

MIFTAAH HADITH INTENSIVE



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Who was Imam Bukhari?

- His full name was Muhammad bin Ibrahim bin Ismaeel bin Mugheerah bin Bardesba al Bukari, and he was born in the town of Bukhara on the 13th of Shawwal, 194 Hijri on Jumuah.
- He was born blind.
- He was known for his memory .
 - He wouldn't take notes or write anything down, he just had to listen and he wouldn't forget.
- If he read something with the intention of studying, he would remember it for 40 years, and if he read something by accident, he would remember it for 20 years.
- He had about 90,000 students.
- Before writing a hadith, Bukhari would do ghusl, pray, and then write it down.
- Towards the end of his life he was exiled from Iraq and no one could study under him or host him.
- He passed away en route to Samarcand

Hadith #1

- This hadith, in appearance, has nothing to do with the name of the chapter (the chapter of revelation), but intention is the groundwork for everything.
- No action is useful without the proper intention.
- It was also tradition for scholars to begin their books with this particular narration.
- The hadith talks about the importance of intention.
- There are more than 500 rulings derived from this hadith.
- Niyyah is extremely important.
 - It determines if an action has any real weight to it.
 - Unless an action has the specific intention of being for the sake of Allah, it won't count.
 - It's important to also verbalize your intention, and repeat it over and over again.
 - For example, with Salah, if you tell yourself over and over again that you are praying for the sake of Allah, then on those days where you don't feel like it, you will still end up praying because you know in your heart that you are only doing it to please Allah.
- Actions with good intentions (for the sake of Allah) will be rewarded, whereas actions with no intentions will result in no good or bad deeds, and actions with the wrong intentions will result in bad deeds (like showing off or doing something to gain the praise of people).
- A sign of having sincere intentions is steadfastness in an action.
- Steadfastness is how one can tell the difference between a habit or an action that is done intentionally; an action done intentionally will be consistent because it has the right foundation whereas an action that is just habit will eventually die out.

Hadith #2

- This Hadith talks about the forms in which revelation came down.
- The reason why the chapter of revelation is the first chapter is because without revelation, there is no deen.
 - Without revelation we have no purpose or direction.
- There are two ways through which one can access the unseen: Halal (through divine revelation) and haram (through black magic and shayateen).
- All the narrators of this hadith were from Madinah except Abdullah Bin Yusuf.
- The sahabah who asked the Prophet (saw) the question about revelation (Harith bin Hisham) was the brother of Abu Jahl.
- There were 5 forms that Wahi would take:
 - Jibril (as) coming down in the form of a man
 - A bell: this could mean either a loud sound like a bell or that it was the ringing of a bell that would come from all directions
 - Inspiration in the heart of the Prophet (saw)
 - Jibril came in his original form
 - Dreams
- Receiving Wahi had a physical effect on the Prophet (saw).
 - He would sweat even when it was hot, and there was a physical burden that came with the Quran.
 - If he was sitting on a camel while receiving revelation, the camel would sit down because of the weight of it.