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What were the key principles of military strategy and leadership exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) during major battles, and how do these principles inform current military doctrine?

Introduction:-

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), is one of the greatest military strategists. After establishing the state of Madina, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) proceeded to seek alliances with the neighbouring non-Muslim tribes and succeeded in signing military pacts with several of them. The basic idea of Prophet was to secure Madina through friendship with tribes living around it, so that no enemy could launch a direct attack on them.

Strategy of Prophet while Migration to Makkah to Madina:-

In Makkah, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) upheld all the basic principles of Islamic faith to his companions. However, in time of migration to Madina, he had to order jihad in whole of the Arabia, under the leadership of Duraish, moved against them in order to destroy the newly established state of Madina.

give the main heading first and relate your headings to the Q statement.

Holy Prophet (PBUH), had to dispatch several military expeditions against the Quraish.

Before the Battle of Badr:-

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) took many expeditions before the Battle of Badr, which place is second year of Hijrat. Prophet Muhammad arranged around 20 military expeditions. From the 2nd Hijrat upto 9.A.H., 29 military expeditions took place. These includes 27 battles in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) himself participated.

leave a line space b/w headings for neatness.

Muslims lacked in material Resources:-

The Prophet's life in Madina was that of vigilance and confrontation with the enemy. This was a tough period because the Muslims lacked material resource for any warfare.

Moreover, they had numerical superiority in only in the battle of Hunar.

However, Holy Prophet (PBUH) secured victories on the battlefield. Due to his principles of warfare.

Fit for Job:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH), never compromised on the principles of warfare. The Military genius of Allah's messenger showed itself also in his choice of commanders of expeditions who were able and eminent generals.

and highly qualified for the job. This is an important step which is taken by the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). in 720 A.D.

Battle of Badr:-

The first important expenditure commanded by Allah's messenger was the Battle of Badr, in which the Qurash with an army of 1000 men came from Makkah to deal a crushing blow to the rising power of the Muslims. Holy Prophet (PBUH) had an army of 313 Muslims (soldiers) under the military leadership of Prophet. However, the Prophet won the war and Qurash suffered a decisive defeat.

Qurash again Prepared for fight:-

The Qurash were angry and again marched towards Madina with an army of 3000 men to fight with the Muslims. The Holy Prophet (PBUH), with his army of 706 men encamped at the foot of Uhud mountain.

Prophet's strategy to arrange army is such a way in the hills that from front and back the enemies were targeted. Again the Qurash was defeated by Prophet. Moreover, Qurash had no option but to run away from the battle.

give general headings and use these as references.

Battle of Hunian:-

In the Battle of Hunian when the Muslims army could not face the attack of the enemy archers and retreated in confusion and disorder, it was Hazrat Muhammad's (PBUH) leadership that saved the Muslims from defeat. He organized his forces and launched a strong counter attack and defeated the enemy.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) and His new strategy in each Battle:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) employed a new strategy in each battle which was extremely successful. For example, in the Battle of Trench, the Holy Prophet's tried to defend the city from within and organized the digging of a three mile long trench, they came and ensure the safety of city.

When the enemy's force tried to cross the trench, they came under heavy attack of Muslim archers.

This technique was a surprise to the enemy and prophet won the war, and defeated the enemy.

Conquest of Makkah:-

On the occasion of the Conquest of Makkah, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) commanded a large army under

leadership which entered the city of Makkah through different routes.

The Quraish were absolutely unaware of Muslim invasion and could not even think about their defense. They had no choice but to surrender.

Hazrat Muhammad, Not to War but Peace:-

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) was never taught the art of war or the skills of fighting at any time in his life. He set new rules for war and peace of mankind. He stressed upon mercy and kindness and protection of life and property of the subdued people. He prohibited plundering, looting, burning and destruction in war.

Current Military Doctrine:-

In this modern world, all states and the whole leadership uphold the peace and humanity in all mankind.

However, there are some wars are current ongoing but peace must be upheld. The Military Strategy nowadays is based on each state as it own. However, the international institutions and law prohibits the war. Moreover, the countries uphold peace and avoid as much as they can to not enter

this is the second part of the answer. discuss it in detail by giving subheadings.

Date: _____

Day: _____

in war.

Peace is upheld:-

In this 21st century, the peace is upheld. As Islam is a religion of peace, every state wants to be in peaceful conditions. All the states avoid war as because now a day's all the states have the nuclear weapon which can cause more deaths of people and destruction of infrastructure.

Conclusion:-

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was a great military leader and defeated many enemies. But always disliked war and supported and upheld the peace. He fought for Allah and never for fame and greed. His purpose was neither to shed blood nor to destroy the enemy. All that he sought was to achieve the objectives set for him by Allah.

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