Class:7
Subject: Islam & Moral Education

Chapter-5=Lesson-3

Date:29/10/2020

Day: Thursday

# The Life of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.)

## **Establishing a State and Good Governance**

Muslims were more benefited from the covenant of Madinah. An independent and sovereign Islamic state was established. Muslims got an environment favourable to carry out Islamic rules. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) ensured good governance in Madinah. His steps for good governance were-

- to uphold Allah's authority on Law and sovereignty
- to ensure justice to all people irrespective of religion, race and tribes.
- to establish equality and fraternity in the Muslims.
- to put responsibility and accountability into practice.
- to form an advisory board.
- to assist each other in good deeds and hold back from bad deeds.

With the steps above an Islamic state and good governance were established.

1) How did Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) ensure good governance in Madinah? Write down his steps for establishing good governance.

## **Treaty of Hudaibiya**

An strong eagerness grew in Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) to visit the house of Allah as well as his motherland. Accordingly, he along with his fourteen hundred unarmed companions, set out to Makkah for pilgrimage in 6th A.H. They had no military plan. Each of them only had a sheathed sword. That time everybody used to carry a sword with them. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) along with his companions arrived at Hudaibiya, a place about nine miles away from Makkah. When the disbelievers came to know of it, they became frightened.

They took an offensive and advanced to face the believers. Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) sent Hazrat Uthman (R.) as a messenger to inform the Quraysh that they had not come to wage war, but had come unarmed and wished to enter Makkah only for the purpose of performing the Hajj (Umra). Uthman (Ra) was detained by the Quraish. As he was late to come back, a rumour was spread that he was killed.

The Prophet (Sm.) gathered all his followers near the oasis of Rizwan. He took from them the oath that they would lay down their lives in the name of Allah and they will take revenge of Hazrat Uthman (Ra).

This oath is known as Bait-e-Rizwan. Hearing this strong decision of the believers of Islam enemies freed Hazrat Uthman (Ra). After long discussion they decided to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Muslims. It was called the Treaty of Hudaibiya.

- 2) What is Hudaibiya?
- 3) What is Treaty of Hudaibiya?
- 4) When did Treaty of Hudaibiya sign?
- 5) Who signed Treaty of Hudaibiya?
- 6) What is Bait-e-Rizwan?

### **Terms of Treaty of Hudaibiya**

It had the following terms: -

- 1. In 628 BC the Muslims would return to Madina without performing Hajj.
- 2. There would be no fighting for ten years between the Muslims and the Quraish.
- 3. Muslims would be permitted to come for pilgrimage next year but would allowed to stay only for three days in Makkah.
- 4. During Hajj Muslims are not allowed to bring arms except sheathed sword.
- 5. During Hajj the wealth and life of Muslims will remain safe.
- 6. The businessman of Makkah will be allowed to move freely through Madinah towards Syria, Egypt, Iraq etc, for business purposes.
- 7. Both the parties will follow the terms and conditions of the treaty strictly.
  - 7) Why did Prophet (sm) signed the Treaty of Hudaibiya?
  - 8) What is the reason behind signing the signed Treaty of Hudaibiya?
  - 9) Write the Terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiya?

### Results of Treaty of Hudaibiya

Apparently, the terms of the treaty seemed aganist the Muslims but actually they were all in favour of Mulims. Later on, the Muslim achieved victory of Makkah without any obstacle because of the treaty. Muslim could spread Islam. As a result, the farsightedness, intellectuality and wisdom of Hazrat Muhammad (Sm.) were proved.

Muslim Ummah should, at present, learn from the covenant of Madinah and the treaty of Hudaibiya. If the principles of these treaties are put into practice, there will be peace and harmony in the Muslim world.

- 10) What is the result of Treaty of Hudaibiya?
- 11) Write the significance of Treaty of Hudaibiya?