

# Treaty of Hdaybiyyah 6 A.H

Hdaybiyyah is a place about **25 KM** from Makkah. There is a well at Hdaybiyyah and the place is named after it. Beginning of Zul Qa'dah, Nabi ﷺ tied Ihraam for U'mrah and set out towards Makkah. 1400 Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ joined Nabi ﷺ at Hdaybiyyah. The Wells in Hdaybiyyah dried up. Nabi ﷺ gave some Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ an arrow to dig into the well and water gushed out. The Kuffar of Makkah stopped Nabi ﷺ from entering Makkah. Nabi ﷺ sent U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ to the leaders of Makkah to inform them that we only came to perform U'mrah. When he reached Makkah, the Kuffars held him back. A rumor spread that U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was killed. Nabi ﷺ gathered Sahabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ under a tree and made them a pledge allegiance to Jihaad. In the Quraan, This was known as **Ba'yat-Ur-Ridwaan**. Later it was learnt that it was a rumor and U'smaan رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ is alive.

## A Treaty was made for the next 10 Years for Peace:

1. Muslims must return to Madinah Immediately.
2. Muslims can come next year, but only for 3 days.
3. They should not come with any weapons or your weapon must be in the sheath (sword cover).
4. Any Muslim still in Makkah will not be allowed to return to Madinah.
5. If any Muslim from Makkah came to Madinah, he would be sent back, however if any Muslims from Madinah came to Makkah, then he will not be sent back to Madinah.

Shabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ were not pleased with this treaty, even Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ express his displeasure to Nabi ﷺ. Allah revealed a Surah explaining that this treaty is a Clear Victory. The Surah which was reveal was **Surah Fatah**. After this treay, Many kuffaar began witnessing the Islam and many began entering into Islam. Khalid bin Waleed and A'mr bin A'as رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ came to Madinah after the treaty and accepted Islam at the same time.

## Letters send to the Various Kings of the world:

Nabi ﷺ began sending letters to the various Kings the message of Islam. Mentioned below is which Sahabi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ was sent to which King and how this King reacted:

1. A'mr bin Umayya رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ----- Najashi (King of Ethiopia (Habsha). He accepted Islam wholeheartedly.
2. Dihya Kalbi رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ----- Hiraql (Hercules) (King of Rome): He knew Islam was true but never accepted it.
3. Abdullah bin Huzdhaafah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ----- Kisrah (Leader of Persia): He tore the letter and rejected Islam. After short space of time his own son killed him because He tore the letter of Nabi ﷺ.
4. Haatib bin Abi Balta'a رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ----- Maqowqas (Leader of Eygpt): He accepted Islam and send a lot of gifts (White Mule name Duldul, 1000 Dinaars, 20 sets of clothing and a servant name Maariya Qibtiyyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا for Nabi ﷺ).
5. A'mr bin A'as رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ----- Ja'far and Abdullah (Leaders of Omaan): Both of them accepted Islam.