

Assignment # 2 Islamic Studies

Prophet (PBUH) as a Peacemaker:

★ Introduction:

The word Islam is derived from the Arabic root word "SALM" means peace, submission and obedience.

In the Islamic terminology, the same word means submission to the will of Allah and obedience to the law of Allah i.e., al-Shariah.

Islam, as the religion of peace and mercy, teaches and preaches peace, justice, tolerance, good-will and equality among the human beings. According to the Quran:

God does not like the disturbance of peace.

The prophet Muhammad is the personification of these teachings and commandments of Allah. His conduct is "the perfect example" and "the Role Model" to be followed by human beings. He has been titled in the Quran as (al-Rahman) the mercy for all the worlds. Allah the Almighty

says in the Quran:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

And we have not sent you, (O Muhammad), except as a mercy to the worlds.

★ Prophet's Peaceful Efforts before prophet hood:

I Hilf al-fudul: Fudul commonly means "virtuous". In the age of ignorance prophet was young while he became a member of this agreement. This agreement was signed after Fijars war. Because of Muhammad's role in its formation, the confederacy played a significant role to establish peace and justice for all through collective action.

II Fixation of black stone event:

In the age of 35-years, prophet (PBUH) resolved the issue of posturing black stone in such a peaceful manner that history is unable to present any such example. prophet brought peace and reconciliation when different clans of Quraysh had a disagreement over the right to erect the Hajar al-Aswad in the Holy Kaaba, thus he ~~and~~ denied the fear of civil war, among the tribes.

★ Peaceful Efforts After prophet hood:

I Stones of Taifians: when prophet started preaching of Islam, the Makkans turned

against him and persecuted him. Prophet went to Taif for preaching of Islam, where the people of Taif adopted inhuman attitude and pelted stones at him and bleeding him seriously. Even that prophet (PBUH) forgave them and prayed for them.

II Hijrat :

When the brutality of the Makkans crossed all limits, prophet and his companions left their homes to keep peace intact. Despite all the ~~sup~~ sufferings the Holy prophet always prayed to Allah for guidance for the Quraysh.

III

Charter of Madinah:

In Madinah, the Holy prophet laid the foundations of the first city-state of Islam. It was a first written agreement. The Muslims, Jews and pagans were signatories to the agreement. It was, indeed, a great effort for promoting peace and coexistence among the Muslims and non-Muslims.

IV

Diplomacy & Delegation:

Prophet (PBUH) was always conscious of maintaining peace and cordial relations between Muslims and

other communities. For this purpose prophet set delegations and letters to different ~~rules~~ rulers. Such as, letter to Roman king 'HERKUL', letter to Ruler of Habsha 'Negus', etc.

II Peaceful Conduct in war:

Prophet (PBUH) set forth rights and obligations for an enemy.

1) The Right of the non-combatant:

Prophet said: Do not kill any old person, any child or any woman. Don't kill the monks in monasteries or don't kill the people who are sitting in place of worship.
(Ibn Hanbal)

ii) The Right of the Combatants:

Prophet (PBUH) as a peacekeeper said, even in the fighting war, do not torture with fire he said, "Punishment by fire does not belong to anyone except the master of the life".

About prisoner prophet said: "No prisoner should be slain.

Sanctity of property: "Muslims soldier should not even use the milk of the mitch cattle without the permission of their owners" (Abu Bakr Sadiq)

VI

Pact of Hudaibiya:

In 628 AD, Treaty of Hudaibiya, was signed between Muslims and the Quraysh. Although many clauses of this Treaty were not favourable to the Muslims, but the Holy prophet signed the Treaty with an aim to prevent blood shed. The Holy Quran called this Treaty 'Fateh Mubeen' - the victory "O prophet, surely we have granted you a clear victory." (Surah Fateh).

VII

Conquest of Makkah:

In prophet leadership the Muslim army entered Makkah without any bloodshed. This great military feat was achieved without any bloodshed and in a peaceful manner that is still unprecedented in history. At this great triumph, the Holy prophet set another supremely glorious example of peacemaking, as he announced general amnesty for all. Entering Makkah, he strongly instructed Muslims to raise slogans of peace and said, "Today is the day of mercy, today is the day of mercy." This impressed the Meccans so much that they embraced Islam.

Conclusion:

On the basis of above efforts and events regarding peace the Holy prophet (PBUH) was the most supreme and the most superlative personality that is complete in all forms of discipline and profession. He was the best strategist in both situations, war and peace. He was the greatest peacemaker who declared forgiveness for all his enemies.

Being Muslims this is our duty to follow him in every aspect of life.
