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Assignment # 01

HUDAIBIYAH TREATY

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HUDAIBIYAH TREATY.

1) Hudaibiyah Treaty:

(Sulh Al-Hudaybiyyah) The treaty of Hudaibiyah was an event that took place during the time of the Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H). It was a pivotal treaty between Hazrat Muhammad, representing the state of Medina and the Quraish tribe of Mecca in January 628 (corresponding to Dhu al-Qidah, AH 6).

It helped to decrease tension between the two cities, affirmed peace for a period of 10 years, and authorised Muhammad's followers to return the following year in a peaceful Pilgrimage, later known as The First Pilgrimage.

2) Attempted Pilgrimage:

Hazrat Muhammad (P.B.U.H) had a premonition that he ~~would enter~~ Mecca and ^{and performing} ~~and~~ tawaf around the Kabah. His companions in Madinah were delighted when He told them about it. They all visited Mecca & the Kaaba and they learned to do tawaf there. In 628, Hazrat Muhammad and a group of 1,400 Muslims marched peacefully without arms towards Mecca, in an attempt to perform the Umrah (pilgrimage). They were dressed as pilgrims, and brought sacrificial animals, hoping that Quraish would honour the Arabian custom of allowing pilgrims to enter the city. The Muslims had left Madinah in a state of ~~ghram~~, a premeditated spiritual and physical state which restricted their freedom.

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of action and prohibited fighting. This, along with the paucity of arms carried, indicated that the pilgrimage was always intended to be peaceful.

Hazrat Muhammad^{as} and His followers camped outside of Mecca, and Hazrat Muhammad^{as} met with Meccan emissaries, who wished to prevent the pilgrims entry into Mecca. After negotiations, the two ~~was~~ parties decided to resolve the matter through diplomacy rather than warfare, and a treaty was drawn up.

Incidents:

A significant incident in the history of Islam, the treaty of Hudaibiyah was signed in the sixth year after Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) 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 of Makkah. But they wished to visit the Holy Kaaba and perform Tawaf.

It was then, the pivotal treaty between the Prophet^{as} and the Quraish tribe was signed. There were several benefits of the treaty of Hudaibiyah including the decline in tension between the two factions, affirming peace. Moreover, it was as the result of the agreement Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and his followers were allowed to enter Makkah the following year for what came to be known as the first Pilgrimage.

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History of the treaty of Hudaibiyyah:

After leaving Makkah, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) saw a dream that he performed Tawaf. Believing it to be a sign, along with 1400 Muslims, he donned Ihram clothes and decided to visit Makkah. In the sacred state, the Muslims had their physical freedom restricted and were prohibited from fighting. They travelled without arms in hopes Quraish people would see their peaceful intentions to perform pilgrimage and allow them into the city as per customs.

However, this didn't turn out to be the case as they were stopped outside the city. Later Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) camped outside Makkah and had talks with the Meccan emissaries, who denied him entry. After long and peaceful discussions, the parties decided to resolve the matter through diplomacy and the points of the Treaty Hudaibiyyah were drawn in January 628.

Hudaibiyyah Treaty ; Conditions :

The treaty was a significant victory for the muslims who wanted to peacefully perform the pilgrimage.

After the Ringers of Makkah agreed to calmly resolve the situation, the contours of the treaty were discussed at great length. The following points were decided then:

- Among the treaty of Hudaibiyyah points, perhaps

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the most significant was that the Muslims will return to Madinah without visiting the Kaaba that year. Instead, next year, they will be allowed entry and a peaceful stay in Makkah for a period of three days.

- It was decided to hold a ceasefire between the parties for a period of 10 years. During this time, people were supposed to live in safety and harmony.
- It was decided that the agreement between any tribe (PBUTH) and the Prophet was not prohibited. Similarly, anyone who wanted to join the Quraish people and sign an accord with them could not be stopped.
- One more vital point of the ^{point} ~~treaty~~ was that anyone from Makkah who entered Madinah will be returned to the Quraish people, but the people of Madinah wandering inside Makkah will not be extended the same courtesy.

Significance of the Treaty:

The importance of the Treaty in the history of Islam cannot be denied. Even if some points of the treaty were not favouring Muslims, overall, the agreement was a good thing for the followers of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It is so because the treaty benefited the muslims in several ways:

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- Owing to the agreement, the Hostile Quraish tribe recognised 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 and 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 and deal with the enemies on the other side of the peninsula.

● Who Broke the Treaty?

The Pilgrimage to Holy Kaabah is essential for Muslims; hence the treaty played an important role in the life of every individual. It allowed the Muslims to peacefully conduct the pilgrimage and become one with Allah. Further, the treaty was significant in stopping the long struggles of Muslims to visit the Holy land and city of Makkah. In 630, right after two years when the treaty of Hudaibiya was drawn, One of the clauses was violated. It so happened that ^{the tribe of} Bnu Khuzaya's ~~tribe~~, who was an ally of the Muslims,

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and Banu Bakr, who was with the Quraish ^{clan} people, clashed in a fight.

During the battle between the two in 8 / 629-630, some members of the former tribe were slain by the latter group. In this way, a vital clause of the treaty of ceasefire between the two was breached. Afterwards, the ^{people with Abu Sufyan} Quraish people went to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to apologise to him (with Abu Sufyan), but they were not pardoned by him.

Role of Umar (RA) in Treaty Hudaibiya:

After Muhammad (PBUH) signed the treaty, most of the pilgrims objected to Prophet (PBUH) signing some points that go in the favor of the Quraish tribe.

Before leaving towards Makkah, Umar (R.A) had ^{asked} the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to carry arms as it isn't safe to visit Makkah without arms.

Consequences:

The life of the Hudaibiya pact did not exceed two years. It was a short period, but nevertheless much had happened during this period which had added to the strength of the Muslims, and correspondingly weakened the position of the Quraish. After the conquest of

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Khyber the material sources of the Muslims had considerably increased. After the discomfiture of the Jews, many Arab Tribes joined the Muslims as their allies. The Muslims were now in a position to raise a sufficiently large army. The Quraish soon realized that they had imprudently abrogated the treaty of Hudaibiyyah. Abu Sufyan, the chief of Quraish, rushed to the Madinah to seek the renewal of the treaty of Hudaibiyyah. Umm Habiba, the daughter of Abu Sufyan had accepted and was a wife of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). Abu Sufyan wanted his daughter to intercede with the Holy Prophet in his behalf. He sought the help of Abu Bakr, Umar and Ali as well. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) met Abu Sufyan with due courtesy, and brought home to him the point that if the Quraish wanted peace they should accept the suzerainty of the Muslims as the Jews had done. Abu Sufyan was not agreeable to this and the negotiations failed. Abu Sufyan returned to Makkah, a disappointed man. During his stay in Madinah, he had come to realize that the Muslims had become a power, and the position of the Quraish vis-a-vis the Muslims has become difficult.

"TREATY OF HUDAIBIYYAH - THE MANIFEST

Victory

..... ninth verse

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chapter. Its name is derived from words in the first verse that reveal the subject matter a great victory in the form of a truce with the disbelievers of Makkah. This is known as The Treaty of Hudaibiyah. Signed at an area known as al-Hudaibiyah. The chapter was revealed while the Muslims were on their way back to Madinah after the signing of the peace treaty, and approximately 3 years after the chapter preceding it, Muhammad (PBUH) and his followers were prevented from performing pilgrimage and Makkans were agreeable to a peace treaty, and Muslims were returned back to Madina.

By revealing this chapter, Allah declared the treaty to be a manifest Victory.

War had been a barrier between the Muslims and the idolaters, but now both parties met and talked together, the Muslims were recognized as a formidable force and the Islamic state was duly recognized, and the no-war pact brought peace & security, allowing the new religion to spread rapidly in the land.

At al-Hudaibiyah Prophet Muhammad's companions numbered 1400, but two years later at the Conquest of Makkah, He led an army of more than 10,000.

The general atmosphere of this chapter gives the impression that the Muslim Community has matured over the past three years. They are growing increasingly strong.

1) Success for Believers:

This chapter opens with three verses addressed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It is a statement outlining the great favors bestowed on him by God. He has been given a glorious victory, complete forgiveness, blessings, and assured guidance - All because of his complete and unwavering trust in God.

Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) Companions swore allegiance to him, and in doing so, they swore allegiance to God Himself. They placed their right hand on top of the Prophet's hand, and the hand of God was above their hands. Anyone who breaks the pledge breaks it at his own peril. However, the one who keeps the pledge will be given a great reward.

2) Choosing to disobey results in punishment:

God now addresses the Bedouin (desert Arabs) who refused to accompany Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) because they expected defeat at the hands of the Makkans. It reveals the excuse these Arabs will see Prophet Muhammad return safely. By making assumptions about the true nature of the expedition they destroyed themselves and became ruined people.

3) Swearing allegiance pleases God:

This part of the chapter speaks to and about the unique believers who gave their pledges to

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Prophet Muhammad^{pbuh} just before the signing of the Treaty of Hudaibiya:

God says that when the believers, under the tree, swore their allegiance to the Prophet^{pbuh}. He was pleased. He knew what was in their hearts and he gave them tranquility and a speedy victory. He is Mighty and Wise and has promised that the future will hold many spoils, victories, and gains.

The enemy's hands were restrained and that was a sign for the believers so that they would be guided to the straight path. There will be other spoils and gains as well, but they are not yet within reach. If the non-unbelievers had fought rather than signing the treaty, the believers would have been victorious.

However, God's plan was to set in motion other vicissitudes, and His plans will never fail to be triumphant. God's way has never changed, nor will it ever do so. Those who turned the believers away from Makkah were guilty of gross misconduct, but there were believing men and women among the Makkans and had the fighting taken place they may have been killed. God left the Makkans in their fury and ignorance and protected the believers.

God will fulfill Prophet Muhammad's^{pbuh} vision of entering Makkah; the believers will perform Umrah. God knows what you do not know and will grant a speedy victory. He has sent Prophet Muhammad^{pbuh} with guidance and the religion of truth that will be shown to be above all false religions.

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FUTURE OUTCOMES OF THE TREATY.

The agreement at first seemed like a negative development for Muslims, but later on, it turned out to be a great victory.

Although the treaty, which was signed on the borders of Hudaybiyyah, was first met with sadness by the companions of Prophet Muhammad, ^{way!} it later paved the way for significant gains, as the Meccans had officially recognised the Muslims.

Muslims were equally allowed to make alliances with other tribes. The 10 years of armistice with Meccans provided a unique opportunity to spread Islam and to deal with their rivals in other parts of the peninsula, just like conquering the Jewish stronghold of Khayber.

A year after signing the treaty, there were 2,000 pilgrims with Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) instead of 1,400 previously.

Amid the peaceful environment, the number of Muslims started increasing. Thanks to this treaty, the way was opened for the Conquest of Mecca, which took place two years later when the truce was broken because Banu Bakr, an ally of the Quraysh, attacked the Banu Khuza'a, who had recently become allies of the Muslims.

Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) Vision at Hudaibiyah: The Game Changer.

~~In Holy~~ Prophet Muhammad ^(SAW) who was sent down to this earth as a blessing for the mankind used his prophetic vision and farsightedness at the Hudaibiyah camp to transform the accepted rules of war and peace, and introduced new strategies that proved to be the game changer affecting the entire world, opening a new chapter in human relations among people around the world and enabling the world to witness Islamic values that changed existing situation ^{at the} Arabian Peninsula and ~~in the~~ then-known world forever ~~at large~~.

Prophet Muhammad ^(SAW) migrated to Madinah and established the first Islamic Community. The pagans and the Quraysh of Makkah came to Madinah after the Prophet with swords, spears and other weapons to kill him and to destroy the newly established Muslim community. Their first action was to kill him, while He was still living in Makkah. When He was on his way to Madinah, they chased him and searched all roads leading to Madinah. Later, they made the decision to travel to Madinah to destroy the newly established Muslim Community. Ultimately suffering defeat at the hands of Muslims in Battle of Badr, Battle of Uhud, and other battles. The path of destruction was in one direction only, from Makkah to Madinah. The game changer

proved to be in the opposite direction from Madinah to Makkah involving the Prophet and fourteen hundred Muslims travelling to Makkah without the intention of waging war on the Quraish or the pagans but with the intention of entering Makkah for performing pilgrimage and Umrah.

The Holy Prophet Muhammad's ^(SAW) intention to perform Umrah infuriated and angered the pagans who made a decision to block entry of ^(HCP) Prophet and his entourage and followers in Makkah. Although a state of war had existed between pagans of Makkah and the Muslim Community for six years, the muslims were coming to Makkah unarmed during the month of Dhil Qidah, one of the four sacred months, in which all warfare are forbidden. It was also a traditional practice that no one was stopped from entering Makkah. The pagans while breaking the established law decided to stop Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) by the force of arms. They dispatched Khalid bin Walid who along with two hundred horsemen got ready to intercept the Muslim Pilgrims. Even several thousand heavily-armed pagans remained in Makkah to make sure that the Muslims didn't enter Makkah.

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Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had no intention of fighting, and by employing a new strategy changed his route to Makkah and camped on the plain of Hudaibiyah. Hazrat Usman bin Affan was sent as the Muslim envoy to Makkah. Even the news

reaching Hudaibiyah camp that Usman bin Affan (R.A) has been assassinated by the pagans and Quraysh didn't shake the resolve of Prophet Muhammad^ﷺ (PBUH) who remained determined and continued to exhibit utmost patience. In the camp, he moved under the acacia tree, took a pledge from the Muslims that they would remain steadfast and fight for Islam in the face of provocations by the pagans & Quraish. The news about the death of Hazrat Usman bin Affan later proved to be false. The Muslims were ready to face the greatest danger without fear or fight. This proved to be another situation that was a game changer, forcing the pagans to open negotiations with Prophet Muhammad^ﷺ (PBUH).

Khalid bin Walid visited the Hudaibiyah camp, observed the discipline and order, display of Islamic values by the Muslims and their love of Islam. The good intentions of Muslims speeded up the negotiations process.

- During the negotiations Kuraish and the pagans refused to make any concessions or showed any leniency. The pagan representative Suhayl bin Amr raised objection twice to the wordings of the Treaty.
 - ⇒ The first time he refused to accept the attributes of Allah as the merciful and compassionate when it was written, "In the name of Allah, the merciful, the compassionate".
 - ⇒ The second time on the words, "Muhammad, the Prophet of Allah". When the words, "Following is

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text of it a part reached by Muhammad, the Prophet of God and Suhaib bin Amr". were written, he objected by saying; "Stop it, If I had accepted you as a Prophet of God then I would not have been hostile to you". The Prophet accepted both the objections, and the words were changed, demonstrating that there is no compulsion in Islam.

Muhammad, the prophet of merciful and compassionate God, continued to demonstrate the Goodness and the human values that Islam wanted each and every pagan to embrace and follow.

Many other situations and solutions that became part of the Treaty of Hudaibiya acted as catalysts in making the Islamic position strong and became part of the game changer.

The treaty of Hudaibiya proved to be a genuine victory for the Muslims. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) with his convictions and belief in Allah was not looking for a quick victory over the pagans but a long term victory that would last forever. His strategy was a product of profound political wisdom and farsightedness. He commanded the Muslims to accept the treaty in the face of those who questioned the wisdom of treaty. The historian says that many reluctantly accepted compliance to the treaty.

Prophet Muhammad's ^(PBUH) vision turned the treaty of Hudaibiyyah as a game changer in many ways.

- The pagans felt accomplished more than they had bargained for and elevated themselves to higher levels of arrogance, however, they recognized that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was an equal partner rather than the follower of a new religion who was insisting them to accept Islam, his religion.
- Even though the treaty made the pagans more arrogant but it put a constraint on their hostile attitude.
- The members of Quraish and other clans of Makkah started thinking more about Islam, trying to understand it rather than committing acts of aggression against its followers, the Muslims.
- Many pagans were impressed by the simple, straight forward and humanistic values displayed by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- And hearing from Khalid bin Walid (Makkan Commander) and other Makkans, who visited the Hudaibiyyah camp, about the discipline, spirit and unity displayed by fourteen hundred followers of Islam with a new perspective.
- Many began to waiver in hostility towards the faith of Islam.

This was a game changer.

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The treaty proved the importance and future of Islam by putting an end to the perennial warfare between Makkah and Madinah, opened up ways to penetration of Islamic values into the heart of pagans, encouraging their inquisitive feelings to flourish and look at Islam favorably.

The treaty of Hudaibiyyah also added a new point as a game changer because it gave the Muslims the peace and security needed without the fear of an invasion from Makkah.

Prophet Muhammad ["](PBUH) was a man of truth and fidelity who spoke with sincerity. His treatment of the Christians, Jews, pagans and Meenah created an atmosphere that ended up in the establishment of peace in the region and gave him time for the propagation of Islam. Within the two months of his return to Madinah, after signing the treaty of Hudaibiyyah he began to address himself to the kings of surrounding empires, and chiefs of foreign states bringing the message of Islam to all men in all corners of the earth.

The Judgement, wisdom and the strong belief in Allah Almighty, and the prophetic vision of Holy Prophet Muhammad ["](PBUH), in signing the treaty of Hudaibiyyah, proved to be the Game changer that changed the world forever.

Treaty Of Hudaibiyyah;

"As a Conflict Resolution"

Conflict is an inevitable phenomenon of human life. It is the strive or struggle between two groups. Everyone strives for peace which can only be establish 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 suggestions on the principles and methods of conflict resolution according to the Islamic Ideology that springs from the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Islam literally derives from the word "Salamah" which means "peace and happiness". It is only revealed religion accepted by Allah (The creator of the whole universe). so, by this as we know, the Islam follows. By the revelation of the Holy Quran all the acts of mankind from personal to international conduct. Hence for inevitable conflict, & consequently the notions of peace are also directed in Islam.

Indeed, since the very beginning of humanity and Eve, we see the conflict between 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 ^w(PBUH) himself practiced 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.

KEY LESSONS:

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 one can learn from it.

- Patience can resolve every problem:

It is a very difficult virtue to attain, but it has the power to resolve every issue. Although at the start, the conditions of Treaty didn't favor Muslims, but because Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) showed patience, peace was ensured.

- Rising Your sword is not always the answer:

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had the support of so many brave Muslim brothers.

Still, instead of raising his sword despite the challenges, he chose to settle things through peaceful talks. Thus, the Treaty of Hudaibiya points out that walking on the path of peace is vital.

- Muslims should honour agreements:

From the Treaty that was made in January 628, the Muslims should learn the value of commitments. Because Quraish people didn't follow the agreement and violated a vital clause, the Prophet invaded and defeated them by the grace of Allah.

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Conclusion :

- The treaty of Hudaibiyyah aided in maintaining peace between states of Makkah and Madinah.
- It ensured Muslims a chance to go on a peaceful pilgrimage to the Holy Kaaba.
- It allowed Muslims the formation of allies.
- For the true followers of Islam, it noted down and offered vital lessons on peace, patience and victory.

~~t of Al-Hudabiyyah a compromise that was reached between Muhammad (S.A.W) and meccan leaders in which mecca gave ethical and religious recognition to the growing community of muslims in Madina. The Holy Prophet (S.N.W) have been approaching mecca with approximately 1400 followers in to perform the "Ummrah" as directed in a ^{verse} of meccans, however, humiliated by their inability to do so (March, 697), wouldn't allow Muhammad (S.A.W) in their city.~~

Instead, a meccan delegation met the their stopping place, Al-Hudabiyyah situated about nine miles outside mecca, to negotiate a treaty, thereby acknowledging of the muslims as bargaining partners. A year truce was declared. Muhammad (S.A.W) then agreed