

Instructions to Get Good Marks in Islamiyat Paper

- 1- Try adding at least 2-3 Arabic version of ayah
- 2- Go for diversification of resources e.g. From Hadith, Quran, Books, Islamic Philosophers etc.
- 3- Add Surah name for the Relatable Question e.g. you can add name of Surah Anzab and Nisa in women related question,
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 based on Islamic guidance.
"And if they incline to peace, then incline to it."
- 4- The sermon of Prophet PBUH can be added in any of the question as a reference as it encompassing points of all aspects
- 5- Use the verdicts or incidents and case studies of Khilafat Era in Political Economic and Social system of Islam
- 6- Balance all parts, if the question has 2 or 3 parts give equal weightage
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.
- 5- Add flowcharts or Graph where you can
- 7- Focus more the asked part than to write irrelevant material.... read question 2-3 times so that you cannot deviated
- 8- Write 10-11 headings for each question
- 9- Go for 7-8 sides answer
- 10- Contemporary relevant question must be attempted by giving the examples and case studies of past to make it Islamiyat paper

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

Must provide references and don't present irrelevant material.

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 rivalries.

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 not only a spiritual guide 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 رسل الله

"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.