

Question

Describe the characteristics of a Military Strategist in the light of Sirah of Muhammad (SAW) with arguments

Answer

~~Introduction~~

Muhammad (SAW), the last Messenger of Allah, was ~~as~~ a role model to mankind. Not only did Prophet (SAW) guided muslims to understand Islam but also his life and every action is a complete code of life for muslims. Through his actions, he guided the muslims, in all spheres of life. Allah Himself has commanded muslims to obey Him and His Messenger. The Quran says that,

"O you, who believe, Obey Allah

And obey the Messenger". - (Al-Quran)

Through his actions and ~~word~~ worldly affairs, Prophet (SAW) not only guided muslims to led a pious life but also encouraged the muslims to gain military strategies. Prophet (SAW) role in battle of Badr, battle of Khayber, Battle of Uhud, Banishment of Banu Nadir, Battle of trench, treaty of Hudaibiyyah, Conquest of Makkah, and Tabuk Expedition structured a model of military strategies for muslims.

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~~Battle of Badr~~

Prophet Muhammad (SAW), during the first muslim battle, adopted an ~~ex~~ exemplary military strategy. Despite being limited in number, only 313 soldiers, muslims were able to emerge victorious. After Prophet (SAW) careful assessment of the situation, he divide muslims in ranks and instructed the archers to not cast arrows from a distance. This strategy allowed muslims to

win the battle despite limited resources and being outnumbered.

• Battle Of Khyber

After the Charter of Madinah, tribe of Banu Qunayqa disrespected the muslim women. Prophet (SAW) decided to laid seige. The muslims conquered the seven forts of Khyber one by one under the command of Prophet (SAW). Similarly, the muslims implemented the seige protocol such as using catapult which turned into a psychological warfare. This demoralized the jews and eventually led to muslim victory despite the strategic location of Khyber.

• Battle of Uhud

Although Abdullah bin Ubay deserted the muslims with his three hundred men, Prophet (SAW) adopted a great military strategy by posting fifty archers on a ledge with mouth of Uhud behind them. This made the muslim's numerical strength redundant.

• Banishment Of Banu Nadir

In 4 A.H when Banu Nadir openly sided with Quraish, the muslims under the command of Prophet (SAW) decided to lay seige. Muslims adopted a great military strategy by cutting down Tayyinah in order to force Banu Nadir to surrender. Not only did muslims emerged victorious but also expelled the internal threat.

• Battle of Trench

Muslims under the command of Prophet (SAW) adopted a unique and successful military strategy by building a trench around the city to stop enemy from entering. Similarly, this technique allowed to minimize to bloodshed.

• Treaty of Hudaibiyyah:

In 6 AH during the treaty of Hudaibiyyah the muslims a great military strategy. Prophet's (SAW) acceptance of the treaty not only ensured the peaceful return of the muslims back to Madinah but also ensured peace for ten years. Similarly, the signing of treaty resulted in recognition of muslim state which encouraged tribal shift of alliance.

For example, the Khuzai'a tribe allied with the muslims after the treaty.

• Conquest of Makkah

After the violation of treaty of Hudaibiyyah by Banu Bakr, Prophet (SAW) along with muslims marched outside Makkah. Prophet (SAW) technical instructions to muslims to light their torches amplified the muslim strength. The Quraish overwhelmed by the muslim power, surrendered without any battle.

• Tabuk Expedition

In 9 AH, muslims great military tactics in intelligence gathering allowed them to establish presence in North. Thirty thousands muslims demoralized the Christians. The Christians surrendered and entered alliance.

After twenty days.

The Military Strategies of Prophet (SAW) laid foundations for the muslims. Regardless of the limited army and resources, the tactics adopted by Muhammad (SAW) allowed muslims to gain victory in the battle field.

You have not attempted the answer well.
Add strategies e.g. element of secrecy etc