

Chapter – 53

Merits of the Helpers of Madinah (Ansar)

(مناقبِ انصار)

[وَالسَّابِقُونَ الْأُولُونَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ وَالَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ

وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ، (09:100)]

[قَدْ تَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُ فِي سَاعَةِ الْعُسْرَةِ مِنْ بَعْدِ

مَا كَادَ يَرِيغُ قُلُوبُ فَرِيقٍ مِّنْهُمْ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ إِنَّهُ بِهِمْ رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ، (09:117)]

No.

Hadith

3511 I asked Anas, "Tell me about the name "Ansar"; Did you call yourselves by it or Allah has given this name?" He said, "Allah called us by it." Whenever we visited Anas, he used to narrate to us the virtues and deeds of the Ansar.

Narrated: Ghailan bin Jarir.

3512 The day of Bua'th (*Day of fighting between the two tribes of the Ansar, the Aus and Khazraj*) was brought about by Allah for the good of His Prophet so that when Allah's Prophet reached Madinah, the tribes of Madinah had already divided, and some of their chiefs were killed and wounded. So Allah had brought about the battle for the good of His Prophet in order that they might embrace Islam. Then they were later called as "Ansar" (*Helpers*). *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

3513 Anas says: On the day of the Conquest of Mecca, when the Prophet had given the booty to Quraish, the Ansar wondered

No.**Hadith**

and said, "While our swords are still dribbling with the blood of Quraish, our war booty are being distributed amongst them." When this news reached to the Prophet he called the Ansar and said, "Doesn't it please you that the people take the booty to their homes, and you take Allah's Prophet to your homes? Wherever the Ansar will take their way through a valley or a mountain pass, I would also take the Ansar's valley or a mountain pass."

Narrated: Abu Attiyah.

3514 The Prophet said, "If the Ansar took their way through a valley or a mountain pass, I would take Ansar's valley. If I had not migrated, I would have been one of the Ansar.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

3515/3516 *(The Prophet had established a bond of fraternity between 'Abdur-Rahman and Sa'ad bin Rabi Ansari. Sa'ad divided his property into two parts and offered one to 'Abdur-Rahman including his one wife of the two. 'Abdur-Rahman did not accept the offer. Rather he went to Qainuqa' Market from where he started his business of dried yogurt and butter. He got success in his trade so much so that soon he married a girl after paying date-stone of gold as dowry. Then he was told by the Noble Prophet that he should now arrange a marriage banquet even it is with one sheep):*This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1921/1922. *Narrated: Ibrahim bin Sa'ad and Anas.*

3517 The Ansar said *(to the Prophet)*, "Please divide the date-palm trees between us and emigrants." The Prophet said, "No." The Ansar said, "Then let the emigrants do the labour for us in the gardens and share the date-fruits with us." The emigrants said, "We accepted this."

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

3518 I heard the Prophet saying, "A believer would love the Ansar, but a hypocrite would hate them. And those who will love Ansar, Allah will love them, and Allah will hate him who will hate Ansar." *Narrated: Bara Bin A'azib.*

3519 The Prophet said, "The sign of Belief is to love with Ansar, and the sign of hypocrisy is to hate the Ansar."

Narrated: Anas bin Malik.

No.**Hadith**

- 3520 Some women and children (*of the Ansar*) were returning probably from a wedding party. The Prophet saw them and stood up and then said thrice, "By Allah! You are from the most lovely and beloved people to me." *Narrated: Anas.*
- 3521 Once an Ansari woman, accompanied by her son, came to Allah's Prophet. During their conversation the Prophet said to her twice, "By Allah who is witness to me! "You are the most beloved people to me."
Narrated: Anas bin Malik.
- 3522/3523 One Ansar said to Allah's Prophet, "Every prophet has his own followers and we have followed you. So will you invoke Allah to let our followers be considered from our group." So the Prophet invoked Allah accordingly.
Narrated: Zaid bin Arqam.
- 3524/3525 The Prophet said, "The best of the Ansar's families are of Bani Najjar, and then of Bani 'Abdul Ash-hal, then of Bani Harith bin Khazraj and then those of Bani Sa'ada. Nevertheless, there is good in all the families of the Ansar." *Narrated: Abu Usaid.*
- 3526 (*This hadith is the repetition of the above hadith 3524/3525. But here one thing is added that:*
In a meeting Abu Usaid told to Sa'ad bin 'Ubada, "Don't you heard that the Prophet compared the Ansar and made us the last of them in superiority? --- When Sa'ad met the Prophet then mentioned about this matter. Allah's Prophet replied, "Isn't it sufficient that you are regarded amongst the best?" *Narrated: Abu Humaid.*
- 3527/3528 A man from the Ansar said, "O Allah's Prophet! Wouldn't you appoint me as Governor, as you have appointed so-and-so?" The Prophet said, "After me you will see that others are given preference on you; so be patient till you meet me at the Lake of Kauthar.
Narrated: Usaid bin Huzair and Anas bin Malik.
- 3529 Once when the Prophet called the Ansar, in order to give them the territory of Bahrain, they said, "It is acceptable to us in this condition that you give to our emigrant brethren a

No.**Hadith**

similar share." On that he said 'If you do not agree to it, then be patient till you meet me at the Lake of Kauthar. Because after me, others will be given preference on you."

Narrated: Anas bin Malik.

3530/3532

On the day of the battle of the Trench the Ansar used to recite: ---- "We are those who have given the pledge of allegiance to Muhammad for Jihad as long as we live." The Prophet used to reply them, "O Allah! There is no life except the life of the Hereafter; so please honour the Ansar and the Emigrants."

(According to the narration's of Qatada and Sahal, Prophet used to reply them, "O Allah! There is no pleasure except the pleasure of the Hereafter; so please bestow forgiveness to the Ansar and the Emigrants)." *Narrated: Anas bin Malik and Sahl.*

3533

A man came to the Prophet. The Prophet sent a messenger to his house to bring something for that man to eat. The answer from there was "We have nothing except water." Then Allah's Prophet said, "Who will take him to entertain as a guest?" An Ansar said, "I." And he took him to his house and said to his wife, "Entertain generously as he is the guest of Allah's Prophet." She said, "We have got nothing except the meals of my children." He said, "Light your lamp and let your children sleep." So she lighted her lamp and made her children sleep and prepared meal. Then she put off the light so that the guest may pretend that all are eating. In the morning the Ansari went to Allah's Prophet who said, "Tonight Allah was very much pleased with your action." Then Allah revealed:

وَيُؤْتُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ وَمَن يُوقِ شُحَّ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

{And give them (*emigrants*) preference over themselves even if they themselves are in dire need; and whoever is saved from the greed of his soul, it is they who are successful. (59:09)} *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

3534to3536

The Prophet was unwell. Ansar were weeping. Abu Bakr passed by that gathering, he asked, "Why are you weeping?"

No.**Hadith**

They replied, "We are weeping because the Noble Prophet is sick. Abu Bakr went to the Prophet and told him of that. The Prophet came out, tying his head with a cloth sheet. He came up on the pulpit and said, "I request you to take care of the Ansar as they are my near Companions and they are in my stomach and in my wallet. They have fulfilled their obligations and rights which were enjoined on them but there remains what is for them. So, accept the good of the good-doers amongst them and excuse the wrongdoers amongst them." *Narrated: Anas bin Malik and Ibn Abbas.*

3537 A silken cloth was given as a present to the Prophet. His Companions started touching it and admiring its softness. The Prophet said, "Are you admiring its softness whereas the handkerchiefs of Sa'ad bin Mau'dh (*in Paradise*) are better and softer than it." *Narrated: Bara.*

3538 I heard the Prophet saying, "The Throne of Allah shook on the death of Sa'ad bin Mu'adh." *Narrated: Jabir.*

3539 Some people (*from the Jews of Bani Quraiza*) agreed to accept the mediation of Sa'ad bin Mu'adh and came out of the Fort. The Prophet called for Sa'ad bin Mu'adh. When he approached the gathering, the Prophet said, "Get up for your chief." Then the Prophet said, "O Sa'ad! These people have agreed to accept your verdict, what do you say for it?" Sa'ad said, "I would say that their warriors should be killed and their children and women should be taken as captives." The Prophet said, "You have given a judgment similar to Allah's Orders." *Narrated: Abu Said Al-Khudri.*

3540 Two men left the Prophet on a very dark night. Suddenly a light came in front of them, and when they separated, the light also separated along with them. *Narrated: Anas.*

(Compiler's Note: According to Hammad these two men were Aseed bin Huzair and 'Ubad bin Bashir)

3541 The Prophet said, "Learn the recitation of Qur'an from four persons: 'Abdullah bin Masood, Salim Maula (*the freed slave of Abu Hudhaifa*), Ubai bin Ka'ab and Mu'adh bin Jabal." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.* (See Hadith - 3494/3495).

No.**Hadith**

- 3542 (Allah's Prophet gave his comments on various best of the Ansar's families): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-3524/3525 and Hadith-3526 above. *Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.*
- 3543 (Abdullah bin 'Umer gave his remarks for 'Abdullah bin Masood): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-3494/3495. *Narrated: Masruq.* (See Hadith -3541 above).
- 3544 The Prophet said to Ubai bin Ka'ab, "Allah has ordered me to recite for you:

لَمْ يَكُنِ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ

{Those disbelieving people of the Books (98:01)}

Ubai said, "Has He mentioned my name?" The Prophet said, "Yes." On hearing this, Ubai bin Ka'ab started weeping.

Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.

- 3545 Anas bin Malik says that, "The Quran was collected in the lifetime of the Prophet by four men, all of them are Ansar: Ubai bin Ka'ab, Mu'adh bin Jabal, Abu Zaid and Zaid bin Thabit." I asked Anas, "Who is Abu Zaid?" He said, "One of my uncles." *Narrated: Qatada.*
- 3546 On the day of the battle of Uhud, when the people ran away leaving the Prophet, only Abu Talha was protecting the Prophet with his shield in front of him. Abu Talha was a strong, experienced archer who used to keep his arrow bow strong and well stretched. On that day during fight his two or three arrow bows were broken. If any man passed by carrying a quiver full of arrows, the Prophet would say to him, "Empty it in front of Abu Talha." When the Prophet started looking at the enemy by raising his head, Abu Talha said, "O Allah's Prophet! Let my parents be sacrificed for your sake! Please don't raise your head as you are becoming visible." --- I saw 'Aisha, and Um Sulaim both were carrying the water skins on their backs and pour the water into the mouths of the wounded thirsty people. *Narrated: Anas.*
- 3547 I have never heard the Noble Prophet saying about anybody walking on the earth that he is from the people of Paradise, except 'Abdullah bin Salam.

No.**Hadith**

The following Verse was revealed concerning to him:

وَشَهِدَ شَاهِدٌ مِّنْ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ عَلَىٰ مِثْلِهِ

{And a witness among the descendants of Israel
has already testified upon this (46.10)}

Narrated: Sad bin Abi Waqas.

3548 While I was sitting in the Mosque of Madinah, there entered a man with signs of brightness over his face. The people looked at him and said, "He looks as one of the people of Paradise." He prayed two light Rakat and then left the mosque. I followed him and said, "When you entered the Mosque, the people said, 'He looks one of the people of Paradise, how come?' " He replied, In the lifetime of the Prophet I had a dream which I narrated to the Prophet. He gave its interpretation and said, 'The garden is Islam, and the pillar existing over there is the Pillar of Islam. And the hook that you were holding and you woke up while holding, it is 'العروة الوثقى' (*The tightest bond - Quran*). Hence you will remain as a Muslim till you die. ---- This Companion was 'Abdullah bin Salam. *Narrated: Qais bin Ubad.*

3549 When I reached Madinah I met Abdullah bin Salam. He asked, "Will you come to me so that I may serve you with Sawiq (*powdered barley*) and dates. Then he said , "You are in a country where the practice of Riba (usury) is commonly prevalent; so if somebody owe you something and he sends you a present of a load of chopped straw or a load of barley or a load of provender then do not take it, as it is also Riba."

Narrated: Saeed bin Abu Burda.

3550/3551 The Prophet said, "The best of the world's women was Maryum. And now the best of the world's women is Khadijah. *Narrated: 'Ali.*

3552/3554 I did not feel jealous of any of the wives of the Prophet as much as I did of Khadijah, although she died before my marriage. I often heard from the Prophet mentioning her that Allah had told him to give her the good tidings that she would have a palace of precious stones & pearls in Paradise.

No.**Hadith**

Whenever the Prophet slaughtered a sheep, he would send Khadijah's women-friends a good share of it. The Prophet would say, "Khadijah was my special wife from whom I had my children." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

3555/3556 Jabriel came and conveyed the special message from God to the Prophet and Allah's Prophet had given Khadijah the good tidings that she would have a palace of precious stones & pearls in Paradise in which there would be no noise nor any fatigue (*trouble*).

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Aufa and Abu Hurairah.

3557 Narrated Jarir bin 'Abdullah: Allah's Prophet has never refused to admit me since I embraced Islam, and whenever he saw me, he would smile. In the Pre-Islamic Period there was a house called Ka'bah Yamaniya or Ka'bah Thamaniya. Allah's Prophet said to me, "Will you relieve me from Dhul-Khalasa?" So I left for it with 150 cavalymen from the tribe of Ahmas and then we destroyed it and killed whoever gave us resistance. Then we came to the Prophet and informed him about it. He invoked good upon us and upon the tribe of Ahmas. *Narrated: Qais.*

3558 Narrated 'Aisha: On the day of the battle of Uhad the pagans were almost defeated. Then Shaytan shouted loudly, "O Allah's slaves! Beware the ones behind you!" So the front files attacked the back ones (*without realizing the truth*). Meanwhile Hudhaifa looked and saw his father at the back and said loudly, "O Allah's slaves! My father! My father!" But they did not stop till they killed him. ---- Hudhaifa remained in a sorrowful state for his father till his death.

Narrated: 'Urwa.

3559 (*Hind bint Atbah reached to the Prophet and told about the miserliness of her husband Abu Sufyan. The Noble Prophet advised her accordingly*):

This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith 2298.

Narrated: 'Aisha. (See Hadith -2072).

3560 (*This is a long hadith and its gist is*):

'Abdullah bin 'Umar: said, Before any Divine Inspiration

No.**Hadith**

came to the Prophet, Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail had met the Prophet. In this meeting he described the Prophet about himself and said that he ever disliked the practice of the Quraish tribe who used to slaughter the animals on the names of their idols.

Zaid bin 'Amr also went to Sham inquiring about a true religion to follow. There, he met a Jewish religion scholar and a Christian religion scholar. He told both the scholars that tell me about that religion that does not have the anger of God and the curse of God, because I run away from them. Both of the scholars told him that I do not know any other religion except "the Hanif". ---- Zaid enquired, "What is Hanif?" He said, "Hanif is the religion of the Prophet Ibrahim who used to worship none but Allah Alone."

Then Zaid went out and loudly announced by raising both hands , "O Allah! Be a witness that I do not know any other religion except 'Hanif' that is the region of Ibrahim."

It is also narrated that Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail disliked the alive burial of girls from the beginning. Whenever he saw such happening he used to take out the girls safe and preserve their lives and feed them and serve them for their whole life. *Narrated: Salim Bin 'Abdullah.*

- 3561 When the Ka'bah was rebuilt, the Prophet and 'Abbas were carrying stones. 'Abbas said to the Prophet "Take off your waist sheet and put it over your neck so that the stones may not hurt you." He did it accordingly but as soon as he took off his waist sheet he fell unconscious on the ground. When he came to his senses, the Prophet said, "My waist sheet! My waist sheet!" Then he was tied his sheet around waist.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah. (See Hadith -355).

(Compiler's Note: After that incident, nobody ever saw the Noble Prophet without cloths)

- 3562 In the lifetime of the Prophet there was no wall around the Ka'bah. When 'Umar became the Caliph he built the wall around it. These walls were low, so Ibn Zubair later raised them high." *Narrated: 'Ubaidullah bin Abi Yazid.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3563 'Ashura, tenth of Muharram, was a day on which the tribe of Quraish used to fast in the pre-Islamic period of ignorance. When the Prophet migrated to Madinah, he fasted on this day and ordered the Muslims to fast. When the fasting of Ramazan was enjoined, then it became optional for the people to fast or not. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3564 In the period of Ignorance, people used to consider the performance of 'Umra in the months of Hajj as an evil deed. They used to call the month of Muharram as Safar. They used to say, "When the wounds over the backs of the camels have healed and the foot-marks of the camels have vanished, then 'Umra becomes permissible.." ----- Allah's Prophet and his Companions reached Makkah assuming Ihram for Hajj on the fourth of Dhul-Hijja. Then Prophet ordered his companions to perform 'Umra. They enquired about coming out of the Ihram, he said, "Open the Ihram completely. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.* (See Hadith -1469).
- 3565 My grandfather says, in the pre-Islamic period of ignorance a flood of rain came (*around the Ka'bah*) and filled the valley in between the two mountains. *Narrated: Saeed bin Musaiyab.*
- 3566 Abu Bakr met with a lady who was refusing to speak. He asked, "Why does she not speak?" The people said, "She has intended to perform Hajj without speaking." He said to her, "Speak, as it is illegal not to speak, as it is an action of the pre-Islamic period of ignorance. So she spoke and said, "Who are you?" He said, "I am an Emigrant and I belong to Quraish tribe and my name is Abu Bakr." She asked, "How long shall we will enjoy this good order (*Islamic religion*) which Allah has brought after the period of ignorance?" He said, "You will enjoy it as long as your Imams (*chiefs of your nation*) keep on abiding by its rules and regulations."
Narrated: Qais bin Hazim.
- 3567 (*A slave woman belonging to Habash tribe used to come to 'Aisha. She used to narrate the story to 'Aisha about the theft charge upon her of a gold necklace. Then how a strange help from God came to save her from this accusation. This very ---*

No.**Hadith**

instance caused her to become a Muslim as well): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith 424. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

- 3568 The Prophet said, "If anybody has to take an oath, he should swear only by Allah. Like Quraish, do not swear by your father and forefathers. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
- 3569 'Aisha says: "The people of the pre-Islamic period of ignorance used to stand up for the funeral procession. On looking at it they used to say twice: "You have your loved ones like it was before." *Narrated: 'Abdur Rahman bin Qasim.*
- 3570 'Umer says: The pagans used to leave Muzdalifa after the sun had risen on Thabir hill. The Prophet opposed them and left Muzdalifa before the sun rose. *Narrated: 'Amr bin Maimun.*
- 3571 Ikrima recited the Verse of Quran:

وَكَأْسًا مِّمَّا فِيهَا

{And an overflowing cup (78:34)}

Ibn 'Abbas said, "In the pre-Islamic period of ignorance I heard people saying, "Provide us wine with an overflowing cup." *Narrated: Husain.*

- 3572 The Prophet said, "The most true words said by a poet was the words of Labid." He said, "Indeed, everything except Allah is bogus." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 3573 Abu Bakr had a slave who used to give him some of his earnings. Abu Bakr used to eat from it. One day he brought something and Abu Bakr ate from it. The slave said to him, "Do you know what this was?" Abu Bakr then enquired, "What was it?" The slave said, "Once, in the pre-Islamic period of ignorance I foretold somebody's future though I did not know this knowledge of foretelling. However, he gave me something for that service, and that is what you have eaten from." Then Abu Bakr put his hand in his mouth and vomited whatever was present in his stomach.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

- 3574 In the pre-Islamic period of ignorance the people used to bargain with the meat of camels on the principle of Habal-al-Habala (*the unborn child of a camel was sold while it was still*

No.**Hadith**

in the womb of the she-camel). The Noble Prophet forbade them such a transaction.

Narrated: Ibn 'Umer. (See Hadith - 2013).

3575 I used to visit Anas bin Malik and he used to talk to us on various points about the Ansar. *Narrated: Ghailan bin Jarir.*

3576 *(This is a long hadith and its gist is):*

In the pre-Islamic period of ignorance, there was a serious clash between the two person, belonging to Banu Hashim and Quraish. The Quraishi had beaten the Hashimi so severely that he was about to die. A man from Yemen was passing through that way, so the Hashimi stopped him and told that when you go to perform Hajj you should meet Abu Talib of Banu Hashim tribe and must tell about today's incident and inform him that this man of Quraish had beaten me with the leather rope, which is used to tie up the camel, so harshly that I am going to die. Then he died.

That Yemeni went to perform Hajj and he arranged a meeting of both the tribes of Quraish and Hashim. He also met Abu Talib. Then he put forward the whole story of that day and presented in front of them the person of Quraish who killed the man from Hashim. After hearing the complete details of the incident, Abu Talib presented three conditions before the Quraish and the murderer. First, the murder should pay the compensation. Second, at least 50 persons of Quraish tribe should swear that this killing was not done by this person. And the last condition was, the murderer will be killed in Qisas.

The people of Quraish agreed for the second option. Then 48 person took the oath, but two persons did not agree to swear in of the false oath. These two person agreed to pay their share of Compensation.

Ibn Abbas says that all those 48 persons who took the false oath died within one year only. *Narrated: Ikrima.*

3577 Allah had made the day of Buath special and favorable for the Prophet prior to its taking place. When Prophet reached Madinah, those people had already divided in different ----

No.**Hadith**

groups. So Allah made that day to precede, so that they (*the Ansar*) might embrace Islam.

Narrated Ibn 'Abbas: To run all along the valley between Safa and Marwah was not Sunnah, but the people in the pre-Islamic period of ignorance used to run along it.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

- 3578 I heard Ibn 'Abbas saying, "O people! Listen to what I say to you, and let me hear whatever you say. Ibn 'Abbas said, "He who wants to perform the Tawaf around the Ka'bah can go behind Hatim, and do not say that Hatim is out of Ka'bah. -- In the pre-Islamic period of ignorance if any man took an oath, he used to throw his whip, shoes or bow in it.

Narrated: Abu As-Safar.

- 3579 During the pre-Islamic period of ignorance I saw a monkey surrounded by a number of monkeys. They were all stoning that monkey because it had committed illegal sexual intercourse. I too, stoned it along with them.

Narrated: 'Amr bin Maimun.

- 3580 Ibn 'Abbas said, "To defame the ancestry of other families, and to wail over the dead, were the peculiarities of the people of the pre-Islamic period of ignorance."

Narrated: Sufyan 'Abdullah.

- 3581 Narrated Ibn 'Abbas: Allah's Prophet was inspired Divinely at the age of forty. Then he stayed in Makkah for thirteen years, and then was ordered to migrate and he migrated to Madinah, and stayed there for ten years, and then passed away. *Narrated: Ikrima.*

- 3582 I came to the Prophet while he was leaning against his sheet cloak in the shade of the Ka'bah. Since, in those days, we were suffering greatly from the pagans, therefore I said to him, "Will you please invoke Allah to help us?" He sat down with a red face and said, "The believers who were before you, used to be combed with iron combs so that nothing of his flesh or nerves would remain on his bones; yet that would never make them away from their religion. With someone, a saw used to be put at the centre of his head

No.**Hadith**

which could split it into two parts, yet all that would never make them abandon their religion. ---- Allah will surely complete this religion (*Islam*) so much so that a traveller from Sana to Hazrarmaut will not be afraid of anybody except Allah." *Narrated: Ismail Qais.*

- 3583 The Prophet recited Surat An-Najm and prostrated, and everybody did prostrate in his follow up as well, except a man whom I saw taking a handful of pebbles, lifting it, and prostrating on it. He then said, "This is sufficient for me." Later, I saw him killed as a disbeliever afterwards.

Narrated: 'Abdullah. (See Hadith - 1005).

(Compiler's Note: That man was Umaiya bin Khalaf)

- 3584 *(The Prophet was offering prayers at the Ka'bah. An evil doer from Quraish brought the abdominal contents of a camel and put it on the back of the Prophet. Hazrat Fatima came and took that filth away from his back. On completion of prayer, the Prophet raised his head and invoked Allah against them. Later, all of them were killed in Badr and their dead bodies were thrown into a nearby well):*This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith 237.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood.

- 3585 I asked Ibn 'Abbas about the two Verses of Quran; One was:

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا النَّفْسَ الَّتِي حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ

{And do not unjustly kill any life which Allah has made sacred (06:151 and 17:33)}

He said, "When the Verse of Sura Al-Furqan (25.70) was revealed, the pagans of Makkah said, 'We have slain such life as Allah has made sacred, and we have invoked other gods along with Allah, and we have also committed fornication.' So Allah revealed:-- 'Except those who repent, believe, and do good.' ----- The second Verse was:

وَمَنْ يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مَّتَعَمَدًا

{And whoever slays a Muslim on purpose (04:93)}

It means that after understanding Islam and its laws, if he murders, then his punishment is to dwell in the Hell-Fire." Then I mentioned this to Mujahid who said, "Except the one who regrets." *Narrated: Saeed bin Jubair.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3586/3587 (*'Uqba bin Abi Mu'et came to the Prophet and he put his sheet round the Prophet's neck and squeezed it very severely. The Prophet was praying at that time. Abu Bakr came and pulled 'Uqba away from the Prophet*): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith 3424. *Narrated: 'Urwa bin Zubair.*
- 3588 Narrated 'Ammar bin Yasir: first time when I met the Prophet, the only converts to Islam with him were five bondmen, two women and Abu Bakr.
Narrated: 'Hammam bin Harith.
- 3589 Narrated Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas: The day when I embraced Islam no one joined Islam and for seven days, and I was one of the three persons who were Muslims.
Narrated: Saeed bin Musaiyab.
- 3590 I asked Masruq, 'Who informed the Prophet about the Jinns at the night when they heard the Qur'an?' He said, 'Your father 'Abdullah informed me that a tree informed the Prophet about them.' "*Narrated: 'Abdur Rahman.*
- 3591 (*Prophet used small stones for dry cleaning after the call of nature*): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith 156.
(*However, here is one addition that, later Abu Hurairah asked the Prophet,* "Why bones or dried dung of cow should not be used for this purpose?" The Prophet replied, this is food for Jinns. *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 3592 (*This long hadith describes in detail how Abu Dhār became Muslim*): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith 3278.
Narrated: Ibn Abbas.
- 3593 I heard Saeed bin Zaid saying in the mosque of Kufa. "By Allah! I have seen myself tied and forced by 'Umar to leave Islam before 'Umar himself embraced Islam. And for the evil which you people have done with 'Uthman, if the mountain of Uhad could move from its place then it would have the right to move from its place." *Narrated: Ismail Qais.*
- 3594 We always remained powerful since 'Umar embraced Islam.
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood.
- 3595/3596 While 'Umar was at home, A'as bin Wail came to see him. A'as was from the tribe of Bani Sahm who were having good relation with us. A'as said to 'Umar "What is going ---

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wrong with you?" He said, "Your people warn me that they would kill me if I become a Muslim." A'as said, "Nobody can harm you." 'Umar felt relaxed on his comments.

When A'as came out he saw that a large people of Sahn tribe were gathered in the valley. He asked the people, "Where are you going?" They said, "We are going to see 'Umer bin Khattab who has embraced Islam." A'as said, "There is no way for anybody to touch him." So the people retreated. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umar.*

3597

It was commonly heard about 'Umar that whenever he thought that it would be so-and-so, later it was found that it has happened as was told. ---- One day a man passed through 'Umer. When he saw him he thought he may be a foreteller. He wanted to meet him, so he said "Call the man to me." When the man was called to him, he told him of his thought. The man confirmed that he was a foretell in the pre-Islamic period of ignorance. Then 'Umer said, "Tell me the most astonishing thing the She-Jinn has told you." He said, "One-day while I was in the market, She-Jinn came to me scared and said, 'Haven't you seen the Jinns and their despair and they were overthrown and they kept following camel-riders (*Arabs*)?"' Listening to this 'Umar said, "you are right." and added, "One day while I was near their idols, there came a man with a calf and slaughtered it as a sacrifice (*for the idols*). ---- A creature shouted at him, and I have never heard harsher than his voice. Then the cry came again: 'O you bold evil-doer! A matter of success has to be seen. An eloquent man would say: 'لا اله الا انت' (*None has the right to be worshipped except Allah*).' Later it was said, "A prophet has appeared." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar.*

3598

(*Saeed Bin Zaid gave his statement in the mosque of Kufa*): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith 3593 above.

Narrated: Ismail Qais.

3599to3602

The people of Makkah asked Allah's Prophet to show them a miracle. So he showed them the moon split in two halves -

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between which they saw the Hira mountain. The moon was divided into two pieces while we were in Mina.

Narrated: Anas bin Malik and 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas.

3603

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

In connection with suggesting the punishment to Walid bin 'Uqba, I met Uthman on the advice of Miswar bin Makhrama and 'Abdur-Rahman bin Aswad. 'Uthman said, "In this regard we will InshaAllah decide on justice." Then 'Uthman ordered to give forty lashes to Walid bin 'Uqba. This order was passed to 'Ali for its execution.

Narrated: 'Ubaidullah bin 'Adi bin Khiyar.

3604

(When the Prophet came to know about pictures in church, he said, "Those people will be Allah's worst creatures on the Day of Resurrection"): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-413.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

3605

When I came from Ethiopia (*to Madinah*), I was a young girl. Allah's Prophet made me wear a sheet having marks on it. Allah's Prophet was rubbing those marks with his hands saying, "Sanah! Sanah!" (*how good! how good!*).

Narrated: Um Khalid bint Khalid.

3606

We used to greet the Prophet while he used to be in prayers, and he used to reply to our greetings. But when we came back from Najashi (*the King of Ethiopia*) we greeted the Prophet (*while he was praying*) and he did not reply to us. We said, "O Allah's Prophet! We used to greet you in the past and you used to reply to us." He said, "Indeed the mind is occupied and busy with more important matter during the prayer." (*So one cannot return One's greetings.*)

Narrated: 'Abdullah. (See Hadith - 1125).

3607

When we received the news of the emergence of the Messenger of Allah, we were in Yemen. We wanted to meet him because we were keen to accept Islam. So we board on a ship but our ship took us away to Ethiopia. There we met Ja'far bin Abi Talib and we stayed with him. We could see the Prophet in Madinah, by that time when the Prophet had conquered Khyber. The Prophet said, "O you people of the -

No.**Hadith**

ship! You will have the reward of two migrations."

Narrated: Abu Musa.

- 3608to3611 When King of Ethiopia Najashi died, the Prophet said, "Today a pious man has died. So get up and offer the funeral prayer for your brother As-hama. Allah's Prophet led the funeral prayer for Najashi and said four Takbir."

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah Ansari and Abu Hurairah .

(See Hadith - 1171).

- 3612 While going out for the battle of Hunain, Allah's Prophet said, "Allah willing! Tomorrow we will encamp at Khaif Bani Kinana where the pagans of Quraish took the oath of Kufr (*against the Prophet, by boycotting Banu Hashim*).

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

- 3613 I said to the Prophet, "You have not been of any benefit to your uncle Abu Talib. He used to protect you and used to become angry on your opponents." The Prophet said, "He is now in a shallow fire, and had it not been for me, he would have been in the bottom of the Hell-Fire."

Narrated: Abbas bin 'Abdul Muttalib.

- 3614 (*Abu Talib was in very serious condition. The Prophet reached in his place and advised him to recite Kalimah. Since Abu Jahl etc were also sitting there who said not to do what the Prophet says Abu Talib did not recite the given words yet the Prophet invoked for Allah's forgiveness for him. As a result Verse 113 of Surah Tawbah descended in which the Prophet was advised not to pray for such people*): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-1275.

Narrated: Saeed Bin Musaiyab.

- 3615/3616 Once in front of the Noble Prophet somebody mentioned about his uncle Abu Talib. He said, "Perhaps my intercession will be helpful to him on the Day of Resurrection and he may be put in a shallow fire reaching only up to his ankles, but his brain will boil from it."

Narrated: Abu Saeed Khudri.

- 3617 The Prophet said, "When the people of Quraish did not believe me for my Night Journey, I stood up in Hijr (*Hatim*). Here, Allah displayed Jerusalem in front of me and I began describing it to them while I was looking at it."

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

No.**Hadith**

- 3618 (This long hadith describes all about the night journey of the Prophet to High Heavens): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-340 (Chap-8). **Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.**
(Compiler's Note: Hadith 340 has been narrated by Anas Bin Malik after listening the story from Abu Dhār Ghifari. Whereas this Hadith-3618 was received from Malik Bin Sa'sa to Anas. As such there are differences in words between the two hadiths but the final outcome is the same)
- 3619 وَمَا جَعَلْنَا الرُّؤْيَا الَّتِي أَرَيْنَاكَ إِلَّا فِتْنَةً لِلنَّاسِ وَالشَّجَرَةَ الْمَلْعُونَةَ فِي الْقُرْآنِ
 {And we did not create the spectacle which We showed you except as a trial for the people, and the Cursed Tree which is (mentioned) in the Quran; (17.60)}
 The Cursed Tree is a kind of poisonous tree having thorns.
Narrated: Ibn Abbas.
- 3620 Ka'ab bin Malik is my father and he is a blind man. When he remained behind the Prophet in the Ghazwa of Tabuk, he gave its full story. While describing it, he also said that in 'Aqaba pledge of allegiance we all agreed to stand on Islam with all efforts. They used to give so much importance to this allegiance that they say; "I would not like to have attended the Badr battle instead of that 'Aqaba pledge, although amongst the people, Badr is more well-known than this allegiance." **Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Ka'ab.**
- 3621 I was present with my two maternal uncles when 'Aqaba pledge of allegiance was given. (Ibn 'Uyaina said, "One of the two was Bara bin Ma'rur"). **Narrated: 'Abdullah.**
- 3622 My father and my two maternal uncles were among those who took part in the 'Aqaba Pledge. **Narrated: Jabir.**
- 3623/3624 On the night of Aqaba Pledge of allegiance, the Prophet's Companions were sitting all around him. The Prophet said, "Come along and give me the pledge of allegiance that you will not worship anything besides Allah, will not steal, will not commit illegal sexual intercourse will not kill your children, will not utter slander invented by yourself, and will not disobey me if I order you to do something good. Whoever among you will respect and fulfil this pledge, will

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be rewarded by Allah. And if one of you commits any of these sins, he will either be punished in this world then that will be his expiation for it, and if one of you commits any of these sins and Allah screens his sin, then his matter will rest with Allah: If He will punish him and if He will excuse him. So I gave the pledge of allegiance to him for these conditions. *Narrated: 'Ubada bin Samit.*

- 3625 The Prophet engaged me when I was a girl of six years. Then we went to Madinah and stayed at the home of Harith bin Khazraj. I was of nine at that time. Here, I had fallen sick and my hair started falling down. *(One day)* I was playing in a swing with some of my girl friends, that my mother Um Rumman called me. She caught me by the hand and made me stand at the door of the house and then handed over to me to some Ansari women *(to prepare me as a bride)*. When Allah's Prophet came in the forenoon I was handed over to him and I went with him. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3626 The Prophet said to me, "You have been shown to me twice in my dream in a silky dress and I was told that 'This is your wife.' When I removed the covering sheet from you, I saw that it was you. I said, 'If this is from Allah, it will be done.'" *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3627 Khadijah died three years before the Prophet departed to Madinah. He stayed there for two years or so and then he engaged 'Aisha when she was a girl of six years of age. And he married when she was nine years old. *Narrated: Hisham.*
- 3628 *(Mus'ab bin 'Umair was martyred in the Battle of Badr. He left only one blanket. When this sheet was used, either it could cover the upper body or the lower. The Prophet ordered to cover the upper part with his blanket and the lower part should be covered with Izhkhir grass):* This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-1200. *Narrated: Abu Wail.*
- 3629 I heard the Prophet saying, "The reward of deeds depends on the intentions. So whoever emigrated for the worldly benefits or to marry a woman, his emigration was for that for which he emigrated. But whoever emigrated for the sake

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- of Allah and His Prophet, his emigration is for Allah and His Prophet." *Narrated: 'Umer.* (See Hadith-1).
- 3630 Abdullah bin 'Umar said, "There is no more "Migration" after the Conquest of Makkah." *Narrated: Mujahid bin Makki.*
- 3631 Aisha said, "Today there is no Hijrah (*migration*). Earlier Muslims left their place in order to save their religion. But today Allah has made Islam victorious, and today a believer can worship his Lord wherever he likes.
The deeds that are rewardable are Jihad and good intentions." *Narrated: 'Ubaid bin 'Umar Laithi.*
- 3632 Sa'ad used to say, "O Allah! You know that there is none against whom I am eager to fight more willingly for Your Cause than those people who disbelieved Your Prophet and drove him out of his city. O Allah! I think that You have ended the fight between us and them." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3633/3634 Allah's Prophet started receiving the Divine Inspiration at the age of forty. Then he stayed in Makkah for thirteen years. Then he was ordered to migrate and he lived (*receiving the Divine Revelation*) as an Emigrant for ten years in Madinah. Then he passed away at the age of sixty-three years. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.* (See Hadith-3581).
- 3635 (*When the Prophet was seriously ill, he sat on the pulpit of the mosque, and during his sermon he offered praising words for Abu Bakr. Then he gave an indication that Abu Bakr will be his Caliphate. He ordered, "Let no door of the Mosque remain open, except the door of Abu Bakr"*): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-450/451 and Hadith-3404. *Narrated: Abu Saeed Khudri.*
- 3636 (*This is a long hadith that has been narrated by 'Urwa bin Zubair after listening the whole content from 'Aisha. Its sum up is:*
- When the Muslims were put to test (*troubled by the pagans*), Abu Bakr set out migrating to the land of Ethiopia. When he reached Bark-al-Ghimad, he first met with Ibn Ad-Daghna, the chief of the tribe of Qara tribe. He was very much upset on ousting Abu Bakr from his place. So he took Abu Bakr back to Makkah and had meetings with different Chiefs of

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the Quraish and recommended for settling him down. As a result Abu Bakr was allowed to stay at Makkah. The place where he was living, it was having wide open courtyard, so at one corner of this courtyard he made a mosque for prayers. Here, he started reciting Quran loudly. By the attraction of this recitation, people started coming around. Now the chiefs of Makkah felt worried with this situation. So they called Ibn Ad-Daghna and complained for Abu Bakr. Ibn Ad-Daghna came to Abu Bakr and said "Now it is better to return my responsibility and do whatever you like." Abu Bakr said. "I am satisfied with Allah's Protection." Few days later to this, the Noble Prophet was shown that very soon the believers would be migrating to Madinah.

- After four months they started their migration towards Madinah. At the time of departure, Abu Bakr told that I am having two she-camels for the journey. Out of them, one will be utilized by the Prophet and the other will be useful for myself. The Prophet agreed to take one she-camel for himself from Abu Bakr but he declared that he would be taking its cost.
- Then Allah's Prophet and Abu Bakr reached to a cave on the mountain of Thaur and stayed there for three nights. Quraish had announced a reward of 100 camels to bring the Prophet and Abu Bakr dead or alive. 'Abdullah bin Abu Bakr who was intelligent and a sagacious youth, stayed with them and took care all the three nights. He finally arranged Amir bin Faheerah of Banu Wail as a permanent guide and caretaker to them, for onward journey to Madinah.
- People of Madinah heard that the journey of Prophet's migration has started from Makkah. So, to welcome him, they kept on gathering at the place ----

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named Harrah which is at few kilometer distance from Madinah. Both of them reached to Amr bin Auf in the month of Rabi-ul-Awwal and stayed with him for 10 days (*some narrate 24 days*). At this place the Prophet founded a mosque. This mosque is now called Quba Mosque.

- Then Allah's Prophet went to Madinah. Their two she-camels proceeded on, accompanied by the people, till their she-camels knelt down at a place. This place was a yard for drying dates belonging to orphan boys Suhail and Sahl. The Prophet bought this place from the two orphans and decided to make a mosque (*Prophet's Mosque*). The Companions of the Prophet took part whole heartedly in the construction of this mosque. The Noble Prophet himself took part in the construction as well.

Narrated: 'Urwa bin Zubair.

(See Hadith - 414, 1750, 2008, 2121/2122, 2151, 2586 and hadith-3369)

3637 When the Prophet and Abu Bakr decided to migrate to Madinah I prepared the journey food for them. I said to my father Abu Bakr that I do not have anything to tie the container of the journey food except my waist band." He said, "Divide it lengthwise into two." I did so, and for this reason I was named 'Zaat-un-Natiqain' (*owner of the two waist bands*). *Narrated: Asma.*

3638 (*When the Prophet and Abu Bakr was staying in Thaur Cave, in the interest of reward, Suraqa Bin Malik came out for their search. When the Prophet came to know about this, he cursed for Suraqa, and as a result he sank into the earth. Suraqa cried and promised that he will not inform anybody and requested the Prophet to bring out from this trap. Finally the Prophet invoke for him and he came out with this crises*): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-3369. *Narrated: Bara Bin A'azib.*

3639/3640 'Abdullah bin Zubair was in my belly and I was at full term of pregnancy and at that time I started towards Madinah.

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At Quba, where I gave birth to him. Then I brought him to the Prophet and put him in his lap. The Prophet asked for a date, chewed it, and put some of its juice in the child's mouth and then invoked for Allah's Blessings on him. He was the first child born amongst the Emigrants in the Islamic Land (*Madinah*). *Narrated: Asma.*

3641

(This is a long hadith and the gist of it is):

- When Allah's Prophet arrived at Madinah, Abu Bakr was riding behind him on the same camel. Abu Bakr was looking as an experienced and elderly man, whereas Allah's Prophet was appearing as a youthful person. Abu Bakr was asked, "Who is this man in front of you?" He said, "A guide."
(Compiler's Note: One would think that Abu Bakr meant this man showed me the way, while in fact, he meant the way of virtue and good).
- When the Prophet reached at the place named Harrah, he called Ansar. Ansar came to him and affirmed that we are loyal to him. Then the Ansar, who were carrying arms, surrounded the Prophet for his protection.
- When the honorable ride started from Quba to Madinah, the people came out eagerly looking and saying "Allah's Prophet has come! Allah's Prophet has come!" Just to have a look of the Prophet, people climbed to the higher grounds. The Prophet proceeded till their camels knelt down themselves at one place. Then the Prophet asked, "Whose house is near to this place." Abu Ayub said, O the Noble Prophet! Mine." He said, "Go and you arrange for our living." He said, It is a Blessing from Allah, both of you come with me please."
- 'Abdullah bin Salam, who was a Jew, came to the Prophet and accepted Islam. The Noble Prophet called some other Jews as well. --- He invited to join

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them and accept Islam. They refuted this invitation. On their rejection the Prophet informed them that your 'Abdullah bin Salam has joined us and accepted Islam. For you people, he is a chief, a big scholar and a very gentle man. But they did not agree to it too. So he called 'Abdullah bin Salam in front of them. 'Abdullah also recommended them to join Islam. But these people declared him as a liar. So finally the Noble Prophet had turned them out.

Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.

3642 'Umar bin Khattab fixed a grant of 4000 Dirhams yearly for every Early Emigrant (*Muhajir*), whereas he fixed a grant to his son 'Abdullah, 3500 Dirhams yearly. Somebody Asked to 'Umar, "Ibn 'Umar is also one of the Early Emigrants; why do you give him less?" 'Umar replied, "His parents took him with them when they migrated, so he was not like the one who had migrated by himself. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*

3643/3644 (*Among Immigrants Mus'ab bin 'Umair was that martyred whose body could not be covered with cloth sheet, and his lower part was covered with leaves and grass of Izhkhir*): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith- 1200. *Narrated: Khabbab.*

3645 Once , 'Abdullah bin 'Umar said to me, "Do you know what my father said to your father?" I said, "No." He said, "My father said to your father, 'O Abu Musa! "Will it please you that we will be rewarded for our conversion to Islam with Allah's Prophet and our migration with him, and our Jihad with him and all our good deeds which we did with him? And that all the deeds we did after his departure will be disregarded whether good or bad?' ---- Your father (*Abu Musa*) said, 'By Allah! we took part in Jihad after Allah's Prophet, prayed and did plenty of good deeds, and many people have embraced Islam at our hands, and no doubt, we expect rewards from Allah for these good deeds.' On that my father (*Umar*) said, 'As for myself, By Him in Whose Hand 'Umar's soul is, I wish that the deeds done by us at the time of the Prophet remain rewardable, while whatsoever ---

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we did after his departure be enough to save us from punishment in that the good deeds compensate for the bad ones.' " On that I said Ibn 'Umar, "By Allah! your father was really a great man!" *Narrated: Abi Musa Ash'ari.*

3646

I heard that Ibn 'Umar used to become angry if someone mentioned that he gave him the pledge of allegiance before his father (*'Umar*). He used to say, " 'Umar and I came to Allah's Prophet and found him having his midday rest, so we returned home. Then 'Umar sent me again to the Prophet and said, 'Go and see whether he is awake.' I went to him and found that he was awake. So we both went hurriedly and when 'Umar entered his place, he gave him the pledge of allegiance and thereafter I too gave him the pledge of allegiance," *Narrated: Abu 'Uthman.*

3647

Bara Bin A'azib said, My father asked Abu Bakr regarding the journey of the migration of Allah's Prophet. Abu Bakr said, "Close observers were appointed by our enemies to watch us. So we went out from the cave of Thor at night and travelled throughout the night and the following day, till it was noon. Then we saw an extended rock and so went towards it. There was some shade under it. So I spread a cloak I had with me for Allah's Prophet and then the Prophet laid on it. I went out to bring something to eat, all of a sudden I saw a shepherd coming with his sheeps. I asked him, 'Is there some milk in your sheep and would you give some from it?' He replied in the affirmative. Then he got hold of one of his sheep and got some and gave it to me. I added some water and presented to the Prophet. He took it and drank happily. I was much happy too. When we started our journey onwards even then the enemy agents were following us. *Narrated: Ibrahim Bin Yusuf.* (See Hadith - 3369).

3648

Narrated Anas: When the Prophet arrived at Madinah, there was not a single Companion of the Prophet who had grey and black mixed hair except Abu Bakr. He dyed his beard with Hinna and head with dye till it became of dark red color *Narrated: 'Uqba bin Disaj.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3649 Abu Bakr married a woman from the tribe of Bani Kalb. She was called Um Bakr. At the time of migration he divorced her. After her divorce she was married with her cousin. He was a poet who used to say mournful poems for the infidels of Quraish. ----- He said that my wife prays for the security of my life. But how can I find peace after my people's death? The Prophet of the Muslims tells us that we shall be alive again. But how bones and skulls may be reactivated?" *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3650 I was with the Prophet in the Cave of Thor. When I raised my head, I saw the feet of the people. I said, "O Allah's Prophet! If any of them look down, they will see us." The Prophet said, "O Abu Bakr, be quiet! Here, we are (*apparently*) two, but Allah is the Third of us." *Narrated: Abu Bakr.*
- 3651 Once a Bedouin came to the Prophet and asked him about the migration. The Prophet said, "The migration is a quite difficult matter. Have you got some camels?" He replied in the affirmative. Then the Prophet said, "Do you give their Zakat?" He replied in the affirmative. The Prophet said, "Do you let others benefit by their milk gratis?" He replied in the affirmative. Then the Prophet asked, "Do you milk them on their watering days and give their milk to the poor and needy?" He replied in the affirmative. The Prophet, said, "Go on doing like this from beyond the seas. There is no doubt that Allah will not overlook any of your good deeds." *Narrated: Abu Saeed.*
- 3652/3653 The first people who came to us in Madinah were Mus'ab bin 'Umar and Ibn Um Maktum. These two persons were teaching Qur'an to the people. Then there came 'Ammar bin Yasir, Bilal and Sa'ad. After that, 'Umar bin Khattab came along with twenty other Companions of the Prophet. On the arrival of Allah's Prophet, I had never seen the people of Madinah so joyful as they were. ----- Before the arrival of the Prophet I had already read few Surah of Quran. *Narrated: Bara bin A'azib.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3654 *(After migration to Madinah, Hazrat Abu Bakr and Bilal were fallen sick. At this moment both remembered Makkah very much. When the Prophet came to know about this, he invoked Allah to bestow us love for Madinah as we love for Makkah. And He may give His blessings to this city and to its whole environment):* This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith- 1771. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3655 I went to Uthman. After reciting Tashahhud, he said, "No doubt, Allah sent Prophet Muhammad with the Truth, and I was amongst those who responded to the Call of Allah and His Prophet and believed in the messages of Prophet. I took part in the two migrations. I became the son-in-law of Allah's Prophet and gave the pledge of allegiance to him. By Allah! I never disobeyed him, nor did I deceive him till Allah took him unto Him."
Narrated: 'Ubaidullah bin Adi.
- 3656 During the last Hajj led by 'Umar, 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Auf returned to his family at Mina and met me there on the way. He said to me that 'Umer wanted to deliver his sermon on the occasion of Hajj. So he said to 'Umar, "O chief of the believers! The season of Hajj is the season when there comes common people, so I recommend that you should wait till you go back to Madinah. There you will be able to refer the matter to the religious scholars and the nobles and the people of wise opinions." 'Umar was fully agreed to me.
Narrated: Ibn Abbas.
- 3657 Um 'Ula is that Ansari woman who gave the pledge of allegiance to the Prophet. She said that when Ansar gave shelter to the emigrants, the Ansar drew lots concerning the dwelling of the Emigrants. 'Uthman bin Maz'un was supposed to reside with me. When 'Uthman reached there he fell ill and I nursed him till he died. Then the Prophet came to us and I *(addressing the dead body)* said, "O Abu Sa'ib, may Allah's Mercy be on you! I bear witness that Allah has honoured you." On that the Prophet said, "I hope the best for him. By Allah! though I am the Prophet of Allah, yet I do not know what Allah will do with me."

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I replied to the Prophet that By Allah! I will never assert the piety of anyone next time.

Narrated: Kharija Bin Zaid Bin Thabit. (See Hadith - 1168).

- 3658 *(The day of Buath was a day for which Allah has fixed earlier its victory for His Prophet):* This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith- 3512. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3659 *(It was the day of Eid and girls were happily singing. Abu Bakr heard to this and told it is Shaytan act. But the Prophet said, O Abi Bakr! Let them enjoy. Every nation has its happy day):* This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith- 903. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3660 *(When the Prophet reached Madinah he had a first stopover at Quba. Then he moved to Abu Ayub's house at Madinah. After that he decided to make this place as "Mosque". When he talked to Bani Najjar for purchasing this land, they said "we will have its price from Allah". Anyways, firstly all the graves were shifted from this area. All the trees were taken out and then Mosque was constructed. The Prophet himself took part in its construction):* This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith- 414/415.
Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.
- 3661 The Prophet said: An Emigrant is allowed *(after performing all the ceremonies of Hajj, and after departing from Mina)* to stay in Makkah for three days."
Narrated: 'Abdur-Rahman bin Humaid Zuhri.
- 3662 The Prophet's Companions, as a starting date for the Muslim calendar, did not consider the day he had been sent as Prophet or the day he departed from this world, but it is the day of his arrival at Madinah. *Narrated: Sahl bin Sa'ad.*
- 3663 Originally, two Rakat were prescribed in every prayer. When the Prophet migrated *(to Madinah)* four Rakat were enjoined, while the journey prayer remained unchanged *(two Rakat).* *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3664 *(The Noble Prophet has forbidden to write will for all wealth in Charity. He said: "Even one third is too much. It is better for you to leave your inheritors wealthy than to leave them poor and begging others. Whatever you spend for Allah's sake will be considered as a charitable deed even the handful of food you put in your wife's mouth.):*

No.**Hadith**

This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith- 2559.

Narrated: Sa'ad Bin Abi Waqas.

- 3665 (The Prophet had established a bond of fraternity between 'Abdur-Rahman and Sa'ad bin Rabi Ansari. Sa'ad divided his property into two parts and offered one to 'Abdur-Rahman including his one wife of the two. 'Abdur-Rahman did not accept the offer. Rather he went to Qainuqa' market from where he started his business of dried yogurt and butter. He got success in his trade so much so that soon he married a girl after paying date-stone of gold as dowry. Then he was told by the Prophet that he should now arrange a marriage banquet even with a sheep): This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith- 1921/1922.

Narrated: Anas.

- 3666 (This is a long hadith and its sum up is)
'Abdullah bin Salam, who was a Jew, came to the Prophet. He asked a few questions with the Noble Prophet and got satisfied. After that he accepted Islam. On his request, the Prophet called some other Jews as well. The Prophet informed them that your 'Abdullah bin Salam has joined us and accepted Islam. For you people, he is a chief, a big scholar and a very gentle man. But they did not agree to it. So he called 'Abdullah bin Salam in front of them. 'Abdullah also recommended them to join Islam. But these people declared 'Abdullah as a liar. So finally the Noble Prophet had turned them out.

Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.

(See Hadith - 3641 above).

- 3667 A partner of mine sold some Dirhams on credit in the market. But I questioned myself, "Is this legal? Then I asked Bara' bin 'Azib about it, he said, "We used to make such a transaction when the Prophet came to Madinah. So he said, "There is no harm in it if it is done from hand to hand, but it is not allowed on credit."

Narrated: 'Abdur Rahman bin Mut'im.

- 3668 The Prophet said, "Had only ten Jews (amongst their chiefs) believe me, all the Jews would definitely have believed me."

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

No.**Hadith**

- 3669/3670 When the Prophet arrived at Madinah he found that the Jews observed fast on the day of 'Ashura' (10th of Muharram). They were asked the reason for the fast. They replied, "This is the day when Allah caused Moosa and Bani Israel to have victory over Pharaoh (*Firaun*), so we fast on this day as a sign of glorifying it." Allah's Prophet said, "We are closer to Moosa than you." Then he ordered that fasting on this day should be observed. *Narrated: Abu Musa Ash'ari and Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 3671 The Prophet used to keep his hair falling loose while the People of the Scriptures used to keep their hair falling loose as well. Whereas the pagans used to part their hair. The Prophet liked to follow the People of the Scriptures in matters about which he had not been instructed differently.
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Abbas.
- 3672 They are the people of the Scriptures who has divided their Book Torah into parts, (*means*) believing in some portions of it and disbelieving with some parts. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 3673 I was as a slave for more than ten masters and was changed ten times one by one. *Narrated: Salman Farsi.*
- 3674 I am from Ramhormoz. *Narrated: Salman Farsi.*
(*Compiler's Note: Ramhormoz is the capital city of Khuzestan Province, Iran*)
- 3675 The interval between Jesus (*Prophet Eisa*) and Prophet Muhammad was six hundred years. *Narrated: Salman Farsi.*