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Q1 Discuss the Holy Prophet (SAW) Role as a Model for Military Strategy.

1) Introduction:

The life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) as a role model for human beings encompasses all aspects of life. Besides all other faculties, as a military strategist too. He (PBUH) is the most perfect example of wisdom and far-sightedness. Throughout his life, he (PBUH) exhibited the most perfect military leadership skills for protecting Muslims as well as the nascent Islamic State. Even before establishing the state of Madinah, he (PBUH) was aware the importance of military training of Makkian people where they were being prosecuted by the infidels.

Try to add the Arabic of quranic ayats as well

In Al-Quran, Allah said:

"There is indeed a good model for you, in the Messenger of Allah, for the one who has hope in Allah and the Last day and remembers Allah profusely."
(Surah: Al Ahzab)

2) Military Organization:-

In 622 AD, after reaching the Madinah, establishing the first Islamic City State, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) gave more importance to military organization, because the infidels were amandent on annihilating them.

3) Concepts of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) :-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was introduced two concepts. The first concept was **Jihad fi Sabeel lillah**. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said:

"Who fights for the word of Allah be exaited, fights in the way of Allah."
(Muslim)

In the second concept, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) emphasized that win in the battle field only by the grace of Allah Almighty.

4) Military Strategies of Holy Prophet (PBUH):

Mention the specific tactic used and use badr as reference in the heading

i) Tactic Used In the Battle of "Badr":

In 624 AD, a large army of infidels attacked Madinah. Both armies met at the place of 'Badr' near Madinah.

In this first test of his military leadership skills, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) proved mettle of his consummate at craving out military strategy. The Holy Prophet (SAW) not only send spies to know the exact strength of enemy, but ^{also} when it came to fight, he (PBUH) reached the ^{got} battle ground before enemy and hold the water resources, selected suitable position and organized army in different ranks. These military strategy played a essential role in the victory of Muslims which were only

313 in number up against 1000 well-equipped force.

ii) Tactic Used In the Battle of "Conquest of Makkah" :-

After the truce of Hudaibiyah by Quraish. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) in 630 AD, came towards Makkah with 10,000 soldiers. This mission was surprised for Makkah. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said to the soldiers to cook food individually not the combine kitchen. When Makkah people surveyed, they realized that Muslims were in 50,000 men and its impossible to them, to fight against Muslims. So, the Makkah people surrendered and that unique strategy of the Prophet (SAW) helps Muslims to conquest Makkah without bloodshed.

Use elaborate and self explanatory headings

iii) Jihad Strategy :-

Jihad strategy was employed by Prophet (PBUH) in the later stage in Madinah, when he (PBUH) accumulated strength. An example of Jihad Strategy

was, GhaZWah Bani Qainuqa (Syawal, 2H) as the enemy found out that Prophet (PBUH) was arching towards them, they stayed quiet in their fortresses. Prophet (SAW) ^{was} surrounded and imposed them a siege ^{for last} about 15 nights. Then, they were unconditionally surrendered to him.

iv) Swiftnes Strategy:-

Swiftnes strategy was employed by Prophet (PBUH). In the battle of Badr, The Holy Prophet (PBUH) choose a difficult route via mountains and reached in the battleground before enemy and got hold of the water resources and gained suitable position. The swiftnes strategy is used in modern world also, called first move approach.

v) Vigorous Strategy:-

This strategy is meant to show your strength to the enemies. Allah said to the Prophet (PBUH) and Muslims to show their preparation and strength to the enemies.

In Al-Quran, Allah said:

"And muster against them,
whatever force and war mounts
at your disposal so that you may strike
terror into the enemies of Allah
and your enemy and other besides
them whom you do not know,
but Allah does."

(Al-Anfal)

vi) **Steadfast Strategy:**

In this strategy, Allah said: a group
of brave persons which have enough
strength to fight against big sized
enemy. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) also
used this strategy in the battle
of Uhud.

In Al-Quran, Allah said:

"O Prophet (Muhammad)! Urge
the believers to fight, if there
are 20 steadfast persons amongst
you, there will be overcome two
hundred, if there be a hundred
steadfast persons, there will be
overcome a thousand of those

who are disbelievers, And they are people, who do not understand."

(Al-Anfal)

vii) Consult to his Companions:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was always consult to the Sahaba Karam (R.A). In the battle of Uhud, Sahaba Karam (R.A) said that they want to fight outside the Madinah, the Holy Prophet (SAW) agreed.

viii) Peace Strategy:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) preferred peace agreements. After the Hijrat from Makkah to Madinah, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) signed Madinah Constitution with the Jews. It was a peace agreement between Muslims and Jews.

ix) Manners of Battle:-

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) taught manners of battle to his companions. He (PBUH) said; do not confront women, children, olden and trees in the battle. He (PBUH) was also confront

about

the attack at night and mutilated
bodies of enemies.

Short answer. Add more
arguments

Conclusion:-

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20

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) took part
in many battles. He (PBUH) set the
most perfect example of military
strategist. Even after the death of the
Holy Prophet (PBUH), the Sahaba Karam
(R.A) followed the military strategies
of Prophet (PBUH) and ruled the
World for many centuries.

A 20 marks answer should have
around 15 subheadings and be on
8-9 pages

Improve the references, paper
presentation and the headings quality
part