

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a role model for Peace Maker

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is a powerful role model for peacemaking, demonstrating his commitment to peace through his actions and teachings. He established peace through diplomacy, forming treaties, showing mercy to his enemies, and emphasizing justice and equality. His life provides a rich source of lessons on conflict resolution and harmonious coexistence, making him a timeless example of how to build a peaceful society.

The following events in Islamic history depict the instances of peacemaking by our beloved Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Peaceful Negotiations in Hitz-al-Fijar - the Sackilegious Wars

The battle of Fijar (also known as the Sackilegious Wars) involved tribal conflicts, involving the Quraysh, and resulted in a significant loss

of life. The term Fjar, meaning sacrilegious or sinful, refers to the fact that these battles occurred during the four sacred months when fighting was forbidden according to the Arabian customs. Our Holy Prophet (PBUH) was in his youth when he negotiated a plan to make peace in these months. Many notable young persons joined the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in that peace agreement.

Adjustment of Hajr-e-Aswad on the Holy Kaaba

There was a major dispute during the rebuilding of the Kaaba when the tribes of Makkah could not agree on who should have the honour of placing it back in its position. This conflict almost led to a bloody battle but the wise intervention of the Prophet (PBUH) averted the crisis. He suggested that all the tribes participate in placing the stone. He instructed them to hold a sheet upon which the stone was placed, and together

they lifted it to its designated spot. This act of fairness and justice averted a potentially devastating conflict, demonstrating Prophet's leadership qualities and ability to resolve disputes peacefully.

The Mistreatment during the Ta'if Journey

The Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) journey to Ta'if was a difficult experience where he faced rejection and physical harm from the people of the city. The Prophet (PBUH) traveled to Ta'if after facing significant opposition and persecution in Makkah. He hoped to find a more welcoming environment to convey his message of Islam. The leaders of Ta'if not only rejected Prophet's message but also their people to attack him with stones. Despite the brutal treatment, Prophet displayed remarkable forgiveness and mercy. He declined the offer of angels to destroy Ta'if hoping that some

of its people would eventually accept Islam.

The Pact of Medina

Soon after the emergence and foundation of the state of Medina, the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) established the Pact of Medina. Also known as the Constitution of Medina, this pact created a framework for unity, compassion and mutual defence among the diverse of Medina, including Muslims, Jews and Pagans. The Pact of Medina is the landmark in the history of peacemaking in the world.

The Treaty of Hudaibiyah

As the people of Makkah were mostly ~~no~~ disbelievers, and Muslims had migrated due to their ill behaviour, both states were rival to each other. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had been traveling to Makkah with approximately 1400 followers in order to perform the ~~st~~ pilgrimage. The Quraish, fearing

their growing influence, blocked their way at Hudaibiyah. There were chances of escalations leading to war that was stopped by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) through a peaceful act ~~of~~ called the Treaty of al-Hudaibiyah. The treaty established a 10 year truce, allowing Muslims to visit Makkah for pilgrimage the following year - and fostering a period of relative peace and cooperation. Despite initially appearing unfavourable to Muslims, the treaty ultimately proved to be a strategic victory, allowing for peaceful spread of Islam and strengthening of the Muslim community.

The Conquest of Makkah

The conquest of Makkah, also known as the "liberation of Makkah" was a military campaign led by Prophet (PBUH) that resulted in the peaceful takeover of the city from the Quraysh. The Prophet (PBUH) granted general amnesty to all the

people of Makkah, including those who had previously persecuted and fought against the Muslims. He declared, "this day is the day of mercy."

Peacemaking as the Essence of Jihad

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), within the principles of Jihad, demonstrated a strong emphasis on peacemaking through various actions and teachings. Armed Jihad was allowed only as a last resort, strictly for self-defence and to end persecution with clear ethical limits such as prohibiting the harm to non-combatants, like women, children and the elderly, and property and the importance of fulfilling agreements and avoiding unnecessary violence. It has been stated in Surah:

وَإِنْ عَدُوُّكَ مُيَسَّرٌ لِّكَ

"If the enemy is enemy is inclined

towards peace, make peace with them".

By studying the Prophet's (PBUH) life, individuals can learn valuable lessons on conflict resolution, tolerance and building a peaceful society. His life serves as a powerful reminder that peace is attainable through compassion, justice and a commitment to dialog.