

**The Development and Evolution of Islamic State: during the Era of
Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)**

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Abstract:

The Religion of Islam, the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and The Islamic state are the topics that are under the Investigation of Muslims and Orientalists coincided worldwide Through Centuries, but despite polishing up different research dimension and angles, the research over them is going on. In this research

paper, i tried to define The Evolution of Islamic State during the Life of Muhammad (PBUH) into Nine Evolutionary Stages, Based on Authentic A-hadith and Historical Events. It may also be noted that This Author tried to employ Science of Biographies and System of Chain of Narrations Throughout this paper even though his major field of study is political science, not History or Hadith, but each political scientist should know This Reality that without politics history is fruit less tree and without history politics is rootless tree, so the roots and the fruits should be superior in quality According to Him. This study tried to investigate few events and their authenticity according to the chain of Narrations, paper Also tried to explore how the Medinian state was formed based on verbal, pre-state pact that took consent by Rest of Habitants of Medina to validate Legal status of the State of Medina in the world of Anarchy and tribal Rule In The post-state level?

This Article hinted that for the state formation process the component that is most necessary is The will for liberty that people expressed during the process of state creation before the four other components like Land, population, government And Sovereignty Here Article with limited space focused on many events either, legal, political, social, or Religious During Ten Years of Rule Under The Muhammad (PBUH) Prophet Ship, it will also make people understand Relation between religion and state According to The Islamic Point of view.This Article Defines How Islamic State Formed Through a Verbal

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Oath of Aqàba,(Aqàd-Riyàsat- Illahiyà) Which is different in Nature and Essence from the Naturist type Social Contract Of West.Because this State was Neither revealed from heaven and nor should be considered As Divine As propagated by Advocates of Divine Right Theory.Therefore This State was Basically Divinely Guided State Taking sprit from Revealed Book called Quran and Elaborative Guidance from Prophet Muhammad as A prophetic Ruler of Islamic State.

Keywords: Prophet(pbuh),state of Medina, Social contract, will for liberty, Science of biographies ,Islamic Politics

The Stages Are Coming Below:

- (1)Stage One: In this Stage Prophet Muhammad (PBUH),preached and after preaching process he Made pledges of Al.Aqabah with Ansar of Medina.
- (2) Stage Two: is a post Al-Aqaba stage in which he migrated to Medina After getting Confirm pledges and verbal contract with Ansar`s of Medina for Islamic State
- (3) Stage three:this is a post migration and state formation stage in which Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).Made written Contract (Agreement) Between Muslim Emigrants (Muhajireen) And Muslim Companions(Ansar`s) or with Jews of Medina in written form.
- (4) Stage Four: during this stage, Medina was in Defensive mode against Internal and external antagonistic forces, during this period Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). issued many civil and criminal constitutional orders and injunctions as well as civic culture flourished Medina.
- (5) Stage Five: in this stage Muslim state recognized her selves from the Makkah infidels in the shape of Treaty of Al – Hodaybiàh.
- (6) Stage six: is a stage of International relation and Diplomacy.
- (7) Stage seven: is a stage of victory of the makkàh city.

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(8) Stage Eight: a religion of Islam came in his his final and ultimate shape.

(9) Stage Nine: whole Arab accepted the hegemony of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Stage One:

In the first stage one realizes that emigrants of Makkah (Mecca) were present in Makkah and they were facing persecution by Qureshi Aristocracy and they were so harsh ,Atrocious and cruel in dealing with Muslims of Makkah that Forced them to Migrate (Hijrah) twice to Abyssinia and Muslims migrated to Abyssinia where Najashi (Negus) a ruler was tolerant and kind-hearted men ,and by Sea route it was near to Makkah(1)

Insisting on the necessity of social reform Muhammad (PBUH). Advocated, improving a lot of slaves,s orphans,women and the poor and replacing tribal loyalties with the fellowship of the Islamic faith. This egalitarian and reformist tendency quickly aroused the enmity of the rich and powerful merchants who dominated Mecca.they persecuted followers of Islam,and in 615 he ordered 83 families to take refuge in Ethiopia.When both his beloved wife Khadija and his uncli and protector Abu Talib died in 619, quresh Dealt more atrociously.After the tragedy, Muhammad (PBUH). visited a city of Al-Ṭā'if but there people maltreated Prophet (PBUH).and that noble preaching episode was fruitless due to their nobles non-listening and arrogant attitude(2).

Last three years of pre-migration period was busy in the sense that Muhammad (PBUH) focused over hajis from Different tribes of Arabian Peninsula to preach and disseminate the message of Islam Whilst the Prophet (PBUH)) was passing among the tribes on the occasion of Hajj as was his custom every year to call them to Islam and to give up idol-worship, he was at Al-Aqabah where the Jamarat are stoned, when he met a group from Al-Aws and Al-Khazraj (tribes from Medina).He called them to Islam and they became Muslims.

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There were seven of them, who returned to Medina and told their people about their meeting with the Prophet and their conversion to Islam. The following year, in the twelfth year of his mission, twelve men of the Ansaar (Medinian Supporters of the Prophet) came during the Hajj season and met with the Prophet (pbuh) and swore allegiance to him. When they went back, the Prophet (PBUH).sent Mus'ab ibn 'Umayr with them to Medina, to teach the Muslims the Qur'an and Islam after which Islam spread far and wide in Medina This Event is called the first Pledge of Al-Aqaba(3)

In the next year, a group of Ansaar (helpers) came to Hajj and met with the Prophet (PBUH) in secret. There were seventy men's and two womens. They swore their loyalty to him and promised to support him and to defend him as they protected their own wives and children. Then they went back to Medina after he chose from among them twelve men to be leaders(Naqibs) of their people , This meeting is very important in Islamic History Because in this meeting with Ansaar ,Muhammad(PBUH) Emerge As future Prophet king (Rusul -Al- Malook of Muslim (Rusul -Al- Malook) of Muslim State At Medina.

This event is called 2nd Pledge of Al-Aqaba, in that verbal face to face state Formation pledge Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).and his junior Uncle Abbas(R A) took part and this long pledging Meeting between both of parties has been recorded in Prophet Saying and Deeds (Ahadith) or in Historical accounts.(4)

I have traced a long list of narrators whose narrative accounts and their chain of narration makes this event Authentic in term of Ahadith validity and these narrations are either sound (sahi) or fair (hasan) graded,I pay heeds to narration thar are weak (Dàif) and Obscure (Mubhim) by standard of narration. The most authentic Narrations narrated by Jabir Bin Abdullah Ansari(ra),Abadaah Bin Thabit(ra),Abi

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Masood Ansari (ra), Kuab Bin Malik Ansari (ra), Arwah bin zubair (rh) etc and has been recorded by Arwah bin Zubair, Khalifa Bin khayat, Musa Bin Aqba, Waqdi (dhaif), ibn Hitham, ibn sa'ad, Tabari, Bukhari, Ahmed, Hakim, Bahqi, Abu yeala etc in their books and these narration are Fair By their Standard, 4. We see here that prophet Muhammad Adopted a Successful Strategy for state formation first he preached to Meccan Peoples and Aristocracy, when he realized that Meccans Majority is not ready to embrace Unitarian Message of islam. then Before Migration He Allowed Those Who wanted to practice Their Faith Independently at Relatively safe place so few families of Muslims Migrated to Abyssinia. Then after Abu Talib and Khadija Deaths and Non-Acceptance of Islam By Taif he focused over Hajj Seasons and here he became Successful while Preaching to Ansaars. Pledges of Al – Aqaba's Are Historic and Unique For not only Muslims but Also they Provide Much Substance to Modern Political Scientists, who have an interest in Historical Politico-Religio Contract in Contrast with Utopian's Socil Contracts. It also convinced us to think that One Ingredient that is missed for State Formation is Will for Liberty and Desire for Independent State. For Any Body Who Wanted to practice their Faith Collectively Where they live, here At Aqaba Both Parties show Their Will for Liberty and Agreed to Form a new state where second Party Of Pledge used to live.

So Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Not Only preached and Trained Emigrants of Mecca but Also He Appointed Twelve Leaders of Ansaars ,and He Also Sent Mus'ab ibn 'Umayr to Medina, to teach the Muslims about Qur'an and Islam. After which Islam spread far and wide in Medina. Mus'ab Trained, nurtured and prepared Ansaar's by Preaching so that when the Prophet comes to medina Muslims of Medina Are able to live Under the Rule of Prophet. Then First Ideological Islamic State in the Arabian Peninsula appeared, When Muhammad (PBUH) got News from

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Ansaars and Musaib that Madina is waiting for Islamic rule here Muslims are prepared to The most authentic Narrations narrated by Jabir Bin Abdullah Ansari(ra),Abadaah Bin Thabit(ra),Abi Masood Ansari (ra),Kuab Bin Malik Ansari (ra), Arwah bin zubair (rh) etc and has been recorded byArwah bin Zubair, Khalifa Bin khayat,Musa Bin Aqba,Waqdi (dhaif),ibn Hitham,ibnsaàd, Tabari, Bukhari, Ahmed, Hakim, Bahqi, Abu yeala etc in their books and these narration are Fair By their Standard.

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and prepared Ansaar's by Preaching so that when the Prophet comes to Medina Muslims of Medina are able to live Under the Rule of Prophet..Then First Ideological Islamic State in the Arabian Peninsula appeared , When Muhammad (PBUH) got News from Ansaars and Mus'ab that Medina Is waiting for Islamic Rule, here Muslims are prepared to live Under Muhammad Rule, He Allowed Muslims of Mecca to Migrate Medina And in Last he also Migrated Secretly with Siddiuaq Akbar (R A), "According To Karen Armstrong: The Hijra Marks the Start of the Muslim Era, because it was at this point that Muhammad Was Able to put His Ideals Fully into Practice And Form The first Community (ummah) whose Social System and Spirituality embodied the teachings of The Quran".(5)

Quran Also Cites Hijrah in Sura :Al-Hajj:"Permission is given unto those who fight because they have been wronged, And Allah is surely able to give them victory; Those who have been driven from their homes unjustly only because they said: Our is Allah".(Al-Hajj.39-40).

Quraysh began to fear the Prophet (PBUH) for they realized that he was now strong enough to fight them and had been given leave to do so by Allah. They also knew that he now had the people of Yathrib to help and protect him. Seeing that the Muslims were leaving the city, they decided to kill the Prophet (PBUH), before he, too, left Mecca to join his followers in Yathrib¹. In this way, they hoped to put an end to Islam once and for all.When Muhammad (PBUH) and Siddiuaq Akbar(R A), reached Medina a grand reception was paid by Ansaars of Medina to Muhammad (pbuh) on outskirts of Medina.(6)

Here Stage one end and Islamic State took the shape from pre-state formation to post state formation.

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Stage Two and Post State Period

Stage Two is a Post Islamic Stage Period that Starts from Migration and End At Treaty of Medina (Al-Mithaq-e-Medina). Before going forward I do like to define with clarity that here politico -religio contract (Aqad-e-Amarat-e-Islami) is different in Nature in contrast with Western Social Contract. Because here Society is politically religious from her origin and here neither a state nor Men is Mean itself but here Islamic Doctrine and Ideology are Mean It selves. In this State, Population is not supreme and Ultimate but Allah Is supreme, Sovereign, and Ultimate. And Through This Pledge Muslims had to form a Muslim Nation (Ummah /millat) that is not shaped by color, class, race, wealth and by geography but it was shaped by Believing in single and Only God Called Allah and who has not shared his Attributive Qualities with anybody from his creation(7)

And Islam asks his followers complete and ultimate ,Allegiance to Allah and his Prophets and this is a major standard of citizenship in Islamic State in Addition to belief in divine Books, Believe in Angels, believe in destiny, a day of resurrection and believe in Prophet. Islam Negates All Class, race, wealth, and language based stereo type values, citizens are preferred only by Age, Knowledge and Piety(8)

A reader may note by narratives that first step that was taken after reaching medina was to build a mosque into the outskirts of Medina At quba. After going toward medina When the time for Jumu'ah came, The jumu`ah sermon and offer prayer were offered at the land of Banu Saalim ibn 'Awf, at the bottom of Wadi Ranoonà. When he reached inside Medina, the first thing he did was to build a mosque there, and that is the Mainjamia'ah Mosque of Islamic State called Masjid-e-Nabwi(9)

Which is a Multipurpose Religio, Politco Administrative Structure with austerity, and it highlights the Importance of mosque in Islam and is a solid prove of the unity of religion and politics in Islamic State. According to Islamic faith politics and

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religion are not separate entities but Islam is complete and final religio-ideological system of faith and all dimension of Muslim lives takes guide from Islam in every event of his life the planet earth and whole universe belongs to Allah and in Islamic State sovereignty belongs to Allah and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) Is Messenger of Allah or ruler is a caliph of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).(10).

I mentioned in above lines that at Aqaba verbal pledge was taken by and Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Ansars of Madina for the future Islamic States. After Migration now Muhammad (PBUH) supposed it necessary to make a written (might Be Verbal to lesser Extent) religio-politico contract to validate his spiritual and material power in medina so the contract was made between residents and political stakeholders of the Madina.

Stage three and contract of medina:

After the building of the mosque, the Prophet (PBUH) wanted to strengthen the relationship between the Emigrants and the helpers of Medina. Each man from Medina took as his brother a man from Mecca, sharing everything with him and treating him as a member of his own family. This was the beginning of the Islamic brotherhood. According to the sources twice the brotherhood oaths were made first in mecca between Muslims of Mecca and second oath was made in medina in year 622 Ad(1 Hijrah) five months after Migration .but unfortunately the sources about Meccan brotherhood has no authenticity compare to medinian brotherhood that has been narrated by Anas bin Malik ,Ibn Abbas and Ubaid bin Khalid and has been recorded by Bukhari and Ahmed(11)

When brotherhood arrangements settled down between emigrants and helpers in Islamic state prophet Muhammad (PBUH) worked on the unanimous written legal Document which accepts him as a legal spiritual and material leader of a Muslim brotherhood from Muslims and from Jews alike. Then the Messenger of Allah made

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a covenant written between the Muhaajireen and the Ansaar, in which he made a friendly agreement with the Jews and assured them in their religion and property. Ibn Hishaam quotes this document at length in his Seerah. It set out the principles on which the first Muslim state was established, and it contains principles of humanity, social justice, religious tolerance and cooperation in the interest of society(12)

A lot of words has been used in English for an Arabic translation of word Mithàaq like Treaty, Constitution, Covenant ,charteretc ,as we see that Guillaume used word covenant ,Dr.Sibaaie also used the same word, Watt translated as constitution and Britannica also used word constitution.this writt contract is divided in two parts , contract between Muslim Emigrants and Muslim helpers.Between Muslims and Jews of Madina.physically text of both parts seems united but. Researchers have claimed that they are two separate contracts but narrators have unified them.(13) Watt and few orient list'have castan impression that its validity is not as authentic as it seems today, Watt little bit tried to touch few issues that may not be addressed hear.(14)

He also raise a question that in Islamic history it not has been given importanceas it should be given and he also pinpoints that how much it has been implemented and practiced also needs scrutiny ,I see that they all mostly stressed over ibn-ishaq and Waãqdi but Waãqdi weak narrative status don't allow me to give him importance and ibn ishaq is a sound narrator if his chain of narration is continuous(musalsal-Mutasil) and robust ,ibn ishaq is not an only narrator as I mentioned unfortunately the sources about Meccan brotherhood has no authenticity compare to median brotherhood that has been narrated by Anas bin Malik ,Ibn Abbas and Ubaid bin Khalid and has been recorded by Bukhari and Ahmed. When brotherhood arrangements settled down between emigrants and helpers in Islamic state prophet

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their books ,I also traced many good and sound Ahadith recorded by Bukhari, Muslim, Ahmed, Abu daud, tirmizi and Ibn Maja etc and few other Muhdithin also recorded few narrations that supplement the case but mostly these narrations don't have direct link with covenant in their books and Scrolls but through them we may make conjectures.

Most of a chains of narration are discontinued(murasal) they end on ibn ishaq and zahri to whom they listened the matter is not clear one more point to be noted here is about narrator "Kathir Bin Abdullah bin Umr Mazni that he is Weak according to Dhabī and Ibn- Hajer-Asqalani and both are United over his weakness 1, But it should be remember that Ibn-Ishaq is a student of zāhri and so narration of kitab- ul -amwal and ibn -ishaq are probably same, and despite their discontinuation they robust each other, we also see that ibn- zanjwaya, ibn- khutaimàa, tibri, ibn-sàad and al- bàhqi also recorded this contract so they all supplements and concrete each other and because despite weakness of al mazni both ibn- ishaq and zahri are conditional sound and if they are recorded by Bukhri and Muslim. their narration are considered good through Bukhri and Muslim, many cases were recorded that confirm such a covenant like Jews presented their case before prophet about adultery and in 5 Hijrà banu qurezàh deceived Muslims and Later according to their will Sàad bin Maàz gave judgment that was against them And In one case a Jewish men killed a girl and he was also killed in her compensation

conjecture also convinced us that on what ground Muslims and Jews lived side by side while Muslims were busy in defending Medina from Non-believers and who were busy in making alliances against Muslims and continuously attacking Medina, and in siding opposing forces were also in contact with Meccan alliance?. We see that in future Before the battle of Ahd, Banu-qaynuqà mis handled Muslim women and a Muslim man killed miss handler he was also killed in her defense the

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dispute was later settled with the recommendation of Abdullah b Abi that Banu Qaynuqà were safely expelled from Medina. Later Banu Al-Nadir tried to kill Prophet Muhammad when he was in their area for settling the dispute they also took exiled for Peace these disputes were settled without the major war and the same method was latter repeated with banu Qurayza. Dr.Akramzia Al Umri Who is Considered authority over Prophet Life and Islamic History Reviewed the Covenant in his book and after detailed arguments sum up a result that its even not as Authentic as Ahadith ,but many chains of narration makes narration of Contract as Sound Quality,even for few these narration may not provide Substance For Fiqa (Jurisprudence) but they are Sufficient for Historical Discourse and this contract may not be considered As Fabricated .Dr Mahdi Rizq Ullah Also supports this Point of View. So through Pledge of Aqàba and contract of Medina, we may consider that for state Crafting Ideological Nations also needs "Will For Liberty" side by side with people, land, sovereignty and Government and this Ingredient is needed before state Making, Hence pledge of the Medina is a key to will for liberty that later Came In written Shape of Contract of Madina so this Argument laid over Pledge of Medina First And Contract of Medina so this Argument laid over Pledge of Medina First And then on Contract(Aqad e Medina)later. This contract has near 47 Clauses that Defines Religious, Political and Social Relation between Muslims as Part one Under the Title of Emigrants and Helpers and Among Muslim as a Whole and Jews of Medina. And through this contract Jews of Medina Also Accepted the Hegemony of Prophet Muhammad as a Prophet Ruler of Muslim world, and through this Contract, both parties showed their will that they will unitedly face enemies attacking Medina and Will Live Co Existingly Side by Side.

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Stage Four:

This is a stage of Islamic state life in which the state of Medina was invaded by Opposi forces, we see that Hardly had the Prophet (pbuh) settled in Medina when the battles began between him and Quraysh with their allies among the Arab tribes. It is the convention among Muslim historians to call every battle between the Muslims and the mushrikeen, at which the Prophet (Pbuh) himself was present, a ghazwah (military expedition), and every skirmish between the two sides, at which the Messenger was not present, a sariyah (raiding party). The number of Battles at which the Muhammad (PB UH) was present was twenty -six (27?) , and the number of raiding parties he sent out was thirty-eight(21)

The Major Events That Happened and the wars that were fought are following:

1	624 AD	*Battle of Badr. *Expulsion of the Bani Qainuqa Jews from Medina.	2	625 AD	*Battle of Uhud *Massacre of 70 Muslims at Bir Mauna. *Expulsion of Banu Nadir Jews from Medina *Second expedition of Badr.
3	626 AD	Expedition of Banu Mustaliq.	4	627 AD	*Battle of the Trench. *Expulsion of Banu Quraiza Jews.

Few scholars has presumed that prophet Muhammad (PBUH) major strategy is to attack Meccan trade caravans returning from Syria and thus economically weaken the city but it should not be ignored that Abu jahàl Despite Knowing that Caravan Under the lead of Abu Sufiàn is safe and going toward Mecca instigated and Agitated Meccan elites to invade Medina In the war Of Bader. In 624 AD, the first major battle occurred, in which the Muslims, despite their inferiority in numbers

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and weapons, soundly defeated the Meccans. In the next major battle, the following year, the Meccans had the advantage but were unable to achieve a decisive victory. A Meccan army of 10,000 besieged Medina in 627 but failed to take the City(22). Many Quranic verses revealed during this period are important For Islamic law A slightly Glance over them may be Use Full for the Researchers of Islam and Political Science; few short key points are coming below.

s.n	Quranic Verses	injunctions	Clarification
1	Al-Anfal:72	Muslims are Brother to each other By Faith and they are also heir to each other.	This verse provided revealed legal rights to Muslim brotherhood ship.
2	Ibid:75	Relatives Are More Deserving to each other if they are Muslim in inheritances.	This verse cancelled the order of verse: 72 . in term of a right to Moveable and Immoveable Property and Assets claims
3	Al-Baqara:24 5	Those who Help their Muslim brothers by Wealth, in reality, give a lone to Allah.	
4	Ibid:142- 143	Bait Ul Muqadis was replaced by Bait Ul Haram (Kaàba) As Islamic Worship Direction.	
5	Al-Anfal:41	War booty was Declared Legal and 1/5 was assigned to Allah and to the apostle and to near relatives orphans the needy and the wayfarer and remaining 4/5 was Assigned to	

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		Mujhàhideen.	
6	Al-Imran :12 2,123,126	Message Conveyed That Believe in Allah who Help You In wars and Basically without god Help You May not win wars.	
7	Ibid:130	Usury was claimed to be prohibited.	
8	Ibid:132	Muslims Should obey Allah and the Apostle in every Walk of Life.	
9	Ibid:145	Muslim Should is Stead Fast In war and In the daily routine of theirLive.	

We see that this period was defensive by Nature and After Battle of ditch(627 Ad) whole Arab saw the event with wide Astonishment that allied forces were failed to capture Medina and this Event Convinced Serious people to listen and consider Message Of Islam ,that provided inner console,steadfastness and courage to face Powerful Arabian Forces .

it was the last battle by Quraish of Mecca and This Event made their Economical and Military Might weaken, Jews were weakened by their Alliance ship with Quraish and in theresult, they were Crushed by their Own faults. Hayie Bin Ikhtab who was a Major Betrayer and Guide of Jews was Killed, Banu Qurayzàh who During Battle of Ditch tried to Attack Muslim Women's and Children's Confined Into a Castle were Punished for Their Deceit.So Medina Was safe than Before(23)

Stage Five:

During This period Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)changed his Strategy New He FeltNecessary to Contact Forces Outside Medinian Encircle,So after Coping With Quraish and Banu Qurezàh he Went Toward Mecca with 1400 Pilgrims For

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Umraah .and Stayed At Hudaibia Out Side Mecca,Meccan Elites Saw The Event With SuspicionThe Emissary Shuttle was set between Mecc And Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) He sent Usman Bin Uffhàn As His envoy But Quraish Confined Him and Didn't Allow Him to Go back,so Rumors of Killing Of Usman Bin Uffhàn his Son in Law was Wide Spread. Therefore Muhammad (PBUH) took Pledge from Muslim under the Tree of Rizwan that,"We will not leave until we have a fight with the people," and he called upon the Muslims to give their pledge to wage jihad and seek martyrdom for the sake of Allah. So they gave their pledge beneath one of the acacia trees there, promising not to flee, and that it was to be either a deal (with Quraysh) or martyrdom. When Quraish Realized the Situation and they Sent their envoy Suhayl Bin Amr to deal with Muhammad (PBUH),here Muhammad (PBUH)and Suhayl

Negotiation reached at Decision to Release Prisoners by Both Sides were Agreed Over Written Treaty,When the Prophet(PBUH) asked' Ali(R A) to write'In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful', on the top of the page, Suhayl objected, saying'Write only: bismik Allahumma (in Thy name, Of Allah).

I don't know him as al-Rahman (the Most Gracious), al-Rahim (the most Merciful).The Prophet (PBUH) agreed and dictated.: 'This is a treaty between Muhammad the Messenger of Allah and Suhayl ibn 'Amr."Stop!' cried Suhayl, 'I don't believe that you are Rasulallah (the Messenger of Allah). If I thought you were Allah's Messenger, I wouldn't be fighting. Against you, would I?'Calmly, the Prophet (PBUH)agreed that he should be referred to in the treaty as Muhammad', son of'Abd Allah. Stipulated Rules set by this Documents are Following:In this treaty, the two sides agreed to stop fighting for a period of ten years.

It was also agreed that the Muslims should go back to Medina immediately but that they could return the following year for the pilgrimage. This pilgrimage would last

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three days. In addition, the treaty allowed Muslims wishing to leave Islam and return to Mecca to do so. It also permitted Meccans to leave and become Muslims provided they had the permission of their guardians. The Muslims agreed to send any Meccan who did not have their guardian's permission back to Mecca.(24)

Allah gave this treaty His Consent by Revealing Verses; he called This Treaty as a Victory and He saw Pledge of Rizwàn under His Guiding Hands(25)

Through this event, we see that first time Quraish Negotiated with Muslim as a proper force and them through treaty accepted Muhammad(PBUH) as a leader of a Muslim world, world. Tribes were given the option to choose any as their Ally so Banu Baker Opted for Quraish and their opposing tribe Banu Khazaàn choose Muslim As their Ally. This contract Bound Both Parties to respect and Obey rules set by Document and violator will be responsible for consequences. Quraish had been Politically,militarily,Economically and ethically Bankrupt by long wars and raids,in which they have invested their wealth, labor,Morality and Most Important Lives. Probably they wanted to recover their losses and wanted to provide new life to their commerce and,trade of Import and Export.

Whole Arab and Jews of Khayber Listened to the News and Now the News from Khayberian opposition may be felt widely across Arabia toward Muslims. So from Hdaybia Muslims Directly turned Toward Khyber in 628AD. Jews of Khyber Used to live Into the bunch of Seven Castles,and They were Continuously intriguing Against Muslims of Medina and for the Safety of Muslim Community and to end their Conspiracy Khayberian Forts were besieged with the Army of 1400 Muslims that was supported by the cavalry of Two Hundred Fighters. So Muslims One by one took conquest of These Forts, Last Two castles were taken by Little Difficulty So khayberian were wise when they surrendered and agree to leave Moveable and Immoveable property to Muslims for their lives .it is not clear that

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how many of inhabitants left for somewhere else, but we have sufficient authentic narratives that concrete the evidence that they made agreement with Prophet (PBUH) by offering him that to allow them to continue cultivating Khayber's fertile lands and in turn will give him half of their produce to Muslims. Muhammad (PBUH) accepted their offer and Jews resided there till the Caliphate of Umer Bin al-Khattab (26)

The spoils of taken at Khaybar were so great that increased the financial position of Muslims and even on their return to Medina, the emigrants were able to return to the helpers of Medina all the gifts they had received. All of this affluence came after the conquest of Khaybar and the great economic benefits that the Muslims began to reap (27)

Stage Six:

After Khaybar, the prophet went back to Medina and now he decided to work on international relations and he directed an Islamic diplomacy that major aim is to convey the message of Islam to international audience through the acceptance of Islam by their rulers. So he dispatched envoys with his letters to few rulers, heads of states and political forces next to Arabian Peninsula, whose borders were touching Hejaz borders and shores, where Arabs had an experience to visit for merchandizing, import and export purposes. In which few were super powers like eastern Roman Empire and Sassanid of Persia and mediocre regional powers like Abyssinia and Egypt, political Arabian forces like "Jafer or Abd Jalandi" of Oman, "Hoza Bin Ali of Yamama", head of Roman client buffer state like "Harith Bin Abi Shamer". In the letters they were preached to accept Islam and accept the Muhammad (PBUH) as last prophet of Allah. In return they will be allowed to continue their duties and they will come under the Muslim Brotherhood. 2nd choice that was given to them to accept the hegemony of Islamic empire and

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them will have to pay A minor Poll Tax (Jaziyyà) to Islamic State ,3rd option was to face Muslim in Open Battle Fields.

Following Chart defines the Names of Kings who were sent Letters and the envoys who were assigned to Dispatch them in 628 AD (629 ?).

S.no	Envoy Name	Kings or Chiefs
1	Alà Bin Hadrami	Governor:Mundhir Bin Sawa Of Bahrain.
2	Amr Bin Omayia Ad-Damari	Negus:Al-Ashama Bin Al-Abjar of Abyssinia.
3	Hatib Bin Abi Baltaà	Muqawas:Juraj Bin Matta (vicegerent) Of Egypt.
4	Abdullah Bin Hudhafa As –Sahmi	Chosroes: Pervaiz Of Persia.
5	Dihya Bin Khalifa Al –Kalbi	Caesar: Hercules of Byzantine.
6	Sulait Bin Amr Al –Amiri	Governor: Haudha Bin Ali of Yamama.
7	Shuja Bin wahab	Clientele King: Harith Bin Abi Shamer Al–ghasani Of Damascus. ¹
8	Amr Bin Al-As Sahmi	King Chief:Jaifer and Abd Al – jalandi Of Oman.
9	Muhajir Bin Umaiya	Tabaà :Harith Bin Abd Al kalal Of Yemen. And Governor Bad(z)han of Yeme n.

We Observe That Most Of them Were Christians By faith Maqwas was Coptic Christian,Caesar was Greek Orthodox,Negus was Unitarian Christian,Harith Bin Abi shamir was clientele King of Caesar. So 4/9 Accepted Islam Including"Negus"

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Jaifer or abd-Jalandi", "Mandhir -Bin -Sawa" and, "Badhàn of Yemen" etc. Caesar asked "Abu- Sufiàn" to visit him and Give Him Briefing About Propht through Few Questions and he was impressed By Prophet (PBUH) Profile, Abu-Sufian was polytheist but he did justice with a Propht "Haudha Bin Ali " Asked share In state and Authority his demand was refused "Pervaiz of Persia" Tore the letter of Prophet (PBUH), and when prophet listened this happening he told that his kingdom will also be pierced and scattered And Later his forecast became true, "Harith Bin Shamer" was enraged and wanted to invade Medina but Caesar Lettered him to stay away from Medina. After these embassies, Islamic State came Under Opposition with external Powers.

Stage Seven:

After the diplomatic period we see that Islamic state was now getting threatening Waves From outer forces ,prophet not only dispatch embassies to major or sub powers but also he sent embassies to those governor or rulers who paid allegiance to any super power so in 628 Ad he sent one of his envoys to Basra of Syria. Whose bordering leader "Sharjeel Bin Amr Ghasni" martyred the envoy "Harith bin Umer -Azdi".as per prevailed custom of diplomact it was open challenge of war Muslims So Muhammed (PBUH) Appointed three Successiv leader of a three Thousand troop According to hierarchy nemed as "Zaid Bin Hartha "Jafer Bin Abi talib and "Abdullah bin Rawafa" and Sent that force to Border where at Muàta Near one Lac Romans faced them all three Military leaders of Muslims martyred Respectively Then "Khalid Bin Walid" a veteran Military leader of future Islam took command and he fought so effortlessly and bravely that he brok seven swords during the war and was given title of Saif Ullah (Sword of Allah) by Muhammed (PBUH) for excellence in his military caliber He made remaining Muslim gather under his command and repulsed Romans to a level where he was successful to safely bring back remaining

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troops to Medina. Mautà is remembered in History for several Purposes like Muslim first time battled with Christian Buffering forces, Muslim faced a force who is professionally and by strength of troops was much greater than them, and mostly they lost three great Muslim leaders who were near to Prophet heart. but positive point is that Mautà gave Muslim world Military Genius like Khalid bin Walid and definitely no military leader may match him in his skills and Bravery in the military history.

Political Scientists May guess by noting Above Mentioned Scenario that probably Convinced Banu Baker and Quresh to Violate the Peace treaty that they made at Hdaybià. Despite the improved relations between Mecca and Medina after the signing of the Treaty of Hdaybiyà, the ten-year peace was to be broken by Quraysh who, with their allies, the Bani Bakr, attacked the Khuzaah tribe. Now Khuzaah were allies of the Muslims and when the Prophet (PBUH) heard of the attack he immediately ordered his men to prepare for war. When they were ready he told them that their destination was Mecca and, as he did not want any fighting within the walls of the city, he told them they must move quickly and take *the* enemy by surprise. In this way the Meccans would not have time to prepare for war and, being surrounded would have to surrender. The Muslims would then be able to take the city without injury or loss of life to anyone. In 628–629 Muhammed (PBUH) marched on Mecca, which he did with a large group of the anār, the , muhājirūn and Bedouins. The Quraysh pleaded for amnesty, which was granted. After many years of hardship and exile, Muhammad entered Mecca triumphantly and directed his followers not to take revenge for the persecution many of them had endured. He went directly to the **Kabah**, where he ordered **Bilāl**, of the Abyssinian caller to prayer (al-muadhhdhin), to remove all the idols and restore the original purity of the Kabah, which Muslims believe was built by Abraham as the

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house of the one God. All the Meccans then embraced Islam, After Meccan episode prophet Muhammed (PBUH) took Allegiance Oath (Ba Yt) Both from New Muslims Of Mecca Including Men and Women on his Hand But He Didn't Touch Women's Hand ,and He sent Demolishing teams to demolish idols and worshipping Statues Under the leaderships of Ali bin Abi Talib Khalid Bin Walid, Amr bin Al-Aasetc, He enforced Islamic Law immediately after Conquering Mecca few Prohibited Legal Measurement were also taken In effect. These all Events and Injunctions Are Concrete evidence that In Islam religion and politics works unitedly and they don't lose eachother, other basically in Islamic System politics is a way of Enforcing Shariàh over the people living under the geographical Boundary ruled by Muslims through the Guidance of Quran And Sunnàh and where Allah is supreme and Sovereign. Narratives Defines that during speaking and Sermon He Quoted Many Verses to people that Stress that Islam took victory over polytheism and Unjustness, Ibrahim was neither jew nor Christian he was just obedient Servant of god, caste, race, nation, tribes and color-based classification are not standard of superiority they are just symbolic expression of differentiations, one who is pious is real Nobel men , In A sermon He Said that: Allah made Mecca holy the day He created heaven and earth and it is the Holy of Holies until the Resurrection Day. It is not lawful for anyone who believes in Allah and the Last Day to shed blood therein, nor to cut down trees therein. It was not lawful for anyone before me and it will not be lawful for anyone after me. Indeed it is not lawful for me except at this time, only Allah's anger against his people makes it permissible. Mecca has now regained its former holiness. Let those here now go forth and tell others. Meccans were told regarding Islamic Prohibition like wine drinking, pigs and deceased eating's, Murder, Adultery, trade of idols etc., these deeds and practices were proclaimed to be Illegal (Haràm). Few pieces of evidence are present to claim that

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after Meccan conquest Muslim law was immediately enforced, a Qureshi woman of the Makhzoom Tribe was addicted to lending articles from women's and she then refused to re-take them, most of the narratives mention that she was found guilty of stealing, matter was brought before Muhammad (PBUH) Newly Qureshi Muslims supposed that she should not be tried due to her nobility, so they approached Abu Bakr and Ali bin Abi Talib to convince Prophet Muhammad to pardon her, but they refused to influence him, so they said Usama Bin Zaid who was beloved to Prophet to recommend her case to him, so he went and presented a case, but this recommendation infuriated Muhammad (PBUH) and he said: Do you want to influence me in a matter of criminal penalties ordained by Allah, your predecessors were annihilated because they used to free persons from nobles and common men was victimized, by God if Fatima Bint Muhammad (ra) was in her place I definitely punished her, so her hand was cut and women perjured sincerely and then she made marriage to a man. Now the whole of Arab seemed to consider Muslims as successors of Quraish and they were rapidly moving toward Prophet Muhammad to show their allegiance, but news from Hawazin and Thaqif were disappointing. South of Mecca lived a tribe of warriors called Hawazin, who had not become Muslim. They made an agreement with another tribe from Ta'if, called Thaqif to fight the Muslims and destroy them before they could spread their religion throughout Arabia. So Prophet Muhammad moved toward them with the force of a 10,000 in the year of 630 AD (8 H) and in the valley of Hunain Muslims attacked Hawazin at the break of dawn, they were defeated but when Muslims were collecting war booties left by Hawazin, they came back and attacked Muslims, unfortunately, emigrants and helpers were far away from prophets and new Muslims were near to him so they fled away. Few old cronies of prophet remained steady fast on their positions. Someone circulating rumours of Muhammad (PBUH) death but he

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Were Most daring, Brave And steadfast among them and was Saying: "I am the Prophet and no lie, I am the son of 'Abdul-Muttalib." He ordered his Uncle Abbas to call Emigrants and Helpers loudly so that they may come and fight and see that he is alive ,so Abbas called them and when they listened they rebound Immediately and going to together toward him and then the numbers of believers increased until they were able to prevail once more. The Muslims Pursued Huwazin's, killing and taking prisoners. A huge amount of booty was taken from the enemy. The Prophet shared it out first among those whose hearts were to be softened among the new Muslims, and he did not give anything to the Ansaar because he was confident of their faith and the sincerity of their Islam. Soon after this war Thaqif were besieged At Tàif ,and then Muslims after advice of few Allied tribes of Thaqif who had accepted Islam, Raised the siege after Twenty days , and these Muslim allied tribes were ordered to pressurize and boycott them and then within a year thaqif visited Medina and Accepted Islam and their idol Lààt was demolished .²

Stage Eight:

In this stage, Islam took his final and ultimate shape, we see that after the submission of Huwazin and Tahqf no major force was present under the boundary of Arabian Peninsula to challenge Muslim Rising. But world powers were silently observing change the heart of Arabian of Peninsula, Sassanid's were busy in their Monarchical Successionary Issues, but Romans who faced Muslims at Màutà wanted to take retribution that they took at Màutà by Khalid if the claim is that Muslims were looser not winners, reality do not change that three thousands of Besiege made their safe passage to Medina without Getting major lost by the Military Force of One Lacs. News of the growing power of the Muslims, as more and more of Arabia followed the Prophet(PBUH) eventually reached Heraclius, Emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire. The Romans saw the uniting of the Arabs in Islam as a possible

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threat to their Empire and the Emperor's advisors and generals, therefore, decided that the best thing to do would be to attack the Muslims from the north and east at the same time and destroy Islam once and for all. Two years had passed since Heraclius had told them of the Prophet's letter asking them to submit to Islam, but just as then, they were in on the mood now to listen to such ideas. When the Prophet (PBUH) heard of the Romans' plans, he decided that it would be better to meet the Roman army in Tabuk, some 700 kilometres from Medina on the route to Syria, than to await an attack on Medina.

If Romans were allowed to knock Medina's borders it was definitely a major disastrous blow for the developing state, so he decided to face Romans at Tabuk, even though the season was so harsh and hot, crops were near to ripe. He supposed it necessary, not to allow Roman military march to main land and to spoil their country but to stop them on the border 500 kilometers far away from Medina. So Muhammad (PBUH) decided that now he will himself lead the Muslim military and, will teach a lesson to Romans and their confederates, but due to nearing cropping season people of Medina were facing scarcity of finance and resources, and it is also a reality that Romans may not be taken lightly, so this time Muhammad (PBUH) wanted to form a great army.

So he ordered every Muslim man to become a part of fighting force, all welcomed to his proclamation except hypocrites and few old and poor men's. To form and equip an army the Prophet (PBUH) needed a great deal of money and despite all that the hypocrites had said, many Muslims, especially the Prophet's close friends, were willing to help. 'Usman Ibn Affan, for instance, generously provided horses and arms for ten thousand soldiers and Abu Bakr gave all that he had in the world. Umar, too, gave a great deal, and in this way, the Prophet (PBUH) was able to equip an army of thirty thousand soldiers. Muhammad marched toward Tabuk and

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stay there near twenty days to wait for Romans but un, fortunately, roman's didn't come after listening that Muhammad (PBUH) is waiting for them with huge Muslim Army Few narratives narrates that Muhammad (PBUH) sent an embassy to Hercules who was at Jerusalem(homus?),and he consulted his aides,they were severely against accepting Islam,but Hercules in his letter to Muhammad (PBUH) wrote that now I am a Muslim,but prophet said he is lying

This narrative mostly relies over "Saeed Bin Abi Rashid" A liberated Slave from house of Mawiya,he narrated this narration from Al-Tanukhi an emissary from Hercules,so what is a status of Al-Tanukhi is not Mentioned in Books of Biographies ?,I searched many biographies to trace him but could not find him, except Tanukhi most of the narrators are Mostly Sound level ,and they are truth full,few have done minor errors but collectively they consolidates each other .it is not clear that Al-Tanukhi accepted Islam or not saeed who listened this narrative from Tanukhi in Humus (homus) is not a disciple of Prophet Muhammad .so the chain is discontinued .but if tanukhi is traced and found safe the narrative is sound by status.³

but the case is strong by finding that Dr.LuqmanSalfi a famous jurist and Authority on Ahadith mentioned a Narration through "Ans Bin Malik" that made the narration strong to refer because ibn- haban recorded it uninterrupted and continuous so the flaw of discontinuity waved away even ibn –Kathir said that there is no objection over her chain of narration, but Imam Ahmed is Unique in recording. after twenty days Muslim Army was back to Medina Near the Medina He listened to a news that few hypocrites built a mosque as their headquarter, where they held their treacherous Meetings, and it seems that they wanted to make a new religion in the name of Islam, before Tabuk expedition they requested to Prophet (PBUH) kindly lead a prayer here but he adjourned the request till his arrival. So after listening

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their background activities and their Relations with Abu Amir, he sent a party to burn mosque before entering Medina, therefore mosque was burnt without Notice Before his Entering to Medina.⁴

when Muhammad (PBUH) was back in Medina whole Arab realized that now there is no force that may compete Islamic Forces o the 630AD year was busy because it r saw chain of deputations from Arab clans, and families visiting Medina to pay their homage and Allegiance to prophet Muhammad ,That's why this year is called year of Deputations near fifteen to twenty deputations visited medina including Muslima Kadh(z)ab of Yamama who asked prophet to make him as a partner in his prophethood ship but he rejected his Demand and deputation of Najran who was Christian by religion also displayed their Allegiance to Prophet (PBUH) that has been accepted through few conditions.⁵

In The631AD(10-H) prophet Muhammad (PBUH) pronounced that the first major and General Hajj will be offered In Makkàh During The Holy Month of Di (zee) Al-Hajj Under the Guidance of Prophet (PBUH),we may note that in630AD Abu baker was Appointed as an Ameer-Al-Hajj because Muhammad (PBUH) didn't attend Hajj Offering,so he dispatched Abu baker As a head of a Hajj Gathering And Ali Bin Abi Talib as specified Announcer of verses of Al-Baràt,but next year Muhammad (PBUH)as a Prophetic Leader of Islamic State Guided His only last pilgrimage that is called Hijat-Ul-Widàh (farewell Pilgrimage).

When Muslims listened to that Announcement they flocked Toward Makkàh to join him on his journey to the Kabah. As the tribes arrived they camped around the city until they finally numbered more than thirty thousand, it is a popular Notion among Historians that near One Lac twenty thousand Muslims Attended that last Farwell,but I while researching did not found any robust and chained narrative that may validate this claim,if we guess from expedition of Tabuk where Thirty

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thousand Muslims accompanied Muhammad (PBUH) we may further deduce that Number of Attendance will be near Thirty to eighty thousand.

What the Prophet (PBUH) said is known as the „Farewell Sermon“, because it was the last speech the Prophet (PBUH) made before he died. He said, 'surely you will meet your Lord and He will question you about your works.' He asked the Muslims to take their guidance from the Qur'an and from his own example. This, he said, was the best way to live. He ordered them to cease living in the way they had before Islam. Revenge, one of the oldest traditions in Arabia, was ended forever; usury was prohibited; property was to be respected.

Things which previously were forbidden during the four sacred months of the year were now forbidden at all times. He then commanded, 'Know that every Muslim is a Muslim's brother', which was a completely new idea to the tribes who had so often quarrelled in the past. He also said, 'Allah has given everyone his due exactly what each one deserves. After each point, the Prophet (PBUH) asked, 'Have I explained it well? Is it perfectly clear?' Everyone answered, 'yes.' For these were the people who would have to pass on the Prophet's message and instructions to those who were unable to be present that day and to future generations. The Prophet (PBUH) said, 'I have left you two things. If you hold on to them you will be saved.

They are Allah's Book and the words of your Prophet.' He then asked, 'Have I not conveyed the message?' The multitude shouted out, 'By Allah, yes!' The Prophet (PBUH) ended, 'O Allah! Bear witness to that.' 'This day those who disbelieve are in despair of (ever harming) your religion; so do not fear them, but fear Me! This day I have perfected your religion, for you, and I have completed my favor unto you, and have chosen for you as a religion AL-ISLAM'. Many Muslims started to shed tears, knowing that if the Prophet (PBUH) had completed his message, his life must be near its end. O People, it is true that you have certain rights with regard to your women,

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but they also have right over you. If they abide by your right then to them belongs the right to be fed and clothed in kindness. Do treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers. And it is your right that they do not make friends with anyone of whom you do not approve, as well as never to commit adultery and do not kill each other after me.

O People, listen to me in earnest, worship Allah, say your five daily prayers (Salah), fast during the month of Ramadhan, and give your wealth in Zakat. Perform Hajj if you can afford to. You know that every Muslim is the brother of another Muslim. You are all equal. Nobody has superiority over other except by piety and good action, Allah has forbidden you to take usury (Interest), and therefore all interest obligations shall henceforth be waived.⁶

Stage Nine:

Shortly After Return to Medina When he was busy in giving final Administrative, political and Economical Touches to The Islamic State Mohammad (PBUH) was viewed by Whole Arab As their Supreme Leader, Prophet Vicegerent (Rusūl Al Malūk) He Appointed Usama Bin Zaid bin Harithà as a leader of Army to getting Retribution of A Muslims Martyred At Al-Màutà. The army was going to depart when Muhammad (PBUH) was ill, but despite this, he had led the prayers at the mosque. From what he said afterwards to the people assembled there, they understood that his death was near. The Prophet (PBUH) praised his best friend, Abu Bakr, who had begun to weep. As the days passed his fever grew worse, until one day he was so ill that he could not even get to the mosque, which was next to where Aisha lived. The Prophet (PBUH) told A'isha to tell the Muslims to let Abu Bakr, her father, lead the prayer, which made them very sad for this was the first time anyone had taken the Prophet's place. Later, on the 12th day of Rabi al-Awal, in the 11th year of Islam (June 8th 632 A.D.) he came when Muslim were offering prayer under the

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Immaàmat (leadership) of Abu Baker, and he leads the Muslims. Last offer praying when he was back to his Residing Cabin situated in Mosque his fevering Temperature was So high went again that he Passed Away. His death is considered among Muslims as an end of prophet hood ship not only but also with him prophetic caliphate (rusool–Al-Malook) finished.

Conclusion:

As readers may see that, I discussed Nine evolutionary stages of Islamic State During the Era of Muhammad (PBUH) that encompasses Ten years of the Islamic state of Medina Under the leadership of prophet (PBUH). And If I try to Sum up These stages in The military point of View In this Conclusion Therefore, According to Prof. Ali Muhammad Shaheen, Prophet (pbuh) dispatched eighty-eight Military Expeditions, among which twenty sevens are called Ghazwàts In which he, himself lead the force, but only nine out of twenty-seven Ghazwàts are recorded to be fighting Ghazwàts, rest of eighteen are fighting less.

On the other hand, Sarayàs in which he dispatched Military expedition under the leadership of Appointed leader (Amir) are near sixty-six, they were short in their fighting range and battles. The military casualties that were recorded are surprising in term of military history, only one Muslim was made captive, barely 127 Muslims were injured, and just 259 Muslims became deceased. On the other hand opposing polytheist Forces attained 759 deaths, 6564 imprisonments that mean both sides received 1018 deaths, 6565 imprisonments, and 127 casualties.

During the eight initial years of Islamic State which comprised on 2920 Days, 22.9% Muslims Injured, and the deaths ratio of each side has been 11.8 %, the Hype of Captives was recorded in battle of Hunyain in which 6000 peoples were imprisoned ,ratio of rest of a battles is near 7% ,only two war prisoners were killed and 2383,000 square kilometer Land had been captured by Muslim Forces. And In

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diplomatic and Constitutional sense we see that Near Nine emissaries for preaching were sent on the Diplomatic and International level, In Term Of quranic Jurisprudence near 6666 verses were revealed During Twenty Three years ,among which near 600 verses are Relevant to state and Governmental Affairs.⁷ In Last one May see That Author Defined few Dimension of State Formation Under The Nine stages In term Of Politics, religion, Military, Constitution and Diplomacy shortly, in limited framework How much he is Successful will be judge by reviewers and Researchers 'of Current Time and Era.

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² Ibn Ishaq:231-235 *Watt :221-225 *Al Umri :142-147* Rizq Ullah: ibid*Salfi: 299-302 .

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² Bukhari:h:2648,4304 *Muslim :h:1688 *Tirmidhi :h:1430.

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² Al-Tuba:25,26 *Hakim:h:2549,4369 ,6522* ibn-hiban:h:6702 *Tirmidhi: h: 2180*Abu Daud:h:2501. *Bukhari:h: 4315, 4319, 4318,4323,4327, *Muslim: h:1775,1776 1777,* Ibn- ishaq:566-592 * Salfi:600-602 .*shaheen:163-165 *Sibaie:114-116*Watt :70-73.

² Al-tuba:49,79,81 ,92,91*Bukhari :h:2468,4415, 4418, 4668* hakim:h:7710 * Tirmidhi :h:3701 .*ahmed:h:15355,20107*sibaie : 75-76 *ibn -ishaq :602-604.

² Bukhari:h:3083,4416 *Abu Daud:h:1235 *ibn- Haban :h: 2749,2752 *Ahmed :h:15353, 15354, 13726,21830.

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² AL-Tuba :107-108* ibid:vol:3.PP:49-50*Salfi:630*ibn ishaq :609*watt :190*this narrative is discontinued but verses of AL-tuba and vast no of Narratives makes case solid,sura tuba is basically the best record of such an incident

² Allmran:5961*Bukhari:h:63,892,3745,4371,4372,4373,4091,4366*Muslim:h:834, 1764,,2135,2273,2420,2525,*ibn-kathir: vol:3. PP:70-125*ibn ishaq:627-645 * Salfi :643-657.

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² Al-Mayda: 3*Bukhari:h:67,555,4406,7447*Muslim:h:: 1218, 1838,4762*
Tirmidhi:h:616,3087*Ahmed:h:14031,16258, 16259, 20143,11353, 11354, 16296,
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