

poverty at all. Recite if you wish, (Allāh's Statement):

'...They do not beg of people at all...'
(V. 2:273)

الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَا: سَمِعْنَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَيْسَ الْمَسْكِينُ الَّذِي تَرُدُّهُ التَّمْرَةُ وَالتَّمْرَتَانِ وَلَا اللَّقْمَةُ وَلَا اللَّقْمَتَانِ. إِنَّمَا الْمَسْكِينُ الَّذِي يَتَعَفَّفُ، اقْرَأُوا إِنْ شِئْتُمْ»، يَعْنِي قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿لَا يَسْأَلُونَ النَّاسَ إِلْحَاقًا﴾. [راجع:

١٤٧٦]

(49) CHAPTER. "...Whereas Allāh has permitted trading and forbidden *Ribā* (usury).⁽¹⁾ (V.2:275)

(٤٩) بَابٌ: ﴿وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الزُّبْنَ﴾ [٢٧٥]: ﴿الْمَسِينِ﴾: الْجُنُونُ

4540. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When the Verses of *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* regarding *Ribā* (usury), were revealed, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ recited them before the people and then he prohibited the trade of alcoholic liquors.

٤٥٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: لَمَّا نَزَلَتْ آيَاتُ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ فِي الزَّبَا فَقَرَأَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى النَّاسِ. ثُمَّ حَرَّمَ التَّجَارَةَ فِي الْخَمْرِ. [راجع: ٤٥٩]

(50) CHAPTER. "Allāh will destory *Ribā* (usury)." (V.2:276)

(٥٠) بَابٌ: ﴿يَمْحُو اللَّهُ الرِّبَا﴾ [٢٧٦] يُذْهِبُهُ

4541. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When the last Verses of *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* were revealed, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went out and recited them in the mosque and prohibited the trade of alcoholic liquors.

٤٥٤١ - حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ الْأَعْمَشِ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا الضَّحَى يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أُنزِلَتْ آيَاتُ الْوَاخِرِ مِنْ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ،

(1) (Ch. 49) *Ribā*: See the glossary.

خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَتَلَاهُنَّ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَحَرَّمَ التَّجَارَةَ فِي الْخَمْرِ.

[راجع: ٤٥٩]

(51) CHAPTER. "...Then take a notice of war from Allāh and His Messenger..." (V.2:279)

4542. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When the last Verses of *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* were revealed, the Prophet ﷺ read them in the mosque and prohibited the trade of alcoholic liquors.

(٥١) بَابٌ: ﴿فَأَذْنُوا بِحَرْبٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ﴾ [٢٧٩] فَاعْلَمُوا

٤٥٤٢ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أَنْزَلَتِ الْآيَاتُ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ قَرَأَهُنَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَحَرَّمَ التَّجَارَةَ فِي الْخَمْرِ.

(52) CHAPTER. "And if the debtor is in a hard time (has no money), then grant him time till it is easy for him to repay..." (V.2:280)

4543. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When the last Verses of *Sūrat Al-Baqarah* were revealed, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood up and recited them before us and then prohibited the trade of alcoholic liquors.

(٥٢) بَابٌ: ﴿وَأَن كَانَ ذُو عُسْرٍ فَإِنَّهَا إِلَىٰ مَيْسَرَةٍ﴾ [٢٨٠] الْآيَةِ.

٤٥٤٣ - وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَوْسُفَ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ وَالْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: لَمَّا أَنْزَلَتِ الْآيَاتُ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَرَأَهُنَّ عَلَيْنَا ثُمَّ حَرَّمَ التَّجَارَةَ فِي الْخَمْرِ. [راجع:

[٤٥٩]

(53) CHAPTER. "And be afraid of the Day when you shall be brought back to Allāh..." (V.2:281)

4544. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The last Verse (in the Qur'ān) revealed to the Prophet ﷺ was the Verse dealing with *Ribā* (usury).

(٥٣) بَابٌ: ﴿وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا تُرْجَعُونَ فِيهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ﴾ [٢٨١].

٤٥٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ

عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: آخِرُ آيَةٍ نَزَلَتْ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ آيَةُ الرِّبَا.

(54) CHAPTER. “And whether you disclose what is in your ourselves or conceal it...” (V.2:284)

4545. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: This Verse :

“And whether you disclose what is in your ourselves or conceal it...” (V.2:284) was abrogated.

(٥٤) بَابُ: ﴿وَإِنْ تُبَدُّوْا مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوْ تُخْفَوْهُ﴾ الْآيَةُ [٢٨٤].

٤٥٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا التُّمَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا وَسْكَيْنٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ خَالِدِ الْحَدَّاءِ، عَنْ مَرْوَانَ الْأَصْغَرَ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ أَنَّهَا قَدْ نُسِخَتْ: ﴿وَإِنْ تُبَدُّوْا مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوْ تُخْفَوْهُ﴾ الْآيَةُ. [انظر: ٤٥٤٦]

(55) CHAPTER. “The Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) believes in what has been sent down to him from his Lord...” (V.2:285)

4546. Narrated Marwān Al-Aṣghar: A man from the Companions of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, who I think was Ibn ‘Umar said, “The Verse :

‘And whether you disclose what is in your ourselves or conceal it....’ was abrogated by the Verse following it.”

(٥٥) بَابُ ﴿يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا آمَنُوا بِالرَّسُولِ بِمَا أَنزَلَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ﴾ [٢٨٥]

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: ﴿إِصْرًا﴾ [٢٨٦]: عَهْدًا. وَيُقَالُ: ﴿عَفْرَانِكَ﴾ [٢٨٥]: مَغْفِرَتِكَ، ﴿فَأَغْفِرْ لَنَا﴾ [٢٨٦].

٤٥٤٦ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَوْحٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ خَالِدِ الْحَدَّاءِ، عَنْ مَرْوَانَ الْأَصْغَرَ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: أَحْسَبُهُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ ﴿وَإِنْ تُبَدُّوْا مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوْ تُخْفَوْهُ﴾ قَالَ: نَسَخَتْهَا الْآيَةُ الَّتِي بَعْدَهَا. [راجع: ٤٥٤٥]

(3) *SŪRAT ĀL-IMRĀN*
(The Family of 'Imrān)

(٣) سورة آل عمران

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious,
the Most Merciful.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(Explanation of some Arabic words not
translated)

﴿تَقْنَةً﴾ وَتَقِيَّةً وَاحِدَةً، ﴿صِرًا﴾ [١١٧]: بَرْدٌ. ﴿شَفَا حُقْرَةَ﴾ [١٠٣]:
مِثْلُ شَفَا الرِّكْبَةِ وَهُوَ حَرْفُهَا.
﴿تُبُوئًا﴾ [١٢١]: تَتَّخِذُ مُعَسَّكَرًا.
﴿رِيثُونَ﴾ [١٤٦]: الْجُمُوعُ، وَاحِدُهَا
رَيْثٌ. ﴿تَحُسُونَهُمْ﴾ [١٥٢]:
تَسْتَأْصِلُونَهُمْ قِتْلًا. (غَزَا): وَاحِدُهَا
غَازٍ. ﴿سَتَكُنُّبٌ مَا قَالُوا﴾: سَنَحْفَظُ.
﴿نُزُلًا﴾ [١٩٨]: نَوَابًا: وَيَجُوزُ وَمُنزَلٌ
مَنْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ كَقَوْلِكَ: أَنْزَلْتُهُ.
﴿وَالْحَيْلِ الْمَسْمُومَةِ﴾: الْمَسُومُ الَّذِي لَهُ
سِيْمَاءٌ بَعْلَامَةٌ أَوْ بَصُوفَةٌ أَوْ بِمَا كَانَ.
وَقَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ: ﴿وَالْحَيْلِ
الْمَسْمُومَةِ﴾ [١٤]: الْمَطْهَمَةُ الْجِسَانِ.
وَقَالَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي: الْمَسْمُومَةُ الرَّاعِيَةُ.
وَقَالَ سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ: ﴿وَحَصُورًا﴾ [٣٩]:
لَا يَأْتِي النَّسَاءُ. وَقَالَ عِكْرِمَةُ
﴿وَيَنْ فَوْرِهِمْ﴾ [١٢٥]: غَضَبِهِمْ يَوْمَ
بَدْرٍ. وَقَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ: ﴿يُخْرِجُ الْهَى مِنْ
الْمَيْتِ﴾: النُّظْفَةُ تَخْرُجُ مَيْتَةً، وَيُخْرِجُ
مِنْهَا الْحَيَّ. ﴿وَالْإِنكِرَ﴾ [٤١]: أَوَّلُ
الْفَجْرِ. ﴿وَالْمَشْيِ﴾ [٤١]: مِثْلُ الشَّمْسِ
إِلَى أَنْ تَغْرُبَ.

(1) CHAPTER. "In it are Verses that are entirely clear." (3:7)

(١) **بَابُ**: ﴿ مِنْهُ مَايَتُ ﴾ [٧] قَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ: الْحَلَالُ وَالْحَرَامُ ﴿ وَأَخْرُ مُتَشَابِهَةٌ ﴾، يُصَدَّقُ بَعْضُهَا بَعْضًا كَقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿ وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفَاسِقِينَ ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٦] وَكَقَوْلِهِ جَلَّ ذِكْرُهُ: ﴿ وَيَجْعَلُ الرِّجْسَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ ﴾ [يونس: ١٠٠] وَكَقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿ وَالَّذِينَ أَهْتَدُوا زَادَهُمْ هُدًى وَآتَاهُمْ تَقْوَاهُمْ ﴾ ﴿٧﴾ [محمد: ١٧] ﴿ زَيْجٌ ﴾: شَكٌّ ﴿ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ مَا تَشَبَهَ مِنْهُ ابْتِغَاءَ الْفِتْنَةِ ﴾ الْمُشْتَبِهَاتِ ﴿ وَالرَّاسِخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ ﴾ يَعْلَمُونَ تَأْوِيلَهُ وَ﴿ يَقُولُونَ ءَأَمَّاآ بِهِ ﴾ الْآيَةِ [٤١].

4547. Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ recited the Verse:

"It is He Who has sent down to you (Muḥammad ﷺ) the Book (this Qur'ān). In it are Verses that are entirely clear, they are the foundation of the Book [and those are the Verses of *Al-Aḥkām* (commandments), *Al-Farā'id* (obligatory duties) and *Al-Hudūd* (laws for the punishment of thieves, adulterers etc.)]; and others not entirely clear. So, as for those in whose hearts there is a deviation (from the truth) they follow that which is not entirely clear thereof, seeking *Al-Fitnah* (polytheism and trials) and seeking for its hidden meanings; but none knows its hidden meanings save Allāh. And those who are firmly grounded in knowledge say: 'We believe in it; the whole of it (clear and unclear Verses) are from our Lord.' And none receive admonition except men of understanding." (V.3:7)

Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If you see those who follow thereof that is not

٤٥٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الشَّسْرِيُّ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: تَلَا رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ ﴿هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ مَايَتُ مُحْكَمَةٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ وَأَخْرُ مُتَشَابِهَةٌ فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ زَيْجٌ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ مَا تَشَبَهَ مِنْهُ ابْتِغَاءَ الْفِتْنَةِ وَابْتِغَاءَ تَأْوِيلِهِ وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْوِيلَهُ إِلَّا اللهُ وَالرَّاسِخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ يَقُولُونَ ءَأَمَّاآ بِهِ كُلٌّ مِنْ عِنْدِ رَبِّنَا وَمَا يَذَّكَّرُ إِلَّا أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ ﴾ ﴿٧﴾ قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا رَأَيْتَ الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ مَا تَشَابَهَ مِنْهُ فَأُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ سَمَّى اللهُ فَاحْذَرُوهُمْ».

entirely clear, then they are those whom Allāh has named [as having deviation (from the truth)] So beware of them.”

(2) CHAPTER. “...And I seek refuge with You (Allāh) for her and her offspring from *Shaitān* (Satan), the outcast.” (V.3:36)

4548. Narrated Sa’id bin Al-Mūsaiyab: Abū Hurairah عنه رضي الله عنه said, “The Prophet ﷺ said, ‘No child is born but that, *Shaitān* (Satan) touches it when it is born, whereupon it starts crying loudly because of being touched by *Shaitān*, except Mary and her son.’” Abū Hurairah then said, “Recite, if you wish:

‘...And I seek refuge with You (Allāh) for her and her offspring from *Shaitān*, the outcast.’” (V.3:36)

(3) CHAPTER. “Verily, those who purchase a small gain at the cost of Allāh’s Covenant and their oaths, they shall have no portion in the Hereafter (Paradise)... (till) ... and they shall have a painful torment.” (V.3:77)

4549, 4550. Narrated Abū Wā’il: ‘Abdullāh bin Mas’ūd عنه رضي الله عنه said, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, ‘Whoever takes an oath when asked to do so, in which he may deprive a Muslim of his property unlawfully, will meet Allāh, Who will be angry with him.’ So Allāh revealed in confirmation of this statement:

‘Verily, those who purchase a small gain at the cost of Allāh’s Covenant and their oaths, they shall have no portion in the Hereafter...’” (V.3:77)

(٢) **بَابٌ** ﴿وَلِيَّ أُعِيذُهَا بِكَ وَوَدَّيْتَهَا مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ [٣٦].

٤٥٤٨ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ مَوْلُودٍ يُولَدُ إِلَّا وَالشَّيْطَانُ يَمْسُهُ حِينَ يُولَدُ فَيَسْتَهْلُ صَارِحًا مِنْ مَسِّ الشَّيْطَانِ يَاَهُ إِلَّا مَرْيَمَ وَابْنَهَا، ثُمَّ يَقُولُ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ: وَاقْرَأُوا إِنْ شِئْتُمْ ﴿وَلِيَّ أُعِيذُهَا بِكَ وَوَدَّيْتَهَا مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾. [راجع: ٣٢٨٦]

(٣) **بَابٌ**: ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَيْمَانِهِمْ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا أُولَئِكَ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ﴾: لَا خَيْرَ ﴿وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ﴾ [٧٧] مُؤَلِّمٌ مُوجِعٌ مِنَ الْأَلَمِ وَهُوَ فِي مَوْضِعٍ مَفْعَلٍ.

٤٥٤٩، ٤٥٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ يَمِينَ صَبْرٍ لِيَقْتَطِعَ بِهَا مَالَ امْرَأَةٍ مُسْلِمٍ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ غَضَبَانُ. فَانزَلَ اللَّهُ تَصْدِيقَ ذَلِكَ ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ

The narrator added: Then Al-Ash'ath bin Qais came and said, "What is Abū 'Abdur-Rahmān narrating to you?" We replied, "Such and such." Al-Ash'ath said, "This Verse was revealed in my connection. I had a well in the land of my cousin (and he denied my possessing it). On that the Prophet ﷺ told me, 'Either you bring forward a proof or he (i.e., your cousin) takes an oath (to confirm his claim).' I said, 'I am sure he would take a (false) oath, O Allāh's Messenger.' He said, 'If somebody takes an oath when asked to do so through which he may deprive a Muslim of his property unlawfully and he is a liar in his oath, he will meet Allāh Who will be angry with him.'"

يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَيْمَانِهِمْ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا
أُولَئِكَ لَا خَلَاقَ لَهُمْ فِي الْآخِرَةِ ﴿٤٥٥١﴾ إِلَى
آخِرِ الْآيَةِ، قَالَ: فَدَخَلَ الْأَشْعَثُ بَنُ
قَيْسٍ وَقَالَ: مَا يُحَدِّثُكُمْ أَبُو عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ؟ قُلْنَا: كَذَا وَكَذَا، قَالَ: فِيَّ
أُنزِلَتْ، كَأَنَّ لِي بَثْرٌ فِي أَرْضِ ابْنِ
عَمِّ لِي، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «بَيْتُكَ أَوْ
يَمِينُهُ»، فَقُلْتُ: إِذَا يُحْلِفُ يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ
عَلَى يَمِينٍ صَبْرٍ يَقْتَطِعُ بِهَا مَالَ امْرِئٍ
مُسْلِمٍ وَهُوَ فِيهَا فَاجِرٌ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ وَهُوَ
عَلَيْهِ غَضَبَانٌ». [راجع: ٢٣٥٦، ٢٣٥٧]

4551. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Abū Aūfa
رضي الله عنهما: A man displayed some
merchandise in the market and in order to
cheat a man from the Muslims, took an oath
that he had been offered a certain price for it,
while in fact he had not. So, then was
revealed:

"Verily, those who purchase a small gain
at the cost of Allāh's Covenant..." (V.3:77)

٤٥٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ هُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي
هَاشِمٍ: سَمِعَ هُشَيْمًا: أَخْبَرَنَا الْعَوَّامُ
بِنِ حَوْشِبٍ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَى
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَجُلًا
أَقَامَ سِلْعَةً فِي السُّوقِ فَحَلَفَ فِيهَا لَقَدْ
أَعْطَى بِهَا مَا لَمْ يُعْطَهُ لِيُوقِعَ فِيهَا
رَجُلًا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَنَزَلَتْ: ﴿إِنَّ
الَّذِينَ يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَيْمَانِهِمْ ثَمَنًا
قَلِيلًا﴾ إِلَى آخِرِ الْآيَةِ. [راجع: ٢٠٨٨]

4552. Narrated Ibn Abū Mulaika: Two
women were stitching shoes in a house or a
room. Then one of them came out with an
awl driven into her hand, and she sued the
other for it. The case was brought before Ibn
'Abbās. Ibn 'Abbās said, "Allāh's Messenger
ﷺ said, 'If people were to be given what they
claim (without proving their claim) the life
and property of the nation would be lost.'

٤٥٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ بِنِ
نَصْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دَاوُدَ، عَنِ
ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: أَنَّ
امْرَأَتَيْنِ كَانَتَا تَخْرُزَانِ فِي بَيْتٍ أَوْ فِي
الْحُجْرَةِ فَخَرَجَتْ إِحْدَاهُمَا وَقَدْ أَنْفَذَ
يَأْشَمِيُّ فِي كَفِّهَا فَادَّعَتْ عَلَى الْأُخْرَى

Will you remind her (i.e., the defendant), of Allāh and recite before her :

‘Verily, those who purchase a small gain at the cost of Allāh’s Covenant and their oaths...’ (V.3:77)

So, they reminded her and she confessed. Ibn ‘Abbās then said, “The Prophet ﷺ said, ‘The oath is to be taken by the defendant (in the absence of any proof against him).’”

فَرَفَعَ إِلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَوْ يُعْطَى النَّاسُ بِدَعْوَاهُمْ لَذَهَبَ دِمَاءُ قَوْمٍ وَأَمْوَالُهُمْ، ذَكَرُوهَا بِاللَّهِ وَأَقْرَؤَا عَلَيْهَا ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ﴾» فَذَكَرُوهَا فَاعْتَرَفَتْ.

فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْيَمِينُ عَلَى الْمُدْعَى عَلَيْهِ».

[راجع: ٢٥١٤]

(4) CHAPTER. “Say (O Muhammad ﷺ), ‘O people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians)! Come to a word that is just between us and you, that we worship none but Allāh...’” (V.3:64)

(٤) بَابٌ ﴿قُلْ يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ تَعَالَوْا إِلَى كَلِمَةٍ سَوَاءٍ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكُمْ أَلَّا نَعْبُدَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ﴾ [٦٤] سَوَاءٌ: قَصْدًا.

4553. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Abū Sufyān narrated to me personally, saying, “I set out during the truce that had been concluded between me and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. While I was in Sham, a letter sent by the Prophet ﷺ was brought to Heraclius. Dihya Al-Kalbī had brought and given it to the governor of Baṣrāh, and the latter forwarded it to Heraclius. Heraclius said, ‘Is there anyone from the people of this man who claims to be a Prophet?’ The people replied, ‘Yes.’ So, I along with some of Qurayshī men, were called and we entered upon Heraclius, and we were seated in front of him. Then he said, ‘Who amongst you is closely related to the man who claims to be a Prophet?’ I replied, ‘I am the nearest relative to him.’ So they made me sit in front of him and made my companions sit behind me. Then he called upon his translator and said (to him). ‘Tell them (i.e., Abū Sufyān’s companions) that I am going to ask him (i.e., Abū Sufyān) regarding that man who claims

٤٥٥٣ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ. وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ عُتْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سُفْيَانَ مِنْ فِيهِ إِلَى فِيٍّ قَالَ: انْطَلَقْتُ فِي الْمُدَّةِ الَّتِي كَانَتْ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: فَبَيْنَا أَنَا بِالشَّامِ إِذْ جَاءَ بِكِتَابٍ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِلَى هِرْقُلَ، قَالَ: وَكَانَ دَحِيَّةَ الْكَلْبِيِّ جَاءَ بِهِ فَدَفَعَهُ إِلَى عَظِيمِ بُصْرَى، فَدَفَعَهُ عَظِيمُ بُصْرَى إِلَى هِرْقُلَ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ هِرْقُلُ: هَلْ هَاهُنَا أَحَدٌ مِنْ قَوْمِ هَذَا الرَّجُلِ الَّذِي يَزْعُمُ

to be a Prophet. So, if he tell me a lie, they should contradict him (instantly)'. By Allāh! Had I not been afraid that my companions would consider me a liar, I would have told lies. Heraclius then said to his translator, 'Ask him: What is his (i.e., the Prophet's) family status amongst you?' I said, 'He belongs to a noble family amongst us.' Heraclius said, 'Was any of his ancestors a king?' I said, 'No.' He said, 'Did you ever accuse him of telling lies before his saying what he has said?' I said, 'No.' He said, 'Do the nobles follow him or the poor people?' I said, 'It is the poor who follow him.' He said, 'Is the number of his followers increasing or decreasing?' I said, 'They are increasing.' He said, 'Does anyone renounce his religion (i.e., Islām) after embracing it, being displeased with it?' I said, 'No.' He said, 'Have you ever had a war with him?' I replied, 'Yes.' He said, 'What was the outcome of the battles?' I said, 'The fighting between us was undecided and victory was shared by him and us by turns. He inflicts casualties upon us and we inflict casualties upon him.' He said, 'Did he ever betray?' I said 'No, but now we are away from him in this truce and we do not know what he will do in it.'" Abū Sufyān added, "By Allāh, I was not able to insert in my speech a word (against him) except that. Heraclius said, 'Did anybody else (amongst you) ever claimed the same (i.e., Islām) before him?' I said, 'No.' Then Heraclius told his translator to tell me (i.e., Abū Sufyān), 'I asked you about his family status amongst you, and you told me that he comes from a noble family amongst you. Verily, all Messengers come from the noblest family among their people. Then I asked you whether any of his ancestors was a king, and you denied that. Thereupon I thought

أَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ؟ فَقَالُوا: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَدَعَيْتُ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ فَدَخَلْنَا عَلَى هِرَاقْلَ فَأَجْلَسْنَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ فَقَالَ: أَيُّكُمْ أَقْرَبُ نَسَبًا مِنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلِ الَّذِي يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ؟ فَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ: فَقُلْتُ: أَنَا، فَأَجْلَسُونِي بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَأَجْلَسُوا أَصْحَابِي خَلْفِي. ثُمَّ دَعَا بَتْرَجْمَانِهِ فَقَالَ: قُلْ لَهُمْ: إِنِّي سَأَلْتُ هَذَا عَنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلِ الَّذِي يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ، فَإِنْ كَذَّبْتَنِي فَكَذَّبُوهُ. قَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ: وَإِنَّمَا اللَّهُ لَوْ لَا أَنْ يُؤْتَرَ عَلَيَّ الْكَذِبَ لَكَذَّبْتُ. ثُمَّ قَالَ لِتَرْجْمَانِهِ: سَلْهُ: كَيْفَ حَسَبَهُ فِيكُمْ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: هُوَ فِينَا ذُو حَسَبٍ. قَالَ: فَهَلْ كَانَ مِنْ آبَائِهِ مَلِكٌ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: فَهَلْ كُنْتُمْ تَتَّهَمُونَهُ بِالْكَذِبِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقُولَ مَا قَالَ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: أَيَّتَعُهُ أَشْرَافُ النَّاسِ أَمْ ضِعْفَاؤُهُمْ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: بَلْ ضِعْفَاؤُهُمْ. قَالَ: يَزِيدُونَ أَمْ يَنْقُصُونَ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا بَلْ يَزِيدُونَ، قَالَ: هَلْ يَزِيدُ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ عَنْ دِينِهِ بَعْدَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ فِيهِ سَخَطَةٌ لَهُ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا، قَالَ: فَهَلْ قَاتَلْتُمُوهُ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: فَكَيْفَ كَانَ قِتَالِكُمْ إِيَّاهُ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: تَكُونُ الْحَرْبُ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُ سِجَالًا يُصِيبُ مِنَّا وَنُصِيبُ مِنْهُ، قَالَ: فَهَلْ يَغْدِرُ، قَالَ: قُلْتُ: لَا، وَنَحْنُ مِنْهُ فِي هَذِهِ الْمَدَّةِ

that had one of his ancestors been a king, I would have said that he (i.e., Muḥammad ﷺ) was seeking to rule the kingdom of his ancestors. Then I asked you regarding his followers, whether they were the noble or the poor among the people, and you said that they were only the poor (who follow him). In fact, such are the followers of the Messengers. Then I asked you whether you have ever accused him of telling lies before he said what he said, and your reply was in the negative. Therefore, I took, for granted that a man who did not tell a lie about others, could never tell a lie about Allāh. Then I asked you whether anyone of his followers had renounced his religion (i.e., Islām) after embracing it, being displeased with it, and you denied that. And such is Faith, when its delight enters the hearts and mixes with them completely. Then I asked you whether his followers were increasing or decreasing. You claimed that they were increasing. That is the way of True Faith till it is complete in all respects. Then I asked you whether you had ever fought with him, and you claimed that you had fought with him and the battle between you and him was undecided and the victory was shared by you and him in turns; he inflicted casualties upon you, and you inflicted casualties upon them. Such is the case with the Messengers; they are put to trials and the final victory is for them. Then I asked you whether he had ever betrayed; you claimed that he had never betrayed. Indeed, Messengers never betray. Then I asked you whether anyone had said this statement before him; and you denied that. Thereupon I thought if somebody had said that statement before him, then I would have said that he was but a man copying some sayings said before him.'” Abū Sufyān said, “Heraclius then asked me, ‘What does he

لا نَدْرِي مَا هُوَ صَانِعٌ فِيهَا. قَالَ: وَاللَّهِ مَا أَمْكَنَنِي مِنْ كَلِمَةٍ أُدْخِلَ فِيهَا شَيْئًا غَيْرَ هَذِهِ، قَالَ: فَهَلْ قَالَ هَذَا الْقَوْلَ أَحَدٌ قَبْلَهُ؟ قُلْتُ: لَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِتَرْجُمَانِيهِ: قُلْ لَهُ: إِنِّي سَأَلْتُكَ عَنْ حَسَبِهِ فَيَكُمُ فَرَعَمْتُ أَنَّهُ فِيكُمْ ذُو حَسَبٍ، وَكَذَلِكَ الرَّسُلُ تُبْعَثُ فِي أَحْسَابٍ قَوْمِيهَا. وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ كَانَ فِي أَبِيهِ مَلِكٌ فَرَعَمْتُ أَنْ لَا. فَقُلْتُ لَوْ كَانَ مِنْ أَبِيهِ مَلِكٌ، قُلْتُ: رَجُلٌ يَظْلُبُ مَلِكٌ أَبِيهِ. وَسَأَلْتُكَ عَنْ أَتْبَاعِهِ أَضْعَافُهُمْ أَمْ أَشْرَافُهُمْ. فَقُلْتُ: بَلْ ضَعْفَاؤُهُمْ، وَهُمْ أَتْبَاعُ الرَّسُلِ. وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ كُتِمْتُ تَتَّهَمُونَهُ بِالْكَذِبِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقُولَ مَا قَالَ، فَرَعَمْتُ أَنْ لَا، فَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيَدْعَ لِيَدْعِ الْكَذِبِ عَلَى النَّاسِ ثُمَّ يَذْهَبُ فَيَكْذِبُ عَلَى اللَّهِ. وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ يَرْتَدُّ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ عَنْ دِينِهِ بَعْدَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ فِيهِ سَخَطَةٌ لَهُ، فَرَعَمْتُ أَنْ لَا، وَكَذَلِكَ الْإِيمَانُ إِذَا خَالَطَ بِشَاشَةَ الْقُلُوبِ. وَسَأَلْتُكَ: هَلْ يَزِيدُونَ أَمْ يَنْقُصُونَ؟ فَرَعَمْتُ أَنَّهُمْ يَزِيدُونَ وَكَذَلِكَ الْإِيمَانُ حَتَّى يَتِمَّ. وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ قَاتَلْتُمُوهُ، فَرَعَمْتُ أَنَّكُمْ قَاتَلْتُمُوهُ فَتَكُونُ الْحَرْبُ بَيْنَكُمْ وَبَيْنَهُ سِجَالًا، يَنَالُ مِنْكُمْ وَتَنَالُونَ مِنْهُ، وَكَذَلِكَ الرَّسُلُ تُبْتَلَى ثُمَّ تَكُونُ لَهُمُ الْعَاقِبَةُ. وَسَأَلْتُكَ: هَلْ يَغْدِرُ فَرَعَمْتُ