

Chapter – 54

Military Expeditions

(غزوات)

[وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ بِبَدْرٍ وَأَنْتُمْ أَذِلَّةٌ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ، (03:123)]

[إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا، (48:01)]

[لَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي مَوَاطِنَ كَثِيرَةٍ وَيَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ إِذْ أَعْجَبَتْكُمْ كَثْرَتُكُمْ فَلَمْ تُغِنِ عَنْكُمْ شَيْئًا

وَصَاحَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحَبَتْ ثُمَّ وَلَّيْتُمْ مُدْبِرِينَ، (09:25)]

No.Hadith

- 3676 Zaid bin Arqam was asked, "How many Ghazwa (*military expeditions*) did the Prophet undertake?" Zaid replied, "Nineteen." Then he was asked, "In how many Ghazwa did you join him?" He replied, "Seventeen." He was asked, "Which of these was the first?" He replied, 'Aseera or 'Ashira. The same question was also asked by Qatada. Then he said 'Ashira. *Narrated: Abu Ishaq.*
- 3677 (*Sa'ad bin Mu'adh stayed at Makkah in the house of Umaiya bin Khalaf. There he met with Abu Jahl. Abu Jahl tried that Sa'ad should not perform Tawaf of Ka'bah. Sa'ad told to Abu Jahl that if he would stop me doing Tawaf then I will not allow you to pass through Madinah for your business tour. At this point both quarrelled. Finally, the day of battle of Uhad came and Abu Jahl was killed in that battle*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-3383. *Narrated: Abu Ishaq Sabe'i'.*
- 3678 I ever joined Allah's Prophet in any of his Ghazwa except in the Ghazwa of Tabuk. ----- As regards Ghazwa of Badr, the

No.**Hadith**

battle was started abruptly so whoever failed to take part in it was not blamed. At that time, Allah's Prophet had gone out to meet the caravans of Quraish, but Allah caused them to meet the enemy unexpectedly. So whoever did not join the battle were not questioned. *Narrated: Ka'ab bin Malik.*

3679

Narrated Ibn Masood: I witnessed such thing from Miqdad bin Aswad that if I would have achieved that thing then no other thing would have been dearer to me. That thing was, Miqdad came to the Prophet while the Prophet was urging the Muslims to fight with the pagans. Miqdad said, "Don't we say in the way as the people of Moosa said, who said, "You and your Lord both should go and fight with Umaliqa tribe, then we shall fight on your right and on your left and in front of you and behind you." Listening to this, I saw the face of the Prophet getting bright with joy. He was very much happy with Miqdad. *Narrated: Tariq bin Shahab.*

3680

On the day of the battle of Badr, the Prophet said, "O Allah! I appeal to You to fulfil Your Covenant and Promise. O Allah! If You wish that none should worship You, and then give victory to the pagans." The Prophet had gone to this point but Abu Bakr took hold of him by his hand and said, "This is sufficient for you." The Prophet came out saying, "Soon the disbelievers will be defeated and will show their backs." *Narrated: 'Abdullah Bin Abbas.* (See Hadith - 2719).

3681

لَا يَسْتَوِي الْقَاعِدُونَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ غَيْرُ أُولِي الضَّرَرِّ وَالْمُجَاهِدُونَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ بِأَمْوَالِهِمْ وَأَنْفُسِهِمْ

{The Muslims who stay back from holy war without proper excuse, are not equal to the Muslims who fight in Allah's cause with their wealth and lives (04:95)}

This Verse of Quran is related to the Battle of Uhud.

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

3682/3683

I and 'Abdullah bin 'Umar were considered too young to take part in the battle of Badr (*so they did not take part*). In this battle the numbers of the Emigrant warriors were over 60 and the Ansar were over 250.

Narrated: Bara bin A'azib.

No.**Hadith**

- 3684to3686 The Companions of the Prophet told me that the warriors who took part in Badr were almost equal in numbers as to that of Talut's Companions, who crossed the river (*of Jordan*). They were over 310 men. By Allah! Among Talut's companions only faithful persons could cross the river.
Narrated: Bara bin A'azib.
- 3687 The Prophet faced the Ka'bah and invoked evil on some persons of Quraish. They were Shaiba, 'Utba, Walid and Abu Jahl bin Hisham. I bear witness that in Badr all were dead and their bodies were putrefied by the sun, as that day was a very hot day. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood.*
- 3688to3692 (*On the day of Badr*) The Noble Prophet said, "Who will go and see what has happened to Abu Jahl?" I (*Ibn Mas'ud*) went and found that the two sons of 'Afra had struck him fatally and he was in his last breaths. Abu Jahl was telling, "What a strange thing it is that persons of my own nation have killed me. Can there be a man superior to me whom you have killed?" *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood, Anas Bin Malik, and 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Auf.* (See Hadith - 2927).
- 3693to3697
هَلْدَانِ خَصْمَانِ اخْتَصَمُوا فِي رَبِّهِمْ
{These are the two groups who fought concerning their Lord (22:19)}
Fight between the two refers to two sides that fought in Badr. Among Muslims were Hamza, 'Ali, 'Ubaida or Abu 'Ubaida bin Harith; and from non-believers were Shaiba, 'Utba, son of Rabia, and Walid bin 'Utba. *Narrated: 'Ali bin Abi Talib, Abu Dhār Ghifari and Qais Bin Ubada.*
- 3698 'Ali took part in the battle of Badr. In order to fight, he searched the opponent and fought well. *Narrated: Abu Ishaq.*
- 3699 I had a written agreement with Umaiya bin Khalaf that we would not fight each other. On the day of Badr, Bilal said, "Woe to me if Umaiya bin Khalaf remains safe (*alive*)."
Narrated: 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Auf.
- 3700 (*The Prophet recited Surah an-Najm and then prostrated, and all who were with him prostrated too, except an old man. That old man was killed later as a nonbeliever*):

No.**Hadith**

This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 1005 and Hadith 3583.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood.

- 3701 My father Zubair had three wounds on his body. Two of them he got in Badr and the third wound came in the Battle of Yarmuk. One wound which was on his shoulder was so deep that (*during my childhood*) I used to put my finger inside the scar. When Abdullah bin Zubair was martyred, then Abdul Malik asked me, "Can you recognize the sword of your father, Zubair"? I said, "One mark of this sword was a chip, broken at one edge of the sword." Abdul Malik said "You are very true." Then he recited a poetic verse, and then he returned that sword to me. Later, someone purchased it from me on three thousand Dirhams.

Narrated: 'Urwa bin Zubair.

- 3702 The sword of Zubair was decorated with silver. The sword of my father 'Urwa was also decorated with silver."

Narrated: Hisham bin 'Urwa.

- 3703 On the day of the battle of Yarmuk, the Companions of Allah's Prophet said to my father Zubair, "Will you attack the enemy so that we shall attack them with you?" Zubair replied, "Perhaps you will not be able to give me support." And it had happened exactly as he said. Zubair attacked them (*Byzantine*) and pierced through their lines, and went beyond them and none of the Companions was with him. Then he returned and the enemy got hold of him and struck two blows with the sword on his shoulder. Between these two wounds, one scar, which he had received on the day of Badr, was re-hit by a blow. As a result that scar became too deep. When I was a child I used to put my fingers in that. On that day (*my brother*) Abdullah bin Zubair was also with him. At that time he was ten years old.

Narrated: 'Urwa bin Zubair..

- 3704 Narrated Abu Talha: On the day of Badr, the Prophet ordered that the dead bodies of 24 leaders of Quraish should be thrown into one of the dirty dry wells of Badr. It was a habit of the Prophet that whenever he conquered on some --

No.**Hadith**

nation, he used to stay at the battle-field for three nights. So, he stayed at Badr for three days. On the third day, he ordered that his she-camel be saddled, then he set out, stopped at the edge of the well, and he addressed the dead bodies of the Quraish infidels by their names and their fathers' names, "O so-and-so, son of so-and-so and O so-and-so, son of so-and-so! Would it have pleased you if you had obeyed Allah and His Messenger? We have found true what our Lord promised us. Have you too found true what your Lord promised you"? Listening to this, 'Umar said, "O Allah's Prophet! You are speaking to bodies that have no souls!" Allah's Prophet said". *Narrated: Qatada.*

3705

الَّذِينَ بَدَّلُوا نِعْمَتَ اللَّهِ كُفْرًا وَأَحَلُّوا قَوْمَهُمْ دَارَ الْبَوَارِ

{Those who exchanged the favor of Allah for disbelief and settled their people down to the home of ruin (14:28)}

Ibn 'Abbas explained, "Those" means the disbelievers, "favour" mean the Noble Prophet. --- And Amr bin Dinar says that "home of ruin" means that Hell-Fire in which they suffer from the day of Badr."

Narrated: Ata bin Abi Rubah.

3706/3707

(Hadith-3706 says that) "The dead person is punished in the grave because of the crying and lamentation of his family." (and Hadith-3707 says that) Abu Talha said, "The Prophet stood at the well of Badr (which contained the dead bodies of the pagans) and said, "Have you found true what your lord promised you?" Then he further said, "They now hear what I say." ---- When 'Aisha heard of all these Prophet's sayings, she said, "Allah's Prophet has said, "The dead person is punished for his crimes and sins while his family cry over him." She added, The Prophet has also said that "Now they realize that whatever I used to tell them was the truth." 'Aisha then recited the following Verse:

إِنَّكَ لَا تَسْمَعُ الْمَوْتَىٰ وَلَا تَسْمَعُ الصُّمَّ الدُّعَاءَ إِذَا وَلَّوْا مُدْبِرِينَ

{Indeed, you will not make the dead hear, nor will you make the deaf hear the call when they have turned their backs retreating (27:80)} *Narrated: 'Urwa.*

No.**Hadith**

3708 Narrated Anas: Suraqa was martyred on the day of the battle of Badr. He was a young boy. His mother, who is my auntie, came to the Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! You know how Suraqa is dear to me. If he is in Paradise, I shall remain patient, but if he is in a bad condition, then you are seeing how I am crying!" He said, "There are many Paradises and your son is in the Paradise Al-Firdaus."

Narrated: Humaid.

3709 *(Hatib bin Abi Balta' wanted to send a letter to Pagans of Makkah related to war strategy. Prophet called him and asked why you did so? He said, I strongly believe on Allah and His Messenger. Since my family and property is in Makkah so the only thing that I wanted to protect them from any harm. The Prophet said, "He is telling the truth and consider him a Muslim." Yet Hazrat 'Umer insisted to kill him, but the Prophet said, "Hatib has participated in the battle of Badr, Allah was looking at the soldiers of Badr and was telling "Now the Paradise is for you". So I forgive him):*

This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2805.

Narrated: 'Abdur Rahman Salami.

3710/3711 On the day of Badr, Allah's Prophet said to us, "When the enemy comes near to you, shoot at them but use your arrows sparingly so that your arrows should not be wasted."

Narrated: Abu Usaid.

3712 On the day of Uhad the Prophet appointed 'Abdullah bin Jubair as chief of 50 archers. In the battle of Badr, the Prophet's Companions had killed 70 pagans and 70 were made prisoners. In Uhad, pagans have martyred 70 Muslims. Abu Sufyan *(the then non-Muslim)* said, "This is a day of revenge for the day of Badr. Fight swings like a leather bucket used for drawing water from a well.

Narrated: Bara' bin 'Azib.

3713 Narrated Abu Musa: The Prophet said, The word 'Good' that I saw in my dream. Its interpretation is: Later, Allah gave victory to the Muslims in the Battle of Uhad, and the reward of the truthfulness is; what Allah gave us success in the battle of Badr." *Narrated: Abu Burda.*

No.**Hadith**

3714 (On the day of Badr two young boys asked for Abu Jahl. When they were informed that, this is Abu Jahl, then both attacked on him and killed. They informed to the Prophet. When Prophet saw blood on their swords, he appreciated them a lot. Then he ordered to give all the belongings of Abu Jahl as the war booty to these boys): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2927.

Narrated: 'Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf.

3715 (It is a long hadith and the sum up of it is):

Allah's Prophet sent out ten spies group under the command of 'Asim bin Thabit Ansari. When they reached a place called Hadah near Makkah, then the people of Bani Lihyan attacked on them. 'Asim and his seven companions were martyred. Three people i.e. Khubaib, Zaid bin Dathina and 'Abdullah bin Tariq surrendered and gave a solemn promise and covenant that they will not kill anyone. Soon after, 'Abdullah bin Tariq preferred to be a martyr and joined the other colleagues. The remaining two persons were taken to Makkah and were sold to someone. Khubaib was purchased by the sons of Harith bin Naufal, because their father was killed in the Battle of Badr. For some time he remained there as prisoner but later he was also martyred. When he was going to be killed he requested to offer two Rakat prayers. --- As soon as he was killed, the Noble Prophet immediately gave his Companions the news of Khubaib's martyrdom. *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.* (See Hadith - 2838).

3716 'Abdullah Ibn 'Umar was told on one Friday that Saeed bin Zaid (one of the Badr warriors), had fallen ill. Ibn 'Umar immediately rode to him late in the forenoon. The time of the Friday prayer approached and Ibn 'Umar could not take part in that Friday prayer. *Narrated: Nafi'.*

3717 Subeea' bint Harith was married to Sa'ad bin Khaula. He died during Hajjat-ul-Wada, while Subeea' was pregnant. Soon after his death, she gave birth to a child. When she completed the delivery phrase (became clean), she prepared herself for new marriage. Abu Sanabil said to her, By Allah! you are not allowed to marry unless four months and ten ----

No.**Hadith**

days have elapsed (*after your husband's death*).” Subeeba’ reached to the Prophet and asked about this problem. The Prophet gave the verdict that you are free to marry as you have already given birth to a child and ordered me to marry if you wish.” *Narrated: Ibn Shahab.*

3718to3720 Jabriel came to the Prophet and said, "How do you look upon the warriors of Badr among yourselves?" The Prophet said, "As the best of the Muslims" or gave a similar statement. On that, Jabriel said, "And the Angels who participated in the Badr battle are the best of the Angels."

Narrated: Rafey, Mau'dh bin Rifa'a.

3721 The Prophet said on the day of the battle of Badr, "This is Jabriel holding the head of his horse and equipped with arms for the battle." *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*

3722 The Companion Abu Zaid died and did not leave any offspring. He was one of the Badr warriors.

Narrated: Anas.

3723 When Abu Saeed Khudri returned from a journey and his family offered him some meat of sacrifices at Eid-ul-Azha. On that he said, "I will not eat it before asking my maternal brother, Qatada bin Nu'man about this matter. Qatada said, "After your departure, an order was issued by the Prophet cancelling the prohibition of eating meat of sacrifice after three days." *Narrated: Khabbab.*

3724 On the day of Badr, I saw Ubaida bin A'as who was fully covered with armour, so much that only his eyes were visible. I attacked him with one spear and pierced his eye and he died. When he died, I put my foot over his body to pull that spear out, but even then I had to use a great force to take it out because its both ends were bent." Later on Allah's Prophet asked me for the spear and I gave it to him. After the departure of the Noble Prophet, Abu Bakr, then 'Umer, then 'Uthman and then 'Ali demanded for this spear and I kept on giving to them. *Narrated: Zubair.*

(Note: Finally 'Abdullah bin Az-Zubair demanded that spear, and it remained with him till he was martyred).

No.**Hadith**

- 3725 Allah's Prophet said, "Give me the pledge of allegiance."
Narrated: Abu Idris 'Aaidullah.
 (Note: Abu Idris was a warrior of Badr)
- 3726 Allah's Prophet adopted Zaid as his son. Similarly, Abu Hudhaifa, who fought the battle of Badr, adopted Salim. Salim was a freed slave of one Ansari woman. Abu Hudhaifa arranged his marriage with his niece, Hindah bint Walid bin 'Utba. In the Pre-Islamic period of ignorance it was the custom that, if one adopted a son, the people would call him by the name of the adopted-father whom he would inherit as well. Then Allah revealed the following Verse:
 اذْعُوهُمْ لِآبَائِهِمْ
 {Call them (the adopted son) by the names of their fathers
 (33:05)} *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3727 The Prophet came to me after his wedding night and sat down on my bed. At that time, small girls were beating the tambourine and singing in honour of martyrs of the battle of Badr. Then one of the girls started singing, "There is a Prophet amongst us who knows what will happen tomorrow." The Prophet said to her, "Do not say this, but go on saying what you have spoken before. (Mean: in honour of martyrs of the battle of Badr).
Narrated: Khalid bin Zakwan.
- 3728 Allah's Prophet said. "Angels do not enter a house in which there is a dog or a picture" Ibn Abbas says, He meant the images of creatures that have souls.
Narrated: Moammar Zahri.
- 3729 (This is long hadith and its gist is):
 I had a camel which I got in my share from the Booty, and the Prophet had given me another camel from the Khumus. So I planned to celebrate my marriage with Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet. For this, I made an arrangement with a goldsmith from Bani Qainuqa' that he should help me to get Izhkhir (a kind of grass used by gold-smiths) which I intended to sell to goldsmiths in order to spend its price on the marriage banquet.

No.**Hadith**

With the intension of selling the camels I went out and reached to the place of Ibn Shahab Ansari. There I found Hamza bin Abdul Muttalib in a drunk state and a girl singing, "O Hamza! get at those fat she-camels. On hearing this, Hamza rushed to his sword and cut the camels' humps. Looking at this scene I got frightened and I came to the Prophet. After listening the whole story, the Prophet came along with me to meet Hamza. The Prophet started scolding Hamza for what he had done. Since Hamza was drunk so he abused the Prophet. When the Prophet understood that Hamza was drunk, he found it appropriate to keep quite. So we came back from that place. ---- This incident was happened before forbidding the drinking of wine.

Narrated: 'Ali.

(See Hadith -1961 and Hadith-2220).

- 3730 'Ali led the funeral prayer of Sahl bin Hanif Ansari and said, "He was one of the warriors of Badr."

Narrated: Ibn Ma'qal.

- 3731 My father 'Umar bin Khattab said, "When my daughter Hafsa lost her husband Khunais, who had fought in the battle of Badr, and had died in Madinah, then first I met 'Uthman and suggested that he should marry Hafsa but he was not ready. Then I met Abu Bakr and discussed this matter. He kept quiet and did not give me any reply for that I felt sorry. Some days later, Allah's Prophet demanded her hand for marriage and I married her to him. ---- Later on Abu Bakr met me and said, "Perhaps you were angry with me when you offered me Hafsa for marriage and I gave no reply to you?" I said, 'Yes.' Abu Bakr said, 'Nothing prevented me from accepting your offer except I learnt that Allah's Prophet had referred to the issue of Hafsa and I did not want to disclose the secret of the Prophet. ---- However, had the Prophet given her up then I would surely have accepted her." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.*

- 3732 The Prophet said, "A man's spending on his family is a deed of charity. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Aziz.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3733 'Urwa bin Zubair said: One day Mughira bin Shu'ba delayed the 'Asr prayer. So Abu Masood 'Uqba bin 'Amr (*Badr warrior*) said to Mughira, "You know that Jabriel came down and led the prayers and Allah's Prophet followed in the five prescribed prayers. Then Jabriel said "I have been ordered to do so (*offer these five prayers at the stated hours of the day*)."
Narrated: Shu'aib Zuhri.
- 3734 Allah's Prophet said, "It is sufficient for one to recite the last two Verses of Surah al-Baqara at the time of his night sleep."
Narrated: Abu Masood Badri.
- 3735 Mahmood bin Rabi' told me: 'Itban bin Malik who was one of the Companions of the Prophet and one of the warriors of Badr came to Allah's Prophet and met him.
Narrated: Aqil bin Shahab Zuhri.
- 3736 'Amir bin Rabi'a said: 'Umar appointed Qudama bin Mattoon as ruler of Bahrain. Qudama was one of the warriors of the battle of Badr and was the maternal uncle of Hafsa.
Narrated: Zuhri.
- 3737 The two uncles of Rafi' bin Khadij, Zahir and Mazhar were the warriors of Badr. They told that Allah's Prophet forbade the renting of cultivable lands."
Narrated: Malik Zuhri.
- 3738 Rifa'a bin Rafi' Ansari was a Badr warrior.
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Shaddad Laithi.
- 3739 Allah's Prophet sent Abu 'Ubaida bin Jarrah to Bahrain to bring Jizya taxation from its people. Abu 'Ubaida made a peace treaty with the people of Bahrain and appointed 'Ala' bin Hazrami as their ruler and then he arrived back with the collected money. When the Ansar heard of the arrival of Abu 'Ubaida they immediately presented themselves before the Noble Prophet. On seeing the Ansar, Allah's Prophet smiled and said, "I think you have heard that Abu 'Ubaida has brought something?" Then he said, "Be happy, and hope for what will please you. By Allah! I am not afraid that you will be poor, but I fear that worldly wealth will be bestowed upon you as it was bestowed upon those who lived before you. So you will compete amongst yourselves for it, as they

No.**Hadith**

competed for it, and this will destroy you as it did for them.

Narrated: 'Urwa bin Zubair.

- 3740 'Abdullah bin 'Umar used to kill all kinds of snakes until Abu Lubaba Bashir bin I'nd-al-Manzir told him that the Prophet had forbidden the killing of harmless snakes living in houses. So Ibn 'Umar gave up killing them afterwards.

Narrated: Nafi'.

- 3741 Narrated Anas: Some men of the Ansar requested Allah's Prophet and said, "Allow us to exempt the ransom of Abbas." The Prophet said, "No it can't be! You will not leave a single Dirham of it!" *Narrated: Moosa bin 'Uqba.*

- 3742 Miqdad bin Aswad narrated: I met the Prophet and asked, "O Allah's Prophet! Suppose I met one of the infidels and we fought, then he struck one of my hands with his sword and cut it off, and then took refuge of a tree, and then said, "I believe on Allah and I accept Islam. Now, should I kill him or should I leave him? The Prophet said, "You should not kill him, because if you kill him, he would be in your position where you had been before killing him, and you would be in his position where he had been before saying those words of Islam." *Narrated: Shahab Zuhri.*

- 3743 On the day of Badr, Mu'adh bin 'Afra and Mu'adh bin Amr asked about Abu Jahl. When they were informed about Abu Jahl, they killed him. Abu Jahl said in his last breaths, "Would that I had been killed by anyone other than a mere farmer." *Narrated: Anasi.* (See Hadith-2927 & hadith 3688to 3692).

- 3744 When the Prophet passed away, 'Umer said to Abu Bakr, "Let us go to our Ansari brethren." On the way, they met with two pious Ansari men. They were 'Uwaim bin Sa'ada and Moi'n bin 'Adi. They had fought in the battle of Badr."

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

- 3745 The Badr warriors were given yearly five thousand (*Dirhams*) each. 'Umar said, "I will surely give men of Badr more than what I will give to others." *Narrated: Qais.*

- 3746 *(It is long hadith and its gist is):*

- My father Jubair bin Mut'im had heard the Prophet --

No.**Hadith**

reciting Surah at-Tur in Maghrib prayer, and that was the time when belief was first grabbed my heart.

- While speaking about the war prisoners of Badr, the Prophet said, "Had Mut'im bin Adi been alive and interceded with me for these filthy people, I would definitely forgive them for his sake."
- Saeed bin Musaiyab said: When the first civil strife took place and 'Uthman was martyred, there were none of the Badr warriors alive. When the second civil conflict of Harrah took place, it left none of the Hudaibiya treaty companions alive. Then the third civil trouble took place and it did not subside till it had exhausted all the strength of the people. *Narrated: Muhammad bin Jubair bin Mut'im.*

3747 'Aisha said: When I and Um Mistah went out for the call of nature, Um Mistah stumbled by walking with her robe. On that she said, "May Mistah be ruined." I said, "You have said bad words for Mistah. You cursed a man who took part in the battle of Badr!" --- Then 'Aisha narrated the whole story of the wrong allegation against her.

Narrated: Yunus bin Yazid Zahri.

3748/3749

(It is long hadith and its gist is):

- At Badr, While the dead bodies of the pagans were being thrown into the well, Allah's Prophet was telling them, "Have you found what your Lord promised true?" On that, 'Umer said, "You are addressing the dead people." Allah's Prophet replied, "You do not hear what I am saying, better than they. (See Hadith - 3704)."
- The total number of Muslim fighters who fought in the battle of Badr and were given their share of the booty, were 81 men." But Zubair said, "I have distributed the share myself and they were 100 men. But Allah knows it better."

(See Hadith 3682/3683).

Narrated: Moosa bin 'Uqba.

No.**Hadith**

- 3750 Bani Nazir and Bani Quraiza fought against the Noble Prophet, so he exiled Bani Nazir and allowed Bani Quraiza, with his special favour, to remain at their places, taking nothing from them. But, (*violating their peace treaty*), when they fought again, Muslims killed their men and distributed their women, children and property among the Muslims. However, some of the them embraced Islam, so they remained in Madinah. The remaining Jews of Bani Qainuqa' and Bani Haritha, the Prophet exiled all of them from Madinah. *Narrated: Ibn Umar.*
- 3751 I mentioned in front of Ibn 'Abbas the Surah al-Hasher. He said, "Call it Surah an-Nazir, because it has referred the Ghazwa of Bani Nazir" *Narrated: Said bin Jubair.*
- 3752 Anas said: Various people had allotted some date palm trees to the Prophet as gift so that he should pass through their date palm trees (*for blessing*). But when the Prophet conquered Banu Quraiza and Bani Nazir, he started returning their date palms to them. *Narrated: Suleiman.*
- 3753/3754 Allah's Prophet had the date-palm trees of Bani Nazir. But those trees which were in Buwaira, he cut down and some of them burnt out. Allah then revealed the following Verse:
- مَا قَطَعْتُمْ مِّن لَّيْتَةٍ أَوْ تَرَكْتُمُوهَا قَائِمَةً عَلَىٰ أُصُولِهَا فَبِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ
- {What you cut down of the date-palm trees or you left them standing on their stems, they were all by Allah's Permission (59.05)}
- Later, Hassan bin Thabit said some poetic verses about the event and Abu Sufyan bin Harith answered to these verses.
- Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
- 3755 (*It is a long hadith and its gist is*):
- Once 'Uthman, 'Abdur Rahman bin Auf, Zubair and Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas came to meet 'Umar bin Khattab. After a while, 'Ali and 'Abbas also reached there and said, "O chief of the believers! We both have a conflict for the things which we got without fighting from Bani Nazir.

No.**Hadith**

- 'Umar said, You already know that Allah's Prophet said, "We (*Prophets*) our properties are not to be inherited, and whatever we leave, is to be spent in charity." Now I am talking a truth to you about this matter that, Allah had favored His Prophet with something which He never did with any other Prophet. It was this *Fai*, the booty won without fighting. Therefore, for this, Allah revealed the following Verse:

وَمَا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ مِنْهُمْ فَمَا أَوْجَفْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ خَيْلٍ وَلَا رِكَابٍ

{ And what Allah gave to His Prophet ("*Fai*"- *Booty*) from them, for which you made no expedition with either Calvary or Camelry. (59:06)}

So this property was especially granted to Allah's Prophet, and have no rights on it by any soldiers. So, the Prophet used to spend the yearly maintenance for his family, and whatever remained, he used to spend it where Allah's Property spent (*in charity*). Allah's Prophet kept on acting like that during all his life,

- Then Abu Bakr came as his successor. He said, I took charge of this property and disposed of it in the same manner as Allah's Prophet used to do.
- Then 'Umer said, "I am now the successor of Allah's Prophet and Abu Bakr." So I kept this property in my possession, I did the same what I was supposed to do, and will continue to do as it was. I will never give any decision other than that.
- I had given you the remaining properties and was expecting both of you to run it properly. But if you (*'Ali and 'Abbas*) are unable to manage it, then return it to me, I will take care of.
- The sub-narrator 'Urwa adds that; When the family members of the Prophet came to know that the Prophet has said, "Our property is not inherited, but whatever we leave is to be given in charity." Then all his wives never took anything from it as inheritance.

Narrated: Malik bin Aus.

No.**Hadith**

3756 'Abbas and Fatima came to Abu Bakr, claiming their inheritance of the Prophet's land of Fadak and their share from Khyber. Abu Bakr said, "I heard the Prophet saying, 'Our property is not inherited, and whatever we leave is to be given in charity. However, the family of Muhammad can take their sustenance from this property.' By Allah! I would love to do good to the Kith and kin of Allah's Prophet rather than to my own family." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

3757

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

Allah's Prophet asked his Companions, "Who is willing to kill the Jew, Ka'ab bin Ashraf, who has hurt Allah and His Prophet?" Thereupon Muhammad bin Maslama Ansari got up and presented himself for this job. The Prophet permitted him. After getting permission from the Prophet he first met all alone with Ka'ab. He reached there and started telling abuse words for the Prophet and Muslims and acquired some favour for him in his heart. When Muhammad bin Maslama reached there to meet Ka'ab for the second time, he took along Ka'ab's foster brother, Abu Naila and one more friend. When they reached to the house of Ka'ab all three were allowed to come in. At that time Ka'ab had used in his head a perfumed oil. Muhammad Ansari said, "What a nice scent you have used in your head, May I have its close fragrance." He said, "Sure! You may come nearer to me." So he went near to Ka'ab and held his head to smell the cologne and then he grabbed it tightly. Then he called his companions who jointly attacked on him and killed. All the three persons happily reached to the Prophet and informed about their success of the killing of Ka'ab.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

3758to3760

(These three hadiths are related to the killing of Abu Rafey, and contain the full story of this incidence. The sum up of it is):

Abu Rafey was the merchant of Hejaz. He was a most awful enemy of Allah's Prophet. He used to help the opponents of the Prophet. So Allah's Prophet sent a group of persons, under the leadership of Abdullah bin Atik, to Abu Rafey.

No.**Hadith**

These people entered his house at night, while he was sleeping, and killed him. During this struggle, Abdullah bin Atik got serious injury in his leg. But when the Noble Prophet put his blessed hand he was all right.

Narrated: Bara bin Azib and Yusuf bin Ishaq.

3761 On the day of Uhad the Prophet said, "Look! Jabriel came here holding the head of his horse and equipped with war material." *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*

3762 Allah's Prophet offered the funeral prayers of the martyrs of Uhad eight years after their departure, as if bidding farewell to the living and the dead. Then he sat on the pulpit and said, "I am your predecessor before you, and I am a witness on you, and *(on the Day of Resurrection)* your promised place to meet me will be Hauz-e-Kauthar. I am now looking at it from this place of mine. --- I am not afraid that you will worship others besides Allah, but I am afraid that worldly life will tempt you and cause you to compete with each other for it."

(That was the last look which I had on Allah's Prophet).

Narrated: Uqba bin Amir.

3763 *(This hadith narrates some of the details of the battle of Uhad.*

The sum up of this is):

- On the day of the battle of Uhad, when we faced the pagans, the Noble Prophet placed a batch of archers at a specific place, and appointed 'Abdullah bin Jubair as their commander and said, "Do not leave this place; and if you should see us conquering the enemy, do not leave this place, and if you should see them conquering us, even then do not come to help us," --- But, in a short time they saw that the pagans are leaving the battle-field and running back. With them some women were also seen running back. So, the men of 'Abdullah bin Jubair said "Run and get Booty". 'Abdullah tried to stop them doing this but no one listened to him. Since Muslim's target was diverted, as a result 70 Muslims were martyred.

No.**Hadith**

- Then Abu Sufyan ascended a high place and said, "Is Muhammad alive amongst the people?" "Is Abu Bakr alive?" "Is 'Umer Al-Khattab exist amongst the people. Since nobody gave the answer to any question so Abu Sufyan said, "It looks all these people have been killed, otherwise they would have replied." But 'Umer Al-Khattab said to him, " Allah has cursed you and He has kept them active to make you unhappy."
- Abu Sufyan's slogan was, "O Hubel!" You are great and elevated." On the Noble Prophet's order his Companions shouted, "Allah is More Elevated and More Majestic! We have His Help."
- Abu Sufyan (*the then non-Muslim*) said, "This is a day of revenge for the day of Badr. Fight swings like a leather bucket used for drawing water from a well.

Narrated: Uqba bin Amir.

(See Hadith -3712 above).

- 3764 On the day of Uhad, I felt as if some of them drank in the morning and then participated in the war and finally martyred in the battle. *Narrated: Jabir.*
- 3765 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Auf says that "Mus'ab bin 'Umair was martyred on the day of Uhad. He was better than me. Yet he was shrouded in a cloth sheet as such that, if his head was covered, his feet became naked, and if his feet were covered, his head became naked." Hamza Bin Muttalib was martyred on the same day and he was also better than me. The worldly wealth was bestowed upon both of us and we were given thereof too much. We were afraid that the reward of our deeds have been given to us in this life." 'Abdur-Rahman then started weeping so much that he left the food which he was eating. *Narrated: Sa'ad bin Ibrahim.*
- (See Hadith - 1200).
- 3766 On the day of the battle of Uhad, a man came to the Prophet and said, "Can you tell me where I will be if I should get martyred?" The Prophet replied, "In Paradise." The man ----

No.**Hadith**

- threw away some dates he was carrying in his hand, and fought till he was martyred. *Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.*
- 3767 (Mus'ab bin Zubair was martyred in the Battle of Uhad. He was buried covered with one small sheet on the top part of the body whereas the bottom part was covered with grass): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1200. *Narrated: Khabbab bin Art.*
- 3768 Anas bin Nazir was absent from the battle of Badr. But he participated with full zeal in Uhad battle. He said, I am feeling a fragrance of Paradise from behind Uhad mountain. Then he proceeded for fight with passion and was martyred. He had over 80 wounds caused by stabbing with swords and arrows. He was so much injured that it was difficult to recognise his face. *Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.*
- 3769 During 'Uthman's tenure, when we were writing the script of the Holy Quran, we missed one of the Verses of Surah Al-Ahzab in that compilation. Then we searched for it and found it with Khuzaima bin Thabit Ansari. The Verse was:
- مَنْ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ قَضَىٰ نَحْبَهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ يَنْتَظِرُ
- {'Among the believers are men who have been true to their covenant with Allah; Of them, some have fulfilled their obligations and martyred (like Hamza and Mus'ab bin 'Umair); And some of them are waiting" (33.23)}
- So we wrote this Verse in its place in the Quran.
- Narrated: Zaid bin Thabit.*
- 3770 When the Prophet set out for the battle of Uhad with his Companions some of them remained with the Prophet, but some had returned. For those people who returned, the Companions were divided into two groups. One group said, they should be killed whereas the other group deferred with this idea. So the following Verse descended:
- فَمَا لَكُمْ فِي الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِتْنَةٍ وَاللَّهُ أَرْكَسَهُمْ بِمَا كَسَبُوا
- {'(O Muslims!) Then what is the matter with you that you are divided into two parties about the hypocrites? Allah has cast them back to disbelief because of what they have earned.' (04.88)}

No.**Hadith**

The Prophet said, "Madinah Tayyabah clears the sinful like the fire expels the impurities of silver."

Narrated: Zaid bin Thabit.

3771

إِذْ هَمَّتْ طَائِفَتَانِ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ تَفْشَلَا وَاللَّهُ وَرَيْهُمَا

{Remember! When two of your parties showed their cowardly behaviour, although Allah was there to Protect them (03.122)}

In this Verse the mentioned two groups were Bani Salama and Bani Haritha. I like this Verse because Allah had promised to help out both the parties.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

3772

The Prophet asked me, "O Jabir! Have you got married?" I replied, "Yes my beloved Prophet." He asked "A virgin or a widow?" I replied, "She is a widow." He said, "Why did you not marry a young girl? I replied, "O Allah's Prophet! My father was martyred on the day of Uhad and left nine daughters who are my sisters; so I disliked to have another young girl of their age, but I sought an elderly woman who could look after them." The Prophet said, "Then you have done the right thing."

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

3773

*(Jabir bin 'Abdullah reached to the Prophet and told about his debt and then requested for his blessings and the Prophet came to his place and showed his magical invocation):*This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2238/2239.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

3774

I saw Allah's Prophet on the day of the battle of Uhad accompanied by two men wearing white dress and bravely fighting in his support. I had never seen them before, nor did I see them later on.

Narrated: Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas.

3775to3779

The Prophet took out a quiver of arrows for me on the day of Uhad, and gathering his father and mother for me, he said, "O Sa'ad! Keep throwing these arrows.

Narrated: Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas and 'Ali.

No.**Hadith**

- 3780 Abu 'Uthman said that on the day of the battle of Uhad, none remained with the Prophet but Talha bin 'Ubaidullah and Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas." *Narrated: Mu'tamir.*
- 3781 I have been in the company of 'Abdur Rahman bin 'Auf, Talha bin 'Ubaidullah, and Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas. I heard none of them narrating anything from the Prophet. However, it is a fact that I heard Talha narrating about the story of Uhad battle. *Narrated: Saib bin Yazid*
- 3782 I saw Talha's paralyzed hand with which he had protected the Prophet on the day of Uhad.
Narrated: Qais bin Hazim.
- 3783 *(Abu Talha was the person who protected the Noble Prophet all the time with his shield during whole battle of Uhad. 'Aisha and Um Salim remained busy in bringing water in their leather containers and served water to the warrior):*This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-3546. *Narrated: Anas.*
- 3784 *(On the day of Uhad Hudhaifa's father was killed by Muslims due to a mischievous act of Shaytan):*This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-3558. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3785 *(One man objected in front of Ibn 'Umer that Hazrat 'Uthman did not participate in the battles of Badr and Uhad and also during the Rizwan Pledge of allegiance. Ibn 'Umer explained them with genuine reasons for all these happenings):*This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-3444. *Narrated: 'Uthman bin Muhib.*
- 3786 The Prophet appointed Abdullah bin Jubair as the commander of the cavalry archers for the battle of Uhad. They returned defeated, and the Noble Prophet kept on calling them at rear. This event has been mentioned in the following Verse of Quran:

إِذْ تُصْعِدُونَ وَلَا تَلْوُونَ عَلَىٰ أَحَدٍ وَالرَّسُولُ يَدْعُوكُمْ فِي أُخْرَاكُمْ

{When you were leaving, unconcerned without turning to look back at anyone, and from another group Our Noble Messenger was calling you (to fight). (03.153)}

Narrated: Bara' bin 'Azib.

- 3787 I was also among them who were caught by the sleep. I had so sound sleep that my sword slipped many times.

Narrated: Abu Talha.

No.**Hadith**

3788 On the day of Uhad the Noble Prophet got his head injury. At this juncture he said that how come a nation could succeed when their Prophet got injured!!! *Narrated: Anas.*

3789 I heard from Allah's Prophet when he raised his head from bowing of the second Rakat of the Fajr prayer, he was saying, "O Allah! Curse on so-and-so and so-and-so", then he had said, "ربنا ولك الحمد" (*Our Lord, all the Praises are for you*).

So for this act the following Verse was revealed:

لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الْأَمْرِ شَيْءٌ أَوْ يَتُوبَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَوْ يُعَذِّبَهُمْ فَإِنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ

{The matter is not for you to decide, whether He guides them to repent or punishes them, for they are the unjust.

(03.128)}. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.*

3790 'Umar bin Khattab was distributing cloth sheets amongst some women of Madinah, and one sheet remained. Some of them who were sitting there suggested him that Please! give this sheet to the grand-daughter of Allah's Prophet, Um Kulthum. Umar said, "Um Salit has got more right than she." Um Salit was amongst those Ansari women who had given the pledge of allegiance to Allah's Prophet and she used to carry the filled water skin for us on the day of the battle of Uhad." *Narrated: Tha'laba bin Abi Malik.*

3791 *(This hadith describes in detail how Hamza was martyred and Musailamah was killed. The sum up of the stories is):*

- I was travelling with 'Ubaidullah bin 'Adi. When we reached Hums then we thought that, here we should meet Wahshi who had martyred Hamza, and enquire something about this killing. Wahshi had met 'Ubaidullah in his childhood, yet he recognized him through his peculiar feet and said, He is the son of 'Adi."
- 'Ubaidullah asked Wahshi, "Will you tell us the story of the assassination of Hamza?" Wahshi replied "Yes! In fact Hamza killed Tuaima bin 'Adi on the day of Badr. My master, Jubair bin Mut'im said to me, "If you kill Hamza in the revenge for my uncle,

No.**Hadith**

Tuaima bin 'Adi, then you will be set free." So when the people set out for the battle, just to kill Hamza, I hide myself under a rock. No sooner Hamza came in front of me I threw my spear at him and killed him.

- Wahshi told us that after the victory of Makkah, he came to Taif and permanently settled there. However, once I tried to see Allah's Prophet as a messenger of the people of Taif, but at that time, the Prophet did not like to see me.
- Wahshi also informed that, when Allah's Prophet passed away and Musailamah appeared claiming to be a prophet, then I thought with the help of Muslims I would kill Musailamah, so that there should be some compensation of my killing of Hamza. Therefore, for this venture, I used the same technique of killing as I did with Hamza (*I stood hiding myself near a gap of wall and suddenly I attacked when Musailamah came in front of me*). Finally, I remained successful in this attempt. --- After this murder, a slave girl on the roof of a house was loudly saying "Alas! Our chief Musailamah has been killed by a black slave." *Narrated: Jafer bin 'Amr.*

3792 Allah's Prophet (*pointing to his broken tooth*) said, "Allah's anger has become severe on the people who harmed His Prophet." ---- (*Soon after 'Ubi bin Khalaf was killed by the hands of the Noble Prophet himself*). *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

3793 Narrated Ibn 'Abbas; Allah's Anger became severe on him whom the Prophet had killed in Allah's Cause. Allah's Anger became severe on the people who caused the face of Allah's Prophet to bleed (*It was Quraish*). *Narrated: 'Ikrima.*

3794 (*It was asked from Sahl bin Sa'ad about the wounds of the Noble Prophet. He explained it*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2708. *Narrated: Sahl bin Sa'ad.*

3795 This is a repeated narration of the above described Hadith-3793. *Narrated: 'Ikrima.*

No.**Hadith**

3796

الَّذِينَ اسْتَجَابُوا لِلَّهِ وَالرُّسُولِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا أَصَابَهُمُ الْقَرْحُ لِلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا مِنْهُمْ وَاتَّقُوا أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ

{Those who responded to the call of Allah and His Noble Messenger after they had been grieved; for the virtuous and the pious among them is a great reward (03:172)}

I said, "O my nephew! Your father Zubair and grandfather Abu Bakr Siddique were amongst them. On the day of Uhad the pagans returned to Makkah after hurting the Prophet, but the Prophet was afraid that they might return. So he said, 'Who will go on the track of these pagans?' So seventy men offered themselves for this work, and Abu Bakr and Zubair were amongst them. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

3797

Narrated Qatada: We do not know of any tribe amongst the 'Arab tribes except Ansar who will have superiority on the Day of Resurrection. Anas told us that seventy from the Ansar were martyred on the day of Uhad, and almost the same numbers on the day of the battle of Bir Ma'una, and approximately seventy on the day of Yamama.

Narrated: Mau'dh bin Hisham.

(Compiler's Note: On the day of Yamama there was a fight with Musailamah Kazzab).

3798

On the day of Uhad, two martyrs used to be wrapped in one sheet. The Prophet used to ask, "Which of them knew Quran more?" When one of the two was pointed out, he would put him first in the grave facing Qiblah. Then he would say, "I will be a witness for them on the Day of Resurrection." He ordered them to be buried with their blood, stuck on their bodies. Neither was the funeral prayer offered for them, nor were they washed.

"When Jabir's father, 'Abdullah was martyred, then Jabir started weeping. The Companions of the Prophet stopped him from doing so. The Prophet used to stop people crying but this time he did not stop Jabir. ---- The Prophet said to Fatima bint Amr regarding 'Abdullah, "Don't weep over him, as the angels kept on covering him with their wings till his body was carried away for his burial.

Narrated: 'Abdur Rahman bin Ka'ab.

No.**Hadith**

- 3799 The Prophet said, "I saw in a dream that I moved a sword one time and its blade got broken." That symbolized the casualties which the believers suffered on the day of Uhad. Then I moved the sword again, and it became as perfect as it was before. That symbolized the Conquest of Makkah which Allah helped us to achieve, and the union of all the believers. I also saw cows in a dream and whatsoever Allah does it is always beneficial. Those cows also symbolized as the faithful believers were martyred on the day of Uhad."
Narrated: Abu Musa 'Ash'ari.
- 3800 (*Mus'ab bin Zubair was martyred in the Battle of Uhad. He was buried covered with one small sheet on the top part of the body whereas the bottom part was covered with grass*):This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1200. *Narrated: Khabbab.*
- 3801/3802 While returning from Tabuk, when the Prophet saw the Mountain of Uhad and said, "This is a mountain that loves us and is loved by us." ----- He said, O, Allah! Ibrahim made Makkah a Sanctuary, and I have made Madinah (*the area between its two mountains*) as a Sanctuary as well."
Narrated: Qatada and Anas.
- 3803 One day the Prophet went out to Uhad and offered the funeral prayer for the martyrs of Uhad, as he used to offer a funeral prayer for any dead person. After returning, he sat on the pulpit and said, "I am your predecessor before you, and I am a witness upon you, and I am looking at my Tank (*Kausar in Paradise*). --- I have been given the keys of the treasures of the world. However, I am not afraid that you will worship after me others besides Allah, but I am afraid that you will compete with each other for (*the pleasures of*) this world." *Narrated: Uqba bin 'Amir.*
- 3804 (*The Noble Prophet sent a team of 10 persons on spying mission. When this team reached Buda {between 'Usfan and Makkah} its team leader 'Asim bin Thabit, with his three members were martyred. The remaining three could reach Makkah but they were also martyred there*):This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2838 and hadith 3715. *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

No.**Hadith**

3805 Narrated Jabir: The person who killed Khubaib was Abu Sarua'a (*'Uqba bin Harith*). *Narrated: 'Amr bin Dinar.*

3806to3810 (These 5 hadiths describe regarding an important event occurred at Bir Ma'una. The sum up of these hadiths is):

The people belonging to the tribes of Ra'al, Dhakwan, 'Usaiya and Bani Lihyan came to the Prophet and asked for his help in fighting with their enemy. So the Noble Prophet called his seventy Companions and said to help them. These Companions gathered at Bir Ma'una to meet these tribal people, but they were cheated by them and they were martyred. ---- The Prophet therefore invoked hateful upon these cheaters for a month during the morning prayer. That was the beginning of "Qunut" (*special invoke*). ---- Now, the Qunut is regularly offered in Witr prayer after finishing the last Quran Recitation and before the last bowing.

Narrated: Anas.

3811 {This hadith narrates two different subjects}

- (*This hadith describes all about the journey made by the Prophet and Abu Bakr for emigration to Madinah.*). See hadith- 3369, 3636 and hadith 3647.
- Amir bin Faheerah was the slave of 'Abdullah bin Tufail. He has the honor that he had guided to the Prophet and Abu Bakr during their immigration journey from the Cave of Thor to Madinah. Amir bin Faheerah was martyred on the day of Bir Ma'una. Jabriel had informed to the Prophet about his martyrdom. --- Amongst seven martyrs, 'Urwa bin Asma and Manzir bin Zubair were also been martyred on the day of Bir Ma'una. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

3812to3814 The Prophet cursed upon those people who killed his Companions at Bir Ma'una for 30 days in the Fajr prayer. He invoked hateful upon the tribes of Ra'al, Dhakwan, 'Usaiya and Bani Lihyan. ---- That was the beginning of "Qunut". Now, the Qunut is regularly offered in Witr prayer after finishing the last Quran Recitation and before the last bowing. *Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3815 I was presented in front of the Prophet on the Day of Uhud. I was fourteen years old, so the Prophet did not allow me to take part in the battle. But I was inspected again by the Prophet on the day of Khandaq (*battle of the Trench*) while I was fifteen years old, and the Prophet allowed me to take part in the Battle. *Narrated: Ibn Umar.*
- 3816 We were with Allah's Prophet in the Trench, some were digging the trench while some carrying the earth on shoulders. Allah's Prophet said, 'O Allah! There is no goodness except the goodness of the Hereafter, so please forgive the Emigrants and the Ansar.'" *Narrated: Sahl bin Sa'ad.*
- 3817 Allah's Prophet went out towards the Khandaq (*Trench*) and saw the Emigrants and the Ansar digging the trench in the cold weather. They had no slaves to do that work for them. When the Prophet saw their hardship and hunger, he said, 'O Allah! There is no goodness except the goodness of the Hereafter, so please forgive the Emigrants and the Ansar.'" Muslims said in reply to him, "We are those who have given the Pledge of allegiances to Muhammad so we will observe Jihad as long as we live." *Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.*
- 3818 The Emigrants and the Ansar were digging the trench around Madinah and were carrying the earth on their backs while saying, "We are those who have given the pledge of allegiance to Muhammad for Islam as long as we live." The Prophet said in reply to their saying, "O Allah! There is no goodness except the goodness of the Hereafter; so please forgive the Emigrants and the Ansar."
The people used to bring a handful of barley. A meal used to be prepared thereof by cooking the barley with a cooking material (*oil, fat and butter bringing a change in taste*) and then we all eat it. The oil and fat used to stick to our throats and had a nasty smell too. *Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.*
- 38193820 Narrated Jabir Bin 'Abdullah: We were digging the trench on the day of Khandaq. All of a sudden, we came across a big solid rock. We went to the Prophet and said, "Here is a

No.**Hadith**

hard rock appearing across the trench." The Prophet said, "Hold it! I am coming down." Meanwhile we saw that a stone was tied to his belly, as he had not eaten anything for few days. The Prophet took the spade and struck the big solid rock and it became like sand. Then I said, "O Allah's Prophet! Allow me to go home." When the Prophet allowed me I said to my wife, "I saw the Prophet in a state that I cannot take it lightly. Have you got something for him to eat?" She replied, "I have barley and a she goat." So I slaughtered the she-goat and she ground the barley; then we put the meat in the earthenware cooking pot. Then I came to the Prophet and said, "I have got a little food prepared, so would you please get up O Allah's Prophet, you and one or two men along with you for the food." The Prophet said, "Go and tell your wife not to remove the earthenware pot from the fire and not to take out any bread from the oven till I reach there." Then he said to all his Companions, "Get up and join to eat that has been arranged by Jabir. So the Prophet took all the Emigrants and the Ansar with him and reached to the Jabir's place. We all were much worried that what will happen now? But the Noble Prophet first offered his invoke for Allah's blessings. Then he personally make the bread into pieces and put some meat on them and give every individual to eat. As soon the distribution is stopped, he used to keep the pot of meat and the bread's baking oven closed. ---- People kept on eating till everyone got satisfied. However, the food was still available.

Narrated: Abdul Wahid Bin Ayman.

(Compiler's Note: This was one of the miracles of the Prophet)

3821

I asked 'Aisha the meaning of the following Quranic Verse:

إِذْ جَاءَكُمْ مِّنْ فَوْقِكُمْ وَمِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنْكُمْ وَإِذْ زَاغَتِ الْأَبْصَارُ وَبَلَغَتِ الْقُلُوبُ الْحَنَاجِرَ

{When the disbelievers came upon you from above and from below you, and when the eyes became fixed in stare and the hearts came up to the throats (33.10)}

She said, "It happened on the day of Khandaq."

Narrated: Hisham Bin 'Urwa.

No.**Hadith**

3822 The Prophet was carrying earth on the day of Khandaq, till his abdomen was fully covered with dust, I heard him reciting the following poetic verses:

*Without Allah we would not have been guided
and how we could get Paradise?
Neither would we have prayers
nor would we have given the charity,
So please send peace upon us, the Almighty!
Make our feet firm if we meet the enemy;
The enemy have rebelled and fight
against us without reasons;
When they call us, we do not listen to them.*

The Prophet used to raise his voice while saying the last verse. *Narrated: Bara Bin A'azib.*

*(Compiler's Note: It is said that these poetic verses
were composed by Ibn Rawaha):*

3823 The Prophet said, "I have been made victorious by Saba (an easterly wind) and the nation of A'ad was destroyed by Dabur (a westerly wind)." *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*

(See Hadith - 977).

3824 *(Bara Bin A'azib says that on the day of Ahzab the Prophet used to recite poetic verses while carrying earth):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 3822 above. *Narrated: Abu Ishaq.*

3825 The first Ghazwa I participated in, was the Battle of Khandaq (*Trench*). *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*

3826 I went to Hafsa and complained that people have not done justice with me. I did not get anything from the Caliphate Muawiya too. When the Muawiya came to know about this, he addressed the people saying, "If anybody wants to say anything in this matter of the Caliphate, he should show up and not conceal himself, because we are more rightful to be a Caliph than he (*Ibn 'Umer*) and his father." On that, Habib bin Maslama asked me, "Why don't you reply to him (*Muawiya*)?" I said, "I was afraid that my statement might produce differences amongst the people so I kept quiet, and also remembering what Allah has prepared in the Gardens --

No.**Hadith**

of Paradise for those who are patient and prefer the Hereafter to this worldly life." Habib said, "You did as you were wise in doing so." *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*

- 3827/3828 After the Battle of Trench, when the disbelievers were returning back I heard the Prophet saying, "From now onwards we will go to attack them (*the infidels*) and they will not come to attack us." *Narrated: Suleiman bin Surd.*
- 3829 On the day of Khandaq, the Prophet said, O Allah! Fill the infidel's houses with fire, as they have prevented us from offering the 'Asr prayer till the sun had set." *Narrated: 'Ali.*
- 3830 On the day of Khandaq, while abusing the infidels of Quraish, Umar bin Khattab came to the Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! I was unable to offer the 'Asr prayer and the sun was about to set." The Prophet said, "I have also not offered this prayer." --- So we came down along with the Prophet to Batha. Here we performed ablution and then offered the 'Asr prayer first, and after it offered the Maghrib prayer. *Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.*
(See Hadith - 567 and hadith 897).
- 3831 On the day of Ahzab, Allah's Prophet asked three times to the people, "Who will bring us the news of the people (*the Quraish infidels*)?" Zubair replied all three times, "I will". The Prophet then said, "Every prophet has his Hawari (*disciple/special helper*); my disciple is Zubair bin Awam.
Narrated: Jabir.
- 3832 Allah's Prophet used to say in his invocations, "None has the right to be worshipped except Allah Alone. He, who honoured His Warriors and made His slave victorious, and He defeated the infidel. He is exalted. And everything else is to be lost. *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 3833 Allah's Prophet cursed upon the people saying, "O Allah! the Revealer of the Holy Book, Please defeat the group of infidels. Shake them."
Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Abi 'Aufa.
- 3834 Whenever Allah's Prophet returned from a Ghazwa, Hajj or 'Umra, he used to first say thrice, "Allahu-Akbar," and then

No.**Hadith**

- he would say, "None has the right to be worshipped except Allah Alone, who has no partners. To Him belongs the Kingdom, all praises are for Him, and He is able to do all things (*Omnipotent*). We would be returning to Allah, worshipping, prostrating, and praising Him. Allah has fulfilled His Promise, made His slave victorious, and He defeated the infidels ." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.*
- 3835 The Prophet returned from Khandaq and laid down his arms and took a bath. Then Jabriel came and said, "You have laid down your arms? By Allah, we angels have not laid them down yet. So set out for them." The Prophet said, "Where to go?" Jabriel said pointing towards Banu Quraiza. So the Prophet went out towards Banu Quraiza. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3836 I am still looking at the dust rising in the street of Banu Ghanam (*because of the marching of Jabriel regiment in Madinah*). This had happened when Allah's Prophet set out to Banu Quraiza. *Narrated: Anas.*
- 3837 On the day of Ahzab (*Khandaq*) the Prophet said, "All of you should offer the 'Asr prayer at Banu Quraiza." But on the way, the 'Asr prayer became due, so some of them offered the 'Asr prayer immediately. But some of them said, "We will not offer it till we reach Banu Quraiza," Later on, this matter was mentioned to the Prophet and he did not criticize any of the two groups.
Narrated: Ibn Umar. (See Hadith - 898).
- 3838 Some of the Ansar used to present date palm trees to the Prophet. When Bani Quraiza and Bani Nazir were conquered by the Prophet, I was sent by my family to the Prophet to ask him to return their date palms. The Prophet had given those trees to Um Ayman. Incidentally Um Ayman came there and said to me, "No, By Allah! I will not return those trees to you as the Prophet has given them to me." *Narrated: Anas.*
- 3839 (*Bani Quraiza came down from the fort on the decision of Sa'ad bin Mu'adh, so the Noble Prophet appreciated him*): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 3539. *Narrated: Abu Saeed Khudri.*

No.Hadith

3840

{This hadith narrates three different subjects}

- *(After returning from Khandaq, Jabriel persuaded the Noble Prophet to fight with Bani Quraiza):*This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 3835 above.
- *(Bani Quraiza came down from the fort on the decision of Sa'ad bin Mu'adh for which the Noble Prophet appreciated him):*This is a repeated hadith. See hadith- 3539.
- Narrated 'Urwa: "Sa'ad bin Mu'adh invoked after getting injury and said, "O Allah! You know that there is nothing more beloved to me than to fight in Your Cause, against those who disbelieved Your Prophet and turned him out of Makkah. O Allah! I think you have now put to an end the fight between us and them (*Quraish infidels*). But if there still remains any fight with the Quraish, then keep me alive till I fight against them for Your Sake. But if you have brought the war to an end, then let this wound burst and cause my death thereby.' So blood gushed from the wound and he was martyred.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

3841

On the day of Bani Quraiza, the Prophet said to Hassan bin Thabit, "Abuse them (*with your poems*), and Jabriel is with you to support." *Narrated: Bara bin A'azib.*

3842

We went out in the company of the Prophet for a Ghazwa. We were six persons having one camel which we rode in rotation. So, due to excessive walking, my feet became thin and started bleeding. I used to wrap my feet with the pieces of cloth, and kept on going ahead.

Narrated: Abu Moosa Ash'ari.

3843

In the battle of Zaat-ur-Riqqa', while offering the Fear Prayer, one batch lined up behind the Prophet and another batch lined up facing the enemy. The Prophet led the batch that was with them in first Rakat, and he stayed in the standing posture while that batch completed their second Rakat by themselves and went away, lining in the face of the enemy.

No.**Hadith**

Then the second batch came and the Prophet offered his remaining Rakat with them. He then, kept on sitting till the group completed their prayer by themselves, and he then finished his prayer with Taslim along with them.

Narrated: Salih bin Khawwat. (See Hadith - 894 to 896).

3844to3846 *(These hadiths are related to offer the Fear Prayer. These are mentioned by Salih bin Khawwat):* These are repeated hadiths.

See hadith- 3843 above. *Narrated: Sahl bin Abi Hathma.*

(See Hadith - 894 to 896).

3847/3848 I took part in a Ghazwa towards Najd along with Allah's Prophet. We clashed with the enemy, and we lined up for *(the Fear Prayer)* as well. Allah's Prophet led the prayer with one of the two batches of the army while the other batch faced the enemy. Then the first batch went away and took places of their Companions. The second batch came and the Prophet led his second Rakat with them. Then the Prophet finished his prayer with Taslim. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar.*

3849/3850 *(Hadith-3849 is short whereas Hadith-3850 is long. Both narrating one subject. The gist of both hadiths is):*

We had participated in a Ghazwa towards Najd in the company of Allah's Prophet. Here we offered Fear Prayers in the Battle-field. We were with the Prophet in the battle of Zaat-ur-Riqā' as well.

While returning with the fights we used to take a break amongst the trees, seeking the shade of the trees. Once the Prophet took shelter under a lush thick tree and hung his sword on it and slept for a while. Suddenly a Bedouin pagan came in and he took the hanged sword of the Prophet and said, "Tell me now who will save you from me?" the Prophet said, "Allah!" Meanwhile the Companions came to the Prophet. They caught hold of the Bedouin. They wanted to kill him but Allah's Prophet did not allow to punish him.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah. (See Hadith - 2714).

3851 *(On the issue of sexual outside discharge, the saying of the Prophet):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2090 and hadith-2375. *Narrated: Ibn Muhairiz.*

No.**Hadith**

3852 *(While returning from Najd the Prophet took off his sword and hanged on a branch of the tree and slept. There a pagan took this sword but immediately caught. The Prophet did not take any revenge of him):*This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2714.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

(See Hadith - 3849/3850 above).

3853 I saw the Prophet offering his prayers on his animal facing the Qiblah during the Ghazwa of Anmar.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

3854 *(It is a long hadith. The narrator Ibn Shahab says that the events of this hadith have been described by 4 persons, i.e., 'Urwa bin Zubair, Saeed bin Musaiyab, Alqama bin Waqas, and 'Ubaidullah bin 'Abdullah.*

It's important points are):

- Whenever Allah's Prophet intended to go on a journey, he used to draw lots amongst his wives, and the Prophet used to take with him the one on whom lot fell. In one of the journeys the lot fell in the name of 'Aisha. During journey at one station, 'Aisha got up and went away from the army camp, to take care of her call of the nature. Aaccidentally, her necklace was lost somewhere on the way. She tried to search for it so she could return too late to the camp.
- 'Abdullah bin Ubai Ibn Salul, the hypocrite, had maligned 'Aisha in this regard and the people made this matter as a fairy-tale. On which 'Aisha was very much hurt and remained sad for a long time.
- The Prophet was sad and much worried as well. Allah's Prophet called 'Ali and Usama to ask and consult them about this happening. Usama said, "We do not know anything except good about her and only about her innocence." When 'Ali was asked he said, 'O Allah's Prophet! It is better if you ask her maid-servant who can tell you the truth. That lady is a matured women. On that Allah's Prophet called Barira *(the maid-servant)* and asked about 'Aisha.

No.**Hadith**

Barira said, 'By Allah! I would say that I have never seen anything in her which I would conceal, except that she is a young girl who sleeps leaving the dough of her family exposed so that the domestic goats come and eat it.' Then the Prophet also consulted her wife Zainab for this. She also said that "By Allah! I understand Ayesha is a good and sincere lady."

- Anyway, the Noble Prophet kept on waiting for Allah's Order in this matter. Finally, God's Revelation descended in favor of 'Aisha.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا بِالْإِفْكِ عُصْبَةٌ مِّنْكُمْ لَا تَحْسَبُوهُ شَرًّا لَّكُم بَلْ هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ

{Indeed those who have brought this great accusation are a group from among you; do not consider it bad for you; on the contrary it is good for you (24:11)}

- 'Aisha Narrates: One day me and the mother of Mistah both went out together on a call of nature. On the way the mother of Mistah got her feet mingled with her veil sheet and she fell down. And then she started telling bad words for Mistah. I said, "Why you are abusing Mistah whereas he had taken part in the Battle of Badr." ---- Abu Bakr was also not much impressed first with Mistah, but afterwards he changed his mind.
- 'Aisha says that the person who was maligned in this matter was Safwan bin Mu'attal. After listening to all these absurd stories he used to say, "I never removed even the cloth sheet covering the head of any woman, then how come I can go for a sex???"

Narrated: Ibn Shahab.

(See Hadith - 2462, 2486 and hadith 3747).

- 3855 'Aisha says that 'Ali remained silent on the case of allegation. *Narrated: Zuhri.*
- 3856 Um Rumman, the mother of 'Aisha, said that me and 'Aisha were sitting, an Ansari woman came and said, "May Allah spoil such and-such person, including my son, who accused

No.**Hadith**

'Aisha. Then she narrated the whole story. 'Aisha asked, "Did Allah's Prophet and Abu Bakr hear about that?" She replied, "Yes." --- On that, 'Aisha fell down fainting, and when she came to her senses, she had got fever with rigors. The Prophet came and asked, "What is wrong with this lady?" Um Rumman replied, "O Allah's Prophet!. At present 'Aisha is in a state of shock and got high fever." However, she was telling me that, "By Allah, in this matter, if I took an oath that I am innocent, no one would believe me. So I will keep my patience like that of Yaqoob. It is Allah Alone whose Help can be sought against my assert. The Prophet then went out saying nothing. Then Allah declared her innocence. On that, 'Aisha said to the Prophet, "I thank Allah only; thank neither anybody else nor you."

Narrated: Masruq bin Aida.

3857

إِذْ تَلَقَّوْنَهُ بِأَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَتَقُولُونَ بِأَفْوَاهِكُمْ مَا لَيْسَ لَكُمْ بِهِ عِلْمٌ وَتَحْسَبُونَهُ هَيِّنًا وَهُوَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَظِيمٌ

{When you rumoured with your tongues after hearing such matters, and uttered with your mouths about which you had no knowledge, and you considered it light; in the sight of Allah, is very great (24:15)}

'Aisha had better understanding of this Verse because it was related to her. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Abi Mulaika .*

3858/3859

In front of 'Aisha, Hassan bin Thabit was abused for telling his critical poetry on the subject of "her accusation". In Hadith- 3859, Masruq has even said that Hassan was among those persons for whom Allah has said in this Verse:

وَالَّذِي تَوَلَّى كِبْرَهُ مِنْهُمْ لَهُ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ

{And for the one among them whom who played the greatest part in it, for him is a terrible punishment. (24:11)}

'Aisha said, "Do not abuse Hassan as he fought with the Noble Prophet against Infidels and also used to write poetry against the enemy of Islam.

Narrated: Hisham bin 'Urwa and Masruq .

3860

We went out with Allah's Prophet in the year of Hudaibiya. One night it rained and Allah's Prophet led us in the Fajr ---

No.**Hadith**

prayer and after finishing it, he turned to us and said, " Do you know what Allah has said? Allah said that some of My slaves got up in the morning believing in Me, and some of them disbelieving in Me. The one who said: We have been given rain through Allah's Mercy and Allah's Blessing and Allah's Bounty, then he is a believer in Me. And whoever said: We have been given rain because of such-and-such star, then he is a believer in the star, and is a disbeliever in God." *Narrated: Zaid bin Khalid.*

3861 Narrated Anas: Allah's Prophet performed four 'Umra, all in the month of Zhu-Qa'dah, except the one which he performed with his Hajj in Dhul-Hijja.

He performed one 'Umra from Hudaibiya in Zhu-Qa'dah, another 'Umra in the following year in Zhu-Qa'dah, a third from Ja'rana where he distributed the war booty (*of Hunain*), and the fourth 'Umra he performed was with his Hajj.

Narrated: Qatada.

3862 We set out with the Prophet in the year of Hudaibiya, and all his Companions assumed the state of Ihram but I could not.

Narrated: Qatada.

3863/3864 Bara says that people consider إِبْرًا فَتْحَنَا (*referred to the Victory in the Qur'an 48:01*), as the conquest of Makkah. Indeed, the conquest of Makkah is a victory, but I consider that the actual victory was the Rizwan Pledge of allegiance, which we gave on the day of Hudaibiya to the Prophet.

On the day of Hudaibiya we were fourteen hundred men along with the Prophet. In Hudaibiya there was a well, the water of which we used fully, leaving not a single drop of water in it. When the Prophet was informed of that, he came and sat on its edge. Then he asked for a utensil of water, performed ablution from it, then invoked Allah, and poured the remaining water into the well. We stayed there for a while and then the well brought forth what we required of water for ourselves and our riding animals.

Narrated: Abu Ishaq Sabee'.

No.**Hadith**

3865 On the day of Hudaibiya, the people felt acute shortage of water. Allah's Prophet had a utensil containing water. He performed ablution from it. Then he came to know that now there is no more water left for other people, except what he left in the utensil. So the Prophet put his hand in the utensil and the water started spouting out between his fingers like springs. So all we drank and performed ablution." We were 1500 persons at that time, but if we had been one hundred thousand, that water would have been sufficient for us.

Narrated: Jabir. (See Hadith - 169).

3866/3867 On the day of Hudaibiya, it is said that at the time of Rizwan Pledge of allegiance we were 1300 to 1400 persons. In fact we were nearly 1500 persons.

Narrated: Qatada.

3868 Mirdas Aslami, who was among those who had given the Pledge of allegiance under the Tree, says that, near the Day of Resurrection, Pious people will die in succession, and there will remain the dregs of society who will be like the useless residues of dates and barley and Allah will pay no attention to them. *Narrated: Qais.*

3869 In the year of Hudaibiya, the Prophet went out with approximately 1000 Companions, and they reached Zhul-Hulaifa. Here, the Prophet garlanded and marked his Hadi and assumed the state of Ihram. *Narrated: Marwan and Miswar.*

3870 Allah's Prophet saw me with the lice falling from my head on his face. So he asked me, "Are your lice not troubling you? Go and shave off your hairs completely from your head." At that time he was in Hudaibiya. Up to then, there was no indication to him that we would be stopped entering Makkah, and that all of us would finish our state of Ihram. Then the Verse of Fidyah (01:196) was revealed, so the Prophet ordered me to feed six poor persons with one Faraq of food, or slaughter a sheep, or fast for three days.

Narrated: Ka'ab bin 'Ujrah.

3871 My father says that I was going in the market with 'Umer Al-Khattab. There we met with a young lady who said to ---

No.**Hadith**

"Umer, "O Chief of the believers! My husband has died, leaving little children. By Allah! I do not have anything to cook; we have no farms or animals. I am afraid that we may die because of hunger. I am the daughter of Khufaf bin Ima Ghifari. My father witnessed the Pledge of allegiance of Hudaibiya with the Prophet. --- Umar stopped and did not proceed and said, "Your family is connected to my family." Then he went towards a strong camel and carried on to it the sacks he had loaded with food grains and put between them money and clothes and gave her its rope to hold and said, "Lead it, and this provision will not finish till Allah gives you a good supply." A man said, "O Chief of the believers! You have given her too much." "Umar said disapprovingly. "By Allah! I have seen her father and brother besieging a fort for a long time till it was finally conquered. Then in the morning, we had their shares from the war booty."

Narrated: Zaid bin Aslam.

3872to3875 Musaiyab bin Hazan was one of those Companions who saw that Tree (*in Hudaibiya*) underneath which the Rizwan Pledge of allegiance was held. But, when he came next time he forgot the Tree and was unable to recognize it.

Narrated: Saeed bin Musaiyab and Tariq bin 'Abdur-Rahman .

3876 Abdullah bin Abi Aufa was one of those who had given the Pledge of allegiance to the Prophet beneath the Tree. He said that it was the habit of the Noble Prophet that when the people brought Sadaqah to him he used to say, "O Allah! Bless them with your Mercy." Once my father also came with his Sadaqah and presented to him, whereupon the Prophet said, "O Allah! Bless the family of Abu Aufa."

Narrated: 'Umrah bin Merah.

3877 It was the battle of Harrah and the people were giving Pledge of allegiance to Abdullah bin Hanzala. Ibn Zaid asked, "For what purpose the people giving Pledge of allegiance?" It was said, "For death." Ibn Zaid said, "I will never give the Pledge of allegiance to anybody else, after Allah's Prophet at Hudaibiya."*Narrated: 'Abad bin Tamim.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3878 My father, who was amongst those who had given the Pledge of allegiance to the Prophet beneath the Tree, said to me, "We used to offer the Jumua prayer with the Prophet and then depart at a time when the walls had no shade for us to take shelter in." *Narrated: Ayes bin Salama bin Akwa.*
- 3879 I asked to Salama bin Akwa, "For what did you give the Pledge of allegiance to Allah's Prophet on the day of Hudaibiya?" He replied, "For death (*in the Cause of Islam*)."
Narrated: Yazid bin Abi Ubaid.
- 3880 My father said to Bara bin 'Azib, "It is a blessing that you enjoyed the company of the Prophet and you gave him the Pledge of allegiance under the Tree." On that, Bara' humbly said, "O my nephew! You do not know what sins I have done after him." *Narrated: 'Ulaa bin Musaiyab.*
- 3881 Thabit bin Zahhak had informed him that he was one of those who had given the Pledge of allegiance beneath the Tree. *Narrated: Abu Qilaba.*
- 3882 **إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا**
{We have indeed, for your sake (*O Prophet!*) bestowed a clear victory (48:01)}
With this Verse 'Victory' means "the Peace Treaty of Hudaibiya." At that time the Companions asked the Prophet that this is a matter of pleasure and blessings for you but what about us? On that the following Verse revealed:
لِيَدْخُلَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ
{In order to admit the believing men and believing women into Gardens beneath which river flows (48:05)}
Narrated: Anas bin Malik.
- 3883 My father who participated in the Hudaibiya says that: (*At Khyber*) while I was making fire beneath the cooking pots containing donkey's meat, the announcer of Allah's Prophet announced, "Allah's Prophet forbids you to eat donkey's meat." *Narrated: Majraah Zuhr Aslami.*
- 3884 Narrated Suwaid bin Nu'man: who was one of those who witnessed the Pledge of allegiance beneath the Tree: Allah's

No.**Hadith**

- Prophet and his companions maintain their life by drinking Sawiq(*Barley solution*). *Narrated: Bashir bin Bisyar.*
- 3885 I asked Aa'id bin Amr, "Can the Witr prayer be repeated in one night?" He said, "If you have offered it in the first part of the night, you should not repeat it in the last part 'of the night." *Narrated: Abi Jamra.*
- 3886 My father Narrated: "Allah's Prophet generally proceeded at night on his journeys. 'Umar bin Khattab used to be with him. 'Umar said to me that once he asked a question three times but Allah's Prophet did not answer him. This act was surprising to him. 'Umar said, "I was afraid that something might be revealed in my connection so I made my camel run fast and took it ahead of other Muslims. Next morning I met the Noble Prophet then the Prophet said, 'Tonight a complete Surah has been revealed to me, and it is dearer to me than all the world on which the sun rises. Then the Prophet recited the Surah (48) of *إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُّبِينًا* ." *Narrated: Zaid bin Aslam.*
- 3887 Narrated Marwan and Miswar: The Prophet set out in the company of more than one-thousand of his Companions in the year of Hudaibiya and reached Zhul-Hulaifa. Here, he garlanded his Hadi (*sacrificing animal*), and assumed the state of Ihram for 'Umra. (See Hadith - 3869 above).
Then sent ahead a spy, belonging to Khuza'a tribe. The Prophet proceeded on till he reached a place called Ghadir-al-Ashtat. There, his spy came back and said, "The Quraish (*infidels*) have collected a great number of people against you, and they have decided that they will stop you from entering the Ka'bah." The Prophet asked, "O people! Give me your opinion. On that Abu Bakr said, "O Allah's Prophet! You have come with the intention of visiting the House of Allah (*Ka'bah*) and you do not want to kill or fight anybody. So proceed to it, and whoever should stop us from it, we will fight them." On that the Prophet said, "Proceed on, in the Name of Allah!" *Narrated: Zahri.*

No.**Hadith**

3888

On the day of Hudaibiya, when Allah's Prophet concluded the treaty with Suhail bin 'Amr for the specific period, one of the conditions which Suhail stipulated was, "If anyone from us (*infidels*) ever comes to the Prophet, even he has embraced your religion, you should return him to us." Allah's Prophet agreed with it.

Later, Abu Jandal bin Suhail 'Amr came from Makkah to the Prophet and joined him, but as per Treaty he was returned to his father. Similarly, they returned every man coming to him during that period, even if he was a Muslim. Afterward, the believing women Emigrants came (*to Madinah*) and Um Kulthum, the daughter of 'Uqba bin Abi Mu'et was one of those, who came to Allah's Prophet. So her relatives came and insisted to return them back. Then, Allah revealed the following Verse, dealing with the believing women:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِذَا جَاءَكَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ يُبَايِعْنَكَ عَلَىٰ أَنْ لَا يُشْرِكْنَ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا
وَلَا يَسْرِفْنَ وَلَا يَزْنِينَ وَلَا يَقْتُلْنَ أَوْلَادَهُنَّ وَلَا يَأْتِينَ بِبُهْتَانٍ يَفْتَرِينَهُ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِنَّ
وَأَرْجُلِهِنَّ وَلَا يَعْصِيَنَّ فِي مَعْرُوفٍ فَبَايِعُهُنَّ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُنَّ اللَّهُ

{O Dear Prophet! If Muslim women come humbly to you to take oath of allegiance that they will neither ascribe any partner to Allah, nor steal, nor commit adultery, nor kill their children, nor bring the lie that they carry between their hands and feet, nor disobey you in any rightful matter, then accept their allegiance and seek forgiveness from Allah for them (60:12)} *Narrated: Urwa bin Az-Zubair.*

2889/3890

Abdullah bin 'Umar set out for 'Umra during the period of afflictions (*at the time of battle between Hajjaj and Ibn Zubair*), he said, "If I should be stopped from visiting the Ka'bah, I will do what we did when we were with our Noble Prophet, in the year of Hudaibiya and the Prophet was stopped. Then Ibn 'Umar recited the following Verse:

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ

{Indeed following the Noble Messenger of Allah is better for you (33.21)} *Narrated: Nafi' and Ibn 'Umer.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3891 'Abdullah bin 'Umar was insisted by his sons that we wish you would stay this year and do not go on 'Umra, because we are afraid that you will not be able to reach the Ka'bah." On that 'Abdullah bin Umar said, "We went out with the Prophet for 'Umra, and when the Quraish infidel intervened between us and the Ka'bah, the Prophet and his Companions slaughtered their Hadi and shaved their head. Then Ibn 'Umar said, "I make you witness that I have my full intentions to perform 'Umra this time. If I am not allowed then I will do what Allah's Prophet did." Then after that he performed only one Tawaf and one Sa'e (*between Safa and Marwah*) of both Umra and Hajj, Then he opened the Ihram on tenth of the month. *Narrated: Nafi'*.
- 3892 The people used to say that Ibn 'Umar had the Pledge of allegiance before 'Umar. In fact, what happened is that 'Umar sent 'Abdullah to bring his horse from an Ansari man so as to fight on it. At that time the people were giving the Pledge of allegiance to Allah's Prophet near the Tree. So Abdullah bin Umar gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Prophet and went to take the horse from Ansari and brought it to 'Umar. 'Abdullah informed him that the people were giving the Pledge of allegiance to Allah's Prophet beneath the Tree. So 'Umar also set out for the Pledge of allegiance. A second narration states that on the day of Hudaibiya, the people were along with the Prophet sitting in the shade of the trees. Suddenly they saw that the people have surrounded the Prophet. 'Umar said, "O 'Abdullah! Go and see why the people are encircling Allah's Prophet and looking at him." 'Abdullah bin Umar saw the people giving the Pledge of allegiance to the Prophet. So he also gave the Pledge of allegiance and returned to 'Umar. He went out in his turn and gave the Pledge of allegiance to the Prophet. *Narrated: Nafi'*. (See Hadith - 3646).
- 3893 Narrated 'Abdullah bin Aufa: We were in the company of the Prophet when he performed the 'Umra. He performed the Tawaf and we did the same; he offered the prayer and --

No.**Hadith**

we also offered the prayer with him. Then he performed the Sa'e between Safa and Marwah and we were with him and we were guarding him against the people of Makkah as well so that nobody should harm him. *Narrated: Ismail.*

3894

When Sahl bin Hanif returned from the battle of Siffin, we went to ask him as to why he had come back. He said, "Brother! I was excited to fight on the day of Abu Jandal and never agreed to return. Allah's Prophet also knows that whenever we put our swords on our shoulders, our swords led us to an easy agreeable solution. But, the battle of Siffin was strange. When we mend the breach in one side, it opened in another, and we do not know what to do about it."

Narrated: Shafique bin Salama.

3895/3896

(Ka'ab bin Ujrah got lice in his head so Prophet advised him to shave his head and simultaneously ordered to give charity): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-3870 above.

(Hadith 3896 narrates about the Holy Revelation for giving charity. The part of the Verse says)

فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ أَذًى مِّن رَّأْسِهِ فَغَدِيَّةٌ مِّنْ صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ،

{So whoever among you is sick or has an ailment in the head, must pay a compensation by fasting or charity or sacrifice (02:196)}

Narrated: Ka'ab bin Ujrah.

3897

(Some people of the tribe of 'Ukl and 'Uraina reached to the Prophet and became Muslim. After few days they said that the environment of Madinah did not suit to us. Therefore Prophet advised that they should be provided with some camels and a shepherd and they should go out of Madinah. When they reached Harrah they killed the shepherd and drove away with camels. On getting this news the Prophet ordered to catch them and severely punish them): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-231 above.

Narrated: Qatada.

3898

'Umar bin 'Abdul 'Aziz consulted the people saying, "What do you think of قسامة (Collective oath)." They said, "'It is a "Right" which Allah's Prophet and his Caliphs acted on." Abu Qilaba was standing behind 'Umar bin 'Abdul 'Aziz.

No.**Hadith**

'Anbasa bin Saeed asked (*Abu Qilaba*), but what about the narration of Anas concerning the people of 'Uraina, whereas you mentioned in this story about 'Ukl as well?"

Narrated: Abu Raja.

- 3899 Once I went out early morning towards jungle. At a place called Zi-Qarad, I met with the slave of 'Abdur-Rahman bin 'Auf. He told me, "Here, the she-camels of Allah's Prophet were eating grass but these camels had been caught by the tribe of Ghatafan." I made three loud cries of saying, "O Sabahah!" so as to the people of Madinah may listen. Then I rushed onward and caught up with the robbers while they were watering the camels. --- I started throwing arrows at them as I was a good archer and I was saying, "I am the son of Akwa', and today will perish the wicked people. I restored the she-camels (*of the Prophet*), I also snatched 30 Burda (*Cloth Sheets*) from them. --- Then the Prophet and the other people came there. I said, "O Allah's Prophet! They ran away. Then I asked, whether we should follow them?" On that the Prophet said, "O the son of Al-Akwa! You have over-powered them, so forgive them." Then we all came back. Allah's Prophet seated me behind him on his she-camel till we entered Madinah. *Narrated: Salama bin Akwa.*
- 3900 We went out in the company of the Prophet in the year of Khyber. When we reached Sahba' near Khyber, the Noble Prophet offered the Asr prayer and then asked the people to bring the journey food. Nothing was brought but Sawiq which the Prophet ordered to be moistened with water, and then he ate it and we also ate it. Then he got up to offer the Maghrib prayer. He washed his mouth, and we too washed our mouths, and then he all offered the prayer without repeating the ablution. *Narrated: Suwaid bin Nu'man.*
- (See Hadith - 207 and hadith-2778).
- 3901 We went out to Khyber in the company of the Prophet with the intention of fighting. During journey people demanded to listen some poetry from 'Amir bin Akwa'. So he presented the following verses:

No.**Hadith**

O Allah! Without Your orders

We would not have been on the right path

Neither we have given charity, nor prayed

We love your Prophet and ready to die on Islam

Please forgive our sins and mistakes

Let all of us be sacrificed for Your Cause

- The Prophet asked, "Who is this fellow? The people said, "He is 'Amir bin Akwa'. Then the Prophet said, "May Allah bestow His Mercy on him." A man amongst the people said, "O Allah's Prophet! Has Martyrdom or Paradise been granted to him. The Prophet said, "Yes."
- We reached Khyber. We besieged the Jews. And Allah helped the Muslims to conquer Khyber. In the evening, the Muslims made huge fires for cooking meat of donkey. The Prophet asked, "What kind of meat is this?" They said, "The meat of donkeys." The Prophet said, "Throw away the meat and break the pots!" ---- (See Hadith -3883 above).
- When fight started, Amir bin Akwa hit his sword on a Jew's leg, but the sharp blade of the sword returned to him and injured his own knee, and that caused him to die. --- When we returned from the battle, I met with Allah's Prophet. He saw me in a state of sadness. He took my hand and said, "What is bothering you?" I replied, "Let my father and mother be sacrificed for you! The people say that the deeds of 'Amir are lost." The Prophet said, "Whoever says so, is mistaken. 'Amir has got a double reward." The Prophet raised two fingers and added, "He was a delightful struggler."

Narrated: Salama bin Akwa.

3902

It was the habit of the Prophet that, whenever he reached the combat zone at night, he will not begin the attack till it was morning. And when he listens Azan then he used to hold up the fighting. -- We reached Khyber at night so we waited till

No.**Hadith**

morning. Then Allah's Prophet offered the Fajr prayer. And then he took his ride and said, "Allahu-Akbar! Khyber is destroyed. Whenever we approach to fight then the morning is spoiled for those who have been warned." Jews came out in their streets saying, "Muhammad (PBUH) and his army have dominated on us."

On the victory day of Khyber, Muslims made huge fires for cooking meat of donkey. The Prophet asked, "What kind of meat is this?" They said, "The meat of donkeys." The Prophet said, "Throw away the meat and break the pots!"

Narrated: Anas.

(See Hadith -899, 2315, 2746 and hadith-3883 above).

3903

(Meat of donkey should not be used as food): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2315 and hadith given above.

Narrated: Anas bin Malik.

3904/3905

(Jihad at Khyber and victory. Hazrat Safiya first appeared as captive women then she became the wife of the Prophet): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-899. *Narrated: Anas.*

3906/3907

(These two long hadiths narrate one subject and its gist is): During the battle of Khyber, amongst the Companions of the Prophet, there was a man who was generally considered that his Day of Recurrence would definitely be excellent because of his bravery. But Allah's Prophet said, "He is from the people of the Hell-Fire." People were astonished of these remarks and could not imagine how it could be. At last, that man committed suicide and as such the Prophet's remarks proved to be true. --- The Noble Prophet said, "A man apparently do what seem to the people as the deeds of the dwellers of Paradise but he is from the Hell-Fire, and another may appear what seem to the people as the deeds of the dwellers of the Hell-Fire but he is from Paradise."

Narrated: Sahl bin Sa'ad Sa'adi and Abu Hurairah.

3908

When Allah's Prophet set out for the battle of Khyber, then people reached to a valley where they raised their voices saying, *الله اكبر الله اكبر لا اله الا الله* "(Allah is Great! Allah is Great! None has the right to be worshipped except Allah.)"

No.**Hadith**

On that Allah's Prophet said to them, "Lower your voices, because you are not calling a deaf or an absent one, but you are calling a Hearer, Allah is near and is with you."

The Prophet further said, ""Shall I tell you a sentence which is one of the treasures of Paradise, and that is:

لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله

{There is neither might, nor power but with Allah}

Narrated: Abu Musa Ash'ari.

3909 I saw the trace of a wound on Salama's leg, so I asked him, "O Abu Muslim! How you injured?" He said, "This was inflicted on me on the day of Khyber. That time I was feeling intense pain therefore I went to the Prophet. He puffed his saliva on it thrice, and since then I have not had any pain in it till this hour." *Narrated: Yazid bin Abi Ubaid.*

3910 *(A person who apparently remained always attached with good deeds he may lose Paradise due to only one bad deed):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-3906/3907. *Narrated: Sahl.*

3911 Anas bin Malik said, "When I was in Basra and attending Jumua prayer, I saw here people wearing colourful sheets and they were looking like the coverings worn by Khyber's Jews. So for me they look like those Jews."

Narrated: Abu Imran.

3912/3913 'Ali was suffering from eye trouble so he could not come in time on the day of Khyber. He then realized that how can he remain behind the Prophet, so he followed him little late. On the night of the conquest of Khyber, the Prophet said, "I will give the flag tomorrow who is loved by Allah and His Prophet, and this Khyber will be conquered through him." Next morning, 'Ali met the Noble Prophet and informed about the trouble in his eyes. The Prophet took his saliva and rubbed over his eyes and invoked for his fast recovery. Then he handed over the flag to him. 'Ali said, "O Allah's Prophet! I will fight with them till they become like we Muslims." Allah's Prophet said, " First you invite them for Islam and inform them of Allah's Rights which they should

No.**Hadith**

observe. If Allah gives them His Guidance, then that will be better for you than the nice red camels. ---- Ultimately, the Khyber was conquered in his command.

Narrated: Salama and Sahl bin Sa'ad.

3914 After the victory of Khyber, Safiya bint Hayai was included in the group of Prophet's wives. Her Ex-husband had been killed while she was a bride. She was a very beautiful lady. After marriage, the Prophet arranged to prepare Harees (*an 'Arabian dish*) and was presented on a long leather mat. This was his Valimah treat. When we proceeded towards Madinah, I saw the Prophet sat near the camel and Safiya kept her feet on the knee of the Noble Prophet and she rode on the camel. *Narrated: Anas.*

(See Hadith -362 & 899).

3915/3916 The Prophet stayed with Safiya bint Hayai for three days on the way of Khyber where he consummated his marriage with her. In the Valimah of the Prophet there was neither meat nor bread in that banquet but the Prophet ordered Bilal to spread the leather mats on which dates, dried yogurt and butter were spread. Safiya was amongst those who were ordered to use a veil. With this, it was also evident to everyone that now she is the Mother of all Muslims. While returning, a place was made for her to sit behind the Prophet and then arranged the veil for her.

Narrated: Anas Bin Malik. (See Hadith -2095).

3917 While we were besieging Khyber, a person threw a leather container, having some fat in it. I ran to take it. Suddenly I looked behind, the Prophet was there. So I felt shy and I did not take that container. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Mughaffal.*

3918to3928

(The sum up of these eleven hadiths are):

- During the Battle of Khyber, the Prophet did not allow to eat the meat of donkey, so much so that one day when he came to know that donkey's meat has been cooked in the camp, he ordered to immediately throw it away. He said, since donkey is a utility animal, people may suffer, so it is better not to eat.

No.**Hadith**

- Jabir bin Abdullah narrates that the Prophet has given permission to eat the meat of horse.
- Nafi' narrates that the Prophet has disliked to eat raw garlic.
- 'Ali says that the Prophet has forbidden to do "Muta Marriages".

Narrated: 'Ali ibn Abi Talib, Ibn 'Umer, Ibn Abi Aufa, Jabir bin 'Abdullah, Bara bin 'A'azib, and Ibn Abbas.

(Compiler's Note: Marriage for few days is called "Muta" and this has been declared as "Illegal/Haram" by a large number of Islamic Scholars. Similarly all scholars say that eating meat of donkeys is forbidden and raw garlic is disliked by the Prophet)

3929 On the day of Khyber, Allah's Prophet divided the war booty with the ratio of two shares for the on horse soldier and one-share for the on foot soldier.

The sub-narrator Nafi' explained this saying: "If a man had a horse, he was given three shares and if he had no horse, then he was given one share." *Narrated: Ibn 'Umar.*

3930 I and Uthman bin 'Affan went to the Prophet and said, "You had given Banu Abdul Muttalib from the Khumus of Khyber's booty and ignored us. Whereas the fact is we have similar relations with you." The Prophet said, "Banu Hashim and Banu Abdul Muttalib are one and the same." So the Prophet did not give anything to Banu Abd Shams and Banu Naufal. *Narrated: Jubair bin Mutim.*

3931 *(This is a long hadith and its gist is):*

The news of the migration of the Prophet from Makkah to Madinah reached us while we were in Yemen. So we wanted to set out through boat towards Prophet and embrace Islam. We got on board a boat, and our boat took us to Negus in Ethiopia. There we met Ja'far bin Abi Talib and stayed with him. Then we all came to Madinah and met the Prophet at the time when the Khyber was conquered. The Prophet said, "O you people of the boat! You will have the reward of two migrations." We were much happy all the time with this sayings. *Narrated: Abu Musa.* (See Hadith -3607).

No.**Hadith**

3932 We came upon the Prophet after he had conquered Khyber. But he gave us a share from the booty. Apart from us he did not give this to anybody else.

Narrated: Abu Musa Ash'ari.

3933 We conquered Khyber. Here, we gained neither gold or silver as booty, but we gained cows, camels, goods and gardens. Then we departed to the Valley Al-Qura. At that time Allah's Prophet had a slave called Mid'am. While the slave was dismounting the saddle of Allah's Prophet an arrow came from somewhere and hit him, and he died. The people said, "Congratulations to him for the martyrdom." Allah's Prophet said, "No! On the day of Khyber, the sheet of cloth which he had taken illegally from the booty before distribution has become a flame of Hell-Fire for him." On hearing that, a man brought two leather straps of shoes to the Prophet and said, "These are things I took illegally." On that the Prophet said, "It is good that you brought it back, otherwise you would have been in Hell-Fire.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

3934/3935 By Allah! Were I not afraid that the other Muslims might be left in poverty, I would have divided among the fighters the land of whatever village I may conquer, as the Prophet divided the land of Khyber. But I prefer to leave it as a source of a common treasury for them to distribute its revenue amongst themselves.

Narrated: 'Umar bin Khattab.

3936/3937 Abu Hurairah came to the Prophet. Then Aban bin Saeed (*Once he was sent from Madinah to Najd as Chief of the soldiers*) came to him. Abu Hurairah said to the Prophet that Aban bin Saeed should not be given any share from the booty, because he is the killer of Ibn Qauqal. Listening to this, Aban said to Abu Hurairah that you are telling this thing who just came down from the hills of Zeon Mountains. On that the Prophet said, "O Aban, sit down!" And he did not give him any share.

Narrated: Zuhri.

No.**Hadith**

3938

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

- Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet, sent someone to the Caliph Abu Bakr, asking for her inheritance of what Allah's Prophet had left of the properties of Madinah, Fadak and Khyber. Abu Bakr refused to give anything of that to Fatima, because the Noble Prophet had said, "Our property is not inherited. Whatever we leave, is Sadaqah. However, the family of the Prophet can eat from this property." Fatima did not like this act of Abu Bakr and for her whole life she remained displeased with him.

(See Hadith -2881 and Hadith 3756).

- After six months Fatima passed away. When she died, her husband 'Ali, buried her at night without informing Abu Bakr. As long as Fatima was alive, the people used to respect 'Ali much, but after her death, 'Ali noticed a change in the people's attitude towards him. So 'Ali sought reconciliation with Abu Bakr and gave him an oath of allegiance.
- At the time of oath of allegiance, 'Ali recited Tashah-hud first, then after describing the greatness and virtue of Abu Bakr's rights he said, "My failure to give the oath of allegiance was not because of jealousy with Abu Bakr or as a protest that Allah had favored him with as Caliph. However, we used to consider that we too had some rights in the affair of Khilafat." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

3939

When Khyber was conquered, we ate date fruits to our fill!"
 --- Narrated Ibn Umar: We did not eat food to our fill except after we had conquered Khyber." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

3940

Allah's Prophet appointed one of his Companions as the ruler of Khyber. He later brought some date fruits of good quality to the Prophet. On that, the Prophet asked him, "Are all the dates of Khyber like this?" He said, "No, we take one Sa'a of these *(good quality)* dates for three Sa'a of other date

No.**Hadith**

fruits (*inferior quality*).” On that, Allah's Prophet said, "Do not do so, but first sell the inferior quality dates for money and then with that money, buy these good quality dates."

Narrated: Abu Hurairah. (See Hadith -1952 and hadith-2064).

3941

The Prophet gave the land of Khyber to the Jews on condition that they would work on it and cultivate it and they would have half of its yield.

Narrated: 'Abdullah. (See Hadith -2142).

3942

When Khyber was conquered, a cooked sheep containing poison was given as a present to Allah's Prophet.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

3943

Allah's Prophet appointed Usama bin Zaid as the commander for a battle. Some people criticized on his leadership. When this came to the knowledge of the Prophet he said, "You have already spoken ill of his father's leadership before. By Allah! he deserved to be a commander, and he was one of the beloved persons to me and now, after him, Usama is also dear to me.

Narrated: Ibn 'Umar.

3944

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

- 'Ali wrote the Peace Treaty of Hudaibiya. When the agreement was being written, at its end conclusion "محمد رسول الله" (*Muhammad, Prophet of Allah*) was written. The infidels seriously objected on it. Therefore, in its place, "محمد بن عبدالله" (*Muhammad bin Abdullah*) was written. ---- For the details of the Peace Treaty of Hudaibiya, see Hadith 2519/2520.
- In the next year, when the Prophet entered Makkah and the allowed three days stay elapsed, the infidels insisted Muslims to leave Makkah and the Prophet and his Companions departed as per agreement. (For details See Hadith -2521).
- While returning from Makkah, the daughter of Hamza was taken to Madinah accompanied by Ali and Fatima. When they reached to Madinah, Zaid said she (*Hamza's daughter*) is my niece. Whereas Jafer said she is my foster niece. *Narrated: Bara.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3945 Allah's Prophet set out from Madinah with the intention of performing 'Umra. But the infidels of Quraish intervened them at Hudaibiya. So the Noble Prophet slaughtered his Hadi (*sacrificing animals*) and shaved his head. At Hudaibiya both parties made a Peace Treaty. The next year, Prophet and the Muslims performed 'Umra, but according to the agreement they could not stay in Makkah for more than three days. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umar.*
(See Hadith -2519, 2520, and 2521).
- 3946 Ibn 'Umar narrated: The Noble Prophet had performed total four 'Umra. When we asked 'Aisha, she also confirmed this statement. She informed that she was personally present with the Prophet in each 'Umra. 'Aisha also said that the Prophet did not perform any 'Umra in the month of Rajab.
Narrated: 'Urwa Bin Zubair.
- 3947 When Allah's Prophet performed the 'Umra (*in the year following the treaty of Hudaibiya*) we were constantly watching Allah's Prophet from the infidels and their boys, lest they should harm him. *Narrated: Ibn Abi Aufa.*
- 3948 When Allah's Prophet and his Companions arrived at Makkah, the pagans said, "There have come to you a group of people who have been weakened by the fever of Yathrib (*Madinah*)." Moreover they said, "The Prophet has ordered his Companions to do Ramal (*fast and arrogant walking*) in the first three rounds of Tawaf around the Ka'bah, just to show their power to infidels, and to walk in between the two corners (*the black stone and the Yemenite corner*). The only cause which prevented the Prophet from ordering them to do Ramal in all the rounds of Tawaf, was that he pitied on Muslims. The pagan were watching this Tawaf standing on the Mountain of Qai'qan. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 3949 The Prophet's making haste in going around the Ka'bah and between the Safa and Marwah in order to show the pagans his strength. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 3950 The Prophet married Maimuna while he was in the state of Ihram, but he consummated that marriage after finishing ----

No.**Hadith**

that state. Maimuna died at Saraf (*a place near Makkah*).

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

- 3951 The Prophet appointed Zaid bin Haritha as the commander of the army during the Ghazwa of Mautah, and said, "If Zaid is martyred, Ja'far should take over his position, and if Ja'far is also martyred, 'Abdullah bin Rawaha should take over his position." After the martyrdom of Ja'far I was standing near him and I found over ninety wounds over his body, caused by stabs or shots of arrows. Among all, no wound was found at his back. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
- 3952 The Prophet had informed the people before any news comes from the battle field of Mautah and said, "Zaid bin Haritha was martyred, then Ja'far was also martyred, and then Abdullah bin Rawaha was martyred too." At that time the Prophet's eyes were shedding tears. The Prophet added, "Then the flag was taken by Saifullah (*Khalid bin Walid*) and Allah gave victory over the Christians." *Narrated: Anas.*
- 3953 When the news of the martyrdom of Zaid bin Haritha, Ja'far bin Abi Talib and 'Abdullah bin Rawaha reached, Allah's Prophet sat with explicit sorrow on his face. I was then peeping through a chink in the door. A man came to him and said, "O Allah's Prophet! The women of Ja'far are crying.' Thereupon the Prophet told him to forbid them to do so. So the man went away and returned saying, "I forbade them but they did not listen to me." The Prophet ordered him again to go and forbid them again. He went two more times and came saying, "By Allah, they overpowered me." The Prophet said to him, "Go and throw dust into their mouths." I said to that man who was coming and going, "May Allah put your nose in the dust! Neither have you done what you have been ordered, nor have you relieved the Prophet from trouble." *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 3954 Whenever Ibn 'Umar greeted the son of Ja'far, he used to say السلام عليك يا ابن ذى الجناحين (*O the son of two-winged person, Peace be upon you*). " *Narrated: Amer.*

No.**Hadith**

- 3955/3956 On the day of the battle of Mautah, nine swords were broken by my hand, and nothing was left with me except a Yemenite sword of mine. *Narrated: Khalid bin Al-Walid.*
- 3957/3958 When Abdullah bin Rawaha fell down unconscious then his sister started saying loudly, "O Jabalah! (*Mountain like*), Oh so-and-so! Oh so-and-so! and went on calling him by his good qualities one by one. When he came to his senses, he said to his sister, "Whenever you said something, I was asked, 'Are you really so?' ---- Hadith-3958 adds, Thereupon, when he died, his sister did not weep over him.
Narrated: Nu'man bin Bashir.
- 3959 Allah's Prophet sent us towards Harqua. In the morning we attacked them and defeated them. One man was running back, so I and an Ansari followed him and we took him over. He immediately said, "La ilaha illal-Lah." On hearing that (*Shahadah*), the Ansari man stopped, but I killed him by stabbing him with my spear. When we returned, I told the whole event to the Prophet. He asked me, "O Usama! Did you kill him after he gave Shahadah?" I said, "But he said so only to save himself." The Prophet kept on repeating that so often that I wished I had not embraced Islam before that day. *Narrated: Usama bin Zaid.*
- 3960to3962 I fought in seven Ghazwa (*Wining battles*) along with the Prophet, and was included in nine regiments. Once Abu Bakr was our commander. And at another time, Usama bin Zaid was our commander. I also fought along with Ibn Haritha when the Prophet made him our commander.
Narrated: Salama bin Akwa.
- 3963 (*Hatib bin Abi Balta' wanted to send a letter to Pagans of Makkah related to war strategy. Prophet called him and asked why you did so? He said I strongly believe on Allah and His Messenger, the only thing I wanted that since my family and property is in Makkah so I wanted to protect all from any harm. The Prophet said, "He is telling the truth and consider him a Muslim." Yet Hazrat 'Umer insisted to kill him. But the Prophet said, "Hatib has participated in the battle of Badr, Allah was looking at the*

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*soldiers of Badr and was telling "Now the Paradise is for you", So I forgive him): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2805 and 3709 above. **Narrated: 'Ali.***

3964/3965 The Conquest of Makkah was held in Ramazan in the year 8 Hijri. That day the Noble Prophet was fasting. We reached a place between Qudaid and 'Usfan called Kadid. Here, there was a sweet water spring. So the Prophet preferred to take stopover and break the fast. After that fast, he did not fast anymore till the end of month. **Narrated: Ibn Abbas.**

3966/3967 Allah's Prophet set out towards Hunain (*for the battle*) in the month of Ramazan and some of the people were fasting while some others were not fasting. When the Prophet mounted his she-camel, he asked for a tumbler of milk or water. On that, those who were not fasting told those who were fasting, to break their fast. ---- Allah's Prophet fasted during journey and sometimes did not fast while travelling, so one may fast or may not on journeys.

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

3968

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

- Allah's Prophet set out (*towards Makkah*) in the year of the Conquest of Makkah. This news reached to the infidels of Quraish. Abu Sufyan, Hakim bin Hizam and Budail bin Warqa came out to take care of the Prophet. They proceeded on their way till they reached a place called Marr-az-Zahran, and all three were caught by the security squad of the Prophet.
- When these three were presented in front of the Noble Prophet, Abu Sufyan straight away embraced Islam. Before all the people proceeded towards Makkah, the Prophet ordered that Abu Sufyan should be kept standing at the top of the mountain from where the people of Makkah could see him. After that the tribes started passing in front of Abu Sufyan in military batches.
- Lastly, one small batch came in which the Noble Prophet was personally present. This was the batch -

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of Emigrants. The flag of it was in the hands of Zubair bin Awam. When the Prophet reached near Abu Sufyan he said, "Today is that day in which Allah will bestow the Ka'bah an honor and supremacy. Moreover, today the Ka'bah will be covered with a cloth covering."

- While entering to Makkah Abbas was ordered to fix a flag of ours at the place known as Hujun. The Noble Prophet himself entered from the way of Kida. *Narrated: Hisham.*

3969 I saw Allah's Prophet on the day of the Conquest of Makkah over his she-camel, reciting Surah al-Fath in a vibrant shaking tone. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Mughaffal*

3970 During the Conquest of Makkah I asked the Prophet, "O Allah's Prophet! Where will you stay tomorrow?" The Prophet said, "Has 'Aqil left for us any house to lodge in?" He then added, "No believer will inherit an infidel's, and no infidel will inherit of a believer." *Narrated: Usama bin Zaid.*

3971/3972 Allah's Prophet said, "If Allah makes us victorious, our camping place will be Khaif Bani Kinana, the place where the infidels took an oath to be loyal to Paganism.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

3973 On the day of the Conquest of Makkah, the Prophet entered Makkah, wearing a helmet on his head. When he took it off, a man came and said, "Ibn Khatal is clinging to the curtain of the Ka'bah." The Prophet said, "Kill him immediately." I think, on that day the Prophet was not in a state of Ihram.

Narrated: Anas bin Malik

3974 When the Prophet entered Makkah, on the day of the Conquest, there were 360 idols around the Ka'bah. The Prophet started striking them with a stick he had in his hand and was saying, "Truth has come and Falsehood will neither start nor it will reappear. *Narrated: 'Abdullah.*

3975 When Allah's Prophet arrived in Makkah, he refused to enter Ka'bah because there were idols in it. So he ordered that they be taken out. The pictures of the Prophets Ibrahim

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and Ismail, holding arrows of divination in their hands, were also taken out. The Prophet said, "May Allah ruin them (*the infidels*) as they knew very well that they (*Ibrahim and Ismail*) never drew lots by these divination arrows. When the Prophet entered inside the Ka'bah he said, Allahu Akbar in all its directions, and came out and without offering any prayer therein. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*

3976/3977 During the year of the Conquest of Makkah, the Prophet entered Makkah through Kida which was at the upper part of Makkah. *Narrated: 'Aisha and Hisham's father.*

3978 The Prophet took a bath in her house on the day of the Conquest of Makkah, and then offered eight Rakat prayers., I never saw the Prophet offering a lighter prayer than that prayer, but he was performing perfect bowing and prostrations." ---- None informed us that he saw the Prophet offering the Chast (forenoon) prayer, except Um Hani.

Narrated: Ibn Abi Laila.

3979 The Prophet used to recite within bowing and prostrations:

سبحانك اللهم ربنا و بحمدك اللهم اغفر لي

Narrated: 'Aisha.

3980 'Umar used to allow me to sit along with the old men who had fought in the Badr battle. Some of them said to 'Umar, "Why do you permit this young man to sit with us?" Just to answer them, one day 'Umar called them, including me. Then 'Umar asked them, "What do you say about the Surah An-Nasr?" Some said, when comes the help of Allah and bestows us the victory, then He ordered us to offer praise for Him and ask for His forgiveness. Some said, "We don't know." Then he asked me, "What do you say for this?" I said, "When Allah helped us and provided the Conquest of Makkah, then in a way He gave an indication to the Prophet for his passing away. So Allah says to him to praise Him and repent to Him as He is ready to forgive." On that, 'Umar said, "I also comprehend in the same way."

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

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- 3981 *(The next day of the victory of Makkah the Noble Prophet declared Makkah as a sacred {Haram} city):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1716. *Narrated: 'Adawi.*
(See Hadith -1265 and hadith-1492).
- 3982 Allah's Prophet said in the year of the Conquest of Makkah, "Allah and His Prophet have made the selling and buying of wine (*alcoholic drinks*) unlawful."
Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.
- 3983 We stayed in Makkah for ten days along with the Prophet and used to offer shortened prayers (*journey prayers*).
Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.
- 3984/3985 The Prophet and we stayed in Makkah for 19 days during which we prayed 2 Rakat (*shortened prayers*) in each prayer. However, if we stayed longer, we would have offered complete prayers. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 3986 Sunain Abi Jamila informed us that in the year of the Conquest of Makkah we saw the Prophet in Makkah, and we had accompanied him. *Narrated: Zuhri.*
- 3987 *(This is a long hadith and its gist is):*
We were sitting at a spring and we were asking the caravans used to pass by us. Who is that man who is claiming himself to be a Prophet? --- "How people are reacting? They would say, "That man claims that Allah has sent him as a Prophet. Allah reveals on him His Divine Verses. The people from Arab were inclined to become Muslim but waiting for its victory. They delayed their conversion to Islam till the Conquest of Makkah, but after the victory every nation seemed surpassing with each other in bringing Islam. My father was also among them. When he returned to the house after embracing Islam, he told us that offer prayers on such and such times. When the time of prayer comes one should say Azan and the person who knows Quran better he should lead the prayer as Imam. ---- I used to learn Quran very fast and even memorize it quickly, so I was knowing more Quran than others. At that time I was of the age of six or seven. While leading the prayer I used to cover my body ---

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with on Burda (cloth-sheet) only which proved to be very short. So a lady of one tribe bought a piece of cloth and made a shirt for me. I had never been so happy before, as I was having that shirt. *Narrated: 'Amr bin Salama.*

3988

(Utba bin Abi Waqqas authorized his brother Sa'ad to take the son of the slave-girl of Zama'a into his custody because he is mine. So, in the year of victory of Makkah, Sa'ad bin Abi Waqqas met with 'Abdullah bin Zama'a. But this matter became controversial and ultimately reached to the Prophet): This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1926. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

3989

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

A lady committed theft. Allah's Prophet ordered to cut her hand. Usama bin Zaid interceded for her and reached to the Prophet asking for her forgiveness. When Usama interceded for her with Allah's Prophet, the colour of the face of the Prophet changed and he said, "Do you intercede with me in a matter involving one of the legal punishments prescribed by Allah?" Then in the afternoon, he got up and addressed the people, he said. "The nations prior to you were destroyed because if a noble amongst them was punished, they used to excuse him, and if a poor person amongst them is punished, they would apply Allah's Legal Punishment to him. Then he said, By Allah! if Fatima, the daughter of Muhammad stoles, I would cut her hand."

Narrated: 'Aisha. (See Hadith -3238).

3990/3991

After the Conquest of Makkah I took my brother Mujalid and came to the Prophet, so that he may take a pledge of allegiance for migration from him. The Noble Prophet said, "The people of migration enjoyed the privileges of migration." At this time I will take his pledge of allegiance for Islam, Belief, and for Jihad. *Narrated: Majashe bin Masood.*

3992/3993

I said to Ibn 'Umar, "I want to migrate to Sham." He said, "There is no migration after the Conquest of Makkah. Now is the time for Jihad. So if you find an opportunity for Jihad stay there, otherwise come back.

Narrated: Mujahid bin Jabr Makki.

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- 3994 I visited 'Aisha and asked her about the migration. She said, "There is no migration now. Today Allah has rendered Islam victorious; therefore a believing one can now worship Allah wherever he wishes. At this time, there is Jihad and sincere intentions left." *Narrated: 'Ata' bin Abi Rubah.*
- 3995 *(After the victory of Makkah, in a sermon, this city was declared as Sacred):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-1265, 1492 and 1716. *Narrated: Mujahid.*
- 3996 I saw a scar of wound over the hand of Ibn Abi Aufa so asked him about it. He said, "I received this blow in the battle of Hunain, in the company of the Prophet." He further said, "I also took part in battles other than the battle of Hunain. *Narrated: Ismail.*
- 3997to3999 I was questioned by someone, "Did you flee on the day of the battle of Hunain?" I told him, "Look! "I testify that the Prophet did not flee, but the hasty people hurried away and the people of Hawazin threw arrows at them. At that time, Abu Sufyan bin Harith was holding the mule of the Prophet, and the Prophet was saying, "I am the Prophet undoubtedly, I am the son of 'Abdul-Muttalib.
Narrated: Bara Bin A'azib.
- 4000 *(The delegate of Hawazin came to Allah's Prophet declaring their conversion to Islam. The Prophet said to them that you have to chose one of the two things. Either you take booty or take the prisoners back. They opted for the return of their prisoners):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-2160 and hadith-2373.
Narrated: Miswar bin Makhrama
- 4001 When we returned from the battle of Hunain, 'Umar asked the Prophet about a vow which he had made during the Pre-Islamic period of Ignorance, that he would perform Itikaf. The Prophet ordered him to fulfil his given words.
Narrated: Ibn'Umer. (See Hadith -1905).
- 4002 *(This is a long hadith and its gist is):*
- We set out along with the Prophet for the battle of Hunain. When we faced the enemy, the Muslims undergone with some disturbance. --- When I saw a

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pagan's domination over a Muslim, I attacked him on his neck from the back, causing his armour to be cut off. The pagan headed towards me and pressed me so forcibly that I felt as if I was dying, but the death took him over and he released me.

- It was the decision of the Noble Prophet that if someone kills any pagan and he has a prove to it then he will be entitled to receive all his belongings as booty. During battle, a pagan was killed by me but for this I had no witness. Even then, I put forward my story in front of the Noble Prophet. He considered me true and awarded the things which belonged to the murdered.
- I bought with it, a garden in Banu Salamah. It was the first property I got after embracing Islam.

Narrated: Abu Qatada.

4003

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

When the Prophet had finished from the battle of Hunain, he sent Abu Amir as the head of an army towards the tribes of Autos. I was also accompanied with my uncle Abu Amir. We had our first clash with Duraid bin Summa and we defeated him. But Abu Amir was shot at his knee with an arrow and that was fixed into his knee. He pointed me out his killer, and in return I killed him with an arrow. Abu Amir survived for a short while and then died. Before his departure he handed over the responsibility of the troops to me. ---- When I returned and reached to the Prophet I first conveyed the last message of Abu Amir to him. He had said, "Tell the Noble Prophet to ask for Allah's Forgiveness for me." So the Prophet invoked good for him. Raising his hand, he said " O Allah, Forgive Ubaid Abi Amir. O Allah, make him on the Day of Resurrection, superior to many of Your human creatures." *Narrated: Abu Musa Ash'ari.*

4004/4005

Allah's Prophet had overwhelmed Taif. The Prophet came to me while there was an effeminate man sitting with me. At that time he was telling to 'Abdullah bin Umaiyah that if ----

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Allah gives you victory over Taif then take the daughter of Ghailan in marriage as she is beautiful and fleshy. The Prophet then said, "These effeminate men should never enter upon you." It means the Prophet was ordering women to remain in veil with these people. *Narrated: Um Salama.*

4006 When Allah's Prophet surrounded Taif but could not conquer its people, then he said, "We will return to Madinah if Allah wills." The Companions were distressed with this situation and asked the Prophet, "Shall we go away without conquering Taif?" Then the Prophet said to them, "Ok! Fight for tomorrow." They fought and many of them got wounded, whereupon the Prophet said again, "We will return tomorrow if Allah wills." But this time people were delighted, whereupon the Prophet smiled.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Amr.

4007 Allah's Prophet came out for a fight with the people of Taif with 22 Companions. Sa'ad was the first man who has thrown the first arrow. Whereas, Abu Bakr jumped over the wall of the Taif Fort with some Companions. I heard from Sa'ad and Abu Bakr that the Prophet said, "If somebody claims to be the son of somebody other than his father knowingly, he will be denied for Paradise.

Narrated: Abu Uthman.

4008 I was with the Prophet when he was camping at Ja'rana, a place between Makkah and Madinah. Bilal was with us. A Bedouin came to the Prophet and said, "Won't you fulfil what you have promised me?" The Prophet said, 'Get the Rejoice." The Bedouin said, What shall I do with this rejoice?" Then the Prophet turned to me and Bilal in an angry mood and said, 'The Bedouin has refused to get the good tidings, so you both accept them.' Bilal and I said, "We accept them." Then the Prophet asked for a drinking bowl containing water and washed his hands and face in it, and then took a mouthful of water and threw it therein and said to us, "Drink some of it and pour some over your faces and chests and be happy at the good tidings." So we took the ----

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drinking bowl and did as instructed. Um Salama called from behind a screen, "Keep something (*water*) for your mother." So they left some of it for her too. *Narrated: Abu Musa.*

4009

My father says that when Allah's Prophet camped at a place named Ja'rana, I was also with him. The Noble Prophet was sitting under the shadow of a raised curtain roof. One Bedouin came, having some perfume in his dress, and asked the Prophet, "What do you say about that person who has used his Ihram having scent. The Prophet said, Take out that Ihram and wash the fragrance from the cloth, and keep all the events in your Hajj as is being done in 'Umra.

Narrated: Safwan bin Ya'ali.

4010to4014

(These five hadith narrates one subject and the gist of all is):

- On the day of Hunain, Allah gave the war booty to His Prophet when he confronted the tribe of Hawazin. The Prophet distributed more from that booty amongst those whose hearts were recently reconciled to Islam. He thought that their hearts still need more faith and they are in need of encouragement as well. But the Ansar who got less from that booty were distressed. They thought that the Prophet has ignored them and gave more to the Quraish, wherein their blood are still dropping from our swords.
- On this point the Noble Prophet gave his sermon and said, "O the People of Ansar! Earlier you were misguided, and Allah gave you right direction due to me. Earlier you were having dissension among yourself, and Allah gave you love for each other only due to me. Earlier you were poor, and now Allah made you well-off.
- Ansar said, "Indeed! we have the favour of Allah and His Messenger. The Prophet said, "Won't you be pleased that the people take the worldly things and you take Allah's Prophet with you?"

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- The Prophet also said, "If the people took their way through a valley or mountain pass, I would take my way through the Ansar's valley or mountain pass." "And Ansar are like the lower part of the quilt which makes a contact with its user, whereas the others are like the upper part of the quilt."
- The Noble Prophet also said, "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: 'Abdullah bin Zaid, Anas bin Malik, and Zaid bin Anas.

(See Hadith -2932/2933, 3513/ 3514, 3528/3529).

4015/4016 When the Prophet distributed the war booty of Hunain, a man from the Ansar said, "The Prophet did not intend to please Allah in this distribution." When he listened to this, the colour of his face changed and he said, "May Allah bestow His Mercy on Moosa, because he was troubled with more than this, but he remained patient."

Narrated: 'Abdullah ibn Masood.

4017

(This hadith describes two subjects.

The sum up of the two is):

- On the day of the battle of Hunain, the tributes of Hawazin and Ghatafan and others, along with their animals and offspring and wives, came to fight against the Prophet. The Prophet had ten thousand Emigrants, Ansars and some new Muslims with him. During the battle, most of the Companions ran away, leaving the Prophet alone. At this point, the Prophet made two calls which were clearly distinguished from each other. He turned right and said, "O the group of Ansar!" They said, "Labbaik, O Allah's Messenger! Rejoice, as we are with you!" Then he turned left and said, "O the group of Ansar!" They said, "Labbaik! O Allah's Prophet! Rejoice, as we are with you!" ---- In the end, Allah made victorious to the Muslims.

No.**Hadith**

- *(The second subject is related to the distribution of war booty at Hunain):* This is a repeated hadith. See hadith-4010 to 41014 above.

Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.

4018 The Prophet sent a Saraya towards Najd and I was in it. Our share from the booty amounted to twelve camels each, and we were given an additional camel each. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
(Compiler's Note: Ghazwa and Saraya are types of expeditions. An expedition in which the Prophet personally participated is called Ghazwa and an expedition that he ordered but didn't personally participate is called Saraya)

4019 The Prophet sent Khalid bin Walid to the tribe of Bani Jazimah. Khalid invited them to Islam. They accepted to embrace Islam but they could not express themselves by saying, "We have embraced Islam." They were telling, "we have come out of one religion to another." So Khalid kept on killing some of them, and taking some of them as captives. They handed over the captives to us. Later, there came the day when Khalid ordered that all his captives should be killed. We said, "By Allah! we will not kill them." When we reached to the Prophet, we mentioned him the whole story. On that, the Prophet raised both his hands and said twice, "O Allah! I am free from what Khalid has done."

Narrated: Saalim.

4020 The Prophet sent a Saraya under the command of a man from the Ansar and ordered the soldiers to obey him. The commander ordered them to collect fire-wood." So they collected it. Then he said, "Make a fire in it." When they made it, he said, "Enter in to the fire." First they intended to do as ordered but then started thinking, "No it can't be like this! we had run from the fire and came into the refuge of the Prophet. And they kept on saying that till the fire was extinguished and the anger of the commander abated. When that news reached to the Prophet he said, "Obedience to somebody is required in good works only."

Narrated: 'Ali.

No.**Hadith**

4021 Allah's Prophet sent Abu Moosa in one province and Mu'adh bin Jabal in another province of Yemen. The Prophet emphasized them to facilitate things for the people and do not make things difficult for them. Be kind and lenient with the people, and do not be hard on them. Give the people good tidings and do not make them sad.

So both of them went to their respective provinces. Both used to take a round all over their provinces. When they come near the limits of their provinces, they used to meet each other too. Once Mu'adh came closer to Abu Musa. There he saw a man is sitting, and the people had gathered around him. Mu'adh asked, "What is going on?" They replied, "This is 'Abdullah bin Qais and this fellow has reverted from Islam. Therefore, Abu Moosa ordered to kill this man, so he was killed.

Mu'adh dismounted and asked Abu Musa, "How do you recite the Qur'an?" Abu Moosa said, "I recite the Qur'an regularly at intervals and piecemeal. Then Moosa asked the same question with Mu'adh. He replied, "I sleep in the first part of the night and then get up after having slept for the time devoted for my sleep and then recite as much as Allah has written for me. So I seek Allah's Reward for both my sleep as well as my prayer (*at night*)."

Narrated: Abu Burda.

4022 The Prophet had sent us to Yemen. I asked the Prophet about alcoholic drinks which are used to be prepared there. The Prophet asked, "What are they?" I said, "One is Tib, which is an alcoholic drink made from honey; and another one is Mirz, which is an alcoholic drink made from barley." The Prophet said, "All intoxicants are prohibited."

Narrated: Abu Moosa Al-Ash'ari.

4023 (*This hadith repeats the two subjects narrated in the above given hadiths*). See Hadith-4021 and Hadith-4022 above.

Narrated: Abu Burda.

4024 Allah's Prophet was camping at a place called Al-Bath. The Prophet asked, "O Abdullah bin Qais! "Have you made the

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intention to perform Hajj and put your Ihram?" He replied, "Yes, O Allah's Prophet! I put my Ihram just like you." Prophet said, "What did you say that time?" "I said, "O Allah! 'Labbaik', and expressed the same intention as yours." Prophet asked, "Have you driven the Hadi along with you?" He replied, "No, I did not drive the Hadi." Prophet said, "So perform the Tawaf of the Ka'bah and then the Sae', between Safa and Marwah and then finish the state of Ihram." So I did the same. We continued to follow in that tradition till the Caliphate of Umar.

Narrated: Abu Musa Ash'ari.

- 4025 Allah's Prophet said to Mu'adh bin Jabal when he sent him to Yemen, "You will come to the people of Scripture, and when you reach them, invite them to testify that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and that Muhammad is His Messenger. And if they obey you in that, then tell them that Allah has enjoined on them five prayers to be performed every day and night. And if they obey you in that, then tell them that Allah has enjoined on them Sadaqah/Zakat to be taken from the rich and given to the poor. And if they obey you in that, then tell them that, "Be afraid of the curse of an oppressed person as there is no screen between his invocation and Allah."

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

- 4026 When Mu'adh arrived at Yemen, he led the prayer of Fajr wherein he recited this Verse:

وَاتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ خَلِيلًا

{And Allah made Ibrahim His close friend (04:125)}

A man amongst the people said, "How glad the mother of Ibrahim is!" *Narrated: Amr bin Maimun.*

- 4027 Allah's Prophet sent us to Yemen along with Khalid bin Walid. Later on he sent 'Ali in his place and said to him, "Give Khalid's companions the choice of either staying with you or returning to Madinah." I was one of those who stayed with him and got several Oqia. *Narrated: Bara.*

(Compiler's Note: Oqia is equal to 40 Dirham)

No.**Hadith**

4028 The Prophet sent 'Ali to Khalid (*in Yemen*) to bring the Khumus of the booty. At this juncture 'Ali gone betrayal, so I hated him. When we returned and reached to the Prophet I mentioned his treachery. The Prophet said, "O Buraida! Do you hate 'Ali?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Don't hate him, because 'Ali deserves more than that from that Khumus.

Narrated: Buraida.

4029

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

'Ali sent a piece of gold freshly taken from its mine, in a tanned leather container to Allah's Prophet. The Noble Prophet distributed that amongst four Companions. On that, one man said, "We are more deserving of this gold than these persons." When that news reached to the Prophet, he said, "Don't you trust me? I am the trustworthy man of Allah. He said, "O Prophet! Be afraid of Allah." Khalid bin Walid said, "O Allah's Prophet! Shall I chop his neck off?" The Prophet said, "No! because he may offer prayers." Khalid said, "Among these Muslim, numerous are hypocrites." The Noble Prophet said, "I have not been ordered by Allah to search the hearts of the people or cut open their bellies." Then the Prophet looked at him while he was going out and then said, "From the offspring of this man there will come out people who will recite the Qur'an continuously and elegantly but it will not exceed their throats. *(They will neither understand it nor act upon it)*. They would go out of the religion as an arrow goes through a game's body." *Narrated: Abu Saeed Khudri.*

4030/4031

(When 'Ali reached Makkah from Yemen the Prophet advised to keep himself into Ihram and ordered to do sacrifice). See Hadith-1462/1463. In hadith-4031, the Prophet advised that who did not bring Hadi, they should make it as 'Umra and then come out of Ihram. *Narrated: Jabir and Bakr.*

4032to4035

In the Pre-Islamic Period of Ignorance there was a house called Zul Khalasa or Ka'bah Yamaniya or Ka'bah Shamiya. The Prophet said to me, "Won't you relieve me from Zul Khalasa?" So I set out with one-hundred-and-fifty riders.

No.**Hadith**

We reached there and dismantled it and killed whoever was present there. Then I came to the Prophet and informed him, and he invoked good upon us and on the tribe of Ahmas.

Narrated: Jarir. (See Hadith -3557).

4036

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

While I was travelling towards Yemen, I met two men named Zu Kala' and Zu 'Amr. I started telling them about Allah's Prophet. Zu 'Amr said to me, "If, what you are saying about your Prophet is true, then he has expired three days ago." When we had covered some distance on the way to Madinah, we saw some riders coming from Madinah. We asked them and they said, "Allah's Prophet has passed away and Abu Bakr has been appointed as the Caliph. Then Zu Kala' and Zu 'Amr said to me, "For the moment we are going to Yemen but tell your Caliph that we will come again." And then said, "O Jarir! You, the nation of 'Arabs, will remain prosperous as long as you choose and appoint another chief whenever a former one is departed."

Narrated: Jarir.

4037to4039

(The Prophet sent troops to the eastern sea coast under the leadership of Abu 'Ubaida bin Jarrah. During journey their food ran short so much that only one date per head was available. But when they reached to the sea, by the grace of God, they got a huge fish. They eat it for complete 18 days). See Hadith-2321.

Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

4040

The Prophet had made Abu Bakr Siddique as chief of the, Hajj before the Hajj-ul-Wida. On the day of Nahr, Abu Bakr sent me along with a group of persons to announce to the people: "No pagan is permitted to perform Hajj after this year, and nobody is permitted to perform the Tawaf of the Ka'bah naked." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

(See Hadith -360 and hadith -1524).

4041

The last Surah which was revealed in full was Surah Baraa (or Surah Tauba), and the last Verse which was revealed was the Verse-176 of Surah An-Nisa' (يَسْتَفْتُونَكَ قُلِ اللَّهُ يُفْتِيكُمْ فِي الْكَلَالَةِ).

Narrated: Bara.

No.**Hadith**

4042 A delegation from Banu Tamim came to the Prophet. The Prophet said to them, "O Banu Tamim! Accept the good tidings." They said, "O Allah's Prophet! You have given us good tidings, now give us something." Signs of displeasure appeared on Prophet's face. Then another delegation from Yemen came and he said to them, " Banu Tamim has refused to accept the good tidings, now you accept them" They replied, "We have accepted them, O Allah's Prophet!

Narrated: 'Imran bin Hussein.

4043 I heard three qualities attributed to Banu Tamim:

1. Out of all my followers, Banu Tamim are the strongest opponent of Dajjal;
2. 'Aisha had a slave-girl, and the Prophet told her to manumit her as she was from the descendants of the Prophet Ismail;
3. When their Zakat was brought, the Prophet said, "This is the Zakat of my people."

After listening to these qualities I keep them as my friends.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

4044 A group of riders belonging to Banu Tamim came to the Prophet. Abu Bakr said to the Prophet, "Appoint Qa'qa bin Ma'bad bin Zurah as their ruler." 'Umar suggested, "No! Please appoint Aqra' bin Habis." Thereupon Abu Bakr and 'Umar started debate so seriously that their voices became louder. Then the following Divine Verses were revealed in that connection:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَقَدَّمُوا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ

{O People who believe! Do not be advance ahead of Allah and His Noble Messenger (49.01)}

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Zubair.

4045/4046

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

I asked Ibn 'Abbas regarding Nabiz (*sedative drink*). He said, it is the sayings of the Noble Prophet, "I order you to do five things: (1) To believe in Allah means, to testify that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah; (2) To offer prayers regularly; (3) To pay Zakat; (4) To fast in the month of -----

No.**Hadith**

Ramazan; and (5) To give the Khumus (*one-fifth of the booty*) for Allah's sake. ----- And I forbid you from four things: (1) Sedative drink made from pumpkin; (2) The wooden pots, (3) Green water earthy can; and (4) Oily pots in which sedative drink Nabiz is made. *Narrated: Abu Jamra.*

4047

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

(It is the Prophet's saying that): "After Asr prayer, prayers should not be performed till sunset/Maghrib prayer." However, people saw that the Noble Prophet had once offered two Rakat prayers at this time. Therefore, I was sent by three Companions to 'Aisha to enquire about the actual position on this point. She forwarded me to Um Salama to get the proper answer. Um Salama said that the fact behind this instance was, "On that day some people of the tribe of Qais approached to the Prophet to embrace Islam, hence the Prophet could not perform his usual two Rakat (*usual prayers*) just after the compulsory prayer of Zuhr. So, these two Rakat were his usual two Rakat of Zuhr, offered as delayed prayer." *Narrated: Abu Jamra.*

(See Hadith -556 to 560 and Hadith 1159).

4048

Initially Jumua (*Friday*) prayer was offered only in the Prophet's Mosque. After that, this Jumua Prayer was offered in Jawathi Mosque, that is a village at Bahrain.

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

4049

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

The Prophet once sent some cavalry towards Najd. They brought a man, called Thumama bin Uthal, from the tribe of Banu Hanifa. They fastened him to one of the pillars of the Prophet's Mosque. The Prophet went to him and said, "What have you got, O Thumama?" He replied, "I have got a good thought, O Muhammad! If you should kill me, you would kill a person who has already killed somebody, and if you should set me free, you would do a favor to one who is grateful. ----- The Prophet put him fastened with the pillar for three days, and then he asked the same questions with him. He repeated his already given answers.

No.**Hadith**

The Prophet ordered to his Companions, "Make him free." Thumama then came out of the mosque, took bath and then reached to the Prophet and said:

اشهد ان لا اله الا الله واشهد ان محمدا رسول الله

And then said, O Allah's Prophet! There was no face no religion, and no city on the surface of the earth most disliked by me than yours, but now your face, your religion and your city of Madinah have become the most beloved to me. When I was arrested at that time, I was intending to Makkah for 'Umra. Now what you will say for me? The Prophet gave him good tidings and ordered to go for 'Umra. When he came to Makkah, people were telling to him, "You have become an atheist." Thumama replied, "No! By Allah, I have embraced Islam. By Allah! Not a single grain of wheat will come to you unless the Noble Prophet gives his permission." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

4050/4051

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

Musailamah Kazzab came to the Prophet and said, "If you make me your Caliph after you, then me and my people will follow your religion. The Noble Prophet said, "I think you are the same person who was shown to me in my dream. You are one of the man of Hell-fire."

Regarding this dream Abu Hurairah narrates that: The Prophet said, "One day I was sleeping in the day time, I saw *(in a dream)* two bangles of gold in my hands and that make me worried. And then I was inspired Divinely in the dream that I should blow on them. So I blew on them and both the bangles flew away. ---- I interpreted it that two liars *(who would claim to be prophets)* would appear after me. One of them would be Ansi and the other is Musailamah."

Narrated: Ibn Abbas.

4052

We used to worship stones. But when we could not get a stone then we would collect some earth and then bring a sheep standing on it and milk that sheep over it, and perform the Tawaf around it. When the month of Rajab comes, we

No.**Hadith**

used to stop the military actions, calling this month the iron-remover, because we used to remove and throw away the iron parts of every spear and arrow in the month of Rajab. When the Prophet sent with Allah's Message, I was a boy working as a shepherd of my family camels. When we heard the news about the appearance of the Prophet, we ran to the Hell-fire, i.e. to Musailamah al-Kazzab.

Narrated: Abu Raja Al-Utaridi.

4053 (Musailamah Kazzab meets the Prophet. The Noble Prophet saw a dream in this connection). With some difference of words this is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-4050/4051 above.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Utba.

4054to4056 The Chiefs of two tribes wanted to appoint security guard for their properties. So they reached to the Noble Prophet and requested to kindly provide us an honest man who can care of their properties as security guard. The Prophet said, "I will give you an honest man who is really trustworthy." Everyone of the Muslim people hoped to be that one. The Prophet then saw to Abu Ubaida bin Jarrah and said, "Stand up!" and then said, he is "Amin of this nation", the most dependable honest man." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Utba.*

4057 Allah's Prophet promised me, "If the revenue of Bahrain comes, I will give you so much and so much," repeating it thrice. But the revenue of Bahrain did not come till Allah's Prophet had passed away. When the revenue arrived during the rule of Abu Bakr, he arranged an announcement for public that: "Whoever had any debt or promise due upon the Prophet, should present himself to me." I came to Abu Bakr and informed him that the Prophet had said to me, If the revenue of Bahrain comes, I will give you so-much and so much and he repeated his promise three times. So Abu Bakr gave me five-hundred, three times.

Narrated: Jabir bin Abdullah.

4058 Me and my brother came from Yemen (to Madinah) and stationed there for the personal services of the Prophet for some time. During this period, 'Abdullah bin Masood and --

No.**Hadith**

his mother came to the Prophet so frequently that we considered them among "Ahle Bait" (*members of the house*).

Narrated: Abu Musa.

- 4059 Abu Moosa was describing related to the subject of "Oath Taking". He told us that we, the people of Ash'ari Tribe, reached to the Noble Prophet and asked him to give us something to ride, but the Prophet refused. Then we asked him for the second time to give us something to ride, but the Prophet took an oath that he would not give us anything to ride. After a while, some camels of booty were brought to the Prophet and he was distributing them. He ordered that five camels be given to us. When we took those camels I said, "O Allah' Prophet! You took an oath that you would not give us anything to ride, but you have given us." He said, "Yes, when I take an oath and later I see a better solution than that, I act on the later (*and break my oath*)."

Narrated: Zuhdam.

- 4060 (*The Prophet ordered to accept tidings or good news*). This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-4042 above.

Narrated: Imran bin Husain.

- 4061to4064 The Prophet beckoned with his hand towards Yemen and said, "Belief is there. They are soft hearted, faithful and wise people." However, the harshness and mercilessness are the qualities of the people of Rabia and Mazr tribes. Those who are the owners of camels are proud and arrogant. Those who are the owners of sheeps are dignified and are of peaceful nature. And affliction is there from where the sun rises.

Narrated: Abu Hurairah and Masood.

- 4065 We were sitting with Ibn Masood when Khabbab came and asked, "O 'Abdullah! Can these young fellows recite Qur'an as you do?" Ibn Masood said, "If you wish I can order one of them to recite Qur'an for you." Khabbab replied, "Yes, Sure!". Then 'Abdullah addressed to me, "O Alqama! Recite." I recited 50 Verses of Surah Maryum. Khabbab said, "He is good in recitation." 'Abdullah said, "His recitation is similar to me."

No.**Hadith**

Then 'Abdullah turned towards Khabbab. He saw that he was wearing a gold ring, whereupon he said, "Hasn't the time for its throwing away come yet?" Khabbab said, "You will not see me wearing it after today," and he threw it away. *Narrated: Alqama.*

4066 Tufail bin 'Amr came to the Prophet and said, "The nation of Daus have perished as they disobeyed and refused to accept Islam. So invoke Allah against them." But the Prophet said, "O Allah! Give guidance to the Daus tribe and bring them to Islam!" *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*

4067 I was on the way to meet the Prophet with the intension that I would pledge from him for embracing Islam. A slave of mine ran away during journey. I reached to the Prophet I gave him the oath of allegiance (*for Islam*). One day, while I was sitting with the Prophet, suddenly the slave appeared. The Prophet said to me. "O Abu Hurairah! Here is your slave," I said, "I now manumitted him for Allah's Sake,"

Narrated: Abu Hurairah.

4068 We came to 'Umar in a delegation (*during his rule*). He started calling the men, one by one, and calling each by his name. I said to him. "O chief of the Believers! Do you know all of us?, He said, "Why not! You embraced Islam when your people disbelieved; when they ran away you fulfilled; when they denied you recognized the (*Truth of Islam*). " On that I said, "Now I don't care for anything."

Narrated: 'Adi bin Hatim.

4069 (*Muslims went out for Hajja-tul-Wida and performed Hajj and 'Umra*). This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-1461.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

4070 Ibn 'Abbas said, "If the one who is intending to perform 'Umra, if he has performed the Tawaf around the Ka'bah, his Ihram is considered to have finished. I asked Ata, 'What proof does Ibn 'Abbas has to this saying?' 'Ata' said, "It is taken from the Verse of Quran":

ثُمَّ مَحَلُّهَا إِلَى الْبَيْتِ الْعَتِيقِ

{Then they are to be brought to the Free House. (22:33)}

No.**Hadith**

- The Prophet ordered personally to his Companions to finish their Ihram during Hajjat-ul-Wada." I said, "That finishing the Ihram is after coming from 'Arafat." Then 'Ata said, "Ibn 'Abbas thinks that one can take out Ihram both before going to 'Arafat or after coming from it. *Narrated: Ibn Jareeh.*
- 4071 I was with the Prophet at a place called Batha. The Prophet asked me, "Did you assume the Ihram for Hajj?" I said, "Yes," He said, "How did you express your intention (*for performing Hajj*)?" I said, "I am ready! I assume the Ihram with the same intention as that of Allah's Prophet." The Prophet said, "Perform the Tawaf around the Ka'bah and between Safa and Marwah, and then open your Ihram." So I did the same. *Narrated: Abu Musa Ash'ari.*
- 4072 Narrated Hafsa: The Prophet said to all his wives to finish their Ihram during the year of Hajjat-ul-Wada. On that, I asked the Prophet "What stops you from finishing your Ihram?" He said, "I have matted my hair and garlanded my Hadi. So I will not finish my Ihram unless I have slaughtered my Hadi." *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
- 4073 A woman from the tribe of Khatham asked for the verdict of Allah's Prophet. She said, "The compulsory Hajj is ordained on my father. But he has become so old and weak that he cannot sit firmly on the riding animal. Will it be sufficient if I perform the Hajj on his behalf?" He said, "Yes."
Narrated: Ibn Abbas. (See Hadith -1735).
- 4074 (*Prayer inside Ka'bah*). This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-386, Hadith-452 and Hadith 478/479. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
- 4075 Safiya, the wife of the Prophet, menstruated during Hajjat-ul-Wada'. The Prophet said, "Is she going to detain us?" I said to him, "O Allah's Prophet! Just after coming to Makkah, she has already performed the Tawaf around the Ka'bah." The Prophet said, " Let her then proceed on to Madinah, as now there is no need of Tawaf-ul-Wada to her."
Narrated: 'Aisha. (See Hadith -1626).
- 4076 The Noble Prophet was addressing on the day of Hajjat-ul-Wada. His address started with the praise of Allah, then he

No.**Hadith**

mentioned about Masih Dajjal and described about him extensively. He then said, "Allah did not send any prophet but that prophet warned his nation of Masih Dajjal. The Prophet Noah and the prophets following to him also warned their people. He will definitely appear amongst you. To recognize him this indication would be sufficient for you that he will be a person having his right eye blind, and it will be bulging like a grape."

No doubt! Like the sanctity in this day of yours, like in this town of yours, and like in this month of yours, Allah has made your blood and your properties sacred to one another. This will remain sacred in future too."

Then the Prophet asked the people: Haven't I conveyed Allah's Message to you? " They jointly replied, "Yes." Then the Prophet said thrice, "O Allah! Be witness for it." Then Prophet added, "Woe to you! Do not become infidels after me by cutting the necks of one another."

Narrated: Ibn 'Umer. (See Hadith -1632 to1635).

4077 The Prophet fought nineteen battles and performed only one Hajj after migration, which is called "Hajja-tul-Wada. After that he did not perform any other Hajj. Abu Ishaq said, "He had performed one Hajj when he was in Makkah."

Narrated: Zaid bin Arqam.

4078 The Prophet ordered me during Hajja-tul-Wada'. "Tell all the people that they should keep quiet and listen to me what I say." He then said, "Do not become infidels after me by cutting the necks of one another."

Narrated: Jarir.

4079 On the day of Hajja-tul-Wada', the Prophet said in his address, "Look! Time has taken its original shape which it had, when Allah created the Heavens and the Earth. The year is of twelve months. Out of it, four months are sacred, i.e. Zul Qa'dah, Zul Hajja and Muharram, and the fourth is Rajab. The Prophet asked, Which month is this? We said, "Allah and His Prophet know better." Then the Prophet said, "Isn't it the month of Dhul-Hijja?" We replied, "Yes."

No.**Hadith**

Then he said, "Which town is this?" "We replied, "Allah and His Prophet know better." Then he said, "Isn't it the town of Makkah?" We replied, "Yes." Then he said, "Which day is today?" We replied, "Allah and His Prophet know better." Then he said, "Isn't it the day of Nahr (*sacrifice*)?" We replied, "Yes."----- He said, "So your blood, your properties, and your honour are sacred to one another like the sanctity of this day of yours, in this city of yours, in this month of yours. Then he said, "Beware! Do not become infidels after me, and start cutting the throats of one another. It is incumbent on those who are present to convey this message of mine to those who are absent. Lastly he said twice, "No doubt! I conveyed Allah's Message to you?"

Narrated: Abu Bakra.

- 4080 Some Jews came to the Prophet and said, "Had this Verse been revealed to us, we would have taken that day as 'Eid festival." 'Umar said, "What Verse?" They said:

أَيُّومَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي

{This day I have perfected your religion for you (Muhammad), and completed My favour upon you and have chosen Islam as your religion (05.03)}

'Umar said, "I know the place where it was revealed; It was revealed while Allah's Prophet was staying at 'Arafat."

Narrated: Tariq bin Shahab.

- 4081to4083 (Muslims went out for Hajja-tul-Wida and performing Hajj and 'Umra). This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-1467.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

- 4084 (The Noble prophet visited to the place of Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas and asked about his sickness. He also advised him to prepare a will and distribute his properties justly). This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-2559. *Narrated: Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas.*

(See Hadith -1216).

- 4085/4086 The Prophet got his head shaved on completion of his Hajjat-ul-Wada. Most of his Companions also did shave their heads accordingly. However some of his Companions got their hair cut short only. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.*

No.**Hadith**

(Compiler's Note: Complete head shaving is technically known as "Halaq", and trimming of hair is called "Qasr")

4087 Allah's Prophet was leading the prayer at Mina during Hajjat-ul-Wada'. I came riding a donkey and the donkey passed in front of a part of the row, but soon I dismounted from it. And then joined for prayer with the people.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas.

4088 Usama bin Zaid says that the Noble Prophet used to ride with a moderate easy speed during Hajjat-ul-Wada'. Nevertheless, if he encountered an open space, he would increase his speed." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Zubair.*

4089 I offered the Maghrib and 'Isha' prayers together, following with the Prophet during Hajjat-ul-Wada'.

Narrated: Abu Ayub Ansari.

4090 On the day of Tabuk, my Companions sent me to Allah's Prophet to ask him for animal to ride. At that time the Prophet was not in a good mood. So he said, "I will not give you ride for anything." I returned sadly because of the refusal. Only a short while, I heard that Bilal is calling me. I replied to his call. Bilal said, "Respond to Allah's Prophet who is calling you." When I went to the Prophet, he said, "Take these camels in a set of pair tied together. Take them to your companions and say that these are not for riding but use them in other works. Since I was hesitant on account of Prophet's first refusal, I thought that the people will doubt on my new statement. However, some persons were with me during my conversations with the Prophet, so they confirmed to my statement.

Narrated: Abu Moosa Ash'ari.

4091 Allah's Prophet set out for Tabuk, appointing 'Ali as his deputy in Madinah for his house. 'Ali said, "Do you want to leave the children and women on me?" The Noble Prophet said, "Will you not be pleased that to me you will be like Prophet Haroon to Moosa? But there will be no prophet after me."

Narrated: Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas.

No.**Hadith**

4092

(In Tabuk a worker quarreled with another worker. One of them reached to the Prophet and their dispute was settled). This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-2123. *Narrated: Safwan bin Yale.*

4093

(This is long hadith and its gist is):

- My father, Ka'ab bin Malik says that I did not remain behind Allah's Prophet in any Ghazwa except the Ghazwa of Badr and Tabuk. Since the battle of Badr started suddenly therefore Allah did not punish anyone who had not participated in it. But in Tabuk, it was not like that, because all witnessed the night of Aqaba with Allah's Prophet when people pledged for Islam.
- While coming out for Tabuk Battle, the Prophet had informed every Muslim everything. At the time when people were coming out for Tabuk I became lazy. I thought I will come out little later and with my speedy walk I will catch them. But my laziness prolonged for days and the troop gone too far. I was in Madinah and saw that here only old men or weaker persons left ---- or some hypocrites.
- I was informed that after reaching Tabuk, a meeting was called and the Noble Prophet asked, Where is this Ka'ab bin Malik? Of course! who could dare to reply. ---- All returned to Madinah from Tabuk, now everyone who remained behind, they started coming in front of the Prophet to tell their excuses. I presented myself to the Prophet but did not say any excuse but straightforward accepted my wrongdoing. Similarly two more persons followed to me and gone for the truth.
- The people who were making excuses, the Prophet forgave them, but for we three, he declared to all Muslims that no one would talk to these three persons, and this punishment will continue for 50 days.

No.**Hadith**

- Meanwhile, the Najrani king of Ghassan came to know all about this, so he sent a person who could persuade and misguide me. But, in this examination I came out of it very clean.
- On 50th day somebody called my name, O Ka'ab bin Malik! and said that it has been given a good tiding for you that the Noble Prophet has forgiven you people. On this everybody congratulated us. I met the Noble Prophet. On this subject three Verses were revealed on Allah's Prophet; These Verses are:

لَقَدْ تَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ الَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُ فِي سَاعَةِ الْعُسْرَةِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا كَادَ يَزِيغُ قُلُوبَ فَرِيقٍ مِّنْهُمْ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ إِنَّهُ بِهِمْ رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ .
 وَعَلَى الثَّلَاثَةِ الَّذِينَ خَلَفُوا حَتَّىٰ إِذَا صَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الْأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ وَصَاقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنْفُسُهُمْ وَظَنُّوا أَن لَّا مَلْجَأَ مِنَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَابَ عَلَيْهِمْ لِيُثَبِّتُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ .
 يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ .

(09: 117, 118 and 119) *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Ka'ab.*

4094/4095 While going to Tabuk, the Prophet passed by Hijr and he said, "These are the dwelling places of those people who were unjust to themselves. They were punished by Allah due to their disobediences. So do not enter to this place except in a weeping state, lest the same calamity as of theirs should befall you." Then the Prophet covered his head and made his speed fast till he crossed the valley.

Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umer.

4096 In Tabuk, the Noble Prophet went out to answer the call of nature. When he returned I got up to pour water for him for his ablution. He washed his face then his forearms. The sleeves of his cloak was tight, so he took them out from underneath the cloak. Lastly he passed wet hands over his stockings. *Narrated: Mughira bin Shu'ba.*

4097 We were returning from Tabuk and reached almost closed to Madinah then the Prophet said, "Here comes Taaba, and this is Uhad, a mountain that loves us and is loved by us."

Narrated: Abu Humaid Sa'adi. (See Hadith -1754).

No.**Hadith**

- 4098 We were returning from Tabuk, and when he approached Madinah, the Prophet said, "There are some people in Madinah who were with you all the time. The people asked, "O Allah's Prophet! Even though they were at Madinah?" He said, "Yes, they were stopped by a genuine excuse but their hearts were with you." *Narrated: Anas.*
- 4099 Allah's Prophet sent a letter to Khosrau with 'Abdullah bin Huzafa and told him to hand it over to Manzir bin Sawa, the governor of Bahrain. Afterwards that letter was handed to Khosrau. When he saw the letter he tore it into pieces. The sub narrator Musaiyab said that when Allah's Prophet came to know about this, He invoked, "O Allah! You tear them all totally to Khosrau and his companions as they tore my letter into pieces." *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 4100 During the days of the Battle of Jamal, I was among the troops and 'Aisha was also with us. I had been about to join the Companions of Jamal and fight along with them. I remembered that sayings of the Prophet when he was informed that the Persians had crowned the daughter of Khosrau as their ruler, he had said, "Such people as ruled by a lady will never be successful." *Narrated: Hassan Abu Bakra.*
- 4101/4102 I remember that I went out with the boys to the place called Thaniya-ul-Wada' to receive the Prophet. He was returning from the Ghazwa of Tabuk. *Narrated: Sa'ib bin Yazid.*
- 4103 I heard the Prophet reciting Surah al-Mursalat in the Maghrib prayer. After that prayer he did not lead us in any prayer till he passed away. As such, this was my last follow up prayer with the Prophet. *Narrated: Um Fazal bint Harith.*
- 4104 (Hazrat 'Umer used to praise about the knowledge of Ibn Abbas particularly with his young age). This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-3378. *Narrated: Jubair bin Abbas.*
- 4105/4106 It was Thursday. The ailment of Allah's Prophet became worse and he said, fetch me something so that I may write to you something after which you will never go astray." The people present there differed in this matter, and it was not --

No.**Hadith**

right to differ before a prophet. 'Umer said that at present the Prophet is in severe pain. Writing of will is not a must because we have Quran and that is sufficient to us. Someone said he is seriously sick but still he is talking to us, so it would be better to ask him again. People started asking but the Noble Prophet said, "Leave it at this time where I am, it is better than that where you are calling me." After that he ordered them to do three things. He said, "First; Turn the pagans out of the 'Arabian Peninsula, Second; Respect and give gifts to the foreign delegations as you have seen me dealing with them. As regards the third thing "At this moment I forgot it." ---- Nevertheless, no doubt, it was very unfortunate that Allah's Prophet was prevented from writing for them because of their differences and noise."

Narrated: Ibn Abbas. (See Hadith -115).

4107 *(The Prophet told Fatima during his fatal illness something secretly and she wept, then the Prophet said another thing secretly and she laughed).* This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-3376/3377. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

4108 It was heard from the Prophet that no prophet dies till he is given the option to select either the worldly life or the life of the Hereafter. I heard the Prophet in his fatal disease reciting the following Verse:

فَأُولَئِكَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنَ النَّبِيِّينَ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالشُّهَدَاءِ وَالصَّالِحِينَ وَحَسُنَ أُولَئِكَ رَفِيقًا

{They will be with those upon whom Allah has bestowed grace - that is the Prophets and the Truthful and Martyrs and the Virtuous;
and what excellent companions they are! (04.69)}

Thereupon I thought that the Prophet had been given the option and he choose the Hereafter.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

4109/4110 When Allah's Prophet was in good health, he used to say, "Never does a prophet die unless he is shown his place in Paradise, and then he is made alive or given option." When the Prophet became ill and his last moments came, he said:

No.**Hadith**

فى الرفيق الاعلى

{O Allah! (Please let me be) with the highest companion}
Thereupon I said, "He is not going to stay with us? " Then I came to know that it was the confirmation of the narration he used to mention to us while he was in good health.
Narrated: 'Aisha. (See Hadith -4108).

- 4111 Allah's Prophet became ill and he was lying taking a support of my chest, Abdur Rahman bin Abu Bakr entered carrying a tooth brush of wood. I gave it to the Prophet. He took it and washed his mouth with the help of this brush. Then indicating towards sky he said three times

فى الرفيق الاعلى

{O Allah! (Please let me be) with the highest companion}

And then he passed away. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

- 4112 Whenever the Prophet became sick then he used to recite Quranic Verses and invoke good and then blow that over his hand and then rub it off all over his body. So during his fatal illness I also did the same for him. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

- 4113 When the Prophet fell seriously sick he lied down taking a support of mine and then he invoked:

اللهم اغفرلى و ارحمنى و الحقتى بالرفيق

{O Allah forgive me, be merciful to me and arrange to meet me with great friends} *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

- 4114 The Prophet said just before his fatal illness, "Allah cursed the Jews as they took the graves of their prophets as places for worship." --- If there was no fear that the graves of the Holy Prophet would be a prostration, then his grave would have been made conspicuous.

Narrated: 'Aisha. (See Hadith -421/422).

- 4115 (This is a long hadith and its gist is):

- When the ailment of Allah's Prophet became aggravated he was in the house of Maimuna, so he requested all his wives to permit him to be treated in my house. They gave him permission and he came to my house, walking between Ibn Abbas and 'Ali.

No.Hadith

- When the Prophet felt that his disease became aggravated, he said, "Pour on me the water of seven water skins, the mouths of which have not been untied, so that I may give advice to the people." So we did according to his orders. Then he went out to the people in the Mosque and led them in prayer and preached to them.
- Allah' Prophet said, "Allah's curse be on the Jews and the Christians, as they took the graves of their prophets as the places of worship," and then warned the Muslims not to do like that.
- When Abu Bakr was ordered to lead the prayer, I felt that anybody standing in his place, would be a bad sign to the people, so I wanted Allah's Prophet to give up the idea of choosing Abu Bakr to lead the people in prayer. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

4116 The Prophet died while he was between my chest and chin, so I never dislike the death agony for anyone after the Prophet. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*

4117 'Ali came out of the house of Allah's Prophet during his fatal illness, the people asked him about the health of the Prophet. 'Ali replied, "He has recovered with the Grace of Allah." 'Abbas held 'Ali by the hand and said to him, "I feel that these are the last hours of the Prophet so let us go to Allah's Prophet and ask him who will take over the Caliphate. If it is given to us we will know as to it, and if it is given to somebody else, we will inform him so that he may tell the new ruler to take care of us." 'Ali said, "By Allah, if we asked Allah's Prophet for it and if he denies for us, the people will never give it (*the Caliphate*) to us after that. So by Allah, I will not ask Allah's Prophet for it."

Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.

4118 *(The Prophet was seriously ill. Hazrat Abu Bakr had started leading the congregations. During one congregation, the Prophet entered the mosque. On realizing this entry Abu Bakr tried to leave his place back but the Prophet gave him indication to --*

No.**Hadith**

continue the prayer). This is a repeated hadith. See Hadith-645 and hadith-1131. *Narrated: Anas Bin Malik.*

4119to4121 The Noble Prophet was repeatedly saying, "Where I will be tomorrow?" By realizing the situation all his wives said, "Wherever you like." Then The prophet came to my house. It was one of the favours of Allah towards me that Allah's Prophet expired in my house, lied taking the support of my chest. At the time of departure my saliva was mixed with his saliva. The Noble Prophet saw me as if asking something. So I asked him, "Would you like wooden brush to clean your teeth?" He nodded in agreement. So I softened the wooden brush brought by Abdur Rahman and gave it to him. He cleaned his teeth with it. In front of him there was a jug or a tin, He started dipping his hand in the water and rubbing his face with it, and said:

لا اله الا الله انّ للموت سكراتٍ

{None has the right to be worshipped except Allah,
Indeed the death gives great soreness}
Then raising his hands towards sky he said

في الرفيق الاعلى

{O Allah! *(Please let me be)* with the highest companion}
And then he passed away.

Narrated: 'Aisha.

(See Hadith -4111).

4122/4123 *(On the day of the sad demise of Prophet, Abu Bakr reached to him. He first leaned down on the Prophet and kissed him and then wept. He then said, "Let my father and mother be sacrificed for you. By Allah! Allah will never cause you to die twice. As for the death which was written for you, has come upon you." Then Abu Bakr went out and addressed to the people and said, "To proceed, if anyone amongst you used to worship Muhammad, then Muhammad is dead, but if you used to worship Allah, then Allah is Alive and shall never die. Then he recited the Verse 144 of Surah Aal Imran. After this recitation, everybody started reciting the same Verse and kept on reciting). This is repeated hadith. See Hadith-1167. Narrated: 'Aisha and Ibn Abbas*

No.**Hadith**

- 4124 We poured medicine in Prophet's mouth during his illness, and he started pointing to us, meaning to say, "Don't pour medicine in my mouth." We said, "He says so because a patient dislikes medicines." When he improved and felt a little better, he said, "Didn't I stop you to pour medicine in my mouth?" We said, "We thought it was because of the dislike patients have for medicines. He said, "Let everyone present in the house be given this medicine by pouring it in his mouth while I am looking at him, except 'Abbas."
- Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 4125 It was mentioned in the presence of 'Aisha that the Prophet had appointed 'Ali as successor by will. Thereupon she said, "Who said so? I saw the Prophet, while I was supporting him against my chest. He asked for a tray, and then fell on one side and expired, and I did not feel it. So how do the people say he appointed 'Ali as his successor?"
- Narrated: Aswad bin Yazid.*
- 4126 I asked 'Abdullah bin 'Aufa "Did the Prophet make a will? ' He replied, "No." I further asked, "How comes it that the making of a will was enjoined on the people or that they were ordered to make it? " He said, "The Prophet made a will concerning Allah's Book." *Narrated: Abu Talha.*
- 4127 Allah's Prophet did not leave a Dinar or a Dirham or a male or a female slave. He left only his white mule on which he used to ride, and his weapons, and a piece of land which he gave in charity for the needy travellers.
- Narrated: 'Amir bin Harith.*
- 4128 When the ailment of the Prophet got aggravated, whereupon Fatima said, "Oh, how distressed my father is!" The Noble Prophet said, "Your father will have no more distress after today." When he expired, she said, "O Father! Who has responded to the call of the Lord. Who has invited him! O Father, whose dwelling place is the Garden of Paradise (*Paradise of Firdaus*)! O Father! We convey this news of your death to Jabriel." When he was buried, Fatima said to me, "O Anas! How the people felt to throw earth over Allah's Prophet!!" *Narrated: Anas.*

No.**Hadith**

- 4129 (When the ailment of the Prophet aggravated, he said *في الرقيق الاعلى*). This is repeated hadith. See Hadith-4109/4110.
Narrated: 'Aisha.
- 4130 The Prophet stayed for ten years in Makkah after becoming Allah's Prophet. During this period Qur'an was revealed to him regularly. And after his migration he stayed in Madinah for thirteen years.' *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 4131 Allah's Prophet passed away when he was sixty-three years of age. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 4132 The covering sheet of the Prophet was mortgage to a Jew whose name was Abu al-Taham, and in its place 30 Saa of food gains were taken. However, this mortgage could not be made void till the prophet passed away.
Narrated: Usama bin Zaid.
- 4133/4134 (When Usama bin Zaid was made the commander of the troops for a battle, the people criticized his leadership. The Prophet said, *Usama is one of the most beloved persons to me*)." This is repeated hadith. See Hadith-3943. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
- 4135 Sanabihi said that I left Yemen to Madinah as an immigrant. When I reached at Zuhfa, I met a rider who told that only 5 days before the Noble Prophet has expired. ----- I asked Sanabihi, 'Did you hear anything about the night of Qadr?' He replied, 'Bilal says that the it is twenty seventh night of Ramazan." *Narrated: Abi Al-Khair.*
- 4136 The Prophet has taken part in 19 battles, and I was among him in 17 battles. *Narrated: Zaid bin Al-Arqam.*
- 4137 I fought fifteen Ghazwa in the company of the Noble Prophet. *Narrated: Bara bin A'azib.*
- 4138 I got the opportunity to fight in sixteen Ghazwa with Allah's Prophet. *Narrated: Ibn Buraida.*