

27/10/2024

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Sunday

Date: ___/___/20

Islamic Studies

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(10 marks)

Q. Write short note on the following:

(a) Khilafat Movement:

The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) was a significant political and religious movement in India. It was launched to support Ottoman Caliphate after world war I. It was led by Indian Muslim leaders who were concerned about the future of the Caliphate, a symbolic of Islamic unity. The movement had profound impacts on the struggle for independence in India.

"The Khilafat movement is not merely an institution; it is a symbol of Muslim unity"

Maulana Muhammed Ali

Jauhar

1. Background of Khilafat Movement:

The Ottoman Empire is a symbol of Islamic unity, faced by disintegration after its defeat in the world war I. The Treaty of Sevres (1920) proposed to dismantle the Ottoman Caliphate, leading to widespread concerns among Muslims.

“The Khilafat movement brought Hindus and Muslims together on a single platform in a way never seen before, a powerful force against the British rule”
(Jawahar Lal Nehru)

2. Causes of the Khilafat Movement:

i- Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire:

The defeat of the Ottoman Empire in World War I and the subsequent Treaty of Sevres threatened to dismantle the last major Islamic Caliphate, causing alarm among Muslims worldwide.

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Threat to Islamic Unity :

The possible abolishment of the Caliphate was seen as a direct threat to Islamic unity. Indian Muslims felt it was their religious duty to defend the institution symbolizing global Muslim leadership.

"And obey Allah and His Messenger, and do not dispute and [thus] lose courage and [then] your strength would depart" (Surah Al-Anfal) (8:46)

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iii -

British Disregard for Muslim Sentiments :

Despite promises during the war, the British showed little regard for Muslim sentiments by supporting the dismemberment of Ottoman territories. This perceived betrayal angered Indian Muslims.

"The Turkish Empire has committed suicide and it is difficult to save something that is already dead"
(Lord Curzon)

British Foreign Secretary (1919)

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iv- Support for Turkish Sovereignty:

Indian Muslims wanted to express solidarity with Turkey and protest its sovereignty. As it was viewed as the last stronghold of Muslim power in the world,

v- Desire for Hindu-Muslim Unity:

The movement also aimed to unite Muslims and Hindus in a common cause against British rule. Leaders saw it as an opportunity to foster Hindu-Muslim unity, crucial for the broader independence struggle.

"Hindus and Muslims must act together, The Khilafat movement is not just a Muslim issue; it is a national issue that requires solidarity"

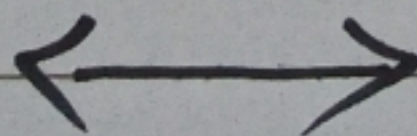
(Mahatma Gandhi)

3. Objectives of the Khilafat Movement:

- i- It protect the Ottoman Caliphate and prevent the dismemberment of Turkey.
- ii- Pressure of the British government to reconsider their policies towards the Ottoman Empire.
- iii- It foster Hindu-Muslim unity in the struggle for Indian independence.

4. Decline and impacts of the Movement:

The movement lost momentum after the abolition of the Caliphate by Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in 1924. It failed to achieve its primary goal but it played a crucial role in fostering anti-colonial sentiment and Hindu-Muslim unity. It laid the foundation for future movements in India's freedom struggle and explore the importance of religious identity in politics.



(b) Treaty of Hudaibiyyah as a pact of peace:

The Treaty of Hudaibiyya was a pivotal agreement between the Muslims of Medina. It was led by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the Quraish tribe of Mecca. It was signed in 628 CE (6 AH), it marked a significant movement/moment of diplomacy, allowing a period of peace that paved the way for the spread of Islam.

"By Allah, I will not give up any opportunity for peace as long as there is a chance for it"

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

1. Background of the Treaty:

The Muslims of Medina set out to perform Umrah (pilgrimage) to Mecca, but they were stopped by the Quraish at Hudaibiyya, a place near Mecca.

The Tensions were high, as previous conflicts had strained relations between the two sides, but Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sought a peaceful resolution.

2. Key Terms of the Treaty of Huddaybiyya:

a. Ten-Year Plans:

Both parties agreed to a ceasefire for ten years to allowing peaceful coexistence.

b. Permission for Pilgrimage:

Muslims could return to perform Umrah the following year without being hindered by the Quraysh.

"And complete the Hajj and Umrah for Allah. But if you are prevented, then [offer] what can be obtained with ease of sacrificial animal"
(Surah Al-Baqara)

(2:196)

c. Mutual Respect for Allies:

Both parties were to respect alliances and not to engage in hostilities with each other's allies.

"The Muslims are one body; if one part is hurt, the whole body feels the pain"

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

d. Return of Fugitives:

Any person fleeing from Quraish to Muslims would be returned, but those defected to the Quraish from Muslims would not be handed over.

"The Prophet's acceptance of the Quraish demands to return fugitives was a demonstration of his commitment to peace and establishing a stable community"

(Imam al-Bukhari)

3. Significance of Treaty of Hudaibiyah:

i- A Diplomatic Victory:

Although some Muslims viewed the terms as unfavourable. The treaty was a strategic move, leading to future conquests and conversions.

ii- Expansion of Islam:

The peace allowed the message of Islam to spread peacefully, resulting in increased conversions over the next two years.

"The Treaty of Hudaibiyah opened the doors for Islam to spread and flourish, demonstrating that peace is a fertile ground for the growth of faith"

(Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad)

iii- Emphasis on peaceful coexistence:

It underscored Islam's emphasis on peace and diplomacy over the conflicts.

4. Lessons from the Treaty of Hudaibiyya:

a. Importance of Diplomacy:

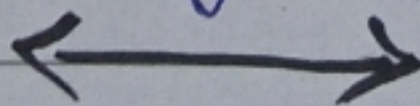
The treaty demonstrated the importance of negotiation and strategic patience.

“O you who have believed, fulfill [all] contracts”
(Surah Al-Maidah)
(5:1)

b. Long-term Planning:

It showed the need for long-term thinking and short-term sacrifices can lead to greater achievements.

The Treaty of Hudaibiyya stands as an example of peace, even with seemingly harsh terms can lead to greater outcomes, fostering understanding and unity.



THE END