

CHARTER OF MADINAH

IMPORTANT CLAUSES

- 1 Common nationality for all communities.
- 2 Common defense. Common enemies/Common friends.
- 3 (All parties are bound help each other in case of foreign assault. None among the stakeholders can sign a separate peace while Muslims are fighting in the path of Allah.)
- 4 Common interest against Quraish. (No non-believer in Madinah will intervene in favour of Quraish.)
- 5 Religious freedom for all.
- 6 Equal Rights for all. (Social, Legal and Economic Equality.)
- 7 Protection of the oppressed.
- 8 Muslims help other Muslims.
- 9 Mutual advice and consultation.
- 10 Sanctity of Madinah.
- 11 Muhammad (P.B.U.H) will be the sole arbitrator.

IMPORTANCE OF THE CHARTER

“The constitution reveals Muhammad’s (P.B.U.H) great diplomatic skills for it allows the ideal that he cherished of an Ummah.”

(Encyclopedia of Islam)

“The charter of Madinah was a social contract derived from a treaty and was built upon the concept of one community of diverse tribes.”

(L. Ali Khan, Legal Scholar)

“The holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) of Islam had been neglected and abused by his own people at Makkah, while at Madinah he was not only received as an honoured chief but also made president of the republic.”

(Hugh Kennedy)

- 1 First written constitution of the world.
- 2 Magna Carta of early Islam.
- 3 Statesmanship of holy Prophet (P.B.U.H)
- 4 Civil liberties and equal rights for all.
- 5 Defence of Madinah.
- 6 Protection of the Muslims.
- 7 Islam as politico-religious entity.
- 8 Legitimate right of Muslims to spread Islam.
- 9 Peace, the foremost lesson of Islam.