

Question

Elucidate how the Prophet of Islam (PBUH) exemplified him as the greatest peace maker in the world by making reconciliation with pagans, Jews and Christians?

I. Introduction:

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) lived a life filled with tribulation and opposition, but he never let it become a reason to deviate from his peaceful nature. The Quran highlights this through following Ayat

“Had We made you strict and temperate in nature, they would have moved away from you.”

There are numerous incidents throughout his life that exemplify

that the Prophet (PBUH) always pursued for peace regardless of religion, caste or creed be it pagans, christians, or Jews

II. Holy Prophet (PBUH) the Greatest Peacemaker in the World

i) Membership of Hilf ul Fadal

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had a peaceful nature even before his prophethood. He was a member of Hilf ul Fadal, a group that protected incoming traders and pilgrims along with weak of Makkah.

ii) Mediation Over Hajr e Aswad Issue

In 605 AD, the Kaaba had

been reconstructed and there was a dispute among the tribes as to who would have the honour of planting Hajre Aswad in the Wall. The prophet (PBUH) resolved it by saying that it should be put on a cloth sheet and everyone hold it together. Then the Prophet (PBUH) himself placed it in the wall.

III. Establishing Peaceful Relations with Christians of Abyssinia

The Prophet (PBUH) sent an envoy along with some refugees to establish peaceful relations with the Christian Negus of Abyssinia.

IV Forbidding Jibraeel (AS) From Retaliating Against Taif Pagans

After the pagans of Taif had opposed and persecuted the Prophet (PBUH), Hazrat Jibraeel (AS) asked him if he wanted them to be cursed and ruined under God's wrath. The prophet (PBUH) said

"I am the Prophet of Peace, not the prophet of wrath"

V Charter of Medina and Jews

In the charter of Medina, the Prophet (PBUH) established peace between the conflicting tribes of Medina. He also brought Jews into its fold.

equating them with Muslims in all worldly matters.

VI Making Peace through Treaty of Hudaibiah

In 6 AH, the Prophet (PBUH) made peace with the pagans of Makkah through the Treaty of Hudaibiah. He always stood by it. It were the Makkans who broke the peace.

VII Dhimmi Status of Jews of Khyber

After defeating Jews in Ghazwa e Khyber, the Prophet (PBUH) did not expel nor retaliate against them despite their intrigues. He

allowed them to stay there on condition of paying Jizya.

VIII Conquest of Makkah and Forgiveness of Transgressors

After the conquest of Makkah in 8 AH, the Prophet (PBUH) asked the residents of Makkah how they would like to be treated. They said, "You are an honourable brother and the son of an honourable brother". The Prophet (PBUH) replied "Go! You are free. Today, there is no blame on you"

IX Incident of Restless Pigeons

Once the Prophet (PBUH) found a restless pigeon fluttering in her nest. The Prophet (PBUH)

enquired from his companions as to why it was so, they replied that one of them had taken its eggs. The Prophet (PBUH) immediately ordered him to return the eggs.

X. Renaming Harb as Aman

Once a person named Harb (meaning war) came in front of the Prophet (PBUH). The prophet (PBUH) asked him to change his name to Aman (which means peace).

XI Conclusion:

These incidents show that the Prophet (PBUH) was not only peaceful in his public life but his private life was peaceful as

as well. Simon Dakley wrote that
"It was the sheer moral
character of the Prophet (PBUH),
and not the sword, that
brought the greatest success
to Islam.