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The Prophet's Institutionalization and Its Functions in the Development of Islamic Civilization (1–10 A.H.)

Mohammad Jamiri

Mohammad Keshavarz Beyzaei* (Corresponding Author)

Abstract

One of the key requirements for the development of civilization is the formation of institutions, with the state being the most fundamental among them. The establishment of a government was the most significant political action undertaken by the Prophet of Islam (PBUH) after the Hijrah, and it created new capacities for the emergence of Islamic civilization.This study, using a descriptive-analytical approach and library-based research method, and drawing upon the theory of institutionalism, explores two central questions: What were the Prophet's most important actions in institution-building, and what roles did they play in shaping Islamic civilization? Findings indicate that the Islamic government founded by the Prophet had a high capacity for institutionalization. He successfully established a range of basic political, social, and civilizational institutions, including the family, worship and education, finance, governance, law, judiciary, military, and foreign relations. These institutions were rooted in Qur'anic teachings, a monotheism-centered worldview, and the Prophet's own innovative leadership. This institutional foundation laid the groundwork for a broader civilizational trajectory. Through various functions—educational, economic, legislative, justice-oriented, and security-related—these institutions evolved over time and were transmitted as a civilizational legacy to subsequent Islamic governments. This legacy contributed significantly to the golden age of Islamic culture and civilization during the 3rd and 4th

Key words: Prophetic rule, institutionalism, the Prophet's actions, institution-building, function, development of Islamic civilization.

* Assistant Professor, Department of Islamic Studies, Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, bushehr, Iran
mbeyzai@yahoo.com

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