

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam
رجال مشهورون من قبيله خثعم في تاريخ اوائل الإسلام

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باحثه في مرحلة ما بعد الدكتوراه برعاية (INSF)

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Abstract

The men of the khasam tribe lived in different parts of the Arabian Peninsula and often idolaters Before Islam. With the advent of Islam, they gradually and eventually in the ninth year of AH became Muslim, They believed in the Prophet and they participated

With prophet in the battles and haj-al-wedaa, and after the demise of the Prophet, they participated in various battles and conquests, and each played a major role in the history events.

One way of recognizing celebrities is to introduce them in the form of a text because each tribe is known with the name of its celebrities in history Celebrities always keep their names in history and their biographies help to strengthen their native and tribal culture. Their biographical review enhances indigenous and tribal culture. And the clarification of their role in the past helps us to divide celebrities into three categories:

Political celebrities, cultural celebrities and religious

Military political celebrities who were often commander of wars and also they had the ability and talent of war.

And the cultural celebrities were poets and scribes.

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (12)

And the third was the religious celebrities and mohdads of that time.

All three categories of these celebrities are seen among the men of the khasam tribe of the tribe, whose performance differed according to the difference in vision and family and place of residence and their social interests.

Keywords: Tribe , men , Islam , celebrities , battles , conquests.

Famous men of Khasam tribe

Names	Row
Khasam Ibn Anmar	1
Nafeel Ibn Habeeb Khasami	2
Hakam Ibn Abdolrahman Ibn Abi Al- asma	3
Aboo Jaafar Mohammad Ibn Ali Ibn Hasan	4
Aboo Abdollah Mosab Ibn Meghdam Khasami	5
Mohammad Ibn Abdollah Khasami	6
Aboo Rovayheh Khasami	7
Abdollah Ibn Obaidollah Khasami(Ibn Al-	8
Anas Ibn Modrak Ibn Kaab Khasami	9
Asas Ibn Zohar Khasami	10
Hareth Ibn Abd Al -Shams Khasami	11
Tameem Ibn Vargha Al- Khasami	12

Names	Row
Abdollah Ibn Hansh Khasami	13
Kaab Ibn Abi Kaab Khasami	14
Karim Ibn Afeef Khasami	15
Shemr Ibn Abdollah Khasami	16
Hami Ibn Abdollah Khasami	17
Vahab Ibn Masoud Khasami	18
Aboo Kaab Khasami	19
Malek Ibn Abdollah Al-Shahrani Al-Khasami	20
Soveid Ibn Amro Abi Al-Motaa Khasami	21
Abdollah Ibn Boshr Al-Khasami	22
Orveh Ibn Abdollah Al-Khasami	23
Zohair Ibn Boshr Al-Khasami	24
Abdollah Ibn Azreh Khasami	25

Names	Row
Malek Ibn Abdolrahman Al-Khasami	26
Al-Zobeir Ibn Khazaymeh Khasami	27
Abdolkarim Ibn Amro Saleh Khasami	28
Jabeleh Ibn Abdollah Khasami	29
Osman Ibn Abi Nasaah Alsharani Khasami	30
Abbas Ibn Sofyan Khasami	31
Mohammad Ibn Yahya Ibn Soliman Khasami	32
Mohammad Ibn Saleh Khasami	33
Mohammad Ibn Hosein Ashnaee Khasami	34
Abdollah Ibn Gharad Khasami	35
Sofyan Ibn Abi Alieh Khasami	36
Boshr Ibn Amareh Khasami	37
Mosaab Ibn Rabe Khasami	38

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (13)

Khasam ibn Anmar:

Khasam ibn Anmar, also known as Aftal, and the name of his mother was Hend

And she was daughter of Malek ibn Ghafegh, and in fact Khasam was an ancestor of the khasam tribe, and the descendants of all this tribe arrive to him.¹

Nafeel Ibn Habib Khasami:

Nafeel was born twenty seven years before the year of Am-al feel, who was one of the Arab elders and one of the famous warriors in the era of Jaheliyat. When Abraheh went to Mecca to destroy the Ka'beh along with a large army, he first closed his path and, after being severely captured, he was forced to move to Mecca with Abraheh, and after killing of Abraheh and his army, Nafeel came back to Yemen. He was an advocate of Honafa and in science and poetry he was also a celebrity in his time.²

Hakam Ibn Abdolrahman Ibn Abi Al- asma Khasami:

He understood the period of the Prophet and participated in the Conquest of Sham and in the battle of Qaisarieh and participated in the Battle of Rom and brought riches for the Muslims.³

Aboo Jaafar Mohammad Ibn Ali Ibn Hasan Tahan Al-Anbari Khasami:

He was a narrator of the hadith and He has narrated the hadith from Abu Bakr Mohammad ibn Ebrahim Magharri and Ibrahim Ibn Danoofo and Abi al-Ahwas(the famous judge of that time).⁴

Aboo Abdollah Mosab Ibn Meghdam Khasami:

He was a Khasam of Kufa and He was a narrator of Hadith from:

Masaar and Sofyan Souri, from Hassan ibn Saleh, and Israel Ibn Younes and Davood Ta'ei.

And Yahya ibn Moeen called him a honest man and Yahya is praised him.

He was one of the narrators of the Hadith of Ghadir and a reliable scholar, because Ibn Moeen believed him to be credible.

He died in 203 of AH.⁵

Mohammad Ibn Abdollah Khasami:

He was one of the great Arab poets and his author was: al-She'r and al-Sho'ara.⁶

Aboo Rovayheh Khasami:

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (14)

His main name was Rabieh ibn Sakan, and he came famous for the day that the The Prophet established a friendship and brotherhood between him and Belal. When the people asked from Prophet the reason,

The Prophet (pbuh) said: Brotherhood is not in descent, but it is in cooperation.

Abdollah Ibn Obaidollah Khasami(Ibn Al-Domayneh):

He was a great poet of the Jaheliyat period that was alive until the time of Bani Abbas's caliphate.

Anas Ibn Modrak Ibn Kaab Khasami:

The nickname of Anas was the Abu Sofyan, and He was born in the city of Taif before the year of Am-alfeel.

He was the tribe chief of khasam in the era of ignorance and He had logician and He had ability in poetic and He accepted the truth and He was a strong person.

During the advent of Islam, he was accepting Islam during the encroachment of to Aqaba first allegiance, He accepted Islam while he was the head of the tribe and He and his family became Muslim.

He was accompanied by the Prophet (PBUH) in the Ghazawat and He was present at the conquest of Mecca and He was in Hajj al-Wedah along with the Prophet.

After the Prophet's death, he became one of the companions of Ali (peace be upon him) and And when he was more than 100 years old, he was martyred in the war of Seffein.

Asas Ibn Zohar Khasami:

He was the head of the khasam tribe, after the destruction of the famous idol Zhul Khalseh and the Pagoda of Khasam tribe, he went to prophet home with Anas ibn modrek and he declare the Islamity of all the members of the khasam tribe in the ninth year of AH and at this time The Prophet forgave them and the Prophet (pbuh) wrote a treaty for them.

Hareth Ibn Abd Al-Shams Khasami:

Hareth was one of the tribal chiefs who, after destroying the pagoda, went along with his companions to the Prophet and he took guarantee from the Prophet for his tribe and their property.

Then the Prophet wrote to them a letter and gave them freedom.

Tameem Ibn Vargha Al- Khasami:

He was born in the era of ignorance and was alive until the time of the conquests and He was one of the commanders of the army of Mu'awiyeh

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (15)

He attended from Mu'awiyeh in the battle of Qeisarieh and the battle of Rom.

Abdollah Ibn Hansh Khasami:

He was one of commanders of the Mu'awiyeh Corps from khasam tribe in the battle of Seffein.

He sent one person to Abu Kaab, the commander of the Khasam tribe, and said him: We should leave the war and we separate and wait to see which corps is the winner? At that time, we join the victorious army.

Aboo kaab did not accept because he believed that Ali's path was right and Aboo kaab refused to leave the army. As a result, in this war, the two groups of Khasam faced and fought together.

Kaab Ibn Abi Kaab Khasami:

Ka'b was Imam Ali's companion.

Ka'eb was at the forefront of Seffein's war and he was Flagship of tribe of khasam in this war.

Ka'b was in Kufa in Jabaneh Boshir during the uprising of Mokhtar during the uprising, and was forced to retreat in the war with the helpers of Mokhtar.

Karim Ibn Afeef Khasami:

He was a follower of Hojr ibn Odai that Karim had been arrested by persons of Ibn Ziyad and they brought Karim from Kufa to Sham to Mu'awiyeh.

Karim boldly advised Mu'awiyeh and said: "Mu'awiyeh, from this world you will go to eternal home and will be questioned".

Muawiyeh said, "What do you know from Ali?" Karim answered:

Everything you know.

Do you averse of Ali religion who worships God?

Suddenly

Shamir bin Abdollah cut off Karim and told Mu'awiyah:

Forgive Karim for the sake of me, and Mu'awiyeh said, "I will forgive Karim, as long as I am alive, Karim Should not go to Kufa."

Karim was sent to the city of Mousel, and Karim died one month before the death of Mu'awiyeh.

Shemr Ibn Abdollah Khasami:

Shemr was one of the commanders and emirs of Mu'awiyeh who was mediated for one of his relatives, Karim Ibn 'Afifi Khasami.

By accepting this mediation, Karim went to the city of Mousel and was saved from death.

Haml Ibn Abdollah Khasami:

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (16)

He was the great commander of Mu'awiyeh in the war of Seiffein, and he was the commander of the Khasam tribal who lived on the land of Sham.¹

Vahab Ibn Masoud Khasami:

He was famous for courage and masculinity during the pre-Islamic period in the ignorance, and in guerrilla battles no one had not the ability to face him because that person does not survive.¹

Vahb was a khasam tribe in Kufa and he was along with Ali¹ and in the battle of Seiffein he killed one of his clan, who was against Ali.²

Vahab was sent by Imam Ali during the violent crackdown on Bosr Ibn Artat, accompanied by a group of men to Mecca and defeated Bosr.³

Aboo Kaab Khasami:

He was the head of the Khasam tribe in Kufa City, and in the battle of Seffein was the flagship of the Khasam tribe.

And Shemr ibn Abdollah Khasami, who was a commender of the land of Sham, killed Aboo Kaab in this battle.

After his death his son, Kaab ibn Abi Kaab, took the father's flag and continued the war.⁴

Malek Ibn Abdollah Al-Shahrani Al-Khasami:

The owner of the famous Abu Hakim and he was nicknamed "Malik al-Saraya" or "Malik al-Savaef" because He was actually the commander of the summer attacks during the reign of Mu'awiyeh bin Abu Sofyan and after him was his son Yazid.

During the rule of Abdul Malek ibn Marvan, Malek was killed during the war in the area of Arz al-Rom, and the Muslims flagged forty days on the Malek tomb.¹

This event happened when his command was forty years old and was the owner of a person who did not leave his night prayer and was a follower of the Prophet and participated in the battle of Conquest of Greece, Rome and Constantinople.²

Soveid Ibn Amro Abi Al-Motaa Khasami:

Soveid was the great Sheikh and Abed Kathir al-Salat, and he was known for his courage on the battlefield.³

Soveid was the last of Imam Hossein's followers in the event of Karbala,⁴ who was martyred by Ebrahim ibn Bekar al-Taghlabi and Zeid ibn Varqa al-Jahni.⁵

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (17)

Abdollah Ibn Boshir Al-Khasami:

Abdollah was brave among the Arabs, because Abdollah's father was a martial teacher and his father owned a district and a neighborhood in the city of Kufa called Jabaneh of Boshir.¹

Abdollah stepped down from the Ibn Sa'd Division in Karbala's event, He was accompanied by Imam Hosein (AS),

And Abdollah was killed before noon of Ashura.²

Orveh Ibn Abdollah Al-Khasami:

He was one of the soldiers of the Omar Ibn Sa'd Corps in Karbala, who killed Ja'far Ibn Aqil (Imam Hossein's cousin).³

Zohair Ibn Boshir Al-Khasami:

He was a companion of Imam Hossein on Ashura day in Karbala and was killed in the first attacks.⁴

Abdollah Ibn Azreh Khasami:

Abdollah was the commander of Omar ibn Sa'd⁵ and the skilled shooter in the event of Karbala.⁶

Among the important person who killed by Abdollah on the day of Ashura was Ja'far ibn Aghil.⁷

Abdollah was afraid after the uprising of Mokhtar Saghafi and fled to Basreh city and at the time of Mosaab ibn Zobeir Abdollah joined Mosaab and became an opponent of Mokhtar, and afterwards, Abdollah's house was destroyed by the order of Mokhtar in the city of Kufa.⁸

Malek Ibn Abdolrahman Al-Khasami:

Malek was one of the commanders of the Omavi Army

He was in the battle of the land of Arz-Al-Rom and Konya in the 61 AH.⁹

Al-Zobeir Ibn Khazaymeh Khasami:

Zobair was commander of the Hosain ibn Nomair army, (sent by Yazid to destroy the house of God)

Zobier burned God's house with the Crane.¹⁰

Abdolkarim Ibn Amro Saleh Khasami:

He was one of the narrators of the hadith in Kufa city, especially Imam Hassan and Imam Hussein.

Other narrators have told from him a hadith.¹¹

Jableh Ibn Abdollah Khasami:

Jabaleh was the commander of Abdol Malek ibn Marvan.

Jablaleh was sent to suppress the Tavyabin uprising and killed a large number of Tavyabain and this happened in the 65th AH and is known as Ein al-Vardeh.¹²

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (18)

Osman Ibn Abi Nasaah Alsharani Khasami:

Osman was the the governor of the Omavi of Andalusia, appointed by Obaideh Salmi, governor of Qirovan, Osman replaced instead Hazifeh ibn Ahwas Al-Ashjaaee.^Δ

Abbas Ibn Sofyan Khasami:

Abbas is the Admiral of the Bani-Abbasid period, and during the caliphate, Mansour Abbasi was commander of the Arab Navy, and in 146 AH he fought with the Cyprus, and was the first person to go to war in Cyprus during Bani Abbas,Probably his death was in 150 AH.^Υ

Mohammad Ibn Yahya Ibn Soliman Khasami Koufi:

Mohammad was a companion of Imam Sadiq and he was a narrator of the hadiths of the Imams at that time.^Υ

Mohammad Ibn Saleh Khasami:

He was a disciple of Imam Hasan Asgari, as well as a companion and narrator of Imam.^Υ

Mohammad Ibn Hosein Ashnaee Khasami:

Mohammed bin Hossein was born in Kufa in the famous Khasam tribe in the year 221 AH.^Υ

Some persons refer to his name as a herb.^Υ He was a member of the renowned narrators in Kufa in the 3rd and 4th centuries, Khasami also had close ties with the Kufa Shiite scholars.^Υ

Mohammad ibn Hossein, in Kufa, heard and narrated a number of hadiths from: Ebad ibn Ya'qub Ravajeni, Mohammad ibn Ala Hamadani, Isma'il ibn Ishaq Rashedi,^Υ and he had students: Aboo Mofazzal Mohammad ibn Abdollah Sheibani , Alem Zeidi and Abo al-Faraj Esfahani can be mentioned.^Δ Another of his most important students was: Mozaffar ibn Ja'far ibn Hassan, is the author of the book of al-Resaleh al-Movazzaheh,

Among the works of Khasami, only the book "Al-Qazaya" remained, the source of his book, "was The Cases of Ali (as)," was composed by "Abu Abdollah Mohammad ibn Qaiss Bajali."^Υ

Khasami has always been respected by Shiites and Sunni scholars during the lifetime, and most Sunni scholars have sworn allegiance to honesty and zeal to him. Zahabi has referred to him as Imam, Hojjat and Mohaddes Kufa.^Υ

Khasami died on the seventh day of the year 315 AH in Kufa and was also respected by Shiites and Sunnis after his death.[^]

Abdollah Ibn Gharad Khasami:

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (19)

Abdollah was one of the supporters and commanders under the command of Mokhtar ibn Abo Obeid Saqafi. During his uprising, he was the commander of the Khasam tribe and with his followers, after encountering with Ka'b ibn Abi Ka'b, he managed to open the road and join Mokhtar.

During the time the government of Kufa, Abdullah ibn Qarad, managed to become the head of the Kufa Shrine for some time.

In the last battle of Musab ibn Zobair's forces against Mokhtar when Mokhtar and some of his companions were besieged in Dar al-Hokomeh of Kufa, the Zobair forces eventually broke the siege and surrendered a number of mercenary supporters who had left their brutality and hunger and uncertainty who sent a message that they were ready to join to Mosaab, Mosaab send one of his close companions, "Ebad ibn Hossein", to close the hands of Mokhtar friends with a rope.

"Abdollah ibn Qarad" was one of Mokhtar's fellows who was in this group and regretted this incident, looking for an iron to fight with it and not to lose weight, but did not find anything because he disarmed him. And his hands were closed.

During this incident, Abdol Rahman bin Mohammad bin Ash'ath, his eyes fell on Abdollah ibn Qarad, and he believed that Abdollah, the murderer of his father, and said to Mosaab: "Bring Abdollah to cut his neck."

Abdollah said to Abdor Rahman with all his courage while he was closed:

"Will you be on the religion of your ancestor who believed and then disbelieved? I killed your father with a sword until he died. "At this moment, Abdul Rahman stepped out of the horse and said:" Give me Abdollah, "and when delivered, he did not give him a respite and killed him".

Sofyan Ibn Abi Alieh Khasami:

Sofyan ibn Abi alieh Khasami was a military commander during the period of Hajjaj ibn Yosuf saghafi, during which time Shabib rebelled against the central government, and Hajjis sent a letter to Sofiyan, asking him to accompany the 1,000-strong army help of Hareth ibn Omeireh Hamadani, Sofyan was defeated and escaped to Babylon with the help of one of his slaves.

Sofyan wrote a letter to Hajjj in that letter describing the story He wrote and applied for pardon.

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (20)

Boshr Ibn Amareh Khasami:

Boshr was one of the greatest jurists of the city of Kufa in the 3rd and 4th century AH.

Boshr was a great narrator,

Many of the jurists have narrated him and believed in hadiths of Boshr.

Mosaab Ibn Rabe Khasami:

He was a writer and historian at the court of the last Omayyad caliph.

Result:

This article introduces the great men of the Khasam tribe at the beginning of Islam with using the most important religious, historical, and documentary resources, they had in the various fields of political, military, scientific, cultural and religious activities and the name. Since the Khasam tribe was one of the great tribes of Qahtani, and it played a role in various social, political and cultural events in the pre and post Islam era, and after the advent of Islam, all this tribe men became Muslim and they displayed their courage and intelligence in various aspects and historical events during the lifetime of the Prophet (PBUH) and later. We found that Islam and swear allegiance to the Prophet (PBUH) was the common characteristic of all these men, and the high ability of combat and warfare, and the writing and narration of the hadith and the compilation of poetry were other characteristics of these men.

They differed in political terms after the demise of the Prophet (peace be upon him): those who stayed with Ali (as) and their sons and they stayed with them until death and those who were with the Omayyads in events significantly participated and showed their support.

The purpose of this article was to introduce the famous celebrities of the Khasam tribe whose names have remained in history since the beginning of Islam. It is hoped to help clarify the corners of the events of the history of Islam and be of interest to historians.

المخلص :

عرف رجال قبيلة خثعم قبل الإسلام بأنهم من الكفار المشركين ، وكان رجال هذه القبيلة يعيشون في مناطق مختلفة من شبه الجزيرة العربية (فيما يعرف اليوم بالمملكة العربية السعودية) ، مع ظهور الإسلام إعتنق البعض منهم الدين الجديد ، ومع حلول العام التاسع للهجرة دخل كل رجالات القبيلة الدين الإسلامي ، ومع إسلامهم أعطوا

Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (21)

الرسول الكريم العهود والمواثيق في أن يساندوا الرسول الكريم محمد (ﷺ) في حروبه مع المشركين ، وبالفعل شاركوا معه في معارك متعددة .

إن أهم الطرق في التعرف على الرجال العظماء في التأريخ دراسة في تأريخ قبائلهم لأن لكل قبيلة تأريخها الذي دونته المدونات التاريخية والذي بينت فيه الأشخاص العظماء والمرموقين من تلك القبيلة إذ يصنف الرجال المرموقين في القبيلة تبعاً إلى منجزاتهم العسكرية والعلمية والدينية .

فالعسكريه تبين من كان منهم قائداً في الحروب ، أما العلميه فإنها تسجل للقبيلة الشعراء والمؤلفين ، فيما يسلط الجانب الديني الضوء على علماء الدين ورواة الحديث النبوي الشريف .

وقد درس المؤرخون جميع الفئات الثلاث من المشاهير من بين رجال قبيلة خثعم ، التي اختلف أدائها وفقاً للاختلافات في الرؤية والأسرة ومكان الإقامة ومصالحهم الخاصة .

الكلمات الرئيسية : القبيلة - الإسلام - المشاهير - الولاء - المعارك - الفتوحات .

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Famous Men of Khasam tribe in the early of Islam..... (24)

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- 2- Allameh Helli, Hassan ibn Yusuf, Rejal Allameh Helli,p158.
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