

Q4 Sirah of Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a Role Model For Diplomat and an Educator

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as Diplomat Introduction

History bears witness that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was not only a messenger of Allah but he was a diplomat par excellence who was engaged in various diplomatic activities during the propagation of Islam. His diplomacy was rooted in Quranic guidance:

"And if they incline to ^{peace} ~~peace~~, then incline to it."

During both Makkah and Medina period, he used wise and diplomatic activities to protect Muslims, build peace among tribes, and spread Islam not only in Arabian Peninsula, but also beyond Arabian Peninsula. Through treaties, correspondence with rulers, constitution, and respectful treatment for envoys.

Diplomatic Activities in Makkah Period

Hilf al-Fudul (The league of virtuous)

During the Makkah period Prophet (PBUH) and his followers faced severe persecution by Quraish. Before Prophethood a Yemeni trader was wronged in Makkah.

In response to this several clans gathered in the house of Ibn Judan and pledged to defend oppressed. They pledged to respect the principles of justice and establish peace.

Muslims migration to Abyssinia

When Prophet (PBUH) started public preaching he faced opposition from the leading tribe of Makkah, the Quraish. However, Prophet (PBUH) was safe from persecution from his uncle Abu Talib.

A number of Muslims were mistreated by Quraish. When Muslims faced increased persecution, the Prophet (PBUH) advised some Muslims to migrate to Abyssinia, ruled by the Christian king, Negashi.

The Year of Sorrow - A Journey to Ta'if

After losing the protection of Abu Talib, the Prophet (PBUH) travelled to the town of Ta'if in order to seek political support from the tribe of Banu Thaqif. His aim was to spread Islam and to secure a safe base against Quraish. The leaders of Ta'if rejected him and mistreated him. Despite this he showed patience and forgiveness, and keeping the doors open for future reconciliation.

Secret of Invitation and Pledges of Aqabah

In later years of the Makkah period the Prophet (PBUH) met the group of from Yathrib (later Medina) during Hajj.

The First and Second Pledges of Aqabah were agreements with the tribes of Aws and Khazraj.

They promised to accept Islam and protect him if he migrated to Medina.

Diplomatic Activities in the Medina Period

Reformation of Medina

The arrival in Medina, the Prophet (PBUH) faced a divided society of Ansar (Aws and Khazraj), Muhajir, Jewish tribes. Prophet (PBUH) established brotherhood between Muhajir and Ansar, eliminating tribal rivalry.

Social and economic reforms promoted justice, equality, and unity.

Mithaq-e-Medina

The Prophet (PBUH) drafted the constitution of Medina (622 CE), one of the earliest written constitution. In which all groups Muslims, Jews, and others formed one community. Muslims and Jews were free to protect their religion. Everyone had to support Medina against external enemies. Furthermore, no group should support Qaysi or other enemies.

Treaty of Hudaibiyyah (628 CE)

The Prophet (PBUH) signed a treaty with Quraish after being stopped from performing Umrah. It was a 10-year truce, delayed Umrah, and

tribal freedom to ally.

Correspondence with Foreign Leaders

After Hudaibiyah, the Prophet (PBUH) extended diplomacy beyond Arabia. Letters were sent to rulers:

Najashi (Abyssinia): Welcomed the message and remained loyal to Muslims.

Heraclius (Byzantine Empire): Received the letter with respect, though he did not convert.

There were some other letters that showed the vision of Prophet (PBUH).

The Prophet (PBUH) as a Role Model

Educator

Teaching Methodology

The Prophet (PBUH) adopted simple, clear, and practical methods of teaching. He used stories, metaphors, repetition, and questioning to make lessons memorable.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a not only a spiritual apostle but also a greatest educator. His PBUH as an educator can be manifested in his following actions.

Transformed mosque into Educational Institutions.

Established First Islamic University

Ask his companions to learn
Foreign languages for Foreign
diplomacy.

Transformed mosque into

Educational Institution

After the migration Holy Prophet
PBUH initiated a task to convert
assign a space in the mosque for
teaching. He converted the mosque
into educational institution. All women
and children were equally welcomed
as he believe that

"Seeking knowledge is obligatory
for every muslim"

(Men and Women)
Hadith

Established first Islamic

University

He Established first Islamic university
named Bait al-Hikmah. This university plays
a crucial role in disseminating knowledge
among muslims. His actions are testimony
that he was sent as a preacher.

انا رشت لعل

"I have been sent as a teacher"
Al-Hadith.

Ask his companions to learn foreign languages for better foreign diplomacy.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) encouraged study of foreign languages in order to communicate effectively with foreign leaders and rulers. Hazrat Zaid Bin Thabit learn Persian, Hebrew, and Greek.

Conclusion

The Prophet PBUH was a perfect role model for great diplomatic leadership and educational guidance. As a diplomat he secured peace, alliance, and recognition for Islam through wisdom and patience. His examples shows that lasting change comes from a blend of wise diplomacy and transformative education, making him the ultimate role model for statesman, teachers and reformers in all times.