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What is the treaty of hudaibiyah

Treaty between Muhammad, which represents the state of Medina, and the Quraish tribe of the Hudaybiyah Mecca TreatyHudaibiyah peace agreementTipePace Agreem Romanized: Śālaḥ Al-Haudaybiyah) was an event that took place during the time of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad. 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It was a fundamental treaty between Muhammad of Islamic prophet Islamic prophet Muhammad of Islamic prophet Muhammad of Islamic prophet Islamic prophet Islamic prop two cities, said peace for a period of 10 years, and authorized the followers of Muhammad to return the following year on a peaceful pilgrimage, later known as the first pilgrimage (Farewell Sermon) Hadith Milestones and records Military Diplomatic Careers Miracles Quran (First Revelation) Isra and Mi'raj Spread of the Moon Other Christian Jewish Visions Perspectives Islam Bible Judaism Medieval Christian CompatismBiography portalvte pilgrimage attempted See also: Pledge of the Muhammad Tree had a premonition that entered Mecca and made tawaf around Ka'bah. His companions at Madinah were happy when he told him about it. They all worshipped Mecca and Kaaba and learned to make tawaf there. In 628 Muhammad and a group of 1,400 Muslims marched peacefully without arms to Mecca, in an attempt to execute the Umrah (pilgrimage). They were dressed as pilgrims and brought sacrificial animals, hoping the Quraish would honor the Arab habit of allowing pilgrims to enter the city. The Muslims had left Medina in a state of ihram, a premeditated spiritual and physical state that restricted freedom of action and prohibited the struggle. This, along with the paucity of the arms transported, indicated that the pilgrimage was always destined to be peaceful. [4] Muhammad and his followers camped outside Mecca, and Muhammad met with emissaries Meccani who wanted to prevent the entry of pilgrims into Mecca. After the negotiations, the two parties decided to settle the matter with diplomacy rather than with the war, and a treaty was drafted. [5] Conditional points of the Treaty Having a long discussion Both Parties have agreed with some conditional points, such as: The Messenger of Allah must return to Madina instead of having entered Mecca that year. Muslims will make their pilgrimage next year and will remain in peace in Mecca for three days without arms exceptswords. there will be a truce between both sides for ten years, so during this period all people can enjoy security and harmony. Whoever wishes to enter an alliance with the prophet will be allowed to do so, and whoever wishes to enter an alliance with the Koran will be considered as part of that party. Whoever comes from Mohammed, fleeing from the mecca without having the permission of his guardians, will be sent back to the quraysh, but who will come to the quraysh from Muslims and the writer of the treaty was ali ibn abu Talib. [6] the opposition of umar after the signing of the treaty, some of the pilgrims opposed Muhammad by giving on most of the points to the quraysh, oano the name of allah and are called the messenger of God. This led to humar by questioning points of the treaty. [7][8][10][11][12][13]] after he presumably thought that he spoke to the prophet in the way he had never done before. [11] This was recorded in sahih Muslim. [14][original search?] meaning the treaty of hudaybiyyah was very important in Islam. after the signing of the treaty, the mecca quraysh no longer considered a rebel or a fugitive of the mecca to practice Islam publicly. Moreover, since there was no longer a constant struggle between Muslims and polytheists, many people saw Islam in a new light, which led to more people accepting Islam[citation needed]. In addition, the Hudaybiyyah treaty also serves as an example that Islam was not simply scattered with the sword, as Muhammad had an army that could attack Mecca, but Muhammad chose to make a treaty instead of attacking. 15 A verse of the Koran was revealed on the treaty, which means: "We have given you a manifest victory" (Quran 48:1). See also Pledge of the Tree List of treaties Urwah ibn Masudud References Wikimedia Commons has media related to Hudaybiyyah Treaty. "Tafsir" Armstrong, Karen (2007). Muhammad: a prophet for our time. New York: HarperCollins. pp. 175–181. ISBN 978-0-06-115577-2. Armstrong, Karen (2002). Islam: a short story. New York: Modern Library. pp. 23. ISBN 978-0-8129-6618-3. This is according to the fixed calendar, which did not come into use for another four years. See Dhat al-Riqa#Discrepancy shipping on dates. Mutahhari, Murtadha (2020). "The Hudaybiyyah event." Al-Islam. Retrieved 5 March 2020. Al Mamun, Abdullah. "The ROLE OF THEOF HUDAYBIAH IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS". 3 (2): Razwy, Sayed Ali Asgher. A Restoration of the History of Islam and Muslims. pp. 183–186. Glubb, Sir John. The great Arab conquests. Bodley, R.V.C. The Messenger - the Life of Muhammad. Al-Samawi, Muhammad al-Tijani. Then I was driven. ^ a b "The Treaty of Hudaybiyah". Questions about Islam. Retrieved 15 June 2018. 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