



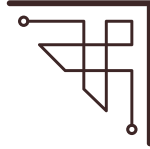
# HADITH INTENSIVE WORKBOOK

SHAYKH ABDULLAH WAHEED  
MUFTI ABDUL WAHAB WAHEED



# HADITH INTENSIVE SCHEDULE

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**Thursday, June 16th**

6:00 - 9:00 PM

**Sahih Bukhari: Chapter on the Beginning of Revelation**

*Shaykh Abdullah Waheed*

**Friday, June 17th**

6:00 - 9:00 PM

**Importance of Sunnah, 'Uloom Al-Hadith, and  
Preservation and Compilation of Hadith**

*Mufti Abdul Wahab Waheed*

**Saturday, June 18th**

9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

**What Makes a Hadith Sahih? and Responding to  
Hadith Skepticism**

*Ustadh Tayseer Safi*

1:00 - 4:00 PM

**Sahih Muslim: Chapter on Knowledge**

*Mufti Abdul Rahman Waheed*

**Sunday, June 19th**

9:00 AM - 12:00 PM

**Proofs of Prophethood from Hadith**

*Shaykh Mohammad Elshinawy*

1:00 - 3:00 PM

**Sahih Bukhari: Chapter on Faith**

*Shaykh Abdullah Waheed*

3:00 - 4:00 PM

**Hadith Literature, Well Known Hadith Works,  
Al-Isnad, and Biographies of Hadith Narrators**

*Mufti Abdul Wahab Waheed*

**Monday, June 20th**

6:00 - 8:00 PM

**Classification of Hadith According to Authority and  
Narrators, Type of Ahad, Classification of Ahad, and  
Types of Weak Hadith**

*Mufti Abdul Wahab Waheed*

8:00 - 9:00 PM

**Sahih Muslim: Chapter on Heart Softeners**

*Shaykh Abdullah Waheed*





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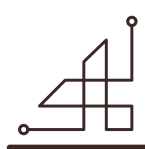
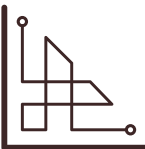
# SAHIH BUKHARI: CHAPTER ON THE BEGINNING OF REVELATION



# Hadith #1

حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ قَالَ : حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ : حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التِّيمِيُّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ وَقَّاصٍ اللَّيْثِيَّ يَقُولُ : سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَلَى الْمُنْبَرِ قَالَ : سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ : " إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هَجْرَتُهُ إِلَى دُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ إِلَى امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا فَهَجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ "

Al-Humaydi Abdullah ibn Az-Zubayr narrated to us. He said: Sufyan narrated to us. He said: Yahya ibn Saeed Al-Ansari narrated to us. He said: Muhammad ibn Ibrahim At-Taymi told us that he heard Alqama ibn Waqqas Al-Laythi say: I heard Umar ibn Al-Khattab RA on the minbar and he said: I heard Allah's Messenger SAW saying, "The reward of deeds depends upon the intentions and every person will get the reward according to what he has intended. So whoever emigrated for worldly benefits or for a woman to marry, his emigration was for what he emigrated for."

[illegible]

# Hadith #2

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا - أَنَّ الْحَارِثَ بْنَ هِشَامٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ كَيْفَ يَأْتِيكَ الْوَحْيُ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " أَحْيَانًا يَأْتِينِي مِثْلَ صَلَاحَةِ الْجَرِّيسِ - وَهُوَ أَشَدُّهُ عَلَى - فَيُفْصِمُ عَنِّي وَقَدْ وَعَيْتُ عَنْهُ مَا قَالَ وَأَحْيَانًا يَتِمَثَّلُ لِي الْمَلَكُ رَجُلًا فَيَكَلِّمُنِي فَأَعْيِي مَا يَقُولُ ". قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا وَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ يُنْزِلُ عَلَيْهِ الْوَحْيُ فِي الْيَوْمِ الشَّدِيدِ الْبَرْدِ فَيُفْصِمُ عَنْهُ وَإِنَّ جَبِينَهُ لَيَتَفَصَّدُ عَرَقًا

Abdullah ibn Yusuf narrated to us. He said Malik told us from Hisham ibn Urwah from his father from Aisha RA, the mother of the believers that Al-Harith bin Hisham asked Allah's Messenger SAW, "O Allah's Messenger SAW! How is the Divine Inspiration revealed to you?" Allah's Messenger SAW replied, "Sometimes it is (revealed) like the ringing of a bell, this form of Inspiration is the hardest of all and then this state passes off after I have grasped what is inspired. Sometimes the Angel comes in the form of a man and talks to me and I grasp whatever he says." Aisha added: Verily I saw the Prophet SAW being inspired divinely on a very cold day and noticed the sweat dropping from his forehead

[illegible]

# Hadith #3

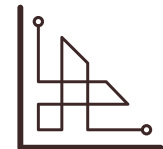
حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الرُّبَيْرِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ أَوَّلُ مَا بُدِيَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنَ الْوَحْيِ الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ فِي النَّوْمِ فَكَانَ لَا يَرَى رُؤْيَا إِلَّا جَاءَتْ مِثْلَ فَلَقِ الصُّبْحِ ثُمَّ حُبِّبَ إِلَيْهِ الْخَلَاءُ وَكَانَ يَخْلُو بِغَارِ حِرَاءٍ فَيَتَحَنَّنُ فِيهِ - وَهُوَ التَّعَبُّدُ - اللَّيَالِي ذَوَاتِ الْعَدَدِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَنْزِعَ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ وَيَتَزَوَّدُ لِذَلِكَ ثُمَّ يَرْجِعُ إِلَى خَدِيجَةَ فَيَتَزَوَّدُ لِمِثْلِهَا حَتَّى جَاءَهُ الْحَقُّ وَهُوَ فِي غَارِ حِرَاءٍ فَجَاءَهُ الْمَلَكُ فَقَالَ اقْرَأْ. قَالَ " مَا أَنَا بِقَارِئٍ ". قَالَ " فَأَخَذَنِي فَغَطَّنِي حَتَّى بَلَغَ مِنِّي الْجَهْدَ ثُمَّ أَرْسَلَنِي فَقَالَ اقْرَأْ. قُلْتُ مَا أَنَا بِقَارِئٍ. فَأَخَذَنِي فَغَطَّنِي الثَّانِيَةَ حَتَّى بَلَغَ مِنِّي الْجَهْدَ ثُمَّ أَرْسَلَنِي فَقَالَ اقْرَأْ. فَقُلْتُ مَا أَنَا بِقَارِئٍ. فَأَخَذَنِي فَغَطَّنِي الثَّلَاثَةَ ثُمَّ أَرْسَلَنِي فَقَالَ { اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ \* خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ \* اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ } ". فَارْجَعَ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَرْجُفُ فُؤَادُهُ فَدَخَلَ عَلَى خَدِيجَةَ بِنْتِ خُوَيْلِدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا فَقَالَ " زَمِّلُونِي زَمِّلُونِي ". فَزَمَّلُوهُ حَتَّى ذَهَبَ عَنْهُ الرَّوْعُ فَقَالَ لِخَدِيجَةَ وَأَخْبَرَهَا الْخَبَرَ " لَقَدْ خَشِيتُ عَلَى نَفْسِي ". فَقَالَتْ خَدِيجَةُ كَلَّا وَاللَّهِ مَا يُخْزِيكَ اللَّهُ أَبَدًا إِنَّكَ لَتَصِلُ الرَّحِمَ وَتَحْمِلُ الْكَلَّ وَتَكْسِبُ الْمَعْدُومَ وَتَقْرِي الضَّيْفَ وَتُعِينُ عَلَى نَوَائِبِ الْحَقِّ. فَانْطَلَقَتْ بِهِ خَدِيجَةُ حَتَّى أَتَتْ بِهِ وَرَقَةَ بْنَ نَوْفَلٍ بْنِ أَسَدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعُزَّى ابْنَ عَمِّ خَدِيجَةَ - وَكَانَ أَمْرًا تَنْصَرَفِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ وَكَانَ يَكْتُبُ الْكِتَابَ الْعِبْرَانِيَّ فَيَكْتُبُ مِنَ الْإِنْجِيلِ بِالْعِبْرَانِيَّةِ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ وَكَانَ شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا قَدْ عَمِيَ - فَقَالَتْ لَهُ خَدِيجَةُ يَا ابْنَ عَمِّ اسْمَعْ مِنْ ابْنِ أَخِيكَ. فَقَالَ لَهُ وَرَقَةُ يَا ابْنَ أَخِي مَاذَا تَرَى فَأَخْبَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَبَرَ مَا رَأَى. فَقَالَ لَهُ وَرَقَةُ هَذَا النَّامُوسُ الَّذِي نَزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَى مُوسَى صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَا لَيْتَنِي فِيهَا جَدْعًا لَيْتَنِي أَكُونُ حَيًّا إِذْ يُخْرِجُكَ قَوْمُكَ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " أَوْمُخِرْجِي هُمْ ". قَالَ نَعَمْ لَمْ يَأْتِ رَجُلٌ قَطُّ بِمِثْلِ مَا جِئْتَ بِهِ إِلَّا عُودِي وَإِنْ يُدْرِكُنِي يَوْمُكَ أَنْصُرَكَ نَصْرًا مُؤَزَّرًا. ثُمَّ لَمْ يَنْشَبْ وَرَقَةُ أَنْ تُوفِّي وَفَتَرَ الْوَحْيُ.

# Hadith #3

Yahya ibn Bukayr narrated to us. He said Al-Layth narrated to us from ibn Shihab from Urwah ibn Az-Zubayr from Aisha RA, the mother of the believers that she said: The commencement of the Divine Inspiration to Allah's Messenger SAW was in the form of good dreams which came true like bright daylight, and then the love of seclusion was bestowed upon him. He used to go in seclusion in the cave of Hira where he used to worship (Allah alone) continuously for many days before his desire to see his family. He used to take with him the journey food for the stay and then come back to (his wife) Khadija to take his food likewise again till suddenly the Truth descended upon him while he was in the cave of Hira. The angel came to him and asked him to read. The Prophet SAW replied, "I do not know how to read." The Prophet SAW added, "The angel caught me (forcefully) and pressed me so hard that I could not bear it anymore. He then released me and again asked me to read and I replied, 'I do not know how to read.' Thereupon he caught me again and pressed me a second time till I could not bear it anymore. He then released me and again asked me to read but again I replied, 'I do not know how to read (or what shall I read)?' Thereupon he caught me for the third time and pressed me, and then released me and said, 'Read in the name of your Lord, Who has created (all that exists), created man from a clot. Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous.'" (96.1, 96.2, 96.3) Then Allah's Messenger SAW returned with the Inspiration and with his heart beating severely. Then he went to Khadija bint Khuwailid and said, "Cover me! Cover me!" They covered him till his fear was over and after that, he told her everything that had happened and said, "I fear that something may happen to me." Khadija replied, "Never! By Allah, Allah will never disgrace you. You keep good relations with your kith and kin, help the poor and the destitute, serve your guests generously and assist the deserving calamity-afflicted ones." Khadija then accompanied him to her cousin Waraqa bin Naufal bin Asad bin 'Abdul 'Uzza, who, during the pre-Islamic Period became a Christian and used to write the writing with Hebrew letters. He would write from the Gospel in Hebrew as much as Allah wished him to write. He was an old man and had lost his eyesight. Khadija said to Waraqa, "Listen to the story of your nephew, O my cousin!" Waraqa asked, "O my nephew! What have you seen?" Allah's Messenger SAW described whatever he had seen. Waraqa said, "This is the same one who keeps the secrets (angel Gabriel) whom Allah had sent to Moses. I wish I were young and could live up to the time when your people would turn you out." Allah's Messenger SAW asked, "Will they drive me out?" Waraqa replied in the affirmative and said, "Anyone (man) who came with something similar to what you have brought was treated with hostility, and if I should remain alive till the day when you will be turned out then I would support you strongly." But after a few days, Waraqa died and the Divine Inspiration was also paused for a while.



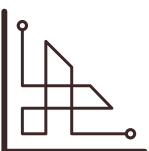
## Hadith #3

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# Hadith #4

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ وَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ قَالَ - وَهُوَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ فِتْرَةِ الْوَحْيِ فَقَالَ - فِي حَدِيثِهِ " بَيْنَا أَنَا أَمْشِي إِذْ سَمِعْتُ صَوْتًا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ فَرَفَعْتُ بَصْرِي فَإِذَا الْمَلِكُ الَّذِي جَاءَنِي بِحِرَاءٍ جَالِسٌ عَلَى كُرْسِيِّ بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ فَرُعِبْتُ مِنْهُ فَرَجَعْتُ فَقُلْتُ زَمِّلُونِي. فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى {يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ \* قُمْ فَأَنْذِرْ} إِلَى قَوْلِهِ {وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ} فَحَمِيَ الْوَحْيُ وَتَتَابَعَ ". تَابَعَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ وَأَبُو صَالِحٍ. وَتَابَعَهُ هِلَالُ بْنُ رَدَادٍ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ. وَقَالَ يُونُسُ وَمَعْمَرٌ " بَوَادِرُهُ ".

Ibn Shihab said and Abu Salamah ibn AbdulRahman told me that Jabir bin Abdullah Al-Ansari - while talking about the period of pause in revelation – said reporting the speech of the Prophet SAW: "While I was walking, all of a sudden I heard a voice from the sky. I looked up and saw the same angel who had visited me at the cave of Hira' sitting on a chair between the sky and the earth. I got afraid of him and came back home and said, 'Wrap me (in blankets).' And then Allah revealed the following Holy Verses (of Quran): 'O you (i.e. Muhammad)! wrapped up in garments!' Arise and warn (the people against Allah's Punishment),... up to 'and desert the idols.' (74.1-5) After this, the revelation started coming strongly, frequently and regularly."

[illegible]

# Hadith #5

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ أَبِي عَائِشَةَ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ فِي قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى {لَا تُحَرِّكْ بِهِ لِسَانَكَ لِتَعْجَلَ بِهِ} قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُعَالِجُ مِنَ التَّنْزِيلِ شِدَّةً وَكَانَ مِمَّا يُحَرِّكُ شَفَتَيْهِ - فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ فَأَنَا أُحَرِّكُهُمَا لَكُمْ كَمَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُحَرِّكُهُمَا. وَقَالَ سَعِيدٌ أَنَا أُحَرِّكُهُمَا كَمَا رَأَيْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ يُحَرِّكُهُمَا. فَحَرَّكَ شَفَتَيْهِ - فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى {لَا تُحَرِّكْ بِهِ لِسَانَكَ لِتَعْجَلَ بِهِ} \* إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا جَمْعَهُ وَقُرْآنَهُ {قَالَ جَمْعُهُ لَهُ فِي صَدْرِكَ وَتَقْرَأَهُ {فَإِذَا قَرَأْنَاهُ فَاتَّبِعْ قُرْآنَهُ} قَالَ فَاسْتَمِعْ لَهُ وَأَنْصِتْ {ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا بَيَانَهُ} ثُمَّ إِنَّ عَلَيْنَا أَنْ تَقْرَأَهُ. فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ إِذَا أَتَاهُ جِبْرِيلُ اسْتَمَعَ فَإِذَا انْطَلَقَ جِبْرِيلُ قَرَأَهُ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَمَا قَرَأَهُ

Musa ibn Ismail narrated to us. He said Abu Uwanah narrated to us. He said Musa ibn Abi Aisha narrated to us. He said Saeed ibn Jubayr narrated to us from Ibn Abbas in the explanation of the statement of Allah "Move not your tongue concerning (the Quran) to make haste therewith." (75.16) said, "Allah's Messenger SAW used to bear the revelation with great trouble and used to move his lips (quickly) with the Inspiration." Ibn 'Abbas moved his lips saying, "I am moving my lips in front of you as Allah's Messenger SAW used to move his." Said moved his lips saying: "I am moving my lips, as I saw Ibn 'Abbas moving his." Ibn 'Abbas added, "So Allah revealed 'Move not your tongue concerning (the Qur'an) to make haste therewith. It is for Us to collect it and to give you (O Muhammad) the ability to recite it (the Quran)' (75.16-17) which means that Allah will make him (the Prophet) remember the portion of the Qur'an which was revealed at that time by heart and recite it. The statement of Allah: 'And when we have recited it to you (O Muhammad through Gabriel) then you follow its (Quran) recital' (75.18) means 'listen to it and be silent.' Then it is for Us (Allah) to make it clear to you' (75.19) means 'Then it is (for Allah) to make you recite it (and its meaning will be clear by itself through your tongue). Afterward, Allah's Messenger SAW used to listen to Gabriel whenever he came and after his departure, he used to recite it as Gabriel had recited it."

# Hadith #5

[illegible]



# Hadith #6

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ وَحَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ وَمَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ نَحْوَهُ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَجْوَدَ النَّاسِ وَكَانَ أَجْوَدَ مَا يَكُونُ فِي رَمَضَانَ حِينَ يَلْقَاهُ جَبْرِيلُ وَكَانَ يَلْقَاهُ فِي كُلِّ لَيْلَةٍ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ فَيُدَارِسُهُ الْقُرْآنَ فَلَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَجْوَدُ بِالْخَيْرِ مِنَ الرِّيحِ الْمُرْسَلَةِ

Abdan narrated to us. He said Abdullah told us that Yunus told us from Az-Zuhri and Bishr ibn Muhammad narrated to us that Abdullah told us that Yunur and Ma'mar told us from Az-Zuhri. He said UbaydAllah ibn Abdillah told us from Ibn Abbas that Allah's Messenger SAW was the most generous of all the people, and he used to reach the peak in generosity in the month of Ramadan when Gabriel met him. Gabriel used to meet him every night of Ramadan to teach him the Qur'an. Allah's Messenger SAW was the most generous person, even more generous than the strong uncontrollable wind (in readiness and haste to do charitable deeds).

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

# Hadith #7

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ الْحَكَمُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ بْنَ حَرْبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ هِرْقَلَ أَرْسَلَ إِلَيْهِ فِي رَكْبٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ - وَكَانُوا تُجَارًا بِالشَّامِ - فِي الْمُدَّةِ الَّتِي كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَادًّا فِيهَا أَبَا سُفْيَانَ وَكُفَّارَ قُرَيْشٍ، فَأَتَوْهُ وَهُمْ بِإِيلِيَاءَ فَدَعَاهُمْ فِي مَجْلِسِهِ، وَحَوْلَهُ عُظَمَاءُ الرُّومِ ثُمَّ دَعَاهُمْ وَدَعَا بِتَرْجُمَانِهِ فَقَالَ أَيُّكُمْ أَقْرَبُ نَسَبًا بِهَذَا الرَّجُلِ الَّذِي يَزْعُمُ أَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ فَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ فَقُلْتُ أَنَا أَقْرَبُهُمْ نَسَبًا. فَقَالَ أَذْنُوهُ مِنِّي، وَقَرَّبُوا أَصْحَابَهُ، فَاجْعَلُوهُمْ عِنْدَ ظَهْرِهِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ لِيَتَرْجُمَانِهِ قُلْ لَهُمْ إِنِّي سَأِلْتُ هَذَا عَنْ هَذَا الرَّجُلِ، فَإِنْ كَذَبَنِي فَكَذَّبُوهُ. فَوَاللَّهِ لَوْ لَا الْحَيَاءُ مِنْ أَنْ يَأْثُرُوا عَلَيَّ كَذِبًا لَكَذَبْتُ عَنْهُ، ثُمَّ كَانَ أَوَّلَ مَا سَأَلَنِي عَنْهُ أَنْ قَالَ كَيْفَ نَسَبُهُ فَيَكُمُ قُلْتُ هُوَ فِينَا ذُو نَسَبٍ. قَالَ فَهَلْ قَالَ هَذَا الْقَوْلَ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدٌ قَطُّ قَبْلَهُ قُلْتُ لَا. قَالَ فَهَلْ كَانَ مِنْ آبَائِهِ مِنْ مَلِكٍ قُلْتُ لَا. قَالَ فَأَشْرَافُ النَّاسِ يَتَّبِعُونَهُ أَمْ ضَعَفَاؤُهُمْ فَقُلْتُ بَلْ ضَعَفَاؤُهُمْ. قَالَ أَيْزِيدُونَ أَمْ يَنْقُصُونَ قُلْتُ بَلْ يَزِيدُونَ. قَالَ فَهَلْ يَرْتَدُّ أَحَدٌ مِنْهُمْ سَخَطَةً لِدِينِهِ بَعْدَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ فِيهِ قُلْتُ لَا. قَالَ فَهَلْ كُنْتُمْ تَتَّهَمُونَهُ بِالْكَذِبِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقُولَ مَا قَالَ قُلْتُ لَا. قَالَ فَهَلْ يَغْدِرُ قُلْتُ لَا، وَنَحْنُ مِنْهُ فِي مُدَّةٍ لَا نَدْرِي مَا هُوَ فَاعِلٌ فِيهَا. قَالَ وَلَمْ تُمَكِّنِي كَلِمَةً أُدْخِلُ فِيهَا شَيْئًا غَيْرَ هَذِهِ الْكَلِمَةِ. قَالَ فَهَلْ قَاتَلْتُمُوهُ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ. قَالَ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ قِتَالُكُمْ إِيَّاهُ قُلْتُ الْحَرْبُ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُ سَجَالٌ، يَنَالُ مِنَّا وَنَنَالُ مِنْهُ. قَالَ مَاذَا يَأْمُرُكُمْ قُلْتُ يَقُولُ اعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَحْدَهُ، وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَاتْرَكُوا مَا يَقُولُ آبَاؤُكُمْ، وَيَأْمُرُنَا بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالصَّدَقِ وَالْعَفَافِ وَالصَّلَاةِ. فَقَالَ لِلتَّرْجُمَانِ قُلْ لَهُ سَأَلْتُكَ عَنْ نَسَبِهِ، فَذَكَرْتَ أَنَّهُ فَيَكُمُ ذُو نَسَبٍ، فَكَذَلِكَ الرُّسُلُ تُبْعَثُ فِي نَسَبِ قَوْمِهَا، وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ قَالَ أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ هَذَا الْقَوْلَ فَذَكَرْتَ أَنْ لَا، فَقُلْتُ لَوْ كَانَ أَحَدٌ قَالَ هَذَا الْقَوْلَ قَبْلَهُ لَقُلْتُ رَجُلٌ يَأْتِسِي بِقَوْلٍ قِيلَ قَبْلَهُ، وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ كَانَ مِنْ آبَائِهِ مِنْ مَلِكٍ فَذَكَرْتَ أَنْ لَا، قُلْتُ فَلَوْ كَانَ مِنْ آبَائِهِ مِنْ مَلِكٍ قُلْتُ رَجُلٌ يَطْلُبُ مُلْكَ أَبِيهِ، وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ كُنْتُمْ تَتَّهَمُونَهُ بِالْكَذِبِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقُولَ مَا قَالَ فَذَكَرْتَ أَنْ لَا، فَقَدْ أَعْرِفُ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيَذَرَ الْكَذِبَ عَلَى النَّاسِ وَيَكْذِبَ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَسَأَلْتُكَ أَشْرَافُ النَّاسِ اتَّبَعُوهُ أَمْ ضَعَفَاؤُهُمْ فَذَكَرْتَ أَنَّ ضَعَفَاءَهُمْ اتَّبَعُوهُ، وَهُمْ أَتْبَاعُ الرُّسُلِ، وَسَأَلْتُكَ أَيْزِيدُونَ أَمْ يَنْقُصُونَ فَذَكَرْتَ أَنَّهُمْ يَزِيدُونَ، وَكَذَلِكَ أَمْرُ الْإِيمَانِ حَتَّى يَتِمَّ، وَسَأَلْتُكَ أَيْرَتَدُّ أَحَدٌ سَخَطَةً لِدِينِهِ بَعْدَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ فِيهِ فَذَكَرْتَ أَنْ لَا، وَكَذَلِكَ الْإِيمَانُ حِينَ تُخَالِطُ بِشَاشَتِهِ الْقُلُوبَ،

# Hadith #7

وَسَأَلْتُكَ هَلْ يَغْدِرُ فَذَكَرْتَ أَنْ لَا، وَكَذَلِكَ الرَّسُلُ لَا تَغْدِرُ، وَسَأَلْتُكَ بِمَا يَأْمُرُكُمْ، فَذَكَرْتَ أَنَّهُ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ، وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَيَنْهَأَكُمْ عَنْ عِبَادَةِ الْأَوْثَانِ، وَيَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالصَّلَاةِ وَالصَّدَقِ وَالْعَفَافِ. فَإِنْ كَانَ مَا تَقُولُ حَقًّا فَسَيَمْلِكُ مَوْضِعَ قَدَمَيَّ هَاتَيْنِ، وَقَدْ كُنْتُ أَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ خَارِجٌ، لَمْ أَكُنْ أَظُنُّ أَنَّهُ مِنْكُمْ، فَلَوْ أَنِّي أَعْلَمُ أَنِّي أَخْلُصُ إِلَيْهِ لَتَجَشَّمْتُ لِقَاءَهُ، وَلَوْ كُنْتُ عِنْدَهُ لَغَسَلْتُ عَنْ قَدَمِهِ. ثُمَّ دَعَا بِكِتَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الَّذِي بَعَثَ بِهِ دُحْيَةَ إِلَى عَظِيمِ بُصْرَى، فَدَفَعَهُ إِلَى هِرْقَلٍ فَقَرَأَهُ فَإِذَا فِيهِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ. مِنْ مُحَمَّدٍ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ إِلَى هِرْقَلٍ عَظِيمِ الرُّومِ. سَلَامٌ عَلَى مَنْ اتَّبَعَ الْهُدَى، أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَإِنِّي أَدْعُوكَ بِدَعَايَةِ الْإِسْلَامِ، أَسْلِمَ تَسْلَمَ، يُؤْتِكَ اللَّهُ أَجْرَكَ مَرَّتَيْنِ، فَإِنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ فَإِنَّ عَلَيْكَ إِثْمَ الْأَرِيسِيِّينَ وَ{يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ تَعَالَوْا إِلَى كَلِمَةٍ سَوَاءٍ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكُمْ أَنْ لَا نَعْبُدَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَلَا نُشْرِكَ بِهِ شَيْئًا وَلَا يَتَّخِذَ بَعْضُنَا بَعْضًا أَرْبَابًا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ فَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا فَقُولُوا اشْهَدُوا بِأَنَّا مُسْلِمُونَ} قَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ فَلَمَّا قَالَ مَا قَالَ، وَفَرَعَ مِنْ قِرَاءَةِ الْكِتَابِ كَثُرَ عِنْدَهُ الصَّخَبُ، وَارْتَفَعَتِ الْأَصْوَاتُ وَأُخْرِجْنَا، فَقُلْتُ لِأَصْحَابِي حِينَ أُخْرِجْنَا لَقَدْ أَمَرَ ابْنُ أَبِي كَبْشَةَ، إِنَّهُ يَخَافُهُ مَلِكُ بَنِي الْأَصْفَرِ. فَمَا زِلْتُ مُوقِنًا أَنَّهُ سَيُظْهَرُ حَتَّى أَدْخَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ. وَكَانَ ابْنُ النَّاطُورِ صَاحِبُ إِيلِيَاءَ وَهِرْقَلٍ سُقْفًا عَلَى نَصَارَى الشَّامِ، يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ هِرْقَلًا حِينَ قَدِمَ إِيلِيَاءَ أَصْبَحَ يَوْمًا حَيْثُ النَّفْسِ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ بَطَارِقَتِهِ قَدْ اسْتَنْكَرْنَا هَيْئَتَكَ. قَالَ ابْنُ النَّاطُورِ وَكَانَ هِرْقَلُ حَزَاءً يَنْظُرُ فِي النُّجُومِ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ حِينَ سَأَلُوهُ إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ اللَّيْلَةَ حِينَ نَظَرْتُ فِي النُّجُومِ مَلِكَ الْخِتَانِ قَدْ ظَهَرَ، فَمَنْ يَخْتَنُ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ قَالُوا لَيْسَ يَخْتَنُ إِلَّا الْيَهُودُ فَلَا يُهَمُّكَ شَأْنُهُمْ وَاكْتُبْ إِلَى مَدَايِنِ مُلْكِكَ، فَيَقْتُلُوا مَنْ فِيهِمْ مِنَ الْيَهُودِ. فَبَيْنَمَا هُمْ عَلَى أَمْرِهِمْ أَتَى هِرْقَلُ بِرَجُلٍ أَرْسَلَ بِهِ مَلِكُ غَسَّانَ، يُخْبِرُ عَنْ خَبَرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَلَمَّا اسْتَخْبَرَهُ هِرْقَلُ قَالَ اذْهَبُوا فَانظُرُوا أَمْخَتَيْنِ هُوَ أَمْ لَا. فَانظَرُوا إِلَيْهِ، فَحَدَّثُوهُ أَنَّهُ مُخْتَتِنٌ، وَسَأَلَهُ عَنِ الْعَرَبِ فَقَالَ هُمْ يَخْتَتِنُونَ. فَقَالَ هِرْقَلُ هَذَا مَلِكُ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ قَدْ ظَهَرَ. ثُمَّ كَتَبَ هِرْقَلُ إِلَى صَاحِبِ لَهُ بِرُومِيَّةَ، وَكَانَ نَظِيرَهُ فِي الْعِلْمِ، وَسَارَ هِرْقَلُ إِلَى جِمَصَ، فَلَمَ يَرِمُ جِمَصَ حَتَّى أَتَاهُ كِتَابٌ مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ يُوَافِقُ رَأْيَ هِرْقَلٍ عَلَى خُرُوجِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَنَّهُ نَبِيٌّ،

# Hadith #7

فَإِذَنْ هِرَقْلُ لِعُظَمَاءِ الرُّومِ فِي دَسَكْرَةِ لَهُ بِحِمَصَ ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِأَبْوَابِهَا فَعُلِّقَتْ، ثُمَّ أَطْلَعَ فَقَالَ يَا مَعْشَرَ الرُّومِ، هَلْ لَكُمْ فِي الْفَلَاحِ وَالرُّشْدِ وَأَنْ يَثْبُتَ مُلْكُكُمْ فَتُبَايَعُوا هَذَا النَّبِيَّ، فَحَاصُوا حَيْصَةَ حُمْرِ الْوَحْشِ إِلَى الْأَبْوَابِ، فَوَجَدُوهَا قَدْ غُلِّقَتْ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى هِرَقْلُ نَفَرَتَهُمْ، وَأَيَسَ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ قَالَ رُدُّوهُمْ عَلَيَّ. وَقَالَ إِنِّي قُلْتُ مَقَالَتِي آيَفَا اخْتَبَرُ بِهَا شِدَّتَكُمْ عَلَى دِينِكُمْ، فَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ. فَسَجَدُوا لَهُ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ، فَكَانَ ذَلِكَ آخِرَ شَأْنٍ هِرَقْلَ. رَوَاهُ صَالِحُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ وَيُونُسُ وَمَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ

Abul-Yaman Al-Hakam ibn Nafi' narrated to us that he said Shuayb told us from Az-Zuhri that he said UbaydhAllah ibn Utbah ibn Masud told me that Abdullah ibn Abbas told him that Abu Sufyan bin Harb informed him that Heraclius had sent a messenger to him while he had been accompanying a caravan from Quraish. They were merchants doing business in Sham, at the time when Allah's Messenger SAW had truce with Abu Sufyan and Quraish infidels. So Abu Sufyan and his companions went to Heraclius at Ilya (Jerusalem). Heraclius called them in the court and he had all the senior Roman dignitaries around him. He called for his translator who, translating Heraclius's question said to them, "Who amongst you is closely related to that man who claims to be a Prophet?" Abu Sufyan replied, "I am the nearest relative to him (amongst the group)." Heraclius said, "Bring him (Abu Sufyan) close to me and make his companions stand behind him." Abu Sufyan added, Heraclius told his translator to tell my companions that he wanted to put some questions to me regarding that man (The Prophet) and that if I told a lie they (my companions) should contradict me." Abu Sufyan added, "By Allah! Had I not been afraid of my companions labeling me a liar, I would not have spoken the truth about the Prophet." The first question he asked me about him was: 'What is his family status amongst you?' I replied, 'He belongs to a good (noble) family amongst us.' Heraclius further asked, 'Has anybody amongst you ever claimed the same (i.e. to be a Prophet) before him?' I replied, 'No.' He said, 'Was anybody amongst his ancestors a king?' I replied, 'No.' Heraclius asked, 'Do the nobles or the poor follow him?' I replied, 'It is the poor who follow him.' He said, 'Are his followers increasing decreasing (day by day)?' I replied, 'They are increasing.' He then asked, 'Does anybody amongst those who embrace his religion become displeased and renounce the religion afterwards?' I replied, 'No.' Heraclius said, 'Have you ever accused him of telling lies before his claim (to be a Prophet)?' I replied, 'No.' Heraclius said, 'Does he break his promises?' I replied, 'No. We are at truce with him but we do not know what he will do in it.' I could not find opportunity to say anything against him except that. Heraclius asked, 'Have you ever had a war with him?' I replied, 'Yes.' Then he said, 'What was the outcome of the battles?' I replied, 'Sometimes he was victorious and sometimes we.' Heraclius said, 'What does he order you to do?' I said, 'He tells us to worship Allah and Allah alone and not to worship anything along with Him, and to renounce all that our ancestors had said. He orders us to pray, to speak the truth, to be chaste and to keep good relations with our Kith and kin.'

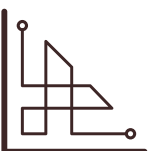


# Hadith #7

Heraclius asked the translator to convey to me the following, I asked you about his family and your reply was that he belonged to a very noble family. In fact all the Apostles come from noble families amongst their respective peoples. I questioned you whether anybody else amongst you claimed such a thing, your reply was in the negative. If the answer had been in the affirmative, I would have thought that this man was following the previous man's statement. Then I asked you whether anyone of his ancestors was a king. Your reply was in the negative, and if it had been in the affirmative, I would have thought that this man wanted to take back his ancestral kingdom. I further asked whether he was ever accused of telling lies before he said what he said, and your reply was in the negative. So I wondered how a person who does not tell a lie about others could ever tell a lie about Allah. I, then asked you whether the rich people followed him or the poor. You replied that it was the poor who followed him. And in fact all the Apostle have been followed by this very class of people. Then I asked you whether his followers were increasing or decreasing. You replied that they were increasing, and in fact this is the way of true faith, till it is complete in all respects. I further asked you whether there was anybody, who, after embracing his religion, became displeased and discarded his religion. Your reply was in the negative, and in fact this is (the sign of) true faith, when its delight enters the hearts and mixes with them completely. I asked you whether he had ever betrayed. You replied in the negative and likewise the Messengers never betray. Then I asked you what he ordered you to do. You replied that he ordered you to worship Allah and Allah alone and not to worship any thing along with Him and forbade you to worship idols and ordered you to pray, to speak the truth and to be chaste. If what you have said is true, he will very soon occupy this place underneath my feet and I knew it (from the scriptures) that he was going to appear but I did not know that he would be from you, and if I could reach him definitely, I would go immediately to meet him and if I were with him, I would certainly wash his feet.' Heraclius then asked for the letter addressed by Allah's Messenger which was delivered by Dihya to the Governor of Busra. He forwarded it to Heraclius to read. The contents of the letter were as follows: "In the name of Allah the Beneficent, the Merciful (This letter is) from Muhammad the slave of Allah and His Messenger to Heraclius the ruler of Byzantine. Peace be upon him, who follows the right path. Furthermore, I invite you to Islam, and if you become a Muslim you will be safe, and Allah will double your reward, and if you reject this invitation of Islam you will be committing a sin of Arisiyin (tillers, farmers i.e. your people). And (Allah's Statement:) 'O people of the scripture! Come to a word common to you and us that we worship none but Allah and that we associate nothing in worship with Him, and that none of us shall take others as Lords beside Allah. Then, if they turn away, say: Bear witness that we are Muslims (those who have surrendered to Allah).' (3:64). Abu Sufyan then added, "When Heraclius had finished his speech and had read the letter, there was a great hue and cry in the Royal Court. So we were turned out of the court. I told my companions that the question of Ibn-Abi-Kabsha has become so prominent that even the King of Bani Al-Asfar (Byzantine) is afraid of him. Then I started to become sure that he (the Prophet) would be the conqueror in the near future till I embraced Islam (i.e. Allah guided me to it)."

# Hadith #7

The sub narrator adds, 'Ibn An-Natur was the Governor of Ilya' (Jerusalem) and Heraclius was the head of the Christians of Sham. Ibn An-Natur narrates that once while Heraclius was visiting Ilya' (Jerusalem), he got up in the morning with a sad mood. Some of his priests asked him why he was in that mood? Heraclius was a foreteller and an astrologer. He replied, 'At night when I looked at the stars, I saw that the leader of those who practice circumcision had appeared (become the conqueror). Who are they who practice circumcision?' The people replied, 'Except the Jews nobody practices circumcision, so you should not be afraid of them (Jews). Just issue orders to kill every Jew present in the country.' While they were discussing it, a messenger sent by the king of Ghassan to convey the news of Allah's Messenger SAW to Heraclius was brought in. Having heard the news, he (Heraclius) ordered the people to go and see whether the messenger of Ghassan was circumcised. The people, after seeing him, told Heraclius that he was circumcised. Heraclius then asked him about the Arabs. The messenger replied, 'Arabs also practice circumcision.' (After hearing that) Heraclius remarked that sovereignty of the 'Arabs had appeared. Heraclius then wrote a letter to his friend in Rome who was as good as Heraclius in knowledge. Heraclius then left for Homs (a town in Syria) and stayed there till he received the reply of his letter from his friend who agreed with him in his opinion about the emergence of the Prophet SAW and the fact that he was a Prophet. On that Heraclius invited all the heads of the Byzantines to assemble in his palace at Homs. When they assembled, he ordered that all the doors of his palace be closed. Then he came out and said, 'O Byzantines! If success is your desire and if you seek right guidance and want your empire to remain then give a pledge of allegiance to this Prophet (i.e. embrace Islam).' (On hearing the views of Heraclius) the people ran towards the gates of the palace like animals but found the doors closed. Heraclius realized their hatred towards Islam and when he lost the hope of their embracing Islam, he ordered that they should be brought back to him. (When they returned) he said, 'I said what I said to test the strength of your conviction and I have seen it.' The people prostrated before him and became pleased with him, and this was the end of Heraclius's story (in connection with his faith). Salih ibn Kaysan, Yunus, and Ma'mar narrated it from Az-Zuhri



## Hadith #7

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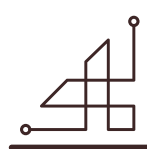
# SAHIH BUKHARI: CHAPTER ON FAITH



# Hadith #1

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا حَنْظَلَةُ بْنُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ بْنِ خَالِدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَإِقَامَ الصَّلَاةِ وَإِيتَاءَ الزَّكَاةِ وَالْحَجَّ وَصَوْمَ رَمَضَانَ

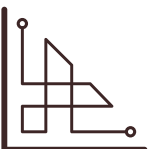
Ubaydullah ibn Musa narrated to us that he said that Handhalah ibn Abi Sufyan told us from Ikramah ibn Khalid from Ibn 'Umar that Allah's Messenger SAW said: Islam was built on 5 things: to testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah and Muhammad is Allah's Messenger, to establish the prayer, to give zakah, to perform Hajj, and to fast during Ramadan

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# Hadith #2

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ الْعَقَدِيُّ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ الْإِيمَانُ بِضْعٌ وَسِتُّونَ شُعْبَةً وَالْحَيَاءُ شُعْبَةٌ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ

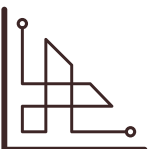
Abdullah ibn Muhammad narrated to us that he said Abu Amir al-Aqadi narrated to us that he said Sulayman ibn Bilal narrated to us from Abdullah ibn Dinar from Abi Salih from Abu Huraira that the Prophet SAW said, "Faith consists of more than sixty branches and modesty is a branch from the faith."

[illegible]

# Hadith #3

حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي السَّفَرِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " الْمُسْلِمُ مَنْ سَلِمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ مِنْ لِسَانِهِ وَيَدِهِ وَالْمُهَاجِرُ مَنْ هَجَرَ مَا نَهَى اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

Adam ibn Abi Iyas narrated to us that he said that Shubah narrated to us from Abdullah ibn Abis-Safar and Ismail from Ash-Shabi from 'Abdullah bin 'Amr that the Prophet SAW said, "A Muslim is the one who avoids harming Muslims with his tongue and hands. And a Muhajir (emigrant) is the one who abandons all that Allah has forbidden."

[illegible]

# Hadith #4

حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَزِيدَ عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا - أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَيُّ الْإِسْلَامِ خَيْرٌ قَالَ " تُطْعِمُ الطَّعَامَ وَتَقْرَأُ السَّلَامَ عَلَى مَنْ عَرَفْتَ وَمَنْ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ

Amr ibn Khalid narrated to us that he said Al-Layth narrated to us from Yazid from Abil-Khay from 'Abdullah bin 'Amr that a man asked the Prophet SAW, "What qualities of Islam are best?" The Prophet SAW replied, "To feed others and greet those whom you know and those whom you do not know."

[illegible]

# Hdaith #5

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ شُعْبَةَ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى يُحِبَّ لِأَخِيهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهِ

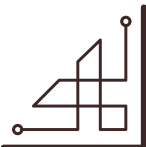
Musaddad narrated to us that he said Yahya narrated to us from Shubah from Qatadah from Anas that the Prophet SAW said, "None of you will have faith till he loves for his brother what he loves for himself."

[illegible]

# Hadith #6

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِدِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ

Abu Al-Yaman narrated to us that he said Shuayb told us that he said Abu Az-Zinad narrated to us from Al-Araj from Abu Huraira that Allah's Messenger SAW said, "By Him in Whose Hands my life is, none of you will have faith till he loves me more than his father and his children."

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# Hadith #7

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ الثَّقَفِيُّ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ حَلَاوَةَ الْإِيمَانِ أَنْ يَكُونَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا وَأَنْ يُحِبَّ الْمَرْءَ لَا يُحِبُّهُ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ وَأَنْ يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَعُودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ كَمَا يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُقَذَّفَ فِي النَّارِ

Muhammad ibn Al-Muthanna narrated to us that he said Abdul Wahab Ath-Thaqafy narrated to us that he said Ayyub narrated to us from Abi Qilabah from Anas that the Prophet SAW said, "There are 3 things that whoever possesses them, he will find the sweetness of faith: that Allah and His Messenger become more beloved to him than anything else, that he loves a person only for the sake of Allah, and that he would hate to revert to disbelief just as he would hate to be thrown into the fire."

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# Hadith #8

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ جَبْرِ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ آيَةُ الْإِيمَانِ حُبُّ الْأَنْصَارِ وَآيَةُ النِّفَاقِ بُغْضُ الْأَنْصَارِ

Abul Waleed narrated to us that he said that Shubah narrated to us that he said Abdullah ibn Abdullah ibn Jabr told me that he said, "I heard Anas say from The Prophet SAW that he said, 'Love for the Ansar is a sign of faith and hatred for the Ansar is a sign of hypocrisy.'"

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# Hadith #9

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو إِدْرِيسَ عَائِدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ عُبَادَةَ بْنَ الصَّامِتِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - وَكَانَ شَهِيدَ بَدْرًا وَهُوَ أَحَدُ النُّقَبَاءِ لَيْلَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ وَحَوْلَهُ عِصَابَةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ "بَايَعُونِي عَلَى أَنْ لَا تُشْرِكُوا بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا وَلَا تَسْرِقُوا وَلَا تَزْنُوا وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ وَلَا تَأْتُوا بِبُهْتَانٍ تَفْتَرُونَهُ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيكُمْ وَأَرْجُلِكُمْ وَلَا تَعْصُوا فِي مَعْرُوفٍ فَمَنْ وَفَى مِنْكُمْ فَأَجْرُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَمَنْ أَصَابَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا فَعُوقِبَ فِي الدُّنْيَا فَهُوَ كَفَّارَةٌ لَهُ وَمَنْ أَصَابَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا ثُمَّ سَتَرَهُ اللَّهُ فَهُوَ إِلَى اللَّهِ إِنْ شَاءَ عَفَا عَنْهُ وَإِنْ شَاءَ عَاقَبَهُ" فَبَايَعْنَاهُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ

Abul Yaman narrated to us that he said Shuayb told us from Az-Zuhry that he said Abu Idrees Aidhullah ibn Abdullah told me that Ubada bin As-Samit took part in the battle of Badr and was a leader on the night of the 'Aqaba pledge. He narrated: Allah's Messenger said while a group of his companions were around him, "Swear allegiance to me not to join anything in worship along with Allah, not to steal, not to commit illegal sexual intercourse, not to kill your children, not to accuse an innocent person with falsehood that you invent, and not to be disobedient (when ordered) to do good." The Prophet SAW added: "Whoever among you fulfills his pledge will be rewarded by Allah. And whoever indulges in any one of them and gets the punishment in this world, that punishment will be an expiation for that sin. And if one indulges in any of them, and Allah conceals his sin, it is up to Him to forgive or punish him" 'Ubada bin As-Samit added: "So we swore allegiance for these."

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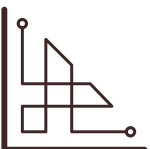
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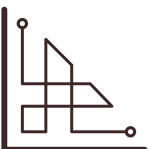
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# Hadith #10

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ عَنْ مَالِكٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي صَعْصَعَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَكُونَ خَيْرَ مَالِ الْمُسْلِمِ غَنَمٌ يَتَّبِعُ بِهَا شَعَفَ الْجِبَالِ وَمَوَاقِعَ الْقَطْرِ يَفْرُ بِدِينِهِ مِنَ الْفِتَنِ

Abdullah ibn Maslama narrated to us from Malik from AbdulRahman ibn Abdullah ibn AbdulRahman ibn Abi Sa'sa'ah from his father from Abu Said Al-Khudri that Allah's Messenger SAW said, "A time will soon come when the best property of a Muslim will be sheep which he will take on the top of mountains and the places of rainfall (valleys) in order to to flee with his religion from the trials."

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

# Hadith #11

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَلَامٍ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُهُ عَنْ هِشَامٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا أَمَرَهُمْ أَمْرَهُمْ مِنَ الْأَعْمَالِ بِمَا يُطِيقُونَ قَالُوا إِنَّا لَسْنَا كَهَيْئَتِكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ غَفَرَ لَكَ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِكَ وَمَا تَأَخَّرَ. فَيَغْضَبُ حَتَّى يُعْرِفَ الْغَضَبُ فِي وَجْهِهِ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ إِنَّ اتِّقَاكُمْ وَأَعْلَمَكُمْ بِاللَّهِ أَنَا

Muhammad ibn Salam narrated to us that he said Abdah told us from Hisham from his father from Aisha that she said: Whenever Allah's Messenger SAW ordered the Muslims to do something, he used to order them with deeds which they were capable of doing. They said, "O Allah's Messenger SAW! We are not like you. Allah has forgiven your past and future sins." So Allah's Messenger became angry and it was apparent on his face. He said, "I am the most fearing of Allah, and know Allah better than all of you do."

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, typical of notebook paper. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

# Hadith #12

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَى الْمَازِنِيِّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ يَدْخُلُ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ الْجَنَّةَ وَأَهْلُ النَّارِ النَّارَ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَخْرِجُوا مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَدَلٍ مِنْ إِيْمَانٍ. فَيُخْرَجُونَ مِنْهَا قَدْ اسْوَدُّوا فَيُلْقَوْنَ فِي نَهْرِ الْحَيَا - أَوْ الْحَيَاةِ شَكَّ مَالِكٌ - فَيَنْبُتُونَ كَمَا تَنْبُتُ الْحَبَّةُ فِي جَانِبِ السَّيْلِ أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّهَا تَخْرُجُ صَفْرَاءَ مُلْتَوِيَةً

Ismail narrated to us that he said Malik narrated to me from Amr ibn Yahya Al-Mazinny from Abu Said Al-Khudri that the Prophet SAW said, "When the people of Paradise will enter Paradise and the people of Hell will go to Hell, Allah will order those who have had faith equal to the weight of a grain of mustard seed to be taken out from Hell. So they will be taken out but (by then) they will be blackened (charred). Then they will be put in the river of Haya (rain) or Hayat (life) - the Narrator is in doubt as to which is the right term - and they will revive like a grain that grows near the bank of a flood channel. Don't you see that it comes out yellow and twisted"

[illegible]

# Hadith #13

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ اللَّهُ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ صَالِحٍ عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ بْنِ سَهْلٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ يَقُولُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " بَيْنَا أَنَا نَائِمٌ رَأَيْتُ النَّاسَ يُعْرِضُونَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَيْهِمْ قُمْصٌ مِنْهَا مَا يَبْلُغُ الثُّدْيَ وَمِنْهَا مَا دُونَ ذَلِكَ وَعُرِضَ عَلَيَّ عَمْرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ وَعَلَيْهِ قَمِيصٌ يَجْرُهُ " قَالُوا فَمَا أَوَّلَتْ ذَلِكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ الدِّينَ

Muhammad ibn Ubaydah narrated to us that he said Ibrahim ibn Sa'ad narrated to us from Salih from ibn Shihab from Abi Umamah ibn Sahl that he heard Abu Said Al-Khudri say that Allah's Messenger SAW said, "While I was sleeping I saw (in a dream) some people wearing shirts of which some were reaching up to the breasts only while others were even shorter than that. Umar bin Al-Khattab was shown wearing a shirt that he was dragging." The people asked, "How did you interpret it O Allah's Messenger SAW?" He replied, "It is the Religion."

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# Hadith #14

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مَرَّ عَلَى رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ وَهُوَ يَعِظُ أَخَاهُ فِي الْحَيَاءِ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ دَعُوهُ فَإِنَّ الْحَيَاءَ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ

Abdullah ibn Yusuf narrated to us that he said Malik ibn Anas told us from ibn Hisham from Salim ibn Abdillah from his father that once Allah's Messenger SAW passed by an Ansari who was admonishing his brother regarding haya'. On that Allah's Messenger SAW said, "Leave him as haya' is a part of faith."

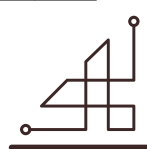
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# Hadith #15

حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ بْنُ عُقْبَةَ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُرَّةَ عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " أَرْبَعٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ كَانَ مُنَافِقًا خَالِصًا وَمَنْ كَانَ فِيهِ خَصْلَةٌ مِنْهُنَّ كَانَتْ فِيهِ خَصْلَةٌ مِنَ النِّفَاقِ حَتَّى يَدْعَهَا إِذَا أُوتِمِنَ خَانَ وَإِذَا حَدَّثَ كَذَبَ وَإِذَا عَاهَدَ غَدَرَ وَإِذَا خَاصَمَ فَجَرَ

Qabisah ibn Uqbah narrated to us that he said Sufyan narrated to us from Al-Amash from Abdullah ibn Murrah from Masruq from Abdullah ibn Amr that the Prophet SAW said, "Whoever has the following four characteristics will be a pure hypocrite and whoever has one of the four will have one characteristic of hypocrisy unless until he gives it up: whenever he is entrusted, he betrays, whenever he speaks, he tells a lie, whenever he makes a covenant, he proves treacherous, and whenever he quarrels, he behaves in a very imprudent, evil and insulting manner."

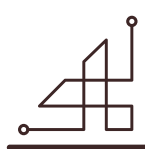
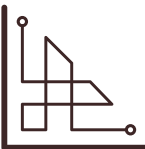
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# SAHIH MUSLIM: CHAPTER ON KNOWLEDGE

# Hadith #1

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ بْنُ قَعْنَبٍ حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التُّسْتَرِيُّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ تَلَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ { هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ مِنْهُ آيَاتٌ مُحْكَمَاتٌ هُنَّ أُمُّ الْكِتَابِ وَأُخَرُ مُتَشَابِهَاتٌ فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ زَيْغٌ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ مَا تَشَابَهَ مِنْهُ ابْتِغَاءَ الْفِتْنَةِ وَابْتِغَاءَ تَأْوِيلِهِ وَمَا يَعْلَمُ تَأْوِيلَهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَالرَّاسِخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ يَقُولُونَ آمَنَّا بِهِ كُلٌّ مِنْ عِنْدِ رَبِّنَا وَمَا يَذَّكَّرُ إِلَّا أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ } قَالَتْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا رَأَيْتُمُ الَّذِينَ يَتَّبِعُونَ مَا تَشَابَهَ مِنْهُ فَأُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ سَمَى اللَّهُ فَاخَذَرُوهُمْ

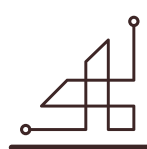
Abdullah ibn Maslamah ibn Qa'nab narrated to us that Yazeed ibn Ibrahim Al-Tustari narrated to us from Abdullah ibn Abi Mulaykah from Al-Qasim ibn Muhammad from A'isha that Allah's Messenger SAW recited: "He is the one who revealed to you the Book wherein there are clear revelations - these are the substance of the Book - and others are ambiguous. And as for those who have a yearning for error they go after the ambiguous verses seeking (to cause) dissension, by seeking to explain them. And none knows their interpretations but Allah, and those who are sound in knowledge say: We affirm our faith in everything which is from our Lord. It is only the persons of understanding who take heed" (3:7). A'isha reported that Allah's Messenger SAW said (in connection with these verses): When you see such verses, avoid them, for it is they whom Allah has pointed out (in the mentioned verses).

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# Hadith #2

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ الْجَحْدَرِيُّ حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيُّ قَالَ كَتَبَ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَبَاحٍ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرٍو قَالَ هَجَرْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَوْمًا - قَالَ - فَسَمِعَ أَصْوَاتَ رَجُلَيْنِ اخْتَلَفَا فِي آيَةٍ فَخَرَجَ عَلَيْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُعْرِفُ فِي وَجْهِهِ الْغَضَبُ فَقَالَ " إِنَّمَا هَلَاكَ مَنْ كَانَ قَبْلَكُمْ بِاخْتِلَافِهِمْ فِي الْكِتَابِ

Abu Kamil Fudhayl ibn Husayn Al-Jahdary narrated to us that Hammad ibn Zayd narrated to us that Abu Imran Al-Jawny narrated to us that he said: Abdullah ibn Rabah Al-Ansari wrote to me that Abdullah ibn Umar said: I went to Allah's Messenger SAW in the morning and he heard the voice of two people who had an argumentation with each other about a verse. Allah's Messenger SAW came to us and the anger could be seen on his face. He said: Verily, the people before you were ruined because of their disagreement regarding the Book.

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# Hadith #3

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عِمْرَانَ الْجَوْنِيُّ عَنْ جُنْدَبٍ -  
يَعْنِي ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ اقْرَءُوا الْقُرْآنَ مَا ائْتَلَفْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ قُلُوبُكُمْ  
فَإِذَا اخْتَلَفْتُمْ فَقُومُوا

Ishaq ibn Mansur narrated to me that AbdulSamad told us that Hammam narrated to us that Abu Imrah Al-Jawny narrated to us from Jundub that Allah's Messenger SAW said: Recite the Qur'an as long as your hearts agree to do so and when you find variance in them, then get up.

[illegible]

# Hadith #4

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ أَبْغَضَ الرِّجَالِ إِلَى اللَّهِ الْأَذْدَ الْخَصِمُ

Abu Bakr ibn Abi Shaybah narrated to us that Waki' narrated to us from ibn Jurayj from Ibn Abi Mulaykah from Aisha that Allah's Messenger SAW said: The most despicable person to Allah is one who tries to fall into dispute with others.

[illegible]

# Hadith #5

حَدَّثَنِي سُوَيْدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَسْلَمَ عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " لَتَتَّبِعَنَّ سَنَنَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ شَبْرًا بِشَبْرٍ وَذِرَاعًا بِذِرَاعٍ حَتَّىٰ لَوْ دَخَلُوا فِي جُحْرِ ضَبٍّ لَاتَّبَعْتُمُوهُمْ " . قُلْنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ الْيَهُودَ وَالنَّصَارَى قَالَ " فَمَنْ "

Suwayd ibn Saeed narrated to me that Hafs ibn Maysarah narrated to us that Zayd ibn Aslam narrated to me from Ataa ibn Yasar from Abu Sa'id al-Khudri that Allah's Messenger SAW said: You would tread the same path as was trodden by those before you inch by inch and step by step so much so that if they had entered into the hole of the lizard, you would follow them in this also. We said: Allah's Messenger, do you mean Jews and Christians? He said: Who else?

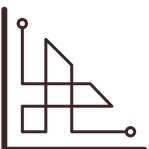
This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



# Hadith #6

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ غِيَاثٍ وَيَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ عَتِيقٍ عَنْ طَلْقِ بْنِ حَبِيبٍ عَنِ الْأَخْنَفِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " هَلَاكَ الْمُتَنَطِّعُونَ " قَالَهَا ثَلَاثًا

Abu Bakr ibn Abi Shaybah narrated to us that Hafs ibn Ghiyath and Yahya ibn Saeed narrated to us from ibn Jurayj from Sulayman ibn Ateeq from Talq ibn Habeeb from Al-Ahnaf ibn Qays from Abdullah that Allah's Messenger SAW said: Ruined are those who go deeply into things and overburden themselves. He repeated this thrice.

[illegible]

# Hadith #7

حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ بْنُ فَرُّوخَ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التَّيَّاحِ حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ  
اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنْ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ أَنْ يُرْفَعَ الْعِلْمُ وَيَثْبُتَ الْجَهْلُ وَيُشْرَبَ الْخَمْرُ وَيُظْهَرَ  
الرِّزَا

Shayban ibn Farrukh narrated to us that Abdul Wawrith narrated to us that Abu At-Tayyah narrated to us that Anas ibn Malik narrated to me that Allah's Messenger SAW said: It is from the signs of the Last Hour that knowledge will be taken away and ignorance will prevail, alcohol will be drunk, and adultery will become rampant.

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# Hadith #8

حَدَّثَنِي حَرَمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ حَدَّثَنِي حُمَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " يَتَقَارَبُ الزَّمَانُ وَيُقْبَضُ الْعِلْمُ وَتَظْهَرُ الْفِتَنُ وَيُلْقَى الشُّحُّ وَيَكْثُرُ الْهَرْجُ " قَالُوا وَمَا الْهَرْجُ قَالَ الْقَتْلُ

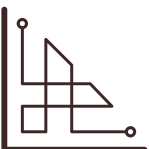
Harmalah ibn Yahya narrated to me that Ibn Wahab told us that Yunus told us from ibn Shihab that Humayd ibn AbdulRahman ibn Awf that Abu Huraira reported that Allah's Messenger SAW said: (When) the time draws close to the Last Hour, knowledge will be snatched away, turmoil will be rampant, miserliness will be put (in the hearts of the people) and there will be much harj. They said: What is al-harj? Thereupon he said: It is bloodshed.

[illegible]

# Hadith #9

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَابْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ أَلَا أُحَدِّثُكُمْ حَدِيثًا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا يُحَدِّثُكُمْ أَحَدٌ بَعْدِي سَمِعَهُ مِنْهُ إِنَّ مِنْ أَشْرَاطِ السَّاعَةِ أَنْ يُرْفَعَ الْعِلْمُ وَيُظْهَرَ الْجَهْلُ وَيَفْشُو الزُّنَا وَيُشْرَبَ الْخَمْرُ وَيَذْهَبَ الرِّجَالُ وَتَبْقَى النِّسَاءُ حَتَّى يَكُونَ لِخَمْسِينَ امْرَأَةً قَيْمٌ وَاحِدٌ

Muhammad ibn Al-Muthanna and ibn Bashaar narrated to us that Muhammad ibn Jafar narrated that Shubah narrated to us: I heard Qatadah narrating from Anas ibn Malik who said: Should I not narrate to you a hadith which I heard from Allah's Messenger SAW which no one would narrate to you after me who would have personally heard it from him? "It is from the signs of the Last Hour that knowledge will be taken away, ignorance will prevail, adultery will become common, wine will be drunk, the number of men will fall short and the women will survive (and thus such a disparity would arise in the number of men and women) that there will be one man to look after fifty women.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

# Hadith #10

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَقْبِضُ الْعِلْمَ انْتِرَاعًا يَنْتَزِعُهُ مِنَ النَّاسِ وَلَكِنْ يَقْبِضُ الْعِلْمَ بِقَبْضِ الْعُلَمَاءِ حَتَّى إِذَا لَمْ يَتْرُكْ عَالِمًا اتَّخَذَ النَّاسُ رُءُوسًا جُهَالًا فَسْئَلُوا فَأَفْتَوْا بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ فَضَلُّوا وَأَضَلُّوا

Qutaybah ibn Sa'eed narrated to us that Jurayr narrated to us from Hisham ibn Urwah from his father that I heard Abdullah ibn Amr ibn Al-Aas say that Allah's Messenger SAW said: Verily, Allah does not take away knowledge by snatching it from the people but He takes away knowledge by taking away the scholars, until when He leaves no learned person, people turn to the ignorant as their leaders; then they are asked to deliver religious verdicts and they deliver them without knowledge, they go astray, and lead others astray.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

# Hadith #11

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي ثَوْبٍ وَقُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ قَالُوا حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ - يَعْنُونَ ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ - عَنِ  
الْعَلَاءِ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ مَنْ دَعَا إِلَى هُدًى كَانَ لَهُ مِنَ  
الْأَجْرِ مِثْلُ أُجُورٍ مَنْ تَبِعَهُ لَا يَنْقُصُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ أُجُورِهِمْ شَيْئًا وَمَنْ دَعَا إِلَى ضَلَالَةٍ كَانَ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ  
مِثْلُ آثَامٍ مَنْ تَبِعَهُ لَا يَنْقُصُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ آثَامِهِمْ شَيْئًا

Yahya ibn Ayyub, Qutaybah ibn Sa'eed, and ibn Hujr narrated to us that Ismail (meaning Ibn Jafar) narrated to us from Al-A'laa from his father from Abu Huraira that Allah's Messenger SAW said: He who calls to righteousness, there will be reward for him like the rewards of those who adhered to it, without their rewards being diminished in any respect. And he who calls to error, he shall have to carry its sin, like those who committed it, without their sins being diminished in any respect.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, typical of notebook paper. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

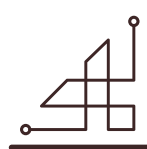
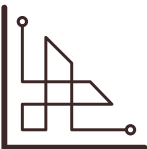
# SAHIH MUSLIM: CHAPTER ON HEART SOFTENERS



# Hadith #1

حَدَّثَنَا هَدَّابُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الْعَنْبَرِيُّ وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْأَعْلَى حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ كُلُّهُمْ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كَامِلٍ فَضِيلُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ - وَاللَّفْظُ لَهُ - حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ حَدَّثَنَا التَّيْمِيُّ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ عَنْ أَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " قُمْتُ عَلَى بَابِ الْجَنَّةِ فَإِذَا عَامَّةٌ مِنْ دَخَلَهَا الْمَسَاكِينُ وَإِذَا أَصْحَابُ الْجَدِّ مَحْبُوسُونَ إِلَّا أَصْحَابَ النَّارِ فَقَدْ أُمِرَ بِهِمْ إِلَى النَّارِ وَقُمْتُ عَلَى بَابِ النَّارِ فَإِذَا عَامَّةٌ مِنْ دَخَلَهَا النِّسَاءُ "

Haddab ibn Khalid narrated to us that Hammad ibn Salamah narrated to us and Zuhayr ibn Harb narrated to me that Muadh ibn Muadh Al-Anbari narrated to us and Muhammad ibn AbdilA'la narrated to me that Al-Mutamir narrated to us and Ishaq ibn Ibrahim narrated to us that all of Jareer told us from Sulayman At-Taymi and Abu Kamil Fudayl ibn Husayn narrated to us – and the wording is from him – that Yazeed ibn Zuray' narrated to us that At-Taymi narrated to us from Abu Uthman from Usama ibn Zaid that Allah's Messenger SAW said: I stood at the door of Paradise and I found that the overwhelming majority of those who entered therein was that of poor persons and the wealthy persons were detained to get into that. The people of Hell were commanded to get into Hell, and I stood upon the door of Fire and the majority amongst them who entered there was that of women.

[illegible]

# Hadith #2

دَتْنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْكَرِيمِ أَبُو زُرْعَةَ حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ بُكَيْرٍ حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ كَانَ مِنْ دُعَاءِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ زَوَالِ نِعْمَتِكَ وَتَحَوُّلِ عَافِيَتِكَ وَفُجَاءَةِ نِقْمَتِكَ وَجَمِيعِ سَخَطِكَ"

UbaydAllah ibn AbdulKareem Abu Zur'ah narrated to us that Ibn Bukayr narrated to us that Yaqub ibn AbdulRahman narrated to me from Musa ibn Uqbah from Abdullah ibn Dinar from Abdullah ibn Umar that from the dua of Allah's was: " O Allah, I seek refuge in You from the withdrawal of Your blessing and the change of Your protection (from me) and from Your sudden wrath, and from everything which displeases You."

[illegible]

# Hadith #3

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ وَمُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ  
النَّهْدِيِّ عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " مَا تَرَكْتُ بَعْدِي فِتْنَةٌ هِيَ  
أَضَرُّ عَلَى الرَّجَالِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ "

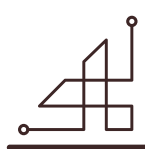
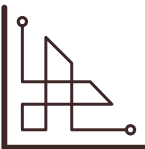
Saeed ibn Mansur narrated to us that Sufyan and Mu'tamar ibn Sulayman narrated to us from Sulayman At-Taymi from Abu Uthman An-Nahdi from Usama ibn Zaid that Allah's Messenger SAW said: I have not left after me any (chance of) turmoil more harmful to men than the harm done to the men because of women.

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# Hadith #4

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى وَمُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ قَالَا حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي مَسْلَمَةَ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا نَضْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ " إِنَّ الدُّنْيَا حُلْوَةٌ خَصِرَةٌ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ مُسْتَخْلِفُكُمْ فِيهَا فَيَنْظُرُ كَيْفَ تَعْمَلُونَ فَاتَّقُوا الدُّنْيَا وَاتَّقُوا النَّسَاءَ فَإِنَّ أَوَّلَ فِتْنَةٍ بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ كَانَتْ فِي النِّسَاءِ " . وَفِي حَدِيثِ ابْنِ بَشَّارٍ " لِيَنْظُرَ كَيْفَ تَعْمَلُونَ "

Muhammad ibn Al-Muthanna and Muhammad ibn Bashaar narrated to us. They said Muhammad ibn Ja'far narrated to us that Shu'bah narrated to us from Abi Salamah. He said: I heard Abu Nadhra narrate from Abu Saeed Al-Khudri from Allah's Messenger SAW that he said: The world is sweet and green and verily Allah is going to make you deputies in it in order to see how you act. So protect yourself from the dunya and the allurements of women: verily, the first trial for the people of Isra'il was caused by women. And in the hadith transmitted on the authority of Ibn Bashaar the words are: "So that He should see how you act."

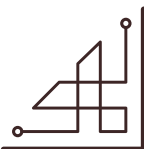
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# Hadith #5

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ الْمُسَيَّبِيُّ، حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ، - يَعْنِي ابْنَ عِيَاضٍ أَبَا ضَمْرَةَ - عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ " بَيْنَمَا ثَلَاثَةٌ نَفَرٍ يَتَمَشُّونَ أَخَذَهُمُ الْمَطَرُ فَأَوُّوا إِلَى غَارٍ فِي جَبَلٍ فَانْحَطَّتْ عَلَى فَمِ غَارِهِمْ صَخْرَةٌ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ فَانْطَبَقَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِبَعْضٍ انْظُرُوا أَعْمَالًا عَمِلْتُمُوهَا صَالِحَةً لِلَّهِ فَادْعُوا اللَّهَ تَعَالَى بِهَا لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ يَفْرُجُهَا عَنْكُمْ . فَقَالَ أَحَدُهُمُ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّهُ كَانَ لِي وَالِدَانِ شَيْخَانِ كَبِيرَانِ وَأَمْرَاتِي وَلِي صَبِيَّةٌ صَغَارٌ أَرَعَى عَلَيْهِمْ فَإِذَا أَرَحْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ حَلَبْتُ فَبَدَأْتُ بِوَالِدَيَّ فَسَقَيْتُهُمَا قَبْلَ بَنِيَّ وَأَنَّهُ نَأَى بِي ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ الشَّجَرُ فَلَمْ آتِ حَتَّى أُمْسَيْتُ فَوَجَدْتُهُمَا قَدْ نَامَا فَحَلَبْتُ كَمَا كُنْتُ أَحْلُبُ فَجِئْتُ بِالْحِلَابِ فَقُمْتُ عِنْدَ رُءُوسِهِمَا أَكْرَهُ أَنْ أُوقِظَهُمَا مِنْ نَوْمِهِمَا وَأَكْرَهُ أَنْ أَسْقِيَ الصَّبِيَّةَ قَبْلَهُمَا وَالصَّبِيَّةُ يَتَضَاغُونَ عِنْدَ قَدَمَيَّ فَلَمْ يَزَلْ ذَلِكَ دَائِي وَدَأْبُهُمْ حَتَّى طَلَعَ الْفَجْرُ فَإِنْ كُنْتُ تَعْلَمُ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ ابْتِغَاءً وَجْهَكَ فَافْرُجْ لَنَا مِنْهَا فُرْجَةً نَرَى مِنْهَا السَّمَاءَ . فَفَرَجَ اللَّهُ مِنْهَا فُرْجَةً فَرَأَوْا مِنْهَا السَّمَاءَ . وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّهُ كَانَتْ لِي ابْنَةٌ عَمٌّ أَحَبَبْتُهَا كَأَشَدَّ مَا يُحِبُّ الرَّجَالُ النِّسَاءَ وَطَلَبْتُ إِلَيْهَا نَفْسَهَا فَأَبَتْ حَتَّى آتَيْهَا بِمِائَةِ دِينَارٍ فَتَعَبْتُ حَتَّى جَمَعْتُ مِائَةَ دِينَارٍ فَجِئْتُهَا بِهَا فَلَمَّا وَقَعْتُ بَيْنَ رِجْلَيْهَا قَالَتْ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَلَا تَفْتَحِ الْخَاتَمَ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهِ . فَقُمْتُ عَنْهَا فَإِنْ كُنْتُ تَعْلَمُ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ ابْتِغَاءً وَجْهَكَ فَافْرُجْ لَنَا مِنْهَا فُرْجَةً . فَفَرَجَ لَهُمْ . وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي كُنْتُ اسْتَأْجَرْتُ أَحِيرًا بِفَرَقٍ أُرْزُ فَلَمَّا قَضَى عَمَلَهُ قَالَ أَعْطِنِي حَقِّي . فَعَرَضْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَرَقَهُ فَرَغِبَ عَنْهُ فَلَمْ أَزَلْ أَرْزِعُهُ حَتَّى جَمَعْتُ مِنْهُ بَقَرًا وَرِعَاءَهَا فَجَاءَنِي فَقَالَ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَلَا تَظْلِمْنِي حَقِّي . قُلْتُ أَذْهَبُ إِلَى تِلْكَ الْبَقَرِ وَرِعَائِهَا فَخُذْهَا . فَقَالَ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَلَا تَسْتَهْزِئْ بِي . فَقُلْتُ إِنِّي لَا أَسْتَهْزِئُ بِكَ خُذْ ذَلِكَ الْبَقَرِ وَرِعَاءَهَا . فَأَخَذَهُ فَذَهَبَ بِهِ فَإِنْ كُنْتُ تَعْلَمُ أَنِّي فَعَلْتُ ذَلِكَ ابْتِغَاءً وَجْهَكَ فَافْرُجْ لَنَا مَا بَقِيَ . فَفَرَجَ اللَّهُ مَا بَقِيَ

# Hadith #5

Muhammad ibn Ishaq Al-Musayabi narrated to me that Anas – ibn Iyadh, Abu Dhamrah – narrated to me from Musa ibn Uqbah from Nafi' from Abdullah ibn Umar from the Messenger of Allah SAW that he said: Three people set out on a journey. They were overtaken by rain and they had to find protection in a mountain cave where at its mouth there fell a rock of that mountain and thus blocked them altogether. One of them said to the others: Look to your good deeds that you performed for the sake of Allah and then supplicate to Allah, the Exalted, that He might rescue you (from this trouble). One of them said: O Allah, I had my parents who were old and my wife and my small children also. I tended the flock and when I came back to them in the evening, I milked them and first served that milk to my parents. One day I was obliged to go out to a distant place in search of food and I could not come back before evening and found them (the parents) asleep. I milked the animals as I used to milk and brought milk to them and stood by their heads avoiding to disturb them from sleep and I did not deem it advisable to serve milk to my children before serving them. My children wept near my feet. I remained there in that very state and my parents too until it was morning. And (O Allah) if You are aware that I did this in order to seek Your pleasure, grant us riddance from this trouble. (The rock slipped a bit) that they could see the sky. The second one said: O Allah, I had a female cousin whom I loved more than the men love the women. I wanted to be intimate with her; she refused but on the condition of getting one hundred dinars. It was with very great difficulty that I collected one hundred dinars and then paid them to her and when I was going to be intimate with her, she said: Servant of Allah, fear Allah and do not break the seal (of chastity) but by lawful means. So I got up from her. O Allah, if You are aware that I did this in order to seek Your pleasure, rid us from this trouble. The situation was somewhat eased for them. The third one said: Allah, I employed a workman for a measure of rice. After he had finished his work, he said, "Give me my dues." So I presented it to him (in the form of) a measure of rice, but he did not accept them. I used these rice as seeds and from it, I became rich enough to have cows and flocks (in my possession). He came to me and said: Fear Allah, and commit no cruelty upon me in regard to my dues. I said to him: Go to these cows and sheep and take them. He said: Fear Allah and do not make a fun of me. I said: I am not making a fun of you. You take the cows and the flocks. So he took them. O Allah, if You are aware that I did it for Your pleasure, then rid us from this trouble. And Allah relieved them from the rest of the trouble.



# Hadith #5

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# ULOOM AL-HADITH: DEFINITION AND SUBJECT MATTER



# Definition & Subject Matter

- Uloom - sciences
- Hadith - a statement, action, tacit approval, or characteristic attributed to the Prophet SAW
- 2 main branches: Science of Hadith Transmission and Science of Understanding Hadith
- 2 components to every hadith: the chain of transmission (سَنَد) and the text of the hadith (مَتْن)

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# PRESERVATION & COMPILATION

# Preservation & Compilation

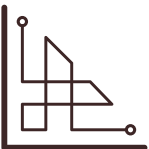
- 4 stages of preservation and compilation:
  - The Era of the Prophet SAW
  - The Era of the Companions RA
  - The Era of the Successors RA
  - The Era of structured or formal compilation

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# HADITH COMPILATIONS

# Hadith Compilations

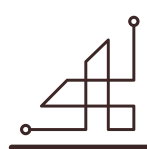
- There are many different methods of organizing and compiling ahadith
  - الصَّحِيفَةُ
  - الْمُصَنَّفُ
  - الْمُسْنَدُ
  - الْمُعْجَمُ
  - الْجُزْءُ
  - الْجَامِعُ
  - السُّنَنُ
  - الْمُسْتَدْرَكُ
  - الْمُسْتَخَرَجُ
- شَرْح (Shar)h - commentary

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# HADITH COMPILERS & THEIR WORKS

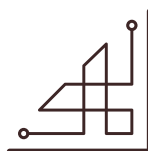
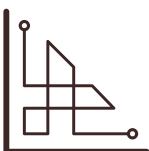
# Hadith Compilers & Their Works

- Muwatta of Imam Malik (93-179 AH)
- Sahih Al-Bukhari (194-245 AH)
- Sahih Muslim (204-261 AH)

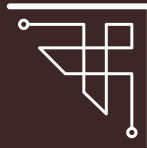
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# Hadith Compilers & Their Works

- Jami of Imam Al-Tirmidhi (209-279 AH)
- Sunan Abu Dawud (202-275 AH)
- Sunan Al-Nasa'i (215-303 AH)
- Sunan Ibn Majah (209-273 AH)

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# ISNAD



# Isnad

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# ILM TARIKH AL- RUWAT

# Ilm Tarikh Al-Ruwat

- **عِلْمُ الرِّجَالِ (Ilm Al-Rijal)** - a branch of hadith studies which deals with biographies of narrators
- **Kitab Al-Tabaqat Al-Kabir** by Ibn Sa'd Az-Zuhri

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# AL-JARH WA AL- TA'DIL

# Al-Jarh Wa Al-Ta'dil

- الجَرْحُ وَالتَّعْدِيلُ (Al-Jarh Wa Al-Ta'dil) refers to the critique and validation of hadith narrators
- 2 major factors when analyzing a narrator: عَدَالَةٌ ('Adalah) and ضَبْطٌ (Dabt)
- There are certain factors that can affect each of these traits in a narrator

## Factors Affecting A'dalah

Lying - الكذب

Suspicion of lying - اتهام الكذب

Open sin - الفسق

Being unknown - الجهالة

Innovation - البدعة

## Factors Affecting Dabt

Neglect/oversight - الغفلة

Frequent errors - فحش الغلط

Disagreement with reliable narrators - مخالفة الثقات

Known for misunderstandings - الوهم

Bad memory - سوء الحفظ

# CLASSIFICATION OF HADITH ACCORDING TO AUTHORITY

# Classification of Hadith According to Authority

- This classification is based on who said the statement
- 4 types:
  - Hadith Qudsi (from Allah)
  - Hadith Marfu' (from the Prophet SAW)
  - Hadith Mawquf (from a Companion)
  - Hadith Maqtu' (from a Successor)

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EDUCATION | PRESERVATION | APPLICATION

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# Classification of Hadith According to Authority

- Hadith Qudsi - a narration from the Prophet SAW attributed to Allah SWT
- They are subject to the same criticism as other ahadith
- Quran v. Hadith Qudsi
  - Quran is the uncreated speech of Allah and Hadith Qudsi is the speech of the Prophet SAW
  - Reciting the Quran is an act of worship that is rewarded while Hadith Qudsi is not
  - Quran is mutawatir while Hadith Qudsi is not necessarily mutawatir

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## Classification of Hadith According to Authority

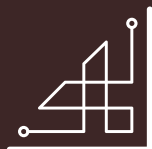
- Hadith Marfu' - a saying, action, tacit approval, or characteristic directly and explicitly attributed to the Prophet SAW
- 4 types:
  - Statements
  - Actions
  - Tacit Approvals
  - Characteristics

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# CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF NARRATORS



# Classification According to Number of Narrators

- 2 broad categories:
  - مُتَوَاتِر (Mutawatir)
  - آحاد (Ahad)
- Hadith AL-Mutawatir is a hadith which has been narrated by such a large number of people that it is impossible that they would have all gathered to perpetuate a lie.
- Hadith AL-Mutawatir are not subject to criticism

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# Classification According to Number of Narrators

- 4 conditions in order for a hadith to be mutawatur:
  - Numerous narrators
  - The large number of narrators must exist at each level of the chain
  - The impossibility of all narrators agreeing upon a lie
  - The basis of the report is sensory perception and not rational thought
- Types of Mutawatur:
  - Mutawatur in Wording
  - Mutawatur in Meaning

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# Classification According to Number of Narrators

- **خَبَرُ الْإِحَادِ** (Khabar Al-Ahad) - a narration that does not fulfill the conditions of a mutawatir narration
- Khabar Al-Ahad are subject to criticism
- Ahad narrations are classified based on 2 different considerations:
  - With respect to the number of narrators
  - With respect to authenticity

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# TYPES OF AHAD ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF NARRATORS



## Types of Ahad According to Number of Narrators

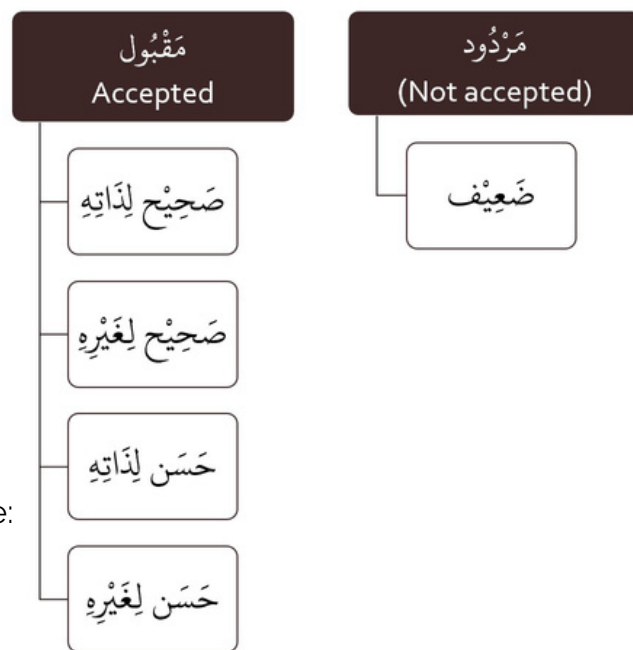
- **مَشْهُور** (Mashhur) - a hadith with at least 3 narrators at every link in the chain
- **عَزِيز** (Aziz) - a hadith with at least 2 narrators at every level in the chain
- **غَرِيب** (Gharib) - a hadith with only 1 narrator in one link of the chain

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# TYPES OF AHAD ACCORDING TO STRENGTH/ WEAKNESS

## Types of Ahad According to Strength/Weakness

- 2 broad categories:
  - Accepted
  - Not Accepted
- The accepted ahadith breaks down into 4 types:
  - **صَحِيحٌ لِذَاتِهِ** (Sahih Li Thatihi)
  - **صَحِيحٌ لِّغَيْرِهِ** (Sahih Li Ghayrihi)
  - **حَسَنٌ لِذَاتِهِ** (Hasan Li Thatihi)
  - **حَسَنٌ لِّغَيْرِهِ** (Hasan Li Ghayrihi)
- The ahadith that are not accepted break down into 1 type:
  - **ضَعِيفٌ** (Da'if)

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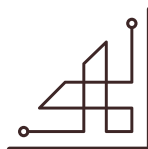
## Types of Ahad According to Strength/Weakness

- Sahih - a narration with a continuous chain of narrators all the way to the Prophet SAW, consisting of upright and accurate narrators that is not contradictory and free of defects.
- Hasan - a narration that meets the conditions of a sahih hadith except that one or more of its narrators is of a lesser degree.
- Sahih Li Ghayrihi - a hasan hadith that has been elevated to the level of sahih because it is strengthened by multiple other chains of narration

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## Types of Ahad According to Strength/Weakness

- Da'if- a hadith in which any one or more of the 5 conditions of a sahih hadith have not been met
- 2 main reasons why a hadith is considered to be weak:
  - There is a break in the chain of narrators
  - There is deficiency in the narrators
- Hasan Li Ghayrihi - a da'if hadith that has been elevated to the status of hasan due to supporting narrations

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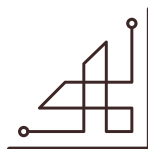
# TYPES OF WEAK AHADITH

# Types of Weak Ahadith

- Weakness due to issues with the chain are classified into the following:
  - مَعْلَقٌ Mu'allaq (hanging)
  - مُرْسَلٌ Mursal (loose)
  - مُعْضَلٌ Mu'dal (problematic)
  - مُنْقَطِعٌ Munaqti' (interrupted)
  - مُدَلَّسٌ Mudallas (hidden defect)
- Weakness due to issues with the narrators are classified into the following:
  - مَوْضُوعٌ Mawdu' (fabricated)
  - مَتْرُوكٌ Matruk (renounced)
  - مُنْكَرٌ Munkar (disclaimed)
  - شَاذٌ Shadh (anomalous)
  - مُعَلَّلٌ Mu'allal (defective)
  - مُدْرَجٌ Mudraj (interpolated)
  - مَقْلُوبٌ Maqlub (inverted)
  - مُضْطَرِبٌ Mudtarib (perplexing)
  - مُصَحَّفٌ Musahhaf (distorted)

# Types of Weak Ahadith

- Mu'allaq (hanging) - a narration in which one or more narrators is dropped (omitted) from the beginning of the chain sequence.
- Mursal (loose) - a hadith in which the narrator at the end of the chain has been dropped or omitted from the chain.

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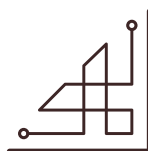
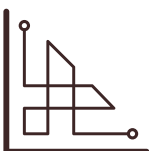
# Types of Weak Ahadith

- Mu'dal (problematic) - a narration in which two or more narrators are missing from the chain in succession.
- Munaqti' (interrupted) - a narration that has a break anywhere in the chain
- Mudallas (hidden defect) - a narration in which a defect in the chain of narrators is hidden in order to make it look sound apparently

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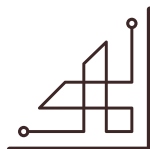
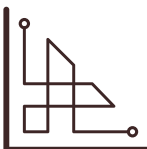
# Types of Weak Ahadith

- Mawdu' (fabricated) - a narration that has been fabricated
- Matruk (renounced) - a narration in which one of the narrators has been accused of lying. The narrator is known to have a habit of lying even though it has not been explicitly proven that he/she has ever lied regarding the Prophet SAW

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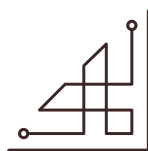
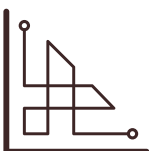
# Types of Weak Ahadith

- Munkar (disclaimed)
- 2 possible definitions:
  - A narration whose chain contains a narrator who makes excessive mistakes, is extremely inattentive, or sins openly
  - A narration reported by a weak narrator that contradicts the narration of a reliable narrator

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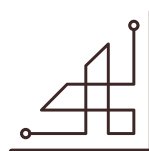
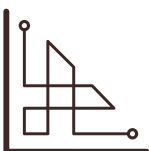
# Types of Weak Ahadith

- Shadh (anomalous) - a narration reported by a reliable narrator in contradiction to a more reliable narrator
- Mu'allal (defective) - a narration with a hidden defect that affects its authenticity although it apparently seems to be authentic.

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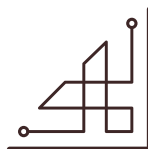
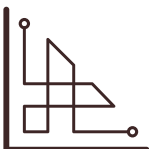
# Types of Weak Ahadith

- Mudraj (interpolated) - a narration whose chain has been mentioned incorrectly or a narration whose text has had something extra inserted into it
- Maqlub (inverted) - a narration in which one word has been replaced by another in the chain or text by reversing the order of the wording

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# Types of Weak Ahadith

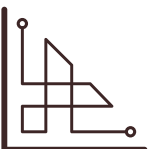
- Mudtarib (perplexing) - a narration that has been narrated in several different ways that are equal in strength
- Musahhaf (distorted) - a narration in which the spelling of the word is retained while the dots or vowels are changed

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# ACTING UPON & USING WEAK NARRATIONS

# Acting Upon & Using Weak Narrations

- 2 conditions that make it permissible to narrate weak ahadith:
  - The hadith should not be related to the field of belief
  - The hadith should not be associated with legal rulings
- There is disagreement amongst scholars regarding usage of weak ahadith related to the virtues or reward of deeds

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# GLOSSARY OF TERMS & DEFINITIONS

# Glossary of Terms

- A'dalah:** moral uprightness; one of the factors taken into consideration when analyzing a narrator
- Ahad:** a narration that does not fulfill the conditions of a mutawatir narration
- A'ziz:** a hadith that has at least 2 narrators at every level of the chain
- Da'if:** a hadith in which any one or more of the 5 conditions of a sahih or hasan hadith have not been met
- Dabt:** accuracy; one of the factors taken into consideration when analyzing a narrator
- Gharib:** a hadith that is narrated by only one narrator at one link of the isnad
- Gharib Mutlaq:** only a single narrator at the beginning of the chain
- Gharib Nisbi:** a single narrator later in the chain
- Hadith:** a statement, action, tacit approval, or characteristic attributed to the Prophet SAW
- Hadith Maqtu':** a saying or action attributed to a Successor
- Hadith Marfu':** a saying, action, tacit approval, or characteristic directly and explicitly attributed to the Prophet SAW
- Hadith Mawquf:** a statement, action, or tacit approval attributed to a Companion
- Hadith Qudsi:** a narration from the Prophet SAW attributed to Allah SWT
- Hasan Li Ghayrihi:** a da'if hadith that has been elevated to the status of hasan due to supporting narrations
- Hasan Li Thatihi:** a narration that meets the conditions of a sahih hadith except that one or more of its narrators' accuracy is of a lesser degree
- I'lm Ar-Rijal:** a branch of hadith studies that deals with biographies of narrators
- Jami':** hadith compilation that includes all major topics addressed in ahadith
- Jarh Wa Ta'dil:** critique and validation of narrators
- Juz':** hadith compilation organized by one specific narrator or subject
- Maqlub:** a narration in which one word has been replaced by another in the chain or text by reversing the order of the wording
- Mashhur:** a hadith with at least 3 narrators at every link in the chain
- Matn:** the text of a hadith
- Matruk:** a narration in which one of the narrators has been accused of lying. The narrator is known to have a habit of lying even though it has not been explicitly proven that he/she has ever lied regarding the Prophet SAW

# Glossary of Terms

**Mawdu':** a narration that has been fabricated

**Mu'jam:** hadith compilation organized by teacher (the last narrator)

**Mudallas:** a narration in which a defect in the chain of narrators is hidden in order to make it look sound apparently

**Mudraj:** a narration whose chain has been mentioned incorrectly or a narration whose text has had something extra inserted into it

**Mudtarib:** a narration that has been narrated in several different ways that are equal in strength

**Munaqti':** a narration that has a break anywhere in the chain

**Munkar:** (1) A narration whose chain contains a narrator who makes excessive mistakes, is extremely inattentive, or sins openly. (2) A narration reported by a weak narrator that contradicts the narration of a reliable narrator

**Mursal:** a hadith in which the narrator at the end of the chain has been dropped or omitted from the chain

**Mursal As-Sahabi:** when a companion narrates something from the Prophet SAW that they did not hear or see themselves directly

**Musahhaf:** a narration in which the spelling of the word is retained while the dots or vowels are changed

**Musannaf:** hadith compilation organized by topic

**Musnad:** hadith compilation organized by sahabi (the first narrator)

**Mustadrak:** hadith compilation compiled based on an existing compilation; it contains the same sanad in the existing compilation and a different matn.

**Mustakhraj:** hadith compilation compiled based on an existing compilation; it contains a different sanad from the one in the existing compilation and the same matn

**Mutawatir:** a hadith that has been narrated by such a large number of people that it is inconceivable that they would have all gathered to perpetuate a lie

**Mu'allal:** a narration with a hidden defect that affects its authenticity although it apparently seems to be authentic

**Mu'allaq:** a narration in which one or more narrators is dropped (omitted) from the beginning of the chain sequence.

# Glossary of Terms

**Mu'dal:** a narration in which two or more narrators are missing from the chain in succession

**Saheefa:** the notes of a sahabi

**Sahih Li Ghayrihi:** It is a hasan hadith that has been elevated to the level of sahih because it is strengthened by multiple other chains of narration

**Sahih Li Thatihi:** a narration with (1) a continuous chain of narrators all the way to the Prophet, (2) consisting of upright and (3) accurate narrators that is (4) not contradictory and (5) free of defects

**Sanad:** the chain of transmission of a hadith

**Shadh:** a narration reported by a reliable narrator in contradiction to a more reliable narrator

**Sharh:** a commentary

**Sunan:** hadith compilation organized by well-known chapters of Fiqh

**Uloom:** plural of the word ilm, meaning knowlsdge or science

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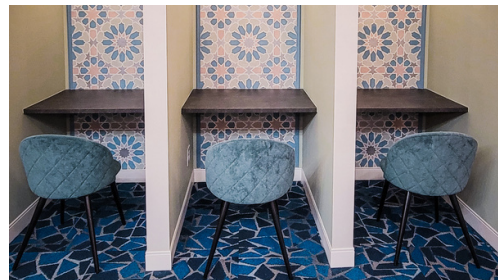
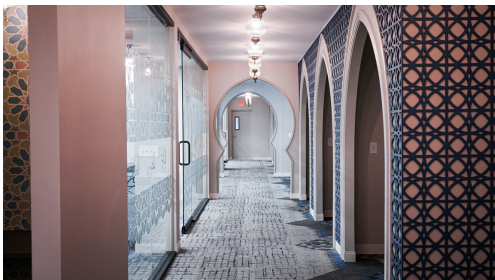
[miftaah.org/associate](http://miftaah.org/associate)





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Across this country many Muslims desire to learn and enlighten themselves with the knowledge of the Quran and Arabic language. For this reason, Miftaah launched a one-year Intensive Arabic and Islamic Studies Program so that Muslims may have the opportunity to educate themselves in the sciences of their religion. Students may begin this program with minimal experience beyond the ability to read and write Arabic and by the end, students grow to understand the Quran as well as other classical and contemporary Arabic texts.



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