

people of the (Hell) Fire?” They said, “We shall remain in the (Hell) Fire for a short period, and after that you will replace us.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “You may be cursed and humiliated in it! By Allāh, we shall never replace you in it.” Then he asked, “Will you now tell me the truth if I ask you a question?” They said, “Yes, O Abū-Qāsim.” He asked, “Have you poisoned this sheep?” They said, “Yes.” He asked, “What made you do so?” They said, “We wanted to know if you were a liar, in which case we would get rid of you, and if you are a Prophet then the poison would not harm you.”

صَادِقِيَّ عَنْ شَيْءٍ إِنْ سَأَلْتُ عَنْهُ؟» فَقَالُوا: نَعَمْ يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ وَإِنْ كَذَبْنَا عَرَفْتَ كَذِبَنَا كَمَا عَرَفْتَهُ فِي أَبِيْنَا، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ: «مَنْ أَهْلُ النَّارِ؟» قَالُوا: نَكُونُ فِيهَا يَسِيرًا، ثُمَّ تَخَلَّفْنَا فِيهَا. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَحْسُوا فِيهَا، وَاللَّهِ لَا نَخَلْفُكُمْ فِيهَا أَبَدًا». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «فَهَلْ أَنْتُمْ صَادِقِيَّ عَنْ شَيْءٍ إِنْ سَأَلْتُكُمْ عَنْهُ؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ يَا أَبَا الْقَاسِمِ. قَالَ: «هَلْ جَعَلْتُمْ فِي هَذِهِ الشَّاةِ سُمًّا؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «مَا حَمَلَكُمْ عَلَى ذَلِكَ؟» قَالُوا: أَرَدْنَا إِنْ كُنْتَ كَاذِبًا نَسْتَرِيحُ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ نَبِيًّا لَمْ يَضُرَّكَ. [انظر: ٤٢٤٩، ٥٧٧٧]

(8) CHAPTER. The invocation of the Imām against those who break their covenant (with the Muslims).

3170. Narrated ‘Aṣim: I asked Anas about the *Qunūt* [i.e., invocation in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)]. Anas said, “It should be recited before bowing.” I said, “So-and-so claims that you say that it should be recited after bowing.” He replied, “He is mistaken.” Then Anas narrated to us that the Prophet ﷺ invoked evil on the tribe of Banī Sulaim for one month after bowing. Anas further said, “The Prophet ﷺ had sent 40 or 70 *Qārī* (i.e., men well-versed in the knowledge of the Qur’ān) to some *Mushrikūn*, but the latter stood against them and martyred them, although there was a peace pact between them and the Prophet ﷺ. I had never seen the Prophet ﷺ so sad over anybody as he was over them (i.e., the *Qārī*).”

[See Vol. 8, *Hadīth* No.6394]

(٨) بَابُ دَعَاءِ الْإِمَامِ عَلَى مَنْ نَكَثَ عَهْدًا

٣١٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ الْقُنُوتِ، قَالَ: قَبْلَ الرُّكُوعِ. فَقُلْتُ: إِنَّ فُلَانًا يَزْعُمُ أَنَّكَ قُلْتَ: بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ، فَقَالَ: كَذَبَ. ثُمَّ حَدَّثَنَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَتَلَ شَهْرًا بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ يَدْعُو عَلَى أَحْيَاءٍ مِنْ بَنِي سُلَيْمٍ. قَالَ: بَعَثَ أَرْبَعِينَ أَوْ سَبْعِينَ - يَشْكُ فِيهِ - مِنَ الْقُرَاءِ إِلَى أَنَاسٍ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ فَعَرَّضَ لَهُمْ هَوْلًا فَفَتَلَوْهُمْ وَكَانَ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَهْدٌ، فَمَا

رَأَيْتُهُ وَجَدَ عَلَى أَحَدٍ مَا وَجَدَ عَلَيْهِمْ .

[راجع: ١٠٠١]

(9) CHAPTER. The offering of shelter and peace to someone by women.

(٩) بَابُ أَمَانِ النِّسَاءِ وَجِوَارِهِمْ

3171. Narrated Umm Hānī, the daughter of Abū Ṭālib : I went to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ on the day of the conquest of Makkah and found him taking a bath, and his daughter Fāṭima was screening him. I greeted him and he asked, "Who is that?" I said, "I, Umm Hānī bint Abī Ṭālib." He said, "Welcome, O Umm Hānī." When he had finished his bath, he stood up and offered eight *Rak'a* prayer while dressed in one garment. I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! My brother 'Alī has declared that he will kill a man to whom I have granted asylum. The man is so-and-so bin Hubaira." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Umm Hānī! We will grant asylum to the one whom you have granted asylum." [(Umm Hānī said, "That (visit) was at the time of *Duḥa* (i.e., forenoon)]."

٣١٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ أَبَا مَرَّةَ مَوْلَى أُمِّ هَانِيٍّ ابْنَةَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أُمَّ هَانِيٍّ ابْنَةَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ تَقُولُ: ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ فَوَجَدْتُهُ يَغْتَسِلُ وَفَاطِمَةُ ابْنَتُهُ تَسْتُرُهُ فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ: «مَنْ هَذِهِ؟» فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا أُمُّ هَانِيٍّ بِنْتُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، فَقَالَ: «مَرْحَبًا بِأُمِّ هَانِيٍّ. فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ مِنْ غُسْلِهِ قَامَ فَصَلَّى ثَمَانِ رَكَعَاتٍ مُلْتَجِفًا فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، زَعَمَ ابْنُ أُمِّي عَلِيٌّ أَنَّهُ قَاتِلُ رَجُلٍ قَدْ أَجْرْتَهُ، فَلَانُ بْنُ هُبَيْرَةَ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَدْ أَجَرْنَا مَنْ أَجَرْتِ يَا أُمَّ هَانِيٍّ، قَالَتْ أُمُّ هَانِيٍّ: وَذَلِكَ ضُحَى.

[راجع: ٢٨٠]

(10) CHAPTER. The asylum and protection granted by the Muslims should be respected and observed by all of them, even if it is granted by one of the lowest social status.

(١٠) بَابُ: ذِمَّةِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَجِوَارِهِمْ وَاحِدَةً، يَسْعَى بِهَا أَدْنَاهُمْ

3172. Narrated Ibrāhīm At-Taimī's father: 'Alī delivered a *Khuṭba* (religious talk) saying, "We have no book to read except the Book of Allāh and what is written in this paper which contains verdicts

٣١٧٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا عَلِيٌّ

regarding (retaliation for) wounds, the ages of the camels (given as *Zakāt* or as blood money) and the fact that Al-Madīna is a sanctuary in between 'Air mountain to so-and-so (mountain). So, whoever innovates in it an heresy or commits a sin or gives shelter in it to such an innovator, will incur the Curse of Allāh, the angels and all the people, and none of his compulsory or optional good deeds (of worship) will be accepted. And whoever (freed slave) takes as his master other than his real masters will incur the same (curse). And the asylum granted by any Muslim is to be respected by all the other Muslims, and whoever betrays a Muslim in this respect will incur the same (curse)."

(11) CHAPTER. If non-Muslims (in war) say, "*Ṣaba'nā*" and could not say "*Aslamnā*" (i.e., we have embraced Islām), (their claim is accepted).

And Ibn 'Umar said, "Khalid started killing such infidels (thinking that they should have said "*Aslamnā*" to be safe). The Prophet ﷺ said, "O Allāh! I am free from what Khalid has done." 'Umar said, "If one says to another '*Matras*'⁽¹⁾, he is granting him security thereby. Allāh knows all the tongues." 'Umar said (to Al-Hurmuzān, a Persian leader), "Speak, there is no harm." (And that was taken as a sign of granting security.)

(12) CHAPTER. Making peace with *Al-Muṣhrikūn* (polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ) and the reconciliation with them by means of money or other means, and the sin of the person who does not fulfil the terms of the treaty.

And Allāh's Statement :

فَقَالَ: مَا عِنْدَنَا كِتَابٌ نَقْرُؤُهُ إِلَّا كِتَابَ اللَّهِ وَمَا فِي هَذِهِ الصَّحِيفَةِ. فَقَالَ: فِيهَا الْجِرَاحَاتُ، وَأَسْنَانُ الْإِبِلِ، وَالْمَدِينَةُ حَرَمٌ مَا بَيْنَ عَيْرٍ إِلَى كَذَا، فَمَنْ أَحَدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا أَوْ آوَى فِيهَا مُحَدِّثًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ صَرْفٌ وَلَا عَدْلٌ. وَمَنْ تَوَلَّى عَيْرَ مَوَالِيهِ فَعَلَيْهِ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ. وَذِمَّةُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةٌ فَمَنْ أَخْفَرَ مُسْلِمًا فَعَلَيْهِ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ». [راجع: ١١١]

(١١) بَابُ إِذَا قَالُوا: صَبَانَا، وَلَمْ يُحْسِنُوا: أَسْلَمْنَا،

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: فَجَعَلَ خَالِدٌ يَقْتُلُ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَبْرَأُ إِلَيْكَ مِمَّا صَنَعَ خَالِدٌ»، وَقَالَ عُمَرُ: إِذَا قَالَ: مَتْرَسٌ، فَقَدْ آمَنَهُ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ الْأَلْسِنَةَ كُلَّهَا. وَقَالَ: تَكَلَّمْ لَا بَأْسَ.

(١٢) بَابُ الْمَوَادَعَةِ وَالْمُصَالِحَةِ مَعَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ بِالْمَالِ وَعَيْرِهِ، وَإِثْمٌ مَنْ لَمْ يَفِ بِالْعَهْدِ، وَقَوْلُهُ: ﴿وَإِنْ جَنَحُوا لِلسَّلَامِ﴾ جَنَحُوا: طَلَبُوا السَّلَامَ. ﴿فَاجْتَنَحْ لَهَا﴾

(1) (Ch. 11) "*Matras*" is a Persian word meaning, "Don't be afraid."

“But if they (enemy) incline toward peace....” (V.8:61)

3173. Narrated Sahl bin Abī Ḥaṭhma: ‘Abdullāh bin Sahl and Muḥaiyiṣa bin Mas‘ūd bin Zaid set out to Khaibar, the inhabitants of which had a peace treaty with the Muslims at that time. They parted and later on Muḥaiyiṣa came upon ‘Abdullāh bin Sahl and found him murdered agitating in his blood. He buried him and returned to Al-Madīna. ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin Sahl, Muḥaiyiṣa and Ḥuwayyiṣa, the sons of Mas‘ūd came to the Prophet ﷺ and ‘Abdur-Raḥmān intended to talk, but the Prophet ﷺ said (to him), “Let the eldest of you speak,” as ‘Abdur-Raḥmān was the youngest. ‘Abdur-Raḥmān kept silent and the other two spoke. The Prophet ﷺ said, “If you swear as to who has committed the murder, you will have the right to take your right from the murderer.” They said, “How should we swear if we did not witness the murder or see the murderer?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Then the Jews can clear themselves from the charge by taking *Al-Qasama* (an oath taken by men that it was not they who committed the murder).” They said, “How should we believe in the oaths of *Al-Kafirūn* (disbelievers in Allāh, in His Oneness and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ)?” So, the Prophet ﷺ himself paid the blood money (of ‘Abdullāh).

[See Vol. 9, *Ḥadīth* No.6898]

(13) CHAPTER. The superiority of fulfilling one’s covenant.

3174. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Abbās that Abū Sufyān bin Ḥarb informed him that Heraclius called him and the members of a caravan from Quraish who had gone to Shām as traders, during the truce which Allāh’s

٣١٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَشْرٌ، هُوَ ابْنُ الْمُفْضَلِ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حُثَمَةَ قَالَ: انْطَلَقَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَهْلٍ وَمُحَيِّصَةُ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ بْنِ زَيْدٍ إِلَى خَيْبَرَ وَهِيَ يَوْمَئِذٍ صُلْحٌ فَتَفَرَّقَا، فَأَتَى مُحَيِّصَةُ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَهْلٍ وَهُوَ يَتَسَحَّطُ فِي دَمِهِ قَتِيلًا فَدَفَنَهُ، ثُمَّ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ فَانْطَلَقَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَهْلٍ وَمُحَيِّصَةُ وَحُويصَةُ ابْنَا مَسْعُودٍ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. فَذَهَبَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ يَتَكَلَّمُ فَقَالَ: «كَبِيرٌ كَبِيرٌ»، وَهُوَ أَحَدَثُ الْقَوْمِ. فَسَكَتَ فَتَكَلَّمَا فَقَالَ: «أَتَحْلِفُونَ وَتَسْتَحِقُّونَ قَاتِلَكُمْ أَوْ صَاحِبَكُمْ؟» قَالُوا: وَكَيْفَ نَحْلِفُ وَلَمْ نَشْهَدْ وَلَمْ نَرِ، قَالَ: «فَتَبَرُّكُمْ يَهُودُ بِحَمْسِينَ»، فَقَالُوا: كَيْفَ نَأْخُذُ أَيْمَانَ قَوْمٍ كُفَّارٍ؟ فَعَقَلَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنْ عِنْدِهِ. [راجع: ٢٧٠٢]

(١٣) بَابُ فَضْلِ الْوَفَاءِ بِالْعَهْدِ

٣١٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

Messenger ﷺ had concluded with Abū Sufyān and the Quraish infidels.⁽¹⁾

عُثْبَةَ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ بْنَ حَرْبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ هِرَقْلَ أَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ فِي رَكْبٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ كَانُوا تِجَاراً بِالشَّامِ فِي الْمُدَّةِ الَّتِي مَادَّ فِيهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ فِي كُفَّارِ قُرَيْشٍ. [راجع: ٧]

(14) CHAPTER. If a *Dhimmī* practises magic, can he be excused?

(١٤) بَابٌ هَلْ يُعْفَى عَنِ الذَّمِّ إِذَا سَحَرَ؟

Ibn Shihāb was asked, “If one of those with whom Muslims have made a covenant bewitches people, will he be sentenced to death?” He replied, “We have been informed that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was bewitched, yet he did not kill the magician who was from the people of the Scriptures.”

وَقَالَ ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، سُئِلَ: أَعْلَى مَنْ سَحَرَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعَهْدِ قَتْلٌ؟ قَالَ: بَلَعْنَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ صُنِعَ لَهُ ذَلِكَ فَلَمْ يَقْتُلْ مَنْ صَنَعَهُ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ.

3175. Narrated ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها: Once, the Prophet ﷺ was bewitched so that he began to imagine that he had done a thing which in fact, he had not done.

٣١٧٥ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ سُحِرَ حَتَّى كَانَ يُحَيَّلُ إِلَيْهِ أَنَّهُ صَنَعَ شَيْئاً وَلَمْ يَصْنَعْهُ. [انظر: ٣٢٦٨، ٥٧٦٣، ٥٧٦٥، ٥٧٦٦، ٦٠٦٣، ٦٣٩١]

(15) CHAPTER. Caution against treachery.

(١٥) بَابٌ مَا يُحَذَّرُ مِنَ الْعَدْرِ،

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: “And if they intend to deceive you, then verily, Allāh is All-Sufficient for you...” (V.8:62)

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَإِنْ يُرِيدُوا أَنْ يَخْدَعُوكَ فَإِنَّ حَسْبَكَ اللَّهُ﴾ الْآيَةَ [الأنفال: ٦٢].

3176. Narrated ‘Auf bin Mālik: I went to the Prophet ﷺ during the *Ghazwa* of Tabūk while he was sitting in a leather tent. He said,

٣١٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

(1) (H. 3174) In the meeting between Abū Sufyān and Heraclius, the latter, praising Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “And so the Messengers never act treacherously.” (See Vol. 1, *Ḥadīth* No.6).

“Count six signs that indicate the approach of the Hour: my death, the conquest of Jerusalem, a plague that will afflict you (and kill you in great numbers) as the plague that afflicts sheep, the increase of wealth to such an extent that even if one is given one hundred Dīnārs, he will not be satisfied; then a *Fitnah* (an affliction) which no Arab house will escape, and then a truce between you and Banī Al-Aṣfar (i.e. the Byzantines) who will betray you and attack you under eighty flags. Under each flag will be twelve thousand soldiers.

العلاء بن زبير قال: سمعتُ بَسْرَ بنَ عُبَيْدِ اللهِ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا إِدْرِيسَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَوْفَ بنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي عَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ وَهُوَ فِي قُبَّةٍ مِنْ أَدَمَ فَقَالَ: «اعْدُدْ سِتًّا بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ: مَوْتِي، ثُمَّ فَتْحُ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ، ثُمَّ مَوْتَانُ يَأْخُذُ فِيكُمْ كَفَعَاصِ الْعَنَمِ، ثُمَّ اسْتِيفَاضَةُ الْمَالِ حَتَّى يُعْطَى الرَّجُلُ مِائَةَ دِينَارٍ فَيَطْلُ سَاخِطًا، ثُمَّ فِتْنَةٌ لَا يَبْقَى بَيْتٌ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ إِلَّا دَخَلَتْهُ، ثُمَّ هُدْنَةٌ تَكُونُ بَيْنَكُمْ وَبَيْنَ بَنِي الْأَصْفَرِ فَيَعْدِرُونَ، فَيَأْتُونَكُمْ تَحْتَ ثَمَانِينَ غَايَةً، تَحْتَ كُلِّ غَايَةٍ اثْنَا عَشَرَ أَلْفًا».

(16) CHAPTER. How to revoke a covenant.

(١٦) بَابُ كَيْفِ يُنْبَدُ إِلَى أَهْلِ الْعَهْدِ؟

And the Statement of Allāh عَزَّ وَجَلَّ:

“If you (O Muḥammad ﷺ) fear treachery from any people, throw back (their covenant) to them (so as to be) on equal terms (that there will be no more covenant between you and them).” (V.8:58)

وَقَوْلِ اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَلَمَّا تَخَافُ مِنْ قَوْمٍ خِيَانَةً فَأَنْذِرْ إِلَيْهِمْ عَلَى سَوَاءٍ﴾ [الأنفال: ٥٨].

3177. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Abū Bakr, on the day of *Nahr* (i.e., slaughtering of animals for sacrifice), sent me to Mina in the company of others to make this announcement: “After this year, no *Muṣhrik*⁽¹⁾ will be allowed to perform the *Hajj*, and none will be allowed to perform the *Tawāf* of the Ka'bah in a naked state.” And the day of *Al-Hajj-al-Akbar* is the day of *Nahr*, and it is called *Al-Akbar* because the

٣١٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنَا حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ فِيمَنْ يُؤَدُّنُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ بِوَيْتِي: لَا يَحُجُّ بَعْدَ الْعَامِ مُشْرِكًا، وَلَا يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ عُرْيَانًا. وَيَوْمُ

(1) (H. 3177) *Al-Muṣhrik*: polytheist, pagan, idolater, disbeliever in the Oneness of Allāh, the one who worships others along with Allāh or sets up rivals or partners to Allāh.

people call the 'Umra as *Al-Hajj-al-Asghar* (i.e., the minor *Hajj*). Abū Bakr threw back the *Mushrikān's* covenant that year, and therefore, no *Mushrik* performed the *Hajj* in the year of *Hajj-ul-Wadā'* of the Prophet ﷺ.

الحَجَّ الأَكْبَرِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ. وَإِنَّمَا قِيلَ: الأَكْبَرُ، مِنْ أَجْلِ قَوْلِ النَّاسِ: الْحَجُّ الأَصْغَرُ، فَتَبَدَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ إِلَى النَّاسِ فِي ذَلِكَ الْعَامِ. فَلَمْ يَحِجَّ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ الَّذِي حَجَّ فِيهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مُشْرِكًا. [راجع: ٣٦٩]

(17) CHAPTER. The sin of a person who makes a covenant and then proves treacherous.

(١٧) بَابُ إِثْمِ مَنْ عَاهَدَ ثُمَّ عَدَرَ، وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ:

And the Statement of Allāh جل جلاله:

﴿الَّذِينَ عَاهَدْتَ مِنْهُمْ ثُمَّ يَنْقُضُونَ عَاهِدَهُمْ فِي كُلِّ مَرَّةٍ وَهُمْ لَا يَتَّقُونَ﴾ [الأنفال: ٥٦].

“They are those with whom you made a covenant, but they break their covenant every time, and they do not fear Allāh.” (V.8:56)

3178. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Whoever has (the following) four characteristics will be a pure hypocrite:

٣١٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَرْبَعُ خِلَالَ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ كَانَ مُنَافِقًا خَالِصًا: مَنْ إِذَا حَدَّثَ كَذَبَ، وَإِذَا وَعَدَ أَخْلَفَ، وَإِذَا عَاهَدَ عَدَرَ، وَإِذَا خَاصَمَ فَجَرَ. وَمَنْ كَانَتْ فِيهِ خِصْلَةٌ مِنْهُنَّ كَانَتْ فِيهِ خِصْلَةٌ مِنَ النِّفَاقِ حَتَّى يَدْعَهَا.» [راجع: ٣٤]

If he speaks, he tells a lie; if he gives a promise, he breaks it; if he makes a covenant he proves treacherous; and if he quarrels, he behaves in a very imprudent, evil, insulting manner (unjust). And whoever has one of these characteristics, has one characteristic of hypocrisy unless he gives it up.”

3179. Narrated ‘Ali رضي الله عنه: We did not write anything from the Prophet ﷺ except the Qur’an and what is written in this paper, (wherein) the Prophet ﷺ said, “Al-Madīna is a sanctuary from (the mountain of) ‘Air to so-and-so (mountain); therefore, whoever innovates (in it) an heresy or commits a sin, or gives shelter to such an innovator, will

٣١٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: مَا كَتَبْنَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِلَّا الْقُرْآنَ، وَمَا فِي هَذِهِ

incur the Curse of Allāh, the angels and all the people; and none of his compulsory or optional good deeds of worship will be accepted. And the asylum granted by any Muslim is to be respected by all the Muslims even if it is granted by one of the lowest social status among them. And whoever betrays a Muslim in this respect will incur the Curse of Allāh, the angels and all the people, and his compulsory and optional good deeds of worship will not be accepted. And any freed slave who take as masters, people other than his own real masters who freed him without taking the permission of the latter, will incur the Curse of Allāh, the angels and all the people, and his compulsory and optional good deeds of worship will not be accepted."

3180. Narrated Sa'īd: Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه once said (to the people), "What will your state be when you can get no Dīnār or Dirham (i.e., taxes from the *Dhimmī*)?" On that someone asked him, "What makes you know that this state will take place, O Abū Hurairah?" He said, "By Him in Whose Hands Abū Hurairah's soul is, I know it through the statement of the true and truly inspired one (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ)." The people asked, "What does the statement say?" He replied, "Allāh and His Messenger's asylum (granted to *Dhimmī*, i.e., non-Muslims living in a Muslim territory) will be outraged, and so Allāh will make the hearts of these *Dhimmī* so daring that they will refuse to pay the *Jizya* they will be supposed to pay."

(18) CHAPTER:

3181. Narrated Al-A'mash: I asked Abū Wā'il, "Did you take part in the battle of Siffīn?"⁽¹⁾ He said, "Yes, and I heard Sahl

الصَّحِيفَةَ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَامٌ مَا بَيْنَ عَائِرٍ إِلَى كَدَا، فَمَنْ أَحَدَثَ حَدَثًا أَوْ آوَى مُحَدِّثًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ عَدْلٌ وَلَا صَرْفٌ. وَدِمَّةُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَاحِدَةٌ يَسْعَى بِهَا أذْنَاهُمْ، فَمَنْ أَحْفَرَ مُسْلِمًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ صَرْفٌ وَلَا عَدْلٌ. وَمَنْ وَالَى قَوْمًا بَغَيْرِ إِذْنِ مَوَالِيهِ فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ، لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ صَرْفٌ وَلَا عَدْلٌ». [راجع: ١١١]

٣١٨٠ - قَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا هَاشِمُ بْنُ الْقَاسِمِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَيْفَ أَنْتُمْ إِذَا لَمْ تَجْتَبُوا دِينَارًا وَلَا دِرْهَمًا؟ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: وَكَيْفَ تَرَى ذَلِكَ كَانِنًا يَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ؟ قَالَ: إِي وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ بِيَدِهِ عَنْ قَوْلِ الصَّادِقِ الْمَصْدُوقِ. قَالُوا: عَمَّ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: تُنْتَهَكَ دِمَّةُ اللَّهِ وَدِمَّةُ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ فَيَشُدُّ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قُلُوبَ أَهْلِ الدِّمَّةِ فَيَمْنَعُونَ مَا فِي أَيْدِيهِمْ.

(١٨) بَابُ:

٣١٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو حَمْرَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْأَعْمَشَ

(1) (H. 3181) A battle that took place between 'Alī's followers and Mu'āwiya's followers=

bin Ḥunaif (when he was blamed for lack of zeal for fighting) saying, 'You'd better blame your wrong opinions. I wish you had seen me on the day of Abū Jandal⁽¹⁾. If I had had the courage to disobey the Prophet's orders, I would have done so. We had kept out swords on our necks and shoulders, for a thing which frightened us. And we did so, we found it easier for us, except in the case of the above battle (of ours).'"

قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَبَا وَائِلٍ: شَهِدْتَ صِيفِينَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، فَسَمِعْتُ سَهْلَ بْنَ حُنَيْفٍ يَقُولُ: اتَّهَمُوا رَأْيَكُمْ، رَأَيْتَنِي يَوْمَ أَبِي جَنْدَلٍ، وَلَوْ اسْتَطِيعَ أَنْ أُرَدَّ أَمْرَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لَرَدَدْتُهُ، وَمَا وَضَعْنَا أَسْيَافَنَا عَلَى عَوَاتِقِنَا لِأَمْرٍ يُفْظِعُنَا إِلَّا أَسهَلُنَا بِنَا إِلَى أَمْرٍ نَعْرِفُهُ غَيْرِ أَمْرِنَا هَذَا. [انظر: ٣١٨٢، ٤١٨٩، ٤٨٤٤،

[٧٣٠٨

3182. Narrated Abū Wā'il: We were in (the battle of) Šiffīn and Sahl bin Ḥunaif got up and said, "O people! Blame yourselves! We were with the Prophet ﷺ on the day of *Hudaibiya*, and if we had been called to fight, we would have fought. But 'Umar bin Al-Khaṭṭāb came and said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Aren't we in the right (path) and our opponents in the wrong (path)?' Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Yes.' 'Umar said, 'Aren't our killed persons in Paradise and their's in Hell?' He said, 'Yes.' 'Umar said, 'Then why should we accept hard terms in matters concerning our religion? Shall we return, before Allāh judges between us and them?' Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'O Ibn Al-Khaṭṭāb! I am the Messenger of Allāh and Allāh will never degrade me'. Then 'Umar went to Abū Bakr and told him the same as he had told the Prophet ﷺ. On that Abū Bakr said (to 'Umar), 'He is the Messenger of Allāh and Allāh will never degrade him.' Then *Sūrat Al-Faṭḥ* (i.e., Victory) was revealed and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ recited

٣١٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ بْنُ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ. قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو وَائِلٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا بِصِيفِينَ فَقَامَ سَهْلُ بْنُ حُنَيْفٍ فَقَالَ: أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، اتَّهَمُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ، فَإِنَّا كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَّةِ وَلَوْ نَرَى قِتَالًا لَفَاتَلْنَا، فَجَاءَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلَسْنَا عَلَى الْحَقِّ وَهُمْ عَلَى بَاطِلٍ؟ فَقَالَ: «بلى». فَقَالَ: أَلَيْسَ قِتَالَنَا فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَقِتَالُهُمْ فِي النَّارِ؟ قَالَ: «بلى»، قَالَ: فَعَلَّامٌ نُعْطِي الدِّيْنَ فِي دِينِنَا؟ أَرْجِعْ وَلَمَّا يَحْكُمُ اللَّهُ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُمْ؟ فَقَالَ: «يا ابنَ الْخَطَّابِ، إِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَلَنْ

=at the river of Euphrates in 'Irāq.

(1) (H. 3181) Abū Jandal embraced Islām at the time when the Muslims had concluded a treaty with *Al-Mushrikūn* of Makkah by virtue of which the Prophet ﷺ had to return Abū Jandal to them in spite of his conversion.

it to the end in front of 'Umar. On that 'Umar asked, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Was it (i.e., the *Hudaibiya* Treaty) a victory?' Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Yes'."

3183. Narrated Asmā' bint Abī Bakr رضي الله عنها: During the period of the peace treaty of Quraish with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, my mother, accompanied by her father, came to visit me, and she was a *Mushrikah*. I consulted Allāh's Messenger ﷺ (by asking), "O Allāh's Messenger! My mother has come to me and she desires to receive a reward from me, shall I keep good relation with her?" He said, "Yes, keep good relation with her."

(19) CHAPTER. It is permissible to conclude a peace treaty of three days or any other fixed period.

3184. Narrated Al-Barā' رضي الله عنه: When the Prophet ﷺ intended to perform 'Umra, he sent a person to the people of Makkah asking their permission to enter Makkah. They stipulated that he would not stay for more than three days and would not enter it except with sheathed arms and would not preach (Islām) to any of them. So 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib started writing the treaty between them. He wrote, "This is what Muḥammad, Messenger of Allāh ﷺ has agreed to." The (Makkans) said, "If we knew that you

يُضَيِّعَنِي اللَّهُ أَبَدًا». فَأَنْطَلَقَ عُمَرُ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ لَهُ مِثْلَ مَا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنَّهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَلَنْ يُضَيِّعَهُ اللَّهُ أَبَدًا. فَنَزَلَتْ سُورَةُ الْفَتْحِ فَقَرَأَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى عُمَرَ إِلَى آخِرِهَا. قَالَ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَوْ فَتَحَ هُوَ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ». [راجع: ٣١٨١]

٣١٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ بِنْتِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَتْ: قَدِمْتُ عَلَيَّ أُمِّي وَهِيَ مُشْرِكَةٌ فِي عَهْدِ قُرَيْشٍ إِذْ عَاهَدُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَمُدَّتْهُمْ مَعَ أَبِيهَا، فَاسْتَقَمْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ أُمَّي قَدِمَتْ عَلَيَّ وَهِيَ رَاغِبَةٌ أَفَأَصِلُهَا؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، صِلِيهَا».

[راجع: ٢٦٢٠]

(١٩) بَابُ الْمُصَالَحَةِ عَلَى ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ أَوْ وَقْتٍ مَعْلُومٍ

٣١٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ حَكِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنِي شُرَيْحُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي الْبَرَاءُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمَّا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَغْتَمِرَ أَرْسَلَ إِلَى أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ يَسْتَأْذِنُهُمْ لِيَدْخُلَ مَكَّةَ فَاشْتَرَطُوا عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يُقِيمَ بِهَا