

## IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING THE TIME OF ALI (RA)

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### ABSTRACT

*After many Muslims chose Ali (r.a), there was a time when people had disagreements. Suspecting treachery, both armies rushed to their weapons. There was a fierce battle between the two. This was the second war as a result of the differences that existed and which the conspirators used for their own benefit.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Ali (r.a), Talha, Zubayr, Battle of Jamal (camel), Battle of Siffin, Kufa, Hijri year, "Ziqor".*

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### INTRODUCTION

Battle of Jamal (camel). The reason for this is that Aisha along with Talha, Zubair and many other Muslims marched to Basra after the election of Ali (r.a.) with the intention of pacifying the hearts of the people, resolving the situation and reforming the situation.

Aisha took this verse of Allah as evidence (Surah Nisa, verse 114).

However, the supporters of Ibn Saba - may God destroy them - gave the false impression to the governor of Basra appointed by Ali (RA) that "they are coming for war". He also prepared for it. The Sibians took advantage of this for their own purposes, and very cunningly ignited the fire of war between them. Their schemes became a disaster for themselves, and many of them died in this war. Praise be to God!

After hearing about this war, Ali (r.a.) arrived at "ZiQor" with his soldiers (army). He did not like to fight. A conversation and mutual understanding took place between the two armies, and they rested in peace for the night. However, the conspirators, fearing the agreement of both sides, stood up at dawn and split into two sides. Each began to attack the army on the opposite side. Suspecting treachery, both armies rushed to their weapons. There was a fierce battle between the two. The people of Saba reached their goal. They once again showed their hostility towards Muslims in this battle. as it decreased, they would force it to increase again. Both Ali (RA) and Aisha tried to stop the fight. Ali (r.a) said, "Refrain! Refrain!" he sent a messenger. No one listened. Aisha ordered Ka'b ibn Surni to raise the Qur'an and call people to it. Ibn Saba' - may God's curse be upon him - saw him and killed him.

They continued to prevent the cessation of hostilities, fanning the flames of war. Many were killed in both armies. When Ali (r.a.) saw the number of executions around the camel, he knew that the people would not hand over the camel with a single living person among them, so he

shouted to his soldier, "Slaughter the camel." A man came from behind and slaughtered him. The camel falls to the ground with a thud on it. The people dispersed and the war stopped.

Ali (r.a) prepared everything that Aisha, the mother of the believers, would need - food, goods and various fabrics. Aisha wanted to travel to Makkah, Ali (r.a.) provided her with the necessary things and escorted her to the outskirts of Madinah. He ordered his children to follow him for a day's journey. Then his brother Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr took his sister to Makkah and returned to Madinah himself. It was at the beginning of the month of Rajab of the year 36 Hijri. Aisha stayed in Mecca until the Hajj season. Then he returned to Medina and lived there until his death (58).

Talha was killed in this battle. But Zubair left the battlefield after his mistake became clear.

But a bad guy killed him on the way. May Allah have mercy on Zubair and be pleased with him. His killer, Ibn Jurmuz, was a camel mounted on a camel. He came to Ali, Ali prophesied him with hell.

This was the second war as a result of the differences that existed and which the conspirators used for their own benefit. We have mentioned above that Mu'awiyah (RA) and the Companions who were with him in Syria did not pledge allegiance to Ali (RA) because of the uncertainty of Ali's pledge of allegiance, the condition of sedition and Madinah being under the rule of criminals.

Moreover, they were angry that Ali (r.a.) did not take revenge on the murderers of Uthman (r.a.). But Ali (r.a.) was angry that they disobeyed the leader and that they were the only ones who opposed him. He and his companions did not want two sultanates in an Islamic state. Ali (r.a.) decided to resolve this situation as much as possible through dialogue and mutual understanding, and if they did not work, by war. Each team was completely satisfied with its document. There were no cases of usurpation of power or makr and deception, as the rafizas used to spread lies about the Companions. Ali gathered an army to repel the conspiracy. May the disobedient return to the right path! Muawiya (RA) and those who were with him realized the truth and gathered strength to take revenge on the bloodthirsty killers of the martyred caliph. Moreover, most of these bloodthirsty people joined Ali's army. So both teams went to war.

Ali (r.a) marched in Dhul-Hijjah of 36 Hijri. He had about ninety thousand soldiers with him. Mu'awiyah's army camped in a plain called Siffin between Aleppo and Riqqa. Along with Muawiya (r.a) there was an army equal to the army of Ali (r.a).

Prior to this, since Ali (r.a.) entered Kufa, both communities wrote letters to each other for six months. This clearly shows that both of them hated fighting and were interested in reform. Mu'awiyah (r.a) recognized the virtue of Ali (r.a) and placed him above himself and often said this openly. This was his suspicion about Ali (RA). But he made Ali (r.a.) take revenge on the killers of Uthman (r.a.) in order for him to swear allegiance to the caliphate. The issue before Ali (ra) was a matter of religion and belief that did not allow the existence of two caliphs at the same time. The war began, but with Islamic manners: (do not kill the retreatant, do not kill the wounded, do not open their private parts, do not mutilate the dead. If you enter the dwellings of the people, do not loot, do not enter any yard naked, do not harm women, even if they humiliate your reputation and insult your leaders and righteous people. , because they are weak in their ego and strength.)

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The important stages of the battle were as follows:

The battle began in the middle of Dhu al-Hijjah with skirmishes over a dispute over water under Muawiya (RA). But Muawiya (r.a) ordered his soldiers (do not block our brothers from the water).

At the beginning of 37 Hijri, in the month of Muharram, they returned to peace and sent letters to each other in the hope of reaching a solution. But the fact that each army was "right" prevented this from happening.

The battle flared up again with extraordinary intensity. Both armies came close to annihilating each other. Nevertheless, many of them met and talked at night.

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