

order you to do?" I said, 'He orders us (to offer) *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and (to pay) *Zakāt* and to keep good relationship with the kith and kin and to be chaste.' Then Heraclius said, 'If whatever you have said is true, he is really a Prophet, and I knew that he (i.e., the Prophet ﷺ) was going to appear, but I never thought that he would be from amongst you. If I were certain that I can reach him, I would like to meet him and if I were with him, I would wash his feet; and his kingdom will expand (surely) to what is under my feet.' Then Heraclius asked for the letter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and read it wherein was written:

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. (This letter is) from Muḥammad ﷺ the Messenger of Allāh, to Heraclius, the ruler of Byzantine. Peace be upon him, who follows the Right Path. Then after, I invite you to Islām, and if you embrace Islām you will be safe (will be saved from Allāh's punishment); embrace Islām, and Allāh will double your reward, but if you reject this invitation of Islām, you will be committing a sin (by misguiding your) *Arsiyin* (peasants). And (I recite to you Allāh's Statement):

'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... (till) ... bear witness that we are Muslims.' (V.3:64) When Heraclius finished reading the letter, voices grew louder near him and there was a great hue and cry, and we were ordered to go out." Abū Sufyān added, "While coming out, I said to my companions, 'The matter of Ibn Abū Kaḃsha<sup>(1)</sup> (i.e., Muḥammad ﷺ) has become so prominent that even the king of

أَنَّهُ لَا يَغْدِرُ، وَكَذَلِكَ الرَّسُولُ لَا تَغْيِيرُ. وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ قَالَ أَحَدٌ هَذَا الْقَوْلَ قَبْلَهُ فَرَعَمْتُ أَنْ لَا. فَقُلْتُ: لَوْ كَانَ قَالَ هَذَا الْقَوْلَ أَحَدٌ قَبْلَهُ، قُلْتُ: رَجُلٌ أَتَمَّ بِقَوْلٍ قِيلَ قَبْلَهُ. قَالَ: ثُمَّ قَالَ: بِمِ يَأْمُرُكُمْ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا مَرْئِي بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ وَالصَّلَاةِ وَالْعَفَاةِ، قَالَ: إِنْ يَكُ مَا تَقُولُ فِيهِ حَقًّا فَإِنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ وَقَدْ كُنْتُ أَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ خَارِجٌ وَلَمْ أَكُ أَظْنُهُ مِنْكُمْ، وَلَوْ أَنِّي أَعْلَمُ أَنِّي أَخْلَصُ إِلَيْهِ لِأَحَبِّتُ لِقَاءَهُ. وَلَوْ كُنْتُ عِنْدَهُ لَعَسَلْتُ عَنْ قَدَمَيْهِ. وَلَيُبَغِّضَنَّ مُلْكُهُ مَا تَحْتَ قَدَمَيْ. قَالَ: ثُمَّ دَعَا بِكِتَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَرَأَهُ فَإِذَا فِيهِ:

«بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ، مِنْ مُحَمَّدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ إِلَى هِرَقْلَ عَظِيمِ الرُّومِ: سَلَامٌ عَلَيَّ مِنْ اتَّبَعَ الْهُدَى. أَمَا بَعْدُ: فَإِنِّي أَدْعُوكَ بِدَعَايَةِ الْإِسْلَامِ، أَسْلِمَ تَسَلَّمَ، وَأَسْلِمَ يُؤْتِكَ اللَّهُ أَجْرَكَ مَرَّتَيْنِ. فَإِنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ فَإِنَّ عَلَيْكَ إِثْمَ الْأَرِيسِيِّينَ. وَ﴿يَأْهَلُ الْكِتَابِ تَعَالَوْا إِلَى كَلِمَةٍ سَوَامٍ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكُمْ أَلَّا نَعْبُدَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿أَشْهَدُوا بِأَنَّا مُسْلِمُونَ﴾. فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ مِنْ قِرَاءَةِ الْكِتَابِ ارْتَفَعَتِ الْأَصْوَاتُ عِنْدَهُ وَكَثُرَ اللَّعْطُ، وَأَمَرَ بِنَا فَأَخْرَجْنَا، قَالَ: فَقُلْتُ لِأَصْحَابِي

(1) (H. 4553) Abū Kaḃsha was not the father of the Prophet ﷺ but it was a mockery done by Abū Sufyān out of hostility against the Prophet ﷺ.

Banu Al-Aṣfar is afraid of him.’ So I continued to believe that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ would be victorious, till Allāh made me embrace Islām.” Az-Zuhri said, “Heraclius then invited all the chiefs of the Byzantine and got them assembled in his house and said, ‘O group of Byzantine! Do you wish to have a permanent success and guidance and that your kingdom should remain with you?’ (Immediately after hearing that), they rushed towards the gate like onagers, but they found them closed. Heraclius then said, ‘Bring them back to me.’ So he called them and said, ‘I just wanted to test the strength of your adherence to your religion. Now I have observed of you that which I like.’ Then the people fell in prostration before him and became pleased with him.”

[See Vol. 1, *Ḥadīth* No. 7.]

(5) CHAPTER. “By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr* (piety, righteousness; it means here Allāh’s Reward, i.e., Paradise) unless you spend (in Allāh’s Cause) of that which you love...” (V.3:92)

4554. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Out of all the *Anṣār*, living in Al-Madīna, Abū Ṭalḥa had the largest number of (date-palm trees) gardens, and the most beloved of his property to him was Bairuḥā’ garden which was facing the mosque (of the Prophet ﷺ). Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to enter it and drink of its good water. When the Verse: “By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr* (piety, righteousness); it means here Allāh’s Reward i.e., Paradise), unless you spend (in Allāh’s Cause) of that which you love...” (V.3:92) Abū Ṭalḥa got up and said, “O Allāh’s Messenger, Allāh says :-

حِينَ خَرَجْنَا: لَقَدْ أَمَرَ ابْنُ أَبِي كَبْشَةَ، إِنَّهُ لِيَخَافُهُ مَلِكُ بَنِي الْأَصْفَرِ. فَمَا زِلْتُ مُوقِنًا بِأَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ سَيَظْهَرُ حَتَّى أَدْخَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيَّ الْإِسْلَامَ

قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَدَعَا هِرَقْلُ عُظَمَاءَ الرُّومِ فَجَمَعَهُمْ فِي دَارٍ لَهُ فَقَالَ: يَا مَعْشَرَ الرُّومِ، هَلْ لَكُمْ فِي الْفَلَاحِ وَالرَّشِدِ آخَرَ الْأَبَدِ وَأَنْ يَنْبُتَ لَكُمْ مُلْكُكُمْ؟ قَالَ: فَحَاصُوا حَيَصَةَ حُمِرِ الْوَحْشِ إِلَى الْأَبْوَابِ فَوَجَدُوهَا قَدْ غُلِقَتْ، فَقَالَ: عَلَيَّ بِهِمْ، فَدَعَا بِهِمْ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي إِنَّمَا اخْتَبَرْتُ شِدَّتَكُمْ عَلَى دِينِكُمْ فَقَدْ رَأَيْتُمْ مِنْكُمْ الَّذِي أَحْبَبْتُمْ، فَسَجَدُوا لَهُ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ. [راجع: 7]

(٥) بَابٌ ﴿لَنْ نَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى نُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا نَحِبُّونَ﴾ الْآيَةُ [آل عمران: ٩٢].

٤٥٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: كَانَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ أَكْثَرَ أَنْصَارِي بِالْمَدِينَةِ نَحْلًا، وَكَانَ أَحَبَّ أَمْوَالِهِ إِلَيْهِ بَيْرُحَاءَ وَكَانَتْ مُسْتَقْبَلَةَ الْمَسْجِدِ، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدْخُلُهَا وَيَشْرَبُ مِنْ مَاءٍ فِيهَا طَيِّبٍ، فَلَمَّا أَنْزَلَتْ ﴿لَنْ نَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى

'By no means shall you attain *Al-Birr* unless you spend (in Allāh's Cause) of that which you love...' (V.3:92) and the most beloved of my property to me is the Bairuḥā' garden, so I give it as a charitable gift in Allāh's Cause and hope to receive its reward from Allāh. O Allāh's Messenger! Dispose it of (i.e., utilize it) in the way Allāh orders you (to dispose it of)." Allāh Messenger ﷺ said, "Bravo! That is a fruitful property! That is a fruitful property! I have heard what you have said and I think it would be proper if you distribute that (garden) amongst your relatives." Then Abū Talha distributed that garden amongst his relatives and his cousins. Narrated Yaḥyā bin Yaḥyā: I learnt from Mālik, "... a fruitful property." (See H. 1461)

تُفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ ﴿٩٢﴾ قَامَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَقُولُ: ﴿لَنْ نَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتَّى تُفِقُوا مِمَّا تُحِبُّونَ﴾ وَإِنَّ أَحَبَّ أَمْوَالِي إِلَيَّ بَيْرُحَاءُ وَإِنَّهَا صَدَقَةٌ لِلَّهِ أَرْجُو بِرَّهَا وَذُخْرَهَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ، فَضَعْتُهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ حَيْثُ أَرَاكَ اللَّهُ. قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «بِخَ ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَائِحٌ. ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَائِحٌ. وَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ مَا قُلْتَ، وَإِنِّي أَرَى أَنْ تَجْعَلَهَا فِي الْأَقْرَبِينَ». قَالَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ: أَفْعَلُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَفَسَمَهَا أَبُو طَلْحَةَ فِي أَقَارِبِهِ وَبَنِي عَمِّهِ.

قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُونُسَ وَرَوَّحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: «ذَلِكَ مَالٌ رَائِحٌ».

حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى مَالِكٍ: «مَالٌ رَائِحٌ».

[راجع: ١٤٦١]

4555. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Abū Talḥa distributed the garden between Ḥassān and Ubayy, but he did not give me anything thereof, although I was a nearer relative to him.

٤٥٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ ثُمَامَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: فَجَعَلَهَا لِحَسَّانَ وَأُبَيٍّ وَأَنَا أَقْرَبُ إِلَيْهِ وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لِي مِنْهَا شَيْئًا.

[راجع: ١٤٦١]

(6) CHAPTER. "Say (O Muḥammad ﷺ): Bring here the Taurāt (Torah) and recite it, if you are truthful." (V.3:93)

(٦) بَابُ ﴿قُلْ قَاتُوا بِالَّتَوْرَةِ فَاَتَوْهَا إِن كُنتُمْ صَادِقِينَ﴾ [آل عمران: ٩٣]

4556. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Jews brought to the Prophet ﷺ a man and a woman from among them who

٤٥٥٦ - حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا

had committed illegal sexual intercourse. The Prophet ﷺ said to them, "How do you usually punish the one amongst you who has committed illegal sexual intercourse?" They replied, "We blacken their faces with coal and beat them." He said, "Don't you find the order of *Ar-Rajm* (i.e., stoning to death) in the Taurāt (Torah)?" They replied, "We do not find anything in it." 'Abdullāh bin Salām (after hearing this conversation) said to them, "You have told a lie! Bring here the Taurāt and recite it if you are truthful." (So the Jews brought the Taurāt). And the religious teacher who was teaching it to them, put his hand over the Verse of *Ar-Rajm* and started reading what was written above and below the place hidden with his hand, but he did not read the Verse of *Ar-Rajm*. 'Abdullāh bin Salām removed his (i.e., the teacher's) hand from the Verse of *Ar-Rajm* and said, "What is this?" So when the Jews saw that Verse, they said, "This is the Verse of *Ar-Rajm*." So, the Prophet ﷺ ordered that both the adulterer and the adulteress be stoned to death, and they were stoned to death near the place where biers used to be placed near the mosque. I saw her companion (i.e., the adulterer) falling over her so as to protect her from the stones.

(7) CHAPTER. "You (true believers in Islāmic Monotheism, and real followers of Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ and his *Sunna*) are the best of peoples ever raised up for mankind..." (V.3:110)

4557. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ:

The Verse:

"You [true believers in Islamic Monotheism, and real followers of Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ and his *Sunna* (legal ways, etc.)] are the best of people ever raised up for

مُوسَىٰ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ  
اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ  
الْيَهُودَ جَاءُوا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِرَجُلٍ  
مِنْهُمْ وَأَمْرًا قَدْ زَنَى فَقَالَ لَهُمْ:  
«كَيْفَ تَفْعَلُونَ بِمَنْ زَنَى مِنْكُمْ؟»  
قَالُوا: نُحَمِّمُهَا وَنَضْرِبُهَا، فَقَالَ:  
«لَا تَجِدُونَ فِي التَّوْرَةِ الرَّجْمَ؟»  
فَقَالُوا: لَا نَجِدُ فِيهَا شَيْئًا، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ  
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَلَامٍ: كَذَبْتُمْ فَأَتُوا  
بِالتَّوْرَةِ فَأَتَوْهَا إِنَّ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ.  
فَوَضَعَ مِذْرَاسَهَا الَّذِي يُدْرَسُهَا مِنْهُمْ  
كَفَّهُ عَلَى آيَةِ الرَّجْمِ فَطَفِقَ يَقْرَأُ مَا  
دُونَ يَدِهِ وَمَا وَرَاءَهَا وَلَا يَقْرَأُ آيَةَ  
الرَّجْمِ، فَتَرَخَ يَدَهُ عَنِ آيَةِ الرَّجْمِ  
فَقَالَ: مَا هَذِهِ؟ فَلَمَّا رَأَوْا ذَلِكَ  
قَالُوا: هِيَ آيَةُ الرَّجْمِ فَأَمَرَ بِهَما  
فَرَجَمَا قَرِيبًا مِنْ حَيْثُ مَوْضِعُ الْجَنَائِزِ  
عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ. قَالَ: فَرَأَيْتُ صَاحِبَهَا  
يَجْنُ عَلَيَّهَا يَقِيهَا الْحِجَارَةَ. [راجع:

[١٣٢٩

(٧) بَابٌ ﴿كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ

لِلنَّاسِ﴾ [١١٠]

٤٥٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

يُوسُفَ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مَيْسَرَةَ، عَنْ  
أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ  
عَنْهُ ﴿كُنْتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ﴾

mankind..." means, the best for the people, as you bring them with chains on their necks till they embrace Islām (thereby save them from the eternal punishment in Hell-fire and make them enter Paradise in the Hereafter). (See H. 3010)

(8) CHAPTER. "When two parties from among you were about to lose heart..." (V.3:122)

4558. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: The Verse :-

"When two parties from among you were about to lose heart, but Allāh was their *Walī* (Supporter and Protector)..." (V.3:122) was revealed concerning us, and we were the two parties, i.e., Banū Hāritha and Banū Salama, and we do not wish (that it had not been revealed) or I would not have been pleased (if it had not been revealed), for Allāh says: '... Allāh was their *Walī* (Supporter and Protector).'

(9) CHAPTER. "Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ but for Allāh) is the decision..." (V.3:128)

4559. Narrated Sālim's father that he heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ on raising his head from the bowing in the last *Rak'ā* in the *Fajr* prayer, saying, "O Allāh, curse such and such person and such and such person, and such and such person," after saying, "Allāh heard those who sent praises to Him, O our Lord! All the praises are for You." So Allāh revealed: "Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ) (but for Allāh) is the decision... (till) ... Verily, they are *Zalimūn* (polytheists, disobedients, and wrong-doers.)..." (V.3:128)

قَالَ: خَيْرَ النَّاسِ لِلنَّاسِ، تَأْتُونَ بِهِمْ فِي السَّلَاسِلِ فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ حَتَّى يَدْخُلُوا فِي الْإِسْلَامِ. [راجع: ٣٠١٠]

(٨) بَابٌ ﴿إِذْ هَمَّتْ طَّائِفَتَانِ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ تَفْسَلَا﴾ [١٢٢]

٤٥٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: قَالَ عَمْرُو: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: فِينَا نَزَلَتْ ﴿إِذْ هَمَّتْ طَّائِفَتَانِ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ تَفْسَلَا وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّهُمَا﴾ قَالَ: نَحْنُ الطَّائِفَتَانِ، بَنُو حَارِثَةَ وَبَنُو سَلَمَةَ وَمَا نُحِبُّ - وَقَالَ سُفْيَانُ مَرَّةً: وَمَا يَسْرُرُنِي - أَنَّهَا لَمْ تُنَزَّلْ لِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ: ﴿وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّهُمَا﴾.

[راجع: ٥٠٥١]

(٩) بَابٌ ﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ﴾ [١٢٨]

٤٥٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا حِبَّانُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمٌ عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ مِنَ الرُّكُوعِ فِي الرُّكُوعِ الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ يَقُولُ: «اللَّهُمَّ الْعَن فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا» بَعْدَمَا يَقُولُ: «سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ». فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ ﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ﴾ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ: ﴿فَالَهُمْ ظَلِيمُونَ﴾.

رَوَاهُ إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ رَاشِدٍ، عَنِ  
الرُّهْرِيِّ. [راجع: ٤٠٦٩]

4560. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Whenever Allāh's Messenger ﷺ intended to invoke evil upon somebody, or invoke good upon somebody, he used to invoke (Allāh) after bowing [in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)]. Sometimes after saying, "Allāh heard those who sent praises to Him, O our Lord! All the praises are for You," he would say, "O Allāh! Save Al-Walīd bin Al-Walīd and Salama bin Hishām, and 'Ayyāsh bin Abū Rabi'a. O Allāh! Inflict Your severe torture on Muḍar (tribe) and strike them with (famine) years like the years of Yūsuf [(Joseph) عليه السلام]." The Prophet ﷺ used to say in a loud voice, and he also used to say in some of his *Fajr* (prayers), "O Allāh! Curse so-and-so and so-and-so." naming some of the Arab tribes till Allāh revealed:-  
"Not for you (O Muḥammad ﷺ) but for Allāh) is the decision..." (V.3:128)

٤٥٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ  
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ  
الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ  
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ  
عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا أَرَادَ  
أَنْ يَدْعُوَ عَلَى أَحَدٍ أَوْ يَدْعُوَ لِأَحَدٍ  
فَقَدَّتْ بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ قَوْلًا قَالَ - إِذَا  
قَالَ: «سَمِعَ اللهُ لِمَنْ حَمَدَهُ» -  
«اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ. اللَّهُمَّ أَنْجِ  
الْوَالِدَ ابْنَ الْوَالِدِ، وَسَلْمَةَ بْنَ هِشَامٍ،  
وَعَيَّاشَ بْنَ أَبِي رَبِيعَةَ. اللَّهُمَّ اشْدُدْ  
وَطَأَتَكَ عَلَى مُضَرَ وَاجْعَلْهَا سِنِينَ  
كَسِينِي يُوسُفَ»، يَجْهَرُ بِذَلِكَ، وَكَانَ  
يَقُولُ فِي بَعْضِ صَلَاتِهِ فِي صَلَاةِ  
الْفَجْرِ: «اللَّهُمَّ الْعَنْ فُلَانًا وَفُلَانًا»  
لِأَخْيَاءٍ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللهُ  
﴿لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ﴾ [الآية].

[راجع: ٧٩٧]

#### (10) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh

تعالى:

"...And the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) was  
in your rear calling you back..." (V.3:153)

Ibn 'Abbās said, " 'One of the two best  
things,' (V.9:52) means either victory or  
martyrdom."

(١٠) بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَأَرْسُلْ  
يَدْعُوَكُمْ فِي أَخْرَجَكُمْ﴾ [١٥٣]،  
وَهُوَ تَأْنِيثٌ آخِرِكُمْ. وَقَالَ ابْنُ  
عَبَّاسٍ: ﴿إِلْحَادِي الْحُسَيْنِيِّنَ﴾ [التوبة:  
٥٢] فَتَحًا أَوْ شَهَادَةً.

4561. Narrated Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ appointed 'Abdullāh bin Jubair as the commander of the infantry

٤٥٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ:

(or the cavalry archers) during the battle of Uḥud. They returned defeated, and that is what is meant by:

“And the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) was in your rear calling you back.” None remained with the Prophet ﷺ then, but twelve men.

(11) CHAPTER. Allāh’s Statement: “...He sent down security for you. Slumber...” (V.3:154)

4562. Narrated Abū Ṭalḥa: Slumber overtook us during the battle of Uḥud while we were in the front files. My sword would fall from my hand and I would pick it up, and again it would fall down and I would pick it up again.

(12) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى:  
“Those who answered (the Call of) Allāh and the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) after being wounded; for those of them who did good deeds and feared Allāh, there is a great reward.” (V.3:172)

(13) CHAPTER. His Statement:  
“Those (i.e., believers) unto whom the people (hypocrites) said, ‘Verily the people (Mushrikūn) have gathered against you (a great army), therefore, fear them...’” (V.3:173)

4563. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: رضي الله عنهما: “Allāh (Alone) is Sufficient for us and He is

سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: جَعَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى الرَّجَالَةِ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ جُبَيْرٍ وَأَقْبَلُوا مُنْهَرِمِينَ فَذَكَ إِذْ يَدْعُوهُمْ الرَّسُولُ فِي أُخْرَاهُمْ. وَلَمْ يَبْقَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ غَيْرُ اثْنِي عَشَرَ رَجُلًا.

[راجع: ٣٠٣٩]

(١١) **بَابُ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿أَمَنَّا نُهَاسًا﴾**

[١٥٤]

٤٥٦٢ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَبُو يَعْقُوبَ: حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ: أَنَّ أَبَا طَلْحَةَ قَالَ: غَشِينَا التُّعَاسُ وَنَحْنُ فِي مَصَافِنَا يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، قَالَ: فَجَعَلَ سَيْفِي يَسْقُطُ مِنْ يَدِي وَأَخْذُهُ، وَيَسْقُطُ وَأَخْذُهُ. [راجع: ٤٠٦٨]

(١٢) **بَابُ قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿الَّذِينَ**

اسْتَجَابُوا لِلَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا أَصَابَهُمُ الْقَرْحُ لِلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا مِنْهُمْ وَاتَّقُوا أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ ﴿١٧٢﴾

﴿الْقَرْحُ﴾: الْجِرَاحُ. ﴿اسْتَجَابُوا﴾: أَجَابُوا، ﴿يَسْتَجِيبُ﴾: يُجِيبُ.

(١٣) **بَابُ قَوْلِهِ: ﴿الَّذِينَ قَالَ لَهُمُ**

النَّاسُ إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ جَمَعُوا لَكُمْ فَاخْشَوْهُمْ﴾ [١٧٣]

٤٥٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ

the Best Disposer of affairs,” was said by Ibrāhīm (Abraham) عليه السلام when he was thrown into the fire; and it was said by Muḥammad ﷺ when they (i.e., hypocrites) said, “Verily, the people (*Mushrikūn*) have gathered against you (a great army) therefore, fear them.” But it only increased their faith and they said: “Allāh (Alone) is Sufficient for us, and He is the Best Disposer of affairs (for us).’ (V.3:173)

4564. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The last statement of Ibrāhīm (Abraham) when he was thrown into the fire was:

“Allāh (Alone) is Sufficient for me and He is the Best Disposer of (my) affairs.”

(14) CHAPTER. “And let not those who covetously withhold of that which Allāh has bestowed on them of His Bounty ...” (V.3:180)

4565. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Anyone whom Allāh has given wealth but he does not pay its *Zakāt*, then, on the Day of Resurrection, his wealth will be presented to him in the shape of a bald-headed poisonous male snake with two poisonous glands<sup>(1)</sup> in its mouth and it will encircle itself round his neck and bite him over his cheeks and say, ‘I am your wealth; I am your treasure.’” Then the Prophet ﷺ recited this (following) Divine Verse: “And let not those who covetously withhold of that which Allāh has bestowed on them of His

أَرَاهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضَّحَى، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: ﴿حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ﴾ قَالَهَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ حِينَ أُلْقِيَ فِي النَّارِ، وَقَالَهَا مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ حِينَ قَالُوا: ﴿إِنَّ النَّاسَ قَدْ جَمَعُوا لَكُمْ فَاخْشَوْهُمْ فَزَادَهُمْ إِيمَانًا وَقَالُوا حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ﴾. [انظر: ٤٥٦٤]

٤٥٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ أَبِي حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضَّحَى، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ آخِرَ قَوْلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حِينَ أُلْقِيَ فِي النَّارِ: حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ. [راجع: ٤٥٦٣]

(١٤) بَابُ ﴿وَلَا يَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ يَبْخُلُونَ بِمَا آتَاهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ﴾ [١٨٠] الْآيَةِ ﴿سَيُطَوَّقُونَ﴾ كَقَوْلِكَ: طَوَّقْتُهُ بِطَوَّقٍ.

٤٥٦٥ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُنِيرٍ: سَمِعَ أَبَا النَّضْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ هُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا فَلَمْ يُؤَدِّ زَكَاتَهُ مِثْلَ لَهُ مَالُهُ شُجَاعًا أَفْرَعَ لَهُ رَبِيبَانِ يُطَوَّقُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يَأْخُذُ بِلَهْزِمَتَيْهِ - يَعْنِي بِشِدْقَيْهِ - يَقُولُ: أَنَا مَالِكٌ، أَنَا

(1) (H. 4565) *Fath Al-Bārī*, [See also *Sahih Al-Bukhārī* Vol. 2, *Hadīth* No. 1403.]

Bounty ...” till the end of the Verse. (V.3:180). (See H. 1403)

(15) CHAPTER. “...And you shall certainly hear much that will grieve you from those who received the Scripture before you (Jews and Christians) and from those who ascribe partners to Allāh...” (V.3:186)

4566. Narrated Usāma bin Zaid رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ rode a donkey, equipped with *Qatifa Fadakiya* (a thick cloth-covering made in *Fadak*) and I was riding behind him. He was going to pay a visit to Sa'd bin 'Ubāda in Banū Al-Hāriṭh bin Al-Khazraj; and this incident happened before the battle of Badr. The Prophet ﷺ passed by a gathering in which 'Abdullāh bin Ubayy bin Salūl was present, and that was before 'Abdullāh bin Ubayy embraced Islām. Behold, in that gathering there were mix-up people of different religions: there were Muslims, *Mushrikūn*, idol-worshippers, and Jews, and in that gathering 'Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa was also present. When a cloud of dust raised by the donkey reached that gathering, 'Abdullāh bin Ubayy covered his nose with his garment and then said, “Do not cover us with dust.” Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ greeted them and stopped and dismounted and invited them to Allāh (i.e., to embrace Islām) and recited to them the Noble Qur'ān. On that, 'Abdullāh bin Ubayy bin Salūl said, “O man! There is nothing better than that what you say, if it is the truth, then do not trouble us with it in our gatherings. Return to your mount (or residence) and if somebody comes to you, relate (your tales) to him.” On that 'Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa said, “Yes, O Allāh's Messenger! Bring it (i.e., what you

كُنْزِكَ»، ثُمَّ تَلَا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ ﴿وَلَا يَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ يَبْخُلُونَ بِمَا آتَاهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ﴾ إِلَى آخِرِ الْآيَةِ. [راجع: ١٤٠٣]

(١٥) بَابٌ ﴿وَلَتَسْمَعُنَّ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ وَمِنَ الَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا أَذًى كَثِيرًا﴾

[١٨٦]

٤٥٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ أَسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَكِبَ عَلَى حِمَارٍ عَلَى قَطِيفَةٍ فَذَكِّيَتْ وَأُرْدِفَ أَسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ وَرَأَاهُ يَعُودُ سَعْدَ بْنَ عُبَادَةَ فِي بَنِي الْحَارِثِ بْنِ الْخَزْرَجِ قَبْلَ وَقْعَةِ بَدْرٍ، قَالَ: حَتَّى مَرَّ بِمَجْلِسٍ فِيهِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ سَلُولٌ وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسْلِمَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ، فَإِذَا فِي الْمَجْلِسِ أَخْلَاطٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ، عَبْدَةَ الْأَوْثَانِ، وَالْيَهُودِ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ، وَفِي الْمَجْلِسِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ. فَلَمَّا غَشِيَتِ الْمَجْلِسَ عَجَاجَةُ الدَّابَّةِ حَمَرَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ بَرْدَانَهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: لَا تُغَبِّرُوا عَلَيْنَا، فَسَلَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَيْهِمْ ثُمَّ وَقَفَ فَتَرَلَّ فَدَعَاهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ، وَقَرَأَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْقُرْآنَ. فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَرْزَةَ سَلُولٌ: أَيُّهَا الْمَرْءُ إِنَّهُ لَا أَحْسَنَ مِمَّا تَقُولُ. إِنْ كَانَ حَقًّا

want to say) to us in our gatherings, for we love that." So, the Muslims, *Al-Mushrikūn* and the Jews started abusing one another till they were on the point of fighting with one another. The Prophet ﷺ kept on quietening them till they became quiet, whereupon the Prophet ﷺ rode his animal (mount) and proceeded till he entered upon Sa'd bin 'Ubāda. The Prophet ﷺ said to Sa'd, "Did you not hear what 'Abū Ḥubāb said?" He meant 'Abdullāh bin Ubayy. "He said so-and-so." On that Sa'd bin 'Ubāda said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Excuse and forgive him, for by Him Who revealed the Book to you, Allāh brought the Truth which was sent to you at the time when the people of this town (i.e., Al-Madīna) had decided unanimously to crown him and tie a turban on his head (electing him as chief). But when Allāh opposed that (decision) through the Truth which Allāh gave to you, he (i.e., 'Abdullāh bin Ubayy) was grieved with jealousy, and that caused him to do what you have seen." So, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ excused him, for the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions used to forgive *Al-Mushrikūn* and the people of Scripture as Allāh had ordered them, and they used to put up with their mischief with patience. Allāh تعالى said:

"...And you shall certainly hear much that will grieve you from those who received the Scripture before you (Jews and Christians) and from those who ascribe partners to Allāh..." (V.3:186) And Allāh also said:

"Many of the people of the Scripture (Jews and Christians) wish that if they could turn you away as disbelievers after you have believed, out of envy from their own selves..." (V.2:109)

So, the Prophet ﷺ used to stick to the principle of forgiveness for them as long as Allāh ordered him to do so till Allāh

فَلَا تُؤْذِنَا بِهِ فِي مَجَالِسِنَا. اِرْجِعْ إِلَى رَحْلِكَ، فَمَنْ جَاءَكَ فَاقْضُصْ عَلَيْهِ. فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ فَأَعَشِنَا بِهِ فِي مَجَالِسِنَا فَإِنَّا نُحِبُّ ذَلِكَ. فَاسْتَبَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ وَالْيَهُودُ حَتَّى كَادُوا يَتَنَاقَرُونَ فَلَمْ يَزَلِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُخَفِّضُهُمْ حَتَّى سَكَنُوا ثُمَّ رَكِبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ دَابَّتَهُ فَسَارَ حَتَّى دَخَلَ عَلَى سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَادَةَ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَيَا سَعْدُ أَلَمْ تَسْمَعْ مَا قَالَ أَبُو حُبَابٍ؟ - يُرِيدُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي - قَالَ كَذَا وَكَذَا»، قَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ اغْفُ عَنَّهُ وَاصْفَحْ عَنَّهُ، فَوَالَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ لَقَدْ جَاءَ اللَّهُ بِالْحَقِّ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ، وَلَقَدْ اضْطَلَحَ أَهْلُ هَذِهِ الْبَحِيرَةَ عَلَى أَنْ يُتَوَجَّهَ فَيُصِيبُوهُ بِالْعِصَابَةِ فَلَمَّا أَبَى اللَّهُ ذَلِكَ بِالْحَقِّ الَّذِي أُعْطَاكَ اللَّهُ شَرَقَ بِذَلِكَ، فَذَلِكَ فَعَلَ بِهِ مَا رَأَيْتَ، فَعَفَا عَنْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَأَصْحَابُهُ يَعْفُونَ عَنِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ وَأَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ كَمَا أَمَرَهُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَصْبِرُونَ عَلَى الْأَذَى، قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَسْتُمْ مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ وَمِنَ الَّذِينَ أَشْرَكُوا أَذَى كَثِيرًا﴾ الْآيَةَ. وَقَالَ اللَّهُ: ﴿وَدَّ كَثِيرٌ مِّنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ لَوْ يَرُدُّوكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ