



حبر أبيض
WHITE INK



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Because it is one of the best Arab days “Dhi Qar”

Dhi Qar site in Iraq, which is characterized by the presence of foreign excavation missions, has several scattered heritage sites. The days may reveal traces of the events of the famous Battle of Dhi Qar between the Arabs and the Persians. It was the day when the Arabs united and dealt a strong blow against the madness and tyranny of Khosrau, the man who thought that no one could defeat him.

This happened when the king of Al-Hira, Al-Nùman Ibn Al-Mundhir, refused to marry off his daughter to Khosrau. This was followed with signs of rebellion from Al-Nùman as he broke the chains of submission to Khosrau and his tyranny in all his dealings with the Arabs. The latter became reckless in his correspondence, which contained harsh orders calling for betrayal and treachery in order to satisfy his ego and achieve his superior view against the Arab race, including the exclusion of Al-Nùman and the assumption of those who show loyalty to him, even if the price is the betrayal of the closest relatives.

The explicit threat of a war that would shake the Arabs and erase their existence came if Hani Ibn Masoud did not send all the money and deposits entrusted with him by Al-Nùman before his departure to meet Khosrau, including his women, and all the subsequent deposits. Al-Nu'man's fate was to be killed, after the Messenger who was between them betrayed him as Al-Nu'man had been given the covenant that no harm would happen to him. The betrayals did not take place, as Khosrau had desired, and the successive blows of the Arabs came to him when they united. Khosrau's response was to direct an army that he had equipped with his weapons and elephants to terrorize the Arabs, as he thought that this would shake them. The surprise of the planning was that Khosrau's army was lured to a remote site, where supplies and everything that would help them survive were cut off. Isolating them from the sources of water was an act to which Khosrau's army was lured, where they faced the result of their evil deeds and intentions.

The soldiers of Khosrau's army were falling like locusts falling on fire because of thirst, and they had nothing but what they brought with them of equipment. They took the hugeness of elephants as a factor that would help to destroy the morale of the opposite party.

The results and follow-up of events on the part of the paranoid Khosrau were not satisfactory at all. Rather, it got to the point where he was punishing everyone who brought him bad news about the battle, and this created terror in everyone around him because he would meet a fate, at least cutting off his hands.

After his defeat, Khosrau was not able to restore trust between him and the Banu Al-Mundhir, as he tried in a twisted way to appease them in order to control them again, but the reality had changed, as if Islam that emerged from among the Arabs was the best response to the Persian kings and their emperors.

Although the Persian force that engaged in the fighting was not large, but Khosrau mobilized what he believed could defeat a power that was about to appear, so he wanted, in his vision, to eliminate it and return the Arabs to submission and absolute obedience. The Battle of Dhi Qar was of great importance, as it was the first direct armed clash between Arabs and Persians, and it was the first battle in which the Arab tribes won over the Persian army, and this gave them confidence. That victory emboldened the Arabs from other tribes who launched a direct attack on the country of the Sassanids, and it was a reconnaissance movement and a prelude to the Islamic conquests that swept the Sassanid Empire.