorasan as a deputy. In Khorasan, along with state affairs, he was entrusted with attracting the people living there to Islam and building mosques and madrassas. He conquered the Zarafshan Valley in 87 AH (706 CE). He entered Paykent, one of the oldest cities in the valley. He conquered Merv and Kesh in 89 AH (708 CE) and Bukhara in 90 AH (709 CE). In 93 AH (712 CE), he went to Khorezm and Samarkand. From the spring of 94 Hijra (713 CE), he reached Shash, the Fergana Valley, Kashkar and Urumqi in China.

He called all the people living in these lands to accept Islam and initiated them into Islam, the ummah of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him.

Qutayba ibn Muslim, whenever he entered a city, he first called the people of that city to accept Islam. He encouraged those who voluntarily accepted Islam and gave various privileges. For example, they exempted those who circumcised their sons from land tax and from the jizya (soul) tax. This was his zeal in spreading religion, and the concessions he gave were his humanity. Qutayba bin Muslim built mosques, madrassas and minarets for the call to prayer in any city he conquered. In particular, in 712 he built the first mosque in the Mewaraunnahr region of Bukhara. There are many reports about the honorable Qutayba ibn Muslim in our authoritative books. Ismail Haqqiyyah (ra) writes about this in his book "Tafsir ul-Ruh ul-Bayan". When Qutayba bin Muslim arrived in Jayhun, he said to his soldiers: "O brothers! If there is the slightest hope for peace (conquering the city, increasing wealth, oppressing people) in your hearts, stay here, if there is the pleasure of Allah and the transmission of His religion in your hearts, follow me. Saying: "Lord, You are witness, if there is the slightest hope for peace in our hearts, then drown us in this river, save us from this river, if only Your religion is in our hearts" they prayed and swam across the river. He came out of the river with all his warriors unharmed.

The justice and humanity of Qutayba ibn Muslim, as well as the fact that he acted fairly in any situation. This is clearly demonstrated by the following incident mentioned in historical sources. At that time, people gathered in the mosque. The discussion began. A Muslim judge (qadi) was present. The gatekeeper called a nobleman and sat him in front. Then Qutayba ibn Muslim was called, and he stood next to the plaintiff. Then the judge (qadi) turned to the plaintiff and ordered him to file a lawsuit. Plaintiff: "This commander of yours Qutayba ibn Muslim entered our lands without warning. Everyone he offered three options to the countries; Islam or jizya or war. "But

he defeated us with cunning," he said. The Qadi turned to Qutayba and said, "What do you say to this complaint?" Qutayba answered him, "May God correct his judge!" War is a trick. This country is very powerful. It was an obstacle to Fatah (conquest). I knew that if both sides fought, there would be bloodshed. God sent me to this plan. By this unexpected action, we protected the Muslims from great harm and saved the lives of our enemies. Yes, we used cunning, but we saved them and introduced them to Islam!" The Qadi said to him: "O Qutayba, did you call them to Islam, to the Jizyah or to war?" Qutayba replied: "No. For the reasons I have mentioned, we attacked unexpectedly." Then the judge (Qadi) said: "O Qutayba, you have confessed." If the accused pleads guilty, the trial is terminated. O Qutayba, Allah has given this Ummah (followers of the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him) only because of religion. Refraining from treachery and justice are among the virtues of religion. By Allah, we left our homes to strive hard to spread the pure religion of Islam. We did not come out to conquer lands, conquer countries and overcome them unjustly!" Then the judge (qadi) gave the strangest verdict in the history of mankind: "Let the entire Muslim army leave Samarkand as quickly as it entered, in three days, and return the city to its inhabitants." Give them a chance to prepare for war. Then let them warn them and let them choose between Islam, jizya or war. If they choose war, there will be war. This will be the fulfillment of the Sharia of Allah and the Sunnah of the Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace." The people of Samarkand were surprised. The army immediately began to leave the city, and after three days there was not a single Muslim left in it. All the inhabitants gathered in the center of the city. They could not believe what had happened. They said to each other that a people with such a character is the best of people, the work performed by its judge (qadi) is absolute justice, and the religion that commands its officials to do such things is the true religion. The matter did not last long, and all the inhabitants of Samarkand accepted Islam. Another instructive event. When he entered Khorasan, a man who was a resident of this land stood up and began to recite poems with various laudatory words. Then he said: "Have you lived with me?" - Why are you praising me? - and stopped him. The personality of Qutayba ibn Muslim is embodied as a zealous, accomplished military leader, a fair leader who did not like betrayal, a sensitive person close to science and poetry. However, historians of the educational system of the Soviet Union characterized him as bloodthirsty, despotic, unfair and an ardent enemy of science and culture. Unfortunately, some of our compatriots-historians made similar mistakes when covering the issue of the spread of Islam in these lands. Qutayba bin Muslim's friend Abdul Malik bin Marwan was the emir of Muslims at that time. As his friend and famous close person, he appointed Imam Qutayba as the governor of the province of Khorasan. Abdul Malik was a pious man. According to Ibn Saad, he was first appointed emir of Medina. He heard the advice of such great people as Uthman ibn Affan, Abu Huraira, Abu Said, Umm Salama and Muawiya. Until then, the name Abdul Malik did not exist among Muslims.

Qutayba ibn Muslim, who was described by infidel historians as "the one who burns books and kills scholars", was appointed governor of the Khorasan region by this enlightened, just and humane Abdul Malik ibn Marwan. It is known from history and the nature of politics that every head of state appoints like-minded people to important posts. Caliph Abdul Malik also chose Qutayba ibn Muslim, who was one of the four scholars of Medina, a lover of science and culture, and had the same worldview as he, as governor of the Khorasan province.

When Caliph Walid died in the second half of 715 AD and power passed to his brother Sulayman, Qutayba bin Muslim refused to serve him. Since he was not enlightened, learned and wise like his father and uncle, Qutayba naturally could not agree with him on any issue. Enraged by this, Suleiman sent a special executioner at the end of the same year and executed Quteiba ibn Muslim and eleven members of his family in the Fergana Valley, and later regretted this act! The Arab

poet Jarir said about these events: "They killed the creature Quteiba, and after his death they scolded him!" This regret in the world is nothing, in the next life "sorry!" will be bad!" he wrote.

In other sources, when Quteiba ibn Muslim was killed, the Turks said: "O Arabs! You killed him yourselves, if he were one of us - we would appreciate him. If he died, we would put him in a coffin and take him to our battles to receive a blessing from him," they said.

In our country, believing Muslims lived and continue to live in happiness. Not only ordinary Muslims came from this country, but also scholars who contributed to the development, progress of Islam and the world. If the names of these people are written down, a separate book with the names of scholars will be created. This is due to the honor of the prayers of the venerable Kutaeba ibn Muslim and his impartial service. Such a venerable person was buried in the Jalakuduk district of the Andijan region in 715 AD.

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Links:

Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf - History of Islam;

Sheikh Muhammad Khuzari - History of the state of Umavi;

Sheikh Ismail Bursavi - Tafsir Ruhul Bayan;

Mahmud Shait Khattot - commanders of Mavorunnahr;

Imam Narshakhi - History of Bukhara;

Encyclopedia of Islam in Uzbekistan.