

The Treaty of Hudaibiyah.

A significant incident in the history of Islam, the Treaty of Hudaibiyah was signed in the Sixth year after Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and his followers left Makkah. Despite their victory in the Battle of Badr, the Muslims during that time were not strong enough to attack the Pagans (جُفَاك) of Makkah. But, they wished to visit the holy Kaaba and perform Tawaf.

It was then, the pivotal (فُكُل) treaty b/w the Prophet and the Quraish tribe was signed. There were several benefits of the treaty of Hudaibiyah, including the decline in tension b/w two factions (فُجُك), affirming peace. Moreover, it was as the result of the agreement. Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and his followers were allowed to enter Makkah the following year for what came to be known as the first pilgrimage.

- History of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah:

After leaving Makkah, Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H) saw a dream that he performed Tawaf. Believing it to be a good sign, along with 400 Muslims, he donned (بُكِي) Ihram clothes & decided to visit Makkah. In

+ Owing to the agreement, the hostile (غزوة) Quraish tribe recognized Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as the leader of the state of Madinah.

+ Since followers of Islam and the polytheists were no longer in an ongoing struggle, some people started seeing the religion in a new light & became its followers.

+ After the agreement, Muslims were allowed to make alliances with other tribes.

+ The 10-year armistice gave Muslims a chance to preach Islam & deal with the enemies on the other side of the Peninsula (غزوة).

- Key Lessons as a masterpiece of Visionary Document

The treaty not only occupies a crucial place in the history of Islam, but also in the present times, it holds a significant value. The treaty offers several vital lessons to Muslims on patience and gentleness. Following are the lessons can learn from it;

1) **Patience can resolve every problem:** It is a difficult virtue to attain, but it has the power to resolve every issue. Although at the start, the conditions of the Treaty did not favor Muslims, but because Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) showed patience, peace was ensured.

2) Raising your sword is not always the answer. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had the support of so many brave Muslims brothers. Still, instead of raising his sword despite the challenges, he chose to settle things through peaceful talks. Thus, the Treaty of Hudaibiyah points out that walking on the path of peace is vital.

3) Muslims should honour agreements. From the treaty that was made in January 628, the Muslims should learn the value of commitment because the Quraish people did not follow the agreement & violated the a vital clause, the Prophet invaded & defeated them by the grace of Allah.

4) Quraish Also accepted Madinah as Islamic state: The treaty of Hudaibiyah aided in maintaining peace b/w the states of Makkah and Madinah. It ensured Muslims a chance to go on a peaceful Pilgrimage. Quraish also accepted Madinah as an Islamic state. For the true followers of Islam, it noted down & offered vital lessons on peace, patience & victory.

- Who broke the treaty of Hudaibiyah?

Right after two years after the treaty, polytheists (Jah) of Makkah violated the first article of the treaty (abandoning the war) because the Banu Khuza'a tribe was allied with Muslims and Banu Bakr was with Quraish, but during a battle b/w the two in 8/629-630, some men from Quraish's tribe killed some of Banu Khuza'a.

They went to apologize to Abu Sufyan to Prophet Muhammad PBUH, but his apology was not accepted, then Prophet SAWW gathered a great army and moved towards Makkah to expand Islam.

Treat of Hudaibiyah

"As a Conflict Resolution"

Conflict is an inevitable phenomenon of human life. It is the strife or struggle b/w two groups. Everyone strives for peace which can only be established by the resolution of conflicts. Hence, resolving conflicts has always occupied a significant place from the personal level to the greater field of international arena.

In this context, Muslim scholars have also given their thoughtful suggestion on the principles & methods of conflict resolution. According to the Islamic Ideology, that comes from the Holy Quran and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Since the very beginning of humanity. We see the conflict b/w Adam, Eve and Satan. Since then human civilization was never without disputes or conflicts. As a result, Allah gives complete principle for resolving these conflicts, which are underlined in Quran and Hadith.

The Prophet Muhammad PBUH himself practised all those rules and regulations in his own life (Treaty of Hudaibiyyah etc), which proves implementation of the theoretical presentation of Islamic values / rules in resolving disputes as well as the perfection of Islam as the absolute religion of Allah Almighty.

The Pledge^(Uj) of Tree / Bait-ul-Rizwan

It was a pledge that was sworn (Uj) to the Islamic prophet Muhammad by his companions prior to the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah (6 AH). The Pledge, sworn under a tree, was to avenge the rumored death of Usman (R.A).

In March (6 AH), Muhammad set for Mecca to perform the ritual pilgrimage of Umrah. The Quraysh denied the Muslims entry into the

city and posted themselves outside Mecca, determined to offer resistance even though the Muslims did not have any intention or preparation for battle. Muhammad (saw) camped outside Mecca at Hudaibiyah and sent Usman bin Affan as his envoy to meet with the leaders of Quraysh and negotiate their entry into the city. The Quraysh caused Usman (R.A.) to stay longer in Mecca than they originally planned & refused to inform the Muslims of his whereabouts. This caused them to believe that Usman (R.A.) had been killed by the people of Quraysh. On this occasion, Muhammad (SAW) gathered his nearly 1400 Sahaba and called them to pledge to fight until death and avenge the death of Usman (R.A.). This Pledge took place under a tree & was thus known as the Pledge of the tree. During this process of pledging, each Sahaba came before Muhammad (SAW) & pledged, with his hand.

CRUX / KEY POINTS.

- 1- It was signed b/w Muslim & Quraysh.
- 2- It was written by Ali-Al Murtaza.
- 3- It was signed in 628 ~~BE~~ / 6 AH for 10 years.
- 4- Hudaibiyah is the name of tree.
- 5- Suhail-bin-Amar signed the Treaty of Hudaibiyah on behalf of Quraysh.

~BATTLE OF KHYBER~

Overview:

The battle of Khyber was a very important event in the history of Islam that occurred in 628 AD (7 Hijri).

The conflict was b/w the Muslims of Madinah, who were under Prophet Muhammad PBUH, & the Jews who had settled in Khyber after they were expelled from Madinah.

Khyber is an agricultural place situated approximately 160 km north of Madinah. Some scholars say that the battle of Khyber took place in the 6th year of Hijrah, approx. 628 CE.

However, according to the majority of scholars, it took place in the 7th year of Hijrah.

Before the conquest, Khyber was inhabited by a mixture of Arabs and Jews. The number of Jews increased after the expulsion of Jews from Madinah at time of Prophet Muhammad PBUH.

Background:

After a hundred miles from Madina on the route to Syria was an important settlement of Jews called "Khyber". Literally Khyber means a "Fort" & the place was so named because it consists of a series of forts. There were six or seven forts & each was occupied by a different section of the Jews.

After the Jews' expulsion from Makkah, most of the Jews of Banu Qaynuqa and Banu Nadir took refuge (oli) in Khyber.

When the Muslims migrated from Makkah to Madinah (in 622 AD), they encountered several communities in Madinah. Some of them were Banu Aws, Banu Khazraj, Jews (Banu Qaynuqa, Banu Nadir and Banu Quraiza). The Holy Prophet PBUH signed a treaty with the Jews of Madinah in the first year of the migration in order to ensure peace and harmony in Madinah. This pact was known as the "Charter of Madinah".

Under this pact, the Muslims and Jews were one Ummah and they were to help each other against their enemies. However, this was not the thing with the Jews.

The Jewish tribes violated the treaty in several instances, such as:

- The leaders of Jews had been deeply hurt by their expulsion from their homes. These leaders, who settled in Khyber were Salam ibn Abu al Haqiq, Kinanah ibn Abu Al Haqiq and Huyayy ibn Akhtab. The leadership of these three men was enough to drag the Jews of Khyber into conflict aimed at retaliation against the Muslims. They were driven by an inner hatred and strong desire to return to their homes in Madinah.

• The first move against the Muslims came in the Battle of the Trench, when the Jews of Khyber led by the leaders of Banu Al-Nadir played a significant role in the incitement of Quraish and the desert Arabs against the Muslims, and spent their own money for that purpose. Then they succeeded in persuading Banu Qurayzah to betray the Muslims and co-operate with their enemies.

After Allah had aided the Muslims in defending Madinah and defeating the tribes, the Messengers felt that it was important to deal with the situation in Khyber, which had become a source of great danger for the Muslims.

Ibn Ishaq reports with an "Isnad" that the Messengers sent a letter to them, calling them to Islam but the Jews did not accept this invitation. nor did they apologize for inciting the enemies of the Muslims. The Messengers therefore decided to deal with their leaders who had played a part in the incitement against him, including Salam ibn Abd al Haqiq. The Messengers sent Abdullah ibn Abi Rihah but they killed him.

* Causes of the Battle of Khyber

The Battle of Khyber was primarily caused by the Jewish tribes of Khyber posing a consistent threat to the Muslims of Madinah. After being expelled from Madinah, tribes like Banu-Nadir established themselves in Khyber, where they gained wealth and influence. They allied with the Quraish and other enemies of Islam to instigate wars against the Muslims, such as during the Battle of the Trench. Additionally, their conspiracies and attempts to disrupt the growing Muslim state compelled the Muslims to neutralize this threat to ensure Madinah's safety and stability.

* Consequences of the Battle of Khyber:

The Battle resulted in a decisive victory for the Muslims, solidifying their dominance in the Arabian Peninsula. The Jewish tribes of Khyber surrendered and agreed to pay Jizya while retaining their lands. This marked the first implementation of such agreements under Islamic rule. The victory also boosted the morale of the Muslims and provided them

with significant resources, as Khyber was a wealthy region with fertile lands and trade opportunities. It further weakened the alliances between the Quraish and Jewish tribes, paving the way for the eventual conquest of Mecca.