

Q NO 1

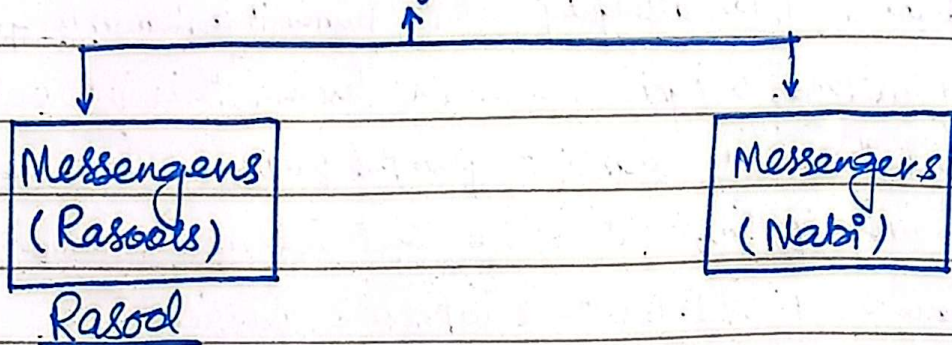
What is the Muslim belief of Prophet-hood? Explain in detail the reasons Prophets were sent by Allah SWT towards people.

INTRODUCTION. Prophethood is the fundamental belief of the muslims. It is among the basic fundamental articles of the Islamic faith and a pre-requisite for being a muslim. It is considered as a vital link between Allah almighty and the humanity. Human beings, of all times, recognize the creator through their intellect but they were unable to grasp the purpose of life, how to worship Him, what are the legal and moral framework of life. All these instinctive questions are addressed by Allah through prophets (Anbiya) who are the selected people of the creator for the guidance of mankind. He sent many prophets for different societies, starting from Hazrat Adam (AS) and ended at Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH). The reasons of sending prophets towards mankind by Allah (SWT) include: To convey the divine guidance, To establish Tawheed, the cornerstone of Islam, to clarify the purpose of life, to serve as practical role models, to establish the moral and ethical standards, to remove ignorance and falsehood, and to establish Proof against the humanity.

What is the muslim belief of prophet-hood.

Muslims consider the prophets as the selected individuals of the Allah Almighty, who were selected for guidance of mankind and the betterment of material and hereafter life. Muslims believe that a prophethood is the divine will and the framework through which Allah (SWT) has guided the mankind.

Sub division of prophethood



Rasools are the prophets who were sent by Allah with new code of conduct (Shariah). Out of 124,000 prophets, only 315 were Rasool. (Mentioned in Quran). Hazrat Musa (AS), Hazrat Issa (AS), Hazrat Dawood (AS) and Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) are also Rasool with the divine Books revealed upon them (Torah, Bible, Injeel and Quran) respectively.

Nabi. There were many Nabi as the subordinates of Rasool and for the renaissance of existing code of conduct. Hazrat Yousaf, Hazrat Shoaib, Hazrat Suleman, Hazrat Zakaria are the examples of the Nabi. All Rasools were Nabi but all Nabi were not Rasool. Both were guided by Allah through wahy, the divine guidance.

The Allah (SWT) and His Messengers will remain dominant (Primary sub belief of the muslim under the doctrine of Prophethood)

Allah (SWT) and His prophets will remain dominant. Allah (SWT) is dominant as he possesses the right of life and death, honor and humiliation with the features of all knowing and ultimate Sustainer. Allah (SWT) mentioned in Quran:

کتاب اللہ لا غلبین انا ورسولی...

I and my messengers will certainly remain dominant (Al Quran)

Reasons of Sending prophets by Allah (SWT) towards people.

There are many rationales behind the sending of prophets towards the humanity by Allah (SWT). Below is the detailed explanation of the reasons.

Reasons of Sending prophets by Allah (SWT)

1) To convey divine guidance

2)

To establish tawheed

3) To clarify the purpose of life

4)

To serve as the role model

5) To establish ethical and moral standards

6)

To give hope and fear of Hereafter

7) To remove ignorance and falsehood

8)

To establish proof against the humanity

1) To convey the divine guidance :-

Human beings do not possess the intellect that can fully understand the purpose of life, reality of metaphysical world, code of conduct towards Allah and its people by every individual. Prophets, through the guidance of Allah, guide humanity how to live life. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said.

Every prophet were sent exclusively to the people, but I have been sent to all mankind and till the dawn of the judgement day.

(Shih Bukhari)

2) To establish tauheed (Oneness of Allah)

The central theme of the mission of every prophet was to eradicate the shirk from the world and to establish Tauheed on the earth. Quran mentioned this mission: We sent messengers to every nation to guide people about the worship of Allah and to avoid falsehood (Shirk)

(Quran)

3) To clarify the purpose of life

Allah (SWT) sent messengers to clarify the purpose of life. Because the success of eternal life is solely depends on the deeds, good or bad, done in this life. He created us and He will give us death and again make us alive to question about the deeds.

The primary function of life is the worship Allah (SWT)

Quran has mention this as:

وما خلقت الجن والانس الا ليعبدون
(القرآن)

"We have created the Jinns and the Humans just to worship us (me)" (Al Quran)

4) To serve as the practical role models for the people

Prophets translated divine guidance into real life. They practice that and not just taught it as theory and making making Islam (every prophets religion) as actionable. Quran mentioned it as:

لقد كان لكم في رسول الله اسوة حسنة
(القرآن)

"And there is the best example for you in the life of prophet of Allah" (Al Quran)

5) To establish moral and ethical standards for the mankind

Prophets redefined the human morality and emphasised on justice, equality, honesty and accountability. Moral and ethical grooming of human character was the cornerstone of prophetic guidance

Allah (SWT) mentioned in Quran that :

Indeed Allah Commands you justice and excellence (Al Quran)

To establish proof against Humanity

As prophets have aptly conveyed the message of Allah (SWT), now every action of the human being is accountable before Allah and human are responsible of their actions. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "NO one would be punished unjustly on the day of judgement" (Muslim)

Conclusion:- Prophethood is the cornerstone of Islamic belief and is a pre-requisite for becoming a muslim. It is the basis of Islam, without it, there is no concept of muslimhood. The above explanation of the belief of prophethood and the reasons of sending prophets towards the mankind are aptly discussed. Prophethood is the mean and will of God through which he guided humanity for the betterment of the both life (lines). Prophets are rightly guided individuals who convey the message of Allah. The chain of prophethood is started from the creation (Hawal Adam AS) and ended on (Hawal Muhammad PBUH).

Q NO 2

Write notes on the following:

- i) The Holy migration to Madinah
- ii) The Significance of the treaty of Hudaibiyyah

(i) The Holy migration to Madinah

INTRODUCTION :: The Holy migration to Madinah which is better known as the Hijrah in Islamic History. It was taken place in (622) CE, ten years before the death of the prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The prophet Muhammad (PBUH) along with his companion migrated from Makkah, the birthplace of prophet (PBUH), to Madinah. It was not merely the physical migration from one place to another. It was a turning point in. of Islamic history in which Islam transitioned from persecution to statehood. 1 Hijrah is the first year in Islamic calendar due to the significance of Islamic migration in 622 CE.

Background and causes of Hijrah

Background :: Muslims were in severe persecution in Makkah due to the opposition by deacons of Makkah. Life and material of a muslim were not safe in Makkah. Prophet (PBUH) had sent two expeditions to Habsha before this

migration. 13 years of peaceful and under pressure preaching did not result in accordance to the expectation.

Reasons of Hijrah to Madinah (then Yathrib)

"They planned and Allah planned. And Allah is The Best of Planner" (Al Quran)

1) Severe persecution in Makkah

1) Muslims were in deep miseries by people of makkah. Their life and material were not safe. This resulted in the migration towards madinah.

2) Failure of peaceful preaching

2) Muslims and Prophet (PBUH) preached Islam 13 years in Makkah under pressure and by peaceful means. Resulted in failure of required outcomes.

3) Invitation from Madinah

3) Aws and Khazij were local tribes of madinah who embraced Islam and in first and second pledge of Aqaba, provided grounds for the migration.

4) Divine guidance

4) Hijrah was the divine plan and will of Allah. It was not a personal choice of muslims but the behaviour of Makkans pushed them towards a divine consensus.

Major events of migration

- 1) Quraish plotted to assassinate the prophet (PBUH)
- 2) Hazrat Ali (RA) were sleeping in the bed of prophet (PBUH)
- 3) Hazrat Abu Bakr and Prophet (PBUH) migrated together and stayed in the Cave of Thaur for three days.
- 4) Hazrat Sunaka observed the miracle and embraced Islam.
- 5) Prophet safely reached Madinah and warm welcomed there.

Significance of migration to Madinah

1) Foundation of Islamic State

Hijrah enabled muslims to establish an Islamic State in Madinah

3) Beginning of Islamic golden age.

From here, the graph of muslims were on rise and the Islamic golden age was started.

2) Muslim Brotherhood

Muslim Brotherhood was created between Muhajireen and anсар. All division were eroded

2) From persecution to power.

Muslims establish political power through this migration. Prior to that, they were persecuted severely.

Conclusion: Migration to Madinah is very significant event of Islamic history. From this event muslim established their power in the Arabian peninsula. Muslim persecution was ended and the graph of Islamic polity become on rise. It was strategic, social and civilizational milestone. It gave the practical foundation of Islamic governance justice and brotherhood.

ii) The significance of treaty of Hudaibiyah

INTRODUCTION: The treaty of Hudaibiyah is one of the significant diplomatic event of Islamic history. It took place in 6 AH that means the sixth years migration to Madinah. Muslims were planning to do Umrah in 6 AH as the result of the dream of prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Pagans of Makkah considered it as the declaration of war but resorted on diplomatic treaty called Hudaibiyah peace. Through this, Makkahans accepted muslims as state and power.

Significance of Hudaibiyah peace treaty.

This treaty is very significant due to the happening that took place before, during and after this. All of them are discussed below:

1) Recognition of the Islamic State.

For the first time, Quraysh engaged muslims ~~as~~ in diplomatic manner. They accepted muslims as separate political entity and power.

2) Establishment of peace.

The 10 years peace was established between Quraysh and muslims and ended continuous wars in the form of Badr, Uhud, Ahzab. Muslim focused on establishment of peaceful preaching and internal harmony.

3) Rapid spread of Islam.

More people accepted Islam in two years after Treaty Than 19 years as a whole. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA) and Hazrat Amr bin Aas (RA) also accepted Islam after this.

4) Moral and psychological ~~advantage~~ advantage

The divine belief of muslims was become more strong and morale become high. Quraysh became psychologically subjugated and lost there aim of destroying Islam.

5) opening to the way of the conquest of Makkah

Quraysh violated the treaty and gave the legitimate justification to attack ~~the~~ Makkah but resulted in peaceful conquest of Makkah in 632 CE (9 AH) due to psychological subjugation of Makkahans and high morals of muslims.

Main clauses of treaty

Hazrat Ali wrote it on behalf of muslims

Sa'd ibn Amr (later muslim) wrote on behalf of Quraysh

- ① 10 years peace between muslims and Quraysh.
- ② This (that) year muslims will not perform umrah.
- ③ if any one from muslims became ~~to~~ ^{to} makkah, he will not be returned.
- ④ if any one from Quraysh became to madinah, he will be returned back to Makkah.

انا فتحك فتحا مبينا (القرآن)

Surely, we have given a clear victory"
(Al Quran)

Conclusion

Treaty of Hudaibiya is a significant event of early Islamic history. It established Muslims as the diplomatic and political power in the Arabian peninsula. After this treaty Muslims held the full control over the Arabian peninsula and Islam became internationalized. Allah (SWT), with his divine foresightful guidance declared it as a divine and clear victory.