



## Content for Essay Writing Competition for Intermediate / Degree & Post Graduate students

### Sulh Hudaybiyyah and Bay'at Rizwan

#### Dhu al-Qi'dah 6H

There is a place near Makkah called Hudaybiyyah, and a nearby village also became famous with this name. Since an agreement of peace was made there, this event is known as the Treaty of Hudaybiyyah.

This event holds great significance in Islamic history because it laid the foundation for all future successes of Islam. Despite being a treaty of peace, which seemingly appeared disadvantageous, Allah, in the Qur'an, referred to it as a victory.

#### *Ka'bah and Makkah Mu'azzamah*

The Ka'bah is the central sanctuary of Islam, established by Hazrat Ibrahim عليه السلام. He is also credited with giving the name "Muslims":

هُوَ سَمَّكُمُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ (Al-Hajj: 78)

"Indeed, Ibrahim is the one who named you Muslims."

The Shari'ah given to the Prophet ﷺ was not new but the same Abrahamic Shari'ah:

مِلَّةَ أَبِيكُمْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ (Al-Hajj: 78)

"The religion of your father, Ibrahim."

Over time, his descendants became idol-worshippers, but the Ka'bah remained a central place of worship for Arabs, who respected it as a shared heritage. During the sacred months, all tribal fighting ceased, and people from distant tribes came to worship together peacefully.

Muslims were expelled from Makkah, yet their love and attachment to it remained. Hazrat Bilal, even under persecution in Makkah, would weep and recite poetry expressing his longing:

*"Will the day come when I can spend a night in the valley of Makkah, with my beloved Adkhar and Jaleel with me? Will I witness the springs of Majnah and the beauty of Shamah and Tufail?"*

#### *Intention of Umrah*

For fulfilling the religious obligation of Umrah, the Prophet ﷺ set out to Makkah with fourteen hundred companions. They took sacrificial camels, tied with iron marks as symbols of sacrifice. Only essential weapons, like swords for travel, were allowed.

A scout from the Khuz'ah tribe was sent ahead to check Quraish's intentions. Upon reaching Asfan, he reported that Quraish had united all tribes and decided that Muhammad ﷺ would not be allowed into Makkah.

#### *Quraish's Preparations and Arrival at Hdaybiyyah*

Quraish sent armed forces under Khalid bin Walid to intercept the Muslims. The Prophet ﷺ moved to Hdaybiyyah, where water was scarce. By the miracle of the Prophet ﷺ, water filled a well, satisfying everyone.

#### *Bay'at Rizwan*

The Prophet ﷺ sought Hazrat Umar's help in negotiations, but he declined, citing the hostility of Quraish. Hazrat Uthman was sent instead. When a false report of Uthman's death reached the Prophet ﷺ, he called the companions under a tree for a pledge of readiness to sacrifice their lives. This pledge, including both men and women, became known as **Bay'at al-Rizwan**. Allah mentioned this in the Qur'an:

... لَقَدْ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ (Al-Fath: 18)

#### *Suhail's Negotiation*

Quraish sent Suhail bin Amr, a skilled orator, for negotiation. The terms of the treaty were discussed in detail. The Prophet ﷺ allowed Hazrat Ali to write the document but instructed him to write "Muhammad, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ." Minor adjustments were made, respecting the Arab convention of avoiding "Bismillah" in formal documents.

### **Terms of the Treaty of Hdaybiyyah**

1. Muslims must return to Madinah this year.
2. They may come the following year and stay for only three days.
3. They may not carry weapons except for swords for travel.
4. Muslims already in Makkah cannot be taken along, and those who wish to stay are allowed.
5. Anyone fleeing to Madinah from either side must be returned except Muslims escaping to Makkah.
6. Tribes could join the agreement as they wished.

This treaty led to interaction between Muslims and Quraish, strengthening trade, family ties, and eventually spreading Islam widely. Many new conversions took place during this period, including Khalid bin Walid and Amr bin Aas.

### **Rescinding the Condition of Return**

Some Muslims fled Makkah due to persecution and came to Madinah. Hazrat Abu Basir and others settled near Zu Marwah, creating a safe haven. Eventually, Quraish relented, allowing Muslims to stay without returning them. Women like Hazrat Um Kulthum also migrated.