

## **The Treaty of Hudaibiyah: Key Points, Significance & Lessons**

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 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.***

### **History of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah**

After leaving Makkah, ***Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) saw a dream that he performed Tawaf.*** Believing it to be a good 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 did not turn out to be the case as ***they were stopped outside the city.*** Later, Prophet **Muhammad (PBUH)** camped outside from **Makkah at the place of Hudaibiya** 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 Hudaibiyah were drawn in January 628.***

### **Hudaibiyah Treaty Conditions**

The Treaty was a significant victory for the Muslims who wanted to peacefully perform the pilgrimage. After the Pagans of Makkah agreed to calmly resolve the situation, the conditions of the treaty were discussed at great length. The following points were decided then:

- ***The Muslims will return to Madinah without visiting the Kaaba that year.***
- ***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 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 treaty of Hudaibiyah point 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 favoring 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.

- ❖ Owing to the agreement, the hostile 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 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 of Hudaibiyah?**

***Right after two years*** after the treaty, polytheists 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 between the two in 8/629-630, some men from Quraish's tribe killed some men of Banu Khuza'a.*** This was the breaking of the Hudaibiyah treaty.

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.

### **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 one can learn from it:

- ✓ **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 favour Muslims, but because Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) showed patience, peace was ensured.
- ✓ **Raising 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 Hudaibiyah 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 the Quraish people did not follow the agreement and violated a vital clause, the Prophet invaded and defeated them by the grace of Allah.
- ✓ Quraish also accepted Madinah as the Islamic state.

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

### **The Pledge of the Tree / Bait-ul-Rizwan**

The Pledge of the Tree (Arabic: *بَيْعَةُ الشَّجَرَةِ*, romanized: bay'at ash-shajara) was a pledge that was sworn to the Islamic prophet Muhammad by his companions prior to the Treaty of al-Hudaybiya (6 AH/628 CE). The pledge, sworn under a tree, was to avenge the rumored death of Uthman.

In March 628 CE (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 camped outside Mecca at Hudaybiyyah and sent Uthman ibn Affan as his envoy to meet with the leaders of Quraysh and negotiate their entry into the city. The Quraysh caused Uthman to stay longer in Mecca than they originally planned and refused to inform the Muslims of his whereabouts. This caused them to believe that Uthman had been killed by the people of the Quraysh. On this occasion, Muhammad gathered his nearly 1,400 Sahaba and called them to pledge to fight until death and avenge the death of Uthman. This pledge took place under a tree and was thus known as the Pledge of the Tree. During the process of pledging, each Sahaba came before Muhammad and pledged, with his hand.

### **Some Key-Points from Sulah Hudaybiyyah for Objective Point of View**

- Sulah Hudaybiyyah was signed between Muslim and Quraish
- Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty was scribed by Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A).
- The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah was an event that took place during the time of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.
- Sulah e Hudaibiya is called Fatah Al-Mubeen in Surah Al-Fatah
- Sulah e Hudaibiya Was Signed In The Year 628/ 6H.
- Sule e Huabaibiya Was Signed For 10 Years.
- The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah took place in March 628 Dhu al-Qi'dah
- 7 clauses did the treaty of Hudaybiyyah contain
- Hudabia is the name of the tree.
- Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, representing the state of Medina
- Suhail bin Amar signed the Treaty of Hudaibiya on behalf of the Quraish Mecca.

