

الرَّزِيَّةَ كُلَّ الرَّزِيَّةِ مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ
الله ﷺ وَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ
الْكِتَابَ مِنْ اخْتِلَافِهِمْ وَلَعَطِهِمْ.

[راجع: ١١٤]

(27) CHAPTER. Something forbidden, by the Prophet ﷺ is legally prohibited unless there is a proof that (later on) it was (made) legal. Similarly, his orders render things obligatory, ⁽¹⁾ as he said (to his Companions) when they finished their *Ihrām*, "Sleep with your wives."⁽²⁾

And Jābir said, "The Prophet ﷺ did not oblige them (to go to their wives) but he only made that legal for them." And Umm 'Atiyya said, "We (women) were forbidden to follow funeral processions but was not made illegal for us."

7367. Narrated 'Aṭā': I heard Jābir bin 'Abdullāh in a gathering saying, "We, the Companions of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, assumed the state of *Ihrām* to perform only *Hajj* without '*Umra*.'" Jābir added, "The Prophet ﷺ arrived (at Makkah) on the fourth of *Dhul-Hijja*. And when we arrived (in Makkah), the Prophet ﷺ ordered us to finish the state of *Ihrām*, saying, 'Finish your *Ihrām* and go to your wives [i.e., now sexual relationship with wives is legal (allowed) which was forbidden due to the state of *Ihrām*.]' Jābir added, "The Prophet ﷺ did not oblige us (to go to our wives) but he only made that legal for us. Then he heard that we were saying, 'When there remains only five days between us and the day of *'Arafa* he orders us to finish our *Ihrām* by sleeping with our wives in which case we will proceed to *'Arafa* with our male organs dribbling with

(٢٧) بَابُ نَهْيِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَلَى
التَّحْرِيمِ إِلَّا مَا تُعْرَفُ إِبَاحَتُهُ.
وَكَذَلِكَ أَمْرُهُ نَحْوَ قَوْلِهِ، حِينَ أَحَلُّوا:
«أَصِيبُوا مِنَ النَّسَاءِ»،

وَقَالَ جَابِرٌ: وَلَمْ يُعْزَمْ عَلَيْهِمْ،
وَلَكِنْ أَحَلَّهُنَّ لَهُمْ. وَقَالَتْ أُمُّ عَطِيَّةَ:
نُهِنَا عَنِ اتِّبَاعِ الْجَنَازَةِ، وَلَمْ يُعْزَمْ
عَلَيْنَا.

٧٣٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ

إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ: قَالَ عَطَاءٌ:
وَقَالَ جَابِرٌ.

قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
بَكْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي
عَطَاءٌ: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فِي
أَنَاسٍ مَعَهُ قَالَ: أَهْلَلْنَا أَصْحَابَ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْحَجِّ خَالِصًا،
لَيْسَ مَعَهُ عُمْرَةٌ.

قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ: فَقَدِمَ
النَّبِيُّ ﷺ صُبْحَ رَابِعَةٍ مَضَتْ مِنْ ذِي
الْحِجَّةِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا أَمَرَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
أَنْ نَحَلَّ، وَقَالَ: «أَحَلُّوا وَأَصِيبُوا مِنَ
النِّسَاءِ». قَالَ عَطَاءٌ: قَالَ جَابِرٌ: وَلَمْ

(1) (Ch.27) Unless there is a proof that his order is just a recommendation.

(2) (Ch.27) He said that to confirm his order that they should finish *Ihrām*.

semen?" (Jābir pointed out with his hand illustrating what he was saying). Allāh's Messenger ﷺ stood up and said, 'You (people) know that I fear Allāh much, and I am the most truthful and the best doer of good deeds (pious) from among you. If I had not brought the *Hady* with me, I would have finished my *Ihrām* as you will do, so finish your *Ihrām*. If I had formerly known what I came to know lately, I would not have brought the *Hady* with me.' So we finished our *Ihrām* and listened to the Prophet ﷺ and obeyed him." [See *Hadīth* No.1651]

يَعَزِّمُ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلَكِنْ أَحَلَّهُنَّ لَهُمْ، فَبَلَّغَهُ أَنَا نَقُولُ: لَمَّا لَمْ يَكُنْ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ عَرَفَةَ إِلَّا خُمْسُ أَمْرِنَا أَنْ نَحِلَّ إِلَى نِسَائِنَا فَنَاتِي عَرَفَةَ تَقَطَّرُ مَذَاكِرُنَا الْمَذْي؟ قَالَ: وَيَقُولُ جَابِرٌ بِيَدِهِ هُكَذَا، وَحَرَكَهَا. فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «قَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ أَنِّي أَتَقَانُمُ اللَّهُ وَأُضِدُّكُمْ وَأَبْرُكُمْ، وَلَوْ لَا هَذِي لَحَلَلْتُ كَمَا تَحِلُّونَ، فَحَلُّوا. فَلَوْ اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا اسْتَدْبَرْتُ مَا أَهْدَيْتُ». فَحَلَلْنَا وَسَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا.

[راجع: ١٥٥٧]

7368. Narrated 'Abdullāh Al-Muzanī: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Perform (an optional) prayer before *Maghrib* prayer." (He repeated it thrice) and the third time he said, "Whoever wants to offer it can do so." Lest the people should take it as a *Sunna*. [See *Hadīth* No.1183]

٧٣٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنِ الْحُسَيْنِ، عَنِ ابْنِ بَرِيْدَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ الْمُزَنِيُّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «صَلُّوا قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الْمَغْرِبِ»، قَالَ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ: «لِمَنْ شَاءَ» خَشِيَةَ أَنْ يَتَّخِذَهَا النَّاسُ سُنَّةً.

[راجع: ١١٨٣]

(28) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: "... And who (conduct) their affair by mutual consultation..." (V.42:38) "... And consult them in the affair..." (V.3:159)

(٢٨) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَأَمْرُهُمْ شُورَى بَيْنَهُمْ﴾ [الشورى: ٣٨] ﴿وَشَاوِرْهُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٥٩].

Consultation should take place before taking a decision and before the matter becomes clear, as is indicated by Allāh's Statement:

وَأَنَّ الْمُشَاوِرَةَ قَبْلَ الْعَزْمِ وَالتَّبَيُّنِ لِقَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿فَإِذَا عَزَمْتَ فَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ﴾ [آل عمران: ١٥٩] فَإِذَا عَزَمَ الرَّسُولُ ﷺ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيَشِيرَ التَّقَدُّمَ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ.

"...Then when you have taken a decision, put your trust in Allāh..." (V.3:159)

وَشَاوَرَ النَّبِيَّ أَصْحَابُهُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ

If the Messenger ﷺ decided something, it was not permissible for any human being to

suggest something other than Allāh's Messenger's decision. On the day of (the battle of) Uḥud, the Prophet ﷺ consulted his Companions whether they should stay at Al-Madina or go out (to meet the enemy), and they suggested that they should go out. When he had put on his armour and decided (to go out), they said, "You'd better stay." But he did not accept their (new) opinion after he had decided (to go out) and said, "A Prophet should not put off his armour after he had put it on (for the battle) till Allāh decides the case." The Prophet ﷺ also consulted 'Alī and Usāma concerning the false statement the liars had made about 'Ā'ishah. He listened to their opinions till Qur'ānic Verses were revealed, whereupon the Prophet ﷺ flogged the slanderers and did not listen to their different opinions, but did what Allāh had ordered him to do. After the Prophet ﷺ, the Muslims used to consult the honest religious learned men in matters of law so that they might adopt the easiest of them, but if the Book (the Qur'ān) or the Sunna gave a clear, definite statement about a certain matter, they would not seek any other verdict. By that they used to adhere to the way of the Prophet ﷺ. And Abū Bakr decided to fight those who refused to pay *Zakāt*. 'Umar said to him, "How dare you fight them when Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, 'I have been ordered to fight the people till they say: *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh). And if they say: *Lā ilāha illallāh*, then they would save their lives and properties from me, except for Allāh's Islāmic Laws (when they deserved a legal punishment) justly?" " Abū Bakr said, "By Allāh, I shall fight those who have separated what Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had put together!" Finally 'Umar yielded to Abū Bakr's opinions, so Abū Bakr did not heed

فِي الْمَقَامِ لِلخُرُوجِ، فَرَأَوْا لَهُ
الْخُرُوجَ، فَلَمَّا لَبَسَ لِأُمَّتِهِ وَعَزَمَ
قَالُوا: أَقِمْ، فَلَمْ يَمِلْ إِلَيْهِمْ بَعْدَ
الْعَزْمِ وَقَالَ: «لَا يَنْبَغِي لِنَبِيِّ يَلْبَسُ
لِأُمَّتِهِ فَيَضَعُهَا حَتَّى يَحْكُمَ اللَّهُ».

وَشَاوَرَ عَلِيًّا وَأَسَامَةَ فِيمَا رَمَى بِهِ
أَهْلَ الْإِفْكِ عَائِشَةَ، فَسَمِعَ مِنْهُمَا
حَتَّى نَزَلَ الْقُرْآنُ فَجَلَدَ الرَّامِينَ. وَلَمْ
يَلْتَمِثْ إِلَى تَنَازُعِهِمْ وَلَكِنْ حَكَمَ بِمَا
أَمَرَهُ اللَّهُ.

وَكَانَتْ الْأَيْمَةُ بَعْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
يَسْتَشِيرُونَ الْأَمْنَاءَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ فِي
الْأُمُورِ الْمُبَاحَةِ لِيَأْخُذُوا بِأَسْهَلِهَا،
فَإِذَا وَضَحَ الْكِتَابُ أَوْ السُّنَّةُ لَمْ
يَتَعَدَّوْهُ إِلَى غَيْرِهِ اقْتِدَاءً بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

وَرَأَى أَبُو بَكْرٍ قِتَالَ مَنْ مَنَعَ
الزَّكَاةَ، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ: كَيْفَ تُقَاتِلُ؟ وَقَدْ
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ
النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَقُولُوا: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ،
فَإِذَا قَالُوا: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، عَصَمُوا
مِنِّي دِمَاءَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهَا».
فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: وَاللَّهِ لَأُقَاتِلَنَّ مَنْ فَرَّقَ
بَيْنَ مَا جَمَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، ثُمَّ تَابَعَهُ
بَعْدَ عُمَرَ. فَلَمْ يَلْتَمِثْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ
إِلَى مَشُورَةٍ إِذْ كَانَ عِنْدَهُ حُكْمُ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الَّذِينَ فَرَّقُوا بَيْنَ
الصَّلَاةِ وَالزَّكَاةِ، وَأَرَادُوا تَبْدِيلَ
الدِّينِ وَأَحْكَامِهِ. وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ:

any counsel (in that matter) because he had the verdict of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ concerning those people who made separation between *Salāt* (prayer) and *Zakāt*⁽¹⁾ and intended to change the religion and its laws. The Prophet ﷺ said, "If someone changes his (Islāmic) religion, then kill him." The *Qurra'* (religious learned men), whether old or young, were 'Umar's advisors, and he used to be very cautious at the cases and matters dealt with by the Book of Allāh (the Qur'ān).

7369. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا after the slanderers had given a forged statement against her: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ called 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib and Usāma bin Zaid when the Divine Revelation was delayed. He wanted to ask them and consult them about the question of divorcing me. Usāma gave his opinion that was based on what he knew about my innocence, but 'Alī said, "Allāh has not put restrictions on you and there are many women other than her. Furthermore you may ask the slave-girl who will tell you the truth." So the Prophet ﷺ asked Barira (my slave-girl), "Have you seen anything that may arouse your suspicion?" She replied, "I have not seen anything more than that she is a young girl who sleeps, leaving the dough of her family (unguarded) that the domestic goats come and eat it." Then the Prophet ﷺ stood on the pulpit and said, "O Muslims! Who will help me against the man who has harmed me by slandering my wife? By Allāh, I know nothing about my family except good." The narrator added: Then the Prophet ﷺ mentioned the innocence of 'Āishah. [See *Hadīth* No.4750]

«مَنْ بَدَّلَ دِينَهُ فَأَقْتُلُوهُ» .

وَكَانَ الْقُرَاءُ أَصْحَابَ مَشُورَةَ عُمَرَ
كُھُولًا كَانُوا أَوْ شُبَّانًا، وَكَانَ وَقَافًا
عِنْدَ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ .

٧٣٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا الْأُوَيْسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا
إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ
ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ وَابْنُ
الْمُسَيَّبِ وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ وَقَّاصٍ وَعُيَيْدُ
اللَّهُ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا حِينَ
قَالَ لَهَا أَهْلُ الْإِلْفِكِ قَالَتْ: وَدَعَا
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ
وَأَسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا حِينَ
اسْتَلْبَبْتُ الْوَحْيِيَّ يَسْأَلُهُمَا وَهُوَ
يَسْتَشِيرُهُمَا فِي فِرَاقِ أَهْلِهِ. فَأَمَّا
أَسَامَةُ فَأَشَارَ بِالَّذِي يَعْلَمُ مِنْ بَرَاءَةِ
أَهْلِهِ. وَأَمَّا عَلِيٌّ فَقَالَ: لَمْ يُضَيِّقِ اللَّهُ
عَلَيْكَ، وَالنِّسَاءَ سِوَاهَا كَثِيرٌ، وَسَلِ
الْجَارِيَةَ تَصُدُّكَ. فَقَالَ: «هَلْ رَأَيْتَ
مِنْ شَيْءٍ يَرِيْبُكَ؟» قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ
أَمْرًا أَكْثَرَ مِنْ أَنَّهَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثَةُ السِّنِّ
تَنَامُ عَنْ عَجِينِ أَهْلِهَا، فَتَأْتِي الدَّاجِنَ
فَتَأْكُلُهُ. فَقَامَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَقَالَ: «يَا
مَعْشَرَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، مَنْ يَعْذِرُنِي مِنْ

(1) (Ch.28) This indicates that when the solution of a problem is found in the Qur'ān, or in the *Sunna*, it does not need any consultation.

رَجُلٍ بَلَّغَنِي أَذَاهُ فِي أَهْلِي؟ وَاللَّهِ مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَى أَهْلِي إِلَّا خَيْرًا»، فَذَكَرَ بَرَاءَةَ عَائِشَةَ. وَقَالَ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ. [راجع: ٢٥٩٣]

7370. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ addressed the people, and after praising and glorifying Allāh, he said, "What do you suggest me regarding those people who are abusing my wife? I have never known anything bad about her." The subnarrator 'Urwa said: When 'Āishah was told of the slander, she said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Will you allow me to go to my parents' home?" He allowed her and sent a slave along with her. An *Anṣārī* man said, "*Subhānaka!*"⁽¹⁾ It is not right for us to speak about this. *Subhānaka!* This is a great lie!"

٧٣٧٠ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي زَكَرِيَّا الْعَسَانِيُّ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَظَبَ النَّاسَ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ، وَقَالَ: «مَا تُشِيرُونَ عَلَيَّ فِي قَوْمٍ يَسُبُّونَ أَهْلِي؟ مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ سُوءٍ قَطُّ».

وَعَنْ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: لَمَّا أُخْبِرَتْ عَائِشَةُ بِالْأَمْرِ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَتَأْذَنُ لِي أَنْ أَنْطَلِقَ إِلَى أَهْلِي؟ فَأِذِنَ لَهَا وَأَرْسَلَ مَعَهَا الْغُلَامَ. وَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ: سُبْحَانَكَ مَا يَكُونُ لَنَا أَنْ نَتَكَلَّمَ بِهَذَا، سُبْحَانَكَ هَذَا بُهْتَانٌ عَظِيمٌ. [راجع: ٢٥٩٣]

(1) (H.7370) *Subhānaka*: Glorified is He (Allāh) for what they ascribe to Him.

97 – THE BOOK OF *TAUHĪD*
(ISLĀMIC MONOTHEISM)⁽¹⁾

٩٧ - كتاب التوحيد

(i.e., to believe in the Oneness of Allāh)

(1) CHAPTER. What has been said about the Prophet's ﷺ inviting his followers (nation) to *Tauhid Allāh* i.e., Islāmic Monotheism (worshipping none but Allāh Alone).

(١) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي دُعَاءِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ
أُمَّتَهُ إِلَى تَوْحِيدِ اللَّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى

7371. Narrated Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنهما :
The Prophet ﷺ sent Mu'ādh to Yemen.

٧٣٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ،
حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّا بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ بَحْيَى
بِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ صَيْفِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِي
مَعْبُدٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَعَثَ مُعَاذًا إِلَى
الْيَمَنِ. [راجع: ١٣٩٥]

7372. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما :
When the Prophet ﷺ sent Mu'ādh to Yemen, he said to him, "You are going to a nation from the people of the Scripture, so let the first thing to which you will invite them is to testify the *Tauhid Allāh* [i.e., *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh)]. If they accept that, tell them that Allāh has enjoined on them, five compulsory congregational *Ṣalāt* (prayers) to be offered in one day and one night (24 hours). And if they offer their *Salāt* (prayer), tell them that Allāh has enjoined on them *Zakāt* of their properties; and it is to be taken from the rich among them and given to the poor among them. And if they agree to that, then take from them *Zakāt*, but avoid the best property of the people." [See *Hadūth* No. 1395 and 4347]

٧٣٧٢ - وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي
الْأَسْوَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ:
حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى
بِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ صَيْفِيٍّ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا
مَعْبُدٍ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ
ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ: لَمَّا بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ
مُعَاذًا إِلَى نَحْوِ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ قَالَ لَهُ:
«إِنَّكَ تَقْدُمُ عَلَى قَوْمٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ
الْكِتَابِ، فَلْيَكُنْ أَوَّلَ مَا تَدْعُوهُمْ إِلَى
أَنْ يُوحِدُوا اللَّهَ تَعَالَى. فَإِذَا عَرَفُوا
ذَلِكَ فَأَخْبِرْهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ فَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ
خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي يَوْمِهِمْ وَلَيْلَتِهِمْ فَإِذَا
صَلَّوْا فَأَخْبِرْهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ افْتَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ
زَكَاةً فِي أَمْوَالِهِمْ تُؤْخَذُ مِنْ غَيْرِهِمْ

(1) (Book 97) *Tauhid* (Islamic Monotheism): See the glossary.

فَتَرَدُّ عَلَىٰ فَقِيرِهِمْ. فَإِذَا أَقْرَأُوا بِذَلِكَ فَخَذُوا مِنْهُمْ وَتَوَقَّ كَرَامَهُمْ أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ». [راجع: ١٣٩٥]

٧٣٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَصِينٍ وَالْأَشْعَثِ بْنِ سُلَيْمٍ: سَمِعَا الْأَسْوَدَ بْنَ هِلَالٍ، عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا مُعَاذُ، أَتَدْرِي مَا حَقُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ؟» قَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: «أَنْ يَعْبُدُوهُ وَلَا يُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا. أَتَدْرِي مَا حَقَّهُمْ عَلَيْهِ؟» قَالَ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ. قَالَ: «أَنْ لَا يُعَذِّبَهُمْ».

[راجع: ٢٨٥٦]

7373. Narrated Mu'adh bin Jabal: The Prophet ﷺ said, "O Mu'adh! Do you know what Allāh's Right upon His slaves is?" I said, "Allāh and His Messenger know better." The Prophet ﷺ said, "To worship Him (Allāh) Alone and to join none in worship with Him (Allāh). Do you know what their right upon Him is?" I replied, "Allāh and His Messenger know better." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Not to punish them (if they did so)." (See H. 2856)

٧٣٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي صَعْصَعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَمِعَ رَجُلًا يَقْرَأُ ﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ﴾ ﴿١﴾ يُرَدِّدُهَا، فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ جَاءَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ لَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَكَأَنَّ الرَّجُلَ يَقَالُهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ إِنَّهَا لَتَعْدِلُ تِلْكَ الْقُرْآنَ».

7374. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رضي الله عنه: A man heard another man reciting [in the *Salāt* (prayers)]: (*Sūrat Al-Ikhlās*)

"Say (O Muhammad ﷺ): He is Allāh, (the) One." (V.112:1)

And he recited it repeatedly. When it was morning, he went to the Prophet ﷺ and informed him about that as if he considered that the recitation of that *Sūrah* by itself was not enough. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, it is equal to one-third of the Qur'ān." (See H. 5013)

زَادَ إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَخِي قَتَادَةُ بْنُ التُّعْمَانِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٥٠١٣]

7375. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ sent (an army unit) under the command of a man who used to lead his companions in the *Salāt* (prayers) and would finish his recitation with: (*Surāt Al-Ikhlās*)

“Say (O Muḥammad ﷺ): He is Allāh, (the) One.” (V.112:1)

When they returned (from the battle), they mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ. He said (to them), “Ask him why he does so.” They asked him and he said, “I do so because it describes the qualities of the Most Gracious and I love to recite it (in my *Salāt*.” The Prophet ﷺ said (to them), “Tell him that Allāh loves him.”

٧٣٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي هِلَالٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا الرَّجَالِ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ أُمِّ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، وَكَانَتْ فِي حَجْرٍ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَعَثَ رَجُلًا عَلَى سَرِيَّةٍ وَكَانَ يَقْرَأُ لِأَصْحَابِهِ فِي صَلَاتِهِ فَيُحْتَمُّ بِ ﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ﴾، فَلَمَّا رَجَعُوا ذَكَرُوا ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «سَلُوهُ لِأَيِّ شَيْءٍ يَصْنَعُ ذَلِكَ؟» فَسَأَلُوهُ فَقَالَ: لِأَنَّهَا صِفَةُ الرَّحْمَنِ، وَأَنَا أَحِبُّ أَنْ أَقْرَأَ بِهَا. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَخْبِرُوهُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّهُ».

(2) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تبارك وتعالى:

“Say: Invoke Allāh or invoke the Most Gracious (Allāh), by whatever name you invoke Him (it is the same), for to Him belong the Best Names.” (V.17:110)

7376. Narrated Jarir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, “Allāh will not be Merciful to those who are not merciful to mankind.”

(٢) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى: ﴿قُلْ أَدْعُوا اللَّهَ أَوْ ادْعُوا الرَّحْمَنَ أَيًّا مَا تَدْعُوا فَلَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى﴾ [الإسراء: ١١٠]

٧٣٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ وَهْبٍ وَأَبِي ظَبْيَانَ، عَنْ جَرِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ النَّاسَ».

[راجع: ٦٠١٣]

7377. Narrated Usāma bin Zaid رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: We were with the Prophet ﷺ when suddenly there came to him a messenger from one of his daughters who was asking him to come and see her son who was dying.

٧٣٧٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَاصِمِ الْأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ التَّهْدِي،

The Prophet ﷺ said (to the messenger), “Go back and tell her that: Whatever Allāh takes is for Him, and whatever He gives is for Him, and everything with Him has a limited fixed term (in this world). So order her to be patient and hope for Allāh’s Reward.” But she sent the messenger to the Prophet ﷺ again, swearing that he should come to her. So the Prophet ﷺ got up, and so did Sa’d bin ‘Ubāda and Mu’ādh bin Jabal (and went to her). When the child was brought to the Prophet ﷺ, his breath was disturbed in his chest as if it were in a water-skin. On that the eyes of the Prophet ﷺ became flooded with tears, whereupon Sa’d said to him, “O Allāh’s Messenger! What is this?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “This is mercy which Allāh has lodged in the heart of His slaves, and Allāh is Merciful only to those of His slaves who are merciful (to others).” [See *Hadīth* No.1284]

(3) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: “Verily Allāh is the All-Provider, Owner of Power, the Most Strong.” (V.51:58)

7378. Narrated Abū Mūsa Al-Ash‘arī: The Prophet ﷺ said, “None is more patient than Allāh against the harmful and annoying words He hears (from the people): They ascribe a son (offspring or children) to Him, yet He bestows upon them health and provision.” (See H. 4482, and 6099)

(4) CHAPTER. The Statements of Allāh تعالى: “(He Alone is) the All-Knower of the

عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِذْ جَاءَهُ رَسُولٌ إِحْدَى بَنَاتِهِ يَدْعُوهُ إِلَى ابْنِهَا فِي الْمَوْتِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «ارْجِعْ فَأَخْبِرْهَا أَنَّ اللَّهَ مَا أَخَذَ، وَلَهُ مَا أَعْطَى، وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ عِنْدَهُ بِأَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى. فَمُرْهَا فَلْتَصْبِرْ وَلْتَحْتَسِبْ». فَأَعَادَتِ الرَّسُولَ أَنَّهَا أَقْسَمَتْ لَتَأْتِيَنَّهَا. فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَقَامَ مَعَهُ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ وَمُعَاذُ بْنُ جَبَلٍ، فَدَفَعَ الصَّبِيَّ إِلَيْهِ وَنَفْسُهُ تَقَعَّقُ كَأَنَّهَا فِي سَنْ، فَفَاضَتْ عَيْنَاهُ. فَقَالَ لَهُ سَعْدٌ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ مَا هَذَا؟ قَالَ: «هَذِهِ رَحْمَةٌ جَعَلَهَا اللَّهُ فِي قُلُوبِ عِبَادِهِ، وَإِنَّمَا يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مَنْ عِبَادِهِ الرَّحْمَاءَ». [راجع: ١٢٨٤]

(٣) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَّاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينُ﴾ (٥٨: الذاريات)

٧٣٧٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ السُّلَمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا أَخَذُ أَصْبَرُ عَلَى أَدَى سَمِعَهُ مِنَ اللَّهِ، يَدْعُونَ لَهُ الْوَلَدَ ثُمَّ يُعَافِيهِمْ وَيَرْزُقُهُمْ». [راجع: ٦٠٩٩]

(٤) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿عَلِيمٌ الْغَيْبِ فَلَا يُظْهِرُ عَلَى غَيْبِهِ أَحَدًا﴾ (٦٦)

Unseen, and He reveals to none His Unseen.” (V.72:26)

And: “Verily, Allāh! With Him (Alone) is the knowledge of the Hour...” (V.31:34)

And: “...He has sent it (the Qur’ān) down with His Knowledge...” (V.35:11)

And: “...And no female conceives or gives birth, but with His Knowledge...” (V.35:11)

And: “To Him (Alone) is referred the knowledge of the Hour.” (V.41:47)

And Yahyā said, “Allāh has knowledge of everything, whether apparent or hidden (perceivable by human being or not).”

7379. Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The keys of the Unseen are five and none knows them but Allāh: (1) None knows what is in the womb, but Allāh; (2) None knows what will happen tomorrow, but Allāh; (3) None knows when it will rain, but Allāh; (4) None knows where he will die, but Allāh (knows that); and (5) None knows when the Hour will be established, but Allāh.” (See H. 1039, Vol. 2)

7380. Narrated Masrūq: ‘Aishah رضي الله عنها said, “If anyone tells you that Muḥammad ﷺ has seen his Lord, (Allāh) he is a liar, for Allāh says:

‘No vision can grasp Him...’ (V.6:103)

And if anyone tells you that Muḥammad ﷺ knows the Unseen, he is a liar, for Allāh says:

‘None has the knowledge of the Unseen but Allāh.’”

[الجن: ٢٦] وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ ﴿لَقَمَان: ٣٤﴾، ﴿أَنْزَلْنَاهُ بِعِلْمِهِ﴾ [النساء: ١٦٦] ﴿وَمَا تَحْصِلُ مِنْ أَنْثَى وَلَا تَضَعُ إِلَّا بِعِلْمِهِ﴾ [فاطر: ١١] ﴿إِلَيْهِ يُرَدُّ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ﴾ [فصلت: ٤٧]،
قَالَ يَحْيَى: الظاهرُ على كُلِّ شيءٍ عِلْمًا، والباطنُ على كُلِّ شيءٍ عِلْمًا.

٧٣٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَفَاتِيحُ الْغَيْبِ خَمْسٌ لَا يَعْلَمُهَا إِلَّا اللَّهُ. لَا يَعْلَمُ مَا تَغِيضُ الْأَرْحَامُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَلَا يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي بَدَنِ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَلَا يَعْلَمُ مَتَى يَأْتِي الْمَطَرُ أَحَدٌ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَلَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ بِأَيِّ أَرْضٍ تَمُوتُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَلَا يَعْلَمُ مَتَى تَقُومُ السَّاعَةُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ» [راجع: ١٠٣٩]

٧٣٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَوْسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: مَنْ حَدَّثَكَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ رَأَى رَبَّهُ فَقَدْ كَذَبَ، وَهُوَ يَقُولُ: ﴿لَا تُدْرِكُهُ الْأَبْصَارُ﴾ وَمَنْ حَدَّثَكَ أَنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبَ فَقَدْ كَذَبَ، وَهُوَ