

came to one of his wives, she said to me, ‘O ‘Umar! Does Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ haven’t what he could advise his wives with, that you try to advise them?’ Thereupon Allāh revealed: ‘It may be if he divorced you (all) that his Lord will give him instead of you, wives better than you, – Muslims (who submit to Allāh)...’ (V.66:5)

قُلْتُ: إِنْ أَنْتَهَيْتَنَ أَوْ لَيْدَلَنَ اللَّهُ رَسُولَهُ ﷺ خَيْرًا مِنْكَ حَتَّى آتَيْتَ إِحْدَى نِسَائِهِ قَالَتْ: يَا عُمَرُ، أَمَا فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا يَعْطُ نِسَاءَهُ حَتَّى تَعْظَمَنَّ أَنْتَ؟ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ ﴿عَسَى رَبُّهُ إِنْ طَلَقَكُنَّ أَنْ يُبَدِّلَهُ أَزْوَاجًا خَيْرًا مِنْكَ مُسْلِمَاتٍ﴾ [التحریم: ٥] الآية. [راجع:

[٤٠٢

وَقَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى ابْنُ أَيُّوبَ: حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدٌ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا، عَنْ عُمَرَ.

(10) CHAPTER. “And (remember) when Ibrāhīm (Abraham) and (his son) Isma‘il (Ishmael) were raising the foundations of the House (Ka’bah at Makkah) (saying): ‘Our Lord! Accept (this service) from us. Verily! You are the All-Hearer, the All-Knower.’” (V.2:127)

(١٠) بَابُ: ﴿وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ﴾ [١٢٧] الْقَوَاعِدُ: أَسَاسُهُ، وَاحَدْتُهَا قَاعِدَةٌ. ﴿وَالْقَوَاعِدُ مِنَ الْمَسْكَةِ﴾ [النور: ٦٠]: وَاحِدُهَا قَاعِدٌ.

4484. Narrated ‘Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Don’t you see that when your people built the Ka’bah, they did not built it on all Ibrāhīm’s (Abraham’s) foundations (i.e., the original foundations laid by Ibrāhīm)?” I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Why don’t you rebuild it on Ibrāhīm’s foundations?” He said, “Were your people not so close to the period of heathenism, (i.e., the period between their being Muslims and being infidels), I would do so.” The subnarrator, ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar said, “‘Aishah had surely heard Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ saying that, for I do not think that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ left touching the two corners of the Ka’bah facing *Al-Hijr* except because

٤٤٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ ابْنَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَخْبَرَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَمْ تَرَيَّ أَنْ قَوْمَكَ بَنَوْا الْكَعْبَةَ وَافْتَصَرُوا عَنْ قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟» فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلَا تَرُدُّهَا عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟ قَالَ: «لَوْلَا حَدِيثَانُ قَوْمِكَ بِالْكَفْرِ». فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

the Ka'bah was not built on all Abraham's foundations."

عُمَرَ: لَنْ كَانَتْ عَائِشَةَ سَمِعَتْ هَذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا أَرَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَرَكَ اسْتِلَامَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ اللَّذَيْنِ يَلْبَانِ الْحِجَرَ إِلَّا أَنْ الْبَيْتَ لَمْ يُتَمَّمْ عَلَى قَوَاعِدِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ. [راجع: ١٢٦]

(11) CHAPTER. "Say (O Muslims), We believe in Allāh and that which has been sent down to us..." (V.2:136)

(١١) بَابُ: ﴿قُولُوا ءَامَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا﴾ [١٣٦]

4485. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The people of the Scripture (Jews) used to recite the Taurāt (Torah) in Ibrānī (Hebrew) and they used to explain it in Arabic to the Muslims. On that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Do not believe the people of the Scripture or disbelieve them, but say: - 'We believe in Allāh and that which has been sent down to us...'" (V.2:136)

٤٤٨٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ يَقْرُونَ التَّوْرَةَ بِالْعِبْرَانِيَّةِ وَيُفَسِّرُونَهَا بِالْعَرَبِيَّةِ لِأَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تُصَدِّقُوا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ وَلَا تَكْذِبُوهُمْ» ﴿قُولُوا ءَامَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا﴾ الآية. [انظر: ٧٣٦٢، ٧٥٤٢]

(12) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: "The fools (pagans, hypocrites and Jews) among the people will say, 'What has turned them (Muslims) from their Qiblah [Ṣalāt (prayer) direction (towards Jerusalem)]...'" (V.2:142)

(١٢) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿سَيَقُولُ السُّفَهَاءُ مِنَ النَّاسِ مَا وَلَدَهُمْ عَن قِبَلِهِمْ﴾ [١٤٢] الآية

4486. Narrated Al-Barā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ offered Ṣalāt (prayer) facing Bait-ul-Maqdis (i.e., Jerusalem) for sixteen or seventeen months but he wished that his Qiblah would be the Ka'bah (at Makkah). [So Allāh revealed (V.2:144)]. And he offered 'Aṣr prayer (in his mosque facing Ka'bah at Makkah) and some people offered Ṣalāt (prayer) with him. A man from among

٤٤٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: سَمِعَ زُهَيْرًا، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ الْبَرَاءِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى إِلَى بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ شَهْرًا أَوْ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ شَهْرًا. وَكَانَ يُعْجِبُهُ أَنْ تَكُونَ قِبَلَهُ قِبَلُ الْبَيْتِ، وَإِنَّهُ صَلَّى أَوْ

those who had offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with him, went out and passed by some people offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in another mosque, and they were in the state of bowing. He said, "I (swearing by Allāh) testify that I have offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ facing Makkah." Hearing that, they turned their faces towards the direction of Ka'bah while they were still bowing. Some men had died before the *Qiblah* was changed towards the Ka'bah. They had been killed and we did not know what to say about them (i.e., whether their *Ṣalāt* (prayer) towards Jerusalem were accepted or not). So Allāh revealed:

"... And Allāh would never make your faith (prayers) to be lost (i.e., your prayer offered towards Jerusalem). Truly, Allāh is full of kindness, the Most Merciful towards mankind." (V.2:143)

(13) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"Thus We have made of you [true Muslims—real believers of Islāmic Monotheism, true followers of Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ and his *Sunna* (legal ways)], a just (and the best) nation, that you may be witnesses over mankind, and the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) will be a witness over you..." (V.2:143)

4487. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Nūh (Noah) will be called on the Day of Resurrection and he will say, '*Labbaik* and *Sa'daik* (I respond to Your Call and I am obedient to You Orders), O my Lord!' Allāh will say, 'Did you convey Our Message (of Islāmic Monotheism)?' Nūh will say, 'Yes.' His nation will then be asked, 'Did he convey Our Message of Islāmic Monotheism to you?' They will say, 'No warner came to us.' Then Allāh will say (to Nūh), 'Who will bear

صَلَّاهَا صَلَاةَ الْعَصْرِ وَصَلَّى مَعَهُ قَوْمٌ فَخَرَجَ رَجُلٌ مِمَّنْ كَانَ صَلَّى مَعَهُ فَمَرَّ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْمَسْجِدِ وَهُمْ رَاكِعُونَ، قَالَ: أَشْهَدُ بِاللَّهِ لَقَدْ صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَبْلَ مَكَّةَ فَذَارُوا كَمَا هُمْ قَبْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَكَانَ الَّذِي مَاتَ عَلَى الْقِبْلَةِ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُحَوَّلَ قِبَلَ الْبَيْتِ رِجَالٌ قُتِلُوا لَمْ نَدْرِ مَا تَقُولُ فِيهِمْ. فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ: ﴿وَمَا كَانَ اللَّهُ لِيُضَيِّعَ إِيمَانَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِالنَّاسِ لَرُؤُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾ [١٤٣].

[راجع: ٤٠]

(١٣) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَكَذَلِكَ

جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكُونَ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا﴾ [١٤٣]،

٤٤٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ

رَاشِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ وَأَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَاللَّفْظُ لَجْرِيٍّ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ. وَقَالَ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يُدْعَى نُوحٌ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فَيَقُولُ: لَبَّيْكَ وَسَعْدَيْكَ يَا رَبِّ. فَيَقُولُ: هَلْ

witness in your favour?’ He will say, ‘Muḥammad (ﷺ) and his followers.’ So they (i.e., Muslims) will testify that he conveyed the Message. And the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) will be a witness over you, and that is what is meant by the Statement of Allāh (عزَّ وَجَلَّ): ‘Thus We have made of you [true Muslims—real believers of Islamic Monotheism, true followers of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his *Sunna* (legal ways)], a just (and the best) nation, that you may be witnesses over mankind, and the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) will be a witness over you...’ (V.2:143)

(14) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: “...And We made the *Qiblah* (prayer direction towards Jerusalem) which you used to face, only to test those who followed the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ)...” (V.2:143)

4488. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: While some people were offering prayer in the Qubā’ mosque, someone came and said, “Allāh has revealed to the Prophet ﷺ Qur’anic instructions that you should face the Ka’bah [while offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer)], so you, too, should face it.” Those people then turned towards the Ka’bah (in their prayer).

(15) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: “Verily! We have seen the turning of your (Muḥammad’s ﷺ) face towards the heaven...” (V.2:144)

4489. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: None remains of those who offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) facing both *Qiblah* (that is, Jerusalem and

بَلَّغْتِ؟ فَيَقُولُ: نَعَمْ، فَيُقَالُ لِأُمَّتِهِ: هَلْ بَلَّغْتُمْ؟ فَيَقُولُونَ: مَا أَنَا مِنْ نَذِيرٍ، فَيَقُولُ: مَنْ يَشْهَدُ لَكَ؟ فَيَقُولُ: مُحَمَّدٌ وَأُمَّتُهُ، فَيَشْهَدُونَ أَنَّهُ قَدْ بَلَغَ ﴿وَيَكُونُ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا﴾ فَذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكُونُ الرَّسُولُ عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدًا﴾ وَالْوَسْطُ: الْعَدْلُ. [راجع: ٣٣٣٩]

(١٤) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمَا جَعَلْنَا الْقِبْلَةَ الَّتِي كُنْتَ عَلَيْهَا إِلَّا لِنَعْلَمَ مَنْ يَتَّبِعُ الرَّسُولَ﴾ الْآيَةَ [١٤٣].

٤٤٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا: بَيْنَا النَّاسُ يُصَلُّونَ الصُّبْحَ فِي مَسْجِدِ قُبَاءٍ إِذْ جَاءَ جَاءَ فَقَالَ: أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قُرْآنًا أَنْ يَسْتَقْبِلَ الْكَعْبَةَ فَاسْتَقْبَلُوهَا، فَتَوَجَّهُوا إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ. [راجع: ٤٠٣]

(١٥) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿قَدْ رَوَى نَفَلًا وَجْهًا فِي السَّمَاءِ﴾ الْآيَةَ [١٤٤]

٤٤٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ

(18) CHAPTER. "For every nation there is a direction to which they face (in their prayers)..." (V.2:148)

4492. Narrated Al-Bara' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: We offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) along with the Prophet ﷺ facing *Bait-ul-Maqdis* (Jerusalem) for sixteen or seventeen months. Then Allāh ordered him to turn his face towards the *Qiblah* (at Makkah).

(١٨) بَابٌ: ﴿وَلِكُلِّ وِجْهَةٌ هُوَ مُوَلِّئُهَا﴾
[الآية ١٤٨]

٤٤٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ قَالَ: صَلَّيْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَ بَيْتِ الْمَقْدِسِ سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ أَوْ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ شَهْرًا، ثُمَّ صَرَفَهُ نَحْوَ الْقِبْلَةِ.
[راجع: ٤٠]

(19) CHAPTER. "And from wheresoever you start forth (for prayers) turn your face in the direction of *Al-Masjid-al-Harām* (at Makkah)..." (V.2:149)

4493. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: While some people were at Qubā' (offering) morning prayer, a man came to them and said, "Last night Qur'anic Verses have been revealed whereby the Prophet ﷺ has been ordered to face the Ka'bah (at Makkah), so you, too, should face it." So they, keeping their postures, turned towards the Ka'bah. Formerly the people were facing Sham (Jerusalem).

(١٩) بَابٌ: ﴿وَمِنْ حَيْثُ خَرَجْتَ فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ﴾
[الآية ١٤٩]. شَطْرُهُ: تَلْقَاؤُهُ.

٤٤٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: بَيْنَمَا النَّاسُ فِي الصُّبْحِ يَقْبِأءُ إِذْ جَاءَهُمْ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: أُنزِلَ اللَّيْلَةَ قُرْآنٌ فَأَمَرَ أَنْ يَسْتَقْبِلَ الْكَعْبَةَ فَاسْتَقْبَلُوهَا، وَاسْتَدَارُوا كَهَيْئَتِهِمْ فَتَوَجَّهُوا إِلَى الْكَعْبَةِ وَكَانَ وَجْهَ النَّاسِ إِلَى الشَّامِ. [راجع: ٤٠٣]

(20) CHAPTER. "And from wheresoever you start forth (for prayers), turn your face in the direction of *Al-Masjid-al-Harām* (at Makkah), and wheresoever you are, turn your face towards it [when you pray]..." (V.2:150)

4494. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: While some people were offering the

(٢٠) بَابٌ: ﴿وَمِنْ حَيْثُ خَرَجْتَ فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ﴾ [١٥٠].

٤٤٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:

morning prayer at Qubā' someone came to them and said, "Some Qur'ānic Verses have been revealed to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ tonight, and he has been ordered to face the Ka'bah (at Makkah) so you, too, should turn your faces towards it." Their faces were then towards Sham (Jerusalem), so they turned towards the *Qiblah* (i.e., Ka'bah at Makkah).

عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا النَّاسُ فِي صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ بُقْبَاءَ إِذْ جَاءَهُمْ آتٍ فَقَالَ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْهِ اللَّيْلَةَ وَقَدْ أُمِرَ أَنْ يَسْتَقْبَلَ الْكَعْبَةَ فَاسْتَقْبَلُوهَا وَكَانَتْ وَجُوهُهُمْ إِلَى الشَّامِ، فَاسْتَدَارُوا إِلَى الْقِبْلَةِ. [راجع: ٤٠٣]

(21) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالی: "Verily! *Aṣ-Ṣafā* and *Al-Marwa* (two mountains in Makkah) are of the Symbols of Allāh..." (V.2:158)

(٢١) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ سَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ﴾ [الآية ١٥٨] شعائر: علامات، وأحدتها شعيرة. وقال ابن عباس: الصفوان: الحجر، ويُقال: الحجارَةُ المُلْسُ التي لا تُنْبِتُ شَيْئًا وَالْوَّاحِدَةُ صَفْوَانَةٌ بِمَعْنَى الصَّفَا. وَالصَّفَا لِلْجَمِيعِ.

4495. Narrated 'Urwa: I said to 'Āishah, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, and I was at that time a young boy, "How do you interpret the Statement of Allāh تعالی: تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى:

'Verily, *Aṣ-Ṣafā* and *Al-Marwa* (two mountains in Makkah) are of the Symbols of Allāh. So, it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or *Umra* (pilgrimage) of the House (the Ka'bah at Makkah) to perform the going (*Tawāf*) between them. (*Aṣ-Ṣafa* and *Al-Marwa*).' In my opinion it is not sinful for one not to ambulate (*Tawāf*) between them." 'Āishah said, "Your interpretation is wrong, for as you say, the Verse should have been: "So it is not a sin on him who performs the *Hajj* or *'Umra* to the House, not to perform the going (*Tawāf*) between them.' This Verse was revealed in connection with the *Anṣār* who (during the pre-Islāmic period) used to visit *Manāt* (i.e., an idol)

٤٤٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِعَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَأَنَا يَوْمَئِذٍ حَدِيثُ السَّنِّ: أَرَأَيْتِ قَوْلَ اللَّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى: ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ سَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا﴾ فَمَا أَرَى عَلَى أَحَدٍ شَيْئًا أَنْ لَا يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا، فَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: كَلَّا لَوْ كَانَتْ كَمَا تَقُولُ كَانَتْ: فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ لَا يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا، إِنَّمَا أَنْزَلْتَ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ فِي الْأَنْصَارِ كَانُوا يَهْلُونَ لِمَنَاةَ

after assuming their *Ihrām*, and it was situated near Qudaid (i.e., a place near Makkah), and they used to regard it sinful to ambulate between Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwa⁽¹⁾, after embracing Islām. When Islām came (i.e., after they embraced Islam), they asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ about it, whereupon Allāh revealed :-

'Verily! As-Şafā and Al-Marwa (two mountains in Makkah) are of the Symbols of Allāh. So, it is not a sin on him who performs *Hajj* or '*Umra* (pilgrimage) of the House (the Ka'bah at Makkah) to perform the going (*Tawāf*) between them (Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwa)...'" (V.2:158)

4496. Narrated 'Āsim bin Sulaimān: I asked Anas bin Mālik about Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwa. Anas replied, "We used to consider (going around) them a custom of the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance, so when Islām came, we gave up going around them. Then Allāh revealed: 'Verily, Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwa (two mountains at Makkah) are of the Symbols of Allāh. So, it is not a sin on him who perform *Hajj* or '*Umra* (pilgrimage) of the House (the Ka'bah at Makkah)...'" (V.2:158)

(22) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى:
"And of mankind are some who take (for worship) others besides Allāh as rivals (to Allāh). They love them as they love Allāh..." (V.2:165)

Andād is a plural of *Nidd* and it means opponent, or rival, etc.

4497. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The

وَكَانَتْ مَنَاةُ حَذَوُ قُدَيْدٍ، وَكَانُوا يَتَحَرَّجُونَ أَنْ يَطَّوْفُوا بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ. فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامُ سَأَلُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْ ذَلِكَ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا﴾. [راجع: ١٦٤٣]

٤٤٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَاصِمِ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَقَالَ: كُنَّا نَرَى أَنَّهُمَا مِنْ أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْإِسْلَامُ أَمْسَكْنَا عَنْهُمَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ﴾.

[راجع: ١٦٤٨]

(٢٢) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمِنْ النَّاسِ مَن يَتَّخِذُ مِن دُونِ اللَّهِ أَندَادًا يُحِبُّوهُمْ كَحُبِّ اللَّهِ﴾ [١٦٥]

يعنى أَضْدَادًا، وَاجِدْهَا نِدًّا.

٤٤٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي

(1) (H. 4495) Because at Aş-Şafā and Al-Marwa, there were placed two idols belonging to other nations.

Prophet ﷺ said, one statement and I said another. The Prophet ﷺ said “Whoever dies while still invoking anything other than Allāh as a rival to Allāh, will enter Hell (Fire).” And I said, “Whoever dies without invoking anything as a rival to Allāh, will enter Paradise.”

حَمْرَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ،
عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ كَلِمَةً
وَقُلْتُ أُخْرَى، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ
مَاتَ وَهُوَ يَدْعُو مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ نِدَاءً
دَخَلَ النَّارَ»، وَقُلْتُ أَنَا: مَنْ مَاتَ
وَهُوَ لَا يَدْعُو لِلَّهِ نِدَاءً دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ.

[راجع: ١٢٣٨]

(23) CHAPTER. “O you who believe! *Al-Qiṣāṣ* (the Law of Equality in punishment) is prescribed for you...” (V.2:178)

(٢٣) بَابُ: ﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُتِبَ
عَلَيْكُمْ الْقِصَاصُ﴾ الآية [١٧٨].
﴿عَفَى﴾: تَرَكَ.

4498. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهم: “*Al-Qiṣāṣ* (the Law of Equality in punishment) was prescribed for the children of Isrāel, but the *Diya* (i.e., blood-money) was not ordained for them. So Allāh said to this nation (i.e., Muslims):

٤٤٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
مُجَاهِدًا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: كَانَ فِي بَنِي
إِسْرَائِيلَ الْقِصَاصُ وَلَمْ تَكُنْ فِيهِمْ
الِدِّيَّةُ فَقَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى لِهَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ:
﴿كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْقِصَاصُ فِي الْقَتْلِ أَلْحُرُّ
بِالْحُرِّ وَالْعَبْدُ بِالْعَبْدِ وَالْأَنْثَى بِالْأُنْثَى فَمَنْ
عَفَى لَهُ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ شَيْءٌ﴾ فَاَلْعَفْوُ أَنْ يَقْبَلَ
الِدِّيَّةَ فِي الْعَمْدِ ﴿فَأَنْبِئُوا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَأَدَاءُ
إِلَيْهِ بِإِحْسَانٍ﴾ يَتَّبِعُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيُؤَدِّي
بِإِحْسَانٍ ﴿ذَلِكَ تَخْفِيفٌ مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ
وَرَحْمَةٌ﴾ مِمَّا كُتِبَ عَلَى مَنْ كَانَ
قَبْلَكُمْ ﴿فَمَنْ أَعْتَدَى بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَلَهُ
عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ﴾ قَتَلَ بَعْدَ قَبُولِ الدِّيَّةِ.

[انظر: ٦٨٨١]

‘O you who believe! *Al-Qiṣāṣ* (the Law of Equality in punishment) is prescribed for you in cases of murder: the free for the free, the slave for the slave, and the female for the female. But if the killer is forgiven by the brother (or the relatives) of the killed against blood-money, then adhering to it with fairness and payment of the blood-money to the heir should be made in fairness. This is an alleviation and a mercy from your Lord. So, after this whoever transgresses the limits (i.e., kills the killer after taking the blood-money) he shall have a painful torment.” (V.2:178)

٤٤٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ أَنَّ أَنَسًا

4499. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The prescribed Law of Allāh is the equality in punishment (i.e., *Al-*

Qisās)." (In cases of murders, etc.)

4500. Narrated Anas that his aunt, Ar-Rubai', broke an incisor tooth of a girl. My aunt's family requested the girl's relatives for forgiveness, but they refused; then they proposed a compensation, but they refused. Then they went to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and refused everything except *Al-Qisās* (i.e., equality in punishment). So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ passed the judgement of *Al-Qisās*). Anas bin An-Naḍr said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Will the incisor tooth of Ar-Rubai' be broken? No, by Him Who sent you with the Truth, her incisor tooth will not be broken." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Anas! The prescribed Law of Allāh is equality in punishment (i.e., *Al-Qisās*.)" Thereupon those people became satisfied and forgave her. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Among Allāh's worshippers there are some who, if they took Allāh's Oath (for something), Allāh fulfils their oaths."

(24) CHAPTER. "O you who believe! Observing *Aṣ-Ṣaum* (the fasting) is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you that you, may become *Al-Muttaqūn*."⁽¹⁾ (V.2:183).

4501. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Fasting was observed on the day of 'Ashūrā' (i.e., 10th of Muḥarram) by the people of the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance. But when (the order of observing compulsory fasting in) the month of Ramaḍān was revealed, the Prophet ﷺ said, "It is up to one to observe

حَدَّثَهُمْ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «كِتَابُ

اللَّهِ: الْقِصَاصُ». [راجع: ٢٧٠٣]

٤٥٠٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

مُنِيرٍ: سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ بَكْرِ السَّهْمِيِّ:

حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ الرَّبِيعَ

عَمَّتُهُ كَسْرَتْ نَيْبَةٍ جَارِيَةٍ فَظَلَبُوا إِلَيْهَا

الْعَفْوُ فَأَبَوْا، فَعَرَضُوا الْأَرْضَ فَأَبَوْا،

فَأَتَوْا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبَوْا إِلَّا

الْقِصَاصَ، فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

بِالْقِصَاصِ، فَقَالَ أَنَسُ بْنُ النَّضْرِ: يَا

رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَتُكْسِرُ نَيْبَةَ الرَّبِيعِ؟ لَا

وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ لَا تُكْسِرُ نَيْبَتِهَا،

فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا أَنَسُ،

كِتَابُ اللَّهِ الْقِصَاصُ»، فَرَضِيَ الْقَوْمُ

فَعَمَّوْا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مِنْ

عِبَادِ اللَّهِ مَنْ لَوْ أَقْسَمَ عَلَى اللَّهِ

لَأَبْرَهُ». [راجع: ٢٧٠٣]

(٢٤) بَابُ: «يَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُتِبَ

عَلَيْكُمْ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ

مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٨٣﴾ [١٨٣]

٤٥٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي

نَافِعٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

قَالَ: كَانَ عَاشُورَاءَ يَصُومُهُ أَهْلُ

الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ رَمَضَانُ مِنْ شَاءَ

(1) (Ch. 24) *Muttaqūn* means pious and righteous persons who fear Allāh much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allāh much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained).