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QNo.105: Elucidate how the Prophet of Islam (P.B.U.H) exemplified him as the greatest peace maker in the world by making reconciliation with Pagans, Jews, and Christians?

1 Introduction

وما ارسلناك الا رحمة للعالمين
And we have not sent you [O Muhammad] except as a mercy to the world
(Surah. Al-Anbiya - 107)

Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) is recognized as the greatest peacemaker in history of the world, due to his unshakable commitments to justice, forgiveness, and reconciliation - He demonstrated tolerance, diplomacy, and mercy even towards those who wronged him. He believed in dialogue over violence, forgiveness over revenge, and unity over division. These were

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many events in which he established peace with pagans, Jews and Christians. through reconciliation, as treaty of Hudaibiya, conquest of Mecca, charter of Najran, and charter of Madinah.

2 Laws of peace by Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H)

Forgiveness over revenge

Treaties and diplomacy

Religious tolerance

Peace through Justice

Protection of human rights

Social reconciliation and conflict resolution

In an age of tribal warfare and constant conflict, the Prophet (P.B.U.H)

reformed attitudes through laws that prioritized reconciliation, forgiveness, protection of minority, religious tolerance and justice. His peace building approach was not limited to words; he implemented treaties, charters, and policies that created long-lasting harmony. The Prophet (P.B.U.H)'s message of peace was not just spiritual, but also deeply practical and political.

3 Reconciliation with Pagans, Jews, and Christians

(a) Reconciliation with Pagans

(b) Reconciliation with Jews

(c) Reconciliation with Christians

a) Reconciliation with Pagans

i) Treaty of Hudaibiyyah → 6AH

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ii) Conquest of Makkah

i) Despite being unjust and favoring the Qusaysh, the Prophet (P.B.U.H) agreed to the treaty for the sake of peace

One of the greatest examples of the Prophet (P.B.U.H), peace making efforts with pagans was the "Treaty of Hudaibiyyah". Despite unfavorable terms, Prophet (P.B.U.H) accepted treaty with Qusaysh for the sake of avoiding bloodshed and building long-term peace.

[Indeed, we have given you
a clear conquest (48:1)]

ii) On the conquest of Mecca, the Prophet (P.B.U.H) forgave persecutors

When Prophet (P.B.U.H) and his followers finally entered Makkah as victors, he had every right to punish the Qusaysh pagans who had

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persecuted Muslims for years. Instead, he chose complete forgiveness and declared general amnesty.

[The Prophet said:
"Ero, for you are free"
(Ibn Hisham, sirat an-Nabawiyyah)]

b Reconciliation with Jews

i) Charter of Madina

ii) Peace treaty with the Jews

i) The Prophet (P.B.U.H) created the pluralistic state in the Madina, ensuring religious freedom to the Jews

He drafted the constitution of Madina; it was the first known pluralistic constitution, showing his effort to create a peaceful and just society. The Jews were granted autonomy in their religious affairs and were treated as part of the same community

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"The Jews have their religion,
and the Muslims have theirs"
(Ibn Ishaq, Seerah an-Nabawiyah)

ii) The Prophet (P.B.U.H) ensured peace with
Jews of Khaybar even they had
violated pacts

~~thus~~ The Prophet Muhammad
(P.B.U.H) along with his companion
defeated Jews tribes in the battle
of Khaybar. They violated previous
pacts and allied with hostile forces,
the Prophet (P.B.U.H) still chose reconciliation
over total expulsion and ensured
peace.

(Sirat Ibn Hisham)

C Reconciliation with Christians

i) Charter of Najran

ii) Hospitality to the Najran delegation

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i) The Prophet (P.B.U.H) ensured religious freedom, security of life, property and protection of their places through the charter of Najran with the Christians.

The charter of Najran was a formal agreement made between the Prophet (P.B.U.H) and the Christians.

This treaty guaranteed religious freedom, protection of their churches, lives, and property of the Christians. The charter emphasized justice, security, and tolerance, showing Prophet (P.B.U.H)'s as a peace maker.

"No compulsion shall be on them (Christians), nor shall their churches be demolished"

(Ibn Sa'ad Tabaqat - al- Kubra)

ii) When Christians delegation visited Medina, despite the differences, the Prophet (P.B.U.H)

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warmth, respect, and generous hospitality

A delegation of about 60 Christian leaders travelled to Madina to meet the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H). The Prophet (SAW) received them with warmth, respect, and generous hospitality. He allowed them to stay in Masjid an-Nabawi, and when it was time for their worship, he permitted them to pray according to their Christian faith inside the mosque.

"Let them pray"

(Saudi Gazette - 2017, Feb)

4 Critical Analysis

Thus, above discussion shows that Prophet (P.B.U.H) was greatest peacemaker in the world. The behavior of the Prophet Muhammad was equal and just to all regardless of religion. He ~~make~~ prioritized peace at every ~~movement~~ moment even with the

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hard condition as mentioned in charter of Madina. He ensured religious tolerance as seen in hospitality with Najran even his companion shocked. ~~due to~~

افشوا السلام بينكم

Spread peace between
Yourselves

Sahih Muslim : 54

5 Conclusion

To conclude, the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) indeed is a greatest peacemaker in the world. (The 100: A ranking of most influential persons in the history, Michael H. Hart), has ranked Prophet (P.B.U.H) first due to his peacemaking characteristics. He ensured peace with Pagans, Jews, and Christians through reconciliation and making establishing different treaties with them.