

92 – THE BOOK OF AL-FITAN  
(Trials and afflictions)

٩٢ - كتاب الفتن

(1) CHAPTER. Statement of Allāh تعالى: “And fear the *Fitnah* (trial and affliction) which affects not in particular (only) those among you who do wrong...” (V.8:25).

And the warning of the Prophet ﷺ against *Al-Fitan*.

7048. Narrated Asmā': The Prophet ﷺ said, “I will be at my *Haud* — Tank (*Al-Kauthar*) waiting for whoever will come to me. Then some people will be taken away from me whereupon I will say, ‘My followers!’ It will be said, ‘You do not know, they turned apostates as renegades (deserted their religion).’”

Ibn Abī Mulaika said, “O Allāh, we seek refuge with You from turning on our heels from the (Islāmic) religion and from being put to trial.” (See H. 6587)

(١) باب ما جاء في قول الله تعالى: ﴿وَاتَّقُوا فِتْنَةً لَا تُصِيبَنَّ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا مِنْكُمْ خَاصَّةً﴾ [الأنفال: ٢٥] وما كان النبي ﷺ يحذر من الفتن

٧٠٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ السَّرِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا نَافِعُ بْنُ عُمَرَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ قَالَ: قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَنَا عَلَى حَوْضِي أَنْظِرُ مَنْ يَرِدُ عَلَيَّ، فَيُؤْخَذُ بِنَاسٍ مِنْ دُونِي فَأَقُولُ: أُمَّتِي، فَيَقَالُ: لَا تَدْرِي مَسُوا عَلَى الْفَهْمَرَى».

قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ نَرْجِعَ عَلَى أَعْقَابِنَا أَوْ نُفْتَنَ. [راجع: ٦٥٩٣]

7049. Narrated ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “I am your predecessor at the *Al-Haud* — Tank (*Al-Kauthar*) and some men amongst you will be brought to me, and when I will try to hand them some water, they will be pulled away from me by force whereupon I will say, ‘O Lord, my companions!’ It will be said to me, ‘You do not know what they did after you left, they introduced new things (heresies) in the religion after you.’”

٧٠٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ مُغِيرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَنَا فَرَطُكُمْ عَلَى الْحَوْضِ، فَلْيُرْفَعَنَّ إِلَيَّ رِجَالٌ مِنْكُمْ حَتَّى إِذَا أَهْوَيْتُ لِأَنَاوِلِهِمْ اخْتَلَجُوا دُونِي، فَأَقُولُ: أَيُّ رَبِّ، أَصْحَابِي، فَيَقُولُ: لَا تَدْرِي مَا أَحَدْتُوا بَعْدَكَ». [راجع: ٦٥٧٥]

7050, 7051. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “I am your predecessor at *Al-Haud* — Tank (*Al-*

٧٠٥٠، ٧٠٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ

*Kauthar*), and whoever will come to it will drink from it; and whoever will drink from it will never become thirsty after that. There will come to me some people whom I know and they know me, and then a barrier will be set up between me and them.”

Abū Sa‘īd Al-Khudrī added that the Prophet ﷺ further said, “I will say these people are from me (i.e., they are my followers). It will be said, ‘You do not know what new changes and new things (heresies) they did after you.’ Then I will say, ‘Far removed (from mercy), far removed (from mercy), those who changed, did new things in (the religion) after me!’”

الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَهْلَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «أَنَا فَرَطُكُمْ عَلَى الْحَوْضِ، مَنْ وَرَدَهُ شَرِبَ مِنْهُ وَمَنْ شَرِبَ مِنْهُ لَمْ يَظْمَأْ بَعْدَهُ أَبَدًا، لَيَرَدَنَّ عَلَيَّ أَقْوَامٌ أَعْرَفُهُمْ وَيَعْرِفُونِي ثُمَّ يُحَالُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُمْ».

قَالَ أَبُو حَازِمٍ: فَسَمِعَنِي النُّعْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي عَيَّاشٍ وَأَنَا أُحَدِّثُهُمْ هَذَا فَقَالَ: هَكَذَا سَمِعْتُ سَهْلًا؟ فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: وَأَنَا أَشْهَدُ عَلَى أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ لَسَمِعْتُهُ يَزِيدُ فِيهِ: قَالَ: «إِنَّهُمْ مِنِّي، فَيُقَالُ: إِنَّكَ لَا تَذَرِي مَا بَدَلُوا بَعْدَكَ، فَأَقُولُ: سُحْقًا سُحْقًا لِمَنْ بَدَّلَ بَعْدِي». [راجع:

[٦٥٨٤، ٦٥٨٣

(2) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “After me you will see things which you will disapprove of.”

Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Zaid: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Be patient till you meet me at *Al-Haud* — Tank (*Al-Kauthar*).”

(٢) **بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ:** «سَتَرُونَ بَعْدِي أُمُورًا تُنْكِرُونَهَا»،

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اصْبِرُوا حَتَّى تَلْقَوْنِي عَلَى الْحَوْضِ».

7052. Narrated ‘Abdullāh عنه رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to us, “You will see after me, selfishness (on the part of other people) and other matters that you will disapprove of.” They asked, “What do you order us to do, O Allāh’s Messenger (under such circumstances)?” He said, “Pay their rights to them (to the rulers) and ask your rights from Allāh.”

٧٠٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدِ الْقَطَّانِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ وَهَبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّكُمْ سَتَرُونَ بَعْدِي أَمْرًا وَأُمُورًا تُنْكِرُونَهَا». قَالُوا: فَمَا تَأْمُرُنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «أَدُوا

إِلَيْهِمْ حَقَّهُمْ وَسَلُّوا اللّٰهَ حَقُّكُمْ».

[راجع: ٣٦٠٣]

**7053.** Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever disapproves of something done by his (Muslim) ruler then he should be patient, for whoever disobeys, (disunites and goes away from his) Muslim ruler even for a span will die as those who died in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance (i.e., as rebellious sinners). (See *Fath Al-Bari*)

٧٠٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْوَارِثِ، عَنِ الْجَعْدِ، عَنْ أَبِي رَجَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ كَرِهَ مِنْ أَمِيرِهِ شَيْئًا فَلْيَصْبِرْ، فَإِنَّهُ مَخْرَجٌ مِنَ السُّلْطَانِ شِبْرًا مَاتَ مِيتَةً جَاهِلِيَّةً». [انظر:

[٧١٤٣، ٧٠٥٤]

**7054.** Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever notices something which he dislikes done by his (Muslim) ruler, then he should be patient, for whoever separates (disunites) himself from the *Al-Jamā’ah* (the Muslim group) [i.e., becomes separate from the company of the Muslims] even for a span and then dies, he will die as those who died in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance (as rebellious sinners).

٧٠٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنِ الْجَعْدِ أَبِي عَثْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو رَجَاءٍ الْعُطَارِدِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ رَأَى مِنْ أَمِيرِهِ شَيْئًا يَكْرَهُهُ فَلْيَصْبِرْ عَلَيْهِ، فَإِنَّهُ مَنْ فَارَقَ الْجَمَاعَةَ شِبْرًا فَمَاتَ إِلَّا مَاتَ مِيتَةً جَاهِلِيَّةً». [راجع: ٧٠٥٣]

[See *Fath-Al-Bārī*]

**7055.** Narrated Junāda bin Abū Umaiyya: We entered upon ‘Ubāda bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit while he was sick. We said, “May Allāh make you good and healthy, will you tell us a *Hadīth* you heard from the Prophet ﷺ and by which Allāh may benefit you.” He said, “The Prophet ﷺ called us and we gave him the *Bai’a* (pledge) for Islām.”

٧٠٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهَبٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ جُنَادَةَ بْنِ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ قَالَ: دَخَلْنَا عَلَى عُبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ وَهُوَ مَرِيضٌ، فَقُلْنَا: أَضْلَحَكَ اللهُ، حَدَّثَ بِحَدِيثٍ يُنْفَعُ اللهُ بِهِ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، قَالَ: دَعَانَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَبَايَعَنَا. [راجع: ١٨]

**7056.** [H. 7055 contd.] “And among the conditions on which he took the pledge from us, was that we were to listen and obey (the

٧٠٥٦ - فَقَالَ فِيمَا أَخَذَ عَلَيْنَا أَنْ بَايَعَنَا عَلَى السَّمْعِ وَالطَّاعَةِ فِي

orders of a Muslim ruler) both at the time when we were active and at the time when we were tired, and at our difficult time and at our ease and to be obedient to the Muslim ruler and give him his right even if he did not give us our rights, and not to fight against him unless we noticed open *Kufr* (disbelief) for which we would have a proof with us from Allāh.”

7057. Narrated Usaid bin Ḥuḍair : A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! You appointed such and such person and you did not appoint me?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “After me you will see rulers not giving you your right (but you should give them their right) and be patient till you meet me.”

مَنْشَطِنَا وَمَكْرَهِنَا، وَعُسْرِنَا وَيُسْرِنَا، وَأَثَرَةٌ عَلَيْنَا، وَأَنْ لَا نُنَازِعَ الْأَمْرَ أَهْلَهُ «إِلَّا أَنْ تَرَوْا كُفْرًا بَوَاحًا عِنْدَكُمْ مِنْ اللَّهِ فِيهِ بُرْهَانٌ». [انظر: ٧٢٠٠]

٧٠٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَزْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أُسَيْدِ بْنِ حُضَيْرٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، اسْتَعْمَلْتَ فُلَانًا وَلَمْ تَسْتَعْمِلْنِي، قَالَ: «إِنَّكُمْ سَتَرُونَ بَعْدِي أَثَرَةً فَاصْبِرُوا حَتَّى تَلْقَوْنِي». [راجع: ٣٧٩٢]

(3) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ, “The destruction of my followers will be through the hands of foolish young men.”

7058. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ : I heard the truthful and trusted by Allāh (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) saying, “The destruction of my followers will be through the hands of young men from Quraysh.”

(٣) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «هَلَاكُ أُمَّتِي عَلَى يَدَيْ أَعْيِلِمَةِ سُفَهَاءَ»  
٧٠٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ عَمْرُو بْنِ سَعِيدِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي جَدِّي قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا مَعَ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ فِي مَسْجِدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِالْمَدِينَةِ وَمَعَنَا مَرْوَانُ، قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: سَمِعْتُ الصَّادِقَ الْمَضْدُوقَ يَقُولُ: «هَلَكَةُ أُمَّتِي عَلَى يَدَيْ غِلْمَةٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ»، فَقَالَ مَرْوَانُ: لَعَنَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ غِلْمَةٌ، فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: لَوْ شِئْتُ أَنْ أَقُولَ: بَنِي فُلَانٍ وَبَنِي فُلَانٍ لَفَعَلْتُ. فَكُنْتُ أَخْرُجُ مَعَ جَدِّي إِلَى

بَنِي مَرَوَانَ حِينَ مَلَكَوا بِالشَّامِ فَإِذَا  
رَأَهُمْ غُلَمَانًا أَحَدَانًا قَالَ لَنَا: عَسَى  
هُؤُلَاءِ أَنْ يَكُونُوا مِنْهُمْ، قُلْنَا: أَنْتَ  
أَعْلَمُ. [راجع: ٣٦٠٤]

(4) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “Woe to the Arabs from the great evil that is nearly, approaching them.”

7059. Narrated Zainab bint Jahsh رضي الله عنها: The Prophet ﷺ got up from his sleep with a flushed red face and said, “*Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh). Woe to the Arabs, from the great evil that is nearly, approaching them. Today a gap has been made in the wall of Ya’jūj and Ma’jūj (Gog and Magog people) like this.” (Sufyān illustrated this by forming the number 90 or 100 with his fingers.) It was asked, “Shall we be destroyed, though there are righteous people among us?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Yes, if *Al-Khabath*<sup>(1)</sup> increased.”

(٤) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «وَيْلٌ  
لِلْعَرَبِ مِنْ شَرِّ قَدِ اقْتَرَبَ»

٧٠٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ  
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ  
الرُّهْرِيَّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ  
أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ  
بِنْتِ جَحْشِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ أَنَّهَا  
قَالَتْ: اسْتَيْقَظَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنَ النَّوْمِ  
مُحَمَّرًا وَجْهَهُ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: «لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا  
اللَّهُ، وَيْلٌ لِلْعَرَبِ مِنْ شَرِّ قَدِ اقْتَرَبَ،  
فُتِحَ الْيَوْمَ مِنْ رَدَمٍ يَأْجُوجُ وَمَأْجُوجُ  
مِثْلَ هَذِهِ» وَعَقَدَ سُفْيَانُ تِسْعِينَ أَوْ  
مِائَةً. قِيلَ: أَنْهَلِكُ وَفِينَا الصَّالِحُونَ؟  
قَالَ: «نَعَمْ إِذَا كَثُرَ الْخَبَثُ».  
[راجع: ٣٣٤٦]

7060. Narrated Usāma bin Zaid رضي الله عنهما: Once the Prophet ﷺ stood over one of the high buildings of Al-Madīna and then said (to the people), “Do you see what I see?” They said, “No.” He said, “I see *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions) falling among your houses as rain drops fall.”

٧٠٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا  
ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ.  
وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ  
الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ  
الرُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ  
زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَشْرَفَ  
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى أَطْمِ مِنْ أَطَامِ الْمَدِينَةِ

(1) (H.7059) The word *Al-Khabath* is interpreted as illegal sexual intercourse, and illegitimate children and every kind of evil, i.e. the majority of people will indulge in evil deeds and act against Islāmic law. (See *Fath Al-Bārī*).

فَقَالَ: «هَلْ تَرَوْنَ مَا أَرَى؟» قَالُوا:  
لَا، قَالَ: «فَإِنِّي لَأَرَى الْفِتْنَ تَقَعُ  
خِلَالَ بُيُوتِكُمْ كَوَقْعِ الْقَطْرِ».

[راجع: ١٨٧٨]

(٥) بَابُ ظُهُورِ الْفِتَنِ

(5) CHAPTER. The appearance of *Al-Fitan*  
(trials and afflictions).

7061. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ :  
The Prophet ﷺ said, “Time will pass  
rapidly<sup>(1)</sup>, good deeds will decrease,  
miserliness will be thrown (in the hearts of  
the people), *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions)  
will appear and there will be much *Al-Harj*.”  
They said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! What is  
“*Al-Harj*?”” He said, “Killing! Killing!” [See  
Vol.8, *Hadūth* No.6037]

٧٠٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا عِيَّاشُ بْنُ  
الرَّوَيْدِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا  
مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ  
أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ:  
«يَتَفَارَبُ الزَّمَانُ وَيَنْقُصُ الْعَمَلُ،  
وَيُلْقَى الشُّحُّ، وَتَظْهَرُ الْفِتْنُ وَيَكْثُرُ  
الْهَرْجُ». قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَيُّمَا  
هُوَ؟ قَالَ: «الْقَتْلُ الْقَتْلُ». [راجع: ٨٥]  
وَقَالَ يُونُسُ وَشُعَيْبٌ وَاللَيْثُ وَابْنُ  
أَخِي الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ  
حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.  
٧٠٦٢، ٧٠٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ:

7062, 7063. Narrated ‘Abdullāh and Abu  
Mūsā: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Near the  
establishment of the Hour there will be days  
during which general ignorance will spread,  
(religious) knowledge will be taken away  
(vanish) and there will be much *Al-Harj*, and  
*Al-Harj* means killing.”

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ  
الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيبِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ  
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَبِي مُوسَى فَقَالَا: قَالَ  
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ  
لَأَيَّامًا يَنْزَلُ فِيهَا الْجَهْلُ وَيُرْفَعُ فِيهَا  
الْعِلْمُ وَيَكْثُرُ فِيهَا الْهَرْجُ»، وَالْهَرْجُ:  
الْقَتْلُ. [انظر: ٧٠٦٤، ٧٠٦٥، ٧٠٦٦]

7064. Narrated Abū Mūsā: The Prophet  
ﷺ said, “Near the establishment of the Hour

٧٠٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا

(1) (H.7061) Because of indulging in the pleasures of the world and forgetting one’s duties towards Allāh.

there will be days during which (religious) knowledge will be taken away (vanish) and general ignorance will spread, and there will be *Al-Harj* in abundance, and *Al-Harj* means killing.”

**7065.** Narrated Abū Mūsā: The Prophet ﷺ said... (as above, *Hadīth* No. 7064). And *Al-Harj*, in the Ethiopian language, means killing.

شَقِيقٌ قَالَ: جَلَسَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَأَبُو مُوسَى فَتَحَدَّثْنَا، فَقَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ لَأَيَّامًا يُرْفَعُ فِيهَا الْعِلْمُ وَيَنْزِلُ فِيهَا الْجَهْلُ، وَيَكْثُرُ فِيهَا الْهَرْجُ»، وَالْهَرْجُ: الْقَتْلُ. [راجع: ٧٠٦٣]

٧٠٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ قَالَ: إِنِّي لَجَالِسٌ مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، فَقَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ. مِثْلَهُ. وَالْهَرْجُ بِلِسَانِ الْحَبَشَةِ: الْقَتْلُ. [راجع: ٧٠٦٣]

**7066.** Narrated ‘Abdullāh عنه رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Near the establishment of the Hour, there will be the days of *Al-Harj*, and the (religious) knowledge will be taken away (vanish i.e., by the death of religious scholars) and general ignorance will spread.”

Abū Mūsā said, “*Al-Harj*, in the Ethiopian language, means killing.”

٧٠٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ وَاصِلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ - وَأَخْبِيَهُ رَفَعَهُ - قَالَ: «بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ أَيَّامُ الْهَرْجِ، يَزُولُ فِيهَا الْعِلْمُ وَيُظْهَرُ فِيهَا الْجَهْلُ». قَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى: وَالْهَرْجُ: الْقَتْلُ بِلِسَانِ الْحَبَشَةِ. [راجع: ٧٠٦٢]

**7067.** Ibn Mas‘ūd added: I heard Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ saying, “(It will be) from among the most wicked people who will be living at the time when the Hour will be established.”

٧٠٦٧ - وَقَالَ أَبُو عَوَّانَةَ، عَنْ عاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنِ الْأَشْعَرِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ: تَعْلَمُ الْأَيَّامَ الَّتِي ذَكَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَيَّامَ الْهَرْجِ؟ نَحْوَهُ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مِنْ شِرَارِ النَّاسِ مَنْ تَذَرِكُهُمُ السَّاعَةُ وَهُمْ أَحْيَاءٌ».

(6) CHAPTER. No time will come but the time following it will be worse than it.

7068. Narrated Az-Zubair bin 'Adī: We went to Anas bin Mālik and complained about the wrong we were suffering at the hands of Al-Hajjāj. Anas bin Mālik said, "Be patient till you meet your Lord (Allāh), for no time will come upon you but the time following it will be worse than it. I heard that from your Prophet ﷺ."

7069. Narrated Umm Salama, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ woke up one night in a state of fear and said, "Subhān Allāh! How many treasures Allāh has sent down! And how many *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions) have been sent down! Who will go and wake the lady dwellers (wives of the Prophet ﷺ) up of these rooms [for *Ṣalāt* (prayers)]?" He meant his wives, so that they might offer *Ṣalāt*. He added, "A well-dressed (person) in this world may be naked in the Hereafter." (See H. 115)

(7) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: "Whosoever takes up arms against us, is not from us."

7070. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Whosoever takes up arms against us, is not from us."

(٦) بَابٌ: لَا يَأْتِي زَمَانٌ إِلَّا الَّذِي بَعْدَهُ شَرٌّ مِنْهُ

٧٠٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ قَالَ: أَتَيْتْنَا أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ فَشَكَوْنَا إِلَيْهِ مَا يَلْقَوْنَ مِنَ الْحَجَّاجِ فَقَالَ: «اصْبِرُوا فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَأْتِي عَلَيْكُمْ زَمَانٌ إِلَّا وَالَّذِي بَعْدَهُ أَشْرُّ مِنْهُ حَتَّى تَلْقُوا رَبَّكُمْ»، سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ نَبِيِّكُمْ ﷺ.

٧٠٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَتِيْقٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ، عَنْ هِنْدِ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ الْفَرَّاسِيَّةِ: أَنَّ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ رَوَّجَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: اسْتَيْقِظَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَيْلَةً فَرَعَا يَقُولُ: «سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، مَاذَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الْخَزَائِنِ؟ وَمَاذَا أَنْزَلَ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ؟ مَنْ يُوقِظُ صَوَاحِبَ الْحُجْرَاتِ - يُرِيدُ أَزْوَاجَهُ - لِكَيْ يُصَلِّيْنَ؟ رَبُّ كَاسِيَةٍ فِي الدُّنْيَا عَارِيَةٌ فِي الْآخِرَةِ». [راجع: ١١٥]

(٧) بَابٌ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَمَلَ عَلَيْنَا السَّلَاحَ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا»

٧٠٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُونُسَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ

حَمَلَ عَلَيْنَا السَّلَاحَ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا.

[راجع: ٦٨٧٤]

7071. Narrated Abū Mūsā: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whosoever takes up arms against us, is not from us."

٧٠٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ حَمَلَ عَلَيْنَا السَّلَاحَ فَلَيْسَ مِنَّا».

7072. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "None of you should point a weapon towards him Muslim brother, for he does not know, Satan may tempt him to hit him and thus he would fall into a pit of fire (Hell)."

٧٠٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يُبَشِّرُ أَحَدَكُمْ عَلَى أَخِيهِ بِالسَّلَاحِ فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَدْرِي لَعَلَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَنْزِعُ فِي يَدِهِ فَيَقَعُ فِي حُفْرَةٍ مِنَ النَّارِ».

7073. Narrated Sufyān: I said to 'Amr, "O Abū Muḥammad! Did you hear Jābir bin 'Abdullāh saying: A man carrying arrows passed through the mosque and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to him, 'Hold the arrows by their heads!' " 'Amr replied, "Yes."

٧٠٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَمْرٍو: يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ، سَمِعْتَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ: مَرَّ رَجُلٌ بِسَهَامٍ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمْسِكْ بِنُصَالِهَا؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ.

[راجع: ٤٥١]

7074. Narrated Jābir: A man passed through the mosque and he was carrying arrows, the heads of which were exposed (protruding). The man was ordered (by the Prophet ﷺ) to hold the arrows by their iron heads so that it might not scratch (injure) any Muslim.

٧٠٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التَّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا مَرَّ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ بِأَسْهُمٍ قَدْ بَدَا نُصُولُهَا فَأَمَرَ أَنْ يَأْخُذَ بِنُصُولِهَا لَا يَخْدِشُ مُسْلِمًا». [راجع: ٤٥١]

7075. Narrated Abū Mūsā: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If anyone of you passed through our mosque or through our market while carrying

٧٠٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ،

arrows, he should hold them by the (arrow) heads,” or said, “... he should hold (their heads) firmly with his hand lest he should injure one of the Muslims with it.”

**(8) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “Do not renegade as disbelievers after me by striking (cutting) the neck of one another.”**

**7076.** Narrated ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Abusing a Muslim is *Fusūq* (evil-doing) and killing him is *Kufr* (disbelief).”

**7077.** Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “Do not renegade as disbelievers (revert to disbelief) after me by striking (cutting) the necks of one another.”

**7078.** Narrated Abū Bakra: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ addressed the people saying, “Don’t you know what is the day today?” They replied, “Allāh and His Messenger know better.” We thought that he might give that day another name. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Isn’t it the Day of *An-Nahr* (day of sacrifice)?” We replied, “Yes, O Allāh’s Messenger”. He then said, “What town is this? Isn’t it the forbidden (sacred) town (Makkah)?” We replied, “Yes, O Allāh’s Messenger”. He then said, “Your blood

عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا مَرَّ أَحَدُكُمْ فِي مَسْجِدِنَا أَوْ فِي سُوقِنَا وَمَعَهُ نَبْلٌ فَلْيُمْسِكْ عَلَى نِصَالِهَا - أَوْ قَالَ: فَلْيُقْبِضْ بِكَفِّهِ - أَنْ يُصِيبَ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ مِنْهَا بِشَيْءٍ» [راجع: ٤٥٢].

**(٨) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَا تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ»**

٧٠٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا شَقِيقٌ قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «سَبَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ فُسُوقٌ، وَقِتَالُهُ كُفْرٌ». [راجع: ٤٨]

٧٠٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِهَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي وَأَقْدُبُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا تَرْجِعُونَ بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ». [راجع: ١٧٤٢]

٧٠٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، وَعَنْ رَجُلٍ آخَرَ هُوَ أَفْضَلُ فِي نَفْسِي مِنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ. عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَطَبَ النَّاسَ فَقَالَ: «أَلَا تَذَرُونَ أَيَّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟» قَالُوا:

(i.e., lives, your properties, your honours and your skins (i.e., bodies) are sacred to one another like the sanctity of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this town of yours. (Listen) Haven't I conveyed Allāh's Message to you?" We replied, "Yes." He said, "O Allāh! Be witness (for it). So it is incumbent upon those who are present to convey it (this message of mine) to those who are absent because the informed one might comprehend what I have said better than the present audience (who will convey it to him.)"

The narrator added: In fact, it was like that. The Prophet ﷺ added, "Beware! Do not renegade as disbelievers after me by striking (cutting) the necks of one another." [See *Hadīth* No. 7447].

اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: حَتَّى ظَنَّنَا أَنَّهُ سَيَسْمِيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ، فَقَالَ: «أَلَيْسَ بِيَوْمِ النَّحْرِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ: «أَيُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا؟ أَلَيْسَتْ بِالْبَلَدَةِ الْحَرَامِ؟» قُلْنَا: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «فَإِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ وَأَعْرَاضَكُمْ وَأَبْشَارَكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ حَرَامٌ كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا، أَلَا هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ؟» قُلْنَا: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ، فَلْيُبَلِّغِ الشَّاهِدُ الْعَائِبَ، فَإِنَّهُ رَبُّ مُبَلِّغٍ يُبَلِّغُهُ مَنْ هُوَ أَوْعَى لَهُ». فَكَانَ كَذَلِكَ. قَالَ: «لَا تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ». فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ حُرْقِ ابْنِ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ، حِينَ حَرَقَهُ جَارِيَةُ بَنِ قُدَامَةَ، قَالَ: أَشْرَفُوا عَلَى أَبِي بَكْرَةَ. فَقَالُوا: هَذَا أَبُو بَكْرَةَ يَرَاكَ، قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: فَحَدَّثْتَنِي أُمِّي عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: لَوْ دَخَلُوا عَلَيَّ مَا بَهَشْتُ بِقَصَبَةٍ. [راجع: ٦٧]

7079. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Beware! Do not renegade as disbelievers (revert to disbelief) after me by striking (cutting) the necks of one another."

٧٠٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِسْحَابٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تَرْتَدُّوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ». [راجع: ١٧٣٩]

7080. Narrated Jarīr: The Prophet ﷺ said to me during *Hajjat-ul-Wadā'*, "Let the

٧٠٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ

people keep quiet and listen.” Then he said (addressing the people), “Beware! Do not renegade as disbelievers (revert to disbelief) after me by striking (cutting) the necks of one another.”

حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُدْرِكٍ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا زُرْعَةَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو بْنَ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ جَرِيرٍ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ: «اسْتَنْصِتِ النَّاسَ»، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «لَا تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ». [راجع: ١٢١]

(9) CHAPTER. There will be *Fitnah* (trial and affliction) during which a sitting person will be better than standing one.

(٩) بَابٌ: تَكُونُ فِتْنَةٌ الْقَاعِدُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْقَائِمِ

7081. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “There will be *Fitan* (trials and afflictions) (in the near future) during which a sitting person will be better than a standing one, and the standing one will be better than the walking one, and the walking one will be better than the running one; and whoever will expose himself to these *Fitan* they will destroy him. So whoever can find a place of protection or refuge from them, should take shelter in it.”

٧٠٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ اللَّهُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ. قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: وَحَدَّثَنِي صَالِحُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «سَتَكُونُ فِتْنٌ الْقَاعِدُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْقَائِمِ، وَالْقَائِمُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْمَاشِي، وَالْمَاشِي فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ السَّاعِي، مَنْ تَشَرَّفَ لَهَا تَسْتَشْرِفُهُ، فَمَنْ وَجَدَ مِنْهَا مَلْجَأً أَوْ مَعَاذًا فَلْيُعِذْ بِهِ». [راجع: ٣٦٠١]

7082. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “There will be *Fitan* (trials and afflictions) (in the near future) during which a sitting person will be better than a standing one, and the standing one will be better than a walking one, and the walking one will be better than a running one; and whoever will expose himself to these *Fitan*, they will destroy him. So

٧٠٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «سَتَكُونُ فِتْنٌ الْقَاعِدُ فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْقَائِمِ، وَالْقَائِمُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ الْمَاشِي،

whoever can find a place of protection or refuge from them, should take shelter in it.”

**(10) CHAPTER. If two Muslims meet (fight) each other with their swords.**

7083. Narrated Al-Hasan (Al-Aḥnaf رضي الله عنه said:) I went out carrying my arms during the nights of *Al-Fitnah* (trial and affliction) (i.e. the war between ‘Alī and ‘Āishah رضي الله عنهما and Abū Bakra met me and asked, “Where are you going?” I replied, “I intend to help the cousin of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ (i.e., ‘Alī).” Abū Bakra said, “Allāh’s Messenger said, ‘If two Muslims take out their swords to fight each other, then both of them will be from the dwellers of the Hell-fire.’ It was said to the Prophet ﷺ, ‘It is alright for the killer but what about the killed one?’ He replied, ‘The killed one (surely) had the intention to kill his opponent’.” (See Vol. I, *Hadīth* No.31)

وَالْمَاشِي فِيهَا خَيْرٌ مِنَ السَّاعِي. مَنْ تَسَرَّفَ لَهَا تَسَتَّشَّرَفُهُ، فَمَنْ وَجَدَ مَلْجَأً أَوْ مَعَاذًا فَلْيُعِذْ بِهِ». [راجع: ٣٦٠١]

(١٠) **بَابُ: إِذَا التَقَى الْمُسْلِمَانِ بِسَيْفَيْهِمَا**

٧٠٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ عَنْ رَجُلٍ لَمْ يُسَمِّهِ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ قَالَ: خَرَجْتُ بِسِلَاحِي لِيَالِي الْفِتْنَةِ فَاسْتَقْبَلَنِي أَبُو بَكْرَةَ فَقَالَ: أَيْنَ تُرِيدُ؟ قُلْتُ: أُرِيدُ نُصْرَةَ ابْنِ عَمِّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا تَوَاجَهَ الْمُسْلِمَانِ بِسَيْفَيْهِمَا فِكِلَاهُمَا مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ»، قِيلَ: فَهَذَا الْقَاتِلُ فَمَا بِالْمَقْتُولِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ أَرَادَ قَتْلَ صَاحِبِهِ».

قَالَ حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: فَذَكَرْتُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ لِأَيُّوبَ وَيُونُسَ بْنِ عُبَيْدٍ، وَأَنَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ يُحَدِّثَانِي بِهِ فَقَالَا: إِنَّمَا رَوَى هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ الْحَسَنُ عَنِ الْأَخْنَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ. حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بِهَذَا.

وَقَالَ مُؤَمَّلٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ وَيُونُسُ وَهَشَامٌ وَمُعَلَّى بْنُ زِيَادٍ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنِ الْأَخْنَفِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

وَرَوَاهُ مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ .

وَرَوَاهُ بَكَّارُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ

أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ .

وَقَالَ عُذْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ

مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ

عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَلَمْ يَرْفَعْهُ سُفْيَانُ عَنْ

مَنْصُورٍ. [راجع: ٣١]

(11) CHAPTER. What a Muslim should do if there is no righteous group of Muslims.

(١١) بَابُ: كَيْفَ الْأَمْرِ إِذَا لَمْ تَكُنْ

جَمَاعَةً

7084. Narrated Hudhaifa bin Al-Yaman :

The people used to ask Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about the good but I used to ask him about the evil lest I should be overtaken by it. So I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! We were living in ignorance and in an (extremely) worst atmosphere, then Allāh brought to us this good (i.e., Islām); will there be any evil after this good?" He said, "Yes." I asked, "Will there be any good after that evil?" He replied, "Yes, but it will be tainted (not pure)". I asked, "What will be its taint?" He replied, "(There will be) some people who will guide others not according to my (legal way of) guidance. You will approve of some of their deeds and disapprove of some others." I asked, "Will there be any evil after that good?" He replied, "Yes, (there will be) some people calling at the gates of the (Hell) Fire, and whoever will respond to their call, will be thrown by them into the (Hell) Fire." I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Will you describe them to us?" He said, "They will be from our own people and will speak our language." I said, "What do you order me to do if such a state should take place in my life?" He said. "Stick to the group of Muslims and their *Imām* (Muslim ruler)." I said, "If there is neither a group of

٧٠٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

الْمُنْتَنَى: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جَابِرٍ: حَدَّثَنِي بُسْرُ بْنُ

عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ الْحَضْرَمِيُّ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا

إَدْرِيسَ الْحَوْلَانِيَّ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ حُدَيْفَةَ

ابْنَ الْيَمَانَ يَقُولُ: كَانَ النَّاسُ يَسْأَلُونَ

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْخَيْرِ، وَكُنْتُ

أَسْأَلُهُ عَنِ الشَّرِّ مَخَافَةَ أَنْ يُدْرِكَنِي،

فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّا كُنَّا فِي

جَاهِلِيَّةٍ وَشَرٌّ فَجَاءَنَا اللَّهُ بِهَذَا الْخَيْرِ،

فَهَلْ بَعْدَ هَذَا الْخَيْرِ مِنْ شَرٍّ؟ قَالَ:

«نَعَمْ»، قُلْتُ: وَهَلْ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ الشَّرِّ

مِنْ خَيْرٍ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، وَفِيهِ دَخْنٌ»،

قُلْتُ: وَمَا دَخْنُهُ؟ قَالَ: «قَوْمٌ يَهْدُونَ

بِعَيْرِ هَدْيِي تَعْرِفُ مِنْهُمْ وَتُنْكِرُ».

قُلْتُ: فَهَلْ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ الْخَيْرِ مِنْ شَرٍّ؟

قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، دُعَاءٌ عَلَى أَبْوَابِ جَهَنَّمَ،

مَنْ أَجَابَهُمْ إِلَيْهَا قَدَفُوهُ فِيهَا». قُلْتُ:

يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صِفْهُمْ لَنَا، قَالَ: «هُمْ

Muslims nor an *Imām*?" I've said, "Then turn away from all those sects even if you were to bite (eat) the roots of a tree till death overtakes you while you are in that state."

مِنْ جِلْدَتِنَا وَيَتَكَلَّمُونَ بِالسِّنِينَا». قُلْتُ: فَمَا تَأْمُرَنِي إِنْ أَدْرَكَنِي ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: «تَلْزَمُ جَمَاعَةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَإِمَامَهُمْ». قُلْتُ: فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ جَمَاعَةٌ وَلَا إِمَامٌ؟ قَالَ: «فَاعْتَزِلْ تِلْكَ الْفِرْقَ كُلَّهَا وَلَوْ أَنْ تَعَصَّ بِأَصْلِ شَجَرَةٍ حَتَّى يُدْرِكَكَ الْمَوْتُ وَأَنْتَ عَلَى ذَلِكَ». [راجع: ٣٦٠٦]

(12) CHAPTER. Whoever disliked to increase the number of (those people who practise) *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions) and oppressions (against the believers).

(١٢) بَابُ مَنْ كَرِهَ أَنْ يَكْتَبُرَ سَوَادَ الْفِتَنِ وَالظُّلْمِ

7085. Narrated Abū Al-Aswad: An army unit was being recruited from the people of Al-Madīna<sup>(1)</sup> and my name was written among them. Then I met 'Ikrima, and when I informed him about it, he discouraged me very strongly and said, "Ibn 'Abbās told me that there were some Muslims who were with *Al-Mushrikūn* (polytheists, pagans, idolaters and disbelievers in the Oneness Allāh and His Messenger Muhammad ﷺ) to increase their number against Allāh's Messenger ﷺ (and the Muslim army)<sup>(2)</sup> So, arrows (from the Muslim army) would hit one of them and kill him or a Muslim would strike him (with his sword) and kill him. So Allāh revealed:

٧٠٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَيَّوَةٌ وَغَيْرُهُ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَسْوَدِ، وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ أَبِي الْأَسْوَدِ قَالَ: قُطِعَ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ بَعَثَ فَأَكْتَبْتُ فِيهِ فَلَقِيْتُ عِكْرِمَةَ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ فَنهاني أَشَدَّ النَّهْيِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ أَنَسًا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ كَانُوا مَعَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ يَكْتُبُونَ سَوَادَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَيَأْتِي السَّهْمُ فَيُرْمَى بِهِ فَيَصِيبُ أَحَدَهُمْ فَيَقْتُلُهُ أَوْ يَضْرِبُهُ فَيَقْتُلُهُ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَفَّيْنَاهُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ طَالِمَى أَنْفُسِهِمْ﴾ [النساء: ٩٧]. [راجع: ٤٥٩٦]

"Verily! As for those whom the angels take (in death) while they are wronging themselves (as they stayed among the disbelievers, even though emigration was

(1) (H.7085) To fight the people of *Shām*.

(2) (H.7085) Some of those who had embraced Islām stayed in Makkah after the emigration of the Prophet ﷺ to Al-Madīna. When the Makkah *Mushrikūn* came out to fight the Muslims of Al-Madīna, some of the Muslims of Makkah came out with them, not to fight but to mislead them. It happened that some of these were killed by the Muslim army and they died with the sin (by staying among the disbelievers).

obligatory on them), they (angels) say to them: "In what (condition) were you?" They reply: "We were weak and oppressed on the earth." They (angels) say: "Was not the earth of Allāh spacious enough for you to emigrate therein?" Such men will find their abode in Hell — What an evil destination! ...'" (V.4 :97) (See H. 4596)

**(13) CHAPTER. If a Muslim stays among the bad people.**

**7086.** Narrated Ḥudhaifa: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ related to us two Prophetic narrations; one of which I have seen fulfilled and I am waiting for the fulfillment of the other. The Prophet ﷺ told us that *Al-Amānah* (the trust or moral responsibility or honesty, and all the duties which Allāh has ordained) descended in the roots of men's hearts (from Allāh) and then they learned it from the Qur'ān and then they learned it from the Prophet's *Sunna*. The Prophet ﷺ further told us how that *Al-Amānah* will be taken away. He said: "Man will go to sleep during which *Al-Amānah* will be taken away from his heart and only its trace will remain in his heart like the trace of a dark spot; then man will go to sleep, during which *Al-Amānah* will decrease still further, so that its trace will resemble the trace of blister as when an ember is dropped on one's foot which would make it swell, and one would see it swollen but there would be nothing inside. People would be carrying out their trade but hardly will there be a trustworthy person. It will be said, 'In such and such tribe there is an honest man,' and later it will be said about a man, 'What a wise, polite and strong man he is!' Though he will not have Faith equal even to a mustard seed in his heart."

**(١٣) بَابُ إِذَا بَقِيَ فِي حُثَالَةٍ مِنَ النَّاسِ**

٧٠٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ وَهَبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حُدَيْفَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَدِيثَيْنِ رَأَيْتُ أَحَدَهُمَا وَأَنَا أَنْتَطِرُ الْآخَرَ. حَدَّثَنَا «أَنَّ الْأَمَانَةَ نَزَلَتْ فِي جَذْرِ قُلُوبِ الرِّجَالِ. ثُمَّ عَلِمُوا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ ثُمَّ عَلِمُوا مِنَ السُّنَّةِ». وَحَدَّثَنَا عَنْ رَفْعِهَا قَالَ: «يَنَامُ الرَّجُلُ النَّوْمَةَ فَتَقْبَضُ الْأَمَانَةُ مِنْ قَلْبِهِ فَيَظَلُّ أَثَرُهَا مِثْلَ أَثَرِ الْوَكْتِ. ثُمَّ يَنَامُ النَّوْمَةَ فَتَقْبَضُ فَيَبْقَى فِيهَا أَثَرُهَا مِثْلَ أَثَرِ الْمَجْلِ كَجَمْرٍ دَخَرَجْتَهُ عَلَى رِجْلِكَ فَهَيَّطَ فَتَرَاهُ مُنْتَبِهًا وَلَيْسَ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ، وَيُضْبِحُ النَّاسُ يَتَّبَاعُونَ فَلَا يَكَادُ أَحَدٌ يُؤَدِّي الْأَمَانَةَ فَيَقَالُ: إِنَّ فِي بَنِي فُلَانٍ رَجُلًا أَمِينًا. وَيَقَالُ لِلرَّجُلِ: مَا أَعْقَلُهُ وَمَا أَظْرَفُهُ وَمَا أَجْلَدُهُ، وَمَا فِي قَلْبِهِ مِنْ قَالٍ حَبِيبَةٍ خَرَدَلٍ مِنْ إِيْمَانٍ». وَلَقَدْ أَتَى عَلِيَّ زَمَانٌ وَلَا أُبَالِي أَيُّكُمْ بَايَعْتُ لَيْسَ كَانَ

Abū Hurairah added: No doubt, there came upon me a time when I did not mind dealing (bargaining) with anyone of you, for if he was a Muslim his Islām would compel him to pay me what is due to me, and if he was a Christian, the Muslim official would compel him to pay me what is due to me, but today I do not deal except with such and such person.

**(14) CHAPTER. To stay (in the desert) with the bedouins during the period of *Al-Fitnah* (trial and affliction).**

**7087.** Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa' that he visited Al-Ḥajjāj (bin Yūsuf). Al-Ḥajjāj said, "O son of Al-Akwa'! You have turned on your heels (i.e., deserted Islām) by staying (in the desert) with the bedouins." Salama replied, "No, but Allāh's Messenger ﷺ allowed me to stay with the bedouin in the desert."

Narrated Yazīd bin Abī 'Ubaid: When 'Uthmān bin 'Affān was killed (martyred), Salama bin Al-Akwa' went out to a place called Ar-Rabadha and married there and begot children, and he stayed there till a few nights before his death when he came to Al-Madīna.

**7088.** Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "There will come a time when the best property of a Muslim will be sheep which he will take to the tops of mountains and the places of rainfall so as to flee with his religion from *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions).

مُسْلِمًا رَدَّهُ عَلَيَّ الْإِسْلَامُ، وَإِنْ كَانَ نَصْرَانِيًّا رَدَّهُ عَلَيَّ سَاعِيهِ. وَأَمَّا الْيَوْمَ فَمَا كُنْتُ أَبَايَعُ إِلَّا فَلَانًا وَفَلَانًا.

[راجع: ٦٤٩٧]

**(١٤) بَابُ التَّعَرُّبِ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ**

٧٠٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ: أَنَّهُ دَخَلَ عَلَى الْحَجَّاجِ فَقَالَ: يَا ابْنَ الْأَكْوَعِ، ارْتَدَدْتَ عَلَى عَقْبِيكَ، تَعَرَّبْتَ؟ قَالَ: لَا، وَلَكِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَذِنَ لِي فِي الْبَدْوِ.

وَعَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا قُتِلَ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَفَّانَ خَرَجَ سَلَمَةُ بْنُ الْأَكْوَعِ إِلَى الرَّبَذَةِ وَتَزَوَّجَ هُنَاكَ امْرَأَةً وَوَلَدَتْ لَهُ أَوْلَادًا فَلَمْ يَزَلْ بِهَا حَتَّى قَبِلَ أَنْ يَمُوتَ بِلِيَالٍ نَزَلَ الْمَدِينَةَ.

٧٠٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ أَبِي صَعْصَعَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَكُونَ خَيْرُ مَالِ الْمُسْلِمِ غَنَمٌ يَتَّبِعُ بِهَا شَعَفَ الْجِبَالِ

وَمَوَاقِعَ الْقَطْرِ، يَفْرَ بِدِينِهِ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ».

[راجع: ١٩]

(١٥) بَابُ التَّعَوُّذِ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ

(15) CHAPTER. To seek refuge with Allāh from *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions).

7089. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The people started asking the Prophet ﷺ too many questions importunately. So he ascended the pulpit and said, "You will not ask me any question but I will answer it to you." I looked right and left, and behold, every man was covering his head with his garment and weeping. Then a man got up who, whenever quarrelling with somebody, used to be accused of not being the son of his father. He said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Who is my father?" The Prophet ﷺ replied, "Your father is Hudhaifa." Then 'Umar got up and said, "We accept Allāh as (our) Lord, Islām as our religion and Muḥammad as (our) Messenger and we seek refuge with Allāh from the evil of *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "I have never seen the good and bad like on this day. No doubt, Paradise and Hell were displayed in front of me till I saw them in front of that wall."

Qatāda said: This *Hadīth* used to be mentioned as an explanation of this Verse :

"O you who believe! Ask not about things which, if made plain to you, may cause you trouble..." (V.5:101)

٧٠٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ فَضَالَةَ:

حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَأَلُوا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ حَتَّى أَخْفَوْهُ بِالمَسْأَلَةِ فَصَعِدَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ المِنْبَرَ فَقَالَ: «لَا تَسْأَلُونِي عَنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا بَيَّنْتُ لَكُمْ»، فَجَعَلْتُ أَنْظُرُ يَمِينًا وَشِمَالًا فَإِذَا كُلُّ رَجُلٍ رَأْسُهُ فِي ثَوْبِهِ يَبْكِي، فَأَنْشَأُ رَجُلٌ كَانَ إِذَا لَاحَى يُدْعَى إِلَى غَيْرِ أَبِيهِ فَقَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللهُ، مَنْ أَبِي؟ فَقَالَ: «أَبُوكَ حُدَاقَةَ». ثُمَّ أَنْشَأُ عُمَرُ فَقَالَ: رَضِينَا بِاللهِ رَبًّا وَبِالإِسْلَامِ دِينًا وَبِ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولًا، نَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنْ سُوءِ الْفِتَنِ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا رَأَيْتُ فِي الْخَيْرِ وَالشَّرِّ كَالْيَوْمِ قَطُّ، إِنَّهُ صُورَتْ لِي الْجَنَّةُ وَالنَّارُ حَتَّى رَأَيْتُهُمَا دُونَ الْحَائِطِ».

قَالَ قَتَادَةُ: يُذَكِّرُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثُ عِنْدَ هَذِهِ الآيَةِ ﴿يَسْأَلُهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَسْأَلُوا عَنْ أَشْيَاءَ إِنْ بُدِّ لَكُمْ فَسُؤْلكُمْ﴾ [المائدة:

[١٠١]. [راجع: ٩٣]

٧٠٩٠ - وَقَالَ عَبَّاسُ التَّرْسِيُّ:

حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ: أَنَّ أَنَسًا حَدَّثَهُمْ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ

اللَّهُ ﷺ بِهَذَا، وَقَالَ: كُلُّ رَجُلٍ لَأَقَا  
رَأْسَهُ فِي تَوْبِهِ يَبْكِي، وَقَالَ: عَائِدًا  
بِاللَّهِ مِنْ سُوءِ الْفِتَنِ، أَوْ قَالَ: أَعُوذُ  
بِاللَّهِ مِنْ سَوَأَى الْفِتَنِ. [راجع: ٩٣]

٧٠٩١ - وَقَالَ لِي خَلِيفَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا  
يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ وَمُعْتَمِرٌ،  
عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ: أَنَّ أَنَسًا حَدَّثَهُمْ  
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا، وَقَالَ: عَائِدًا  
بِاللَّهِ مِنْ شَرِّ الْفِتَنِ. [راجع: ٩٣]

(16) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “*Al-Fitnah* (trial and affliction) will appear from the east.”

7092. Narrated Sālim's father: The Prophet ﷺ stood up beside the pulpit (and pointed with his finger towards the east) and said, “*Al-Fitnah* is there! *Al-Fitnah* (trial and affliction) is there, from where the side of the head of Satan comes out,” or said, “... the side of the sun...”

(١٦) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «الْفِتْنَةُ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمَشْرِقِ»

٧٠٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ  
مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ  
مُعْتَمِرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمِ، عَنِ  
أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَامَ إِلَى جَنْبِ  
الْمِنْبَرِ فَقَالَ: «الْفِتْنَةُ هُنَا، الْفِتْنَةُ هُنَا  
مِنْ حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ، أَوْ  
قَالَ: قَرْنُ الشَّمْسِ». [راجع: ٣١٠٤]

7093. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ while he was facing the east, saying, “Verily! *Al-Fitnah* (trial and affliction) is there (in the east), from where the side of the head of Satan comes out.”

٧٠٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ  
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ  
ﷺ وَهُوَ مُسْتَقْبِلُ الْمَشْرِقِ يَقُولُ: «أَلَا  
إِنَّ الْفِتْنَةَ هَاهُنَا مِنْ حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ  
الشَّيْطَانِ». [راجع: ٣١٠٤]

7094. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, “O Allāh! Bestow Your Blessings on our Shām! O Allāh! Bestow Your Blessings on our Yemen.” The people said, “And also on our Najd.” He said, “O Allāh! Bestow your Blessings on our Shām

٧٠٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ  
اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَزْهَرُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ  
عَوْنٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ:  
ذَكَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي

(north)! O Allāh! Bestow Your Blessings on our Yemen.” The people said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! And also on our Najd.” I think the third time the Prophet ﷺ said, “There (in Najd) is the place of earthquakes and *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions) and from there comes out the side of the head of Satan.”

شَامِنَا، اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي يَمِينِنَا». قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَفِي نَجْدِنَا؟ قَالَ: «اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي شَامِنَا، اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِي يَمِينِنَا»، قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، وَفِي نَجْدِنَا؟ فَأَظْطَهُ قَالَ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ: «هُنَاكَ الرَّزَالِزِلُ وَالْفِتْنُ، وَبِهَا يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ».

[راجع: ١٠٣٧]

7095. Narrated Sa‘id bin Jubair: ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar came to us and we hoped that he would narrate to us a good *Hadīth*. But before we asked him, a man got up and said to him, “O Abū ‘Abdur-Raḥmān! Narrate to us about the battles during the time of *Al-Fitnah* (trial and affliction) as Allāh says:

٧٠٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ

‘And fight them until there is no more *Fitnah* (i.e. no more disbelief and worshipping of others along with Allāh, trial and afflictions).’ ” (V.2:193)

الْوَاسِطِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ بِيَانٍ، عَنْ وَبَرَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: نَحَرَاجَ عَلَيْنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ فَرَجَوْنَا أَنْ يُحَدِّثَنَا حَدِيثًا حَسَنًا، قَالَ: فَبَادَرَنَا إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، حَدِّثْنَا عَنِ الْقِتَالِ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ وَاللَّهُ يَقُولُ: ﴿وَقَاتِلُوهُمْ حَتَّى لَا تَكُونَ فِتْنَةٌ﴾ [البقرة: ١٩٣] فَقَالَ: هَلْ تَدْرِي مَا الْفِتْنَةُ ثِكَلْتِكَ أَمْكَ؟ إِنَّمَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ يُقَاتِلُ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، وَكَانَ الدُّخُولُ فِي دِينِهِمْ فِتْنَةً، وَلَيْسَ كَقِتَالِكُمْ عَلَى الْمُلْكِ. [راجع: ٣١٣٠]

Ibn ‘Umar said (to the man), “Do you know what is meant by *Al-Fitnah*? Let your mother bereave you! Muḥammad ﷺ used to fight against *Al-Mushrikūn*, for a Muslim was put to trial in his religion (*Al-Mushrikūn* will either kill him or chain him as a captive). His fighting was not like your fighting which is carried on for the sake of ruling.”

(١٧) بَابُ الْفِتْنَةِ الَّتِي تَمُوجُ كَمَوْجِ الْبَحْرِ،

(17) CHAPTER. *Al-Fitnah* (trial and affliction) that will move like the waves of the sea.

Some of the learned men used to recite the following poetry at the time of *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions). Imra-ul-Qais said:

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ خَلْفِ بْنِ حَوْشَبٍ: كَانُوا يَسْتَجِيبُونَ أَنْ يَتَمَثَّلُوا بِهَذِهِ الْأَبْيَاتِ عِنْدَ الْفِتَنِ، قَالَ أَمْرُو الْقَيْسِ:

“The war at the beginning seems attractive  
Moving with its beauty for every ignorant.

But when it flared strongly,  
It becomes an old lady whom none accepts  
in marriage,  
With grey hair and bad colour,  
Disliked to be smelled or kissed.”

7096. Narrated Shaqiq: I heard Hudhaifa saying, “While we were sitting with ‘Umar, he said, ‘Who among you remembers the statement of the Prophet ﷺ about *Al-Fitan* (trial and afflictions)?” Hudhaifa said, “The *Fitnah* of a man in his family, his property, his children and his neighbours are expiated by his *Salāt* (prayers), *Zakāt* (and charity) and enjoining *Al-Ma‘rūf* (Islāmic Monotheism and all that Allāh has ordained) and forbidding *Al-Munkar* (polytheism, disbelief and all that Islam has forbidden).” ‘Umar said, “I do not ask you about these *Al-Fitan* but about that *Al-Fitnah* which will move like the waves of the sea.” Hudhaifa said, “Don’t worry about it, O chief of the believers, for there is a closed door between you and it.” ‘Umar said, “Will that door be broken or opened?” I said, “No, it will be broken.” ‘Umar said, “Then it will never be closed.” I said, “Yes.” We asked Hudhaifa, “Did ‘Umar know what that door meant?” He replied, “Yes, as I know that there will be night before tomorrow morning, that is because I narrated to him a true narration, free from errors.” We dared not ask Hudhaifa as to whom the door represented so we ordered Masrūq to ask him what does the door stand for? He replied, “‘Umar.”

7097. Narrated Abū Mūsā Al-Ash‘ari. The Prophet ﷺ went out to one of the

الْحَرْبُ أَوَّلُ مَا تَكُونُ فِتْنَةً  
تَسْعَى بِزِينَتِهَا لِكُلِّ جَهُولٍ  
حَتَّى إِذَا اسْتَعْلَتْ وَشَبَّ ضِرَامُهَا  
وَلَّتْ عَجُوزًا غَيْرَ ذَاتِ حَلِيلٍ  
شَمْطَاءَ يُنْكِرُ لَوْنَهَا وَتَغَيَّرَتْ  
مَكْرُوهَةً لِلشَّمِّ وَالتَّفْقِيلِ.

٧٠٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ  
بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا  
الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا شَقِيقٌ، سَمِعْتُ  
حَدِيثَهُ يَقُولُ: بَيْنَا نَحْنُ جُلُوسٌ عِنْدَ  
عُمَرَ إِذْ قَالَ: أَيُّكُمْ يَحْفَظُ قَوْلَ النَّبِيِّ  
ﷺ فِي الْفِتْنَةِ؟ قَالَ: «فِتْنَةُ الرَّجُلِ فِي  
أَهْلِهِ وَمَالِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَجَارِهِ تُكْفَرُهَا  
الصَّلَاةُ وَالصَّدَقَةُ وَالْأَمْرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ  
وَالنَّهْيُ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ»، قَالَ: لَيْسَ عَنْ  
هَذَا أَسْأَلُكَ، وَلَكِنْ الَّتِي تَمُوجُ  
كَمُوجِ الْبَحْرِ، فَقَالَ: لَيْسَ عَلَيْكَ  
مِنْهَا بَأْسٌ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، إِنَّ بَيْنَكَ  
وَبَيْنَهَا بَابًا مُغْلَقًا. قَالَ: عُمَرُ أَيُّكُمْ  
الْبَابُ أَمْ يُفْتَحُ؟ قَالَ: لَا، بَلْ يُكْسَرُ.  
قَالَ عُمَرُ: إِذَا لَا يُغْلَقُ أَبَدًا. قُلْتُ:  
أَجَلٌ، قُلْنَا لِحَدِيثِهِ: أَكَانَ عُمَرُ يَعْلَمُ  
الْبَابَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، كَمَا يَعْلَمُ أَنَّ دُونَ  
عَدِ لَيْلَةٍ، وَذَلِكَ أَنِّي حَدَّثْتُهُ حَدِيثًا  
لَيْسَ بِالْأَغَالِيطِ، فَهَبْنَا أَنْ نَسْأَلَهُ: مَنْ  
الْبَابُ؟ فَأَمَرْنَا مَسْرُوقًا فَسَأَلَهُ فَقَالَ:  
مَنْ الْبَابُ؟ قَالَ: عُمَرُ. [راجع: ٥٢٥]

٧٠٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي

gardens of Al-Madīna for some business and I went out to follow him. When he entered the garden, I sat at its gate and said to myself, "Today I will be the gate-keeper of the Prophet ﷺ though he has not ordered me." The Prophet ﷺ went and finished his need and went to sit on the constructed edge of the well and uncovered his legs and hung them in the well. In the meantime Abū Bakr came and asked permission to enter. I said (to him), "Wait till I get permission for you." Abū Bakr waited outside and I went to the Prophet ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Prophet! Abū Bakr asks your permission to enter." He said, "Admit him, and give him the glad tidings of entering Paradise." So Abū Bakr entered and sat on the right side of the Prophet ﷺ and uncovered his legs and hung them in the well. Then 'Umar came and I said (to him), "Wait till I get permission for you." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Admit him and give him the glad tidings of entering Paradise." So 'Umar entered and sat on the left side of the Prophet ﷺ and uncovered his legs and hung them in the well so that one side of the well became fully occupied and there remained no place for anyone to sit. When 'Uthmān came and I said (to him), "Wait till I get permission for you." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Admit him and give him the glad tidings of entering Paradise with a calamity which will befall him" When he entered, he could not find any place to sit with them, so he went to the other edge of the well opposite them, and uncovered his legs and hung them in the well. I wished that a brother of mine would come, so I invoked Allāh for his coming.

Ibn Al-Musaiyab said, "I interpreted that (narration) as indicating their graves. The first three are together and the grave of 'Uthmān is separate from theirs."

مَرِيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شَرِيكَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى حَائِطٍ مِنْ حَوَائِطِ الْمَدِينَةِ لِحَاجَّتِهِ وَخَرَجْتُ فِي إِثْرِهِ، فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ الْحَائِطُ جَلَسْتُ عَلَى بَابِهِ وَقُلْتُ: لَا أَكُونَنَّ الْيَوْمَ بَوَّابَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَلَمْ يَأْمُرْنِي، فَذَهَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَقَضَى حَاجَتَهُ وَجَلَسَ عَلَى قَفِّ الْبَيْرِ فَكَشَفَ عَنْ سَاقَيْهِ وَدَلَّاهُمَا فِي الْبَيْرِ، فَجَاءَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَيْهِ لِيَدْخُلَ، فَقُلْتُ: كَمَا أَنْتَ حَتَّى أَسْتَأْذِنَ لَكَ، فَوَقَفَ فَجِئْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، أَبُو بَكْرٍ يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَلَيْكَ. فَقَالَ: «إِذْنُ لَهُ وَبَشْرُهُ بِالْجَنَّةِ». فَدَخَلَ فَجَاءَ عَنْ يَمِينِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَكَشَفَ عَنْ سَاقَيْهِ وَدَلَّاهُمَا فِي الْبَيْرِ. فَجَاءَ عُمَرُ فَقُلْتُ: كَمَا أَنْتَ حَتَّى أَسْتَأْذِنَ لَكَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذْنُ لَهُ وَبَشْرُهُ بِالْجَنَّةِ». فَجَاءَ عَنْ يَسَارِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَكَشَفَ عَنْ سَاقَيْهِ فَدَلَّاهُمَا فِي الْبَيْرِ، فَامْتَلَأَ الْقَفُّ فَلَمْ يَكُنْ فِيهِ مَجْلِسٌ. ثُمَّ جَاءَ عُثْمَانُ فَقُلْتُ: كَمَا أَنْتَ حَتَّى أَسْتَأْذِنَ لَكَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذْنُ لَهُ وَبَشْرُهُ بِالْجَنَّةِ مَعَهَا بَلَاءٌ يُصِيبُهُ». فَدَخَلَ فَلَمْ يَجِدْ مَعَهُمْ مَجْلِسًا فَتَحَوَّلَ حَتَّى جَاءَ مُقَابِلَهُمْ عَلَى شَفَةِ الْبَيْرِ فَكَشَفَ عَنْ سَاقَيْهِ ثُمَّ

دَلَاهِمًا فِي الْبَيْتِ، فَجَعَلْتُ أَمْتِي أَخًا لِي وَأَدْعُو اللَّهَ أَنْ يَأْتِي.

قَالَ ابْنُ الْمُسَيْبِ: فَتَأَوَّلْتُ ذَلِكَ قُبُورَهُمْ اجْتَمَعَتْ هُنَا وَانْفَرَدَ عُثْمَانُ.

[راجع: ٣٦٧٤]

**7098.** Narrated Abū Wā'il: Someone said to Usāma, "Will you not talk to this ('Uthmān)?" Usāma said, "I talked to him (secretly) without being the first man to open an evil door. I will never tell a ruler, who rules over two men or more, that he is good after I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, 'A man will be brought and put in (Hell) Fire and he will circumambulate (go round and round) in (Hell) Fire like a donkey of a (flour) grinding mill, and all the people of (Hell) Fire will gather around him and will say to him, 'O so-and-so! Didn't you use to order others for *Al-Ma'rūf* (i.e., Islāmic Monotheism and all that Islām has ordained) and forbid from *Al-Munkar* (i.e., polytheism, disbelief and all that Islām has forbidden)?' That man will say, 'I used to order others for *Al-Ma'rūf* but I myself never used to do it, and I used to forbid others from *Al-Munkar* (i.e. polytheism, disbelief and all that Islām has forbidden) while I myself used to do it.'

٧٠٩٨ - حَدَّثَنِي بِشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا وَائِلٍ قَالَ: قِيلَ لِأَسَامَةَ: أَلَا تُكَلِّمُ هَذَا؟ قَالَ: قَدْ كَلَّمْتُهُ مَا دُونَ أَنْ أَفْتَحَ بَابًا أَكُونُ أَوَّلَ مَنْ يَفْتَحُهُ، وَمَا أَنَا بِالَّذِي أَقُولُ لِرَجُلٍ بَعْدَ أَنْ يَكُونَ أَمِيرًا عَلَى رَجُلَيْنِ: أَنْتَ خَيْرٌ، بَعْدَمَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُجَاءُ بِرَجُلٍ فَيَطْرَحُ فِي النَّارِ فَيَطْحَنُ فِيهَا كَطْحَنِ الْحِمَارِ بِرَحَاهُ، فَيُطِيفُ بِهِ أَهْلُ النَّارِ فَيَقُولُونَ: أَيُّ فُلَانٍ، أَلَسْتَ كُنْتَ تَأْمُرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَى عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ؟» فَيَقُولُ: إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَمْرًا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَلَا أَفْعَلُهُ، وَأَنْهَى عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَأَفْعَلُهُ.

[راجع: ٣٢٦٧]

## (18) CHAPTER.

### (١٨) بَابٌ:

**7099.** Narrated Abū Bakra: During the battle of Al-Jamal, Allāh benefited me with a Word (I heard from the Prophet ﷺ). When the Prophet ﷺ heard the news that the people of the Persia had made the daughter of Khosrau their queen (ruler), he said, "Never will succeed such a nation as makes a woman their ruler."

٧٠٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ الْهَيْثَمِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَوْفٌ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ قَالَ: لَقَدْ نَفَعَنِي اللَّهُ بِكَلِمَةٍ أَيَّامَ الْجَمَلِ، لَمَّا بَلَغَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنَّ فَارِسًا مَلَكَوا ابْنَةَ كِسْرَى قَالَ: «لَنْ يُفْلِحَ قَوْمٌ وَلَوْ أَمَرَهُمْ امْرَأَةٌ». [راجع: ٤٤٢٥]

**7100.** Narrated Abū Maryam ‘Abdullāh bin Ziyād Al-Asadi : When Ṭalḥa, Az-Zubair and ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها moved to Baṣrah, ‘Alī sent ‘Ammar bin Yāsir and Ḥasan bin ‘Alī who came to us at Kūfa and ascended the pulpit. Al-Ḥasan bin ‘Alī was at the top of the pulpit and ‘Ammār was below Al-Ḥasan . We all gathered before him. I heard ‘Ammār saying, ‘Āishah has moved to Al-Baṣrah. By Allāh! She is the wife of your Prophet ﷺ in this world and in the Hereafter. But Allāh تعالى has put you to test whether you obey Him (Allāh) or her (‘Āishah).”

٧١٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ عَيَّاشٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو حَاصِبِينَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَرْيَمَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ زِيَادِ الْأَسَدِيِّ قَالَ: لَمَّا سَارَ طَلْحَةُ وَالزُّبَيْرُ وَعَائِشَةُ إِلَى الْبَصْرَةِ بَعَثَ عَلِيٌّ عَمَّارَ بْنَ يَاسِرٍ وَحَسَنَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ فَقَدِمَا عَلَيْنَا الْكُوفَةَ فَصَعِدَا الْمِنْبَرَ، فَكَانَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ فَوْقَ الْمِنْبَرِ فِي أَعْلَاهُ، وَقَامَ عَمَّارٌ أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْحَسَنِ فَاجْتَمَعْنَا إِلَيْهِ فَسَمِعْتُ عَمَّاراً يَقُولُ: إِنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَدْ سَارَتْ إِلَى الْبَصْرَةِ، وَوَاللَّهِ إِنَّهَا لَرُؤُوسَةُ نَبِيِّكُمْ ﷺ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ، وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى ابْتَلَاكُمْ لِيَعْلَمَ إِيَّاهُ تُطِيعُونَ أَمْ هِيَ.

**7101.** Narrated Abū Wā’il: ‘Ammār stood on the pulpit at Kūfa and mentioned ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها and her coming (to Baṣrah) and said, “She is the wife of your Prophet ﷺ in this world and in the Hereafter, but you people are being put to test in this issue.”

٧١٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ: قَامَ عَمَّارٌ عَلَى مَنبَرِ الْكُوفَةِ فَذَكَرَ عَائِشَةَ وَذَكَرَ مَسِيرَهَا وَقَالَ: إِنَّهَا رُؤُوسَةُ نَبِيِّكُمْ ﷺ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ، وَلَكِنَّهَا مِمَّا ابْتُلِيتُمْ. [راجع: ٣٧٧٢]

**7102, 7103, 7104.** Narrated Abū Wā’il: Abū Mūsa and Abū Mas’ūd went to ‘Ammār when ‘Alī had sent him to Kūfa to exhort them to fight (on ‘Alī’s side). They said to him, “Since you have become a Muslim, we have never seen you doing a deed more criticisable to us than your haste in this matter.” ‘Ammār said, “Since you (both) became Muslims, I have never seen you doing a deed more criticisable to me than your keeping away from this matter.” Then

٧١٠٢، ٧١٠٣، ٧١٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا بَدَلُ بْنُ الْمُحَبَّرِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا وَائِلٍ يَقُولُ: دَخَلَ أَبُو مُوسَى وَأَبُو مَسْعُودٍ عَلَى عَمَّارٍ حَيْثُ بَعَثَهُ عَلِيٌّ إِلَى أَهْلِ الْكُوفَةِ يَسْتَنْفِرُهُمْ فَقَالَا: مَا رَأَيْنَاكَ أَتَيْتَ أَمراً أكره عندنا من إسرائِكَ

Abū Mas‘ūd provided ‘Ammār and Abū Mūsa with two piece outfits to wear, and one of them went to the mosque (of Kūfa).

فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ مُنْذُ أَسْلَمْتَ. فَقَالَ عَمَّارٌ: مَا رَأَيْتُ مِنْكُمْ مُنْذُ أَسْلَمْتُمَا أَمْرًا أَكْرَهَ عِنْدِي مِنْ إِيْطَائِكُمَا عَنْ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ، وَكَسَاهُمَا حُلَّةً، ثُمَّ رَاحُوا إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ. [انظر: ٧١٠٥،

[٧١٠٦، ٧١٠٧]

**7105, 7106, 7107.** Narrated Shaqīq bin Salama: I was sitting with Abū Mas‘ūd and Abū Mūsa and ‘Ammār. Abū Mas‘ūd said (to ‘Ammār), “There is none of your companions but, if I wish, I could find fault with him except with you. Since you joined the company of the Prophet ﷺ I have never seen anything done by you more criticisable by me than your haste in this issue.” ‘Ammār said, “O Abū Mas‘ūd! I have never seen anything done by you or by this companion of yours (i.e., Abū Mūsa) more criticisable by me than your keeping away from this issue since the time you both joined the company of the Prophet ﷺ.” Then Abū Mas‘ūd who was a rich man, said (to his servant), “O boy! Bring two suits.” Then he gave one to Abū Mūsa and the other to ‘Ammār and said (to them), “Put on these suits before going for the Friday prayer.”

٧١٠٥، ٧١٠٦، ٧١٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقِ بْنِ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ جَالِسًا مَعَ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ وَأَبِي مُوسَى وَعَمَّارٍ، فَقَالَ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ: مَا مِنْ أَصْحَابِكَ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا لَوْ شِئْتُ لَقُلْتُ فِيهِ، غَيْرِكَ، وَمَا رَأَيْتُ مِنْكَ شَيْئًا مُنْذُ صَحِبْتَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَغْيَبَ عِنْدِي مِنْ اسْتِسْرَاعِكَ فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ. قَالَ عَمَّارٌ: يَا أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ، وَمَا رَأَيْتُ مِنْكَ وَلَا مِنْ صَاحِبِكَ هَذَا شَيْئًا مُنْذُ صَحِبْتُمَا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَغْيَبَ عِنْدِي مِنْ إِيْطَائِكُمَا فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ. فَقَالَ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ وَكَانَ مُوسِرًا: يَا غُلَامُ، هَاتِ حُلَّتَيْنِ، فَأَعْطَى إِحْدَاهُمَا أَبَا مُوسَى وَالْأُخْرَى عَمَّارًا، وَقَالَ: رُوحَا فِيهِ إِلَى الْجُمُعَةِ. [راجع: ٧١٠٢، ٧١٠٣،

[٧١٠٤]

**(19) CHAPTER. If Allāh sends a punishment upon a nation.**

**(١٩) بَابٌ: إِذَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ عَذَابًا**

**7108.** Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “If Allāh sends punishment upon a nation then it befalls

٧١٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا

upon the whole population indiscriminately and then they will be resurrected (and judged) according to their deeds.”

(20) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ about Al-Ḥasan bin ‘Alī, “This son of mine is a chief, and Allāh may make peace between two groups of Muslims through him.”

7109. Narrated Al-Ḥasan (Al-Baṣrī): When Al-Ḥasan bin ‘Alī رضي الله عنهما moved with army units against Mu‘āwīya, ‘Amr bin Al-‘Āṣ said to Mu‘āwīya, “I see an army that will not retreat unless and until the opposing army retreats.” Mu‘āwīya said, “(If the Muslims are killed) who will look after their children?” ‘Amr bin Al-‘Āṣ said, “I (will look after them).” On that, ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Āmir and ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin Samura said, “Let us meet Mu‘āwīya and suggest peace.” Al-Ḥasan Al-Baṣrī added: No doubt, I heard that Abū Bakra said, “Once, while the Prophet ﷺ was addressing (the people), Al-Ḥasan (bin ‘Alī) came and the Prophet ﷺ said, ‘This son of mine is a chief, and Allāh may make peace between two groups of Muslims through him.’”

يُونُسُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي حَمْرَةَ بِنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ بِقَوْمٍ عَذَابًا أَصَابَ الْعَذَابُ مَنْ كَانَ فِيهِمْ ثُمَّ يَبْعَثُوا عَلَى أَعْمَالِهِمْ».

(٢٠) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِلْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ: «إِنَّ ابْنِي هَذَا لَسَيِّدٌ، وَلَعَلَّ اللَّهُ أَنْ يُصَلِّحَ بِهِ بَيْنَ فِئَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ»

٧١٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ أَبُو مُوسَى، وَلَقِيْتُهُ بِالْكُوفَةِ. جَاءَ إِلَى ابْنِ شُبْرَمَةَ فَقَالَ: أَدْخِلْنِي عَلَى عَيْسَى فَأَعْظُمُهُ، فَكَانَ ابْنُ شُبْرَمَةَ خَافَ عَلَيْهِ فَلَمْ يَفْعَلْ. قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ قَالَ: لَمَّا سَارَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا إِلَى مُعَاوِيَةَ بِالْكَتَائِبِ قَالَ عَمْرُو بْنُ الْعَاصِ لِمُعَاوِيَةَ: أَرَى كِتَابَةَ لَا تُؤَلِّي حَتَّى تُدْبِرَ أُخْرَاهَا، قَالَ مُعَاوِيَةُ: مَنْ لِدْرَارِي الْمُسْلِمِينَ؟ فَقَالَ: أَنَا، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَامِرٍ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَمْرَةَ: نَلْقَاهُ فَتَقُولُ لَهُ: الصَّلِحْ. قَالَ الْحَسَنُ: وَلَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا بَكْرَةَ قَالَ: بَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ جَاءَ الْحَسَنُ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ابْنِي هَذَا سَيِّدٌ وَلَعَلَّ اللَّهُ أَنْ يُصَلِّحَ بِهِ بَيْنَ فِئَتَيْنِ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ». [راجع: ٢٧٠٤]

7110. Narrated Ḥarmala, Usāma's *Maulā*: Usāma (bin Zaid) sent me to 'Ali (at Kūfa) and said, " 'Ali will ask you, 'What has prevented your companion from joining me?' You then should say to him, 'If you ('Ali) were in the mouth of a lion, I would like to be with you, but in this matter I won't take any part.' "

Ḥarmala added, " 'Ali didn't give me anything (when I conveyed the message to him) so I went to Ḥasan, Ḥusain and Ibn Ja'far and they loaded my camels with much (wealth). "

(21) CHAPTER. If a person says something in the presence of some people and then goes out and says something different.

7111. Narrated Nāfi': When the people of Al-Madīna dethroned Yazīd bin Mu'āwiyā, Ibn 'Umar gathered his special friends and children and said, "I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, 'A flag will be fixed for every treacherous betrayer (perfidious person) on the Day of Resurrection,' and we have given the *Bai'a* (pledge) to this person (Yazīd) in accordance with the conditions enjoined by Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ. I do not know of anything more faithless than fighting a person who has been given the *Bai'a* (pledge) in accordance with the conditions enjoined by Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ; and if ever I learn that any person among you have agreed to dethrone Yazīd, by giving the *Bai'a* (to somebody else) then there will be separation between him and me."

٧١١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: قَالَ عَمْرُو: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ أَنَّ حَرْمَلَةَ مَوْلَى أُسَامَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ. قَالَ عَمْرُو: وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ حَرْمَلَةَ قَالَ: أُرْسَلَنِي أُسَامَةُ إِلَى عَلِيٍّ وَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ سَيَسْأَلُكَ الْآنَ فَيَقُولُ: مَا خَلَّفَ صَاحِبَكَ؟ فَقُلْ لَهُ: يَقُولُ لَكَ: لَوْ كُنْتُ فِي شِدْقِ الْأَسَدِ لَأَحْبَبْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مَعَكَ فِيهِ، وَلَكِنَّ هَذَا أَمْرٌ لَمْ أَرَهُ، فَلَمْ يُعْطِنِي شَيْئاً. فَذَهَبْتُ إِلَى حَسَنِ وَحُسَيْنِ وَابْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، فَأَوْقَرُوا لِي رَاحِلَتِي.

(٢١) بَابُ إِذَا قَالَ عِنْدَ قَوْمٍ شَيْئاً ثُمَّ خَرَجَ فَقَالَ بِخِلَافِهِ

٧١١١ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: لَمَّا خَلَعَ أَهْلُ الْمَدِينَةِ يَزِيدَ بْنَ مُعَاوِيَةَ جَمَعَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ حَسَمَهُ وَوَلَدَهُ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «يُنْصَبُ لِكُلِّ غَادِرٍ لِيَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ»، وَإِنَّا قَدْ بَايَعْنَا هَذَا الرَّجُلَ عَلَى بَيْعِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَإِنِّي لَا أَعْلَمُ غَدْرًا أَعْظَمَ مِنْ أَنْ يُبَايَعَ رَجُلٌ عَلَى بَيْعِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ثُمَّ يُنْصَبَ لَهُ الْقِتَالُ، وَإِنِّي لَا أَعْلَمُ أَحَدًا مِنْكُمْ خَلَعَهُ وَلَا بَايَعَ فِي هَذَا الْأَمْرِ إِلَّا كَانَتْ الْفَيْصَلُ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ.

7112. Narrated Abul-Minhāl: When Ibn Ziyād and Marwān were in Shām and Ibn Az-Zubair took over the authority in Makkah, and Qurrah (the Khawārij)<sup>(1)</sup> revolted in Baṣrah, I went out with my father to Abū Barza Al-Aslamī till we entered upon him in his house while he was sitting in the shade of a room built of cane. So we sat with him and my father started talking to him saying, “O Abū Barza! Don’t you see in what dilemma the people has fallen?” The first thing I heard him saying was, “I seek reward from Allāh for myself because of being angry and scornful at the Quraish tribe. O you Arabs! You know very well that you were in misery and were few in number and misguided, and that Allāh has brought you out of all that with Islām and with Muḥammad ﷺ till He brought you to this state (of prosperity and happiness) which you see now; and it is this worldly wealths and pleasures which has caused mischief to appear among you. The one who is in Shām (i.e., Marwān), by Allāh, is not fighting except for the sake of worldly gain; and those who are among you, by Allāh, are not fighting except for the sake of worldly gain; and that one who is in Makkah (i.e., Ibn Az-Zubair) by Allāh, is not fighting except for the sake of worldly gain.”

7113. Narrated Abū Wā’il Ḥudhaifa bin Al-Yamān said: The hypocrites of today are

٧١١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ : حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو شِهَابٍ ، عَنْ عَوْفٍ ، عَنْ أَبِي الْمُهَالِ قَالَ : وَلَمَّا كَانَ ابْنُ زِيَادٍ وَمَرْوَانَ بِالشَّامِ ، وَوَثَبَ ابْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ بِمَكَّةَ ، وَوَثَبَ الْقُرَاءُ بِالْبَصْرَةِ ، فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ مَعَ أَبِي إِلَى أَبِي بَرْزَةَ الْأَسْلَمِيِّ حَتَّى دَخَلْنَا عَلَيْهِ فِي دَارِهِ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فِي ظِلِّ عَلَيْهِ لَهُ مِنْ قَصَبٍ فَجَلَسْنَا إِلَيْهِ . فَأَتَشَأُ أَبِي يَسْتَطْعِمُهُ الْحَدِيثَ فَقَالَ : يَا أَبَا بَرْزَةَ أَلَا تَرَى مَا وَقَعَ فِيهِ النَّاسُ ؟ فَأَوَّلُ شَيْءٍ سَمِعْتُهُ تَكَلَّمَ بِهِ : إِنِّي احْتَسَبْتُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَنِّي أَصْبَحْتُ سَاخِطًا عَلَى أَحْيَاءِ قُرَيْشٍ ، إِنَّكُمْ يَا مَعْشَرَ الْعَرَبِ كُنْتُمْ عَلَى الْحَالِ الَّذِي عَلِمْتُمْ مِنْ الذَّلَّةِ وَالْقِلَّةِ وَالضَّلَالَةِ ، وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أَنْقَذَكُمْ بِالْإِسْلَامِ وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامِ حَتَّى بَلَغَ بِكُمْ مَا تَرَوْنَ ، وَهَذِهِ الدُّنْيَا الَّتِي أَفْسَدَتْ بَيْنَكُمْ . إِنَّ ذَاكَ الَّذِي بِالشَّامِ وَاللَّهُ إِنْ يُقَاتِلُ إِلَّا عَلَى الدُّنْيَا ، وَإِنَّ هَؤُلَاءِ الَّذِينَ بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِكُمْ وَاللَّهُ إِنْ يُقَاتِلُونَ إِلَّا عَلَى الدُّنْيَا ، وَإِنَّ ذَاكَ الَّذِي بِمَكَّةَ وَاللَّهُ إِنْ يُقَاتِلُ إِلَّا عَلَى الدُّنْيَا .

[راجع : ٧٢٧١]

٧١١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ : حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ ، عَنْ وَاصِلٍ

(1) (H.7112) Khawārij: The people who dissented from the religion and disagreed with the rest of the Muslims.

worse than those of the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ, because in those days, they used to do evil deeds secretly but today they do such deeds openly.

7114. Narrated Abū Ash-Sha‘shā’: Hudhaifa said: In fact, it was hypocrisy that existed in the lifetime of the Prophet but today it is *Kufr* (disbelief) after belief.

(22) CHAPTER. The Hour will not be established until the living wish to be in the place of the dead (i.e., in the place of the people in graves).

7115. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The Hour will not be established till a man passes by a grave of somebody and says, ‘Would that I were in his place.’”

(23) CHAPTER. Time will change until idols will be worshipped.

7116. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “The Hour will not be established till the buttocks of the women of the tribe of Daūs move while going round Dhul-Khalaṣa.”

Dhul-Khalaṣa was the *Ṭāghiyah* (idol) of the Daūs tribe which they used to worship in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance.

الأحَدَبِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ حُدَيْفَةَ بْنِ الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقِينَ الْيَوْمَ شَرُّ مِنْهُمْ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، كَانُوا يَوْمَئِذٍ يُسْرُونَ وَالْيَوْمَ يَجْهَرُونَ.

٧١١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا خَلَادُ بْنُ يَحْيَى:

حَدَّثَنَا مِسْعَرٌ، عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الشَّعْثَاءِ، عَنْ حُدَيْفَةَ قَالَ: إِنَّمَا كَانَ النِّفَاقُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَأَمَّا الْيَوْمَ فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ الْكُفْرُ بَعْدَ الْإِيمَانِ.

(٢٢) بَابُ لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى يُغْبَطَ أَهْلُ الْقُبُورِ

٧١١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ:

حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى يَمُرَّ الرَّجُلُ بِقَبْرِ الرَّجُلِ فَيَقُولُ: يَا لَيْتَنِي مَكَانَهُ». [راجع: ٨٥]

(٢٣) بَابُ تَغْيِيرِ الزَّمَانِ حَتَّى تُعْبَدَ الْأَوْثَانُ

٧١١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى تَضْطَرِبَ أَلْيَاتُ نِسَاءِ دَوْسٍ عَلَى ذِي الْخَلْصَةِ».

وَذُو الْخَلَصَةِ: طَاعِيَهُ دَوِّسَ التِّي  
كَانُوا يَعْبُدُونَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ.

7117. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The Hour will not be established till a man from (the tribe of) Qaḥṭān appears, driving the people with his stick."<sup>(1)</sup>

٧١١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ  
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ ثَوْرٍ،  
عَنْ أَبِي الْعَيْثِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ  
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ  
حَتَّى يَخْرُجَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ قَحْطَانَ يَسُوقُ  
النَّاسَ بِعَصَاهُ». [راجع: ٣٥١٧]

#### (24) CHAPTER. The coming of the Fire.

Anas said, "The Prophet ﷺ said, 'The first portents of the Hour will be a fire that will gather the people from the east to the west.'"

7118. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The Hour will not be established till a fire will come out of the land of Ḥijāz, and it will throw light on the necks of the camels at Baṣrah."<sup>(2)</sup>

(٢٤) بَابُ خُرُوجِ النَّارِ،  
وَقَالَ أَنَسٌ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَوَّلُ  
أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ نَارٌ تَخْشُرُ النَّاسَ مِنَ  
الْمَشْرِقِ إِلَى الْمَغْرِبِ».

٧١١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:  
أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ  
سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو  
هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا  
تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ حَتَّى تَخْرُجَ نَارٌ مِنْ  
أَرْضِ الْحِجَازِ تُضِيءُ أَعْنَاقَ الْإِبِلِ  
بِضْرَى».

7119. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Soon the river Al-Farāt (Euphrates) will disclose the treasure (the mountain) of gold, so whoever will be present at that time should not take anything of it."

(In another narration) Abū Hurairah said, the Prophet ﷺ said as above and used the expression: "It (Euphrates) will uncover a

٧١١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ  
الْكِنْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عُقْبَةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ حُبَيْبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ  
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ حَفْصِ بْنِ  
عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُوشِكُ الْفَرَاتُ أَنْ

(1) (H.7117) 'Driving the people with his stick' means, ruling them with violence and oppression.

(2) (H.7118) Baṣrah is a place in Shām and this Fire did come out on the 3rd of the 6th month of the year 654 Hijra (3/6/654) near Al-Madīna. [It was, as is mentioned in this *Hadīth*: 7118]

mountain of gold (under it).”

يَحْسِرَ عَنْ كَنْزٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، فَمَنْ حَصَرَهُ فَلَا يَأْخُذُ مِنْهُ شَيْئًا».

قَالَ عُقْبَةُ: وَحَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. مِثْلَهُ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «يَحْسِرُ عَنْ جَبَلٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ».

(٢٥) بَابُ:

(25) CHAPTER.

7120. Narrated Hāritha bin Wahb: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "Give in charity because there will come a time on the people when a person will go out with his alms from place to place but will not find anybody to accept it."

٧١٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَعْبُدٌ قَالَ:

سَمِعْتُ حَارِثَةَ ابْنَ وَهْبٍ قَالَ:

سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ:

«تَصَدَّقُوا فَسَيَأْتِي عَلَى النَّاسِ زَمَانٌ

يَمْشِي الرَّجُلُ بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَلَا يَجِدُ مَنْ

يَقْبَلُهَا».

قَالَ مُسَدَّدٌ: حَارِثَةُ أَخُو عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ

بْنِ عُمَرَ لِأُمِّهِ. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ.

[راجع: ١٤١١]

7121. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The Hour will not be established till:

٧١٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ

عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ

حَتَّى تَقْتُلَ فِتْنَانِ عَظِيمَتَانِ تَكُونُ

بَيْنَهُمَا مَقْتَلَةٌ عَظِيمَةٌ، دَعَوْتُهُمَا

وَاحِدَةٌ، وَحَتَّى يُبْعَثَ دَجَالُونَ كَذَّابُونَ

قَرِيبٌ مِنْ ثَلَاثِينَ، كُلُّهُمْ يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَحَتَّى يُفْبَضَ الْعِلْمُ وَتَكْثُرَ

الزَّلَازِلُ وَيَتَمَارَبَ الزَّمَانُ وَتَظْهَرَ الْفِتْنُ

وَيَكْثُرَ الْهَرْجُ، وَهُوَ الْقَتْلُ، وَحَتَّى

(1) Two big groups fight each other whereupon there will be a great number of casualties on both sides and they will be following one and the same religious doctrine,

(2) About thirty *Dajjal* (liars) appear, and each one of them will claim that he is Allāh's Messenger,

(3) The religious knowledge is taken away (by the death of religious scholars)

(4) Earthquakes will increase in number

(5) Time will pass quickly,

(6) *Al-Fitan* (trials and afflictions) will appear,

(7) *Al-Harj* (i.e., killing) will increase,

(8) Wealth will be in abundance - so abundant that a wealthy person will worry lest nobody should accept his *Ṣadaqa*, and whenever he will present it to someone, that person (to whom it will be offered) will say, 'I am not in need of it.'

(9) The people compete with one another in constructing high buildings,

(10) A man when passing by a grave of someone will say, 'Would that I were in his place.'

(11) And till the sun rises from the West.

So when the sun will rise and the people will see it (rising from the West) they will all believe (embrace Islām) but that will be the time when (as Allāh تعالى said):

"No good will it do to a person to believe then, if he believed not before, nor earned good (by performing deeds of righteousness) through his Faith..." (V.6:158)

"And the Hour will be established while two men spreading a garment in front of them but they will not be able to sell it, nor fold it up; and the Hour will be established when a man has milked his she-camel and has taken away the milk but he will not be able to drink it; and the Hour will be established before a man repairing a tank (for his livestock) is able to water (his animals) in it; and the Hour will be established when a person has raised a morsel (of food) to his mouth but will not be able to eat it."

(26) CHAPTER. Information about *Ad-Dajjal*.

7122. Narrated Al-Mughīra bin Shu'ba: Nobody asked the Prophet ﷺ as many questions as I asked regarding *Ad-Dajjal*. The Prophet ﷺ said to me, "What worries you about him?" I said, "Because the people say that he will have a mountain of bread and

يَكْثُرُ فِيكُمْ الْمَالُ فَيَقْبِضَ حَتَّى يُوْهِمَ رَبَّ الْمَالِ مَنْ يَقْبَلُ صَدَقَتَهُ، وَحَتَّى يَعْزِضَهُ فَيَقُولَ الَّذِي يَعْزِضُهُ عَلَيْهِ: لَا أَرْبَ لِي بِهِ، وَحَتَّى يَنْظَاوَلَ النَّاسَ فِي الْبُنْيَانِ، وَحَتَّى يُمِرَّ الرَّجُلُ بِقَبْرِ الرَّجُلِ فَيَقُولَ: يَا لَيْتَنِي مَكَانَهُ، وَحَتَّى تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا، فَإِذَا طَلَعَتْ وَرَأَاهَا النَّاسُ آمَنُوا أَجْمَعُونَ، فَذَلِكَ حِينَ ﴿لَا يَنْفَعُ نَفْسًا إِيمَانُهَا لَمْ تَكُنْ ءَامَنَتْ مِنْ قَبْلُ أَوْ كَسَبَتْ فِي إِيمَانِهَا خَيْرًا﴾ [الأنعام: ١٥٨]، وَلَتَقُومَنَّ السَّاعَةُ وَقَدْ نَشَرَ الرَّجُلَانِ ثَوْبَهُمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فَلَا يَتَبَايَعَانِيهِ وَلَا يَطْوِيَانِيهِ، وَلَتَقُومَنَّ السَّاعَةُ وَقَدْ انْصَرَفَ الرَّجُلُ بِلَبَنِ لِفَحْتِهِ فَلَا يَطْعَمُهُ، وَلَتَقُومَنَّ السَّاعَةُ وَهُوَ يُلِيطُ حَوْضَهُ فَلَا يَسْقِي فِيهِ، وَلَتَقُومَنَّ السَّاعَةُ وَقَدْ رَفَعَ أَكْلَتَهُ إِلَى فِيهِ فَلَا يَطْعَمُهَا». [راجع: ٨٥]

## (٢٦) بَابُ ذِكْرِ الدَّجَالِ

٧١٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي قَيْسٌ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي الْمُغْبِرَةُ بْنُ شُعْبَةَ: مَا سَأَلَ أَحَدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَنِ الدَّجَالِ مَا

a river of water with him (i.e., he will have abundance of food and water)". The Prophet ﷺ said, "Nay, he is much low to be allowed such a thing by Allāh (but it is only to test mankind whether they believe in Allāh or in *Ad-Dajjāl*)."

7123. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said (about *Ad-Dajjāl*) that he is one-eyed, his right eye is as if a protruding out grape.

7124. Narrated Anas bin Mālik : The Prophet ﷺ said, "*Ad-Dajjāl* will come and encamp at a place close to Al-Madīna and then Al-Madīna will shake thrice (i.e., there will be three earthquakes) whereupon every *Kāfir* (disbeliever) and hypocrite will go out (of Al-Madīna) towards him."

7125. Narrated Abū Bakra: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The terror caused by *Al-Masih Ad-Dajjāl* will not enter Al-Madīna and at that time Al-Madīna will have seven gates and there will be two angels at each gate (guarding it)."

7126. Narrated Abū Bakra [as above H.7125].

سَأَلْتُهُ، وَإِنَّهُ قَالَ لِي: «مَا يَصْرُكَ مِنْهُ؟» قُلْتُ: لِأَنَّهُمْ يَقُولُونَ: إِنَّ مَعَهُ جَبَلٌ خُبِزٍ وَنَهْرٌ مَاءٍ، قَالَ: «بَلْ هُوَ أَهْوَنُ عَلَى اللَّهِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ».

٧١٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - أَرَاهُ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَعْوُرُ الْعَيْنِ الْيُمْنَى كَأَنَّهَا عِنَبَةٌ طَافِيَةٌ» [راجع: ٣٠٥٧].

٧١٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَجِيءُ الدَّجَالُ حَتَّى يَنْزِلَ فِي نَاحِيَةِ الْمَدِينَةِ. ثُمَّ تَرْجُفُ الْمَدِينَةُ ثَلَاثَ رَجَفَاتٍ، فَيَخْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ كُلُّ كَافِرٍ وَمُنَافِقٍ». [راجع: ١٨٨١].

٧١٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَدْخُلُ الْمَدِينَةَ رُعبُ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ، وَلَهَا يَوْمَئِذٍ سَبْعَةُ أَبْوَابٍ عَلَى كُلِّ بَابٍ مَلَكَانِ». [راجع: ١٨٧٩].

٧١٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مِسْعَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنِ

أبيه: عن أبي بكرة عن النبي ﷺ قال: «لا يدخل المدينة رُعبُ المسيح، لها يومئذ سبعة أبواب، على كل باب ملكان».

وقال ابن إسحاق، عن صالح بن إبراهيم، عن أبيه قال: قدمت البصرة فقال لي أبو بكرة: سمعت النبي ﷺ بهذا. [راجع: ١٨٧٩]

7127. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood up amongst the people and then praised and glorified Allāh as He deserved and then he mentioned *Ad-Dajjāl*, saying, "I warn you of him, and there was no Prophet but warned his followers of him; but I will tell you something about him which no other Prophet has told his followers: *Ad-Dajjāl* is one-eyed whereas Allāh is not."

٧١٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي النَّاسِ فَأَتَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ، ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ الدَّجَالَ فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي لَأُنذِرْكُمْوَهُ وَمَا مِنْ نَبِيٍّ إِلَّا وَقَدْ أَنْذَرَهُ قَوْمَهُ، وَلَكِنِّي سَأَقُولُ لَكُمْ فِيهِ قَوْلًا لَمْ يَقُلْهُ نَبِيٌّ لِقَوْمِهِ: إِنَّهُ أَعْوَرٌ، وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَيْسَ بِأَعْوَرَ». [راجع: ٣٠٥٧]

7128. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "While I was sleeping, I saw myself (in a dream) performing *Tawāf* around the Ka'bah. Behold, I saw a reddish-white man with lank hair, and water was dropping from his head. I asked, 'Who is this?' They replied, 'The son of Maryam (Mary).' Then I turned my face, to see another man with a huge body, red complexion and curly hair, blind in one eye. His eye looked like a protruding out grape. They said (to me), 'He is *Ad-Dajjāl*.'" The Prophet added, "The man he resembled most is Ibn Qaṭan, a man from the tribe of *Khuẓā'a*."

٧١٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «بَيْنَا أَنَا نَائِمٌ أَطُوفُ بِالْكَعْبَةِ فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ آدَمُ سَبَطَ الشَّعْرَ يَنْطَفُ، أَوْ يَهْرَاقُ رَأْسُهُ مَاءً. قُلْتُ: مَنْ هَذَا؟ قَالُوا: ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ. ثُمَّ ذَهَبَتْ أَلْتَيْتُ فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ جَسِيمٌ أَحْمَرٌ جَعَدُ الرَّأْسِ أَعْوَرٌ

الْعَيْنِ، كَانَ عَيْنَهُ عَنبَةً طَافِيَةً، قَالُوا:  
هَذَا الدَّجَالُ، أَقْرَبُ النَّاسِ بِهِ شَبَهًا  
ابْنُ قَطَنِ، رَجُلٌ مِنْ خُرَاعَةَ.  
[راجع: ٣٤٤٠]

7129. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in his *Ṣalāt* (prayer), seeking refuge with Allāh from the *Fitnah* (trial and affliction) of *Ad-Dajjāl*.

٧١٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ  
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ  
صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ:  
أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ:  
سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَسْتَعِيذُ فِي  
صَلَاتِهِ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدَّجَالِ. [راجع: ٨٣٢]

7130. Narrated Hudhaifa: The Prophet ﷺ said about *Ad-Dajjāl* that he would have water and fire with him; (what would seem to be) fire, would be cold water and (what would seem to be) water, would be fire.

٧١٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنِي  
أَبِي، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ،  
عَنْ رَبِيعِي، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ  
قَالَ فِي الدَّجَالِ: «إِنَّ مَعَهُ مَاءً وَنَارًا،  
فَنَارُهُ مَاءٌ بَارِدٌ وَمَاؤُهُ نَارٌ».

قَالَ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ: أَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ  
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. [راجع: ٣٤٥٠]

7131. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "No Prophet was sent but that he warned his followers against the one-eyed liar (*Masih Ad-Dajjāl*). Beware! He is blind in one eye, and your Lord is not so, and there will be written between his (*Masih Ad-Dajjāl*'s) eyes (the word) *Kāfir* (i.e., disbeliever)."

This *Hadīth* is also quoted by Abū Hurairah and Ibn 'Abbās.

٧١٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ  
حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ  
أَنْسِ بْنِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ  
ﷺ: «مَا بُعِثَ نَبِيٌّ إِلَّا أُنْذِرَ أُمَّتَهُ  
الْأَعْوَرَ الكَذَّابِ. أَلَا إِنَّهُ أَعْوَرٌ، وَإِنَّ  
رَبِّكُمْ لَيْسَ بِأَعْوَرَ، وَإِنَّ بَيْنَ عَيْنَيْهِ  
مَكْتُوبٌ كَافِرٌ». فِيهِ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ وَإِبْنُ  
عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر: ٧٤٠٨]

(27) CHAPTER. *Ad-Dajjāl* will not be able to enter Al-Madīna.

(٢٧) بَابٌ لَا يَدْخُلُ الدَّجَالُ الْمَدِينَةَ

7132. Narrated Abū Sa'īd: One day Allāh's Messenger ﷺ narrated to us a long

٧١٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:

narration about *Ad-Dajjal* and among the things he narrated to us, was: “*Ad-Dajjal* will come, and he will be forbidden to enter the mountain passes or the entrances of Al-Madina. He will encamp in one of the salt areas neighbouring Al-Madina, and there will come to him a man who will be the best or one of the best of the people. He will say, ‘I testify that you are *Ad-Dajjal* whose story Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ has told us.’ *Ad-Dajjal* will say (to his audience), ‘Look, if I kill this man and then give him life, will you have any doubt about my claim?’ They will reply, ‘No.’ Then *Ad-Dajjal* will kill that man and then will make him alive. The man will say, ‘By Allāh, now I recognize you more than ever!’ *Ad-Dajjal* will then try to kill him (again) but he will not be given the power to do so.” (See H. 1882)

7133. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “There are angels at the mountain passes or the entrances of Al-Madina (so that) neither plague nor *Ad-Dajjal* can enter it.” (See H. 1880)

7134. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “*Ad-Dajjal* will come to Al-Madina and find the angels guarding it. So, if Allāh will, neither *Ad-Dajjal* nor plague will be able to come near it.”

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَوْمًا حَدِيثًا طَوِيلًا عَنِ الدَّجَالِ، فَكَانَ فِيهَا يُحَدِّثُنَا بِهِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «يَأْتِي الدَّجَالُ وَهُوَ مُحَرَّمٌ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ بَقَابِ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَيَنْزِلُ بَعْضَ السَّبَاحِ الَّتِي تَلِي الْمَدِينَةَ فَيَخْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ يَوْمَئِذٍ رَجُلٌ هُوَ خَيْرُ النَّاسِ أَوْ مِنْ خِيَارِ النَّاسِ فَيَقُولُ: أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ الدَّجَالُ الَّذِي حَدَّثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَدِيثَهُ، فَيَقُولُ الدَّجَالُ: أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ قَتَلْتُ هَذَا ثُمَّ أَحْيَيْتُهُ، هَلْ تَشْكُونَ فِي الْأَمْرِ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: لَا، فَيَقْتُلُهُ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيهِ فَيَقُولُ: وَاللَّهِ مَا كُنْتُ فِيكَ أَشَدَّ بَصِيرَةً مِنِّي الْيَوْمَ، فَيَرِيدُ الدَّجَالُ أَنْ يَقْتُلَهُ فَلَا يُسَلِّطُ عَلَيْهِ». [راجع: ١٨٨٢]

٧١٣٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ نُعَيْمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْمُجَمِّرِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «عَلَى أَنْقَابِ الْمَدِينَةِ مَلَائِكَةٌ لَا يَدْخُلُهَا الظَّالِمُونَ وَلَا الدَّجَالُ». [راجع: ١٨٨٠]

٧١٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْمَدِينَةُ يَأْتِيهَا الدَّجَالُ فَيَجِدُ الْمَلَائِكَةَ

## (28) CHAPTER. Ya'jūj and Ma'jūj (Gog and Magog people).

7135. Narrated Zainab bint Jahsh that one day Allāh's Messenger ﷺ entered upon her in a state of fear and said, "*Lā ilaha illallāh*" (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh)! Woe to the Arabs from the great evil that has approached (them). Today a hole has been opened in the dam of Ya'jūj and Ma'jūj (Gog and Magog people) like this." The Prophet ﷺ made a circle with his index finger and thumb. Zainab bint Jahsh added: I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Shall we be destroyed though there will be righteous people among us?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Yes, if *Al-Khabath*<sup>(1)</sup> increased." (See H. 7059)

7136. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "A hole has been opened in the dam of Ya'jūj and Ma'jūj (Gog and Magog people)." Wuhaib (the sub-narrator) made the number 90 (with his index finger and thumb).

يَحْرُسُونَهَا فَلَا يَفْرُبُهَا الدَّجَالُ، وَلَا الطَّاغُوتُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ». [راجع: 1881]

(28) بَابُ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ

٧١٣٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَتِيْقٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ حَدَّثَتْهُ، عَنْ أُمِّ حَبِيبَةَ بِنْتِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ عَنْ زَيْنَبِ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا يَوْمًا فَرَعَا يَقُولُ: «لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ. وَبِئْسَ لِلْعَرَبِ مِنْ شَرِّ قَدِ اقْتَرَبَ. فُتِحَ الْيَوْمَ مِنْ رَدْمِ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ مِثْلَ هَذِهِ»، وَحَلَّقَ بِإِصْبَعِيهِ: الْإِبْهَامِ وَالَّتِي تَلِيهَا. قَالَتْ زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. أَفْتَهْلِكُ وَفِينَا الصَّالِحُونَ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ إِذَا كَثُرَ الْخَبْثُ». [راجع: 346]

٧١٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «يُفْتَحُ الرَّدْمُ رَدْمُ يَأْجُوجَ وَمَأْجُوجَ مِثْلَ هَذِهِ»، وَعَقَدَ وَهَيْبٌ تِسْعِينَ. [راجع: 347]

(1) (H.7135) The word *Al-Khabath* is interpreted as illegal sexual intercourse, and illegitimate children, and every kind of evil deed. See *Fath Al-Bārī*.