

QUIZ TWO Surah Fatah (10-14)

1. In the treaty of Hudaibiya were Muslims allowed to perform Umrah?

It was decided that the Muslims will return to Madinah without performing Umrah of the Kaaba that year. Instead, next year, they will be allowed entry and a peaceful stay in Makkah for a period of three days.

2. What was decided about ceasefire in Hudaibiya treaty?

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.

3. What did the treaty say about making agreements with other tribes?

It was decided that the agreement between any tribe and the Prophet was not prohibited. Similarly, anyone who wanted to join the Quraish and sign an agreement with them could not be stopped.

4. One vital point of the treaty seems completely unfair to the Muslims. What was it?

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.

5. At the time when treaty took place did Sahabah of Rasool Allah like the agreement?

No

6. Why were Sahabah not happy with this treaty?

They were not allowed to go for Umrah this year. Muslims would have to return any Maakan person if he accepts Islam and comes to Muslims in Madinah, but it was not implemented for the Quraish (if anyone from Madinah comes to Makkah, they would not return them). this was not favoring Muslims at all.

7. How was the treaty significant for Muslims?

The treaty benefited the Muslims in several ways:

- Owing to the agreement, the hostile Quraish tribe recognised 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.

8. How did the treaty help to lessen the isolation of the Muslims of Madinah?

After the agreement, Muslims were allowed to make alliances with other tribes.

9. How did the treaty help in spreading Islam?

The 10-year armistice gave Muslims a chance to preach Islam and deal with the enemies on the other side of the peninsula.

10. Which Muslim escaped from Makkah and went to the caravan to seek refuge? And who was his father?

Abu Jandal, Suhail bin Amr was his father and the leader of Quraysh's delegation

11. How did the treaty of Hudaibiyah lead to the conquest of Makkah?

The treaty worked out as a prelude to the conquest of Makkah. When the Quraysh people violated a vital clause of the treaty, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) decided to not forgive them, which led to the seizure of the city.

12. Who was responsible for scribing the treaty of Hudaibiyah?

The peace agreement between the parties was scribed by Muhammad Uthman Ibn Affan.

13. In what language was the treaty of Hudaibiyah written?

The Treaty of Hudaibiyah that was signed in January 628 was written down in Arabic.

14. What did the Sahabah initially think about this treaty?

While the treaty was being placed, Sahabah were in great sorrow and were in the state of depression because they thought this treaty is against Muslims (that Quraysh won and Muslims were degraded).

15. After the agreement was done, what made Prophet (Saw) sad?

Prophet (saw) ordered Sahabah to shave their heads and sacrifice their animals at Hudaibiyah as Muslims were not going to Bait Allah any more. Sahabah heard the order of Prophet (saw) but did not act upon, that made Prophet (saw) sad.

16. Why was shaving head (cutting hair) and sacrificing animals needed then?

Muslims were in Ahram and for getting out the state of Ahram, it is necessary.

17. Which wife of Prophet (Saw) was along with him on this journey to Makkah?

Umm Salamah (ra)

18. What did Umm Salma recommended to prophet (Saw)?

She said to Prophet (saw) to shave his head and slaughter his animal first then Sahabah will definitely follow him, and that happened.

19. At what place was Surah Fatah revealed?

Upon the return to Madinah about 25 miles away from Makkah at Zujnaaan (Karah ul Ghamim), Surah Fatah was revealed.

20. Why did Prophet Muhammad (saw) call Sayyidna Umar ibn Khatab specifically after receiving this revelation?

Sayyidna Umar was in great sorrow by the treaty of Hudybiyyah. He was considering it as being against Muslims. Prophet (saw) called Hazrat Umar to him and recited this Surah in front of him for him to be satisfied.

21. Which important victory Muslims gained after some time of the treaty?

Victory of Khybar

22. Which word has Allah used for this treaty?

Fatah Mubeen: Clear Victory.

23. In verse 5 of Surah Fatah Allah ﷻ has mentioned the Supreme achievement. What is that and who will achieve it?

Entering believing men and women into Gardens under which rivers flow—to stay there forever—and clear them of their sins. And that is a supreme achievement in the sight of Allah.

24. What is an evil destination and who will be reaching there?

Allah may punish hypocrite men and women and polytheistic men and women, who have evil thoughts about Allah. Allah is displeased with them and prepared Hell for them.

25. In verse 9 what algorithm has Allah given us to attain the Supreme achievement?

“So that you ‘believers’ may have faith in Allah and His Messenger, support and honor him, and glorify Allah morning and evening.”