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What diplomatic strategies did the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) employ in negotiating treaties such as the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah, and how can these be applied to contemporary diplomatic challenges?

Introduction:-

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was a diplomat per excellence who was engaged in various diplomatic activities during his propagation of Islam and leadership over the growing Muslim ummah. He established a way of communication with other tribal or national leaders by writing them letters, sending and receiving envoys, and visiting them personally. The Prophet (PBUH) addressed and contacted with other leaders within the Arabian Peninsula.

Establishing Constitution of Madina :-

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) addressed this by saying that he wants to establish the constitution of Madina, which is a document which regulated interactions between the different factions to which respective parties agreed. The Prophet also participated in agreements and pledges such as

Pledges of al-Aqaba, treaty of hudaibiyya and pledge of the tree.

Diplomatic Strategies of Muhammad in Makkah:-

The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had performed diplomatic activities in Makkah, which includes;

i) Hilf al-Fudul (591):

It is an alliance created by various makkans, which also includes Prophet Muhammad in which the chiefs and members of tribes pledged to; Respect the principles of Justice; Collectively intervene in conflicts to establish peace; To make the pact imperative and sacred.

ii) Al-Aqaba pledges (620-21):

In 620-21 during the Hajj season, Six men travelling from Medina came to contact with Prophet to bring a resolution in Medina, which includes two (2) phases:

i) First pledge at Al-Aqabah (620):

The Prophet Muhammad as the messenger of God. The 12 men pledged to obey him and to stay away from a number of sinful acts. In this Prophet decide to send a Muslim Ambassador, Musab ibn Umayr (585-625), to Medina in order to preach Islam to the

People of Medina. This pledge was known as 4th phase.

ii) Second Pledge at al-Aqabah (621):

In June 621, there were seventy-five (75) Muslims coming to Makkah for Hajj and to meet the Prophet - Muhammad. The group secretly met and again this meeting was similarly to the first one. That is obedience to the Prophet Muhammad, enjoining good and forbidding evil as well as responding to the call to arms where required. That is called Second pledged.

Diplomatic Activities of Prophet Muhammad at Madina:

At Madina the Prophet Muhammad also took part in diplomatic activities many pacts and treaties which are given below.

i) Mithaq-e-Medina (622):

The prophet Muhammad had migrated to Madina with a group of his followers. They established the first mosque in Madina and obtaining residence with Abu Ayyub al-ansari (594-674). After this the Prophet Muhammad also established the pact in Madina, known as constitution of Madina.

ii) The Most Important Treaty of Hudaibbiya:-

The Pact of Al-Hudaibbia (628), a compromise that was reached between Prophet Muhammad and Meccan leaders. In which Mecca gave political and religious recognition to the growing community of Muslims in Madina. Treaty of Hudaibbiya, situated about 9 miles (14.5 km) outside Mecca, to negotiate a treaty, thereby acknowledging the equality of the Muslims as bargaining partners.

Important clauses of Treaty of Hudaibbia:-

- Muhammad and his followers would return to Madina without performing Umra of the current year.
- Peace between the Muslims and the Quraysh for a period of ten years from the date of the signing of the treaty.
- If any Makkah accepts Islam and seeks sanctuary with the Muslims in Madina, they would extradite him to Makkah.
- All the tribes of Arabia would be free to enter into treaty relations with any party whether to be

- Muslims or the Quraysh.
- e) Muslims would visit Makkah to perform the Haj, not to stay in the city for more than 3 days.
 - f) Weapons were not allowed in Makkah.

The Prophet Muhammad asked to Ali, "This is a treaty of peace between Muhammad, the messenger of God and the Quraysh".

Contemporary Diplomatic Challenges:-

In this modern world there is lack of diplomatic strategies of the states. In recent development the countries do not prefer talks with peace, but to go for use of force. For example, Israel-Gaza war, Israel-Iran war. In both of these wars Israel uses, use of force not diplomatic strategies. However, there are countries like, Oman and Qatar are always looking for peace talks and works as mediator.

Recent Developments:-

In recent conflicts the Pakistan and India, in which India uses use of force to harm Pakistan. However, Pakistan is a Islamic country and always upholds the

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Principle of peace. Moreover, countries like US does not want wars and broken a ceasefire deal Between Iran-Israel conflict and India and Pakistan conflict. Thus, the modern world is lacking the diplomatic strategies which are important for peace, uphold the justice.

Conclusion:-

Prophet Muhammad engaged in various diplomatic activities. He sent his diplomats to several kings, bringing letters in which he called them to embrace Islam.

This act is for friendly relations with the states. Prophet's ability to conclude treaties, send diplomats, to have rights, and duties under International law, and to claim for reparation are proofs that he was an international legal person and a top most ambassador of Islam. Further, in this 21st century states should engage peaceful means in which diplomacy is one of them to uphold their and own interest with mutual agreement.

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In what ways did the Prophet - Muhammad (PBUH) use teaching methods that promoted critical thinking and moral development among his companions, and how can educators today integrate these methods into modern pedagogy?

Introduction:-

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the greatest educator of all mankind. Although he was unlettered, he was made the best educator and the greatest teacher for whole world when Allah revealed the Quran to him. Quran, He it is who sent among the unlettered ones a Messenger (Muhammad SAW) from among themselves, reciting to them His verses, purifying them (from the filth of disbelief and polytheism), and teaching them the Book (the Quran, Islamic laws and Islamic jurisprudence) and Al-Hikmah (basically Sunnah, legal ways, order, acts of worship of prophet Muhammad SAW). 62:2.

Teaching Methods of Prophet Muhammad:-

Allah Sent Prophet Muhammad for following purpose of education.

- a) To recite the verses the Quran to people.
- b) To purify them.
- c) To educate them to Quran

- d) To teach them the (Divine) wisdom.
Mission of Prophet Muhammad:-
 He started his mission by preaching to the people and education his followers to develop their mental and moral character. Quran, 'O you who believe! Enter not houses other than your own, until you have asked for permission and greeted those in them; that is better for you, in order that you may remember' - 24:27. Prophet mostly emphasis to develop good character.

Prophet Muhammad Teaching in Masjid-e-Nabvi:-

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was endowed with great words of wisdom and learning. His saying conveys precious and crucial information. Allah sent His Messenger to guide and teach humanity and to bring it out of darkness into light. To promote the education his first act immediately after arrival in Madinah was to conduct and construct a mosque, masjid-e-nabvi. A part of which was reserved for educational purposes.

Al-Suffah in Masjid-e-Nabvi:-

The education imparted in Suffah was of an elementary nature. It dealt with teaching the Holy Quran as well as basic aspect of religion of Muslims.

Teachers were appointed to teach the students to read and write. Those who had learned to read and write were asked to teach others to read and write. Also arrangements were made to teach the new converts (like other religion to Islam).

Establishment of Many Mosques for Educational Purpose:-

During the days of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), there were nine mosques in Madina, where education was imparted. The Prophet also sent teachers outside Madina to areas where people were accepting Islam and wanted to be instructed in their new faith.

Prophet Permitted to obtain knowledge from Non-Muslim:-

When many unbelievers were taken prisoners during the battle of Badr, the Prophet (PBUH) did not take ransom from the literate prisoners, for their freedom. Instead, each one of them was asked to teach reading and writing to ten children. This shows that it is permitted to obtain knowledge from Non-Muslims.

Teaching foreign languages:-

Holy Prophet (PBUH) also paid attention to learning and teaching foreign languages. For example, he instructed

Zaib dis thabit, his secretary, to learn Hebrew so that he could help him in his correspondence with the Jews.

Quran deals with other branches of knowledge:-

The Prophet (PBUH), who came with a universal system of education, was fully aware of the various branches of knowledge and wanted Muslims to learn them besides receiving a compulsory basic education. The teachers are in Quran and students should read and understand the Quran.

Teaches rules of Good conduct:-

The Prophet Muhammad also taught the rules of good conduct and spirituality, the principle of economics, finance, administration, health, justice, politics and international law. Even before his death, the instructors and spiritual guides he trained were travelling in a vast area to teach what they had learned from their master.

Knowledge is Equal for Everyone:-

Prophet Muhammad, always emphasised that knowledge is equal for everyone. Everyone has right to seek knowledge whether it should be male, female, rich or poor or any special children.

For real social, moral, political and economic progress, he laid emphasis upon acquiring knowledge for both sexes, when he said "the acquisition of knowledge is a duty incumbent on every Muslim, male and female". — Hadith.

Travel to seek knowledge:-

By asking his followers to go even to China, if need be, to seek knowledge, the Prophet (PBUH) cut across all barriers of place, language and nationality in the pursuit of the goal. — Hadith. Hazrat Anas reported that the holy Prophet (PBUH) said:

"He who travels to seek knowledge is in the path of Allah till he returns"

Once Prophet (PBUH) came to the Mosque, he saw two groups of people, one busy in worship and other in learning.

The Prophet PBUH said that even though both were engaged in good acts, but the group which was busy in learning were better, having said this, he joined the group. Quran, who he taught (the writing) by the pen - 96:4. He has taught man that which he knew not - 96:5.

In Modern times Prophet's lessons are already being:-

In Modern times the educators added the teachings and way of Prophet in education system. For example, Every one should acquire know is one of them. The teachers and parents both focuses on education both moral and spiritual. The teachers guide them in good paths.

Modern Means of Education are inline with Islam:-

The Modern Means of education are in-line with Islam. Such as Travelling for seeking knowledge and acquiring all kinds of knowledge. Not only this but also giving scholarship to needy students. Most of the states upholds this. While in Afghanistan there is huge crisis going on on women's education, which can be ended as Islam and Prophet Muhammad it-self permitted female education. Hadith, 'the acquisition of knowledge is a duty of incumbent on every Muslim, male and female'.

Quran, Men and Ad-Dawabb (moving living creatures, beasts) and cattle are of various colours. It is only for those who have knowledge among His slaves and that fear Allah - 35:28

Conclusion:-

The Prophet Muhammad emphasises on all kind of education. This pattern of education as laid down in the Quran and followed and practiced by Prophet. In this educational system, there is scope for acquiring ~~scientific~~ knowledge. That knowledge can be Scientific, Social, economic and political not limited to this but also includes modern technological advancements such as AI, as they are requirements of this 21st Century.

Q 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 Quraysh, moved against them in order to destroy the newly established state of Madina.

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

Before the Battle of Badr:-

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) took many expeditions before the Battle of Badr, which place in 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.

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 Hunayn. 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).

Battle of Badr:-

The first important expenditure commanded by Allah's messenger was the Battle of Badr, in which the Quraish 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 Quraish suffered a decisive defeat.

Quraish again Prepared for fight:-

The Quraish were angry and again marched towards Madinah with an army of 3000 men to fight with the Muslims. The Holy Prophet (PBUH), with his army of 700 men encamped at the foot of Uhud mountain.

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

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 ~~rescued~~ **rescued** the Muslims from defeat. He ~~organised~~ **organised** 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 ~~ordered~~ **ordered** the digging of a three mile long trench, they came and ensure the safety of city. When the enemy's forced 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 defence. 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 his 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 now a day 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

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 state avoid war as because now a days state have the nuclear weapon which can cause more death 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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How did the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) act as a peacemaker in resolving conflicts within the Muslim community and between different tribes, and what mechanisms did he establish to ensure lasting peace?

Introduction:-

The Islam is a religion of peace. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was unequivocally the greatest peacemaker the world has ever seen. Islam was the Prophet of peace and safety. Prophet always preferred peaceful efforts, like diplomatic channels, and compromising tactics over waging wars which can cause huge losses of human life and property. Muhammad, always asked Muslims not to kill the women, the children, the old civilians, the unarmed and non-combatants. Puran, "And we have sent you (O Muhammad SAW) not but as a mercy for the Alamin (Mankind, jinn and all that exists)" - 21:107.

Makkah a Peaceful victory:-

The conquest of Makkah was the most peaceful victory in human history. The Prophet (PBUH) declared amnesty for all including those who caused disgraceful treatment to him. Not only this but Hajjat al-wada was

the last of his peace-fil efforts, which declared many rights to human life, property and honour etc.

Peace making efforts of Prophet (PBUH) at Makkah:-

As Islam is a religion of peace and prohibits war. Islam was presented by a prophet who was socially, economically and politically a man without any worldly might. Prophet (PBUH) try all possible means before began to use of force. Prophet (PBUH) did not directly disrupt the minimum bonds of a peace-fil social order.

Events of Makkah to avoid war:-

The Prophet (PBUH) preached his message peacefully. The Prophet and Sahaba suffered atrocities at the hands of pagan Quraysh. But still, the Prophet (PBUH) directed the oppressed companions to migrate to Abyssinia (Ethiopia). Later, Quraysh carried out repeated attack to kill Prophet Muhammad. The prophet (PBUH) never resorted to armed (militant) rebuttal of the Quraysh who not only refused his message but became his enemy ^{taking} upon his very life.

Peace-Making efforts of Holy Prophet (PBUH) at Medina:-

The Prophet (PBUH) continued his peaceful efforts in Medina for the establishment and maintenance of a peaceful community with no discrimination on the bases of color, creed, race etc. In Medina he also adopted peaceful method of resolution of various issues, with which the nascent Muslim community and state was faced.

Prophet (PBUH) establishes peace at Medina:-

At the era when Prophet Muhammad was in Medina. The two tribes of Aus and Khazraj, who had been engaged in deadly conflict for years, had just ended their strife by a hollow peace. He abolished the distinction of Aus and Khazraj. He taught purity and truth, self-restraint, charity and love of one's kind. Quran, whoever kills a person - then he had killed all of humanity - 5:32. Quran, If you (O Muhammad (AW)) fear treachery from any people throw back (their covenant) to them (so as to be) on equal terms (that there will be no more covenant between you and them). - 8:58.

Peaceful Efforts of Muhammad:-

a) Establishment of Brotherhood (622):-

In Between Ansars of Medina and Muhajirins of Makkah.

b) Unification of warring Tribes of Aws and Khazraj:-

Prophet Muhammad, with his mediating efforts. He unified the tribes of Aws and Khazraj, the Ansars of Madina thus ending their long time internal strife and animosity.

c) Mithaq-i-Madina:-

He courted the ever conspiring Jews of Madina by means of the celebrated Mithaq-i-Madina (622) wherein he not only effected peaceful settlement but also set an example of the peaceful Muslim rulers.

d) Treaty of Hudaibiya (628):-

This landmark treaty, also known as peace of Hudaibiya in which he accepted the harsh terms and conditions of the Quraysh but averted the war.

e) Diplomatic and Leadership Role:-

The Prophet (PBUH), sent his ambassadors with his letters to the foreign leaders to convince them to join the fold of Islam. This helped him to make peace with other neighbour countries.

LAW of Battle and Peace in Islam:-

Peace is Islam and Islam is peace, civilised and humane, which are of nature of law. The injunction of God and his Prophet (PBUH), which are followed by Muslims in all circumstances, irrespective of the behaviour of the enemy.

Civilians and their Rights:-

The civilians, like women, children, and aged civilians etc., in regard to this Prophet said that, "Do not kill any old person, any child or any woman. Quran, 'whoever kills a human being for other than manslaughter or mischief into earth, shall killed all mankind - 5:32.

Fighters and their Rights:-

In Islam, fighters have rights. For example, torture with fire is prohibited. According to Prophet's say, 'punishment by fire does not behave anyone except the master of the fire'. The fighters are not to be killed, as prophet (PBUH) instructed that "no prisoner should be put to the sword". Return of dead body, in the battle of Asab, Prophet said that "I do not sell the dead bodies".

Rules of War:-

In Islam there are some rules and guidelines of wars. **Quran**, If you (O Muhammad SAW) fear treachery from any people throw back (their covenant) to them (so as to be) equal in terms, (that there will be no more covenant between you and them. Allah likes not the treacherous - 8:58) Muslim have been prohibited from opening hostilities against their enemies without properly declaring war against them.

Fight for Peace:-

In Islam, it is allow to fight for Peace in the name of Allah **Quran**, Those who believe, fight in the cause of Allah, and those who disbelieve, fight in the cause of Satan. so fight you against the friends of Satan; even feeble indeed is the plot of Satan - 4:76

Conclusion:-

In Islam, the Prophet Muhammad, who was a peace lover and always avoided to do the war. He always emphasises to promote peace and love and to keep care of your people of land, whether to be Muslim or Non-Muslim. He always prohibits war and bring peace in every conflict. Thus, in Islam the Prophet Muhammad was peacemaker in Islam.