

DATE: ___/___/___

DAY: ___/___/___

Name: Noor Manahel

Batch: Batch 74

Question: No: 1

Describe the characteristics of military strategist in the light of Sirah of Muhammad (PBUH) with arguments.

Introduction

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) is often known as The Prophet of Peace. The foundation of Islam is based on peace, justice and mercy. Today people have forget that the Prophet (S.A.W.W) was also a brilliant military leader and strategist. He participated in or commanded more than 25 military expeditions (Ghazwat) not for conquest or personal power, but to safeguard Islam and to defend the Muslim community from oppression, betrayal and violence. The tremendous leadership qualities and strategies are reflected in Battle of Badr, Khandaq, Uhud and The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah.

In Quran:

"Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being oppressed."

~ Sirah Al-Hajj

This verse was revealed after the persecution in Makkah, when Muslims were tortured, killed and forced to migrate. It shows that Islam allows to fight when peace is broken and oppression becomes unbearable.

Strong leadership and vision

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) had a clear mission to defend the Muslim Ummah and Justice. He never fought for the personal gain and revenge even Prophet (S.A.W.W) forgave the People of Ta'if whom treated badly with Prophet (S.A.W.W). He united the army under one goal the defense of truth and justice. His clear mission is to protect Islam, safeguard oppressed and establish a peaceful society.

(1)

Example: Battle of Badr

The Muslims were only 313, poorly armed and the Quraysh were 1000, strong army and weapons. Yet, the Prophet (S.A.W.W) stayed steadfast, prayed all night, trust in Allah and inspired his companions with faith and unity. (Taking wise strategic advice choosing the water well location)

Keeping the army disuplined and calm.

In Quran:

"Remember when you asked help from your Lord and He responded you:

Indeed, I will reinforce you with thousand angels."

~ Surah Al-Anfal

Allah supported them with angels and they won a historic victory.

True Leadership is not about numbers and weapons but about faith, unity, strength, planning, and moral support.

Strategic Planning and War Tactics

The Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) never went into a war without proper planning. He used maps, gathered intelligence, choose location wisely and took good advice from his companions.

(Example)

Battle of Khandaq (Trench)

In the 5th year of Hijrah, a huge army of Quraish and other tribes, (about 10,000 soldiers) marched toward Madinah to attack Muslim

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.O.W) held a shura (consultation) with his companions. Salman al-Farsi suggested the idea to dig a trench in the exposed parts of the city (a defensive strategy used in Persia but unknown to Arab).

Prophet (S.A.W.O.W) accepted this idea and personally helped in digging the trench with the companions. When the enemies arrived, they were shocked and could not cross. After a long siege they returned defeated without a major battle.

Importance of Intelligence and Negotiation

The Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.O.W) always prioritized gathering accurate information. He used scouts, kept military movement secrets and avoided fighting unless necessary. Diplomacy was always the first priority for the sake of peace.

(Example)

Treaty of Hudaibiyyah

The treaty of Hudaibiyyah, often the terms seemed unfair to Muslims, the

Prophet (S.A.W.O.W) accepted it for the sake of peace and long-term benefit. This treaty actually led to more people accepting Islam because they saw the Prophet's peaceful character.

Quran Praises this act:

"Indeed, we have given you a clear victory"

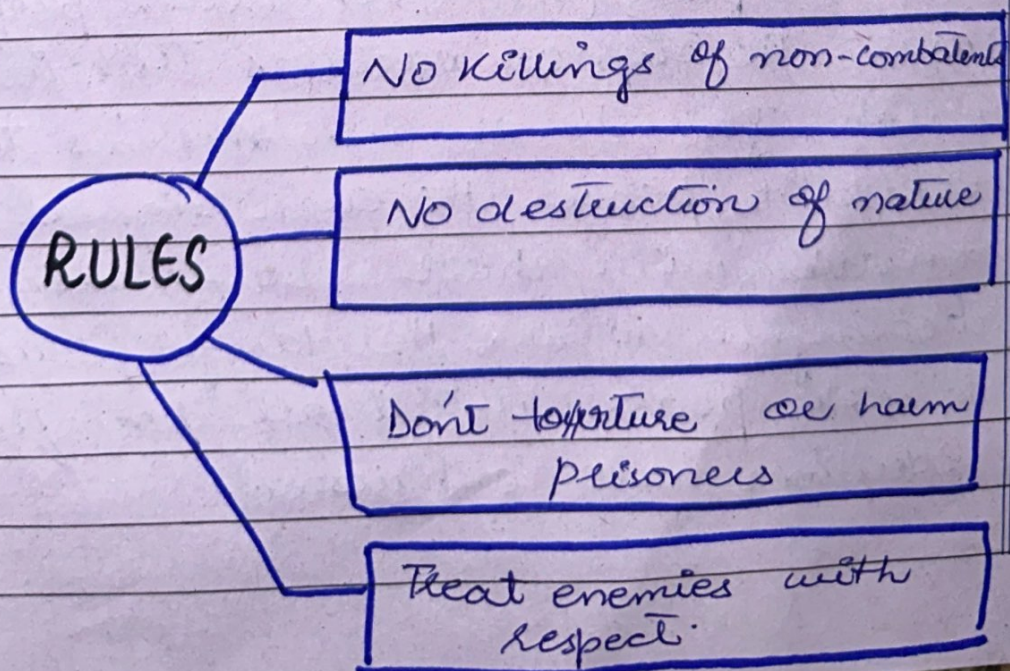
~ Surah Al-Fath

His methods are the teachings of Islamic diplomacy, human rights and justice.

Real power lies in intelligent diplomacy, not just in fighting.

Ethics and Humanity in warfare

The Prophet (S.A.W.O.W) taught that even in war, we must show kindness and fairness. He made strict rules:



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In war, don't kill women, children or old people, even though Prophet (S.A.W.W) asked treat the enemies with respect.

Hadith:

"Do not kill women, children, the elderly, or monks in monasteries"

(Example)

Conquest of Makkah.

After years of torture and fighting from the Quraysh, The Prophet (S.A.W.W) entered Makkah as a victor, and forgave everyone instead of fighting or revenge. There was no war, no killings only mercy.

True victory is not in hurting others, but to show mercy and building peace is a clear victory.

Peace First, War only in Defence

The Prophet (S.A.W.W) never preferred war. He signed various treaties with Jewish or non-Muslims to establish peace. He even signed treaties with those who previously betrayed him. He taught Muslims to seek peace until all peaceful solutions are exhausted.

(Example)

Treaty with Jewish Tribe of Banu Qaynuqa

In Madinah, Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) signed several treaties with non-Muslims to establish peace. The charter of Madinah was the first written document signed between both Muslims and non-Muslims to establish justice, freedom, equal rights. Even when some of them broke the treaty, but Prophet (S.A.W.W) didn't attack immediately, he prefer to negotiate, gave them chances, and only acted when all peaceful solutions failed.

Discipline and unity in the Army.

The Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W) strictly emphasized discipline in the battle field.

- 1- Soldiers lined up in a row (like in Salah)
- 2- Obeyed Prophet command without hesitation.
- 3- Prayed during the war (Namaz al-Khawf)
- 1- Practiced Brotherhood, Ansar and Muhajirun fought as one.

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(Example)

Battle of Uhud

When some archers disobeyed, The Sahaboh didn't follow the command of Prophet (S.A.W.W), The tide turn against The Muslims.

Even in war, Obedience, order and unity is essential.

Modern Relevance and lessons for Pakistan.

In 21st Century, nations face challenges like terrorism, internal instability, sectarian violence and border threats.

Pakistan being a nuclear country or a key Muslim country should follow the strategies rooted in ethics, diplomacy just like Prophet (S.A.W.W) did 1400 years ago.

Conclusion

Prophet (S.A.W.W) was not just a spiritual guide but a master strategist, ethical commander. As Prophet (S.A.W.W) fought battles with patience, prefer peace over war, or even signed peace treaties with non-Muslims. The shah of Prophet (S.A.W.W) is a beacon of light for justice, moral and military leadership. Today, his the modern warfare often ignores humanity which leads to destruction.