

historians, such as Ibn 'Adī, Ibn al-Ḥākim, al-Ṭabarānī, and Abū 'Ubayd, say four years), and imposed a further condition in proscribing theft or betrayal by either party. Whoever left for or escaped to Medina from Mecca after the truce was concluded would be handed back, even if a Muslim, whereas whoever left Medina for Mecca would not be returned to the Prophet.

In the Modern Period. Modern treaties that were concluded between Muslim and non-Muslim countries in the twentieth century include the Anglo-Iraqi treaty (1930), Anglo-Egyptian treaty (1936), the agreement between Egypt and Israel known as the Camp David Peace Accord in 1978, the Oslo agreement between the Palestinians and the Israelis in the early 1990s, and between Jordan and Israel, known as Wadi 'Araba, in 1994.

The Anglo-Iraqi treaty of 1930, which was signed on behalf of the two ruling monarchs, George V and Faisal I, lasted until 1947; it was dictated by and overwhelmingly favored Britain, and was broken by a 1947 coup led by the Iraqi national Rāshid 'Alī that ended the monarchy. The only Islamic aspect of the treaty is the Islamic *hijrī* date that was used.

The ultimate purpose of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 was to end the British occupation of Egypt. However, twelve conditions were imposed by the British whereby full independence was not assured. The treaty was abrogated in October 1951 by the Wafd Party, which had been elected into the government in 1950. This treaty was not fully in accordance with the precedent set by the Ḥudaybiyah treaty between Muslims and non-Muslims, yet despite its weakness in supporting the Muslim side, it did propel an end to the British colonization of Egypt and led to the appointment of the first indigenous Egyptian leader in 1952, Muhammad Naguib.

[See also International Law.]

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TRIBES. In both historical and contemporary times tribes have played important roles in the Islamic world. Tribal groups facilitated the rapid spread of Islam across vast territories in the early Islamic period. They contributed to the demise and rise of empires and states throughout the premodern period. Their political and military support of rulers at the local, regional, and wider levels helped to sustain many regimes in power, and their defiance and opposition weakened these entities and contributed to their collapse. In modern times tribal groups have continued to