

# SUMMER IMMERSION THE VIRTUES OF KNOWLEDGE



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## SESSION 4

### *Hadith 12*

#### **Hadith Narration**

Abu Mas'ud RA was a prominent Sahabi known for his many narrations. One such narration recounts an incident involving the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

#### **Incident with the Prophet**

During this incident, a man approached the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), expressing his need for assistance. He explained that his camel was no longer able to continue transporting him, and he requested a camel to travel on. In response to the man's request, the Prophet (peace be upon him) regretfully informed him that he did not have a camel available to provide at that particular moment. One of the companions present, moved by compassion and a desire to help, spoke up. He offered to guide the man to someone who could provide him with a camel for his journey.

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) praised and highlighted the virtue of guiding others to good deeds. He taught that the one who guides someone towards a good action receives a reward comparable to the one who performs that action. This principle emphasizes the significance of facilitating acts of kindness and support, even indirectly.

**Principle of Guidance**

The Hadith underscores the broader principle that guiding others toward righteousness extends beyond mere physical assistance. It includes offering moral support, sharing knowledge, or creating environments conducive to good actions. Whether through words of encouragement, practical assistance, or creating opportunities for virtuous deeds, every effort towards guiding others to good is rewarded by Allah.

**Parental Influence**

This principle also applies to parental influence. Parents who raise their children with strong moral values, teaching them to perform good deeds and avoid wrongdoings, share in the reward of their children's actions. This underscores the profound impact of upbringing and education in shaping individuals who contribute positively to society.

**Reward Principle**

Furthermore, the Hadith teaches that those who guide others towards good deeds do not diminish the reward of the doers themselves. Instead, both the initiator of guidance and the one who acts upon it receive full and separate rewards from Allah swt. This highlights the generosity and infinite mercy of Allah swt towards those who strive to spread goodness in the world.

Examples of such guidance include encouraging others to pray, fast, give charity, or engage in acts of kindness and compassion. These acts, no matter how small or indirect, contribute to building a community grounded in righteousness and mutual support.

***Hadith 13*****Profound Contemplation and Wisdom**

Abu Dardaa RA was renowned for his deep contemplative nature and profound insights into spiritual matters. His constant reflection and contemplation led to a deepened devotion to Allah swt, enhancing his spiritual connection and understanding of Islamic teachings.

### Simple Lifestyle

In his personal life, Abu Dardaa RA practiced asceticism and lived a modest, humble lifestyle. He prioritized spiritual pursuits over material comforts, emphasizing the importance of spiritual growth and piety in Islamic practice.

### Conditions as a Governor

**Initial Refusal and Negotiation** - Initially declining the governorship offer, Abu Dardaa RA expressed his disinterest in worldly positions. Upon negotiation, he stipulated that he be allowed to lead prayers (Imam) and teach the Sunnah alongside his administrative duties. This condition ensured he could maintain close proximity to the Masjid (Mosque) and continue his spiritual duties effectively.

**Purpose of Conditions** - By combining governance with spiritual leadership, Abu Dardaa RA aimed to influence and promote Islamic teachings within his administrative role. His conditions reflected a commitment to integrating religious principles into governance and public service, thereby fostering a community based on Islamic values.

### Visiting His Appointees

**Evaluation of Governors** - During his visits to governors appointed under his administration, Abu Dardaa RA critically evaluated their conduct. He rebuked those who indulged in luxury and extravagance at the expense of state resources, emphasizing the Islamic values of moderation and humility in leadership.

**Recognition of Humility** - Conversely, Abu Dardaa RA praised governors who lived humbly and modestly, prioritizing piety and service to the community. He valued individuals who exemplified Islamic virtues in their governance, encouraging others to follow their example.

## Journey of the Traveler from Medina

**Purpose and Journey** - A traveler from Medina undertook a journey to Damascus specifically to seek knowledge from Abu Dardaa RA. His purpose was to hear a Hadith directly transmitted by Abu Dardaa RA, known for his reliability and direct connection to the Prophet Muhammad PBUH.

**Value and Significance** - The journey underscored the importance of seeking authentic knowledge in Islam. It highlighted the spiritual value of learning directly from trustworthy sources and emphasized the role of knowledge in fostering spiritual growth and guidance for believers.

## Hadith on Seeking Knowledge

**Content and Narration** - Abu Dardaa RA narrated a Hadith emphasizing the virtues of seeking knowledge for the sake of Allah swt. The Hadith described the blessings and rewards bestowed upon those who earnestly pursue knowledge to enhance their understanding of Islam and strengthen their relationship with Allah swt.

**Impact and Benefits** - The Hadith stressed that knowledge leads to increased piety and good deeds. It serves as a guide for individuals in their journey toward righteousness and spiritual fulfillment, empowering them to live according to Islamic teachings and principles.

## Angels' Honor for Seekers of Knowledge

**Symbolism and Spiritual Recognition** - The symbolic gesture of angels laying down their wings for seekers of knowledge symbolized divine acknowledgment and approval. It demonstrated the spiritual significance of seeking knowledge sincerely for the sake of Allah swt and highlighted the honor bestowed upon those who prioritize learning and understanding in their pursuit of faith.

**Encouragement and Inspiration** - This recognition by angels served as encouragement for believers to prioritize seeking knowledge in their lives. It inspired them to deepen their understanding of Islam, apply its teachings in daily life, and strive for spiritual excellence in accordance with Allah's swt guidance.

### ***Hadith 14***

In this hadith, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) foretells that people will look up to his companions as their ideals and models, seeking them out for knowledge and guidance. He emphasizes that these individuals will emulate the actions of the companions, becoming their followers. This prophetic guidance highlights the responsibility of companions to uphold exemplary behavior and serve as sources of inspiration for others.

### **Importance of Treating Seekers of Knowledge Well**

The Prophet advises his companions to welcome seekers of knowledge warmly, irrespective of their origins. He stresses the importance of treating them with respect and kindness, as they journey from distant corners of the Earth to deepen their understanding of the religion.

### **The Sahabah's Response and Practice**

The companions of the Prophet Muhammad, following his advice, welcomed those seeking knowledge with open arms. They understood the importance of encouraging and uplifting these individuals, making them feel valued and appreciated for their pursuit of knowledge. This practice not only honored the Prophet's teachings but also fostered an environment of learning and growth within the community.

**Definition of Wisdom (Hikmah)**

The term "hikmah" in Islamic teachings refers to wisdom, encompassing statements that serve as aphorisms, maxims, teachings, or principles of the religion. It signifies profound insights and guidance derived from the teachings of Islam, aimed at nurturing a deeper understanding and application of faith in daily life.

***Hadith 15*****Wisdom and Knowledge: Insights from the Prophet PBUH**

The Prophet PBUH taught that wisdom encompasses various forms of profound statements—aphorisms, maxims, teachings, lessons, and principles of Deen. These words of wisdom are considered akin to lost possessions for the wise, who eagerly seek and deeply value them.

**The Pursuit of Wisdom and Knowledge**

Similar to the joy of finding a lost possession, everyone experiences moments of seeking wisdom in their lives. For those actively pursuing knowledge, opportunities to learn are seized eagerly. They grasp onto wisdom, recognizing its value and relevance to their personal growth and understanding.

**The Principle of "Lost Possession"**

According to the teachings, the principle of "lost possession" applies to seekers of knowledge. Those who diligently pursue knowledge are considered most deserving of it, regardless of where or how it is encountered. This approach underscores the active engagement required in the pursuit of wisdom and learning.

## Retention and Sharing of Knowledge

In practical terms, diligent seekers of knowledge often adopt strategies such as writing down insights or committing them to memory. This ensures that valuable lessons and teachings are retained and can be shared with others. Such practices have been a longstanding tradition among scholars and learners, aimed at preserving and passing on wisdom through generations.

## Analogies and Metaphors: Understanding Knowledge

Knowledge is metaphorically likened to prey in the jungle—free and fleeting. The analogy suggests that just as a hunter must actively pursue and capture prey to secure it, so too must seekers of knowledge actively engage with and retain what they learn. This active pursuit ensures that knowledge does not escape but remains accessible and beneficial over time.

## Hadith 16

- **Scope of Knowledge:**

- Involves the science of Halal (permissible) and Haram (forbidden), including dos and don'ts.
- Encompasses precise methodologies for religious practices such as prayer, fasting, Hajj, zakat, and business transactions.
- Extends to broader understanding across all aspects of Deen, including Quranic interpretation, contextualization of teachings, understanding of Hadith (Prophetic traditions), and derivation of religious rulings from primary sources.

## Characteristics of a seeker of knowledge:

- **Depth of Understanding:**

- They possess a profound and comprehensive understanding of Deen, going beyond mere rituals to grasp the underlying principles and wisdom.



- **Resilience Against Shaytan:**
  - Due to their deep understanding, they are less susceptible to Shaytan's temptations and deceptions.
  - They recognize potential pathways to sin and actively avoid them, safeguarding themselves from moral and spiritual pitfalls.
- **Guidance and Protection:**
  - They actively guide others, using their knowledge to protect fellow believers from falling into misguidance.
  - By sharing their understanding of what pleases and displeases Allah swt, they serve as a shield against Shaytan's efforts to lead others astray.

## Implications and Importance of Knowledge:

- **Defense Against Misguidance:**
  - Knowledge, when acquired sincerely and applied correctly, serves as a powerful defense against Shaytan's tactics.
  - It enables individuals to discern between right and wrong and to make informed decisions in their religious practices and daily lives.
- **Role in Community:**
  - The knowledgeable person's ability to guide others and prevent misguidance demonstrates the profound impact of knowledge in Islamic teachings.
  - They play a crucial role in preserving the integrity of Islamic principles and values within the community.



## Hadith 17

### Key Points on Obligatory Knowledge in Islam

- **General Obligations:** In Islam, seeking knowledge is considered obligatory for every Muslim. This includes understanding and practicing fundamental acts of worship such as Salah (prayer) and the recitation of the Holy Quran. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized that acquiring knowledge of these obligations is as necessary as performing the acts themselves. For instance, learning about the Halal (permissible) and Haram (forbidden) aspects of income becomes essential when individuals start earning and saving money. This knowledge leads to obligations like calculating and paying Zakat (charity), which is a pillar of Islamic financial practice.
- **Family Obligations:** Beyond personal worship, Islam also emphasizes familial duties. Parents are obliged to learn and fulfill their responsibilities towards their children, encompassing both physical and moral upbringing. Similarly, children are required to understand and respect their obligations towards their parents, including caring for them in their old age and honoring them throughout their lives. This knowledge ensures harmonious family dynamics and strengthens the fabric of Islamic society.
- **Basic Beliefs:** Central to Islamic education is the understanding of basic beliefs and principles. Muslims are required to have knowledge of core theological doctrines, such as the belief in one God (Tawhid), the belief in the prophets and messengers sent by God, belief in the scriptures revealed to them (like the Quran), belief in angels, belief in the Day of Judgment, and belief in divine decree (Qadar). This foundational knowledge forms the basis of Islamic faith and identity.
- **Specific Knowledge:** While certain aspects of knowledge are obligatory for all Muslims, such as the basic beliefs and practices, there are specific areas of knowledge that may vary in their obligation depending on individual circumstances. For example, while learning Arabic and its various branches is highly encouraged for deeper religious study, it is not mandatory for every Muslim. Similarly, specialized knowledge in fields like jurisprudence (Fiqh), theology (Aqidah), or Quranic exegesis (Tafsir) may be obligatory for scholars or those involved in teaching or leadership roles within the community, but not for the general populace.

- **Teaching Appropriately:** A critical aspect of imparting knowledge in Islam is ensuring that it is taught and shared appropriately. It is discouraged to impart complex or advanced knowledge to those who may not have the foundational understanding or capacity to comprehend it fully. This practice risks confusing individuals and potentially undermining their faith rather than strengthening it. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) likened imparting such knowledge to putting jewels on a swine, suggesting that valuable knowledge should be shared in a manner that is beneficial and understandable to the recipient.

**Conclusion:** In summary, seeking knowledge in Islam is not only a personal obligation but also a communal responsibility. By understanding and fulfilling these obligations, Muslims ensure a strong foundation of faith, ethical conduct, and societal cohesion based on shared principles and values.