

## 2 - THE BOOK OF BELIEF (FAITH)

## ٢ - كتاب الإيمان

[Faith : i.e. To believe in {the six (6) articles of Faith}: (1) Allāh. (2) His (Allāh's) Angels. (3) His (Allāh's) Messengers. (4) His (Allāh's) Books, e.g. the Torah, the Gospel, the Qur'ān etc. (5) The Day of Resurrection. (6) *Al-Qadar* (Divine Preordainments). Faith has more than sixty (60) subdivisions or parts, the highest one is *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh), and the lowest one is to remove harmful things from the ways, roads, passages etc. (Please see *Fath Al-Bāri*, for details).

(1) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ, 'Islām is based on five principles.'<sup>(1)</sup>

And belief is both saying and acting, and it increases and decreases. Allāh تعالى revealed the following Verses concerning the subject: "That they may grow more in faith along with their (present) faith." (V.48:4) "And We increased them in guidance." (V.18:13) "And Allāh increases in guidance those who walk aright [true believers in the Oneness of Allāh — who fear Allāh much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allāh much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained)]" (V.19:76). And said, "As for those who accept guidance, He (i.e. Allāh جل جلاله) increases their guidance and bestows on them their piety." (V.47:17) "And the believers may increase in faith." (V.74:31) "Which of you has had his faith increased by it? As for those who believe, it has increased their faith." (V.9:124) And, also the Statement of Allāh تعالى: "Fear them. But it

(١) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ»

وَهُوَ: قَوْلٌ وَفِعْلٌ وَيَزِيدُ وَيَنْقُصُ، قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿لِيَزَادُوا إِيمَانًا مَعَ إِيمَانِهِمْ﴾ [الفتح: ٤] ﴿وَيَزِدْنَاهُمْ هُدًى﴾ [الكهف: ١٣] ﴿وَيَزِيدُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ أَحْتَدُوا هُدًى﴾ [مريم: ٧٦] وَقَالَ: ﴿وَالَّذِينَ أَحْتَدُوا زَادَهُمْ هُدًى وَآثَانَهُمْ تَقْوَاهُمْ﴾ [محمد: ١٧] ﴿وَيَزِدَادَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِيمَانًا﴾ [المدر: ٣١] وَقَوْلُهُ: ﴿أَيُّكُمْ زَادَتْهُ هُدًى وَآثَانًا فَمَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا فَرَادَتْهُمْ إِيمَانًا﴾ [التوبة: ١٢٤] وَقَوْلُهُ جَلَّ ذِكْرُهُ: ﴿فَأَخْشَوْهُمْ فَرَادَهُمْ إِيمَانًا﴾ [آل عمران: ١٧٣] وَقَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمَا زَادَهُمْ إِلَّا إِيمَانًا وَتَسْلِيمًا﴾ [الأحزاب: ٢٢].

(1) (Ch.1) See *Hadith* No.8.

(only) increased them in faith.’” (V.3:173)  
 And also the Statement of Allāh جل جلاله :  
 “And it only added to their faith and to their  
 submissiveness (to Allāh).” (V.33:22).

And to love and hate for Allāh’s sake is a  
 part of faith.

‘Umar bin ‘Abdul ‘Azīz wrote to ‘Adī bin  
 ‘Adī: “Belief includes *Farā'id* (enjoined  
 duties), legal laws and *Hudūd* (Allāh’s  
 boundary limits between lawful and  
 unlawful things) and *Sunan* [legal ways and  
 deeds (acts) of worship etc.]. And whoever  
 follows (and acts on) all of them completely,  
 has a complete belief, and whoever does not  
 follow them completely (does not act on  
 them), his belief is incomplete. And should I  
 live I will tell you all about them so that you  
 may act on them. And should I die, I am not  
 anxious to have your company.”

And the Prophet Ibrāhīm (Abraham) عليه  
 السلام said, “But to be stronger in faith”  
 (V.2:260). Mu‘ādh said (to Aswad bin Hilāl,  
 one of his companions), “Let us sit for a  
 while so that we may dedicate that period of  
 time to faith.” Ibn Mas‘ūd said, “*Yaqīn* is  
 perfect faith.” And Ibn ‘Umar said, “A  
 person cannot attain true sense of piety  
 unless and until he removes all suspicions  
 from his heart.” (i.e. gives up all kinds of  
 polytheism, evil deeds, and doubtful things,  
 and start doing righteous good deeds  
 regularly) [See *Fath Al-Bāri*, Vol. I, Page 54].

And Mujāhid said, “He (تعالى) has  
 ordained for you...” (V.42:13) means “O  
 Muḥammad (ﷺ)! We have ordained for you  
 and him (Noah) one religion (i.e. Islāmic  
 Monotheism).”

And Ibn ‘Abbās explained: “A law and a  
 clear way” (V.5:48) as Islāmic way and  
*Sunna* (traditions of the Prophet ﷺ).

(2) CHAPTER. Your invocation means your  
 faith. And Allāh تعالى said: “Say (O

والْحُبُّ فِي اللَّهِ وَالْبُعْضُ فِي اللَّهِ  
 مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ، وَكَتَبَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ  
 الْعَزِيزِ إِلَى عَبْدِ بْنِ عَدِيِّ: إِنَّ  
 لِلْإِيمَانِ فَرَائِضَ وَشَرَائِعَ وَحُدُودًا  
 وَسُنَنًا، فَمَنْ اسْتَكْمَلَهَا اسْتَكْمَلَ  
 الْإِيمَانَ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَسْتَكْمِلْهَا لَمْ  
 يَسْتَكْمِلِ الْإِيمَانَ، فَإِنْ أَعِشَ فَسَأَبِيهَا  
 لَكُمْ حَتَّى تَعْمَلُوا بِهَا، وَإِنْ أَمُتَ فَمَا  
 أَنَا عَلَى صُحْبَتِكُمْ بِحَرِيصٍ، وَقَالَ  
 إِبْرَاهِيمُ: ﴿وَلَكِنْ لِيَطْمِئَنَ قَلْبِي﴾  
 [البقرة: ٢٦] وَقَالَ مُعَاذٌ: اجْلِسْ بِنَا  
 نُوْمِنُ سَاعَةً - وَقَالَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ:  
 الْيَقِيْنَ الْإِيمَانَ كُلَّهُ، وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ:  
 لَا يَبْلُغُ الْعَبْدُ حَقِيقَةَ التَّقْوَى حَتَّى يَدَعَ  
 مَا حَاكَ فِي الصَّدْرِ، وَقَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ:  
 ﴿شَرَعَ لَكُمْ﴾ [الشورى: ١٣] أَوْصَيْنَاكَ يَا  
 مُحَمَّدُ وَإِيَّاهُ دِينًا وَاحِدًا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ  
 عَبَّاسٍ: ﴿شَرَعَهُ وَمِنهَاجًا﴾ [المائدة: ٤٨]  
 سَبِيلًا وَسُنَّةً.

(٢) بَابُ: دُعَاؤُكُمْ إِيْمَانُكُمْ،

**Muhammad ﷺ to the disbelievers): My Lord pays attention to you only because of your invocation to Him.” (V.25:77).**

لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿قُلْ مَا يَعْبُؤُنَا بِكُرِّيِّ رَبِّي  
لَوْلَا دُعَاؤُكُمْ﴾ [الفرقان: ٧٧] وَمَعْنَى  
الدُّعَاءِ فِي اللُّغَةِ «الإيمان»

8. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما : Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said: Islām is based on (the following) five (principles):

٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى  
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَنْظَلَةُ بْنُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ  
عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ ابْنِ خَالِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَمْرٍ  
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بُنِيَ  
الإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا  
إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ،  
وإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ،  
وَالْحَجِّ، وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ».  
[انظر: ٤٥١٥]

1. To testify that *Lā ilāha illallāh wa anna Muḥammad-ar-Rasul Allāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh and that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh).

2. *Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt* [to perform the (compulsory congregational) Ṣalāt (prayers)].<sup>(1)</sup>

3. To pay *Zakāt*<sup>(2)</sup>.

4. To perform *Hajj*. (i.e. pilgrimage to Makkah).

5. To observe *Saum* [fasts (according to Islāmic teachings)] during the month of Ramaḍān.

**(3) CHAPTER. (What is said) regarding the deeds of faith.**

**(٣) بَابُ أُمُورِ الإِيمَانِ،**

And the Saying of Allāh تعالى:

“It is not *Al-Birr* (piety, righteousness and

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿لَيْسَ  
الْبِرَّ أَنْ تُوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ فَيَكِلَ الْمَشْرِقُ

(1) (H.8) *Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt* إقامة الصلاة : [The offering of Ṣalāt (prayers)]. It means that :

a) Every Muslim, male or female, is obliged to offer his *Salāt* (prayers) regularly five times a day at the specified times; the male in a mosque in congregation and the female at home. As the Prophet ﷺ has said: “Order your children for *Ṣalāt* at the age of seven and beat them (about it) at the age of ten.” The chief (of a family, town, tribe, etc.) and the Muslim ruler of a country are held responsible before Allāh in case of non-fulfilment of this obligation by the Muslims under his authority.

b) To perform the *Salat* (prayers) as the Prophet ﷺ used to perform them with all their rules and regulations (i.e. standing, bowing, prostrating, sitting). As he ﷺ has said: “Perform your *Ṣalāt* (prayers) the way you see me performing them.” See *Hadīth* No. 631. [For the characteristics of the prayer of the Prophet ﷺ see *Ṣaḥīḥ Al-Bukhārī*, Vol.1., *Hadīth* No. 735, 736, 739, 756, 823, 824, 825].

(2) (H.8) *Zakāt* زكاة : A certain fixed proportion of the wealth and of every kind of the property liable to *Zakāt* of a Muslim to be paid yearly for the benefit of the poor in the Muslim community. The payment of *Zakāt* is obligatory as it is one of the five pillars of Islām. *Zakāt* is the major economic means for establishing social justice and leading the Muslim society to prosperity and security. [See *Ṣaḥīḥ Al-Bukhārī*, Vol.2, Book of *Zakāt* (24)].

every act of obedience to Allāh) that you turn your faces to east and (or) west (in prayers); but *Al-Birr* is (the quality of) the one who believes in Allāh, the Last Day, the Angels, the Book (Holy Scripture), the Prophets and gives his wealth, in spite of the love for it, to the kinsfolk and to the orphans and to *Al-Masākīn* (the poor) and to the wayfarer and to those who ask, and to set slaves free; and perform *As-Salāt* (*Iqāmat-as-Ṣalāt*) and gives the *Zakāt*, and who fulfil their covenant when they make it, and who are patient (in severe poverty), and ailment (disease) and at the time of fighting (during the battles). Such are the people of truth, and they are *Al-Muttaqūn*.<sup>(1)</sup>” (V.2:177) “Successful indeed are the believers.” (V.23:1)

وَالْمَغْرِبِ وَلَكِنَّ الْآبِرَ مَنْ ءَامَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ  
الْآخِرِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالْكِتَابِ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ وَءَاتَى  
الْمَالَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ ذَوِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ  
وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ وَالسَّائِلِينَ وَفِي  
الرِّقَابِ وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَءَاتَى الزَّكَاةَ  
وَالْمُؤْتُونَ بِمَهْدِهِمْ إِذَا عَاهَدُوا وَالصَّابِرِينَ  
فِي الْبَأْسَاءِ وَالضَّرَّاءِ وَحِينَ الْبَأْسِ أُولَئِكَ  
الَّذِينَ صَدَقُوا وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَّقُونَ ﴿١٧٧﴾  
[البقرة: ١٧٧] ﴿قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ﴾  
[المؤمنون: ١] الآية .

9. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Faith (Belief) consists of more than sixty sub-divisions or branches (i.e. parts). And *Al-Hayā* (this term *Al-Hayā* covers a large number of concepts which are to be taken together; amongst them are self-respect, modesty, bashfulness, and honour etc.) is a part of faith.” [See the Glossary “*Al-Hayā*” and *Fath Al-Bāri*, for details as regard “Faith”]

٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ الْعَقَدِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا  
سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ  
دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي  
هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْإِيمَانُ  
بِضْعٍ وَسِتُّونَ شُعْبَةً، وَالْحَيَاءُ شُعْبَةٌ مِنَ  
الْإِيمَانِ».

(4) CHAPTER. A Muslim is the one who avoids harming Muslims with his tongue and hands.

(٤) بَابُ: الْمُسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ  
الْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدَيْهِ

10. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “A Muslim is the one who avoids harming Muslims with his tongue and hands. And a *Muhājir* (emigrant) is the one who gives up (abandons) all what Allāh تعالى has forbidden.”

١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ  
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ  
أَبِي السَّفَرِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ،  
عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ  
قَالَ: «الْمُسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ

(1) (Ch.3) *Al-Muttaqūn* means pious and righteous persons who fear Allāh much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allāh much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained).

مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ، وَالْمُهَاجِرُ مَنْ هَجَرَ مَا نَهَى اللَّهُ عَنْهُ». قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَقَالَ أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا دَاوُدُ عَنْ عَامِرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: عَنْ دَاوُدَ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر: ٦٤٨٤]

**(5) CHAPTER. Whose Islām is the best (Who is the best Muslim)?**

11. Narrated Abū Mūsā رضي الله عنه: Some people asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "Whose Islām is the best (i.e., who is a very good Muslim)?" He replied, "One who avoids harming the Muslims with his tongue and hands."

**(٥) بَابُ: أَيُّ الْإِسْلَامِ أَفْضَلُ؟**

١١ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدِ الْفَرَسِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بُرْدَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَيُّ الْإِسْلَامِ أَفْضَلُ؟ قَالَ: «مَنْ سَلِمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ».

**(6) CHAPTER. To feed (others) is a part of Islām.**

12. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr رضي الله عنه: A man asked the Prophet ﷺ, "Whose Islām is good" or "What (sort of) deeds in (or what qualities of) Islām are good?" The Prophet replied, "To feed (others), and to greet those whom you know and those whom you do not know." (See *Hadīth* No.28).

**(٦) بَابُ: إِطْعَامُ الطَّعَامِ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ**

١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ: أَيُّ الْإِسْلَامِ خَيْرٌ؟ فَقَالَ: «تَطْعَمُ الطَّعَامَ، وَتَقْرَأُ السَّلَامَ عَلَى مَنْ عَرَفْتَ وَمَنْ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ». [انظر: ٢٨،

[٦٢٣٦]

**(7) CHAPTER. To like for one's (Muslim's) brother what one likes for himself is a part of faith.**

13. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "None of you will have

**(٧) بَابُ: مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ أَنْ يُحِبَّ لِأَخِيهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهِ**

١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا



than anything else.

2. Who loves a person and he loves him only for Allāh's sake.

3. Who hates to revert to atheism (disbelief) as he hates to be thrown into the fire."

**(10) CHAPTER. To love the *Anṣār* is a sign of faith :**

17. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "To love the *Anṣār* is a sign of faith and to hate the *Anṣār* is a sign of hypocrisy."

**(11) CHAPTER.**

18. Narrated 'Ubāda bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit رضي الله عنه, who took part in the battle of Badr and was a *Naqīb* (a person heading a group of six persons), on the night of *Al-'Aqaba* Pledge: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said while a group of his Companions were around him, "Give me the *Bai'ah* (pledge) for:

1. Not to join anything in worship along with Allāh.
2. Not to steal.
3. Not to commit illegal sexual intercourse.
4. Not to kill your children.
5. Not to utter slander intentionally forging falsehood (i.e., by making illegal children belonging to their husbands) or (not to accuse an innocent person and to spread such an accusation among people).
6. Not to be disobedient (when ordered) to do *Ma'rūf* (Islāmic Monotheism and all other good deeds).

قَالَ: «ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ حَلَاوَةَ الْإِيمَانِ: أَنْ يَكُونَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولَهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا، وَأَنْ يُحِبَّ الْمَرْءَ لَا يُحِبُّهُ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ، وَأَنْ يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ كَمَا يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُقَذَفَ فِي النَّارِ». [انظر: ٢١، ٦٠٤١، ٦٩٤١]

**(١٠) بَابُ: عَلَامَةُ الْإِيمَانِ حُبُّ الْأَنْصَارِ**

١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنُ جَبْرِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «آيَةُ الْإِيمَانِ حُبُّ الْأَنْصَارِ، وَآيَةُ النِّفَاقِ بُغْضُ الْأَنْصَارِ». [انظر: ٣٧٨٤]

**(١١) بَابُ:**

١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو إِدْرِيسَ عَائِدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ عُبَادَةَ بْنَ الصَّامِتِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا وَهُوَ أَحَدُ النَّقَبَاءِ لَيْلَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ وَحَوْلَهُ عَصَابَةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ: «بَايَعُونِي عَلَى أَنْ لَا تُشْرِكُوا بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا، وَلَا تَسْرِقُوا، وَلَا تَزْنُوا، وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ، وَلَا تَأْتُوا بِيَهْتَانٍ تَفْتَرُونَهُ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيكُمْ وَأَرْجُلِكُمْ، وَلَا تَعْصُوا فِي مَعْرُوفٍ، فَمَنْ وَفَى مِنْكُمْ فَأَجْرُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَمَنْ أَصَابَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا

(The Prophet ﷺ added): “Whoever amongst you fulfils his pledge will be rewarded by Allāh جل جلاله . And whoever indulges in any one of these (sins) gets the punishment in this world, that punishment will be an expiation for that sin. And if one indulges in any of them, and Allāh conceals (his sin), it is up to Him to forgive or punish him (in the Hereafter).”

‘Ubāda bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit added: “So we gave the *Bai’ah* for these.” (points to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ).

(12) CHAPTER. To flee (run away) from *Al-Fitan* (afflictions and trials), is a part of religion.

19. Narrated Abū Sa’īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “A time will come when the best property of a Muslim will be sheep, which he will take on the top of mountains and the places of rainfall (valleys) so as to flee with his religion from *Al-Fitan* (afflictions and trials)”.

(13) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “I know Allāh تعالى better, than all of you do.”

And knowledge is the act of the heart as it is referred to by the Statement of Allāh جل جلاله , “But He will call you to account for that which your hearts have earned.” (V.2:225)

20. Narrated ‘Aīshah رضي الله عنها: Whenever Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ ordered the Muslims to do something, he used to order them deeds which were easy for them to do, (according to their strength and endurance).

فَعُوْبَ فِي الدُّنْيَا فَهُوَ كَفَّارَةٌ لَهُ وَمَنْ أَصَابَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا ثُمَّ سَتَرَهُ اللَّهُ فَهُوَ إِلَى اللَّهِ، إِنْ شَاءَ عَفَا عَنْهُ، وَإِنْ شَاءَ عَاقَبَهُ» فَبَايَعْنَاهُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ. [انظر:

٣٨٩٢، ٣٨٩٣، ٣٩٩٩، ٤٨٩٤، ٦٧٨٤، ٦٨٠١، ٦٨٧٣، ٧٠٥٥، ٧١٩٩، ٧٢١٣،

[٧٤٦٨

(١٢) **بَابٌ: مِنَ الدِّينِ الْفِرَارُ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ**

١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي صَعْصَعَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَكُونَ خَيْرَ مَالِ الْمُسْلِمِ عَنَمٌ يَتَّبِعُ بِهَا شَعَفَ الْجِبَالِ، وَمَوَاقِعَ الْقَطْرِ، يَفِرُّ بِدِينِهِ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ». [انظر: ٣٣٠٠،

[٣٦٠٠، ٦٤٩٥، ٧٠٨٨]

(١٣) **بَابٌ قَوْلُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَنَا أَعْلَمُكُمْ بِاللَّهِ»**

وَأَنَّ الْمَعْرِفَةَ فِعْلُ الْقَلْبِ لِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَكِنْ يُؤَاخِذُكُمْ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٢٥].

٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَامٍ السَّيِّكَنْدِيُّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُهُ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَمَرَهُمْ أَمْرَهُمْ

They said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We are not like you. Allāh جل جلاله has forgiven your past and future sins." So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ became angry and it was apparent on his face. He said, "I fear Allāh عزوجل more, and know Allāh تعالى better, than all of you do."

**(14) CHAPTER. Whoever hates to revert to *Kufr* (atheism or disbelief) as he hates to be thrown in fire, is a part of faith.**

21. Narrated Anas عنه رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever possesses the following three qualities will taste the sweetness of faith:

1. The one to whom Allāh جل جلاله and His Messenger Muhammad ﷺ become dearer than anything else.
2. Who loves a person and he loves him only for Allāh's sake.
3. Who hates to revert to disbelief (atheism) after Allāh جل جلاله has brought him out (saved him) from it, as he hates to be thrown in fire."

**(15) CHAPTER. The grades in superiority of the believers will be according to their good deeds.**

22. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khūdri رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "When the people of Paradise will enter Paradise and the people of Hell will go to Hell, Allāh تعالى will order those who have had faith equal to the weight of a grain of mustard seed to be taken out from Hell. So they will be taken out but (by then) they will be blackened (charred). Then they will be put in the river of *Hayā'* or *Hayāt* (life) (the narrator is in doubt as to which is the right word), and they will revive like a grain that grows near the

مِنَ الْأَعْمَالِ بِمَا يُطِيقُونَ، قَالُوا: إِنَّا لَسْنَا كَهَيْئَتِكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ عَفَرَ لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ، فَيَعْصَبُ حَتَّى يُعْرِفَ الْعَصَبُ فِي وَجْهِهِ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ أَتْقَاكُمْ وَأَعْلَمَكُمْ بِاللَّهِ أَنَا».

**(١٤) بَابٌ مِنْ كَرِهَةِ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ كَمَا يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُلْقَى فِي النَّارِ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ**

٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ حَلَاوَةَ الْإِيمَانِ: مَنْ كَانَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ عَبْدًا لَا يُحِبُّهُ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ، وَمَنْ يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ بَعْدَ إِذْ أَنْقَذَهُ اللَّهُ كَمَا يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُلْقَى فِي النَّارِ». [راجع: ١٦]

**(١٥) بَابٌ تَفَاضُلِ أَهْلِ الْإِيمَانِ فِي الْأَعْمَالِ**

٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عُمَرُو بْنِ يَحْيَى الْمَازِنِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَدْخُلُ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ الْجَنَّةَ وَأَهْلُ النَّارِ النَّارَ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: أَخْرِجُوا مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ حَرْدَلٍ مِنْ إِيْمَانٍ، فَيُخْرِجُونَ مِنْهَا

bank of a flood channel. Don't you see that it comes out yellow and twisted?" Wuhaib stated: While narrating us 'Amr رضي الله عنه used the word 'Hayāt (life). Moreover he said, "...goodness equal to the weight of a grain of mustard seed."

قَدِ اسْوَدُّوا فَيُلْقَوْنَ فِي نَهْرِ الْحَيَاءِ -  
أَوْ الْحَيَاةِ، شَكَّ مَالِكٌ - فَيَنْبُتُونَ كَمَا  
تَنْبُتُ الْحَبَّةُ فِي جَانِبِ السَّيْلِ، أَلَمْ تَرَ  
أَنَّهَا تَخْرُجُ صَفْرَاءَ مُلْتَوِيَةً؟. قَالَ  
وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو: «الْحَيَاةُ».  
وَقَالَ: «خَرَدَلٍ مِنْ خَيْرٍ». [انظر:  
٤٥٨١، ٤٩١٩، ٦٥٦٠، ٦٥٧٤، ٧٤٣٨،

[٧٤٣٩]

23. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه : Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "While I was sleeping I saw (in a dream) that some people were displayed before me wearing shirts, of which some were reaching up to the breasts only, while others were even shorter than that. And 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb was displayed before me wearing a (long) shirt which he was dragging." The people asked, "How did you interpret it? (What is its interpretation) O Allāh's Messenger?"

He (the Prophet ﷺ) replied, "It is the religion."

٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ  
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ  
صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي  
أُمَامَةَ ابْنِ سَهْلٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ  
الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:  
«بَيْنَا أَنَا نَائِمٌ رَأَيْتُ النَّاسَ يُعْرَضُونَ  
عَلَيَّ وَعَلَيْهِمْ قُمْصٌ مِنْهَا مَا يَبْلُغُ  
الثَّدْيَ، وَمِنْهَا مَا دُونَ ذَلِكَ، وَعُرِضَ  
عَلَيَّ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ وَعَلَيْهِ قَمِيصٌ  
يَجْرُهُ»، قَالُوا: فَمَا أَوْلَتْ ذَلِكَ يَا  
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «الدِّينَ». [انظر:

[٧٠٠٨، ٧٠٠٩، ٣٦٩١]

(16) CHAPTER. *Al-Hayā'* (self-respect, modesty bashfulness, honour etc.) is a part of faith.

(See the Glossary for the meaning of the word *Al-Hayā'*).

24. Narrated 'Abdūllah (bin 'Umar) رضي الله عنهما : Once Allāh's Messenger ﷺ passed by an *Anṣārī* (man) who was admonishing his brother regarding *Al-Hayā'*.

On that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Leave him as *Al-Hayā'* is a part of faith." (See *Ḥadīth* No.9).

(١٦) بَابُ: الْحَيَاءِ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ

٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ  
قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ،  
عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ  
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَرَّ عَلَى رَجُلٍ مِنَ  
الْأَنْصَارِ وَهُوَ يَعْظُمُ أَحَاهُ فِي الْحَيَاءِ.

فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «دَعْمَهُ فَإِنَّ

الْحَيَاءَ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ». [انظر: ٦١١٨]

(17) CHAPTER. (The Statement of Allāh جل جلاله), “But if they repent [by rejecting *Shirk* (polytheism) and accept Islamic Monotheism] and perform *As-Salāt* (*Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*) and give *Zakāt*<sup>(1)</sup> then leave their way free.” (V.9:5).

25. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said: “I have been ordered (by Allāh) to fight against the people till they testify that *Lā ilāha illallāh, wa anna Muḥammad-ar-Rasūl-Allāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh تعالى and that Muḥammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allāh), and perform *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* [*Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt* (prayers)] and give *Zakāt* so if they perform all that, then they save their lives and properties from me except for Islāmic laws, and their reckoning (accounts) will be with (done by) Allāh.”

(18) CHAPTER. Whoever says that faith is action (good deeds).

Referring to the Statement of Allāh تعالى: “And this is the Paradise which you have been made to inherit because of your deeds which you used to do (in the life of the world)”, (V.43:72) a number of religious learned men explained the Verse (Statement of Allāh تعالى) “So by your Lord (O Muḥammad ﷺ) We shall certainly call all

(١٧) بَاب ﴿فَإِنْ تَابُوا وَأَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَوُا الزَّكَاةَ فَخَلُّوا سَبِيلَهُمْ﴾ [التوبة: ٥]

٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو رَوْحٍ الْحَرَمِيُّ بْنُ عُمَارَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ وَاقِدِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ ابْنِ عَمْرٍو أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَمِرتُ أَنْ أَفَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَيَتَّبِعُوا الصَّلَاةَ، وَيُؤْتُوا الزَّكَاةَ، فَإِذَا فَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ عَصَمُوا مِنِّي دِمَاءَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَّا بِحَقِّ الْإِسْلَامِ وَحِسَابُهُمْ عَلَيَّ اللَّهُ».

(١٨) بَاب مَنْ قَالَ: إِنَّ الْإِيمَانَ هُوَ الْعَمَلُ،

لِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَتِلْكَ الْجَنَّةُ الَّتِي أُورِثْتُمُوهَا بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ﴾ [الزخرف: ٧٢] وَقَالَ عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ فِي قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَوَرَبِّكَ لَنَسْتَأْتِيَنَّكُمْ أَجْمَعِينَ، عَمَّا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ﴾

(1) (Ch.17) *Zakāt* زَكَاةٌ A certain fixed proportion of the wealth and of every kind of the property liable to *Zakāt* of a Muslim to be paid yearly for the benefit of the poor in the Muslim community. The payment of *Zakāt* is obligatory as it is one of the five pillars of Islām. *Zakāt* is the major economic means for establishing social justice and leading the Muslim society to prosperity and security. [See *Ṣaḥīḥ Al-Bukḥārī*, Vol.2, Book of *Zakāt* (24)].

of them to account for all that they used to do” (V.15:92,93). And the Statement: *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh.)

And Allāh said, “For the like of this let the workers work.” (V.37:61)

26. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was asked, “What is the best deed?”

He replied, “To believe in Allāh and His Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ).”

The questioner then asked, “What is the next (in goodness)?”

He replied, “To participate in *Jihād* (holy fighting) in Allāh’s Cause.”

The questioner again asked, “What is the next (in goodness)?”

He replied, “To perform *Hajj* (pilgrimage to Makkah) *Mabrūr* [which is accepted by Allāh جل جلاله and is performed with the intention of seeking Allāh’s pleasure only and not to show off and without committing any sin and in accordance with the *Sunna* (legal ways) of the Prophet ﷺ].”

(19) CHAPTER. If one does not embrace Islām truly but does so by compulsion or for fear of being killed (then that man is not a believer).

According to the Statement of Allāh تعالى: The bedouins say, ‘We believe.’ Say (O Muḥammad ﷺ), ‘You believe not but you only say we have surrendered (in Islām).’ ” (V.49:14)

And if they had embraced Islām truly (sincerely) their Islām would have been as is referred to in the Statement of Allāh جل جلاله تعالى: “Truly, the religion with Allāh is Islām.” (V.3:19). “And whoever seeks a religion other than Islam, it will never be accepted of him, and in the Hereafter he will be one of the losers”. (V.3:85).

[الحجر:٩٢]: عَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . وَقَالَ : ﴿ لِيُنِلَّ هَذَا فَلْيَعْمَلِ الْعَمَلُونَ ﴾ . [الصافات: ٦١].

٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ ، وَمُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَا : حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ : حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سُئِلَ : أَيُّ الْعَمَلِ أَفْضَلُ ؟ قَالَ : « إِيْمَانٌ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ » قِيلَ : ثُمَّ مَاذَا ؟ قَالَ : « الْجِهَادُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ » قِيلَ : ثُمَّ مَاذَا ؟ قَالَ : « حَجٌّ مَبْرُورٌ » . [انظر: ١٥١٩]

(١٩) بَابُ : إِذَا لَمْ يَكُنْ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى الْحَقِيقَةِ وَكَانَ عَلَى الْإِسْتِسْلَامِ أَوْ الْخَوْفِ مِنَ الْقَتْلِ ،

لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى : ﴿ قَالَتِ الْأَعْرَابُ ءَأَمَنَّا قُلْ لَمْ نَمُؤْمِنُوا وَلَكِنْ قُولُوا أَسْلَمْنَا ﴾ [الحجرات: ١٤] فَإِذَا كَانَ عَلَى الْحَقِيقَةِ فَهُوَ عَلَى قَوْلِهِ جَلَّ ذِكْرُهُ : ﴿ إِنَّ أَلْيَبَإِكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ ﴾ [آل عمران: ١١٩] ﴿ وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ ﴾ [آل عمران: ٨٥] .

27. Narrated Sa'd رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ distributed something amongst (a group of) people while I was sitting there but Allāh's Messenger ﷺ left a man whom I thought the best of the lot. I asked, "O Allāh's Messenger! Why have you left that person? By Allāh I regard him as a faithful believer."

The Prophet ﷺ commented: "Or merely a Muslim."

I remained quiet for a while, but could not help repeating my question because of what I knew about him. And then I asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "Why have you left so and so? By Allāh! He is a faithful believer."

The Prophet ﷺ again said, "Or merely a Muslim."

And I could not help repeating my question because of what I knew about him. Then the Prophet ﷺ said, "O Sa'd! I give to a person while another is dearer to me, for fear that he might be thrown on his face in the Fire by Allāh."

٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَامِرُ بْنُ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ، عَنْ سَعْدِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَعْطَى رَهْطًا وَسَعْدٌ جَالِسٌ فَتَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَجُلًا هُوَ أَعْجَبُهُمْ إِلَيَّ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا لَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ فَوَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأَرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا؟ فَقَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا»، فَسَكَتُ قَلِيلًا ثُمَّ غَلَبَنِي مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهُ فَعُدْتُ لِمَقَالَتِي فَقُلْتُ: مَا لَكَ عَنْ فُلَانٍ؟ فَوَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأَرَاهُ مُؤْمِنًا. فَقَالَ: «أَوْ مُسْلِمًا». فَسَكَتُ قَلِيلًا، ثُمَّ غَلَبَنِي مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهُ فَعُدْتُ لِمَقَالَتِي، وَعَادَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا سَعْدُ إِنِّي لِأَعْظِي الرَّجُلَ، وَغَيْرُهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْهُ حَسْبِيَةَ أَنْ يَكْبَهُ اللَّهُ فِي النَّارِ».

وَرَوَاهُ يُونُسُ وَصَالِحٌ وَمَعْمَرٌ وَائِسُ أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ.

[نظر: ١٢٧٨]

(20) CHAPTER. To greet is a part of Islām.

And 'Ammār said, "Whoever acquires the following three qualities will acquire faith:

1. To treat others as one likes to be treated by others.
2. To greet everybody (known and unknown).
3. To spend (give charitable gifts) in Allāh's Cause, in spite of poverty."

(٢٠) بَابُ: السَّلَامِ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَقَالَ عَمَّارٌ: ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ جَمَعَهُنَّ فَقَدْ جَمَعَ الْإِيمَانَ: الْإِنْصَافُ مِنْ نَفْسِكَ، وَبَذْلُ السَّلَامِ لِلْعَالَمِ، وَالْإِنْصَافُ مِنَ الْإِفْتَارِ.

28. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr: A person asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ:

٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

“What (sort of) deeds in (or what qualities of) Islām are good?” He ﷺ replied, “To feed (others) and to greet those whom you know and those whom you do not know.”

اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْحَيْرِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَيُّ الْإِسْلَامِ خَيْرٌ؟ قَالَ: «تُطْعِمُ الطَّعَامَ، وَتَقْرَأُ السَّلَامَ عَلَى مَنْ عَرَفْتَ وَمَنْ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ». [راجع: ١٢]

(21) CHAPTER. To be ungrateful to one's husband. And disbelief is of (different grades) lesser (or greater) degrees.

This is narrated by Abū Sa'īd Al-Khūdri رضي الله عنه on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

(٢١) بَابُ كُفْرَانِ الْعَشِيرِ وَكُفْرٍ دُونَ كُفْرٍ، فِيهِ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

29. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās: The Prophet ﷺ said: “I was shown the Hell-fire and that the majority of its dwellers were women who were disbelievers or ungrateful.” It was asked, “Do they disbelieve in Allāh?” (or are they ungrateful to Allāh?) He replied, “They are ungrateful to their husbands and are ungrateful for the favours and the good (charitable deeds) done to them. If you have always been good (benevolent) to one of them for a period of time and then she sees something in you (not of her liking), she will say, ‘I have never seen any good from you.’”

٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَرَأَيْتِ النَّارَ فَإِذَا أَكْثَرُ أَهْلِهَا النِّسَاءُ يَكْفُرْنَ»، قِيلَ: أَيَكْفُرْنَ بِاللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «يَكْفُرْنَ الْعَشِيرَ، وَيَكْفُرْنَ الْإِحْسَانَ، لَوْ أَحْسَنْتَ إِلَى إِحْدَاهُنَّ الدَّهْرَ ثُمَّ رَأَتْ مِنْكَ شَيْئًا قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ مِنْكَ خَيْرًا قَطُّ».

[انظر: ٤٣١، ٧٤٨، ١٠٥٢، ٣٢٠٢،

[٥١٩٧

(22) CHAPTER. Sins are from ignorance and a sinner is not a disbeliever unless he worships others along with Allāh عز وجل .

(٢٢) بَابُ الْمَعَاصِي مِنْ أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ وَلَا يُكْفَرُ صَاحِبُهَا بِإِتِّكَابِهَا إِلَّا بِالشِّرْكِ،

According to the statement of the Prophet ﷺ “You still have some characteristics of ignorance.” And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: “Verily, Allāh forgives not that partners should be set up with Him (in worship) but He forgives except that

لِقَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «إِنَّكَ أَمْرٌ فِيكَ جَاهِلِيَّةٌ» وَقَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ أَنْ يُشْرَكَ بِهِ وَيَغْفِرُ مَا دُونَ ذَلِكَ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ﴾ [النساء: ٤٨].

(anything else) to whom He wills.”  
(V.4:48).

30. Narrated Al-Ma'rūr رضي الله عنه: At Ar-Rabadhā I met Abū Dhar رضي الله عنه who was wearing a cloak, and his slave, too, was wearing a similar one. I asked about the reason for it. He replied, “I abused a man by calling his mother with bad names.” The Prophet ﷺ said to me, “O Abū Dhar! Did you abuse him by calling his mother with bad names? You still have some characteristics of ignorance. Your slaves are your brothers and Allāh has put them under your command. So whoever has a brother under his command, should feed him of that which he eats and dress him of that which he wears. Do not ask them (slaves) to do things beyond their capacity (power) and if you do so, then help them”.

٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ وَاصِلٍ، عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ قَالَ: لَقِيتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ بِالرَّبَذَةِ وَعَلَيْهِ حُلَّةٌ وَعَلَى غُلَامِهِ حُلَّةٌ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ. فَقَالَ: إِنِّي سَابَبْتُ رَجُلًا فَعَيَّرْتُهُ بِأُمَّهِ، فَقَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ أَعَيَّرْتَهُ بِأُمَّهِ؟ إِنَّكَ أَمْرٌ فِيكَ جَاهِلِيَّةٌ، إِخْوَانُكُمْ حَوْلُكُمْ جَعَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَحْتَ أَيْدِيكُمْ، فَمَنْ كَانَ أَخُوهُ تَحْتَ يَدِهِ فَلْيُطْعِمْهُ مِمَّا يَأْكُلُ، وَلْيَلْبَسْهُ مِمَّا يَلْبَسُ، وَلَا تَكْلَفُوهُمْ مَا يَغْلِبُهُمْ، فَإِنْ كَلَفْتُمُوهُمْ فَأَعِينُوهُمْ». [انظر: ٢٥٤٥،

[٦٥٠

**CHAPTER. “And if two parties (or groups) from among the believers fall to fighting, then make peace between them both...” (V.49:9) Allāh has called them “believers.”**

**باب ﴿وَإِنْ طَائِفَتَانِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اقْتَتَلُوا فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا﴾ [الحجرات: ٩].**  
فَسَمَاهُمْ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ.

31. Narrated Al-Aḥnaf bin Qais: While I was going to help this man ('Alī bin Abī Ṭālib رضي الله عنه), Abū Bakrah رضي الله عنه met me and asked, “Where are you going?” I replied, “I am going to help that person.” He said, “Go back for I have heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, ‘When two Muslims fight (meet) each other with their swords, both the murderer as well as the murdered will go to the Hell-fire.’ I said, ‘O Allāh's Messenger! It is alright for the murderer but what about the murdered one?’ Allāh's Messenger ﷺ replied, ‘He surely had the intention to kill his companion.’”

٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ وَيُونُسُ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنِ الْأَخْنَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ، قَالَ: دَهَبْتُ لِأَنْصُرَ هَذَا الرَّجُلَ فَلَقِيَنِي أَبُو بَكْرَةَ فَقَالَ: أَيْنَ تُرِيدُ؟ قُلْتُ: أَنْصُرُ هَذَا الرَّجُلَ، قَالَ: ارْجِعْ فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا لَقِيَ الْمُسْلِمَانِ بَسِيْفَيْهِمَا فَالْقَاتِلُ وَالْمَقْتُولُ فِي النَّارِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَذَا

الْقَاتِلُ فَمَا بِالِ الْمَقْتُولِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ كَانَ حَرِيصًا عَلَى قَتْلِ صَاحِبِهِ».

[انظر: ٦٨٧٥، ٧٠٨٣]

(23) CHAPTER. *Zulm* (wrong) of one kind can be greater or lesser than that of another.

(٢٣) بَابٌ: ظَلَمٌ دُونَ ظَلَمٍ

32. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Mas’ūd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When the following Verse was revealed: “It is those who believe (in the Oneness of Allāh and worship none but Him Alone) and confuse not their belief with *Zulm* (wrong i.e. by worshipping others besides Allāh) for them (only) there is security and they are the guided” (V.6:82), the Companions of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ asked, “Who is amongst us who had not done *Zulm* (wrong)?” Then Allāh جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ revealed: “Verily, joining others in worship with Allāh is a great *Zulm* (wrong) indeed.” (V.31:13)

٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ ح قَالَ: وَحَدَّثَنِي بِشْرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ: ﴿الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَلَمْ يَلْبِسُوا إِيمَانَهُمْ بِظُلْمٍ أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمُ الْأَمْنُ وَهُمْ مُهْتَدُونَ﴾ [الأنعام: ٨٢] قَالَ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَيْنَا لَمْ يَظْلِمُوا؟ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ﴿إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ﴾ [لقمان: ١٣].

[انظر: ٣٣٦٠، ٣٤٢٨، ٣٤٢٩، ٤٦٢٩]

[٤٧٧٦، ٦٩١٨، ٦٩٣٧]

(24) CHAPTER. The signs of a hypocrite.

(٢٤) بَابٌ عِلَامَاتِ الْمُنَافِقِ

33. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The signs of a hypocrite are three:

1. Whenever he speaks, he tells a lie.
2. Whenever he promises, he always breaks it (his promise).
3. Whenever he is entrusted he betrays (proves dishonest). (If you keep something as a trust with him, he will not return it).”

٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا نَافِعُ بْنُ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَبِي عَامِرٍ أَبُو سَهَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «آيَةُ الْمُنَافِقِ ثَلَاثٌ: إِذَا حَدَّثَ كَذَبَ، وَإِذَا وَعَدَ أَخْلَفَ، وَإِذَا ائْتُمِّنَ خَانَ». [انظر: ٢٦٨٢]

[٢٧٤٩، ٦٠٩٥]

34. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever has the following four (characteristics) will be a pure

٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ بْنُ عُقْبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ،

hypocrite, and whoever has one of the following four characteristics will have one characteristic of hypocrisy unless and until he gives it up.

1. Whenever he is entrusted, he betrays (proves dishonest).

2. Whenever he speaks, he tells a lie.

3. Whenever he makes a covenant, he proves treacherous.

4. Whenever he quarrels, he behaves in a very imprudent, evil and insulting manner.”

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَرْوَةَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ،  
عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ  
قَالَ: «أَرْبَعٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ كَانَ مُنَافِقًا  
خَالِصًا، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ فِيهِ خَصْلَةٌ مِنْهُنَّ  
كَانَتْ فِيهِ خَصْلَةٌ مِنَ النِّفَاقِ حَتَّى  
يَدْعَهَا: إِذَا اثْتَمِنَ خَانَ، وَإِذَا حَدَّثَ  
كَذَبَ، وَإِذَا عَاهَدَ غَدَرَ، وَإِذَا خَاصَمَ  
فَجَرَ» تَابِعُهُ شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ.

[انظر: ٢٤٥٩، ٣١٧٨]

(25) CHAPTER. To establish the (*Nawāfil* – voluntary) prayers on the night of *Qadr* is a part of faith.

35. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “Whoever establishes the (*Nawāfil* – voluntary) prayers on the night of *Qadr* out of sincere faith and hoping to attain Allāh's rewards (not to show off) then all his past sins will be forgiven.”

(٢٥) بَابُ: قِيَامُ لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ مِنَ  
الإيمان

٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ:  
أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو  
الزَّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ  
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ يَتِمُّ  
لَيْلَةَ الْقَدْرِ إِيمَانًا وَاحْتِسَابًا غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا  
تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ». [انظر: ٣٧، ٣٨،  
١٩٠١، ٢٠٠٨، ٢٠٠٩، ٢٠١٤]

(26) CHAPTER. *Al-Jihād*<sup>(1)</sup> (holy fighting in Allāh's Cause) is a part of faith.

36. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ:

(٢٦) بَابُ: الْجِهَادُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ  
٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا حَرَمِيُّ بْنُ حَفْصٍ:

(1) الجهاد في سبيل الله (مع العدد والعدة) فإنه ذروة سنن الإسلام وعموده، الذي لا يقوم إلا به، وبه تعلق (Ch.26) كلمة الله وينشر دينه. ويتركه - والعباد بالله - هدم الإسلام، وانحطاط أهله، وذهب عزهم، وسلب ملكهم وزوال سلطانهم ودولتهم وهو الغرض الأكيد على كل مسلم. فإن لم يغزو لم يحدث نفسه بالغزو، مات على شعبة من النفاق.

*Al-Jihād* (Holy fighting) in Allāh's Cause (with full force of numbers and weaponry) is given the utmost importance in Islām and is one of its pillars (on which it stands). By *Jihād* Islām is established, Allāh's Word is made superior. (His Word – *Lā ilāha illallāh* – none has the right to be worshipped but Allah), and His Religion Islām is propagated. By abandoning *Jihād* (may Allāh protect us from that) Islām is destroyed and the Muslims fall into an inferior position; their honor is lost, their lands are stolen, their rule and authority vanishes. *Jihād* is an obligatory duty in Islām on every Muslim, and he who tries to escape from this duty, or does not in his innermost heart wish to fulfil this duty, dies with one of the qualities of a hypocrite.

The Prophet ﷺ said, “Allāh عز وجل assigns for a person who participates in (holy battles) in Allāh’s Cause and nothing causes him to do so except belief in Allāh and in His Messengers, that he will be recompensed by Allāh either with a reward, or booty (if he survives) or will be admitted to Paradise (if he is killed in the battle as a martyr)”. The Prophet ﷺ added: “Had I not found it difficult for my followers, then I would not remain behind any *Sariya* (an army-unit) going for *Jihād* and I would have loved to be martyred in Allāh’s Cause and then made alive, and then martyred and then made alive, and then again martyred in His Cause.”

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ:  
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو زُرْعَةَ بْنُ عَمْرٍو قَالَ:  
سَمِعْتُ أبا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ:  
«اِنْتَدَبَ اللهُ لِمَنْ خَرَجَ فِي سَبِيلِهِ لَا  
يُخْرِجُهُ إِلَّا إِيْمَانٌ بِي وَتَصْدِيقٌ بِرُسُلِي  
أَنْ أَرْجِعَهُ بِمَا نَالَ مِنْ أَجْرٍ أَوْ عَنِيْمَةٍ  
أَوْ أُدْخِلَهُ الْجَنَّةَ، وَلَوْ لَأَنْ أَشَقَّ عَلَيَّ  
أُمَّتِي مَا قَعَدْتُ خَلْفَ سَرِيَّةٍ، وَلَوْ دِدْتُ  
أَنِّي أَقْتُلُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ، ثُمَّ أَحْيَا، ثُمَّ  
أَقْتُلُ ثُمَّ أَحْيَا ثُمَّ أَقْتُلُ». [انظر:  
٢٧٨٧، ٢٧٩٧، ٢٩٧٢، ٣١٢٣، ٧٢٢٦،

[٧٤٦٣، ٧٤٥٧، ٧٢٢٧

(27) CHAPTER. It is a part of faith to establish the (*Nawāfil* — voluntary) prayers during the nights of *Ramaḍān*.

37. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said: “Whoever establishes (*Nawāfil* — voluntary) prayers during the nights of *Ramaḍān* faithfully out of sincere faith and hoping to attain Allāh’s Rewards, all his past sins will be forgiven.”

(٢٧) بَابُ: تَطَوُّعُ قِيَامِ رَمَضَانَ مِنْ  
الإيمان

٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ:  
حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ  
حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي  
هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ  
قَامَ رَمَضَانَ إِيمَانًا وَاحْتِسَابًا غُفِرَ لَهُ  
مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ». [راجع: ٣٥]

(28) CHAPTER. To observe *Saum* [(fasts) (according to Islāmic teachings)] during the month of *Ramaḍān* (sincerely and faithfully) hoping for Allāh’s Rewards only, is a part of faith.

38. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Whoever observes *Saum* (fasts) during the month of *Ramaḍān* out of sincere faith, and hoping to attain Allāh’s Rewards, then all his past sins will be forgiven.”

(٢٨) بَابُ صَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ احْتِسَابًا مِنْ  
الإيمان

٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ سَلَامٍ قَالَ:  
أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا  
يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ  
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ:

«مَنْ صَامَ رَمَضَانَ إِيمَانًا وَاحْتِسَابًا  
غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ». [راجع: ٣٥]

(٢٩) **بَابُ: الدِّينُ يُسْرٌ**

وَقَوْلُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «أَحَبُّ الدِّينِ  
إِلَى اللَّهِ الْحَنِيفِيَّةُ السَّمْحَةُ».

(29) CHAPTER. Religion is very easy.

And the statement of the Prophet ﷺ, "The most beloved religion to Allāh جل جلاله is the tolerant *Hanifiyya* [Islāmic Monotheism i.e., to believe in the Oneness of Allāh and to worship Him (Allāh) Alone and not to worship anything else along with Him]."

39. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Religion is very easy and whoever overburdens himself in his religion will not be able to continue in that way. So you should not be extremists, but try to be near to perfection and receive the good tidings that you will be rewarded; and gain strength by offering the *Salāt* (prayers) in the mornings, afternoons and during the last hours of the nights." (See *Fath Al-Bārī*, Vol.1, page 102).

٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ السَّلَامِ بْنُ  
مُطَهَّرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ  
مَعْنِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ الْغَفَارِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ  
بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي  
هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ  
قَالَ: «إِنَّ الدِّينَ يُسْرٌ وَلَنْ يُشَادَّ الدِّينَ  
إِلَّا غَلَبَهُ، فَسَدِّدُوا وَقَارِبُوا،  
وَأَبْشِرُوا، وَاسْتَعِينُوا بِالْعَدْوَةِ وَالرُّوحَةِ  
وَشَيْءٍ مِنَ الدَّلْجَةِ». [انظر: ٥٦٧٣،

[٧٢٣٥، ٦٤٦٣]

(30) CHAPTER. The (offering of) *Salāt* (prayers) is a part of faith.

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: "And Allāh would never make your faith (prayers) to be lost." (V.2:143) (i.e. your prayers which you offered in the past facing the *Bait-ul-Maqdis* (Jerusalem).

(٣٠) **بَابُ: الصَّلَاةُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ**

وَقَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: «وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ  
لِيُضِيعَ إِيمَانَكُمْ» [البقرة: ١٤٣]. يُعْنِي  
صَلَاتِكُمْ عِنْدَ الْبَيْتِ.

40. Narrated Al-Barā' (bin 'Āzib) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When the Prophet ﷺ came to Al-Madina, he stayed first with his grandfathers or maternal uncles from *Anṣār*. He offered his *Ṣalāt* (prayers) facing *Bait-ul-Maqdis* (Jerusalem) for sixteen or seventeen months, but he wished that he could pray facing the Ka'bah (at Makkah).

The first *Ṣalāt* (prayer) which he ﷺ

٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ  
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو  
إِسْحَاقَ عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ  
أَوَّلَ مَا قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ نَزَلَ عَلَى أَجْدَادِهِ  
- أَوْ قَالَ: أَحْوَالِهِ - مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ،  
وَأَنَّهُ صَلَّى قَبْلَ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ سِتَّةَ

offered facing the Ka'bah was the *ʿAṣr* prayer in the company of some people. Then one of those who had offered that *Ṣalāt* with him came out and passed by some people in a mosque who were bowing during their *Ṣalāt* (facing Jerusalem). He said addressing them, "By Allāh, I testify that I have offered *Ṣalāt* with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ facing Makkah (Ka'bah)." (Hearing that), those people changed their direction towards the Ka'bah immediately. Jews and the people of the Scriptures used to be pleased to see (the Prophet ﷺ) facing Jerusalem in *Ṣalāt* but when he ﷺ changed his direction towards the Ka'bah, (during the *Ṣalāt*), they disapproved of it.

Al-Barā' رضي الله عنه added, "Before we changed our direction towards the Ka'bah (at Makkah) in prayers, some Muslims had died or had been killed and we did not know what to say about them (regarding their prayers.) Allāh جل جلاله then revealed: "And Allāh would never make your faith (prayers) to be lost (i.e. your *Ṣalāt* (prayers) offered towards Jerusalem)." (V.2:143)

عَشْرَ شَهْرًا ... أَوْ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ شَهْرًا -  
وَكَانَ يُعْجِبُهُ أَنْ تَكُونَ قِبَلَهُ قِبَلَ  
الْبَيْتِ، وَأَنَّهُ صَلَّى أَوَّلَ صَلَاةٍ صَلَّاهَا  
صَلَاةَ الْعَصْرِ وَصَلَّى مَعَهُ قَوْمٌ، فَخَرَجَ  
رَجُلٌ مِمَّنْ صَلَّى مَعَهُ فَمَرَّ عَلَى أَهْلِ  
مَسْجِدِهِ وَهُمْ رَاكِعُونَ فَقَالَ: أَشْهَدُ  
بِاللَّهِ لَقَدْ صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
قِبَلَ مَكَّةَ فَذَارُوا كَمَا هُمْ قِبَلَ الْبَيْتِ،  
وَكَانَتِ الْيَهُودُ قَدْ أَعْجَبَهُمْ إِذْ كَانَ  
يُصَلِّي قِبَلَ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ وَأَهْلُ  
الْكِتَابِ، فَلَمَّا وَلَّى وَجْهَهُ قِبَلَ الْبَيْتِ  
أَنْكَرُوا ذَلِكَ.

قَالَ زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ،  
عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ فِي حَدِيثِهِ هَذَا، أَنَّهُ مَاتَ  
عَلَى الْقِبْلَةِ قِبَلَ أَنْ تُحَوَّلَ رِجَالٌ  
وَقُبِلُوا فَلَمْ نَدْرِ مَا نَقُولُ فِيهِمْ، فَأَنْزَلَ  
اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ﴿وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُضَيِّعَ  
إِيمَانَكُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ١٤٣]. [انظر: ٣٩٩،

[٧٢٥٢، ٤٤٩٢، ٤٤٨٦]

(31) CHAPTER. (What is said regarding the superiority of) a person who embraces Islām sincerely.

41. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If a person embraces Islām sincerely, then Allāh shall forgive all his past sins, and after that starts the settlement of accounts, the reward of his good deeds will be ten times to seven hundred times for each good deed and an evil deed will be recorded as it is unless Allāh forgives it."

(٣١) بَابُ حُسْنِ إِسْلَامِ الْمَرْءِ

٤١ - قَالَ مَالِكٌ: أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدُ  
بْنُ أَسْلَمَ أَنَّ عَطَاءَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ  
أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ  
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِذَا أَسْلَمَ  
الْعَبْدُ فَحَسَنُ إِسْلَامِهِ يُكَفِّرُ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ كُلَّ  
سَيِّئَةٍ كَانَ زَلَفَهَا، وَكَانَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ  
الْقِصَاصُ: الْحَسَنَةُ بِعَشْرِ أَمْثَالِهَا إِلَى

سَبْعِمِائَةَ ضِعْفٍ وَالسَّيِّئَةُ بِمِثْلِهَا إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَجَاوَزَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا.

٤٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَحْسَنَ أَحَدُكُمْ إِسْلَامَهُ فَكُلُّ حَسَنَةٍ يَعْمَلُهَا تُكْتَبُ لَهُ بِعَشْرِ أَمْثَالِهَا إِلَى سَبْعِمِائَةَ ضِعْفٍ، وَكُلُّ سَيِّئَةٍ يَعْمَلُهَا تُكْتَبُ لَهُ بِمِثْلِهَا».

(٣٢) **بَابُ أَحَبِّ الدِّينِ إِلَى اللَّهِ**  
أَدْوَمُهُ

٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا وَعِنْدَهَا امْرَأَةٌ فَقَالَ: مَنْ هَذِهِ؟ قَالَتْ: فُلَانَةٌ، تَذَكُرُ مِنْ صَلَاتِهَا قَالَ: «مَهْ، عَلَيْكُمْ بِمَا تُطِيقُونَ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَا يَمَلُّ اللَّهُ حَتَّى تَمَلُّوا» وَكَانَ أَحَبَّ الدِّينِ إِلَيْهِ مَا دَاوَمَ عَلَيْهِ صَاحِبُهُ. [انظر: ١١٥١]

(٣٣) **بَابُ زِيَادَةِ الْإِيمَانِ وَنُقْصَانِهِ،**

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَزِدْنَهُمْ هُدًى﴾ [الكهف: ١٣]. ﴿وَزِدَادَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّهُمْ﴾ [المدثر: ٣١] وَقَالَ: ﴿الْيَوْمَ

42. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If any one of you improves (follows strictly) his Islāmic religion then his good deeds will be rewarded ten times to seven hundred times for each good deed and a bad deed will be recorded as it is."

(32) CHAPTER. *Ad-Dīn* (good, righteous deed)<sup>(1)</sup> – act of worship) loved most by Allāh is that which is done regularly. (And in fact the best religion with Allāh is Islām).

43. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Once the Prophet ﷺ came while a woman was sitting with me. He said, "Who is she?" I replied, "She is so-and-so," and told him about her (excessive) prayers. He said disapprovingly, "Do (good) deeds which are within your capacity (without being overtaxed) as Allāh جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ does not get tired (of giving rewards) but (surely) you will get tired and *Ad-Dīn* (good, righteous deed — act of worship) loved most by Allāh تَعَالَى is that which is done regularly."

(33) CHAPTER. Faith increases and decreases.

And the Statements of Allāh جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ, "We increased them in guidance." (V.18:13) "And the believers may increase in faith." (V.74:31) — And Allāh تَعَالَى said, "This day

(1) (Ch.32) See *Faṭḥ Al-Bārī* (*Ad-Dīn* is explained as deeds).

I have perfected your religion for you.” (V.5:3)

(The last Statement indicates that) if somebody leaves a part of (from) the perfection of the religion then his religion is incomplete.

44. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever said *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh) and has in his heart good (faith) equal to the weight of a barley grain, will be taken out of Hell. And whoever said: *Lā ilāha illallāh* and has in his heart good (faith) equal to the weight of a wheat grain will be taken out of Hell. And whoever said “*Lā ilāha illallāh*” (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh) and has in his heart good (faith) equal to the weight of an atom (or a small ant) will be taken out of Hell.”

أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ ﴿[المائدة: ٣]. فإِذَا تَرَكَ شَيْئًا مِنَ الْكَمَالِ فَهُوَ نَاقِصٌ.

٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يَخْرُجُ مِنَ النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَفِي قَلْبِهِ وَزُنُّ شَعِيرَةٌ مِنْ خَيْرٍ، وَيَخْرُجُ مِنَ النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَفِي قَلْبِهِ وَزُنُّ بُرَّةٌ مِنْ خَيْرٍ، وَيَخْرُجُ مِنَ النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَفِي قَلْبِهِ وَزُنُّ ذَرَّةٌ مِنْ خَيْرٍ» قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: قَالَ أَبَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «مِنْ إِيْمَانٍ مَكَانَ «خَيْرٍ». [انظر: ٤٤٧٦، ٧٥١٠، ٧٥٠٩، ٧٤٤٠، ٧٤١٠، ٦٥٦٥

[٧٥١٦

45. Narrated ‘Umar bin Al-Khattāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once a Jew said to me, “O chief of believers! There is a Verse in your Holy Book which is read by all of you (Muslims), and had it been revealed to us, we would have taken that day (on which it was revealed) as an ‘Eid (Festival) day’”. ‘Umar bin Al-Khattāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ asked, “Which is that Verse?” The Jew replied, “This day I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islām as your religion.” (V.5:3)

‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ replied, “No doubt, we know when and where this Verse was revealed to the Prophet ﷺ. It was Friday

٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ، سَمِعَ جَعْفَرَ بْنَ عَوْنٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْعُمَيْسِ قَالَ، أَخْبَرَنَا قَيْسُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْيَهُودِ قَالَ لَهُ: يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ! آيَةٌ فِي كِتَابِكُمْ تَقْرُؤُهَا نُو عَلَيْنَا مَعَسَرٌ الْيَهُودِ نَزَلَتْ لِاتَّخَذْنَا ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ عِيدًا، قَالَ: أَيُّ آيَةٍ؟ قَالَ: ﴿أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي

and the Prophet ﷺ was standing at 'Arafāt (i.e., the Day of *Hajj*)."

وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمْ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا ﴿ [المائدة: ٣].  
 قَالَ عَمْرٌ: قَدْ عَرَفْنَا ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ  
 وَالْمَكَانَ الَّذِي نَزَلَتْ فِيهِ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ  
 ﷺ وَهُوَ قَائِمٌ بِعَرَفَةَ يَوْمَ جُمُعَةٍ.  
 [انظر: ٤٤٠٧، ٤٦٠٦، ٧٢٦٨]

**(34) CHAPTER. To pay *Zakāt*<sup>(1)</sup> is a part of *Islām*.**

And the Statement of Allāh جل جلاله :

"And they were commanded not, but that they should worship Allāh, and worship none but Him Alone (abstaining from ascribing partners to Him) and to perform *As-Salāt* (*Iqāmat-as-Ṣalāt*) and to give *Zakāt*, and that is the right religion." (V.98:5)

(٣٤) بَابُ: الزَّكَاةُ مِنَ الْإِسْلَامِ،  
 وَقَوْلُهُ: ﴿وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ  
 مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ حُنَفَاءَ وَيُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ  
 وَيُؤْتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَذَلِكَ دِينُ الْقِيَمَةِ﴾  
 [البيته: ٥].

**46.** Narrated Ṭalḥa bin 'Ubaidullāh رضي رضي: A man from Najd with unkempt hair came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and we heard his loud voice but could not understand what he was saying, till he came near (and then we came to know) that he was asking about *Islām*. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "You have to perform five *Ṣalāt* (prayers) (*Iqāmat-as-Salāt*) in a day and night (24 hours)." The man asked, "Are there any other (more) *Salāt* (prayers) upon me?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ replied, "No, but if you want to perform the *Nawāfil Salāt* (you can)." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ further said to him: "You have to observe *Saum* [fasts (according to *Islāmīc* teachings)] during the month of *Ramaḍān*." The man asked, "Are there any other (more) fasting upon me?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ replied, "No, but if you want to observe the *Nawāfil* fasts (you can)." Then

٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ:  
 حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ أَبِي  
 سُهَيْلِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ  
 طَلْحَةَ بْنَ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ  
 إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ أَهْلِ نَجْدٍ نَائِرِ  
 الرَّأْسِ نَسَمِعُ دَوِيَّ صَوْتِهِ وَلَا نَفْقَهُ مَا  
 يَقُولُ حَتَّى دَانَ فَإِذَا هُوَ يَسْأَلُ عَنِ  
 الْإِسْلَامِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:  
 «خَمْسُ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي الْيَوْمِ وَاللَّيْلَةِ»،  
 فَقَالَ: هَلْ عَلَيَّ غَيْرُهَا؟ قَالَ: «لَا،  
 إِلَّا أَنْ تَطَوَّعَ»، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:  
 «وَصِيَامُ رَمَضَانَ»، قَالَ: هَلْ عَلَيَّ  
 غَيْرُهُ؟ قَالَ: «لَا، إِلَّا أَنْ تَطَوَّعَ قَالَ:

(1) (Ch.34) *Zakāt* زكاة : A certain fixed proportion of the wealth and of the each and every kind of the property liable to *Zakāt* of a Muslim to be paid yearly for the benefit of the poor in the Muslim community. The payment of *Zakāt* is obligatory as it is one of the five pillars of *Islām*. *Zakāt* is the major economic means for establishing social justice and leading the Muslim society to prosperity and security. [See *Ṣaḥīḥ Al-Bukhārī*, Vol.2, Book of *Zakāt* (24)].

Allāh's Messenger ﷺ further said to him, "You have to pay the *Zakāt*." The man asked, "Is there any thing other than the *Zakāt* for me to pay?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ replied, "No, unless you want to give alms of your own." And then that man retreated saying, "By Allāh! I will neither do less nor more than this." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If what he said is true, then he will be successful (i.e. he will be granted Paradise)."

**(35) CHAPTER. To accompany the funeral processions (up to the place of burial) is a part of faith.**

47. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "A believer who accompanies the funeral procession of a Muslim out of sincere faith and hoping to attain Allāh's Reward and remains with it till the funeral prayer is offered and the burial ceremonies are over, he will return with a reward of two *Qirāt*. Each *Qirāt* is like the size of the (mount) Uḥud. He who offers the funeral prayer only and returns before the burial, will return with the reward of one *Qirāt* only."

**(36) CHAPTER. (What is said regarding) the fear of a believer that his good deeds may be annulled (lost) without his knowledge.**

And Ibrāhīm At-Taimī said, "When I compare my talks with my deeds (then I find that my deeds are deficient compared with my talks), I am afraid, my deeds deny what I talk." And Ibn Abī Mulaika said, "I met thirty Companions of the Prophet ﷺ and

وَدَكَرَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ الزَّكَاةَ، قَالَ: هَلْ عَلَيَّ غَيْرُهَا؟ قَالَ: «لا، إِلَّا أَنْ تَطَوَّعَ»، قَالَ: فَادَّبَرَ الرَّجُلُ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: وَاللَّهِ لَا أَزِيدُ عَلَى هَذَا وَلَا أَنْقُصُ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَفْلَحَ إِنْ صَدَقَ». [انظر: ١٨٩١، ٢٦٧٨، ٦٩٥٦]

**(٣٥) بَابُ: اتِّبَاعُ الْجَنَائِزِ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ**

٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ الْمَنْجُوفِيُّ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَوْفٌ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ وَمُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ اتَّبَعَ جَنَازَةَ مُسْلِمٍ إِيْمَانًا وَاحْتِسَابًا وَكَانَ مَعَهُ حَتَّى يُصَلَّى عَلَيْهَا وَيُفْرَغَ مِنْ دَفْنِهَا فَإِنَّهُ يَرْجِعُ مِنَ الْأَجْرِ بِقَبِيرَاطَيْنِ، كُلُّ قَبِيرَاطٍ مِثْلُ أَحَدٍ، وَمَنْ صَلَّى عَلَيْهَا ثُمَّ رَجَعَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُدْفَنَ فَإِنَّهُ يَرْجِعُ بِقَبِيرَاطٍ»، تَابَعَهُ عُثْمَانُ الْمُؤَدَّبُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَوْفٌ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَهُ. [انظر: ١٣٢٣، ١٣٢٥]

**(٣٦) بَابُ خَوْفِ الْمُؤْمِنِ مِنْ أَنْ يَحْبِطَ عَمَلُهُ وَهُوَ لَا يَشْعُرُ،**

وَقَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ النَّيْمِيُّ: مَا عَرَضْتُ قَوْلِي عَلَى عَمَلِي إِلَّا خَشِيتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مُكْذِبًا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: أَذْرَكْتُ ثَلَاثِينَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ كُلُّهُمْ

each of them was afraid of becoming a hypocrite and none of them said that he was as strong in belief as the angel Jibrīl (Gabriel) or Mikāel (Michael).” And Al-Hasan (Al-Baṣrī) said, “It is only a faithful believer who dreads hypocrisy and only a hypocrite who considers himself safe (is not afraid of hypocrisy).”

And one should be afraid, not to persist in hypocrisy and disobedience of Allāh (by committing sins) without repenting to Allāh immediately, as is referred to in the Statement of Allāh تعالى: “And (they) do not persist in what (wrong) they have done, while they know.” (V.3:135).

48. Narrated ‘Abdullāh (bin Mas‘ūd) رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Abusing a Muslim is *Fusūq* (an evil doing) and killing him is *Kufr* (disbelief).”

49. Narrated ‘Ubāda bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ went out to inform the people about the (date of the) night of decree (*Al-Qadr*) but there happened a quarrel between two men from amongst the Muslims. The Prophet ﷺ said, “I came out to inform you about (the date of) the night of *Al-Qadr*, but as so-and-so quarrelled, its knowledge was taken away (I forgot it) and maybe it was better for you. Now look for it in the 7th, the 9th and the 5th (of the last 10 nights of the month of Ramaḍān).”

يَخَافُ التَّفَاقُقَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ، مَا مِنْهُمْ أَحَدٌ يَقُولُ إِنَّهُ عَلَى إِيمَانِ جِبْرِيلَ وَمِيكَائِيلَ، وَيُذَكِّرُ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ: مَا خَافَهُ إِلَّا مُؤْمِنٌ وَلَا أَمِنَهُ إِلَّا مُنَافِقٌ. وَمَا يُحَذِّرُ مِنَ الْإِصْرَارِ عَلَى التَّقَاتِلِ وَالْعُضْيَانِ مِنْ غَيْرِ تَوْبَةٍ لِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَلَمْ يُصِرُّوا عَلَى مَا فَعَلُوا وَهُمْ يَعْلَمُونَ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٣٥].

٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَرَفَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ زُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَبَا وَائِلَ عَنِ الْمُرْجَةِ، فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «سَبَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ فُسُوقٌ وَقِتَالُهُ كُفْرٌ». [انظر: ٦٠٤٤، ٧٠٧٦].

٤٩ - أَخْبَرَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنِي إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عِبَادَةُ بْنُ الصَّامِتِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ خَرَجَ يُخَبِّرُ بَلْبَلَةَ الْقَدْرِ فَتَلَاخَى رَجُلَانِ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي خَرَجْتُ لِأُخَبِّرَكُم بِبَلْبَلَةِ الْقَدْرِ، وَإِنَّهُ تَلَاخَى فُلَانٌ وَفُلَانٌ فَرُبِعَتْ وَعَسَى أَنْ يَكُونَ خَيْرًا لَكُمْ، أَلْتَمَسُوهَا فِي السَّبْعِ وَالسَّعِ وَالْحَمْسِ». [انظر: ٢٠٢٣، ٦٠٤٩].

(37) CHAPTER. The asking of (angel) Jibrīl (Gabriel) from the Prophet ﷺ about Belief,

(٣٧) بَابُ سُؤَالِ جِبْرِيلَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

### Islām, *Ihsān* (perfection) and the knowledge of the Hour (Doomsday).

And their explanation given to him by the Prophet ﷺ. Then the Prophet ﷺ said (to his Companions), “Jibril (Gabriel) عليه السلام came to teach you your religion.” So the Prophet ﷺ regarded all that as religion. And all that which the Prophet ﷺ explained to the delegation of Abdul Qais was a part of faith. (See *Hadīth* No.53 and 87). And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: “And whoever seeks a religion other than Islām, it will never be accepted of him.” (V.3:85).

50. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: One day while the Prophet ﷺ was sitting out for the people, (a man – the angel) Jibril (Gabriel عليه السلام) came to him and asked, “What is faith?” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ replied, “Faith is to believe in Allāh, His angels, (the) meeting with Him, His Messengers, and to believe in Resurrection.”<sup>(1)</sup> Then he further asked, “What is Islām?” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ replied, “To worship Allāh جل جلاله Alone and none else, to perform the *Ṣalāt* (prayers) (*Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*), to pay the *Zakāt* and to observe *Saum* [fasts (according to Islāmic teachings)] during the month of *Ramaḍān*”<sup>(2)</sup> Then he further asked, “What is *Ihsān* (perfection)?” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ replied, “To worship Allāh جل جلاله as if you see Him, and if you cannot achieve this state of devotion then you must consider that

عَنِ: الْإِيمَانِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ، وَعِلْمِ السَّاعَةِ،

وَيَبَيِّنُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لَهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: جَاءَ جَبْرِيْلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ يُعَلِّمُكُمْ دِينَكُمْ، فَجَعَلَ ذَلِكَ كُلَّهُ دِينًا وَمَا بَيْنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَوْفِدِ عَبْدِ الْقَيْسِ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ وَقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ﴾ [آل عمران: ٨٥].

٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو حَيَّانَ التَّمِيمِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَارِزًا يَوْمًا لِلنَّاسِ فَاتَاهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: «مَا الْإِيمَانُ؟ قَالَ: الْإِيمَانُ أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَبِالْقَائِمِ، وَرُسُلِهِ. وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْبَعْثِ، قَالَ: مَا الْإِسْلَامُ؟ قَالَ: الْإِسْلَامُ أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكَ بِهِ، وَتَقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ، وَتُؤَدِّيَ الزَّكَاةَ الْمَفْرُوضَةَ، وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ، قَالَ: مَا الْإِحْسَانُ؟ قَالَ: أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ

(1) (H.50) In this *Hadīth*, only 4 items are mentioned, while in another *Hadīth*, 6 items are mentioned. (i) Allāh, (ii) His angels, (iii) His Books (The Torah, The Gospel, The Qur’ān and all the other Holy Books revealed by Allāh), (iv) His Messengers, (v) Day of Resurrection and (vi) *Al-Qadar* (Divine Pre-ordainments, i.e., whatever Allāh has ordained, must come to pass).

(2) (H.50) Again the principles of Islām mentioned here are 4, but in other narrations, they are five – 5th is the Pilgrimage (*Hajj*) to Makkah for the one who can afford it, once in a lifetime.

He is looking at you.” Then he further asked, “When will the Hour be established?” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ replied, “The answerer has no better knowledge than the questioner. But I will inform you about its portents.

1. When a slave (lady) gives birth to her master.
2. When the shepherds of black camels start boasting and competing with others in the construction of higher buildings. And the Hour is one of five things which nobody knows except Allāh.

The Prophet ﷺ then recited:

“Verily, Allāh! With Him (Alone) is the knowledge of the Hour —.” (V.31:34) Then that man (the angel) left and the Prophet ﷺ asked his Companions to call him back, but they could not see anything (him). Then the Prophet ﷺ said, “That was Jibrīl (Gabriel عليه السلام), who came to teach the people their religion.”

Abū ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه said: He (the Prophet ﷺ) considered all that as a part of faith.

### (38) CHAPTER.

51. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Abbās رضي الله عنه: I was informed by Abū Sufyān that Heraclius said to him, “I asked you whether they (followers of Muḥammad ﷺ) were increasing or decreasing. You replied that they were increasing. And in fact, this is the way of true Faith till it is complete in all respects. I further asked you whether there was anybody, who, after embracing his (the Prophet ﷺ) religion (Islām) became displeased and discarded it. You replied in the negative, and in fact, this is (a sign of) True Faith. When its delight enters the heart and mixes with them completely, nobody can be displeased with it.”

يَرَاكَ. قَالَ: مَتَى السَّاعَةُ؟ قَالَ: مَا الْمَسْئُولُ بِأَعْلَمَ مِنَ السَّائِلِ، وَسَأُخْبِرُكَ عَنْ أَشْرَاطِهَا: إِذَا وَلَدَتِ الْأُمَّةُ رَبَّتَهَا، وَإِذَا تَطَاوَلَ رِعَاةُ الْإِبِلِ الْبُهِمِ فِي الْبُنْيَانِ فِي خَمْسٍ لَا يَعْلَمُهُنَّ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، ثُمَّ تَلَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ﴾ [لقمان: ٣٤]. ثُمَّ أَدْبَرَ فَقَالَ: «رُدُّوهُ»، فَلَمْ يَرَوْا شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ: «هَذَا جِبْرِيلُ جَاءَ يُعَلِّمُ النَّاسَ دِينَهُمْ». قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: جَعَلَ ذَلِكَ كَلِمَةً مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ. [انظر: ٤٧٧٧]

### (٣٨) بَابُ:

٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ حَمْرَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي أَبُو سُفْيَانَ أَنَّ هِرَقْلَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُكَ: هَلْ يَزِيدُونَ أَمْ يَنْقُصُونَ، فَزَعَمْتَ أَنَّهُمْ يَزِيدُونَ، وَكَذَلِكَ الْإِيمَانُ حَتَّى يَتِمَّ، وَسَأَلْتُكَ: هَلْ يَرْتَدُّ أَحَدٌ سَخَطَةً لِدِينِهِ بَعْدَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ فِيهِ، فَزَعَمْتَ أَنْ لَا، وَكَذَلِكَ

الإيمان حين تُخالط بشاشته القلوب  
لا يسخطه أحد. [راجع: ۷]

(39) CHAPTER. The superiority of that person who leaves all doubtful (unclear) things for the sake of his religion.

52. Narrated An-Nu'mān bin Bashīr رضي الله عنهما: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "Both legal and illegal things are evident but in between them there are doubtful (unclear) things and most of the people have no knowledge about them. So whoever saves himself from these doubtful (unclear) things, he saves his religion and his honour. And whoever indulges in these doubtful (unclear) things is like a shepherd who grazes (his animals) near the *Hima* (private pasture) of someone else, and at any moment he is liable to get in it. (O people!) Beware! Every king has a *Hima* and the *Hima* of Allāh جل جلاله on the earth is His illegal (forbidden) things. Beware! There is a piece of flesh in the body, if it becomes good (reformed), the whole body becomes good, but if it gets spoilt, the whole body gets spoilt, and that is the heart.

(40) CHAPTER. To pay *Al-Khumus* (one-fifth of the war booty to be given in Allāh's Cause) is a part of faith.

53. Narrated Abū Jamra: I used to sit with Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما and he made me sit on his sitting place. He requested me to stay with him in order that he might give me a share from his property. So I stayed with him for two months. Once he told (me) that when the delegation of the tribe of 'Abdul Qais came to the Prophet ﷺ, the Prophet ﷺ asked them, "Who are the people (i.e. you)? (Or) who are the delegates?" They replied, "We are from the tribe of Rabī'a." Then the Prophet ﷺ said to them, "Welcome! O

۵۲ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُؤَيْمٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النُّعْمَانَ ابْنَ بَشِيرٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الْحَلَالُ بَيْنَ وَالْحَرَامِ بَيْنٌ، وَبَيْنَهُمَا مُشَبَّهَاتٌ لَا يَعْلَمُهَا كَثِيرٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ، فَمَنْ اتَّقَى الْمُشَبَّهَاتِ اسْتَبْرَأَ لِدِينِهِ وَعِزِّهِ، وَمَنْ وَقَعَ فِي الشُّبُهَاتِ كَرَاعَ يَرعى حَوْلَ الْحِمَى، يُوشِكُ أَنْ يُؤَاقِعَهُ، أَلَا وَإِنَّ لِكُلِّ مَلِكٍ حِمًى، أَلَا إِنَّ سَمَى اللَّهِ مَحَارِمُهُ، أَلَا وَإِنَّ فِي الْجَسَدِ مُضْغَةً إِذَا صَلَحَتْ صَلَحَ الْجَسَدُ كُلُّهُ، وَإِذَا فَسَدَتْ فَسَدَ الْجَسَدُ كُلُّهُ، أَلَا وَهِيَ الْقَلْبُ. [انظر: ۲۰۵۱]

۴۰ - بَابُ: أَدَاءُ الْخُمْسِ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ

۵۳ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْجَعْدِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي جَمْرَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَقْعُدُ مَعَ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ يُجْلِسُنِي عَلَى سَرِيرِهِ فَقَالَ: أَقِمْ عِنْدِي حَتَّى أَجْعَلَ لَكَ سَهْمًا مِنْ مَالِي، فَأَقَمْتُ مَعَهُ شَهْرَيْنِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: إِنَّ وَفْدَ عَبْدِ الْقَيْسِ لَمَّا أَتَوْا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ الْقَوْمُ أَوْ مِنَ الْوَفْدِ؟»

people (or O delegation of 'Abdul Qais)! Neither will you have disgrace or will you regret." They said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We cannot come to you except in the sacred month and there is the infidel tribe of Muḍar intervening between you and us. So please order us to do something good (religious deeds) so that we may inform our people whom we have left behind (at home), and that we may enter Paradise (by acting on them)." Then they asked about drinks (what is legal and what is illegal). The Prophet ﷺ ordered them to do four things and forbade them from four things. He ordered them to believe in Allāh Alone and asked them, "Do you know what is meant by believing in Allāh Alone (جَلْ جَلَالَهُ) Alone?" They replied, "Allāh and His Messenger know better."

Thereupon the Prophet ﷺ said, "It means:

1. To testify that *Lā ilāha illallāh wa anna Muḥammad-ar-Rasul Allāh*" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh and Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh).
2. *Iqāmat-aṣ-Salāt* [to perform the (compulsory congregational) *Salāt* (prayers)].
3. To pay the *Zakāt*.
4. To observe *Saum* [fasts (according to Islāmic teachings)] during the month of Ramaḍān.
5. And to pay *Al-Kḥumus* (one-fifth of the booty to be given in Allāh's Cause).

Then he forbade them four things, namely *Al-Ḥantam*, *Ad-Dubbā'*, *An-Naqīr* and *Al-Muzaffat* or *Al-Muqaiyar*; (these were the names of pots in which alcoholic drinks were prepared) (the Prophet ﷺ mentioned the container of wine and he meant the wine itself). The Prophet ﷺ further said (to them): "Memorize them (these instructions) and convey them to the people whom you have left behind."

قَالُوا: رَبِيعَةٌ، قَالَ: «مَرْحَبًا بِالْقَوْمِ، أَوْ بِالْوَفْدِ، غَيْرَ خَزَايَا وَلَا نَدَامَى»، فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! إِنَّا لَا نَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ نَأْتِيكَ إِلَّا فِي الشَّهْرِ الْحَرَامِ، وَبَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكَ هَذَا الْحَيِّ مِنْ كُفَّارٍ مُضْرٍّ، فَمُرْنَا بِأَمْرٍ فَضْلِي نُخْبِرُ بِهِ مَنْ وَرَاءَنَا وَنَدْخُلُ بِهِ الْجَنَّةَ، وَسَأَلُوهُ عَنِ الْأَشْرِبَةِ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ بِأَرْبَعٍ وَنَهَاهُمْ عَنْ أَرْبَعٍ، أَمَرَهُمْ بِالْإِيمَانِ بِاللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ، قَالَ: «أَتَدْرُونَ مَا الْإِيمَانُ بِاللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ؟» قَالُوا: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: «شَهَادَةٌ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامُ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ وَصِيَامُ رَمَضَانَ وَأَنْ تُعْطُوا مِنَ الْمَغْنَمِ الْخُمْسَ»، وَنَهَاهُمْ عَنْ أَرْبَعٍ، عَنِ الْحَنْتَمِ وَالذُّبَابِ وَالنَّقِيرِ وَالْمُزَفَّتِ، - وَرَبَّمَا قَالَ: الْمُقَيِّرِ - وَقَالَ: «اخْفِظُوهُمْ وَأَخْبِرُوا بِهِ مَنْ وَرَاءَكُمْ». [انظر: ٨٧، ٥٢٣، ١٣٩٨، ٣٠٩٥، ٤٣٦٨، ٤٢٦٩، ٦١٧٦]

[٧٥٥٦، ٧٢٦٦]

(41) CHAPTER. What is said regarding the statement: "The reward of deeds depends upon the intention and hoping to get rewards from Allāh."

And every person will get the reward according to what he has intended.

And this includes faith, ablution, *As-Salāt*, *Zakāt*, *Hajj*, *As-Saum* and all the *Ahkām* (orders) of Allāh.

Allāh تعالى said, "Say: Each one does (deeds) according to *Shakilātihī* (i.e., his way or his religion or his intentions etc)..." (V.17:84)

And the spending of a man for his family with the intention of having a reward from Allāh جل جلاله, will be regarded as alms.

And the Prophet ﷺ said, "*Jihād*<sup>(1)</sup> and intentions." (meaning — *Jihād* — to fight for Allāh's جل جلاله Cause, and when there is no call for it then at least one should have the intention to take part in *Jihād*).

54. Narrated 'Umar (bin Al-Khaṭṭāb) رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The reward of deeds depends upon the intentions, and every person will get the reward according to what he has intended. So, whoever emigrates for Allāh and His Messenger (ﷺ) then his emigration will be for Allāh and His Messenger (ﷺ). And whoever emigrates for worldly benefits or for a woman to marry, his emigration will be for what he emigrated for."

55. Narrated Abū Mas'ūd رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If a man spends on his family with the intention of having a reward

(٤١) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ أَنَّ الْأَعْمَالَ بِالنِّيَّةِ وَالْحَسْبَةِ،

وَلِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى، فَدَخَلَ فِيهِ الْإِيمَانُ، وَالْوُضُوءُ، وَالصَّلَاةُ، وَالزَّكَاةُ، وَالْحَجُّ، وَالصَّوْمُ، وَالْأَحْكَامُ، وَقَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿قُلْ كُلُّ يَعْمَلُ عَلَى شَاكِلَتِهِ﴾ [الإسراء: ٨٤]: عَلَى نِيَّتِهِ، وَنَفَقَهُ الرَّجُلِ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ يَحْتَسِبُهَا، صَدَقَةٌ، وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: وَلَكِنْ جِهَادٌ وَنِيَّةٌ.

٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ

قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنِ وَقَاصٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّةِ وَلِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى، فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ لِدُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ امْرَأَةٍ يَتَرَوَّجُهَا فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ». [راجع: ١]

٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَدِيُّ

(1) (Ch.41) *Jihād* against *Kufr* i.e., to fight for Allāh's Cause when there is a call for it, otherwise one should have the intentions to participate in *Jihād* and this intention has the same reward as that of *Jihād* itself.

from Allāh, sincerely for Allāh's sake then it is a (kind of) alms-giving (in reward) for him."

56. Narrated Sa'd bin Abī Waqqāṣ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "You will be rewarded for whatever you spend for Allāh's sake, even if it were a morsel which you put in your wife's mouth."

بُنْ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا أَنْفَقَ الرَّجُلُ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ يَحْتَسِبُهَا فَهُوَ لَهُ صَدَقَةٌ». [انظر: ٤٠٠٦، ٥٣٥١]

٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَكَمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَامِرُ ابْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَاصٍ أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ لَنْ تُنْفِقَ نَفَقَةً تَبْتَغِي بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا أُجِرْتَ عَلَيْهَا حَتَّى مَا تَجْعَلُ فِي فِي امْرَأَتِكَ». [انظر: ١٢٩٥، ٢٧٤٢، ٢٧٤٤، ٣٩٣٦، ٤٤٠٩، ٥٣٥٤، ٥٦٥٩، ٥٦٦٨، ٦٣٧٣، ٦٧٣٣]

(42) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: Religion is *An-Nasihah* (to be sincere and true) to Allāh, to His Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ), to the Muslim rulers, and to all the Muslims.<sup>(1)</sup>

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: "If they are sincere (in duty) to Allāh and His Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ)." (V.9:91)

57. Narrated Jarīr bin Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

(٤٢) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «الِدِينُ النَّصِيحَةُ لِلَّهِ وَلِرَسُولِهِ وَلِأَيِّمَّةِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَعَامَّتِهِمْ»، وَقَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿إِذَا نَصَحُوا لِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ﴾ [التوبة: ٩١].

٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

(1) (Ch.42) (To be sincere and true)

1) To Allāh بحاله [i.e. obeying Him, by following His religion of Islamic Monotheism, attributing to Him what He deserves and doing *Jihād* for His sake and to believe in Him, to fear Him much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Him much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained)].

2) To Allāh's Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) [i.e. to respect him greatly, and to believe that he ﷺ is Allāh's Messenger, and to fight on his behalf both in his lifetime and after his death and to follow his *Shūna* (legal ways etc.)].

3) To the Muslims rulers (i.e. to help them in their job of leading Muslims to the Right Path and alarm them if they are heedless).

4) To all the Muslims (in common) [i.e., to order them for *Al-Ma'rūf* (i.e., Islāmic Monotheism, and all that Islām has ordained), and to forbid them from *Al-Munkar* (i.e., disbelief, polytheism of all kinds and all that Islām has forbidden), to help them and to be merciful and kind to them e.c.].

عنه: I gave *Al-Bai'ah* (pledge) to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ for the following:

1. *Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt* [to perform the (compulsory congregational) *Ṣalāt* (prayers)].
2. To pay the *Zakāt*
3. And to be sincere and true to every Muslim [i.e., to order them for *Al-Ma'rūf*: (i.e., Islāmīc Monotheism, and all that Islām orders one to do), and to forbid them the *Al-Munkar* (i.e., disbelief, polytheism of all kinds, and all that Islām has forbidden), to help them and to be merciful and kind to them.

58. Narrated Ziyād bin 'Aāqa رضي الله عنه: I heard Jarīr bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنهما (جل جلاله) on the day when Al-Mughīra bin Shu'ba died, he (Jarīr) got up (on the pulpit) and thanked and praised Allāh جل جلاله and said, "Be afraid of Allāh جل جلاله Alone. Who has none along with Him to be worshipped. (You should) be calm and quiet till the (new) chief comes to you and he will come to you soon. Ask Allāh's forgiveness for your (late) chief because he himself loved to forgive others." Jarīr added, "*Ammā ba' du* (then after), I came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! I give my *Bai'ah* (pledge) to you for Islām.' The Prophet ﷺ conditioned (my pledge) for me to be sincere and true to every Muslim i.e. to order them for the *Al-Ma'rūf* [i.e., Islāmīc Monotheism and all that Islām orders one to do, and to forbid them from the *Al-Munkar* (i.e., disbelief, polytheism of all kinds, and all that Islām has forbidden), and to help them, and to be merciful and kind to them etc.], so I gave my pledge to him for this. By the Lord of this mosque! I am sincere and true to you (Muslims)."

Then Jarīr asked for Allāh's forgiveness and came down (from the pulpit).

يَحْيَى: عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي قَيْسُ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: بَايَعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى إِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالتَّصْحِاحِ لِكُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ. [انظر: ٥٢٤، ١٤٠١، ٢١٥٧، ٢٧١٤، ٢٧١٥، ٧٢٠٤]

٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التُّعْمَانِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ عِلَاقَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جَرِيرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ يَوْمَ مَاتَ الْمُعِيرَةُ بْنُ شُعْبَةَ قَامَ فَحَمَدَ اللَّهُ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ وَقَالَ: عَلَيْكُمْ بِاتِّقَاءِ اللَّهِ وَحَدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَالْوَقَارِ وَالسَّكِينَةِ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَكُمُ أَمِيرٌ، فَإِنَّمَا يَأْتِيَكُمُ الْآنَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: اسْتَغْفِرُوا لِأَمِيرِكُمْ فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ يُحِبُّ الْعَفْوَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَإِنِّي أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَبَايَعَكَ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ، فَشَرَطَ عَلَيَّ: «وَالْتَّصْحِحَ لِكُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ»، فَبَايَعْتُهُ عَلَى هَذَا، وَرَبَّ هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ إِنِّي لَنَاصِحٌ لَكُمْ، ثُمَّ اسْتَغْفَرَ وَنَزَلَ.