

fast on it (i.e., the day of 'Āshūrā') or not."

4502. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The people used to fast on the day of 'Āshūrā' before the fasting in Ramaḍān was prescribed, but when (the order of observing compulsory fasting in) Ramaḍān was revealed, it was up to one to fast on it (i.e., 'Āshūrā') or not.

4503. Narrated 'Abdullāh that Al-Ash'ath entered upon him while he was eating. Al-Ash'ath said, "Today is 'Āshūrā.'" I said (to him), "Fasting had been observed (on such a day) before (the order of compulsory fasting in) Ramaḍān was revealed. But when (the order of fasting in) Ramaḍān was revealed, observing fasting (on 'Āshūrā') was given up, so come and eat."

4504. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: During the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance, the Quraish used to observe fasting on the day of 'Āshūrā', and the Prophet ﷺ himself used to observe fast on it too. But when he came to Al-Madīna, he observed fasting on that day and ordered the Muslims to observe fasting on it. When (the order of observing compulsory fasting in) Ramaḍān was revealed, fasting in Ramaḍān became an obligation, and fasting on 'Āshūrā' was given up, and whoever wished to fast (on it) did so, and whoever did not wish to observe fast on it, did not fast.

(25) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى:
 "[Observing Ṣaum (fasts)] for a fixed

صَامَهُ وَمَنْ لَمْ يَشَأْ لَمْ يَصُمْهُ.

[راجع: ١٨٩٢]

٤٥٠٢ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ عَاشُورَاءَ يُصَامُ قَبْلَ رَمَضَانَ فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ رَمَضَانُ «مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ». [راجع: ١٥٩٢]

٤٥٠٣ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنِ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنِ مَضُورٍ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ الْأَشْعَثُ وَهُوَ يَطْعَمُ فَقَالَ: الْيَوْمُ عَاشُورَاءُ، فَقَالَ: كَانَ يُصَامُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْزَلَ رَمَضَانُ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ رَمَضَانُ تَرَكَ فَأَذُنُ فُكُلًا.

٤٥٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ يَوْمُ عَاشُورَاءَ تَصُومُهُ قُرَيْشٌ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَصُومُهُ فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ صَامَهُ وَأَمَرَ بِصِيَامِهِ، فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ رَمَضَانُ كَانَ رَمَضَانُ الْقَرِيبَةَ وَتَرَكَ عَاشُورَاءَ فَكَانَ مَنْ شَاءَ صَامَهُ وَمَنْ شَاءَ لَمْ يَصُمْهُ. [راجع: ١٥٩٢]

(٢٥) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿أَيَّامًا مَعْدُودَاتٍ فَمَنْ كَانَتْ مِنْكُمْ مَرِيضًا أَوْ

number of days but if any of you is ill, or on a journey, the same number (should be made up) from other days. And as for those who can fast with difficulty (e.g., an old man, etc.) they have (a choice, either to fast or) to feed a *Miskin* (poor person) (for every day). But whoever does good of his own accord, it is better for him. And that you fast is better for you, if only you know.” (V.2:184)

[Note: The provision of this Verse has been abrogated by the next Verse (V.2:185) with few exceptions (i.e., very old person, pregnancy, etc.). ‘Aṭā’ said, “One may stop fasting if one is suffering from any kind of disease, as Allāh تعالى says concerning nursing or pregnant women.” Al-Ḥasan and Ibrāhīm said, “If they are afraid of harming themselves or their babies, they can give up fasting for the time being and make up for the missed fasts later on. If an old man has no strength to observe fast (he can feed a poor person daily). When Anas bin Mālik became old, he used to provide a poor person with bread and meat everyday while he gave up fasting during the last one or two years of his life.”

4505. Narrated ‘Aṭā’ that he heard Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما reciting the Divine Verse: “And for those who can fast with difficulty (e.g., an old man, etc.) they have (a choice either to fast, or) to feed a *Miskin* (poor person) (for every day).” (V.2:184) Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما said, “This Verse is not abrogated, but it is meant for old men and old women who do not have strength to fast, so they should feed one poor person for each day of fasting (instead of fasting).”

عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ وَعَلَى
الَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَ فِدْيَةَ طَعَامٍ مَّسْكِينٍ
فَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّهُمْ وَأَنْ تَصُومُوا
خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٨٤﴾

[١٨٤]

وَقَالَ عَطَاءٌ: يُفْطِرُ مِنَ الْمَرَضِ
كُلُّهُ كَمَا قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى. وَقَالَ الْحَسَنُ
وَإِبْرَاهِيمُ فِي الْمُرْضِعِ وَالْحَامِلِ: إِذَا
خَافَتَا عَلَى أَنْفُسِهِمَا أَوْ وَلَدِهِمَا
تُفْطِرَانِ ثُمَّ تَفْضِيَانِ. وَأَمَّا الشَّيْخُ
الْكَبِيرُ إِذَا لَمْ يُطِقِ الصِّيَامَ فَقَدْ أَطْعَمَ
أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ بَعْدَمَا كَبِرَ عَامًا أَوْ
عَامَيْنِ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ مَسْكِينًا خُبْرًا وَلَحْمًا
وَأَفْطَرَ، قِرَاءَةُ الْعَامَّةِ: يُطِيقُونَهُ وَهُوَ
أَكْثَرُ.

٤٥٠٥ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا
رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ:
سَمِعَ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: ﴿وَعَلَى
الَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَ فِدْيَةَ طَعَامٍ مَّسْكِينٍ﴾
قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: لَيْسَتْ بِمَنْسُوحَةٍ،
هُوَ الشَّيْخُ الْكَبِيرُ وَالْمَرْأَةُ الْكَبِيرَةُ لَا
يَسْتَطِيعَانِ أَنْ يَصُومَا فَلْيُطْعِمَانِ مَكَانَ
كُلِّ يَوْمٍ مَسْكِينًا.

(26) CHAPTER. "So whoever of you sights (the crescent on the first night of) the month (of Ramaḍān, i.e., is present at his home), he must observe *Ṣaum* (fast) that month..." (V.2:185)

4506. Narrated Nāfi': Ibn 'Umar recited, "They have (a choice, either to fast or) to feed a *Miskīn* (poor person) for every day..." and added, "This Verse is abrogated." (See H. 4505 and its Chap. 25)

4507. Narrated Salama: When the Divine Revelation: "For those who can fast, with difficulty (e.g., an old man etc.) they have (a choice either to fast, or) to feed a poor for every day..." (V.2:184) was revealed, it was permissible for one to give a ransom and give up fasting, till the Verse succeeding it was revealed and abrogated it. (See H. 4505 and its Chap. 25)

(27) CHAPTER. "It is made lawful for you to have sexual relation with your wives on the night of *As-Ṣaum* (the fasts) ... (till) ... and seek that which Allāh has ordained for you (offspring)..." (V.2:187)

4508. Narrated Al-Barā' Ḥadīth: When the order of compulsory fasting of Ramaḍān was revealed, the people did not have sexual relations with their wives for the whole month of Ramaḍān, but some men cheated themselves (by violating that restriction). So

(٢٦) بَابٌ: ﴿فَمَنْ شَهِدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ﴾ [١٨٥]،

٤٥٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عِيَّاشُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ قَرَأَ ﴿وَيْدِيَّةٌ طَعَامٌ مِسْكِينٍ﴾ قَالَ: هِيَ مَنسُوخَةٌ. [راجع: ١٩٤٩]

٤٥٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرُ بْنُ مُضَرَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ بُكَيْرِ ابْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ يَزِيدِ مَوْلَى سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الْأَكْوَعِ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ قَالَ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ ﴿وَعَلَى الَّذِينَ يُطِيقُونَهُ وَايَاتُ اللَّهِ يُفِطِرُونَ وَبِقُدْرَتِهِمْ حَتَّى نَزَلَتِ الْآيَةُ الَّتِي بَعْدَهَا فَتَسَخَّرَهَا. قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: مَاتَ بُكَيْرٌ قَبْلَ يَزِيدٍ.

(٢٧) بَابٌ: ﴿أَجَلٌ لَكُمْ لَيْلَةَ الْبِرَاءِ. وَابْتَغُوا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ﴾ [١٨٧].

٤٥٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبِرَاءِ. وَحَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُرَيْحُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا

Allāh تعالى revealed: "...Allāh knows that you used to deceive yourselves, so He turned to you (accepted your repentance) and forgave you..." (V.2:187)

(28) CHAPTER. "...And eat and drink until the white thread (light) of dawn appears to you distinct from the black thread (darkness of the night)..." (V.2:187)

4509. Narrated Ash-Sha'bi: 'Adi took a white rope (or thread) and a black one, and when some part of the night had passed, he looked at them but he could not distinguish one from the other. The next morning he said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I put (a white thread and a black thread) underneath my pillow." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Then your pillow is too wide if the white thread (light of dawn) and the black thread (darkness of the night) are underneath your pillow!"⁽¹⁾

4510. Narrated 'Adi bin Hātim عنه رضي الله عنه: I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! What is the meaning of the 'white thread distinct from the black thread?' Are these two threads?" He said, "You have too wide back of your neck (i.e., are not intelligent) if you watch the two threads." He then added, "No, it is

إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ: لَمَّا نَزَلَ صَوْمَ رَمَضَانَ كَانُوا لَا يَقْرُبُونَ النِّسَاءَ رَمَضَانَ كُلَّهُ وَكَانَ رِجَالٌ يَخُونُونَ أَنْفُسَهُمْ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿عَلِمَ اللَّهُ أَنْكُمْ كُنْتُمْ تَخْتَانُونَ أَنْفُسَكُمْ فَتَابَ عَلَيْكُمْ﴾ الآية. [راجع: ١٩١٥]

(٢٨) بَابٌ: ﴿وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى يَبْيُنَ لَكُمْ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ﴾ الآية [١٨٧]. ﴿الْعَلَيْكُمْ﴾ [الحج: ٢٥]: المقيم.

٤٥٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ قَالَ: أَخَذَ عَدِيُّ عِقَالًا أبيض وَعِقَالًا أسودَ، حَتَّى كَانَ بَعْضُ اللَّيْلِ نَظَرَ فَلَمْ يَسْتَبِينَا فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، جَعَلْتَ تَحْتَ وِسَادَتِي، قَالَ: «إِنَّ وِسَادَكَ إِذَا لَعَرِيضٌ أَنْ كَانَ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ وَالْأَسْوَدُ تَحْتَ وِسَادَتِكَ». [راجع: ١٩١٦]

٤٥١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَبْرِ، عَنْ مُطَرِّفٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ

(1) (H. 4509) The man thought that actual white and black threads were meant; he did not realize that it was the whiteness of the dawn and the darkness of the night.

the darkness of the night and the whiteness of the day.”

4511. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd : The Verse : “...And eat and drink until the white thread appears to you distinct from the black thread...” was revealed, but ‘of dawn’ was not revealed (along with it). So some men, when intending to observe *Ṣaum* (fast), used to tie their legs, one with white thread and the other with black thread and would keep on eating till they could distinguish one thread from the other. Then Allāh revealed ‘... of dawn,’ whereupon they understood that it meant the night and the day.

(29) CHAPTER. “...It is not *Al-Birr* (piety, righteousness) that you enter the houses from the back, but *Al-Birr* (is the quality of the one) who fears Allāh.” (V.2:189)

4512. Narrated Al-Barā' عنه الله رضي الله عنه: In the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance, when the people assumed *Ihram*, they would enter their houses from the back. So Allāh revealed:

“...And it is not *Al-Birr* (piety, righteousness) that you enter houses from the back, but *Al-Birr* (is quality of the one) who fears Allāh. So enter houses through their proper doors...” (V.2:189)

(30) CHAPTER. Allāh's Statement : “And fight them until there is no more *Fitnah* (disbelief and worshipping of others along

الْأَسْوَدِ؟ أَهُمَا الْخَيْطَانِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ لَعَرِيضُ الْقَفَا إِنْ أَبْصَرْتَ الْخَيْطَيْنِ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «لَا، بَلْ هُوَ سَوَادُ اللَّيْلِ وَيَبَاضُ النَّهَارِ». [راجع: ١٩١٦]

٤٥١١ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَسَانَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُطَرِّقٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ قَالَ: «أُنزِلَتْ ﴿وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا حَتَّى يَبَيِّنَ لَكُمُ الْخَيْطُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الْخَيْطِ الْأَسْوَدِ﴾ وَلَمْ يُنَزَّلْ ﴿مِنَ الْفَجْرِ﴾ وَكَانَ رِجَالٌ إِذَا أَرَادُوا الصَّوْمَ رَبَطَ أَحَدُهُمْ فِي رِجْلَيْهِ الْخَيْطَ الْأَبْيَضَ وَالْخَيْطَ الْأَسْوَدَ وَلَا يَزَالُ يَأْكُلُ حَتَّى يَبَيِّنَ لَهُ رُؤْيَيْهُمَا. فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ بَعْدَ ﴿مِنَ الْفَجْرِ﴾ فَعَلِمُوا أَنَّهَا يُغْنِي اللَّيْلَ مِنَ النَّهَارِ.

(٢٩) بَابُ ﴿وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُّ بِأَنْ تَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ ظُهُورِهَا وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنِ اتَّقَى﴾ الْآيَةَ [١٨٩]

٤٥١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ الْبَرَاءِ قَالَ: كَانُوا إِذَا أَحْرَمُوا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ أَتَوْا الْبَيْتَ مِنْ ظَهْرِهِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ﴿وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُّ بِأَنْ تَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ ظُهُورِهَا وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنِ اتَّقَى وَأَتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ أَبْوَابِهَا﴾. [راجع: ١٨٠٣]

(٣٠) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَقَاتِلُوهُمْ حَتَّى لَا تَكُونَ فِتْنَةٌ وَيَكُونَ لِلَّهِ فَإِنْ أُنتَهَوْا فَلَا

with Allāh) and (all and every kind of worship is for Allāh (Alone). But if they cease, let there be no transgression except against *Az-Zālimūn* (the polytheists and wrong-doers).” (V.2:193)

4513. Narrated Nāfi': During the *Fitnah* (trial and affliction) of Ibn Az-Zubair, two men came to Ibn 'Umar and said, "The people are lost, and you are the son of 'Umar, and the Companion of the Prophet ﷺ, so what forbids you from coming out?" He said, "What forbids me is that Allāh has prohibited the shedding of my brother's blood." They both said, "Didn't Allāh say, 'And fight them until there is no more *Fitnah*?'” He said, "We fought until there was no more *Fitnah* and the worship became for Allāh (Alone), while you want to fight until there is *Fitnah*, and until the worship becomes for other than Allāh."

عُدُونَ إِلَّا عَلَى الظَّالِمِينَ ﴿١٩٣﴾ [١٩٣].

٤٥١٣ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا عُيَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ رَجُلَانِ فِي فِتْنَةِ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ فَقَالَا: إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ ضُيِّعُوا وَأَنْتَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ وَصَاحِبُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَمَا يَمْنَعُكَ أَنْ تَخْرُجَ؟ فَقَالَ: يَمْنَعُنِي أَنْ اللَّهَ حَرَّمَ دَمَ أَخِي، قَالَ: أَلَمْ يَقُلِ اللَّهُ: ﴿وَقَاتِلُوهُمْ حَتَّى لَا تَكُونَ فِتْنَةً﴾؟ فَقَالَ: قَاتَلْنَا حَتَّى لَمْ نَكُنْ فِتْنَةً وَكَانَ الدِّينُ لِلَّهِ، وَأَنْتُمْ تَرِيدُونَ أَنْ تُقَاتِلُوا حَتَّى تَكُونَ فِتْنَةً وَيَكُونَ الدِّينُ لِعَیْبِرِ اللَّهِ. [راجع: ٣١٣٠]

4514. Narrated Nāfi' (through another group of subnarrators): A man came to Ibn 'Umar and said, "O Abū 'Abdur-Rahmān! What made you perform *Hajj* in one year and *'Umra* in another year and leave the *Jihād* for Allāh's Cause, though you know how much Allāh recommends it?" Ibn 'Umar replied, "O son of my brother! Islām is founded on five principles (and they are): (1) To believe in Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ, (2) To offer the five compulsory *Ṣalāt* (prayers), (3) To observe fasts in the month of Ramaḍān, (4) To pay the *Zakāt*, (5) to perform the *Hajj* [pilgrimage to the House (of Allāh)]." The man said, "O Abū 'Abdur-Rahmān! Won't you listen to what Allāh has mentioned in His Book: 'And if two parties (or groups) among

٤٥١٤ - وَرَزَادَ عُثْمَانَ بْنُ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ وَهْبٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي فُلَانٌ وَحَيَوَةُ ابْنُ شُرَيْحٍ، عَنْ بَكْرِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو الْمُعَاوِرِيِّ: أَنَّ بُكَيْرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ نَافِعٍ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى ابْنَ عُمَرَ فَقَالَ: يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَى أَنْ تَحُجَّ عَامًا وَتَعْتَمِرَ عَامًا وَتَتْرُكَ الْجِهَادَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَدْ عَلِمْتَ مَا رَغَبَ اللَّهُ فِيهِ؟ قَالَ: يَا ابْنَ أَخِي، بُيِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسِينَ: إِيْمَانٍ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ،

the believers fall to fighting, then make peace between them both, but if one of them outrages against the other, then fight you (all) against the one that which outrages till it complies with the Command of Allāh.’ (V.49:9) ‘And fight them till there is no more *Fitnah*,’” Ibn ‘Umar said, “We did it during the lifetime of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ when Islām had only a few followers. A man would be put to trial because of his religion; he would either be killed or tortured. But when the Muslims increased, there was no more *Fitnah* (trial, affliction or oppression).

وَالصَّلَوَاتِ الْخَمِيسِ، وَصِيَامِ رَمَضَانَ، وَأَدَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَحَجِّ الْبَيْتِ. قَالَ: يَا أبا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، أَلَا تَسْمَعُ مَا ذَكَرَ اللَّهُ فِي كِتَابِهِ ﴿وَلَنْ طَافَيْنَا مِنْ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَتَمَلَّؤُوا فَأَصْلَحُوا بَيْنَهُمَا فَإِنْ بَغَتْ إِحَدَهُمَا عَلَى الْأُخْرَى فَقَاتِلُوا الَّتِي تَبَغَى حَتَّى تَفِىءَ إِلَى أَمْرِ اللَّهِ﴾ ﴿وَقَاتِلُوهُمْ حَتَّى لَا تَكُونَ فِتْنَةٌ﴾ قَالَ: فَعَلْنَا عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَكَانَ الْإِسْلَامُ قَلِيلًا، فَكَانَ الرَّجُلُ يُفْتَنُ فِي دِينِهِ إِمَّا قَتَلُوهُ وَإِمَّا يُعَذِّبُوهُ حَتَّى كَثُرَ الْإِسْلَامُ فَلَمْ تَكُنْ فِتْنَةً. [راجع: ٣١٣٠]

4515. The man said, “What is your opinion about ‘Uthmān and ‘Alī?” Ibn ‘Umar said, “As for ‘Uthmān, it seems that Allāh has forgiven him, but you people dislike that he should be forgiven. And as for ‘Alī, he is the cousin of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and his son-in-law.” Then he pointed with his hand and said, “That is his house which you see.”⁽¹⁾

٤٥١٥ - قَالَ: فَمَا قَوْلُكَ فِي عَلِيٍّ وَعُثْمَانَ؟ قَالَ: أَمَّا عُثْمَانُ فَكَأَنَّ اللَّهَ عَفَا عَنْهُ، وَأَمَّا أَنْتُمْ فَكَرِهْتُمْ أَنْ يَعْفُوَ عَنْهُ. وَأَمَّا عَلِيٌّ فَابْنُ عَمِّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَخَتَنُهُ، وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ فَقَالَ: هَذَا بَيْتُهُ حَيْثُ تَرَوْنَ. [راجع: ٨]

(31) CHAPTER. Allāh’s Statement: “And spend in the Cause of Allāh (i.e., *Jihād* of all kinds), and do not throw yourselves into destruction (by not spending your wealth in the Cause of Allāh), and do good. Truly, Allāh loves *Al-Muhsinūn* (the good-doers).” (V.2:195)

(٣١) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَأَنْفِقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلَا تُلْقُوا بِأَيْدِكُمْ إِلَى التَّهْلُكَةِ وَأَحْسِنُوا﴾ [١٩٥] إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١٩٥﴾ ﴿وَالْتَهْلُكَةُ وَالْهَلَاكُ وَاحِدٌ﴾

4516. Narrated Abū Wā’il: Hudhaifa said, “The Verse :

‘And spend in the Cause of Allāh (i.e., *Jihād* of all kinds) and do not throw yourselves into destruction...’ (V.2:195) was revealed concerning spending in

٤٥١٦ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا وَائِلٍ: عَنْ حُدَيْفَةَ: ﴿وَأَنْفِقُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَلَا تُلْقُوا بِأَيْدِكُمْ إِلَى

(1) (H. 4515) i.e., among the houses of the Prophet ﷺ.

Allāh's Cause (i.e., *Jihād*).”⁽¹⁾

(32) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh

نعالى:

“And whosoever of you is ill or has an ailment in his scalp...” (V.2:196)

4517. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Ma‘quīl: I sat with Ka‘b bin ‘Ujra in this mosque, i.e., Kūfa mosque, and asked him about the meaning of: “...Pay a *Fidya* (ransom) of either observing *Ṣaum* (fast) (three days) or giving *Sadaqa* (charity — feeding six poor persons) or offering sacrifice (one sheep)...” (V.2:196)

He said, “I was taken to the Prophet ﷺ while lice were falling on my face. The Prophet ﷺ said, ‘I did not think that your trouble reached to such an extent. Can you afford to slaughter a sheep (as a ransom for shaving your head)?’ I said, ‘No.’ He said, ‘Then observe fast for three days, or feed six poor persons by giving half a *Ṣā’* of food for each and shave your head.’ So, the above Verse was revealed especially for me and generally for all of you.”

(33) CHAPTER. “...And whosoever performs the ‘*Umra* in the months of *Hajj* before (performing) the *Hajj* (i.e., *Hajj At-Tamattu’* and *Al-Qirān*).” (V.2:196)

4518. Narrated ‘Imrān bin Ḥuṣain رضي الله عنه: The Verse of *Hajj-at-Tamattu’* was revealed in Allāh’s Book, so we performed it with Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and nothing was revealed in the Qur’ān to make it illegal, nor did the Prophet ﷺ prohibit it till he died. But the man (who regarded it illegal) just expressed what his own mind suggested.

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: نَزَلَتْ فِي التَّفَقُّةِ.

(٣٢) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمَنْ كَانَ

مِنْكُمْ مَرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ أذى مِنَ رَأْسِهِ﴾

[١٩٦].

٤٥١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا

شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ

الأَصْبَهَانِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ

مَعْقِلٍ قَالَ: قَعَدْتُ إِلَى كَعْبِ بْنِ

عُجْرَةَ فِي هَذَا الْمَسْجِدِ، يَعْني مَسْجِدَ

الْكُوفَةِ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ: فِدْيَةِ مَنْ صِيَامَ

فَقَالَ: حُمِلْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَالْقَمَلُ

يَتَنَاثَرُ عَلَيَّ وَجْهِي فَقَالَ: «مَا كُنْتُ

أَرَى أَنْ الْجَهْدَ قَدْ بَلَغَ بِكَ هَذَا، أَمَا

تَجِدُ شَاءَةً؟» قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: «صُمْ

ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ أَطْعِمْ سِتَّةَ مَسَاكِينٍ

لِكُلِّ مِسْكِينٍ نِصْفَ صَاعٍ مِنْ طَعَامٍ،

وَاحْلِقْ رَأْسَكَ». فَنَزَلَتْ فِي خَاصَّةٍ

وَهِيَ لَكُمْ عَامَّةٌ. [راجع: ١٨١٤]

(٣٣) بَابُ: ﴿مَنْ تَمَنَّعَ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَى

لَحْيَةٍ﴾ [١٩٦]

٤٥١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

أَبُو رَجَاءٍ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ قَالَ: نَزَلَتْ آيَةُ

الْمُتَنَعَةِ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فَفَعَلْنَا مَا مَعَ

رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَمْ يُنْزَلْ قُرْآنٌ يُحَرِّمُهُ

(1) (H. 4516) To cease spending in Allāh’s Cause (i.e., *Jihād*) means to destroy oneself.

وَلَمْ يَنْهَ عَنْهَا حَتَّى مَاتَ، قَالَ رَجُلٌ
بِرَأْيِهِ مَا شَاءَ. قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ يُقَالُ: إِنَّهُ
عُمَرُ. [راجع: ١٥٧١]

(30) CHAPTER. "There is no sin on you if you seek the Bounty of your Lord (during pilgrimage by trading)..." (V.2:198)

(٣٤) بَابٌ: ﴿لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ
أَنْ تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ﴾
[١٩٨]

4519. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: 'Ukāz, Majanna and Dhūl-Majāz were markets during the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance. They (i.e., Muslims) considered it a sin to trade there during the Hajj time (i.e., season), so this Verse was revealed: "...There is no sin on you if you seek the Bounty of your Lord (during pilgrimage by trading)..." (V.2:198)

٤٥١٩ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنِ
ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا
قَالَ: كَانَتْ عُكَاظُ وَمَجَنَّةُ وَدُو
الْمَجَازِ أَسْوَاقًا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ فَتَأْتَمُّو
أَنْ يَتَّجِرُوا فِي الْمَوَاسِمِ فَنَزَلَتْ ﴿لَيْسَ
عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِنْ
رَبِّكُمْ﴾ فِي مَوَاسِمِ الْحَجِّ. [راجع:
١٧٧٠]

(35) CHAPTER. "Then depart from the place whence all the people depart..." (V.2:199)

(٣٥) بَابٌ: ﴿ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ
أَفْكَاصُ النَّكَاسِ﴾ [١٩٩]

4520. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: The Quraish people and those who embraced their religion, used to stay at Muzdalifa and used to call themselves *Al-Hums*, while the rest of the Arabs used to stay at 'Arafāt. When Islām came, Allāh ordered His Prophet ﷺ to go to 'Arafāt and stay at it, and then pass on from there, and that is what is meant by the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

٤٥٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ:
حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَزْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ،
عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى
عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ وَمَنْ دَانَ
دِينَهَا يَقِفُونَ بِالْمُزْدَلِفَةِ وَكَانُوا يُسَمُّونَ
الْحُمْسَ، وَكَانَ سَائِرُ الْعَرَبِ يَقِفُونَ
بِعَرَفَاتٍ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَ الْإِسْلَامُ أَمَرَ اللَّهُ
نَبِيَّهُ ﷺ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ عَرَفَاتٍ ثُمَّ يَقِفْ بِهَا
ثُمَّ يُفِيضُ مِنْهَا، فَذَلِكَ قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى:
﴿ثُمَّ أَفِيضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفْكَاصُ
النَّكَاسِ﴾. [راجع: ١٦٦٥]

"Then depart from the place whence all the people depart..." (V.2:199)

4521. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: A man can perform the *Tawāf* around the Ka'bah as long as he is not in the state of *Ihrām* till he assumes the *Ihrām* for *Hajj*. Then, if he rides and proceeds to 'Arafāt, he should take a *Hady* (animal for sacrifice), either a camel, a cow or a sheep, whatever he can afford; but if he cannot afford it, he should observe fast for three days during the *Hajj* before the day of 'Arafah, but if the third day of his fasting happens to be the day of 'Arafah (i.e., 9th of *Dhūl-Hijja*), then it is no sin on him (to observe fast on it). Then he should proceed to 'Arafāt and stay there from the time of the 'Asr prayer till darkness falls (sunset). Then they (the pilgrims) should proceed from 'Arafāt, and when they have departed from it, they reach *Jam'* (i.e., Al-Muzdalifa) where they ask Allāh to help them to be righteous and dutiful to Him, and there they remember Allāh much and say *Takbīr* [i.e., *Allāhu Akbar* (Allāh is the Most Great)] and *Tahlīl* (i.e., *Lā ilāha illallah* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh)) repeatedly before dawn breaks. Then, after offering the morning (*Fajr*) prayer you should depart and proceed on (to Mina) for the people used to depart (from there at that time), and Allāh تعالى said:

“Then depart from the place whence all the people depart. And ask Allāh for His forgiveness. Truly, Allāh is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.” (V.2:199) Then you should go on doing so till you throw pebbles at the *Jamrat* (Al-'Aqaba).

(36) CHAPTER. “And of them there are some who say: ‘Our Lord! Give us in this world that which is good and in the Hereafter that which is good...’” (V.2:201)

4522. Narrated Anas رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ used to say, “O Allāh! Our Lord!

٤٥٢١ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا فَضِيلُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي كُرَيْبٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: يَطْوُفُ الرَّجُلُ بِالْبَيْتِ مَا كَانَ حَلَالاً حَتَّى يُهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ، فَإِذَا رَكِبَ إِلَى عَرَفَةَ فَمَنْ تَسَرَّ لَهُ هَدِيَّةٌ مِنَ الْإِبِلِ أَوْ الْبَقَرِ أَوْ الْعَنَمِ مَا تَسَرَّ لَهُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ أَيَّ ذَلِكَ شَاءَ غَيْرَ إِنْ لَمْ يَتَسَرَّ لَهُ فَعَلَيْهِ ثَلَاثَةُ أَيَّامٍ فِي الْحَجِّ وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ، فَإِنْ كَانَ آخِرُ يَوْمٍ مِنَ الْأَيَّامِ الثَّلَاثَةِ يَوْمَ عَرَفَةَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ لِيَنْطَلِقَ حَتَّى يَبْفَ بَعْرَفَاتٍ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الْعَصْرِ إِلَى أَنْ يَكُونَ الظُّلَامُ ثُمَّ لِيَدْفَعُوا مِنْ عَرَفَاتٍ إِذَا أَفَاضُوا مِنْهَا حَتَّى يَبْلُغُوا جَمْعًا الَّذِي يُتَبَرَّرُ فِيهِ، ثُمَّ لِيَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَ أَكْثَرُوا التَّكْبِيرَ وَالتَّهْلِيلَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُضْبِحُوا ثُمَّ أَفِضُوا فَإِنَّ النَّاسَ كَانُوا يُفِضُونَ. وَقَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿ثُمَّ أَفِضُوا مِنْ حَيْثُ أَفَاضَ النَّاسُ، وَاسْتَغْفِرُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّكَ اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾ حَتَّى تَرْمُوا الْجَمْرَةَ.

(٣٦) بَابٌ ﴿وَمِنْهُمْ مَن يَقُولُ رَبَّنَا مَا نَشَاءُ فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً﴾ الْآيَةَ [٢٠١]

٤٥٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا