



The Role of Umm Al-Salma's Management in the Battle of Jamal

Reza Moeini Roudbali^{1*}, Mohammad Keshavarze Beyzaie²,
Ali Najarporian³

1. Assistant Professor, Department of Theology and Islamic Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Farhangian University, Shiraz, Iran.

2. Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Studies, Faculty of Department of Islamic Studies, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Bushehr, Iran.

3. Assistant Professor, Department of Theology and Islamic Studies, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Farhangian University, Shiraz, Iran.

Citation: Moeini Roudbali, R., Keshavarze Beyzaie, M., & Najarporian, A. (2022). The role of umm Al-Salma's management in the battle of Jamal. *Journal of Woman and Culture*, 14(53), 89-102.

DOR: [20.1001.1.20088426.1401.14.53.7.2](https://doi.org/10.1001.1.20088426.1401.14.53.7.2)

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 11.07.2022

Accepted: 19.09.2022

Corresponding Author:

Reza Moeini Roudbali

Email:

moeini.reza.60@gmail.com

Keywords:

Management
Umm Al-Salma
The Battle of Jamal

Abstract

The aim of the present study was the role of Umm al-Salma's management in the Battle of Jamal. The research universe included all the texts related to Umm al-Salmah; one of the Prophet's wives. The sample of the research was the managerial role of Umm al-Salmah in the Battle of Jamal. The research was designed as descriptive-historical. Data was collected based on library information, documents and index note taking. The results showed that Umm Salma was aware of her significant and sensitive role among Muslims not only in the important events of the Prophet's era; but also during the era of Hazrat Ali (AS). She also supported him during the caliphate of Ali (AS). While rejecting the proposals of the initiator of the Battle of Jamal in the war against Hazrat Ali (a.s.), she tried to prevent Ayesha from going to Basra by reminding the Prophet of Islam speech that denoted Ali (AS) was the guardian of every believer. Umm Salma gave a speech to the Mohajarin(the emigrants) and Ansar(the supporters), asking for their support to Hazrat Ali (AS) and succeeded in dissuading many groups from accompanying the Jamal troops. Her dilouges with Ayesha before and after the Battle of Jamal emphasized her foresight towards the unity of Muslims. She revealed their plots and conspiracies by writing numerous letters to Hazrat Ali (AS). Referring to the words of the Messenger of Allah, who spoke about women staying at home during war, she sent her son Amr bin Abi Salama to help him in the war against the enemies. This issue made Umm Salma to be praised by Hazrat.



Extended abstract

Introduction: Management means to lead and guidance of people to the growth. The power of leadership is the power to guide. In the concept of leadership, in addition to guidance, arranging and organizing human forces and stimulating them in the divine path is also included. The objective realization of Islamic value depends on the command and observance of the rules and principles. In Islam, especially in the Shia religion, there is a lot of emphasis on leadership and management. Commander of the Faithful Ali (peace be upon him), like the beloved Prophet of Islam (pbuh), is another perfect example whose entire life was spent in leading the Muslims, whether he was at the stage of calling to Islam or after the establishment of the Islamic state in Medina. He has proudly stood, along with the beloved Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him) and had always repelled the seditions of the enemies from the sanctuary of Islam and Muslims. Management in the early Islam was not only reserved for men; but the brave women. One of these women was Umm al-Salmah. During the era of Hazrat Ali (AS) and in the first war (Jamal War) against him, although she did not participate directly, she was able to be influential in the victory of Hazrat Ali (AS) with her thoughtful management. In this war, Umm al-Salma played a role as a positive actor - unlike Ayesha as a negative actor and considering her grudges against the previous caliph (Uthman) and also her enmity with Hazrat Ali (AS). The aim of the present study was the role of Umm al-Salma's management in the Battle of Jamal.

Method: The research universe included all the texts related to Umm al-Salmah; one of the Prophet's wives. The sample of the research was the managerial role of Umm al-Salmah in the Battle of Jamel. The research was designed as descriptive-historical. Data was collected based on library information, documents and index note taking.

Results: The results showed that Umm Salma was aware of her significant and sensitive role among Muslims not only in the important events of the Prophet's era; but also during the era of Hazrat Ali (AS). She also supported him during the caliphate of Ali (AS). While rejecting the proposals of the initiator of the Battle of Jamal in the war against Hazrat Ali (a.s.), she tried to prevent Ayesha from going to Basra by reminding the Prophet of Islam speech that denoted Ali (AS) was the guardian of every believer. Umm Salma gave a speech to the Mohajarin(the emigrants) and Ansar(the supporters), asking for their support to Hazrat Ali (AS) and succeeded in dissuading many groups from accompanying the Jamal troops. Her dilouges with Ayesha before and after the Battle of Jamal emphasized her foresight towards the unity of Muslims. She revealed their plots and conspiracies by writing numerous letters to Hazrat Ali (AS). Referring to the words of the Messenger of Allah, who spoke about women staying at home during war, she sent her son Amr bin Abi Salama to help him in the war against the enemies. This issue made Umm Salma to be praised by Hazrat.

Conclusion: Looking at the historical events of the beginning of Islam, we could see that women, side by side with men, had a decisive presence and participation in all the social political events and scenes of this period, such as accepting the call of the Prophet (PBUH) and preserving and promoting the religion of Islam. They did not hesitate from enduring torture to participating in the battle front and sacrificing their lives and property



and their loved ones. Umm al-Salma was one of these women. Having an important family background, she played an important role in the defense of Islam during the Prophet's era. In parallel with the conquest of Mecca and the removal of the remnants of polytheism from Arabia that day, Umm al-Salmah was among those who asked the Prophet for forgiveness for Abu Sufyan. With the death of the Prophet, this pious and virtuous woman, tried to recall the memories of the Prophet's era in order to stabilize the. One of these important cases was the Battle of Jamal, which, while avoiding war, emphasized the orders of the Prophet, and warned women like Ayesha against war. In order to defeat the seditionists this time, Umm al-Salmah, with her fiery speeches to a group of Ansar(the supporters) and Mohajirin(the emigrants), while supporting Ali (peace be upon him) and pointing out his position and rank in the Islamic society and with the Prophet (peace be upon him), caused a large group of people to dissuade him from accompanying Jamal Corps. Finally, by writing a letter to Hazrat Ali (AS), she talked about the sinister plots of Talha, Zubair, and Ayesha He encouraged Hazrat Ali to join his army to fight against his enemies. Hazrat Ali (peace be upon him) also praised Umm Salma and praised her actions.

Authors Contributions: Dr. Reza Moini Rudbali: Designing the general framework, data analysis and content compilation, final review, article submission and corresponding author. Dr. Mohammad Keshavarz Baizaei: Cooperation in designing the general framework and conclusions, content editing, data analysis Dr. Ali Najar Pourian: Cooperation in designing the structure of the article and editing the content. All the authors reviewed and approved the final version.

Acknowledgments: The authors expressed their gratitude to all those who helped in this research.

Conflict of interest: In this study, no conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Funding: This article did not receive any financial support.