

93 - THE BOOK OF AL-AHKĀM
(JUDGEMENTS)

(1) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: "O you who believe! Obey Allāh and obey the Messenger (Muḥammad ﷺ) and those of you (Muslims) who are in authority..." (V.4:59)

7137. Narrated Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Whoever obeys me, he obeys Allāh, and whoever disobeys me, he disobeys Allāh; and whoever obeys my ruler (the ruler I appoint) he obeys me, and whoever disobeys my (appointed) ruler, he disobeys me." (See H. 2957)

7138. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Surely! Everyone of you is a guardian and is responsible for his charges: The *Imām* (ruler) of the people is a guardian and is responsible for his subjects; a man is the guardian of his family (household) and is responsible for his subjects; a woman is the guardian of her husband's home and of his children and is responsible for them; and the slave of a man is a guardian of his master's property and is responsible for it. Surely, everyone of you is a guardian and responsible for his charges." (See H. 893)

(١) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأَطِيعُوا أَوْلِيَّ الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ﴾ [النساء: ٥٩]

٧١٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ أَطَاعَنِي فَقَدْ أَطَاعَ اللَّهَ، وَمَنْ عَصَانِي فَقَدْ عَصَى اللَّهَ، وَمَنْ أَطَاعَ أَمِيرِي فَقَدْ أَطَاعَنِي، وَمَنْ عَصَى أَمِيرِي فَقَدْ عَصَانِي». [راجع: ٢٩٥٧]

٧١٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَلَا كَلُّكُمْ رَاعٍ، وَكَلُّكُمْ مَسْئُولٌ عَنْ رَعِيَّتِهِ. فَالْإِمَامُ الْأَعْظَمُ الَّذِي عَلَى النَّاسِ رَاعٍ وَهُوَ مَسْئُولٌ عَنْ رَعِيَّتِهِ، وَالرَّجُلُ رَاعٍ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَيْتِهِ وَهُوَ مَسْئُولٌ عَنْ رَعِيَّتِهِ. وَالْمَرْأَةُ رَاعِيَّةٌ عَلَى أَهْلِ بَيْتِ زَوْجِهَا وَوَلَدِهِ وَهِيَ مَسْئُولَةٌ عَنْهُمْ، وَعَبْدُ الرَّجُلِ رَاعٍ عَلَى مَالِ سَيِّدِهِ وَهُوَ مَسْئُولٌ عَنْهُ أَلَا فَكَلُّكُمْ رَاعٍ، وَكَلُّكُمْ مَسْئُولٌ عَنْ رَعِيَّتِهِ». [راجع: ٨٩٣]

(2) CHAPTER. The (chief) rulers (of all Muslims must be) from the Quraish.

(٢) بَابُ: الْأَمْرَاءُ مِنَ قُرَيْشٍ

7139. Narrated Muḥammad bin Jubair bin Muṭ'im that while he was included in a delegation of the Quraish staying with Mu'āwīya, Mu'āwīya heard that 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr had said that there would be a king from the Qaḥṭān tribe, whereupon he became very angry. He stood up, and after glorifying and praising Allāh as He deserved, said, "Amma Ba'du (to proceed), I have come to know that some of you men are narrating things which are neither in Allāh's Book (the Qur'ān), nor have been mentioned by Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Such people are the ignorant among you. Beware of such vain desires that mislead those who have them. I have heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, 'This matter (of the caliphate) will remain with the Quraish, and none will rebel against them but Allāh will throw him down on his face as long as they stick to the rules and regulations of the religion (Islām).'"

٧١٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: كَانَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّهُ بَلَغَ مُعَاوِيَةَ - وَهُمْ عِنْدَهُ فِي وَفْدٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ - أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ ابْنَ عَمْرٍو يُحَدِّثُ: أَنَّهُ سَيَكُونُ مَلِكٌ مِنْ قَحْطَانَ، فَغَضِبَ فَقَامَ فَأَتَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَمَا بَعْدُ فَإِنَّهُ بَلَغَنِي أَنَّ رِجَالًا مِنْكُمْ يُحَدِّثُونَ أَحَادِيثَ لَيْسَتْ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ وَلَا تُؤْتَرُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. وَأَوْلِيكَ جُهَالِكُمْ. فَإِيَّاكُمْ وَالْأَمَانِيَّ الَّتِي تُضِلُّ أَهْلَهَا، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ فِي قُرَيْشٍ، لَا يُعَادِيهِمْ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا كَبَّهَ اللَّهُ فِي النَّارِ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ مَا أَقَامُوا الدِّينَ». [راجع: ٣٥٠٠]

تَابَعَهُ نُعَيْمٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ.

7140. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "This matter (of the caliphate) will remain with the Quraish even if only two of them were still existing."⁽¹⁾

٧١٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يَقُولُ: قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَزَالُ هَذَا الْأَمْرُ فِي قُرَيْشٍ مَا بَقِيَ مِنْهُمْ اثْنَانِ». [راجع: ٣٥٠١]

(1) (H.7140) The Prophet ﷺ meant (in this *Hadīth*) that the Muslims are obliged to appoint, as their chief ruler, someone from the tribe of Quraish even if there is only one Quraishī left who is fit (as regards the Islāmic religion) for the caliphate.

(3) CHAPTER. The reward of the person who judges according to (the principles of) *Al-Hikmah* (wisdom i.e., Laws of Allāh's Book), as (is understood from) the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

“...And whosoever does not judge by what Allāh has revealed, (then) such (people) are *Al-Fasiqūn* [the rebellious i.e., disobedient (of a lesser degree) to Allāh].” (V.5:47)

7141. Narrated ‘Abdullāh عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “Do not wish to be like anyone, except in two cases:

(1) A man whom Allāh has given wealth and he spends it righteously (in a just and right way according to what Allāh has ordered).

(2) A man whom Allāh has given *Al-Hikmah* (wisdom, knowledge of the Qur'ān and the *Sunna* — legal ways of the Prophet ﷺ) and he acts according to it and teaches it to others.”

(4) CHAPTER. To listen to and obey one's *Imām* (Muslim ruler) as long as his orders involve not one in disobedience (to Allāh).

7142. Narrated Anas bin Mālik عنه رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “You should listen to and obey your *Imām* (Muslim ruler) even if he was an Ethiopian (black) slave whose head looks like a raisin.”

7143. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās عنه رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, “If somebody sees his Muslim ruler doing something he disapproves of, he should be patient, for whoever disunite from *Al-Jama'ah* (the Muslim group) [i.e., becomes separate from the Muslim group] even for a span and then dies, he will die as those who died in

(٣) **بَابُ أَجْرِ مَنْ قَضَى بِالْحِكْمَةِ**
لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَمَنْ لَمْ يَحْكَمْ بِمَا أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفَاسِقُونَ﴾ [المائدة: ٤٧]

٧١٤١ - حَدَّثَنَا شَهَابُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ:

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا حَسَدَ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْنِ: رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ مَالًا فَسَلَّطَهُ عَلَى هَلَكْتِهِ فِي الْحَقِّ، وَآخَرُ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ حِكْمَةً فَهُوَ يَقْضِي بِهَا وَيَعْلَمُهَا». [راجع: ٧٣]

(٤) **بَابُ السَّمْعِ وَالطَّاعَةِ لِلْإِمَامِ مَا لَمْ تَكُنْ مَعْصِيَةً**

٧١٤٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اسْمَعُوا وَأَطِيعُوا، وَإِنْ اسْتَعْمِلَ عَلَيْكُمْ عَبْدٌ حَبَشِيٌّ كَأَنَّ رَأْسَهُ زَبِيْبَةٌ».

[راجع: ٦٩٣]

٧١٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ

حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ، عَنِ الْجَعْدِ، عَنْ أَبِي رَجَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ يَرْوِيهِ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ رَأَى مِنْ أَمِيرِهِ شَيْئًا يَكْرَهُهُ فَلْيَبْصُرْ، فَإِنَّهُ لَيْسَ

the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance (as rebellious sinners).” [Fath Al-Bari]

[See *Hadīth* No. 7053]

7144. Narrated ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “A Muslim has to listen to and obey (the order of his Muslim ruler) whether he likes it or not, as long as his orders involve not one in disobedience (to Allāh), but if an act of disobedience (to Allāh) is imposed, one should not listen to it or obey it.” [See Vol. 4, *Hadīth* No. 2955]

7145. Narrated ‘Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ sent an army unit (for some campaign) and appointed a man from the *Anṣār* as its commander and ordered them (the soldiers) to obey him. (During the campaign) he became angry with them and said, “Didn’t the Prophet ﷺ order you to obey me?” They said, “Yes.” He said, “I order you to collect wood and make a fire and then throw yourselves into it.” So they collected wood and made a fire, but when they were about to throw themselves into it they started looking at each other, and some of them said, “We followed the Prophet ﷺ to escape from the (Hell) Fire. (How) should we enter it now?” So while they were in that state, the fire extinguished and their commander’s anger abated. The event was mentioned to the Prophet ﷺ and he said, “If they had entered it (the fire) they would never have come out of it, for obedience is required only in what is *Al-Ma’rūf* (Islāmic Monotheism and all that Islām has ordained and all that is good).” [See Vol. 5, *Hadīth* No. 4340]

أَحَدٌ يُفَارِقُ الْجَمَاعَةَ شِبْرًا فَيَمُوتُ إِلَّا مَاتَ مَيِّتَةً جَاهِلِيَّةً». [راجع: ٧٠٥٣]

٧١٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «السَّمْعُ وَالطَّاعَةُ عَلَى الْمَرْءِ الْمُسْلِمِ فِيمَا أَحَبَّ وَكَرِهَ مَا لَمْ يُؤْمَرْ بِمَعْصِيَةٍ، فَإِذَا أُمِرَ بِمَعْصِيَةٍ فَلَا سَمْعَ وَلَا طَاعَةَ». [راجع: ٢٩٥٥]

٧١٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ

بْنِ غِيَاثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدَةَ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ سَرِيَّةً وَأَمَرَ عَلَيْهِمْ رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ وَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يُطِيعُوا، فَغَضِبَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَقَالَ: أَلَيْسَ قَدْ أَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَنْ تُطِيعُونِي؟ قَالُوا: بَلَى. قَالَ: قَدْ عَزَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ لَمَّا جَمَعْتُمْ حَطَبًا وَأَوْقَدْتُمْ نَارًا ثُمَّ دَخَلْتُمْ فِيهَا، فَجَمَعُوا حَطَبًا فَأَوْقَدُوا نَارًا، فَلَمَّا هَمُّوا بِالْدُخُولِ فَقَامُوا يَنْظُرُونَ بَعْضُهُمْ إِلَى بَعْضٍ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ: إِنَّمَا تَبِعْنَا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِرَارًا مِنَ النَّارِ، أَفَنَدْخُلُهَا؟ فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ كَذَلِكَ إِذْ خَمَدَتِ النَّارُ وَسَكَنَ غَضَبُهُ فَذَكَرَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «لَوْ دَخَلُوهَا مَا خَرَجُوا مِنْهَا أَبَدًا، إِنَّمَا الطَّاعَةُ فِي الْمَعْرُوفِ». [راجع: ٤٣٤٠]

(5) CHAPTER. If somebody does not seek authority of ruling, then Allāh will surely help him (if he is given such authority).

7146. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Samura: The Prophet ﷺ said, "O 'Abdur-Raḥmān! Do not seek to be a ruler, for if you are given authority on your demand, then you will be held responsible for it, but if you are given it without asking (for it), then you will be helped (by Allāh) in it. If you ever take an oath to do something and later on you find that something else is better, then you should expiate your oath and do what is better."

(٥) بَابٌ مَنْ لَمْ يَسْأَلِ الْإِمَارَةَ أَعَانَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا

٧١٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِثَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَارِمٍ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ، لَا تَسْأَلِ الْإِمَارَةَ فَإِنَّكَ إِنْ أُعْطِيَتْهَا عَنْ مَسْأَلَةٍ وُكِلْتَ إِلَيْهَا، وَإِنْ أُعْطِيَتْهَا عَنْ غَيْرِ مَسْأَلَةٍ أُعِنْتَ عَلَيْهَا، وَإِذَا حَلَفْتَ عَلَى يَمِينٍ فَرَأَيْتَ غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا فَكَفَّرْ عَنْ يَمِينِكَ وَآتِ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ». [راجع: ٦٦٢٢]

(6) CHAPTER. He who seeks to be a ruler will be held responsible for that (i.e., Allāh will not help him in his duty).

7147. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Samura: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Samura! Do not seek to be a ruler, for if you are given authority on your demand, you will be held responsible for it, but if you are given it without asking for it, then you will be helped (by Allāh) in it. If you ever take an oath to do something and later on you find that something else is better, then do what is better and make expiation for your oath."

(٦) بَابٌ مَنْ سَأَلَ الْإِمَارَةَ وُكِلَ إِلَيْهَا

٧١٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ، لَا تَسْأَلِ الْإِمَارَةَ فَإِنْ أُعْطِيَتْهَا عَنْ مَسْأَلَةٍ وُكِلْتَ إِلَيْهَا، وَإِنْ أُعْطِيَتْهَا عَنْ غَيْرِ مَسْأَلَةٍ أُعِنْتَ عَلَيْهَا، وَإِذَا حَلَفْتَ عَلَى يَمِينٍ فَرَأَيْتَ غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا فَأَتِ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ وَكَفَّرْ عَنْ يَمِينِكَ».

[راجع: ٦٦٢٢]

(7) CHAPTER. What is disliked regarding being keen to have the authority of ruling.

(٧) بَابٌ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ الْجِرْصِ عَلَى الْإِمَارَةِ

7148. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "You people will be

٧١٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:

keen to have the authority of ruling which will be a thing of regret for you on the Day of Resurrection. What an excellent wet nurse it is, yet what a bad weaning one it is!”⁽¹⁾

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّكُمْ سَتَحْرِصُونَ عَلَى الْإِمَارَةِ وَسَتَكُونُ نَدَامَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، فَنِعْمَ الْمُرْضِعَةُ وَبِئْسَتِ الْفَاطِمَةُ».

وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ حُمْرَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْحَمِيدِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَوْلَهُ.

7149. Narrated Abū Mūsā رضي الله عنه: Two men from my tribe and I entered upon the Prophet ﷺ. One of two men said to the Prophet ﷺ, “O Allāh’s Messenger! Appoint me as a governor,” and so did the second. The Prophet ﷺ said, “We do not assign the authority of ruling to those who ask for it, nor to those who are keen to have it.”

٧١٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: دَخَلْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَا وَرَجُلَانِ مِنْ قَوْمِي، فَقَالَ أَحَدُ الرَّجُلَيْنِ: أَمْرُنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ مِثْلَهُ، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّا لَا نُؤَلِّي هَذَا مَنْ سَأَلَهُ وَلَا مَنْ حَرَصَ عَلَيْهِ».

[راجع: ٢٢٦١]

(8) CHAPTER. If somebody is assigned the authority of ruling some people but, he does not look after them in an honest manner!

(٨) بَابٌ مِنَ اسْتُرْعِيَ رَعِيَّةً فَلَمْ يَنْصَحْ

7150. Narrated Ma‘qil: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “Any man whom Allāh has given the authority of ruling some people and he does not look after them in an honest manner, will never have even the smell of Paradise.”

٧١٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَشْهَبِ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ: أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ زِيَادٍ عَادَ مَعْقِلَ بْنَ يَسَارٍ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ. فَقَالَ لَهُ مَعْقِلٌ: إِنِّي مُحَدِّثُكَ حَدِيثًا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ

(1) (H.7148) The authority of ruling is like a wet nurse for the ruler, because it provides him with all sorts of pleasures, but as soon as he is dismissed or dies, he is weaned, i.e., deprived from all such pleasures and is taken to account.

رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «مَا مِنْ عَبْدٍ يَسْتَرِعِيهِ اللَّهُ رَعِيَّةً فَلَمْ يَحْطَظْهَا بِنُصْحِهِ لَمْ يَجِدْ رَائِحَةَ الْجَنَّةِ».

7151. Narrated Ma'qil: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If any ruler having the authority to rule Muslim subjects dies while he is deceiving them, Allāh will forbid Paradise for him."

٧١٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا حُسَيْنُ الْجُعْفِيُّ: قَالَ زَائِدَةُ: ذَكَرَهُ هِشَامٌ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ قَالَ: أَتَيْتَنَا مَعْقِلُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ نَعُودُهُ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ لَهُ مَعْقِلُ: أَحَدْتُكَ حَدِيثًا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «مَا مِنْ وَالٍ يَلِي رَعِيَّةً مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ فَيَمُوتُ وَهُوَ غَاشٌّ لَهُمْ إِلَّا حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَّةَ».

(٩) بَابٌ مِنْ شَأْنِ شَقِّ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ

(9) CHAPTER. Whoever puts the people into troubles and difficulties will be put into troubles and difficulties by Allāh.

7152. Narrated Ṭarīf Abū Tamīma: I saw Ṣafwān and Jundab and Ṣafwān's companions when Jundab was advising. They said, "Did you hear something from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ?" Jundab said, "I heard him saying, 'Whoever does a good deed in order to show off, Allāh will expose his intentions on the Day of Resurrection (before the people), and whoever puts the people into difficulties, Allāh will put him into difficulties on the Day of Resurrection.'" The people said (to Jundab), "Advise us." He said, "The first thing of the human body to putrefy is the abdomen, so he who can eat nothing but good food (*Ḥalāl* and earned lawfully) should do so, and he who does as much as he can that nothing intervenes between him and Paradise by not shedding even a handful of blood (i.e., murdering), should do so."

٧١٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ الْوَاسِطِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنِ الْجُرَيْرِيِّ، عَنْ طَرِيفِ أَبِي تَمِيمَةَ قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ صَفْوَانَ وَجُنْدَبًا وَأَصْحَابَهُ وَهُوَ يُوصِيهِمْ فَقَالُوا: هَلْ سَمِعْتَ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ شَيْئًا؟ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ: «مَنْ سَمِعَ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ بِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، قَالَ: وَمَنْ شَاقَّ شَقَّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ». فَقَالُوا: أَوْصِنَا، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا يُتْتَنُّ مِنَ الْإِنْسَانِ بَطْنُهُ، فَمَنْ اسْتَطَاعَ أَنْ لَا يَأْكُلَ إِلَّا طَيِّبًا فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ اسْتَطَاعَ أَنْ لَا يُحَالَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْجَنَّةِ بِجِلْدٍ

كَفَّ مِنْ دَمٍ هَرَاقَهُ فَلْيَفْعَلْ». قُلْتُ
لَأَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: مَنْ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ جُنْدَبٌ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ،
جُنْدَبٌ. [راجع: ٦٤٩٩]

(10) CHAPTER. To give judgements and legal opinions on the road.

Yahyā bin Ya'mar gave a judgement on the road; and Ash-Sha'bi gave a judgement at the gate of his house.

7153. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: While the Prophet ﷺ and I were coming out of the mosque, a man met us outside the gate. The man said, "O Allāh's Messenger! When will be the Hour?" The Prophet ﷺ asked him, "What have you prepared for it?" The man became afraid and ashamed and then said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I haven't prepared for it much of *Siyām* (fasting), *Salāt* (prayers) or charitable gifts but I love Allāh and His Messenger." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You will be with the one whom you love."

(11) CHAPTER. It is mentioned that there was no gatekeeper for the Prophet ﷺ.

7154. Narrated Thābit Al-Bunānī: Anas bin Mālik said to a woman of his family, "Do you know such and such a woman?" She replied, "Yes." He said, "The Prophet ﷺ passed by her while she was weeping over a grave, and he said to her, 'Be afraid of Allāh and be patient.' The woman said (to the Prophet ﷺ), 'Go away from me, for you do

(١٠) **بَابُ الْقَضَاءِ وَالْفُتْيَا فِي الطَّرِيقِ**

وَقَضَى يَحْيَى بْنُ يَعْمَرَ فِي الطَّرِيقِ،
وَقَضَى الشَّعْبِيُّ عَلَى بَابِ دَارِهِ.

٧١٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنصُورٍ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ أَبِي الْجَعْدِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا أَنَا وَالنَّبِيُّ ﷺ خَارِجَانِ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ فَلَقِينَا رَجُلًا عِنْدَ سُدَّةِ الْمَسْجِدِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، مَتَى السَّاعَةُ؟ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا أَعَدَدْتُ لَهَا؟» فَكَأَنَّ الرَّجُلَ اسْتَكَانَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، مَا أَعَدَدْتُ لَهَا كَبِيرَ صِيَامٍ وَلَا صَلَاةٍ وَلَا صَدَقَةٍ، وَلَكِنِّي أُحِبُّ اللهَ وَرَسُولَهُ. قَالَ: «أَنْتَ مَعَ مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ». [راجع: ٣٦٨٨]

(١١) **بَابُ مَا ذُكِرَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ بَوَابٌ**

٧١٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا ثَابِتُ الْبُنَانِيُّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ لَامْرَأَةٍ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا: تَعْرِفِينَ فُلَانَةَ؟ قَالَتْ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: فَإِنَّ

not know my calamity.' ” Anas added, “The Prophet ﷺ left her and proceeded. A man passed by her and asked her, ‘What has Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to you?’ She replied, ‘I did not recognize him.’ The man said, ‘He was Allāh’s Messenger.’ ” Anas added, “So that woman came to the gate of the Prophet ﷺ and she did not find any gatekeeper there, and she said, ‘O Allāh’s Messenger! By Allāh, I did not recognize you!’ The Prophet ﷺ said, ‘No doubt, patience is at the first stroke of a calamity.’ ”

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَرَّ بِهَا وَهِيَ تَبْكِي عِنْدَ قَبْرِ
فَقَالَ: «اتَّقِي اللَّهَ وَاصْبِرِي»، فَقَالَتْ:
إِلَيْكَ عَنِّي، فَإِنَّكَ خَلَوُ مِنْ مُصِيبَتِي.
قَالَ: فَجَاوَزَهَا وَمَضَى فَمَرَّ بِهَا رَجُلٌ
فَقَالَ: مَا قَالَ لِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟
قَالَتْ: مَا عَرَفْتُهُ. قَالَ: إِنَّهُ لَرَسُولُ
اللَّهِ ﷺ، قَالَ: فَجَاءَتْ إِلَى بَابِهِ فَلَمْ
تَجِدْ عَلَيْهِ بَوَابًا، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ، وَاللَّهِ مَا عَرَفْتُكَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ: «إِنَّ الصَّبْرَ عِنْدَ أَوَّلِ صَدْمَةٍ».

[راجع: ١٢٥٢]

(12) CHAPTER. A governor (of a province, etc.,) who is under the *Imām* can sentence to death a person who deserves such punishment without consulting the *Imām*.

(١٢) بَابُ الْحَاكِمِ يَحْكُمُ بِالْقَتْلِ
عَلَى مَنْ وَجِبَ عَلَيْهِ دُونِ الْإِمَامِ الَّذِي
فَوْقَهُ

7155. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Qais bin Sa'd was to the Prophet ﷺ like a chief police officer to an *Amir* (chief).

٧١٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ
الذُّهْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ ثُمَامَةَ،
عَنْ أَنَسٍ: أَنَّ قَيْسَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ كَانَ
يَكُونُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِمَنْزِلَةٍ
صَاحِبِ الشَّرْطَةِ مِنَ الْأَمِيرِ.

7156. Narrated Abū Mūsa that the Prophet ﷺ sent him and sent Mu'adh after him (as rulers to Yemen).

٧١٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
يَحْيَى، عَنْ قُرَّةَ بْنِ خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنِي
حُمَيْدُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بُرْدَةَ،
عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَعَثَهُ
وَأَتْبَعَهُ بِمُعَاذٍ. [راجع: ٢٢٦١]

7157. Narrated Abū Mūsa: A man embraced Islām and then reverted back to Judaism. Mu'adh bin Jabal came and saw the man with Abū Mūsa. Mu'adh asked, “What is wrong with this (man)?” Abū Mūsa

٧١٥٧ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَحْبُوبُ بْنُ الْحَسَنِ:
حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلَالٍ،

replied, "He embraced Islām and then reverted back to Judaism." Mu'ādh said, "I will not sit down unless you kill him (as it is) the verdict of Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ."

عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى: أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَسْلَمَ ثُمَّ تَهَوَّدَ فَأَتَاهُ مُعَاذُ بْنُ جَبَلٍ وَهُوَ عِنْدَ أَبِي مُوسَى فَقَالَ: مَا لِهَذَا؟ قَالَ: أَسْلَمَ ثُمَّ تَهَوَّدَ، قَالَ: لَا أَجْلِسُ حَتَّى أَقْتُلَهُ، فَضَاءَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولَهُ ﷺ. [راجع: ٢٢٦١]

(13) CHAPTER. Can a judge give a judgement or a formal legal opinion while he is in an angry mood?

7158. Narrated 'Abdur-Rahmān bin Abū Bakra: Abū Bakra wrote to his son who was in Sijistān: Do not judge between two persons when you are angry, for I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "A judge should not judge between two persons while he is in an angry mood."

(١٣) بَابٌ: هَلْ يَقْضِي الْقَاضِي أَوْ يُفْتِي وَهُوَ غَضَبَانٌ؟

٧١٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ قَالَ: كَتَبَ أَبُو بَكْرَةَ إِلَى ابْنِهِ - وَكَانَ بِسِجِسْتَانَ - بَأَنْ لَا تَقْضِي بَيْنَ اثْنَيْنِ وَأَنْتَ غَضَبَانٌ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَقْضِيَنَّ حَكْمٌ بَيْنَ اثْنَيْنِ وَهُوَ غَضَبَانٌ».

7159. Narrated Abū Mas'ūd Al-Anṣārī: A man came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! By Allāh, I fail to attend the morning congregational *Ṣalāt* (prayer) because so-and-so (i.e., Mu'ādh bin Jabal) prolongs the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) when he leads us for it." I had never seen the Prophet ﷺ more furious in giving advice than he was on that day. He then said, "O people! Some of you make others dislike [good deeds, i.e. *Ṣalāt* (prayer) etc.]. So whoever among you leads the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he should shorten it (make it brief) because among them there are the old, the weak and the one who is in a state that requires urgent relief (having some urgent jobs to do)." [See *Ḥadīth* Vol. 1, No. 90]

٧١٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لَأَتَأَخَّرُ عَنْ صَلَاةِ الْغَدَاةِ مِنْ أَجْلِ فُلَانٍ مِمَّا يُطِيلُ بِنَا فِيهَا. قَالَ: فَمَا رَأَيْتَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَطُّ أَشَدَّ غَضَبًا فِي مَوْعِظَةٍ مِنْهُ يَوْمِيذٍ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، إِنَّ مِنْكُمْ مُتَفَرِّقِينَ، فَأَيْكُمْ مَا صَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ فَلْيُوجِزْ فَإِنَّ فِيهِمْ