

'Prophet (PBUH) as Peacemaker'

Outline

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Proof that Prophet (PBUH) Remains the Greatest Peacemaker in the world
 - 2.1) Membership of Hilal ul Fadal
 - 2.2) Mediation over Hajra Aswad issue
 - 2.3) Forbidding Jibreel (A.s) from retaliating against Taif Pagans
 - 2.4) Charter of Madina and Jews
 - 2.5) Treatment of prisoners of Badr
 - 2.6) Making Peace through Treaty of Hudaibiya
 - 2.7) Dhimmis status of Jews of Khaybar after conquest
 - 2.8) Conquest of Mecca and Forgiveness of Transgressors
 - 2.9) Incident of Restless Pidgeon
 - 2.10) A person named Harb renamed Aman.
- 3) Conclusion.

Introduction

The Prophet Muhammad (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 from the following Ayat.

“Had we made you strict and tempered 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.

Proof that the Prophet (PBUH) Remains the Greatest Peacemaker in the World

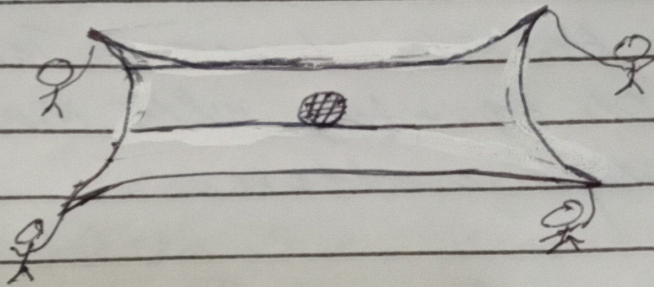
Membership of Hilf ul Fadal

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

The work of Mecca.

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 Hajr e Aswad in the wall. The Prophet (PBUH) resolved it by saying that it be put on a cloth sheet and everyone hold it together. Then the Prophet himself placed it in the wall.



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.

Forbidding Jibreel (As) From Retaliating Against Taif Pagans.

After the Pagans of Taif had opposed and persecuted the

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Prophet (PBUH), Hazrat Jibreel (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"

Charter of Medina & 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 with Muslims in all worldly matters.

Making Peace Through Treaty of Hudaibiya

In 6AH, the Prophet (PBUH) made peace with the pagans of Mecca through the Treaty of Hudaibiya. He always stood by it. It was the Meccans who broke the peace.

Dhimmi Status of Jews of Khaybar

After defeating Jews in

Ghazwa e khyber, the Prophet did not expel nor retaliate against them despite their intrigues. He allowed them to stay there on condition of paying Jizya.

Conquest of Mecca & Forgiveness of Transgressor:

After the conquest of Mecca in 8AH, the Prophet (PBUH) asked the Meccans how they would like to be treated. They said, "You are an honourable brother and the son of an honourable brother". The Prophet replied:

"Go! You are free. Today, there is no blame on you."

Incident of Restless Pidgeon

once the Prophet (PBUH) found a restless pidgeon 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 egg. The Prophet (PBUH) immediately ordered him to return the egg.

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).

Conclusion

These incidents show that the Prophet (PBUH) was not only peaceful in his public life but his private life as well. This is why 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"