

Chapter – 48

One Fifth of Booty, Tax

(نخمس، جزية)

[قَاتِلُوا الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَلَا بِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَلَا يُحَرِّمُونَ مَا حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَلَا يَدِينُونَ دِينَ الْحَقِّ
مِنَ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ حَتَّى يُعْطُوا الْجِزْيَةَ عَن يَدٍ وَهُمْ صَاغِرُونَ (09:29)]

No.**Hadith**

- 2880 (Hazrat 'Ali came out to sell his camels in order to arrange Valimah. Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib had killed the camels of 'Ali while he was drunk. - Till that time liquor was not banned in Islam): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1961 and 2220.
Narrated: 'Ali.
- 2881 After passing away of the Noble Prophet, Fatima asked Siddique Akbar to give her share of inheritance from what the Prophet had left of the Fai (*booty gained without fighting*). Abu Bakr said to her, "It was Prophet's saying that 'Our property will not be inherited, whatever we (*Prophets*) leave is Sadaqah." Fatima, did not like this thing, rather stopped speaking to Siddique Akbar till she died. Later on, 'Umar gave the Prophet's property (*of Sadaqah*) at Medina to 'Ali and 'Abbas, but he withheld the properties of Khyber and Fadak in his custody and said, "These two properties are for the Sadaqah which Allah's Prophet had reserved. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 2882 (*This is a long hadith and the gist of it is*):
A messenger of 'Umar bin Al-Khattab came to me and said, "The chief of the believers has sent me for you." So, I went along with him. 'Umer said, "O Malik! I have ordered that a share from the ---

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war booty should be given to the people of your tribe, so take it and distribute it among them. After that 'Umer met with some of his Companions.

Meanwhile 'Abbas and 'Ali reached there. Abbas said, O Chief of the believers! Judge between me and 'Ali regarding the Fai property given to us. 'Umer explained that the property gained from Bani Nazir was "Fai" and that was specially awarded to the Prophet from Allah. Regarding this the Prophet had already told that "Our (*Prophet's*) property will not be inherited, and whatever we leave, is Sadaqah (*to be used for charity*). Therefore, whatever Abu Bakr took the action in this regard he did just according to the instructions of the Noble Prophet. Now, I am also bound to act accordingly. So you tell me that, "Had not I said to you both that, I handover this property to you on the condition that you would take Allah's Prophet orders and you would manage in the same way? Both responded in the affirmative.

Narrated: Malik bin Aus.

- 2883 (*The Prophet ordered to the tribe of Abul Qais to act upon four things and forbade four things and keep them away*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1315. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 2884 Allah's Prophet said, "My heirs should not take money or anything from my property as share. Whatever I leave, after excluding the expenditure of my wives and my servants, will be Sadaqah (*charity*)."
Narrated: Abu Hurairah.
- 2885 When Allah's Prophet expired there was nothing in my house that a living being could eat, except some barley lying on a shelf. So, I ate of it for a long period and measured it, and it was consumed. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 2886 The Prophet did not leave anything when he expired, except his arms, a white mule, and a piece of land which he had given as Sadaqah. *Narrated: 'Amr bin Al-Harith.*
- 2887 When the sickness of Allah's Prophet got aggravated, he asked the permission of his other wives that he should be treated in my house, and they permitted him.
Narrated: 'Aisha.

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- 2888 The Prophet passed away in my house on the day of my turn while he was leaning on my chest closer to my neck, and Allah made my saliva mix with his saliva. 'Abdur Rahman came with a Miswak and the Prophet was too weak to use it so I took it, chewed it and then gave it to him and he cleaned his teeth with it." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 2889 *(The Prophet was in Itikaf and Safiyya came to meet him. While she was going back some people entered to meet the Prophet so the Prophet gave explanation by introducing his wife Safiyya):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1908. *Narrated: 'Ali bin Husain.*
- 2890 Once I went upstairs and saw the Prophet answering the call of nature with his back towards the Qiblah and facing Sham.
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar.
- 2891 Allah's Prophet used to offer the 'Asr prayer while the sun was still shining in his dwelling place. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 2892 The Prophet said, "Afflictions of Shaytan will appear from the East." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar.*
- 2893 Allah's Prophet said, "What is rendered illegal because of blood relations, is also rendered illegal because of the corresponding foster-relations." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 2894 During the tenure of Caliph Abu Bakr, he sent me to Bahrain and gave a letter which was stamped. On the first line 'Muhammad' was engraved on the ring. 'Prophet' was written in the second line, and 'Allah' in the third line. *Narrated: Anas.*
- 2895 Anas brought out and showed to us Prophet's two worn out leather shoes without hair and with pieces of leather straps.
Narrated: 'Isa bin Tahman.
- 2896 'Aisha brought out and showed to us a patched wool Yemeni Len garment, called as Mulbadah. The Prophet was wearing it at his departure time. *Narrated: Abu Burda.*
- 2897 When the big cup of Allah's Prophet was broken, he fixed it with a silver wire at the crack. 'Asim said, "Not only I saw this cup but also drank water in it."
Narrated: Anas.
- 2898 After the martyrdom of Husain bin 'Ali when I reached Medina, Miswar bin Makhrama met me and asked for the sword of the Prophet, so that he may take care of it., and then

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he said, "When Ali bin Abu Talib demanded the hand of the daughter of Abu Jahl to be his wife, besides Fatima, I heard Allah's Prophet on his pulpit delivering a sermon in this connection. "Fatima is from me, and I am afraid she will be subjected to trials in her religion." The Prophet then said that I do not want to make a legal thing illegal, nor do I make an illegal thing legal, but by Allah! the daughter of Allah's Prophet and the daughter of the enemy of Allah, (*Abu Jahl*) can never get together (*as the wives of one man*).

Narrated: 'Ali bin Husain.

- 2899 If 'Ali wanted to object 'Uthman he would never be hesitant. Once he got a news which demanded to intimate 'Uthman immediately, So he said to me, "Go to 'Uthman and say him, 'This document contains the regulations of spending the Sadaqah of Allah's Prophet, so order your Zakat officials to act accordingly." I took the document to 'Uthman. 'Uthman said, "Take it away, as we are very busy at this moment." I returned the document to 'Ali and informed him of that.

Narrated: Muhammad Ibn Hanafiah.

- 2900 Fatima was badly suffering from the grinding work of food. She wanted that the Prophet should give one slave girl of the booty to assist her. 'Aisha decided to help her in this regard. So when the Prophet came, Aisha informed him of that. As a result, the Prophet came to our house and said to Fatima, "Shall I tell you a thing which is better than what you asked me for? When you go to your bed, say:

سبحان الله (*Glorified be Allah*) for 33 times.

الحمد لله (*All the praises are for Allah*)' for 33 times,

الله اكبر (*Allah is Great*) for 34 times,

This is better for you than what you have requested."

Narrated: 'Ali.

- 2901/2902 We Ansar wished that if we got a boy he should be named as Qasim. But before that we seek permission from the Prophet. So, we went to the Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! I have begotten a boy whom I wanted to name him Qasim. The Prophet said, "You can name by my name but do not name by

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my Kunniya Abul-Qasim. Because from God I am "Qasim" (*the distributor*). So I am the only distributor. *Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.*

2903 Allah's Prophet said, "If Allah wants to do good for somebody, he makes him comprehend the Religion (*Islam*), and Allah is the Giver and I am Al-Qasim (*the distributor*), This (*Muslim*) nation will remain victorious over their opponents till the Day of Resurrection. *Narrated: Muawiya.*

2904 Allah's Prophet said, "Neither do I give you (*anything*) nor withhold (*anything*) from you, but I am just a distributor (*Qasim*). When I am ordered to give, I give as ordered."

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

2905 Allah's Prophet said, "People spend Allah's wealth in an unjust manner; such people will be put in the Hell-Fire on the Day of Resurrection."

Narrated: Nu'man Khaula Ansariya.

2906 The Prophet said, "Horses are always the source of reward, good, blessing and wealth from booty, till the Day of Resurrection." *Narrated: 'Urwa Bariqi.*

2907/2908 (*The Prophet said regarding Khosrau and Caesar*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2822 to 2824.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah and Jabir.

2909 Allah's Prophet said, "War booty has been made legal for me." *Narrated: Jabir.*

2910 Allah's Prophet said, "A person who strives with Jihad in Allah's Way and whose motivation for going out is nothing but Jihad in His Cause and belief in His Words, then Allah will admit him into Paradise (*if martyred*). Otherwise, He brings him back to his dwelling place, whence he has come out, with what he gains of reward and booty."

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

2911 (*While describing a narration*) the Prophet said, "In the past a prophet carried out a holy military expedition and got victory in that mission as well. When the war booty was collected a fire attempted to destroy it but could not do so. The prophet said to his followers, "With us, there must be some betrayer." So one man from each tribe should come to me and have a pledge of allegiance on me. When the pledge began, a man's

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hand got stuck up with the Prophet. So he said to that tribe that there must be some betrayer in your group.

Then the second round of the pledge of allegiance proceeded with another tribe. From that tribe, the hands of two or three more men got stuck up with the hand of the Prophet. So he said someone has committed wrong from your tribe as well. Then they brought a golden head of a cow and put it in fire, and that fire had consumed it. Finally the booty stood legal after that. *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

2912 'Umar said, "Were it not for those Muslims who have not come to existence yet, I would have distributed (*the land of*) every town I conquer among the fighters, as the Prophet distributed the land of Khyber." *Narrated: Aslam.*

2913 (*Praise for the fighter who fights for the cause of Allah*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2619. *Narrated: Abu Musa Ash'ari.*

2914 (*A cloak given by the Prophet to Makhrama*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2428. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Abi Mulaika.*

2915 Some persons gave some of their date palms to the Prophet (*as a gift*). But when the Prophet conquered Bani Quraiza and Bani Nazir, then he started returning their favours.

Narrated: Anas.

2916 (*This is a long hadith and its gist is*):

My father, Zubair was a rich man. But when the Battle of Jamal started he was martyred. At that time he was having heavy debt. However, since he was having many properties and houses in various places, so it was his will to me that "Sell our property and pay my debts first, and if something left then it will be distributed among the legal heirs." My father had willed one-third of his property for me and my family. So I did all what was willed by my father. Before the distribution of inheritance, I did not distribute it till I announced in four successive Hajj seasons, 'Would those who have money claims on Zubair come so that we may pay them their debt first.' So, I started to announce that in public in every Hajj season, and when four years had elapsed, I distributed the inheritance among the inheritors.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Zubair.

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- 2917 'Uthman did not join the Badr battle. Because he was married to one of the daughters of Allah's Prophet and she was ill. So, the Prophet said to him. "You will get a reward and a share from the war booty similar to the reward and the share of one who has taken part in the Badr battle."
Narrated: 'Abdullah Ibn 'Umar.
- 2918 *(The decision for the return of prisoner's of Hawazin):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2373 and Hadith 2414.
Narrated: Miswar bin Makhrama.
- 2919 Abu Musa Ash'ari narrates regarding breaking of oaths: the Prophet said "If ever I take an oath to do something, and later on I find that it is more beneficial to do something different, I will do the thing which is better, and give expiation or compensation for my oath." *Narrated: Zahdam.*
- 2920 Ibn 'Umar said that Allah's Prophet had sent a team towards Najd. and I was also there in that group. The people of all that group got their share of 11 to 12 camels. And everyone got received one extra camel than his share.
Narrated: Nafi'.
- 2921 Prophet used to give extra share to some of the members of the Sariya, in addition to the shares they shared with the army in general. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar:*
- 2922 We got the news of the migration of the Prophet while we were in Yemen. So we set out migrating to Ethiopia through boats. We were 152 people that include me and my two brothers. Here we met with Ja'far bin Abu Talib and his companions. Ja'far told us, "Allah's Prophet has sent us here and ordered us to stay here, so you too should stay with us." We stayed with him till we all left *(Ethiopia)* and met the Prophet at the time he had already conquered Khyber. He gave us a share from its booty. We were special in this regard as he did not give any share to any person who had not participated in Khyber's conquest. *Narrated: Abu Musa Ash'ari.*
- 2923 *(When the booty reached to the Prophet from Bahrain he promised to give something from it. But it was distributed by Abu Bakr in his tenure):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2150.
Narrated: Jabir.

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- 2924 Allah's Prophet was distributing the booty at a place called J'arana. Somebody said to him "Be just (*in your distribution*)."
The Prophet replied, "Indeed! Nobody could act justly except me." *Narrated: Jabir bin Abdullah.*
- 2925 The Prophet talked about war prisoners of Badr, and said, "Had Mut'im bin 'Adi been alive and interceded with me for these dirty people, I would have freed them for his sake only!" *Narrated: Jubair.*
- 2926 Once Allah's Prophet had explained to me and 'Uthman that "Bani Muttalib and Bani Hashim are one and the same to me." *Narrated: Jubair bin Mutim.*
- 2927 While I was standing in the row on the day of the battle of Badr, I looked to my right and my left and saw two young Ansari boys standing. They called my attention one by one saying, "O Uncle! Do you know Abu Jahl who used to misbehave and abuse our Prophet?" Then both said, "By Allah! if we see him, we will not leave him till either of us meet his fate. --- After a while I saw Abu Jahl amongst the people. I said to the boys, "Look! He is Abu Jahl, the man you asked for." So, they took out their swords and attacked on him. One of them hit with his sword on Abu Jahl's one foot and the other boy struck him on the other foot. Abu Jahl had fallen down from his animal and then both severely attacked on him till his death. Then they returned to Allah's Prophet and informed him. The prophet looked at their swords and appreciated with these words, "No doubt, you both have killed him." Then he said that the properties and wealth of Abu Jahl will be given to these two boys, Mu'adh bin 'Afra and Mu'adh bin Amr.
Narrated: 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Auf.
- 2928 (*At the end of the Battle of Hunain*) the Prophet enquired the people, "Anyone who has killed an enemy and has a proof of that will possess his belongings (*booty*)."
He asked this question three times. So I also announced three times, "Who will be a witness for me?" One man stood up and said, "Abu Qatada has killed a pagan and the spoils of the killed man are

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with me. So Abu Qatada may be given from this booty. On that Abu Bakr Siddique said to that man, "Allah's Prophet will not agree to give you the things gained by one who fights on behalf of Allah and His Prophet." The Prophet said, "Abu Bakr has spoken the truth." So, the Prophet gave the things to me. I sold the armour (*booty*), and with its price I bought a garden. *Narrated: Abu Qatada.*

2929 (*Advise given by the Prophet to Hakim Bin Hazzam.*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1385 and Hadith 2567.

Narrated: Hakim Bin Hazzam.

2930 'Umar bin Al-Khattab said to the Prophet, "I took swear to observe Itikaf for one day during the Pre-Islamic period." The Prophet ordered him to fulfil his vow.

'Umar gained two lady captives from the war prisoners of Hunain and he left them in some of the houses at Makah. Then, all of a sudden, Allah's Prophet announced to free the captives of Hunain without ransom. When 'Umar bin Al-Khattab came to know this he also arranged to set free those two slave girls. *Narrated: Nafi'.*

2931 Allah's Prophet gave various gifts to some people but a few of them could not get it. The latter seemed to be displeased by that. The Prophet said, "I give to some people, lest they may deviate from True Faith or lose patience. While I refer other people to the goodness and contentment which Allah has put in their hearts, and 'Amr bin Taghlib is amongst them." 'Amr bin Taghlib said, "The statement of Allah's Prophet is dearer to me than red camels."

Narrated: 'Amr bin Taghlib.

2932/2933 Once the Prophet gave something in bigger quantity to Quraish as compared to Ansar. So few Ansar complained that the Prophet is giving to Quraish and leaves us. The Prophet explained that, "I give to Quraish people in order to let them adhere to Islam, because they are near to their life of Ignorance and they have newly embraced Islam and it is still not strong in their hearts. Whereas you people are among the strong believers as compared to them. Won't you be pleased -

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to see people go with fortune, they go with things and wealth, while you return with Allah's Prophet to your houses. Then the Prophet said to them, "You will find after me, others being preferred to you. Then be patient till you meet Allah and meet His Prophet at the Fountain of Kauthar.

Narrated: Anas bin Malik.

- 2934 While we were returning back from Ghazwa Hunain, the Bedouins started begging things (*booty*) from Allah's Prophet. They forced him to go under a Samura tree where his loose outer garment was snatched away. On that, Allah's Prophet stood up and said to them, "Return my garment to me. If I had as many camels as these trees, I would have distributed them amongst you; and you will not find me a miser or a liar or a coward." *Narrated: Jubair bin Mutim.*

(See Hadith - 2630).

- 2935 While I was walking with the Prophet who was wearing a Najrani outer garment with a thick border, a Bedouin came upon the Prophet and pulled his garment so violently that I could see the impress of the border of the garment on his shoulder. Then the Bedouin said, "Order for me something from Allah's Fortune which you have." The Prophet turned to him and smiled, and ordered to give something to him.

Narrated: Anas bin Malik.

- 2936 On the victory day of the battle of Hunain, Allah's Prophet distributed some shares of booty among people. He gave one hundred camels each to Aqra' bin Habis and 'Uyaina. Similarly he gave some shares to other Companions. Then a person stood up and said, "In this distribution justice has not been observed." I reached to the Prophet and informed him of what that man had said. The Prophet said, "If Allah and His Prophet did not act right, who else would act justly. May Allah be merciful to Prophet Moosa, as he was also harmed with more than this, yet he kept patience."

Narrated: 'Abdullah.

- 2937 I used to carry the date stones on my head from the land of Banu Nazir which Allah's Prophet had given to Zubair, and that land was at a distance of 2 to 3 Farsakh. *Narrated: Asma.*

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- 2938 *(After victory of Khyber Jews were given land on contract for half of the production, but later, on breaking the contract Jews were ousted by 'Umer):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2188.
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.
(See Hadith - 2179, 2236 and hadith 2538).
- 2939 While we had surrounded the Fort of Khyber, a person threw a leather container containing fat. I ran to take it, but when I turned I saw the Prophet was standing behind, so I felt embarrassed in front of him. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Mughaffal.*
- 2940 In our holy battles, we used to get honey and grapes as war booty which we would eat and would never store.
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.
- 2941 *(Meat of donkey is forbidden):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2315. *Narrated: Shaiban bin Aufa.*
- 2942 I was sitting in a group where Bijalla was narrating a story. He was telling that when I was a clerk of Jazr bin Muawiya, a letter came from 'Umar bin Al-Khattab in which he wrote, "Cancel every marriage contracted among the Magians (*Majoos*) between relatives of close kinship. 'Umar did not take the Jizya from the Magians infidels till 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Auf testified that Allah's Prophet had taken the Jizya from the Magians of Hajr. *Narrated: 'Umar bin Dinar.*
(Compiler's Note: Mmarriages are regarded illegal in Islam between the two Mahram or real blood relations)
- 2943 Ansar came to know that Abu 'Ubaida bin Jarrah returned from Bahrain after collecting money for Jizya(*tax*). They reached to the Prophet so that they may get their share from it. The Prophet saw them with a smile and said, "Rejoice and hope for what will please you! By Allah, I am not afraid of your poverty but I am afraid that you will lead a life of luxury as past nations did, whereupon you will compete with each other for it, as they competed for it, and it will destroy you as it destroyed them." *Narrated: Musawir.*
- 2944 *(This is a long hadith and its gist is):*
Hazrat 'Umar had the intensions to expand the world of Islam. In this connection he met Hurmuzan, who already embraced Islam. 'Umar said to him. "I would like to consult -

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you regarding the countries which I intend to invade." Hurmuzan said, "Yes, the example of these countries and their inhabitants who are the enemies of the Muslims, is like a bird whose head stands for Khosrau, and one wing stands for Caesar and the other wing stands for Faris (Iran). And I would advise that its head got destroyed first, so, order the Muslims to go towards Khosrau." Therefore 'Umar sent us to Khosrau appointing Nu'man bin Muqrin as our commander. Khosrau's warriors came out for defence. But a representative of them showed his intension for a dialogue. Mughira agreed to talk to him. He told him that we are Muslims. Our Prophet, the Messenger of our Lord, has ordered us to fight you till you worship Allah alone or give Jizya (*Tax*). Our Prophet has also taught us that our Lord says: "Whoever amongst us is killed (*Martyred*), shall go to Paradise to lead such a luxurious life as he has never seen, and whoever amongst us remain alive, shall become Mujahid, your master. ---- After that Nu'man bin Muqrin told to Mughira that now I will decide when and how the war should start. *Narrated: Jubair bin Haiya.*

2945 We accompanied the Prophet in the Ghazwa of Tabuk. The king of 'Aila presented a white mule and a cloak as a gift to the Prophet. And the Prophet wrote to him a peace treaty allowing him to keep authority over his country.

Narrated: Abu Humaid Sai'di.

2946 We said to 'Umar bin Al-Khattab, "O Chief of the believers! Advise us." He said, "I advise you people to fulfil Allah's Convention (*made with Dhimmis, the surrendered non-Muslims*). it is also the convention of your Prophet and the source of the livelihood of your dependents (*the taxes from the Dhimmis*) "

Narrated: Juwairiyah bin Qudama Tamimi.

2947 (*The Noble Prophet distributed booty from Bahrain to Ansar and Quraish*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2221.

Narrated: Anas.

2948 (*The Noble Prophet had promised to share the booty from Bahrain. Later, Abu Bakr finally fulfilled this promise in his tenure.*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2150. However, some additional narrations are also there in this hadith as follows:

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Anas says: When booty from Bahrain was brought to the Prophet, he said, "Keep it in the Mosque." 'Abbas came to him and said, "O Allah's Prophet! Please give something from it. The Prophet said, "Take." He scooped booty with both hands and poured it in his garment and tried to lift it, but he could not. The Prophet kept on looking at him with astonishment at his greediness till he went out of sight. Nevertheless he could not carry with more than his capacity.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

- 2949 The Prophet said, "Whoever killed a person having a treaty with the Muslims, shall not odour the smell of Paradise though its smell is perceived from a distance of forty years."

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.

- 2950 While we were in the Mosque, the Prophet came out and said, "Let us go to the Jews" We went out till we reached Bait-ul-Midras. He said to the Jew "If you embrace Islam, you will be safe. I want to expel you from this land. So, if anyone amongst you owns some property, he is permitted to sell it, otherwise you should know that the Earth belongs to Allah and His Messenger." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

- 2951 *(The Noble Prophet showed his intension to leave a written will before his departure, however he could pass on his desire verbally):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-115 and Hadith 2845. *Narrated: Saeed bin Jubair.*

- 2952 When Khyber was conquered, a roasted poisoned sheep was presented to the Prophets as a gift by the Jews. The Prophet ordered, "Let all the Jews who have been here, be assembled before me." The Jews were present there and the Prophet asked, "Who is your father?" They replied with wrong names, and the Prophet corrected them. Then he asked, "Who are the people of the Hell-Fire?" They said, "We shall remain in the Hell-Fire for a short period, and after that you will replace us." The Prophet said, "You may be cursed and humiliated in it! By Allah, we shall never replace you in it" Finally he asked, "Have you poisoned this sheep?" They said, "Yes." He asked, "What made you do so?" They said, "We wanted to know if you were a liar in that case we would get rid of you,

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- and if you are a true Prophet of Allah then the poison would not harm you." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 2953 I asked Anas about the Qunut (*special invocation in the prayer*), "So-and-so claims that you said that it should be recited after bowing." He replied, "He is mistaken. It should be recited before bowing." *Narrated: 'Asim.*
- 2954 I went to Allah's Prophet on the day of the conquest of Makah and found him taking a bath, and his daughter Fatima was screening him. I saw that when he had finished his bath, he stood up and offered eight Rakat while dressed in one garment. "That visit took place in the Doha time (*forenoon*).
Narrated: Um Hani.
- 2955 'Ali delivered a sermon saying, "We have no book to read except the Quran, and this contains verdicts regarding retaliation for wounds, the ages of the camels given as Zakat or as blood money, and the fact that Medina is a sanctuary in between Air mountain to so-and-so mountain. So, whoever innovates in it any deviation or commits a sin or gives shelter in it, to such an innovator will incur the Curse of Allah, the angels and all the people. None of his compulsory or optional good deeds of worship will be accepted. And whoever freed slave takes as his master befriend other than his real masters will incur the same Curse. And the asylum granted by any Muslim is to be secured by all the other Muslims, and whoever betrays a Muslim in this respect will incur the same Curse." *Narrated: Ibrahim Tamimi.*
- 2956 It was the time when a treaty initiated with the people of Khyber. For this purpose, 'Abdullah bin Sahl and Muhaiysa bin Masood set out for Khyber. On reaching there they parted to each other for some time. Later on 'Abdullah bin Sahl found Muhaiysa murdered. He buried him and returned to Medina. 'Abdur Rahman bin Sahl, came to the Prophet with Huwaiysa, the brother of Muhaiysa. The Prophet said, "If you swear as to who has committed the murder, you will have the right to take your privilege from the murderer." They said, "How should we swear if we did not witness the murder or see the murderer?" ----- The Prophet said, "Then the Jews can

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clear themselves from the charge, by taking 50 (*false*) oaths. So, the Prophet himself paid the blood money to them.

Narrated: Sahl bin Abi Hathma.

2957 Abu Sufyan bin Harb informed that once the King Heraclius called him and the members of a caravan from Quraish who had gone to Sham as traders. This thing happened when Allah's Prophet had concluded his treaty with the infidels of Quraish, and for which the help was taken from Abu Sufyan.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas.

2958 Once the Prophet was bewitched. In those days the Prophet began to imagine that he had done a thing which in fact he had not done. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

2959 The Noble Prophet said, "Following six signs will appear before the Day of Resurrection:

1. My departure from this world.
2. Conquest of Jerusalem.
3. Plague killing great numbers.
4. The increase of wealth.
5. Afflictions.
6. A treaty between Muslims and Romans.

Narrated: Auf bin Malik.

2960 (*Before Hajj-tul-Wada'*) Abu Bakr, was the chief on the day of Nahr (*slaughtering of animals for sacrifice*). He sent me in the company of others to make an announcement that: "After this year, no pagan will be allowed to perform the Hajj; and None will be allowed to perform the Tawaf of the Ka'bah undressed." ----- Abu Bakr threw back the pagan's contracts that year, therefore, no pagan performed the Hajj in the year of Prophet's Hajj-ul-Wada'. *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

(See Hadith - 360).

2961 (*Indications of hypocrites*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 2297 and Hadith 2504. *Narrated: Masruq 'Abdullah.*

2962 (*Ali delivered a sermon*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 2955 above.

Abu Hurairah added his narration in this hadith that: One day will come when people will be affected by economical crises. Because the Noble Prophet had said that economical crises --

No.**Hadith**

will appear due to the violation of Allah and His Messenger's agreements. As a result "Allah and His Prophet's asylum granted to Dhimmis (*non-Muslims living in a Muslim territory*) will be outraged, and Allah will make the hearts of these Dhimmis so daring that they will refuse to pay the Jizya (*Tax*) they are supposed to pay." . *Narrated: Ibrahim Tamimi.*

2963

We were in the Battle of Siffin. Sahl bin Hanif got up and said, "O people! We were with the Prophet on the day of Hudaibiya, and if we had been called to fight we would have fought. At this juncture, 'Umar bin Al Khattab came and asked to Prophet, 'O Allah's Prophet! 'Aren't our killed persons in Paradise and they will be in Hell?' Aren't we in the right and our opponents wrong, and why should we accept hard terms in matters concerning to our religion? Allah's Prophet said, 'O Ibn Al-Khattab! I am the Prophet of Allah and He will never degrade me. Then Surat-al-Fath (*Victory*) was revealed and Allah's Prophet recited it to the end in front of 'Umar. On that 'Umar asked, 'O Allah's Prophet! Was our Hudaibiya Treaty a victory?' Allah's Prophet said, "Yes" (*Indeed this treaty is our victory*). *Narrated: Abu Wail.*

2964

My mother, accompanied by her father, came to visit me. My mother was a pagan. I consulted Allah's Prophet, "O Allah's Prophet! My mother has come to me and she desires to receive a reward from me, shall I keep good relation with her?" He said, "Yes, keep good relation with her."

Narrated: Asma 'bint Abi Bakr.

2965

(*According to the Peace Treaty of Hudaibiya, only three days stay was agreed for the next year*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 2519/2520. *Narrated: Bara bin Azib.*

(See Hadith - 2521).

2966

(*Filth was thrown by the pagans on the Noble Prophet while he was offering prayers in Makah*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 237 and Hadith 494.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood.

2967/2968

The Prophet said, "Every betrayer will have a flag on the Day of Resurrection." 'Abdullah bin Masood said that "This flag would be installed". Whereas Anas and Ibn 'Umer said that

No.

Hadith

- 2969 "The flag's prominence will be made in order to show the betrayal he committed." *Narrated: Anas.*
(While delivering sermon on the day of Victory of Makah, the Noble Prophet pointed out for three important things.
1. Now no more migration,
2. Jihad has started,
3. Makah is declared as Haram)

This is a repeated hadith. It is the combination of two hadiths. See Hadith 1265 and hadith 2596. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
(See more Hadiths - 105, 113, 1492, 1716/ 1717, and Hadith 2761).

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