

the little children around him were the offspring of the people. And the one who was kindling the fire was Mālik, the gate-keeper of the Hell-fire. And the first *Dār* in which you entered was the house of the common believers, and the second *Dār* was of the martyrs. I am Jibrīl (Gabriel) and this is Mikāel (Michael). Raise your head.' I raised my head and saw a thing like a cloud over me. They said, 'That is your place.' I said, 'Let me enter my place.' They said, 'You still have some life which you have not yet completed, and when you complete (that remaining portion of your life) you will then enter your place.'” (See H.No. 7047).

#### (94) CHAPTER. Dying on Monday.

1387. Narrated Hishām's father: 'Ā'ishah رضي الله عنها said, "I went to Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه (during his fatal illness) and he asked me, 'In how many garments was the Prophet ﷺ shrouded?' She replied, 'In three *Sahūliyya* pieces of white cloth of cotton, and there was neither a shirt nor a turban among them.' Abū Bakr further asked her, 'On which day did the Prophet ﷺ die?' She replied, 'He died on Monday.' He asked, 'What (day) is today?' She replied, 'Today is Monday.' He added, 'I hope I shall die sometime between this morning and tonight.' Then he looked at a garment that he was wearing during his illness and it had some stains of saffron. Then he said, 'Wash this garment of mine and add two more garments and shroud me in them.' I said, 'This is worn out.' He said, 'A living person has more right to wear new clothes than a dead one; the shroud is only for the body's pus.' He did not die till it was the night of Tuesday and was buried before the morning."

دَخَلْتُ، دَارَ عَامَّةِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ. وَأَمَّا هَذِهِ الدَّارُ فَدَارُ الشُّهَدَاءِ، وَأَنَا جِبْرِيْلُ وَهَذَا مِيكَائِيلُ، فَارْفَعْ رَأْسَكَ. فَارْفَعْتُ رَأْسِي فَإِذَا فَوْقِي مِثْلُ السَّحَابِ، قَالَا: ذَاكَ مَنَزْلُكَ. قُلْتُ: دَعَانِي أَدْخُلْ مَنَزْلِي، قَالَا: إِنَّهُ بَقِيَ لَكَ عُمُرٌ لَمْ تَسْتَكْمِلْهُ، فَلَوْ اسْتَكْمَلْتَ أَتَيْتَ مَنَزْلِكَ». [راجع: ٨٤٥]

#### (٩٤) بَابُ مَوْتِ يَوْمِ الْاِثْنَيْنِ

١٣٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مَعْلَى بْنُ أَسَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: فِي كَمْ كَفْتُمُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ؟ قَالَتْ: فِي ثَلَاثَةِ أَثْوَابٍ بِبِضِّ سَحُولِيَّةٍ، لَيْسَ فِيهَا قَوْمِيصٌ وَلَا عِمَامَةٌ. وَقَالَ لَهَا: فِي أَيِّ يَوْمٍ تُوفِّي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟ قَالَتْ: يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ. قَالَ: فَأَيُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا؟ قَالَتْ: يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ. قَالَ: أَرْجُو فِيمَا بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ اللَّيْلِ، فَنَظَرْتُ إِلَى ثَوْبٍ عَلَيْهِ كَانَ يَمْرُضُ فِيهِ، بِهِ رَدْعٌ مِنْ زَعْفَرَانٍ. فَقَالَ: اغْسِلُوا ثَوْبِي هَذَا وَزِيدُوا عَلَيْهِ ثَوْبَيْنِ فَكَفَّمُونِي فِيهِمَا. قُلْتُ: إِنَّ هَذَا خَلَقَ. قَالَ: إِنَّ الْحَيَّ أَحَقُّ بِالْجَدِيدِ مِنَ الْمَيِّتِ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ لِلْمُهَلَّةِ. فَلَمْ يُتَوَفَّ حَتَّى

أَمْسَى مِنْ لَيْلَةِ الثَّلَاثَاءِ، وَدُفِنَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُصْبِحَ.

(95) CHAPTER. Sudden unexpected death.

(٩٥) بَابُ مَوْتِ الْفَجَاءَةِ الْبَغْتَةِ

1388. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: A man said to the Prophet ﷺ, "My mother died suddenly and I thought that if she had lived she would have given alms. So, if I give alms now on her behalf, will she get the reward?" The Prophet ﷺ replied in the affirmative.

١٣٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أُمَّيْ افْتُلِتَتْ نَفْسُهَا وَأُطِنْتُهَا لَوْ تَكَلَّمْتُ تَصَدَّقْتُ، فَهَلْ لَهَا أَجْرٌ إِنْ تَصَدَّقْتُ عَنْهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ».

[انظر: ٢٧٦٠]

(96) CHAPTER. What is said regarding the graves of the Prophet ﷺ, Abū Bakr, and 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا.

(٩٦) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي قَبْرِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا،

قَوْلُ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ﴿فَأَقْرَهُ﴾ [عبس: ٢١]. أَقْبَرْتُ الرَّجُلَ: إِذَا جَعَلْتَ لَهُ قَبْرًا. وَقَبْرَتُهُ: دَفَنْتُهُ. ﴿كَفَاتًا﴾ [المرسلات: ٢٥]: يَكُونُونَ فِيهَا أَحْيَاءَ وَيُدْفَنُونَ فِيهَا أَمْوَاتًا.

1389. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ during his sickness was asking repeatedly, "Where am I today? Where will I be tomorrow?" And he was waiting for the day of my turn (impatiently). Then, when my turn came, Allāh took his soul away (in my lap) between my chest and arms and he was buried in my house.

١٣٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ. ح وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَرْوَانَ يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي زَكَرِيَّا، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: إِنْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِيَتَعَدَّرَ فِي مَرَضِهِ: «أَيْنَ أَنَا الْيَوْمَ؟ أَيْنَ أَنَا غَدًا؟» اسْتَبْطَاءَ لِيَوْمِ عَائِشَةَ. فَلَمَّا كَانَ

يَوْمِي قَبْضَهُ اللَّهُ بَيْنَ سَحْرِي وَنَحْرِي،  
وَدُفِنَ فِي بَيْتِي. [راجع: ٨٩٠]

1390. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in his fatal illness said, "Allāh cursed the Jews and the Christians, for they built places of worship at the graves of their Prophets." And if that had not been the case, then the Prophet's grave would have been made prominent before the people. So, (the Prophet ﷺ) was afraid, or the people were afraid that his grave might be taken as a place for worship.

Narrated Abū Bakr bin 'Ayyāsh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Sufyān At-Tammār told me that he had seen the grave of the Prophet ﷺ, elevated and convex.

Narrated 'Urwa: When the wall (around the graves of the Prophet ﷺ, Abū Bakr and Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا) collapsed during the caliphate of Al-Walīd bin 'Abdul Mālik; the people started repairing it, and a foot appeared to them. The people got scared and thought that it was the foot of the Prophet ﷺ. No one could be found who could tell them about it till I ('Urwa) said to them, "By Allāh, this is not the foot of the Prophet ﷺ, but it is the foot of 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ."

١٣٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي لَمْ يَقُمْ مِنْهُ: «لَعَنَ اللَّهُ الْيَهُودَ وَالنَّصَارَى، اتَّخَذُوا قُبُورَ أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ مَسَاجِدَ». لَوْلَا ذَلِكَ أُبْرِزَ قَبْرُهُ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ خَشِيَ أَوْ خَشِيَ أَنْ يَتَّخَذَ مَسْجِدًا. وَعَنْ هِلَالٍ قَالَ: كُنَّانِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ لِي.

[راجع: ٤٣٥]

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ عَيَّاشٍ: عَنْ سُبْيَانَ التَّمَّارِ: أَنَّهُ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّهُ رَأَى قَبْرَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مُسْتَمًا.

حَدَّثَنَا قُرُوءَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: لَمَّا سَقَطَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْحَائِطُ فِي زَمَانِ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ أَخَذُوا فِي بِنَائِهِ فَبَدَتْ لَهُمْ قَدَمٌ فَفَزِعُوا وَظَنُوا أَنَّهَا قَدَمُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَمَا وَجَدُوا أَحَدًا يَعْلَمُ ذَلِكَ حَتَّى قَالَ لَهُمْ عُرْوَةُ: لَا وَاللَّهِ، مَا هِيَ قَدَمُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، مَا هِيَ إِلَّا قَدَمُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

1391. 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا narrated that she made a will to 'Abdullāh bin Zubair رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Do not bury me with them (the Prophet

١٣٩١ - وَعَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّهَا

ﷺ and his two Companions) but bury me with my companions (wives of the Prophet ﷺ) in Al-Baqi' as I would not like to be looked upon as better than I really am (by being buried near the Prophet ﷺ).

**1392.** Narrated 'Amr bin Maimūn Al-Audī: I saw 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ (when he was stabbed) saying, "O 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar! Go to the mother of the believers 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا and say, 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb sends his greetings to you,' and request her to allow me to be buried with my companions." (So Ibn 'Umar conveyed the message to 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا). She said, "I had the idea of having this place for myself but today I prefer him ('Umar) to myself (and allow him to be buried there)." When 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar returned, 'Umar asked him, "What (news) do you have?" He replied, "O chief of the believers! She has allowed you (to be buried there)." On that 'Umar said, "Nothing was more important to me than to be buried in that (sacred) place. So, when I expire, carry me there and pay my greetings to her ('Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا) and say, 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb asks permission; and if she gives permission, then bury me (there) and if she does not, then take me to the grave-yard of the Muslims. I do not think any person has more right for the caliphate than those with whom Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was always pleased till his death. And whoever is chosen by the people after me will be the caliph, and you people must listen to him and obey him." Then he mentioned the name of 'Uthmān, 'Alī, Ṭalḥa, Az-Zubair, 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin 'Auf and Sa'd bin Abī Waqqās. By this time a young man from Anṣār came and said, "O chief of the believers! Be happy with Allāh's glad tidings. The grade which you have in Islām is known to you, then you

أَوْصَتْ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ: لَا تَدْفِنِي مَعَهُمْ وَادْفِنِي مَعَ صَوَاحِبِي بِالْبَقِيعِ .  
لَا أُرْكَى بِهِ أَبَدًا. [انظر: ٧٣٢٧]

١٣٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُصَيْنُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونِ الْأَوْدِيِّ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍ، أَذْهَبَ إِلَى أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا فَقُلْتُ: يَقْرَأُ عَمْرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ عَلَيْكَ السَّلَامَ. ثُمَّ سَلَهَا أَنْ أُدْفَنَ مَعَ صَاحِبِي، قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أُرِيدُهُ لِنَفْسِي فَلَاوَرِثْتَهُ الْيَوْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي، فَلَمَّا أُقْبِلَ قَالَ لَهُ: مَا لَدَيْكَ؟ قَالَ أَذِنْتُ لَكَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ. قَالَ: مَا كَانَ شَيْءٌ أَهَمَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ ذَلِكَ الْمَضْجِعِ. فَإِذَا فُيِّضْتُ فَاحْمِلُونِي ثُمَّ سَلَمُوا، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ: يَسْتَأْذِنُ عَمْرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، فَإِنْ أَذِنْتُ لِي فَادْفِنُونِي وَإِلَّا فَرُدُّونِي إِلَى مَقَابِرِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ. إِنِّي لَا أَعْلَمُ أَحَدًا أَحَقَّ بِهَذَا الْأَمْرِ مِنْ هَؤُلَاءِ النَّصْرَةِ الَّذِينَ تَوَقَّي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ عَنْهُمْ رَاضٍ. فَمَنْ اسْتَحْلَفُوا بَعْدِي فَهُوَ الْخَلِيفَةُ فَاسْمَعُوا لَهُ وَأَطِيعُوا. فَسَمَى عُثْمَانَ وَعَلِيًّا وَطَلْحَةَ وَالزُّبَيْرَ، وَعَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ عَوْفٍ وَسَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ. وَوَلَجَّ

became the caliph and you ruled with justice ; and then you have been awarded martyrdom after all this.” ‘Umar replied, “O son of my brother! Would that all that privileges will counterbalance (my short comings), so that I neither lose nor gain anything. I recommend my successor to be good to the early emigrants and realize their rights and to protect their honour. And, I also recommend him to be good to the *Anṣār* who before them, had homes (in Al-Madina) and had adopted the Faith. He should accept the good of the righteous among them and should excuse their wrongdoers. I recommend him to abide by the rules and regulations concerning the *Dhimmīs* (protected non-Muslims) of Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ, to fulfil their contracts completely, and fight for them and not to tax (overburden) them beyond their capabilities.”

عَلَيْهِ شَابٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَقَالَ: أَبْشِرْ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِبُشْرَى اللَّهِ، كَانَ لَكَ مِنَ الْقَدَمِ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ مَا قَدْ عَلِمْتَ، ثُمَّ اسْتُخْلِفْتَ فَعَدَلْتَ، ثُمَّ الشَّهَادَةُ بَعْدَ هَذَا كُلِّهِ. فَقَالَ: لَيْتَنِي يَا ابْنَ أَخِي وَذَلِكَ كِفَافًا لَا عَلَيَّ وَلَا لِي. أَوْصِيي الْخَلِيفَةَ مِنْ بَعْدِي بِالْمُهَاجِرِينَ الْأَوَّلِينَ خَيْرًا؛ أَنْ يَعْرِفَ لَهُمْ حَقَّهُمْ، وَأَنْ يَحْفَظَ لَهُمْ حُرْمَتَهُمْ. وَأَوْصِيي بِالْأَنْصَارِ خَيْرًا، الَّذِينَ تَبَوَّأُوا الدَّارَ وَالْإِيمَانَ أَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْ مُحْسِنَتِهِمْ وَيُعْفَى عَنْ مُسِيئَتِهِمْ. وَأَوْصِيي بِذِمَّةِ اللَّهِ وَذِمَّةِ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ أَنْ يُوفَى لَهُمْ بِعَهْدِهِمْ وَأَنْ يُقَاتَلَ مِنْ وَرَائِهِمْ، وَأَنْ لَا يُكَلَّفُوا فَوْقَ طَاقَتِهِمْ. [انظر: ٣٠٥٢، ٣١٦٢،

[٣٧٠٠، ٤٨٨٨، ٧٢٠٧]

(97) CHAPTER. What is forbidden as regards : Abusing the dead .

(٩٧) بَابُ مَا يُنْهَى مِنْ سَبِّ

الْأَمْوَاتِ

1393. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Don’t abuse the dead, because they have reached the destination of what they forwarded.”

١٣٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تَسُبُّوا الْأَمْوَاتَ فَإِنَّهُمْ قَدْ أَفْضَوْا إِلَى مَا قَدَّمُوا».

وَرَوَاهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْقُدُوسِ وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ. تَابَعَهُ عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْجَعْدِ وَابْنُ عَرَعْرَةَ وَابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ. [انظر: ٦٥١٦]

(98) CHAPTER. Talking about the wicked among the dead.

(٩٨) بَابُ ذِكْرِ شِرَارِ الْمَوْتَى

1394. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Abū Lahab, may Allāh curse him, once said to the Prophet ﷺ, "Perish you all the day."

Then the Divine Revelation came: "Perish the two hands of Abī Lahab!" (V.111:1).

١٣٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو لَهَبٍ لَعَنَهُ اللهُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: تَبَّأَ لَكَ سَائِرَ الْيَوْمِ. فَنَزَلَتْ ﴿تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ﴾. [انظر: ٣٥٢٥، ٣٥٢٦، ٤٧٧٠، ٤٨٠١، ٤٩٧١، ٤٩٧٢، ٤٩٧٣]

## 24 - THE BOOK OF ZAKĀT (1)

## ٢٤ - كتاب الزكاة

(1) CHAPTER. The obligation of Zakāt<sup>(1)</sup>.

## (١) بَابُ وُجُوبِ الزَّكَاةِ

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: “And perform *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (*Iqamat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*) and give *Zakāt*.” (V.2:43) Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما said: Abū Sufyān رضي الله عنه narrated to me the *Ḥadīth* about the Prophet ﷺ [the conversation which happened between him (Abū Sufyān) and Heraclius] and quoted from it: “He (the Prophet ﷺ) ordered us to offer *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayers) to pay the *Zakāt*, to keep good relations with kith and kin, and to be chaste.” (See H.No. 7, Vol.1).

وَقَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ﴾ [البقرة: ٤٣] وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سُفْيَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَذَكَرَ حَدِيثَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا مُرْنَا بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ وَالصَّلَةِ وَالْعَفَافِ.

1395. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: رضي الله عنه sent Mu‘adh رضي الله عنه to Yemen and said, “Invite the people to testify that *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh) and I am Allāh’s Messenger (Islāmīc Monotheism), and if they obey you to do so, then inform them that Allāh has enjoined on them five *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in every day and night (in twenty-four hours), and if they obey you to do so, then inform them that Allāh has made it obligatory for them to pay the *Sadaqā*<sup>(2)</sup>

١٣٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ الضَّحَّاكُ ابْنُ مَخْلَدٍ، عَنْ زَكَرِيَّا بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ صَيْبِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْبُدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَعَثَ مُعَاذًا إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، فَقَالَ: «ادْعُهُمْ إِلَى شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، فَإِنْ هُمْ أَطَاعُوا

(1) *Zakāt*: 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. *Zakāt* is meant for eight types of people, as mentioned in the Noble Qur’an: *Aṣ-Ṣadaqa* (here it means *Zakāt*) are only for the (1) *Fuqārā* (poor), (2) and *Al-Masākīn* (poor), (3) and those employed to collect (the funds), (4) and for to attract the hearts of those who have been inclined (towards Islām); (5) and to free the captives; (6) and for those in debt; (7) and for Allāh’s Cause (i.e. for *Mujāhidūn* - those fighting in a holy battle), (8) and for the way-farer (a traveller who is cut off from everything); a duty imposed by Allāh. And Allāh is All-Knower, All-Wise. (V.9:60).

(2) (H.1395) *Ṣadaqa*: Whatever is given in charity is called in Arabic, *Ṣadaqa*. *Zakāt* is one specific kind of *Ṣadaqa* which is to be collected, according to certain rules and regulations, from the rich Muslims and distributed among the poor ones. The *Ḥadīth*

(Zakāt) from their properties, and it is to be taken from the wealthy among them and given to the poor among them.” [See *Hadīth* No.1496].

لِذَلِكَ فَأَعْلِمُهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ  
خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي كُلِّ يَوْمٍ وَلَيْلَةٍ،  
فَإِنْ هُمْ أَطَاعُوا لِذَلِكَ فَأَعْلِمُهُمْ أَنَّ  
اللَّهَ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ صَدَقَةً فِي  
أَمْوَالِهِمْ، تُؤْخَذُ مِنْ أَعْيَانِهِمْ وَتُرَدُّ  
عَلَى فُقَرَائِهِمْ». [انظر: ١٤٥٨، ١٤٩٦،

٢٤٤٨، ٤٣٤٧، ٧٣٧١، ٧٣٧٢]

**1396.** Narrated Abū Ayyūb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man said to the Prophet ﷺ, “Inform me of such a deed as will make me enter Paradise.” The people said, “What is the matter with him? What is the matter with him?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “He has something to ask. (What he needs greatly)”. The Prophet said, “(In order to enter Paradise) you should worship Allāh (Alone, and none else) and do not ascribe any partners to Him, perform *Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*<sup>(1)</sup> (prayer), pay the *Zakāt* and keep good relations with your kith and kin.” (See *Hadīth* No. 5983 Vol. 8).

١٣٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ:  
حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ  
اللَّهِ ابْنِ مَوْهَبٍ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ  
طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ  
أَنْ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَخْبِرْنِي  
بِعَمَلٍ يَدْخِلُنِي الْجَنَّةَ. قَالَ: مَا لَهُ مَا  
لَهُ؟ وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَرَبُّ مَا لَهُ؟  
تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا. وَتُقِيمُ  
الصَّلَاةَ، وَتُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ وَتَصِلُ  
الرَّحِمَ». وَقَالَ بَهْزٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ  
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ وَأَبُو  
عُثْمَانَ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّهُمَا سَمِعَا مُوسَى  
بْنَ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ  
ﷺ بِهَذَا. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَخَشَى  
أَنْ يَكُونَ مُحَمَّدٌ غَيْرَ مَحْفُوظٍ، إِنَّمَا  
هُوَ عَمْرٌو. [انظر: ٥٩٨٢، ٥٩٨٣]

**1397.** Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A bedouin came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, “Inform me of such a deed as will make me

١٣٩٧ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ  
الرَّحِيمِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ

of this part= =of the book give the details concerning this religious duty, which is regarded as one of the five major pillars of the Islāmic Faith. Wherever *Ṣadaqa* occurs with the meaning of *Zakāt*, the '*Zakāt*' has been used; otherwise, “giving in charity” is used to stand for the general meaning of *Ṣadaqa*.

(1) (H.1396) *Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*: See glossary.

enter Paradise, if I do it." The Prophet ﷺ said, "(In order to enter Paradise) you should worship Allah (Alone and none else) and do not ascribe any partners to Him, perform *Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt*, pay the compulsory *Zakāt*, and observe *Ṣaum* (fast) in the month of *Ramaḍān*." The bedouin said, "By Him, in Whose Hands my soul (life) is, I will not do more than this." When he (the bedouin) left, the Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever likes to see a man of Paradise, then he may look at this man."

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدِ ابْنِ حَيَّانَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ أَعْرَابِيًّا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: دُلَّنِي عَلَى عَمَلٍ إِذَا عَمِلْتُهُ دَخَلْتُ الْجَنَّةَ. قَالَ: «تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ لَا تُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا. وَتُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ الْمَكْتُوبَةَ، وَتُؤَدِّي الزَّكَاةَ الْمَفْرُوضَةَ، وَتَصُومُ رَمَضَانَ». قَالَ: وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَا أَزِيدُ عَلَى هَذَا. فَلَمَّا وَلَّى قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ سَرَّهُ أَنْ يَنْظُرَ إِلَى رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ فَلْيَنْظُرْ إِلَى هَذَا». حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي حَيَّانَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو زُرْعَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِهَذَا.

1398. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: A delegation of the tribe of ‘Abdul Qais came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! We are from the tribe of Rabī’a, and the infidels of the tribe of Muḍar stands between us and you; so we cannot come to you except during the Sacred Months. Please order us to do something (religious deeds) which we may take it from you (carry out); and also invite to it our people whom we have left behind.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “I order you to do four things and forbid you four others: (I order you) to have faith in Allāh, and confess that *Lā ilāha illallāh* [none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh] [and the Prophet ﷺ gestured with his hand like this (i.e., one knot)] and to perform *Iqāmat-aṣ-Ṣalāt* and to pay the compulsory *Zakāt*, and to pay one-fifth of the booty in Allāh’s Cause. And I forbid you to use *Dubbā’*, *Hantam*, *Naqīr* and

١٣٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو جَمْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: قَدِمَ وَفَدَّ عَبْدُ الْقَيْسِ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّا هَذَا الْحَيِّ مِنْ رَيْبَعَةٍ قَدْ حَالَتْ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكَ كِفَارٌ مُضَرٌّ، وَلَسْنَا نَخْلُصُ إِلَيْكَ إِلَّا فِي الشَّهْرِ الْحَرَامِ. فَمُرْنَا بِشَيْءٍ نَأْخُذُهُ عَنْكَ وَنَدْعُو إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَرَاءِنَا. قَالَ: «أَمُرُّكُمْ بِأَرْبَعٍ وَأَنْهَأَكُمُ عَنْ أَرْبَعٍ: الْإِيمَانَ بِاللَّهِ، وَشَهَادَةَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَعَقْدَ يَدَيْهِ هَكَذَا. وَإِقَامَ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِتْيَاءَ الزَّكَاةِ، وَأَنْ تُوَدُّوا خُمْسَ مَا غَنِمْتُمْ. وَأَنْهَأَكُمُ عَنِ

*Muzaffat* (all these are the names of utensils used for preparing alcoholic drinks).”

1399. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه الله رضي الله عنه:  
When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ died and Abū Bakr عنه الله رضي الله عنه became the caliph, some Arabs renegaded (reverted to disbelief) (Abū Bakr decided to fight against them), ‘Umar Bakr said to Abū Bakr, “How can you fight with these people although Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, ‘I have been ordered (by Allāh) to fight the people till they say: *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh), and whoever said it, then he will save his life and property from me except on trespassing (Islamic) law (rights and conditions for which he will be punished justly), and his accounts will be with Allāh.’” (See H.No. 25).

1400. In continuation of the narration of Abū Hurairah (No. 1399) Abū Bakr said, “By Allāh! I will fight those who differentiate between *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) and the *Zakāt*; as *Zakāt* is the compulsory right to be taken from the property (according to Allāh’s Orders). By Allāh! If they refuse to pay me even a she-kid which they used to pay at the time of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, I will fight with them for withholding it”. Then ‘Umar said, “By Allāh, it was nothing, but Allāh opened Abū Bakr’s chest towards the decision (to fight) and I came to know that his decision was right.”

الدُّبَابِ وَالْحَنْتَمِ وَالنَّقِيرِ وَالْمُرْفَتِ». وَقَالَ سُلَيْمَانٌ وَأَبُو النُّعْمَانِ عَنْ حَمَّادٍ: «الإيمان بالله: شهادة أن لا إله إلا الله». [راجع: ٥٣]

١٣٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ الْحَكَمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبُ بْنُ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: لَمَّا تُوفِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَكَفَرَ مَنْ كَفَرَ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: فَكَيْفَ تُقَاتِلُ النَّاسَ؟ وَقَدْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أُيْرُثُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَقُولُوا لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، فَمَنْ قَالَهَا فَقَدْ عَصَمَ مِنِّي مَالَهُ وَنَفْسَهُ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهِ، وَحِسَابُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ». [انظر: ١٤٥٧، ٦٩٢٤،

[٧٢٨٤

١٤٠٠ - فَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ لَأُقَاتِلَنَّ مَنْ فَرَّقَ بَيْنَ الصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ، فَإِنَّ الزَّكَاةَ حَقُّ الْمَالِ. وَاللَّهُ لَوْ مَنَعُونِي عِنَاقًا كَانُوا يُؤَدُّونَهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَقَاتَلْتُهُمْ عَلَى مَنَعِهَا. قَالَ عُمَرُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: فَوَاللَّهِ مَا هُوَ إِلَّا أَنْ شَرَحَ اللَّهُ صَدْرَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ. [انظر: ١٤٥٦،

[٧٢٨٥، ٦٩٢٥