# Military Expeditions led by the Prophet (pbuh) (Al-Maghaazi) - Sunnah.com - Sayings and Teachings of Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه و سلم)

Narrated Abu 'Is-haq:Once, while I was sitting beside Zaid bin Al-Arqam, he was asked, "How many Ghazwat did the   
Prophet undertake?" Zaid replied, "Nineteen." They said, "In how many Ghazwat did you join him?"   
He replied, "Seventeen." I asked, "Which of these was the first?" He replied, "Al-`Ashira or Al-   
`Ashiru."

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، كُنْتُ إِلَى جَنْبِ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَرْقَمَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُ كَمْ غَزَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ غَزْوَةٍ قَالَ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ‏.‏ قِيلَ كَمْ غَزَوْتَ أَنْتَ مَعَهُ قَالَ سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ‏.‏ قُلْتُ فَأَيُّهُمْ كَانَتْ أَوَّلَ قَالَ الْعُسَيْرَةُ أَوِ الْعُشَيْرُ‏.‏ فَذَكَرْتُ لِقَتَادَةَ فَقَالَ الْعُشَيْرُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3949In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 1USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 285   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Mas`ud:From Sa`d bin Mu`adh: Sa`d bin Mu`adh was an intimate friend of Umaiya bin Khalaf and whenever   
Umaiya passed through Medina, he used to stay with Sa`d, and whenever Sa`d went to Mecca, he used   
to stay with Umaiya. When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) arrived at Medina, Sa`d went to perform `Umra and   
stayed at Umaiya's home in Mecca. He said to Umaiya, "Tell me of a time when (the Mosque) is   
empty so that I may be able to perform Tawaf around the Ka`ba." So Umaiya went with him about   
midday. Abu Jahl met them and said, "O Abu Safwan! Who is this man accompanying you?" He said,   
"He is Sa`d." Abu Jahl addressed Sa`d saying, "I see you wandering about safely in Mecca inspite of   
the fact that you have given shelter to the people who have changed their religion (i.e. became   
Muslims) and have claimed that you will help them and support them. By Allah, if you were not in the   
company of Abu Safwan, you would not be able to go your family safely." Sa`d, raising his voice,   
said to him, "By Allah, if you should stop me from doing this (i.e. performing Tawaf) I would   
certainly prevent you from something which is more valuable for you, that is, your passage through   
Medina." On this, Umaiya said to him, "O Sa`d do not raise your voice before Abu-l-Hakam, the chief   
of the people of the Valley (of Mecca)." Sa`d said, "O Umaiya, stop that! By Allah, I have heard   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) predicting that the Muslim will kill you." Umaiya asked, "In Mecca?" Sa`d said, "I do   
not know." Umaiya was greatly scared by that news.   
When Umaiya returned to his family, he said to his wife, "O Um Safwan! Don't you know what Sa`d   
told me? "She said, "What has he told you?" He replied, "He claims that Muhammad has informed   
them (i.e. companions that they will kill me. I asked him, 'In Mecca?' He replied, 'I do not know."   
Then Umaiya added, "By Allah, I will never go out of Mecca." But when the day of (the Ghazwa of)   
Badr came, Abu Jahl called the people to war, saying, "Go and protect your caravan." But Umaiya   
disliked to go out (of Mecca). Abu Jahl came to him and said, "O Abu Safwan! If the people see you   
staying behind though you are the chief of the people of the Valley, then they will remain behind with   
you." Abu Jahl kept on urging him to go until he (i.e. Umaiya) said, "As you have forced me to   
change my mind, by Allah, I will buy the best camel in Mecca. Then Umaiya said (to his wife). "O   
Um Safwan, prepare what I need (for the journey)." She said to him, "O Abu Safwan! Have you   
forgotten what your Yathribi brother told you?" He said, "No, but I do not want to go with them but   
for a short distance." So when Umaiya went out, he used to tie his camel wherever he camped. He   
kept on doing that till Allah caused him to be killed at Badr.

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا شُرَيْحُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ مَيْمُونٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ حَدَّثَ عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ كَانَ صَدِيقًا لأُمَيَّةَ بْنِ خَلَفٍ، وَكَانَ أُمَيَّةُ إِذَا مَرَّ بِالْمَدِينَةِ نَزَلَ عَلَى سَعْدٍ، وَكَانَ سَعْدٌ إِذَا مَرَّ بِمَكَّةَ نَزَلَ عَلَى أُمَيَّةَ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْمَدِينَةَ انْطَلَقَ سَعْدٌ مُعْتَمِرًا، فَنَزَلَ عَلَى أُمَيَّةَ بِمَكَّةَ، فَقَالَ لأُمَيَّةَ انْظُرْ لِي سَاعَةَ خَلْوَةٍ لَعَلِّي أَنْ أَطُوفَ بِالْبَيْتِ‏.‏ فَخَرَجَ بِهِ قَرِيبًا مِنْ نِصْفِ النَّهَارِ فَلَقِيَهُمَا أَبُو جَهْلٍ فَقَالَ يَا أَبَا صَفْوَانَ، مَنْ هَذَا مَعَكَ فَقَالَ هَذَا سَعْدٌ‏.‏ فَقَالَ لَهُ أَبُو جَهْلٍ أَلاَ أَرَاكَ تَطُوفُ بِمَكَّةَ آمِنًا، وَقَدْ أَوَيْتُمُ الصُّبَاةَ، وَزَعَمْتُمْ أَنَّكُمْ تَنْصُرُونَهُمْ وَتُعِينُونَهُمْ، أَمَا وَاللَّهِ لَوْلاَ أَنَّكَ مَعَ أَبِي صَفْوَانَ مَا رَجَعْتَ إِلَى أَهْلِكَ سَالِمًا‏.‏ فَقَالَ لَهُ سَعْدٌ وَرَفَعَ صَوْتَهُ عَلَيْهِ أَمَا وَاللَّهِ لَئِنْ مَنَعْتَنِي هَذَا لأَمْنَعَنَّكَ مَا هُوَ أَشَدُّ عَلَيْكَ مِنْهُ طَرِيقَكَ عَلَى الْمَدِينَةِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ لَهُ أُمَيَّةُ لاَ تَرْفَعْ صَوْتَكَ يَا سَعْدُ عَلَى أَبِي الْحَكَمِ سَيِّدِ أَهْلِ الْوَادِي‏.‏ فَقَالَ سَعْدٌ دَعْنَا عَنْكَ يَا أُمَيَّةُ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ إِنَّهُمْ قَاتِلُوكَ‏.‏ قَالَ بِمَكَّةَ قَالَ لاَ أَدْرِي‏.‏ فَفَزِعَ لِذَلِكَ أُمَيَّةُ فَزَعًا شَدِيدًا، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ أُمَيَّةُ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ قَالَ يَا أُمَّ صَفْوَانَ، أَلَمْ تَرَىْ مَا قَالَ لِي سَعْدٌ قَالَتْ وَمَا قَالَ لَكَ قَالَ زَعَمَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا أَخْبَرَهُمْ أَنَّهُمْ قَاتِلِيَّ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ بِمَكَّةَ قَالَ لاَ أَدْرِي‏.‏ فَقَالَ أُمَيَّةُ وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَخْرُجُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ اسْتَنْفَرَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ النَّاسَ قَالَ أَدْرِكُوا عِيرَكُمْ‏.‏ فَكَرِهَ أُمَيَّةُ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ، فَأَتَاهُ أَبُو جَهْلٍ فَقَالَ يَا أَبَا صَفْوَانَ، إِنَّكَ مَتَى مَا يَرَاكَ النَّاسُ قَدْ تَخَلَّفْتَ وَأَنْتَ سَيِّدُ أَهْلِ الْوَادِي تَخَلَّفُوا مَعَكَ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ بِهِ أَبُو جَهْلٍ حَتَّى قَالَ أَمَّا إِذْ غَلَبْتَنِي، فَوَاللَّهِ لأَشْتَرِيَنَّ أَجْوَدَ بَعِيرٍ بِمَكَّةَ ثُمَّ قَالَ أُمَيَّةُ يَا أُمَّ صَفْوَانَ جَهِّزِينِي‏.‏ فَقَالَتْ لَهُ يَا أَبَا صَفْوَانَ وَقَدْ نَسِيتَ مَا قَالَ لَكَ أَخُوكَ الْيَثْرِبِيُّ قَالَ لاَ، مَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَجُوزَ مَعَهُمْ إِلاَّ قَرِيبًا‏.‏ فَلَمَّا خَرَجَ أُمَيَّةُ أَخَذَ لاَ يَنْزِلُ مَنْزِلاً إِلاَّ عَقَلَ بَعِيرَهُ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ بِذَلِكَ حَتَّى قَتَلَهُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ بِبَدْرٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3950In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 2USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 286   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ka`b bin Malik:I never failed to join Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in any of his Ghazawat except in the Ghazwa of Tabuk.   
However, I did not take part in the Ghazwa of Badr, but none who failed to take part in it, was   
blamed, for Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had gone out to meet the caravans of (Quraish, but Allah caused them (i.e.   
Muslims) to meet their enemy unexpectedly (with no previous intention) .

حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ لَمْ أَتَخَلَّفْ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزْوَةٍ غَزَاهَا إِلاَّ فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، غَيْرَ أَنِّي تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْ غَزْوَةِ بَدْرٍ، وَلَمْ يُعَاتَبْ أَحَدٌ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْهَا، إِنَّمَا خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُرِيدُ عِيرَ قُرَيْشٍ، حَتَّى جَمَعَ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ عَدُوِّهِمْ عَلَى غَيْرِ مِيعَادٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3951In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 3USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 287   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Masud:I witnessed Al-Miqdad bin Al-Aswad in a scene which would have been dearer to me than anything   
had I been the hero of that scene. He (i.e. Al-Miqdad) came to the Prophet (ﷺ) while the Prophet (ﷺ) was   
urging the Muslims to fight with the pagans. Al-Miqdad said, "We will not say as the People of Moses   
said: Go you and your Lord and fight you two. (5.27). But we shall fight on your right and on your left   
and in front of you and behind you." I saw the face of the Prophet (ﷺ) getting bright with happiness, for   
that saying delighted him.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ مُخَارِقٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ، يَقُولُ شَهِدْتُ مِنَ الْمِقْدَادِ بْنِ الأَسْوَدِ مَشْهَدًا، لأَنْ أَكُونَ صَاحِبَهُ أَحَبُّ إِلَىَّ مِمَّا عُدِلَ بِهِ، أَتَى النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ يَدْعُو عَلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ فَقَالَ لاَ نَقُولُ كَمَا قَالَ قَوْمُ مُوسَى ‏{‏اذْهَبْ أَنْتَ وَرَبُّكَ فَقَاتِلاَ‏}‏ وَلَكِنَّا نُقَاتِلُ عَنْ يَمِينِكَ وَعَنْ شِمَالِكَ وَبَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ وَخَلْفَكَ‏.‏ فَرَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَشْرَقَ وَجْهُهُ وَسَرَّهُ‏.‏ يَعْنِي قَوْلَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3952In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 4USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 288   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:On the day of the battle of Badr, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Allah! I appeal to You (to fulfill) Your   
Covenant and Promise. O Allah! If Your Will is that none should worship You (then give victory to   
the pagans)." Then Abu Bakr took hold of him by the hand and said, "This is sufficient for you." The   
Prophet came out saying, "Their multitude will be put to flight and they will show their backs."   
(54.45)

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حَوْشَبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ أَنْشُدُكَ عَهْدَكَ وَوَعْدَكَ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ شِئْتَ لَمْ تُعْبَدْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَخَذَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ بِيَدِهِ فَقَالَ حَسْبُكَ‏.‏ فَخَرَجَ وَهْوَ يَقُولُ ‏{‏سَيُهْزَمُ الْجَمْعُ وَيُوَلُّونَ الدُّبُرَ‏}‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3953In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 5USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 289   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The believers who failed to join the Ghazwa of Badr and those who took part in it are not equal (in   
reward).

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، أَنَّ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ، أَخْبَرَهُمْ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْكَرِيمِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ مِقْسَمًا، مَوْلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَهُ يَقُولُ ‏{‏لاَ يَسْتَوِي الْقَاعِدُونَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ‏}‏ عَنْ بَدْرٍ، وَالْخَارِجُونَ، إِلَى بَدْرٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3954In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 6USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 290   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:I and Ibn `Umar were considered too young to take part in the battle of Badr.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، قَالَ اسْتُصْغِرْتُ أَنَا وَابْنُ، عُمَرَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3955In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 7USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 291   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:I and Ibn `Umar were considered too young (to take part) in the battle of Badr, and the number of the   
Emigrant warriors were over sixty (men) and the Ansar were over 249.

حَدَّثَنِي مَحْمُودٌ، حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، قَالَ اسْتُصْغِرْتُ أَنَا وَابْنُ عُمَرَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، وَكَانَ الْمُهَاجِرُونَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ نَيِّفًا عَلَى سِتِّينَ، وَالأَنْصَارُ نَيِّفًا وَأَرْبَعِينَ وَمِائَتَيْنِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3956In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 8USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 292   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:The companions of (the Prophet) Muhammad who took part in Badr, told me that their number was   
that of Saul's (i.e. Talut's) companions who crossed the river (of Jordan) with him and they were over   
three-hundred-and-ten men. By Allah, none crossed the river with him but a believer. (See Qur'an   
2:249)

حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ حَدَّثَنِي أَصْحَابُ، مُحَمَّدٍ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا عِدَّةَ أَصْحَابِ طَالُوتَ الَّذِينَ جَازُوا مَعَهُ النَّهَرَ، بِضْعَةَ عَشَرَ وَثَلاَثَمِائَةٍ‏.‏ قَالَ الْبَرَاءُ لاَ وَاللَّهِ مَا جَاوَزَ مَعَهُ النَّهَرَ إِلاَّ مُؤْمِنٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3957In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 9USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 293   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:We, the Companions of Muhammad used to say that the number of the warriors of Badr was the same   
as the number of Saul's companions who crossed the river (of Jordan) with him, and none crossed the   
river with him but a believer, and the were over three-hundred-and-ten men.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، قَالَ كُنَّا أَصْحَابَ مُحَمَّدٍ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَتَحَدَّثُ أَنَّ عِدَّةَ أَصْحَابِ بَدْرٍ عَلَى عِدَّةِ أَصْحَابِ طَالُوتَ الَّذِينَ جَاوَزُوا مَعَهُ النَّهَرَ، وَلَمْ يُجَاوِزْ مَعَهُ إِلاَّ مُؤْمِنٌ، بِضْعَةَ عَشَرَ وَثَلاَثَمِائَةٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3958In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 10USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 294   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:We used to say that the warriors of Badr were over three-hundred-and-ten, as many as the   
Companions of Saul who crossed the river with him; and none crossed the river with him but a   
believer.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ،‏.‏ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ كُنَّا نَتَحَدَّثُ أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ بَدْرٍ ثَلاَثُمِائَةٍ وَبِضْعَةَ عَشَرَ، بِعِدَّةِ أَصْحَابِ طَالُوتَ الَّذِينَ جَاوَزُوا مَعَهُ النَّهَرَ، وَمَا جَاوَزَ مَعَهُ إِلاَّ مُؤْمِنٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3959In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 11USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 296   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Mas`ud:The Prophet (ﷺ) faced the Ka`ba and invoked evil on some people of Quraish, on Shaiba bin Rabi`a,   
`Utba bin Rabi`a, Al-Walid bin `Utba and Abu Jahl bin Hisham. I bear witness, by Allah, that I saw   
them all dead, putrefied by the sun as that day was a very hot day.

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ اسْتَقْبَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْكَعْبَةَ فَدَعَا عَلَى نَفَرٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، عَلَى شَيْبَةَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ، وَعُتْبَةَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ وَالْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، وَأَبِي جَهْلِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ‏.‏ فَأَشْهَدُ بِاللَّهِ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُمْ صَرْعَى، قَدْ غَيَّرَتْهُمُ الشَّمْسُ، وَكَانَ يَوْمًا حَارًّا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3960In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 12USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 297   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah That he came across Abu Jahl while he was on the point of death on the day of:Badr. Abu Jahl said, "You should not be proud that you have killed me nor I am ashamed of being   
killed by my own folk."

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، أَخْبَرَنَا قَيْسٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنه أَنَّهُ أَتَى أَبَا جَهْلٍ وَبِهِ رَمَقٌ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، فَقَالَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ هَلْ أَعْمَدُ مِنْ رَجُلٍ قَتَلْتُمُوهُ

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3961In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 13USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 298   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Who will go and see what has happened to Abu Jahl?" Ibn Mas`ud went and found   
that the two sons of 'Afra had struck him fatally (and he was in his last breaths). `Abdullah bin Mas`ud   
said, "Are you Abu Jahl?" And took him by the beard. Abu Jahl said, "Can there be a man superior to   
one you have killed or one whom his own folk have killed?"

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّيْمِيُّ، أَنَّ أَنَسًا، حَدَّثَهُمْ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ح وَحَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ مَنْ يَنْظُرُ مَا صَنَعَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ ‏"‏ فَانْطَلَقَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ، فَوَجَدَهُ قَدْ ضَرَبَهُ ابْنَا عَفْرَاءَ حَتَّى بَرَدَ قَالَ آأَنْتَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ قَالَ فَأَخَذَ بِلِحْيَتِهِ‏.‏ قَالَ وَهَلْ فَوْقَ رَجُلٍ قَتَلْتُمُوهُ أَوْ رَجُلٍ قَتَلَهُ قَوْمُهُ? قَالَ أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ أَنْتَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ‏?

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3962In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 14USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 300   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:On the day of Badr, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Who will go and see what has happened to Abu Jahl?" Ibn   
Mas`ud went and found that the two sons of 'Afra had struck him fatally. `Abdullah bin Mas`ud got   
hold of his beard and said, "'Are you Abu Jahl?" He replied, "Can there be a man more superior to one   
whom his own folk have killed (or you have killed)?"

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ التَّيْمِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، رضى الله عنه قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ ‏  
"‏ مَنْ يَنْظُرُ مَا فَعَلَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ، فَوَجَدَهُ قَدْ ضَرَبَهُ ابْنَا عَفْرَاءَ حَتَّى بَرَدَ، فَأَخَذَ بِلِحْيَتِهِ فَقَالَ أَنْتَ أَبَا جَهْلٍ قَالَ وَهَلْ فَوْقَ رَجُلٍ قَتَلَهُ قَوْمُهُ أَوْ قَالَ قَتَلْتُمُوهُ‏.

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3963In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 15USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 301   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:(as above Hadith 301).

حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، أَخْبَرَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، نَحْوَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3963bIn-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 16USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 302   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdur-Rahman bin `Auf:(the grandfather of Salih bin Ibrahim) the story of Badr, namely, the narration regarding the sons of   
'Afra'.

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ كَتَبْتُ عَنْ يُوسُفَ بْنِ الْمَاجِشُونِ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، فِي بَدْرٍ‏.‏ يَعْنِي حَدِيثَ ابْنَىْ عَفْرَاءَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3964In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 17USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 303   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Mijlaz:From Qais bin Ubad: `Ali bin Abi Talib said, "I shall be the first man to kneel down before (Allah),   
the Beneficent to receive His judgment on the day of Resurrection (in my favor)." Qais bin Ubad also   
said, "The following Verse was revealed in their connection:--   
"These two opponents believers and disbelievers) Dispute with each other About their Lord." (22.19)   
Qais said that they were those who fought on the day of Badr, namely, Hamza, `Ali, 'Ubaida or Abu   
'Ubaida bin Al-Harith, Shaiba bin Rabi`a, `Utba and Al-Wahd bin `Utba.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الرَّقَاشِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبِي يَقُولُ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مِجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّهُ قَالَ أَنَا أَوَّلُ، مَنْ يَجْثُو بَيْنَ يَدَىِ الرَّحْمَنِ لِلْخُصُومَةِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ‏.‏ وَقَالَ قَيْسُ بْنُ عُبَادٍ وَفِيهِمْ أُنْزِلَتْ ‏{‏هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ اخْتَصَمُوا فِي رَبِّهِمْ‏}‏ قَالَ هُمُ الَّذِينَ تَبَارَزُوا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ حَمْزَةُ وَعَلِيٌّ وَعُبَيْدَةُ أَوْ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ وَشَيْبَةُ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ وَعُتْبَةُ وَالْوَلِيدُ بْنُ عُتْبَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3965In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 18USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 304   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Dhar:The following Holy Verse:--   
"These two opponents (believers & disbelievers) dispute with each other about their Lord,"   
(22.19) was revealed concerning six men from Quraish, namely, `Ali, Hamza, 'Ubaida bin Al-Harith;   
Shaiba bin Rabi`a, `Utba bin Rabi`a and Al-Walid bin `Utba.

حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي هَاشِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مِجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ نَزَلَتْ ‏{‏هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ اخْتَصَمُوا فِي رَبِّهِمْ‏}‏ فِي سِتَّةٍ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ عَلِيٍّ وَحَمْزَةَ وَعُبَيْدَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ وَشَيْبَةَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ وَعُتْبَةَ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ وَالْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3966In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 19USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 305   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ali:The following Holy Verse:-- "These two opponents (believers and disbelievers) dispute with each   
other about their Lord." (22.19) was revealed concerning us.

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الصَّوَّافُ، حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ يَعْقُوبَ ـ كَانَ يَنْزِلُ فِي بَنِي ضُبَيْعَةَ وَهْوَ مَوْلًى لِبَنِي سَدُوسَ ـ حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّيْمِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِي مِجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ، قَالَ قَالَ عَلِيٌّ ـ رضى الله عنه فِينَا نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الآيَةُ ‏{‏هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ اخْتَصَمُوا فِي رَبِّهِمْ ‏}‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3967In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 20USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 306   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Qais bin Ubad:I heard Abu Dhar swearing that these Holy Verses were revealed in connection with those six persons   
on the day of Badr.

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي هَاشِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مِجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ عُبَادٍ، سَمِعْتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يُقْسِمُ لَنَزَلَتْ هَؤُلاَءِ الآيَاتُ فِي هَؤُلاَءِ الرَّهْطِ السِّتَّةِ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ‏.‏ نَحْوَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3968In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 21USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 307   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Qais:I heard Abu Dhar swearing that the following Holy verse:-- "These two opponents (believers and   
disbelievers) disputing with each other about their Lord," (22.19) was revealed concerning those men   
who fought on the day of Badr, namely, Hamza, `Ali, Ubaida bin Al-Harith, `Utba and Shaiba----the   
two sons of Rabi`a-- and Al-Walid bin `Utba.

حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو هَاشِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مِجْلَزٍ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا ذَرٍّ، يُقْسِمُ قَسَمًا إِنَّ هَذِهِ الآيَةَ ‏{‏هَذَانِ خَصْمَانِ اخْتَصَمُوا فِي رَبِّهِمْ ‏}‏ نَزَلَتْ فِي الَّذِينَ بَرَزُوا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ حَمْزَةَ وَعَلِيٍّ وَعُبَيْدَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ وَعُتْبَةَ وَشَيْبَةَ ابْنَىْ رَبِيعَةَ وَالْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3969In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 22USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 308   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu 'Is-haq:A man asked Al-Bara' and I was listening, "Did `Ali take part in (the battle of) Badr?" Al-Bara' said,   
"(Yes). he even met (his enemies) in a duel and was clad in two armors (one over the other).

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، سَأَلَ رَجُلٌ الْبَرَاءَ وَأَنَا أَسْمَعُ، قَالَ أَشَهِدَ عَلِيٌّ بَدْرًا قَالَ بَارَزَ وَظَاهَرَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3970In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 23USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 309   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdur-Rahman bin `Auf:"I had an agreement with Umaiya bin Khalaf (that he would look after my relatives and property in   
Mecca, and I would look after his relatives and property in Medina)." `Abdur-Rahman then mentioned   
the killing of Umaiya and his son on the day of Badr, and Bilal said, "Woe to me if Umaiya remains   
safe (i.e. alive) . "

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي يُوسُفُ بْنُ الْمَاجِشُونِ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، قَالَ كَاتَبْتُ أُمَيَّةَ بْنَ خَلَفٍ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ بَدْرٍ، فَذَكَرَ قَتْلَهُ وَقَتْلَ ابْنِهِ، فَقَالَ بِلاَلٌ لاَ نَجَوْتُ إِنْ نَجَا أُمَيَّةُ‏.‏

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Narrated 'Abdullah:  
  
 The Prophet (ﷺ) recited Surat-an-Najm and then prostrated himself, and all  
 who were with him prostrated too. But an old man took a handful of   
 dust and touched his forehead with it saying, "This is sufficient for   
 me." Later on I saw him killed as an infidel.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّهُ قَرَأَ ‏{‏وَالنَّجْمِ‏}‏ فَسَجَدَ بِهَا، وَسَجَدَ مَنْ مَعَهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّ شَيْخًا أَخَذَ كَفًّا مِنْ تُرَابٍ فَرَفَعَهُ إِلَى جَبْهَتِهِ فَقَالَ يَكْفِينِي هَذَا‏.‏ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ بَعْدُ قُتِلَ كَافِرًا‏.‏

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Narrated 'Urwa (the son of Az- Zubair):  
  
 Az-Zubair had three scars   
 caused by the sword, one of which was over his shoulder and I used to   
 insert my fingers in it. He received two of those wounds on the day of  
 Badr and one on the day of Al-Yarmuk. When 'Abdullah bin Zubair was   
 killed, 'Abdul-Malik bin Marwan said to me, "O 'Urwa, do you recognize  
 the sword of Az-Zubair?" I said, "Yes." He said, "What marks does it   
 have?" I replied, "It has a dent in its sharp edge which was caused in  
 it on the day of Badr." 'Abdul- Malik said, "You are right! (i.e.   
 their swords) have dents because of clashing with the regiments of the  
 enemies Then 'Abdul-Malik returned that sword to me (i.e. Urwa).   
 (Hisham, 'Urwa's son said, "We estimated the price of the sword as   
 three-thousand (Dinars) and after that it was taken by one of us (i.e.  
 the inheritors) and I wish I could have had it.")

أَخْبَرَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، قَالَ كَانَ فِي الزُّبَيْرِ ثَلاَثُ ضَرَبَاتٍ بِالسَّيْفِ، إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي عَاتِقِهِ، قَالَ إِنْ كُنْتُ لأُدْخِلُ أَصَابِعِي فِيهَا‏.‏ قَالَ ضُرِبَ ثِنْتَيْنِ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، وَوَاحِدَةً يَوْمَ الْيَرْمُوكِ‏.‏ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ وَقَالَ لِي عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ بْنُ مَرْوَانَ حِينَ قُتِلَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ يَا عُرْوَةُ، هَلْ تَعْرِفُ سَيْفَ الزُّبَيْرِ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ فَمَا فِيهِ قُلْتُ فِيهِ فَلَّةٌ فُلَّهَا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ‏.‏ قَالَ صَدَقْتَ‏.‏ بِهِنَّ فُلُولٌ مِنْ قِرَاعِ الْكَتَائِبِ ثُمَّ رَدَّهُ عَلَى عُرْوَةَ‏.‏ قَالَ هِشَامٌ فَأَقَمْنَاهُ بَيْنَنَا ثَلاَثَةَ آلاَفٍ، وَأَخَذَهُ بَعْضُنَا، وَلَوَدِدْتُ أَنِّي كُنْتُ أَخَذْتُهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Hisham:That his father said, "The sword of Az-Zubair was decorated with silver." Hisham added, "The sword   
of `Urwa was (also) decorated with silver. "

حَدَّثَنَا فَرْوَةُ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ كَانَ سَيْفُ الزُّبَيْرِ مُحَلًّى بِفِضَّةٍ‏.‏ قَالَ هِشَامٌ وَكَانَ سَيْفُ عُرْوَةَ مُحَلًّى بِفِضَّةٍ‏.‏

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Narrated `Urwa:On the day of (the battle) of Al-Yarmuk, the companions of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to Az-Zubair, "Will   
you attack the enemy so that we shall attack them with you?" Az-Zubair replied, "If I attack them, you   
people would not support me." They said, "No, we will support you." So Az-Zubair attacked them   
(i.e. Byzantine) and pierced through their lines, and went beyond them and none of his companions   
was with him. Then he returned and the enemy got hold of the bridle of his (horse) and struck him two   
blows (with the sword) on his shoulder. Between these two wounds there was a scar caused by a blow,   
he had received on the day of Badr (battle). When I was a child I used to play with those scars by   
putting my fingers in them. On that day (my brother) "Abdullah bin Az-Zubair was also with him and   
he was ten years old. Az-Zubair had carried him on a horse and let him to the care of some men.

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ، رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالُوا لِلزُّبَيْرِ يَوْمَ الْيَرْمُوكِ أَلاَ تَشُدُّ فَنَشُدَّ مَعَكَ فَقَالَ إِنِّي إِنْ شَدَدْتُ كَذَبْتُمْ‏.‏ فَقَالُوا لاَ نَفْعَلُ، فَحَمَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ حَتَّى شَقَّ صُفُوفَهُمْ، فَجَاوَزَهُمْ وَمَا مَعَهُ أَحَدٌ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ مُقْبِلاً، فَأَخَذُوا بِلِجَامِهِ، فَضَرَبُوهُ ضَرْبَتَيْنِ عَلَى عَاتِقِهِ بَيْنَهُمَا ضَرْبَةٌ ضُرِبَهَا يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ‏.‏ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ كُنْتُ أُدْخِلُ أَصَابِعِي فِي تِلْكَ الضَّرَبَاتِ أَلْعَبُ وَأَنَا صَغِيرٌ‏.‏ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ وَكَانَ مَعَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَهْوَ ابْنُ عَشْرِ سِنِينَ، فَحَمَلَهُ عَلَى فَرَسٍ وَكَّلَ بِهِ رَجُلاً‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Talha:On the day of Badr, the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered that the corpses of twenty four leaders of Quraish should be   
thrown into one of the dirty dry wells of Badr. (It was a habit of the Prophet (ﷺ) that whenever he   
conquered some people, he used to stay at the battle-field for three nights. So, on the third day of the   
battle of Badr, he ordered that his she-camel be saddled, then he set out, and his companions followed   
him saying among themselves." "Definitely he (i.e. the Prophet) is proceeding for some great   
purpose." When he halted at the edge of the well, he addressed the corpses of the Quraish infidels by   
their names and their fathers' names, "O so-and-so, son of so-and-so and O so-and-so, son of so-andso!   
Would it have pleased you if you had obeyed Allah and His Apostle? We have found true what   
our Lord promised us. Have you too found true what your Lord promised you? "`Umar said, "O   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! You are speaking to bodies that have no souls!" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "By Him in   
Whose Hand Muhammad's soul is, you do not hear, what I say better than they do." (Qatada said,   
"Allah brought them to life (again) to let them hear him, to reprimand them and slight them and take   
revenge over them and caused them to feel remorseful and regretful.")

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، سَمِعَ رَوْحَ بْنَ عُبَادَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عَرُوبَةَ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، قَالَ ذَكَرَ لَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَمَرَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ بِأَرْبَعَةٍ وَعِشْرِينَ رَجُلاً مِنْ صَنَادِيدِ قُرَيْشٍ فَقُذِفُوا فِي طَوِيٍّ مِنْ أَطْوَاءِ بَدْرٍ خَبِيثٍ مُخْبِثٍ، وَكَانَ إِذَا ظَهَرَ عَلَى قَوْمٍ أَقَامَ بِالْعَرْصَةِ ثَلاَثَ لَيَالٍ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ بِبَدْرٍ الْيَوْمَ الثَّالِثَ، أَمَرَ بِرَاحِلَتِهِ فَشُدَّ عَلَيْهَا رَحْلُهَا، ثُمَّ مَشَى وَاتَّبَعَهُ أَصْحَابُهُ وَقَالُوا مَا نُرَى يَنْطَلِقُ إِلاَّ لِبَعْضِ حَاجَتِهِ، حَتَّى قَامَ عَلَى شَفَةِ الرَّكِيِّ، فَجَعَلَ يُنَادِيهِمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ وَأَسْمَاءِ آبَائِهِمْ ‏"‏ يَا فُلاَنُ بْنَ فُلاَنٍ، وَيَا فُلاَنُ بْنَ فُلاَنٍ، أَيَسُرُّكُمْ أَنَّكُمْ أَطَعْتُمُ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَإِنَّا قَدْ وَجَدْنَا مَا وَعَدَنَا رَبُّنَا حَقًّا، فَهَلْ وَجَدْتُمْ مَا وَعَدَ رَبُّكُمْ حَقًّا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا تُكَلِّمُ مِنْ أَجْسَادٍ لاَ أَرْوَاحَ لَهَا فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ، مَا أَنْتُمْ بِأَسْمَعَ لِمَا أَقُولُ مِنْهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ قَتَادَةُ أَحْيَاهُمُ اللَّهُ حَتَّى أَسْمَعَهُمْ قَوْلَهُ تَوْبِيخًا وَتَصْغِيرًا وَنَقِيمَةً وَحَسْرَةً وَنَدَمًا‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:regarding the Statement of Allah:--"Those who have changed Allah's Blessings for disbelief..."   
(14.28) The people meant here by Allah, are the infidels of Quraish. (`Amr, a sub-narrator said,   
"Those are (the infidels of) Quraish and Muhammad is Allah's Blessing. Regarding Allah's   
Statement:"..and have led their people Into the house of destruction? (14.29) Ibn `Abbas said, "It   
means the Fire they will suffer from (after their death) on the day of Badr."

حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ‏{‏الَّذِينَ بَدَّلُوا نِعْمَةَ اللَّهِ كُفْرًا‏}‏ قَالَ هُمْ وَاللَّهِ كُفَّارُ قُرَيْشٍ‏.‏ قَالَ عَمْرٌو هُمْ قُرَيْشٌ وَمُحَمَّدٌ صلى الله عليه وسلم نِعْمَةُ اللَّهِ ‏{‏وَأَحَلُّوا قَوْمَهُمْ دَارَ الْبَوَارِ ‏}‏ قَالَ النَّارَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ‏.‏

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Narrated Hisham's father:It was mentioned before `Aisha that Ibn `Umar attributed the following statement to the Prophet (ﷺ) "The   
dead person is punished in the grave because of the crying and lamentation Of his family." On that,   
`Aisha said, "But Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, 'The dead person is punished for his crimes and sins while his   
family cry over him then." She added, "And this is similar to the statement of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) when he   
stood by the (edge of the) well which contained the corpses of the pagans killed at Badr, 'They hear   
what I say.' She added, "But he said now they know very well what I used to tell them was the truth."   
`Aisha then recited: 'You cannot make the dead hear.' (30.52) and 'You cannot make those who are in   
their Graves, hear you.' (35.22) that is, when they had taken their places in the (Hell) Fire.

حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ ذُكِرَ عِنْدَ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَفَعَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ إِنَّ الْمَيِّتَ يُعَذَّبُ فِي قَبْرِهِ بِبُكَاءِ أَهْلِهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَتْ إِنَّمَا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ إِنَّهُ لَيُعَذَّبُ بِخَطِيئَتِهِ وَذَنْبِهِ، وَإِنَّ أَهْلَهُ لَيَبْكُونَ عَلَيْهِ الآنَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ وَذَاكَ مِثْلُ قَوْلِهِ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَامَ عَلَى الْقَلِيبِ وَفِيهِ قَتْلَى بَدْرٍ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ مَا قَالَ إِنَّهُمْ لَيَسْمَعُونَ مَا أَقُولُ‏.‏ إِنَّمَا قَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّهُمُ الآنَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ مَا كُنْتُ أَقُولُ لَهُمْ حَقٌّ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَرَأَتْ ‏{‏إِنَّكَ لاَ تُسْمِعُ الْمَوْتَى‏}‏ ‏{‏وَمَا أَنْتَ بِمُسْمِعٍ مَنْ فِي الْقُبُورِ‏}‏ تَقُولُ حِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا مَقَاعِدَهُمْ مِنَ النَّارِ‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:The Prophet (ﷺ) stood at the well of Badr (which contained the corpses of the pagans) and said, "Have   
you found true what your lord promised you?" Then he further said, "They now hear what I say." This   
was mentioned before `Aisha and she said, "But the Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'Now they know very well that what   
I used to tell them was the truth.' Then she recited (the Holy Verse):-- "You cannot make the dead   
hear... ...till the end of Verse)." (30.52)

حَدَّثَنِي عُثْمَانُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ وَقَفَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى قَلِيبِ بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ ‏{‏هَلْ وَجَدْتُمْ مَا وَعَدَ رَبُّكُمْ حَقًّا ثُمَّ قَالَ إِنَّهُمُ الآنَ يَسْمَعُونَ مَا أَقُولُ‏}‏ فَذُكِرَ لِعَائِشَةَ فَقَالَتْ إِنَّمَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ إِنَّهُمُ الآنَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ الَّذِي كُنْتُ أَقُولُ لَهُمْ هُوَ الْحَقُّ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَرَأَتْ ‏{‏إِنَّكَ لاَ تُسْمِعُ الْمَوْتَى‏}‏ حَتَّى قَرَأَتِ الآيَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3980, 3981In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 32USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 317   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:Haritha was martyred on the day (of the battle) of Badr, and he was a young boy then. His mother   
came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! You know how dear Haritha is to me. If he is in   
Paradise, I shall remain patient, and hope for reward from Allah, but if it is not so, then you shall see   
what I do?" He said, "May Allah be merciful to you! Have you lost your senses? Do you think there is   
only one Paradise? There are many Paradises and your son is in the (most superior) Paradise of Al-   
Firdaus."

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ أُصِيبَ حَارِثَةُ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ وَهْوَ غُلاَمٌ، فَجَاءَتْ أُمُّهُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَتْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَدْ عَرَفْتَ مَنْزِلَةَ حَارِثَةَ مِنِّي، فَإِنْ يَكُنْ فِي الْجَنَّةِ أَصْبِرْ وَأَحْتَسِبْ، وَإِنْ تَكُ الأُخْرَى تَرَى مَا أَصْنَعُ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ وَيْحَكِ أَوَهَبِلْتِ أَوَجَنَّةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ هِيَ إِنَّهَا جِنَانٌ كَثِيرَةٌ، وَإِنَّهُ فِي جَنَّةِ الْفِرْدَوْسِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3982In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 33USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 318   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ali:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent me, Abu Marthad and Az-Zubair, and all of us were riding horses, and said, "Go   
till you reach Raudat-Khakh where there is a pagan woman carrying a letter from Hatib bin Abi Balta'   
a to the pagans of Mecca." So we found her riding her camel at the place which Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had   
mentioned. We said (to her),"(Give us) the letter." She said, "I have no letter." Then we made her   
camel kneel down and we searched her, but we found no letter. Then we said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had not   
told us a lie, certainly. Take out the letter, otherwise we will strip you naked." When she saw that we   
were determined, she put her hand below her waist belt, for she had tied her cloak round her waist,   
and she took out the letter, and we brought her to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) Then `Umar said, "O Allah's   
Apostle! (This Hatib) has betrayed Allah, His Apostle and the believers! Let me cut off his neck!" The   
Prophet asked Hatib, "What made you do this?" Hatib said, "By Allah, I did not intend to give up my   
belief in Allah and His Apostle but I wanted to have some influence among the (Mecca) people so that   
through it, Allah might protect my family and property. There is none of your companions but has   
some of his relatives there through whom Allah protects his family and property." The Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
"He has spoken the truth; do no say to him but good." `Umar said, "He as betrayed Allah, His Apostle   
and the faithful believers. Let me cut off his neck!" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Is he not one of the Badr   
warriors? May be Allah looked at the Badr warriors and said, 'Do whatever you like, as I have granted   
Paradise to you, or said, 'I have forgiven you."' On this, tears came out of `Umar's eyes, and he said,   
"Allah and His Apostle know better."

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ حُصَيْنَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ السُّلَمِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَبَا مَرْثَدٍ وَالزُّبَيْرَ وَكُلُّنَا فَارِسٌ قَالَ ‏"‏ انْطَلِقُوا حَتَّى تَأْتُوا رَوْضَةَ خَاخٍ، فَإِنَّ بِهَا امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، مَعَهَا كِتَابٌ مِنْ حَاطِبِ بْنِ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ إِلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَدْرَكْنَاهَا تَسِيرُ عَلَى بَعِيرٍ لَهَا حَيْثُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقُلْنَا الْكِتَابُ‏.‏ فَقَالَتْ مَا مَعَنَا كِتَابٌ‏.‏ فَأَنَخْنَاهَا فَالْتَمَسْنَا فَلَمْ نَرَ كِتَابًا، فَقُلْنَا مَا كَذَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، لَتُخْرِجِنَّ الْكِتَابَ أَوْ لَنُجَرِّدَنَّكِ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا رَأَتِ الْجِدَّ أَهْوَتْ إِلَى حُجْزَتِهَا وَهْىَ مُحْتَجِزَةٌ بِكِسَاءٍ فَأَخْرَجَتْهُ، فَانْطَلَقْنَا بِهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ عُمَرُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَدْ خَانَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ، فَدَعْنِي فَلأَضْرِبْ عُنُقَهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ مَا حَمَلَكَ عَلَى مَا صَنَعْتَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ حَاطِبٌ وَاللَّهِ مَا بِي أَنْ لاَ أَكُونَ مُؤْمِنًا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَرَدْتُ أَنْ يَكُونَ لِي عِنْدَ الْقَوْمِ يَدٌ يَدْفَعُ اللَّهُ بِهَا عَنْ أَهْلِي وَمَالِي، وَلَيْسَ أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِكَ إِلاَّ لَهُ هُنَاكَ مِنْ عَشِيرَتِهِ مَنْ يَدْفَعُ اللَّهُ بِهِ عَنْ أَهْلِهِ وَمَالِهِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ صَدَقَ، وَلاَ تَقُولُوا لَهُ إِلاَّ خَيْرًا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ إِنَّهُ قَدْ خَانَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ، فَدَعْنِي فَلأَضْرِبَ عُنُقَهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَلَيْسَ مِنْ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ اطَّلَعَ إِلَى أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ اعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ وَجَبَتْ لَكُمُ الْجَنَّةُ، أَوْ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَدَمَعَتْ عَيْنَا عُمَرَ وَقَالَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3983In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 34USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 319   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Usaid:On the day of Badr, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to us, "When the enemy comes near to you, shoot at them but   
use your arrows sparingly (so that your arrows should not be wasted).

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجُعْفِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْغَسِيلِ، عَنْ حَمْزَةَ بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ، وَالزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ ‏  
"‏ إِذَا أَكْثَبُوكُمْ فَارْمُوهُمْ وَاسْتَبْقُوا نَبْلَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3984In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 35USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 320   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Usaid:On the day of (the battle of) Badr, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to us, "When your enemy comes near to you   
(i.e. overcome you by sheer number), shoot at them but use your arrows sparingly."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ الزُّبَيْرِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ الْغَسِيلِ، عَنْ حَمْزَةَ بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ، وَالْمُنْذِرِ بْنِ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي أُسَيْدٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ ‏  
"‏ إِذَا أَكْثَبُوكُمْ ـ يَعْنِي كَثَرُوكُمْ ـ فَارْمُوهُمْ، وَاسْتَبْقُوا نَبْلَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3985In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 36USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 321   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara' bin `Azib:On the day of Uhud the Prophet (ﷺ) appointed `Abdullah bin Jubair as chief of the archers, and seventy   
among us were injured and martyred. On the day (of the battle) of Badr, the Prophet (ﷺ) and his   
companions had inflicted 140 casualties on the pagans, 70 were taken prisoners, and 70 were killed.   
Abu Sufyan said, "This is a day of (revenge) for the day of Badr and the issue of war is undecided ."

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ جَعَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى الرُّمَاةِ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ، فَأَصَابُوا مِنَّا سَبْعِينَ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَصْحَابُهُ أَصَابُوا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ أَرْبَعِينَ وَمِائَةً سَبْعِينَ أَسِيرًا وَسَبْعِينَ قَتِيلاً‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ يَوْمٌ بِيَوْمِ بَدْرٍ، وَالْحَرْبُ سِجَالٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3986In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 37USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 322   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa:That the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The good is what Allah gave us later on (after Uhud), and the reward of   
truthfulness is what Allah gave us after the day (of the battle) of Badr."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلاَءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى،، أُرَاهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ وَإِذَا الْخَيْرُ مَا جَاءَ اللَّهُ بِهِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ بَعْدُ، وَثَوَابُ الصِّدْقِ الَّذِي آتَانَا بَعْدَ يَوْمِ بَدْرٍ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3987In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 38USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 323   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdur-Rahman bin `Auf:While I was fighting in the front file on the day (of the battle) of Badr, suddenly I looked behind and   
saw on my right and left two young boys and did not feel safe by standing between them. Then one of   
them asked me secretly so that his companion may not hear, "O Uncle! Show me Abu Jahl." I said, "O   
nephew! What will you do to him?" He said, "I have promised Allah that if I see him (i.e. Abu Jahl), I   
will either kill him or be killed before I kill him." Then the other said the same to me secretly so that   
his companion should not hear. I would not have been pleased to be in between two other men instead   
of them. Then I pointed him (i.e. Abu Jahl) out to them. Both of them attacked him like two hawks till   
they knocked him down. Those two boys were the sons of 'Afra' (i.e. an Ansari woman).

حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، قَالَ قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ إِنِّي لَفِي الصَّفِّ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ إِذِ الْتَفَتُّ، فَإِذَا عَنْ يَمِينِي وَعَنْ يَسَارِي فَتَيَانِ حَدِيثَا السِّنِّ، فَكَأَنِّي لَمْ آمَنْ بِمَكَانِهِمَا، إِذْ قَالَ لِي أَحَدُهُمَا سِرًّا مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ يَا عَمِّ أَرِنِي أَبَا جَهْلٍ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ يَا ابْنَ أَخِي، وَمَا تَصْنَعُ بِهِ قَالَ عَاهَدْتُ اللَّهَ إِنْ رَأَيْتُهُ أَنْ أَقْتُلَهُ أَوْ أَمُوتَ دُونَهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ لِي الآخَرُ سِرًّا مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ مِثْلَهُ قَالَ فَمَا سَرَّنِي أَنِّي بَيْنَ رَجُلَيْنِ مَكَانَهُمَا، فَأَشَرْتُ لَهُمَا إِلَيْهِ، فَشَدَّا عَلَيْهِ مِثْلَ الصَّقْرَيْنِ حَتَّى ضَرَبَاهُ، وَهُمَا ابْنَا عَفْرَاءَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3988In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 39USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 324   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent out ten spies under the command of `Asim bin Thabit Al-Ansari, the grand-father   
of `Asim bin `Umar Al-Khattab. When they reached (a place called) Al-Hadah between 'Usfan and   
Mecca, their presence was made known to a sub-tribe of Hudhail called Banu Lihyan. So they sent   
about one hundred archers after them. The archers traced the footsteps (of the Muslims) till they found   
the traces of dates which they had eaten at one of their camping places. The archers said, "These dates   
are of Yathrib (i.e. Medina)," and went on tracing the Muslims' footsteps. When `Asim and his   
companions became aware of them, they took refuge in a (high) place. But the enemy encircled them   
and said, "Come down and surrender. We give you a solemn promise and covenant that we will not   
kill anyone of you." `Asim bin Thabit said, "O people! As for myself, I will never get down to be   
under the protection of an infidel. O Allah! Inform your Prophet about us." So the archers threw their   
arrows at them and martyred `Asim. Three of them came down and surrendered to them, accepting   
their promise and covenant and they were Khubaib, Zaid bin Ad-Dathina and another man. When the   
archers got hold of them, they untied the strings of the arrow bows and tied their captives with them.   
The third man said, "This is the first proof of treachery! By Allah, I will not go with you for I follow   
the example of these." He meant the martyred companions. The archers dragged him and struggled   
with him (till they martyred him). Then Khubaib and Zaid bin Ad-Dathina were taken away by them   
and later on they sold them as slaves in Mecca after the event of the Badr battle.   
The sons of Al-Harit bin `Amr bin Naufal bought Khubaib for he was a person who had killed (their   
father) Al-Hari bin `Amr on the day (of the battle) of Badr. Khubaib remained imprisoned by them till   
they decided unanimously to kill him. One day Khubaib borrowed from a daughter of Al-Harith, a   
razor for shaving his pubic hair, and she lent it to him. By chance, while she was inattentive, a little   
son of hers went to him (i.e. Khubaib) and she saw that Khubaib had seated him on his thigh while the   
razor was in his hand. She was so much terrified that Khubaib noticed her fear and said, "Are you   
afraid that I will kill him? Never would I do such a thing." Later on (while narrating the story) she   
said, "By Allah, I had never seen a better captive than Khubaib. By Allah, one day I saw him eating   
from a bunch of grapes in his hand while he was fettered with iron chains and (at that time) there was   
no fruit in Mecca." She used to say," It was food Allah had provided Khubaib with."   
When they took him to Al-Hil out of Mecca sanctuary to martyr him, Khubaib requested them.   
"Allow me to offer a two-rak`at prayer." They allowed him and he prayed two rak`at and then said,   
"By Allah! Had I not been afraid that you would think I was worried, I would have prayed more."   
Then he (invoked evil upon them) saying, "O Allah! Count them and kill them one by one, and do not   
leave anyone of them"' Then he recited: "As I am martyred as a Muslim, I do not care in what way I   
receive my death for Allah's Sake, for this is for the Cause of Allah. If He wishes, He will bless the   
cut limbs of my body." Then Abu Sarva, 'Ubqa bin Al-Harith went up to him and killed him. It was   
Khubaib who set the tradition of praying for any Muslim to be martyred in captivity (before he is   
executed). The Prophet (ﷺ) told his companions of what had happened (to those ten spies) on the same   
day they were martyred. Some Quraish people, being informed of `Asim bin Thabit's death, sent some   
messengers to bring a part of his body so that his death might be known for certain, for he had   
previously killed one of their leaders (in the battle of Badr). But Allah sent a swarm of wasps to   
protect the dead body of `Asim, and they shielded him from the messengers who could not cut   
anything from his body.

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ أَسِيدِ بْنِ جَارِيَةَ الثَّقَفِيُّ، حَلِيفُ بَنِي زُهْرَةَ ـ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَشَرَةً عَيْنًا، وَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَاصِمَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ الأَنْصَارِيَّ، جَدَّ عَاصِمِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانُوا بِالْهَدَةِ بَيْنَ عُسْفَانَ وَمَكَّةَ ذُكِرُوا لِحَىٍّ مِنْ هُذَيْلٍ يُقَالُ لَهُمْ بَنُو لِحْيَانَ، فَنَفَرُوا لَهُمْ بِقَرِيبٍ مِنْ مِائَةِ رَجُلٍ رَامٍ، فَاقْتَصُّوا آثَارَهُمْ حَتَّى وَجَدُوا مَأْكَلَهُمُ التَّمْرَ فِي مَنْزِلٍ نَزَلُوهُ فَقَالُوا تَمْرُ يَثْرِبَ‏.‏ فَاتَّبَعُوا آثَارَهُمْ، فَلَمَّا حَسَّ بِهِمْ عَاصِمٌ وَأَصْحَابُهُ لَجَئُوا إِلَى مَوْضِعٍ، فَأَحَاطَ بِهِمُ الْقَوْمُ، فَقَالُوا لَهُمْ انْزِلُوا فَأَعْطُوا بِأَيْدِيكُمْ وَلَكُمُ الْعَهْدُ وَالْمِيثَاقُ أَنْ لاَ نَقْتُلَ مِنْكُمْ أَحَدًا‏.‏ فَقَالَ عَاصِمُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ أَيُّهَا الْقَوْمُ، أَمَّا أَنَا فَلاَ أَنْزِلُ فِي ذِمَّةِ كَافِرٍ‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَالَ اللَّهُمَّ أَخْبِرْ عَنَّا نَبِيَّكَ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ فَرَمَوْهُمْ بِالنَّبْلِ، فَقَتَلُوا عَاصِمًا، وَنَزَلَ إِلَيْهِمْ ثَلاَثَةُ نَفَرٍ عَلَى الْعَهْدِ وَالْمِيثَاقِ، مِنْهُمْ خُبَيْبٌ وَزَيْدُ بْنُ الدَّثِنَةِ، وَرَجُلٌ آخَرُ، فَلَمَّا اسْتَمْكَنُوا مِنْهُمْ أَطْلَقُوا أَوْتَارَ قِسِيِّهِمْ فَرَبَطُوهُمْ بِهَا‏.‏ قَالَ الرَّجُلُ الثَّالِثُ هَذَا أَوَّلُ الْغَدْرِ، وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَصْحَبُكُمْ، إِنَّ لِي بِهَؤُلاَءِ أُسْوَةً‏.‏ يُرِيدُ الْقَتْلَى، فَجَرَّرُوهُ وَعَالَجُوهُ، فَأَبَى أَنْ يَصْحَبَهُمْ، فَانْطُلِقَ بِخُبَيْبٍ وَزَيْدِ بْنِ الدَّثِنَةِ حَتَّى بَاعُوهُمَا بَعْدَ وَقْعَةِ بَدْرٍ، فَابْتَاعَ بَنُو الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَامِرِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ خُبَيْبًا، وَكَانَ خُبَيْبٌ هُوَ قَتَلَ الْحَارِثَ بْنَ عَامِرٍ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، فَلَبِثَ خُبَيْبٌ عِنْدَهُمْ أَسِيرًا حَتَّى أَجْمَعُوا قَتْلَهُ، فَاسْتَعَارَ مِنْ بَعْضِ بَنَاتِ الْحَارِثِ مُوسَى يَسْتَحِدُّ بِهَا فَأَعَارَتْهُ، فَدَرَجَ بُنَىٌّ لَهَا وَهْىَ غَافِلَةٌ حَتَّى أَتَاهُ، فَوَجَدَتْهُ مُجْلِسَهُ عَلَى فَخِذِهِ وَالْمُوسَى بِيَدِهِ قَالَتْ فَفَزِعْتُ فَزْعَةً عَرَفَهَا خُبَيْبٌ فَقَالَ أَتَخْشَيْنَ أَنْ أَقْتُلَهُ مَا كُنْتُ لأَفْعَلَ ذَلِكَ قَالَتْ وَاللَّهِ مَا رَأَيْتُ أَسِيرًا قَطُّ خَيْرًا مِنْ خُبَيْبٍ، وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ وَجَدْتُهُ يَوْمًا يَأْكُلُ قِطْفًا مِنْ عِنَبٍ فِي يَدِهِ، وَإِنَّهُ لَمُوثَقٌ بِالْحَدِيدِ، وَمَا بِمَكَّةَ مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ وَكَانَتْ تَقُولُ إِنَّهُ لَرِزْقٌ رَزَقَهُ اللَّهُ خُبَيْبًا، فَلَمَّا خَرَجُوا بِهِ مِنَ الْحَرَمِ لِيَقْتُلُوهُ فِي الْحِلِّ قَالَ لَهُمْ خُبَيْبٌ دَعُونِي أُصَلِّي رَكْعَتَيْنِ‏.‏ فَتَرَكُوهُ فَرَكَعَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ وَاللَّهِ لَوْلاَ أَنْ تَحْسِبُوا أَنَّ مَا بِي جَزَعٌ لَزِدْتُ، ثُمَّ قَالَ اللَّهُمَّ أَحْصِهِمْ عَدَدًا، وَاقْتُلْهُمْ بَدَدًا، وَلاَ تُبْقِ مِنْهُمْ أَحَدًا‏.‏ ثُمَّ أَنْشَأَ يَقُولُ فَلَسْتُ أُبَالِي حِينَ أُقْتَلُ مُسْلِمًا عَلَى أَىِّ جَنْبٍ كَانَ لِلَّهِ مَصْرَعِي وَذَلِكَ فِي ذَاتِ الإِلَهِ وَإِنْ يَشَأْ يُبَارِكْ عَلَى أَوْصَالِ شِلْوٍ مُمَزَّعِ ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَيْهِ أَبُو سِرْوَعَةَ عُقْبَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ، فَقَتَلَهُ وَكَانَ خُبَيْبٌ هُوَ سَنَّ لِكُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ قُتِلَ صَبْرًا الصَّلاَةَ، وَأَخْبَرَ أَصْحَابَهُ يَوْمَ أُصِيبُوا خَبَرَهُمْ، وَبَعَثَ نَاسٌ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ إِلَى عَاصِمِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ حِينَ حُدِّثُوا أَنَّهُ قُتِلَ أَنْ يُؤْتَوْا بِشَىْءٍ مِنْهُ يُعْرَفُ، وَكَانَ قَتَلَ رَجُلاً عَظِيمًا مِنْ عُظَمَائِهِمْ، فَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ لِعَاصِمٍ مِثْلَ الظُّلَّةِ مِنَ الدَّبْرِ، فَحَمَتْهُ مِنْ رُسُلِهِمْ، فَلَمْ يَقْدِرُوا أَنْ يَقْطَعُوا مِنْهُ شَيْئًا‏.‏ وَقَالَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ ذَكَرُوا مُرَارَةَ بْنَ الرَّبِيعِ الْعَمْرِيَّ وَهِلاَلَ بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ الْوَاقِفِيَّ، رَجُلَيْنِ صَالِحَيْنِ قَدْ شَهِدَا بَدْرًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3989In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 40USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 325   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Nafi:  
  
 Ibn 'Umar was once told that Said bin Zaid bin 'Amr bin Nufail, one of  
 the Badr warriors, had fallen ill on a Friday. Ibn 'Umar rode to him   
 late in the forenoon. The time of the Friday prayer approached and Ibn  
 'Umar did not take part in the Friday prayer.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ ذُكِرَ لَهُ أَنَّ سَعِيدَ بْنَ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ نُفَيْلٍ ـ وَكَانَ بَدْرِيًّا ـ مَرِضَ فِي يَوْمِ جُمُعَةٍ فَرَكِبَ إِلَيْهِ بَعْدَ أَنْ تَعَالَى النَّهَارُ وَاقْتَرَبَتِ الْجُمُعَةُ، وَتَرَكَ الْجُمُعَةَ

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Narrated Subaia bint Al-Harith:  
  
That she was married to Sad bin Khaula  
 who was from the tribe of Bani 'Amr bin Luai, and was one of those who  
 fought the Badr battle. He died while she wa pregnant during   
 Hajjat-ul-Wada.' Soon after his death, she gave birth to a child. When  
 she completed the term of deliver (i.e. became clean), she prepared   
 herself for suitors. Abu As-Sanabil bin Bu'kak, a man from the tribe   
 of Bani Abd-ud-Dal called on her and said to her, "What! I see you   
 dressed up for the people to ask you in marriage. Do you want to marry  
 By Allah, you are not allowed to marry unless four months and ten days  
 have elapsed (after your husband's death)." Subai'a in her narration   
 said, "When he (i.e. Abu As-Sanabil) said this to me. I put on my   
 dress in the evening and went to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and asked him about   
 this problem. He gave the verdict that I was free to marry as I had   
 already given birth to my child and ordered me to marry if I wished."

وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، أَنَّ أَبَاهُ، كَتَبَ إِلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الأَرْقَمِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، يَأْمُرُهُ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ، عَلَى سُبَيْعَةَ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ الأَسْلَمِيَّةِ، فَيَسْأَلَهَا عَنْ حَدِيثِهَا وَعَنْ مَا قَالَ لَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ اسْتَفْتَتْهُ، فَكَتَبَ عُمَرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الأَرْقَمِ إِلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ يُخْبِرُهُ أَنَّ سُبَيْعَةَ بِنْتَ الْحَارِثِ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَحْتَ سَعْدِ ابْنِ خَوْلَةَ، وَهْوَ مِنْ بَنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَىٍّ، وَكَانَ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا، فَتُوُفِّيَ عَنْهَا فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ وَهْىَ حَامِلٌ، فَلَمْ تَنْشَبْ أَنْ وَضَعَتْ حَمْلَهَا بَعْدَ وَفَاتِهِ، فَلَمَّا تَعَلَّتْ مِنْ نِفَاسِهَا تَجَمَّلَتْ لِلْخُطَّابِ، فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا أَبُو السَّنَابِلِ بْنُ بَعْكَكٍ ـ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي عَبْدِ الدَّارِ ـ فَقَالَ لَهَا مَا لِي أَرَاكِ تَجَمَّلْتِ لِلْخُطَّابِ تُرَجِّينَ النِّكَاحَ فَإِنَّكِ وَاللَّهِ مَا أَنْتِ بِنَاكِحٍ حَتَّى تَمُرَّ عَلَيْكِ أَرْبَعَةُ أَشْهُرٍ وَعَشْرٌ‏.‏ قَالَتْ سُبَيْعَةُ فَلَمَّا قَالَ لِي ذَلِكَ جَمَعْتُ عَلَىَّ ثِيَابِي حِينَ أَمْسَيْتُ، وَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ، فَأَفْتَانِي بِأَنِّي قَدْ حَلَلْتُ حِينَ وَضَعْتُ حَمْلِي، وَأَمَرَنِي بِالتَّزَوُّجِ إِنْ بَدَا لِي‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ أَصْبَغُ عَنِ ابْنِ وَهْبٍ عَنْ يُونُسَ‏.‏ وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، وَسَأَلْنَاهُ، فَقَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ ثَوْبَانَ، مَوْلَى بَنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَىٍّ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ إِيَاسِ بْنِ الْبُكَيْرِ، وَكَانَ، أَبُوهُ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا أَخْبَرَهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Rifaa:(who was one of the Badr warriors) Gabriel came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "How do you look upon the   
warriors of Badr among yourselves?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "As the best of the Muslims." or said a similar   
statement. On that, Gabriel said, "And so are the Angels who participated in the Badr (battle).

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ بْنِ رَافِعٍ الزُّرَقِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ ـ وَكَانَ أَبُوهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ ـ قَالَ جَاءَ جِبْرِيلُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ مَا تَعُدُّونَ أَهْلَ بَدْرٍ فِيكُمْ قَالَ مِنْ أَفْضَلِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ـ أَوْ كَلِمَةً نَحْوَهَا ـ قَالَ وَكَذَلِكَ مَنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مِنَ الْمَلاَئِكَةِ ‏"‏‏.‏

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Narrated Mu`adh bin Rifa`a bin Rafi`:Rifa`a was one of the warriors of Badr while (his father) Rafi` was one of the people of Al-`Aqaba   
(i.e. those who gave the pledge of allegiance at Al-`Aqaba). Rafi` used to say to his son, "I would not   
have been happier if I had taken part in the Badr battle instead of taking part in the 'Aqaba pledge."

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ رِفَاعَةَ بْنِ رَافِعٍ،، وَكَانَ، رِفَاعَةُ مِنْ أَهْلِ بَدْرٍ، وَكَانَ رَافِعٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعَقَبَةِ، فَكَانَ يَقُولُ لاِبْنِهِ مَا يَسُرُّنِي أَنِّي شَهِدْتُ بَدْرًا بِالْعَقَبَةِ قَالَ سَأَلَ جِبْرِيلُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ بِهَذَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3993In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 44USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 328   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Mu`adh:The one who asked (the Prophet) was Gabriel (refer to Hadith 5.327).

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ، أَخْبَرَنَا يَحْيَى، سَمِعَ مُعَاذَ بْنَ رِفَاعَةَ، أَنَّ مَلَكًا، سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ وَعَنْ يَحْيَى، أَنَّ يَزِيدَ بْنَ الْهَادِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ كَانَ مَعَهُ يَوْمَ حَدَّثَهُ مُعَاذٌ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ، فَقَالَ يَزِيدُ فَقَالَ مُعَاذٌ إِنَّ السَّائِلَ هُوَ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلاَمُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3994In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 45USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 329   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The Prophet (ﷺ) said on the day (of the battle) of Badr, "This is Gabriel holding the head of his horse and   
equipped with arms for the battle.

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ ‏  
"‏ هَذَا جِبْرِيلُ آخِذٌ بِرَأْسِ فَرَسِهِ ـ عَلَيْهِ أَدَاةُ الْحَرْبِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3995In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 46USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 330   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:Abu Zaid died and did not leave any offspring, and he was one of the Badr warriors.

حَدَّثَنِي خَلِيفَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الأَنْصَارِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ مَاتَ أَبُو زَيْدٍ وَلَمْ يَتْرُكْ عَقِبًا، وَكَانَ بَدْرِيًّا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3996In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 47USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 331   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Abu Sa`id bin Malik Al-Khudri returned from a journey and his family offered him some meat of   
sacrifices offered at `Id ul Adha. On that he said, "I will not eat it before asking (whether it is   
allowed)." He went to his maternal brother, Qatada bin N i 'man, who was one of the Badr warriors,   
and asked him about it. Qatada said, "After your departure, an order was issued by the Prophet (ﷺ)   
cancelling the prohibition of eating sacrifices after three days."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ خَبَّابٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَدِمَ مِنْ سَفَرٍ، فَقَدَّمَ إِلَيْهِ أَهْلُهُ لَحْمًا مِنْ لُحُومِ الأَضْحَى فَقَالَ مَا أَنَا بِآكِلِهِ حَتَّى أَسْأَلَ، فَانْطَلَقَ إِلَى أَخِيهِ لأُمِّهِ وَكَانَ بَدْرِيًّا قَتَادَةَ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ فَسَأَلَهُ، فَقَالَ إِنَّهُ حَدَثَ بَعْدَكَ أَمْرٌ نَقْضٌ لِمَا كَانُوا يُنْهَوْنَ عَنْهُ مِنْ أَكْلِ لُحُومِ الأَضْحَى بَعْدَ ثَلاَثَةِ أَيَّامٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3997In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 48USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 332   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Urwa:Az-Zubair said, "I met Ubaida bin Sa`id bin Al-As on the day (of the battle) of Badr and he was   
covered with armor; so much that only his eyes were visible. He was surnamed Abu Dhat-al-Karish.   
He said (proudly), 'I am Abu-al-Karish.' I attacked him with the spear and pierced his eye and he died.   
I put my foot over his body to pull (that spear) out, but even then I had to use a great force to take it   
out as its both ends were bent." `Urwa said, "Later on Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) asked Az-Zubair for the spear   
and he gave it to him. When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) died, Az-Zubair took it back. After that Abu Bakr   
demanded it and he gave it to him, and when Abu Bakr died, Az-Zubair took it back. `Umar then   
demanded it from him and he gave it to him. When `Umar died, Az-Zubair took it back, and then   
`Uthman demanded it from him and he gave it to him. When `Uthman was martyred, the spear   
remained with `Ali's offspring. Then `Abdullah bin Az-Zubair demanded it back, and it remained with   
him till he was martyred.

حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ قَالَ الزُّبَيْرُ لَقِيتُ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ عُبَيْدَةَ بْنَ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْعَاصِ وَهْوَ مُدَجَّجٌ لاَ يُرَى مِنْهُ إِلاَّ عَيْنَاهُ، وَهْوَ يُكْنَى أَبُو ذَاتِ الْكَرِشِ، فَقَالَ أَنَا أَبُو ذَاتِ الْكَرِشِ‏.‏ فَحَمَلْتُ عَلَيْهِ بِالْعَنَزَةِ، فَطَعَنْتُهُ فِي عَيْنِهِ فَمَاتَ‏.‏ قَالَ هِشَامٌ فَأُخْبِرْتُ أَنَّ الزُّبَيْرَ قَالَ لَقَدْ وَضَعْتُ رِجْلِي عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ تَمَطَّأْتُ، فَكَانَ الْجَهْدَ أَنْ نَزَعْتُهَا وَقَدِ انْثَنَى طَرَفَاهَا‏.‏ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ فَسَأَلَهُ إِيَّاهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَعْطَاهُ، فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَخَذَهَا، ثُمَّ طَلَبَهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَأَعْطَاهُ، فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ سَأَلَهَا إِيَّاهُ عُمَرُ فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهَا، فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ عُمَرُ أَخَذَهَا، ثُمَّ طَلَبَهَا عُثْمَانُ مِنْهُ فَأَعْطَاهُ إِيَّاهَا، فَلَمَّا قُتِلَ عُثْمَانُ وَقَعَتْ عِنْدَ آلِ عَلِيٍّ، فَطَلَبَهَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، فَكَانَتْ عِنْدَهُ حَتَّى قُتِلَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3998In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 49USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 333   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated 'Ubada bin As-Samit:(who was one of the Badr warriors) Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Give me the pledge of allegiance."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو إِدْرِيسَ، عَائِذُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ عُبَادَةَ بْنَ الصَّامِتِ، وَكَانَ، شَهِدَ بَدْرًا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ بَايِعُونِي ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 3999In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 50USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 334   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:(the wife of the Prophet) Abu Hudhaifa, one of those who fought the battle of Badr, with Allah's   
Apostle adopted Salim as his son and married his niece Hind bint Al-Wahd bin `Utba to him' and   
Salim was a freed slave of an Ansari woman. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) also adopted Zaid as his son. In the Prelslamic   
period of ignorance the custom was that, if one adopted a son, the people would call him by   
the name of the adopted-father whom he would inherit as well, till Allah revealed: "Call them   
(adopted sons) By (the names of) their fathers." (33.5)

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّ أَبَا حُذَيْفَةَ وَكَانَ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَبَنَّى سَالِمًا، وَأَنْكَحَهُ بِنْتَ أَخِيهِ هِنْدَ بِنْتَ الْوَلِيدِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ ـ وَهْوَ مَوْلًى لاِمْرَأَةٍ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ ـ كَمَا تَبَنَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم زَيْدًا، وَكَانَ مَنْ تَبَنَّى رَجُلاً فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ دَعَاهُ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ، وَوَرِثَ مِنْ مِيرَاثِهِ حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ‏{‏ادْعُوهُمْ لآبَائِهِمْ‏}‏ فَجَاءَتْ سَهْلَةُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4000In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 51USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 335   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ar-Rubai bint Muauwidh:The Prophet (ﷺ) came to me the night my marriage was consummated and sat down on my bed as you (the   
sub-narrator) are sitting now, and small girls were beating the tambourine and singing in lamentation   
of my father who had been killed on the day of the battle of Badr. Then one of the girls said, "There is   
a Prophet amongst us who knows what will happen tomorrow." The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to her)," Do not say   
this, but go on saying what you have spoken before."

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيٌّ، حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ، حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ ذَكْوَانَ، عَنِ الرُّبَيِّعِ بِنْتِ مُعَوِّذٍ، قَالَتْ دَخَلَ عَلَىَّ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم غَدَاةَ بُنِيَ عَلَىَّ، فَجَلَسَ عَلَى فِرَاشِي كَمَجْلِسِكَ مِنِّي، وَجُوَيْرِيَاتٌ يَضْرِبْنَ بِالدُّفِّ، يَنْدُبْنَ مَنْ قُتِلَ مِنْ آبَائِهِنَّ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ حَتَّى قَالَتْ جَارِيَةٌ وَفِينَا نَبِيٌّ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي غَدٍ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ لاَ تَقُولِي هَكَذَا، وَقُولِي مَا كُنْتِ تَقُولِينَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4001In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 52USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 336   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Abu Talha, a companion of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and one of those who fought at Badr together with Allah's   
Apostle told me that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said. "Angels do not enter a house in which there is a dog or a   
picture" He meant the images of creatures that have souls.

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ،‏.‏ حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَتِيقٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو طَلْحَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ صَاحِبُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَكَانَ قَدْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّهُ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ لاَ تَدْخُلُ الْمَلاَئِكَةُ بَيْتًا فِيهِ كَلْبٌ وَلاَ صُورَةٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ يُرِيدُ التَّمَاثِيلَ الَّتِي فِيهَا الأَرْوَاحُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4002In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 53USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 338   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ali:I had a she-camel which I got in my share from the booty of the battle of Badr, and the Prophet (ﷺ) had   
given me another she camel from the Khumus which Allah had bestowed on him that day. And when I   
intended to celebrate my marriage to Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet, I made an arrangement with   
a goldsmith from Bani Qainuqa 'that he should go with me to bring Idhkhir (i.e. a kind of grass used   
by gold-smiths) which I intended to sell to gold-smiths in order to spend its price on the marriage   
banquet. While I was collecting ropes and sacks of pack saddles for my two she-camels which were   
kneeling down beside an Ansari's dwelling and after collecting what I needed, I suddenly found that   
the humps of the two she-camels had been cut off and their flanks had been cut open and portions of   
their livers had been taken out. On seeing that, I could not help weeping.   
I asked, "Who has done that?" They (i.e. the people) said, "Hamza bin `Abdul Muttalib has done it. He   
is present in this house with some Ansari drinkers, a girl singer, and his friends. The singer said in her   
song, "O Hamza, get at the fat she-camels!" On hearing this, Hamza rushed to his sword and cut of the   
camels' humps and cut their flanks open and took out portions from their livers." Then I came to the   
Prophet, with whom Zaid bin Haritha was present. The Prophet (ﷺ) noticed my state and asked, "What is   
the matter?" I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), I have never experienced such a day as today! Hamza attacked   
my two she-camels, cut off their humps and cut their flanks open, and he is still present in a house   
along some drinkers." The Prophet (ﷺ) asked for his cloak, put it on, and proceeded, followed by Zaid bin   
Haritha and myself, till he reached the house where Hamza was. He asked the permission to enter, and   
he was permitted. The Prophet (ﷺ) started blaming Hamza for what he had done. Hamza was drunk and   
his eyes were red. He looked at the Prophet (ﷺ) then raised his eyes to look at his knees and raised his   
eves more to look at his face and then said, "You are not but my father's slaves." When the Prophet (ﷺ)   
understood that Hamza was drunk, he retreated, walking backwards went out and we left with him.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ،‏.‏ حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَنْبَسَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ، أَنَّ حُسَيْنَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ ـ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلاَمُ ـ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا قَالَ كَانَتْ لِي شَارِفٌ مِنْ نَصِيبِي مِنَ الْمَغْنَمِ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَعْطَانِي مِمَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْخُمُسِ يَوْمَئِذٍ، فَلَمَّا أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَبْتَنِيَ بِفَاطِمَةَ ـ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمُ ـ بِنْتِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَاعَدْتُ رَجُلاً صَوَّاغًا فِي بَنِي قَيْنُقَاعَ أَنْ يَرْتَحِلَ مَعِي فَنَأْتِيَ بِإِذْخِرٍ، فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَبِيعَهُ مِنَ الصَّوَّاغِينَ فَنَسْتَعِينَ بِهِ فِي وَلِيمَةِ عُرْسِي، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا أَجْمَعُ لِشَارِفَىَّ مِنَ الأَقْتَابِ وَالْغَرَائِرِ وَالْحِبَالِ، وَشَارِفَاىَ مُنَاخَانِ إِلَى جَنْبِ حُجْرَةِ رَجُلٍ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، حَتَّى جَمَعْتُ مَا جَمَعْتُ فَإِذَا أَنَا بِشَارِفَىَّ قَدْ أُجِبَّتْ أَسْنِمَتُهَا، وَبُقِرَتْ خَوَاصِرُهُمَا، وَأُخِذَ مِنْ أَكْبَادِهِمَا، فَلَمْ أَمْلِكْ عَيْنَىَّ حِينَ رَأَيْتُ الْمَنْظَرَ، قُلْتُ مَنْ فَعَلَ هَذَا قَالُوا فَعَلَهُ حَمْزَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، وَهْوَ فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ، فِي شَرْبٍ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، عِنْدَهُ قَيْنَةٌ وَأَصْحَابُهُ فَقَالَتْ فِي غِنَائِهَا أَلاَ يَا حَمْزَ لِلشُّرُفِ النِّوَاءِ، فَوَثَبَ حَمْزَةُ إِلَى السَّيْفِ، فَأَجَبَّ أَسْنِمَتَهُمَا، وَبَقَرَ خَوَاصِرَهُمَا، وَأَخَذَ مِنْ أَكْبَادِهِمَا قَالَ عَلِيٌّ فَانْطَلَقْتُ حَتَّى أَدْخُلَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَعِنْدَهُ زَيْدُ بْنُ حَارِثَةَ، وَعَرَفَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الَّذِي لَقِيتُ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ مَا لَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا رَأَيْتُ كَالْيَوْمِ، عَدَا حَمْزَةُ عَلَى نَاقَتَىَّ، فَأَجَبَّ أَسْنِمَتَهُمَا، وَبَقَرَ خَوَاصِرَهُمَا وَهَا هُوَ ذَا فِي بَيْتٍ مَعَهُ شَرْبٌ، فَدَعَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِرِدَائِهِ، فَارْتَدَى ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ يَمْشِي، وَاتَّبَعْتُهُ أَنَا وَزَيْدُ بْنُ حَارِثَةَ، حَتَّى جَاءَ الْبَيْتَ الَّذِي فِيهِ حَمْزَةُ، فَاسْتَأْذَنَ عَلَيْهِ فَأُذِنَ لَهُ، فَطَفِقَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَلُومُ حَمْزَةَ فِيمَا فَعَلَ، فَإِذَا حَمْزَةُ ثَمِلٌ مُحْمَرَّةٌ عَيْنَاهُ، فَنَظَرَ حَمْزَةُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ثُمَّ صَعَّدَ النَّظَرَ، فَنَظَرَ إِلَى رُكْبَتِهِ، ثُمَّ صَعَّدَ النَّظَرَ، فَنَظَرَ إِلَى وَجْهِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ حَمْزَةُ وَهَلْ أَنْتُمْ إِلاَّ عَبِيدٌ لأَبِي فَعَرَفَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّهُ ثَمِلٌ، فَنَكَصَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى عَقِبَيْهِ الْقَهْقَرَى، فَخَرَجَ وَخَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4003In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 54USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 340   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Maqal:`Ali led the funeral prayer of Sahl bin Hunaif and said, "He was one of the warriors of Badr."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبَّادٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، قَالَ أَنْفَذَهُ لَنَا ابْنُ الأَصْبَهَانِيِّ سَمِعَهُ مِنِ ابْنِ مَعْقِلٍ، أَنَّ عَلِيًّا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ كَبَّرَ عَلَى سَهْلِ بْنِ حُنَيْفٍ فَقَالَ إِنَّهُ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4004In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 55USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 341   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:`Umar bin Al-Khattab said, "When (my daughter) Hafsa bint `Umar lost her husband Khunais bin   
Hudhaifa As-Sahrni who was one of the companions of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and had fought in the battle of   
Badr and had died in Medina, I met `Uthman bin `Affan and suggested that he should marry Hafsa   
saying, "If you wish, I will marry Hafsa bint `Umar to you,' on that, he said, 'I will think it over.' I   
waited for a few days and then he said to me. 'I am of the opinion that I shall not marry at present.'   
Then I met Abu Bakr and said, 'if you wish, I will marry you, Hafsa bint `Umar.' He kept quiet and did   
not give me any reply and I became more angry with him than I was with `Uthman . Some days later,   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) demanded her hand in marriage and I married her to him. Later on Abu Bakr met me   
and said, "Perhaps you were angry with me when you offered me Hafsa for marriage and I gave no   
reply to you?' I said, 'Yes.' Abu Bakr said, 'Nothing prevented me from accepting your offer except   
that I learnt that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had referred to the issue of Hafsa and I did not want to disclose the   
secret of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) , but had he (i.e. the Prophet) given her up I would surely have accepted her."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ حِينَ تَأَيَّمَتْ حَفْصَةُ بِنْتُ عُمَرَ مِنْ خُنَيْسِ بْنِ حُذَافَةَ السَّهْمِيِّ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا تُوُفِّيَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ عُمَرُ فَلَقِيتُ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ فَعَرَضْتُ عَلَيْهِ حَفْصَةَ فَقُلْتُ إِنْ شِئْتَ أَنْكَحْتُكَ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتَ عُمَرَ‏.‏ قَالَ سَأَنْظُرُ فِي أَمْرِي‏.‏ فَلَبِثْتُ لَيَالِيَ، فَقَالَ قَدْ بَدَا لِي أَنْ لاَ أَتَزَوَّجَ يَوْمِي هَذَا‏.‏ قَالَ عُمَرُ فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَقُلْتُ إِنْ شِئْتَ أَنْكَحْتُكَ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتَ عُمَرَ‏.‏ فَصَمَتَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَلَمْ يَرْجِعْ إِلَىَّ شَيْئًا، فَكُنْتُ عَلَيْهِ أَوْجَدَ مِنِّي عَلَى عُثْمَانَ، فَلَبِثْتُ لَيَالِيَ، ثُمَّ خَطَبَهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَنْكَحْتُهَا إِيَّاهُ، فَلَقِيَنِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَقَالَ لَعَلَّكَ وَجَدْتَ عَلَىَّ حِينَ عَرَضْتَ عَلَىَّ حَفْصَةَ فَلَمْ أَرْجِعْ إِلَيْكَ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَمْنَعْنِي أَنْ أَرْجِعَ إِلَيْكَ فِيمَا عَرَضْتَ إِلاَّ أَنِّي قَدْ عَلِمْتُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ ذَكَرَهَا، فَلَمْ أَكُنْ لأُفْشِيَ سِرَّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَلَوْ تَرَكَهَا لَقَبِلْتُهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4005In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 56USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 342   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Masud Al-Badri:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "A man's spending on his family is a deed of charity."

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَدِيٍّ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، سَمِعَ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ الْبَدْرِيَّ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ نَفَقَةُ الرَّجُلِ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ صَدَقَةٌ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4006In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 57USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 343   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Az-Zuhri:I heard `Urwa bin Az-Zubair talking to `Umar bin `Abdul `Aziz during the latter's Governorship (at   
Medina), he said, "Al-Mughira bin Shu`ba delayed the `Asr prayer when he was the ruler of Al-Kufa.   
On that, Abu Mas`ud. `Uqba bin `Amr Al-Ansari, the grand-father of Zaid bin Hasan, who was one of   
the Badr warriors, came in and said, (to Al-Mughira), 'You know that Gabriel came down and offered   
the prayer and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) prayed five prescribed prayers, and Gabriel said (to the Prophet (ﷺ) ), "I   
have been ordered to do so (i.e. offer these five prayers at these fixed stated hours of the day).

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، سَمِعْتُ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ، يُحَدِّثُ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ فِي إِمَارَتِهِ أَخَّرَ الْمُغِيرَةُ بْنُ شُعْبَةَ الْعَصْرَ وَهْوَ أَمِيرُ الْكُوفَةِ، فَدَخَلَ أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ عُقْبَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو الأَنْصَارِيُّ جَدُّ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَسَنٍ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا فَقَالَ لَقَدْ عَلِمْتَ نَزَلَ جِبْرِيلُ فَصَلَّى فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ هَكَذَا أُمِرْتَ‏.‏ كَذَلِكَ كَانَ بَشِيرُ بْنُ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ أَبِيهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4007In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 58USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 344   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Masud Al-Badri:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "It is sufficient for one to recite the last two Verses of Surat-al-Baqara at night."

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنِ الأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ الْبَدْرِيِّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ الآيَتَانِ مِنْ آخِرِ سُورَةِ الْبَقَرَةِ مَنْ قَرَأَهُمَا فِي لَيْلَةٍ كَفَتَاهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا مَسْعُودٍ وَهْوَ يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ، فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَحَدَّثَنِيهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4008In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 59USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 345   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Mahmud bin Ar-Rabi:That `Itban bin Malik who was one of the companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) and one of the warriors of Badr,   
came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي مَحْمُودُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ، أَنَّ عِتْبَانَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، وَكَانَ، مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ أَنَّهُ أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4009In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 60USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 346   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Shihab:I asked Al-Husain bin Muhammad who was one of the sons of Salim and one of the nobles amongst   
them, about the narration of Mahmud bin Ar-Rabi 'from `Itban bin Malik, and he confirmed it.

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ ـ هُوَ ابْنُ صَالِحٍ ـ حَدَّثَنَا عَنْبَسَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ، قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ ثُمَّ سَأَلْتُ الْحُصَيْنَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ ـ وَهْوَ أَحَدُ بَنِي سَالِمٍ وَهْوَ مِنْ سَرَاتِهِمْ ـ عَنْ حَدِيثِ، مَحْمُودِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ عَنْ عِتْبَانَ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، فَصَدَّقَةُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4010In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 61USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 347   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin `Amr bin Rabi`a:who was one of the leaders of Bani `Adi and his father participated in the battle of Badr in the   
company of the Prophet. `Umar appointed Qudama bin Maz'un as ruler of Bahrain, Qudama was one   
of the warriors of the battle of Badr and was the maternal uncle of `Abdullah bin `Umar and Hafsa.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَامِرِ بْنِ رَبِيعَةَ، وَكَانَ، مِنْ أَكْبَرِ بَنِي عَدِيٍّ وَكَانَ أَبُوهُ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّ عُمَرَ اسْتَعْمَلَ قُدَامَةَ بْنَ مَظْعُونٍ عَلَى الْبَحْرَيْنِ، وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا، وَهُوَ خَالُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ وَحَفْصَةَ رضى الله عنهم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4011In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 62USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 348   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Az-Zuhri:Salim bin `Abdullah told me that Rafi` bin Khadij told `Abdullah bin `Umar that his two paternal   
uncles who had fought in the battle of Badr informed him that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the renting of   
fields. I said to Salim, "Do you rent your land?" He said, "Yes, for Rafi` is mistaken."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ، حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، أَنَّ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ أَخْبَرَ رَافِعُ بْنُ خَدِيجٍ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ، أَنَّ عَمَّيْهِ، وَكَانَا، شَهِدَا بَدْرًا أَخْبَرَاهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَهَى عَنْ كِرَاءِ الْمَزَارِعِ‏.‏ قُلْتُ لِسَالِمٍ فَتُكْرِيهَا أَنْتَ قَالَ نَعَمْ، إِنَّ رَافِعًا أَكْثَرَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4012, 4013In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 63USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 349   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Shaddad bin Al-Had Al-Laithi:I saw Rifa`a bin Rafi` Al-Ansari who was a Badr warrior.

حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ حُصَيْنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ شَدَّادِ بْنِ الْهَادِ اللَّيْثِيَّ، قَالَ رَأَيْتُ رِفَاعَةَ بْنَ رَافِعٍ الأَنْصَارِيَّ، وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4014In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 64USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 350   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makhrama:That `Amr bin `Auf, who was an ally of Bani 'Amir bin Luai and one of those who fought at Badr in   
the company of the Prophet (ﷺ) , said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent Abu 'Ubaida bin Al-Jarrah to Bahrain to bring   
the Jizya taxation from its people, for Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had made a peace treaty with the people of   
Bahrain and appointed Al-`Ala' bin Al-Hadrami as their ruler. So, Abu 'Ubaida arrived with the   
money from Bahrain. When the Ansar heard of the arrival of Abu 'Ubaida (on the next day) they   
offered the morning prayer with the Prophet (ﷺ) and when the morning prayer had finished, they   
presented themselves before him. On seeing the Ansar, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) smiled and said, "I think you   
have heard that Abu 'Ubaida has brought something?" They replied, "Indeed, it is so, O Allah's   
Apostle!" He said, "Be happy, and hope for what will please you. By Allah, I am not afraid that you   
will be poor, but I fear that worldly wealth will be bestowed upon you as it was bestowed upon those   
who lived before you. So you will compete amongst yourselves for it, as they competed for it and it   
will destroy you as it did them."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، وَيُونُسُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ الْمِسْوَرَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَمْرَو بْنَ عَوْفٍ وَهْوَ حَلِيفٌ لِبَنِي عَامِرِ بْنِ لُؤَىٍّ، وَكَانَ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعَثَ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ بْنَ الْجَرَّاحِ إِلَى الْبَحْرَيْنِ يَأْتِي بِجِزْيَتِهَا، وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم هُوَ صَالَحَ أَهْلَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ، وَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْهِمِ الْعَلاَءَ بْنَ الْحَضْرَمِيِّ، فَقَدِمَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بِمَالٍ مِنَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ فَسَمِعَتِ الأَنْصَارُ بِقُدُومِ أَبِي عُبَيْدَةَ، فَوَافَوْا صَلاَةَ الْفَجْرِ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ تَعَرَّضُوا لَهُ، فَتَبَسَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ رَآهُمْ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَظُنُّكُمْ سَمِعْتُمْ أَنَّ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ قَدِمَ بِشَىْءٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا أَجَلْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَأَبْشِرُوا وَأَمِّلُوا مَا يَسُرُّكُمْ، فَوَاللَّهِ مَا الْفَقْرَ أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمْ، وَلَكِنِّي أَخْشَى أَنْ تُبْسَطَ عَلَيْكُمُ الدُّنْيَا كَمَا بُسِطَتْ عَلَى مَنْ قَبْلَكُمْ، فَتَنَافَسُوهَا كَمَا تَنَافَسُوهَا، وَتُهْلِكَكُمْ كَمَا أَهْلَكَتْهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4015In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 65USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 351   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Nafi`:Ibn `Umar used to kill all kinds of snakes until Abu Lubaba Al-Badri told him that the Prophet (ﷺ) had   
forbidden the killing of harmless snakes living in houses and called Jinan. So Ibn `Umar gave up   
killing them.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ كَانَ يَقْتُلُ الْحَيَّاتِ كُلَّهَا‏.‏ حَتَّى حَدَّثَهُ أَبُو لُبَابَةَ الْبَدْرِيُّ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَهَى عَنْ قَتْلِ جِنَّانِ الْبُيُوتِ، فَأَمْسَكَ عَنْهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4016, 4017In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 66USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 352   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:Some men of the Ansar requested Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to allow them to see him, they said, "Allow us to   
forgive the ransom of our sister's son, `Abbas." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "By Allah, you will not leave a   
single Dirham of it!"

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُلَيْحٍ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ رِجَالاً، مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ اسْتَأْذَنُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالُوا ائْذَنْ لَنَا فَلْنَتْرُكْ لاِبْنِ أُخْتِنَا عَبَّاسٍ فِدَاءَهُ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ وَاللَّهِ لاَ تَذَرُونَ مِنْهُ دِرْهَمًا ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4018In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 67USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 353   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated 'Ubaidullah bin `Adi bin Al-Khiyar:That Al-Miqdad bin `Amr Al-Kindi, who was an ally of Bani Zuhra and one of those who fought the   
battle of Badr together with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) told him that he said to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), "Suppose I met   
one of the infidels and we fought, and he struck one of my hands with his sword and cut it off and   
then took refuge in a tree and said, "I surrender to Allah (i.e. I have become a Muslim),' could I kill   
him, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), after he had said this?" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "You should not kill him." Al-   
Miqdad said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! But he had cut off one of my two hands, and then he had uttered   
those words?" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) replied, "You should not kill him, for if you kill him, he would be in   
your position where you had been before killing him, and you would be in his position where he had   
been before uttering those words."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَدِيٍّ، عَنِ الْمِقْدَادِ بْنِ الأَسْوَدِ، حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ اللَّيْثِيُّ، ثُمَّ الْجُنْدَعِيُّ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ، اللَّهِ بْنَ عَدِيِّ بْنِ الْخِيَارِ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ الْمِقْدَادَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو الْكِنْدِيَّ، وَكَانَ حَلِيفًا لِبَنِي زُهْرَةَ، وَكَانَ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ لَقِيتُ رَجُلاً مِنَ الْكُفَّارِ فَاقْتَتَلْنَا، فَضَرَبَ إِحْدَى يَدَىَّ بِالسَّيْفِ فَقَطَعَهَا، ثُمَّ لاَذَ مِنِّي بِشَجَرَةٍ فَقَالَ أَسْلَمْتُ لِلَّهِ‏.‏ آأَقْتُلُهُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ بَعْدَ أَنْ قَالَهَا فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ لاَ تَقْتُلْهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّهُ قَطَعَ إِحْدَى يَدَىَّ، ثُمَّ قَالَ ذَلِكَ بَعْدَ مَا قَطَعَهَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ لاَ تَقْتُلْهُ، فَإِنْ قَتَلْتَهُ فَإِنَّهُ بِمَنْزِلَتِكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَقْتُلَهُ، وَإِنَّكَ بِمَنْزِلَتِهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَقُولَ كَلِمَتَهُ الَّتِي قَالَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4019In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 68USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 354   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said on the day of Badr, "Who will go and see what has happened to Abu Jahl?" Ibn   
Mas`ud went and saw him struck by the two sons of 'Afra and was on the point of death . Ibn Mas`ud   
said, "Are you Abu Jahl?" Abu Jahl replied, "Can there be a man more superior to the one whom you   
have killed (or as Sulaiman said, or his own folk have killed.)?" Abu Jahl added, "Would that I had   
been killed by other than a mere farmer. "

حَدَّثَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ، حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّيْمِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ ‏  
"‏ مَنْ يَنْظُرُ مَا صَنَعَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ، فَوَجَدَهُ قَدْ ضَرَبَهُ ابْنَا عَفْرَاءَ حَتَّى بَرَدَ، فَقَالَ آنْتَ أَبَا جَهْلٍ قَالَ ابْنُ عُلَيَّةَ قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ هَكَذَا قَالَهَا أَنَسٌ‏.‏ قَالَ أَنْتَ أَبَا جَهْلٍ قَالَ وَهَلْ فَوْقَ رَجُلٍ قَتَلْتُمُوهُ قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ أَوْ قَالَ قَتَلَهُ قَوْمُهُ‏.‏ قَالَ وَقَالَ أَبُو مِجْلَزٍ قَالَ أَبُو جَهْلٍ فَلَوْ غَيْرُ أَكَّارٍ قَتَلَنِي‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4020In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 69USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 355   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:`Umar said, "When the Prophet (ﷺ) died I said to Abu Bakr, 'Let us go to our Ansari brethren.' We met   
two pious men from them, who had fought in the battle of Badr." When I mentioned this to `Urwa bin   
Az-Zubair, he said, "Those two pious men were 'Uwaim bin Sa`ida and Manbin Adi."

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهم ـ لَمَّا تُوُفِّيَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قُلْتُ لأَبِي بَكْرٍ انْطَلِقْ بِنَا إِلَى إِخْوَانِنَا مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ‏.‏ فَلَقِيَنَا مِنْهُمْ رَجُلاَنِ صَالِحَانِ شَهِدَا بَدْرًا‏.‏ فَحَدَّثْتُ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ فَقَالَ هُمَا عُوَيْمُ بْنُ سَاعِدَةَ، وَمَعْنُ بْنُ عَدِيٍّ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4021In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 70USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 356   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Qais:The Badr warriors were given five thousand (Dirhams) each, yearly. `Umar said, "I will surely give   
them more than what I will give to others."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، سَمِعَ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ فُضَيْلٍ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، كَانَ عَطَاءُ الْبَدْرِيِّينَ خَمْسَةَ آلاَفٍ خَمْسَةَ آلاَفٍ‏.‏ وَقَالَ عُمَرُ لأُفَضِّلَنَّهُمْ عَلَى مَنْ بَعْدَهُمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4022In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 71USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 357   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jubair bin Mut'im:  
  
 I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) reciting Surat-at-Tur in Maghrib prayer, and that   
 was at a time when belief was first planted in my heart. The Prophet (ﷺ)   
 while speaking about the war prisoners of Badr, said, "Were Al-Mutim   
 bin Adi alive and interceded with me for these filthy people, I would   
 definitely forgive them for his sake."

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقْرَأُ فِي الْمَغْرِبِ بِالطُّورِ، وَذَلِكَ أَوَّلَ مَا وَقَرَ الإِيمَانُ فِي قَلْبِي‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4023In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 72USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 358   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Said bin Al-Musaiyab:  
  
 When the first civil strife (in Islam)   
 took place because of the murder of 'Uthman, it left none of the Badr   
 warriors alive. When the second civil strife, that is the battle of   
 Al-Harra, took place, it left none of the Hudaibiya treaty companions   
 alive. Then the third civil strife took place and it did not subside   
 till it had exhausted all the strength of the people.

وَعَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ فِي أُسَارَى بَدْرٍ ‏  
"‏ لَوْ كَانَ الْمُطْعِمُ بْنُ عَدِيٍّ حَيًّا ثُمَّ كَلَّمَنِي فِي هَؤُلاَءِ النَّتْنَى لَتَرَكْتُهُمْ لَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، وَقَعَتِ الْفِتْنَةُ الأُولَى ـ يَعْنِي مَقْتَلَ عُثْمَانَ ـ فَلَمْ تُبْقِ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ بَدْرٍ أَحَدًا، ثُمَّ وَقَعَتِ الْفِتْنَةُ الثَّانِيَةُ ـ يَعْنِي الْحَرَّةَ ـ فَلَمْ تُبْقِ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ أَحَدًا ثُمَّ وَقَعَتِ الثَّالِثَةُ فَلَمْ تَرْتَفِعْ وَلِلنَّاسِ طَبَاخٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4024In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 73USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 358   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Yunus bin Yazid:I heard Az-Zuhri saying, "I heard `Urwa bin Az-Zubair. Sa`id bin Al-Musaiyab, 'Alqama bin Waqqas   
and 'Ubaidullah bin `Abdullah each narrating part of the narrative concerning `Aisha the wife of the   
Prophet. `Aisha said: When I and Um Mistah were returning, Um Mistah stumbled by treading on the   
end of her robe, and on that she said, 'May Mistah be ruined.' I said, 'You have said a bad thing, you   
curse a man who took part in the battle of Badr!." Az-Zuhri then narrated the narration of the Lie   
(forged against `Aisha).

حَدَّثَنَا الْحَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ النُّمَيْرِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ، وَسَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ، وَعَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ وَقَّاصٍ، وَعُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ حَدِيثِ، عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم كُلٌّ ـ حَدَّثَنِي طَائِفَةً مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ ـ قَالَتْ فَأَقْبَلْتُ أَنَا وَأُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ فَعَثَرَتْ أُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ فِي مِرْطِهَا فَقَالَتْ تَعِسَ مِسْطَحٌ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ بِئْسَ مَا قُلْتِ، تَسُبِّينَ رَجُلاً شَهِدَ بَدْرًا فَذَكَرَ حَدِيثَ الإِفْكِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4025In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 74USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 359   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Shihab:These were the battles of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (which he fought), and while mentioning (the Badr battle) he   
said, "While the corpses of the pagans were being thrown into the well, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said (to them),   
'Have you found what your Lord promised true?" `Abdullah said, "Some of the Prophet's companions   
said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! You are addressing dead people.' Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) replied, 'You do not hear   
what I am saying, better than they.' The total number of Muslim fighters from Quraish who fought in   
the battle of Badr and were given their share of the booty, were 81 men." Az-Zubair said, "When their   
shares were distributed, their number was 101 men. But Allah knows it better."

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُلَيْحِ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ هَذِهِ مَغَازِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ يُلْقِيهِمْ ‏"‏ هَلْ وَجَدْتُمْ مَا وَعَدَكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ حَقًّا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ مُوسَى قَالَ نَافِعٌ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ قَالَ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ تُنَادِي نَاسًا أَمْوَاتًا قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ مَا أَنْتُمْ بِأَسْمَعَ لِمَا قُلْتُ مِنْهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ فَجَمِيعُ مَنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ مِمَّنْ ضُرِبَ لَهُ بِسَهْمِهِ أَحَدٌ وَثَمَانُونَ رَجُلاً، وَكَانَ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ يَقُولُ قَالَ الزُّبَيْرُ قُسِمَتْ سُهْمَانُهُمْ فَكَانُوا مِائَةً، وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4026In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 75USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 360   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Az-Zubair:On the day of Badr, (Quraishi) Emigrants received 100 shares of the war booty."

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، قَالَ ضُرِبَتْ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ لِلْمُهَاجِرِينَ بِمِائَةِ سَهْمٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4027In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 76USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 361   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:Bani An-Nadir and Bani Quraiza fought (against the Prophet (ﷺ) violating their peace treaty), so the   
Prophet exiled Bani An-Nadir and allowed Bani Quraiza to remain at their places (in Medina) taking   
nothing from them till they fought against the Prophet (ﷺ) again) . He then killed their men and distributed   
their women, children and property among the Muslims, but some of them came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and he   
granted them safety, and they embraced Islam. He exiled all the Jews from Medina. They were the   
Jews of Bani Qainuqa', the tribe of `Abdullah bin Salam and the Jews of Bani Haritha and all the other   
Jews of Medina.

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ حَارَبَتِ النَّضِيرُ وَقُرَيْظَةُ، فَأَجْلَى بَنِي النَّضِيرِ، وَأَقَرَّ قُرَيْظَةَ وَمَنَّ عَلَيْهِمْ، حَتَّى حَارَبَتْ قُرَيْظَةُ فَقَتَلَ رِجَالَهُمْ وَقَسَمَ نِسَاءَهُمْ وَأَوْلاَدَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ بَيْنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ إِلاَّ بَعْضَهُمْ لَحِقُوا بِالنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَآمَنَهُمْ وَأَسْلَمُوا، وَأَجْلَى يَهُودَ الْمَدِينَةِ كُلَّهُمْ بَنِي قَيْنُقَاعَ وَهُمْ رَهْطُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَلاَمٍ وَيَهُودَ بَنِي حَارِثَةَ، وَكُلَّ يَهُودِ الْمَدِينَةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4028In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 77USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 362   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`id bin Jubair:I mentioned to Ibn `Abbas Surat-Hashr. He said, "Call it Surat-an-Nadir."

حَدَّثَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُدْرِكٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، قَالَ قُلْتُ لاِبْنِ عَبَّاسٍ سُورَةُ الْحَشْرِ‏.‏ قَالَ قُلْ سُورَةُ النَّضِيرِ‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4029In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 78USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 363   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:Some people used to allot some date palm trees to the Prophet (ﷺ) as gift till he conquered Banu Quraiza   
and Bani An-Nadir, where upon he started returning their date palms to them.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي الأَسْوَدِ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه قَالَ كَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَجْعَلُ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم النَّخَلاَتِ حَتَّى افْتَتَحَ قُرَيْظَةَ وَالنَّضِيرَ، فَكَانَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ يَرُدُّ عَلَيْهِمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4030In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 79USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 364   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had the date-palm trees of Bani Al-Nadir burnt and cut down at a place called Al-   
Buwaira. Allah then revealed: "What you cut down of the date-palm trees (of the enemy) Or you left   
them standing on their stems. It was by Allah's Permission." (59.5)

حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ حَرَّقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَخْلَ بَنِي النَّضِيرِ وَقَطَعَ وَهْىَ الْبُوَيْرَةُ فَنَزَلَتْ ‏{‏مَا قَطَعْتُمْ مِنْ لِينَةٍ أَوْ تَرَكْتُمُوهَا قَائِمَةً عَلَى أُصُولِهَا فَبِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ‏}‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4031In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 80USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 365   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:The Prophet (ﷺ) burnt the date-palm trees of Bani An-Nadir. Hassan bin Thabit said the following poetic   
Verses about this event:-- "the terrible burning of Al-Buwaira Has been received indifferently By the   
nobles of Bani Luai (The masters and nobles of Quraish)." Abu Sufyan bin Al-Harith (i.e. the   
Prophet's cousin who was still a disbeliever then) replied to Hassan, saying in poetic verses:-- "May   
Allah bless that burning And set all its (i.e. Medina's) Parts on burning fire. You will see who is far   
from it (i.e. Al-Buwaira) And which of our lands will be Harmed by it (i.e. the burning of Al-   
Buwaira).

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، أَخْبَرَنَا حَبَّانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ بْنُ أَسْمَاءَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَرَّقَ نَخْلَ بَنِي النَّضِيرِ قَالَ وَلَهَا يَقُولُ حَسَّانُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ وَهَانَ عَلَى سَرَاةِ بَنِي لُؤَىٍّ حَرِيقٌ بِالْبُوَيْرَةِ مُسْتَطِيرُ قَالَ فَأَجَابَهُ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ أَدَامَ اللَّهُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ صَنِيعٍ وَحَرَّقَ فِي نَوَاحِيهَا السَّعِيرُ سَتَعْلَمُ أَيُّنَا مِنْهَا بِنُزْهٍ وَتَعْلَمُ أَىَّ أَرْضَيْنَا تَضِيرُ

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4032In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 81USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 366   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Malik bin Aus Al-Hadathan An-Nasri:That once `Umar bin Al-Khattab called him and while he was sitting with him, his gatekeeper, Yarfa   
came and said, "Will you admit `Uthman, `Abdur-Rahman bin `Auf, AzZubair and Sa`d (bin Abi   
Waqqas) who are waiting for your permission?" `Umar said, "Yes, let them come in." After a while,   
Yarfa- came again and said, "Will you admit `Ali and `Abbas who are asking your permission?"   
`Umar said, "Yes." So, when the two entered, `Abbas said, "O chief of the believers! Judge between   
me and this (i.e. `Ali). "Both of them had a dispute regarding the property of Bani An-Nadir which   
Allah had given to His Apostle as Fai (i.e. booty gained without fighting), `Ali and `Abbas started   
reproaching each other. The (present) people (i.e. `Uthman and his companions) said, "O chief of the   
believers! Give your verdict in their case and relieve each from) the other." `Umar said, "Wait I   
beseech you, by Allah, by Whose Permission both the heaven and the earth stand fast! Do you know   
that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, 'We (Prophets) our properties are not to be inherited, and whatever we leave,   
is to be spent in charity,' and he said it about himself?" They (i.e. `Uthman and his company) said, "He   
did say it. "`Umar then turned towards `Ali and `Abbas and said, "I beseech you both, by Allah! Do   
you know that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said this?" They replied in the affirmative. He said, "Now I am talking   
to you about this matter. Allah the Glorified favored His Apostle with something of this Fai (i.e. booty   
won without fighting) which He did not give to anybody else. Allah said:--   
"And what Allah gave to His Apostle ("Fai"" Booty) from them--For which you made no expedition   
With either Calvary or camelry. But Allah gives power to His Apostles Over whomsoever He will   
And Allah is able to do all things." (59.6)   
So this property was especially granted to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . But by Allah, the Prophet (ﷺ) neither took it   
all for himself only, nor deprived you of it, but he gave it to all of you and distributed it amongst you   
till only this remained out of it. And from this Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to spend the yearly maintenance   
for his family, and whatever used to remain, he used to spend it where Allah's Property is spent (i.e. in   
charity), Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) kept on acting like that during all his life, Then he died, and Abu Bakr said, 'I   
am the successor of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).' So he (i.e. Abu Bakr) took charge of this property and disposed   
of it in the same manner as Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to do, and all of you (at that time) knew all about it."   
Then `Umar turned towards `Ali and `Abbas and said, "You both remember that Abu Bakr disposed of   
it in the way you have described and Allah knows that, in that matter, he was sincere, pious, rightly   
guided and the follower of the right. Then Allah caused Abu Bakr to die and I said, 'I am the successor   
of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr.' So I kept this property in my possession for the first two years of   
my rule (i.e. Caliphate and I used to dispose of it in the same wa as Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr   
used to do; and Allah knows that I have been sincere, pious, rightly guided an the follower of the right   
(in this matte Later on both of you (i.e. `Ali and `Abbas) came to me, and the claim of you both was   
one and the same, O `Abbas! You also came to me. So I told you both that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Our   
property is not inherited, but whatever we leave is to be given in charity.'   
Then when I thought that I should better hand over this property to you both or the condition that you   
will promise and pledge before Allah that you will dispose it off in the same way as Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
and Abu Bakr did and as I have done since the beginning of my caliphate or else you should not speak   
to me (about it).' So, both of you said to me, 'Hand it over to us on this condition.' And on this   
condition I handed it over to you. Do you want me now to give a decision other than that (decision)?   
By Allah, with Whose Permission both the sky and the earth stand fast, I will never give any decision   
other than that (decision) till the Last Hour is established.   
But if you are unable to manage it (i.e. that property), then return it to me, and I will manage on your   
behalf." The sub-narrator said, "I told `Urwa bin Az-Zubair of this Hadith and he said, 'Malik bin Aus   
has told the truth" I heard `Aisha, the wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) saying, 'The wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) sent   
`Uthman to Abu Bakr demanding from him their 1/8 of the Fai which Allah had granted to his   
Apostle. But I used to oppose them and say to them: Will you not fear Allah? Don't you know that the   
Prophet used to say: Our property is not inherited, but whatever we leave is to be given in charity?   
The Prophet (ﷺ) mentioned that regarding himself. He added: 'The family of Muhammad can take their   
sustenance from this property. So the wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) stopped demanding it when I told them of   
that.' So, this property (of Sadaqa) was in the hands of `Ali who withheld it from `Abbas and   
overpowered him. Then it came in the hands of Hasan bin `Ali, then in the hands of Husain bin `Ali,   
and then in the hands of `Ali bin Husain and Hasan bin Hasan, and each of the last two used to   
manage it in turn, then it came in the hands of Zaid bin Hasan, and it was truly the Sadaqa of Allah's   
Apostle ."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي مَالِكُ بْنُ أَوْسِ بْنِ الْحَدَثَانِ النَّصْرِيُّ، أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ دَعَاهُ إِذْ جَاءَهُ حَاجِبُهُ يَرْفَا فَقَالَ هَلْ لَكَ فِي عُثْمَانَ، وَعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، وَالزُّبَيْرِ وَسَعْدٍ يَسْتَأْذِنُونَ فَقَالَ نَعَمْ، فَأَدْخِلْهُمْ‏.‏ فَلَبِثَ قَلِيلاً، ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَقَالَ هَلْ لَكَ فِي عَبَّاسٍ وَعَلِيٍّ يَسْتَأْذِنَانِ قَالَ نَعَمْ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا دَخَلاَ قَالَ عَبَّاسٌ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، اقْضِ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ هَذَا، وَهُمَا يَخْتَصِمَانِ فِي الَّذِي أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ بَنِي النَّضِيرِ، فَاسْتَبَّ عَلِيٌّ وَعَبَّاسٌ، فَقَالَ الرَّهْطُ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، اقْضِ بَيْنَهُمَا وَأَرِحْ أَحَدَهُمَا مِنَ الآخَرِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ اتَّئِدُوا، أَنْشُدُكُمْ بِاللَّهِ الَّذِي بِإِذْنِهِ تَقُومُ السَّمَاءُ وَالأَرْضُ، هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ نُورَثُ، مَا تَرَكْنَا صَدَقَةٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ يُرِيدُ بِذَلِكَ نَفْسَهُ‏.‏ قَالُوا قَدْ قَالَ ذَلِكَ‏.‏ فَأَقْبَلَ عُمَرُ عَلَى عَبَّاسٍ وَعَلِيٍّ فَقَالَ أَنْشُدُكُمَا بِاللَّهِ هَلْ تَعْلَمَانِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ قَالَ ذَلِكَ قَالاَ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ فَإِنِّي أُحَدِّثُكُمْ عَنْ هَذَا الأَمْرِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ سُبْحَانَهُ كَانَ خَصَّ رَسُولَهُ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي هَذَا الْفَىْءِ بِشَىْءٍ لَمْ يُعْطِهِ أَحَدًا غَيْرَهُ فَقَالَ جَلَّ ذِكْرُهُ ‏{‏وَمَا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ مِنْهُمْ فَمَا أَوْجَفْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ خَيْلٍ وَلاَ رِكَابٍ‏}‏ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ‏{‏قَدِيرٌ‏}‏ فَكَانَتْ هَذِهِ خَالِصَةً لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، ثُمَّ وَاللَّهِ مَا احْتَازَهَا دُونَكُمْ، وَلاَ اسْتَأْثَرَهَا عَلَيْكُمْ، لَقَدْ أَعْطَاكُمُوهَا وَقَسَمَهَا فِيكُمْ، حَتَّى بَقِيَ هَذَا الْمَالُ مِنْهَا، فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُنْفِقُ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ نَفَقَةَ سَنَتِهِمْ مِنْ هَذَا الْمَالِ، ثُمَّ يَأْخُذُ مَا بَقِيَ فَيَجْعَلُهُ مَجْعَلَ مَالِ اللَّهِ، فَعَمِلَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَيَاتَهُ، ثُمَّ تُوُفِّيَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَأَنَا وَلِيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ فَقَبَضَهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَعَمِلَ فِيهِ بِمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَنْتُمْ حِينَئِذٍ‏.‏ فَأَقْبَلَ عَلَى عَلِيٍّ وَعَبَّاسٍ وَقَالَ تَذْكُرَانِ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ عَمِلَ فِيهِ كَمَا تَقُولاَنِ، وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ إِنَّهُ فِيهِ لَصَادِقٌ بَارٌّ رَاشِدٌ تَابِعٌ لِلْحَقِّ ثُمَّ تَوَفَّى اللَّهُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَقُلْتُ أَنَا وَلِيُّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَبِي بَكْرٍ‏.‏ فَقَبَضْتُهُ سَنَتَيْنِ مِنْ إِمَارَتِي أَعْمَلُ فِيهِ بِمَا عَمِلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ أَنِّي فِيهِ صَادِقٌ بَارٌّ رَاشِدٌ تَابِعٌ لِلْحَقِّ، ثُمَّ جِئْتُمَانِي كِلاَكُمَا وَكَلِمَتُكُمَا وَاحِدَةٌ وَأَمْرُكُمَا جَمِيعٌ، فَجِئْتَنِي ـ يَعْنِي عَبَّاسًا ـ فَقُلْتُ لَكُمَا إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ نُورَثُ، مَا تَرَكْنَا صَدَقَةٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمَّا بَدَا لِي أَنْ أَدْفَعَهُ إِلَيْكُمَا قُلْتُ إِنْ شِئْتُمَا دَفَعْتُهُ إِلَيْكُمَا عَلَى أَنَّ عَلَيْكُمَا عَهْدَ اللَّهِ وَمِيثَاقَهُ لَتَعْمَلاَنِ فِيهِ بِمَا عَمِلَ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَمَا عَمِلْتُ فِيهِ مُذْ وَلِيتُ، وَإِلاَّ فَلاَ تُكَلِّمَانِي، فَقُلْتُمَا ادْفَعْهُ إِلَيْنَا بِذَلِكَ‏.‏ فَدَفَعْتُهُ إِلَيْكُمَا، أَفَتَلْتَمِسَانِ مِنِّي قَضَاءً غَيْرَ ذَلِكَ فَوَاللَّهِ الَّذِي بِإِذْنِهِ تَقُومُ السَّمَاءُ وَالأَرْضُ لاَ أَقْضِي فِيهِ بِقَضَاءٍ غَيْرِ ذَلِكَ حَتَّى تَقُومَ السَّاعَةُ، فَإِنْ عَجَزْتُمَا عَنْهُ، فَادْفَعَا إِلَىَّ فَأَنَا أَكْفِيكُمَاهُ‏.‏ قَالَ فَحَدَّثْتُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ، عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ فَقَالَ صَدَقَ مَالِكُ بْنُ أَوْسٍ، أَنَا سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَقُولُ أَرْسَلَ أَزْوَاجُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عُثْمَانَ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ يَسْأَلْنَهُ ثُمُنَهُنَّ مِمَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَكُنْتُ أَنَا أَرُدُّهُنَّ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُنَّ أَلاَ تَتَّقِينَ اللَّهَ، أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْنَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ يَقُولُ ‏"‏ لاَ نُورَثُ، مَا تَرَكْنَا صَدَقَةٌ ـ يُرِيدُ بِذَلِكَ نَفْسَهُ ـ إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلُ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي هَذَا الْمَالِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْتَهَى أَزْوَاجُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى مَا أَخْبَرَتْهُنَّ‏.‏ قَالَ فَكَانَتْ هَذِهِ الصَّدَقَةُ بِيَدِ عَلِيٍّ، مَنَعَهَا عَلِيٌّ عَبَّاسًا فَغَلَبَهُ عَلَيْهَا، ثُمَّ كَانَ بِيَدِ حَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، ثُمَّ بِيَدِ حُسَيْنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، ثُمَّ بِيَدِ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ وَحَسَنِ بْنِ حَسَنٍ، كِلاَهُمَا كَانَا يَتَدَاوَلاَنِهَا، ثُمَّ بِيَدِ زَيْدِ بْنِ حَسَنٍ، وَهْىَ صَدَقَةُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَقًّا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4033, 4034In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 82USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 367   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:Fatima and Al-`Abbas came to Abu Bakr, claiming their inheritance of the Prophet's land of Fadak   
and his share from Khaibar. Abu Bakr said, "I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) saying, 'Our property is not inherited,   
and whatever we leave is to be given in charity. But the family of Muhammad can take their   
sustenance from this property.' By Allah, I would love to do good to the Kith and kin of Allah's   
Apostle rather than to my own Kith and kin."

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ ـ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمُ ـ وَالْعَبَّاسَ أَتَيَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ يَلْتَمِسَانِ مِيرَاثَهُمَا، أَرْضَهُ مِنْ فَدَكٍ، وَسَهْمَهُ مِنْ خَيْبَرَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ لاَ نُورَثُ، مَا تَرَكْنَا صَدَقَةٌ، إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلُ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ فِي هَذَا الْمَالِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَاللَّهِ لَقَرَابَةُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَحَبُّ إِلَىَّ أَنْ أَصِلَ مِنْ قَرَابَتِي‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4035, 4036In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 83USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 368   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Who is willing to kill Ka`b bin Al-Ashraf who has hurt Allah and His Apostle?"   
Thereupon Muhammad bin Maslama got up saying, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Would you like that I kill   
him?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Yes," Muhammad bin Maslama said, "Then allow me to say a (false) thing   
(i.e. to deceive Ka`b). "The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "You may say it." Then Muhammad bin Maslama went to   
Ka`b and said, "That man (i.e. Muhammad demands Sadaqa (i.e. Zakat) from us, and he has troubled   
us, and I have come to borrow something from you." On that, Ka`b said, "By Allah, you will get tired   
of him!" Muhammad bin Maslama said, "Now as we have followed him, we do not want to leave him   
unless and until we see how his end is going to be. Now we want you to lend us a camel load or two   
of food." (Some difference between narrators about a camel load or two.) Ka`b said, "Yes, (I will lend   
you), but you should mortgage something to me."   
Muhammad bin Mas-lama and his companion said, "What do you want?" Ka`b replied, "Mortgage   
your women to me." They said, "How can we mortgage our women to you and you are the most   
handsome of the 'Arabs?" Ka`b said, "Then mortgage your sons to me." They said, "How can we   
mortgage our sons to you? Later they would be abused by the people's saying that so-and-so has been   
mortgaged for a camel load of food. That would cause us great disgrace, but we will mortgage our   
arms to you." Muhammad bin Maslama and his companion promised Ka`b that Muhammad would   
return to him. He came to Ka`b at night along with Ka`b's foster brother, Abu Na'ila. Ka`b invited   
them to come into his fort, and then he went down to them. His wife asked him, "Where are you going   
at this time?" Ka`b replied, "None but Muhammad bin Maslama and my (foster) brother Abu Na'ila   
have come."   
His wife said, "I hear a voice as if dropping blood is from him, Ka`b said. "They are none but my   
brother Muhammad bin Maslama and my foster brother Abu Naila. A generous man should respond to   
a call at night even if invited to be killed." Muhammad bin Maslama went with two men. (Some   
narrators mention the men as 'Abu bin Jabr. Al Harith bin Aus and `Abbad bin Bishr). So   
Muhammad bin Maslama went in together with two men, and sail to them, "When Ka`b comes, I will   
touch his hair and smell it, and when you see that I have got hold of his head, strip him. I will let you   
smell his head." Ka`b bin Al-Ashraf came down to them wrapped in his clothes, and diffusing   
perfume. Muhammad bin Maslama said. " have never smelt a better scent than this. Ka`b replied. "I   
have got the best 'Arab women who know how to use the high class of perfume." Muhammad bin   
Maslama requested Ka`b "Will you allow me to smell your head?" Ka`b said, "Yes." Muhammad   
smelt it and made his companions smell it as well. Then he requested Ka`b again, "Will you let me   
(smell your head)?" Ka`b said, "Yes." When Muhammad got a strong hold of him, he said (to his   
companions), "Get at him!" So they killed him and went to the Prophet (ﷺ) and informed him. (Abu Rafi`)   
was killed after Ka`b bin Al-Ashraf."

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، قَالَ عَمْرٌو سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ يَقُولُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ مَنْ لِكَعْبِ بْنِ الأَشْرَفِ فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ آذَى اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَامَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَتُحِبُّ أَنْ أَقْتُلَهُ قَالَ ‏"‏ نَعَمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَأْذَنْ لِي أَنْ أَقُولَ شَيْئًا‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ قُلْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَتَاهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ فَقَالَ إِنَّ هَذَا الرَّجُلَ قَدْ سَأَلَنَا صَدَقَةً، وَإِنَّهُ قَدْ عَنَّانَا، وَإِنِّي قَدْ أَتَيْتُكَ أَسْتَسْلِفُكَ‏.‏ قَالَ وَأَيْضًا وَاللَّهِ لَتَمَلُّنَّهُ قَالَ إِنَّا قَدِ اتَّبَعْنَاهُ فَلاَ نُحِبُّ أَنْ نَدَعَهُ حَتَّى نَنْظُرَ إِلَى أَىِّ شَىْءٍ يَصِيرُ شَأْنُهُ، وَقَدْ أَرَدْنَا أَنْ تُسْلِفَنَا وَسْقًا، أَوْ وَسْقَيْنِ ـ وَحَدَّثَنَا عَمْرٌو غَيْرَ مَرَّةٍ، فَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ وَسْقًا أَوْ وَسْقَيْنِ أَوْ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ فِيهِ وَسْقًا أَوْ وَسْقَيْنِ فَقَالَ أُرَى فِيهِ وَسْقًا أَوْ وَسْقَيْنِ ـ فَقَالَ نَعَمِ ارْهَنُونِي‏.‏ قَالُوا أَىَّ شَىْءٍ تُرِيدُ قَالَ فَارْهَنُونِي نِسَاءَكُمْ‏.‏ قَالُوا كَيْفَ نَرْهَنُكَ نِسَاءَنَا وَأَنْتَ أَجْمَلُ الْعَرَبِ قَالَ فَارْهَنُونِي أَبْنَاءَكُمْ‏.‏ قَالُوا كَيْفَ نَرْهَنُكَ أَبْنَاءَنَا فَيُسَبُّ أَحَدُهُمْ، فَيُقَالُ رُهِنَ بِوَسْقٍ أَوْ وَسْقَيْنِ‏.‏ هَذَا عَارٌ عَلَيْنَا، وَلَكِنَّا نَرْهَنُكَ اللأْمَةَ ـ قَالَ سُفْيَانُ يَعْنِي السِّلاَحَ ـ فَوَاعَدَهُ أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُ، فَجَاءَهُ لَيْلاً وَمَعَهُ أَبُو نَائِلَةَ وَهْوَ أَخُو كَعْبٍ مِنَ الرَّضَاعَةِ، فَدَعَاهُمْ إِلَى الْحِصْنِ، فَنَزَلَ إِلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَتْ لَهُ امْرَأَتُهُ أَيْنَ تَخْرُجُ هَذِهِ السَّاعَةَ فَقَالَ إِنَّمَا هُوَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، وَأَخِي أَبُو نَائِلَةَ ـ وَقَالَ غَيْرُ عَمْرٍو قَالَتْ أَسْمَعُ صَوْتًا كَأَنَّهُ يَقْطُرُ مِنْهُ الدَّمُ‏.‏ قَالَ إِنَّمَا هُوَ أَخِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ وَرَضِيعِي أَبُو نَائِلَةَ ـ إِنَّ الْكَرِيمَ لَوْ دُعِيَ إِلَى طَعْنَةٍ بِلَيْلٍ لأَجَابَ قَالَ وَيُدْخِلُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ مَعَهُ رَجُلَيْنِ ـ قِيلَ لِسُفْيَانَ سَمَّاهُمْ عَمْرٌو قَالَ سَمَّى بَعْضَهُمْ قَالَ عَمْرٌو جَاءَ مَعَهُ بِرَجُلَيْنِ وَقَالَ غَيْرُ عَمْرٍو أَبُو عَبْسِ بْنُ جَبْرٍ، وَالْحَارِثُ بْنُ أَوْسٍ وَعَبَّادُ بْنُ بِشْرٍ قَالَ عَمْرٌو وَجَاءَ مَعَهُ بِرَجُلَيْنِ ـ فَقَالَ إِذَا مَا جَاءَ فَإِنِّي قَائِلٌ بِشَعَرِهِ فَأَشَمُّهُ، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُونِي اسْتَمْكَنْتُ مِنْ رَأْسِهِ فَدُونَكُمْ فَاضْرِبُوهُ‏.‏ وَقَالَ مَرَّةً ثُمَّ أُشِمُّكُمْ‏.‏ فَنَزَلَ إِلَيْهِمْ مُتَوَشِّحًا وَهْوَ يَنْفَحُ مِنْهُ رِيحُ الطِّيبِ، فَقَالَ مَا رَأَيْتُ كَالْيَوْمِ رِيحًا ـ أَىْ أَطْيَبَ ـ وَقَالَ غَيْرُ عَمْرٍو قَالَ عِنْدِي أَعْطَرُ نِسَاءِ الْعَرَبِ وَأَكْمَلُ الْعَرَبِ قَالَ عَمْرٌو فَقَالَ أَتَأْذَنُ لِي أَنْ أَشَمَّ رَأْسَكَ قَالَ نَعَمْ، فَشَمَّهُ، ثُمَّ أَشَمَّ أَصْحَابَهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ أَتَأْذَنُ لِي قَالَ نَعَمْ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا اسْتَمْكَنَ مِنْهُ قَالَ دُونَكُمْ‏.‏ فَقَتَلُوهُ ثُمَّ أَتَوُا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَخْبَرُوهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Al-Bara bin Azib:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent a group of persons to Abu Rafi`. `Abdullah bin Atik entered his house at night,   
while he was sleeping, and killed him.

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم رَهْطًا إِلَى أَبِي رَافِعٍ فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَتِيكٍ بَيْتَهُ لَيْلاً وَهْوَ نَائِمٌ فَقَتَلَهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Al-Bara bin Azib:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent some men from the Ansar to ((kill) Abu Rafi`, the Jew, and appointed `Abdullah   
bin Atik as their leader. Abu Rafi` used to hurt Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and help his enemies against him. He   
lived in his castle in the land of Hijaz. When those men approached (the castle) after the sun had set   
and the people had brought back their livestock to their homes. `Abdullah (bin Atik) said to his   
companions, "Sit down at your places. I am going, and I will try to play a trick on the gate-keeper so   
that I may enter (the castle)."   
So `Abdullah proceeded towards the castle, and when he approached the gate, he covered himself with   
his clothes, pretending to answer the call of nature. The people had gone in, and the gate-keeper   
(considered `Abdullah as one of the castle's servants) addressing him saying, "O Allah's Servant!   
Enter if you wish, for I want to close the gate." `Abdullah added in his story, "So I went in (the castle)   
and hid myself. When the people got inside, the gate-keeper closed the gate and hung the keys on a   
fixed wooden peg. I got up and took the keys and opened the gate. Some people were staying late at   
night with Abu Rafi` for a pleasant night chat in a room of his. When his companions of nightly   
entertainment went away, I ascended to him, and whenever I opened a door, I closed it from inside. I   
said to myself, 'Should these people discover my presence, they will not be able to catch me till I have   
killed him.'   
So I reached him and found him sleeping in a dark house amidst his family, I could not recognize his   
location in the house. So I shouted, 'O Abu Rafi`!' Abu Rafi` said, 'Who is it?' I proceeded towards the   
source of the voice and hit him with the sword, and because of my perplexity, I could not kill him. He   
cried loudly, and I came out of the house and waited for a while, and then went to him again and said,   
'What is this voice, O Abu Rafi`?' He said, 'Woe to your mother! A man in my house has hit me with a   
sword! I again hit him severely but I did not kill him. Then I drove the point of the sword into his   
belly (and pressed it through) till it touched his back, and I realized that I have killed him.   
I then opened the doors one by one till I reached the staircase, and thinking that I had reached the   
ground, I stepped out and fell down and got my leg broken in a moonlit night. I tied my leg with a   
turban and proceeded on till I sat at the gate, and said, 'I will not go out tonight till I know that I have   
killed him.' So, when (early in the morning) the cock crowed, the announcer of the casualty stood on   
the wall saying, 'I announce the death of Abu Rafi`, the merchant of Hijaz. Thereupon I went to my   
companions and said, 'Let us save ourselves, for Allah has killed Abu Rafi`,' So I (along with my   
companions proceeded and) went to the Prophet (ﷺ) and described the whole story to him. "He said,   
'Stretch out your (broken) leg. I stretched it out and he rubbed it and it became All right as if I had   
never had any ailment whatsoever."

حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، قَالَ بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى أَبِي رَافِعٍ الْيَهُودِيِّ رِجَالاً مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، فَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَتِيكٍ، وَكَانَ أَبُو رَافِعٍ يُؤْذِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَيُعِينُ عَلَيْهِ، وَكَانَ فِي حِصْنٍ لَهُ بِأَرْضِ الْحِجَازِ، فَلَمَّا دَنَوْا مِنْهُ، وَقَدْ غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ، وَرَاحَ النَّاسُ بِسَرْحِهِمْ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ لأَصْحَابِهِ اجْلِسُوا مَكَانَكُمْ، فَإِنِّي مُنْطَلِقٌ، وَمُتَلَطِّفٌ لِلْبَوَّابِ، لَعَلِّي أَنْ أَدْخُلَ‏.‏ فَأَقْبَلَ حَتَّى دَنَا مِنَ الْبَابِ ثُمَّ تَقَنَّعَ بِثَوْبِهِ كَأَنَّهُ يَقْضِي حَاجَةً، وَقَدْ دَخَلَ النَّاسُ، فَهَتَفَ بِهِ الْبَوَّابُ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتَ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَدْخُلَ فَادْخُلْ، فَإِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُغْلِقَ الْبَابَ‏.‏ فَدَخَلْتُ فَكَمَنْتُ، فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ النَّاسُ أَغْلَقَ الْبَابَ، ثُمَّ عَلَّقَ الأَغَالِيقَ عَلَى وَتَدٍ قَالَ فَقُمْتُ إِلَى الأَقَالِيدِ، فَأَخَذْتُهَا فَفَتَحْتُ الْبَابَ، وَكَانَ أَبُو رَافِعٍ يُسْمَرُ عِنْدَهُ، وَكَانَ فِي عَلاَلِيَّ لَهُ، فَلَمَّا ذَهَبَ عَنْهُ أَهْلُ سَمَرِهِ صَعِدْتُ إِلَيْهِ، فَجَعَلْتُ كُلَّمَا فَتَحْتُ بَابًا أَغْلَقْتُ عَلَىَّ مِنْ دَاخِلٍ، قُلْتُ إِنِ الْقَوْمُ نَذِرُوا بِي لَمْ يَخْلُصُوا إِلَىَّ حَتَّى أَقْتُلَهُ‏.‏ فَانْتَهَيْتُ إِلَيْهِ، فَإِذَا هُوَ فِي بَيْتٍ مُظْلِمٍ وَسْطَ عِيَالِهِ، لاَ أَدْرِي أَيْنَ هُوَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ فَقُلْتُ يَا أَبَا رَافِعٍ‏.‏ قَالَ مَنْ هَذَا فَأَهْوَيْتُ نَحْوَ الصَّوْتِ، فَأَضْرِبُهُ ضَرْبَةً بِالسَّيْفِ، وَأَنَا دَهِشٌ فَمَا أَغْنَيْتُ شَيْئًا، وَصَاحَ فَخَرَجْتُ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ، فَأَمْكُثُ غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ ثُمَّ دَخَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَقُلْتُ مَا هَذَا الصَّوْتُ يَا أَبَا رَافِعٍ‏.‏ فَقَالَ لأُمِّكَ الْوَيْلُ، إِنَّ رَجُلاً فِي الْبَيْتِ ضَرَبَنِي قَبْلُ بِالسَّيْفِ، قَالَ فَأَضْرِبُهُ ضَرْبَةً أَثْخَنَتْهُ وَلَمْ أَقْتُلْهُ، ثُمَّ وَضَعْتُ ظُبَةَ السَّيْفِ فِي بَطْنِهِ حَتَّى أَخَذَ فِي ظَهْرِهِ، فَعَرَفْتُ أَنِّي قَتَلْتُهُ، فَجَعَلْتُ أَفْتَحُ الأَبْوَابَ بَابًا بَابًا حَتَّى انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى دَرَجَةٍ لَهُ، فَوَضَعْتُ رِجْلِي وَأَنَا أُرَى أَنِّي قَدِ انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى الأَرْضِ فَوَقَعْتُ فِي لَيْلَةٍ مُقْمِرَةٍ، فَانْكَسَرَتْ سَاقِي، فَعَصَبْتُهَا بِعِمَامَةٍ، ثُمَّ انْطَلَقْتُ حَتَّى جَلَسْتُ عَلَى الْبَابِ فَقُلْتُ لاَ أَخْرُجُ اللَّيْلَةَ حَتَّى أَعْلَمَ أَقَتَلْتُهُ فَلَمَّا صَاحَ الدِّيكُ قَامَ النَّاعِي عَلَى السُّورِ فَقَالَ أَنْعَى أَبَا رَافِعٍ تَاجِرَ أَهْلِ الْحِجَازِ‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقْتُ إِلَى أَصْحَابِي فَقُلْتُ النَّجَاءَ، فَقَدْ قَتَلَ اللَّهُ أَبَا رَافِعٍ‏.‏ فَانْتَهَيْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَحَدَّثْتُهُ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ ابْسُطْ رِجْلَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَبَسَطْتُ رِجْلِي، فَمَسَحَهَا، فَكَأَنَّهَا لَمْ أَشْتَكِهَا قَطُّ‏.‏

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Narrated Al-Bara:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent `Abdullah bin 'Atik and `Abdullah bin `Utba with a group of men to Abu Rafi`   
(to kill him). They proceeded till they approached his castle, whereupon `Abdullah bin Atik said to   
them, "Wait (here), and in the meantime I will go and see." `Abdullah said later on, "I played a trick in   
order to enter the castle. By chance, they lost a donkey of theirs and came out carrying a flaming light   
to search for it. I was afraid that they would recognize me, so I covered my head and legs and   
pretended to answer the call to nature. The gatekeeper called, 'Whoever wants to come in, should   
come in before I close the gate.' So I went in and hid myself in a stall of a donkey near the gate of the   
castle. They took their supper with Abu Rafi` and had a chat till late at night. Then they went back to   
their homes.   
When the voices vanished and I no longer detected any movement, I came out. I had seen where the   
gate-keeper had kept the key of the castle in a hole in the wall. I took it and unlocked the gate of the   
castle, saying to myself, 'If these people should notice me, I will run away easily.' Then I locked all   
the doors of their houses from outside while they were inside, and ascended to Abu Rafi` by a   
staircase. I saw the house in complete darkness with its light off, and I could not know where the man   
was. So I called, 'O Abu Rafi`!' He replied, 'Who is it?' I proceeded towards the voice and hit him. He   
cried loudly but my blow was futile. Then I came to him, pretending to help him, saying with a   
different tone of my voice, ' What is wrong with you, O Abu Rafi`?' He said, 'Are you not surprised?   
Woe on your mother! A man has come to me and hit me with a sword!' So again I aimed at him and   
hit him, but the blow proved futile again, and on that Abu Rafi` cried loudly and his wife got up.   
I came again and changed my voice as if I were a helper, and found Abu Rafi` lying straight on his   
back, so I drove the sword into his belly and bent on it till I heard the sound of a bone break. Then I   
came out, filled with astonishment and went to the staircase to descend, but I fell down from it and got   
my leg dislocated. I bandaged it and went to my companions limping. I said (to them), 'Go and tell   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) of this good news, but I will not leave (this place) till I hear the news of his (i.e. Abu   
Rafi`'s) death.' When dawn broke, an announcer of death got over the wall and announced, 'I convey   
to you the news of Abu Rafi`'s death.' I got up and proceeded without feeling any pain till I caught up   
with my companions before they reached the Prophet (ﷺ) to whom I conveyed the good news."

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا شُرَيْحٌ ـ هُوَ ابْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ ـ حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى أَبِي رَافِعٍ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَتِيكٍ وَعَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُتْبَةَ فِي نَاسٍ مَعَهُمْ، فَانْطَلَقُوا حَتَّى دَنَوْا مِنَ الْحِصْنِ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَتِيكٍ امْكُثُوا أَنْتُمْ حَتَّى أَنْطَلِقَ أَنَا فَأَنْظُرَ‏.‏ قَالَ فَتَلَطَّفْتُ أَنْ أَدْخُلَ الْحِصْنَ، فَفَقَدُوا حِمَارًا لَهُمْ ـ قَالَ ـ فَخَرَجُوا بِقَبَسٍ يَطْلُبُونَهُ ـ قَالَ ـ فَخَشِيتُ أَنْ أُعْرَفَ ـ قَالَ ـ فَغَطَّيْتُ رَأْسِي كَأَنِّي أَقْضِي حَاجَةً، ثُمَّ نَادَى صَاحِبُ الْبَابِ مَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ فَلْيَدْخُلْ قَبْلَ أَنْ أُغْلِقَهُ‏.‏ فَدَخَلْتُ ثُمَّ اخْتَبَأْتُ فِي مَرْبِطِ حِمَارٍ عِنْدَ باب الْحِصْنِ، فَتَعَشَّوْا عِنْدَ أَبِي رَافِعٍ وَتَحَدَّثُوا حَتَّى ذَهَبَتْ سَاعَةٌ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ، ثُمَّ رَجَعُوا إِلَى بُيُوتِهِمْ، فَلَمَّا هَدَأَتِ الأَصْوَاتُ وَلاَ أَسْمَعُ حَرَكَةً خَرَجْتُ ـ قَالَ ـ وَرَأَيْتُ صَاحِبَ الْبَابِ حَيْثُ وَضَعَ مِفْتَاحَ الْحِصْنِ، فِي كَوَّةٍ فَأَخَذْتُهُ فَفَتَحْتُ بِهِ باب الْحِصْنِ‏.‏ قَالَ قُلْتُ إِنْ نَذِرَ بِي الْقَوْمُ انْطَلَقْتُ عَلَى مَهَلٍ، ثُمَّ عَمَدْتُ إِلَى أَبْوَابِ بُيُوتِهِمْ، فَغَلَّقْتُهَا عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ ظَاهِرٍ، ثُمَّ صَعِدْتُ إِلَى أَبِي رَافِعٍ فِي سُلَّمٍ، فَإِذَا الْبَيْتُ مُظْلِمٌ قَدْ طَفِئَ سِرَاجُهُ، فَلَمْ أَدْرِ أَيْنَ الرَّجُلُ، فَقُلْتُ يَا أَبَا رَافِعٍ‏.‏ قَالَ مَنْ هَذَا قَالَ فَعَمَدْتُ نَحْوَ الصَّوْتِ فَأَضْرِبُهُ، وَصَاحَ فَلَمْ تُغْنِ شَيْئًا ـ قَالَ ـ ثُمَّ جِئْتُ كَأَنِّي أُغِيثُهُ فَقُلْتُ مَا لَكَ يَا أَبَا رَافِعٍ وَغَيَّرْتُ صَوْتِي‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَلاَ أُعْجِبُكَ لأُمِّكَ الْوَيْلُ، دَخَلَ عَلَىَّ رَجُلٌ فَضَرَبَنِي بِالسَّيْفِ‏.‏ قَالَ فَعَمَدْتُ لَهُ أَيْضًا فَأَضْرِبُهُ أُخْرَى فَلَمْ تُغْنِ شَيْئًا، فَصَاحَ وَقَامَ أَهْلُهُ، قَالَ ثُمَّ جِئْتُ وَغَيَّرْتُ صَوْتِي كَهَيْئَةِ الْمُغِيثِ، فَإِذَا هُوَ مُسْتَلْقٍ عَلَى ظَهْرِهِ، فَأَضَعُ السَّيْفَ فِي بَطْنِهِ ثُمَّ أَنْكَفِئُ عَلَيْهِ حَتَّى سَمِعْتُ صَوْتَ الْعَظْمِ، ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ دَهِشًا حَتَّى أَتَيْتُ السُّلَّمَ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَنْزِلَ، فَأَسْقُطُ مِنْهُ فَانْخَلَعَتْ رِجْلِي فَعَصَبْتُهَا، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ أَصْحَابِي أَحْجُلُ فَقُلْتُ انْطَلِقُوا فَبَشِّرُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَإِنِّي لاَ أَبْرَحُ حَتَّى أَسْمَعَ النَّاعِيَةَ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ فِي وَجْهِ الصُّبْحِ صَعِدَ النَّاعِيَةُ فَقَالَ أَنْعَى أَبَا رَافِعٍ‏.‏ قَالَ فَقُمْتُ أَمْشِي مَا بِي قَلَبَةٌ، فَأَدْرَكْتُ أَصْحَابِي قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتُوا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَبَشَّرْتُهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4040In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 87USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 372   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:On the day of Uhud. the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "This is Gabriel holding the head of his horse and equipped   
with war material.'

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ ‏  
"‏ هَذَا جِبْرِيلُ آخِذٌ بِرَأْسِ فَرَسِهِ عَلَيْهِ أَدَاةُ الْحَرْبِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4041In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 88USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 373   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Uqba bin Amir:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) offered the funeral prayers of the martyrs of Uhud eight years after (their death), as if   
bidding farewell to the living and the dead, then he ascended the pulpit and said, "I am your   
predecessor before you, and I am a witness on you, and your promised place to meet me will be Al-   
Haud (i.e. the Tank) (on the Day of Resurrection), and I am (now) looking at it from this place of   
mine. I am not afraid that you will worship others besides Allah, but I am afraid that worldly life will   
tempt you and cause you to compete with each other for it." That was the last look which I cast on   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ، أَخْبَرَنَا زَكَرِيَّاءُ بْنُ عَدِيٍّ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ حَيْوَةَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ، قَالَ صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى قَتْلَى أُحُدٍ بَعْدَ ثَمَانِي سِنِينَ، كَالْمُوَدِّعِ لِلأَحْيَاءِ وَالأَمْوَاتِ، ثُمَّ طَلَعَ الْمِنْبَرَ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ إِنِّي بَيْنَ أَيْدِيكُمْ فَرَطٌ، وَأَنَا عَلَيْكُمْ شَهِيدٌ، وَإِنَّ مَوْعِدَكُمُ الْحَوْضُ، وَإِنِّي لأَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ مَقَامِي هَذَا، وَإِنِّي لَسْتُ أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تُشْرِكُوا، وَلَكِنِّي أَخْشَى عَلَيْكُمُ الدُّنْيَا أَنْ تَنَافَسُوهَا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَكَانَتْ آخِرَ نَظْرَةٍ نَظَرْتُهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4042In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 89USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 374   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:We faced the pagans on that day (of the battle of Uhud) and the Prophet (ﷺ) placed a batch of archers (at a   
special place) and appointed `Abdullah (bin Jubair) as their commander and said, "Do not leave this   
place; if you should see us conquering the enemy, do not leave this place, and if you should see   
them conquering us, do not (come to) help us," So, when we faced the enemy, they took to their heels   
till I saw their women running towards the mountain, lifting up their clothes from their legs, revealing   
their leg-bangles. The Muslims started saying, "The booty, the booty!" `Abdullah bin Jubair said,   
"The Prophet (ﷺ) had taken a firm promise from me not to leave this place." But his companions refused   
(to stay). So when they refused (to stay there), (Allah) confused them so that they could not know   
where to go, and they suffered seventy casualties. Abu Sufyan ascended a high place and said, "Is   
Muhammad present amongst the people?"   
The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Do not answer him." Abu Sufyan said, "Is the son of Abu Quhafa present among   
the people?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Do not answer him." `Abu Sufyan said, "Is the son of Al-Khattab   
amongst the people?" He then added, "All these people have been killed, for, were they alive, they   
would have replied." On that, `Umar could not help saying, "You are a liar, O enemy of Allah! Allah   
has kept what will make you unhappy." Abu Sufyan said, "Superior may be Hubal!" On that the   
Prophet said (to his companions), "Reply to him." They asked, "What may we say?" He said, "Say:   
Allah is More Elevated and More Majestic!" Abu Sufyan said, "We have (the idol) Al-`Uzza, whereas   
you have no `Uzza!" The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to his companions), "Reply to him." They said, "What may we   
say?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Say: Allah is our Helper and you have no helper." Abu Sufyan said, "(This)   
day compensates for our loss at Badr and (in) the battle (the victory) is always undecided and shared   
in turns by the belligerents. You will see some of your dead men mutilated, but neither did I urge this   
action, nor am I sorry for it." Narrated Jabir: Some people took wine in the morning of the day of   
Uhud and were then killed as martyrs.

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَقِينَا الْمُشْرِكِينَ يَوْمَئِذٍ، وَأَجْلَسَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم جَيْشًا مِنَ الرُّمَاةِ، وَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ وَقَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ تَبْرَحُوا، إِنْ رَأَيْتُمُونَا ظَهَرْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ فَلاَ تَبْرَحُوا وَإِنْ رَأَيْتُمُوهُمْ ظَهَرُوا عَلَيْنَا فَلاَ تُعِينُونَا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمَّا لَقِينَا هَرَبُوا حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ النِّسَاءَ يَشْتَدِدْنَ فِي الْجَبَلِ، رَفَعْنَ عَنْ سُوقِهِنَّ قَدْ بَدَتْ خَلاَخِلُهُنَّ، فَأَخَذُوا يَقُولُونَ الْغَنِيمَةَ الْغَنِيمَةَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ عَهِدَ إِلَىَّ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ لاَ تَبْرَحُوا‏.‏ فَأَبَوْا، فَلَمَّا أَبَوْا صُرِفَ وُجُوهُهُمْ، فَأُصِيبَ سَبْعُونَ قَتِيلاً، وَأَشْرَفَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ فَقَالَ أَفِي الْقَوْمِ مُحَمَّدٌ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ تُجِيبُوهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَفِي الْقَوْمِ ابْنُ أَبِي قُحَافَةَ قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ تُجِيبُوهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَفِي الْقَوْمِ ابْنُ الْخَطَّابِ فَقَالَ إِنَّ هَؤُلاَءِ قُتِلُوا، فَلَوْ كَانُوا أَحْيَاءً لأَجَابُوا، فَلَمْ يَمْلِكْ عُمَرُ نَفْسَهُ فَقَالَ كَذَبْتَ يَا عَدُوَّ اللَّهِ، أَبْقَى اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ مَا يُخْزِيكَ‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ أُعْلُ هُبَلْ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَجِيبُوهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا مَا نَقُولُ قَالَ ‏"‏ قُولُوا اللَّهُ أَعْلَى وَأَجَلُّ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ لَنَا الْعُزَّى وَلاَ عُزَّى لَكُمْ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَجِيبُوهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا مَا نَقُولُ قَالَ ‏"‏ قُولُوا اللَّهُ مَوْلاَنَا وَلاَ مَوْلَى لَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ يَوْمٌ بِيَوْمِ بَدْرٍ، وَالْحَرْبُ سِجَالٌ، وَتَجِدُونَ مُثْلَةً لَمْ آمُرْ بِهَا وَلَمْ تَسُؤْنِي‏.‏ أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ جَابِرٍ، قَالَ اصْطَبَحَ الْخَمْرَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ نَاسٌ ثُمَّ قُتِلُوا شُهَدَاءَ‏.‏

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Narrated Sa`d bin Ibrahim:A meal was brought to `Abdur-Rahman bin `Auf while he was fasting. He said, "Mus`ab bin `Umar   
was martyred, and he was better than I, yet he was shrouded in a Burda (i.e. a sheet) so that, if his   
head was covered, his feet became naked, and if his feet were covered, his head became naked."   
`Abdur-Rahman added, "Hamza was martyred and he was better than 1. Then worldly wealth was   
bestowed upon us and we were given thereof too much. We are afraid that the reward of our deeds   
have been given to us in this life." `Abdur-Rahman then started weeping so much that he left the food.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، إِبْرَاهِيمَ أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ عَوْفٍ، أُتِيَ بِطَعَامٍ، وَكَانَ صَائِمًا فَقَالَ قُتِلَ مُصْعَبُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ، وَهْوَ خَيْرٌ مِنِّي، كُفِّنَ فِي بُرْدَةٍ، إِنْ غُطِّيَ رَأْسُهُ بَدَتْ رِجْلاَهُ، وَإِنْ غُطِّيَ رِجْلاَهُ بَدَا رَأْسُهُ ـ وَأُرَاهُ قَالَ ـ وَقُتِلَ حَمْزَةُ وَهْوَ خَيْرٌ مِنِّي، ثُمَّ بُسِطَ لَنَا مِنَ الدُّنْيَا مَا بُسِطَ، أَوْ قَالَ أُعْطِينَا مِنَ الدُّنْيَا مَا أُعْطِينَا، وَقَدْ خَشِينَا أَنْ تَكُونَ حَسَنَاتُنَا عُجِّلَتْ لَنَا‏.‏ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ يَبْكِي حَتَّى تَرَكَ الطَّعَامَ‏.‏

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:On the day of the battle of Uhud, a man came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "Can you tell me where I will   
be if I should get martyred?" The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, "In Paradise." The man threw away some dates he   
was carrying in his hand, and fought till he was martyred .

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، سَمِعَ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَالَ رَجُلٌ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ قُتِلْتُ فَأَيْنَ أَنَا قَالَ ‏  
"‏ فِي الْجَنَّةِ ‏"‏ فَأَلْقَى تَمَرَاتٍ فِي يَدِهِ، ثُمَّ قَاتَلَ حَتَّى قُتِلَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4046In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 92USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 377   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Khabbab bin Al-Art:  
  
 We migrated in the company of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), seeking Allah's   
 Pleasure. So our reward became due and sure with Allah. Some of us   
 have been dead without enjoying anything of their rewards (here), and   
 one of them was Mus'ab bin 'Umar who was martyred on the day of the   
 battle of Uhud, and did not leave anything except a Namira (i.e. a   
 sheet in which he was shrouded). If we covered his head with it, his   
 feet became naked, and if we covered his feet with it, his head became  
 naked. So the Prophet (ﷺ) said to us, "Cover his head with it and put some  
 Idhkhir (i.e. a kind of grass) over his feet or throw Idhkhir over his  
 feet." But some amongst us have got the fruits of their labor ripened,  
 and they are collecting them.

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا الأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ خَبَّابٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ هَاجَرْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَبْتَغِي وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، فَوَجَبَ أَجْرُنَا عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ مَضَى أَوْ ذَهَبَ لَمْ يَأْكُلْ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ شَيْئًا، كَانَ مِنْهُمْ مُصْعَبُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ قُتِلَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، لَمْ يَتْرُكْ إِلاَّ نَمِرَةً، كُنَّا إِذَا غَطَّيْنَا بِهَا رَأْسَهُ خَرَجَتْ رِجْلاَهُ، وَإِذَا غُطِّيَ بِهَا رِجْلاَهُ خَرَجَ رَأْسُهُ، فَقَالَ لَنَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ غَطُّوا بِهَا رَأْسَهُ، وَاجْعَلُوا عَلَى رِجْلِهِ الإِذْخِرَ ـ أَوْ قَالَ أَلْقُوا عَلَى رِجْلِهِ مِنَ الإِذْخِرِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَمِنَّا مَنْ قَدْ أَيْنَعَتْ لَهُ ثَمَرَتُهُ فَهْوَ يَهْدُبُهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4047In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 93USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 378   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:  
  
 His uncle (Anas bin An-Nadr) was absent from the battle  
 of Badr and he said, "I was absent from the first battle of the   
 Prophet (i.e. Badr battle), and if Allah should let me participate in   
 (a battle) with the Prophet, Allah will see how strongly I will   
 fight." So he encountered the day of Uhud battle. The Muslims fled and  
 he said, "O Allah ! I appeal to You to excuse me for what these people  
 (i.e. the Muslims) have done, and I am clear from what the pagans have  
 done." Then he went forward with his sword and met Sad bin Mu'adh   
 (fleeing), and asked him, "Where are you going, O Sad? I detect a   
 smell of Paradise before Uhud." Then he proceeded on and was martyred.  
 No-body was able to recognize him till his sister recognized him by a   
 mole on his body or by the tips of his fingers. He had over 80 wounds   
 caused by stabbing, striking or shooting with arrows.

أَخْبَرَنَا حَسَّانُ بْنُ حَسَّانَ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا حُمَيْدٌ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ عَمَّهُ، غَابَ عَنْ بَدْرٍ فَقَالَ غِبْتُ عَنْ أَوَّلِ قِتَالِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، لَئِنْ أَشْهَدَنِي اللَّهُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَيَرَيَنَّ اللَّهُ مَا أُجِدُّ‏.‏ فَلَقِيَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، فَهُزِمَ النَّاسُ فَقَالَ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعْتَذِرُ إِلَيْكَ مِمَّا صَنَعَ هَؤُلاَءِ ـ يَعْنِي الْمُسْلِمِينَ ـ وَأَبْرَأُ إِلَيْكَ مِمَّا جَاءَ بِهِ الْمُشْرِكُونَ‏.‏ فَتَقَدَّمَ بِسَيْفِهِ فَلَقِيَ سَعْدَ بْنَ مُعَاذٍ فَقَالَ أَيْنَ يَا سَعْدُ إِنِّي أَجِدُ رِيحَ الْجَنَّةِ دُونَ أُحُدٍ‏.‏ فَمَضَى فَقُتِلَ، فَمَا عُرِفَ حَتَّى عَرَفَتْهُ أُخْتُهُ بِشَامَةٍ أَوْ بِبَنَانِهِ، وَبِهِ بِضْعٌ وَثَمَانُونَ مِنْ طَعْنَةٍ وَضَرْبَةٍ وَرَمْيَةٍ بِسَهْمٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4048In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 94USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 378   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Zaid bin Thabit:When we wrote the Holy Qur'an, I missed one of the Verses of Surat-al-Ahzab which I used to hear   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) reciting. Then we searched for it and found it with Khuza`ima bin Thabit Al-Ansari.   
The Verse was:--   
'Among the Believers are men Who have been true to Their Covenant with Allah, Of them, some have   
fulfilled Their obligations to Allah (i.e. they have been Killed in Allah's Cause), And some of them   
are (still) waiting" (33.23) So we wrote this in its place in the Qur'an.

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي خَارِجَةُ بْنُ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ زَيْدَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ فَقَدْتُ آيَةً مِنَ الأَحْزَابِ حِينَ نَسَخْنَا الْمُصْحَفَ، كُنْتُ أَسْمَعُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقْرَأُ بِهَا، فَالْتَمَسْنَاهَا فَوَجَدْنَاهَا مَعَ خُزَيْمَةَ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ الأَنْصَارِيِّ ‏{‏مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَى نَحْبَهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ ‏}‏ فَأَلْحَقْنَاهَا فِي سُورَتِهَا فِي الْمُصْحَفِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4049In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 95USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 379   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Zaid bin Thabit:When the Prophet (ﷺ) set out for (the battle of) Uhud, some of those who had gone out with him, returned.   
The companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) were divided into two groups. One group said, "We will fight them   
(i.e. the enemy)," and the other group said, "We will not fight them." So there came the Divine   
Revelation:-- '(O Muslims!) Then what is the matter within you that you are divided. Into two parties   
about the hypocrites? Allah has cast them back (to disbelief) Because of what they have earned.'   
(4.88) On that, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "That is Taiba (i.e. the city of Medina) which clears one from one's   
sins as the fire expels the impurities of silver."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ يَزِيدَ،، يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى أُحُدٍ، رَجَعَ نَاسٌ مِمَّنْ خَرَجَ مَعَهُ، وَكَانَ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِرْقَتَيْنِ، فِرْقَةً تَقُولُ نُقَاتِلُهُمْ‏.‏ وَفِرْقَةً تَقُولُ لاَ نُقَاتِلُهُمْ‏.‏ فَنَزَلَتْ ‏{‏فَمَا لَكُمْ فِي الْمُنَافِقِينَ فِئَتَيْنِ وَاللَّهُ أَرْكَسَهُمْ بِمَا كَسَبُوا‏}‏ وَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّهَا طَيْبَةُ تَنْفِي الذُّنُوبَ كَمَا تَنْفِي النَّارُ خَبَثَ الْفِضَّةِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4050In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 96USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 380   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir:This Verse: "When two of your parties almost Decided to fall away..." was revealed in our connection,   
i.e. Bani Salama and Bani Haritha and I would not have liked that, if it was not revealed, for Allah   
said:-- But Allah was their Protector.....(3.122)

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ جَابِرٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الآيَةُ فِينَا ‏{‏إِذْ هَمَّتْ طَائِفَتَانِ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ تَفْشَلاَ‏}‏ بَنِي سَلِمَةَ وَبَنِي حَارِثَةَ، وَمَا أُحِبُّ أَنَّهَا لَمْ تَنْزِلْ، وَاللَّهُ يَقُولُ ‏{‏وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّهُمَا‏}‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4051In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 97USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 381   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir:"Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to me, "Have you got married O Jabir?" I replied, "Yes." He asked "What, a   
virgin or a matron?" I replied, "Not a virgin but a matron." He said, "Why did you not marry a young   
girl who would have fondled with you?" I replied, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! My father was martyred on the   
day of Uhud and left nine (orphan) daughters who are my nine sisters; so I disliked to have another   
young girl of their age, but (I sought) an (elderly) woman who could comb their hair and look after   
them." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "You have done the right thing."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَمْرٌو، عَنْ جَابِرٍ، قَالَ قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ هَلْ نَكَحْتَ يَا جَابِرُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ مَاذَا أَبِكْرًا أَمْ ثَيِّبًا ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ لاَ بَلْ ثَيِّبًا‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَهَلاَّ جَارِيَةً تُلاَعِبُكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ أَبِي قُتِلَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ وَتَرَكَ تِسْعَ بَنَاتٍ كُنَّ لِي تِسْعَ أَخَوَاتٍ، فَكَرِهْتُ أَنْ أَجْمَعَ إِلَيْهِنَّ جَارِيَةً خَرْقَاءَ مِثْلَهُنَّ، وَلَكِنِ امْرَأَةً تَمْشُطُهُنَّ وَتَقُومُ عَلَيْهِنَّ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَصَبْتَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4052In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 98USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 382   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:That his father was martyred on the day of the battle of Uhud and was in debt and left six (orphan)   
daughters. Jabir, added, "When the season of plucking the dates came, I went to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and   
said, "You know that my father was martyred on the day of Uhud, and he was heavily in debt, and I   
would like that the creditors should see you." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Go and pile every kind of dates   
apart." I did so and called him (i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ) ). When the creditors saw him, they started claiming   
their debts from me then in such a harsh manner (as they had never done before). So when he saw   
their attitude, he went round the biggest heap of dates thrice, and then sat over it and said, 'O Jabir),   
call your companions (i.e. the creditors).' Then he kept on measuring (and giving) to the creditors   
(their due) till Allah paid all the debt of my father. I would have been satisfied to retain nothing of   
those dates for my sisters after Allah had paid the debts of my father. But Allah saved all the heaps (of   
dates), so that when I looked at the heap where the Prophet (ﷺ) had been sitting, it seemed as if a single   
date had not been taken away thereof."

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ أَبِي سُرَيْجٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ فِرَاسٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما أَنَّ أَبَاهُ، اسْتُشْهِدَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ وَتَرَكَ عَلَيْهِ دَيْنًا، وَتَرَكَ سِتَّ بَنَاتٍ، فَلَمَّا حَضَرَ جِذَاذُ النَّخْلِ قَالَ أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقُلْتُ قَدْ عَلِمْتَ أَنَّ وَالِدِي قَدِ اسْتُشْهِدَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، وَتَرَكَ دَيْنًا كَثِيرًا، وَإِنِّي أُحِبُّ أَنْ يَرَاكَ الْغُرَمَاءُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ اذْهَبْ فَبَيْدِرْ كُلَّ تَمْرٍ عَلَى نَاحِيَةٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَفَعَلْتُ ثُمَّ دَعَوْتُهُ، فَلَمَّا نَظَرُوا إِلَيْهِ كَأَنَّهُمْ أُغْرُوا بِي تِلْكَ السَّاعَةَ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى مَا يَصْنَعُونَ أَطَافَ حَوْلَ أَعْظَمِهَا بَيْدَرًا ثَلاَثَ مَرَّاتٍ، ثُمَّ جَلَسَ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ ادْعُ لَكَ أَصْحَابَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَمَا زَالَ يَكِيلُ لَهُمْ حَتَّى أَدَّى اللَّهُ عَنْ وَالِدِي أَمَانَتَهُ، وَأَنَا أَرْضَى أَنْ يُؤَدِّيَ اللَّهُ أَمَانَةَ وَالِدِي، وَلاَ أَرْجِعَ إِلَى أَخَوَاتِي بِتَمْرَةٍ، فَسَلَّمَ اللَّهُ الْبَيَادِرَ كُلَّهَا وَحَتَّى إِنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى الْبَيْدَرِ الَّذِي كَانَ عَلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَأَنَّهَا لَمْ تَنْقُصْ تَمْرَةً وَاحِدَةً‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4053In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 99USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 383   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`d bin Abi Waqqas:I saw Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) on the day of the battle of Uhud accompanied by two men fighting on his   
behalf. They were dressed in white and were fighting as bravely as possible. I had never seen them   
before, nor did I see them later on.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، وَمَعَهُ رَجُلاَنِ يُقَاتِلاَنِ عَنْهُ، عَلَيْهِمَا ثِيَابٌ بِيضٌ، كَأَشَدِّ الْقِتَالِ، مَا رَأَيْتُهُمَا قَبْلُ وَلاَ بَعْدُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4054In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 100USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 384   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`d bin Abi Waqqas:The Prophet (ﷺ) took out a quiver (of arrows) for me on the day of Uhud and said, "Throw (arrows); let   
my father and mother be sacrificed for you."

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مَرْوَانُ بْنُ مُعَاوِيَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا هَاشِمُ بْنُ هَاشِمٍ السَّعْدِيُّ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ، يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ سَعْدَ بْنَ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ، يَقُولُ نَثَلَ لِي النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم كِنَانَتَهُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ ارْمِ فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4055In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 101USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 385   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`d:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) mentioned both his father and mother for me on the day of the battle of Uhud.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَعْدًا، يَقُولُ جَمَعَ لِي النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَبَوَيْهِ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4056In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 102USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 386   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Al Musaiyab:Sa`d bin Abi Waqqas said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) mentioned both his father and mother for me on the day   
of the battle of Uhud." He meant when the Prophet (ﷺ) said (to Sa`d) while the latter was fighting. "Let   
my father and mother be sacrificed for you!"

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا لَيْثٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ قَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ لَقَدْ جَمَعَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ أَبَوَيْهِ كِلَيْهِمَا‏.‏ يُرِيدُ حِينَ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي ‏"‏‏.‏ وَهُوَ يُقَاتِلُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4057In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 103USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 387   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ali:I have never heard the Prophet (ﷺ) mentioning both his father and mother for anybody other than Sa`d.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مِسْعَرٌ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شَدَّادٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَلِيًّا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ مَا سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَجْمَعُ أَبَوَيْهِ لأَحَدٍ غَيْرَ سَعْدٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4058In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 104USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 388   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ali:I have never heard the Prophet (ﷺ) mentioning his father and mother for anybody other than Sa`d bin   
Malik. I heard him saying on the day of Uhud, "O Sa`d throw (arrows)! Let my father and mother be   
sacrificed for you !"

حَدَّثَنَا يَسَرَةُ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ شَدَّادٍ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ مَا سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم جَمَعَ أَبَوَيْهِ لأَحَدٍ إِلاَّ لِسَعْدِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ ‏  
"‏ يَا سَعْدُ ارْمِ، فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4059In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 105USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 389   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Mu'tamir's father:`Uthman said that on the day of the battle of Uhud, none remained with the Prophet (ﷺ) but Talha and   
Sa`d.

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُعْتَمِرٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ زَعَمَ أَبُو عُثْمَانَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَبْقَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي بَعْضِ تِلْكَ الأَيَّامِ الَّتِي يُقَاتِلُ فِيهِنَّ غَيْرُ طَلْحَةَ وَسَعْدٍ‏.‏ عَنْ حَدِيثِهِمَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4060, 4061In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 106USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 390   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated As-Saib bin Yazid:I have been in the company of `AbdurRahman bin `Auf, Talha bin 'Ubaidullah, Al-Miqdad and Sa`d,   
and I heard none of them narrating anything from the Prophet (ﷺ) excepting the fact that I heard Talha   
narrating about the day of Uhud (battle) .

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي الأَسْوَدِ، حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يُوسُفَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ السَّائِبَ بْنَ يَزِيدَ، قَالَ صَحِبْتُ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ عَوْفٍ وَطَلْحَةَ بْنَ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ وَالْمِقْدَادَ وَسَعْدًا رضى الله عنهم فَمَا سَمِعْتُ أَحَدًا مِنْهُمْ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، إِلاَّ أَنِّي سَمِعْتُ طَلْحَةَ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ يَوْمِ أُحُدٍ

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4062In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 107USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 391   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Qais:I saw Talha's paralyzed hand with which he had protected the Prophet (ﷺ) on the day of Uhud.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، قَالَ رَأَيْتُ يَدَ طَلْحَةَ شَلاَّءَ، وَقَى بِهَا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4063In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 108USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 392   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:When it was the day of Uhud, the people left the Prophet (ﷺ) while Abu Talha was in front of the Prophet (ﷺ)   
shielding him with his leather shield. Abu Talha was a skillful archer who used to shoot violently. He   
broke two or three arrow bows on that day. If a man carrying a quiver full of arrows passed by, the   
Prophet would say (to him), put (scatter) its contents for Abu Talha." The Prophet (ﷺ) would raise his   
head to look at the enemy, whereupon Abu Talha would say, "Let my father and mother be sacrificed   
for you ! Do not raise your head, lest an arrow of the enemy should hit you. (Let) my neck (be struck)   
rather than your neck." I saw `Aisha, the daughter of Abu Bakr, and Um Sulaim rolling up their   
dresses so that I saw their leg-bangles while they were carrying water skins on their backs and   
emptying them in the mouths of the (wounded) people. They would return to refill them and again   
empty them in the mouths of the (wounded) people. The sword fell from Abu Talha's hand twice or   
thrice (on that day).

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ انْهَزَمَ النَّاسُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَبُو طَلْحَةَ بَيْنَ يَدَىِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مُجَوِّبٌ عَلَيْهِ بِحَجَفَةٍ لَهُ، وَكَانَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ رَجُلاً رَامِيًا شَدِيدَ النَّزْعِ، كَسَرَ يَوْمَئِذٍ قَوْسَيْنِ أَوْ ثَلاَثًا، وَكَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَمُرُّ مَعَهُ بِجَعْبَةٍ مِنَ النَّبْلِ فَيَقُولُ انْثُرْهَا لأَبِي طَلْحَةَ‏.‏ قَالَ وَيُشْرِفُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَنْظُرُ إِلَى الْقَوْمِ، فَيَقُولُ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ بِأَبِي أَنْتَ وَأُمِّي، لاَ تُشْرِفْ يُصِيبُكَ سَهْمٌ مِنْ سِهَامِ الْقَوْمِ، نَحْرِي دُونَ نَحْرِكَ‏.‏ وَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ عَائِشَةَ بِنْتَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَأُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ، وَإِنَّهُمَا لَمُشَمِّرَتَانِ أَرَى خَدَمَ سُوقِهِمَا تَنْقُزَانِ الْقِرَبَ عَلَى مُتُونِهِمَا، تُفْرِغَانِهِ فِي أَفْوَاهِ الْقَوْمِ ثُمَّ تَرْجِعَانِ فَتَمْلآنِهَا، ثُمَّ تَجِيئَانِ فَتُفْرِغَانِهِ فِي أَفْوَاهِ الْقَوْمِ، وَلَقَدْ وَقَعَ السَّيْفُ مِنْ يَدَىْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ إِمَّا مَرَّتَيْنِ وَإِمَّا ثَلاَثًا‏.‏

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Narrated `Aisha:When it was the day of Uhud, the pagans were defeated. Then Satan, Allah's Curse be upon him, cried   
loudly, "O Allah's Worshippers, beware of what is behind!" On that, the front files of the (Muslim)   
forces turned their backs and started fighting with the back files. Hudhaifa looked, and on seeing his   
father Al-Yaman, he shouted, "O Allah's Worshippers, my father, my father!" But by Allah, they did   
not stop till they killed him. Hudhaifa said, "May Allah forgive you." (The sub-narrator, `Urwa, said,   
"By Allah, Hudhaifa continued asking Allah's Forgiveness for the killers of his father till he departed   
to Allah (i.e. died).")

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ هُزِمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ، فَصَرَخَ إِبْلِيسُ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ أَىْ عِبَادَ اللَّهِ أُخْرَاكُمْ‏.‏ فَرَجَعَتْ أُولاَهُمْ فَاجْتَلَدَتْ هِيَ وَأُخْرَاهُمْ فَبَصُرَ حُذَيْفَةُ فَإِذَا هُوَ بِأَبِيهِ الْيَمَانِ فَقَالَ أَىْ عِبَادَ اللَّهِ أَبِي أَبِي‏.‏ قَالَ قَالَتْ فَوَاللَّهِ مَا احْتَجَزُوا حَتَّى قَتَلُوهُ فَقَالَ حُذَيْفَةُ يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ‏.‏ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ فَوَاللَّهِ مَا زَالَتْ فِي حُذَيْفَةَ بَقِيَّةُ خَيْرٍ حَتَّى لَحِقَ بِاللَّهِ‏.‏ بَصُرْتُ عَلِمْتُ، مِنَ الْبَصِيرَةِ فِي الأَمْرِ، وَأَبْصَرْتُ مِنْ بَصَرِ الْعَيْنِ وَيُقَالُ بَصُرْتُ وَأَبْصَرْتُ وَاحِدٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4065In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 110USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 394   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Uthman bin Mauhab:A man came to perform the Hajj to (Allah's) House. Seeing some people sitting, he said, "Who are   
these sitting people?" Somebody said, "They are the people of Quraish." He said, "Who is the old   
man?" They said, "Ibn `Umar." He went to him and said, "I want to ask you about something; will you   
tell me about it? I ask you with the respect due to the sanctity of this (Sacred) House, do you know   
that `Uthman bin `Affan fled on the day of Uhud?" Ibn `Umar said, "Yes." He said, "Do you know   
that he (i.e. `Uthman) was absent from the Badr (battle) and did not join it?" Ibn `Umar said, "Yes."   
He said, "Do you know that he failed to be present at the Ridwan Pledge of allegiance (i.e. Pledge of   
allegiance at Hudaibiya) and did not witness it?" Ibn `Umar replied, "Yes," He then said, "Allahu-   
Akbar!" Ibn `Umar said, "Come along; I will inform you and explain to you what you have asked. As   
for the flight (of `Uthman) on the day of Uhud, I testify that Allah forgave him. As regards his   
absence from the Badr (battle), he was married to the daughter of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and she was ill, so   
the Prophet (ﷺ) said to him, 'You will have such reward as a man who has fought the Badr battle will get,   
and will also have the same share of the booty.' As for his absence from the Ridwan Pledge of   
allegiance if there had been anybody more respected by the Meccans than `Uthman bin `Affan, the   
Prophet would surely have sent that man instead of `Uthman. So the Prophet (ﷺ) sent him (i.e. `Uthman to   
Mecca) and the Ridwan Pledge of allegiance took place after `Uthman had gone to Mecca. The   
Prophet raised his right hand saying. 'This is the hand of `Uthman,' and clapped it over his other hand   
and said, "This is for `Uthman.'" Ibn `Umar then said (to the man), "Go now, after taking this   
information."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو حَمْزَةَ، عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ مَوْهَبٍ، قَالَ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ فَرَأَى قَوْمًا جُلُوسًا فَقَالَ مَنْ هَؤُلاَءِ الْقُعُودُ قَالُوا هَؤُلاَءِ قُرَيْشٌ‏.‏ قَالَ مَنِ الشَّيْخُ قَالُوا ابْنُ عُمَرَ‏.‏ فَأَتَاهُ فَقَالَ إِنِّي سَائِلُكَ عَنْ شَىْءٍ أَتُحَدِّثُنِي، قَالَ أَنْشُدُكَ بِحُرْمَةِ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ أَتَعْلَمُ أَنَّ عُثْمَانَ بْنَ عَفَّانَ فَرَّ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ قَالَ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ فَتَعْلَمُهُ تَغَيَّبَ عَنْ بَدْرٍ فَلَمْ يَشْهَدْهَا قَالَ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ فَتَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْ بَيْعَةِ الرُّضْوَانِ فَلَمْ يَشْهَدْهَا قَالَ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ فَكَبَّرَ‏.‏ قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ تَعَالَ لأُخْبِرَكَ وَلأُبَيِّنَ لَكَ عَمَّا سَأَلْتَنِي عَنْهُ، أَمَّا فِرَارُهُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ فَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ عَفَا عَنْهُ، وَأَمَّا تَغَيُّبُهُ عَنْ بَدْرٍ فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ تَحْتَهُ بِنْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَكَانَتْ مَرِيضَةً، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ إِنَّ لَكَ أَجْرَ رَجُلٍ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا وَسَهْمَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَأَمَّا تَغَيُّبُهُ عَنْ بَيْعَةِ الرُّضْوَانِ فَإِنَّهُ لَوْ كَانَ أَحَدٌ أَعَزَّ بِبَطْنِ مَكَّةَ مِنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ لَبَعَثَهُ مَكَانَهُ، فَبَعَثَ عُثْمَانَ، وَكَانَ بَيْعَةُ الرُّضْوَانِ بَعْدَ مَا ذَهَبَ عُثْمَانُ إِلَى مَكَّةَ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِيَدِهِ الْيُمْنَى ‏"‏ هَذِهِ يَدُ عُثْمَانَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَضَرَبَ بِهَا عَلَى يَدِهِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ هَذِهِ لِعُثْمَانَ ‏"‏‏.‏ اذْهَبْ بِهَذَا الآنَ مَعَكَ‏.‏

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Narrated Al-Bara' bin `Azib:The Prophet (ﷺ) appointed `Abdullah bin Jubair as the commander of the cavalry archers on the day of the   
battle of Uhud. Then they returned defeated, and that what is referred to by Allah's Statement:-- "And   
the Apostle (Muhammad) was in your rear calling you back." (3.153)

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ جَعَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى الرَّجَّالَةِ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ، وَأَقْبَلُوا مُنْهَزِمِينَ، فَذَاكَ إِذْ يَدْعُوهُمُ الرَّسُولُ فِي أُخْرَاهُمْ‏.‏

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Abu Talha (ra) said:I was amongst those who were overtaken by slumber until my sword fell from my hand on several occasions. The sword fell and I picked it up, and it fell again, and I picked it up."

وَقَالَ لِي خَلِيفَةُ حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ كُنْتُ فِيمَنْ تَغَشَّاهُ النُّعَاسُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، حَتَّى سَقَطَ سَيْفِي مِنْ يَدِي مِرَارًا، يَسْقُطُ وَآخُذُهُ، وَيَسْقُطُ فَآخُذُهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Salim's father:That he heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), when raising his head from bowing of the first rak`a of the morning   
prayer, saying, "O Allah! Curse so-and-so and so-and-so" after he had said, "Allah hears him who   
sends his praises to Him. Our Lord, all the Praises are for you!" So Allah revealed:-- "Not for you (O   
Muhammad! )......(till the end of Verse) they are indeed wrong-doers." (3.128)

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ السُّلَمِيُّ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِذَا رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ مِنَ الرُّكُوعِ مِنَ الرَّكْعَةِ الآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْفَجْرِ يَقُولُ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ الْعَنْ فُلاَنًا وَفُلاَنًا وَفُلاَنًا ‏"‏‏.‏ بَعْدَ مَا يَقُولُ ‏"‏ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ ‏{‏لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الأَمْرِ شَىْءٌ‏}‏ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ‏{‏ فَإِنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ‏}‏

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Salim bin `Abdullah   
said' "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to invoke evil upon Safwan bin Umaiya, Suhail bin `Amr and Al-Harith   
bin Hisham. So the Verse was revealed:-- "Not for you (O Muhammad!)......(till the end of Verse) For   
they are indeed wrong-doers." (3.128)

وَعَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ بْنِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، سَمِعْتُ سَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، يَقُولُ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَدْعُو عَلَى صَفْوَانَ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ وَسُهَيْلِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو وَالْحَارِثِ بْنِ هِشَامٍ فَنَزَلَتْ ‏{‏لَيْسَ لَكَ مِنَ الأَمْرِ شَىْءٌ‏}‏ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ‏{‏فَإِنَّهُمْ ظَالِمُونَ‏}‏‏.‏

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Narrated Tha`laba bin Abi Malik:`Umar bin Al-Khattab distributed woolen clothes amongst some women of Medina, and a nice woolen   
garment remained. Some of those who were sitting with him, said, "O chief of the believers! Give it to   
the daughter of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) who is with you," and by that, they meant Um Kulthum, the daughter   
of `Ali. `Umar said, "Um Salit has got more right than she." Um Salit was amongst those Ansari   
women who had given the pledge of allegiance to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . `Umar added, "She (i.e. Um Salit)   
used to carry the filled water skins for us on the day of the battle of Uhud."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، وَقَالَ ثَعْلَبَةُ بْنُ أَبِي مَالِكٍ إِنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَسَمَ مُرُوطًا بَيْنَ نِسَاءٍ مِنْ نِسَاءِ أَهْلِ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَبَقِيَ مِنْهَا مِرْطٌ جَيِّدٌ، فَقَالَ لَهُ بَعْضُ مَنْ عِنْدَهُ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَعْطِ هَذَا بِنْتَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الَّتِي عِنْدَكَ‏.‏ يُرِيدُونَ أُمَّ كُلْثُومٍ بِنْتَ عَلِيٍّ‏.‏ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ أُمُّ سَلِيطٍ أَحَقُّ بِهِ‏.‏ وَأُمُّ سَلِيطٍ مِنْ نِسَاءِ الأَنْصَارِ مِمَّنْ بَايَعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، قَالَ عُمَرُ فَإِنَّهَا كَانَتْ تُزْفِرُ لَنَا الْقِرَبَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ‏.‏

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Narrated Jafar bin `Amr bin Umaiya:I went out with 'Ubaidullah bin `Adi Al-Khaiyar. When we reached Hims (i.e. a town in Syria),   
'Ubaidullah bin `Adi said (to me), "Would you like to see Wahshi so that we may ask him about the   
killing of Hamza?" I replied, "Yes." Wahshi used to live in Hims. We enquired about him and   
somebody said to us, "He is that in the shade of his palace, as if he were a full water skin." So we went   
up to him, and when we were at a short distance from him, we greeted him and he greeted us in return.   
'Ubaidullah was wearing his turban and Wahshi could not see except his eyes and feet. 'Ubaidullah   
said, "O Wahshi! Do you know me?" Wahshi looked at him and then said, "No, by Allah! But I know   
that `Adi bin Al-Khiyar married a woman called Um Qital, the daughter of Abu Al-Is, and she   
delivered a boy for him at Mecca, and I looked for a wet nurse for that child. (Once) I carried that   
child along with his mother and then I handed him over to her, and your feet resemble that child's   
feet." Then 'Ubaidullah uncovered his face and said (to Wahshi), "Will you tell us (the story of) the   
killing of Hamza?" Wahshi replied "Yes, Hamza killed Tuaima bin `Adi bin Al-Khaiyar at Badr   
(battle) so my master, Jubair bin Mut`im said to me, 'If you kill Hamza in revenge for my uncle, then   
you will be set free."   
When the people set out (for the battle of Uhud) in the year of 'Ainain ..'Ainain is a mountain near the   
mountain of Uhud, and between it and Uhud there is a valley.. I went out with the people for the   
battle. When the army aligned for the fight, Siba' came out and said, 'Is there any (Muslim) to accept   
my challenge to a duel?' Hamza bin `Abdul Muttalib came out and said, 'O Siba'. O Ibn Um Anmar,   
the one who circumcises other ladies! Do you challenge Allah and His Apostle?' Then Hamza   
attacked and killed him, causing him to be non-extant like the bygone yesterday. I hid myself under a   
rock, and when he (i.e. Hamza) came near me, I threw my spear at him, driving it into his umbilicus   
so that it came out through his buttocks, causing him to die. When all the people returned to Mecca, I   
too returned with them. I stayed in (Mecca) till Islam spread in it (i.e. Mecca). Then I left for Taif, and   
when the people (of Taif) sent their messengers to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), I was told that the Prophet (ﷺ) did not   
harm the messengers; So I too went out with them till I reached Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).   
When he saw me, he said, 'Are you Wahshi?' I said, 'Yes.' He said, 'Was it you who killed Hamza?' I   
replied, 'What happened is what you have been told of.' He said, 'Can you hide your face from me?' So   
I went out when Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) died, and Musailamah Al-Kadhdhab appeared (claiming to be a   
prophet). I said, 'I will go out to Musailamah so that I may kill him, and make amends for killing   
Hamza. So I went out with the people (to fight Musailamah and his followers) and then famous events   
took place concerning that battle. Suddenly I saw a man (i.e. Musailamah) standing near a gap in a   
wall. He looked like an ash-colored camel and his hair was dishevelled. So I threw my spear at him,   
driving it into his chest in between his breasts till it passed out through his shoulders, and then an   
Ansari man attacked him and struck him on the head with a sword. `Abdullah bin `Umar said, 'A slave   
girl on the roof of a house said: Alas! The chief of the believers (i.e. Musailamah) has been killed by a   
black slave."

حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو جَعْفَرٍ، مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَنَا حُجَيْنُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْفَضْلِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ الضَّمْرِيِّ، قَالَ خَرَجْتُ مَعَ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَدِيِّ بْنِ الْخِيَارِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا حِمْصَ قَالَ لِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ هَلْ لَكَ فِي وَحْشِيٍّ نَسْأَلُهُ عَنْ قَتْلِ حَمْزَةَ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ وَكَانَ وَحْشِيٌّ يَسْكُنُ حِمْصَ فَسَأَلْنَا عَنْهُ فَقِيلَ لَنَا هُوَ ذَاكَ فِي ظِلِّ قَصْرِهِ، كَأَنَّهُ حَمِيتٌ‏.‏ قَالَ فَجِئْنَا حَتَّى وَقَفْنَا عَلَيْهِ بِيَسِيرٍ، فَسَلَّمْنَا، فَرَدَّ السَّلاَمَ، قَالَ وَعُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ مُعْتَجِرٌ بِعِمَامَتِهِ، مَا يَرَى وَحْشِيٌّ إِلاَّ عَيْنَيْهِ وَرِجْلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ يَا وَحْشِيُّ أَتَعْرِفُنِي قَالَ فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ لاَ وَاللَّهِ إِلاَّ أَنِّي أَعْلَمُ أَنَّ عَدِيَّ بْنَ الْخِيَارِ تَزَوَّجَ امْرَأَةً يُقَالُ لَهَا أُمُّ قِتَالٍ بِنْتُ أَبِي الْعِيصِ، فَوَلَدَتْ لَهُ غُلاَمًا بِمَكَّةَ، فَكُنْتُ أَسْتَرْضِعُ لَهُ، فَحَمَلْتُ ذَلِكَ الْغُلاَمَ مَعَ أُمِّهِ، فَنَاوَلْتُهَا إِيَّاهُ، فَلَكَأَنِّي نَظَرْتُ إِلَى قَدَمَيْكَ‏.‏ قَالَ فَكَشَفَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ أَلاَ تُخْبِرُنَا بِقَتْلِ حَمْزَةَ قَالَ نَعَمْ، إِنَّ حَمْزَةَ قَتَلَ طُعَيْمَةَ بْنَ عَدِيِّ بْنِ الْخِيَارِ بِبَدْرٍ، فَقَالَ لِي مَوْلاَىَ جُبَيْرُ بْنُ مُطْعِمٍ إِنْ قَتَلْتَ حَمْزَةَ بِعَمِّي فَأَنْتَ حُرٌّ، قَالَ فَلَمَّا أَنْ خَرَجَ النَّاسُ عَامَ عَيْنَيْنِ ـ وَعَيْنَيْنِ جَبَلٌ بِحِيَالِ أُحُدٍ، بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهُ وَادٍ ـ خَرَجْتُ مَعَ النَّاسِ إِلَى الْقِتَالِ، فَلَمَّا اصْطَفُّوا لِلْقِتَالِ خَرَجَ سِبَاعٌ فَقَالَ هَلْ مِنْ مُبَارِزٍ قَالَ فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ حَمْزَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ فَقَالَ يَا سِبَاعُ يَا ابْنَ أُمِّ أَنْمَارٍ مُقَطِّعَةِ الْبُظُورِ، أَتُحَادُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ثُمَّ شَدَّ عَلَيْهِ فَكَانَ كَأَمْسِ الذَّاهِبِ ـ قَالَ ـ وَكَمَنْتُ لِحَمْزَةَ تَحْتَ صَخْرَةٍ فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنِّي رَمَيْتُهُ بِحَرْبَتِي، فَأَضَعُهَا فِي ثُنَّتِهِ حَتَّى خَرَجَتْ مِنْ بَيْنِ وَرِكَيْهِ ـ قَالَ ـ فَكَانَ ذَاكَ الْعَهْدَ بِهِ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ النَّاسُ رَجَعْتُ مَعَهُمْ فَأَقَمْتُ بِمَكَّةَ، حَتَّى فَشَا فِيهَا الإِسْلاَمُ، ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ إِلَى الطَّائِفِ، فَأَرْسَلُوا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم رَسُولاً، فَقِيلَ لِي إِنَّهُ لاَ يَهِيجُ الرُّسُلَ ـ قَالَ ـ فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَهُمْ حَتَّى قَدِمْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَلَمَّا رَآنِي قَالَ ‏"‏ آنْتَ وَحْشِيٌّ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَنْتَ قَتَلْتَ حَمْزَةَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ قَدْ كَانَ مِنَ الأَمْرِ مَا بَلَغَكَ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَهَلْ تَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ تُغَيِّبَ وَجْهَكَ عَنِّي ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَخَرَجْتُ، فَلَمَّا قُبِضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَخَرَجَ مُسَيْلِمَةُ الْكَذَّابُ قُلْتُ لأَخْرُجَنَّ إِلَى مُسَيْلِمَةَ لَعَلِّي أَقْتُلُهُ فَأُكَافِئَ بِهِ حَمْزَةَ ـ قَالَ ـ فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَ النَّاسِ، فَكَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَا كَانَ ـ قَالَ ـ فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ قَائِمٌ فِي ثَلْمَةِ جِدَارٍ، كَأَنَّهُ جَمَلٌ أَوْرَقُ ثَائِرُ الرَّأْسِ ـ قَالَ ـ فَرَمَيْتُهُ بِحَرْبَتِي، فَأَضَعُهَا بَيْنَ ثَدْيَيْهِ حَتَّى خَرَجَتْ مِنْ بَيْنِ كَتِفَيْهِ ـ قَالَ ـ وَوَثَبَ إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، فَضَرَبَهُ بِالسَّيْفِ عَلَى هَامَتِهِ‏.‏ قَالَ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ فَأَخْبَرَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ يَسَارٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ فَقَالَتْ جَارِيَةٌ عَلَى ظَهْرِ بَيْتٍ وَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، قَتَلَهُ الْعَبْدُ الأَسْوَدُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4072In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 117USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 399   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (pointing to his broken canine tooth) said, "Allah's Wrath has become severe on the   
people who harmed His Prophet. Allah's Wrath has become severe on the man who is killed by the   
Apostle of Allah in Allah's Cause."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللَّهِ عَلَى قَوْمٍ فَعَلُوا بِنَبِيِّهِ ـ يُشِيرُ إِلَى رَبَاعِيَتِهِ ـ اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللَّهِ عَلَى رَجُلٍ يَقْتُلُهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4073In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 118USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 400   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Allah's Wrath became severe on him whom the Prophet (ﷺ) had killed in Allah's Cause. Allah's Wrath   
became severe on the people who caused the face of Allah's Prophet to bleed.

حَدَّثَنِي مَخْلَدُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الأُمَوِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللَّهِ عَلَى مَنْ قَتَلَهُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللَّهِ عَلَى قَوْمٍ دَمَّوْا وَجْهَ نَبِيِّ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4074In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 119USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 401   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Hazim:That he heard Sahl bin Sa`d being asked about the wounds of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying, "By Allah, I   
know who washed the wounds of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and who poured water (for washing them), and with   
what he was treated." Sahl added, "Fatima, the daughter of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to wash the wounds,   
and `Ali bin Abi Talib used to pour water from a shield. When Fatima saw that the water aggravated   
the bleeding, she took a piece of a mat, burnt it, and inserted its ashes into the wound so that the blood   
was congealed (and bleeding stopped). His canine tooth got broken on that day, and face was   
wounded, and his helmet was broken on his head."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ سَهْلَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ، وَهْوَ يُسْأَلُ عَنْ جُرْحِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ أَمَا وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لأَعْرِفُ مَنْ كَانَ يَغْسِلُ جُرْحَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَمَنْ كَانَ يَسْكُبُ الْمَاءَ وَبِمَا دُووِيَ ـ قَالَ كَانَتْ فَاطِمَةُ ـ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمُ ـ بِنْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَغْسِلُهُ وَعَلِيٌّ يَسْكُبُ الْمَاءَ بِالْمِجَنِّ، فَلَمَّا رَأَتْ فَاطِمَةُ أَنَّ الْمَاءَ لاَ يَزِيدُ الدَّمَ إِلاَّ كَثْرَةً أَخَذَتْ قِطْعَةً مِنْ حَصِيرٍ، فَأَحْرَقَتْهَا وَأَلْصَقَتْهَا فَاسْتَمْسَكَ الدَّمُ، وَكُسِرَتْ رَبَاعِيَتُهُ يَوْمَئِذٍ، وَجُرِحَ وَجْهُهُ، وَكُسِرَتِ الْبَيْضَةُ عَلَى رَأْسِهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4075In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 120USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 402   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Allah's Wrath gets severe on a person killed by a prophet, and Allah's Wrath became severe on him   
who had caused the face of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to bleed.

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللَّهِ عَلَى مَنْ قَتَلَهُ نَبِيٌّ، اشْتَدَّ غَضَبُ اللَّهِ عَلَى مَنْ دَمَّى وَجْهَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4076In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 121USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 403   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:Regarding the Holy Verse: "Those who responded (To the call) of Allah And the Apostle   
(Muhammad), After being wounded, For those of them Who did good deeds And refrained from   
wrong, there is a great reward." (3.172)   
She said to `Urwa, "O my nephew! Your father, Az-Zubair and Abu Bakr were amongst them (i.e.   
those who responded to the call of Allah and the Apostle on the day (of the battle of Uhud). When   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), suffered what he suffered on the day of Uhud and the pagans left, the Prophet (ﷺ) was   
afraid that they might return. So he said, 'Who will go on their (i.e. pagans') track?' He then selected   
seventy men from amongst them (for this purpose)." (The sub-narrator added, "Abu Bakr and Az-   
Zubair were amongst them.")

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ‏{‏الَّذِينَ اسْتَجَابُوا لِلَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا أَصَابَهُمُ الْقَرْحُ لِلَّذِينَ أَحْسَنُوا مِنْهُمْ وَاتَّقَوْا أَجْرٌ عَظِيمٌ‏}‏ قَالَتْ لِعُرْوَةَ يَا ابْنَ أُخْتِي كَانَ أَبُوكَ مِنْهُمُ الزُّبَيْرُ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ، لَمَّا أَصَابَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَا أَصَابَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، وَانْصَرَفَ عَنْهُ الْمُشْرِكُونَ خَافَ أَنْ يَرْجِعُوا قَالَ ‏"‏ مَنْ يَذْهَبُ فِي إِثْرِهِمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْتَدَبَ مِنْهُمْ سَبْعُونَ رَجُلاً، قَالَ كَانَ فِيهِمْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَالزُّبَيْرُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4077In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 122USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 404   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Qatada:We do not know of any tribe amongst the 'Arab tribes who lost more martyrs than Al-Ansar, and they   
will have superiority on the Day of Resurrection. Anas bin Malik told us that seventy from the Ansar   
were martyred on the day of Uhud, and seventy on the day (of the battle of) Bir Ma'una, and seventy   
on the day of Al-Yamama. Anas added, "The battle of Bir Ma'una took place during the lifetime of   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and the battle of Al-Yamama, during the caliphate of Abu Bakr, and it was the day   
when Musailamah Al-Kadhdhab was killed."

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، قَالَ مَا نَعْلَمُ حَيًّا مِنْ أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ أَكْثَرَ شَهِيدًا أَعَزَّ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ‏.‏ قَالَ قَتَادَةُ وَحَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ أَنَّهُ قُتِلَ مِنْهُمْ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ سَبْعُونَ، وَيَوْمَ بِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ سَبْعُونَ، وَيَوْمَ الْيَمَامَةِ سَبْعُونَ، قَالَ وَكَانَ بِئْرُ مَعُونَةَ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَيَوْمُ الْيَمَامَةِ عَلَى عَهْدِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ يَوْمَ مُسَيْلِمَةَ الْكَذَّابِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4078In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 123USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 405   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to shroud two martyrs of Uhud in one sheet and then say, "Which of them knew   
Qur'an more?" When one of the two was pointed out, he would put him first in the grave. Then he   
said, "I will be a witness for them on the Day of Resurrection." He ordered them to be buried with   
their blood (on their bodies). Neither was the funeral prayer offered for them, nor were they washed.   
Jabir added, "When my father was martyred, I started weeping and uncovering his face. The   
companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) stopped me from doing so but the Prophet (ﷺ) did not stop me. Then the   
Prophet said, '(O Jabir.) don't weep over him, for the angels kept on covering him with their wings till   
his body was carried away (for burial).

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ يَجْمَعُ بَيْنَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ مِنْ قَتْلَى أُحُدٍ فِي ثَوْبٍ وَاحِدٍ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ ‏"‏ أَيُّهُمْ أَكْثَرُ أَخْذًا لِلْقُرْآنِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَإِذَا أُشِيرَ لَهُ إِلَى أَحَدٍ، قَدَّمَهُ فِي اللَّحْدِ، وَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَنَا شَهِيدٌ عَلَى هَؤُلاَءِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَأَمَرَ بِدَفْنِهِمْ بِدِمَائِهِمْ، وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلَمْ يُغَسَّلُوا‏.‏ وَقَالَ أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا، قَالَ لَمَّا قُتِلَ أَبِي جَعَلْتُ أَبْكِي وَأَكْشِفُ الثَّوْبَ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ،، فَجَعَلَ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَنْهَوْنِي وَالنَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَمْ يَنْهَ، وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ لاَ تَبْكِيهِ أَوْ مَا تَبْكِيهِ، مَا زَالَتِ الْمَلاَئِكَةُ تُظِلُّهُ بِأَجْنِحَتِهَا حَتَّى رُفِعَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4079, 4080In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 124USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 406   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I saw in a dream that I moved a sword and its blade got broken, and that   
symbolized the casualties which the believers suffered on the day of Uhud. Then I moved it again, and   
it became as perfect as it had been, and that symbolized the Conquest (of Mecca) which Allah helped   
us to achieve, and the union of all the believers. I (also) saw cows in the dream, and what Allah does   
is always beneficial. Those cows appeared to symbolize the faithful believers (who were martyred) on   
the day of Uhud."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلاَءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أُرَى عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ رَأَيْتُ فِي رُؤْيَاىَ أَنِّي هَزَزْتُ سَيْفًا فَانْقَطَعَ صَدْرُهُ، فَإِذَا هُوَ مَا أُصِيبَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، ثُمَّ هَزَزْتُهُ أُخْرَى فَعَادَ أَحْسَنَ مَا كَانَ، فَإِذَا هُوَ مَا جَاءَ بِهِ اللَّهُ مِنَ الْفَتْحِ وَاجْتِمَاعِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، وَرَأَيْتُ فِيهَا بَقَرًا وَاللَّهُ خَيْرٌ، فَإِذَا هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4081In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 125USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 407   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Khabbab:We migrated with the Prophet (ﷺ) for Allah's Cause, so our reward became due with Allah. Some of us   
passed away (i.e. died) without enjoying anything from their reward, and one of them was Mus`ab bin   
`Umar who was killed (i.e. martyred) on the day of Uhud. He did not leave behind except a sheet of   
striped woolen cloth. If we covered his head with it, his feet became naked, and if we covered his feet   
with it, his head became naked. The Prophet (ﷺ) said to us, "Cover his head with it and put Idhkhir (i.e. a   
kind of grass) over his feet," or said, "Put some Idhkhir over his feet." But some of us have got their   
fruits ripened, and they are collecting them.

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا الأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ خَبَّابٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ هَاجَرْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَنَحْنُ نَبْتَغِي وَجْهَ اللَّهِ، فَوَجَبَ أَجْرُنَا عَلَى اللَّهِ، فَمِنَّا مَنْ مَضَى أَوْ ذَهَبَ لَمْ يَأْكُلْ مِنْ أَجْرِهِ شَيْئًا، كَانَ مِنْهُمْ مُصْعَبُ بْنُ عُمَيْرٍ قُتِلَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ، فَلَمْ يَتْرُكْ إِلاَّ نَمِرَةً كُنَّا إِذَا غَطَّيْنَا بِهَا رَأْسَهُ خَرَجَتْ رِجْلاَهُ، وَإِذَا غُطِّيَ بِهَا رِجْلاَهُ خَرَجَ رَأْسُهُ، فَقَالَ لَنَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ غَطُّوا بِهَا رَأْسَهُ، وَاجْعَلُوا عَلَى رِجْلَيْهِ الإِذْخِرَ ‏"‏‏.‏ أَوْ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَلْقُوا عَلَى رِجْلَيْهِ مِنَ الإِذْخِرِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَيْنَعَتْ لَهُ ثَمَرَتُهُ فَهْوَ يَهْدِبُهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4082In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 126USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 408   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "This is a mountain that loves us and is loved by us."

حَدَّثَنِي نَصْرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ قُرَّةَ بْنِ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ هَذَا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4083In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 127USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 409   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:When the mountain of Uhud appeared before Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) he said, "This IS a mountain that loves   
us and is loved by us. O, Allah! Abraham made Mecca a Sanctuary, and I have made Medina (i.e. the   
area between its two mountains) a Sanctuary as well."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، مَوْلَى الْمُطَّلِبِ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم طَلَعَ لَهُ أُحُدٌ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ هَذَا جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ، وَإِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ مَا بَيْنَ لاَبَتَيْهَا ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4084In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 128USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 410   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Uqba:One day the Prophet (ﷺ) went out and offered the (funeral) prayer for the people (i.e. martyrs) of Uhud as   
he used to offer a funeral prayer for any dead person, and then (after returning) he ascended the pulpit   
and said, "I am your predecessor before you, and I am a witness upon you, and I am looking at my   
Tank just now, and I have been given the keys of the treasures of the world (or the keys of the world).   
By Allah, I am not afraid that you will worship others besides Allah after me, but I am afraid that you   
will compete with each other for (the pleasures of) this world."

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَرَجَ يَوْمًا فَصَلَّى عَلَى أَهْلِ أُحُدٍ صَلاَتَهُ عَلَى الْمَيِّتِ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ إِنِّي فَرَطٌ لَكُمْ، وَأَنَا شَهِيدٌ عَلَيْكُمْ، وَإِنِّي لأَنْظُرُ إِلَى حَوْضِي الآنَ، وَإِنِّي أُعْطِيتُ مَفَاتِيحَ خَزَائِنِ الأَرْضِ ـ أَوْ مَفَاتِيحَ الأَرْضِ ـ وَإِنِّي وَاللَّهِ مَا أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تُشْرِكُوا بَعْدِي، وَلَكِنِّي أَخَافُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تَنَافَسُوا فِيهَا ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4085In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 129USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 411   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:The Prophet (ﷺ) sent a Sariya of spies and appointed `Asim bin Thabit, the grandfather of `Asim bin   
`Umar bin Al-Khattab, as their leader. So they set out, and when they reached (a place) between   
'Usfan and Mecca, they were mentioned to one of the branch tribes of Bani Hudhail called Lihyan. So,   
about one-hundred archers followed their traces till they (i.e. the archers) came to a journey station   
where they (i.e. `Asim and his companions) had encamped and found stones of dates they had brought   
as journey food from Medina.   
The archers said, "These are the dates of Medina," and followed their traces till they took them over.   
When `Asim and his companions were not able to go ahead, they went up a high place, and their   
pursuers encircled them and said, "You have a covenant and a promise that if you come down to us,   
we will not kill anyone of you." `Asim said, "As for me, I will never come down on the security of an   
infidel. O Allah! Inform Your Prophet about us." So they fought with them till they killed `Asim along   
with seven of his companions with arrows, and there remained Khubaib, Zaid and another man to   
whom they gave a promise and a covenant. So when the infidels gave them the covenant and promise,   
they came down. When they captured them, they opened the strings of their arrow bows and tied them   
with it. The third man who was with them said, "This is the first breach in the covenant," and refused   
to accompany them. They dragged him and tried to make him accompany them, but he refused, and   
they killed him. Then they proceeded on taking Khubaib and Zaid till they sold them in Mecca. The   
sons of Al-Harith bin `Amr bin Naufal bought Khubaib. It was Khubaib who had killed Al-Harith bin   
`Amr on the day of Badr. Khubaib stayed with them for a while as a captive till they decided   
unanimously to kill him. (At that time) Khubaib borrowed a razor from one of the daughters of Al-   
Harith to shave his pubic hair. She gave it to him. She said later on, "I was heedless of a little baby of   
mine, who moved towards Khubaib, and when it reached him, he put it on his thigh.   
When I saw it, I got scared so much that Khubaib noticed my distress while he was carrying the razor   
in his hand. He said 'Are you afraid that I will kill it? Allah willing, I will never do that,' " Later on she   
used to say, "I have never seen a captive better than Khubaib Once I saw him eating from a bunch of   
grapes although at that time no fruits were available at Mecca, and he was fettered with iron chains,   
and in fact, it was nothing but food bestowed upon him by Allah." So they took him out of the   
Sanctuary (of Mecca) to kill him. He said, "Allow me to offer a two-rak`at prayer." Then he went to   
them and said, "Had I not been afraid that you would think I was afraid of death, I would have prayed   
for a longer time." So it was Khubaib who first set the tradition of praying two rak`at before being   
executed. He then said, "O Allah! Count them one by one," and added, 'When I am being martyred as   
a Muslim, I do not care in what way I receive my death for Allah's Sake, because this death is in   
Allah's Cause. If He wishes, He will bless the cut limbs." Then `Uqba bin Al-Harith got up and   
martyred him. The narrator added: The Quraish (infidels) sent some people to `Asim in order to bring   
a part of his body so that his death might be known for certain, for `Asim had killed one of their chiefs   
on the day of Badr. But Allah sent a cloud of wasps which protected his body from their messengers   
who could not harm his body consequently.

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ الثَّقَفِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَرِيَّةً عَيْنًا، وَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَاصِمَ بْنَ ثَابِتٍ ـ وَهْوَ جَدُّ عَاصِمِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ ـ فَانْطَلَقُوا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بَيْنَ عُسْفَانَ وَمَكَّةَ ذُكِرُوا لَحِيٍّ مِنْ هُذَيْلٍ، يُقَالُ لَهُمْ بَنُو لَحْيَانَ، فَتَبِعُوهُمْ بِقَرِيبٍ مِنْ مِائَةِ رَامٍ، فَاقْتَصُّوا آثَارَهُمْ حَتَّى أَتَوْا مَنْزِلاً نَزَلُوهُ فَوَجَدُوا فِيهِ نَوَى تَمْرٍ تَزَوَّدُوهُ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ فَقَالُوا هَذَا تَمْرُ يَثْرِبَ‏.‏ فَتَبِعُوا آثَارَهُمْ حَتَّى لَحِقُوهُمْ، فَلَمَّا انْتَهَى عَاصِمٌ وَأَصْحَابُهُ لَجَئُوا إِلَى فَدْفَدٍ، وَجَاءَ الْقَوْمُ فَأَحَاطُوا بِهِمْ، فَقَالُوا لَكُمُ الْعَهْدُ وَالْمِيثَاقُ إِنْ نَزَلْتُمْ إِلَيْنَا أَنْ لاَ نَقْتُلَ مِنْكُمْ رَجُلاً‏.‏ فَقَالَ عَاصِمٌ أَمَّا أَنَا فَلاَ أَنْزِلُ فِي ذِمَّةِ كَافِرٍ، اللَّهُمَّ أَخْبِرْ عَنَّا نَبِيَّكَ‏.‏ فَقَاتَلُوهُمْ حَتَّى قَتَلُوا عَاصِمًا فِي سَبْعَةِ نَفَرٍ بِالنَّبْلِ، وَبَقِيَ خُبَيْبٌ، وَزَيْدٌ وَرَجُلٌ آخَرُ، فَأَعْطَوْهُمُ الْعَهْدَ وَالْمِيثَاقَ، فَلَمَّا أَعْطَوْهُمُ الْعَهْدَ وَالْمِيثَاقَ نَزَلُوا إِلَيْهِمْ، فَلَمَّا اسْتَمْكَنُوا مِنْهُمْ حَلُّوا أَوْتَارَ قِسِيِّهِمْ فَرَبَطُوهُمْ بِهَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ الرَّجُلُ الثَّالِثُ الَّذِي مَعَهُمَا هَذَا أَوَّلُ الْغَدْرِ‏.‏ فَأَبَى أَنْ يَصْحَبَهُمْ فَجَرَّرُوهُ وَعَالَجُوهُ عَلَى أَنْ يَصْحَبَهُمْ، فَلَمْ يَفْعَلْ، فَقَتَلُوهُ، وَانْطَلَقُوا بِخُبَيْبٍ وَزَيْدٍ حَتَّى بَاعُوهُمَا بِمَكَّةَ، فَاشْتَرَى خُبَيْبًا بَنُو الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَامِرِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ، وَكَانَ خُبَيْبٌ هُوَ قَتَلَ الْحَارِثَ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، فَمَكَثَ عِنْدَهُمْ أَسِيرًا حَتَّى إِذَا أَجْمَعُوا قَتْلَهُ اسْتَعَارَ مُوسَى مِنْ بَعْضِ بَنَاتِ الْحَارِثِ أَسْتَحِدَّ بِهَا فَأَعَارَتْهُ، قَالَتْ فَغَفَلْتُ عَنْ صَبِيٍّ لِي فَدَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ حَتَّى أَتَاهُ، فَوَضَعَهُ عَلَى فَخِذِهِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُهُ فَزِعْتُ فَزْعَةً عَرَفَ ذَاكَ مِنِّي، وَفِي يَدِهِ الْمُوسَى فَقَالَ أَتَخْشَيْنَ أَنْ أَقْتُلَهُ مَا كُنْتُ لأَفْعَلَ ذَاكِ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ‏.‏ وَكَانَتْ تَقُولُ مَا رَأَيْتُ أَسِيرًا قَطُّ خَيْرًا مِنْ خُبَيْبٍ، لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ يَأْكُلُ مِنْ قِطْفِ عِنَبٍ، وَمَا بِمَكَّةَ يَوْمَئِذٍ ثَمَرَةٌ، وَإِنَّهُ لَمُوثَقٌ فِي الْحَدِيدِ، وَمَا كَانَ إِلاَّ رِزْقٌ رَزَقَهُ اللَّهُ، فَخَرَجُوا بِهِ مِنَ الْحَرَمِ، لِيَقْتُلُوهُ فَقَالَ دَعُونِي أُصَلِّي رَكْعَتَيْنِ‏.‏ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَيْهِمْ فَقَالَ لَوْلاَ أَنْ تَرَوْا أَنَّ مَا بِي جَزَعٌ مِنَ الْمَوْتِ، لَزِدْتُ‏.‏ فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ سَنَّ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ عِنْدَ الْقَتْلِ هُوَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ اللَّهُمَّ أَحْصِهِمْ عَدَدًا ثُمَّ قَالَ مَا أُبَالِي حِينَ أُقْتَلُ مُسْلِمًا عَلَى أَىِّ شِقٍّ كَانَ لِلَّهِ مَصْرَعِي وَذَلِكَ فِي ذَاتِ الإِلَهِ وَإِنْ يَشَأْ يُبَارِكْ عَلَى أَوْصَالِ شِلْوٍ مُمَزَّعِ ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَيْهِ عُقْبَةُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ فَقَتَلَهُ، وَبَعَثَ قُرَيْشٌ إِلَى عَاصِمٍ لِيُؤْتَوْا بِشَىْءٍ مِنْ جَسَدِهِ يَعْرِفُونَهُ، وَكَانَ عَاصِمٌ قَتَلَ عَظِيمًا مِنْ عُظَمَائِهِمْ يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ، فَبَعَثَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ مِثْلَ الظُّلَّةِ مِنَ الدَّبْرِ، فَحَمَتْهُ مِنْ رُسُلِهِمْ، فَلَمْ يَقْدِرُوا مِنْهُ عَلَى شَىْءٍ‏.‏

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Narrated Jabir:The person who killed Khubaib was Abu Sarua (i.e. `Uqba bin Al-Harith).

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، سَمِعَ جَابِرًا، يَقُولُ الَّذِي قَتَلَ خُبَيْبًا هُوَ أَبُو سِرْوَعَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4087In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 131USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 413   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdul `Aziz:Anas said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) sent seventy men, called Al-Qurra 'for some purpose. The two groups of Bani   
Sulaim called Ri'l and Dhakwan, appeared to them near a well called Bir Ma'una. The people (i.e. Al-   
Qurra) said, 'By Allah, we have not come to harm you, but we are passing by you on our way to do   
something for the Prophet.' But (the infidels) killed them. The Prophet (ﷺ) therefore invoked evil upon   
them for a month during the morning prayer. That was the beginning of Al Qunut and we used not to   
say Qunut before that." A man asked Anas about Al-Qunut, "Is it to be said after the Bowing (in the   
prayer) or after finishing the Recitation (i.e. before Bowing)?" Anas replied, "No, but (it is to be said)   
after finishing the Recitation."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَبْعِينَ رَجُلاً لِحَاجَةٍ يُقَالُ لَهُمُ الْقُرَّاءُ، فَعَرَضَ لَهُمْ حَيَّانِ مِنْ بَنِي سُلَيْمٍ رِعْلٌ وَذَكْوَانُ، عِنْدَ بِئْرٍ يُقَالُ لَهَا بِئْرُ مَعُونَةَ، فَقَالَ الْقَوْمُ وَاللَّهِ مَا إِيَّاكُمْ أَرَدْنَا، إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُجْتَازُونَ فِي حَاجَةٍ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَقَتَلُوهُمْ فَدَعَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَيْهِمْ شَهْرًا فِي صَلاَةِ الْغَدَاةِ، وَذَلِكَ بَدْءُ الْقُنُوتِ وَمَا كُنَّا نَقْنُتُ‏.‏ قَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ وَسَأَلَ رَجُلٌ أَنَسًا عَنِ الْقُنُوتِ أَبَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ، أَوْ عِنْدَ فَرَاغٍ مِنَ الْقِرَاءَةِ قَالَ لاَ بَلْ عِنْدَ فَرَاغٍ مِنَ الْقِرَاءَةِ‏.‏

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Narrated Anas:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said Al-Qunut for one month after the posture of Bowing, invoking evil upon some   
'Arab tribes.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، قَالَ قَنَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم شَهْرًا بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ يَدْعُو عَلَى أَحْيَاءٍ مِنَ الْعَرَبِ‏.‏

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:(The tribes of) Ril, Dhakwan, 'Usaiya and Bani Lihyan asked Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to provide them with   
some men to support them against their enemy. He therefore provided them with seventy men from   
the Ansar whom we used to call Al-Qurra' in their lifetime. They used to collect wood by daytime and   
pray at night. When they were at the well of Ma'una, the infidels killed them by betraying them. When   
this news reached the Prophet (ﷺ) , he said Al-Qunut for one month In the morning prayer, invoking evil   
upon some of the 'Arab tribes, upon Ril, Dhakwan, 'Usaiya and Bani Libyan. We used to read a verse   
of the Qur'an revealed in their connection, but later the verse was cancelled. It was: "convey to our   
people on our behalf the information that we have met our Lord, and He is pleased with us, and has   
made us pleased." (Anas bin Malik added:) Allah's Prophet said Qunut for one month in the morning   
prayer, invoking evil upon some of the 'Arab tribes (namely), Ril, Dhakwan, Usaiya, and Bani Libyan.   
(Anas added:) Those seventy Ansari men were killed at the well of Mauna.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ رِعْلاً، وَذَكْوَانَ وَعُصَيَّةَ وَبَنِي لَحْيَانَ اسْتَمَدُّوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى عَدُوٍّ، فَأَمَدَّهُمْ بِسَبْعِينَ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، كُنَّا نُسَمِّيهِمُ الْقُرَّاءَ فِي زَمَانِهِمْ، كَانُوا يَحْتَطِبُونَ بِالنَّهَارِ وَيُصَلُّونَ بِاللَّيْلِ، حَتَّى كَانُوا بِبِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ قَتَلُوهُمْ، وَغَدَرُوا بِهِمْ، فَبَلَغَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَقَنَتَ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو فِي الصُّبْحِ عَلَى أَحْيَاءٍ مِنْ أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ، عَلَى رِعْلٍ وَذَكْوَانَ وَعُصَيَّةَ وَبَنِي لَحْيَانَ‏.‏ قَالَ أَنَسٌ فَقَرَأْنَا فِيهِمْ قُرْآنًا ثُمِّ إِنَّ ذَلِكَ رُفِعَ بَلِّغُوا عَنَّا قَوْمَنَا، أَنَّا لَقِينَا رَبَّنَا، فَرَضِيَ عَنَّا وَأَرْضَانَا‏.‏ وَعَنْ قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَنَتَ شَهْرًا فِي صَلاَةِ الصُّبْحِ يَدْعُو عَلَى أَحْيَاءٍ مِنْ أَحْيَاءِ الْعَرَبِ، عَلَى رِعْلٍ وَذَكْوَانَ وَعُصَيَّةَ وَبَنِي لَحْيَانَ‏.‏ زَادَ خَلِيفَةُ حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسٌ، أَنَّ أُولَئِكَ السَّبْعِينَ، مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ قُتِلُوا بِبِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ، قُرْآنًا كِتَابًا‏.‏ نَحْوَهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Anas:That the Prophet (ﷺ) sent his uncle, the brother of Um Sulaim at the head of seventy riders. The chief of   
the pagans, 'Amir bin at-Tufail proposed three suggestions (to the Prophet (ﷺ) ) saying, "Choose one of   
three alternatives: (1) that the bedouins will be under your command and the townspeople will be   
under my command; (2) or that I will be your successor, (3) or otherwise I will attack you with two   
thousand from Bani Ghatafan." But 'Amir was infected with plague in the House of Um so-and-so. He   
said, "Shall I stay in the house of a lady from the family of so-and-so after having a (swelled) gland   
like that she-camel? Get me my horse." So he died on the back of his horse. Then Haram, the brother   
of Um Sulaim and a lame man along with another man from so-and-so (tribe) went towards the   
pagans (i.e. the tribe of 'Amir). Haram said (to his companions), "Stay near to me, for I will go to   
them. If they (i.e. infidels) should give me protection, you will be near to me, and if they should kill   
me, then you should go back to your companions. Then Haram went to them and said, "Will you give   
me protection so as to convey the message of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ?" So, he started talking to them' but   
they signalled to a man (to kill him) and he went behind him and stabbed him (with a spear). He (i.e.   
Haram) said, "Allahu Akbar! I have succeeded, by the Lord of the Ka`ba!" The companion of Haram   
was pursued by the infidels, and then they (i.e. Haram's companions) were all killed except the lame   
man who was at the top of a mountain. Then Allah revealed to us a verse that was among the   
cancelled ones later on. It was: 'We have met our Lord and He is pleased with us and has made us   
pleased.' (After this event) the Prophet (ﷺ) invoked evil on the infidels every morning for 30 days. He   
invoked evil upon the (tribes of) Ril, Dhakwan, Bani Lihyan and Usaiya who disobeyed Allah and His   
Apostle.

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعَثَ خَالَهُ أَخٌ لأُمِّ سُلَيْمٍ فِي سَبْعِينَ رَاكِبًا، وَكَانَ رَئِيسَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ عَامِرُ بْنُ الطُّفَيْلِ خَيَّرَ بَيْنَ ثَلاَثِ خِصَالٍ فَقَالَ يَكُونُ لَكَ أَهْلُ السَّهْلِ، وَلِي أَهْلُ الْمَدَرِ، أَوْ أَكُونُ خَلِيفَتَكَ، أَوْ أَغْزُوكَ بِأَهْلِ غَطَفَانَ بِأَلْفٍ وَأَلْفٍ، فَطُعِنَ عَامِرٌ فِي بَيْتِ أُمِّ فُلاَنٍ فَقَالَ غُدَّةٌ كَغُدَّةِ الْبَكْرِ فِي بَيْتِ امْرَأَةٍ مِنْ آلِ فُلاَنٍ ائْتُونِي بِفَرَسِي‏.‏ فَمَاتَ عَلَى ظَهْرِ فَرَسِهِ، فَانْطَلَقَ حَرَامٌ أَخُو أُمِّ سُلَيْمٍ هُوَ ‏{‏وَ‏}‏ رَجُلٌ أَعْرَجُ وَرَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي فُلاَنٍ قَالَ كُونَا قَرِيبًا حَتَّى آتِيَهُمْ، فَإِنْ آمَنُونِي كُنْتُمْ، وَإِنْ قَتَلُونِي أَتَيْتُمْ أَصْحَابَكُمْ‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَتُؤْمِنُونِي أُبَلِّغْ رِسَالَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ فَجَعَلَ يُحَدِّثُهُمْ وَأَوْمَئُوا إِلَى رَجُلٍ، فَأَتَاهُ مِنْ خَلْفِهِ فَطَعَنَهُ ـ قَالَ هَمَّامٌ أَحْسِبُهُ حَتَّى أَنْفَذَهُ ـ بِالرُّمْحِ، قَالَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ فُزْتُ وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ‏.‏ فَلُحِقَ الرَّجُلُ، فَقُتِلُوا كُلُّهُمْ غَيْرَ الأَعْرَجِ كَانَ فِي رَأْسِ جَبَلٍ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْنَا، ثُمَّ كَانَ مِنَ الْمَنْسُوخِ إِنَّا قَدْ لَقِينَا رَبَّنَا فَرَضِيَ عَنَّا وَأَرْضَانَا‏.‏ فَدَعَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَيْهِمْ ثَلاَثِينَ صَبَاحًا، عَلَى رِعْلٍ وَذَكْوَانَ وَبَنِي لَحْيَانَ وَعُصَيَّةَ، الَّذِينَ عَصَوُا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4091In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 135USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 417   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:That when Haram bin Milhan, his uncle was stabbed on the day of Bir Ma'una he sprinkled his blood   
over his face and his head this way and then said, "I have succeeded, by the Lord of the Ka`ba.'

حَدَّثَنِي حِبَّانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي ثُمَامَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ لَمَّا طُعِنَ حَرَامُ بْنُ مِلْحَانَ ـ وَكَانَ خَالَهُ ـ يَوْمَ بِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ قَالَ بِالدَّمِ هَكَذَا، فَنَضَحَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ وَرَأْسِهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ فُزْتُ وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4092In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 136USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 418   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:Abu Bakr asked the Prophet (ﷺ) to allow him to go out (of Mecca) when he was greatly annoyed (by the   
infidels). But the Prophet (ﷺ) said to him, ''Wait." Abu Bakr said, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Do you hope that   
you will be allowed (to migrate)?" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) replied, "I hope so." So Abu Bakr waited for him   
till one day Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) came at noon time and addressed him saying "Let whoever is present with   
you, now leave you." Abu Bakr said, "None is present but my two daughters." The Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
"Have you noticed that I have been allowed to go out (to migrate)?" Abu Bakr said, "O Allah's   
Apostle, I would like to accompany you." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "You will accompany me." Abu Bakr   
said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I have got two she-camels which I had prepared and kept ready for (our)   
going out." So he gave one of the two (she-camels) to the Prophet (ﷺ) and it was Al-Jad`a . They both   
rode and proceeded till they reached the Cave at the mountain of Thaur where they hid themselves.   
Amir bin Fuhaira was the slave of `Abdullah bin at-Tufail bin Sakhbara `Aisha's brother from her   
mother's side. Abu Bakr had a milch she-camel. Amir used to go with it (i.e. the milch she-camel) in   
the afternoon and come back to them before noon by setting out towards them in the early morning   
when it was still dark and then he would take it to the pasture so that none of the shepherds would be   
aware of his job. When the Prophet (and Abu Bakr) went away (from the Cave), he (i.e. 'Amir) too   
went along with them and they both used to make him ride at the back of their camels in turns till they   
reached Medina. 'Amir bin Fuhaira was martyred on the day of Bir Ma'una.   
Narrated `Urwa: When those (Muslims) at Bir Ma'una were martyred and `Amr bin Umaiya Ad-   
Damri was taken prisoner, 'Amir bin at-Tufail, pointing at a killed person, asked `Amr, "Who is this?"   
`Amr bin Umaiya said to him, "He is 'Amir bin Fuhaira." 'Amir bin at-Tufail said, "I saw him lifted to   
the sky after he was killed till I saw the sky between him and the earth, and then he was brought down   
upon the earth. Then the news of the killed Muslims reached the Prophet (ﷺ) and he announced the news   
of their death saying, "Your companions (of Bir Ma'una) have been killed, and they have asked their   
Lord saying, 'O our Lord! Inform our brothers about us as we are pleased with You and You are   
pleased with us." So Allah informed them (i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ) and his companions) about them (i.e.   
martyrs of Bir Mauna).   
On that day, `Urwa bin Asma bin As-Salt who was one of them, was killed, and `Urwa (bin Az-   
Zubair) was named after `Urwa bin Asma and Mundhir (bin AzZubair) was named after Mundhir bin   
`Amr (who had also been martyred on that day).

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتِ اسْتَأْذَنَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَبُو بَكْرٍ فِي الْخُرُوجِ حِينَ اشْتَدَّ عَلَيْهِ الأَذَى، فَقَالَ لَهُ ‏"‏ أَقِمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَتَطْمَعُ أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ لَكَ، فَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ ‏"‏ إِنِّي لأَرْجُو ذَلِكَ ‏"‏ قَالَتْ فَانْتَظَرَهُ أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَأَتَاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ ظُهْرًا فَنَادَاهُ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَخْرِجْ مَنْ عِنْدَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ إِنَّمَا هُمَا ابْنَتَاىَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَشَعَرْتَ أَنَّهُ قَدْ أُذِنَ لِي فِي الْخُرُوجِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ الصُّحْبَةُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ الصُّحْبَةُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ عِنْدِي نَاقَتَانِ قَدْ كُنْتُ أَعْدَدْتُهُمَا لِلْخُرُوجِ‏.‏ فَأَعْطَى النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِحْدَاهُمَا وَهْىَ الْجَدْعَاءُ، فَرَكِبَا فَانْطَلَقَا حَتَّى أَتَيَا الْغَارَ، وَهْوَ بِثَوْرٍ، فَتَوَارَيَا فِيهِ، فَكَانَ عَامِرُ بْنُ فُهَيْرَةَ غُلاَمًا لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الطُّفَيْلِ بْنِ سَخْبَرَةَ أَخُو عَائِشَةَ لأُمِّهَا، وَكَانَتْ لأَبِي بَكْرٍ مِنْحَةٌ، فَكَانَ يَرُوحُ بِهَا وَيَغْدُو عَلَيْهِمْ، وَيُصْبِحُ فَيَدَّلِجُ إِلَيْهِمَا ثُمَّ يَسْرَحُ، فَلاَ يَفْطُنُ بِهِ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الرِّعَاءِ، فَلَمَّا خَرَجَ خَرَجَ مَعَهُمَا يُعْقِبَانِهِ حَتَّى قَدِمَا الْمَدِينَةَ، فَقُتِلَ عَامِرُ بْنُ فُهَيْرَةَ يَوْمَ بِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ‏.‏ وَعَنْ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ قَالَ قَالَ هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي قَالَ لَمَّا قُتِلَ الَّذِينَ بِبِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ وَأُسِرَ عَمْرُو بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ الضَّمْرِيُّ قَالَ لَهُ عَامِرُ بْنُ الطُّفَيْلِ مَنْ هَذَا فَأَشَارَ إِلَى قَتِيلٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ عَمْرُو بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ هَذَا عَامِرُ بْنُ فُهَيْرَةَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ بَعْدَ مَا قُتِلَ رُفِعَ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ حَتَّى إِنِّي لأَنْظُرُ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الأَرْضِ، ثُمَّ وُضِعَ‏.‏ فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَبَرُهُمْ فَنَعَاهُمْ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّ أَصْحَابَكُمْ قَدْ أُصِيبُوا، وَإِنَّهُمْ قَدْ سَأَلُوا رَبَّهُمْ، فَقَالُوا رَبَّنَا أَخْبِرْ عَنَّا إِخْوَانَنَا بِمَا رَضِينَا عَنْكَ وَرَضِيتَ عَنَّا‏.‏ فَأَخْبَرَهُمْ عَنْهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَأُصِيبَ يَوْمَئِذٍ فِيهِمْ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ أَسْمَاءَ بْنِ الصَّلْتِ، فَسُمِّيَ عُرْوَةُ بِهِ، وَمُنْذِرُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو سُمِّيَ بِهِ مُنْذِرًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4093In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 137USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 419   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:The Prophet (ﷺ) said Al-Qunut after Bowing (i.e. Ar-Ruku') for one month, invoking evil upon (the tribes   
of) Ril and Dhakwan. He used to say, "Usaiya disobeyed Allah and His Apostle."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ التَّيْمِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِي مِجْلَزٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَنَتَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو عَلَى رِعْلٍ وَذَكْوَانَ وَيَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ عُصَيَّةُ عَصَتِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4094In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 138USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 420   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:The Prophet (ﷺ) invoked evil upon those (people) who killed his companions at Bir Mauna for 30 days (in   
the morning prayer). He invoked evil upon (tribes of) Ril, Lihyan and Usaiya who disobeyed Allah   
and His Apostle. Allah revealed a Qur'anic Verse to His Prophet regarding those who had been killed,   
i.e. the Muslims killed at Bir Ma'una, and we recited the Verse till later it was cancelled. (The Verse   
was:) 'Inform our people that we have met our Lord, and He is pleased with us, and we are pleased   
with Him."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، قَالَ دَعَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى الَّذِينَ قَتَلُوا ـ يَعْنِي ـ أَصْحَابَهُ بِبِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ ثَلاَثِينَ صَبَاحًا حِينَ يَدْعُو عَلَى رِعْلٍ وَلِحْيَانَ وَعُصَيَّةَ عَصَتِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ قَالَ أَنَسٌ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى لِنَبِيِّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي الَّذِينَ قُتِلُوا أَصْحَابِ بِئْرِ مَعُونَةَ قُرْآنًا قَرَأْنَاهُ حَتَّى نُسِخَ بَعْدُ بَلِّغُوا قَوْمَنَا فَقَدْ لَقِينَا رَبَّنَا فَرَضِيَ عَنَّا وَرَضِينَا عَنْهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4095In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 139USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 421   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Asim Al-Ahwal:I asked Anas bin Malik regarding Al-Qunut during the prayer. Anas replied, "Yes (Al-Qunut was said   
by the Prophet (ﷺ) in the prayer)." I said, "Is it before Bowing or after Bowing?" Anas replied, "(It was   
said) before (Bowing)." I said, "So-and-so informed me that you told him that it was said after   
Bowing." Anas replied, "He was mistaken, for Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said Al-Qunut after Bowing for one   
month. The Prophet (ﷺ) had sent some people called Al-Qurra who were seventy in number, to some   
pagan people who had concluded a peace treaty with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . But those who had concluded   
the treaty with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) violated the treaty (and martyred all the seventy men). So Allah's   
Apostle said Al-Qunut after Bowing (in the prayer) for one month, invoking evil upon them.

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ الأَحْوَلُ، قَالَ سَأَلْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ عَنِ الْقُنُوتِ، فِي الصَّلاَةِ فَقَالَ نَعَمْ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ كَانَ قَبْلَ الرُّكُوعِ أَوْ بَعْدَهُ قَالَ قَبْلَهُ‏.‏ قُلْتُ فَإِنَّ فُلاَنًا أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْكَ أَنَّكَ قُلْتَ بَعْدَهُ، قَالَ كَذَبَ إِنَّمَا قَنَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ شَهْرًا، أَنَّهُ كَانَ بَعَثَ نَاسًا يُقَالُ لَهُمُ الْقُرَّاءُ، وَهُمْ سَبْعُونَ رَجُلاً إِلَى نَاسٍ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، وَبَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَهْدٌ قِبَلَهُمْ، فَظَهَرَ هَؤُلاَءِ الَّذِينَ كَانَ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَهْدٌ، فَقَنَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعْدَ الرُّكُوعِ شَهْرًا يَدْعُو عَلَيْهِمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4096In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 140USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 422   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:That the Prophet (ﷺ) inspected him on the day of Uhud while he was fourteen years old, and the Prophet (ﷺ)   
did not allow him to take part in the battle. He was inspected again by the Prophet (ﷺ) on the day of Al-   
Khandaq (i.e. battle of the Trench) while he was fifteen years old, and the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed him to take   
Part in the battle.

حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَرَضَهُ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ وَهْوَ ابْنُ أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ فَلَمْ يُجِزْهُ، وَعَرَضَهُ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ وَهْوَ ابْنُ خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ فَأَجَازَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4097In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 141USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 423   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sahl bin Sa`d:We were with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in the Trench, and some were digging the trench while we were   
carrying the earth on our shoulders. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, 'O Allah! There is no life except the life of   
the Hereafter, so please forgive the Emigrants and the Ansar."

حَدَّثَنِي قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي الْخَنْدَقِ، وَهُمْ يَحْفِرُونَ، وَنَحْنُ نَنْقُلُ التُّرَابَ عَلَى أَكْتَادِنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُمَّ لاَ عَيْشَ إِلاَّ عَيْشُ الآخِرَهْ، فَاغْفِرْ لِلْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالأَنْصَارِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4098In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 142USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 424   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) went out towards the Khandaq (i.e. Trench) and saw the Emigrants and the Ansar   
digging the trench in the cold morning. They had no slaves to do that (work) for them. When the   
Prophet saw their hardship and hunger, he said, 'O Allah! The real life is the life of the Hereafter, so   
please forgive Ansar and the Emigrants." They said in reply to him, "We are those who have given the   
Pledge of allegiances to Muhammad for to observe Jihad as long as we live."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، سَمِعْتُ أَنَسًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى الْخَنْدَقِ، فَإِذَا الْمُهَاجِرُونَ وَالأَنْصَارُ يَحْفِرُونَ فِي غَدَاةٍ بَارِدَةٍ، فَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ عَبِيدٌ يَعْمَلُونَ ذَلِكَ لَهُمْ، فَلَمَّا رَأَى مَا بِهِمْ مِنَ النَّصَبِ وَالْجُوعِ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ الْعَيْشَ عَيْشُ الآخِرَهْ فَاغْفِرْ لِلأَنْصَارِ وَالْمُهَاجِرَهْ ‏"‏ فَقَالُوا مُجِيبِينَ لَهُ نَحْنُ الَّذِينَ بَايَعُوا مُحَمَّدَا عَلَى الْجِهَادِ مَا بَقِينَا أَبَدَا

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4099In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 143USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 425   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:Al-Muhajirun (i.e. the Emigrants) and the Ansar were digging the trench around Medina and were   
carrying the earth on their backs while saying, "We are those who have given the pledge of allegiance   
to Muhammad for Islam as long as we live." The Prophet (ﷺ) said in reply to their saying, "O Allah!   
There is no goodness except the goodness of the Hereafter; so please grant Your Blessing to the Ansar   
and the Emigrants." The people used to bring a handful of barley, and a meal used to be prepared   
thereof by cooking it with a cooking material (i.e. oil, fat and butter having a change in color and   
smell) and it used to be presented to the people (i.e. workers) who were hungry, and it used to stick to   
their throats and had a nasty smell.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ جَعَلَ الْمُهَاجِرُونَ وَالأَنْصَارُ يَحْفِرُونَ الْخَنْدَقَ حَوْلَ الْمَدِينَةِ، وَيَنْقُلُونَ التُّرَابَ عَلَى مُتُونِهِمْ وَهُمْ يَقُولُونَ نَحْنُ الَّذِينَ بَايَعُوا مُحَمَّدَا عَلَى الإِسْلاَمِ مَا بَقِينَا أَبَدَا قَالَ يَقُولُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ يُجِيبُهُمُ ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّهُ لاَ خَيْرَ إِلاَّ خَيْرُ الآخِرَهْ، فَبَارِكْ فِي الأَنْصَارِ وَالْمُهَاجِرَهْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ يُؤْتَوْنَ بِمِلْءِ كَفَّى مِنَ الشَّعِيرِ فَيُصْنَعُ لَهُمْ بِإِهَالَةٍ سَنِخَةٍ تُوضَعُ بَيْنَ يَدَىِ الْقَوْمِ، وَالْقَوْمُ جِيَاعٌ، وَهْىَ بَشِعَةٌ فِي الْحَلْقِ وَلَهَا رِيحٌ مُنْتِنٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4100In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 144USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 426   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir:We were digging (the trench) on the day of (Al-Khandaq ( i.e. Trench )) and we came across a big   
solid rock. We went to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "Here is a rock appearing across the trench." He said, "I   
am coming down." Then he got up, and a stone was tied to his belly for we had not eaten anything for   
three days. So the Prophet (ﷺ) took the spade and struck the big solid rock and it became like sand. I said,   
"O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Allow me to go home." (When the Prophet (ﷺ) allowed me) I said to my wife, "I saw   
the Prophet (ﷺ) in a state that I cannot treat lightly. Have you got something (for him to eat?" She replied,   
"I have barley and a she goat." So I slaughtered the she-kid and she ground the barley; then we put the   
meat in the earthenware cooking pot. Then I came to the Prophet (ﷺ) when the dough had become soft and   
fermented and (the meat in) the pot over the stone trivet had nearly been well-cooked, and said, "I   
have got a little food prepared, so get up O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), you and one or two men along with you   
(for the food)."   
The Prophet (ﷺ) asked, "How much is that food?" I told him about it. He said, "It is abundant and good.   
Tell your wife not to remove the earthenware pot from the fire and not to take out any bread from the   
oven till I reach there." Then he said (to all his companions), "Get up." So the Muhajirn (i.e.   
Emigrants) and the Ansar got up. When I came to my wife, I said, "Allah's Mercy be upon you! The   
Prophet came along with the Muhajirin and the Ansar and those who were present with them." She   
said, "Did the Prophet (ﷺ) ask you (how much food you had)?" I replied, "Yes." Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
"Enter and do not throng." The Prophet (ﷺ) started cutting the bread (into pieces) and put the cooked meat   
over it. He covered the earthenware pot and the oven whenever he took something out of them. He   
would give the food to his companions and take the meat out of the pot. He went on cutting the bread   
and scooping the meat (for his companions) till they all ate their fill, and even then, some food   
remained. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said (to my wife), "Eat and present to others as the people are struck with   
hunger."

حَدَّثَنَا خَلاَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ بْنُ أَيْمَنَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ أَتَيْتُ جَابِرًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ فَقَالَ إِنَّا يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ نَحْفِرُ فَعَرَضَتْ كُدْيَةٌ شَدِيدَةٌ، فَجَاءُوا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالُوا هَذِهِ كُدْيَةٌ عَرَضَتْ فِي الْخَنْدَقِ، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَنَا نَازِلٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَامَ وَبَطْنُهُ مَعْصُوبٌ بِحَجَرٍ، وَلَبِثْنَا ثَلاَثَةَ أَيَّامٍ لاَ نَذُوقُ ذَوَاقًا، فَأَخَذَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْمِعْوَلَ فَضَرَبَ، فَعَادَ كَثِيبًا أَهْيَلَ أَوْ أَهْيَمَ، فَقُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ائْذَنْ لِي إِلَى الْبَيْتِ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ لاِمْرَأَتِي رَأَيْتُ بِالنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم شَيْئًا، مَا كَانَ فِي ذَلِكَ صَبْرٌ، فَعِنْدَكِ شَىْءٌ قَالَتْ عِنْدِي شَعِيرٌ وَعَنَاقٌ‏.‏ فَذَبَحْتُ الْعَنَاقَ وَطَحَنَتِ الشَّعِيرَ، حَتَّى جَعَلْنَا اللَّحْمَ فِي الْبُرْمَةِ، ثُمَّ جِئْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَالْعَجِينُ قَدِ انْكَسَرَ، وَالْبُرْمَةُ بَيْنَ الأَثَافِيِّ قَدْ كَادَتْ أَنْ تَنْضَجَ فَقُلْتُ طُعَيِّمٌ لِي، فَقُمْ أَنْتَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَرَجُلٌ أَوْ رَجُلاَنِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ كَمْ هُوَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ، قَالَ ‏"‏ كَثِيرٌ طَيِّبٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ قُلْ لَهَا لاَ تَنْزِعُ الْبُرْمَةَ وَلاَ الْخُبْزَ مِنَ التَّنُّورِ حَتَّى آتِيَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ قُومُوا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَامَ الْمُهَاجِرُونَ وَالأَنْصَارُ، فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ عَلَى امْرَأَتِهِ قَالَ وَيْحَكِ جَاءَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالأَنْصَارِ وَمَنْ مَعَهُمْ‏.‏ قَالَتْ هَلْ سَأَلَكَ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ ادْخُلُوا وَلاَ تَضَاغَطُوا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَجَعَلَ يَكْسِرُ الْخُبْزَ وَيَجْعَلُ عَلَيْهِ اللَّحْمَ، وَيُخَمِّرُ الْبُرْمَةَ وَالتَّنُّورَ إِذَا أَخَذَ مِنْهُ، وَيُقَرِّبُ إِلَى أَصْحَابِهِ ثُمَّ يَنْزِعُ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ يَكْسِرُ الْخُبْزَ وَيَغْرِفُ حَتَّى شَبِعُوا وَبَقِيَ بَقِيَّةٌ قَالَ ‏"‏ كُلِي هَذَا وَأَهْدِي، فَإِنَّ النَّاسَ أَصَابَتْهُمْ مَجَاعَةٌ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4101In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 145USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 427   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:When the Trench was dug, I saw the Prophet (ﷺ) in the state of severe hunger. So I returned to my wife   
and said, "Have you got anything (to eat), for I have seen Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in a state of severe hunger."   
She brought out for me, a bag containing one Sa of barley, and we had a domestic she animal (i.e. a   
kid) which I slaughtered then, and my wife ground the barley and she finished at the time I finished   
my job (i.e. slaughtering the kid). Then I cut the meat into pieces and put it in an earthenware   
(cooking) pot, and returned to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . My wife said, "Do not disgrace me in front of Allah's   
Apostle and those who are with him." So I went to him and said to him secretly, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I   
have slaughtered a she-animal (i.e. kid) of ours, and we have ground a Sa of barley which was with us.   
So please come, you and another person along with you." The Prophet (ﷺ) raised his voice and said, "O   
people of Trench ! Jabir has prepared a meal so let us go." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to me, "Don't put   
down your earthenware meat pot (from the fireplace) or bake your dough till I come." So I came (to   
my house) and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) too, came, proceeding before the people. When I came to my wife, she   
said, "May Allah do so-and-so to you." I said, "I have told the Prophet (ﷺ) of what you said." Then she   
brought out to him (i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ) the dough, and he spat in it and invoked for Allah's Blessings in it.   
Then he proceeded towards our earthenware meat-pot and spat in it and invoked for Allah's Blessings   
in it. Then he said (to my wife). Call a lady-baker to bake along with you and keep on taking out   
scoops from your earthenware meat-pot, and do not put it down from its fireplace." They were onethousand   
(who took their meals), and by Allah they all ate, and when they left the food and went   
away, our earthenware pot was still bubbling (full of meat) as if it had not decreased, and our dough   
was still being baked as if nothing had been taken from it.

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا حَنْظَلَةُ بْنُ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، أَخْبَرَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مِينَاءَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ لَمَّا حُفِرَ الْخَنْدَقُ رَأَيْتُ بِالنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَمَصًا شَدِيدًا، فَانْكَفَأْتُ إِلَى امْرَأَتِي فَقُلْتُ هَلْ عِنْدَكِ شَىْءٌ فَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَمَصًا شَدِيدًا‏.‏ فَأَخْرَجَتْ إِلَىَّ جِرَابًا فِيهِ صَاعٌ مِنْ شَعِيرٍ، وَلَنَا بُهَيْمَةٌ دَاجِنٌ فَذَبَحْتُهَا، وَطَحَنَتِ الشَّعِيرَ فَفَرَغَتْ إِلَى فَرَاغِي، وَقَطَّعْتُهَا فِي بُرْمَتِهَا، ثُمَّ وَلَّيْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَتْ لاَ تَفْضَحْنِي بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَبِمَنْ مَعَهُ‏.‏ فَجِئْتُهُ فَسَارَرْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ذَبَحْنَا بُهَيْمَةً لَنَا وَطَحَنَّا صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ كَانَ عِنْدَنَا، فَتَعَالَ أَنْتَ وَنَفَرٌ مَعَكَ‏.‏ فَصَاحَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَا أَهْلَ الْخَنْدَقِ، إِنَّ جَابِرًا قَدْ صَنَعَ سُورًا فَحَىَّ هَلاً بِكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ لاَ تُنْزِلُنَّ بُرْمَتَكُمْ، وَلاَ تَخْبِزُنَّ عَجِينَكُمْ حَتَّى أَجِيءَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَجِئْتُ وَجَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقْدُمُ النَّاسَ حَتَّى جِئْتُ امْرَأَتِي، فَقَالَتْ بِكَ وَبِكَ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ قَدْ فَعَلْتُ الَّذِي قُلْتِ‏.‏ فَأَخْرَجَتْ لَهُ عَجِينًا، فَبَصَقَ فِيهِ وَبَارَكَ، ثُمَّ عَمَدَ إِلَى بُرْمَتِنَا فَبَصَقَ وَبَارَكَ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ ادْعُ خَابِزَةً فَلْتَخْبِزْ مَعِي وَاقْدَحِي مِنْ بُرْمَتِكُمْ وَلاَ تُنْزِلُوهَا‏"‏، وَهُمْ أَلْفٌ، فَأُقْسِمُ بِاللَّهِ لَقَدْ أَكَلُوا حَتَّى تَرَكُوهُ وَانْحَرَفُوا، وَإِنَّ بُرْمَتَنَا لَتَغِطُّ كَمَا هِيَ، وَإِنَّ عَجِينَنَا لَيُخْبَزُ كَمَا هُوَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4102In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 146USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 428   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:As regards the following Qur'anic Verse:-- "When they came on you from above and from below you   
(from east and west of the valley) and when the eyes grew wild and the hearts reached up to the   
throats....." (33.10) That happened on the day of Al-Khandaq (i.e. Trench).

حَدَّثَنِي عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، رضى الله عنها ‏{‏إِذْ جَاءُوكُمْ مِنْ فَوْقِكُمْ وَمِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنْكُمْ وَإِذْ زَاغَتِ الأَبْصَارُ‏}‏ قَالَتْ كَانَ ذَاكَ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4103In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 147USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 429   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:The Prophet (ﷺ) was carrying earth on the day of Al-Khandaq till his `Abdomen was fully covered with   
dust, and he was saying, "By Allah, without Allah we would not have been guided, neither would we   
have given in charity, nor would we have prayed. So (O Allah), please send Sakina (i.e. calmness)   
upon us, and make our feet firm if we meet the enemy as the enemy have rebelled against us, and if   
they intended affliction, (i.e. want to frighten us and fight against us then we would not flee but   
withstand them)." The Prophet (ﷺ) used to raise his voice saying, "Abaina! Abaina! (i.e. would not, we   
would not).

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَنْقُلُ التُّرَابَ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ حَتَّى أَغْمَرَ بَطْنَهُ أَوِ اغْبَرَّ بَطْنُهُ يَقُولُ وَاللَّهِ لَوْلاَ اللَّهُ مَا اهْتَدَيْنَا وَلاَ تَصَدَّقْنَا وَلاَ صَلَّيْنَا فَأَنْزِلَنْ سَكِينَةً عَلَيْنَا وَثَبِّتِ الأَقْدَامَ إِنْ لاَقَيْنَا إِنَّ الأُلَى قَدْ بَغَوْا عَلَيْنَا إِذَا أَرَادُوا فِتْنَةً أَبَيْنَا وَرَفَعَ بِهَا صَوْتَهُ أَبَيْنَا أَبَيْنَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4104In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 148USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 430   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I have been made victorious by As-Saba (i.e. an easterly wind) and the Ad nation   
was destroyed by Ad-Dabur (i.e. a westerly wind).

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي الْحَكَمُ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رَضِيَ الله عنهما ـ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ نُصِرْتُ بِالصَّبَا وَأُهْلِكَتْ عَادٌ بِالدَّبُورِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4105In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 149USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 431   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:When it was the day of Al-Ahzab (i.e. the clans) and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) dug the trench, I saw him   
carrying earth out of the trench till dust made the skin of his `Abdomen out of my sight and he was a   
hairy man. I heard him reciting the poetic verses composed by Ibn Rawaha while he was carrying the   
earth, "O Allah! Without You we would not have been guided, nor would we have given in charity,   
nor would we have prayed. So, (O Allah), please send Sakina (i.e. calmness) upon us and make our   
feet firm if we meet the enemy, as they have rebelled against us. And if they intend affliction (i.e.   
want to frighten us, and fight against us) then we would not (flee but withstand them)." The Prophet (ﷺ)   
would then prolong his voice at the last words.

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا شُرَيْحُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ، يُحَدِّثُ قَالَ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ الأَحْزَابِ، وَخَنْدَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم رَأَيْتُهُ يَنْقُلُ مِنْ تُرَابِ الْخَنْدَقِ حَتَّى وَارَى عَنِّي الْغُبَارُ جِلْدَةَ بَطْنِهِ، وَكَانَ كَثِيرَ الشَّعَرِ، فَسَمِعْتُهُ يَرْتَجِزُ بِكَلِمَاتِ ابْنِ رَوَاحَةَ، وَهْوَ يَنْقُلُ مِنَ التُّرَابِ يَقُولُ اللَّهُمَّ لَوْلاَ أَنْتَ مَا اهْتَدَيْنَا وَلاَ تَصَدَّقْنَا وَلاَ صَلَّيْنَا فَأَنْزِلَنْ سَكِينَةً عَلَيْنَا وَثَبِّتِ الأَقْدَامَ إِنْ لاَقَيْنَا إِنَّ الأُلَى قَدْ بَغَوْا عَلَيْنَا وَإِنْ أَرَادُوا فِتْنَةً أَبَيْنَا قَالَ ثُمَّ يَمُدُّ صَوْتَهُ بِآخِرِهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4106In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 150USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 432   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:The first day (i.e. Ghazwa) I participated in, was the day of Al-Khandaq (i.e. Trench).

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ ـ هُوَ ابْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ ـ عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ أَوَّلُ يَوْمٍ شَهِدْتُهُ يَوْمُ الْخَنْدَقِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4107In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 151USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 433   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ikrima bin Khalid:Ibn `Umar said, "I went to Hafsa while water was dribbling from her twined braids. I said, 'The   
condition of the people is as you see, and no authority has been given to me.' Hafsa said, (to me), 'Go   
to them, and as they (i.e. the people) are waiting for you, and I am afraid your absence from them will   
produce division amongst them.' " So Hafsa did not leave Ibn `Umar till we went to them. When the   
people differed. Muawiya addressed the people saying, "'If anybody wants to say anything in this   
matter of the Caliphate, he should show up and not conceal himself, for we are more rightful to be a   
Caliph than he and his father." On that, Habib bin Masalama said (to Ibn `Umar), "Why don't you   
reply to him (i.e. Muawiya)?" `Abdullah bin `Umar said, "I untied my garment that was going round   
my back and legs while I was sitting and was about to say, 'He who fought against you and against   
your father for the sake of Islam, is more rightful to be a Caliph,' but I was afraid that my statement   
might produce differences amongst the people and cause bloodshed, and my statement might be   
interpreted not as I intended. (So I kept quiet) remembering what Allah has prepared in the Gardens of   
Paradise (for those who are patient and prefer the Hereafter to this worldly life)." Habib said, "You   
did what kept you safe and secure (i.e. you were wise in doing so).

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، قَالَ وَأَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ بْنِ خَالِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، قَالَ دَخَلْتُ عَلَى حَفْصَةَ وَنَسْوَاتُهَا تَنْطُفُ، قُلْتُ قَدْ كَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِ النَّاسِ مَا تَرَيْنَ، فَلَمْ يُجْعَلْ لِي مِنَ الأَمْرِ شَىْءٌ‏.‏ فَقَالَتِ الْحَقْ فَإِنَّهُمْ يَنْتَظِرُونَكَ، وَأَخْشَى أَنْ يَكُونَ فِي احْتِبَاسِكَ عَنْهُمْ فُرْقَةٌ‏.‏ فَلَمْ تَدَعْهُ حَتَّى ذَهَبَ، فَلَمَّا تَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ خَطَبَ مُعَاوِيَةُ قَالَ مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَتَكَلَّمَ فِي هَذَا الأَمْرِ فَلْيُطْلِعْ لَنَا قَرْنَهُ، فَلَنَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِهِ مِنْهُ وَمِنْ أَبِيهِ‏.‏ قَالَ حَبِيبُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ فَهَلاَّ أَجَبْتَهُ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ فَحَلَلْتُ حُبْوَتِي وَهَمَمْتُ أَنْ أَقُولَ أَحَقُّ بِهَذَا الأَمْرِ مِنْكَ مَنْ قَاتَلَكَ وَأَبَاكَ عَلَى الإِسْلاَمِ‏.‏ فَخَشِيتُ أَنْ أَقُولَ كَلِمَةً تُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ الْجَمْعِ، وَتَسْفِكُ الدَّمَ، وَيُحْمَلُ عَنِّي غَيْرُ ذَلِكَ، فَذَكَرْتُ مَا أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ فِي الْجِنَانِ‏.‏ قَالَ حَبِيبٌ حُفِظْتَ وَعُصِمْتَ‏.‏ قَالَ مَحْمُودٌ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّزَّاقِ وَنَوْسَاتُهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4108In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 152USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 434   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sulaiman bin Surd:On the day of Al-Ahzab (i.e. clans) the Prophet (ﷺ) said, (After this battle) we will go to attack them(i.e.   
the infidels) and they will not come to attack us."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ صُرَدٍ، قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الأَحْزَابِ ‏  
"‏ نَغْزُوهُمْ وَلاَ يَغْزُونَنَا ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4109In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 153USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 435   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sulaiman bin Surd:When the clans were driven away, I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) saying, "From now onwards we will go to   
attack them (i.e. the infidels) and they will not come to attack us, but we will go to them."

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، سَمِعْتُ أَبَا إِسْحَاقَ، يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنَ صُرَدٍ، يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ حِينَ أَجْلَى الأَحْزَابُ عَنْهُ ‏  
"‏ الآنَ نَغْزُوهُمْ وَلاَ يَغْزُونَنَا، نَحْنُ نَسِيرُ إِلَيْهِمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4110In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 154USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 436   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ali:On the day of Al-Khandaq (i.e. Trench), the Prophet (ﷺ) said '(Let) Allah fill their (i.e. the infidels')   
houses and graves with fire just as they have prevented us from offering the Middle Prayer (i.e. `Asr   
prayer) till the sun had set."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ عَبِيدَةَ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ ‏  
"‏ مَلأَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ بُيُوتَهُمْ وَقُبُورَهُمْ نَارًا كَمَا شَغَلُونَا عَنْ صَلاَةِ الْوُسْطَى حَتَّى غَابَتِ الشَّمْسُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4111In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 155USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 437   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:`Umar bin Al-Khattab came on the day of Al-Khandaq after the sun had set and he was abusing the   
infidels of Quraish saying, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I was unable to offer the (`Asr) prayer till the sun was   
about to set." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "By Allah, I have not offered this (i.e. `Asr) prayer." So we came   
down along with the Prophet (ﷺ) to Buthan where he performed ablution for the prayer and then we   
performed the ablution for it. Then he offered the `Asr prayer after the sun had set, and after it he   
offered the Maghrib prayer.

حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ جَاءَ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ بَعْدَ مَا غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ جَعَلَ يَسُبُّ كُفَّارَ قُرَيْشٍ قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ مَا كِدْتُ أَنْ أُصَلِّيَ حَتَّى كَادَتِ الشَّمْسُ أَنْ تَغْرُبَ‏.‏ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ وَاللَّهِ مَا صَلَّيْتُهَا ‏"‏ فَنَزَلْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بُطْحَانَ، فَتَوَضَّأَ لِلصَّلاَةِ وَتَوَضَّأْنَا لَهَا، فَصَلَّى الْعَصْرَ بَعْدَ مَا غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى بَعْدَهَا الْمَغْرِبَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4112In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 156USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 438   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir:On the day of Al-Ahzab (i.e. clans), Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, 'Who will bring us the news of the people   
(i.e. the clans of Quraish infidels)?" Az-Zubair said, "I." The Prophet (ﷺ) again said, "Who will bring us   
the news of the people?" AzZubair said, "I." The Prophet (ﷺ) again said, "Who will bring us the news of   
the people?" Az-Zubair said, "I." The Prophet (ﷺ) then said, "Every prophet has his Hawari (i.e. disciplespecial   
helper); my disciple is Az-Zubair.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا، يَقُولُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الأَحْزَابِ ‏"‏ مَنْ يَأْتِينَا بِخَبَرِ الْقَوْمِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ الزُّبَيْرُ أَنَا‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ مَنْ يَأْتِينَا بِخَبَرِ الْقَوْمِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ الزُّبَيْرُ أَنَا‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ مَنْ يَأْتِينَا بِخَبَرِ الْقَوْمِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ الزُّبَيْرُ أَنَا‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّ لِكُلِّ نَبِيٍّ حَوَارِيًّا، وَإِنَّ حَوَارِيَّ الزُّبَيْرُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4113In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 157USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 439   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to say, "None has the right to be worshipped except Allah Alone (Who) honored   
His Warriors and made His Slave victorious, and He (Alone) defeated the (infidel) clans; so there is   
nothing after Him.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ يَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ، أَعَزَّ جُنْدَهُ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ وَغَلَبَ الأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ، فَلاَ شَىْءَ بَعْدَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4114In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 158USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 440   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Abi `Aufa:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) invoked evil upon the clans saying, "Allah, the Revealer of the Holy Book (i.e. the   
Qur'an), the Quick Taker of the accounts! Please defeat the clans. O Allah! Defeat them and shake   
them."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا الْفَزَارِيُّ، وَعَبْدَةُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ يَقُولُ دَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى الأَحْزَابِ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُمَّ مُنْزِلَ الْكِتَابِ، سَرِيعَ الْحِسَابِ، اهْزِمِ الأَحْزَابَ، اللَّهُمَّ اهْزِمْهُمْ وَزَلْزِلْهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4115In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 159USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 441   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah:Whenever Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) returned from a Ghazwa, Hajj or `Umra, he used to start (saying), "Allahu-   
Akbar," thrice and then he would say, "None has the right to be worshipped except Allah alone Who   
has no partners. To Him belongs the Kingdom, all praises are for Him, and He is able to do all things   
(i.e. Omnipotent). We are returning with repentance (to Allah) worshipping, prostrating, and praising   
our Lord. Allah has fulfilled His Promise, made His Slave victorious, and He (Alone) defeated the   
clans (of infidels) ."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، وَنَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ إِذَا قَفَلَ مِنَ الْغَزْوِ، أَوِ الْحَجِّ، أَوِ الْعُمْرَةِ، يَبْدَأُ فَيُكَبِّرُ ثَلاَثَ مِرَارٍ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لاَ شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهْوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَىْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، آيِبُونَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونُ سَاجِدُونَ، لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ، صَدَقَ اللَّهُ وَعْدَهُ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ، وَهَزَمَ الأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4116In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 160USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 442   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:When the Prophet (ﷺ) returned from Al-Khandaq (i.e. Trench) and laid down his arms and took a bath,   
Gabriel came and said (to the Prophet (ﷺ) ), You have laid down your arms? By Allah, we angels have not   
laid them down yet. So set out for them." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Where to go?" Gabriel said, "Towards   
this side," pointing towards Banu Quraiza. So the Prophet (ﷺ) went out towards them.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ لَمَّا رَجَعَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنَ الْخَنْدَقِ وَوَضَعَ السِّلاَحَ وَاغْتَسَلَ، أَتَاهُ جِبْرِيلُ ـ عَلَيْهِ السَّلاَمُ ـ فَقَالَ قَدْ وَضَعْتَ السِّلاَحَ وَاللَّهِ مَا وَضَعْنَاهُ، فَاخْرُجْ إِلَيْهِمْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ فَإِلَى أَيْنَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ هَا هُنَا، وَأَشَارَ إِلَى بَنِي قُرَيْظَةَ، فَخَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَيْهِمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4117In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 161USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 443   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:As if I am just now looking at the dust rising in the street of Banu Ghanm (in Medina) because of the   
marching of Gabriel's regiment when Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) set out to Banu Quraiza (to attack them).

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلاَلٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ كَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى الْغُبَارِ سَاطِعًا فِي زُقَاقِ بَنِي غَنْمٍ مَوْكِبِ جِبْرِيلَ حِينَ سَارَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى بَنِي قُرَيْظَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4118In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 162USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 444   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:On the day of Al-Ahzab (i.e. Clans) the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "None of you Muslims) should offer the `Asr   
prayer but at Banu Quraiza's place." The `Asr prayer became due for some of them on the way. Some   
of those said, "We will not offer it till we reach it, the place of Banu Quraiza," while some others said,   
"No, we will pray at this spot, for the Prophet (ﷺ) did not mean that for us." Later on It was mentioned to   
the Prophet (ﷺ) and he did not berate any of the two groups.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ، حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ بْنُ أَسْمَاءَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الأَحْزَابِ ‏  
"‏ لاَ يُصَلِّيَنَّ أَحَدٌ الْعَصْرَ إِلاَّ فِي بَنِي قُرَيْظَةَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَدْرَكَ بَعْضُهُمُ الْعَصْرَ فِي الطَّرِيقِ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ لاَ نُصَلِّي حَتَّى نَأْتِيَهَا‏.‏ وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ بَلْ نُصَلِّي، لَمْ يُرِدْ مِنَّا ذَلِكَ، فَذُكِرَ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَلَمْ يُعَنِّفْ وَاحِدًا مِنْهُمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4119In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 163USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 445   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:Some (of the Ansar) used to present date palm trees to the Prophet (ﷺ) till Banu Quraiza and Banu An-   
Nadir were conquered (then he returned to the people their date palms). My people ordered me to ask   
the Prophet (ﷺ) to return some or all the date palms they had given to him, but the Prophet (ﷺ) had given those   
trees to Um Aiman. On that, Um Aiman came and put the garment around my neck and said, "No, by   
Him except Whom none has the right to be worshipped, he will not return those trees to you as he (i.e.   
the Prophet (ﷺ) ) has given them to me." The Prophet (ﷺ) go said (to her), "Return those trees and I will give   
you so much (instead of them)." But she kept on refusing, saying, "No, by Allah," till he gave her ten   
times the number of her date palms.

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي الأَسْوَدِ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ، وَحَدَّثَنِي خَلِيفَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرٌ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبِي، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ كَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَجْعَلُ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم النَّخَلاَتِ حَتَّى افْتَتَحَ قُرَيْظَةَ وَالنَّضِيرَ، وَإِنَّ أَهْلِي أَمَرُونِي أَنْ آتِيَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَسْأَلَهُ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا أَعْطَوْهُ أَوْ بَعْضَهُ‏.‏ وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ أَعْطَاهُ أُمَّ أَيْمَنَ، فَجَاءَتْ أُمُّ أَيْمَنَ فَجَعَلَتِ الثَّوْبَ فِي عُنُقِي تَقُولُ كَلاَّ وَالَّذِي لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ هُوَ لاَ يُعْطِيكَهُمْ وَقَدْ أَعْطَانِيهَا، أَوْ كَمَا قَالَتْ، وَالنَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ ‏"‏ لَكِ كَذَا ‏"‏‏.‏ وَتَقُولُ كَلاَّ وَاللَّهِ‏.‏ حَتَّى أَعْطَاهَا، حَسِبْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ ‏"‏ عَشَرَةَ أَمْثَالِهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ أَوْ كَمَا قَالَ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri:The people of (Banu) Quraiza agreed to accept the verdict of Sa`d bin Mu`adh. So the Prophet (ﷺ) sent for   
Sa`d, and the latter came (riding) a donkey and when he approached the Mosque, the Prophet (ﷺ) said to   
the Ansar, "Get up for your chief or for the best among you." Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said (to Sa`d)." These   
(i.e. Banu Quraiza) have agreed to accept your verdict." Sa`d said, "Kill their (men) warriors and take   
their offspring as captives, "On that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "You have judged according to Allah's   
Judgment," or said, "according to the King's judgment."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا أُمَامَةَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ نَزَلَ أَهْلُ قُرَيْظَةَ عَلَى حُكْمِ سَعْدِ بْنِ مُعَاذٍ، فَأَرْسَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى سَعْدٍ، فَأَتَى عَلَى حِمَارٍ، فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ قَالَ لِلأَنْصَارِ ‏"‏ قُومُوا إِلَى سَيِّدِكُمْ ـ أَوْ ـ خَيْرِكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ هَؤُلاَءِ نَزَلُوا عَلَى حُكْمِكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ تَقْتُلُ مُقَاتِلَتَهُمْ وَتَسْبِي ذَرَارِيَّهُمْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ قَضَيْتَ بِحُكْمِ اللَّهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَرُبَّمَا قَالَ ‏"‏ بِحُكْمِ الْمَلِكِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4121In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 165USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 447   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:Sa`d was wounded on the day of Khandaq (i.e. Trench) when a man from Quraish, called Hibban bin   
Al-`Araqa hit him (with an arrow). The man was Hibban bin Qais from (the tribe of) Bani Mais bin   
'Amir bin Lu'ai who shot an arrow at Sa`d's medial arm vein (or main artery of the arm). The Prophet (ﷺ)   
pitched a tent (for Sa`d) in the Mosque so that he might be near to the Prophet (ﷺ) to visit. When the   
Prophet returned from the (battle) of Al-Khandaq (i.e. Trench) and laid down his arms and took a bath   
Gabriel came to him while he (i.e. Gabriel) was shaking the dust off his head, and said, "You have laid   
down the arms?" By Allah, I have not laid them down. Go out to them (to attack them)." The Prophet (ﷺ)   
said, "Where?" Gabriel pointed towards Bani Quraiza. So Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) went to them (i.e. Banu   
Quraiza) (i.e. besieged them). They then surrendered to the Prophet's judgment but he directed them to   
Sa`d to give his verdict concerning them. Sa`d said, "I give my judgment that their warriors should be   
killed, their women and children should be taken as captives, and their properties distributed."   
Narrated Hisham: My father informed me that `Aisha said, "Sa`d said, "O Allah! You know that there   
is nothing more beloved to me than to fight in Your Cause against those who disbelieved Your   
Apostle and turned him out (of Mecca). O Allah! I think you have put to an end the fight between us   
and them (i.e. Quraish infidels). And if there still remains any fight with the Quraish (infidels), then   
keep me alive till I fight against them for Your Sake. But if you have brought the war to an end, then   
let this wound burst and cause my death thereby.' So blood gushed from the wound. There was a tent   
in the Mosque belonging to Banu Ghifar who were surprised by the blood flowing towards them .   
They said, 'O people of the tent! What is this thing which is coming to us from your side?' Behold!   
Blood was flowing profusely out of Sa`d's wound. Sa`d then died because of that."

حَدَّثَنَا زَكَرِيَّاءُ بْنُ يَحْيَى، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ أُصِيبَ سَعْدٌ يَوْمَ الْخَنْدَقِ، رَمَاهُ رَجُلٌ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ يُقَالُ لَهُ حِبَّانُ ابْنُ الْعَرِقَةِ، رَمَاهُ فِي الأَكْحَلِ، فَضَرَبَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَيْمَةً فِي الْمَسْجِدِ لِيَعُودَهُ مِنْ قَرِيبٍ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنَ الْخَنْدَقِ وَضَعَ السِّلاَحَ وَاغْتَسَلَ، فَأَتَاهُ جِبْرِيلُ ـ عَلَيْهِ السَّلاَمُ ـ وَهْوَ يَنْفُضُ رَأْسَهُ مِنَ الْغُبَارِ فَقَالَ قَدْ وَضَعْتَ السِّلاَحَ وَاللَّهِ مَا وَضَعْتُهُ، اخْرُجْ إِلَيْهِمْ‏.‏ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ فَأَيْنَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَشَارَ إِلَى بَنِي قُرَيْظَةَ، فَأَتَاهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَنَزَلُوا عَلَى حُكْمِهِ، فَرَدَّ الْحُكْمَ إِلَى سَعْدٍ، قَالَ فَإِنِّي أَحْكُمُ فِيهِمْ أَنْ تُقْتَلَ الْمُقَاتِلَةُ، وَأَنْ تُسْبَى النِّسَاءُ وَالذُّرِّيَّةُ، وَأَنْ تُقْسَمَ أَمْوَالُهُمْ‏.‏ قَالَ هِشَامٌ فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ سَعْدًا قَالَ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ لَيْسَ أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَىَّ أَنْ أُجَاهِدَهُمْ فِيكَ مِنْ قَوْمٍ كَذَّبُوا رَسُولَكَ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَخْرَجُوهُ، اللَّهُمَّ فَإِنِّي أَظُنُّ أَنَّكَ قَدْ وَضَعْتَ الْحَرْبَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُمْ، فَإِنْ كَانَ بَقِيَ مِنْ حَرْبِ قُرَيْشٍ شَىْءٌ، فَأَبْقِنِي لَهُ حَتَّى أُجَاهِدَهُمْ فِيكَ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ وَضَعْتَ الْحَرْبَ فَافْجُرْهَا، وَاجْعَلْ مَوْتَتِي فِيهَا‏.‏ فَانْفَجَرَتْ مِنْ لَبَّتِهِ، فَلَمْ يَرُعْهُمْ وَفِي الْمَسْجِدِ خَيْمَةٌ مِنْ بَنِي غِفَارٍ إِلاَّ الدَّمُ يَسِيلُ إِلَيْهِمْ فَقَالُوا يَا أَهْلَ الْخَيْمَةِ مَا هَذَا الَّذِي يَأْتِينَا مِنْ قِبَلِكُمْ فَإِذَا سَعْدٌ يَغْذُو جُرْحُهُ دَمًا، فَمَاتَ مِنْهَا رضى الله عنه‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4122In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 166USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 448   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:The Prophet (ﷺ) said to Hassan, "Abuse them (with your poems), and Gabriel is with you (i.e, supports   
you)." (Through another group of sub narrators) Al-Bara bin Azib said, "On the day of Quraiza's   
(besiege), Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to Hassan bin Thabit, 'Abuse them (with your poems), and Gabriel is   
with you (i.e. supports you).' "

حَدَّثَنَا الْحَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَدِيٌّ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ الْبَرَاءَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِحَسَّانَ ‏  
"‏ اهْجُهُمْ ـ أَوْ هَاجِهِمْ ـ وَجِبْرِيلُ مَعَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4123In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 167USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 449   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Al-Bara' bin `Azib said (through another chain of sub-narrators):"On the day of Quraiza's (siege), Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to Hassan bin Thabit, 'Abuse them (with your poems), and Jibril is with you.'"

وَزَادَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ، قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ قُرَيْظَةَ لِحَسَّانَ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ ‏  
"‏ اهْجُ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، فَإِنَّ جِبْرِيلَ مَعَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4124In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 168USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 1, Book 59, Hadith 449   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin Abdullah (ra):The Prophet (ﷺ) led his Companions in the Fear Prayer in the seventh Ghazwa i.e. the Ghazwa of Dhat-ur-Riqa. Ibn Abbas said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) offered the Fear Prayer at a place called Dhi-Qarad."

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ أَخْبَرَنَا عِمْرَانُ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم صَلَّى بِأَصْحَابِهِ فِي الْخَوْفِ فِي غَزْوَةِ السَّابِعَةِ غَزْوَةِ ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ‏.‏ قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْخَوْفَ بِذِي قَرَدٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4125In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 169USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 1, Book 59, Hadith 449   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Jabir said that the Prophet (ﷺ) led the people in the Fear Prayer on the day of Muharib and Tha'laba (i.e. the day of the battle of Dhat-ur-Riqa').

وَقَالَ بَكْرُ بْنُ سَوَادَةَ حَدَّثَنِي زِيَادُ بْنُ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى، أَنَّ جَابِرًا، حَدَّثَهُمْ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ، صلى الله عليه وسلم بِهِمْ يَوْمَ مُحَارِبٍ وَثَعْلَبَةَ‏.‏

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Jabir added:"The Prophet (ﷺ) set out for the battle of Dhat-ur-Riqa' at a place called Nakhl and he met a group of people from Ghatafan, but there was no clash (between them); the people were afraid of each other and the Prophet (ﷺ) offered the two raka'at of the Fear prayer."  
  
Narrated Salama: "I fought in the company of the Prophet (ﷺ) on the day of al-Qarad."

وَقَالَ ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ سَمِعْتُ وَهْبَ بْنَ كَيْسَانَ، سَمِعْتُ جَابِرًا، خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ مِنْ نَخْلٍ فَلَقِيَ جَمْعًا مِنْ غَطَفَانَ، فَلَمْ يَكُنْ قِتَالٌ، وَأَخَافَ النَّاسُ بَعْضُهُمْ بَعْضًا فَصَلَّى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم رَكْعَتَىِ الْخَوْفِ‏.‏ وَقَالَ يَزِيدُ عَنْ سَلَمَةَ غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الْقَرَدِ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Burda:Abu Musa said, "We went out in the company of the Prophet (ﷺ) for a Ghazwa and we were six persons   
having one camel which we rode in rotation. So, (due to excessive walking) our feet became thin and   
my feet became thin and my nail dropped, and we used to wrap our feet with the pieces of cloth, and   
for this reason, the Ghazwa was named Dhat-ur-Riqa as we wrapped our feet with rags." When Abu-   
Musa narrated this (Hadith), he felt regretful to do so and said, as if he disliked to have disclosed a   
good deed of his.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلاَءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزَاةٍ وَنَحْنُ سِتَّةُ نَفَرٍ بَيْنَنَا بَعِيرٌ نَعْتَقِبُهُ، فَنَقِبَتْ أَقْدَامُنَا وَنَقِبَتْ قَدَمَاىَ وَسَقَطَتْ أَظْفَارِي، وَكُنَّا نَلُفُّ عَلَى أَرْجُلِنَا الْخِرَقَ، فَسُمِّيَتْ غَزْوَةَ ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ، لِمَا كُنَّا نَعْصِبُ مِنَ الْخِرَقِ عَلَى أَرْجُلِنَا، وَحَدَّثَ أَبُو مُوسَى بِهَذَا، ثُمَّ كَرِهَ ذَاكَ، قَالَ مَا كُنْتُ أَصْنَعُ بِأَنْ أَذْكُرَهُ‏.‏ كَأَنَّهُ كَرِهَ أَنْ يَكُونَ شَىْءٌ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ أَفْشَاهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Salih bin Khawwat:Concerning those who witnessed the Fear Prayer that was performed in the battle of Dhat-ur-Riqa' in   
the company of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ); One batch lined up behind him while another batch (lined up) facing   
the enemy. The Prophet (ﷺ) led the batch that was with him in one rak`a, and he stayed in the standing   
posture while that batch completed their (two rak`at) prayer by themselves and went away, lining in   
the face of the enemy, while the other batch came and he (i.e. the Prophet) offered his remaining rak`a   
with them, and then, kept on sitting till they completed their prayer by themselves, and he then   
finished his prayer with Taslim along with them.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ رُومَانَ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ خَوَّاتٍ، عَمَّنْ شَهِدَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ ذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ صَلَّى صَلاَةَ الْخَوْفِ أَنَّ طَائِفَةً صَفَّتْ مَعَهُ، وَطَائِفَةٌ وُجَاهَ الْعَدُوِّ، فَصَلَّى بِالَّتِي مَعَهُ رَكْعَةً، ثُمَّ ثَبَتَ قَائِمًا، وَأَتَمُّوا لأَنْفُسِهِمْ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفُوا، فَصَفُّوا وُجَاهَ الْعَدُوِّ، وَجَاءَتِ الطَّائِفَةُ الأُخْرَى فَصَلَّى بِهِمِ الرَّكْعَةَ الَّتِي بَقِيَتْ مِنْ صَلاَتِهِ، ثُمَّ ثَبَتَ جَالِسًا، وَأَتَمُّوا لأَنْفُسِهِمْ، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ بِهِمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4129In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 173USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 451   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Az-Zubair:Jabir said, "We were with the Prophet (ﷺ) at Nakhl," and then he mentioned the   
Fear prayer.   
Narrated Al-Qasim bin Muhammad: The Prophet (ﷺ) offered the Fear prayer in the Ghazwa of Banu   
Anmar.

وَقَالَ مُعَاذٌ حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ، قَالَ كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِنَخْلٍ‏.‏ فَذَكَرَ صَلاَةَ الْخَوْفِ‏.‏ قَالَ مَالِكٌ وَذَلِكَ أَحْسَنُ مَا سَمِعْتُ فِي صَلاَةِ الْخَوْفِ‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ اللَّيْثُ عَنْ هِشَامٍ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ أَنَّ الْقَاسِمَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ حَدَّثَهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزْوَةِ بَنِي أَنْمَارٍ‏.‏

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Narrated Sahl bin Abi Hathma:(describing the Fear prayer): The Imam stands up facing the Qibla and one batch of them (i.e. the   
army) (out of the two) prays along with him and the other batch faces the enemy. The Imam offers one   
rak`a with the first batch they themselves stand up alone and offer one bowing and two prostrations   
while they are still in their place, and then go away to relieve the second batch, and the second batch   
comes (and takes the place of the first batch in the prayer behind the Imam) and he offers the second   
rak`a with them. So he completes his two-rak`at and then the second batch bows and prostrates two   
prostrations (i.e. complete their second rak`a and thus all complete their prayer).  
  
(This hadith has also been narrated through two other chain by Sahl b. Abi Hathma)

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْقَطَّانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ الأَنْصَارِيِّ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ خَوَّاتٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَثْمَةَ، قَالَ يَقُومُ الإِمَامُ مُسْتَقْبِلَ الْقِبْلَةِ، وَطَائِفَةٌ مِنْهُمْ مَعَهُ وَطَائِفَةٌ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْعَدُوِّ، وُجُوهُهُمْ إِلَى الْعَدُوِّ، فَيُصَلِّي بِالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ رَكْعَةً، ثُمَّ يَقُومُونَ، فَيَرْكَعُونَ لأَنْفُسِهِمْ رَكْعَةً وَيَسْجُدُونَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ فِي مَكَانِهِمْ، ثُمَّ يَذْهَبُ هَؤُلاَءِ إِلَى مَقَامِ أُولَئِكَ فَيَرْكَعُ بِهِمْ رَكْعَةً، فَلَهُ ثِنْتَانِ، ثُمَّ يَرْكَعُونَ وَيَسْجُدُونَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ‏.‏   
حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ خَوَّاتٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ أَبِي حَثْمَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏  
حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، سَمِعَ الْقَاسِمَ، أَخْبَرَنِي صَالِحُ بْنُ خَوَّاتٍ، عَنْ سَهْلٍ، حَدَّثَهُ قَوْلَهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:I took part in a Ghazwa towards Najd along with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and we clashed with the enemy, and   
we lined up for them.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمٌ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ غَزَوْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قِبَلَ نَجْدٍ، فَوَازَيْنَا الْعَدُوَّ فَصَافَفْنَا لَهُمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4132In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 176USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 455   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) led the Fear-prayer with one of the two batches of the army while the other (batch)   
faced the enemy. Then the first batch went away and took places of their companions (i.e. second   
batch) and the second batch came and he led his second rak`a with them. Then he (i.e. the Prophet:   
finished his prayer with Taslim and then each of the two batches got up and completed their remaining   
one rak`a.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم صَلَّى بِإِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ، وَالطَّائِفَةُ الأُخْرَى مُوَاجِهَةُ الْعَدُوِّ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفُوا، فَقَامُوا فِي مَقَامِ أَصْحَابِهِمْ، فَجَاءَ أُولَئِكَ فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ رَكْعَةً، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمْ، ثُمَّ قَامَ هَؤُلاَءِ فَقَضَوْا رَكْعَتَهُمْ، وَقَامَ هَؤُلاَءِ فَقَضَوْا رَكْعَتَهُمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4133In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 177USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 456   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sinan and Abu Salama:Jabir mentioned that he had participated in a Ghazwa towards Najd in the company of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
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حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي سِنَانٌ، وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ أَنَّ جَابِرًا، أَخْبَرَ أَنَّهُ، غَزَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قِبَلَ نَجْدٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4134In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 178USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 457   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:That he fought in a Ghazwa towards Najd along with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and when Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
returned, he too, returned along with him. The time of the afternoon nap overtook them when they   
were in a valley full of thorny trees. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) dismounted and the people dispersed amongst the   
thorny trees, seeking the shade of the trees. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) took shelter under a Samura tree and hung   
his sword on it. We slept for a while when Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) suddenly called us, and we went to him, to   
find a bedouin sitting with him. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "This (bedouin) took my sword out of its sheath   
while I was asleep. When I woke up, the naked sword was in his hand and he said to me, 'Who can   
save you from me?, I replied, 'Allah.' Now here he is sitting." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) did not punish him (for   
that).

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَتِيقٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سِنَانِ بْنِ أَبِي سِنَانٍ الدُّؤَلِيِّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ، غَزَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قِبَلَ نَجْدٍ، فَلَمَّا قَفَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَفَلَ مَعَهُ، فَأَدْرَكَتْهُمُ الْقَائِلَةُ فِي وَادٍ كَثِيرِ الْعِضَاهِ، فَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَتَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ فِي الْعِضَاهِ يَسْتَظِلُّونَ بِالشَّجَرِ، وَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَحْتَ سَمُرَةٍ، فَعَلَّقَ بِهَا سَيْفَهُ، قَالَ جَابِرٌ فَنِمْنَا نَوْمَةً، ثُمَّ إِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَدْعُونَا، فَجِئْنَاهُ فَإِذَا عِنْدَهُ أَعْرَابِيٌّ جَالِسٌ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ إِنَّ هَذَا اخْتَرَطَ سَيْفِي، وَأَنَا نَائِمٌ فَاسْتَيْقَظْتُ، وَهْوَ فِي يَدِهِ صَلْتًا، فَقَالَ لِي مَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مِنِّي قُلْتُ اللَّهُ‏.‏ فَهَا هُوَ ذَا جَالِسٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ لَمْ يُعَاقِبْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

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(through another group of narrators) Jabir said:"We were in the company of the Prophet (during the   
battle of) Dhat-ur-Riqa', and we came across a shady tree and we left it for the Prophet (to take rest   
under its shade). A man from the pagans came while the Prophet's sword was hanging on the tree. He   
took it out of its sheath secretly and said (to the Prophet (ﷺ) ), 'Are you afraid of me?' The Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
'No.' He said, 'Who can save you from me?' The Prophet (ﷺ) said, Allah.' The companions of the Prophet (ﷺ)   
threatened him, then the Iqama for the prayer was announced and the Prophet (ﷺ) offered a two rak`at   
Fear prayer with one of the two batches, and that batch went aside and he offered two rak`a-t with the   
other batch. So the Prophet (ﷺ) offered four rak`at but the people offered two rak`at only." (The subnarrator)   
Abu Bishr added, "The man was Ghaurath bin Al-Harith and the battle was waged against   
Muharib Khasafa."

وَقَالَ أَبَانُ حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ، قَالَ كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِذَاتِ الرِّقَاعِ، فَإِذَا أَتَيْنَا عَلَى شَجَرَةٍ ظَلِيلَةٍ تَرَكْنَاهَا لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ وَسَيْفُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مُعَلَّقٌ بِالشَّجَرَةِ فَاخْتَرَطَهُ فَقَالَ تَخَافُنِي قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَمَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مِنِّي قَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَتَهَدَّدَهُ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَأُقِيمَتِ الصَّلاَةُ فَصَلَّى بِطَائِفَةٍ رَكْعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ تَأَخَّرُوا، وَصَلَّى بِالطَّائِفَةِ الأُخْرَى رَكْعَتَيْنِ، وَكَانَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَرْبَعٌ وَلِلْقَوْمِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ‏.‏ وَقَالَ مُسَدَّدٌ عَنْ أَبِي عَوَانَةَ عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ اسْمُ الرَّجُلِ غَوْرَثُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ، وَقَاتَلَ فِيهَا مُحَارِبَ خَصَفَةَ‏.‏

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Jabir added, "We were with the Prophet (ﷺ) at Nakhl and he offered the Fear prayer."   
Abu Huraira said, "I offered the Fear prayer with the Prophet (ﷺ) during the Ghazwa (i.e. the battle) of   
Najd." Abu Huraira came to the Prophet (ﷺ) during the day of Khaibar.

وَقَالَ أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ جَابِرٍ، كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِنَخْلٍ فَصَلَّى الْخَوْفَ‏.‏ وَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم غَزْوَةَ نَجْدٍ صَلاَةَ الْخَوْفِ‏.‏ وَإِنَّمَا جَاءَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَيَّامَ خَيْبَرَ‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn Muhairiz:I entered the Mosque and saw Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri and sat beside him and asked him about Al-Azl   
(i.e. coitus interruptus). Abu Sa`id said, "We went out with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) for the Ghazwa of Banu   
Al-Mustaliq and we received captives from among the Arab captives and we desired women and   
celibacy became hard on us and we loved to do coitus interruptus. So when we intended to do coitus   
interrupt us, we said, 'How can we do coitus interruptus before asking Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) who is present   
among us?" We asked (him) about it and he said, 'It is better for you not to do so, for if any soul (till   
the Day of Resurrection) is predestined to exist, it will exist."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يَحْيَى بْنِ حَبَّانَ، عَنِ ابْنِ مُحَيْرِيزٍ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ فَرَأَيْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ فَجَلَسْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَسَأَلْتُهُ عَنِ الْعَزْلِ،، قَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزْوَةِ بَنِي الْمُصْطَلِقِ، فَأَصَبْنَا سَبْيًا مِنْ سَبْىِ الْعَرَبِ، فَاشْتَهَيْنَا النِّسَاءَ وَاشْتَدَّتْ عَلَيْنَا الْعُزْبَةُ، وَأَحْبَبْنَا الْعَزْلَ، فَأَرَدْنَا أَنْ نَعْزِلَ، وَقُلْنَا نَعْزِلُ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِنَا قَبْلَ أَنْ نَسْأَلَهُ فَسَأَلْنَاهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ مَا عَلَيْكُمْ أَنْ لاَ تَفْعَلُوا، مَا مِنْ نَسَمَةٍ كَائِنَةٍ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ إِلاَّ وَهْىَ كَائِنَةٌ ‏"‏‏.‏

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:We took part in the Ghazwa of Najd along with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and when the time for the afternoon   
rest approached while he was in a valley with plenty of thorny trees, he dismounted under a tree and   
rested in its shade and hung his sword (on it). The people dispersed amongst the trees in order to have   
shade. While we were in this state, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) called us and we came and found a bedouin sitting   
in front of him. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "This (Bedouin) came to me while I was asleep, and he took my   
sword stealthily. I woke up while he was standing by my head, holding my sword without its sheath.   
He said, 'Who will save you from me?' I replied, 'Allah.' So he sheathed it (i.e. the sword) and sat   
down, and here he is." But Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) did not punish him.

حَدَّثَنَا مَحْمُودٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ غَزَوْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم غَزْوَةَ نَجْدٍ، فَلَمَّا أَدْرَكَتْهُ الْقَائِلَةُ وَهْوَ فِي وَادٍ كَثِيرِ الْعِضَاهِ، فَنَزَلَ تَحْتَ شَجَرَةٍ وَاسْتَظَلَّ بِهَا وَعَلَّقَ سَيْفَهُ، فَتَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ فِي الشَّجَرِ يَسْتَظِلُّونَ، وَبَيْنَا نَحْنُ كَذَلِكَ إِذْ دَعَانَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَجِئْنَا، فَإِذَا أَعْرَابِيٌّ قَاعِدٌ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ إِنَّ هَذَا أَتَانِي وَأَنَا نَائِمٌ، فَاخْتَرَطَ سَيْفِي فَاسْتَيْقَظْتُ، وَهْوَ قَائِمٌ عَلَى رَأْسِي، مُخْتَرِطٌ صَلْتًا، قَالَ مَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مِنِّي قُلْتُ اللَّهُ‏.‏ فَشَامَهُ، ثُمَّ قَعَدَ، فَهْوَ هَذَا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ وَلَمْ يُعَاقِبْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah Al-Ansari:I saw the Prophet (ﷺ) offering his Nawafil prayer on his Mount facing the East during the Ghazwa of   
Anmar.

حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذِئْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سُرَاقَةَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الأَنْصَارِيِّ، قَالَ رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزْوَةِ أَنْمَارٍ يُصَلِّي عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ، مُتَوَجِّهًا قِبَلَ الْمَشْرِقِ مُتَطَوِّعًا‏.‏

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Narrated `Aisha:Whenever Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) intended to go on a journey, he used to draw lots amongst his wives, and   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to take with him the one on whom lot fell. He drew lots amongst us during one of   
the Ghazwat which he fought. The lot fell on me and so I proceeded with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) after Allah's   
order of veiling (the women) had been revealed. I was carried (on the back of a camel) in my howdah   
and carried down while still in it (when we came to a halt). So we went on till Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had   
finished from that Ghazwa of his and returned.   
When we approached the city of Medina he announced at night that it was time for departure. So   
when they announced the news of departure, I got up and went away from the army camps, and after   
finishing from the call of nature, I came back to my riding animal. I touched my chest to find that my   
necklace which was made of Zifar beads (i.e. Yemenite beads partly black and partly white) was   
missing. So I returned to look for my necklace and my search for it detained me. (In the meanwhile)   
the people who used to carry me on my camel, came and took my howdah and put it on the back of   
my camel on which I used to ride, as they considered that I was in it. In those days women were light   
in weight for they did not get fat, and flesh did not cover their bodies in abundance as they used to eat   
only a little food. Those people therefore, disregarded the lightness of the howdah while lifting and   
carrying it; and at that time I was still a young girl. They made the camel rise and all of them left   
(along with it). I found my necklace after the army had gone.   
Then I came to their camping place to find no call maker of them, nor one who would respond to the   
call. So I intended to go to the place where I used to stay, thinking that they would miss me and come   
back to me (in my search). While I was sitting in my resting place, I was overwhelmed by sleep and   
slept. Safwan bin Al-Muattal As-Sulami Adh-Dhakwani was behind the army. When he reached my   
place in the morning, he saw the figure of a sleeping person and he recognized me on seeing me as he   
had seen me before the order of compulsory veiling (was prescribed). So I woke up when he recited   
Istirja' (i.e. "Inna li l-lahi wa inna llaihi raji'un") as soon as he recognized me. I veiled my face with   
my head cover at once, and by Allah, we did not speak a single word, and I did not hear him saying   
any word besides his Istirja'. He dismounted from his camel and made it kneel down, putting his leg   
on its front legs and then I got up and rode on it. Then he set out leading the camel that was carrying   
me till we overtook the army in the extreme heat of midday while they were at a halt (taking a rest).   
(Because of the event) some people brought destruction upon themselves and the one who spread the   
Ifk (i.e. slander) more, was `Abdullah bin Ubai Ibn Salul."   
(Urwa said, "The people propagated the slander and talked about it in his (i.e. `Abdullah's) presence   
and he confirmed it and listened to it and asked about it to let it prevail." `Urwa also added, "None   
was mentioned as members of the slanderous group besides (`Abdullah) except Hassan bin Thabit and   
Mistah bin Uthatha and Hamna bint Jahsh along with others about whom I have no knowledge, but   
they were a group as Allah said. It is said that the one who carried most of the slander was `Abdullah   
bin Ubai bin Salul." `Urwa added, "`Aisha disliked to have Hassan abused in her presence and she   
used to say, 'It was he who said: My father and his (i.e. my father's) father and my honor are all for the   
protection of Muhammad's honor from you.").   
`Aisha added, "After we returned to Medina, I became ill for a month. The people were propagating   
the forged statements of the slanderers while I was unaware of anything of all that, but I felt that in my   
present ailment, I was not receiving the same kindness from Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as I used to receive when   
I got sick. (But now) Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) would only come, greet me and say,' How is that (lady)?' and   
leave. That roused my doubts, but I did not discover the evil (i.e. slander) till I went out after my   
convalescence, I went out with Um Mistah to Al-Manasi' where we used to answer the call of nature   
and we used not to go out (to answer the call of nature) except at night, and that was before we had   
latrines near our houses. And this habit of our concerning evacuating the bowels, was similar to the   
habits of the old 'Arabs living in the deserts, for it would be troublesome for us to take latrines near   
our houses. So I and Um Mistah who was the daughter of Abu Ruhm bin Al-Muttalib bin `Abd   
Manaf, whose mother was the daughter of Sakhr bin 'Amir and the aunt of Abu Bakr As-Siddiq and   
whose son was Mistah bin Uthatha bin `Abbas bin Al-Muttalib, went out. I and Um Mistah returned to   
my house after we finished answering the call of nature. Um Mistah stumbled by getting her foot   
entangled in her covering sheet and on that she said, 'Let Mistah be ruined!' I said, 'What a hard word   
you have said. Do you abuse a man who took part in the battle of Badr?' On that she said, 'O you   
Hantah! Didn't you hear what he (i.e. Mistah) said? 'I said, 'What did he say?'   
Then she told me the slander of the people of Ifk. So my ailment was aggravated, and when I reached   
my home, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) came to me, and after greeting me, said, 'How is that (lady)?' I said, 'Will   
you allow me to go to my parents?' as I wanted to be sure about the news through them. Allah's   
Apostle allowed me (and I went to my parents) and asked my mother, 'O mother! What are the people   
talking about?' She said, 'O my daughter! Don't worry, for scarcely is there a charming woman who is   
loved by her husband and whose husband has other wives besides herself that they (i.e. women) would   
find faults with her.' I said, 'Subhan-Allah! (I testify the uniqueness of Allah). Are the people really   
talking in this way?' I kept on weeping that night till dawn I could neither stop weeping nor sleep then   
in the morning again, I kept on weeping. When the Divine Inspiration was delayed.   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) called `Ali bin Abi Talib and Usama bin Zaid to ask and consult them about divorcing   
me. Usama bin Zaid said what he knew of my innocence, and the respect he preserved in himself for   
me. Usama said, '(O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!) She is your wife and we do not know anything except good   
about her.' `Ali bin Abi Talib said, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Allah does not put you in difficulty and there   
are plenty of women other than she, yet, ask the maid-servant who will tell you the truth.' On that   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) called Barira (i.e. the maid-servant) and said, 'O Barira! Did you ever see anything   
which aroused your suspicion?' Barira said to him, 'By Him Who has sent you with the Truth. I have   
never seen anything in her (i.e. Aisha) which I would conceal, except that she is a young girl who   
sleeps leaving the dough of her family exposed so that the domestic goats come and eat it.'   
So, on that day, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) got up on the pulpit and complained about `Abdullah bin Ubai (bin   
Salul) before his companions, saying, 'O you Muslims! Who will relieve me from that man who has   
hurt me with his evil statement about my family? By Allah, I know nothing except good about my   
family and they have blamed a man about whom I know nothing except good and he used never to   
enter my home except with me.' Sa`d bin Mu`adh the brother of Banu `Abd Al-Ashhal got up and   
said, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I will relieve you from him; if he is from the tribe of Al-Aus, then I will chop   
his head off, and if he is from our brothers, i.e. Al-Khazraj, then order us, and we will fulfill your   
order.' On that, a man from Al-Khazraj got up. Um Hassan, his cousin, was from his branch tribe, and   
he was Sa`d bin Ubada, chief of Al-Khazraj. Before this incident, he was a pious man, but his love for   
his tribe goaded him into saying to Sa`d (bin Mu`adh). 'By Allah, you have told a lie; you shall not   
and cannot kill him. If he belonged to your people, you would not wish him to be killed.'   
On that, Usaid bin Hudair who was the cousin of Sa`d (bin Mu`adh) got up and said to Sa`d bin   
'Ubada, 'By Allah! You are a liar! We will surely kill him, and you are a hypocrite arguing on the   
behalf of hypocrites.' On this, the two tribes of Al-Aus and Al Khazraj got so much excited that they   
were about to fight while Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was standing on the pulpit. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) kept on   
quietening them till they became silent and so did he. All that day I kept on weeping with my tears   
never ceasing, and I could never sleep.   
In the morning my parents were with me and I wept for two nights and a day with my tears never   
ceasing and I could never sleep till I thought that my liver would burst from weeping. So, while my   
parents were sitting with me and I was weeping, an Ansari woman asked me to grant her admittance. I   
allowed her to come in, and when she came in, she sat down and started weeping with me. While we   
were in this state, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) came, greeted us and sat down. He had never sat with me since that   
day of the slander. A month had elapsed and no Divine Inspiration came to him about my case. Allah's   
Apostle then recited Tashah-hud and then said, 'Amma Badu, O `Aisha! I have been informed so-andso   
about you; if you are innocent, then soon Allah will reveal your innocence, and if you have   
committed a sin, then repent to Allah and ask Him for forgiveness for when a slave confesses his sins   
and asks Allah for forgiveness, Allah accepts his repentance.'   
(continued...)   
(continuing... 1): -5.462:... ...   
When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) finished his speech, my tears ceased flowing completely that I no longer felt a   
single drop of tear flowing. I said to my father, 'Reply to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) on my behalf concerning   
what he has said.' My father said, 'By Allah, I do not know what to say to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) .' Then I   
said to my mother, 'Reply to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) on my behalf concerning what he has said.' She said, 'By   
Allah, I do not know what to say to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).' In spite of the fact that I was a young girl and had   
a little knowledge of Qur'an, I said, 'By Allah, no doubt I know that you heard this (slanderous) speech   
so that it has been planted in your hearts (i.e. minds) and you have taken it as a truth. Now if I tell you   
that I am innocent, you will not believe me, and if confess to you about it, and Allah knows that I am   
innocent, you will surely believe me. By Allah, I find no similitude for me and you except that of   
Joseph's father when he said, '(For me) patience in the most fitting against that which you assert; it is   
Allah (Alone) Whose Help can be sought.' Then I turned to the other side and lay on my bed; and   
Allah knew then that I was innocent and hoped that Allah would reveal my innocence. But, by Allah, I   
never thought that Allah would reveal about my case, Divine Inspiration, that would be recited   
(forever) as I considered myself too unworthy to be talked of by Allah with something of my concern,   
but I hoped that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) might have a dream in which Allah would prove my innocence. But,   
by Allah, before Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) left his seat and before any of the household left, the Divine   
inspiration came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).   
So there overtook him the same hard condition which used to overtake him, (when he used to be   
inspired Divinely). The sweat was dropping from his body like pearls though it was a wintry day and   
that was because of the weighty statement which was being revealed to him. When that state of   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was over, he got up smiling, and the first word he said was, 'O `Aisha! Allah has   
declared your innocence!' Then my Mother said to me, 'Get up and go to him (i.e. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)). I   
replied, 'By Allah, I will not go to him, and I praise none but Allah. So Allah revealed the ten Verses:-   
- "Verily! They who spread the slander Are a gang, among you............." (24.11-20)   
Allah revealed those Qur'anic Verses to declare my innocence. Abu Bakr As-Siddiq who used to   
disburse money for Mistah bin Uthatha because of his relationship to him and his poverty, said, 'By   
Allah, I will never give to Mistah bin Uthatha anything after what he has said about Aisha.' Then   
Allah revealed:--   
"And let not those among you who are good and wealthy swear not to give (any sort of help) to their   
kinsmen, those in need, and those who have left their homes for Allah's cause, let them pardon and   
forgive. Do you not love that Allah should forgive you? And Allah is oft-Forgiving Most Merciful."   
(24.22)   
Abu Bakr As-Siddiq said, 'Yes, by Allah, I would like that Allah forgive me.' and went on giving   
Mistah the money he used to give him before. He also added, 'By Allah, I will never deprive him of it   
at all.'   
Aisha further said:." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) also asked Zainab bint Jahsh (i.e. his wife) about my case. He   
said to Zainab, 'What do you know and what did you see?" She replied, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I refrain   
from claiming falsely that I have heard or seen anything. By Allah, I know nothing except good (about   
`Aisha).' From amongst the wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) Zainab was my peer (in beauty and in the love she   
received from the Prophet) but Allah saved her from that evil because of her piety. Her sister Hamna,   
started struggling on her behalf and she was destroyed along with those who were destroyed. The man   
who was blamed said, 'Subhan-Allah! By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, I have never uncovered the   
cover (i.e. veil) of any female.' Later on the man was martyred in Allah's Cause."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، وَسَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ، وَعَلْقَمَةُ بْنُ وَقَّاصٍ، وَعُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، رضى الله عنها زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ قَالَ لَهَا أَهْلُ الإِفْكِ مَا قَالُوا، وَكُلُّهُمْ حَدَّثَنِي طَائِفَةً مِنْ حَدِيثِهَا، وَبَعْضُهُمْ كَانَ أَوْعَى لِحَدِيثِهَا مِنْ بَعْضٍ وَأَثْبَتَ لَهُ اقْتِصَاصًا، وَقَدْ وَعَيْتُ عَنْ كُلِّ رَجُلٍ مِنْهُمُ الْحَدِيثَ الَّذِي حَدَّثَنِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، وَبَعْضُ حَدِيثِهِمْ يُصَدِّقُ بَعْضًا، وَإِنْ كَانَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْعَى لَهُ مِنْ بَعْضٍ، قَالُوا قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِذَا أَرَادَ سَفَرًا أَقْرَعَ بَيْنَ أَزْوَاجِهِ، فَأَيُّهُنَّ خَرَجَ سَهْمُهَا، خَرَجَ بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَعَهُ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَأَقْرَعَ بَيْنَنَا فِي غَزْوَةٍ غَزَاهَا فَخَرَجَ فِيهَا سَهْمِي، فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعْدَ مَا أُنْزِلَ الْحِجَابُ، فَكُنْتُ أُحْمَلُ فِي هَوْدَجِي وَأُنْزَلُ فِيهِ، فَسِرْنَا حَتَّى إِذَا فَرَغَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ غَزْوَتِهِ تِلْكَ وَقَفَلَ، دَنَوْنَا مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ قَافِلِينَ، آذَنَ لَيْلَةً بِالرَّحِيلِ، فَقُمْتُ حِينَ آذَنُوا بِالرَّحِيلِ فَمَشَيْتُ حَتَّى جَاوَزْتُ الْجَيْشَ، فَلَمَّا قَضَيْتُ شَأْنِي أَقْبَلْتُ إِلَى رَحْلِي، فَلَمَسْتُ صَدْرِي، فَإِذَا عِقْدٌ لِي مِنْ جَزْعِ ظَفَارِ قَدِ انْقَطَعَ، فَرَجَعْتُ فَالْتَمَسْتُ عِقْدِي، فَحَبَسَنِي ابْتِغَاؤُهُ، قَالَتْ وَأَقْبَلَ الرَّهْطُ الَّذِينَ كَانُوا يُرَحِّلُونِي فَاحْتَمَلُوا هَوْدَجِي، فَرَحَلُوهُ عَلَى بَعِيرِي الَّذِي كُنْتُ أَرْكَبُ عَلَيْهِ، وَهُمْ يَحْسِبُونَ أَنِّي فِيهِ، وَكَانَ النِّسَاءُ إِذْ ذَاكَ خِفَافًا لَمْ يَهْبُلْنَ وَلَمْ يَغْشَهُنَّ اللَّحْمُ، إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلْنَ الْعُلْقَةَ مِنَ الطَّعَامِ، فَلَمْ يَسْتَنْكِرِ الْقَوْمُ خِفَّةَ الْهَوْدَجِ حِينَ رَفَعُوهُ وَحَمَلُوهُ، وَكُنْتُ جَارِيَةً حَدِيثَةَ السِّنِّ، فَبَعَثُوا الْجَمَلَ فَسَارُوا، وَوَجَدْتُ عِقْدِي بَعْدَ مَا اسْتَمَرَّ الْجَيْشُ، فَجِئْتُ مَنَازِلَهُمْ وَلَيْسَ بِهَا مِنْهُمْ دَاعٍ وَلاَ مُجِيبٌ، فَتَيَمَّمْتُ مَنْزِلِي الَّذِي كُنْتُ بِهِ، وَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُمْ سَيَفْقِدُونِي فَيَرْجِعُونَ إِلَىَّ، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا جَالِسَةٌ فِي مَنْزِلِي غَلَبَتْنِي عَيْنِي فَنِمْتُ، وَكَانَ صَفْوَانُ بْنُ الْمُعَطَّلِ السُّلَمِيُّ ثُمَّ الذَّكْوَانِيُّ مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْجَيْشِ، فَأَصْبَحَ عِنْدَ مَنْزِلِي فَرَأَى سَوَادَ إِنْسَانٍ نَائِمٍ، فَعَرَفَنِي حِينَ رَآنِي، وَكَانَ رَآنِي قَبْلَ الْحِجَابِ، فَاسْتَيْقَظْتُ بِاسْتِرْجَاعِهِ حِينَ عَرَفَنِي، فَخَمَّرْتُ وَجْهِي بِجِلْبَابِي، وَاللَّهِ مَا تَكَلَّمْنَا بِكَلِمَةٍ وَلاَ سَمِعْتُ مِنْهُ كَلِمَةً غَيْرَ اسْتِرْجَاعِهِ، وَهَوَى حَتَّى أَنَاخَ رَاحِلَتَهُ، فَوَطِئَ عَلَى يَدِهَا، فَقُمْتُ إِلَيْهَا فَرَكِبْتُهَا، فَانْطَلَقَ يَقُودُ بِي الرَّاحِلَةَ حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا الْجَيْشَ مُوغِرِينَ فِي نَحْرِ الظَّهِيرَةِ، وَهُمْ نُزُولٌ ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَهَلَكَ ‏{‏فِيَّ‏}‏ مَنْ هَلَكَ، وَكَانَ الَّذِي تَوَلَّى كِبْرَ الإِفْكِ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أُبَىٍّ ابْنَ سَلُولَ‏.‏ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ أُخْبِرْتُ أَنَّهُ كَانَ يُشَاعُ وَيُتَحَدَّثُ بِهِ عِنْدَهُ، فَيُقِرُّهُ وَيَسْتَمِعُهُ وَيَسْتَوْشِيهِ‏.‏ وَقَالَ عُرْوَةُ أَيْضًا لَمْ يُسَمَّ مِنْ أَهْلِ الإِفْكِ أَيْضًا إِلاَّ حَسَّانُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ، وَمِسْطَحُ بْنُ أُثَاثَةَ، وَحَمْنَةُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ فِي نَاسٍ آخَرِينَ، لاَ عِلْمَ لِي بِهِمْ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهُمْ عُصْبَةٌ ـ كَمَا قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ـ وَإِنَّ كُبْرَ ذَلِكَ يُقَالُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أُبَىٍّ ابْنُ سَلُولَ‏.‏ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ كَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ تَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُسَبَّ عِنْدَهَا حَسَّانُ، وَتَقُولُ إِنَّهُ الَّذِي قَالَ:  
  
 فَإِنَّ أَبِي وَوَالِدَهُ وَعِرْضِي     لِعِرْضِ مُحَمَّدٍ مِنْكُمْ وِقَاءُ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَقَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ فَاشْتَكَيْتُ حِينَ قَدِمْتُ شَهْرًا، وَالنَّاسُ يُفِيضُونَ فِي قَوْلِ أَصْحَابِ الإِفْكِ، لاَ أَشْعُرُ بِشَىْءٍ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، وَهْوَ يَرِيبُنِي فِي وَجَعِي أَنِّي لاَ أَعْرِفُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم اللُّطْفَ الَّذِي كُنْتُ أَرَى مِنْهُ حِينَ أَشْتَكِي، إِنَّمَا يَدْخُلُ عَلَىَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَيُسَلِّمُ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ ‏"‏ كَيْفَ تِيكُمْ ‏"‏ ثُمَّ يَنْصَرِفُ، فَذَلِكَ يَرِيبُنِي وَلاَ أَشْعُرُ بِالشَّرِّ، حَتَّى خَرَجْتُ حِينَ نَقَهْتُ، فَخَرَجْتُ مَعَ أُمِّ مِسْطَحٍ قِبَلَ الْمَنَاصِعِ، وَكَانَ مُتَبَرَّزَنَا، وَكُنَّا لاَ نَخْرُجُ إِلاَّ لَيْلاً إِلَى لَيْلٍ، وَذَلِكَ قَبْلَ أَنْ نَتَّخِذَ الْكُنُفَ قَرِيبًا مِنْ بُيُوتِنَا‏.‏ قَالَتْ وَأَمْرُنَا أَمْرُ الْعَرَبِ الأُوَلِ فِي الْبَرِّيَّةِ قِبَلَ الْغَائِطِ، وَكُنَّا نَتَأَذَّى بِالْكُنُفِ أَنْ نَتَّخِذَهَا عِنْدَ بُيُوتِنَا، قَالَتْ فَانْطَلَقْتُ أَنَا وَأُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ وَهْىَ ابْنَةُ أَبِي رُهْمِ بْنِ الْمُطَّلِبِ بْنِ عَبْدِ مَنَافٍ، وَأُمُّهَا بِنْتُ صَخْرِ بْنِ عَامِرٍ خَالَةُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ، وَابْنُهَا مِسْطَحُ بْنُ أُثَاثَةَ بْنِ عَبَّادِ بْنِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، فَأَقْبَلْتُ أَنَا وَأُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ قِبَلَ بَيْتِي، حِينَ فَرَغْنَا مِنْ شَأْنِنَا، فَعَثَرَتْ أُمُّ مِسْطَحٍ فِي مِرْطِهَا فَقَالَتْ تَعِسَ مِسْطَحٌ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ لَهَا بِئْسَ مَا قُلْتِ، أَتَسُبِّينَ رَجُلاً شَهِدَ بَدْرًا فَقَالَتْ أَىْ هَنْتَاهْ وَلَمْ تَسْمَعِي مَا قَالَ قَالَتْ وَقُلْتُ مَا قَالَ فَأَخْبَرَتْنِي بِقَوْلِ أَهْلِ الإِفْكِ ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَازْدَدْتُ مَرَضًا عَلَى مَرَضِي، فَلَمَّا رَجَعْتُ إِلَى بَيْتِي دَخَلَ عَلَىَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ كَيْفَ تِيكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ أَتَأْذَنُ لِي أَنْ آتِيَ أَبَوَىَّ قَالَتْ وَأُرِيدُ أَنْ أَسْتَيْقِنَ الْخَبَرَ مِنْ قِبَلِهِمَا، قَالَتْ فَأَذِنَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَقُلْتُ لأُمِّي يَا أُمَّتَاهُ مَاذَا يَتَحَدَّثُ النَّاسُ قَالَتْ يَا بُنَيَّةُ هَوِّنِي عَلَيْكِ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَقَلَّمَا كَانَتِ امْرَأَةٌ قَطُّ وَضِيئَةً عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ يُحِبُّهَا لَهَا ضَرَائِرُ إِلاَّ كَثَّرْنَ عَلَيْهَا‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَقُلْتُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ أَوَلَقَدْ تَحَدَّثَ النَّاسُ بِهَذَا قَالَتْ فَبَكَيْتُ تِلْكَ اللَّيْلَةَ، حَتَّى أَصْبَحْتُ لاَ يَرْقَأُ لِي دَمْعٌ، وَلاَ أَكْتَحِلُ بِنَوْمٍ، ثُمَّ أَصْبَحْتُ أَبْكِي ـ قَالَتْ ـ وَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وَأُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ حِينَ اسْتَلْبَثَ الْوَحْىُ يَسْأَلُهُمَا وَيَسْتَشِيرُهُمَا فِي فِرَاقِ أَهْلِهِ ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَأَمَّا أُسَامَةُ فَأَشَارَ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالَّذِي يَعْلَمُ مِنْ بَرَاءَةِ أَهْلِهِ، وَبِالَّذِي يَعْلَمُ لَهُمْ فِي نَفْسِهِ، فَقَالَ أُسَامَةُ أَهْلَكَ وَلاَ نَعْلَمُ إِلاَّ خَيْرًا‏.‏ وَأَمَّا عَلِيٌّ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَمْ يُضَيِّقِ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، وَالنِّسَاءُ سِوَاهَا كَثِيرٌ، وَسَلِ الْجَارِيَةَ تَصْدُقْكَ‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَدَعَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَرِيرَةَ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَىْ بَرِيرَةُ هَلْ رَأَيْتِ مِنْ شَىْءٍ يَرِيبُكِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ لَهُ بَرِيرَةُ وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ مَا رَأَيْتُ عَلَيْهَا أَمْرًا قَطُّ أَغْمِصُهُ، غَيْرَ أَنَّهَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثَةُ السِّنِّ تَنَامُ عَنْ عَجِينِ أَهْلِهَا، فَتَأْتِي الدَّاجِنُ فَتَأْكُلُهُ ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ يَوْمِهِ، فَاسْتَعْذَرَ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أُبَىٍّ وَهْوَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَا مَعْشَرَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ مَنْ يَعْذِرُنِي مِنْ رَجُلٍ قَدْ بَلَغَنِي عَنْهُ أَذَاهُ فِي أَهْلِي، وَاللَّهِ مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَى أَهْلِي إِلاَّ خَيْرًا، وَلَقَدْ ذَكَرُوا رَجُلاً مَا عَلِمْتُ عَلَيْهِ إِلاَّ خَيْرًا، وَمَا يَدْخُلُ عَلَى أَهْلِي إِلاَّ مَعِي ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَقَامَ سَعْدُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ أَخُو بَنِي عَبْدِ الأَشْهَلِ فَقَالَ أَنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَعْذِرُكَ، فَإِنْ كَانَ مِنَ الأَوْسِ ضَرَبْتُ عُنُقَهُ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِنْ إِخْوَانِنَا مِنَ الْخَزْرَجِ أَمَرْتَنَا فَفَعَلْنَا أَمْرَكَ‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْخَزْرَجِ، وَكَانَتْ أُمُّ حَسَّانَ بِنْتَ عَمِّهِ مِنْ فَخِذِهِ، وَهْوَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ، وَهْوَ سَيِّدُ الْخَزْرَجِ ـ قَالَتْ ـ وَكَانَ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ رَجُلاً صَالِحًا، وَلَكِنِ احْتَمَلَتْهُ الْحَمِيَّةُ فَقَالَ لِسَعْدٍ كَذَبْتَ لَعَمْرُ اللَّهِ لاَ تَقْتُلُهُ، وَلاَ تَقْدِرُ عَلَى قَتْلِهِ، وَلَوْ كَانَ مِنْ رَهْطِكَ مَا أَحْبَبْتَ أَنْ يُقْتَلَ‏.‏ فَقَامَ أُسَيْدُ بْنُ حُضَيْرٍ ـ وَهْوَ ابْنُ عَمِّ سَعْدٍ ـ فَقَالَ لِسَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَادَةَ كَذَبْتَ لَعَمْرُ اللَّهِ لَنَقْتُلَنَّهُ، فَإِنَّكَ مُنَافِقٌ تُجَادِلُ عَنِ الْمُنَافِقِينَ‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَثَارَ الْحَيَّانِ الأَوْسُ وَالْخَزْرَجُ حَتَّى هَمُّوا أَنْ يَقْتَتِلُوا، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَائِمٌ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَلَمْ يَزَلْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُخَفِّضُهُمْ حَتَّى سَكَتُوا وَسَكَتَ ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَبَكَيْتُ يَوْمِي ذَلِكَ كُلَّهُ، لاَ يَرْقَأُ لِي دَمْعٌ، وَلاَ أَكْتَحِلُ بِنَوْمٍ ـ قَالَتْ ـ وَأَصْبَحَ أَبَوَاىَ عِنْدِي، وَقَدْ بَكَيْتُ لَيْلَتَيْنِ وَيَوْمًا، لاَ يَرْقَأُ لِي دَمْعٌ، وَلاَ أَكْتَحِلُ بِنَوْمٍ، حَتَّى إِنِّي لأَظُنُّ أَنَّ الْبُكَاءَ فَالِقٌ كَبِدِي، فَبَيْنَا أَبَوَاىَ جَالِسَانِ عِنْدِي وَأَنَا أَبْكِي فَاسْتَأْذَنَتْ عَلَىَّ امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، فَأَذِنْتُ لَهَا، فَجَلَسَتْ تَبْكِي مَعِي ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَبَيْنَا نَحْنُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ دَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَيْنَا، فَسَلَّمَ ثُمَّ جَلَسَ ـ قَالَتْ ـ وَلَمْ يَجْلِسْ عِنْدِي مُنْذُ قِيلَ مَا قِيلَ قَبْلَهَا، وَقَدْ لَبِثَ شَهْرًا لاَ يُوحَى إِلَيْهِ فِي شَأْنِي بِشَىْءٍ ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَتَشَهَّدَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ جَلَسَ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَمَّا بَعْدُ، يَا عَائِشَةُ إِنَّهُ بَلَغَنِي عَنْكِ كَذَا وَكَذَا، فَإِنْ كُنْتِ بَرِيئَةً، فَسَيُبَرِّئُكِ اللَّهُ، وَإِنْ كُنْتِ أَلْمَمْتِ بِذَنْبٍ، فَاسْتَغْفِرِي اللَّهَ وَتُوبِي إِلَيْهِ، فَإِنَّ الْعَبْدَ إِذَا اعْتَرَفَ ثُمَّ تَابَ تَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَلَمَّا قَضَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَقَالَتَهُ قَلَصَ دَمْعِي حَتَّى مَا أُحِسُّ مِنْهُ قَطْرَةً، فَقُلْتُ لأَبِي أَجِبْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَنِّي فِيمَا قَالَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبِي وَاللَّهِ مَا أَدْرِي مَا أَقُولُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ لأُمِّي أَجِيبِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِيمَا قَالَ‏.‏ قَالَتْ أُمِّي وَاللَّهِ مَا أَدْرِي مَا أَقُولُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ وَأَنَا جَارِيَةٌ حَدِيثَةُ السِّنِّ لاَ أَقْرَأُ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ كَثِيرًا إِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ لَقَدْ سَمِعْتُمْ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ حَتَّى اسْتَقَرَّ فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ وَصَدَّقْتُمْ بِهِ، فَلَئِنْ قُلْتُ لَكُمْ إِنِّي بَرِيئَةٌ لاَ تُصَدِّقُونِي، وَلَئِنِ اعْتَرَفْتُ لَكُمْ بِأَمْرٍ، وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ أَنِّي مِنْهُ بَرِيئَةٌ لَتُصَدِّقُنِّي، فَوَاللَّهِ لاَ أَجِدُ لِي وَلَكُمْ مَثَلاً إِلاَّ أَبَا يُوسُفَ حِينَ قَالَ ‏{‏فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ وَاللَّهُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ عَلَى مَا تَصِفُونَ‏}‏ ثُمَّ تَحَوَّلْتُ وَاضْطَجَعْتُ عَلَى فِرَاشِي، وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ أَنِّي حِينَئِذٍ بَرِيئَةٌ، وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ مُبَرِّئِي بِبَرَاءَتِي وَلَكِنْ وَاللَّهِ مَا كُنْتُ أَظُنُّ أَنَّ اللَّهَ مُنْزِلٌ فِي شَأْنِي وَحْيًا يُتْلَى، لَشَأْنِي فِي نَفْسِي كَانَ أَحْقَرَ مِنْ أَنْ يَتَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ فِيَّ بِأَمْرٍ، وَلَكِنْ كُنْتُ أَرْجُو أَنْ يَرَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي النَّوْمِ رُؤْيَا يُبَرِّئُنِي اللَّهُ بِهَا، فَوَاللَّهِ مَا رَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَجْلِسَهُ، وَلاَ خَرَجَ أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْبَيْتِ، حَتَّى أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ، فَأَخَذَهُ مَا كَانَ يَأْخُذُهُ مِنَ الْبُرَحَاءِ، حَتَّى إِنَّهُ لَيَتَحَدَّرُ مِنْهُ مِنَ الْعَرَقِ مِثْلُ الْجُمَانِ وَهْوَ فِي يَوْمٍ شَاتٍ، مِنْ ثِقَلِ الْقَوْلِ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ ـ قَالَتْ ـ فَسُرِّيَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ يَضْحَكُ، فَكَانَتْ أَوَّلَ كَلِمَةٍ تَكَلَّمَ بِهَا أَنْ قَالَ ‏"‏ يَا عَائِشَةُ أَمَّا اللَّهُ فَقَدْ بَرَّأَكِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَقَالَتْ لِي أُمِّي قُومِي إِلَيْهِ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَقُومُ إِلَيْهِ، فَإِنِّي لاَ أَحْمَدُ إِلاَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ ـ قَالَتْ ـ وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ‏{‏إِنَّ الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا بِالإِفْكِ‏}‏ الْعَشْرَ الآيَاتِ، ثُمَّ أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ هَذَا فِي بَرَاءَتِي‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ ـ وَكَانَ يُنْفِقُ عَلَى مِسْطَحِ بْنِ أُثَاثَةَ لِقَرَابَتِهِ مِنْهُ وَفَقْرِهِ ـ وَاللَّهِ لاَ أُنْفِقُ عَلَى مِسْطَحٍ شَيْئًا أَبَدًا بَعْدَ الَّذِي قَالَ لِعَائِشَةَ مَا قَالَ‏.‏ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ ‏{‏ وَلاَ يَأْتَلِ أُولُو الْفَضْلِ مِنْكُمْ‏}‏ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ‏{‏غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ‏}‏ قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ بَلَى وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لأُحِبُّ أَنْ يَغْفِرَ اللَّهُ لِي   
فَرَجَعَ إِلَى مِسْطَحٍ النَّفَقَةَ الَّتِي كَانَ يُنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِ وَقَالَ وَاللَّهِ لَا أَنْزِعُهَا مِنْهُ أَبَدًا قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ سَأَلَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتَ جَحْشٍ عَنْ أَمْرِي فَقَالَ لِزَيْنَبَ مَاذَا عَلِمْتِ أَوْ رَأَيْتِ فَقَالَتْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَحْمِي سَمْعِي وَبَصَرِي وَاللَّهِ مَا عَلِمْتُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ وَهِيَ الَّتِي كَانَتْ تُسَامِينِي مِنْ أَزْوَاجِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَعَصَمَهَا اللَّهُ بِالْوَرَعِ قَالَتْ وَطَفِقَتْ أُخْتُهَا حَمْنَةُ تُحَارِبُ لَهَا فَهَلَكَتْ فِيمَنْ هَلَكَ قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ فَهَذَا الَّذِي بَلَغَنِي مِنْ حَدِيثِ هَؤُلَاءِ الرَّهْطِ ثُمَّ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ وَاللَّهِ إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ الَّذِي قِيلَ لَهُ مَا قِيلَ لَيَقُولُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ مَا كَشَفْتُ مِنْ كَنَفِ أُنْثَى قَطُّ قَالَتْ ثُمَّ قُتِلَ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ

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Narrated Az-Zuhri:Al-Walid bin `Abdul Malik said to me, "Have you heard that `Ali' was one of those who slandered   
`Aisha?" I replied, "No, but two men from your people (named) Abu Salama bin `Abdur-Rahman and   
Abu Bakr bin `Abdur-Rahman bin Al-Harith have informed me that Aisha told them that `Ali   
remained silent about her case."

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، قَالَ أَمْلَى عَلَىَّ هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ مِنْ حِفْظِهِ أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ قَالَ لِي الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ أَبَلَغَكَ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا، كَانَ فِيمَنْ قَذَفَ عَائِشَةَ قُلْتُ لاَ‏.‏ وَلَكِنْ قَدْ أَخْبَرَنِي رَجُلاَنِ مِنْ قَوْمِكِ أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ وَأَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ لَهُمَا كَانَ عَلِيٌّ مُسَلِّمًا فِي شَأْنِهَا‏.‏   
فَرَاجَعُوهُ فَلَمْ يَرْجِعْ وَقَالَ مُسَلِّمًا بِلَا شَكٍّ فِيهِ وَعَلَيْهِ كَانَ فِي أَصْلِ الْعَتِيقِ كَذَلِكَ

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Narrated Masruq bin Al-Aida:Um Ruman, the mother of `Aisha said that while `Aisha and she were sitting, an Ansari woman came   
and said, "May Allah harm such and-such a person!" Um Ruman said to her, What is the matter?" She   
replied, "My son was amongst those who talked of the story (of the Slander)." Um Ruman said, "What   
is that?" She said, "So-and-so...." and narrated the whole story. On that `Aisha said, "Did Allah's   
Apostle hear about that?" She replies, "yes." `Aisha further said, "And Abu Bakr too?" She replied,   
"Yes." On that, `Aisha fell down fainting, and when she came to her senses, she had got fever with   
rigors. I put her clothes over her and covered her. The Prophet (ﷺ) came and asked, "What is wrong with   
this (lady)?" Um Ruman replied, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! She (i.e. `Aisha) has got temperature with   
rigors." He said, "Perhaps it is because of the story that has been talked about?" She said, "Yes."   
`Aisha sat up and said, "By Allah, if I took an oath (that I am innocent), you would not believe me,   
and if I said (that I am not innocent), you would not excuse me. My and your example is like that of   
Jacob and his sons (as Jacob said ): 'It is Allah (Alone) Whose Help can be sought against that you   
assert.' Um Ruman said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) then went out saying nothing. Then Allah declared her   
innocence. On that, `Aisha said (to the Prophet), "I thank Allah only; thank neither anybody else nor   
you."

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَسْرُوقُ بْنُ الأَجْدَعِ، قَالَ حَدَّثَتْنِي أُمُّ رُومَانَ ـ وَهْىَ أُمُّ عَائِشَةَ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ بَيْنَا أَنَا قَاعِدَةٌ أَنَا وَعَائِشَةُ إِذْ وَلَجَتِ امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ فَقَالَتْ فَعَلَ اللَّهُ بِفُلاَنٍ وَفَعَلَ‏.‏ فَقَالَتْ أُمُّ رُومَانَ وَمَا ذَاكَ قَالَتْ ابْنِي فِيمَنْ حَدَّثَ الْحَدِيثَ‏.‏ قَالَتْ وَمَا ذَاكَ قَالَتْ كَذَا وَكَذَا‏.‏ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ سَمِعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَتْ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَتْ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ قَالَتْ نَعَمْ‏.‏ فَخَرَّتْ مَغْشِيًّا عَلَيْهَا، فَمَا أَفَاقَتْ إِلاَّ وَعَلَيْهَا حُمَّى بِنَافِضٍ، فَطَرَحْتُ عَلَيْهَا ثِيَابَهَا فَغَطَّيْتُهَا‏.‏ فَجَاءَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ مَا شَأْنُ هَذِهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَخَذَتْهَا الْحُمَّى بِنَافِضٍ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَلَعَلَّ فِي حَدِيثٍ تُحُدِّثَ بِهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ نَعَمْ‏.‏ فَقَعَدَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَقَالَتْ وَاللَّهِ لَئِنْ حَلَفْتُ لاَ تُصَدِّقُونِي، وَلَئِنْ قُلْتُ لاَ تَعْذِرُونِي، مَثَلِي وَمَثَلُكُمْ كَيَعْقُوبَ وَبَنِيهِ، وَاللَّهُ الْمُسْتَعَانُ عَلَى مَا تَصِفُونَ، قَالَتْ وَانْصَرَفَ وَلَمْ يَقُلْ شَيْئًا، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عُذْرَهَا ـ قَالَتْ ـ بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ لاَ بِحَمْدِ أَحَدٍ وَلاَ بِحَمْدِكَ‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn Abi Malaika:`Aisha used to recite this Verse:-- 'Ida taliqunahu bi-alsinatikum' (24.15) "(As you tell lie with your   
tongues.)" and used to say "Al-Walaq" means "telling of a lie. "She knew this Verse more than   
anybody else as it was revealed about her.

حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى، حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ نَافِعِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ كَانَتْ تَقْرَأُ ‏{‏إِذْ تَلِقُونَهُ بِأَلْسِنَتِكُمْ‏}‏ وَتَقُولُ الْوَلْقُ الْكَذِبُ‏.‏ قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ وَكَانَتْ أَعْلَمَ مِنْ غَيْرِهَا بِذَلِكَ لأَنَّهُ نَزَلَ فِيهَا‏.‏

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Narrated Hisham's father:I started abusing Hassan in front of `Aisha. She said, "Do not abuse him as he used to defend Allah's   
Apostle (against the infidels). `Aisha added, "Once Hassan took the permission from the Prophet (ﷺ) to   
say poetic verses against the infidels. On that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'How will you exclude my forefathers   
(from that)? Hassan replied, 'I will take you out of them as one takes a hair out of the dough."   
Hisham's father added, "I abused Hassan as he was one of those who spoke against `Aisha."

حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ ذَهَبْتُ أَسُبُّ حَسَّانَ عِنْدَ عَائِشَةَ فَقَالَتْ لاَ تَسُبَّهُ، فَإِنَّهُ كَانَ يُنَافِحُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ وَقَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ اسْتَأْذَنَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي هِجَاءِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ كَيْفَ بِنَسَبِي ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ لأَسُلَّنَّكَ مِنْهُمْ كَمَا تُسَلُّ الشَّعْرَةُ مِنَ الْعَجِينِ‏.‏   
وَقَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ فَرْقَدٍ، سَمِعْتُ هِشَامًا، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ سَبَبْتُ حَسَّانَ، وَكَانَ مِمَّنْ كَثَّرَ عَلَيْهَا‏.‏

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Narrated Masruq:We went to `Aisha while Hassan bin Thabit was with her reciting poetry to her from some of his   
poetic verses, saying "A chaste wise lady about whom nobody can have suspicion. She gets up with an   
empty stomach because she never eats the flesh of indiscreet (ladies)." `Aisha said to him, "But you   
are not like that." I said to her, "Why do you grant him admittance, though Allah said:-- "and as for   
him among them, who had the greater share therein, his will be a severe torment." (24.11)   
On that, `Aisha said, "And what punishment is more than blinding?" She, added, "Hassan used to   
defend or say poetry on behalf of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (against the infidels).

حَدَّثَنِي بِشْرُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، قَالَ دَخَلْنَا عَلَى عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ وَعِنْدَهَا حَسَّانُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ يُنْشِدُهَا شِعْرًا، يُشَبِّبُ بِأَبْيَاتٍ لَهُ وَقَالَ:  
 حَصَانٌ رَزَانٌ مَا تُزَنُّ بِرِيبَةٍ وَتُصْبِحُ غَرْثَى مِنْ لُحُومِ الْغَوَافِلِ فَقَالَتْ لَهُ عَائِشَةُ لَكِنَّكَ لَسْتَ كَذَلِكَ‏.‏ قَالَ مَسْرُوقٌ فَقُلْتُ لَهَا لِمَ تَأْذَنِينَ لَهُ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ عَلَيْكِ‏.‏ وَقَدْ قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى ‏{‏وَالَّذِي تَوَلَّى كِبْرَهُ مِنْهُمْ لَهُ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ‏}‏‏.‏ فَقَالَتْ وَأَىُّ عَذَابٍ أَشَدُّ مِنَ الْعَمَى‏.‏ قَالَتْ لَهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ يُنَافِحُ ـ أَوْ يُهَاجِي ـ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

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Narrated Zaid bin Khalid:We went out with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in the year of Al-Hudaibiya. One night it rained and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
led us in the Fajr prayer and (after finishing it), turned to us and said, "Do you know what your Lord   
has said?" We replied, "Allah and His Apostle know it better." He said, "Allah said:-- "(Some of) My   
slaves got up believing in Me, And (some of them) disbelieving in Me. The one who said: We have   
been given Rain through Allah's Mercy and Allah's Blessing and Allah's Bounty, then he is a believer   
in Me, and is a disbeliever in the star. And whoever said: We have been given rain because of such and-   
such star, then he is a believer in the star, and is a disbeliever in Me."

حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلاَلٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي صَالِحُ بْنُ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، فَأَصَابَنَا مَطَرٌ ذَاتَ لَيْلَةٍ، فَصَلَّى لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الصُّبْحَ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ عَلَيْنَا فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَتَدْرُونَ مَاذَا قَالَ رَبُّكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ قَالَ اللَّهُ أَصْبَحَ مِنْ عِبَادِي مُؤْمِنٌ بِي وَكَافِرٌ بِي، فَأَمَّا مَنْ قَالَ مُطِرْنَا بِرَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ وَبِرِزْقِ اللَّهِ وَبِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ‏.‏ فَهْوَ مُؤْمِنٌ بِي، كَافِرٌ بِالْكَوْكَبِ‏.‏ وَأَمَّا مَنْ قَالَ مُطِرْنَا بِنَجْمِ كَذَا‏.‏ فَهْوَ مُؤْمِنٌ بِالْكَوْكَبِ، كَافِرٌ بِي ‏"‏‏.‏

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Narrated Anas:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) performed four `Umras, all in the month of Dhul-Qa'da, except the one which he   
performed with his Hajj (i.e. in Dhul-Hijja). He performed one `Umra from Al-Hudaibiya in Dhul-   
Qa'da, another `Umra in the following year in Dhul Qa'da a third from Al-Jirana where he distributed   
the war booty of Hunain, in Dhul Qa'da, and the fourth `Umra he performed was with his Hajj.

حَدَّثَنَا هُدْبَةُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، أَنَّ أَنَسًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ اعْتَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَرْبَعَ عُمَرٍ كُلُّهُنَّ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، إِلاَّ الَّتِي كَانَتْ مَعَ حَجَّتِهِ‏.‏ عُمْرَةً مِنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةً مِنَ الْعَامِ الْمُقْبِلِ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةً مِنَ الْجِعْرَانَةِ حَيْثُ قَسَمَ غَنَائِمَ حُنَيْنٍ فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، وَعُمْرَةً مَعَ حَجَّتِهِ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Qatada:We set out with the Prophet (ﷺ) in the year of Al-Hudaibiya, and all his companions assumed the state of   
Ihram but I did not.

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، أَنَّ أَبَاهُ، حَدَّثَهُ قَالَ انْطَلَقْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ فَأَحْرَمَ أَصْحَابُهُ، وَلَمْ أُحْرِمْ‏.‏

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Narrated Al-Bara:Do you (people) consider the conquest of Mecca, the Victory (referred to in the Qur'an 48:1). Was the   
conquest of Mecca a victory? We really consider that the actual Victory was the Ar-Ridwan Pledge of   
allegiance which we gave on the day of Al-Hudaibiya (to the Prophet) . On the day of Al-Hudaibiya   
we were fourteen hundred men along with the Prophet (ﷺ) Al-Hudaibiya was a well, the water of which   
we used up leaving not a single drop of water in it. When the Prophet (ﷺ) was informed of that, he came   
and sat on its edge. Then he asked for a utensil of water, performed ablution from it, rinsed (his   
mouth), invoked (Allah), and poured the remaining water into the well. We stayed there for a while   
and then the well brought forth what we required of water for ourselves and our riding animals.

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ تَعُدُّونَ أَنْتُمُ الْفَتْحَ فَتْحَ مَكَّةَ، وَقَدْ كَانَ فَتْحُ مَكَّةَ فَتْحًا، وَنَحْنُ نَعُدُّ الْفَتْحَ بَيْعَةَ الرُّضْوَانِ يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ‏.‏ كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً، وَالْحُدَيْبِيَةُ بِئْرٌ فَنَزَحْنَاهَا، فَلَمْ نَتْرُكْ فِيهَا قَطْرَةً، فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَتَاهَا، فَجَلَسَ عَلَى شَفِيرِهَا، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ ثُمَّ مَضْمَضَ وَدَعَا، ثُمَّ صَبَّهُ فِيهَا فَتَرَكْنَاهَا غَيْرَ بَعِيدٍ ثُمَّ إِنَّهَا أَصْدَرَتْنَا مَا شِئْنَا نَحْنُ وَرِكَابَنَا‏.‏

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Narrated Al-Bara bin Azib:That they were in the company of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) on the day of Al-Hudaibiya and their number was   
1400 or more. They camped at a well and drew its water till it was dried. When they informed Allah's   
Apostle of that, he came and sat over its edge and said, "Bring me a bucket of its water." When it was   
brought, he spat and invoked (Allah) and said, "Leave it for a while." Then they quenched their thirst   
and watered their riding animals (from that well) till they departed.

حَدَّثَنِي فَضْلُ بْنُ يَعْقُوبَ، حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَعْيَنَ أَبُو عَلِيٍّ الْحَرَّانِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ أَنْبَأَنَا الْبَرَاءُ بْنُ عَازِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ أَلْفًا وَأَرْبَعَمِائَةٍ أَوْ أَكْثَرَ، فَنَزَلُوا عَلَى بِئْرٍ فَنَزَحُوهَا، فَأَتَوْا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَتَى الْبِئْرَ، وَقَعَدَ عَلَى شَفِيرِهَا ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ ائْتُونِي بِدَلْوٍ مِنْ مَائِهَا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأُتِيَ بِهِ فَبَصَقَ فَدَعَا ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ دَعُوهَا سَاعَةً ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَرْوَوْا أَنْفُسَهُمْ وَرِكَابَهُمْ حَتَّى ارْتَحَلُوا‏.‏

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Narrated Salim:Jabir said "On the day of Al-Hudaibiya, the people felt thirsty and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had a utensil   
containing water. He performer ablution from it and then the people came towards him. Allah's   
Apostle said, 'What is wrong with you?' The people said, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! We haven't got any water   
to perform ablution with or to drink, except what you have in your utensil.' So the Prophet (ﷺ) put his   
hand in the utensil and the water started spouting out between his fingers like springs. So we drank   
and performed ablution." I said to Jabir, "What was your number on that day?" He replied, "Even if   
we had been one hundred thousand, that water would have been sufficient for us. Anyhow, we were   
1500.'

حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ عِيسَى، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حُصَيْنٌ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ عَطِشَ النَّاسُ يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ رَكْوَةٌ، فَتَوَضَّأَ مِنْهَا، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ النَّاسُ نَحْوَهُ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ مَا لَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَيْسَ عِنْدَنَا مَاءٌ نَتَوَضَّأُ بِهِ، وَلاَ نَشْرَبُ إِلاَّ مَا فِي رَكْوَتِكَ‏.‏ قَالَ فَوَضَعَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَدَهُ فِي الرَّكْوَةِ، فَجَعَلَ الْمَاءُ يَفُورُ مِنْ بَيْنِ أَصَابِعِهِ كَأَمْثَالِ الْعُيُونِ، قَالَ فَشَرِبْنَا وَتَوَضَّأْنَا‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ لِجَابِرٍ كَمْ كُنْتُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ قَالَ لَوْ كُنَّا مِائَةَ أَلْفٍ لَكَفَانَا، كُنَّا خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً‏.‏

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Narrated Qatada:I said to Sa`id bin Al-Musaiyab, "I have been informed that Jabir bin `Abdullah said that the number   
(of Al-Hudaibiya Muslim warriors) was 1400." Sa`id said to me, "Jabir narrated to me that they were   
1500 who gave the Pledge of allegiance to the Prophet (ﷺ) on the day of Al-Hudaibiya.'

حَدَّثَنَا الصَّلْتُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، قُلْتُ لِسَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ بَلَغَنِي أَنَّ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، كَانَ يَقُولُ كَانُوا أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً‏.‏ فَقَالَ لِي سَعِيدٌ حَدَّثَنِي جَابِرٌ كَانُوا خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً الَّذِينَ بَايَعُوا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ‏.‏  
تَابَعَهُ أَبُو دَاوُدَ حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:On the day of Al-Hudaibiya, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to us' "You are the best people on the earth!" We   
were 1400 then. If I could see now, I would have shown you the place of the Tree (beneath which we gave the  
Pledge of Allegiance)." Salim said, "Our number was 1400."

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيٌّ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، قَالَ عَمْرٌو سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَالَ لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ ‏  
"‏ أَنْتُمْ خَيْرُ أَهْلِ الأَرْضِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَكُنَّا أَلْفًا وَأَرْبَعَمِائَةٍ، وَلَوْ كُنْتُ أُبْصِرُ الْيَوْمَ لأَرَيْتُكُمْ مَكَانَ الشَّجَرَةِ‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ الأَعْمَشُ سَمِعَ سَالِمًا سَمِعَ جَابِرًا أَلْفًا وَأَرْبَعَمِائَةٍ‏.‏

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`Abdullah bin Abi `Aufa   
said, "The people (who gave the Pledge of allegiance) under the Tree numbered 1300 and the number of Bani Aslam was 1/8 of the Emigrants."

وَقَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي أَوْفَى ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ كَانَ أَصْحَابُ الشَّجَرَةِ أَلْفًا وَثَلاَثَمِائَةٍ، وَكَانَتْ أَسْلَمُ ثُمْنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو دَاوُدَ حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ‏.‏

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Narrated Mirdas Al-Aslami:Who was among those (who had given the Pledge of allegiance) under the Tree: Pious people will die   
in succession, and there will remain the dregs of society who will be like the useless residues of dates   
and barley and Allah will pay no attention to them.

حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا عِيسَى، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ مِرْدَاسًا الأَسْلَمِيَّ، يَقُولُ ـ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الشَّجَرَةِ ـ يُقْبَضُ الصَّالِحُونَ الأَوَّلُ فَالأَوَّلُ، وَتَبْقَى حُفَالَةٌ كَحُفَالَةِ التَّمْرِ وَالشَّعِيرِ، لاَ يَعْبَأُ اللَّهُ بِهِمْ شَيْئًا‏.‏

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Narrated Marwan and Al-Miswar bin Makhrama:The Prophet (ﷺ) went out in the company of 1300 to 1500 of his companions in the year of Al-Hudaibiya,   
and when they reached Dhul-Hulaifa, he garlanded and marked his Hadi and assumed the state of   
Ihram.

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ مَرْوَانَ، وَالْمِسْوَرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ، قَالاَ خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ فِي بِضْعَ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ بِذِي الْحُلَيْفَةِ قَلَّدَ الْهَدْىَ وَأَشْعَرَ وَأَحْرَمَ مِنْهَا‏.‏ لاَ أُحْصِي كَمْ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ سُفْيَانَ حَتَّى سَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ لاَ أَحْفَظُ مِنَ الزُّهْرِيِّ الإِشْعَارَ وَالتَّقْلِيدَ، فَلاَ أَدْرِي ـ يَعْنِي ـ مَوْضِعَ الإِشْعَارِ وَالتَّقْلِيدِ، أَوِ الْحَدِيثَ كُلَّهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Ka`b bin Ujra:That Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saw him with the lice falling (from his head) on his face. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,   
"Are your lice troubling you? Ka`b said, "Yes." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) thus ordered him to shave his head   
while he was at Al-Hudaibiya. Up to then there was no indication that all of them would finish their   
state of Ihram and they hoped that they would enter Mecca. Then the order of Al-Fidya was revealed,   
so Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ordered Ka`b to feed six poor persons with one Faraq of food or slaughter a sheep   
or fast for three days.

حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ خَلَفٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، وَرْقَاءَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم رَآهُ وَقَمْلُهُ يَسْقُطُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ أَيُؤْذِيكَ هَوَامُّكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ نَعَمْ‏.‏ فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ يَحْلِقَ وَهْوَ بِالْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، لَمْ يُبَيِّنْ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُمْ يَحِلُّونَ بِهَا، وَهُمْ عَلَى طَمَعٍ أَنْ يَدْخُلُوا مَكَّةَ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ الْفِدْيَةَ، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ يُطْعِمَ فَرَقًا بَيْنَ سِتَّةِ مَسَاكِينَ، أَوْ يُهْدِيَ شَاةً، أَوْ يَصُومَ ثَلاَثَةَ أَيَّامٍ‏.‏

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Narrated Aslam:Once I went with `Umar bin Al-Khattab to the market. A young woman followed `Umar and said, "O   
chief of the believers! My husband has died, leaving little children. By Allah, they have not even a   
sheep's trotter to cook; they have no farms or animals. I am afraid that they may die because of   
hunger, and I am the daughter of Khufaf bin Ima Al-Ghafari, and my father witnessed the Pledge of   
allegiance) of Al-Hudaibiya with the Prophet.' `Umar stopped and did not proceed, and said, "I   
welcome my near relative." Then he went towards a strong camel which was tied in the house, and   
carried on to it, two sacks he had loaded with food grains and put between them money and clothes   
and gave her its rope to hold and said, "Lead it, and this provision will not finish till Allah gives you a   
good supply." A man said, "O chief of the believers! You have given her too much." "`Umar said   
disapprovingly. "May your mother be bereaved of you! By Allah, I have seen her father and brother   
besieging a fort for a long time and conquering it, and then we were discussing what their shares they   
would have from that war booty."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ خَرَجْتُ مَعَ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ إِلَى السُّوقِ، فَلَحِقَتْ عُمَرَ امْرَأَةٌ شَابَّةٌ فَقَالَتْ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ هَلَكَ زَوْجِي وَتَرَكَ صِبْيَةً صِغَارًا، وَاللَّهِ مَا يُنْضِجُونَ كُرَاعًا، وَلاَ لَهُمْ زَرْعٌ وَلاَ ضَرْعٌ، وَخَشِيتُ أَنْ تَأْكُلَهُمُ الضَّبُعُ، وَأَنَا بِنْتُ خُفَافِ بْنِ إِيمَاءَ الْغِفَارِيِّ، وَقَدْ شَهِدَ أَبِي الْحُدَيْبِيَةَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَوَقَفَ مَعَهَا عُمَرُ، وَلَمْ يَمْضِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ مَرْحَبًا بِنَسَبٍ قَرِيبٍ‏.‏ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَى بَعِيرٍ ظَهِيرٍ كَانَ مَرْبُوطًا فِي الدَّارِ، فَحَمَلَ عَلَيْهِ غِرَارَتَيْنِ مَلأَهُمَا طَعَامًا، وَحَمَلَ بَيْنَهُمَا نَفَقَةً وَثِيَابًا، ثُمَّ نَاوَلَهَا بِخِطَامِهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ اقْتَادِيهِ فَلَنْ يَفْنَى حَتَّى يَأْتِيَكُمُ اللَّهُ بِخَيْرٍ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَكْثَرْتَ لَهَا‏.‏ قَالَ عُمَرُ ثَكِلَتْكَ أُمُّكَ، وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لأَرَى أَبَا هَذِهِ وَأَخَاهَا قَدْ حَاصَرَا حِصْنًا زَمَانًا، فَافْتَتَحَاهُ، ثُمَّ أَصْبَحْنَا نَسْتَفِيءُ سُهْمَانَهُمَا فِيهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4160, 4161In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 203USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 479   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`id bin Al-Musaiyab:That his father said, "I saw the Tree (of the Ar-Ridwan Pledge of allegiance and when I returned to it   
later, I was not able to recognize it. (The sub--narrator MahmiJd said, Al-Musaiyab said, 'Then; forgot   
it (i.e., the Tree).)"

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ بْنُ سَوَّارٍ أَبُو عَمْرٍو الْفَزَارِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ الشَّجَرَةَ، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُهَا بَعْدُ فَلَمْ أَعْرِفْهَا‏.‏ قَالَ مَحْمُودٌ ثُمَّ أُنْسِيتُهَا بَعْدُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4162In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 204USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 480   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Tariq bin `Abdur-Rahman:When I set out for Hajj, I passed by some people offering a prayer, I asked, "What is this mosque?"   
They said, "This is the Tree where Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) took the Ar-Ridwan Pledge of allegiance. Then I   
went to Sa`id bin Musaiyab and informed him about it. Sa`id said, "My father said that he was   
amongst those who had given the Pledge of allegiance to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) beneath the Tree. He (i.e. my   
father) said, "When we set out the following year, we forgot the Tree and were unable to recognize it.   
"Then Sa`id said (perhaps ironically) "The companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) could not recognize it;   
nevertheless, you do recognize it; therefore you have a better knowledge."

حَدَّثَنَا مَحْمُودٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، قَالَ انْطَلَقْتُ حَاجًّا فَمَرَرْتُ بِقَوْمٍ يُصَلُّونَ قُلْتُ مَا هَذَا الْمَسْجِدُ قَالُوا هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةُ، حَيْثُ بَايَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَيْعَةَ الرُّضْوَانِ‏.‏ فَأَتَيْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ فَقَالَ سَعِيدٌ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي أَنَّهُ كَانَ فِيمَنْ بَايَعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ، قَالَ فَلَمَّا خَرَجْنَا مِنَ الْعَامِ الْمُقْبِلِ نَسِينَاهَا، فَلَمْ نَقْدِرْ عَلَيْهَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ سَعِيدٌ إِنَّ أَصْحَابَ مُحَمَّدٍ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَمْ يَعْلَمُوهَا وَعَلِمْتُمُوهَا أَنْتُمْ، فَأَنْتُمْ أَعْلَمُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4163In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 205USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 481   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`id bin Al-Musaiyab:That his father was amongst those who had given the Pledge of allegiance (to the Prophet (ﷺ) ) beneath   
the Tree, and the next year when they went towards the Tree, they were not able to recognize it.

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا طَارِقٌ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّهُ كَانَ مِمَّنْ بَايَعَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ، فَرَجَعْنَا إِلَيْهَا الْعَامَ الْمُقْبِلَ فَعَمِيَتْ عَلَيْنَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4164In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 206USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 482   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Tariq:(The tree where the Ridwan Pledge of allegiance was taken by the Prophet) was mentioned before   
Sa`id bin Al-Musaiyab. On that he smiled and said, "My father informed me (about it) and he had   
witnessed it (i.e. the Pledge) ."

حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ طَارِقٍ، قَالَ ذُكِرَتْ عِنْدَ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ الشَّجَرَةُ فَضَحِكَ فَقَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي وَكَانَ، شَهِدَهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4165In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 207USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 483   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Abi `Aufa:(Who was one of those who had given the Pledge of allegiance to the Prophet (ﷺ) beneath the Tree) When   
the people brought Sadaqa (i.e. rak`at) to the Prophet (ﷺ) he used to say, "O Allah! Bless them with your   
Mercy." Once my father came with his Sadaqa to him whereupon he (i.e. the Prophet) said. "O Allah!   
Bless the family of Abu `Aufa."

حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مُرَّةَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى ـ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الشَّجَرَةِ ـ قَالَ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِذَا أَتَاهُ قَوْمٌ بِصَدَقَةٍ قَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَتَاهُ أَبِي بِصَدَقَتِهِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى آلِ أَبِي أَوْفَى ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4166In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 208USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 484   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abbas bin Tamim:When it was the day (of the battle) of Al-Harra the people were giving Pledge of allegiance to   
`Abdullah bin Hanzala. Ibn Zaid said, "For what are the people giving Pledge of allegiance to   
`Abdullah bin Hanzala?" It was said to him, "For death." Ibn Zaid said, "I will never give the Pledge   
of allegiance for that to anybody else after Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ." Ibn Zaid was one of those who had   
witnessed the day of Al-Hudaibiya with the Prophet.

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، عَنْ أَخِيهِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، قَالَ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ الْحَرَّةِ وَالنَّاسُ يُبَايِعُونَ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حَنْظَلَةَ فَقَالَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ عَلَى مَا يُبَايِعُ ابْنُ حَنْظَلَةَ النَّاسَ قِيلَ لَهُ عَلَى الْمَوْتِ‏.‏ قَالَ لاَ أُبَايِعُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ أَحَدًا بَعْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ وَكَانَ شَهِدَ مَعَهُ الْحُدَيْبِيَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4167In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 209USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 485   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Iyas bin Salama bin Al-Akwa`:My father who was amongst those who had given the Pledge of allegiance to the Prophet (ﷺ) beneath the   
Tree, said to me, "We used to offer the Jumua prayer with the Prophet (ﷺ) and then depart at a time when   
the walls had no shade for us to take shelter in."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يَعْلَى الْمُحَارِبِيُّ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا إِيَاسُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الأَكْوَعِ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي ـ أَبِي وَكَانَ، مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الشَّجَرَةِ ـ قَالَ كُنَّا نُصَلِّي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْجُمُعَةَ ثُمَّ نَنْصَرِفُ، وَلَيْسَ لِلْحِيطَانِ ظِلٌّ نَسْتَظِلُّ فِيهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4168In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 210USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 486   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Yazid bin Abi Ubaid:I said to Salama bin Al-Akwa`, "For what did you give the Pledge of allegiance to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) on   
the day of Al-Hudaibiya?" He replied, "For death (in the Cause of Islam.).

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، قَالَ قُلْتُ لِسَلَمَةَ بْنِ الأَكْوَعِ عَلَى أَىِّ شَىْءٍ بَايَعْتُمْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ‏.‏ قَالَ عَلَى الْمَوْتِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4169In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 211USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 487   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Musaiyab:I met Al-Bara bin `Azib and said (to him). "May you live prosperously! You enjoyed the company of   
the Prophet (ﷺ) and gave him the Pledge of allegiance (of Al-Hudaibiya) under the Tree." On that, Al-   
Bara' said, "O my nephew! You do not know what we have done after him (i.e. his death).

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِشْكَابٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ، عَنِ الْعَلاَءِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ لَقِيتُ الْبَرَاءَ بْنَ عَازِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ فَقُلْتُ طُوبَى لَكَ صَحِبْتَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَبَايَعْتَهُ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ يَا ابْنَ أَخِي إِنَّكَ لاَ تَدْرِي مَا أَحْدَثْنَا بَعْدَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4170In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 212USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 488   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Qilaba:that Thabit bin Ad-Dahhak had informed him that he was one of those who had given the Pledge of   
allegiance (of Al-Hudaibiya) beneath the Tree.

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ صَالِحٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ ـ هُوَ ابْنُ سَلاَّمٍ ـ عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي قِلاَبَةَ، أَنَّ ثَابِتَ بْنَ الضَّحَّاكِ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ، بَايَعَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4171In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 213USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 489   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:regarding Allah's Statement: "Verily! We have granted you (O, Muhammad) Manifest victory."   
(48.1) It refers to the Al-Hudaibiya Pledge. And the companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) said (to the Prophet),   
"Congratulations and happiness for you; but what reward shall we get?" So Allah revealed:-- "That He   
may admit the believing men and women to gardens beneath which rivers flow." (48.5)

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ، حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عُمَرَ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ‏{‏إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا‏}‏ قَالَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةُ‏.‏ قَالَ أَصْحَابُهُ هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا فَمَا لَنَا فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ ‏{‏لِيُدْخِلَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ جَنَّاتٍ‏}‏ قَالَ شُعْبَةُ فَقَدِمْتُ الْكُوفَةَ فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهَذَا كُلِّهِ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ فَذَكَرْتُ لَهُ فَقَالَ أَمَّا ‏{‏إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ‏}‏ فَعَنْ أَنَسٍ، وَأَمَّا هَنِيئًا مَرِيئًا فَعَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4172In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 214USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 490   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Zahir Al-Aslami:(who was one of those who had witnessed (the Pledge of allegiance beneath) the Tree) While I was   
making fire beneath the cooking pots containing donkey's meat, the announcer of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
announced, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbids you to eat donkey's meat."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ مَجْزَأَةَ بْنِ زَاهِرٍ الأَسْلَمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ ـ وَكَانَ مِمَّنْ شَهِدَ الشَّجَرَةَ ـ قَالَ إِنِّي لأُوقِدُ تَحْتَ الْقِدْرِ بِلُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ إِذْ نَادَى مُنَادِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَنْهَاكُمْ عَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4173In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 215USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 491   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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The same narration was told by Majzaa from a man called Uhban bin Aus who was one of those who   
had witnessed (the Pledge of allegiance beneath) the Tree., and who had some trouble in his knee so   
that while doing prostrations, he used to put a pillow underneath his knee.

وَعَنْ مَجْزَأَةَ، عَنْ رَجُلٍ، مِنْهُمْ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الشَّجَرَةِ اسْمُهُ أُهْبَانُ بْنُ أَوْسٍ وَكَانَ اشْتَكَى رُكْبَتَهُ، وَكَانَ إِذَا سَجَدَ جَعَلَ تَحْتَ رُكْبَتِهِ وِسَادَةً‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4174In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 216USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 491   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Suwaid bin An-Nu`man:who was one of those who witnessed (the Pledge of allegiance beneath) the Tree: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and   
his companions were given Sawiq and they chewed it.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ سُوَيْدِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ ـ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الشَّجَرَةِ ـ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَصْحَابُهُ أُتُوا بِسَوِيقٍ فَلاَكُوهُ‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ مُعَاذٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4175In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 217USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 492   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Jamra:I asked Aidh bin `Amr, who was one of the companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) one of those (who gave the   
allegiance to the Prophet (ﷺ) the Tree: "Can the witr prayer be repeated (in one night)?" He said, "If you   
have offered it in the first part of the night, you should not repeat it in the last part 'of the night." (See   
Fath-ul-Bari page 458 Vol 8th).

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ حَاتِمِ بْنِ بَزِيعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شَاذَانُ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي جَمْرَةَ، قَالَ سَأَلْتُ عَائِذَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو ـ رضى الله عنه ـ وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الشَّجَرَةِ هَلْ يُنْقَضُ الْوِتْرُ قَالَ إِذَا أَوْتَرْتَ مِنْ أَوَّلِهِ، فَلاَ تُوتِرْ مِنْ آخِرِهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4176In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 218USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 493   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Zaid bin Aslam:My father said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was proceeding at night on one of his journeys and `Umar bin Al-   
Khattab was going along with him. `Umar bin Al-Khattab asked him (about something) but Allah's   
Apostle did not answer him. `Umar asked him again, but he did not answer him. He asked him again   
(for the third time) but he did not answer him. On that `Umar bin Al-Khattab addressed himself   
saying, "May your mother be bereaved of you, O `Umar, for you have asked Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) thrice,   
yet he has not answered you." `Umar said, "Then I made my camel run fast and took it in front of the   
other Muslims, and I was afraid that something might be revealed in my connection. I had hardly   
waited for a moment when I heard somebody calling me. I said, 'I was afraid that something might   
have been revealed about me.' Then I came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and greeted him. He (i.e. the Prophet)   
said, 'Tonight there has been revealed to me, a Sura which is dearer to me than (all the world) on   
which the sun rises,' and then he recited: 'Verily! We have granted you (O Muhammad) A manifest   
victory." (48.1)

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ يَسِيرُ فِي بَعْضِ أَسْفَارِهِ، وَعُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ يَسِيرُ مَعَهُ لَيْلاً، فَسَأَلَهُ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ عَنْ شَىْءٍ فَلَمْ يُجِبْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ثُمَّ سَأَلَهُ فَلَمْ يُجِبْهُ، ثُمَّ سَأَلَهُ فَلَمْ يُجِبْهُ وَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ ثَكِلَتْكَ أُمُّكَ يَا عُمَرُ، نَزَرْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ثَلاَثَ مَرَّاتٍ، كُلُّ ذَلِكَ لاَ يُجِيبُكَ‏.‏ قَالَ عُمَرُ فَحَرَّكْتُ بَعِيرِي ثُمَّ تَقَدَّمْتُ أَمَامَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، وَخَشِيتُ أَنْ يَنْزِلَ فِيَّ قُرْآنٌ، فَمَا نَشِبْتُ أَنْ سَمِعْتُ صَارِخًا يَصْرُخُ بِي ـ قَالَ ـ فَقُلْتُ لَقَدْ خَشِيتُ أَنْ يَكُونَ نَزَلَ فِيَّ قُرْآنٌ‏.‏ وَجِئْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ لَقَدْ أُنْزِلَتْ عَلَىَّ اللَّيْلَةَ سُورَةٌ لَهِيَ أَحَبُّ إِلَىَّ مِمَّا طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ الشَّمْسُ، ثُمَّ قَرَأَ ‏{‏إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا‏}‏‏.‏‏"‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4177In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 219USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 494   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Miswar bin Makhrama and Marwan bin Al-Hakam:(one of them said more than his friend): The Prophet (ﷺ) set out in the company of more than onethousand   
of his companions in the year of Al-Hudaibiya, and when he reached Dhul-Hulaifa, he   
garlanded his Hadi (i.e. sacrificing animal), assumed the state of Ihram for `Umra from that place and   
sent a spy of his from Khuzaa'ah (tribe). The Prophet (ﷺ) proceeded on till he reached (a village called)   
Ghadir-al-Ashtat. There his spy came and said, "The Quraish (infidels) have collected a great number   
of people against you, and they have collected against you the Ethiopians, and they will fight with   
you, and will stop you from entering the Ka`ba and prevent you." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O people! Give   
me your opinion. Do you recommend that I should destroy the families and offspring of those who   
want to stop us from the Ka`ba? If they should come to us (for peace) then Allah will destroy a spy   
from the pagans, or otherwise we will leave them in a miserable state." On that Abu Bakr said, "O   
Allah Apostle! You have come with the intention of visiting this House (i.e. Ka`ba) and you do not   
want to kill or fight anybody. So proceed to it, and whoever should stop us from it, we will fight him."   
On that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Proceed on, in the Name of Allah !"

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ، حِينَ حَدَّثَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ،، حَفِظْتُ بَعْضَهُ، وَثَبَّتَنِي مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنِ الْمِسْوَرِ بْنِ مَخْرَمَةَ، وَمَرْوَانَ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ، يَزِيدُ أَحَدُهُمَا عَلَى صَاحِبِهِ قَالاَ خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ فِي بِضْعَ عَشْرَةَ مِائَةً مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، فَلَمَّا أَتَى ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ قَلَّدَ الْهَدْىَ، وَأَشْعَرَهُ، وَأَحْرَمَ مِنْهَا بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَبَعَثَ عَيْنًا لَهُ مِنْ خُزَاعَةَ، وَسَارَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَتَّى كَانَ بِغَدِيرِ الأَشْطَاطِ، أَتَاهُ عَيْنُهُ قَالَ إِنَّ قُرَيْشًا جَمَعُوا لَكَ جُمُوعًا، وَقَدْ جَمَعُوا لَكَ الأَحَابِيشَ، وَهُمْ مُقَاتِلُوكَ وَصَادُّوكَ عَنِ الْبَيْتِ وَمَانِعُوكَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَشِيرُوا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ عَلَىَّ، أَتَرَوْنَ أَنْ أَمِيلَ إِلَى عِيَالِهِمْ وَذَرَارِيِّ هَؤُلاَءِ الَّذِينَ يُرِيدُونَ أَنْ يَصُدُّونَا عَنِ الْبَيْتِ، فَإِنْ يَأْتُونَا كَانَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ قَدْ قَطَعَ عَيْنًا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، وَإِلاَّ تَرَكْنَاهُمْ مَحْرُوبِينَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، خَرَجْتَ عَامِدًا لِهَذَا الْبَيْتِ، لاَ تُرِيدُ قَتْلَ أَحَدٍ وَلاَ حَرْبَ أَحَدٍ، فَتَوَجَّهْ لَهُ، فَمَنْ صَدَّنَا عَنْهُ قَاتَلْنَاهُ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ امْضُوا عَلَى اسْمِ اللَّهِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4178, 4179In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 220USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 495   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Urwa bin Az-Zubair:That he heard Marwan bin Al-Hakam and Al-Miswar bin Makhrama relating one of the events that   
happened to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in the `Umra of Al-Hudaibiya. They said, "When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
concluded the truce with Suhail bin `Amr on the day of Al-Hudaibiya, one of the conditions which   
Suhail bin `Amr stipulated, was his saying (to the Prophet), "If anyone from us (i.e. infidels) ever   
comes to you, though he has embraced your religion, you should return him to us, and should not   
interfere between us and him." Suhail refused to conclude the truce with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) except on   
this condition. The believers disliked this condition and got disgusted with it and argued about it. But   
when Suhail refused to conclude the truce with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) except on that condition, Allah's   
Apostle concluded it. Accordingly, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) then returned Abu Jandal bin Suhail to his father,   
Suhail bin `Amr, and returned every man coming to him from them during that period even if he was a   
Muslim. The believing women Emigrants came (to Medina) and Um Kulthum, the daughter of `Uqba   
bin Abi Mu'ait was one of those who came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and she was an adult at that time. Her   
relatives came, asking Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to return her to them, and in this connection, Allah revealed the   
Verses dealing with the believing (women).

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، أَخْبَرَنَا يَعْقُوبُ، حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ، أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ مَرْوَانَ بْنَ الْحَكَمِ، وَالْمِسْوَرَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ، يُخْبِرَانِ خَبَرًا مِنْ خَبَرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي عُمْرَةِ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ فَكَانَ فِيمَا أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّهُ لَمَّا كَاتَبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم سُهَيْلَ بْنَ عَمْرٍو، يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ عَلَى قَضِيَّةِ الْمُدَّةِ، وَكَانَ فِيمَا اشْتَرَطَ سُهَيْلُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو أَنَّهُ قَالَ لاَ يَأْتِيكَ مِنَّا أَحَدٌ وَإِنْ كَانَ عَلَى دِينِكَ إِلاَّ رَدَدْتَهُ إِلَيْنَا، وَخَلَّيْتَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَهُ‏.‏ وَأَبَى سُهَيْلٌ أَنْ يُقَاضِيَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلاَّ عَلَى ذَلِكَ، فَكَرِهَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ذَلِكَ وَامَّعَضُوا، فَتَكَلَّمُوا فِيهِ، فَلَمَّا أَبَى سُهَيْلٌ أَنْ يُقَاضِيَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلاَّ عَلَى ذَلِكَ، كَاتَبَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَرَدَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَبَا جَنْدَلِ بْنَ سُهَيْلٍ يَوْمَئِذٍ إِلَى أَبِيهِ سُهَيْلِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، وَلَمْ يَأْتِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَحَدٌ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ إِلاَّ رَدَّهُ فِي تِلْكَ الْمُدَّةِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مُسْلِمًا، وَجَاءَتِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ مُهَاجِرَاتٍ، فَكَانَتْ أُمُّ كُلْثُومٍ بِنْتُ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ مُعَيْطٍ مِمَّنْ خَرَجَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْىَ عَاتِقٌ، فَجَاءَ أَهْلُهَا يَسْأَلُونَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ يَرْجِعَهَا إِلَيْهِمْ، حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى فِي الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ مَا أَنْزَلَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4180, 4181In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 221USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 496   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Aisha said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to test all the believing   
women who migrated to him, with the following Verse:-- "O Prophet! When the believing Women   
come to you, to give the pledge of allegiance to you." (60.12)   
`Urwa's uncle said, "We were informed when Allah ordered His Apostle to return to the pagans what   
they had given to their wives who lately migrated (to Medina) and we were informed that Abu   
Basir..." relating the whole narration.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ وَأَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَتْ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ يَمْتَحِنُ مَنْ هَاجَرَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ بِهَذِهِ الآيَةِ ‏{‏يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِذَا جَاءَكَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ‏}‏‏.‏ وَعَنْ عَمِّهِ قَالَ بَلَغَنَا حِينَ أَمَرَ اللَّهُ رَسُولَهُ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ يَرُدَّ إِلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ مَا أَنْفَقُوا عَلَى مَنْ هَاجَرَ مِنْ أَزْوَاجِهِمْ، وَبَلَغَنَا أَنَّ أَبَا بَصِيرٍ‏.‏ فَذَكَرَهُ بِطُولِهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4182In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 222USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 496   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Nafi`:`Abdullah bin `Umar set out for Umra during the period of afflictions, and he said, "If I should be   
stopped from visiting the Ka`ba, I will do what we did when we were with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)." He   
assumed Ihram for `Umra in the year of Al-Hudaibiya.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ خَرَجَ مُعْتَمِرًا فِي الْفِتْنَةِ فَقَالَ إِنْ صُدِدْتُ عَنِ الْبَيْتِ، صَنَعْنَا كَمَا صَنَعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ فَأَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ مِنْ أَجْلِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ عَامَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4183In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 223USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 497   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Nafi`:Ibn `Umar assumed Ihram and said, "If something should intervene between me and the Ka`ba, then I   
will do what the Prophet (ﷺ) did when the Quraish infidels intervened between him and (the Ka`ba). Then   
Ibn `Umar recited: "You have indeed in Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) A good example to follow." (33.21)

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّهُ أَهَلَّ وَقَالَ إِنْ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَهُ لَفَعَلْتُ كَمَا فَعَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ حَالَتْ كُفَّارُ قُرَيْشٍ بَيْنَهُ‏.‏ وَتَلاَ ‏{‏لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ‏}‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4184In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 224USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 498   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Nafi`:One of `Abdullah's sons said to `Abdullah (bin `Umar) "I wish you would stay this year (and not   
perform Hajj) as I am afraid that you will not be able to reach the Ka`ba." On that he (i.e. `Abdullah   
bin `Umar) said, "We went out with the Prophet (for `Umra), and when the Quraish infidel intervened   
between us and the Ka`ba, the Prophet (ﷺ) slaughtered his Hadi and shaved (his head), and his   
companions cut short their hair." Then `Abdullah bin `Umar said, "I make you witness that I have   
intended to perform `Umra and if I am allowed to reach the Ka`ba, I will perform the Tawaf, and if   
something (i.e. obstacles) intervene between me and the Ka`ba, then I will do what Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
did." Then after going for a while, he said, "I consider the ceremonies (of both `Umra and Hajj as one   
and the same, so I would like you to witness that I have intended to perform Hajj along with my   
`Umra." So he performed only one Tawaf and one Sai (between Safa and Marwa) and finished the   
Ihram of both Umra and Hajj).

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَسْمَاءَ، حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، وَسَالِمَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَاهُ أَنَّهُمَا، كَلَّمَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ‏.‏ وَحَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ بَعْضَ بَنِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ لَهُ لَوْ أَقَمْتَ الْعَامَ، فَإِنِّي أَخَافُ أَنْ لاَ تَصِلَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ‏.‏ قَالَ خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَحَالَ كُفَّارُ قُرَيْشٍ دُونَ الْبَيْتِ، فَنَحَرَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم هَدَايَاهُ، وَحَلَقَ وَقَصَّرَ أَصْحَابُهُ، وَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ أُشْهِدُكُمْ أَنِّي أَوْجَبْتُ عُمْرَةً ‏"‏‏.‏ فَإِنْ خُلِّيَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ طُفْتُ، وَإِنْ حِيلَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ صَنَعْتُ كَمَا صَنَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَسَارَ سَاعَةً ثُمَّ قَالَ مَا أُرَى شَأْنَهُمَا إِلاَّ وَاحِدًا، أُشْهِدُكُمْ أَنِّي قَدْ أَوْجَبْتُ حَجَّةً مَعَ عُمْرَتِي‏.‏ فَطَافَ طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا وَسَعْيًا وَاحِدًا، حَتَّى حَلَّ مِنْهُمَا جَمِيعًا‏.‏

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Narrated Nafi`:The people used to say that Ibn `Umar had embraced Islam before `Umar. This is not true. What   
happened is that `Umar sent `Abdullah to bring his horse from an Ansari man so as to fight on it. At   
that time the people were giving the Pledge of allegiance to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) near the Tree, and `Umar   
was not aware of that. So `Abdullah (bin `Umar) gave the Pledge of Allegiance (to the Prophet) and   
went to take the horse and brought it to `Umar. While `Umar was putting on the armor to get ready for   
fighting, `Abdullah informed him that the people were giving the Pledge of allegiance to Allah's   
Apostle beneath the Tree. So `Umar set out and `Abdullah accompanied him till he gave the Pledge of   
allegiance to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), and it was this event that made people say that Ibn `Umar had embraced   
Islam before `Umar.

حَدَّثَنِي شُجَاعُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ، سَمِعَ النَّضْرَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا صَخْرٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، قَالَ إِنَّ النَّاسَ يَتَحَدَّثُونَ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، أَسْلَمَ قَبْلَ عُمَرَ، وَلَيْسَ كَذَلِكَ، وَلَكِنْ عُمَرُ يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ أَرْسَلَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ إِلَى فَرَسٍ لَهُ عِنْدَ رَجُلٍ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ يَأْتِي بِهِ لِيُقَاتِلَ عَلَيْهِ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُبَايِعُ عِنْدَ الشَّجَرَةِ، وَعُمَرُ لاَ يَدْرِي بِذَلِكَ، فَبَايَعَهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، ثُمَّ ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْفَرَسِ، فَجَاءَ بِهِ إِلَى عُمَرَ، وَعُمَرُ يَسْتَلْئِمُ لِلْقِتَالِ، فَأَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُبَايِعُ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ ـ قَالَ ـ فَانْطَلَقَ فَذَهَبَ مَعَهُ حَتَّى بَايَعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَهِيَ الَّتِي يَتَحَدَّثُ النَّاسُ أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ أَسْلَمَ قَبْلَ عُمَرَ‏.‏

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`Abdullah bin `Umar added:"The people were along with the Prophet (ﷺ) on the day   
of Al-Hudaibiya spreading in the shade of the trees. Suddenly the people surrounded the Prophet (ﷺ) and   
started looking at him." `Umar said, "O `Abdullah! Go and see why the people are encircling Allah's   
Apostle and looking at him." `Abdullah bin `Umar then saw the people giving the Pledge o allegiance   
to the Prophet. So he also gave the Pledge of allegiance and returned to `Umar who went out in his   
turn and gave the Pledge of allegiance to the Prophet.'

وَقَالَ هِشَامُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْعُمَرِيُّ، أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ النَّاسَ، كَانُوا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، تَفَرَّقُوا فِي ظِلاَلِ الشَّجَرِ، فَإِذَا النَّاسُ مُحْدِقُونَ بِالنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ، انْظُرْ مَا شَأْنُ النَّاسِ قَدْ أَحْدَقُوا بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَوَجَدَهُمْ يُبَايِعُونَ، فَبَايَعَ ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَى عُمَرَ فَخَرَجَ فَبَايَعَ‏.‏

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Abi `Aufa:We were in the company of the Prophet (ﷺ) when he performed the `Umra. He performed the Tawaf and   
we did the same; he offered the prayer and we also offered the prayer with him. Then he performed   
the Sai between Safa and Marwa and we were guarding him against the people of Mecca so that   
nobody should harm him.

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْلَى، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ اعْتَمَرَ فَطَافَ فَطُفْنَا مَعَهُ، وَصَلَّى وَصَلَّيْنَا مَعَهُ، وَسَعَى بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَكُنَّا نَسْتُرُهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ مَكَّةَ، لاَ يُصِيبُهُ أَحَدٌ بِشَىْءٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4188In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 228USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 501   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Wail:When Sahl bin Hunaif returned from (the battle of) Siffin, we went to ask him (as to why he had come   
back). He replied, "(You should not consider me a coward) but blame your opinions. I saw myself on   
the day of Abu Jandal (inclined to fight), and if I had the power of refusing the order of Allah's   
Apostle then, I would have refused it (and fought the infidels bravely). Allah and His Apostle know   
(what is convenient) better. Whenever we put our swords on our shoulders for any matter that terrified   
us, our swords led us to an easy agreeable solution before the present situation (of disagreement and   
dispute between the Muslims). When we mend the breach in one side, it opened in another, and we do   
not know what to do about it."

حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَابِقٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ مِغْوَلٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا حَصِينٍ، قَالَ قَالَ أَبُو وَائِلٍ لَمَّا قَدِمَ سَهْلُ بْنُ حُنَيْفٍ مِنْ صِفِّينَ أَتَيْنَاهُ نَسْتَخْبِرُهُ فَقَالَ اتَّهِمُوا الرَّأْىَ، فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُنِي يَوْمَ أَبِي جَنْدَلٍ وَلَوْ أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أَرُدَّ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَمْرَهُ لَرَدَدْتُ، وَاللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، وَمَا وَضَعْنَا أَسْيَافَنَا عَلَى عَوَاتِقِنَا لأَمْرٍ يُفْظِعُنَا إِلاَّ أَسْهَلْنَ بِنَا إِلَى أَمْرٍ نَعْرِفُهُ قَبْلَ هَذَا الأَمْرِ، مَا نَسُدُّ مِنْهَا خُصْمًا إِلاَّ انْفَجَرَ عَلَيْنَا خُصْمٌ مَا نَدْرِي كَيْفَ نَأْتِي لَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4189In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 229USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 502   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ka`b bin Ujra:The Prophet (ﷺ) came to me at the time of Al-Hudaibiya Pledge while lice were falling on my face. He   
said, "Are the lice of your head troubling you?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Shave your head and fast for   
three days, or feed six poor persons, or slaughter a sheep as sacrifice." (The sub-narrator, Aiyub said,   
"I do not know with which of these three options he started.")

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ أَتَى عَلَىَّ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم زَمَنَ الْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، وَالْقَمْلُ يَتَنَاثَرُ عَلَى وَجْهِي فَقَالَ ‏{‏أَيُؤْذِيكَ هَوَامُّ رَأْسِكَ‏}‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ فَاحْلِقْ، وَصُمْ ثَلاَثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، أَوْ أَطْعِمْ سِتَّةَ مَسَاكِينَ، أَوِ انْسُكْ نَسِيكَةً ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَيُّوبُ لاَ أَدْرِي بِأَىِّ هَذَا بَدَأَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4190In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 230USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 503   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ka`b bin Ujra:We were in the company of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) at Al-Hudaibiya in the state of Ihram and the pagans did   
not allow us to proceed (to the Ka`ba). I had thick hair and lice started falling on my face. The Prophet (ﷺ)   
passed by me and said, "Are the lice of your head troubling you?" I replied, Yes." (The sub-narrator   
added, "Then the following Divine Verse was revealed:-- "And if anyone of you is ill or has an   
ailment in his scalp, (necessitating shaving) must pay a ransom (Fida) of either fasting or feeding the   
poor, Or offering a sacrifice." (2.196)

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ هِشَامٍ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ، قَالَ كُنَّا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالْحُدَيْبِيَةِ وَنَحْنُ مُحْرِمُونَ، وَقَدْ حَصَرَنَا الْمُشْرِكُونَ ـ قَالَ ـ وَكَانَتْ لِي وَفْرَةٌ فَجَعَلَتِ الْهَوَامُّ تَسَّاقَطُ عَلَى وَجْهِي، فَمَرَّ بِي النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَيُؤْذِيكَ هَوَامُّ رَأْسِكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ وَأُنْزِلَتْ هَذِهِ الآيَةُ ‏{‏فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ أَذًى مِنْ رَأْسِهِ فَفِدْيَةٌ مِنْ صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ‏}‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4191In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 231USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 504   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:Some people of the tribe of `Ukl and `Uraina arrived at Medina to meet the Prophet (ﷺ) and embraced   
Islam and said, "O Allah's Prophet! We are the owners of milch livestock (i.e. bedouins) and not   
farmers (i.e. countrymen)." They found the climate of Medina unsuitable for them. So Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
ordered that they should be provided with some milch camels and a shepherd and ordered them to go   
out of Medina and to drink the camels' milk and urine (as medicine) So they set out and when they   
reached Al-Harra, they reverted to Heathenism after embracing Islam, and killed the shepherd of the   
Prophet and drove away the camels. When this news reached the Prophet, he sent some people in   
pursuit of them. (So they were caught and brought back to the Prophet (ﷺ) ). The Prophet (ﷺ) gave his orders   
in their concern. So their eyes were branded with pieces of iron and their hands and legs were cut off   
and they were left away in Harra till they died in that state of theirs. (See Hadith 234 Vol 1)

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ الأَعْلَى بْنُ حَمَّادٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، أَنَّ أَنَسًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ حَدَّثَهُمْ أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنْ عُكْلٍ وَعُرَيْنَةَ قَدِمُوا الْمَدِينَةَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَتَكَلَّمُوا بِالإِسْلاَمِ فَقَالُوا يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ إِنَّا كُنَّا أَهْلَ ضَرْعٍ، وَلَمْ نَكُنْ أَهْلَ رِيفٍ‏.‏ وَاسْتَوْخَمُوا الْمَدِينَةَ، فَأَمَرَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِذَوْدٍ وَرَاعٍ، وَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَخْرُجُوا فِيهِ، فَيَشْرَبُوا مِنْ أَلْبَانِهَا وَأَبْوَالِهَا، فَانْطَلَقُوا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانُوا نَاحِيَةَ الْحَرَّةِ كَفَرُوا بَعْدَ إِسْلاَمِهِمْ، وَقَتَلُوا رَاعِيَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَاسْتَاقُوا الذَّوْدَ، فَبَلَغَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَبَعَثَ الطَّلَبَ فِي آثَارِهِمْ فَأَمَرَ بِهِمْ فَسَمَرُوا أَعْيُنَهُمْ، وَقَطَعُوا أَيْدِيَهُمْ، وَتُرِكُوا فِي نَاحِيَةِ الْحَرَّةِ حَتَّى مَاتُوا عَلَى حَالِهِمْ‏.‏ قَالَ قَتَادَةُ بَلَغَنَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ كَانَ يَحُثُّ عَلَى الصَّدَقَةِ، وَيَنْهَى عَنِ الْمُثْلَةِ‏.‏ وَقَالَ شُعْبَةُ وَأَبَانُ وَحَمَّادٌ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ مِنْ عُرَيْنَةَ‏.‏ وَقَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ وَأَيُّوبُ عَنْ أَبِي قِلاَبَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَدِمَ نَفَرٌ مِنْ عُكْلٍ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Raja:The freed slave of Abu Qilaba, who was with Abu Qilaba in Sham: `Umar bin `Abdul `Aziz consulted   
the people saying, "What do you think of Qasama." They said, "'It is a right (judgment) which Allah's   
Apostle and the Caliphs before you acted on." Abu Qilaba was behind `Umar's bed. 'Anbasa bin Sa`id   
said, But what about the narration concerning the people of `Uraina?" Abu Qilaba said, "Anas bin   
Malik narrated it to me," and then narrated the whole story.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ، حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ أَبُو عُمَرَ الْحَوْضِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، وَالْحَجَّاجُ الصَّوَّافُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو رَجَاءٍ، مَوْلَى أَبِي قِلاَبَةَ وَكَانَ مَعَهُ بِالشَّأْمِ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ، اسْتَشَارَ النَّاسَ يَوْمًا قَالَ مَا تَقُولُونَ فِي هَذِهِ الْقَسَامَةِ فَقَالُوا حَقٌّ، قَضَى بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَقَضَتْ بِهَا الْخُلَفَاءُ، قَبْلَكَ‏.‏ قَالَ وَأَبُو قِلاَبَةَ خَلْفَ سَرِيرِهِ فَقَالَ عَنْبَسَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ فَأَيْنَ حَدِيثُ أَنَسٍ فِي الْعُرَنِيِّينَ قَالَ أَبُو قِلاَبَةَ إِيَّاىَ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ‏.‏ قَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ صُهَيْبٍ عَنْ أَنَسٍ مِنْ عُرَيْنَةَ‏.‏ وَقَالَ أَبُو قِلاَبَةَ عَنْ أَنَسٍ مِنْ عُكْلٍ‏.‏ ذَكَرَ الْقِصَّةَ‏.‏

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Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa`:Once I went (from Medina) towards (Al-Ghaba) before the first Adhan of the Fajr Prayer. The shecamels   
of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to graze at a place called Dhi-Qarad. A slave of `Abdur-Rahman bin   
`Auf met me (on the way) and said, "The she-camels of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had been taken away by   
force." I asked, "Who had taken them?" He replied "(The people of) Ghatafan." I made three loud   
cries (to the people of Medina) saying, "O Sabahah!" I made the people between the two mountains of   
Medina hear me. Then I rushed onward and caught up with the robbers while they were watering the   
camels. I started throwing arrows at them as I was a good archer and I was saying, "I am the son of   
Al-Akwa`, and today will perish the wicked people." I kept on saying like that till I restored the shecamels   
(of the Prophet), I also snatched thirty Burda (i.e. garments) from them. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) and   
the other people came there, and I said, "O Allah's Prophet! I have stopped the people (of Ghatafan)   
from taking water and they are thirsty now. So send (some people) after them now." On that the   
Prophet said, "O the son of Al-Akwa`! You have over-powered them, so forgive them." Then we all   
came back and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) seated me behind him on his she-camel till we entered Medina.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَلَمَةَ بْنَ الأَكْوَعِ، يَقُولُ خَرَجْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُؤَذَّنَ، بِالأُولَى، وَكَانَتْ لِقَاحُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَرْعَى بِذِي قَرَدٍ ـ قَالَ ـ فَلَقِيَنِي غُلاَمٌ لِعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ فَقَالَ أُخِذَتْ لِقَاحُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قُلْتُ مَنْ أَخَذَهَا قَالَ غَطَفَانُ‏.‏ قَالَ فَصَرَخْتُ ثَلاَثَ صَرَخَاتٍ ـ يَا صَبَاحَاهْ ـ قَالَ فَأَسْمَعْتُ مَا بَيْنَ لاَبَتَىِ الْمَدِينَةِ، ثُمَّ انْدَفَعْتُ عَلَى وَجْهِي حَتَّى أَدْرَكْتُهُمْ وَقَدْ أَخَذُوا يَسْتَقُونَ مِنَ الْمَاءِ، فَجَعَلْتُ أَرْمِيهِمْ بِنَبْلِي، وَكُنْتُ رَامِيًا، وَأَقُولُ أَنَا ابْنُ الأَكْوَعْ، الْيَوْمُ يَوْمُ الرُّضَّعْ‏.‏ وَأَرْتَجِزُ حَتَّى اسْتَنْقَذْتُ اللِّقَاحَ مِنْهُمْ، وَاسْتَلَبْتُ مِنْهُمْ ثَلاَثِينَ بُرْدَةً، قَالَ وَجَاءَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَالنَّاسُ فَقُلْتُ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ قَدْ حَمَيْتُ الْقَوْمَ الْمَاءَ وَهُمْ عِطَاشٌ، فَابْعَثْ إِلَيْهِمُ السَّاعَةَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ يَا ابْنَ الأَكْوَعِ، مَلَكْتَ فَأَسْجِحْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ ثُمَّ رَجَعْنَا وَيُرْدِفُنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى نَاقَتِهِ حَتَّى دَخَلْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ‏.‏

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Narrated Suwaid bin An-Nu`man:I went out in the company of the Prophet (ﷺ) in the year of Khaibar, and when we reached As Sahba'   
which is the lower part of Khaibar, the Prophet (ﷺ) offered the `Asr prayer and then asked the people to   
collect the journey food. Nothing was brought but Sawiq which the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered to be moistened   
with water, and then he ate it and we also ate it. Then he got up to offer the Maghrib prayer. He   
washed his mouth, and we too washed our mouths, and then he offered the prayer without repeating   
his abulution.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ بُشَيْرِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، أَنَّ سُوَيْدَ بْنَ النُّعْمَانِ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ، خَرَجَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ خَيْبَرَ، حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِالصَّهْبَاءِ ـ وَهْىَ مِنْ أَدْنَى خَيْبَرَ ـ صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِالأَزْوَادِ فَلَمْ يُؤْتَ إِلاَّ بِالسَّوِيقِ، فَأَمَرَ بِهِ فَثُرِّيَ، فَأَكَلَ وَأَكَلْنَا، ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَى الْمَغْرِبِ، فَمَضْمَضَ وَمَضْمَضْنَا، ثُمَّ صَلَّى وَلَمْ يَتَوَضَّأْ‏.‏

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Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa`:We went out to Khaibar in the company of the Prophet. While we were proceeding at night, a man   
from the group said to 'Amir, "O 'Amir! Won't you let us hear your poetry?" 'Amir was a poet, so he   
got down and started reciting for the people poetry that kept pace with the camels' footsteps, saying:--   
"O Allah! Without You we Would not have been guided On the right path Neither would be have   
given In charity, nor would We have prayed. So please forgive us, what we have committed (i.e. our   
defects); let all of us Be sacrificed for Your Cause And send Sakina (i.e. calmness) Upon us to make   
our feet firm When we meet our enemy, and If they will call us towards An unjust thing, We will   
refuse. The infidels have made a hue and Cry to ask others' help Against us." The Prophet (ﷺ) on that,   
asked, "Who is that (camel) driver (reciting poetry)?" The people said, "He is 'Amir bin Al-Akwa`."   
Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "May Allah bestow His Mercy on him." A man amongst the people said, "O   
Allah's Prophet! has (martyrdom) been granted to him. Would that you let us enjoy his company   
longer." Then we reached and besieged Khaibar till we were afflicted with severe hunger. Then Allah   
helped the Muslims conquer it (i.e. Khaibar). In the evening of the day of the conquest of the city, the   
Muslims made huge fires. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "What are these fires? For cooking what, are you making   
the fire?" The people replied, "(For cooking) meat." He asked, "What kind of meat?" They (i.e.   
people) said, "The meat of donkeys." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Throw away the meat and break the pots!"   
Some man said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Shall we throw away the meat and wash the pots instead?" He   
said, "(Yes, you can do) that too." So when the army files were arranged in rows (for the clash),   
'Amir's sword was short and he aimed at the leg of a Jew to strike it, but the sharp blade of the sword   
returned to him and injured his own knee, and that caused him to die. When they returned from the   
battle, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saw me (in a sad mood). He took my hand and said, "What is bothering you?" I   
replied, "Let my father and mother be sacrificed for you! The people say that the deeds of 'Amir are   
lost." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Whoever says so, is mistaken, for 'Amir has got a double reward." The   
Prophet raised two fingers and added, "He (i.e. Amir) was a persevering struggler in the Cause of   
Allah and there are few 'Arabs who achieved the like of (good deeds) 'Amir had done."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الأَكْوَعِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى خَيْبَرَ فَسِرْنَا لَيْلاً، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ لِعَامِرٍ يَا عَامِرُ أَلاَ تُسْمِعُنَا مِنْ هُنَيْهَاتِكَ‏.‏ وَكَانَ عَامِرٌ رَجُلاً شَاعِرًا فَنَزَلَ يَحْدُو بِالْقَوْمِ يَقُولُ:  
  
اللَّهُمَّ لَوْلاَ أَنْتَ مَا اهْتَدَيْنَا     وَلاَ تَصَدَّقْنَا وَلاَ صَلَّيْنَا  
  
فَاغْفِرْ فِدَاءً لَكَ مَا أَبْقَيْنَا     وَثَبِّتِ الأَقْدَامَ إِنْ لاَقَيْنَا  
  
 وَأَلْقِيَنْ سَكِينَةً عَلَيْنَا     إِنَّا إِذَا صِيحَ بِنَا أَبَيْنَا  
  
 وَبِالصِّيَاحِ عَوَّلُوا عَلَيْنَا  
  
 فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ مَنْ هَذَا السَّائِقُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا عَامِرُ بْنُ الأَكْوَعِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ يَرْحَمُهُ اللَّهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ وَجَبَتْ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، لَوْلاَ أَمْتَعْتَنَا بِهِ‏.‏ فَأَتَيْنَا خَيْبَرَ، فَحَاصَرْنَاهُمْ حَتَّى أَصَابَتْنَا مَخْمَصَةٌ شَدِيدَةٌ، ثُمَّ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى فَتَحَهَا عَلَيْهِمْ، فَلَمَّا أَمْسَى النَّاسُ مَسَاءَ الْيَوْمِ الَّذِي فُتِحَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ أَوْقَدُوا نِيرَانًا كَثِيرَةً، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ مَا هَذِهِ النِّيرَانُ عَلَى أَىِّ شَىْءٍ تُوقِدُونَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا عَلَى لَحْمٍ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ عَلَى أَىِّ لَحْمٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا لَحْمِ حُمُرِ الإِنْسِيَّةِ‏.‏ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَهْرِيقُوهَا وَاكْسِرُوهَا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَوْ نُهَرِيقُهَا وَنَغْسِلُهَا قَالَ ‏"‏ أَوْ ذَاكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمَّا تَصَافَّ الْقَوْمُ كَانَ سَيْفُ عَامِرٍ قَصِيرًا فَتَنَاوَلَ بِهِ سَاقَ يَهُودِيٍّ لِيَضْرِبَهُ، وَيَرْجِعُ ذُبَابُ سَيْفِهِ، فَأَصَابَ عَيْنَ رُكْبَةِ عَامِرٍ، فَمَاتَ مِنْهُ قَالَ فَلَمَّا قَفَلُوا، قَالَ سَلَمَةُ رَآنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ آخِذٌ بِيَدِي، قَالَ ‏"‏ مَا لَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ لَهُ فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي، زَعَمُوا أَنَّ عَامِرًا حَبِطَ عَمَلُهُ‏.‏ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ كَذَبَ مَنْ قَالَهُ، إِنَّ لَهُ لأَجْرَيْنِ ـ وَجَمَعَ بَيْنَ إِصْبَعَيْهِ ـ إِنَّهُ لَجَاهِدٌ مُجَاهِدٌ قَلَّ عَرَبِيٌّ مَشَى بِهَا مِثْلَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ قَالَ ‏"‏ نَشَأَ بِهَا ‏"‏‏.‏

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Narrated Anas:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) reached Khaibar at night and it was his habit that, whenever he reached the enemy at   
night, he will not attack them till it was morning. When it was morning, the Jews came out with their   
spades and baskets, and when they saw him(i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ) ), they said, "Muhammad! By Allah!   
Muhammad and his army!" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Khaibar is destroyed, for whenever we approach a   
(hostile) nation (to fight), then evil will be the morning for those who have been warned."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ الطَّوِيلِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَتَى خَيْبَرَ لَيْلاً، وَكَانَ إِذَا أَتَى قَوْمًا بِلَيْلٍ لَمْ يُغِرْ بِهِمْ حَتَّى يُصْبِحَ، فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ خَرَجَتِ الْيَهُودُ بِمَسَاحِيهِمْ وَمَكَاتِلِهِمْ، فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ قَالُوا مُحَمَّدٌ وَاللَّهِ، مُحَمَّدٌ وَالْخَمِيسُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ خَرِبَتْ خَيْبَرُ، إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُنْذَرِينَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4197In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 237USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 510   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:We reached Khaibar early in the morning and the inhabitants of Khaibar   
came out carrying their spades, and when they saw the Prophet (ﷺ) they said, "Muhammad! By Allah!   
Muhammad and his army!" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Allahu-Akbar! Khaibar is destroyed, for whenever we   
approach a (hostile) nation (to fight) then evil will be the morning for those who have been warned."   
We then got the meat of donkeys (and intended to eat it), but an announcement was made by the   
announcer of the Prophet, "Allah and His Apostle forbid you to eat the meat of donkeys as it is an   
impure thing."

أَخْبَرَنَا صَدَقَةُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ صَبَّحْنَا خَيْبَرَ بُكْرَةً، فَخَرَجَ أَهْلُهَا بِالْمَسَاحِي، فَلَمَّا بَصُرُوا بِالنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالُوا مُحَمَّدٌ وَاللَّهِ، مُحَمَّدٌ وَالْخَمِيسُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ خَرِبَتْ خَيْبَرُ، إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُنْذَرِينَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَصَبْنَا مِنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ فَنَادَى مُنَادِي النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ يَنْهَيَانِكُمْ عَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ، فَإِنَّهَا رِجْسٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4198In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 238USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 510   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:Someone came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)s and said, "The donkeys have been eaten (by the Muslims)." The   
Prophet kept quiet. Then the man came again and said, "The donkeys have been eaten." The Prophet (ﷺ)   
kept quiet. The man came to him the third time and said, "The donkeys have been consumed." On that   
the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered an announcer to announce to the people, "Allah and His Apostle forbid you to eat   
the meat of donkeys." Then the cooking pots were upset while the meat was still boiling in them.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم جَاءَهُ جَاءٍ فَقَالَ أُكِلَتِ الْحُمُرُ‏.‏ فَسَكَتَ، ثُمَّ أَتَاهُ الثَّانِيَةَ فَقَالَ أُكِلَتِ الْحُمُرُ‏.‏ فَسَكَتَ، ثُمَّ الثَّالِثَةَ فَقَالَ أُفْنِيَتِ الْحُمُرُ‏.‏ فَأَمَرَ مُنَادِيًا فَنَادَى فِي النَّاسِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ يَنْهَيَانِكُمْ عَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ الأَهْلِيَّةِ‏.‏ فَأُكْفِئَتِ الْقُدُورُ، وَإِنَّهَا لَتَفُورُ بِاللَّحْمِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4199In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 239USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 511   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:The Prophet (ﷺ) offered the Fajr Prayer near Khaibar when it was still dark and then said, "Allahu-Akbar!   
Khaibar is destroyed, for whenever we approach a (hostile) nation (to fight), then evil will be the   
morning for those who have been warned." Then the inhabitants of Khaibar came out running on the   
roads. The Prophet (ﷺ) had their warriors killed, their offspring and woman taken as captives. Safiya was   
amongst the captives, She first came in the share of Dahya Alkali but later on she belonged to the   
Prophet . The Prophet (ﷺ) made her manumission as her 'Mahr'.

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الصُّبْحَ قَرِيبًا مِنْ خَيْبَرَ بِغَلَسٍ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ خَرِبَتْ خَيْبَرُ، إِنَّا إِذَا نَزَلْنَا بِسَاحَةِ قَوْمٍ، فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُنْذَرِينَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَخَرَجُوا يَسْعَوْنَ فِي السِّكَكِ، فَقَتَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْمُقَاتِلَةَ، وَسَبَى الذُّرِّيَّةَ، وَكَانَ فِي السَّبْىِ صَفِيَّةُ، فَصَارَتْ إِلَى دِحْيَةَ الْكَلْبِيِّ، ثُمَّ صَارَتْ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَجَعَلَ عِتْقَهَا صَدَاقَهَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ صُهَيْبٍ لِثَابِتٍ يَا أَبَا مُحَمَّدٍ آنْتَ قُلْتَ لأَنَسٍ مَا أَصْدَقَهَا فَحَرَّكَ ثَابِتٌ رَأْسَهُ تَصْدِيقًا لَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4200In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 240USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 512   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdul `Aziz bin Suhaib:Anas bin Malik said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) took Safiya as a captive. He manumitted her and married her."   
Thabit asked Anas, "What did he give her as Mahr (i.e. marriage gift)?" Anas replied. "Her Mahr was   
herself, for he manumitted her."

حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ صُهَيْبٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ سَبَى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم صَفِيَّةَ، فَأَعْتَقَهَا وَتَزَوَّجَهَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ ثَابِتٌ لأَنَسٍ مَا أَصْدَقَهَا قَالَ أَصْدَقَهَا نَفْسَهَا فَأَعْتَقَهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4201In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 241USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 513   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sahl bin Sa`d As Saidi:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (and his army) encountered the pagans and the two armies.,, fought and then Allah's   
Apostle returned to his army camps and the others (i.e. the enemy) returned to their army camps.   
Amongst the companions of the Prophet (ﷺ) there was a man who could not help pursuing any single   
isolated pagan to strike him with his sword. Somebody said, "None has benefited the Muslims today   
more than so-and-so." On that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "He is from the people of the Hell-Fire certainly."   
A man amongst the people (i.e. Muslims) said, "I will accompany him (to know the fact)." So he went   
along with him, and whenever he stopped he stopped with him, and whenever he hastened, he   
hastened with him. The (brave) man then got wounded severely, and seeking to die at once, he planted   
his sword into the ground and put its point against his chest in between his breasts, and then threw   
himself on it and committed suicide. On that the person (who was accompanying the deceased all the   
time) came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and said, "I testify that you are the Messenger of Allah." The Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
"Why is that (what makes you say so)?" He said "It is concerning the man whom you have already   
mentioned as one of the dwellers of the Hell-Fire. The people were surprised by your statement, and I   
said to them, "I will try to find out the truth about him for you." So I went out after him and he was   
then inflicted with a severe wound and because of that, he hurried to bring death upon himself by   
planting the handle of his sword into the ground and directing its tip towards his chest between his   
breasts, and then he threw himself over it and committed suicide." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) then said, "A man   
may do what seem to the people as the deeds of the dwellers of Paradise but he is from the dwellers of   
the Hell-Fire and another may do what seem to the people as the deeds of the dwellers of the Hell-   
Fire, but he is from the dwellers of Paradise."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ السَّاعِدِيِّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْتَقَى هُوَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ فَاقْتَتَلُوا، فَلَمَّا مَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى عَسْكَرِهِ، وَمَالَ الآخَرُونَ إِلَى عَسْكَرِهِمْ، وَفِي أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم رَجُلٌ لاَ يَدَعُ لَهُمْ شَاذَّةً وَلاَ فَاذَّةً إِلاَّ اتَّبَعَهَا، يَضْرِبُهَا بِسَيْفِهِ، فَقِيلَ مَا أَجْزَأَ مِنَّا الْيَوْمَ أَحَدٌ كَمَا أَجْزَأَ فُلاَنٌ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَمَا إِنَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ أَنَا صَاحِبُهُ‏.‏ قَالَ فَخَرَجَ مَعَهُ كُلَّمَا وَقَفَ وَقَفَ مَعَهُ، وَإِذَا أَسْرَعَ أَسْرَعَ مَعَهُ ـ قَالَ ـ فَجُرِحَ الرَّجُلُ جُرْحًا شَدِيدًا، فَاسْتَعْجَلَ الْمَوْتَ، فَوَضَعَ سَيْفَهُ بِالأَرْضِ وَذُبَابَهُ بَيْنَ ثَدْيَيْهِ، ثُمَّ تَحَامَلَ عَلَى سَيْفِهِ، فَقَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ، فَخَرَجَ الرَّجُلُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ قَالَ ‏"‏ وَمَا ذَاكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ الرَّجُلُ الَّذِي ذَكَرْتَ آنِفًا أَنَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فَأَعْظَمَ النَّاسُ ذَلِكَ، فَقُلْتُ أَنَا لَكُمْ بِهِ‏.‏ فَخَرَجْتُ فِي طَلَبِهِ، ثُمَّ جُرِحَ جُرْحًا شَدِيدًا، فَاسْتَعْجَلَ الْمَوْتَ، فَوَضَعَ نَصْلَ سَيْفِهِ فِي الأَرْضِ وَذُبَابَهُ بَيْنَ ثَدْيَيْهِ، ثُمَّ تَحَامَلَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عِنْدَ ذَلِكَ ‏"‏ إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ عَمَلَ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ، فِيمَا يَبْدُو لِلنَّاسِ، وَهْوَ مِنَ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، وَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ عَمَلَ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فِيمَا يَبْدُو لِلنَّاسِ، وَهْوَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4202In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 242USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 514   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:We witnessed (the battle of) Khaibar. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said about one of those who were with him and   
who claimed to be a Muslim. "This (man) is from the dwellers of the Hell-Fire." When the battle   
started, that fellow fought so violently and bravely that he received plenty of wounds. Some of the   
people were about to doubt (the Prophet's statement), but the man, feeling the pain of his wounds, put   
his hand into his quiver and took out of it, some arrows with which he slaughtered himself (i.e.   
committed suicide). Then some men amongst the Muslims came hurriedly and said, "O Allah's   
Apostle! Allah has made your statement true so-and-so has committed suicide. "The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O   
so-and-so! Get up and make an announcement that none but a believer will enter Paradise and that   
Allah may support the religion with an unchaste (evil) wicked man.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ، أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ شَهِدْنَا خَيْبَرَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِرَجُلٍ مِمَّنْ مَعَهُ يَدَّعِي الإِسْلاَمَ ‏"‏ هَذَا مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمَّا حَضَرَ الْقِتَالُ قَاتَلَ الرَّجُلُ أَشَدَّ الْقِتَالِ، حَتَّى كَثُرَتْ بِهِ الْجِرَاحَةُ، فَكَادَ بَعْضُ النَّاسِ يَرْتَابُ، فَوَجَدَ الرَّجُلُ أَلَمَ الْجِرَاحَةِ، فَأَهْوَى بِيَدِهِ إِلَى كِنَانَتِهِ، فَاسْتَخْرَجَ مِنْهَا أَسْهُمًا، فَنَحَرَ بِهَا نَفْسَهُ، فَاشْتَدَّ رِجَالٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَقَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، صَدَّقَ اللَّهُ حَدِيثَكَ، انْتَحَرَ فُلاَنٌ فَقَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ قُمْ يَا فُلاَنُ فَأَذِّنْ أَنَّهُ لاَ يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ إِلاَّ مُؤْمِنٌ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُؤَيِّدُ الدِّينَ بِالرَّجُلِ الْفَاجِرِ ‏"‏‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4203In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 243USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 515   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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(narration about the chain of narrators)

وَقَالَ شَبِيبٌ عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ، وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ شَهِدْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حُنَيْنًا‏.‏ وَقَالَ ابْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ عَنْ يُونُسَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ صَالِحٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ‏.‏ وَقَالَ الزُّبَيْدِيُّ أَخْبَرَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ أَنَّ عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ كَعْبٍ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي مَنْ شَهِدَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَيْبَرَ‏.‏ قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ وَأَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ وَسَعِيدٌ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4204In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 244USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 1, Book 59, Hadith 515   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa Al-Ash`ari:When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) fought the battle of Khaibar, or when Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) went towards it,   
(whenever) the people, (passed over a high place overlooking a valley, they raised their voices saying,   
"Allahu-Akbar! Allahu-Akbar! None has the right to be worshipped except Allah." On that Allah's   
Apostle said (to them), "Lower your voices, for you are not calling a deaf or an absent one, but you   
are calling a Hearer Who is near and is with you." I was behind the riding animal of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
and he heard me saying. "There Is neither might, nor power but with Allah," On that he said to me, "O   
`Abdullah bin Qais!" I said, "Labbaik. O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!" He said, "Shall I tell you a sentence which   
is one of the treasures of Paradise" I said, "Yes, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Let my father and mother be   
sacrificed for your sake." He said, "It is: There is neither might nor power but with Allah."

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الأَشْعَرِيِّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا غَزَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَيْبَرَ ـ أَوْ قَالَ لَمَّا تَوَجَّهَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ـ أَشْرَفَ النَّاسُ عَلَى وَادٍ، فَرَفَعُوا أَصْوَاتَهُمْ بِالتَّكْبِيرِ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ ارْبَعُوا عَلَى أَنْفُسِكُمْ، إِنَّكُمْ لاَ تَدْعُونَ أَصَمَّ وَلاَ غَائِبًا، إِنَّكُمْ تَدْعُونَ سَمِيعًا قَرِيبًا وَهْوَ مَعَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَأَنَا خَلْفَ دَابَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَسَمِعَنِي وَأَنَا أَقُولُ لاَ حَوْلَ وَلاَ قُوَّةَ إِلاَّ بِاللَّهِ، فَقَالَ لِي ‏"‏ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ لَبَّيْكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَلاَ أَدُلُّكَ عَلَى كَلِمَةٍ مِنْ كَنْزٍ مِنْ كُنُوزِ الْجَنَّةِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ فِدَاكَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ حَوْلَ وَلاَ قُوَّةَ إِلاَّ بِاللَّهِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4205In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 245USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 516   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Yazid bin Abi Ubaid:I saw the trace of a wound in Salama's leg. I said to him, "O Abu Muslim! What is this wound?" He   
said, "This was inflicted on me on the day of Khaibar and the people said, 'Salama has been wounded.'   
Then I went to the Prophet (ﷺ) and he puffed his saliva in it (i.e. the wound) thrice., and since then I have   
not had any pain in it till this hour."

حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، قَالَ رَأَيْتُ أَثَرَ ضَرْبَةٍ فِي سَاقِ سَلَمَةَ، فَقُلْتُ يَا أَبَا مُسْلِمٍ، مَا هَذِهِ الضَّرْبَةُ قَالَ هَذِهِ ضَرْبَةٌ أَصَابَتْنِي يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ أُصِيبَ سَلَمَةُ‏.‏ فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَنَفَثَ فِيهِ ثَلاَثَ نَفَثَاتٍ، فَمَا اشْتَكَيْتُهَا حَتَّى السَّاعَةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4206In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 246USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 517   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sahl:During one of his Ghazawat, the Prophet (ﷺ) encountered the pagans, and the two armies fought, and then   
each of them returned to their army camps. Amongst the (army of the) Muslims there was a man who   
would follow every pagan separated from the army and strike him with his sword. It was said, "O   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! None has fought so satisfactorily as so-and-so (namely, that brave Muslim). "The   
Prophet said, "He is from the dwellers of the Hell-Fire." The people said, "Who amongst us will be of   
the dwellers of Paradise if this (man) is from the dwellers of the Hell-Fire?" Then a man from   
amongst the people said, "I will follow him and accompany him in his fast and slow movements." The   
(brave) man got wounded, and wanting to die at once, he put the handle of his sword on the ground   
and its tip in between his breasts, and then threw himself over it, committing suicide. Then the man   
(who had watched the deceased) returned to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "I testify that you are Apostle of   
Allah." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "What is this?" The man told him the whole story. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "A   
man may do what may seem to the people as the deeds of the dwellers of Paradise, but he is of the   
dwellers of the Hell-Fire and a man may do what may seem to the people as the deeds of the dwellers   
of the Hell-Fire, but he is from the dwellers of Paradise."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَهْلٍ، قَالَ الْتَقَى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ فِي بَعْضِ مَغَازِيهِ فَاقْتَتَلُوا، فَمَالَ كُلُّ قَوْمٍ إِلَى عَسْكَرِهِمْ، وَفِي الْمُسْلِمِينَ رَجُلٌ لاَ يَدَعُ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ شَاذَّةً وَلاَ فَاذَّةً إِلاَّ اتَّبَعَهَا فَضَرَبَهَا بِسَيْفِهِ، فَقِيلَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ مَا أَجْزَأَ أَحَدُهُمْ مَا أَجْزَأَ فُلاَنٌ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالُوا أَيُّنَا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ إِنْ كَانَ هَذَا مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ لأَتَّبِعَنَّهُ، فَإِذَا أَسْرَعَ وَأَبْطَأَ كُنْتُ مَعَهُ‏.‏ حَتَّى جُرِحَ فَاسْتَعْجَلَ الْمَوْتَ، فَوَضَعَ نِصَابَ سَيْفِهِ بِالأَرْضِ، وَذُبَابَهُ بَيْنَ ثَدْيَيْهِ، ثُمَّ تَحَامَلَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ، فَجَاءَ الرَّجُلُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ وَمَا ذَاكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَخْبَرَهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّ الرَّجُلَ لَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ، فِيمَا يَبْدُو لِلنَّاسِ، وَإِنَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، وَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فِيمَا يَبْدُو لِلنَّاسِ وَهْوَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4207In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 247USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 518   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu `Imran:Anas looked at the people wearing Tailsans (i.e. a special kind of head covering worn by Jews in old   
days). On that Anas said, "At this moment they (i.e. those people) look like the Jews of Khaibar."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْخُزَاعِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا زِيَادُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ، عَنْ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ، قَالَ نَظَرَ أَنَسٌ إِلَى النَّاسِ يَوْمَ الْجُمُعَةِ، فَرَأَى طَيَالِسَةً فَقَالَ كَأَنَّهُمُ السَّاعَةَ يَهُودُ خَيْبَرَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4208In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 248USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 519   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Salama:`Ali remained behind the Prophet (ﷺ) during the Ghazwa of Khaibar as he was suffering from eye trouble.   
He then said, "(How can) I remain behind the Prophet (ﷺ) ," and followed him. So when he slept on the   
night of the conquest of Khaibar, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I will give the flag tomorrow, or tomorrow the   
flag will be taken by a man who is loved by Allah and His Apostle , and (Khaibar) will be conquered   
through him, (with Allah's help)" While every one of us was hopeful to have the flag, it was said,   
"Here is `Ali" and the Prophet (ﷺ) gave him the flag and Khaibar was conquered through him (with   
Allah's Help).

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ، رضى الله عنه قَالَ كَانَ عَلِيٌّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ تَخَلَّفَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي خَيْبَرَ، وَكَانَ رَمِدًا فَقَالَ أَنَا أَتَخَلَّفُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَلَحِقَ، فَلَمَّا بِتْنَا اللَّيْلَةَ الَّتِي فُتِحَتْ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ لأُعْطِيَنَّ الرَّايَةَ غَدًا ـ أَوْ لَيَأْخُذَنَّ الرَّايَةَ غَدًا ـ رَجُلٌ يُحِبُّهُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ، يُفْتَحُ عَلَيْهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَنَحْنُ نَرْجُوهَا فَقِيلَ هَذَا عَلِيٌّ، فَأَعْطَاهُ فَفُتِحَ عَلَيْهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4209In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 249USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 520   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sahl bin Sa`d:On the day of Khaibar, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Tomorrow I will give this flag to a man through whose   
hands Allah will give us victory. He loves Allah and His Apostle, and he is loved by Allah and His   
Apostle." The people remained that night, wondering as to who would be given it. In the morning the   
people went to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and everyone of them was hopeful to receive it (i.e. the flag). The   
Prophet said, "Where is `Ali bin Abi Talib?" It was said, "He is suffering from eye trouble O Allah's   
Apostle." He said, "Send for him." `Ali was brought and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) spat in his eye and invoked   
good upon him. So `Ali was cured as if he never had any trouble. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) gave him the flag.   
`Ali said "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I will fight with them till they become like us." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said,   
"Proceed and do not hurry. When you enter their territory, call them to embrace Islam and inform   
them of Allah's Rights which they should observe, for by Allah, even if a single man is led on the   
right path (of Islam) by Allah through you, then that will be better for you than the nice red camels.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي سَهْلُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ ‏"‏ لأُعْطِيَنَّ هَذِهِ الرَّايَةَ غَدًا رَجُلاً، يَفْتَحُ اللَّهُ عَلَى يَدَيْهِ، يُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ، وَيُحِبُّهُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَبَاتَ النَّاسُ يَدُوكُونَ لَيْلَتَهُمْ أَيُّهُمْ يُعْطَاهَا فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ النَّاسُ غَدَوْا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، كُلُّهُمْ يَرْجُو أَنْ يُعْطَاهَا فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَيْنَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقِيلَ هُوَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ يَشْتَكِي عَيْنَيْهِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَأَرْسِلُوا إِلَيْهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأُتِيَ بِهِ فَبَصَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي عَيْنَيْهِ، وَدَعَا لَهُ، فَبَرَأَ حَتَّى كَأَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ بِهِ وَجَعٌ، فَأَعْطَاهُ الرَّايَةَ، فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أُقَاتِلُهُمْ حَتَّى يَكُونُوا مِثْلَنَا، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ انْفُذْ عَلَى رِسْلِكَ حَتَّى تَنْزِلَ بِسَاحَتِهِمْ، ثُمَّ ادْعُهُمْ إِلَى الإِسْلاَمِ، وَأَخْبِرْهُمْ بِمَا يَجِبُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ حَقِّ اللَّهِ فِيهِ، فَوَاللَّهِ لأَنْ يَهْدِيَ اللَّهُ بِكَ رَجُلاً وَاحِدًا خَيْرٌ لَكَ مِنْ أَنْ يَكُونَ لَكَ حُمْرُ النَّعَمِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4210In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 250USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 521   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:We arrived at Khaibar, and when Allah helped His Apostle to open the fort, the beauty of Safiya bint   
Huyai bin Akhtaq whose husband had been killed while she was a bride, was mentioned to Allah's   
Apostle. The Prophet (ﷺ) selected her for himself, and set out with her, and when we reached a place   
called Sidd-as-Sahba,' Safiya became clean from her menses then Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) married her. Hais   
(i.e. an 'Arabian dish) was prepared on a small leather mat. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said to me, "I invite the   
people around you." So that was the marriage banquet of the Prophet (ﷺ) and Safiya. Then we proceeded   
towards Medina, and I saw the Prophet, making for her a kind of cushion with his cloak behind him   
(on his camel). He then sat beside his camel and put his knee for Safiya to put her foot on, in order to   
ride (on the camel).

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْغَفَّارِ بْنُ دَاوُدَ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، ح وَحَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، مَوْلَى الْمُطَّلِبِ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَدِمْنَا خَيْبَرَ، فَلَمَّا فَتَحَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْحِصْنَ ذُكِرَ لَهُ جَمَالُ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتِ حُيَىِّ بْنِ أَخْطَبَ، وَقَدْ قُتِلَ زَوْجُهَا وَكَانَتْ عَرُوسًا، فَاصْطَفَاهَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِنَفْسِهِ، فَخَرَجَ بِهَا، حَتَّى بَلَغْنَا سَدَّ الصَّهْبَاءِ حَلَّتْ، فَبَنَى بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، ثُمَّ صَنَعَ حَيْسًا فِي نِطَعٍ صَغِيرٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي ‏  
"‏ آذِنْ مَنْ حَوْلَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَكَانَتْ تِلْكَ وَلِيمَتَهُ عَلَى صَفِيَّةَ، ثُمَّ خَرَجْنَا إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ، فَرَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُحَوِّي لَهَا وَرَاءَهُ بِعَبَاءَةٍ، ثُمَّ يَجْلِسُ عِنْدَ بَعِيرِهِ، فَيَضَعُ رُكْبَتَهُ، وَتَضَعُ صَفِيَّةُ رِجْلَهَا عَلَى رُكْبَتِهِ حَتَّى تَرْكَبَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4211In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 251USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 522   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed with Safiya bint Huyai for three days on the way of Khaibar where he   
consummated his marriage with her. Safiya was amongst those who were ordered to use a veil.

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ الطَّوِيلِ، سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَقَامَ عَلَى صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتِ حُيَىٍّ، بِطَرِيقِ خَيْبَرَ ثَلاَثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، حَتَّى أَعْرَسَ بِهَا، وَكَانَتْ فِيمَنْ ضُرِبَ عَلَيْهَا الْحِجَابُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4212In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 252USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 523   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed for three rights between Khaibar and Medina and was married to Safiya. I invited   
the Muslim to h s marriage banquet and there wa neither meat nor bread in that banquet but the   
Prophet ordered Bilal to spread the leather mats on which dates, dried yogurt and butter were put. The   
Muslims said amongst themselves, "Will she (i.e. Safiya) be one of the mothers of the believers, (i.e.   
one of the wives of the Prophet (ﷺ) ) or just (a lady captive) of what his right-hand possesses" Some of   
them said, "If the Prophet (ﷺ) makes her observe the veil, then she will be one of the mothers of the   
believers (i.e. one of the Prophet's wives), and if he does not make her observe the veil, then she will   
be his lady slave." So when he departed, he made a place for her behind him (on his and made her   
observe the veil.

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ، أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي حُمَيْدٌ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ أَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَيْنَ خَيْبَرَ وَالْمَدِينَةِ ثَلاَثَ لَيَالٍ يُبْنَى عَلَيْهِ بِصَفِيَّةَ، فَدَعَوْتُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ إِلَى وَلِيمَتِهِ، وَمَا كَانَ فِيهَا مِنْ خُبْزٍ وَلاَ لَحْمٍ، وَمَا كَانَ فِيهَا إِلاَّ أَنْ أَمَرَ بِلاَلاً بِالأَنْطَاعِ فَبُسِطَتْ، فَأَلْقَى عَلَيْهَا التَّمْرَ وَالأَقِطَ وَالسَّمْنَ، فَقَالَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ إِحْدَى أُمَّهَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، أَوْ مَا مَلَكَتْ يَمِينُهُ قَالُوا إِنْ حَجَبَهَا فَهْىَ إِحْدَى أُمَّهَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، وَإِنْ لَمْ يَحْجُبْهَا فَهْىَ مِمَّا مَلَكَتْ يَمِينُهُ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا ارْتَحَلَ وَطَّأَ لَهَا خَلْفَهُ، وَمَدَّ الْحِجَابَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4213In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 253USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 524   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Mughaffal:While we were besieging Khaibar, a person threw a leather container containing some fat and I ran to   
take it. Suddenly I looked behind, and behold! The Prophet (ﷺ) was there. So I felt shy (to take it then).

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ‏.‏ وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلاَلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مُغَفَّلٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ كُنَّا مُحَاصِرِي خَيْبَرَ فَرَمَى إِنْسَانٌ بِجِرَابٍ فِيهِ شَحْمٌ، فَنَزَوْتُ لآخُذَهُ، فَالْتَفَتُّ فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَاسْتَحْيَيْتُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4214In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 254USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 525   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:On the day of Khaiber, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the eating of garlic and the meat of donkeys.

حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، وَسَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَهَى يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ عَنْ أَكْلِ الثَّوْمِ، وَعَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ الأَهْلِيَّةِ‏.‏ نَهَى عَنْ أَكْلِ الثَّوْمِ هُوَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ وَحْدَهُ‏.‏ وَلُحُومُ الْحُمُرِ الأَهْلِيَّةِ عَنْ سَالِمٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4215In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 255USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 526   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ali bin Abi Talib:On the day of Khaibar, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the Mut'a (i.e. temporary marriage) and the eating of   
donkey-meat.

حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَسَنِ، ابْنَىْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ عَنْ أَبِيهِمَا، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَهَى عَنْ مُتْعَةِ النِّسَاءِ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ، وَعَنْ أَكْلِ الْحُمُرِ الإِنْسِيَّةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4216In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 256USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 527   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:On the day of Khaibar, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the eating of donkey meat.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَهَى يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ عَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ الأَهْلِيَّةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4217In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 257USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 528   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the eating of donkey-meat.

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، وَسَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ نَهَى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَنْ أَكْلِ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ الأَهْلِيَّةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4218In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 258USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 529   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:On the day of Khaibar, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade the eating of donkey meat and allowed the eating of   
horse meat.

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ عَنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ، وَرَخَّصَ فِي الْخَيْلِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4219In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 259USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 530   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Abi `Aufa:We where afflicted with severe hunger on the day of Khaibar. While the cooking pots were boiling   
and some of the food was well-cooked, the announcer of the Prophet (ﷺ) came to say, "Do not eat   
anything the donkey-meat and upset the cooking pots." We then thought that the Prophet (ﷺ) had   
prohibited such food because the Khumus had not been taken out of it. Some others said, "He   
prohibited the meat of donkeys from the point of view of principle, because donkeys used to eat dirty   
things."

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبَّادٌ، عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَصَابَتْنَا مَجَاعَةٌ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ، فَإِنَّ الْقُدُورَ لَتَغْلِي ـ قَالَ وَبَعْضُهَا نَضِجَتْ ـ فَجَاءَ مُنَادِي النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لاَ تَأْكُلُوا مِنْ لُحُومِ الْحُمُرِ شَيْئًا وَأَهْرِيقُوهَا‏.‏ قَالَ ابْنُ أَبِي أَوْفَى فَتَحَدَّثْنَا أَنَّهُ إِنَّمَا نَهَى عَنْهَا لأَنَّهَا لَمْ تُخَمَّسْ‏.‏ وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ نَهَى عَنْهَا الْبَتَّةَ، لأَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَأْكُلُ الْعَذِرَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4220In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 260USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 531   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara and `Abdullah bin Abl `Aufa:That when they were in the company of the Prophet, they got some donkeys which they (slaughtered   
and) cooked. Then the announcer of the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Turn the cooking pots upside down (i.e. throw   
out the meat).

حَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِنْهَالٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَدِيُّ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، وَعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَى، رضى الله عنهم أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَصَابُوا حُمُرًا فَطَبَخُوهَا، فَنَادَى مُنَادِي النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَكْفِئُوا الْقُدُورَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4221, 4222In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 261USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 532   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara' and Ibn Abi `Aufa:On the day of Khaibar when the cooking pots were put on the fire, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Turn the cooking   
pots upside down."

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَدِيُّ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ، سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ، وَابْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى، يُحَدِّثَانِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ وَقَدْ نَصَبُوا الْقُدُورَ أَكْفِئُوا الْقُدُورَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4223, 4224In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 262USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 533   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:We took part in a Ghazwa with the Prophet (same as Hadith No. 533).

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ، قَالَ غَزَوْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَحْوَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4225In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 263USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 534   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara Bin Azib:During the Ghazwa of Khaibar, the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered us to throw away the meat of the donkeys   
whether it was still raw or cooked. He did not allow us to eat it later on.

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمٌ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ أَمَرَنَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزْوَةِ خَيْبَرَ أَنْ نُلْقِيَ الْحُمُرَ الأَهْلِيَّةَ نِيئَةً وَنَضِيجَةً، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَأْمُرْنَا بِأَكْلِهِ بَعْدُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4226In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 264USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 535   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:I do not know whether the Prophet (ﷺ) forbade the eating of donkey-meat (temporarily) because they were   
the beasts of burden for the people, and he disliked that their means of transportation should be lost, or   
he forbade it on the day of Khaibar permanently.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي الْحُسَيْنِ، حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ لاَ أَدْرِي أَنَهَى عَنْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ أَجْلِ أَنَّهُ كَانَ حَمُولَةَ النَّاسِ، فَكَرِهَ أَنْ تَذْهَبَ حَمُولَتُهُمْ، أَوْ حَرَّمَهُ فِي يَوْمِ خَيْبَرَ، لَحْمَ الْحُمُرِ الأَهْلِيَّةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4227In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 265USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 536   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:On the day of Khaibar, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) divided (the war booty of Khaibar) with the ratio of two shares   
for the horse and one-share for the foot soldier. (The sub-narrator, Nafi` explained this, saying, "If a   
man had a horse, he was given three shares and if he had no horse, then he was given one share.")

حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ إِسْحَاقَ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سَابِقٍ، حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ لِلْفَرَسِ سَهْمَيْنِ، وَلِلرَّاجِلِ سَهْمًا‏.‏ قَالَ فَسَّرَهُ نَافِعٌ فَقَالَ إِذَا كَانَ مَعَ الرَّجُلِ فَرَسٌ فَلَهُ ثَلاَثَةُ أَسْهُمٍ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ فَرَسٌ فَلَهُ سَهْمٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4228In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 266USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 537   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jubair bin Mut`im:`Uthman bin `Affan and I went to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "You had given Banu Al-Muttalib from the   
Khumus of Khaibar's booty and left us in spite of the fact that we and Banu Al-Muttalib are similarly   
related to you." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Banu Hashim and Banu Al-Muttalib only are one and the same."   
So the Prophet (ﷺ) did not give anything to Banu `Abd Shams and Banu Nawfal.

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، أَنَّ جُبَيْرَ بْنَ مُطْعِمٍ، أَخْبَرَهُ قَالَ مَشَيْتُ أَنَا وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَفَّانَ، إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقُلْنَا أَعْطَيْتَ بَنِي الْمُطَّلِبِ مِنْ خُمْسِ خَيْبَرَ، وَتَرَكْتَنَا، وَنَحْنُ بِمَنْزِلَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ مِنْكَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ إِنَّمَا بَنُو هَاشِمٍ وَبَنُو الْمُطَّلِبِ شَىْءٌ وَاحِدٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ جُبَيْرٌ وَلَمْ يَقْسِمِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِبَنِي عَبْدِ شَمْسٍ وَبَنِي نَوْفَلٍ شَيْئًا‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Musa:The news of the migration of the Prophet (from Mecca to Medina) reached us while we were in   
Yemen. So we set out as emigrants towards him. We were (three) I and my two brothers. I was the   
youngest of them, and one of the two was Abu Burda, and the other, Abu Ruhm, and our total number   
was either 53 or 52 men from my people. We got on board a boat and our boat took us to Negus in   
Ethiopia. There we met Ja`far bin Abi Talib and stayed with him. Then we all came (to Medina) and   
met the Prophet (ﷺ) at the time of the conquest of Khaibar. Some of the people used to say to us, namely   
the people of the ship, "We have migrated before you."   
Asma' bint 'Umais who was one of those who had come with us, came as a visitor to Hafsa, the wife   
the Prophet (ﷺ) . She had migrated along with those other Muslims who migrated to Negus. `Umar came   
to Hafsa while Asma' bint 'Umais was with her. `Umar, on seeing Asma,' said, "Who is this?" She   
said, "Asma' bint 'Umais," `Umar said, "Is she the Ethiopian? Is she the sea-faring lady?" Asma'   
replied, "Yes." `Umar said, "We have migrated before you (people of the boat), so we have got more   
right than you over Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) " On that Asma' became angry and said, "No, by Allah, while you   
were with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) who was feeding the hungry ones amongst you, and advised the ignorant   
ones amongst you, we were in the far-off hated land of Ethiopia, and all that was for the sake of   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . By Allah, I will neither eat any food nor drink anything till I inform Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
of all that you have said. There we were harmed and frightened. I will mention this to the Prophet (ﷺ) and   
will not tell a lie or curtail your saying or add something to it."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلاَءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا بُرَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَلَغَنَا مَخْرَجُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَنَحْنُ بِالْيَمَنِ، فَخَرَجْنَا مُهَاجِرِينَ إِلَيْهِ أَنَا، وَأَخَوَانِ لِي أَنَا أَصْغَرُهُمْ، أَحَدُهُمَا أَبُو بُرْدَةَ، وَالآخَرُ أَبُو رُهْمٍ ـ إِمَّا قَالَ بِضْعٌ وَإِمَّا قَالَ ـ فِي ثَلاَثَةٍ وَخَمْسِينَ أَوِ اثْنَيْنِ وَخَمْسِينَ رَجُلاً مِنْ قَوْمِي، فَرَكِبْنَا سَفِينَةً، فَأَلْقَتْنَا سَفِينَتُنَا إِلَى النَّجَاشِيِّ بِالْحَبَشَةِ، فَوَافَقْنَا جَعْفَرَ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ فَأَقَمْنَا مَعَهُ حَتَّى قَدِمْنَا جَمِيعًا، فَوَافَقْنَا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ افْتَتَحَ خَيْبَرَ، وَكَانَ أُنَاسٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ يَقُولُونَ لَنَا ـ يَعْنِي لأَهْلِ السَّفِينَةِ ـ سَبَقْنَاكُمْ بِالْهِجْرَةِ، وَدَخَلَتْ أَسْمَاءُ بِنْتُ عُمَيْسٍ، وَهْىَ مِمَّنْ قَدِمَ مَعَنَا، عَلَى حَفْصَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم زَائِرَةً، وَقَدْ كَانَتْ هَاجَرَتْ إِلَى النَّجَاشِيِّ فِيمَنْ هَاجَرَ، فَدَخَلَ عُمَرُ عَلَى حَفْصَةَ وَأَسْمَاءُ عِنْدَهَا، فَقَالَ عُمَرُ حِينَ رَأَى أَسْمَاءَ مَنْ هَذِهِ قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ بِنْتُ عُمَيْسٍ‏.‏ قَالَ عُمَرُ الْحَبَشِيَّةُ هَذِهِ الْبَحْرِيَّةُ هَذِهِ قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ سَبَقْنَاكُمْ بِالْهِجْرَةِ، فَنَحْنُ أَحَقُّ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْكُمْ‏.‏ فَغَضِبَتْ وَقَالَتْ كَلاَّ وَاللَّهِ، كُنْتُمْ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُطْعِمُ جَائِعَكُمْ، وَيَعِظُ جَاهِلَكُمْ، وَكُنَّا فِي دَارِ أَوْ فِي أَرْضِ الْبُعَدَاءِ الْبُغَضَاءِ بِالْحَبَشَةِ، وَذَلِكَ فِي اللَّهِ وَفِي رَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَايْمُ اللَّهِ، لاَ أَطْعَمُ طَعَامًا، وَلاَ أَشْرَبُ شَرَابًا حَتَّى أَذْكُرَ مَا قُلْتَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَنَحْنُ كُنَّا نُؤْذَى وَنُخَافُ، وَسَأَذْكُرُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَسْأَلُهُ، وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَكْذِبُ وَلاَ أَزِيغُ وَلاَ أَزِيدُ عَلَيْهِ‏.‏

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So when the Prophet (ﷺ) came, she said, "O Allah's Prophet `Umar has said so-and-so." He said (to   
Asma'), "What did you say to him?" Asma's aid, "I told him so-and-so." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "He (i.e.   
`Umar) has not got more right than you people over me, as he and his companions have (the reward   
of) only one migration, and you, the people of the boat, have (the reward of) two migrations." Asma'   
later on said, "I saw Abu Musa and the other people of the boat coming to me in successive groups,   
asking me about this narration,, and to them nothing in the world was more cheerful and greater than   
what the Prophet (ﷺ) had said about them."   
Narrated Abu Burda:Asma' said, "I saw Abu Musa requesting me to repeat this narration again and   
again."

فَلَمَّا جَاءَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَتْ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ إِنَّ عُمَرَ قَالَ كَذَا وَكَذَا‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَمَا قُلْتِ لَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ قُلْتُ لَهُ كَذَا وَكَذَا‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ لَيْسَ بِأَحَقَّ بِي مِنْكُمْ، وَلَهُ وَلأَصْحَابِهِ هِجْرَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ، وَلَكُمْ أَنْتُمْ أَهْلَ السَّفِينَةِ هِجْرَتَانِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ أَبَا مُوسَى وَأَصْحَابَ السَّفِينَةِ يَأْتُونِي أَرْسَالاً، يَسْأَلُونِي عَنْ هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، مَا مِنَ الدُّنْيَا شَىْءٌ هُمْ بِهِ أَفْرَحُ وَلاَ أَعْظَمُ فِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ مِمَّا قَالَ لَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم.   
قَالَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ أَبَا مُوسَى وَإِنَّهُ لَيَسْتَعِيدُ هَذَا الْحَدِيثَ مِنِّي‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Burda:Abu Musa said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I recognize the voice of the group of Al-   
Ashariyun, when they recite the Qur'an, when they enter their homes at night, and I recognize their   
houses by (listening) to their voices when they are reciting the Qur'an at night although I have not   
seen their houses when they came to them during the day time. Amongst them is Hakim who, on   
meeting the cavalry or the enemy, used to say to them (i.e. the enemy). My companions order you to   
wait for them.' "

قَالَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ إِنِّي لأَعْرِفُ أَصْوَاتَ رُفْقَةِ الأَشْعَرِيِّينَ بِالْقُرْآنِ، حِينَ يَدْخُلُونَ بِاللَّيْلِ، وَأَعْرِفُ مَنَازِلَهُمْ مِنْ أَصْوَاتِهِمْ بِالْقُرْآنِ بِاللَّيْلِ، وَإِنْ كُنْتُ لَمْ أَرَ مَنَازِلَهُمْ حِينَ نَزَلُوا بِالنَّهَارِ، وَمِنْهُمْ حَكِيمٌ، إِذَا لَقِيَ الْخَيْلَ ـ أَوْ قَالَ الْعَدُوَّ ـ قَالَ لَهُمْ إِنَّ أَصْحَابِي يَأْمُرُونَكُمْ أَنْ تَنْظُرُوهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4232In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 270USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 539   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa:We came upon the Prophet (ﷺ) after he had conquered Khaibar. He then gave us a share (from the booty),   
but apart from us he did not give to anybody else who did not attend the Conquest.

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، سَمِعَ حَفْصَ بْنَ غِيَاثٍ، حَدَّثَنَا بُرَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى، قَالَ قَدِمْنَا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعْدَ أَنِ افْتَتَحَ خَيْبَرَ، فَقَسَمَ لَنَا، وَلَمْ يَقْسِمْ لأَحَدٍ لَمْ يَشْهَدِ الْفَتْحَ غَيْرَنَا‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Huraira:When we conquered Khaibar, we gained neither gold nor silver as booty, but we gained cows, camels,   
goods and gardens. Then we departed with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to the valley of Al-Qira, and at that time   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had a slave called Mid`am who had been presented to him by one of Banu Ad-Dibbab.   
While the slave was dismounting the saddle of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) an arrow the thrower of which was   
unknown, came and hit him. The people said, "Congratulations to him for the martyrdom." Allah's   
Apostle said, "No, by Him in Whose Hand my soul is, the sheet (of cloth) which he had taken   
(illegally) on the day of Khaibar from the booty before the distribution of the booty, has become a   
flame of Fire burning him." On hearing that, a man brought one or two leather straps of shoes to the   
Prophet and said, "These are things I took (illegally)." On that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "This is a strap, or   
these are two straps of Fire."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي ثَوْرٌ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمٌ، مَوْلَى ابْنِ مُطِيعٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ افْتَتَحْنَا خَيْبَرَ، وَلَمْ نَغْنَمْ ذَهَبًا وَلاَ فِضَّةً، إِنَّمَا غَنِمْنَا الْبَقَرَ وَالإِبِلَ وَالْمَتَاعَ وَالْحَوَائِطَ، ثُمَّ انْصَرَفْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى وَادِي الْقُرَى، وَمَعَهُ عَبْدٌ لَهُ يُقَالُ لَهُ مِدْعَمٌ، أَهْدَاهُ لَهُ أَحَدُ بَنِي الضِّبَابِ، فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ يَحُطُّ رَحْلَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِذْ جَاءَهُ سَهْمٌ عَائِرٌ حَتَّى أَصَابَ ذَلِكَ الْعَبْدَ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ هَنِيئًا لَهُ الشَّهَادَةُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ بَلَى وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ، إِنَّ الشَّمْلَةَ الَّتِي أَصَابَهَا يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ مِنَ الْمَغَانِمِ لَمْ تُصِبْهَا الْمَقَاسِمُ لَتَشْتَعِلُ عَلَيْهِ نَارًا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَجَاءَ رَجُلٌ حِينَ سَمِعَ ذَلِكَ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِشِرَاكٍ أَوْ بِشِرَاكَيْنِ، فَقَالَ هَذَا شَىْءٌ كُنْتُ أَصَبْتُهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ شِرَاكٌ أَوْ شِرَاكَانِ مِنْ نَارٍ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4234In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 272USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 541   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Umar bin Al-Khattab:By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, were I not afraid that the other Muslims might be left in poverty, I   
would divide (the land of) whatever village I may conquer (among the fighters), as the Prophet (ﷺ)   
divided the land of Khaibar. But I prefer to leave it as a (source of) a common treasury for them to   
distribute it revenue amongst themselves.

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي مَرْيَمَ، أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي زَيْدٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ أَمَا وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ، لَوْلاَ أَنْ أَتْرُكَ آخِرَ النَّاسِ بَبَّانًا لَيْسَ لَهُمْ شَىْءٌ، مَا فُتِحَتْ عَلَىَّ قَرْيَةٌ إِلاَّ قَسَمْتُهَا كَمَا قَسَمَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَيْبَرَ، وَلَكِنِّي أَتْرُكُهَا خِزَانَةً لَهُمْ يَقْتَسِمُونَهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4235In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 273USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 542   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Umar:But for the other Muslims (i.e. coming generations) I would divide (the land of) whatever villages the   
Muslims might conquer (among the fighters), as the Prophet (ﷺ) divided (the land of) Khaibar.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ مَهْدِيٍّ، عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَسْلَمَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَوْلاَ آخِرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ مَا فُتِحَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ قَرْيَةٌ إِلاَّ قَسَمْتُهَا، كَمَا قَسَمَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَيْبَرَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4236In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 274USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 543   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated 'Anbasa bin Sa`id:Abu Huraira came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and asked him (for a share from the Khaibar booty). On that, one of   
the sons of Sa`id bin Al-`As said to him, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Do not give him." Abu Huraira then said   
(to the Prophet (ﷺ) ) "This is the murderer of Ibn Qauqal." Sa`id's son said, "How strange! A guinea pig   
coming from Qadum Ad-Dan!"

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ، وَسَأَلَهُ، إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْبَسَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَتَى النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَسَأَلَهُ، قَالَ لَهُ بَعْضُ بَنِي سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْعَاصِ لاَ تُعْطِهِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ هَذَا قَاتِلُ ابْنِ قَوْقَلٍ‏.‏ فَقَالَ وَاعَجَبَاهْ لِوَبْرٍ تَدَلَّى مِنْ قَدُومِ الضَّأْنِ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Huraira:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent Aban from Medina to Najd as the commander of a Sariya.   
Aban and his companions came to the Prophet (ﷺ) at Khaibar after the Prophet (ﷺ) had conquered it, and the   
reins of their horses were made of the fire of date palm trees. I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Do not give   
them a share of the booty." on, that, Aban said (to me), "Strange! You suggest such a thing though   
you are what you are, O guinea pig coming down from the top of Ad-Dal (a lotus tree)! "On that the   
Prophet said, "O Aban, sit down ! " and did not give them any share.

وَيُذْكَرُ عَنِ الزُّبَيْدِيِّ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَنْبَسَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ، يُخْبِرُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ الْعَاصِي قَالَ بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَبَانَ عَلَى سَرِيَّةٍ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ قِبَلَ نَجْدٍ، قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ فَقَدِمَ أَبَانُ وَأَصْحَابُهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِخَيْبَرَ، بَعْدَ مَا افْتَتَحَهَا، وَإِنَّ حُزْمَ خَيْلِهِمْ لَلِيفٌ، قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، لاَ تَقْسِمْ لَهُمْ‏.‏ قَالَ أَبَانُ وَأَنْتَ بِهَذَا يَا وَبْرُ تَحَدَّرَ مِنْ رَأْسِ ضَأْنٍ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ يَا أَبَانُ اجْلِسْ ‏"‏ فَلَمْ يَقْسِمْ لَهُمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4238In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 276USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 544   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`id:Aban bin Sa`id came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and greeted him. Abu Huraira said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! This   
(Aban) is the murderer of the Ibn Qauqal." (On hearing that), Aban said to Abu Huraira, "How strange   
your saying is! You, a guinea pig, descending from Qadum Dan, blaming me for (killing) a person   
whom Allah favored (with martyrdom) with my hand, and whom He forbade to degrade me with his   
hand.'

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي جَدِّي، أَنَّ أَبَانَ بْنَ سَعِيدٍ، أَقْبَلَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَذَا قَاتِلُ ابْنِ قَوْقَلٍ‏.‏ وَقَالَ أَبَانُ لأَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَاعَجَبًا لَكَ وَبْرٌ تَدَأْدَأَ مِنْ قَدُومِ ضَأْنٍ‏.‏ يَنْعَى عَلَىَّ امْرَأً أَكْرَمَهُ اللَّهُ بِيَدِي، وَمَنَعَهُ أَنْ يُهِينَنِي بِيَدِهِ‏.‏

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Narrated `Aisha:Fatima the daughter of the Prophet (ﷺ) sent someone to Abu Bakr (when he was a caliph), asking for her   
inheritance of what Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had left of the property bestowed on him by Allah from the Fai   
(i.e. booty gained without fighting) in Medina, and Fadak, and what remained of the Khumus of the   
Khaibar booty. On that, Abu Bakr said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Our property is not inherited.   
Whatever we leave, is Sadaqa, but the family of (the Prophet) Muhammad can eat of this property.' By   
Allah, I will not make any change in the state of the Sadaqa of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and will leave it as it   
was during the lifetime of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), and will dispose of it as Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to do." So   
Abu Bakr refused to give anything of that to Fatima. So she became angry with Abu Bakr and kept   
away from him, and did not task to him till she died. She remained alive for six months after the death   
of the Prophet. When she died, her husband `Ali, buried her at night without informing Abu Bakr and   
he said the funeral prayer by himself. When Fatima was alive, the people used to respect `Ali much,   
but after her death, `Ali noticed a change in the people's attitude towards him. So `Ali sought   
reconciliation with Abu Bakr and gave him an oath of allegiance. `Ali had not given the oath of   
allegiance during those months (i.e. the period between the Prophet's death and Fatima's death). `Ali   
sent someone to Abu Bakr saying, "Come to us, but let nobody come with you," as he disliked that   
`Umar should come, `Umar said (to Abu Bakr), "No, by Allah, you shall not enter upon them alone "   
Abu Bakr said, "What do you think they will do to me? By Allah, I will go to them' So Abu Bakr   
entered upon them, and then `Ali uttered Tashah-hud and said (to Abu Bakr), "We know well your   
superiority and what Allah has given you, and we are not jealous of the good what Allah has bestowed   
upon you, but you did not consult us in the question of the rule and we thought that we have got a   
right in it because of our near relationship to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ."   
Thereupon Abu Bakr's eyes flowed with tears. And when Abu Bakr spoke, he said, "By Him in   
Whose Hand my soul is to keep good relations with the relatives of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) is dearer to me   
than to keep good relations with my own relatives. But as for the trouble which arose between me and   
you about his property, I will do my best to spend it according to what is good, and will not leave any   
rule or regulation which I saw Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) following, in disposing of it, but I will follow." On that   
`Ali said to Abu Bakr, "I promise to give you the oath of allegiance in this after noon." So when Abu   
Bakr had offered the Zuhr prayer, he ascended the pulpit and uttered the Tashah-hud and then   
mentioned the story of `Ali and his failure to give the oath of allegiance, and excused him, accepting   
what excuses he had offered; Then `Ali (got up) and praying (to Allah) for forgiveness, he uttered   
Tashah-hud, praised Abu Bakr's right, and said, that he had not done what he had done because of   
jealousy of Abu Bakr or as a protest of that Allah had favored him with. `Ali added, "But we used to   
consider that we too had some right in this affair (of rulership) and that he (i.e. Abu Bakr) did not   
consult us in this matter, and therefore caused us to feel sorry." On that all the Muslims became happy   
and said, "You have done the right thing." The Muslims then became friendly with `Ali as he returned   
to what the people had done (i.e. giving the oath of allegiance to Abu Bakr).

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ ـ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمُ ـ بِنْتَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَرْسَلَتْ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ تَسْأَلُهُ مِيرَاثَهَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِمَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ بِالْمَدِينَةِ وَفَدَكَ، وَمَا بَقِيَ مِنْ خُمُسِ خَيْبَرَ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ لاَ نُورَثُ، مَا تَرَكْنَا صَدَقَةٌ، إِنَّمَا يَأْكُلُ آلُ مُحَمَّدٍ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي هَذَا الْمَالِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَإِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لاَ أُغَيِّرُ شَيْئًا مِنْ صَدَقَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَنْ حَالِهَا الَّتِي كَانَ عَلَيْهَا فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَلأَعْمَلَنَّ فِيهَا بِمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَبَى أَبُو بَكْرٍ أَنْ يَدْفَعَ إِلَى فَاطِمَةَ مِنْهَا شَيْئًا فَوَجَدَتْ فَاطِمَةُ عَلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ فِي ذَلِكَ فَهَجَرَتْهُ، فَلَمْ تُكَلِّمْهُ حَتَّى تُوُفِّيَتْ، وَعَاشَتْ بَعْدَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سِتَّةَ أَشْهُرٍ، فَلَمَّا تُوُفِّيَتْ، دَفَنَهَا زَوْجُهَا عَلِيٌّ لَيْلاً، وَلَمْ يُؤْذِنْ بِهَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ وَصَلَّى عَلَيْهَا، وَكَانَ لِعَلِيٍّ مِنَ النَّاسِ وَجْهٌ حَيَاةَ فَاطِمَةَ، فَلَمَّا تُوُفِّيَتِ اسْتَنْكَرَ عَلِيٌّ وُجُوهَ النَّاسِ، فَالْتَمَسَ مُصَالَحَةَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَمُبَايَعَتَهُ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ يُبَايِعُ تِلْكَ الأَشْهُرَ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَنِ ائْتِنَا، وَلاَ يَأْتِنَا أَحَدٌ مَعَكَ، كَرَاهِيَةً لِمَحْضَرِ عُمَرَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ لاَ وَاللَّهِ لاَ تَدْخُلُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَحْدَكَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَمَا عَسَيْتَهُمْ أَنْ يَفْعَلُوا بِي، وَاللَّهِ لآتِيَنَّهُمْ‏.‏ فَدَخَلَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَتَشَهَّدَ عَلِيٌّ فَقَالَ إِنَّا قَدْ عَرَفْنَا فَضْلَكَ، وَمَا أَعْطَاكَ، اللَّهُ وَلَمْ نَنْفَسْ عَلَيْكَ خَيْرًا سَاقَهُ اللَّهُ إِلَيْكَ، وَلَكِنَّكَ اسْتَبْدَدْتَ عَلَيْنَا بِالأَمْرِ، وَكُنَّا نَرَى لِقَرَابَتِنَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَصِيبًا‏.‏ حَتَّى فَاضَتْ عَيْنَا أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَلَمَّا تَكَلَّمَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ قَالَ وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَقَرَابَةُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَحَبُّ إِلَىَّ أَنْ أَصِلَ مِنْ قَرَابَتِي، وَأَمَّا الَّذِي شَجَرَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكُمْ مِنْ هَذِهِ الأَمْوَالِ، فَلَمْ آلُ فِيهَا عَنِ الْخَيْرِ، وَلَمْ أَتْرُكْ أَمْرًا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَصْنَعُهُ فِيهَا إِلاَّ صَنَعْتُهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ لأَبِي بَكْرٍ مَوْعِدُكَ الْعَشِيَّةُ لِلْبَيْعَةِ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا صَلَّى أَبُو بَكْرٍ الظُّهْرَ رَقِيَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ، فَتَشَهَّدَ وَذَكَرَ شَأْنَ عَلِيٍّ، وَتَخَلُّفَهُ عَنِ الْبَيْعَةِ، وَعُذْرَهُ بِالَّذِي اعْتَذَرَ إِلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ اسْتَغْفَرَ، وَتَشَهَّدَ عَلِيٌّ فَعَظَّمَ حَقَّ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، وَحَدَّثَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَحْمِلْهُ عَلَى الَّذِي صَنَعَ نَفَاسَةً عَلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ، وَلاَ إِنْكَارًا لِلَّذِي فَضَّلَهُ اللَّهُ بِهِ، وَلَكِنَّا نَرَى لَنَا فِي هَذَا الأَمْرِ نَصِيبًا، فَاسْتَبَدَّ عَلَيْنَا، فَوَجَدْنَا فِي أَنْفُسِنَا، فَسُرَّ بِذَلِكَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَقَالُوا أَصَبْتَ‏.‏ وَكَانَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ إِلَى عَلِيٍّ قَرِيبًا، حِينَ رَاجَعَ الأَمْرَ الْمَعْرُوفَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4240, 4241In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 278USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 546   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:When Khaibar was conquered, we said, "Now we will eat our fill of dates!"

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَرَمِيٌّ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُمَارَةُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ وَلَمَّا فُتِحَتْ خَيْبَرُ قُلْنَا الآنَ نَشْبَعُ مِنَ التَّمْرِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4242In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 279USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 547   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:We did not eat our fill except after we had conquered Khaibar.

حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ، حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ بْنُ حَبِيبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ مَا شَبِعْنَا حَتَّى فَتَحْنَا خَيْبَرَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4243In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 280USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 548   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri and Abu Huraira:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) appointed a man as the ruler of Khaibar who later brought some Janib (i.e. dates of   
good quality) to the Prophet. On that, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said (to him). "Are all the dates of Khaibar like   
this?" He said, "No, by Allah, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! But we take one Sa of these (dates of good quality)   
for two or three Sa's of other dates (of inferior quality)." On that, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Do not do so,   
but first sell the inferior quality dates for money and then with that money, buy Janib."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ بْنِ سُهَيْلٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ، وَأَبِي، هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم اسْتَعْمَلَ رَجُلاً عَلَى خَيْبَرَ، فَجَاءَهُ بِتَمْرٍ جَنِيبٍ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ كُلُّ تَمْرِ خَيْبَرَ هَكَذَا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ لاَ وَاللَّهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّا لَنَأْخُذُ الصَّاعَ مِنْ هَذَا بِالصَّاعَيْنِ ‏{‏وَالصَّاعَيْنِ‏}‏ بِالثَّلاَثَةِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ تَفْعَلْ، بِعِ الْجَمْعَ بِالدَّرَاهِمِ، ثُمَّ ابْتَعْ بِالدَّرَاهِمِ جَنِيبًا ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4244, 4245In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 281USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 549   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Abu Sa`id and   
Abu Huraira said:"The Prophet (ﷺ) made the brother of Bani Adi from the Ansar as the ruler of Khaibar.

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ، وَأَبَا، هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَاهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعَثَ أَخَا بَنِي عَدِيٍّ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ إِلَى خَيْبَرَ فَأَمَّرَهُ عَلَيْهَا‏.‏   
وَعَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَجِيدِ عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ السَّمَّانِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَأَبِي سَعِيدٍ مِثْلَهُ.

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4246, 4247In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 282USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 549   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah:The Prophet (ﷺ) gave (the land of) Khaibar to the Jews (of Khaibar) on condition that they would work on   
it and cultivate it and they would have half of its yield.

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ أَعْطَى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَيْبَرَ الْيَهُودَ أَنْ يَعْمَلُوهَا وَيَزْرَعُوهَا، وَلَهُمْ شَطْرُ مَا يَخْرُجُ مِنْهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4248In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 283USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 550   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:When Khaibar was conquered, a (cooked) sheep containing poison, was given as a present to Allah's   
Apostle.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا فُتِحَتْ خَيْبَرُ أُهْدِيَتْ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم شَاةٌ فِيهَا سُمٌّ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4249In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 284USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 551   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) appointed Usama bin Zaid as the commander of some people. Those people criticized   
his leadership. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "If you speak ill of his leadership, you have already spoken ill of his   
father's leadership before. By Allah, he deserved to be a Commander, and he was one of the most   
beloved persons to me and now this (i.e. Usama) is one of the most beloved persons to me after him.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ أَمَّرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أُسَامَةَ عَلَى قَوْمٍ، فَطَعَنُوا فِي إِمَارَتِهِ، فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ إِنْ تَطْعَنُوا فِي إِمَارَتِهِ، فَقَدْ طَعَنْتُمْ فِي إِمَارَةِ أَبِيهِ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ، وَايْمُ اللَّهِ لَقَدْ كَانَ خَلِيقًا لِلإِمَارَةِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مِنْ أَحَبِّ النَّاسِ إِلَىَّ، وَإِنَّ هَذَا لَمِنْ أَحَبِّ النَّاسِ إِلَىَّ بَعْدَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4250In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 285USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 552   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:When the Prophet (ﷺ) went out for the `Umra in the month of Dhal-Qa'da, the people of Mecca did not   
allow him to enter Mecca till he agreed to conclude a peace treaty with them by virtue of which he   
would stay in Mecca for three days only (in the following year). When the agreement was being   
written, the Muslims wrote: "This is the peace treaty, which Muhammad, Apostle of Allah has   
concluded."   
The infidels said (to the Prophet), "We do not agree with you on this, for if we knew that you are   
Apostle of Allah we would not have prevented you for anything (i.e. entering Mecca, etc.), but you are   
Muhammad, the son of `Abdullah." Then he said to `Ali, "Erase (the name of) 'Apostle of Allah'." `Ali   
said, "No, by Allah, I will never erase you (i.e. your name)." Then Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) took the writing   
sheet...and he did not know a better writing..and he wrote or got it the following written! "This is the   
peace treaty which Muhammad, the son of `Abdullah, has concluded: "Muhammad should not bring   
arms into Mecca except sheathed swords, and should not take with him any person of the people of   
Mecca even if such a person wanted to follow him, and if any of his companions wants to stay in   
Mecca, he should not forbid him."   
(In the next year) when the Prophet (ﷺ) entered Mecca and the allowed period of stay elapsed, the infidels   
came to `Ali and said "Tell your companion (Muhammad) to go out, as the allowed period of his stay   
has finished." So the Prophet (ﷺ) departed (from Mecca) and the daughter of Hamza followed him   
shouting "O Uncle, O Uncle!" `Ali took her by the hand and said to Fatima, "Take the daughter of   
your uncle." So she made her ride (on her horse). (When they reached Medina) `Ali, Zaid and Ja`far   
quarreled about her. `Ali said, "I took her for she is the daughter of my uncle." Ja`far said, "She is the   
daughter of my uncle and her aunt is my wife." Zaid said, "She is the daughter of my brother." On   
that, the Prophet (ﷺ) gave her to her aunt and said, "The aunt is of the same status as the mother." He then   
said to `Ali, "You are from me, and I am from you," and said to Ja`far, "You resemble me in   
appearance and character," and said to Zaid, "You are our brother and our freed slave." `Ali said to the   
Prophet 'Won't you marry the daughter of Hamza?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "She is the daughter of my   
foster brother."

حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ، فَأَبَى أَهْلُ مَكَّةَ أَنْ يَدَعُوهُ يَدْخُلُ مَكَّةَ، حَتَّى قَاضَاهُمْ عَلَى أَنْ يُقِيمَ بِهَا ثَلاَثَةَ أَيَّامٍ، فَلَمَّا كَتَبُوا الْكِتَابَ كَتَبُوا، هَذَا مَا قَاضَى عَلَيْهِ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ‏.‏ قَالُوا لاَ نُقِرُّ بِهَذَا، لَوْ نَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ مَا مَنَعْنَاكَ شَيْئًا، وَلَكِنْ أَنْتَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَأَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَالَ لِعَلِيٍّ ‏"‏ امْحُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ عَلِيٌّ لاَ وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَمْحُوكَ أَبَدًا‏.‏ فَأَخَذَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْكِتَابَ، وَلَيْسَ يُحْسِنُ يَكْتُبُ، فَكَتَبَ هَذَا مَا قَاضَى مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ لاَ يُدْخِلُ مَكَّةَ السِّلاَحَ، إِلاَّ السَّيْفَ فِي الْقِرَابِ، وَأَنْ لاَ يَخْرُجَ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا بِأَحَدٍ، إِنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَتْبَعَهُ، وَأَنْ لاَ يَمْنَعَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ أَحَدًا، إِنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يُقِيمَ بِهَا‏.‏ فَلَمَّا دَخَلَهَا وَمَضَى الأَجَلُ أَتَوْا عَلِيًّا فَقَالُوا قُلْ لِصَاحِبِكَ اخْرُجْ عَنَّا، فَقَدْ مَضَى الأَجَلُ‏.‏ فَخَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَتَبِعَتْهُ ابْنَةُ حَمْزَةَ تُنَادِي يَا عَمِّ يَا عَمِّ‏.‏ فَتَنَاوَلَهَا عَلِيٌّ، فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِهَا وَقَالَ لِفَاطِمَةَ ـ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمُ ـ دُونَكِ ابْنَةَ عَمِّكِ‏.‏ حَمَلَتْهَا فَاخْتَصَمَ فِيهَا عَلِيٌّ وَزَيْدٌ وَجَعْفَرٌ‏.‏ قَالَ عَلِيٌّ أَنَا أَخَذْتُهَا وَهْىَ بِنْتُ عَمِّي‏.‏ وَقَالَ جَعْفَرٌ ابْنَةُ عَمِّي وَخَالَتُهَا تَحْتِي‏.‏ وَقَالَ زَيْدٌ ابْنَةُ أَخِي‏.‏ فَقَضَى بِهَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِخَالَتِهَا وَقَالَ ‏"‏ الْخَالَةُ بِمَنْزِلَةِ الأُمِّ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَقَالَ لِعَلِيٍّ ‏"‏ أَنْتَ مِنِّي وَأَنَا مِنْكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَقَالَ لِجَعْفَرٍ ‏"‏ أَشْبَهْتَ خَلْقِي وَخُلُقِي ‏"‏‏.‏ وَقَالَ لِزَيْدٍ ‏"‏ أَنْتَ أَخُونَا وَمَوْلاَنَا ‏"‏‏.‏ وَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ أَلاَ تَتَزَوَّجُ بِنْتَ حَمْزَةَ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّهَا ابْنَةُ أَخِي مِنَ الرَّضَاعَةِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4251In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 286USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 553   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) set out with the intention of performing `Umra, but the infidels of Quraish intervened   
between him and the Ka`ba, so the Prophet (ﷺ) slaughtered his Hadi (i.e. sacrificing animals and shaved   
his head at Al-Hudaibiya and concluded a peace treaty with them (i.e. the infidels) on condition that   
he would perform the `Umra the next year and that he would not carry arms against them except   
swords, and would not stay (in Mecca) more than what they would allow. So the Prophet (ﷺ) performed   
the `Umra in the following year and according to the peace treaty, he entered Mecca, and when he had   
stayed there for three days, the infidels ordered him to leave, and he left.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رَافِعٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجٌ، حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ، ح وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْحُسَيْنِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَرَجَ مُعْتَمِرًا، فَحَالَ كُفَّارُ قُرَيْشٍ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ، فَنَحَرَ هَدْيَهُ، وَحَلَقَ رَأْسَهُ بِالْحُدَيْبِيَةِ، وَقَاضَاهُمْ عَلَى أَنْ يَعْتَمِرَ الْعَامَ الْمُقْبِلَ، وَلاَ يَحْمِلَ سِلاَحًا عَلَيْهِمْ إِلاَّ سُيُوفًا، وَلاَ يُقِيمَ بِهَا إِلاَّ مَا أَحَبُّوا، فَاعْتَمَرَ مِنَ الْعَامِ الْمُقْبِلِ، فَدَخَلَهَا كَمَا كَانَ صَالَحَهُمْ، فَلَمَّا أَنْ أَقَامَ بِهَا ثَلاَثًا أَمَرُوهُ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ، فَخَرَجَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4252In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 287USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 554   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Mujahid:`Urwa and I entered the Mosque and found `Abdullah bin `Umar sitting beside the dwelling place of   
`Aisha. `Urwa asked (Ibn `Umar), "How many `Umras did the Prophet (ﷺ) perform?" Ibn `Umar replied,   
"Four, one of which was in Rajab." Then we heard `Aisha brushing her teeth whereupon `Urwa said,   
"O mother of the believers! Don't you hear what Abu `Abdur-Rahman is saying? He is saying that the   
Prophet performed four `Umra, one of which was in Rajab." `Aisha said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) did not   
perform any `Umra but he (i.e. Ibn `Umar) witnessed it. And he (the Prophet (ﷺ) ) never did any `Umra in   
(the month of) Rajab."

حَدَّثَنِي عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، قَالَ دَخَلْتُ أَنَا وَعُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ الْمَسْجِدَ، فَإِذَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ جَالِسٌ إِلَى حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ ثُمَّ قَالَ كَمِ اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ أَرْبَعًا ‏{‏إِحْدَاهُنَّ فِي رَجَبٍ‏}‏ ثُمَّ سَمِعْنَا اسْتِنَانَ، عَائِشَةَ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ يَا أُمَّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَلاَ تَسْمَعِينَ مَا يَقُولُ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم اعْتَمَرَ أَرْبَعَ عُمَرٍ‏.‏ فَقَالَتْ مَا اعْتَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عُمْرَةً إِلاَّ وَهْوَ شَاهِدُهُ، وَمَا اعْتَمَرَ فِي رَجَبٍ قَطُّ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4253, 4254In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 288USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 555   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Abi `Aufa:When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) performed the `Umra (which he performed in the year following the treaty of   
Al-Hudaibiya) we were screening Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) from the infidels and their boys lest they should   
harm him.

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، سَمِعَ ابْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى، يَقُولُ لَمَّا اعْتَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَتَرْنَاهُ مِنْ غِلْمَانِ الْمُشْرِكِينَ وَمِنْهُمْ، أَنْ يُؤْذُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4255In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 289USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 556   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and his companions arrived (at Mecca), the pagans said, "There have come to   
you a group of people who have been weakened by the fever of Yathrib (i.e. Medina)." So the Prophet (ﷺ)   
ordered his companions to do Ramal (i.e. fast walking) in the first three rounds of Tawaf around the   
Ka`ba and to walk in between the two corners (i.e. the black stone and the Yemenite corner). The only   
cause which prevented the Prophet (ﷺ) from ordering them to do Ramal in all the rounds of Tawaf, was   
that he pitied them.

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ ـ هُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ ـ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَصْحَابُهُ فَقَالَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ إِنَّهُ يَقْدَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَفْدٌ وَهَنَهُمْ حُمَّى يَثْرِبَ‏.‏ وَأَمَرَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا الأَشْوَاطَ الثَّلاَثَةَ، وَأَنْ يَمْشُوا مَا بَيْنَ الرُّكْنَيْنِ، وَلَمْ يَمْنَعْهُ أَنْ يَأْمُرَهُمْ أَنْ يَرْمُلُوا الأَشْوَاطَ كُلَّهَا إِلاَّ الإِبْقَاءُ عَلَيْهِمْ‏.‏ وَزَادَ ابْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ لَمَّا قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِعَامِهِ الَّذِي اسْتَأْمَنَ قَالَ ارْمُلُوا لِيَرَى الْمُشْرِكُونَ قُوَّتَهُمْ، وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ مِنْ قِبَلِ قُعَيْقِعَانَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4256In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 290USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 557   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The Prophet (ﷺ) hastened in going around the Ka`ba and between the Safa and Marwa in order to show   
the pagans his strength. Ibn `Abbas added, "When the Prophet (ﷺ) arrived (at Mecca) in the year of peace   
(following that of Al-Hudaibiya treaty with the pagans of Mecca), he (ordered his companions) to do   
Ramal in order to show their strength to the pagans and the pagans were watching (the Muslims) from   
(the hill of) Quaiqan.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ إِنَّمَا سَعَى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ لِيُرِيَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ قُوَّتَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4257In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 291USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 558   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The Prophet (ﷺ) married Maimuna while he was in the state of lhram but he consummated that marriage   
after finishing that state. Maimuna died at Saraf (i.e. a place near Mecca).

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَيْمُونَةَ وَهْوَ مُحْرِمٌ، وَبَنَى بِهَا وَهْوَ حَلاَلٌ وَمَاتَتْ بِسَرِفَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4258In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 292USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 559   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Ibn `Abbas added:The   
Prophet married Maimuna during the `Umrat-al-Qada' (i.e. the `Umra performed in lieu of the `Umra   
which the Prophet (ﷺ) could not perform because the pagans, prevented him to perform that `Umra).

وَزَادَ ابْنُ إِسْحَاقَ حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، وَأَبَانُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، وَمُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ تَزَوَّجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَيْمُونَةَ فِي عُمْرَةِ الْقَضَاءِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4259In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 293USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 559   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Nafi`:Ibn `Umar informed me that on the day (of Mu'tah) he stood beside Ja`far who was dead (i.e. killed in   
the battle), and he counted fifty wounds in his body, caused by stabs or strokes, and none of those   
wounds was in his back.

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي هِلاَلٍ، قَالَ وَأَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ، وَقَفَ عَلَى جَعْفَرٍ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَهْوَ قَتِيلٌ، فَعَدَدْتُ بِهِ خَمْسِينَ بَيْنَ طَعْنَةٍ وَضَرْبَةٍ، لَيْسَ مِنْهَا شَىْءٌ فِي دُبُرِهِ‏.‏ يَعْنِي فِي ظَهْرِهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4260In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 294USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 560   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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`Abdullah bin `Umar said:"Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) appointed Zaid bin Haritha as the commander of the army   
during the Ghazwa of Mu'tah and said, "If Zaid is martyred, Ja`far should take over his position, and if   
Ja`far is martyred, `Abdullah bin Rawaha should take over his position.' " `Abdulla-h bin `Umar   
further said, "I was present amongst them in that battle and we searched for Ja`far bin Abi Talib and   
found his body amongst the bodies of the martyred ones, and found over ninety wounds over his body,   
caused by stabs or shots (of arrows).

أَخْبَرَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُغِيرَةُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ أَمَّرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزْوَةِ مُوتَةَ زَيْدَ بْنَ حَارِثَةَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ إِنْ قُتِلَ زَيْدٌ فَجَعْفَرٌ، وَإِنْ قُتِلَ جَعْفَرٌ فَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَوَاحَةَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ كُنْتُ فِيهِمْ فِي تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةِ فَالْتَمَسْنَا جَعْفَرَ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ، فَوَجَدْنَاهُ فِي الْقَتْلَى، وَوَجَدْنَا مَا فِي جَسَدِهِ بِضْعًا وَتِسْعِينَ مِنْ طَعْنَةٍ وَرَمْيَةٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4261In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 295USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 560   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:The Prophet (ﷺ) had informed the people of the martyrdom of Zaid, Ja`far and Ibn Rawaha before the   
news of their death reached. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Zaid took the flag (as the commander of the army) and   
was martyred, then Ja`far took it and was martyred, and then Ibn Rawaha took it and was martyred."   
At that time the Prophet's eyes were shedding tears. He added, "Then the flag was taken by a Sword   
amongst the Swords of Allah (i.e. Khalid) and Allah made them (i.e. the Muslims) victorious."

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ وَاقِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ هِلاَلٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَعَى زَيْدًا وَجَعْفَرًا وَابْنَ رَوَاحَةَ لِلنَّاسِ، قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَهُمْ خَبَرُهُمْ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ أَخَذَ الرَّايَةَ زَيْدٌ فَأُصِيبَ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ جَعْفَرٌ فَأُصِيبَ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ ابْنُ رَوَاحَةَ فَأُصِيبَ ـ وَعَيْنَاهُ تَذْرِفَانِ ـ حَتَّى أَخَذَ الرَّايَةَ سَيْفٌ مِنْ سُيُوفِ اللَّهِ حَتَّى فَتَحَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4262In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 296USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 561   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Amra:I heard `Aisha saying, "When the news of the martyrdom of Ibn Haritha, Ja`far bin Abi Talib and   
`Abdullah bin Rawaka reached, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sat with sorrow explicit on his face." `Aisha added, "I   
was then peeping through a chink in the door. A man came to him and said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! The   
women of Ja`far are crying.' Thereupon the Prophet (ﷺ) told him to forbid them to do so. So the man went   
away and returned saying, "I forbade them but they did not listen to me." The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered him   
again to go (and forbid them). He went again and came saying, 'By Allah, they overpowered me (i.e.   
did not listen to me)." `Aisha said that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said (to him), "Go and throw dust into their   
mouths." Aisha added, "I said, May Allah put your nose in the dust! By Allah, neither have you done   
what you have been ordered, nor have you relieved Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) from trouble."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَتْنِي عَمْرَةُ، قَالَتْ سَمِعْتُ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ تَقُولُ لَمَّا جَاءَ قَتْلُ ابْنِ حَارِثَةَ وَجَعْفَرِ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وَعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَوَاحَةَ ـ رضى الله عنهم ـ جَلَسَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُعْرَفُ فِيهِ الْحُزْنُ ـ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ ـ وَأَنَا أَطَّلِعُ مِنْ صَائِرِ الْبَابِ ـ تَعْنِي مِنْ شَقِّ الْبَابِ ـ فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ أَىْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ نِسَاءَ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ وَذَكَرَ بُكَاءَهُنَّ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَنْهَاهُنَّ قَالَ فَذَهَبَ الرَّجُلُ ثُمَّ أَتَى فَقَالَ قَدْ نَهَيْتُهُنَّ‏.‏ وَذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يُطِعْنَهُ قَالَ فَأَمَرَ أَيْضًا فَذَهَبَ ثُمَّ أَتَى فَقَالَ وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ غَلَبْنَنَا‏.‏ فَزَعَمَتْ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ فَاحْثُ فِي أَفْوَاهِهِنَّ مِنَ التُّرَابِ ‏"‏ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَقُلْتُ أَرْغَمَ اللَّهُ أَنْفَكَ، فَوَاللَّهِ مَا أَنْتَ تَفْعَلُ، وَمَا تَرَكْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنَ الْعَنَاءِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4263In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 297USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 562   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated 'Amir:Whenever Ibn `Umar greeted the son of Ja`far, he used to say (to him), "Assalam 'Alaika (i.e. peace be   
on you) O the son of two-winged person."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، قَالَ كَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ إِذَا حَيَّا ابْنَ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكَ يَا ابْنَ ذِي الْجَنَاحَيْنِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4264In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 298USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 563   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Khalid bin Al-Walid:On the day (of the battle of) Mu'tah, nine swords were broken in my hand, and nothing was left in my   
hand except a Yemenite sword of mine.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ خَالِدَ بْنَ الْوَلِيدِ، يَقُولُ لَقَدِ انْقَطَعَتْ فِي يَدِي يَوْمَ مُوتَةَ تِسْعَةُ أَسْيَافٍ، فَمَا بَقِيَ فِي يَدِي إِلاَّ صَفِيحَةٌ يَمَانِيَةٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4265In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 299USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 564   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Khalid bin Al-Walid:On the day of Mu'tah, nine swords were broken in my hand and only a Yemenite sword of mine   
remained in my hand.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي قَيْسٌ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ خَالِدَ بْنَ الْوَلِيدِ، يَقُولُ لَقَدْ دُقَّ فِي يَدِي يَوْمَ مُوتَةَ تِسْعَةُ أَسْيَافٍ، وَصَبَرَتْ فِي يَدِي صَفِيحَةٌ لِي يَمَانِيَةٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4266In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 300USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 565   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated An-Nu`man bin Bashir:`Abdullah bin Rawaha fell down unconscious and his sister `Amra started crying and was saying   
loudly, "O Jabala! Oh so-and-so! Oh so-and-so! and went on calling him by his (good ) qualities one   
by one). When he came to his senses, he said (to his sister), "When-ever you said something, I was   
asked, 'Are you really so (i.e. as she says)?"

حَدَّثَنِي عِمْرَانُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَامِرٍ، عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ أُغْمِيَ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَوَاحَةَ، فَجَعَلَتْ أُخْتُهُ عَمْرَةُ تَبْكِي وَاجَبَلاَهْ وَاكَذَا وَاكَذَا‏.‏ تُعَدِّدُ عَلَيْهِ فَقَالَ حِينَ أَفَاقَ مَا قُلْتِ شَيْئًا إِلاَّ قِيلَ لِي آنْتَ كَذَلِكَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4267In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 301USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 566   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ash Shabi:An Nu`man bin Bashir said, "Abdullah bin Rawaha fell down unconscious.." (and mentioned the   
above Hadith adding, "Thereupon, when he died she (i.e. his sister) did not weep over him."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْثَرُ، عَنْ حُصَيْنٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ، قَالَ أُغْمِيَ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ رَوَاحَةَ بِهَذَا، فَلَمَّا مَاتَ لَمْ تَبْكِ عَلَيْهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4268In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 302USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 567   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Usama bin Zaid:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent us towards Al-Huruqa, and in the morning we attacked them and defeated them. I   
and an Ansari man followed a man from among them and when we took him over, he said, "La ilaha   
illal-Lah." On hearing that, the Ansari man stopped, but I killed him by stabbing him with my spear.   
When we returned, the Prophet (ﷺ) came to know about that and he said, "O Usama! Did you kill him   
after he had said "La ilaha ilal-Lah?" I said, "But he said so only to save himself." The Prophet (ﷺ) kept   
on repeating that so often that I wished I had not embraced Islam before that day.

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا حُصَيْنٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو ظَبْيَانَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ يَقُولُ بَعَثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى الْحُرَقَةِ، فَصَبَّحْنَا الْقَوْمَ فَهَزَمْنَاهُمْ وَلَحِقْتُ أَنَا وَرَجُلٌ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ رَجُلاً مِنْهُمْ، فَلَمَّا غَشِينَاهُ قَالَ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ‏.‏ فَكَفَّ الأَنْصَارِيُّ، فَطَعَنْتُهُ بِرُمْحِي حَتَّى قَتَلْتُهُ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا بَلَغَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ يَا أُسَامَةُ أَقَتَلْتَهُ بَعْدَ مَا قَالَ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ ‏"‏ قُلْتُ كَانَ مُتَعَوِّذًا‏.‏ فَمَا زَالَ يُكَرِّرُهَا حَتَّى تَمَنَّيْتُ أَنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ أَسْلَمْتُ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4269In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 303USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 568   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa`:I fought in seven Ghazwat (i.e. battles) along with the Prophet (ﷺ) and fought in nine battles, fought by   
armies dispatched by the Prophet. Once Abu Bakr was our commander and at another time, Usama   
was our commander.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمٌ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَلَمَةَ بْنَ الأَكْوَعِ، يَقُولُ غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَبْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، وَخَرَجْتُ فِيمَا يَبْعَثُ مِنَ الْبُعُوثِ تِسْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، مَرَّةً عَلَيْنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَمَرَّةً عَلَيْنَا أُسَامَةُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4270In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 304USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 569   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Salama (in another narration):I fought seven Ghazwat (i.e. battles) along with the Prophet (ﷺ) and   
also fought in nine battles, fought by armies sent by the Prophet (ﷺ) . Once Abu Bakr was our commander   
and another time, Usama was (our commander).

وَقَالَ عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصِ بْنِ غِيَاثٍ حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَلَمَةَ، يَقُولُ غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَبْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، وَخَرَجْتُ فِيمَا يَبْعَثُ مِنَ الْبَعْثِ تِسْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، عَلَيْنَا مَرَّةً أَبُو بَكْرٍ، وَمَرَّةً أُسَامَةُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4271In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 305USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 569   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Salama bin Al-Akwa`:I fought in nine Ghazwa-t along with the Prophet, I also fought along with Ibn Haritha when the   
Prophet made him our commander.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الأَكْوَعِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَبْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ، وَغَزَوْتُ مَعَ ابْنِ حَارِثَةَ اسْتَعْمَلَهُ عَلَيْنَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4272In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 306USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 570   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Yazid bin Abi Ubaid:Salama bin Al-Akwa` said, "I fought in seven Ghazwat along with the Prophet." He then mentioned   
Khaibar, Al-Hudaibiya, the day (i.e. battle) of Hunain and the day of Al-Qurad. I forgot the names of   
the other Ghazwat.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ مَسْعَدَةَ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي عُبَيْدٍ، عَنْ سَلَمَةَ بْنِ الأَكْوَعِ، قَالَ غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَبْعَ غَزَوَاتٍ‏.‏ فَذَكَرَ خَيْبَرَ وَالْحُدَيْبِيَةَ وَيَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ وَيَوْمَ الْقَرَدِ‏.‏ قَالَ يَزِيدُ وَنَسِيتُ بَقِيَّتَهُمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4273In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 307USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 571   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ali:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent me, Az-Zubair and Al-Miqdad saying, "Proceed till you reach Rawdat Khakh   
where there is a lady carrying a letter, and take that (letter) from her." So we proceeded on our way   
with our horses galloping till we reached the Rawda, and there we found the lady and said to her,   
"Take out the letter." She said, "I have no letter." We said, "Take out the letter, or else we will take off   
your clothes." So she took it out of her braid, and we brought the letter to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . The letter   
was addressed from Hatib, bin Abi Balta'a to some pagans of Mecca, telling them about what Allah's   
Apostle intended to do. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "O Hatib! What is this?" Hatib replied, "O Allah's   
Apostle! Do not make a hasty decision about me. I was a person not belonging to Quraish but I was an   
ally to them from outside and had no blood relation with them, and all the Emigrants who were with   
you, have got their kinsmen (in Mecca) who can protect their families and properties. So I liked to do   
them a favor so that they might protect my relatives as I have no blood relation with them. I did not do   
this to renegade from my religion (i.e. Islam) nor did I do it to choose Heathenism after Islam."   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to his companions." As regards him, he (i.e. Hatib) has told you the truth." `Umar   
said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Allow me to chop off the head of this hypocrite!" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "He (i.e.   
Hatib) has witnessed the Badr battle (i.e. fought in it) and what could tell you, perhaps Allah looked at   
those who witnessed Badr and said, "O the people of Badr (i.e. Badr Muslim warriors), do what you   
like, for I have forgiven you. "Then Allah revealed the Sura:--   
"O you who believe! Take not my enemies And your enemies as friends offering them (Your) love   
even though they have disbelieved in that Truth (i.e. Allah, Prophet Muhammad and this Qur'an)   
which has come to you ....(to the end of Verse)....(And whosoever of you (Muslims) does that, then   
indeed he has gone (far) astray (away) from the Straight Path." (60.1

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي رَافِعٍ، يَقُولُ سَمِعْتُ عَلِيًّا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَا وَالزُّبَيْرَ وَالْمِقْدَادَ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ انْطَلِقُوا حَتَّى تَأْتُوا رَوْضَةَ خَاخٍ، فَإِنَّ بِهَا ظَعِينَةً مَعَهَا كِتَابٌ، فَخُذُوا مِنْهَا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَانْطَلَقْنَا تَعَادَى بِنَا خَيْلُنَا حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا الرَّوْضَةَ، فَإِذَا نَحْنُ بِالظَّعِينَةِ قُلْنَا لَهَا أَخْرِجِي الْكِتَابَ‏.‏ قَالَتْ مَا مَعِي كِتَابٌ‏.‏ فَقُلْنَا لَتُخْرِجِنَّ الْكِتَابَ أَوْ لَنُلْقِيَنَّ الثِّيَابَ، قَالَ فَأَخْرَجَتْهُ مِنْ عِقَاصِهَا، فَأَتَيْنَا بِهِ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَإِذَا فِيهِ مِنْ حَاطِبِ بْنِ أَبِي بَلْتَعَةَ إِلَى نَاسٍ بِمَكَّةَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، يُخْبِرُهُمْ بِبَعْضِ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ يَا حَاطِبُ مَا هَذَا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لاَ تَعْجَلْ عَلَىَّ، إِنِّي كُنْتُ امْرَأً مُلْصَقًا فِي قُرَيْشٍ ـ يَقُولُ كُنْتُ حَلِيفًا وَلَمْ أَكُنْ مِنْ أَنْفُسِهَا ـ وَكَانَ مَنْ مَعَكَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ مَنْ لَهُمْ قَرَابَاتٌ، يَحْمُونَ أَهْلِيهِمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ، فَأَحْبَبْتُ إِذْ فَاتَنِي ذَلِكَ مِنَ النَّسَبِ فِيهِمْ أَنْ أَتَّخِذَ عِنْدَهُمْ يَدًا يَحْمُونَ قَرَابَتِي، وَلَمْ أَفْعَلْهُ ارْتِدَادًا عَنْ دِينِي، وَلاَ رِضًا بِالْكُفْرِ بَعْدَ الإِسْلاَمِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَمَا إِنَّهُ قَدْ صَدَقَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ دَعْنِي أَضْرِبْ عُنُقَ هَذَا الْمُنَافِقِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّهُ قَدْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا، وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ اطَّلَعَ عَلَى مَنْ شَهِدَ بَدْرًا قَالَ اعْمَلُوا مَا شِئْتُمْ فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ السُّورَةَ ‏{‏يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لاَ تَتَّخِذُوا عَدُوِّي وَعَدُوَّكُمْ أَوْلِيَاءَ تُلْقُونَ إِلَيْهِمْ بِالْمَوَدَّةِ‏}‏ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ‏{‏فَقَدْ ضَلَّ سَوَاءَ السَّبِيلِ ‏}‏‏.‏

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Narrated Ubaidullah bin `Abdullah bin `Utba:Ibn `Abbas said, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) fought the Ghazwa (i.e. battles of Al-Fath during Ramadan."   
Narrated Az-Zuhri: Ibn Al-Musaiyab (also) said the same. Ibn `Abbas added, "The Prophet (ﷺ) fasted and   
when he reached Al-Kadid, a place where there is water between Kudaid and 'Usfan, he broke his fast   
and did not fast afterwards till the whole month had passed away.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم غَزَا غَزْوَةَ الْفَتْحِ فِي رَمَضَانَ‏.‏ قَالَ وَسَمِعْتُ ابْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ يَقُولُ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ‏.‏ وَعَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ صَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَتَّى إِذَا بَلَغَ الْكَدِيدَ ـ الْمَاءَ الَّذِي بَيْنَ قُدَيْدٍ وَعُسْفَانَ ـ أَفْطَرَ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ مُفْطِرًا حَتَّى انْسَلَخَ الشَّهْرُ‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The Prophet (ﷺ) left Medina (for Mecca) in the company of ten-thousand (Muslim warriors) in (the month   
of) Ramadan, and that was eight and a half years after his migration to Medina. He and the Muslims   
who were with him, proceeded on their way to Mecca. He was fasting and they were fasting, but when   
they reached a place called Al-Kadid which was a place of water between 'Usfan and Kudaid, he   
broke his fast and so did they. (Az-Zuhri said, "One should take the last action of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and   
leave his early action (while taking a verdict.")

حَدَّثَنِي مَحْمُودٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، أَخْبَرَنِي مَعْمَرٌ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَرَجَ فِي رَمَضَانَ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ، وَمَعَهُ عَشَرَةُ آلاَفٍ، وَذَلِكَ عَلَى رَأْسِ ثَمَانِ سِنِينَ وَنِصْفٍ مِنْ مَقْدَمِهِ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَسَارَ هُوَ وَمَنْ مَعَهُ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ إِلَى مَكَّةَ، يَصُومُ وَيَصُومُونَ حَتَّى بَلَغَ الْكَدِيدَ ـ وَهْوَ مَاءٌ بَيْنَ عُسْفَانَ وَقُدَيْدٍ ـ أَفْطَرَ وَأَفْطَرُوا‏.‏ قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ وَإِنَّمَا يُؤْخَذُ مِنْ أَمْرِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الآخِرُ فَالآخِرُ‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) set out towards Hunain in the month of Ramadan and some of the people were fasting   
while some others were not fasting, and when the Prophet (ﷺ) mounted his she-camel, he asked for a   
tumbler of milk or water and put it on the palm of his hand or on his she-camel and then the people   
looked at him; and those who were not fasting told those who were fasting, to break their fast (i.e. as   
the Prophet (ﷺ) had done so).

حَدَّثَنِي عَيَّاشُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الأَعْلَى، حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي رَمَضَانَ إِلَى حُنَيْنٍ، وَالنَّاسُ مُخْتَلِفُونَ فَصَائِمٌ وَمُفْطِرٌ، فَلَمَّا اسْتَوَى عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ دَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ مِنْ لَبَنٍ أَوْ مَاءٍ، فَوَضَعَهُ عَلَى رَاحَتِهِ أَوْ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ، ثُمَّ نَظَرَ إِلَى النَّاسِ فَقَالَ الْمُفْطِرُونَ لِلصُّوَّامِ أَفْطِرُوا‏.‏

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Ibn `Abbas added:"The Prophet (ﷺ) went (to Hunain) in the year of the   
Conquest (of Mecca).

وَقَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ الْفَتْحِ‏.‏ وَقَالَ حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

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Narrated Tawus:Ibn `Abbas said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) travelled in the month of Ramadan and he fasted till he reached (a   
place called) 'Usfan, then he asked for a tumbler of water and drank it by the daytime so that the   
people might see him. He broke his fast till he reached Mecca." Ibn `Abbas used to say, "Allah's   
Apostle fasted and sometimes did not fast while traveling, so one may fast or may not (on journeys)"

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ سَافَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي رَمَضَانَ، فَصَامَ حَتَّى بَلَغَ عُسْفَانَ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ فَشَرِبَ نَهَارًا، لِيُرِيَهُ النَّاسَ، فَأَفْطَرَ حَتَّى قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ‏.‏ قَالَ وَكَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَقُولُ صَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي السَّفَرِ وَأَفْطَرَ، فَمَنْ شَاءَ صَامَ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ أَفْطَرَ‏.‏

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Narrated Hisham's father:When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) set out (towards Mecca) during the year of the Conquest (of Mecca) and this   
news reached (the infidels of Quraish), Abu Sufyan, Hakim bin Hizam and Budail bin Warqa came   
out to gather information about Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) , They proceeded on their way till they reached a place   
called Marr-az-Zahran (which is near Mecca). Behold! There they saw many fires as if they were the   
fires of `Arafat. Abu Sufyan said, "What is this? It looked like the fires of `Arafat." Budail bin Warqa'   
said, "Banu `Amr are less in number than that." Some of the guards of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saw them and   
took them over, caught them and brought them to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). Abu Sufyan embraced Islam.   
When the Prophet (ﷺ) proceeded, he said to Al-Abbas, "Keep Abu Sufyan standing at the top of the   
mountain so that he would look at the Muslims. So Al-`Abbas kept him standing (at that place) and   
the tribes with the Prophet (ﷺ) started passing in front of Abu Sufyan in military batches. A batch passed   
and Abu Sufyan said, "O `Abbas Who are these?" `Abbas said, "They are (Banu) Ghifar." Abu Sufyan   
said, I have got nothing to do with Ghifar." Then (a batch of the tribe of) Juhaina passed by and he   
said similarly as above. Then (a batch of the tribe of) Sa`d bin Huzaim passed by and he said similarly   
as above. then (Banu) Sulaim passed by and he said similarly as above. Then came a batch, the like of   
which Abu Sufyan had not seen. He said, "Who are these?" `Abbas said, "They are the Ansar headed   
by Sa`d bin Ubada, the one holding the flag." Sa`d bin Ubada said, "O Abu Sufyan! Today is the day   
of a great battle and today (what is prohibited in) the Ka`ba will be permissible." Abu Sufyan said., "O   
`Abbas! How excellent the day of destruction is! "Then came another batch (of warriors) which was   
the smallest of all the batches, and in it there was Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and his companions and the flag of   
the Prophet (ﷺ) was carried by Az-Zubair bin Al Awwam. When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) passed by Abu Sufyan,   
the latter said, (to the Prophet), "Do you know what Sa`d bin 'Ubada said?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "What   
did he say?" Abu Sufyan said, "He said so-and-so." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Sa`d told a lie, but today Allah   
will give superiority to the Ka`ba and today the Ka`ba will be covered with a (cloth) covering."   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ordered that his flag be fixed at Al-Hajun.   
Narrated `Urwa: Nafi` bin Jubair bin Mut`im said, "I heard Al-Abbas saying to Az-Zubair bin Al-   
`Awwam, 'O Abu `Abdullah ! Did Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) order you to fix the flag here?' " Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
ordered Khalid bin Al-Walid to enter Mecca from its upper part from Ka'da while the Prophet (ﷺ) himself   
entered from Kuda. Two men from the cavalry of Khalid bin Al-Wahd named Hubaish bin Al-Ash'ar   
and Kurz bin Jabir Al-Fihri were martyred on that day.

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ لَمَّا سَارَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ الْفَتْحِ فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ قُرَيْشًا، خَرَجَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ بْنُ حَرْبٍ وَحَكِيمُ بْنُ حِزَامٍ وَبُدَيْلُ بْنُ وَرْقَاءَ يَلْتَمِسُونَ الْخَبَرَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَقْبَلُوا يَسِيرُونَ حَتَّى أَتَوْا مَرَّ الظَّهْرَانِ، فَإِذَا هُمْ بِنِيرَانٍ كَأَنَّهَا نِيرَانُ عَرَفَةَ، فَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ مَا هَذِهِ لَكَأَنَّهَا نِيرَانُ عَرَفَةَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ بُدَيْلُ بْنُ وَرْقَاءَ نِيرَانُ بَنِي عَمْرٍو‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ عَمْرٌو أَقَلُّ مِنْ ذَلِكَ‏.‏ فَرَآهُمْ نَاسٌ مِنْ حَرَسِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَدْرَكُوهُمْ فَأَخَذُوهُمْ، فَأَتَوْا بِهِمْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَسْلَمَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ، فَلَمَّا سَارَ قَالَ لِلْعَبَّاسِ ‏"‏ احْبِسْ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ عِنْدَ حَطْمِ الْخَيْلِ حَتَّى يَنْظُرَ إِلَى الْمُسْلِمِينَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَحَبَسَهُ الْعَبَّاسُ، فَجَعَلَتِ الْقَبَائِلُ تَمُرُّ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَمُرُّ كَتِيبَةً كَتِيبَةً عَلَى أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، فَمَرَّتْ كَتِيبَةٌ قَالَ يَا عَبَّاسُ مَنْ هَذِهِ قَالَ هَذِهِ غِفَارُ‏.‏ قَالَ مَا لِي وَلِغِفَارَ ثُمَّ مَرَّتْ جُهَيْنَةُ، قَالَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ مَرَّتْ سَعْدُ بْنُ هُذَيْمٍ، فَقَالَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، وَمَرَّتْ سُلَيْمُ، فَقَالَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، حَتَّى أَقْبَلَتْ كَتِيبَةٌ لَمْ يَرَ مِثْلَهَا، قَالَ مَنْ هَذِهِ قَالَ هَؤُلاَءِ الأَنْصَارُ عَلَيْهِمْ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ مَعَهُ الرَّايَةُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ يَا أَبَا سُفْيَانَ الْيَوْمُ يَوْمُ الْمَلْحَمَةِ، الْيَوْمَ تُسْتَحَلُّ الْكَعْبَةُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ يَا عَبَّاسُ حَبَّذَا يَوْمُ الذِّمَارِ‏.‏ ثُمَّ جَاءَتْ كَتِيبَةٌ، وَهْىَ أَقَلُّ الْكَتَائِبِ، فِيهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَصْحَابُهُ، وَرَايَةُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَعَ الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَّامِ، فَلَمَّا مَرَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِأَبِي سُفْيَانَ قَالَ أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ مَا قَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ قَالَ ‏"‏ مَا قَالَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ كَذَا وَكَذَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ كَذَبَ سَعْدٌ، وَلَكِنْ هَذَا يَوْمٌ يُعَظِّمُ اللَّهُ فِيهِ الْكَعْبَةَ، وَيَوْمٌ تُكْسَى فِيهِ الْكَعْبَةُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ وَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ تُرْكَزَ رَايَتُهُ بِالْحَجُونِ‏.‏ قَالَ عُرْوَةُ وَأَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعُ بْنُ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ مُطْعِمٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الْعَبَّاسَ يَقُولُ لِلزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ الْعَوَّامِ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، هَا هُنَا أَمَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ تَرْكُزَ الرَّايَةَ، قَالَ وَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَئِذٍ خَالِدَ بْنَ الْوَلِيدِ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ مِنْ أَعْلَى مَكَّةَ مِنْ كَدَاءٍ، وَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ كُدَا، فَقُتِلَ مِنْ خَيْلِ خَالِدٍ يَوْمَئِذٍ رَجُلاَنِ حُبَيْشُ بْنُ الأَشْعَرِ وَكُرْزُ بْنُ جَابِرٍ الْفِهْرِيُّ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4280In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 314USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 577   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Mughaffal:I saw Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) on the day of the Conquest of Mecca over his she-camel, reciting Surat-al-Fath   
in a vibrant quivering tone. (The sub-narrator, Mu'awiya added, "Were I not afraid that the people may   
gather around me, I would recite in vibrant quivering tone as he (i.e. `Abdullah bin Mughaffal) did,   
imitating Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).")

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ قُرَّةَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ مُغَفَّلٍ، يَقُولُ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ عَلَى نَاقَتِهِ، وَهْوَ يَقْرَأُ سُورَةَ الْفَتْحِ يُرَجِّعُ، وَقَالَ لَوْلاَ أَنْ يَجْتَمِعَ النَّاسُ حَوْلِي لَرَجَّعْتُ كَمَا رَجَّعَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4281In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 315USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 578   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Amr bin `Uthman:Usama bin Zaid said during the Conquest (of Mecca), "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Where will we encamp   
tomorrow?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "But has `Aqil left for us any house to lodge in?" He then added, "No   
believer will inherit an infidel's property, and no infidel will inherit the property of a believer." Az-   
Zuhri was asked, "Who inherited Abu Talib?" Az-Zuhri replied, "Ail and Talib inherited him."

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدَانُ بْنُ يَحْيَى، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي حَفْصَةَ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ عُثْمَانَ، عَنْ أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ زَمَنَ الْفَتْحِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَيْنَ تَنْزِلُ غَدًا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ وَهَلْ تَرَكَ لَنَا عَقِيلٌ مِنْ مَنْزِلٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ يَرِثُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْكَافِرَ، وَلاَ يَرِثُ الْكَافِرُ الْمُؤْمِنَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قِيلَ لِلزُّهْرِيِّ وَمَنْ وَرِثَ أَبَا طَالِبٍ قَالَ وَرِثَهُ عَقِيلٌ وَطَالِبٌ‏.‏ قَالَ مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ أَيْنَ تَنْزِلُ غَدًا‏.‏ فِي حَجَّتِهِ، وَلَمْ يَقُلْ يُونُسُ حَجَّتِهِ وَلاَ زَمَنَ الْفَتْحِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4282, 4283In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 316USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 579   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "If Allah makes us victorious, our encamping place will be Al-Khaif, the place   
where the infidels took an oath to be loyal to Heathenism (by boycotting Banu Hashim, the Prophet's   
folk).

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، رضى الله عنه قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ مَنْزِلُنَا ـ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، إِذَا فَتَحَ اللَّهُ ـ الْخَيْفُ، حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَى الْكُفْرِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4284In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 317USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 580   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) intended to carry on the Ghazwa of Hunain, he said, "Tomorrow, if Allah   
wished, our encamping) plaice will be Khaif Bani Kinana where (the infidels) took an oath to be loyal   
to Heathenism."

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ أَرَادَ حُنَيْنًا ‏  
"‏ مَنْزِلُنَا غَدًا إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ بِخَيْفِ بَنِي كِنَانَةَ، حَيْثُ تَقَاسَمُوا عَلَى الْكُفْرِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4285In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 318USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 581   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:On the day of the Conquest, the Prophet (ﷺ) entered Mecca, wearing a helmet on his head. When he took   
it off, a man came and said, "Ibn Khatal is clinging to the curtain of the Ka`ba." The Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
"Kill him." (Malik a sub-narrator said, "On that day the Prophet (ﷺ) was not in a state of Ihram as it   
appeared to us, and Allah knows better.")

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم دَخَلَ مَكَّةَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ وَعَلَى رَأْسِهِ الْمِغْفَرُ، فَلَمَّا نَزَعَهُ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ ابْنُ خَطَلٍ مُتَعَلِّقٌ بِأَسْتَارِ الْكَعْبَةِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ اقْتُلْهُ ‏"‏ قَالَ مَالِكٌ وَلَمْ يَكُنِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِيمَا نُرَى وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ يَوْمَئِذٍ مُحْرِمًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4286In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 319USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 582   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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

حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَكَّةَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ وَحَوْلَ الْبَيْتِ سِتُّونَ وَثَلاَثُمِائَةِ نُصُبٍ، فَجَعَلَ يَطْعُنُهَا بِعُودٍ فِي يَدِهِ وَيَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ جَاءَ الْحَقُّ وَزَهَقَ الْبَاطِلُ، جَاءَ الْحَقُّ، وَمَا يُبْدِئُ الْبَاطِلُ وَمَا يُعِيدُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4287In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 320USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 583   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) arrived in Mecca, he refused to enter the Ka`ba while there were idols in it. So   
he ordered that they be taken out. The pictures of the (Prophets) Abraham and Ishmael, holding   
arrows of divination in their hands, were carried out. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "May Allah ruin them (i.e. the   
infidels) for they knew very well that they (i.e. Abraham and Ishmael) never drew lots by these   
(divination arrows). Then the Prophet (ﷺ) entered the Ka`ba and said. "Allahu Akbar" in all its directions   
and came out and not offer any prayer therein.

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الصَّمَدِ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَمَّا قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ أَبَى أَنْ يَدْخُلَ الْبَيْتَ وَفِيهِ الآلِهَةُ، فَأَمَرَ بِهَا فَأُخْرِجَتْ، فَأُخْرِجَ صُورَةُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ فِي أَيْدِيهِمَا مِنَ الأَزْلاَمِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ قَاتَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ لَقَدْ عَلِمُوا مَا اسْتَقْسَمَا بِهَا قَطُّ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ دَخَلَ الْبَيْتَ، فَكَبَّرَ فِي نَوَاحِي الْبَيْتِ، وَخَرَجَ وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ فِيهِ‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ‏.‏ وَقَالَ وُهَيْبٌ حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4288In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 321USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 584   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated 'Abdullãh bin 'Umar (ra):Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) entered Makkah through its upper part and he was riding his she-camel. Usãma bin Zaid was his Companion-rider behind him (on the same she-camel). In his company were Bilãl and 'Uthmãn bin Talha, who was one of the Al-Hajabah (who keep the key of the gate of the Ka'bah). When he made his she-camel kneel down in the Mosque (i.e., Al-Masjid al-Haram), he ordered him (i.e., 'Uthman) to bring the key of the Ka'bah. Then Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) entered the Ka'bah along with 'Usãma bin Zaid, Bilãl and 'Uthmãn bin Talha, and he stayed in it for a long period and then came out. The people rushed (to get in) and `Abdullãh bin 'Umar was the first to enter and he found Bilãl standing behind the door. Ibn `Umar asked Bilãl, "Where did Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) offer the Salat  
(prayer)?" Bilãl showed him the place  
where he (ﷺ) had offered Salat (prayer).  
`Abdullah later on said, "I forgot to ask Bilãl how many prostrations (i.e., Rak'a) the  
Prophet offered."

وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَقْبَلَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ مِنْ أَعْلَى مَكَّةَ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ، مُرْدِفًا أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ وَمَعَهُ بِلاَلٌ وَمَعَهُ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، مِنَ الْحَجَبَةِ حَتَّى أَنَاخَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ بِمِفْتَاحِ الْبَيْتِ، فَدَخَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَمَعَهُ أُسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ وَبِلاَلٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ، فَمَكَثَ فِيهِ نَهَارًا طَوِيلاً ثُمَّ خَرَجَ، فَاسْتَبَقَ النَّاسُ، فَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ أَوَّلَ مَنْ دَخَلَ، فَوَجَدَ بِلاَلاً وَرَاءَ الْبَابِ قَائِمًا، فَسَأَلَهُ أَيْنَ صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَشَارَ لَهُ إِلَى الْمَكَانِ الَّذِي صَلَّى فِيهِ‏.‏ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ فَنَسِيتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ كَمْ صَلَّى مِنْ سَجْدَةٍ

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Narrated `Aisha:During the year of the Conquest (of Mecca), the Prophet (ﷺ) entered Mecca through Kada which was at   
the upper part of Mecca.

حَدَّثَنَا الْهَيْثَمُ بْنُ خَارِجَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ مَيْسَرَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم دَخَلَ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ مِنْ كَدَاءٍ الَّتِي بِأَعْلَى مَكَّةَ‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ أَبُو أُسَامَةَ وَوُهَيْبٌ فِي كَدَاءٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4290In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 323USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 585   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Hisham's father:During the year of the Conquest (of Mecca), the Prophet (ﷺ) entered Mecca through its upper part through   
Kada.

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ الْفَتْحِ مِنْ أَعْلَى مَكَّةَ مِنْ كَدَاءٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4291In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 324USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 586   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Abi Laila:None informed us that he saw the Prophet (ﷺ) offering the Duha (i.e. forenoon) prayer, except Um Hani   
who mentioned that the Prophet (ﷺ) took a bath in her house on the day of the Conquest (of Mecca) and   
then offered an eight rak`at prayer. She added, "I never saw the Prophet (ﷺ) offering a lighter prayer than   
that prayer, but he was performing perfect bowing and prostrations."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، مَا أَخْبَرَنَا أَحَدٌ، أَنَّهُ رَأَى النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُصَلِّي الضُّحَى غَيْرَ أُمِّ هَانِئٍ، فَإِنَّهَا ذَكَرَتْ أَنَّهُ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ اغْتَسَلَ فِي بَيْتِهَا ثُمَّ صَلَّى ثَمَانِيَ رَكَعَاتٍ، قَالَتْ لَمْ أَرَهُ صَلَّى صَلاَةً أَخَفَّ مِنْهَا غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ يُتِمُّ الرُّكُوعَ وَالسُّجُودَ‏.‏

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Narrated 'Aishah (ra):The Prophet (ﷺ) used to say in his bowings and prostrations, "Subhanaka Allahumma  
Rabbanã wa bihamdika, Allãhumma ighfirli"  
(Glorified be You, O Allah, our Lord! All  
the praises are for You. O Allah, forgive  
me)!"

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الضُّحَى، عَنْ مَسْرُوقٍ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ فِي رُكُوعِهِ وَسُجُودِهِ ‏  
"‏ سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ، رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ، اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ‏"‏‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:`Umar used to admit me (into his house) along with the old men who had fought in the Badr battle.   
Some of them said (to `Umar), "Why do you allow this young man to enter with us, while we have   
sons of his own age? " `Umar said, "You know what person he is." One day `Umar called them and   
called me along with them, I had thought he called me on that day to show them something about me   
(i.e. my knowledge). `Umar asked them, "What do you say about (the Sura): "When comes the help of   
Allah and the Conquest (of Mecca) And you see mankind entering the Religion of Allah (i.e. Islam) in   
crowds. 'So celebrate the Praises Of your Lord and ask for His forgiveness, Truly, He is the One Who   
accepts repentance and forgives." (110.1-3)   
Some of them replied, "We are ordered to praise Allah and repent to Him if we are helped and granted   
victory." Some said, "We do not know." Others kept quiet. `Umar then said to me, "Do you say   
similarly?" I said, "No." `Umar said "What do you say then?" I said, "This Verse indicates the   
approaching of the death of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) of which Allah informed him. When comes the help of   
Allah and the Conquest, i.e. the Conquest of Mecca, that will be the sign of your Prophet's)   
approaching death, so testify the uniqueness of your Lord (i.e. Allah) and praise Him and repent to   
Him as He is ready to forgive." On that, `Umar said, "I do not know about it anything other than what   
you know."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ كَانَ عُمَرُ يُدْخِلُنِي مَعَ أَشْيَاخِ بَدْرٍ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ لِمَ تُدْخِلُ هَذَا الْفَتَى مَعَنَا، وَلَنَا أَبْنَاءٌ مِثْلُهُ فَقَالَ إِنَّهُ مِمَّنْ قَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ‏.‏ قَالَ فَدَعَاهُمْ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ، وَدَعَانِي مَعَهُمْ قَالَ وَمَا رُئِيتُهُ دَعَانِي يَوْمَئِذٍ إِلاَّ لِيُرِيَهُمْ مِنِّي فَقَالَ مَا تَقُولُونَ ‏{‏إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ \* وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ‏}‏ حَتَّى خَتَمَ السُّورَةَ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ أُمِرْنَا أَنْ نَحْمَدَ اللَّهَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرَهُ، إِذَا نُصِرْنَا وَفُتِحَ عَلَيْنَا‏.‏ وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ لاَ نَدْرِي‏.‏ أَوْ لَمْ يَقُلْ بَعْضُهُمْ شَيْئًا‏.‏ فَقَالَ لِي يَا ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَكَذَاكَ تَقُولُ قُلْتُ لاَ‏.‏ قَالَ فَمَا تَقُولُ قُلْتُ هُوَ أَجَلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَعْلَمَهُ اللَّهُ لَهُ ‏{‏إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ‏}‏ فَتْحُ مَكَّةَ، فَذَاكَ عَلاَمَةُ أَجَلِكَ ‏{‏فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا‏}‏ قَالَ عُمَرُ مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهَا إِلاَّ مَا تَعْلَمُ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Shuraih:Al-Adawi that he said to `Amr bin Sa`id while the latter was sending troops in batches to Mecca, "O   
chief! Allow me to tell you a statement which Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said on the second day of the Conquest   
of Mecca. My two ears heard it and my heart remembered it and my two eyes saw him when he said   
it. He (i.e. the Prophet) praised Allah and then said, 'Mecca has been made a sanctuary by Allah and   
not by the people, so it is not lawful for a person, who believes in Allah and the Last Day to shed   
blood in it, or to cut its trees and if someone asks the permission to fight in Mecca because Allah's   
Apostle was allowed to fight in it, say to him; Allah permitted His Apostle and did not allow you, and   
even he (i.e. the Apostle) was allowed for a short period of the day, and today its (Mecca's sanctity has   
become the same as it was before (of old) so those who are present should inform those who are   
absent (this Hadith)." Then Abu Shuraih, was asked, "What did `Amr say to you? Abu Shuraih said,   
"He said, "I knew that better than you, O Abu Shuraih! The Haram (i.e. Mecca) does not give refuge   
to a sinner or a fleeing murderer or a person running away after causing destruction."

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ شُرَحْبِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنِ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي شُرَيْحٍ الْعَدَوِيِّ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدٍ وَهْوَ يَبْعَثُ الْبُعُوثَ إِلَى مَكَّةَ ائْذَنْ لِي أَيُّهَا الأَمِيرُ أُحَدِّثْكَ قَوْلاً قَامَ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْغَدَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ، سَمِعَتْهُ أُذُنَاىَ وَوَعَاهُ قَلْبِي، وَأَبْصَرَتْهُ عَيْنَاىَ، حِينَ تَكَلَّمَ بِهِ حَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ إِنَّ مَكَّةَ حَرَّمَهَا اللَّهُ وَلَمْ يُحَرِّمْهَا النَّاسُ، لاَ يَحِلُّ لاِمْرِئٍ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ أَنْ يَسْفِكَ بِهَا دَمًا، وَلاَ يَعْضِدَ بِهَا شَجَرًا، فَإِنْ أَحَدٌ تَرَخَّصَ لِقِتَالِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِيهَا فَقُولُوا لَهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَذِنَ لِرَسُولِهِ، وَلَمْ يَأْذَنْ لَكُمْ‏.‏ وَإِنَّمَا أَذِنَ لِي فِيهَا سَاعَةً مِنْ نَهَارٍ، وَقَدْ عَادَتْ حُرْمَتُهَا الْيَوْمَ كَحُرْمَتِهَا بِالأَمْسِ، وَلْيُبَلِّغِ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقِيلَ لأَبِي شُرَيْحٍ مَاذَا قَالَ لَكَ عَمْرٌو قَالَ قَالَ أَنَا أَعْلَمُ بِذَلِكَ مِنْكَ يَا أَبَا شُرَيْحٍ، إِنَّ الْحَرَمَ لاَ يُعِيذُ عَاصِيًا، وَلاَ فَارًّا بِدَمٍ، وَلاَ فَارًّا بِخَرْبَةٍ‏.‏

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:That he heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) saying in the year of the Conquest (of Mecca) while he was in Mecca,   
"Allah and His Apostle have made the selling of wine (i.e. alcoholic drinks) unlawful."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ بْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ وَهْوَ بِمَكَّةَ ‏  
"‏ إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ حَرَّمَ بَيْعَ الْخَمْرِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4296In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 329USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 590   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:We stayed (in Mecca) for ten days along with the Prophet (ﷺ) and used to offer shortened prayers (i.e.   
journey prayers).

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ،‏.‏ حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ أَقَمْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَشْرًا نَقْصُرُ الصَّلاَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4297In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 330USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 591   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed in Mecca for 19 days during which he prayed 2 rak`at in each prayer.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمٌ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، رضى الله عنهما قَالَ أَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِمَكَّةَ تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ يَوْمًا يُصَلِّي رَكْعَتَيْنِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4298In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 331USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 592   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ikrima:Ibn `Abbas said, "We stayed for 19 days with Prophet on a journey during which we used to offer   
shortened prayers." Ibn `Abbas added, "We offer the Qasr prayer (i.e. shortened prayer) If we stay up   
to 19 days as travelers, But if we stay longer, we offer complete prayers.

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ أَقَمْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي سَفَرٍ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ نَقْصُرُ الصَّلاَةَ‏.‏ وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ وَنَحْنُ نَقْصُرُ مَا بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ، فَإِذَا زِدْنَا أَتْمَمْنَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4299In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 332USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 593   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Tha`laba bin  
Su`air whose face was rubbed by the Prophet  
during the year of the Conquest (of Makkah).

وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ ثَعْلَبَةَ بْنِ صُعَيْرٍ، وَكَانَ النَّبِيُّ، صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ مَسَحَ وَجْهَهُ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4300In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 333USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 1, Book 59, Hadith 593   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Az-Zuhri:While we were in the company of the Ibn Al-Musaiyab, Sunain Abi Jamila informed us (a Hadith),   
Abu Jamila said that he lived during the lifetime of the Prophet (ﷺ) and that he had accompanied him ( to   
Mecca) during the year of the Conquest (of Mecca).

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سُنَيْنٍ أَبِي جَمِيلَةَ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا وَنَحْنُ، مَعَ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ قَالَ وَزَعَمَ أَبُو جَمِيلَةَ أَنَّهُ أَدْرَكَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَخَرَجَ مَعَهُ عَامَ الْفَتْحِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4301In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 334USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 594   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Amr bin Salama:We were at a place which was a thoroughfare for the people, and the caravans used to pass by us and   
we would ask them, "What is wrong with the people? What is wrong with the people? Who is that   
man?. They would say, "That man claims that Allah has sent him (as an Apostle), that he has been   
divinely inspired, that Allah has revealed to him such-and-such." I used to memorize that (Divine)   
Talk, and feel as if it was inculcated in my chest (i.e. mind) And the 'Arabs (other than Quraish)   
delayed their conversion to Islam till the Conquest (of Mecca). They used to say." "Leave him (i.e.   
Muhammad) and his people Quraish: if he overpowers them then he is a true Prophet. So, when   
Mecca was conquered, then every tribe rushed to embrace Islam, and my father hurried to embrace   
Islam before (the other members of) my tribe. When my father returned (from the Prophet) to his   
tribe, he said, "By Allah, I have come to you from the Prophet (ﷺ) for sure!" The Prophet (ﷺ) afterwards said   
to them, 'Offer such-and-such prayer at such-and-such time, and when the time for the prayer becomes   
due, then one of you should pronounce the Adhan (for the prayer), and let the one amongst you who   
knows Qur'an most should, lead the prayer." So they looked for such a person and found none who   
knew more Qur'an than I because of the Qur'anic material which I used to learn from the caravans.   
They therefore made me their Imam ((to lead the prayer) and at that time I was a boy of six or seven   
years, wearing a Burda (i.e. a black square garment) proved to be very short for me (and my body   
became partly naked). A lady from the tribe said, "Won't you cover the anus of your reciter for us?"   
So they bought (a piece of cloth) and made a shirt for me. I had never been so happy with anything   
before as I was with that shirt.

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلاَبَةَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَلِمَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ لِي أَبُو قِلاَبَةَ أَلاَ تَلْقَاهُ فَتَسْأَلَهُ، قَالَ فَلَقِيتُهُ فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ كُنَّا بِمَاءٍ مَمَرَّ النَّاسِ، وَكَانَ يَمُرُّ بِنَا الرُّكْبَانُ فَنَسْأَلُهُمْ مَا لِلنَّاسِ مَا لِلنَّاسِ مَا هَذَا الرَّجُلُ فَيَقُولُونَ يَزْعُمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ أَرْسَلَهُ أَوْحَى إِلَيْهِ، أَوْ أَوْحَى اللَّهُ بِكَذَا‏.‏ فَكُنْتُ أَحْفَظُ ذَلِكَ الْكَلاَمَ، وَكَأَنَّمَا يُغْرَى فِي صَدْرِي، وَكَانَتِ الْعَرَبُ تَلَوَّمُ بِإِسْلاَمِهِمِ الْفَتْحَ، فَيَقُولُونَ اتْرُكُوهُ وَقَوْمَهُ، فَإِنَّهُ إِنْ ظَهَرَ عَلَيْهِمْ فَهْوَ نَبِيٌّ صَادِقٌ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ وَقْعَةُ أَهْلِ الْفَتْحِ بَادَرَ كُلُّ قَوْمٍ بِإِسْلاَمِهِمْ، وَبَدَرَ أَبِي قَوْمِي بِإِسْلاَمِهِمْ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ قَالَ جِئْتُكُمْ وَاللَّهِ مِنْ عِنْدِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَقًّا فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ صَلُّوا صَلاَةَ كَذَا فِي حِينِ كَذَا، وَصَلُّوا كَذَا فِي حِينِ كَذَا، فَإِذَا حَضَرَتِ الصَّلاَةُ، فَلْيُؤَذِّنْ أَحَدُكُمْ، وَلْيَؤُمَّكُمْ أَكْثَرُكُمْ قُرْآنًا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَنَظَرُوا فَلَمْ يَكُنْ أَحَدٌ أَكْثَرَ قُرْآنًا مِنِّي، لِمَا كُنْتُ أَتَلَقَّى مِنَ الرُّكْبَانِ، فَقَدَّمُونِي بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ، وَأَنَا ابْنُ سِتٍّ أَوْ سَبْعِ، سِنِينَ وَكَانَتْ عَلَىَّ بُرْدَةٌ، كُنْتُ إِذَا سَجَدْتُ تَقَلَّصَتْ عَنِّي، فَقَالَتِ امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الْحَىِّ أَلاَ تُغَطُّوا عَنَّا اسْتَ قَارِئِكُمْ‏.‏ فَاشْتَرَوْا فَقَطَعُوا لِي قَمِيصًا، فَمَا فَرِحْتُ بِشَىْءٍ فَرَحِي بِذَلِكَ الْقَمِيصِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4302In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 335USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 595   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:`Utba bin Abi Waqqas authorized his brother Sa`d to take the son of the slave-girl of Zam`a into his   
custody. `Utba said (to him). "He is my son." When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) arrived in Mecca during the   
Conquest (of Mecca), Sa`d bin Abi Waqqas took the son of the slave-girl of Zam`a and took him to   
the Prophet (ﷺ) `Abd bin Zam`a too came along with him. Sa`d said. "This is the son of my brother and   
the latter has informed me that he is his son." `Abd bin Zam`a said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! This is my   
brother who is the son of the slave-girl of Zam`a and was born on his (i.e. Zam'as) bed.' Allah's   
Apostle looked at the son of the slave-girl of Zam`a and noticed that he, of all the people had the   
greatest resemblance to `Utba bin Abi Waqqas. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) then said (to `Abd), " He is yours; he   
is your brother, O `Abd bin Zam`a, he was born on the bed (of your father)." (At the same time)   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said (to his wife Sauda), "Veil yourself before him (i.e. the son of the slave-girl) O   
Sauda," because of the resemblance he noticed between him and `Utba bin Abi Waqqas. Allah's   
Apostle added, "The boy is for the bed (i.e. for the owner of the bed where he was born), and stone is   
for the adulterer." (Ibn Shihab said, "Abu Huraira used to say that (i.e. the last statement of the   
Prophet in the above Hadith 596, publicly.")

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ كَانَ عُتْبَةُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ عَهِدَ إِلَى أَخِيهِ سَعْدٍ أَنْ يَقْبِضَ ابْنَ وَلِيدَةِ زَمْعَةَ، وَقَالَ عُتْبَةُ إِنَّهُ ابْنِي‏.‏ فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَكَّةَ فِي الْفَتْحِ أَخَذَ سَعْدُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ ابْنَ وَلِيدَةِ زَمْعَةَ، فَأَقْبَلَ بِهِ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَأَقْبَلَ مَعَهُ عَبْدُ بْنُ زَمْعَةَ، فَقَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ هَذَا ابْنُ أَخِي، عَهِدَ إِلَىَّ أَنَّهُ ابْنُهُ‏.‏ قَالَ عَبْدُ بْنُ زَمْعَةَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَذَا أَخِي، هَذَا ابْنُ زَمْعَةَ، وُلِدَ عَلَى فِرَاشِهِ‏.‏ فَنَظَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى ابْنِ وَلِيدَةِ زَمْعَةَ، فَإِذَا أَشْبَهُ النَّاسِ بِعُتْبَةَ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ هُوَ لَكَ، هُوَ أَخُوكَ يَا عَبْدُ بْنَ زَمْعَةَ ‏"‏‏.‏ مِنْ أَجْلِ أَنَّهُ وُلِدَ عَلَى فِرَاشِهِ، وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ احْتَجِبِي مِنْهُ يَا سَوْدَةُ ‏"‏‏.‏ لِمَا رَأَى مِنْ شَبَهِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ أَبِي وَقَّاصٍ‏.‏ قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ الْوَلَدُ لِلْفِرَاشِ وَلِلْعَاهِرِ الْحَجَرُ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَقَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ وَكَانَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ يَصِيحُ بِذَلِكَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4303In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 336USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 596   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Urwa bin Az-Zubair:A lady committed theft during the lifetime of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in the Ghazwa of Al-Fath, ((i.e.   
Conquest of Mecca). Her folk went to Usama bin Zaid to intercede for her (with the Prophet). When   
Usama interceded for her with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), the color of the face of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) changed and he   
said, "Do you intercede with me in a matter involving one of the legal punishments prescribed by   
Allah?" Usama said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Ask Allah's Forgiveness for me." So in the afternoon, Allah's   
Apostle got up and addressed the people. He praised Allah as He deserved and then said, "Amma   
ba'du ! The nations prior to you were destroyed because if a noble amongst them stole, they used to   
excuse him, and if a poor person amongst them stole, they would apply (Allah's) Legal Punishment to   
him. By Him in Whose Hand Muhammad's soul is, if Fatima, the daughter of Muhammad stole, I   
would cut her hand." Then Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) gave his order in the case of that woman and her hand was   
cut off. Afterwards her repentance proved sincere and she got married. `Aisha said, "That lady used to   
visit me and I used to convey her demands to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّ امْرَأَةً، سَرَقَتْ فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزْوَةِ الْفَتْحِ، فَفَزِعَ قَوْمُهَا إِلَى أُسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ يَسْتَشْفِعُونَهُ، قَالَ عُرْوَةُ فَلَمَّا كَلَّمَهُ أُسَامَةُ فِيهَا تَلَوَّنَ وَجْهُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَتُكَلِّمُنِي فِي حَدٍّ مِنْ حُدُودِ اللَّهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أُسَامَةُ اسْتَغْفِرْ لِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْعَشِيُّ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَطِيبًا، فَأَثْنَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّمَا أَهْلَكَ النَّاسَ قَبْلَكُمْ أَنَّهُمْ كَانُوا إِذَا سَرَقَ فِيهِمُ الشَّرِيفُ تَرَكُوهُ، وَإِذَا سَرَقَ فِيهِمِ الضَّعِيفُ أَقَامُوا عَلَيْهِ الْحَدَّ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ، لَوْ أَنَّ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتَ مُحَمَّدٍ سَرَقَتْ لَقَطَعْتُ يَدَهَا ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ أَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِتِلْكَ الْمَرْأَةِ، فَقُطِعَتْ يَدُهَا، فَحَسُنَتْ تَوْبَتُهَا بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ وَتَزَوَّجَتْ‏.‏ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَكَانَتْ تَأْتِي بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَأَرْفَعُ حَاجَتَهَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4304In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 337USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 597   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Majashi:I took my brother to the Prophet (ﷺ) after the Conquest (of Mecca) and said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! I have   
come to you with my brother so that you may take a pledge of allegiance from him for migration."   
The Prophet (ﷺ) said, The people of migration (i.e. those who migrated to Medina before the Conquest)   
enjoyed the privileges of migration (i.e. there is no need for migration anymore)." I said to the   
Prophet, "For what will you take his pledge of allegiance?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I will take his pledge of   
allegiance for Islam, Belief, and for Jihad (i.e. fighting in Allah's Cause).

حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مُجَاشِعٌ، قَالَ أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِأَخِي بَعْدَ الْفَتْحِ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، جِئْتُكَ بِأَخِي لِتُبَايِعَهُ عَلَى الْهِجْرَةِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ ذَهَبَ أَهْلُ الْهِجْرَةِ بِمَا فِيهَا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ عَلَى أَىِّ شَىْءٍ تُبَايِعُهُ قَالَ ‏"‏ أُبَايِعُهُ عَلَى الإِسْلاَمِ وَالإِيمَانِ وَالْجِهَادِ‏" فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا مَعْبَدٍ بَعْدُ وَكَانَ أَكْبَرَهُمَا فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ صَدَقَ مُجَاشِعٌ‏.

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4305, 4306In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 338USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 598   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Mujashi bin Masud:I took Abu Mabad to the Prophet (ﷺ) in order that he might give him the pledge of allegiance for   
migration. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Migration has gone to its people, but I take the pledge from him (i.e.   
Abu Mabad) for Islam and Jihad."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا الْفُضَيْلُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَاصِمٌ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيِّ، عَنْ مُجَاشِعِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، انْطَلَقْتُ بِأَبِي مَعْبَدٍ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِيُبَايِعَهُ عَلَى الْهِجْرَةِ، قَالَ ‏  
"‏ مَضَتِ الْهِجْرَةُ لأَهْلِهَا، أُبَايِعُهُ عَلَى الإِسْلاَمِ وَالْجِهَادِ." فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا مَعْبَدٍ فَسَأَلْتُهُ فَقَالَ صَدَقَ مُجَاشِعٌ‏.‏ وَقَالَ خَالِدٌ عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ عَنْ مُجَاشِعٍ أَنَّهُ جَاءَ بِأَخِيهِ مُجَالِدٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4307, 4308In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 339USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 599   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Mujahid:I said to Ibn `Umar, "I want to migrate to Sham." He said, "There is no migration, but Jihad (for   
Allah's Cause). Go and offer yourself for Jihad, and if you find an opportunity for Jihad (stay there)   
otherwise, come back."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، قُلْتُ لاِبْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُهَاجِرَ إِلَى الشَّأْمِ‏.‏ قَالَ لاَ هِجْرَةَ وَلَكِنْ جِهَادٌ، فَانْطَلِقْ فَاعْرِضْ نَفْسَكَ، فَإِنْ وَجَدْتَ شَيْئًا وَإِلاَّ رَجَعْتَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4309In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 340USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 600   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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(In an other narration) Ibn `Umar said:"There is no migration today or after   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)." (and completed his statement as above.)

وَقَالَ النَّضْرُ أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بِشْرٍ، سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا، قُلْتُ لاِبْنِ عُمَرَ فَقَالَ لاَ هِجْرَةَ الْيَوْمَ، أَوْ بَعْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِثْلَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4310In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 341USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 600   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Mujahid bin Jabr:`Abdullah bin `Umar used to say, "There is no migration after the Conquest (of Mecca).

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمْزَةَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عَمْرٍو الأَوْزَاعِيُّ، عَنْ عَبْدَةَ بْنِ أَبِي لُبَابَةَ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدِ بْنِ جَبْرٍ الْمَكِّيِّ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ كَانَ يَقُولُ لاَ هِجْرَةَ بَعْدَ الْفَتْحِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4311In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 342USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 601   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Ata' bin Abi Rabah:`Ubaid bin `Umar and I visited `Aisha, and he asked her about the migration. She said, "There is no   
migration today. A believer used to flee with his religion to Allah and His Prophet for fear that he   
might be put to trial as regards his religion. Today Allah has rendered Islam victorious; therefore a   
believing one can worship one's Lord wherever one wishes. But there is Jihad (for Allah's Cause) and   
intentions." (See Hadith 42, in the 4th Vol. for its Explanation)

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمْزَةَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي الأَوْزَاعِيُّ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، قَالَ زُرْتُ عَائِشَةَ مَعَ عُبَيْدِ بْنِ عُمَيْرٍ فَسَأَلَهَا عَنِ الْهِجْرَةِ، فَقَالَتْ لاَ هِجْرَةَ الْيَوْمَ، كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنُ يَفِرُّ أَحَدُهُمْ بِدِينِهِ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَإِلَى رَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَخَافَةَ أَنْ يُفْتَنَ عَلَيْهِ، فَأَمَّا الْيَوْمَ فَقَدْ أَظْهَرَ اللَّهُ الإِسْلاَمَ، فَالْمُؤْمِنُ يَعْبُدُ رَبَّهُ حَيْثُ شَاءَ، وَلَكِنْ جِهَادٌ وَنِيَّةٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4312In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 343USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 602   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Mujahid:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) got up on the day of the Conquest of Mecca and said, "Allah has made Mecca a   
sanctuary since the day He created the Heavens and the Earth, and it will remain a sanctuary by virtue   
of the sanctity Allah has bestowed on it till the Day of Resurrection. It (i.e. fighting in it) was not   
made lawful to anyone before me!, nor will it be made lawful to anyone after me, and it was not made   
lawful for me except for a short period of time. Its game should not be chased, nor should its trees be   
cut, nor its vegetation or grass uprooted, not its Luqata (i.e. Most things) picked up except by one who   
makes a public announcement about it." Al-Abbas bin `Abdul Muttalib said, "Except the Idhkhir, O   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), as it is indispensable for blacksmiths and houses." On that, the Prophet (ﷺ) kept quiet and   
then said, "Except the Idhkhir as it is lawful to cut."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي حَسَنُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَامَ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّ اللَّهَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ يَوْمَ خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالأَرْضَ، فَهْىَ حَرَامٌ بِحَرَامِ اللَّهِ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، لَمْ تَحِلَّ لأَحَدٍ قَبْلِي، وَلاَ تَحِلُّ لأَحَدٍ بَعْدِي، وَلَمْ تَحْلِلْ لِي إِلاَّ سَاعَةً مِنَ الدَّهْرِ، لاَ يُنَفَّرُ صَيْدُهَا، وَلاَ يُعْضَدُ شَوْكُهَا، وَلاَ يُخْتَلَى خَلاَهَا وَلاَ تَحِلُّ لُقَطَتُهَا إِلاَّ لِمُنْشِدٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ الْعَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ إِلاَّ الإِذْخِرَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَإِنَّهُ لاَ بُدَّ مِنْهُ لِلْقَيْنِ وَالْبُيُوتِ، فَسَكَتَ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ إِلاَّ الإِذْخِرَ فَإِنَّهُ حَلاَلٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَعَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الْكَرِيمِ عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ بِمِثْلِ هَذَا أَوْ نَحْوِ هَذَا‏.‏ رَوَاهُ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4313In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 344USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 603   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Isma`il:I saw (a healed scar of) blow over the hand of Ibn Abi `Aufa who said, "I received that blow in the   
battle of Hunain in the company of the Prophet." I said, "Did you take part in the battle of Hunain?"   
He replied, "Yes (and in other battles) before it."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ، أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، رَأَيْتُ بِيَدِ ابْنِ أَبِي أَوْفَى ضَرْبَةً، قَالَ ضُرِبْتُهَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ‏.‏ قُلْتُ شَهِدْتَ حُنَيْنًا قَالَ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4314In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 345USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 604   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu 'Is-haq:I heard Al-Bara' narrating when a man came and said to him, "O Abu '`Umara! Did you flee on the   
day (of the battle) of Hunain?" Al-Bara' replied, "I testify that the Prophet (ﷺ) did not flee, but the hasty   
people hurried away and the people of Hawazin threw arrows at them. At that time, Abu Sufyan bin   
Al-Harith was holding the white mule of the Prophet (ﷺ) by the head, and the Prophet (ﷺ) was saying, "I am   
the Prophet (ﷺ) undoubtedly: I am the son of `Abdul-Muttalib."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ، رضى الله عنه وَجَاءَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ يَا أَبَا عُمَارَةَ أَتَوَلَّيْتَ يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ فَقَالَ أَمَّا أَنَا فَأَشْهَدُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّهُ لَمْ يُوَلِّ، وَلَكِنْ عَجِلَ سَرَعَانُ الْقَوْمِ، فَرَشَقَتْهُمْ هَوَازِنُ، وَأَبُو سُفْيَانَ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ آخِذٌ بِرَأْسِ بَغْلَتِهِ الْبَيْضَاءِ يَقُولُ ‏{‏أَنَا النَّبِيُّ لاَ كَذِبْ، أَنَا ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبْ‏}‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4315In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 346USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 605   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu 'Is-haq:Al-Bara' was asked while I was listening, "Did you flee (before the enemy) along with the Prophet (ﷺ) on   
the day of (the battle of) Hunain?" He replied, "As for the Prophet, he did not (flee). The enemy were   
good archers and the Prophet (ﷺ) was saying, "I am the Prophet (ﷺ) undoubtedly; I am the son of `Abdul   
Muttalib."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، قِيلَ لِلْبَرَاءِ وَأَنَا أَسْمَعُ، أَوَلَّيْتُمْ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ فَقَالَ أَمَّا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَلاَ، كَانُوا رُمَاةً فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ أَنَا النَّبِيُّ لاَ كَذِبْ أَنَا ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4316In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 347USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 606   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu 'Is-haq:That he heard Al-Bara narrating when a man from Qais (tribe) asked him "Did you flee leaving   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) on the day (of the battle) of Hunain?" Al-Bara' replied, "But Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) did not   
flee. The people of Hawazin were good archers, and when we attacked them, they fled. But rushing   
towards the booty, we were confronted by the arrows (of the enemy). I saw the Prophet (ﷺ) riding his   
white mule while Abu Sufyan was holding its reins, and the Prophet (ﷺ) was saying "I am the Prophet (ﷺ)   
undoubtedly." (Israil and Zuhair said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) dismounted from his Mule.")

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، سَمِعَ الْبَرَاءَ ـ وَسَأَلَهُ رَجُلٌ مِنْ قَيْسٍ ـ أَفَرَرْتُمْ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ فَقَالَ لَكِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَمْ يَفِرَّ، كَانَتْ هَوَازِنُ رُمَاةً، وَإِنَّا لَمَّا حَمَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمِ انْكَشَفُوا، فَأَكْبَبْنَا عَلَى الْغَنَائِمِ، فَاسْتُقْبِلْنَا بِالسِّهَامِ، وَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى بَغْلَتِهِ الْبَيْضَاءِ، وَإِنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ آخِذٌ بِزِمَامِهَا وَهْوَ يَقُولُ ‏{‏أَنَا النَّبِيُّ لاَ كَذِبْ‏}‏‏.‏ قَالَ إِسْرَائِيلُ وَزُهَيْرٌ نَزَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَنْ بَغْلَتِهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4317In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 348USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 607   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Marwan and Al-Miswar bin Makhrama:When the delegate of Hawazin came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) declaring their conversion to Islam and asked   
him to return their properties and captives, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) got up and said to them, "There Is involved   
in this matter, the people whom you see with me, and the most beloved talk to me, is the true one. So   
choose one of two alternatives: Either the captives or the properties. I have been waiting for you (i.e.   
have not distributed the booty)." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had delayed the distribution of their booty over ten   
nights after his return from Ta'if. So when they came to know that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was not going to   
return to them but one of the two, they said, "We prefer to have our captives." So Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) got   
up amongst the Muslims, and praising Allah as He deserved, said, "To proceed! Your brothers have   
come to you with repentance and I see (it logical) to return their captives. So, whoever of you likes to   
do that as a favor then he can do it. And whoever of you likes to stick to his share till we give him   
from the very first booty which Allah will give us, then he can do so." The people said, "We do that   
(i.e. return the captives) willingly as a favor, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!" Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "We do not   
know which of you have agreed to it and which have not; so go back and let your chiefs forward us   
your decision." They went back and their chief's spoke to them, and they (i.e. the chiefs) returned to   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and informed him that all of them had agreed (to give up their captives) with pleasure,   
and had given their permission (i.e. that the captives be returned to their people). (The sub-narrator   
said, "That is what has reached me about the captives of Hawazin tribe.")

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُفَيْرٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي لَيْثٌ، حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ،‏.‏ وَحَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَخِي ابْنِ شِهَابٍ،، قَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ شِهَابٍ وَزَعَمَ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّ مَرْوَانَ، وَالْمِسْوَرَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ، أَخْبَرَاهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَامَ حِينَ جَاءَهُ وَفْدُ هَوَازِنَ مُسْلِمِينَ، فَسَأَلُوهُ أَنْ يَرُدَّ إِلَيْهِمْ أَمْوَالَهُمْ وَسَبْيَهُمْ، فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ مَعِي مَنْ تَرَوْنَ، وَأَحَبُّ الْحَدِيثِ إِلَىَّ أَصْدَقُهُ، فَاخْتَارُوا إِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ إِمَّا السَّبْىَ، وَإِمَّا الْمَالَ، وَقَدْ كُنْتُ اسْتَأْنَيْتُ بِكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَكَانَ أَنْظَرَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِضْعَ عَشْرَةَ لَيْلَةً، حِينَ قَفَلَ مِنَ الطَّائِفِ، فَلَمَّا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم غَيْرُ رَادٍّ إِلَيْهِمْ إِلاَّ إِحْدَى الطَّائِفَتَيْنِ قَالُوا فَإِنَّا نَخْتَارُ سَبْيَنَا‏.‏ فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَأَثْنَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَمَّا بَعْدُ، فَإِنَّ إِخْوَانَكُمْ قَدْ جَاءُونَا تَائِبِينَ، وَإِنِّي قَدْ رَأَيْتُ أَنْ أَرُدَّ إِلَيْهِمْ سَبْيَهُمْ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يُطَيِّبَ ذَلِكَ فَلْيَفْعَلْ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَكُونَ عَلَى حَظِّهِ، حَتَّى نُعْطِيَهُ إِيَّاهُ مِنْ أَوَّلِ مَا يُفِيءُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْنَا، فَلْيَفْعَلْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّاسُ قَدْ طَيَّبْنَا ذَلِكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ إِنَّا لاَ نَدْرِي مَنْ أَذِنَ مِنْكُمْ فِي ذَلِكَ مِمَّنْ لَمْ يَأْذَنْ فَارْجِعُوا حَتَّى يَرْفَعَ إِلَيْنَا عُرَفَاؤُكُمْ أَمْرَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَرَجَعَ النَّاسُ فَكَلَّمَهُمْ عُرَفَاؤُهُمْ ثُمَّ رَجَعُوا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَخْبَرُوهُ أَنَّهُمْ قَدْ طَيَّبُوا وَأَذِنُوا‏.‏ هَذَا الَّذِي بَلَغَنِي عَنْ سَبْىِ هَوَازِنَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4318, 4319In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 349USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 608   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:When we returned from (the battle of) Hunain, `Umar asked the Prophet (ﷺ) about a vow which he had   
made during the Pre-lslamic period of Ignorance that he would perform I`tikaf. The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered   
him to fulfill his vow.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ عُمَرَ، قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ‏.‏ حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ لَمَّا قَفَلْنَا مِنْ حُنَيْنٍ سَأَلَ عُمَرُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَنْ نَذْرٍ كَانَ نَذَرَهُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ اعْتِكَافٍ، فَأَمَرَهُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِوَفَائِهِ‏.‏ وَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ حَمَّادٌ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ‏.‏ وَرَوَاهُ جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ وَحَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ عَنْ نَافِعٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4320In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 350USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 609   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Qatada:We set out along with the Prophet (ﷺ) during the year of (the battle of) Hunain, and when we faced the   
enemy, the Muslims (with the exception of the Prophet (ﷺ) and some of his companions) retreated (before   
the enemy). I saw one of the pagans over-powering one of the Muslims, so I struck the pagan from   
behind his neck causing his armor to be cut off. The pagan headed towards me and pressed me so   
forcibly that I felt as if I was dying. Then death took him over and he released me. Afterwards I   
followed `Umar and said to him, "What is wrong with the people?" He said, "It is the Order of Allah."   
Then the Muslims returned (to the battle after the flight) and (after overcoming the enemy) the   
Prophet sat and said, "Whoever had killed an Infidel and has an evidence to this issue, will have the   
Salb (i.e. the belonging of the deceased e.g. clothes, arms, horse, etc)." I (stood up) and said, "Who   
will be my witness?" and then sat down. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) repeated his question. Then the Prophet (ﷺ)   
said the same (for the third time). I got up and said, "Who will be my witness?" and then sat down.   
The Prophet (ﷺ) asked his former question again. So I got up. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, What is the matter, O   
Abu Qatada?" So I narrated the whole story; A man said, "Abu Qatada has spoken the truth, and the   
Salb of the deceased is with me, so please compensate Abu Qatada on my behalf." Abu Bakr said,   
"No! By Allah, it will never happen that the Prophet (ﷺ) will leave a Lion of Allah who fights for the Sake   
of Allah and His Apostle and give his spoils to you." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Abu Bakr has spoken the   
truth. Give it (the spoils) back to him (O man)!" So he gave it to me and I bought a garden in (the land   
of) Banu Salama with it (i.e. the spoils) and that was the first property I got after embracing Islam.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ كَثِيرِ بْنِ أَفْلَحَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ، مَوْلَى أَبِي قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ، قَالَ خَرَجْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ حُنَيْنٍ، فَلَمَّا الْتَقَيْنَا كَانَتْ لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ جَوْلَةٌ، فَرَأَيْتُ رَجُلاً مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، قَدْ عَلاَ رَجُلاً مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، فَضَرَبْتُهُ مِنْ وَرَائِهِ عَلَى حَبْلِ عَاتِقِهِ بِالسَّيْفِ، فَقَطَعْتُ الدِّرْعَ، وَأَقْبَلَ عَلَىَّ فَضَمَّنِي ضَمَّةً وَجَدْتُ مِنْهَا رِيحَ الْمَوْتِ، ثُمَّ أَدْرَكَهُ الْمَوْتُ فَأَرْسَلَنِي، فَلَحِقْتُ عُمَرَ فَقُلْتُ مَا بَالُ النَّاسِ قَالَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ‏.‏ ثُمَّ رَجَعُوا وَجَلَسَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ مَنْ قَتَلَ قَتِيلاً لَهُ عَلَيْهِ بَيِّنَةٌ فَلَهُ سَلَبُهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ مَنْ يَشْهَدُ لِي ثُمَّ جَلَسْتُ ـ قَالَ ـ ثُمَّ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِثْلَهُ فَقُمْتُ فَقُلْتُ مَنْ يَشْهَدُ لِي ثُمَّ جَلَسْتُ قَالَ ثُمَّ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِثْلَهُ، فَقُمْتُ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ مَالَكَ يَا أَبَا قَتَادَةَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ صَدَقَ وَسَلَبُهُ عِنْدِي، فَأَرْضِهِ مِنِّي‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ لاَهَا اللَّهِ، إِذًا لاَ يَعْمِدُ إِلَى أَسَدٍ مِنْ أُسْدِ اللَّهِ يُقَاتِلُ عَنِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَيُعْطِيَكَ سَلَبَهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ صَدَقَ فَأَعْطِهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَعْطَانِيهِ فَابْتَعْتُ بِهِ مَخْرَفًا فِي بَنِي سَلِمَةَ، فَإِنَّهُ لأَوَّلُ مَالٍ تَأَثَّلْتُهُ فِي الإِسْلاَمِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4321In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 351USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 610   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Qatada:When it was the day of (the battle of) Hunain, I saw a Muslim man fighting with one of the pagans   
and another pagan was hiding himself behind the Muslim in order to kill him. So I hurried towards the   
pagan who was hiding behind the Muslim to kill him, and he raised his hand to hit me but I hit his   
hand and cut it off. That man got hold of me and pressed me so hard that I was afraid (that I would   
die), then he knelt down and his grip became loose and I pushed him and killed him. The Muslims   
(excepting the Prophet (ﷺ) and some of his companions) started fleeing and I too, fled with them.   
Suddenly I met `Umar bin Al-Khattab amongst the people and I asked him, "What is wrong with the   
people?" He said, "It is the order of Allah" Then the people returned to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (after   
defeating the enemy). Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Whoever produces a proof that he has killed an infidel,   
will have the spoils of the killed man." So I got up to look for an evidence to prove that I had killed an   
infidel, but I could not find anyone to bear witness for me, so I sat down. Then it came to my mind   
(that I should speak of it) and I mentioned the case to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). A man from the persons who   
were sitting with him (i.e. the Prophet), said, "The arms of the deceased one whom he ( i.e. Abu   
Qatada) has mentioned, are with me, so please compensate him for it (i.e. the spoils)," Abu Bakr said,   
"No, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) will not give it (i.e. the spoils) to a weak humble person from Quraish and leave   
one of Allah's Lions who fights on behalf of Allah and His Apostle." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) then got up and   
gave that (spoils) to me, and I bought with it, a garden which was the first property I got after   
embracing Islam.

وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ كَثِيرِ بْنِ أَفْلَحَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ، مَوْلَى أَبِي قَتَادَةَ أَنَّ أَبَا قَتَادَةَ، قَالَ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ حُنَيْنٍ نَظَرْتُ إِلَى رَجُلٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ يُقَاتِلُ رَجُلاً مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، وَآخَرُ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ يَخْتِلُهُ مِنْ وَرَائِهِ لِيَقْتُلَهُ، فَأَسْرَعْتُ إِلَى الَّذِي يَخْتِلُهُ فَرَفَعَ يَدَهُ لِيَضْرِبَنِي، وَأَضْرِبُ يَدَهُ، فَقَطَعْتُهَا، ثُمَّ أَخَذَنِي، فَضَمَّنِي ضَمًّا شَدِيدًا حَتَّى تَخَوَّفْتُ، ثُمَّ تَرَكَ فَتَحَلَّلَ، وَدَفَعْتُهُ ثُمَّ قَتَلْتُهُ، وَانْهَزَمَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ، وَانْهَزَمْتُ مَعَهُمْ، فَإِذَا بِعُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ فِي النَّاسِ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ مَا شَأْنُ النَّاسِ قَالَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ، ثُمَّ تَرَاجَعَ النَّاسُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ مَنْ أَقَامَ بَيِّنَةً عَلَى قَتِيلٍ قَتَلَهُ فَلَهُ سَلَبُهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُمْتُ لأَلْتَمِسَ بَيِّنَةً عَلَى قَتِيلِي، فَلَمْ أَرَ أَحَدًا يَشْهَدُ لِي فَجَلَسْتُ، ثُمَّ بَدَا لِي، فَذَكَرْتُ أَمْرَهُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ جُلَسَائِهِ سِلاَحُ هَذَا الْقَتِيلِ الَّذِي يَذْكُرُ عِنْدِي فَأَرْضِهِ مِنْهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ كَلاَّ لاَ يُعْطِهِ أُصَيْبِغَ مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ، وَيَدَعَ أَسَدًا مِنْ أُسْدِ اللَّهِ يُقَاتِلُ عَنِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَدَّاهُ إِلَىَّ، فَاشْتَرَيْتُ مِنْهُ خِرَافًا فَكَانَ أَوَّلَ مَالٍ تَأَثَّلْتُهُ فِي الإِسْلاَمِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4322In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 352USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 611   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa:When the Prophet (ﷺ) had finished from the battle of Hunain, he sent Abu Amir at the head of an army to   
Autas He (i.e. Abu Amir) met Duraid bin As Summa and Duraid was killed and Allah defeated his   
companions. The Prophet (ﷺ) sent me with Abu 'Amir. Abu Amir was shot at his knee with an arrow   
which a man from Jushm had shot and fixed into his knee. I went to him and said, "O Uncle! Who   
shot you?" He pointed me out (his killer) saying, "That is my killer who shot me (with an arrow)." So   
I headed towards him and overtook him, and when he saw me, he fled, and I followed him and started   
saying to him, "Won't you be ashamed? Won't you stop?" So that person stopped, and we exchanged   
two hits with the swords and I killed him.   
Then I said to Abu 'Amir. "Allah has killed your killer." He said, "Take out this arrow" So I removed   
it, and water oozed out of the wound. He then said, "O son of my brother! Convey my compliments to   
the Prophet (ﷺ) and request him to ask Allah's Forgiveness for me." Abu Amir made me his successor in   
commanding the people (i.e. troops). He survived for a short while and then died. (Later) I returned   
and entered upon the Prophet (ﷺ) at his house, and found him lying in a bed made of stalks of date-palm   
leaves knitted with ropes, and on it there was bedding. The strings of the bed had their traces over his   
back and sides. Then I told the Prophet (ﷺ) about our and Abu Amir's news and how he had said "Tell him   
to ask for Allah's Forgiveness for me."   
The Prophet (ﷺ) asked for water, performed ablution and then raised hands, saying, "O Allah's Forgive   
`Ubaid, Abu Amir." At that time I saw the whiteness of the Prophet's armpits. The Prophet (ﷺ) then said,   
"O Allah, make him (i.e. Abu Amir) on the Day of Resurrection, superior to many of Your human   
creatures." I said, "Will you ask Allah's Forgiveness for me?" (On that) the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Allah,   
forgive the sins of `Abdullah bin Qais and admit him to a nice entrance (i.e. paradise) on the Day of   
Resurrection." Abu Burda said, "One of the prayers was for Abu 'Amir and the other was for Abu   
Musa (i.e. `Abdullah bin Qais).

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلاَءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا فَرَغَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ حُنَيْنٍ بَعَثَ أَبَا عَامِرٍ عَلَى جَيْشٍ إِلَى أَوْطَاسٍ فَلَقِيَ دُرَيْدَ بْنَ الصِّمَّةِ، فَقُتِلَ دُرَيْدٌ وَهَزَمَ اللَّهُ أَصْحَابَهُ‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى وَبَعَثَنِي مَعَ أَبِي عَامِرٍ فَرُمِيَ أَبُو عَامِرٍ فِي رُكْبَتِهِ، رَمَاهُ جُشَمِيٌّ بِسَهْمٍ فَأَثْبَتَهُ فِي رُكْبَتِهِ، فَانْتَهَيْتُ إِلَيْهِ فَقُلْتُ يَا عَمِّ مَنْ رَمَاكَ فَأَشَارَ إِلَى أَبِي مُوسَى فَقَالَ ذَاكَ قَاتِلِي الَّذِي رَمَانِي‏.‏ فَقَصَدْتُ لَهُ فَلَحِقْتُهُ فَلَمَّا رَآنِي وَلَّى فَاتَّبَعْتُهُ وَجَعَلْتُ أَقُولُ لَهُ أَلاَ تَسْتَحِي، أَلاَ تَثْبُتُ‏.‏ فَكَفَّ فَاخْتَلَفْنَا ضَرْبَتَيْنِ بِالسَّيْفِ فَقَتَلْتُهُ ثُمَّ قُلْتُ لأَبِي عَامِرٍ قَتَلَ اللَّهُ صَاحِبَكَ‏.‏ قَالَ فَانْزِعْ هَذَا السَّهْمَ فَنَزَعْتُهُ فَنَزَا مِنْهُ الْمَاءُ‏.‏ قَالَ يَا ابْنَ أَخِي أَقْرِئِ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم السَّلاَمَ، وَقُلْ لَهُ اسْتَغْفِرْ لِي‏.‏ وَاسْتَخْلَفَنِي أَبُو عَامِرٍ عَلَى النَّاسِ، فَمَكَثَ يَسِيرًا ثُمَّ مَاتَ، فَرَجَعْتُ فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي بَيْتِهِ عَلَى سَرِيرٍ مُرْمَلٍ وَعَلَيْهِ فِرَاشٌ قَدْ أَثَّرَ رِمَالُ السَّرِيرِ بِظَهْرِهِ وَجَنْبَيْهِ، فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ بِخَبَرِنَا وَخَبَرِ أَبِي عَامِرٍ، وَقَالَ قُلْ لَهُ اسْتَغْفِرْ لِي، فَدَعَا بِمَاءٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ ثُمَّ رَفَعَ يَدَيْهِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِعُبَيْدٍ أَبِي عَامِرٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَرَأَيْتُ بَيَاضَ إِبْطَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فَوْقَ كَثِيرٍ مِنْ خَلْقِكَ مِنَ النَّاسِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ وَلِي فَاسْتَغْفِرْ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ ذَنْبَهُ وَأَدْخِلْهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مُدْخَلاً كَرِيمًا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو بُرْدَةَ إِحْدَاهُمَا لأَبِي عَامِرٍ وَالأُخْرَى لأَبِي مُوسَى‏.‏

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Narrated Um Salama:The Prophet (ﷺ) came to me while there was an effeminate man sitting with me, and I heard him (i.e. the   
effeminate man) saying to `Abdullah bin Abi Umaiya, "O `Abdullah! See if Allah should make you   
conquer Ta'if tomorrow, then take the daughter of Ghailan (in marriage) as (she is so beautiful and fat   
that) she shows four folds of flesh when facing you, and eight when she turns her back." The Prophet (ﷺ)   
then said, "These (effeminate men) should never enter upon you (O women!)." Ibn Juraij said, "That   
effeminate man was called Hit."  
Narrated Hisham:  
  
The above narration and added extra, that at that time, the Prophet, was besieging Taif.

حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ، سَمِعَ سُفْيَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبَ ابْنَةِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّهَا أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ دَخَلَ عَلَىَّ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَعِنْدِي مُخَنَّثٌ فَسَمِعْتُهُ يَقُولُ لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ أَرَأَيْتَ إِنْ فَتَحَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمُ الطَّائِفَ غَدًا فَعَلَيْكَ بِابْنَةِ غَيْلاَنَ، فَإِنَّهَا تُقْبِلُ بِأَرْبَعٍ وَتُدْبِرُ بِثَمَانٍ‏.‏ وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ لاَ يَدْخُلَنَّ هَؤُلاَءِ عَلَيْكُنَّ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ وَقَالَ ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ الْمُخَنَّثُ هِيتٌ‏.‏ حَدَّثَنَا مَحْمُودٌ حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ عَنْ هِشَامٍ بِهَذَا، وَزَادَ وَهْوَ مُحَاصِرٌ الطَّائِفَ يَوْمَئِذٍ‏.‏

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Narrated `Abdullah bin `Amr:When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) besieged Taif and could not conquer its people, he said, "We will return (to   
Medina) If Allah wills." That distressed the Companions (of the Prophet (ﷺ) and they said, "Shall we go   
away without conquering it (i.e. the Fort of Taif)?" Once the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Let us return." Then the   
Prophet said (to them), "Fight tomorrow." They fought and (many of them) got wounded, whereupon   
the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "We will return (to Medina) tomorrow if Allah wills." That delighted them,   
whereupon the Prophet (ﷺ) smiled. The sub-narrator, Sufyan said once, "(The Prophet) smiled."

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَبَّاسِ الشَّاعِرِ الأَعْمَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، قَالَ لَمَّا حَاصَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الطَّائِفَ فَلَمْ يَنَلْ مِنْهُمْ شَيْئًا قَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّا قَافِلُونَ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَثَقُلَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَقَالُوا نَذْهَبُ وَلاَ نَفْتَحُهُ ـ وَقَالَ مَرَّةً نَقْفُلُ ـ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ اغْدُوا عَلَى الْقِتَالِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَغَدَوْا فَأَصَابَهُمْ جِرَاحٌ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّا قَافِلُونَ غَدًا إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَعْجَبَهُمْ فَضَحِكَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَقَالَ سُفْيَانُ مَرَّةً فَتَبَسَّمَ‏.‏ قَالَ قَالَ الْحُمَيْدِيُّ حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ الْخَبَرَ كُلَّهُ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu `Uthman:I heard from Sa`d, the first man who has thrown an arrow in Allah's Cause, and from Abu Bakra who   
jumped over the wall of the Ta'if Fort along with a few persons and came to the Prophet. They both   
said, "We heard the Prophet (ﷺ) saying, " If somebody claims to be the son of somebody other than his   
father knowingly, he will be denied Paradise (i.e. he will not enter Paradise).' "   
Narrated Ma`mar from `Asim from Abu Al-`Aliya or Abu `Uthman An-Nahdi who said. "I heard Sa`d   
and Abu Bakra narrating from the Prophet." `Asim said, "I said (to him), 'Very trustworthy persons   
have narrated to you.' He said, 'Yes, one of them was the first to throw an arrow in Allah's Cause and   
the other came to the Prophet (ﷺ) in a group of thirty-three persons from Ta'if.'

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عُثْمَانَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَعْدًا ـ وَهْوَ أَوَّلُ مَنْ رَمَى بِسَهْمٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ ـ وَأَبَا بَكْرَةَ ـ وَكَانَ تَسَوَّرَ حِصْنَ الطَّائِفِ فِي أُنَاسٍ ـ فَجَاءَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالاَ سَمِعْنَا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ مَنِ ادَّعَى إِلَى غَيْرِ أَبِيهِ وَهْوَ يَعْلَمُ فَالْجَنَّةُ عَلَيْهِ حَرَامٌ ‏"‏‏.‏   
وَقَالَ هِشَامٌ وَأَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَالِيَةِ، أَوْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ النَّهْدِيِّ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ سَعْدًا، وَأَبَا، بَكْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ قَالَ عَاصِمٌ قُلْتُ لَقَدْ شَهِدَ عِنْدَكَ رَجُلاَنِ حَسْبُكَ بِهِمَا‏.‏ قَالَ أَجَلْ أَمَّا أَحَدُهُمَا فَأَوَّلُ مَنْ رَمَى بِسَهْمٍ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَأَمَّا الآخَرُ فَنَزَلَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ثَالِثَ ثَلاَثَةٍ وَعِشْرِينَ مِنَ الطَّائِفِ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Burda:Abu Musa said, "I was with the Prophet (ﷺ) when he was encamping at Al-Jarana (a place) between   
Mecca and Medina and Bilal was with him. A bedouin came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "Won't you   
fulfill what you have promised me?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, 'Rejoice (at what I will do for you).' The   
bedouin said, "(You have said to me) rejoice too often." Then the Prophet (ﷺ) turned to me (i.e. Abu   
Musa) and Bilal in an angry mood and said, 'The bedouin has refused the good tidings, so you both   
accept them.' Bilal and I said, 'We accept them.' Then the Prophet (ﷺ) asked for a drinking bowl   
containing water and washed his hands and face in it, and then took a mouthful of water and threw it   
therein saying (to us), "Drink (some of) it and pour (some) over your faces and chests and be happy at   
the good tidings." So they both took the drinking bowl and did as instructed. Um Salama called from   
behind a screen, "Keep something (of the water for your mother." So they left some of it for her.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلاَءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ كُنْتُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ نَازِلٌ بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ بَيْنَ مَكَّةَ وَالْمَدِينَةِ وَمَعَهُ بِلاَلٌ، فَأَتَى النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَعْرَابِيٌّ فَقَالَ أَلاَ تُنْجِزُ لِي مَا وَعَدْتَنِي‏.‏ فَقَالَ لَهُ ‏"‏ أَبْشِرْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ قَدْ أَكْثَرْتَ عَلَىَّ مِنْ أَبْشِرْ‏.‏ فَأَقْبَلَ عَلَى أَبِي مُوسَى وَبِلاَلٍ كَهَيْئَةِ الْغَضْبَانِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ رَدَّ الْبُشْرَى فَاقْبَلاَ أَنْتُمَا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالاَ قَبِلْنَا‏.‏ ثُمَّ دَعَا بِقَدَحٍ فِيهِ مَاءٌ فَغَسَلَ يَدَيْهِ وَوَجْهَهُ فِيهِ، وَمَجَّ فِيهِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ اشْرَبَا مِنْهُ، وَأَفْرِغَا عَلَى وُجُوهِكُمَا وَنُحُورِكُمَا، وَأَبْشِرَا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَخَذَا الْقَدَحَ فَفَعَلاَ، فَنَادَتْ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ مِنْ وَرَاءِ السِّتْرِ أَنْ أَفْضِلاَ لأُمِّكُمَا‏.‏ فَأَفْضَلاَ لَهَا مِنْهُ طَائِفَةً‏.‏

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Narrated Safwan bin Ya`la bin Umaiya:Ya`la used to say, "I wish I could see Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) at the time when he is being inspired divinely."   
Ya`la added "While the Prophet (ﷺ) was at Al-Ja'rana, shaded with a cloth sheet (in the form of a tent) and   
there were staying with him, some of his companions under it, suddenly there came to him a bedouin   
wearing a cloak and perfumed extravagantly. He said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ! What is your opinion   
regarding a man who assumes the state of Ihram for `Umra wearing a cloak after applying perfume to   
his body?" `Umar signalled with his hand to Ya`la to come (near). Ya`la came and put his head   
(underneath that cloth sheet) and saw the Prophet (ﷺ) red-faced and when that state (of the Prophet (ﷺ) ) was   
over, he said, "Where is he who as already asked me about the `Umra?" The man was looked for and   
brought to the Prophet (ﷺ) The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to him), "As for the perfume you have applied to your body,   
wash it off your body) thrice, and take off your cloak, and then do in your `Umra the rites you do in   
your Hajj."

حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَطَاءٌ، أَنَّ صَفْوَانَ بْنَ يَعْلَى بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، أَخْبَرَ أَنَّ يَعْلَى كَانَ يَقُولُ لَيْتَنِي أَرَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ يُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ‏.‏ قَالَ فَبَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالْجِعْرَانَةِ وَعَلَيْهِ ثَوْبٌ قَدْ أُظِلَّ بِهِ، مَعَهُ فِيهِ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، إِذْ جَاءَهُ أَعْرَابِيٌّ عَلَيْهِ جُبَّةٌ مُتَضَمِّخٌ بِطِيبٍ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ كَيْفَ تَرَى فِي رَجُلٍ أَحْرَمَ بِعُمْرَةٍ فِي جُبَّةٍ بَعْدَ مَا تَضَمَّخَ بِالطِّيبِ فَأَشَارَ عُمَرُ إِلَى يَعْلَى بِيَدِهِ أَنْ تَعَالَ‏.‏ فَجَاءَ يَعْلَى فَأَدْخَلَ رَأْسَهُ، فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مُحْمَرُّ الْوَجْهِ، يَغِطُّ كَذَلِكَ سَاعَةً، ثُمَّ سُرِّيَ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَيْنَ الَّذِي يَسْأَلُنِي عَنِ الْعُمْرَةِ آنَفًا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَالْتُمِسَ الرَّجُلُ فَأُتِيَ بِهِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَمَّا الطِّيبُ الَّذِي بِكَ فَاغْسِلْهُ ثَلاَثَ مَرَّاتٍ، وَأَمَّا الْجُبَّةُ فَانْزِعْهَا، ثُمَّ اصْنَعْ فِي عُمْرَتِكَ كَمَا تَصْنَعُ فِي حَجِّكَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4329In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 358USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 618   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Zaid bin `Asim:When Allah gave to His Apostle the war booty on the day of Hunain, he distributed that booty   
amongst those whose hearts have been (recently) reconciled (to Islam), but did not give anything to   
the Ansar. So they seemed to have felt angry and sad as they did not get the same as other people had   
got. The Prophet (ﷺ) then delivered a sermon before them, saying, "O, the assembly of Ansar! Didn't I   
find you astray, and then Allah guided you on the Right Path through me? You were divided into   
groups, and Allah brought you together through me; you were poor and Allah made you rich through   
me." Whatever the Prophet (ﷺ) said , they (i.e. the Ansar) said, "Allah and his Apostle have more favours   
to do." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "What stops you from answering the Messenger of Allah?" But whatever he   
said to them, they replied, "Allah and His Apostle have more favours to do." The Prophet (ﷺ) then said,   
"If you wish you could say: 'You came to us in such-and-such state (at Medina).' Wouldn't you be   
willing to see the people go away with sheep and camels while you go with the Prophet (ﷺ) to your   
homes? But for the migration, I would have been one of the Ansar, and if the people took their way   
through a valley or mountain pass, I would select the valley or mountain pass of the Ansar. The Ansar   
are Shiar (i.e. those clothes which are in direct contact with the body and worn inside the other   
garments), and the people are Dithar (i.e. those clothes which are not in direct contact with the body   
and are worn over other garments). No doubt, you will see other people favoured over you, so you   
should be patient till you meet me at the Tank (of Kauthar).

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا وُهَيْبٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ تَمِيمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، قَالَ لَمَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ قَسَمَ فِي النَّاسِ فِي الْمُؤَلَّفَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ، وَلَمْ يُعْطِ الأَنْصَارَ شَيْئًا، فَكَأَنَّهُمْ وَجَدُوا إِذْ لَمْ يُصِبْهُمْ مَا أَصَابَ النَّاسَ فَخَطَبَهُمْ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَا مَعْشَرَ الأَنْصَارِ أَلَمْ أَجِدْكُمْ ضُلاَّلاً فَهَدَاكُمُ اللَّهُ بِي، وَكُنْتُمْ مُتَفَرِّقِينَ فَأَلَّفَكُمُ اللَّهُ بِي وَعَالَةً، فَأَغْنَاكُمُ اللَّهُ بِي ‏"‏‏.‏ كُلَّمَا قَالَ شَيْئًا قَالُوا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمَنُّ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ مَا يَمْنَعُكُمْ أَنْ تُجِيبُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ كُلَّمَا قَالَ شَيْئًا قَالُوا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمَنُّ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ لَوْ شِئْتُمْ قُلْتُمْ جِئْتَنَا كَذَا وَكَذَا‏.‏ أَتَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالشَّاةِ وَالْبَعِيرِ، وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِالنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى رِحَالِكُمْ، لَوْلاَ الْهِجْرَةُ لَكُنْتُ امْرَأً مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، وَلَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا وَشِعْبًا لَسَلَكْتُ وَادِيَ الأَنْصَارِ وَشِعْبَهَا، الأَنْصَارُ شِعَارٌ وَالنَّاسُ دِثَارٌ، إِنَّكُمْ سَتَلْقَوْنَ بَعْدِي أَثَرَةً فَاصْبِرُوا حَتَّى تَلْقَوْنِي عَلَى الْحَوْضِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4330In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 359USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 619   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas Bin Malik:When Allah gave Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) what he gave of the properties of the Hawazin tribe as a war booty,   
the Prophet (ﷺ) started giving some men 100 camels each. The Ansar (then) said, "May Allah forgive   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)s as he gives to Quraish and leaves us although our swords are still dribbling with the   
blood of Quraish." Allah Apostle was informed of their statement, so he sent for the Ansar and   
gathered them in a leather tent, and did not call anybody else along with them. When they al I   
gathered, the Prophet (ﷺ) got up and said, "What is this talk being informed to me about you?" The   
learned men amongst the Ansar said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Our chiefs did not say anything, but some   
people amongst us who are younger in age said. 'May Allah forgive Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as he gives (of the   
booty) to Quraish and leaves us though our swords are still dribbling with their blood." The Prophet (ﷺ)   
said, "I give to these men who have newly deserted heathenism (and embraced Islam) so as to attract   
their hearts. Won't you be happy that the people take the wealth while you take the Prophet (ﷺ) with you   
to your homes? By Allah, what you are taking is better than whatever they are taking." They (i.e. the   
Ansar) said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! We are satisfied." The Prophet (ﷺ) then said to them. "You will find   
others favored over you greatly, so be patient till you meet Allah and His Apostle and I will be at the   
Tank then." Anas added: But they did not remain patient.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَالَ نَاسٌ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ حِينَ أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَا أَفَاءَ مِنْ أَمْوَالِ هَوَازِنَ، فَطَفِقَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُعْطِي رِجَالاً الْمِائَةَ مِنَ الإِبِلِ فَقَالُوا يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُعْطِي قُرَيْشًا وَيَتْرُكُنَا، وَسُيُوفُنَا تَقْطُرُ مِنْ دِمَائِهِمْ‏.‏ قَالَ أَنَسٌ فَحُدِّثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِمَقَالَتِهِمْ، فَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى الأَنْصَارِ فَجَمَعَهُمْ فِي قُبَّةٍ مِنْ أَدَمٍ وَلَمْ يَدْعُ مَعَهُمْ غَيْرَهُمْ، فَلَمَّا اجْتَمَعُوا قَامَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ مَا حَدِيثٌ بَلَغَنِي عَنْكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ فُقَهَاءُ الأَنْصَارِ أَمَّا رُؤَسَاؤُنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ فَلَمْ يَقُولُوا شَيْئًا، وَأَمَّا نَاسٌ مِنَّا حَدِيثَةٌ أَسْنَانُهُمْ فَقَالُوا يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُعْطِي قُرَيْشًا وَيَتْرُكُنَا، وَسُيُوفُنَا تَقْطُرُ مِنْ دِمَائِهِمْ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ فَإِنِّي أُعْطِي رِجَالاً حَدِيثِي عَهْدٍ بِكُفْرٍ، أَتَأَلَّفُهُمْ، أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالأَمْوَالِ وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِالنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى رِحَالِكُمْ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَمَا تَنْقَلِبُونَ بِهِ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا يَنْقَلِبُونَ بِهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَدْ رَضِينَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ لَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ سَتَجِدُونَ أُثْرَةً شَدِيدَةً، فَاصْبِرُوا حَتَّى تَلْقَوُا اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَإِنِّي عَلَى الْحَوْضِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَنَسٌ فَلَمْ يَصْبِرُوا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4331In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 360USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 620   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:When it was the day of the Conquest (of Mecca) Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) distributed the war booty amongst   
the people of Quraish which caused the Ansar to become angry. So the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Won't you be   
pleased that the people take the worldly things and you take Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) with you? "They said,   
"Yes." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "If the people took their way through a valley or mountain pass, I would take   
my way through the Ansar's valley or mountain pass."

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، قَالَ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ فَتْحِ مَكَّةَ قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم غَنَائِمَ بَيْنَ قُرَيْشٍ‏.‏ فَغَضِبَتِ الأَنْصَارُ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالدُّنْيَا، وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا بَلَى‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا أَوْ شِعْبًا لَسَلَكْتُ وَادِيَ الأَنْصَارِ أَوْ شِعْبَهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4332In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 361USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 621   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:When it was the day of (the battle of) Hunain, the Prophet (ﷺ) confronted the tribe of Hawazin while there   
were ten-thousand (men) besides the Tulaqa' (i.e. those who had embraced Islam on the day of the   
Conquest of Mecca) with the Prophet. When they (i.e. Muslims) fled, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O the group   
of Ansari" They replied, "Labbaik, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and Sadaik! We are under your command."   
Then the Prophet (ﷺ) got down (from his mule) and said, "I am Allah's Slave and His Apostle." Then the   
pagans were defeated. The Prophet (ﷺ) distributed the war booty amongst the Tulaqa and Muhajirin (i.e.   
Emigrants) and did not give anything to the Ansar. So the Ansar spoke (i.e. were dissatisfied) and he   
called them and made them enter a leather tent and said, Won't you be pleased that the people take the   
sheep and camels, and you take Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) along with you?" The Prophet (ﷺ) added, "If the people   
took their way through a valley and the Ansar took their way through a mountain pass, then I would   
choose a mountain pass of the Ansar."

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَزْهَرُ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، أَنْبَأَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمَ حُنَيْنٍ الْتَقَى هَوَازِنُ وَمَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَشَرَةُ آلاَفٍ وَالطُّلَقَاءُ فَأَدْبَرُوا قَالَ ‏"‏ يَا مَعْشَرَ الأَنْصَارِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَسَعْدَيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ نَحْنُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْكَ، فَنَزَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْهَزَمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ، فَأَعْطَى الطُّلَقَاءَ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَلَمْ يُعْطِ الأَنْصَارَ شَيْئًا فَقَالُوا، فَدَعَاهُمْ فَأَدْخَلَهُمْ فِي قُبَّةٍ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالشَّاةِ وَالْبَعِيرِ، وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا وَسَلَكَتِ الأَنْصَارُ شِعْبًا لاَخْتَرْتُ شِعْبَ الأَنْصَارِ ‏"‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4333In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 362USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 622   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:The Prophet (ﷺ) gathered some people of Ansar and said, "The People of Quraish are still close to their   
Pre-lslamic period of ignorance and have suffered a lot, and I want to help them and attract their   
hearts (by giving them the war booty). Won't you be pleased that the people take the worldly things)   
and you take Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) with you to your homes?" They said, "Yes, (i.e. we are pleased with this   
distribution)." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "'If the people took their way through a valley and the Ansar took   
their way through a mountain pass, then I would take the Ansar's valley or the Ansar's mountain pass."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ جَمَعَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَاسًا مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّ قُرَيْشًا حَدِيثُ عَهْدٍ بِجَاهِلِيَّةٍ وَمُصِيبَةٍ، وَإِنِّي أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَجْبُرَهُمْ وَأَتَأَلَّفَهُمْ أَمَا تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ النَّاسُ بِالدُّنْيَا، وَتَرْجِعُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى بُيُوتِكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا بَلَى‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا وَسَلَكَتِ الأَنْصَارُ شِعْبًا لَسَلَكْتُ وَادِيَ الأَنْصَارِ أَوْ شِعْبَ الأَنْصَارِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4334In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 363USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 623   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah:When the Prophet (ﷺ) distribute the war booty of Hunain, a man from the Ansar said, "He (i.e. the   
Prophet), did not intend to please Allah in this distribution." So I came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and informed   
him of that (statement) whereupon the color of his face changed and he said, "May Allah bestow His   
Mercy on Moses, for he was troubled with more than this, but he remained patient."

حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، قَالَ لَمَّا قَسَمَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قِسْمَةَ حُنَيْنٍ قَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ مَا أَرَادَ بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ‏.‏ فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ، فَتَغَيَّرَ وَجْهُهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى مُوسَى، لَقَدْ أُوذِيَ بِأَكْثَرَ مِنْ هَذَا فَصَبَرَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4335In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 364USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 624   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah:When it was the day of Hunain, Prophet favored some people over some others (in the distribution of   
the booty). He gave Al-Aqra' one-hundred camels and gave Uyaina the same, and also gave other   
people (of Quraish). A man said, "Allah's Pleasure was not the aim, in this distribution." I said, "I will   
inform the Prophet (about your statement)." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "May Allah bestow Mercy on Moses,   
for he was troubled more this but he remained patient."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ حُنَيْنٍ آثَرَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَاسًا، أَعْطَى الأَقْرَعَ مِائَةً مِنَ الإِبِلِ، وَأَعْطَى عُيَيْنَةَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، وَأَعْطَى نَاسًا، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مَا أُرِيدَ بِهَذِهِ الْقِسْمَةِ وَجْهُ اللَّهِ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ لأُخْبِرَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ رَحِمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى‏.‏ قَدْ أُوذِيَ بِأَكْثَرَ مِنْ هَذَا فَصَبَرَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4336In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 365USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 625   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas Bin Malik:When it was the day (of the battle) of Hunain, the tributes of Hawazin and Ghatafan and others, along   
with their animals and offspring (and wives) came to fight against the Prophet (ﷺ) The Prophet (ﷺ) had with   
him, ten thousand men and some of the Tulaqa. The companions fled, leaving the Prophet (ﷺ) alone. The   
Prophet then made two calls which were clearly distinguished from each other. He turned right and   
said, "O the group of Ansar!" They said, "Labbaik, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Rejoice, for we are with you!"   
Then he turned left and said, "O the group of Ansar!" They said, "Labbaik! O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!   
Rejoice, for we are with you!" The Prophet (ﷺ) at that time, was riding on a white mule; then he   
dismounted and said, "I am Allah's Slave and His Apostle." The infidels then were defeated, and on   
that day the Prophet (ﷺ) gained a large amount of booty which he distributed amongst the Muhajirin and   
the Tulaqa and did not give anything to the Ansar. The Ansar said, "When there is a difficulty, we are   
called, but the booty is given to other than us." The news reached the Prophet (ﷺ) and he gathered them in   
a leather tent and said, "What is this news reaching me from you, O the group of Ansar?" They kept   
silent, He added," O the group of Ansar! Won't you be happy that the people take the worldly things   
and you take Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to your homes reserving him for yourself?" They said, "Yes." Then the   
Prophet said, "If the people took their way through a valley, and the Ansar took their way through a   
mountain pass, surely, I would take the Ansar's mountain pass." Hisham said, "O Abu Hamza (i.e.   
Anas)! Did you witness that? " He replied, "And how could I be absent from him?"

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ حُنَيْنٍ أَقْبَلَتْ هَوَازِنُ وَغَطَفَانُ وَغَيْرُهُمْ بِنَعَمِهِمْ وَذَرَارِيِّهِمْ، وَمَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَشَرَةُ آلاَفٍ وَمِنَ الطُّلَقَاءِ، فَأَدْبَرُوا عَنْهُ حَتَّى بَقِيَ وَحْدَهُ، فَنَادَى يَوْمَئِذٍ نِدَاءَيْنِ لَمْ يَخْلِطْ بَيْنَهُمَا، الْتَفَتَ عَنْ يَمِينِهِ، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَا مَعْشَرَ الأَنْصَارِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَبْشِرْ نَحْنُ مَعَكَ‏.‏ ثُمَّ الْتَفَتَ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَا مَعْشَرَ الأَنْصَارِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا لَبَّيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَبْشِرْ نَحْنُ مَعَكَ‏.‏ وَهْوَ عَلَى بَغْلَةٍ بَيْضَاءَ، فَنَزَلَ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ ‏"‏، فَانْهَزَمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ، فَأَصَابَ يَوْمَئِذٍ غَنَائِمَ كَثِيرَةً، فَقَسَمَ فِي الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالطُّلَقَاءِ وَلَمْ يُعْطِ الأَنْصَارَ شَيْئًا، فَقَالَتِ الأَنْصَارُ إِذَا كَانَتْ شَدِيدَةٌ فَنَحْنُ نُدْعَى، وَيُعْطَى الْغَنِيمَةَ غَيْرُنَا‏.‏ فَبَلَغَهُ ذَلِكَ، فَجَمَعَهُمْ فِي قُبَّةٍ، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَا مَعْشَرَ الأَنْصَارِ مَا حَدِيثٌ بَلَغَنِي عَنْكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَسَكَتُوا فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَا مَعْشَرَ الأَنْصَارِ أَلاَ تَرْضَوْنَ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ النَّاسُ بِالدُّنْيَا، وَتَذْهَبُونَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَحُوزُونَهُ إِلَى بُيُوتِكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا بَلَى‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ لَوْ سَلَكَ النَّاسُ وَادِيًا، وَسَلَكَتِ الأَنْصَارُ شِعْبًا لأَخَذْتُ شِعْبَ الأَنْصَارِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ هِشَامٌ يَا أَبَا حَمْزَةَ، وَأَنْتَ شَاهِدٌ ذَاكَ قَالَ وَأَيْنَ أَغِيبُ عَنْهُ

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:The Prophet (ﷺ) sent a Sariya towards Najd and I was in it, and our share from the booty amounted to   
twelve camels each, and we were given an additional camel each. So we returned with thirteen camels   
each.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو النُّعْمَانِ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَرِيَّةً قِبَلَ نَجْدٍ، فَكُنْتُ فِيهَا، فَبَلَغَتْ سِهَامُنَا اثْنَىْ عَشَرَ بَعِيرًا، وَنُفِّلْنَا بَعِيرًا بَعِيرًا، فَرَجَعْنَا بِثَلاَثَةَ عَشَرَ بَعِيرًا‏.‏

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Narrated Salim's father:The Prophet (ﷺ) sent Khalid bin Al-Walid to the tribe of Jadhima and Khalid invited them to Islam but   
they could not express themselves by saying, "Aslamna (i.e. we have embraced Islam)," but they   
started saying "Saba'na! Saba'na (i.e. we have come out of one religion to another)." Khalid kept on   
killing (some of) them and taking (some of) them as captives and gave every one of us his Captive.   
When there came the day then Khalid ordered that each man (i.e. Muslim soldier) should kill his   
captive, I said, "By Allah, I will not kill my captive, and none of my companions will kill his captive."   
When we reached the Prophet, we mentioned to him the whole story. On that, the Prophet (ﷺ) raised both   
his hands and said twice, "O Allah! I am free from what Khalid has done."

حَدَّثَنِي مَحْمُودٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، وَحَدَّثَنِي نُعَيْمٌ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَالِدَ بْنَ الْوَلِيدِ إِلَى بَنِي جَذِيمَةَ، فَدَعَاهُمْ إِلَى الإِسْلاَمِ فَلَمْ يُحْسِنُوا أَنْ يَقُولُوا أَسْلَمْنَا‏.‏ فَجَعَلُوا يَقُولُونَ صَبَأْنَا، صَبَأْنَا‏.‏ فَجَعَلَ خَالِدٌ يَقْتُلُ مِنْهُمْ وَيَأْسِرُ، وَدَفَعَ إِلَى كُلِّ رَجُلٍ مِنَّا أَسِيرَهُ، حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمٌ أَمَرَ خَالِدٌ أَنْ يَقْتُلَ كُلُّ رَجُلٍ مِنَّا أَسِيرَهُ فَقُلْتُ وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَقْتُلُ أَسِيرِي، وَلاَ يَقْتُلُ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِي أَسِيرَهُ، حَتَّى قَدِمْنَا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَذَكَرْنَاهُ، فَرَفَعَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَدَهُ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَبْرَأُ إِلَيْكَ مِمَّا صَنَعَ خَالِدٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ مَرَّتَيْنِ‏.‏

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Narrated `Ali:The Prophet (ﷺ) sent a Sariya under the command of a man from the Ansar and ordered the soldiers to   
obey him. He (i.e. the commander) became angry and said "Didn't the Prophet (ﷺ) order you to obey me!"   
They replied, "Yes." He said, "Collect fire-wood for me." So they collected it. He said, "Make a fire."   
When they made it, he said, "Enter it (i.e. the fire)." So they intended to do that and started holding   
each other and saying, "We run towards (i.e. take refuge with) the Prophet (ﷺ) from the fire." They kept   
on saying that till the fire was extinguished and the anger of the commander abated. When that news   
reached the Prophet (ﷺ) he said, "If they had entered it (i.e. the fire), they would not have come out of it   
till the Day of Resurrection. Obedience (to somebody) is required when he enjoins what is good."

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، حَدَّثَنَا الأَعْمَشُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي سَعْدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَلِيٍّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَرِيَّةً فَاسْتَعْمَلَ رَجُلاً مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، وَأَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يُطِيعُوهُ، فَغَضِبَ فَقَالَ أَلَيْسَ أَمَرَكُمُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ تُطِيعُونِي‏.‏ قَالُوا بَلَى‏.‏ قَالَ فَاجْمَعُوا لِي حَطَبًا‏.‏ فَجَمَعُوا، فَقَالَ أَوْقِدُوا نَارًا‏.‏ فَأَوْقَدُوهَا، فَقَالَ ادْخُلُوهَا‏.‏ فَهَمُّوا، وَجَعَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ يُمْسِكُ بَعْضًا، وَيَقُولُونَ فَرَرْنَا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنَ النَّارِ‏.‏ فَمَا زَالُوا حَتَّى خَمَدَتِ النَّارُ، فَسَكَنَ غَضَبُهُ، فَبَلَغَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ لَوْ دَخَلُوهَا مَا خَرَجُوا مِنْهَا إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ، الطَّاعَةُ فِي الْمَعْرُوفِ ‏"‏‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Burda:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent Abu Musa and Mu`adh bin Jabal to Yemen. He sent each of them to administer a   
province as Yemen consisted of two provinces. The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to them), "Facilitate things for the   
people and do not make things difficult for them (Be kind and lenient (both of you) with the people,   
and do not be hard on them) and give the people good tidings and do not repulse them. So each of   
them went to carry on his job. So when any one of them toured his province and happened to come   
near (the border of the province of) his companion, he would visit him and greet him. Once Mu`adh   
toured that part of his state which was near (the border of the province of) his companion Abu Musa.   
Mu`adh came riding his mule till he reached Abu Musa and saw him sitting, and the people had   
gathered around him. Behold! There was a man tied with his hands behind his neck. Mu`adh said to   
Abu Musa, "O `Abdullah bin Qais! What is this?" Abu Musa replied. "This man has reverted to   
Heathenism after embracing Islam." Mu`adh said, "I will not dismount till he is killed." Abu Musa   
replied, "He has been brought for this purpose, so come down." Mu`adh said, "I will not dismount till   
he is killed." So Abu Musa ordered that he be killed, and he was killed. Then Mu`adh dismounted and   
said, "O `Abdullah (bin Qais)! How do you recite the Qur'an ?" Abu Musa said, "I recite the Qur'an   
regularly at intervals and piecemeal. How do you recite it O Mu`adh?" Mu`adh said, "I sleep in the   
first part of the night and then get up after having slept for the time devoted for my sleep and then   
recite as much as Allah has written for me. So I seek Allah's Reward for both my sleep as well as my   
prayer (at night).

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، قَالَ بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَبَا مُوسَى وَمُعَاذَ بْنَ جَبَلٍ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، قَالَ وَبَعَثَ كُلَّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا عَلَى مِخْلاَفٍ قَالَ وَالْيَمَنُ مِخْلاَفَانِ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ يَسِّرَا وَلاَ تُعَسِّرَا، وَبَشِّرَا وَلاَ تُنَفِّرَا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقَ كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا إِلَى عَمَلِهِ، وَكَانَ كُلُّ وَاحِدٍ مِنْهُمَا إِذَا سَارَ فِي أَرْضِهِ كَانَ قَرِيبًا مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ أَحْدَثَ بِهِ عَهْدًا، فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ، فَسَارَ مُعَاذٌ فِي أَرْضِهِ قَرِيبًا مِنْ صَاحِبِهِ أَبِي مُوسَى، فَجَاءَ يَسِيرُ عَلَى بَغْلَتِهِ حَتَّى انْتَهَى إِلَيْهِ، وَإِذَا هُوَ جَالِسٌ، وَقَدِ اجْتَمَعَ إِلَيْهِ النَّاسُ، وَإِذَا رَجُلٌ عِنْدَهُ قَدْ جُمِعَتْ يَدَاهُ إِلَى عُنُقِهِ فَقَالَ لَهُ مُعَاذٌ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ، أَيَّمَ هَذَا قَالَ هَذَا رَجُلٌ كَفَرَ بَعْدَ إِسْلاَمِهِ‏.‏ قَالَ لاَ أَنْزِلُ حَتَّى يُقْتَلَ‏.‏ قَالَ إِنَّمَا جِيءَ بِهِ لِذَلِكَ فَانْزِلْ‏.‏ قَالَ مَا أَنْزِلُ حَتَّى يُقْتَلَ فَأَمَرَ بِهِ فَقُتِلَ ثُمَّ نَزَلَ فَقَالَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ، كَيْفَ تَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ قَالَ أَتَفَوَّقُهُ تَفَوُّقًا‏.‏ قَالَ فَكَيْفَ تَقْرَأُ أَنْتَ يَا مُعَاذُ قَالَ أَنَامُ أَوَّلَ اللَّيْلِ فَأَقُومُ وَقَدْ قَضَيْتُ جُزْئِي مِنَ النَّوْمِ، فَأَقْرَأُ مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لِي، فَأَحْتَسِبُ نَوْمَتِي كَمَا أَحْتَسِبُ قَوْمَتِي‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4341, 4342In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 370USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 630   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abi Burda:That Abu Musa Al-Ash`ari said that the Prophet (ﷺ) had sent him to Yemen and he asked the Prophet (ﷺ)   
about certain (alcoholic) drink which used to be prepared there The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "What are they?"   
Abu Musa said, "Al-Bit' and Al-Mizr?" He said, "Al-Bit is an alcoholic drink made from honey; and   
Al-Mizr is an alcoholic drink made from barley." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "All intoxicants are prohibited."

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الأَشْعَرِيِّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعَثَهُ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، فَسَأَلَهُ عَنْ أَشْرِبَةٍ تُصْنَعُ بِهَا، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ وَمَا هِيَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ الْبِتْعُ وَالْمِزْرُ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ لأَبِي بُرْدَةَ مَا الْبِتْعُ قَالَ نَبِيذُ الْعَسَلِ، وَالْمِزْرُ نَبِيذُ الشَّعِيرِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ كُلُّ مُسْكِرٍ حَرَامٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ رَوَاهُ جَرِيرٌ وَعَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4343In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 371USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 631   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Burda:That the Prophet (ﷺ) sent his (i.e. Abu Burda's) grandfather, Abu Musa and Mu`adh to Yemen and said to   
both of them "Facilitate things for the people (Be kind and lenient) and do not make things difficult   
(for people), and give them good tidings, and do not repulse them and both of you should obey each   
other." Abu Musa said, "O Allah's Prophet! In our land there is an alcoholic drink (prepared) from   
barley called Al-Mizr, and another (prepared) from honey, called Al-Bit"' The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "All   
intoxicants are prohibited." Then both of them proceeded and Mu`adh asked Abu Musa, "How do you   
recite the Qur'an?" Abu Musa replied, "I recite it while I am standing, sitting or riding my riding   
animals, at intervals and piecemeal." Mu`adh said, "But I sleep and then get up. I sleep and hope for   
Allah's Reward for my sleep as I seek His Reward for my night prayer." Then he (i.e. Mu`adh) pitched   
a tent and they started visiting each other. Once Mu`adh paid a visit to Abu Musa and saw a chained   
man. Mu`adh asked, "What is this?" Abu Musa said, "(He was) a Jew who embraced Islam and has   
now turned apostate." Mu`adh said, "I will surely chop off his neck!"

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم جَدَّهُ أَبَا مُوسَى، وَمُعَاذًا إِلَى الْيَمَنِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَسِّرَا وَلاَ تُعَسِّرَا، وَبَشِّرَا وَلاَ تُنَفِّرَا، وَتَطَاوَعَا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ أَرْضَنَا بِهَا شَرَابٌ مِنَ الشَّعِيرِ الْمِزْرُ، وَشَرَابٌ مِنَ الْعَسَلِ الْبِتْعُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ كُلُّ مُسْكِرٍ حَرَامٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقَا فَقَالَ مُعَاذٌ لأَبِي مُوسَى كَيْفَ تَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ قَالَ قَائِمًا وَقَاعِدًا وَعَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ وَأَتَفَوَّقُهُ تَفَوُّقًا‏.‏ قَالَ أَمَّا أَنَا فَأَنَامُ وَأَقُومُ، فَأَحْتَسِبُ نَوْمَتِي كَمَا أَحْتَسِبُ قَوْمَتِي، وَضَرَبَ فُسْطَاطًا، فَجَعَلاَ يَتَزَاوَرَانِ، فَزَارَ مُعَاذٌ أَبَا مُوسَى، فَإِذَا رَجُلٌ مُوثَقٌ، فَقَالَ مَا هَذَا فَقَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى يَهُودِيٌّ أَسْلَمَ ثُمَّ ارْتَدَّ‏.‏ فَقَالَ مُعَاذٌ لأَضْرِبَنَّ عُنُقَهُ‏.‏ تَابَعَهُ الْعَقَدِيُّ وَوَهْبٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ‏.‏ وَقَالَ وَكِيعٌ وَالنَّضْرُ وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ رَوَاهُ جَرِيرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْحَمِيدِ عَنِ الشَّيْبَانِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4344, 4345In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 372USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 632   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa Al-Ash`ari:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent me (as a governor) to the land of my people, and I came while Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
was encamping at a place called Al-Abtah. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Have you made the intention to   
perform the Hajj, O `Abdullah bin Qais?" I replied, "Yes, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!" He said, "What did you   
say?" I replied, "I said, 'Labbaik' and expressed the same intention as yours." He said, "Have you   
driven the Hadi along with you?" I replied, "No, I did not drive the Hadi." He said, "So perform the   
Tawaf of the Ka`ba and then the Sai, between Safa and Marwa and then finish the state of Ihram." So   
I did the same, and one of the women of (the tribe of) Banu-Qais combed my hair. We continued   
follow in that tradition till the caliphate of `Umar.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبَّاسُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ بْنِ عَائِذٍ، حَدَّثَنَا قَيْسُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ طَارِقَ بْنَ شِهَابٍ، يَقُولُ حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو مُوسَى الأَشْعَرِيُّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى أَرْضِ قَوْمِي، فَجِئْتُ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مُنِيخٌ بِالأَبْطَحِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَحَجَجْتَ يَا عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ كَيْفَ قُلْتَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ قُلْتُ لَبَّيْكَ إِهْلاَلاً كَإِهْلاَلِكَ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَهَلْ سُقْتَ مَعَكَ هَدْيًا ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ لَمْ أَسُقْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَاسْعَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ ثُمَّ حِلَّ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَفَعَلْتُ حَتَّى مَشَطَتْ لِي امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ نِسَاءِ بَنِي قَيْسٍ، وَمَكُثْنَا بِذَلِكَ حَتَّى اسْتُخْلِفَ عُمَرُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4346In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 373USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 633   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to Mu`adh bin Jabal when he sent him to Yemen. "You will come to the people of   
Scripture, and when you reach them, invite them to testify that none has the right to be worshipped   
except Allah and that Muhammad is His Apostle. And if they obey you in that, then tell them that   
Allah has enjoined on them five prayers to be performed every day and night. And if they obey you in   
that, then tell them that Allah has enjoined on them Sadaqa (i.e. rak`at) to be taken from the rich   
amongst them and given to the poor amongst them. And if they obey you in that, then be cautious!   
Don't take their best properties (as Zakat) and be afraid of the curse of an oppressed person as there is   
no screen between his invocation and Allah.

حَدَّثَنِي حِبَّانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، عَنْ زَكَرِيَّاءَ بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ صَيْفِيٍّ، عَنْ أَبِي مَعْبَدٍ، مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِمُعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ حِينَ بَعَثَهُ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ ‏  
"‏ إِنَّكَ سَتَأْتِي قَوْمًا مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ، فَإِذَا جِئْتَهُمْ فَادْعُهُمْ إِلَى أَنْ يَشْهَدُوا أَنْ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ، وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، فَإِنْ هُمْ طَاعُوا لَكَ بِذَلِكَ فَأَخْبِرْهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ فَرَضَ عَلَيْهِمْ خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ فِي كُلِّ يَوْمٍ وَلَيْلَةٍ، فَإِنْ هُمْ طَاعُوا لَكَ بِذَلِكَ، فَأَخْبِرْهُمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ فَرَضَ عَلَيْكُمْ صَدَقَةً، تُؤْخَذُ مِنْ أَغْنِيَائِهِمْ، فَتُرَدُّ عَلَى فُقَرَائِهِمْ، فَإِنْ هُمْ طَاعُوا لَكَ بِذَلِكَ، فَإِيَّاكَ وَكَرَائِمَ أَمْوَالِهِمْ، وَاتَّقِ دَعْوَةَ الْمَظْلُومِ فَإِنَّهُ لَيْسَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ اللَّهِ حِجَابٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ‏{‏طَوَّعَتْ‏}‏ طَاعَتْ وَأَطَاعَتْ لُغَةٌ، طِعْتُ وَطُعْتُ وَأَطَعْتُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4347In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 374USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 634   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Amr bin Maimuin:When Mu`adh arrived at Yemen, he led them (i.e. the people of Yemen) in the Fajr prayer wherein he   
recited: 'Allah took Abraham as a Khalil.' A man amongst the people said, "(How) glad the mother of   
Abraham is!" (In another narration) `Amr said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) sent Mu`adh to Yemen and he (led the   
people) in the Fajr prayer and recited: 'Allah took Abraham as a Khalil. A man behind him said,   
"(How) glad the mother of Abraham is!"

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ حَبِيبِ بْنِ أَبِي ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ، أَنَّ مُعَاذًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ لَمَّا قَدِمَ الْيَمَنَ صَلَّى بِهِمِ الصُّبْحَ فَقَرَأَ ‏{‏وَاتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ خَلِيلاً‏}‏ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ لَقَدْ قَرَّتْ عَيْنُ أُمِّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ‏.‏ زَادَ مُعَاذٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ عَنْ حَبِيبٍ عَنْ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عَمْرٍو أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعَثَ مُعَاذًا إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، فَقَرَأَ مُعَاذٌ فِي صَلاَةِ الصُّبْحِ سُورَةَ النِّسَاءِ فَلَمَّا قَالَ ‏{‏وَاتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ خَلِيلاً‏}‏ قَالَ رَجُلٌ خَلْفَهُ قَرَّتْ عَيْنُ أُمِّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4348In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 375USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 635   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent us to Yemen along with Khalid bin Al-Walid. Later on he sent `Ali bin Abi Talib   
in his place. The Prophet (ﷺ) said to `Ali, "Give Khalid's companions the choice of either staying with you   
(in Yemen) or returning to Medina." I was one of those who stayed with him (i.e. `Ali) and got several   
Awaq (of gold from the war booty.

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُثْمَانُ، حَدَّثَنَا شُرَيْحُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، سَمِعْتُ الْبَرَاءَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ‏.‏ بَعَثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَعَ خَالِدِ بْنِ الْوَلِيدِ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ، قَالَ ثُمَّ بَعَثَ عَلِيًّا بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ مَكَانَهُ فَقَالَ مُرْ أَصْحَابَ خَالِدٍ، مَنْ شَاءَ مِنْهُمْ أَنْ يُعَقِّبَ مَعَكَ فَلْيُعَقِّبْ، وَمَنْ شَاءَ فَلْيُقْبِلْ‏.‏ فَكُنْتُ فِيمَنْ عَقَّبَ مَعَهُ، قَالَ فَغَنِمْتُ أَوَاقٍ ذَوَاتِ عَدَدٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4349In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 376USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 636   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Buraida:The Prophet (ﷺ) sent `Ali to Khalid to bring the Khumus (of the booty) and I hated `Ali, and `Ali had   
taken a bath (after a sexual act with a slave-girl from the Khumus). I said to Khalid, "Don't you see   
this (i.e. `Ali)?" When we reached the Prophet (ﷺ) I mentioned that to him. He said, "O Buraida! Do you   
hate `Ali?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Do you hate him, for he deserves more than that from the   
Khumlus."

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحُ بْنُ عُبَادَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ سُوَيْدِ بْنِ مَنْجُوفٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلِيًّا إِلَى خَالِدٍ لِيَقْبِضَ الْخُمُسَ وَكُنْتُ أُبْغِضُ عَلِيًّا، وَقَدِ اغْتَسَلَ، فَقُلْتُ لِخَالِدٍ أَلاَ تَرَى إِلَى هَذَا فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لَهُ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ يَا بُرَيْدَةُ أَتُبْغِضُ عَلِيًّا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ تُبْغِضْهُ فَإِنَّ لَهُ فِي الْخُمُسِ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4350In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 377USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 637   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri:`Ali bin Abi Talib sent a piece of gold not yet taken out of its ore, in a tanned leather container to   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) distributed that amongst four Persons: 'Uyaina bin Badr, Aqra bin   
H`Abis, Zaid Al-Khail and the fourth was either Alqama or Amir bin at-Tufail. On that, one of his   
companions said, "We are more deserving of this (gold) than these (persons)." When that news   
reached the Prophet (ﷺ) , he said, "Don't you trust me though I am the truth worthy man of the One in the   
Heavens, and I receive the news of Heaven (i.e. Divine Inspiration) both in the morning and in the   
evening?" There got up a man with sunken eyes, raised cheek bones, raised forehead, a thick beard, a   
shaven head and a waist sheet that was tucked up and he said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Be afraid of Allah."   
The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Woe to you! Am I not of all the people of the earth the most entitled to fear   
Allah?" Then that man went away. Khalid bin Al-Wahd said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Shall I chop his   
neck off?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "No, for he may offer prayers." Khalid said, "Numerous are those who   
offer prayers and say by their tongues (i.e. mouths) what is not in their hearts." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "I   
have not been ordered (by Allah) to search the hearts of the people or cut open their bellies." Then the   
Prophet looked at him (i.e. that man) while the latter was going away and said, "From the offspring of   
this (man there will come out (people) who will recite the Qur'an continuously and elegantly but it   
will not exceed their throats. (They will neither understand it nor act upon it). They would go out of   
the religion (i.e. Islam) as an arrow goes through a game's body." I think he also said, "If I should be   
present at their time I would kill them as the nations a Thamud were killed."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ بْنِ شُبْرُمَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي نُعْمٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيَّ، يَقُولُ بَعَثَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنَ الْيَمَنِ بِذُهَيْبَةٍ فِي أَدِيمٍ مَقْرُوظٍ لَمْ تُحَصَّلْ مِنْ تُرَابِهَا، قَالَ فَقَسَمَهَا بَيْنَ أَرْبَعَةِ نَفَرٍ بَيْنَ عُيَيْنَةَ بْنِ بَدْرٍ، وَأَقْرَعَ بْنِ حَابِسٍ وَزَيْدِ الْخَيْلِ، وَالرَّابِعُ إِمَّا عَلْقَمَةُ وَإِمَّا عَامِرُ بْنُ الطُّفَيْلِ، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ كُنَّا نَحْنُ أَحَقَّ بِهَذَا مِنْ هَؤُلاَءِ‏.‏ قَالَ فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَلاَ تَأْمَنُونِي وَأَنَا أَمِينُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ، يَأْتِينِي خَبَرُ السَّمَاءِ صَبَاحًا وَمَسَاءً ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ غَائِرُ الْعَيْنَيْنِ، مُشْرِفُ الْوَجْنَتَيْنِ، نَاشِزُ الْجَبْهَةِ، كَثُّ اللِّحْيَةِ، مَحْلُوقُ الرَّأْسِ، مُشَمَّرُ الإِزَارِ، فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، اتَّقِ اللَّهَ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ وَيْلَكَ أَوَلَسْتُ أَحَقَّ أَهْلِ الأَرْضِ أَنْ يَتَّقِيَ اللَّهَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ ثُمَّ وَلَّى الرَّجُلُ، قَالَ خَالِدُ بْنُ الْوَلِيدِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلاَ أَضْرِبُ عُنُقَهُ قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ، لَعَلَّهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ يُصَلِّي ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ خَالِدٌ وَكَمْ مِنْ مُصَلٍّ يَقُولُ بِلِسَانِهِ مَا لَيْسَ فِي قَلْبِهِ‏.‏ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ إِنِّي لَمْ أُومَرْ أَنْ أَنْقُبَ قُلُوبَ النَّاسِ، وَلاَ أَشُقَّ بُطُونَهُمْ ‏"‏ قَالَ ثُمَّ نَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ وَهْوَ مُقَفٍّ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّهُ يَخْرُجُ مِنْ ضِئْضِئِ هَذَا قَوْمٌ يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ رَطْبًا، لاَ يُجَاوِزُ حَنَاجِرَهُمْ، يَمْرُقُونَ مِنَ الدِّينِ كَمَا يَمْرُقُ السَّهْمُ مِنَ الرَّمِيَّةِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَأَظُنُّهُ قَالَ ‏"‏ لَئِنْ أَدْرَكْتُهُمْ لأَقْتُلَنَّهُمْ قَتْلَ ثَمُودَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4351In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 378USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 638   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated 'Ata:Jabir said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered `Ali to keep the state of Ihram." Jabir added, "Ali bin Abi Talib   
returned (from Yemen) when he was a governor (of Yemen). The Prophet (ﷺ) said to him, 'With what   
intention have you assumed the state of Ihram?' `Ali said, "I have assumed Ihram with an intention as   
that of the Prophet." Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said (to him), 'Offer a Hadi and keep the state of Ihram in   
which you are now.' `Ali slaughtered a Hadi on his behalf."

حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ قَالَ جَابِرٌ أَمَرَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلِيًّا أَنْ يُقِيمَ عَلَى إِحْرَامِهِ‏.‏ زَادَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ قَالَ جَابِرٌ فَقَدِمَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ رضى الله عنه بِسِعَايَتِهِ، قَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ بِمَ أَهْلَلْتَ يَا عَلِيُّ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ بِمَا أَهَلَّ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏"‏ فَأَهْدِ وَامْكُثْ حَرَامًا كَمَا أَنْتَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ وَأَهْدَى لَهُ عَلِيٌّ هَدْيًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4352In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 379USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 639   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:The Prophet (ﷺ) assumed the state of Ihram for Umra and Hajj, and we to assumed it for Hajj with him.   
When we arrived at Mecca, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Whoever does not possess a Hadi should regard his   
Ihram for Umra only." The Prophet (ﷺ) had a Hadi with him. `Ali bin Abi Talib came to us from Yemen   
with the intention of performing Hajj. The Prophet (ﷺ) said (to him), "With what intention have you   
assumed the Ihram, for your wife is with us?" `Ali said, "I assumed the lhram with the same intention   
as that of the Prophet (ﷺ) ." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Keep on the state of lhram, as we have got the Hadi."

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ الطَّوِيلِ، حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرٌ، أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ لاِبْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ أَنَسًا حَدَّثَهُمْ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ وَحَجَّةٍ، فَقَالَ أَهَلَّ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالْحَجِّ، وَأَهْلَلْنَا بِهِ مَعَهُ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا مَكَّةَ قَالَ ‏"‏ مَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ مَعَهُ هَدْىٌ فَلْيَجْعَلْهَا عُمْرَةً ‏"‏‏.‏ وَكَانَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم هَدْىٌ، فَقَدِمَ عَلَيْنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ حَاجًّا فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ بِمَ أَهْلَلْتَ فَإِنَّ مَعَنَا أَهْلَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ أَهْلَلْتُ بِمَا أَهَلَّ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَأَمْسِكْ، فَإِنَّ مَعَنَا هَدْيًا ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4353, 4354In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 380USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 640   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jarir:In the Pre-lslamic Period of Ignorance there was a house called Dhu-l-Khalasa or Al-Ka`ba Al-   
Yamaniya or Al-Ka`ba Ash-Shamiya. The Prophet (ﷺ) said to me, "Won't you relieve me from Dhu-l-   
Khalasa?" So I set out with one-hundred-and-fifty riders, and we dismantled it and killed whoever was   
present there. Then I came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and informed him, and he invoked good upon us and Al-   
Ahmas (tribe) .

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا بَيَانٌ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، قَالَ كَانَ بَيْتٌ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ يُقَالُ لَهُ ذُو الْخَلَصَةِ وَالْكَعْبَةُ الْيَمَانِيَةُ وَالْكَعْبَةُ الشَّأْمِيَّةُ، فَقَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ أَلاَ تُرِيحُنِي مِنْ ذِي الْخَلَصَةِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَنَفَرْتُ فِي مِائَةٍ وَخَمْسِينَ رَاكِبًا، فَكَسَرْنَاهُ وَقَتَلْنَا مَنْ وَجَدْنَا عِنْدَهُ، فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ، فَدَعَا لَنَا وَلأَحْمَسَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4355In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 381USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 641   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Qais:Jarir said to me, The Prophet (ﷺ) said to me, "Won't you relieve me from Dhu-l-Khalasa?" And that was a   
house (in Yemem belonging to the tribe of) Khatham called Al-Ka`ba Al Yamaniya. I proceeded with   
one-hundred and-fifty cavalry from Ahmas (tribe) who were horse riders. I used not to sit firm on   
horses, so the Prophet (ﷺ) stroke me over my chest till I saw the mark of his fingers over my chest, and   
then he said, 'O Allah! Make him (i.e. Jarir) firm and one who guides others and is guided on the right   
path." So Jarir proceeded to it dismantled and burnt it, and then sent a messenger to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).   
The messenger of Jarir said (to the Prophet), "By Him Who sent you with the Truth, I did not leave   
that place till it was like a scabby camel." The Prophet (ﷺ) blessed the horses of Ahmas and their men five   
times.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، حَدَّثَنَا قَيْسٌ، قَالَ قَالَ لِي جَرِيرٌ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَلاَ تُرِيحُنِي مِنْ ذِي الْخَلَصَةِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَكَانَ بَيْتًا فِي خَثْعَمَ يُسَمَّى الْكَعْبَةَ الْيَمَانِيَةَ، فَانْطَلَقْتُ فِي خَمْسِينَ وَمِائَةِ فَارِسٍ مِنْ أَحْمَسَ، وَكَانُوا أَصْحَابَ خَيْلٍ، وَكُنْتُ لاَ أَثْبُتُ عَلَى الْخَيْلِ، فَضَرَبَ فِي صَدْرِي حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ أَثَرَ أَصَابِعِهِ فِي صَدْرِي، وَقَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ ثَبِّتْهُ، وَاجْعَلْهُ هَادِيًا مَهْدِيًّا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقَ إِلَيْهَا فَكَسَرَهَا وَحَرَّقَهَا، ثُمَّ بَعَثَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ رَسُولُ جَرِيرٍ وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ، مَا جِئْتُكَ حَتَّى تَرَكْتُهَا كَأَنَّهَا جَمَلٌ أَجْرَبُ‏.‏ قَالَ فَبَارَكَ فِي خَيْلِ أَحْمَسَ وَرِجَالِهَا خَمْسَ مَرَّاتٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4356In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 382USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 642   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Qais:Jarir said "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to me, "Won't you relieve me from Dhul-Khalasa?" I replied, "Yes, (I   
will relieve you)." So I proceeded along with one-hundred and fifty cavalry from Ahmas tribe who   
were skillful in riding horses. I used not to sit firm over horses, so I informed the Prophet (ﷺ) of that, and   
he stroke my chest with his hand till I saw the marks of his hand over my chest and he said, O Allah!   
Make him firm and one who guides others and is guided (on the right path).' Since then I have never   
fallen from a horse. Dhul-l--Khulasa was a house in Yemen belonging to the tribe of Khatham and   
Bajaila, and in it there were idols which were worshipped, and it was called Al-Ka`ba." Jarir went   
there, burnt it with fire and dismantled it. When Jarir reached Yemen, there was a man who used to   
foretell and give good omens by casting arrows of divination. Someone said to him. "The messenger   
of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) is present here and if he should get hold of you, he would chop off your neck." One   
day while he was using them (i.e. arrows of divination), Jarir stopped there and said to him, "Break   
them (i.e. the arrows) and testify that None has the right to be worshipped except Allah, or else I will   
chop off your neck." So the man broke those arrows and testified that none has the right to be   
worshipped except Allah. Then Jarir sent a man called Abu Artata from the tribe of Ahmas to the   
Prophet to convey the good news (of destroying Dhu-l-Khalasa). So when the messenger reached the   
Prophet, he said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! By Him Who sent you with the Truth, I did not leave it till it was   
like a scabby camel." Then the Prophet (ﷺ) blessed the horses of Ahmas and their men five times.

حَدَّثَنَا يُوسُفُ بْنُ مُوسَى، أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، قَالَ قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَلاَ تُرِيحُنِي مِنْ ذِي الْخَلَصَةِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ بَلَى‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقْتُ فِي خَمْسِينَ وَمِائَةِ فَارِسٍ مِنْ أَحْمَسَ وَكَانُوا أَصْحَابَ خَيْلٍ وَكُنْتُ لاَ أَثْبُتُ عَلَى الْخَيْلِ، فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَضَرَبَ يَدَهُ عَلَى صَدْرِي حَتَّى رَأَيْتُ أَثَرَ يَدِهِ فِي صَدْرِي وَقَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ ثَبِّتْهُ وَاجْعَلْهُ هَادِيًا مَهْدِيًّا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَمَا وَقَعْتُ عَنْ فَرَسٍ بَعْدُ‏.‏ قَالَ وَكَانَ ذُو الْخَلَصَةِ بَيْتًا بِالْيَمَنِ لِخَثْعَمَ وَبَجِيلَةَ، فِيهِ نُصُبٌ تُعْبَدُ، يُقَالُ لَهُ الْكَعْبَةُ‏.‏ قَالَ فَأَتَاهَا فَحَرَّقَهَا بِالنَّارِ وَكَسَرَهَا‏.‏ قَالَ وَلَمَّا قَدِمَ جَرِيرٌ الْيَمَنَ كَانَ بِهَا رَجُلٌ يَسْتَقْسِمُ بِالأَزْلاَمِ فَقِيلَ لَهُ إِنَّ رَسُولَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم هَا هُنَا فَإِنْ قَدَرَ عَلَيْكَ ضَرَبَ عُنُقَكَ‏.‏ قَالَ فَبَيْنَمَا هُوَ يَضْرِبُ بِهَا إِذْ وَقَفَ عَلَيْهِ جَرِيرٌ فَقَالَ لَتَكْسِرَنَّهَا وَلَتَشْهَدَنَّ أَنْ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ أَوْ لأَضْرِبَنَّ عُنُقَكَ‏.‏ قَالَ فَكَسَرَهَا وَشَهِدَ، ثُمَّ بَعَثَ جَرِيرٌ رَجُلاً مِنْ أَحْمَسَ يُكْنَى أَبَا أَرْطَاةَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُبَشِّرُهُ بِذَلِكَ، فَلَمَّا أَتَى النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَالَّذِي بَعَثَكَ بِالْحَقِّ مَا جِئْتُ حَتَّى تَرَكْتُهَا كَأَنَّهَا جَمَلٌ أَجْرَبُ‏.‏ قَالَ فَبَرَّكَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَى خَيْلِ أَحْمَسَ وَرِجَالِهَا خَمْسَ مَرَّاتٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4357In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 383USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 643   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu `Uthman:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent `Amr bin Al As as the commander of the troops of Dhat-us-Salasil. `Amr bin Al-   
`As said, "(On my return) I came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, 'Which people do you love most?' He   
replied, `Aisha.' I said, 'From amongst the men?' He replied, 'Her father (Abu Bakr)'. I said, 'Whom   
(do you love) next?' He replied, "`Umar.' Then he counted the names of many men, and I became   
silent for fear that he might regard me as the last of them."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ، أَخْبَرَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ الْحَذَّاءِ، عَنْ أَبِي عُثْمَانَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعَثَ عَمْرَو بْنَ الْعَاصِ عَلَى جَيْشِ ذَاتِ السَّلاَسِلِ قَالَ فَأَتَيْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ أَىُّ النَّاسِ أَحَبُّ إِلَيْكَ قَالَ ‏"‏ عَائِشَةُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَبُوهَا ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ ثُمَّ مَنْ قَالَ ‏"‏ عُمَرُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَعَدَّ رِجَالاً فَسَكَتُّ مَخَافَةَ أَنْ يَجْعَلَنِي فِي آخِرِهِمْ‏.‏

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Narrated Jarir:While I was at Yemen, I met two men from Yemen called Dhu Kala and Dhu `Amr, and I started   
telling them about Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). Dhu `Amr said to me, "If what you are saying about your friend   
(i.e. the Prophet) is true, then he has died three days ago." Then both of them accompanied me to   
Medina, and when we had covered some distance on the way to Medina, we saw some riders coming   
from Medina. We asked them and they said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) has died and Abu Bakr has been   
appointed as the Caliph and the people are in a good state.' Then they said, "Tell your friend (Abu   
Bakr) that we have come (to visit him), and if Allah will, we will come again." So they both returned   
to Yemen. When I told Abu Bakr their statement, he said to me, "I wish you had brought them (to   
me)." Afterwards I met Dhu `Amr, and he said to me, "O Jarir! You have done a favor to me and I am   
going to tell you something, i.e. you, the nation of 'Arabs, will remain prosperous as long as you   
choose and appoint another chief whenever a former one is dead. But if authority is obtained by the   
power of the sword, then the rulers will become kings who will get angry, as kings get angry, and will   
be delighted as kings get delighted."

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ الْعَبْسِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ إِدْرِيسَ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، قَالَ كُنْتُ بِالْبَحْرِ فَلَقِيتُ رَجُلَيْنِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ ذَا كَلاَعٍ وَذَا عَمْرٍو، فَجَعَلْتُ أُحَدِّثُهُمْ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ لَهُ ذُو عَمْرٍو لَئِنْ كَانَ الَّذِي تَذْكُرُ مِنْ أَمْرِ صَاحِبِكَ، لَقَدْ مَرَّ عَلَى أَجَلِهِ مُنْذُ ثَلاَثٍ‏.‏ وَأَقْبَلاَ مَعِي حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا فِي بَعْضِ الطَّرِيقِ رُفِعَ لَنَا رَكْبٌ مِنْ قِبَلِ الْمَدِينَةِ فَسَأَلْنَاهُمْ فَقَالُوا قُبِضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَاسْتُخْلِفَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَالنَّاسُ صَالِحُونَ‏.‏ فَقَالاَ أَخْبِرْ صَاحِبَكَ أَنَّا قَدْ جِئْنَا وَلَعَلَّنَا سَنَعُودُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، وَرَجَعَا إِلَى الْيَمَنِ فَأَخْبَرْتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ بِحَدِيثِهِمْ قَالَ أَفَلاَ جِئْتَ بِهِمْ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا كَانَ بَعْدُ قَالَ لِي ذُو عَمْرٍو يَا جَرِيرُ إِنَّ بِكَ عَلَىَّ كَرَامَةً، وَإِنِّي مُخْبِرُكَ خَبَرًا، إِنَّكُمْ مَعْشَرَ الْعَرَبِ لَنْ تَزَالُوا بِخَيْرٍ مَا كُنْتُمْ إِذَا هَلَكَ أَمِيرٌ تَأَمَّرْتُمْ فِي آخَرَ، فَإِذَا كَانَتْ بِالسَّيْفِ كَانُوا مُلُوكًا يَغْضَبُونَ غَضَبَ الْمُلُوكِ وَيَرْضَوْنَ رِضَا الْمُلُوكِ‏.‏

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Narrated Wahab bin Kaisan:Jabir bin `Abdullah said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent troops to the sea coast and appointed Abu 'Ubaida bin   
Al-Jarrah as their commander, and they were 300 (men). We set out, and we had covered some   
distance on the way, when our journey food ran short. So Abu 'Ubaida ordered that all the food   
present with the troops be collected, and it was collected. Our journey food was dates, and Abu   
Ubaida kept on giving us our daily ration from it little by little (piecemeal) till it decreased to such an   
extent that we did not receive except a date each." I asked (Jabir), "How could one date benefit you?"   
He said, "We came to know its value when even that finished." Jabir added, "Then we reached the sea   
(coast) where we found a fish like a small mountain. The people (i.e. troops) ate of it for 18 nights (i.e.   
days). Then Abu 'Ubaida ordered that two of its ribs be fixed on the ground (in the form of an arch)   
and that a she-camel be ridden and passed under them. So it passed under them without touching   
them."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ كَيْسَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّهُ قَالَ بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعْثًا قِبَلَ السَّاحِلِ وَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ بْنَ الْجَرَّاحِ وَهُمْ ثَلاَثُمِائَةٍ، فَخَرَجْنَا وَكُنَّا بِبَعْضِ الطَّرِيقِ فَنِيَ الزَّادُ فَأَمَرَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بِأَزْوَادِ الْجَيْشِ، فَجُمِعَ فَكَانَ مِزْوَدَىْ تَمْرٍ، فَكَانَ يَقُوتُنَا كُلَّ يَوْمٍ قَلِيلٌ قَلِيلٌ حَتَّى فَنِيَ، فَلَمْ يَكُنْ يُصِيبُنَا إِلاَّ تَمْرَةٌ تَمْرَةٌ فَقُلْتُ مَا تُغْنِي عَنْكُمْ تَمْرَةٌ فَقَالَ لَقَدْ وَجَدْنَا فَقْدَهَا حِينَ فَنِيَتْ‏.‏ ثُمَّ انْتَهَيْنَا إِلَى الْبَحْرِ، فَإِذَا حُوتٌ مِثْلُ الظَّرِبِ فَأَكَلَ مِنْهَا الْقَوْمُ ثَمَانَ عَشْرَةَ لَيْلَةً، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بِضِلَعَيْنِ مِنْ أَضْلاَعِهِ فَنُصِبَا، ثُمَّ أَمَرَ بِرَاحِلَةٍ فَرُحِلَتْ ثُمَّ مَرَّتْ تَحْتَهُمَا فَلَمْ تُصِبْهُمَا‏.‏

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent us who were three-hundred riders under the command of Abu Ubaida bin Al-   
Jarrah in order to watch the caravan of the Quraish pagans. We stayed at the seashore for half a month   
and were struck with such severe hunger that we ate even the Khabt (i.e. the leaves of the Salam, a   
thorny desert tree), and because of that, the army was known as Jaish-ul-Khabt. Then the sea threw   
out, an animal (i.e. a fish) called Al-`Anbar and we ate of that for half a month, and rubbed its fat on   
our bodies till our bodies returned to their original state (i.e. became strong and healthy). Abu Ubaida   
took one of its ribs, fixed it on the ground; then he went to the tallest man of his companions (to let   
him pass under the rib). Once Sufyan said, "He took a rib from its parts and fixed it, and then took a   
man and camel and they passed from underneath it (without touching it). " Jabir added: There was a   
man amongst the people who slaughtered three camels and then slaughtered another three camels and   
then slaughtered other three camels, and then Abu 'Ubaida forbade him to do so.   
Narrated Abu Salih: Qais bin Sa`d said to his father. "I was present in the army and the people were   
struck with severe hunger." He said, "You should have slaughtered (camels) (for them)." Qais said, "I   
did slaughter camels but they were hungry again. He said, "You should have slaughtered (camels)   
again." Qais said, "I did slaughter (camels) again but the people felt hungry again." He said, "You   
should have slaughtered (camels) again." Qais said, "I did slaughter (camels) again, but the people   
again felt hungry." He said, "You should have slaughtered (camels) again." Qais said, "But I was   
forbidden (by Abu 'Ubaida this time).

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، قَالَ الَّذِي حَفِظْنَاهُ مِنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ دِينَارٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، يَقُولُ بَعَثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ثَلاَثَمِائَةِ رَاكِبٍ أَمِيرُنَا أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بْنُ الْجَرَّاحِ نَرْصُدُ عِيرَ قُرَيْشٍ، فَأَقَمْنَا بِالسَّاحِلِ نِصْفَ شَهْرٍ فَأَصَابَنَا جُوعٌ شَدِيدٌ حَتَّى أَكَلْنَا الْخَبَطَ، فَسُمِّيَ ذَلِكَ الْجَيْشُ جَيْشَ الْخَبَطِ، فَأَلْقَى لَنَا الْبَحْرُ دَابَّةً يُقَالُ لَهَا الْعَنْبَرُ، فَأَكَلْنَا مِنْهُ نِصْفَ شَهْرٍ وَادَّهَنَّا مِنْ وَدَكِهِ حَتَّى ثَابَتْ إِلَيْنَا أَجْسَامُنَا، فَأَخَذَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ ضِلَعًا مِنْ أَضْلاَعِهِ فَنَصَبَهُ فَعَمَدَ إِلَى أَطْوَلِ رَجُلٍ مَعَهُ ـ قَالَ سُفْيَانُ مَرَّةً ضِلَعًا مِنْ أَعْضَائِهِ فَنَصَبَهُ وَأَخَذَ رَجُلاً وَبَعِيرًا ـ فَمَرَّ تَحْتَهُ قَالَ جَابِرٌ وَكَانَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ نَحَرَ ثَلاَثَ جَزَائِرَ، ثُمَّ نَحَرَ ثَلاَثَ جَزَائِرَ، ثُمَّ نَحَرَ ثَلاَثَ جَزَائِرَ، ثُمَّ إِنَّ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ نَهَاهُ‏.‏ وَكَانَ عَمْرٌو يَقُولُ أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو صَالِحٍ أَنَّ قَيْسَ بْنَ سَعْدٍ قَالَ لأَبِيهِ كُنْتُ فِي الْجَيْشِ فَجَاعُوا‏.‏ قَالَ انْحَرْ‏.‏ قَالَ نَحَرْتُ‏.‏ قَالَ ثُمَّ جَاعُوا قَالَ انْحَرْ‏.‏ قَالَ نَحَرْتُ‏.‏ قَالَ ثُمَّ جَاعُوا قَالَ انْحَرْ‏.‏ قَالَ نَحَرْتُ ثُمَّ جَاعُوا قَالَ انْحَرْ‏.‏ قَالَ نُهِيتُ‏.‏

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Narrated Jabir:We set out in the army of Al-Khabt and Abu Ubaida was the commander of the troops. We were   
struck with severe hunger and the sea threw out a dead fish the like of which we had never seen, and it   
was called Al-`Anbar. We ate of it for half a month. Abu Ubaida took (and fixed) one of its bones and   
a rider passed underneath it (without touching it). (Jabir added:) Abu 'Ubaida said (to us), "Eat (of that   
fish)." When we arrived at Medina, we informed the Prophet (ﷺ) about that, and he said, "Eat, for it is   
food Allah has brought out for you, and feed us if you have some of it." So some of them gave him (of   
that fish) and he ate it.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرًا ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ غَزَوْنَا جَيْشَ الْخَبَطِ وَأُمِّرَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ، فَجُعْنَا جُوعًا شَدِيدًا فَأَلْقَى الْبَحْرُ حُوتًا مَيِّتًا، لَمْ نَرَ مِثْلَهُ، يُقَالُ لَهُ الْعَنْبَرُ، فَأَكَلْنَا مِنْهُ نِصْفَ شَهْرٍ، فَأَخَذَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ عَظْمًا مِنْ عِظَامِهِ فَمَرَّ الرَّاكِبُ تَحْتَهُ‏.‏ فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو الزُّبَيْرِ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَابِرًا يَقُولُ قَالَ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ كُلُوا‏.‏ فَلَمَّا قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ ذَكَرْنَا ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ كُلُوا رِزْقًا أَخْرَجَهُ اللَّهُ، أَطْعِمُونَا إِنْ كَانَ مَعَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَتَاهُ بَعْضُهُمْ ‏{‏بِعُضْوٍ‏}‏ فَأَكَلَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4362In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 388USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 648   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:That during the Hajj in which the Prophet (ﷺ) had made Abu Bakr As Siddiq as chief of the, Hajj before   
the Hajj-ul-Wida,' on the day of Nahr, Abu Bakr sent him along with a group of persons to announce   
to the people. "No pagan is permitted to perform Hajj after this year, and nobody is permitted to   
perform the Tawaf of the Ka`ba naked."

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ دَاوُدَ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ، حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ بَعَثَهُ فِي الْحَجَّةِ الَّتِي أَمَّرَهُ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَبْلَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ فِي رَهْطٍ يُؤَذِّنُ فِي النَّاسِ لاَ يَحُجُّ بَعْدَ الْعَامِ مُشْرِكٌ وَلاَ يَطُوفُ بِالْبَيْتِ عُرْيَانٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4363In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 389USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 649   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:The last Sura which was revealed in full was Baraa (i.e. Sura-at-Tauba), and the last Sura (i.e. part of a   
Sura) which was revealed was the last Verses of Sura-an-Nisa':-- "They ask you for a legal decision.   
Say: Allah directs (thus) About those who have No descendants or ascendants As heirs." (4.177)

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ آخِرُ سُورَةٍ نَزَلَتْ كَامِلَةً بَرَاءَةٌ، وَآخِرُ سُورَةٍ نَزَلَتْ خَاتِمَةُ سُورَةِ النِّسَاءِ ‏{‏يَسْتَفْتُونَكَ قُلِ اللَّهُ يُفْتِيكُمْ فِي الْكَلاَلَةِ‏}‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4364In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 390USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 650   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Imran bin Hussein:A delegation from Banu Tamim came to the Prophet (ﷺ) . The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Accept the good tidings, O   
Banu Tamim!" They said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! You have given us good tidings, so give us   
(something)." Signs of displeasure appeared on his face. Then another delegation from Yemen came   
and he said (to them), "Accept the good tidings, for Banu Tamim refuses to accept them." They   
replied, "We have accepted them, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!"

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي صَخْرَةَ، عَنْ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ مُحْرِزٍ الْمَازِنِيِّ، عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ حُصَيْنٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ أَتَى نَفَرٌ مِنْ بَنِي تَمِيمٍ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ اقْبَلُوا الْبُشْرَى يَا بَنِي تَمِيمٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَدْ بَشَّرْتَنَا فَأَعْطِنَا‏.‏ فَرِيءَ ذَلِكَ فِي وَجْهِهِ فَجَاءَ نَفَرٌ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ اقْبَلُوا الْبُشْرَى إِذْ لَمْ يَقْبَلْهَا بَنُو تَمِيمٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا قَدْ قَبِلْنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4365In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 391USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 651   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:I have not ceased to like Banu Tamim ever since I heard of three qualities attributed to them by   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (He said): They, out of all my followers, will be the strongest opponent of Ad-Dajjal;   
`Aisha had a slave-girl from them, and the Prophet (ﷺ) told her to manumit her as she was from the   
descendants of (the Prophet) Ishmael; and, when their Zakat was brought, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "This is   
the Zakat of my people."

حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ عُمَارَةَ بْنِ الْقَعْقَاعِ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ لاَ أَزَالُ أُحِبُّ بَنِي تَمِيمٍ بَعْدَ ثَلاَثٍ سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُهَا فِيهِمْ ‏"‏ هُمْ أَشَدُّ أُمَّتِي عَلَى الدَّجَّالِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَكَانَتْ فِيهِمْ سَبِيَّةٌ عِنْدَ عَائِشَةَ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَعْتِقِيهَا فَإِنَّهَا مِنْ وَلَدِ إِسْمَاعِيلَ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَجَاءَتْ صَدَقَاتُهُمْ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ هَذِهِ صَدَقَاتُ قَوْمٍ، أَوْ قَوْمِي ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4366In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 392USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 652   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Abi Mulaika:`Abdullah bin Az-Zubair said that a group of riders belonging to Banu Tamim came to the Prophet,   
Abu Bakr said (to the Prophet (ﷺ) ), "Appoint Al-Qa'qa bin Mabad bin Zurara as (their) ruler." `Umar said   
(to the Prophet). "No! But appoint Al-Aqra bin H`Abis." Thereupon Abu Bakr said (to `Umar). "You   
just wanted to oppose me." `Umar replied. "I did not want to oppose you." So both of them argued so   
much that their voices became louder, and then the following Divine Verses were revealed in that   
connection:-- "O you who believe ! Do not be forward in the presence of Allah and His Apostle..."   
(till the end of Verse)...(49.1)

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، أَنَّ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ، أَخْبَرَهُمْ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَخْبَرَهُمْ أَنَّهُ، قَدِمَ رَكْبٌ مِنْ بَنِي تَمِيمٍ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ أَمِّرِ الْقَعْقَاعَ بْنَ مَعْبَدِ بْنِ زُرَارَةَ‏.‏ قَالَ عُمَرُ بَلْ أَمِّرِ الأَقْرَعَ بْنَ حَابِسٍ‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ مَا أَرَدْتَ إِلاَّ خِلاَفِي‏.‏ قَالَ عُمَرُ مَا أَرَدْتُ خِلاَفَكَ‏.‏ فَتَمَارَيَا حَتَّى ارْتَفَعَتْ أَصْوَاتُهُمَا فَنَزَلَ فِي ذَلِكَ ‏{‏يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لاَ تُقَدِّمُوا‏}‏ حَتَّى انْقَضَتْ‏.‏

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Narrated Abu Jamra:I said to Ibn `Abbas, "I have an earthenware pot containing Nabidh (i.e. water and dates or grapes) for   
me, and I drink of it while it is sweet. If I drink much of it and stay with the people for a long time, I   
get afraid that they may discover it (for I will appear as if I were drunk). Ibn `Abbas said, "A   
delegation of `Abdul Qais came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and he said, "Welcome, O people! Neither will you   
have disgrace nor will you regret." They said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! There are the Mudar pagans   
between you and us, so we cannot come to you except in the sacred Months. So please teach us some   
orders on acting upon which we will enter Paradise. Besides, we will preach that to our people who   
are behind us." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I order you to do four things and forbid you from four things (I   
order you): To believe in Allah...Do you know what is to believe in Allah? That is to testify that None   
has the right to be worshipped except Allah: (I order you also to offer prayers perfectly to pay Zakat;   
and to fast the month of Ramadan and to give the Khumus (i.e. one-fifth of the booty) (for Allah's   
Sake). I forbid you from four other things (i.e. the wine that is prepared in) Ad-Dubba, An-Naquir,   
Az-Hantam and Al-Muzaffat. (See Hadith No. 50 Vol. 1)

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ الْعَقَدِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا قُرَّةُ، عَنْ أَبِي جَمْرَةَ، قُلْتُ لاِبْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ إِنَّ لِي جَرَّةً يُنْتَبَذُ لِي نَبِيذٌ، فَأَشْرَبُهُ حُلْوًا فِي جَرٍّ إِنْ أَكْثَرْتُ مِنْهُ، فَجَالَسْتُ الْقَوْمَ، فَأَطَلْتُ الْجُلُوسَ خَشِيتُ أَنْ أَفْتَضِحَ فَقَالَ قَدِمَ وَفْدُ عَبْدِ الْقَيْسِ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ مَرْحَبًا بِالْقَوْمِ غَيْرَ خَزَايَا وَلاَ النَّدَامَى ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنْ مُضَرَ، وَإِنَّا لاَ نَصِلُ إِلَيْكَ إِلاَّ فِي أَشْهُرِ الْحُرُمِ، حَدِّثْنَا بِجُمَلٍ مِنَ الأَمْرِ، إِنْ عَمِلْنَا بِهِ دَخَلْنَا الْجَنَّةَ، وَنَدْعُو بِهِ مَنْ وَرَاءَنَا‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ آمُرُكُمْ بِأَرْبَعٍ، وَأَنْهَاكُمْ عَنْ أَرْبَعٍ، الإِيمَانِ بِاللَّهِ، هَلْ تَدْرُونَ مَا الإِيمَانُ بِاللَّهِ شَهَادَةُ أَنْ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ، وَإِقَامُ الصَّلاَةِ، وَإِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ وَصَوْمُ رَمَضَانَ، وَأَنْ تُعْطُوا مِنَ الْمَغَانِمِ الْخُمُسَ، وَأَنْهَاكُمْ عَنْ أَرْبَعٍ مَا انْتُبِذَ فِي الدُّبَّاءِ، وَالنَّقِيرِ، وَالْحَنْتَمِ، وَالْمُزَفَّتِ ‏"‏‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The delegation of `Abdul Qais came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) We belong to the   
tribe of Rabi`a. The infidels of Mudar tribe intervened between us and you so that we cannot come to   
you except in the Sacred Months, so please order us some things we may act on and invite those left   
behind to act on. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I order you to observe four things and forbid you from four   
things: (I order you) to believe in Allah, i.e. to testify that None has the right to be worshipped except   
Allah." The Prophet (ﷺ) pointed with finger indicating one and added, "To offer prayers perfectly: to give   
Zakat, and to give one-fifth of the booty you win (for Allah's Sake). I forbid you to use Ad-Dubba',   
An-Naquir, Al-Hantam and Al-Muzaffat, (Utensils used for preparing alcoholic liquors and drinks).

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي جَمْرَةَ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، يَقُولُ قَدِمَ وَفْدُ عَبْدِ الْقَيْسِ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّا هَذَا الْحَىَّ مِنْ رَبِيعَةَ، وَقَدْ حَالَتْ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكَ كُفَّارُ مُضَرَ، فَلَسْنَا نَخْلُصُ إِلَيْكَ إِلاَّ فِي شَهْرٍ حَرَامٍ، فَمُرْنَا بِأَشْيَاءَ نَأْخُذُ بِهَا وَنَدْعُو إِلَيْهَا مَنْ وَرَاءَنَا‏.‏ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ آمُرُكُمْ بِأَرْبَعٍ وَأَنْهَاكُمْ عَنْ أَرْبَعٍ، الإِيمَانِ بِاللَّهِ شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ ـ وَعَقَدَ وَاحِدَةً ـ وَإِقَامِ الصَّلاَةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَأَنْ تُؤَدُّوا لِلَّهِ خُمْسَ مَا غَنِمْتُمْ، وَأَنْهَاكُمْ عَنِ الدُّبَّاءِ، وَالنَّقِيرِ وَالْحَنْتَمِ وَالْمُزَفَّتِ ‏"‏‏.‏

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Narrated Bukair:That Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn `Abbas told him that Ibn `Abbas, `Abdur-Rahman bin Azhar and   
Al-Miswar bin Makhrama sent him to `Aisha saying, "Pay her our greetings and ask her about our   
offering of the two-rak`at after `Asr Prayer, and tell her that we have been informed that you offer   
these two rak`at while we have heard that the Prophet (ﷺ) had forbidden their offering." Ibn `Abbas said,   
"I and `Umar used to beat the people for their offering them." Kuraib added, "I entered upon her and   
delivered their message to her.' She said, 'Ask Um Salama.' So, I informed them (of `Aisha's answer)   
and they sent me to Um Salama for the same purpose as they sent me to `Aisha. Um Salama replied, 'I   
heard the Prophet (ﷺ) forbidding the offering of these two rak`at. Once the Prophet (ﷺ) offered the `Asr   
prayer, and then came to me. And at that time some Ansari women from the Tribe of Banu Haram   
were with me. Then (the Prophet (ﷺ) ) offered those two rak`at, and I sent my (lady) servant to him,   
saying, 'Stand beside him and say (to him): Um Salama says, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Didn't I hear you   
forbidding the offering of these two rak`at (after the `Asr prayer yet I see you offering them?' And if   
he beckons to you with his hand, then wait behind.' So the lady slave did that and the Prophet (ﷺ)   
beckoned her with his hand, and she stayed behind, and when the Prophet (ﷺ) finished his prayer, he said,   
'O the daughter of Abu Umaiya (i.e. Um Salama), You were asking me about these two rak`at after the   
`Asr prayer. In fact, some people from the tribe of `Abdul Qais came to me to embrace Islam and   
busied me so much that I did not offer the two rak`at which were offered after Zuhr compulsory   
prayer, and these two rak`at (you have seen me offering) make up for those."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو،‏.‏ وَقَالَ بَكْرُ بْنُ مُضَرَ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ بُكَيْرٍ، أَنَّ كُرَيْبًا، مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ وَعَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ أَزْهَرَ وَالْمِسْوَرَ بْنَ مَخْرَمَةَ أَرْسَلُوا إِلَى عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ فَقَالُوا اقْرَأْ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمَ مِنَّا جَمِيعًا، وَسَلْهَا عَنِ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ، وَإِنَّا أُخْبِرْنَا أَنَّكِ تُصَلِّيهَا، وَقَدْ بَلَغَنَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَهَى عَنْهَا، قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ وَكُنْتُ أَضْرِبُ مَعَ عُمَرَ النَّاسَ عَنْهُمَا‏.‏ قَالَ كُرَيْبٌ فَدَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهَا، وَبَلَّغْتُهَا مَا أَرْسَلُونِي، فَقَالَتْ سَلْ أُمَّ سَلَمَةَ‏.‏ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُمْ، فَرَدُّونِي إِلَى أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ بِمِثْلِ مَا أَرْسَلُونِي إِلَى عَائِشَةَ، فَقَالَتْ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَنْهَى عَنْهُمَا، وَإِنَّهُ صَلَّى الْعَصْرَ ثُمَّ دَخَلَ عَلَىَّ وَعِنْدِي نِسْوَةٌ مِنْ بَنِي حَرَامٍ مِنَ الأَنْصَارِ، فَصَلاَّهُمَا، فَأَرْسَلْتُ إِلَيْهِ الْخَادِمَ فَقُلْتُ قُومِي إِلَى جَنْبِهِ فَقُولِي تَقُولُ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَلَمْ أَسْمَعْكَ تَنْهَى عَنْ هَاتَيْنِ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ فَأَرَاكَ تُصَلِّيهِمَا‏.‏ فَإِنْ أَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ فَاسْتَأْخِرِي‏.‏ فَفَعَلَتِ الْجَارِيَةُ، فَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ، فَاسْتَأْخَرَتْ عَنْهُ، فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ يَا بِنْتَ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ، سَأَلْتِ عَنِ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الْعَصْرِ، إِنَّهُ أَتَانِي أُنَاسٌ مِنْ عَبْدِ الْقَيْسِ بِالإِسْلاَمِ مِنْ قَوْمِهِمْ، فَشَغَلُونِي عَنِ الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ اللَّتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ، فَهُمَا هَاتَانِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4370In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 396USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 656   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:The first Friday (i.e. Jumua) prayer offered after the Friday Prayer offered at the Mosque of Allah's   
Apostle was offered at the mosque of `Abdul Qais situated at Jawathi, that is a village at Al Bahrain .

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجُعْفِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَامِرٍ عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ ـ هُوَ ابْنُ طَهْمَانَ ـ عَنْ أَبِي جَمْرَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، رضى الله عنهما قَالَ أَوَّلُ جُمُعَةٍ جُمِّعَتْ بَعْدَ جُمُعَةٍ جُمِّعَتْ فِي مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي مَسْجِدِ عَبْدِ الْقَيْسِ بِجُوَاثَى‏.‏ يَعْنِي قَرْيَةً مِنَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4371In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 397USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 657   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:The Prophet (ﷺ) sent some cavalry towards Najd and they brought a man from the tribe of Banu Hanifa   
who was called Thumama bin Uthal. They fastened him to one of the pillars of the Mosque. The   
Prophet went to him and said, "What have you got, O Thumama?" He replied," I have got a good   
thought, O Muhammad! If you should kill me, you would kill a person who has already killed   
somebody, and if you should set me free, you would do a favor to one who is grateful, and if you want   
property, then ask me whatever wealth you want." He was left till the next day when the Prophet (ﷺ) said   
to him, "What have you got, Thumama? He said, "What I told you, i.e. if you set me free, you would   
do a favor to one who is grateful." The Prophet (ﷺ) left him till the day after, when he said, "What have   
you got, O Thumama?" He said, "I have got what I told you. "On that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Release   
Thumama." So he (i.e. Thumama) went to a garden of date-palm trees near to the Mosque, took a bath   
and then entered the Mosque and said, "I testify that None has the right to be worshipped except   
Allah, and also testify that Muhammad is His Apostle! By Allah, O Muhammad! There was no face   
on the surface of the earth most disliked by me than yours, but now your face has become the most   
beloved face to me. By Allah, there was no religion most disliked by me than yours, but now it is the   
most beloved religion to me. By Allah, there was no town most disliked by me than your town, but   
now it is the most beloved town to me. Your cavalry arrested me (at the time) when I was intending to   
perform the `Umra. And now what do you think?" The Prophet (ﷺ) gave him good tidings (congratulated   
him) and ordered him to perform the `Umra. So when he came to Mecca, someone said to him, "You   
have become a Sabian?" Thumama replied, "No! By Allah, I have embraced Islam with Muhammad,   
Apostle of Allah. No, by Allah! Not a single grain of wheat will come to you from Yamamah unless the   
Prophet gives his permission."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ بَعَثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَيْلاً قِبَلَ نَجْدٍ، فَجَاءَتْ بِرَجُلٍ مِنْ بَنِي حَنِيفَةَ يُقَالُ لَهُ ثُمَامَةُ بْنُ أُثَالٍ، فَرَبَطُوهُ بِسَارِيَةٍ مِنْ سَوَارِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ مَا عِنْدَكَ يَا ثُمَامَةُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ عِنْدِي خَيْرٌ يَا مُحَمَّدُ، إِنْ تَقْتُلْنِي تَقْتُلْ ذَا دَمٍ، وَإِنْ تُنْعِمْ تُنْعِمْ عَلَى شَاكِرٍ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ تُرِيدُ الْمَالَ فَسَلْ مِنْهُ مَا شِئْتَ‏.‏ حَتَّى كَانَ الْغَدُ ثُمَّ قَالَ لَهُ ‏"‏ مَا عِنْدَكَ يَا ثُمَامَةُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ مَا قُلْتُ لَكَ إِنْ تُنْعِمْ تُنْعِمْ عَلَى شَاكِرٍ‏.‏ فَتَرَكَهُ حَتَّى كَانَ بَعْدَ الْغَدِ، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ مَا عِنْدَكَ يَا ثُمَامَةُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ عِنْدِي مَا قُلْتُ لَكَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَطْلِقُوا ثُمَامَةَ ‏"‏، فَانْطَلَقَ إِلَى نَخْلٍ قَرِيبٍ مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ فَاغْتَسَلَ ثُمَّ دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ فَقَالَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، يَا مُحَمَّدُ وَاللَّهِ مَا كَانَ عَلَى الأَرْضِ وَجْهٌ أَبْغَضَ إِلَىَّ مِنْ وَجْهِكَ، فَقَدْ أَصْبَحَ وَجْهُكَ أَحَبَّ الْوُجُوهِ إِلَىَّ، وَاللَّهِ مَا كَانَ مِنْ دِينٍ أَبْغَضَ إِلَىَّ مِنْ دِينِكَ، فَأَصْبَحَ دِينُكَ أَحَبَّ الدِّينِ إِلَىَّ، وَاللَّهِ مَا كَانَ مِنْ بَلَدٍ أَبْغَضُ إِلَىَّ مِنْ بَلَدِكَ، فَأَصْبَحَ بَلَدُكَ أَحَبَّ الْبِلاَدِ إِلَىَّ، وَإِنَّ خَيْلَكَ أَخَذَتْنِي وَأَنَا أُرِيدُ الْعُمْرَةَ، فَمَاذَا تَرَى فَبَشَّرَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَعْتَمِرَ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ مَكَّةَ قَالَ لَهُ قَائِلٌ صَبَوْتَ‏.‏ قَالَ لاَ، وَلَكِنْ أَسْلَمْتُ مَعَ مُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَلاَ وَاللَّهِ لاَ يَأْتِيكُمْ مِنَ الْيَمَامَةِ حَبَّةُ حِنْطَةٍ حَتَّى يَأْذَنَ فِيهَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4372In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 398USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 658   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Musailima Al-Kadhdhab came during the lifetime of the Prophet (ﷺ) and started saying, "If Muhammad   
gives me the rule after him, I will follow him." And he came to Medina with a great number of the   
people of his tribe. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) went to him in the company of Thabit bin Qais bin Shammas, and   
at that time, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had a stick of a date-palm tree in his hand. When he (i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ) )   
stopped near Musailima while the latter was amidst his companions, he said to him, "If you ask me for   
this piece (of stick), I will not give it to you, and Allah's Order you cannot avoid, (but you will be   
destroyed), and if you turn your back from this religion, then Allah will destroy you. And I think you   
are the same person who was shown to me in my dream, and this is Thabit bin Qais who will answer   
your questions on my behalf." Then the Prophet (ﷺ) went away from him. I asked about the statement of   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) : "You seem to be the same person who was shown to me in my dream," and Abu   
Huraira informed me that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "When I was sleeping, I saw (in a dream) two bangles   
of gold on my hands and that worried me. And then I was inspired Divinely in the dream that I should   
blow on them, so I blew on them and both the bangles flew away. And I interpreted it that two liars   
(who would claim to be prophets) would appear after me. One of them has proved to be Al Ansi and   
the other, Musailima."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي حُسَيْنٍ، حَدَّثَنَا نَافِعُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَدِمَ مُسَيْلِمَةُ الْكَذَّابُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَجَعَلَ يَقُولُ إِنْ جَعَلَ لِي مُحَمَّدٌ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ تَبِعْتُهُ‏.‏ وَقَدِمَهَا فِي بَشَرٍ كَثِيرٍ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ، فَأَقْبَلَ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَمَعَهُ ثَابِتُ بْنُ قَيْسِ بْنِ شَمَّاسٍ، وَفِي يَدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قِطْعَةُ جَرِيدٍ حَتَّى وَقَفَ عَلَى مُسَيْلِمَةَ فِي أَصْحَابِهِ، فَقَالَ ‏"‏ لَوْ سَأَلْتَنِي هَذِهِ الْقِطْعَةَ مَا أَعْطَيْتُكَهَا وَلَنْ تَعْدُوَ أَمْرَ اللَّهِ فِيكَ، وَلَئِنْ أَدْبَرْتَ لَيَعْقِرَنَّكَ اللَّهُ، وَإِنِّي لأَرَاكَ الَّذِي أُرِيتُ فِيهِ مَا رَأَيْتُ، وَهَذَا ثَابِتٌ يُجِيبُكَ عَنِّي ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ عَنْهُ‏.‏   
قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ فَسَأَلْتُ عَنْ قَوْلِ، رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ إِنَّكَ أُرَى الَّذِي أُرِيتُ فِيهِ مَا أُرِيتُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏"‏ بَيْنَا أَنَا نَائِمٌ رَأَيْتُ فِي يَدَىَّ سِوَارَيْنِ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، فَأَهَمَّنِي شَأْنُهُمَا، فَأُوحِيَ إِلَىَّ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِ انْفُخْهُمَا، فَنَفَخْتُهُمَا فَطَارَا فَأَوَّلْتُهُمَا كَذَّابَيْنِ يَخْرُجَانِ بَعْدِي، أَحَدُهُمَا الْعَنْسِيُّ، وَالآخَرُ مُسَيْلِمَةُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4373, 4374In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 399USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 659   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "While I was sleeping, I was given the treasures of the earth and two gold   
bangles were put in my hands, and I did not like that, but I received the inspiration that I should blow   
on them, and I did so, and both of them vanished. I interpreted it as referring to the two liars between   
whom I am present; the ruler of Sana and the Ruler of Yamaha."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يَقُولُ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ بَيْنَا أَنَا نَائِمٌ أُتِيتُ بِخَزَائِنِ الأَرْضِ، فَوُضِعَ فِي كَفِّي سِوَارَانِ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، فَكَبُرَا عَلَىَّ فَأُوحِيَ إِلَىَّ أَنِ انْفُخْهُمَا، فَنَفَخْتُهُمَا فَذَهَبَا فَأَوَّلْتُهُمَا الْكَذَّابَيْنِ اللَّذَيْنِ أَنَا بَيْنَهُمَا صَاحِبَ صَنْعَاءَ، وَصَاحِبَ الْيَمَامَةِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4375In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 400USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 660   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Raja Al-Utaridi:We used to worship stones, and when we found a better stone than the first one, we would throw the   
first one and take the latter, but if we could not get a stone then we would collect some earth (i.e. soil)   
and then bring a sheep and milk that sheep over it, and perform the Tawaf around it. When the month   
of Rajab came, we used (to stop the military actions), calling this month the iron remover, for we used   
to remove and throw away the iron parts of every spear and arrow in the month of Rajab. Abu Raja'   
added: When the Prophet (ﷺ) sent with (Allah's) Message, I was a boy working as a shepherd of my   
family camels. When we heard the news about the appearance of the Prophet, we ran to the fire, i.e. to   
Musailima al-Kadhdhab.

حَدَّثَنَا الصَّلْتُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ مَهْدِيَّ بْنَ مَيْمُونٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا رَجَاءٍ الْعُطَارِدِيَّ، يَقُولُ كُنَّا نَعْبُدُ الْحَجَرَ، فَإِذَا وَجَدْنَا حَجَرًا هُوَ أَخْيَرُ مِنْهُ أَلْقَيْنَاهُ وَأَخَذْنَا الآخَرَ، فَإِذَا لَمْ نَجِدْ حَجَرًا جَمَعْنَا جُثْوَةً مِنْ تُرَابٍ، ثُمَّ جِئْنَا بِالشَّاةِ فَحَلَبْنَاهُ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ طُفْنَا بِهِ، فَإِذَا دَخَلَ شَهْرُ رَجَبٍ قُلْنَا مُنَصِّلُ الأَسِنَّةِ‏.‏ فَلاَ نَدَعُ رُمْحًا فِيهِ حَدِيدَةٌ وَلاَ سَهْمًا فِيهِ حَدِيدَةٌ إِلاَّ نَزَعْنَاهُ وَأَلْقَيْنَاهُ شَهْرَ رَجَبٍ‏.‏  
وَسَمِعْتُ أَبَا رَجَاءٍ، يَقُولُ كُنْتُ يَوْمَ بُعِثَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم غُلاَمًا أَرْعَى الإِبِلَ عَلَى أَهْلِي، فَلَمَّا سَمِعْنَا بِخُرُوجِهِ فَرَرْنَا إِلَى النَّارِ إِلَى مُسَيْلِمَةَ الْكَذَّابِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4376, 4377In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 401USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 661   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ubaidullah bin `Abdullah bin `Utba:We were informed that Musailima Al-Kadhdhab had arrived in Medina and stayed in the house of the   
daughter of Al-Harith. The daughter of Al-Harith bin Kuraiz was his wife and she was the mother of   
`Abdullah bin 'Amir. There came to him Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) accompanied by Thabit bin Qais bin   
Shammas who was called the orator of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had a stick in his hand then.   
The Prophet (ﷺ) stopped before Musailima and spoke to him. Musailima said to him, "If you wish, we   
would not interfere between you and the rule, on condition that the rule will be ours after you... The   
Prophet said, "If you asked me for this stick, I would not give it to you. I think you are the same   
person who was shown to me in a dream. And this is Thabit bin Al-Qais who will answer you on my   
behalf." The Prophet (ﷺ) then went away. I asked Ibn `Abbas about the dream Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had   
mentioned. Ibn `Abbas said, "Someone told me that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "When I was sleeping, I saw in a   
dream that two gold bangles were put in my hands, and that frightened me and made me dislike them.   
Then I was allowed to blow on them, and when I blew at them, both of them flew. Then I interpreted   
them as two liars who would appear.' One of them was Al-`Ansi who was killed by Fairuz in Yemen   
and the other was Musailima Al-Kadhdbab."

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجَرْمِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُبَيْدَةَ بْنِ نَشِيطٍ ـ وَكَانَ فِي مَوْضِعٍ آخَرَ اسْمُهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ ـ أَنَّ عُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ قَالَ بَلَغَنَا أَنَّ مُسَيْلِمَةَ الْكَذَّابَ قَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ، فَنَزَلَ فِي دَارِ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ، وَكَانَ تَحْتَهُ بِنْتُ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ كُرَيْزٍ، وَهْىَ أُمُّ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَامِرٍ، فَأَتَاهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَمَعَهُ ثَابِتُ بْنُ قَيْسِ بْنِ شَمَّاسٍ، وَهْوَ الَّذِي يُقَالُ لَهُ خَطِيبُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَفِي يَدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَضِيبٌ، فَوَقَفَ عَلَيْهِ فَكَلَّمَهُ فَقَالَ لَهُ مُسَيْلِمَةُ إِنْ شِئْتَ خَلَّيْتَ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَ الأَمْرِ، ثُمَّ جَعَلْتَهُ لَنَا بَعْدَكَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ لَوْ سَأَلْتَنِي هَذَا الْقَضِيبَ مَا أَعْطَيْتُكَهُ وَإِنِّي لأَرَاكَ الَّذِي أُرِيتُ فِيهِ مَا أُرِيتُ، وَهَذَا ثَابِتُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ وَسَيُجِيبُكَ عَنِّي ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْصَرَفَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ عَنْ رُؤْيَا، رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الَّتِي ذَكَرَ فَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ ذُكِرَ لِي أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏"‏ بَيْنَا أَنَا نَائِمٌ أُرِيتُ أَنَّهُ وُضِعَ فِي يَدَىَّ سِوَارَانِ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، فَفُظِعْتُهُمَا وَكَرِهْتُهُمَا، فَأُذِنَ لِي فَنَفَخْتُهُمَا فَطَارَا، فَأَوَّلْتُهُمَا كَذَّابَيْنِ يَخْرُجَانِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ أَحَدُهُمَا الْعَنْسِيُّ الَّذِي قَتَلَهُ فَيْرُوزُ بِالْيَمَنِ، وَالآخَرُ مُسَيْلِمَةُ الْكَذَّابُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4378, 4379In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 402USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 662   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Hudhaifa:Al-`Aqib and Saiyid, the rulers of Najran, came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) with the intention of doing Lian   
one of them said to the other, "Do not do (this Lian) for, by Allah, if he is a Prophet and we do this   
Lian, neither we, nor our offspring after us will be successful." Then both of them said (to the Prophet (ﷺ)   
), "We will give what you should ask but you should send a trustworthy man with us, and do not send   
any person with us but an honest one." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I will send an honest man who Is really   
trustworthy." Then every one of the companions of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) wished to be that one. Then the   
Prophet said, "Get up, O Abu 'Ubaida bin Al-Jarrah." When he got up, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "This is   
the Trustworthy man of this (Muslim) nation."

حَدَّثَنِي عَبَّاسُ بْنُ الْحُسَيْنِ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ، عَنْ إِسْرَائِيلَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ صِلَةَ بْنِ زُفَرَ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ، قَالَ جَاءَ الْعَاقِبُ وَالسَّيِّدُ صَاحِبَا نَجْرَانَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُرِيدَانِ أَنْ يُلاَعِنَاهُ، قَالَ فَقَالَ أَحَدُهُمَا لِصَاحِبِهِ لاَ تَفْعَلْ، فَوَاللَّهِ لَئِنْ كَانَ نَبِيًّا فَلاَعَنَّا، لاَ نُفْلِحُ نَحْنُ وَلاَ عَقِبُنَا مِنْ بَعْدِنَا‏.‏ قَالاَ إِنَّا نُعْطِيكَ مَا سَأَلْتَنَا، وَابْعَثْ مَعَنَا رَجُلاً أَمِينًا، وَلاَ تَبْعَثْ مَعَنَا إِلاَّ أَمِينًا‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ لأَبْعَثَنَّ مَعَكُمْ رَجُلاً أَمِينًا حَقَّ أَمِينٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَاسْتَشْرَفَ لَهُ أَصْحَابُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ قُمْ يَا أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ بْنَ الْجَرَّاحِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمَّا قَامَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ هَذَا أَمِينُ هَذِهِ الأُمَّةِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4380In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 403USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 663   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Hudhaifa:The people of Najran came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "Send an honest man to us." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "I   
will send to you an honest man who is really trustworthy." Everyone of the (Muslim) people hoped to   
be that one. The Prophet (ﷺ) then sent Abu Ubaida bin Al-Jarrah.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ صِلَةَ بْنِ زُفَرَ، عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ جَاءَ أَهْلُ نَجْرَانَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالُوا ابْعَثْ لَنَا رَجُلاً أَمِينًا‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ لأَبْعَثَنَّ إِلَيْكُمْ رَجُلاً أَمِينًا حَقَّ أَمِينٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَاسْتَشْرَفَ لَهُ النَّاسُ، فَبَعَثَ أَبَا عُبَيْدَةَ بْنَ الْجَرَّاحِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4381In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 404USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 664   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Every nation has an Amin (i.e. the most honest man), and the Amin of this nation   
is Abu 'Ubaida bin Al-Jarrah."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ خَالِدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلاَبَةَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ لِكُلِّ أُمَّةٍ أَمِينٌ، وَأَمِينُ هَذِهِ الأُمَّةِ أَبُو عُبَيْدَةَ بْنُ الْجَرَّاحِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4382In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 405USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 665   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to me, "If the revenue of Al-Bahrain should come, I will give you so much and so   
much," repeating "so much" thrice. But the revenue of Al-Bahrain did not come till Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
had died. When the revenue came during the rule of Abu Bakr. Abu Bakr ordered an announcer to   
announce, "Whoever had any debt or promise due upon the Prophet, should present himself to me (i.e.   
Abu Bakr). I came to Abu Bakr and informed him that the Prophet (ﷺ) had said (to me), "If the revenue of   
Al-Bahrain should come, I will give you so-much and so much," repeating "so much" thrice. So Abu   
Bakr gave me (in another narration Jaibir said,). I met Abu Bakr after that and asked him (to give me   
what the Prophet (ﷺ) had promised me) but he did not give me. I again went to him but he did not give   
me. I again went to him (for the third time) but he did not give me; On that I said to him, "I came to   
you but you did not give me, then I came to you and you did not give me, and then again I came to   
you, but you did not give me; so you should either give me or else you are like a miserly to me, on   
that, Abu Bakr said, "Do you say, 'You are like a miserly to me?' There is no worse disease than   
miserliness." Abu Bakr said it thrice and added, "Whenever I refused to give you, I had the intention   
of giving you." (In another narration) Jabir bin `Abdullah said, "I went to Abu Bakr (and he gave me a   
handful of money) and told me to count it, I counted and found it five-hundred, and then Abu Bakr   
said (to me), "Take the same amount twice."

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، سَمِعَ ابْنُ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ يَقُولُ قَالَ لِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ لَوْ قَدْ جَاءَ مَالُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ لَقَدْ أَعْطَيْتُكَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا ثَلاَثًا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمْ يَقْدَمْ مَالُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ حَتَّى قُبِضَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَلَمَّا قَدِمَ عَلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ أَمَرَ مُنَادِيًا فَنَادَى مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم دَيْنٌ أَوْ عِدَةٌ فَلْيَأْتِنِي‏.‏ قَالَ جَابِرٌ فَجِئْتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏"‏ لَوْ جَاءَ مَالُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ أَعْطَيْتُكَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا ثَلاَثًا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ فَأَعْطَانِي‏.‏ قَالَ جَابِرٌ فَلَقِيتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ فَسَأَلْتُهُ، فَلَمْ يُعْطِنِي، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُهُ فَلَمْ يُعْطِنِي، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُهُ الثَّالِثَةَ فَلَمْ يُعْطِنِي، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ قَدْ أَتَيْتُكَ فَلَمْ تُعْطِنِي، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُكَ فَلَمْ تُعْطِنِي، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُكَ فَلَمْ تُعْطِنِي، فَإِمَّا أَنْ تُعْطِيَنِي، وَإِمَّا أَنْ تَبْخَلَ عَنِّي‏.‏ فَقَالَ أَقُلْتَ تَبْخَلُ عَنِّي وَأَىُّ دَاءٍ أَدْوَأُ مِنَ الْبُخْلِ ـ قَالَهَا ثَلاَثًا ـ مَا مَنَعْتُكَ مِنْ مَرَّةٍ إِلاَّ وَأَنَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُعْطِيَكَ‏.‏ وَعَنْ عَمْرٍو عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ جِئْتُهُ، فَقَالَ لِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ عُدَّهَا‏.‏ فَعَدَدْتُهَا فَوَجَدْتُهَا خَمْسَمِائَةٍ، فَقَالَ خُذْ مِثْلَهَا مَرَّتَيْنِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4383In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 406USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 666   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa:My brother and I came from Yemen (to Medina) and remained for some time, thinking that Ibn Masud   
and his mother belonged to the family of the Prophet (ﷺ) because of their frequent entrance (upon the   
Prophet) and their being attached to him.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرٍ، قَالاَ حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ آدَمَ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي زَائِدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الأَسْوَدِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَدِمْتُ أَنَا وَأَخِي، مِنَ الْيَمَنِ، فَمَكَثْنَا حِينًا مَا نُرَى ابْنَ مَسْعُودٍ وَأُمَّهُ إِلاَّ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْبَيْتِ، مِنْ كَثْرَةِ دُخُولِهِمْ وَلُزُومِهِمْ لَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4384In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 407USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 667   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Zahdam:When Abu Musa arrived (at Kufa as a governor) he honored this family of Jarm (by paying them a   
visit). I was sitting near to him, and he was eating chicken as his lunch, and there was a man sitting   
amongst the people. Abu Musa invited the man to the lunch, but the latter said, "I saw chickens   
(eating something (dirty) so I consider them unclean." Abu Musa said, "Come on! I saw the Prophet (ﷺ)   
eating it (i.e. chicken)." The man said "I have taken an oath that I will not ea (chicken)" Abu Musa   
said." Come on! I will tell you about your oath. We, a group of Al-Ash`ariyin people went to the   
Prophet and asked him to give us something to ride, but the Prophet (ﷺ) refused. Then we asked him for   
the second time to give us something to ride, but the Prophet (ﷺ) took an oath that he would not give us   
anything to ride. After a while, some camels of booty were brought to the Prophet (ﷺ) and he ordered that   
five camels be given to us. When we took those camels we said, "We have made the Prophet (ﷺ) forget   
his oath, and we will not be successful after that." So I went to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "O Allah' Apostle   
! You took an oath that you would not give us anything to ride, but you have given us." He said, "Yes,   
for if I take an oath and later I see a better solution than that, I act on the later (and gave the expiation   
of that oaths"

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ السَّلاَمِ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلاَبَةَ، عَنْ زَهْدَمٍ، قَالَ لَمَّا قَدِمَ أَبُو مُوسَى أَكْرَمَ هَذَا الْحَىَّ مِنْ جَرْمٍ، وَإِنَّا لَجُلُوسٌ عِنْدَهُ وَهْوَ يَتَغَدَّى دَجَاجًا، وَفِي الْقَوْمِ رَجُلٌ جَالِسٌ، فَدَعَاهُ إِلَى الْغَدَاءِ، فَقَالَ إِنِّي رَأَيْتُهُ يَأْكُلُ شَيْئًا فَقَذِرْتُهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ هَلُمَّ، فَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَأْكُلُهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ إِنِّي حَلَفْتُ لاَ آكُلُهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ هَلُمَّ أُخْبِرْكَ عَنْ يَمِينِكَ، إِنَّا أَتَيْنَا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم نَفَرٌ مِنَ الأَشْعَرِيِّينَ، فَاسْتَحْمَلْنَاهُ فَأَبَى أَنْ يَحْمِلَنَا فَاسْتَحْمَلْنَاهُ، فَحَلَفَ أَنْ لاَ يَحْمِلَنَا، ثُمَّ لَمْ يَلْبَثِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ أُتِيَ بِنَهْبِ إِبِلٍ، فَأَمَرَ لَنَا بِخَمْسِ ذَوْدٍ، فَلَمَّا قَبَضْنَاهَا قُلْنَا تَغَفَّلْنَا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَمِينَهُ، لاَ نُفْلِحُ بَعْدَهَا أَبَدًا فَأَتَيْتُهُ فَقُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّكَ حَلَفْتَ أَنْ لاَ تَحْمِلَنَا وَقَدْ حَمَلْتَنَا‏.‏ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ أَجَلْ، وَلَكِنْ لاَ أَحْلِفُ عَلَى يَمِينٍ فَأَرَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا إِلاَّ أَتَيْتُ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِنْهَا ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4385In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 408USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 668   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Imran bin Husain:The people of Banu Tamim came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), and he said, "Be glad (i.e. have good tidings). O   
Banu Tamim!" They said, "As you have given us good tidings then give us (some material things)."   
On that the features of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) changed (i.e. he took it ill). Then some people from Yemen   
came, and the Prophet (ﷺ) said (to them) "Accept good tidings as Banu Tamim have not accepted them."   
They said, "We accept them, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!"

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَخْرَةَ، جَامِعُ بْنُ شَدَّادٍ حَدَّثَنَا صَفْوَانُ بْنُ مُحْرِزٍ الْمَازِنِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا عِمْرَانُ بْنُ حُصَيْنٍ، قَالَ جَاءَتْ بَنُو تَمِيمٍ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَبْشِرُوا يَا بَنِي تَمِيمٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا أَمَّا إِذْ بَشَّرْتَنَا فَأَعْطِنَا‏.‏ فَتَغَيَّرَ وَجْهُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَجَاءَ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْيَمَنِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ اقْبَلُوا الْبُشْرَى إِذْ لَمْ يَقْبَلْهَا بَنُو تَمِيمٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا قَدْ قَبِلْنَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4386In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 409USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 669   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Masud:The Prophet (ﷺ) beckoned with his hand towards Yemen and said, "Belief is there." The harshness and   
mercilessness are the qualities of those farmers etc, who are busy with their camels and pay no   
attention to the religion (is towards the east) from where the side of the head of Satan will appear;   
those are the tribes of Rabi`a and Mudar.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجُعْفِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏"‏ الإِيمَانُ هَا هُنَا ‏"‏‏.‏ وَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ إِلَى الْيَمَنِ ‏"‏ وَالْجَفَاءُ وَغِلَظُ الْقُلُوبِ فِي الْفَدَّادِينَ، عِنْدَ أُصُولِ أَذْنَابِ الإِبِلِ مِنْ حَيْثُ يَطْلُعُ قَرْنَا الشَّيْطَانِ رَبِيعَةَ وَمُضَرَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4387In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 410USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 670   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The people of Yemen have come to you and they are more gentle and soft-hearted.   
Belief is Yemenite and Wisdom is Yemenite, while pride and haughtiness are the qualities of the   
owners of camels (i.e. bedouins). Calmness and solemnity are the characters of the owners of sheep."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ ذَكْوَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ أَتَاكُمْ أَهْلُ الْيَمَنِ، هُمْ أَرَقُّ أَفْئِدَةً وَأَلْيَنُ قُلُوبًا، الإِيمَانُ يَمَانٍ وَالْحِكْمَةُ يَمَانِيَةٌ، وَالْفَخْرُ وَالْخُيَلاَءُ فِي أَصْحَابِ الإِبِلِ، وَالسَّكِينَةُ وَالْوَقَارُ فِي أَهْلِ الْغَنَمِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَقَالَ غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، سَمِعْتُ ذَكْوَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4388In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 411USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 671   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Belief is Yemenite while afflictions appear from there (the east) from where the   
side of the head of Satan will appear."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَخِي، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ ثَوْرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْغَيْثِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ الإِيمَانُ يَمَانٍ، وَالْفِتْنَةُ هَا هُنَا، هَا هُنَا يَطْلُعُ قَرْنُ الشَّيْطَانِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4389In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 412USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 672   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The people of Yemen have come to you, and they are more soft hearted and gentle   
hearted people. The capacity for understanding religion is Yemenite and Wisdom is Yemenite."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏  
"‏ أَتَاكُمْ أَهْلُ الْيَمَنِ، أَضْعَفُ قُلُوبًا وَأَرَقُّ أَفْئِدَةً، الْفِقْهُ يَمَانٍ، وَالْحِكْمَةُ يَمَانِيَةٌ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4390In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 413USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 673   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Alqama:We were sitting with Ibn Masud when Khabbab came and said, "O Abu `Abdur-Rahman! Can these   
young fellows recite Qur'an as you do?" Ibn Mas`ud said, "If you wish I can order one of them to   
recite (Qur'an) for you ." Khabbab replied, "Yes. "Ibn Mas`ud said, "Recite, O 'Alqama!" On that,   
Zaid bin Hudair, the brother of Ziyad bin Hudair said, (to Ibn Mas`ud), "Why have you ordered   
'Alqama to recite though he does not recite better than we?" Ibn Mas`ud said, "If you like, I would tell   
you what the Prophet (ﷺ) said about your nation and his (i.e. 'Alqama's) nation." So I recited fifty Verses   
from Sura-Maryam. `Abdullah (bin Mas`ud) said to Khabbab, "What do you think (about 'Alqama's   
recitation)?" Khabbab said, "He has recited well." `Abdullah said, "Whatever I recite, 'Alqama   
recites." Then `Abdullah turned towards Khabbab and saw that he was wearing a gold ring,   
whereupon he said, "Hasn't the time for its throwing away come yet?" Khabbab said, "You will not   
see me wearing it after today," and he throw it away.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عَنِ الأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، قَالَ كُنَّا جُلُوسًا مَعَ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، فَجَاءَ خَبَّابٌ فَقَالَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، أَيَسْتَطِيعُ هَؤُلاَءِ الشَّبَابُ أَنْ يَقْرَءُوا كَمَا تَقْرَأُ قَالَ أَمَا إِنَّكَ لَوْ شِئْتَ أَمَرْتُ بَعْضَهُمْ يَقْرَأُ عَلَيْكَ قَالَ أَجَلْ‏.‏ قَالَ اقْرَأْ يَا عَلْقَمَةُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ زَيْدُ بْنُ حُدَيْرٍ أَخُو زِيَادِ بْنِ حُدَيْرٍ أَتَأْمُرُ عَلْقَمَةَ أَنْ يَقْرَأَ وَلَيْسَ بِأَقْرَئِنَا قَالَ أَمَا إِنَّكَ إِنْ شِئْتَ أَخْبَرْتُكَ بِمَا قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي قَوْمِكَ وَقَوْمِهِ‏.‏ فَقَرَأْتُ خَمْسِينَ آيَةً مِنْ سُورَةِ مَرْيَمَ، فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ كَيْفَ تَرَى قَالَ قَدْ أَحْسَنَ‏.‏ قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ مَا أَقْرَأُ شَيْئًا إِلاَّ وَهُوَ يَقْرَؤُهُ، ثُمَّ الْتَفَتَ إِلَى خَبَّابٍ وَعَلَيْهِ خَاتَمٌ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ فَقَالَ أَلَمْ يَأْنِ لِهَذَا الْخَاتَمِ أَنْ يُلْقَى قَالَ أَمَا إِنَّكَ لَنْ تَرَاهُ عَلَىَّ بَعْدَ الْيَوْمِ، فَأَلْقَاهُ‏.‏ رَوَاهُ غُنْدَرٌ عَنْ شُعْبَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4391In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 414USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 674   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:Tufail bin `Amr came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and said, "The Daus (nation) have perished as they disobeyed   
and refused to accept Islam. So invoke Allah against them." But the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "O Allah! Give   
guidance to the Daus (tribe) and bring them (to Islam)!"

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ ابْنِ ذَكْوَانَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ جَاءَ الطُّفَيْلُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ إِنَّ دَوْسًا قَدْ هَلَكَتْ، عَصَتْ وَأَبَتْ، فَادْعُ اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِمْ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِ دَوْسًا وَأْتِ بِهِمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4392In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 415USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 675   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Huraira:When I came to the Prophet (ﷺ) said on my way, "O what a long tedious tiresome night; nevertheless, it   
has rescued me from the place of Heathenism." A slave of mine ran away on the way. When I reached   
the Prophet (ﷺ) I gave him the oath of allegiance (for Islam), and while I was sitting with him, suddenly   
the slave appeared. The Prophet (ﷺ) said to me. "O Abu Huraira! Here is your slave," I said, "He (i.e. the   
slave) is (free) for Allah's Sake," and manumitted him.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلاَءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ لَمَّا قَدِمْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قُلْتُ فِي الطَّرِيقِ:  
 يَا لَيْلَةً مِنْ طُولِهَا وَعَنَائِهَا     عَلَى أَنَّهَا مِنْ دَارَةِ الْكُفْرِ نَجَّتِ  
وَأَبَقَ غُلاَمٌ لِي فِي الطَّرِيقِ، فَلَمَّا قَدِمْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَبَايَعْتُهُ، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا عِنْدَهُ إِذْ طَلَعَ الْغُلاَمُ، فَقَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ يَا أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ هَذَا غُلاَمُكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ هُوَ لِوَجْهِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى‏.‏ فَأَعْتَقْتُهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4393In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 416USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 676   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Adi bin Hatim:We came to `Umar in a delegation (during his rule). He started calling the men one by one, calling   
each by his name. (As he did not call me early) I said to him. "Don't you know me, O chief of the   
Believers?" He said, "Yes, you embraced Islam when they (i.e. your people) disbelieved; you have   
come (to the Truth) when they ran away; you fulfilled your promises when they broke theirs; and you   
recognized it (i.e. the Truth of Islam) when they denied it." On that, `Adi said, "I therefore don't care."

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْمَلِكِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ حُرَيْثٍ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ حَاتِمٍ، قَالَ أَتَيْنَا عُمَرَ فِي وَفْدٍ، فَجَعَلَ يَدْعُو رَجُلاً رَجُلاً وَيُسَمِّيهِمْ فَقُلْتُ أَمَا تَعْرِفُنِي يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَالَ بَلَى، أَسْلَمْتَ إِذْ كَفَرُوا، وَأَقْبَلْتَ إِذْ أَدْبَرُوا، وَوَفَيْتَ إِذْ غَدَرُوا، وَعَرَفْتَ إِذْ أَنْكَرُوا‏.‏ فَقَالَ عَدِيٌّ فَلاَ أُبَالِي إِذًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4394In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 417USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 677   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:We went out with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) during Hajjat-ul-Wada` and we assumed the Ihram for `Umra. Then   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to us, "Whoever has got the Hadi should assume the Ihram for Hajj and `Umra   
and should not finish his Ihram till he has performed both (`Umra and Hajj)." I arrived at Mecca along   
with him (i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ) ) while I was menstruating, so I did not perform the Tawaf around the Ka`ba   
or between Safa and Marwa. I informed Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) about that and he said, "Undo your braids and   
comb your hair, and then assume the lhram for Hajj and leave the `Umra." I did so, and when we   
performed and finished the Hajj, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)s sent me to at-Tan`im along with (my brother)   
`Abdur-Rahman bin Abu Bakr As-Siddiq, to perform the `Umra. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "This `Umra is in   
lieu of your missed `Umra." Those who had assumed the lhram for `Umra, performed the Tawaf   
around the Ka`ba and between Safa and Marwa, and then finished their Ihram, and on their return   
from Mina, they performed another Tawaf (around the Ka`ba and between Safa and Marwa), but those   
who combined their Hajj and `Umra, performed only one Tawaf (between Safa and Marwa) (for   
both).

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فَأَهْلَلْنَا بِعُمْرَةٍ، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ مَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْىٌ فَلْيُهْلِلْ بِالْحَجِّ مَعَ الْعُمْرَةِ، ثُمَّ لاَ يَحِلَّ حَتَّى يَحِلَّ مِنْهُمَا جَمِيعًا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَدِمْتُ مَعَهُ مَكَّةَ وَأَنَا حَائِضٌ، وَلَمْ أَطُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَلاَ بَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، فَشَكَوْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏"‏ انْقُضِي رَأْسَكِ، وَامْتَشِطِي وَأَهِلِّي بِالْحَجِّ وَدَعِي الْعُمْرَةَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَفَعَلْتُ فَلَمَّا قَضَيْنَا الْحَجَّ أَرْسَلَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ إِلَى التَّنْعِيمِ فَاعْتَمَرْتُ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ هَذِهِ مَكَانَ عُمْرَتِكِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ فَطَافَ الَّذِينَ أَهَلُّوا بِالْعُمْرَةِ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبَيْنَ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، ثُمَّ حَلُّوا، ثُمَّ طَافُوا طَوَافًا آخَرَ بَعْدَ أَنْ رَجَعُوا مِنْ مِنًى، وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ جَمَعُوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ فَإِنَّمَا طَافُوا طَوَافًا وَاحِدًا‏.‏

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Narrated Ibn Juraij:`Ata' said, "Ibn `Abbas said, 'If he (i.e. the one intending to perform `Umra) has performed the Tawaf   
around the Ka`ba, his Ihram is considered to have finished.' said, 'What proof does Ibn `Abbas has as   
to this saying?" `Ata' said, "(The proof is taken) from the Statement of Allah:-- "And afterwards they   
are brought For sacrifice unto Ancient House (Ka`ba at Mecca)" (22.33) and from the order of the   
Prophet to his companions to finish their Ihram during Hajjat-ul-Wada`." I said (to `Ata'), "That (i.e.   
finishing the Ihram) was after coming form `Arafat." `Ata' said, "Ibn `Abbas used to allow it before   
going to `Arafat (after finishing the `Umra) and after coming from it (i.e. after performing the Hajj).

حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، إِذَا طَافَ بِالْبَيْتِ فَقَدْ حَلَّ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ مِنْ أَيْنَ قَالَ هَذَا ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ مِنْ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى ‏{‏ثُمَّ مَحِلُّهَا إِلَى الْبَيْتِ الْعَتِيقِ‏}‏ وَمِنْ أَمْرِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَصْحَابَهُ أَنْ يَحِلُّوا فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ‏.‏ قُلْتُ إِنَّمَا كَانَ ذَلِكَ بَعْدَ الْمُعَرَّفِ‏.‏ قَالَ كَانَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَرَاهُ قَبْلُ وَبَعْدُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4396In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 419USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 679   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa Al-Ash`ari:I came to the Prophet (ﷺ) at a place called Al-Batha'. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Did you assume the Ihram for   
Hajj?" I said, "Yes," He said, "How did you express your intention (for performing Hajj)? " I said,   
"Labbaik (i.e. I am ready) to assume the Ihram with the same intention as that of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)." The   
Prophet said, "Perform the Tawaf around the Ka`ba and between Safa and Marwa, and then finish   
your Ihram." So I performed the Tawaf around the Ka`ba and between Safa and Marwa and then I   
came to a woman from the tribe of Qais who removed the lice from my head.

حَدَّثَنِي بَيَانٌ، حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَيْسٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ طَارِقًا، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى الأَشْعَرِيِّ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ قَدِمْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالْبَطْحَاءِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ أَحَجَجْتَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ كَيْفَ أَهْلَلْتَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ لَبَّيْكَ بِإِهْلاَلٍ كَإِهْلاَلِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ طُفْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ ثُمَّ حِلَّ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَطُفْتُ بِالْبَيْتِ وَبِالصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةِ، وَأَتَيْتُ امْرَأَةً مِنْ قَيْسٍ فَفَلَتْ رَأْسِي‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4397In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 420USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 680   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Hafsa:(the wife of the Prophet) The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered all his wives to finish their Ihram during the year of   
Hajjat-ul-Wada`. On that, I asked the Prophet (ﷺ) "What stops you from finishing your lhram?" He said,   
"I have matted my hair and garlanded my Hadi. So I will not finish my Ihram unless I have   
slaughtered my Hadi."

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ عِيَاضٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ حَفْصَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَمَرَ أَزْوَاجَهُ أَنْ يَحْلِلْنَ عَامَ حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ، فَقَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ فَمَا يَمْنَعُكَ فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ لَبَّدْتُ رَأْسِي وَقَلَّدْتُ هَدْيِي، فَلَسْتُ أَحِلُّ حَتَّى أَنْحَرَ هَدْيِي ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4398In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 421USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 681   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:A woman from the tribe of Khath'am asked for the verdict of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (regarding something)   
during Hajjat-ul-Wada` while Al-Fadl bin `Abbas was the companion-rider behind Allah's Messenger (ﷺ).   
She asked, "Allah's ordained obligation (i.e. compulsory Hajj) enjoined on His slaves has become due   
on my old father who cannot sit firmly on the riding animal. Will it be sufficient if I perform the Hajj   
on his behalf?" He said, "Yes."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، وَقَالَ، مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ حَدَّثَنَا الأَوْزَاعِيُّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً، مِنْ خَثْعَمَ اسْتَفْتَتْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ وَالْفَضْلُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَدِيفُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَتْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ فَرِيضَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَى عِبَادِهِ أَدْرَكَتْ أَبِي شَيْخًا كَبِيرًا لاَ يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يَسْتَوِيَ عَلَى الرَّاحِلَةِ، فَهَلْ يَقْضِي أَنْ أَحُجَّ عَنْهُ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ نَعَمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4399In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 422USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 682   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated (Abdullah) bin `Umar:The Prophet (ﷺ) arrived (at Mecca) in the year of the Conquest (of Mecca) while Usama was riding   
behind him on (his she-camel)'. Al-Qaswa.' Bilal and `Uthman bin Talha were accompanying him.   
When he made his she-camel kneel down near the Ka`ba, he said to `Uthman, "Get us the key (of the   
Ka`ba). He brought the key to him and opened the gate (of the Ka`ba), for him. The Prophet, Usama,   
Bilal and `Uthman (bin Talha) entered the Ka`ba and then closed the gate behind them (from inside).   
The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed there for a long period and then came out. The people rushed to get in, but I went   
in before them and found Bilal standing behind the gate, and I said to him, "Where did the Prophet (ﷺ)   
pray?" He said, "He prayed between those two front pillars." The Ka`ba was built on six pillars,   
arranged in two rows, and he prayed between the two pillars of the front row leaving the gate of the   
Ka`ba at his back and facing (in prayer) the wall which faces one when one enters the Ka`ba. Between   
him and that wall (was the distance of about three cubits). But I forgot to ask Bilal about the number   
of rak`at the Prophet (ﷺ) had prayed. There was a red piece of marble at the place where he (i.e. the   
Prophet) had offered the prayer.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا سُرَيْجُ بْنُ النُّعْمَانِ، حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحٌ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ أَقْبَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَامَ الْفَتْحِ وَهْوَ مُرْدِفٌ أُسَامَةَ عَلَى الْقَصْوَاءِ‏.‏ وَمَعَهُ بِلاَلٌ وَعُثْمَانُ بْنُ طَلْحَةَ حَتَّى أَنَاخَ عِنْدَ الْبَيْتِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِعُثْمَانَ ‏  
"‏ ائْتِنَا بِالْمِفْتَاحِ ‏"‏، فَجَاءَهُ بِالْمِفْتَاحِ فَفَتَحَ لَهُ الْبَابَ، فَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأُسَامَةُ وَبِلاَلٌ وَعُثْمَانُ، ثُمَّ أَغْلَقُوا عَلَيْهِمِ الْبَابَ، فَمَكَثَ نَهَارًا طَوِيلاً ثُمَّ خَرَجَ، وَابْتَدَرَ النَّاسُ الدُّخُولَ، فَسَبَقْتُهُمْ فَوَجَدْتُ بِلاَلاً قَائِمًا مِنْ وَرَاءِ الْبَابِ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ أَيْنَ صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ صَلَّى بَيْنَ ذَيْنِكَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ الْمُقَدَّمَيْنِ‏.‏ وَكَانَ الْبَيْتُ عَلَى سِتَّةِ أَعْمِدَةٍ سَطْرَيْنِ، صَلَّى بَيْنَ الْعَمُودَيْنِ مِنَ السَّطْرِ الْمُقَدَّمِ، وَجَعَلَ باب الْبَيْتِ خَلْفَ ظَهْرِهِ، وَاسْتَقْبَلَ بِوَجْهِهِ الَّذِي يَسْتَقْبِلُكَ حِينَ تَلِجُ الْبَيْتَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْجِدَارِ، قَالَ وَنَسِيتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَهُ كَمْ صَلَّى وَعِنْدَ الْمَكَانِ الَّذِي صَلَّى فِيهِ مَرْمَرَةٌ حَمْرَاءُ‏.‏

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Narrated `Aisha:(the wife of the Prophet) Safiya bin Huyai, the wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) menstruated during Hajjat-ul-   
Wada` The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Is she going to detain us?" I said to him, "She has already come to Mecca   
and performed the Tawaf (ul-ifada) around the Ka`ba, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)." The Prophet (ﷺ) said, " Let her   
then proceed on (to Medina).

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ، زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَخْبَرَتْهُمَا أَنَّ صَفِيَّةَ بِنْتَ حُيَىٍّ زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَاضَتْ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَحَابِسَتُنَا هِيَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ إِنَّهَا قَدْ أَفَاضَتْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَطَافَتْ بِالْبَيْتِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ فَلْتَنْفِرْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4401In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 424USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 684   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:We were talking about Hajjat-ul-Wada`, while the Prophet (ﷺ) was amongst us. We did not know what   
Hajjat-ul-Wada` signified. The Prophet (ﷺ) praised Allah and then mentioned Al-Masih Ad-Dajjal and   
described him extensively, saying, "Allah did not send any prophet but that prophet warned his nation   
of Al-Masih Ad-Dajjal. Noah and the prophets following him warned (their people) of him. He will   
appear amongst you (O Muhammad's followers), and if it happens that some of his qualities may be   
hidden from you, but your Lord's State is clear to you and not hidden from you. The Prophet (ﷺ) said it   
thrice. Verily, your Lord is not blind in one eye, while he (i.e. Ad-Dajjal) is blind in the right eye   
which looks like a grape bulging out (of its cluster). No doubt,! Allah has made your blood and your   
properties sacred to one another like the sanctity of this day of yours, in this town of yours, in this   
month of yours." The Prophet (ﷺ) added: No doubt! Haven't I conveyed Allah's Message to you? " They   
replied, "Yes," The Prophet (ﷺ) said thrice, "O Allah! Be witness for it." The Prophet (ﷺ) added, "Woe to   
you!" (or said), "May Allah be merciful to you! Do not become infidels after me (i.e. my death) by   
cutting the necks (throats) of one another."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عُمَرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، أَنَّ أَبَاهُ، حَدَّثَهُ عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ كُنَّا نَتَحَدَّثُ بِحَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ وَالنَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِنَا، وَلاَ نَدْرِي مَا حَجَّةُ الْوَدَاعِ، فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ الْمَسِيحَ الدَّجَّالَ فَأَطْنَبَ فِي ذِكْرِهِ وَقَالَ ‏"‏ مَا بَعَثَ اللَّهُ مِنْ نَبِيٍّ إِلاَّ أَنْذَرَ أُمَّتَهُ، أَنْذَرَهُ نُوحٌ وَالنَّبِيُّونَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ، وَإِنَّهُ يَخْرُجُ فِيكُمْ، فَمَا خَفِيَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ شَأْنِهِ فَلَيْسَ يَخْفَى عَلَيْكُمْ أَنَّ رَبَّكُمْ لَيْسَ عَلَى مَا يَخْفَى عَلَيْكُمْ ثَلاَثًا، إِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ لَيْسَ بِأَعْوَرَ، وَإِنَّهُ أَعْوَرُ عَيْنِ الْيُمْنَى، كَأَنَّ عَيْنَهُ عِنَبَةٌ طَافِيَةٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ ‏"‏ أَلاَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ، كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا، أَلاَ هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا نَعَمْ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ، ثَلاَثًا، وَيْلَكُمْ، أَوْ وَيْحَكُمُ، انْظُرُوا لاَ تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا، يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4402, 4403In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 425USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 685   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Zaid bin Arqam:The Prophet (ﷺ) fought nineteen Ghazwas and performed only one Hajj after he migrated (to Medina),   
and did not perform another Hajj after it, and that was Hajj-ul-Wada`,' Abu 'Is-haq said, "He   
performed when he was in Mecca."

حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ خَالِدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَرْقَمَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم غَزَا تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ غَزْوَةً، وَأَنَّهُ حَجَّ بَعْدَ مَا هَاجَرَ حَجَّةً وَاحِدَةً لَمْ يَحُجَّ بَعْدَهَا حَجَّةَ الْوَدَاعِ‏.‏ قَالَ أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ وَبِمَكَّةَ أُخْرَى‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4404In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 426USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 686   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Jarir:The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered me during Hajjatul-Wada`. "Ask the people to listen." He then said, "Do not   
become infidels after me by cutting the necks (throats) of one another. "

حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُدْرِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ جَرِيرٍ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ لِجَرِيرٍ ‏"‏ اسْتَنْصِتِ النَّاسَ ‏"‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي كُفَّارًا، يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4405In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 427USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 687   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Bakra:The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Time has taken its original shape which it had when Allah created the Heavens and   
the Earth. The year is of twelve months, four of which are sacred, and out of these (four) three are in   
succession, i.e. Dhul-Qa'da, Dhul-Hijja and Al-Muharram, and the fourth is Rajab which is named   
after the Mudar tribe, between (the month of) Jumaida (ath-thania) and Sha'ban." Then the Prophet (ﷺ)   
asked, "Which is this month?" We said, "Allah and His Apostle know better." On that the Prophet (ﷺ)   
kept quiet so long that we thought that he might name it with another name. Then the Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
"Isn't it the month of Dhul-Hijja?" We replied, "Yes." Then he said, "Which town is this?" "We   
replied, "Allah and His Apostle know better." On that he kept quiet so long that we thought that he   
might name it with another name. Then he said, "Isn't it the town of Mecca?" We replied, "Yes, "   
Then he said, "Which day is today?" We replied, "Allah and His Apostle know better." He kept quiet   
so long that we thought that he might name it with another name. Then he said, "Isn't it the day of An-   
Nahr (i.e. sacrifice)?" We replied, "Yes." He said, "So your blood, your properties, (The sub-narrator   
Muhammad said, 'I think the Prophet (ﷺ) also said: And your honor..) are sacred to one another like the   
sanctity of this day of yours, in this city of yours, in this month of yours; and surely, you will meet   
your Lord, and He will ask you about your deeds. Beware! Do not become infidels after me, cutting   
the throats of one another. It is incumbent on those who are present to convey this message (of mine)   
to those who are absent. May be that some of those to whom it will be conveyed will understand it   
better than those who have actually heard it." (The sub-narrator, Muhammad, on remembering that   
narration, used to say, "Muhammad spoke the truth!") He (i.e. Prophet) then added twice, "No doubt!   
Haven't I conveyed (Allah's Message) to you?"

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ ‏"‏ الزَّمَانُ قَدِ اسْتَدَارَ كَهَيْئَةِ يَوْمَ خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالأَرْضَ، السَّنَةُ اثْنَا عَشَرَ شَهْرًا مِنْهَا أَرْبَعَةٌ حُرُمٌ ثَلاَثَةٌ مُتَوَالِيَاتٌ ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ وَذُو الْحِجَّةِ وَالْمُحَرَّمُ، وَرَجَبُ مُضَرَ الَّذِي بَيْنَ جُمَادَى وَشَعْبَانَ، أَىُّ شَهْرٍ هَذَا ‏"‏ قُلْنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ‏.‏ فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيُسَمِّيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَلَيْسَ ذُو الْحِجَّةِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْنَا بَلَى‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَأَىُّ بَلَدٍ هَذَا ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيُسَمِّيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَلَيْسَ الْبَلْدَةَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْنَا بَلَى‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَأَىُّ يَوْمٍ هَذَا ‏"‏ قُلْنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَسَكَتَ حَتَّى ظَنَنَّا أَنَّهُ سَيُسَمِّيهِ بِغَيْرِ اسْمِهِ‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَلَيْسَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْنَا بَلَى‏.‏ قَالَ ‏"‏ فَإِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ ـ قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ وَأَعْرَاضَكُمْ ـ عَلَيْكُمْ حَرَامٌ كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا، فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا وَسَتَلْقَوْنَ رَبَّكُمْ، فَسَيَسْأَلُكُمْ عَنْ أَعْمَالِكُمْ، أَلاَ فَلاَ تَرْجِعُوا بَعْدِي ضُلاَّلاً، يَضْرِبُ بَعْضُكُمْ رِقَابَ بَعْضٍ، أَلاَ لِيُبَلِّغِ الشَّاهِدُ الْغَائِبَ، فَلَعَلَّ بَعْضَ مَنْ يُبَلَّغُهُ أَنْ يَكُونَ أَوْعَى لَهُ مِنْ بَعْضِ مَنْ سَمِعَهُ ـ فَكَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ إِذَا ذَكَرَهُ يَقُولُ صَدَقَ مُحَمَّدٌ صلى الله عليه وسلم ثُمَّ قَالَ ـ أَلاَ هَلْ بَلَّغْتُ‏.‏ مَرَّتَيْنِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4406In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 428USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 688   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Tariq bin Shibab:Some Jews said, "Had this Verse been revealed to us, we would have taken that day as `Id (festival)."   
`Umar said, "What Verse?" They said:-- "This day I have Perfected your religion for you, Completed   
My Favor upon you And have chosen for you Islam as your religion" (5.3) `Umar said, "I know the   
place where it was revealed; It was revealed while Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was staying at `Arafat."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ الثَّوْرِيُّ، عَنْ قَيْسِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنْ طَارِقِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ، أَنَّ أُنَاسًا، مِنَ الْيَهُودِ قَالُوا لَوْ نَزَلَتْ هَذِهِ الآيَةُ فِينَا لاَتَّخَذْنَا ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ عِيدًا‏.‏ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ أَيَّةُ آيَةٍ فَقَالُوا ‏{‏الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي‏}‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ إِنِّي لأَعْلَمُ أَىَّ مَكَانٍ أُنْزِلَتْ، أُنْزِلَتْ وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَاقِفٌ بِعَرَفَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4407In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 429USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 689   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:We set out with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), and some of us assumed the lhram for `Umra, some assumed it for   
Hajj, and some assumed it for both Hajj and `Umra. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) assumed the Ihram for Hajj. So   
those who had assumed the Ihram for Hajj or for both Hajj and `Umra, did not finish their Ihram till   
the day of An-Nahr (i.e. slaughter of sacrifices).  
  
  
Malik also narrated as above, saying, "(We set out) with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in Hajjat-ul-Wada`...)"  
  
This hadith also reaches us through another chain.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الأَسْوَدِ، مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ نَوْفَلٍ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِعُمْرَةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِحَجَّةٍ، وَمِنَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِحَجٍّ وَعُمْرَةٍ، وَأَهَلَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالْحَجِّ، فَأَمَّا مَنْ أَهَلَّ بِالْحَجِّ أَوْ جَمَعَ الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ فَلَمْ يَحِلُّوا حَتَّى يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ‏.‏ حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ وَقَالَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ‏.‏ حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ مِثْلَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4408In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 430USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 690   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`d:The Prophet (ﷺ) visited me during Hajjat ul-Wada` while I was suffering from a disease which brought   
me to the verge of death. I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! My ailment has reached such a (bad) state as you   
see, and I have much wealth, but I have no-one to inherit from me except my only daughter. Shall I   
give 2/3 of my property as alms (in charity)?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "No," I said, "Shall I give half of my   
property as alms?" He said, "No." I said, "(Shall I give) 1/3 of it? " He replied, " 1/3, and even 1/3 is   
too much. It is better for you to leave your inheritors wealthy rather than to leave them poor, begging   
people (for their sustenance); and whatever you spend for Allah's Sake, you will get reward for it even   
for the morsel of food which you put in your wives mouth." I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Should I   
remain (in Mecca) behind my companions (who are going with you to Medina)?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
"If you remain behind, any good deed which you will do for Allah's Sake, will upgrade and elevate   
you. May be you will live longer so that some people may benefit by you and some other (i.e. infidels)   
may get harmed by you." The Prophet (ﷺ) then added, "O Allah! Complete the Migration of my   
companions and do not turn them on their heels. But the poor Sa`d bin Khaula (not the above   
mentioned Sa`d) (died in Mecca) ." Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) pitied Sa`d for he died in Mecca.

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ ـ هُوَ ابْنُ سَعْدٍ ـ حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ عَادَنِي النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ مِنْ وَجَعٍ، أَشْفَيْتُ مِنْهُ عَلَى الْمَوْتِ، فَقُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ بَلَغَ بِي مِنَ الْوَجَعِ مَا تَرَى، وَأَنَا ذُو مَالٍ وَلاَ يَرِثُنِي إِلاَّ ابْنَةٌ لِي وَاحِدَةٌ أَفَأَتَصَدَّقُ بِثُلُثَىْ مَالِي قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ أَفَأَتَصَدَّقُ بِشَطْرِهِ قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ فَالثُّلُثِ قَالَ ‏"‏ وَالثُّلُثُ كَثِيرٌ، إِنَّكَ أَنْ تَذَرَ وَرَثَتَكَ أَغْنِيَاءَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ تَذَرَهُمْ عَالَةً يَتَكَفَّفُونَ النَّاسَ، وَلَسْتَ تُنْفِقُ نَفَقَةً تَبْتَغِي بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ إِلاَّ أُجِرْتَ بِهَا، حَتَّى اللُّقْمَةَ تَجْعَلُهَا فِي فِي امْرَأَتِكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ آأُخَلَّفُ بَعْدَ أَصْحَابِي قَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّكَ لَنْ تُخَلَّفَ فَتَعْمَلَ عَمَلاً تَبْتَغِي بِهِ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ إِلاَّ ازْدَدْتَ بِهِ دَرَجَةً وَرِفْعَةً، وَلَعَلَّكَ تُخَلَّفُ حَتَّى يَنْتَفِعَ بِكَ أَقْوَامٌ وَيُضَرَّ بِكَ آخَرُونَ، اللَّهُمَّ أَمْضِ لأَصْحَابِي هِجْرَتَهُمْ، وَلاَ تَرُدَّهُمْ عَلَى أَعْقَابِهِمْ‏.‏ لَكِنِ الْبَائِسُ سَعْدُ ابْنُ خَوْلَةَ رَثَى لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ تُوُفِّيَ بِمَكَّةَ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4409In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 431USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 693   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:The Prophet (ﷺ) got his head shaved during Hajjat-ul-Wada`.'

حَدَّثَنِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو ضَمْرَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَخْبَرَهُمْ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَلَقَ رَأْسَهُ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4410In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 432USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 694   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:During Hajjat-ul-Wada`, the Prophet (ﷺ) and some of his companions got their heads shaved while some   
of his companions got their head-hair cut short.

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، أَخْبَرَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَخْبَرَهُ ابْنُ عُمَرَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَلَقَ فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ وَأُنَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ وَقَصَّرَ بَعْضُهُمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4411In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 433USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 695   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin `Abbas:That he came riding a donkey when Allah 's Apostle was standing at Mina during Hajjat-ul-Wada`,   
leading the people in prayer. The donkey passed in front of a part of the row (of the people offering   
the prayer). Then he dismounted from it and took his position in the row with the people.

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ،‏.‏ وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ، أَقْبَلَ يَسِيرُ عَلَى حِمَارٍ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَائِمٌ بِمِنًى فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ يُصَلِّي بِالنَّاسِ، فَسَارَ الْحِمَارُ بَيْنَ يَدَىْ بَعْضِ الصَّفِّ، ثُمَّ نَزَلَ عَنْهُ، فَصَفَّ مَعَ النَّاسِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4412In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 434USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 696   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Hisham's father:In my presence, Usama was asked about the speed of the Prophet (ﷺ) during his Hajj. He replied, "It was   
Al-`Anaq (i.e. moderate easy speed) and if he encountered an open space, he used to increase his   
speed."

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ هِشَامٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي قَالَ، سُئِلَ أُسَامَةُ وَأَنَا شَاهِدٌ، عَنْ سَيْرِ النَّبِيِّ، صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي حَجَّتِهِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ الْعَنَقَ، فَإِذَا وَجَدَ فَجْوَةً نَصَّ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4413In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 435USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 697   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Yazid Al-Khatmi:That Abu Aiyub informed him that he offered the Maghrib and `Isha' prayers together with the   
Prophet during Hajjat-ul-Wada`.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَدِيِّ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ الْخَطْمِيِّ، أَنَّ أَبَا أَيُّوبَ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ، صَلَّى مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي حَجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ جَمِيعًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4414In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 436USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 698   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Musa:My Companions sent me to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to ask him for some animals to ride on as they were   
accompanying him in the army of Al-Usra, and that was the Ghazwa (Battle) of Tabuk, I said, "O   
Allah's Prophet! My companions have sent me to you to provide them with means of transportation."   
He said, "By Allah! I will not make you ride anything." It happened that when I reached him, he was   
in an angry mood, and I didn't notice it. So I returned in a sad mood because of the refusal the Prophet (ﷺ)   
and for the fear that the Prophet (ﷺ) might have become 'angry with me. So I returned to my companions   
and informed them of what the Prophet (ﷺ) had said. Only a short while had passed when I heard Bilal   
calling, "O `Abdullah bin Qais!" I replied to his call. Bilal said, "Respond to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) who is   
calling you." When I went to him (i.e. the Prophet), he said, "Take these two camels tied together and   
also these two camels tied together,"' referring to six camels he had brought them from Sa`d at that   
time. The Prophet (ﷺ) added, "Take them to your companions and say, 'Allah (or Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ) allows   
you to ride on these,' so ride on them." So I took those camels to them and said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) allows   
you to ride on these (camels) but by Allah, I will not leave you till some of you proceed with me to   
somebody who heard the statement of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). Do not think that I narrate to you a thing which   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) has not said." They said to me, "We consider you truthful, and we will do what you   
like." The sub-narrator added: So Abu Musa proceeded along with some of them till they came to   
those who have heard the statement of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) wherein he denied them (some animals to ride   
on) and (his statement) whereby he gave them the same. So these people told them the same   
information as Abu Musa had told them.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلاَءِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ أَرْسَلَنِي أَصْحَابِي إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَسْأَلُهُ الْحُمْلاَنَ لَهُمْ، إِذْ هُمْ مَعَهُ فِي جَيْشِ الْعُسْرَةِ وَهْىَ غَزْوَةُ تَبُوكَ فَقُلْتُ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ أَصْحَابِي أَرْسَلُونِي إِلَيْكَ لِتَحْمِلَهُمْ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَى شَىْءٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَوَافَقْتُهُ، وَهْوَ غَضْبَانُ وَلاَ أَشْعُرُ، وَرَجَعْتُ حَزِينًا مِنْ مَنْعِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، وَمِنْ مَخَافَةِ أَنْ يَكُونَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَجَدَ فِي نَفْسِهِ عَلَىَّ، فَرَجَعْتُ إِلَى أَصْحَابِي فَأَخْبَرْتُهُمُ الَّذِي قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، فَلَمْ أَلْبَثْ إِلاَّ سُوَيْعَةً إِذْ سَمِعْتُ بِلاَلاً يُنَادِي أَىْ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ قَيْسٍ‏.‏ فَأَجَبْتُهُ، فَقَالَ أَجِبْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَدْعُوكَ، فَلَمَّا أَتَيْتُهُ، قَالَ ‏"‏ خُذْ هَذَيْنِ الْقَرِينَيْنِ ـ وَهَذَيْنِ الْقَرِينَيْنِ لِسِتَّةِ أَبْعِرَةٍ ابْتَاعَهُنَّ حِينَئِذٍ مِنْ سَعْدٍ ـ فَانْطَلِقْ بِهِنَّ إِلَى أَصْحَابِكَ فَقُلْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ ـ أَوْ قَالَ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ـ يَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَى هَؤُلاَءِ فَارْكَبُوهُنَّ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقْتُ إِلَيْهِمْ بِهِنَّ، فَقُلْتُ إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَى هَؤُلاَءِ وَلَكِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَدَعُكُمْ حَتَّى يَنْطَلِقَ مَعِي بَعْضُكُمْ إِلَى مَنْ سَمِعَ مَقَالَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لاَ تَظُنُّوا أَنِّي حَدَّثْتُكُمْ شَيْئًا لَمْ يَقُلْهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالُوا لِي إِنَّكَ عِنْدَنَا لَمُصَدَّقٌ، وَلَنَفْعَلَنَّ مَا أَحْبَبْتَ‏.‏ فَانْطَلَقَ أَبُو مُوسَى بِنَفَرٍ مِنْهُمْ حَتَّى أَتَوُا الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا قَوْلَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَنْعَهُ إِيَّاهُمْ، ثُمَّ إِعْطَاءَهُمْ بَعْدُ، فَحَدَّثُوهُمْ بِمِثْلِ مَا حَدَّثَهُمْ بِهِ أَبُو مُوسَى‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4415In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 437USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 699   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Sa`d:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) set out for Tabuk. appointing `Ali as his deputy (in Medina). `Ali said, "Do you want   
to leave me with the children and women?" The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Will you not be pleased that you will   
be to me like Aaron to Moses? But there will be no prophet after me."

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنِ الْحَكَمِ، عَنْ مُصْعَبِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَرَجَ إِلَى تَبُوكَ، وَاسْتَخْلَفَ عَلِيًّا فَقَالَ أَتُخَلِّفُنِي فِي الصِّبْيَانِ وَالنِّسَاءِ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ أَلاَ تَرْضَى أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنِّي بِمَنْزِلَةِ هَارُونَ مِنْ مُوسَى إِلاَّ أَنَّهُ لَيْسَ نَبِيٌّ بَعْدِي ‏"‏‏.‏ وَقَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنِ الْحَكَمِ سَمِعْتُ مُصْعَبًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4416In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 438USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 700   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Safwan bin Ya`la bin Umaiya:that his father said, "I participated in Al-Usra (i.e. Tabuk) along with the Prophet." Ya`la added, "(My   
participation in) that Ghazwa was the best of my deeds to me." Ya`la said, "I had a laborer who   
quarrelled with somebody, and one of the two bit the hand of the other (`Ata', the sub-narrator, said,   
"Safwan told me who bit whom but I forgot it"), and the one who was bitten, pulled his hand out of   
the mouth of the biter, so one of the incisors of the biter was broken. So we came to the Prophet (ﷺ) and   
he considered the biter's claim as invalid (i.e. the biter did not get a recompense for his broken   
incisor). The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Should he leave his hand in your mouth so that you might snap it as if it   
were in the mouth of a male camel to snap it?"

حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَطَاءً، يُخْبِرُ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي صَفْوَانُ بْنُ يَعْلَى بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْعُسْرَةَ قَالَ كَانَ يَعْلَى يَقُولُ تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةُ أَوْثَقُ أَعْمَالِي عِنْدِي‏.‏ قَالَ عَطَاءٌ فَقَالَ صَفْوَانُ قَالَ يَعْلَى فَكَانَ لِي أَجِيرٌ فَقَاتَلَ إِنْسَانًا فَعَضَّ أَحَدُهُمَا يَدَ الآخَرِ، قَالَ عَطَاءٌ فَلَقَدْ أَخْبَرَنِي صَفْوَانُ أَيُّهُمَا عَضَّ الآخَرَ فَنَسِيتُهُ، قَالَ فَانْتَزَعَ الْمَعْضُوضُ يَدَهُ مِنْ فِي الْعَاضِّ، فَانْتَزَعَ إِحْدَى ثَنِيَّتَيْهِ، فَأَتَيَا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَهْدَرَ ثَنِيَّتَهُ‏.‏ قَالَ عَطَاءٌ وَحَسِبْتُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ أَفَيَدَعُ يَدَهُ فِي فِيكَ تَقْضَمُهَا، كَأَنَّهَا فِي فِي فَحْلٍ يَقْضَمُهَا ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4417In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 439USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 701   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin Ka`b bin Malik:Who, from among Ka`b's sons, was the guide of Ka`b when he became blind: I heard Ka`b bin Malik   
narrating the story of (the Ghazwa of) Tabuk in which he failed to take part. Ka`b said, "I did not   
remain behind Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in any Ghazwa that he fought except the Ghazwa of Tabuk, and I failed   
to take part in the Ghazwa of Badr, but Allah did not admonish anyone who had not participated in it,   
for in fact, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had gone out in search of the caravan of Quraish till Allah made them (i.e.   
the Muslims) and their enemy meet without any appointment. I witnessed the night of Al-`Aqaba   
(pledge) with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) when we pledged for Islam, and I would not exchange it for the Badr   
battle although the Badr battle is more popular amongst the people than it (i.e. Al-`Aqaba pledge). As   
for my news (in this battle of Tabuk), I had never been stronger or wealthier than I was when I   
remained behind the Prophet (ﷺ) in that Ghazwa.   
By Allah, never had I two she-camels before, but I had then at the time of this Ghazwa. Whenever   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) wanted to make a Ghazwa, he used to hide his intention by apparently referring to   
different Ghazwa till it was the time of that Ghazwa (of Tabuk) which Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) fought in   
severe heat, facing, a long journey, desert, and the great number of enemy. So the Prophet (ﷺ) announced   
to the Muslims clearly (their destination) so that they might get prepared for their Ghazwa. So he   
informed them clearly of the destination he was going to. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was accompanied by a large   
number of Muslims who could not be listed in a book namely, a register." Ka`b added, "Any man who   
intended to be absent would think that the matter would remain hidden unless Allah revealed it   
through Divine Revelation. So Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) fought that Ghazwa at the time when the fruits had   
ripened and the shade looked pleasant. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and his companions prepared for the battle and   
I started to go out in order to get myself ready along with them, but I returned without doing anything.   
I would say to myself, 'I can do that.' So I kept on delaying it every now and then till the people got   
ready and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and the Muslims along with him departed, and I had not prepared anything   
for my departure, and I said, I will prepare myself (for departure) one or two days after him, and then   
join them.' In the morning following their departure, I went out to get myself ready but returned   
having done nothing. Then again in the next morning, I went out to get ready but returned without   
doing anything.   
Such was the case with me till they hurried away and the battle was missed (by me). Even then I   
intended to depart to take them over. I wish I had done so! But it was not in my luck. So, after the   
departure of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), whenever I went out and walked amongst the people (i.e, the remaining   
persons), it grieved me that I could see none around me, but one accused of hypocrisy or one of those   
weak men whom Allah had excused. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) did not remember me till he reached Tabuk.   
So while he was sitting amongst the people in Tabuk, he said, 'What did Ka`b do?' A man from Banu   
Salama said, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! He has been stopped by his two Burdas (i.e. garments) and his   
looking at his own flanks with pride.' Then Mu`adh bin Jabal said, 'What a bad thing you have said!   
By Allah! O Allahs Apostle! We know nothing about him but good.' Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) kept silent." Ka`b   
bin Malik added, "When I heard that he (i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ) ) was on his way back to Medina. I got   
dipped in my concern, and began to think of false excuses, saying to myself, 'How can I avoid his   
anger tomorrow?' And I took the advice of wise member of my family in this matter.   
When it was said that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), had come near all the evil false excuses abandoned from my   
mind and I knew well that I could never come out of this problem by forging a false statement. Then I   
decided firmly to speak the truth. So Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) arrived in the morning, and whenever he returned   
from a journey., he used to visit the Mosque first of all and offer a two-rak`at prayer therein and then   
sit for the people. So when he had done all that (this time), those who had failed to join the battle (of   
Tabuk) came and started offering (false) excuses and taking oaths before him. They were something   
over eighty men; Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) accepted the excuses they had expressed, took their pledge of   
allegiance asked for Allah's Forgiveness for them, and left the secrets of their hearts for Allah to   
judge.   
Then I came to him, and when I greeted him, he smiled a smile of an angry person and then said,   
'Come on.' So I came walking till I sat before him. He said to me, 'What stopped you from joining us.   
Had you not purchased an animal For carrying you?' I answered, "Yes, O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! But by   
Allah, if I were sitting before any person from among the people of the world other than you, I would   
have avoided his anger with an excuse.   
By Allah, I have been bestowed with the power of speaking fluently and eloquently, but by Allah, I   
knew well that if today I tell you a lie to seek your favor, Allah would surely make you angry with me   
in the near future, but if I tell you the truth, though you will get angry because of it, I hope for Allah's   
Forgiveness. Really, by Allah, there was no excuse for me. By Allah, I had never been stronger or   
wealthier than I was when I remained behind you.' Then Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, 'As regards this man, he   
has surely told the truth. So get up till Allah decides your case.' I got up, and many men of Banu   
Salama followed me and said to me. 'By Allah, we never witnessed you doing any sin before this.   
Surely, you failed to offer excuse to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as the others who did not join him, have offered.   
The prayer of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to Allah to forgive you would have been sufficient for you.' By Allah,   
they continued blaming me so much that I intended to return (to the Prophet) and accuse myself of   
having told a lie, but I said to them, 'Is there anybody else who has met the same fate as I have?' They   
replied, 'Yes, there are two men who have said the same thing as you have, and to both of them was   
given the same order as given to you.' I said, 'Who are they?' They replied, Murara bin Ar-Rabi Al-   
Amri and Hilal bin Umaiya Al-Waqifi.' By that they mentioned to me two pious men who had   
attended the Ghazwa (Battle) of Badr, and in whom there was an example for me. So I did not change   
my mind when they mentioned them to me. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) forbade all the Muslims to talk to us, the   
three aforesaid persons out of all those who had remained behind in that Ghazwa. So we kept away   
from the people and they changed their attitude towards us till the very land (where I lived) appeared   
strange to me as if I did not know it.   
We remained in that condition for fifty nights. As regards my two fellows, they remained in their   
houses and kept on weeping, but I was the youngest of them and the firmest of them, so I used to go   
out and witness the prayers along with the Muslims and roam about in the markets, but none would   
talk to me, and I would come to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and greet him while he was sitting In his gathering   
after the prayer, and I would wonder whether the Prophet (ﷺ) did move his lips in return to my greetings   
or not. Then I would offer my prayer near to him and look at him stealthily. When I was busy with my   
prayer, he would turn his face towards me, but when I turned my face to him, he would turn his face   
away from me. When this harsh attitude of the people lasted long, I walked till I scaled the wall of the   
garden of Abu Qatada who was my cousin and dearest person to me, and I offered my greetings to   
him. By Allah, he did not return my greetings. I said, 'O Abu Qatada! I beseech you by Allah! Do you   
know that I love Allah and His Apostle?' He kept quiet. I asked him again, beseeching him by Allah,   
but he remained silent. Then I asked him again in the Name of Allah. He said, "Allah and His Apostle   
know it better.' Thereupon my eyes flowed with tears and I returned and jumped over the wall." Ka`b   
added, "While I was walking in the market of Medina, suddenly I saw a Nabati (i.e. a Christian   
farmer) from the Nabatis of Sham who came to sell his grains in Medina, saying, 'Who will lead me to   
Ka`b bin Malik?' The people began to point (me) out for him till he came to me and handed me a letter   
from the king of Ghassan in which the following was written:   
"To proceed, I have been informed that your friend (i.e. the Prophet (ﷺ) ) has treated you harshly.   
Anyhow, Allah does not let you live at a place where you feel inferior and your right is lost. So join   
us, and we will console you."   
When I read it, I said to myself, 'This is also a sort of a test.' Then I took the letter to the oven and   
made a fire therein by burning it. When forty out of the fifty nights elapsed, behold ! There came to   
me the messenger of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and said, 'Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) orders you to keep away from your   
wife,' I said, 'Should I divorce her; or else! what should I do?' He said, 'No, only keep aloof from her   
and do not cohabit her.' The Prophet (ﷺ) sent the same message to my two fellows. Then I said to my   
wife. 'Go to your parents and remain with them till Allah gives His Verdict in this matter." Ka`b   
added, "The wife of Hilal bin Umaiya came to Apostle and said, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Hilal bin Umaiya   
is a helpless old man who has no servant to attend on him. Do you dislike that I should serve him? '   
He said, 'No (you can serve him) but he should not come near you.' She said, 'By Allah, he has no   
desire for anything. By, Allah, he has never ceased weeping till his case began till this day of his.'   
(continued...)   
(continuing... 1): -5.702:... ...   
On that, some of my family members said to me, 'Will you also ask Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to permit your   
wife (to serve you) as he has permitted the wife of Hilal bin Umaiya to serve him?' I said, 'By Allah, I   
will not ask the permission of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) regarding her, for I do not know What Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
would say if I asked him to permit her (to serve me) while I am a young man.' Then I remained in that   
state for ten more nights after that till the period of fifty nights was completed starting from the time   
when Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) prohibited the people from talking to us. When I had offered the Fajr prayer on   
the 50th morning on the roof of one of our houses and while I was sitting in the condition which Allah   
described (in the Qur'an) i.e. my very soul seemed straitened to me and even the earth seemed narrow   
to me for all its spaciousness, there I heard the voice of one who had ascended the mountain of Sala'   
calling with his loudest voice, 'O Ka`b bin Malik! Be happy (by receiving good tidings).' I fell down   
in prostration before Allah, realizing that relief has come. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) had announced the   
acceptance of our repentance by Allah when he had offered the Fajr prayer. The people then went out   
to congratulate us. Some bringers of good tidings went out to my two fellows, and a horseman came to   
me in haste, and a man of Banu Aslam came running and ascended the mountain and his voice was   
swifter than the horse. When he (i.e. the man) whose voice I had heard, came to me conveying the   
good tidings, I took off my garments and dressed him with them; and by Allah, I owned no other   
garments than them on that day. Then I borrowed two garments and wore them and went to Allah's   
Apostle.   
The people started receiving me in batches, congratulating me on Allah's Acceptance of my   
repentance, saying, 'We congratulate you on Allah's Acceptance of your repentance." Ka`b further   
said, "When I entered the Mosque. I saw Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sitting with the people around him. Talha bin   
Ubaidullah swiftly came to me, shook hands with me and congratulated me. By Allah, none of the   
Muhajirin (i.e. Emigrants) got up for me except him (i.e. Talha), and I will never forget this for   
Talha." Ka`b added, "When I greeted Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) he, his face being bright with joy, said "Be   
happy with the best day that you have got ever since your mother delivered you." Ka`b added, "I said   
to the Prophet (ﷺ) 'Is this forgiveness from you or from Allah?' He said, 'No, it is from Allah.' Whenever   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) became happy, his face would shine as if it were a piece of moon, and we all knew   
that characteristic of him. When I sat before him, I said, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Because of the acceptance   
of my repentance I will give up all my wealth as alms for the Sake of Allah and His Apostle. Allah's   
Apostle said, 'Keep some of your wealth, as it will be better for you.' I said, 'So I will keep my share   
from Khaibar with me,' and added, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! Allah has saved me for telling the truth; so it is   
a part of my repentance not to tell but the truth as long as I am alive. By Allah, I do not know anyone   
of the Muslims whom Allah has helped fortelling the truth more than me. Since I have mentioned that   
truth to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) till today, I have never intended to tell a lie. I hope that Allah will also save   
me (from telling lies) the rest of my life. So Allah revealed to His Apostle the Verse:--   
"Verily, Allah has forgiven the Prophet, the Muhajirin (i.e. Emigrants (up to His Saying) And be with   
those who are true (in word and deed)." (9.117-119)   
By Allah, Allah has never bestowed upon me, apart from His guiding me to Islam, a Greater blessing   
than the fact that I did not tell a lie to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) which would have caused me to perish as those   
who have told a lie perished, for Allah described those who told lies with the worst description He   
ever attributed to anybody else. Allah said:-- "They (i.e. the hypocrites) will swear by Allah to you   
when you return to them (up to His Saying) Certainly Allah is not pleased with the rebellious people--   
" (9.95-96) Ka`b added, "We, the three persons, differed altogether from those whose excuses Allah's   
Apostle accepted when they swore to him. He took their pledge of allegiance and asked Allah to   
forgive them, but Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) left our case pending till Allah gave His Judgment about it. As for   
that Allah said):-- And to the three (He did for give also) who remained behind." (9.118)   
What Allah said (in this Verse) does not indicate our failure to take part in the Ghazwa, but it refers to   
the deferment of making a decision by the Prophet (ﷺ) about our case in contrast to the case of those who   
had taken an oath before him and he excused them by accepting their excuses.

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ وَكَانَ قَائِدَ كَعْبٍ مِنْ بَنِيهِ حِينَ عَمِيَ ـ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، يُحَدِّثُ حِينَ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْ قِصَّةِ، تَبُوكَ قَالَ كَعْبٌ لَمْ أَتَخَلَّفْ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي غَزْوَةٍ غَزَاهَا إِلاَّ فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ، غَيْرَ أَنِّي كُنْتُ تَخَلَّفْتُ فِي غَزْوَةِ بَدْرٍ، وَلَمْ يُعَاتِبْ أَحَدًا تَخَلَّفَ، عَنْهَا إِنَّمَا خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُرِيدُ عِيرَ قُرَيْشٍ، حَتَّى جَمَعَ اللَّهُ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ عَدُوِّهِمْ عَلَى غَيْرِ مِيعَادٍ وَلَقَدْ شَهِدْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَيْلَةَ الْعَقَبَةِ حِينَ تَوَاثَقْنَا عَلَى الإِسْلاَمِ، وَمَا أُحِبُّ أَنَّ لِي بِهَا مَشْهَدَ بَدْرٍ، وَإِنْ كَانَتْ بَدْرٌ أَذْكَرَ فِي النَّاسِ مِنْهَا، كَانَ مِنْ خَبَرِي أَنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ قَطُّ أَقْوَى وَلاَ أَيْسَرَ حِينَ تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْهُ فِي تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةِ، وَاللَّهِ مَا اجْتَمَعَتْ عِنْدِي قَبْلَهُ رَاحِلَتَانِ قَطُّ حَتَّى جَمَعْتُهُمَا فِي تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةِ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُرِيدُ غَزْوَةً إِلاَّ وَرَّى بِغَيْرِهَا، حَتَّى كَانَتْ تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةُ، غَزَاهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي حَرٍّ شَدِيدٍ، وَاسْتَقْبَلَ سَفَرًا بَعِيدًا وَمَفَازًا وَعَدُوًّا كَثِيرًا، فَجَلَّى لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ أَمْرَهُمْ لِيَتَأَهَّبُوا أُهْبَةَ غَزْوِهِمْ، فَأَخْبَرَهُمْ بِوَجْهِهِ الَّذِي يُرِيدُ، وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَثِيرٌ، وَلاَ يَجْمَعُهُمْ كِتَابٌ حَافِظٌ ـ يُرِيدُ الدِّيوَانَ ـ قَالَ كَعْبٌ فَمَا رَجُلٌ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَتَغَيَّبَ إِلاَّ ظَنَّ أَنْ سَيَخْفَى لَهُ مَا لَمْ يَنْزِلْ فِيهِ وَحْىُ اللَّهِ، وَغَزَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تِلْكَ الْغَزْوَةَ حِينَ طَابَتِ الثِّمَارُ وَالظِّلاَلُ، وَتَجَهَّزَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَهُ، فَطَفِقْتُ أَغْدُو لِكَىْ أَتَجَهَّزَ مَعَهُمْ فَأَرْجِعُ وَلَمْ أَقْضِ شَيْئًا، فَأَقُولُ فِي نَفْسِي أَنَا قَادِرٌ عَلَيْهِ‏.‏ فَلَمْ يَزَلْ يَتَمَادَى بِي حَتَّى اشْتَدَّ بِالنَّاسِ الْجِدُّ، فَأَصْبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَالْمُسْلِمُونَ مَعَهُ وَلَمْ أَقْضِ مِنْ جَهَازِي شَيْئًا، فَقُلْتُ أَتَجَهَّزُ بَعْدَهُ بِيَوْمٍ أَوْ يَوْمَيْنِ ثُمَّ أَلْحَقُهُمْ، فَغَدَوْتُ بَعْدَ أَنْ فَصَلُوا لأَتَجَهَّزَ، فَرَجَعْتُ وَلَمْ أَقْضِ شَيْئًا، ثُمَّ غَدَوْتُ ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ وَلَمْ أَقْضِ شَيْئًا، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ بِي حَتَّى أَسْرَعُوا وَتَفَارَطَ الْغَزْوُ، وَهَمَمْتُ أَنْ أَرْتَحِلَ فَأُدْرِكَهُمْ، وَلَيْتَنِي فَعَلْتُ، فَلَمْ يُقَدَّرْ لِي ذَلِكَ، فَكُنْتُ إِذَا خَرَجْتُ فِي النَّاسِ بَعْدَ خُرُوجِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَطُفْتُ فِيهِمْ، أَحْزَنَنِي أَنِّي لاَ أَرَى إِلاَّ رَجُلاً مَغْمُوصًا عَلَيْهِ النِّفَاقُ أَوْ رَجُلاً مِمَّنْ عَذَرَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الضُّعَفَاءِ، وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَتَّى بَلَغَ تَبُوكَ، فَقَالَ وَهْوَ جَالِسٌ فِي الْقَوْمِ بِتَبُوكَ ‏"‏ مَا فَعَلَ كَعْبٌ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي سَلِمَةَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، حَبَسَهُ بُرْدَاهُ وَنَظَرُهُ فِي عِطْفِهِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ مُعَاذُ بْنُ جَبَلٍ بِئْسَ مَا قُلْتَ، وَاللَّهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا عَلِمْنَا عَلَيْهِ إِلاَّ خَيْرًا‏.‏ فَسَكَتَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ قَالَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ فَلَمَّا بَلَغَنِي أَنَّهُ تَوَجَّهَ قَافِلاً حَضَرَنِي هَمِّي، وَطَفِقْتُ أَتَذَكَّرُ الْكَذِبَ وَأَقُولُ بِمَاذَا أَخْرُجُ مِنْ سَخَطِهِ غَدًا وَاسْتَعَنْتُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ بِكُلِّ ذِي رَأْىٍ مِنْ أَهْلِي، فَلَمَّا قِيلَ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ أَظَلَّ قَادِمًا زَاحَ عَنِّي الْبَاطِلُ، وَعَرَفْتُ أَنِّي لَنْ أَخْرُجَ مِنْهُ أَبَدًا بِشَىْءٍ فِيهِ كَذِبٌ، فَأَجْمَعْتُ صِدْقَهُ، وَأَصْبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَادِمًا، وَكَانَ إِذَا قَدِمَ مِنْ سَفَرٍ بَدَأَ بِالْمَسْجِدِ فَيَرْكَعُ فِيهِ رَكْعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ جَلَسَ لِلنَّاسِ، فَلَمَّا فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ جَاءَهُ الْمُخَلَّفُونَ، فَطَفِقُوا يَعْتَذِرُونَ إِلَيْهِ، وَيَحْلِفُونَ لَهُ، وَكَانُوا بِضْعَةً وَثَمَانِينَ رَجُلاً فَقَبِلَ مِنْهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلاَنِيَتَهُمْ، وَبَايَعَهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفَرَ لَهُمْ، وَوَكَلَ سَرَائِرَهُمْ إِلَى اللَّهِ، فَجِئْتُهُ فَلَمَّا سَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ تَبَسَّمَ تَبَسُّمَ الْمُغْضَبِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ تَعَالَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَجِئْتُ أَمْشِي حَتَّى جَلَسْتُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ، فَقَالَ لِي ‏"‏ مَا خَلَّفَكَ أَلَمْ تَكُنْ قَدِ ابْتَعْتَ ظَهْرَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ بَلَى، إِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لَوْ جَلَسْتُ عِنْدَ غَيْرِكَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الدُّنْيَا، لَرَأَيْتُ أَنْ سَأَخْرُجُ مِنْ سَخَطِهِ بِعُذْرٍ، وَلَقَدْ أُعْطِيتُ جَدَلاً، وَلَكِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ لَئِنْ حَدَّثْتُكَ الْيَوْمَ حَدِيثَ كَذِبٍ تَرْضَى بِهِ عَنِّي لَيُوشِكَنَّ اللَّهُ أَنْ يُسْخِطَكَ عَلَىَّ، وَلَئِنْ حَدَّثْتُكَ حَدِيثَ صِدْقٍ تَجِدُ عَلَىَّ فِيهِ إِنِّي لأَرْجُو فِيهِ عَفْوَ اللَّهِ، لاَ وَاللَّهِ مَا كَانَ لِي مِنْ عُذْرٍ، وَاللَّهِ مَا كُنْتُ قَطُّ أَقْوَى وَلاَ أَيْسَرَ مِنِّي حِينَ تَخَلَّفْتُ عَنْكَ‏.‏ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَمَّا هَذَا فَقَدْ صَدَقَ، فَقُمْ حَتَّى يَقْضِيَ اللَّهُ فِيكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُمْتُ وَثَارَ رِجَالٌ مِنْ بَنِي سَلِمَةَ فَاتَّبَعُونِي، فَقَالُوا لِي وَاللَّهِ مَا عَلِمْنَاكَ كُنْتَ أَذْنَبْتَ ذَنْبًا قَبْلَ هَذَا، وَلَقَدْ عَجَزْتَ أَنْ لاَ تَكُونَ اعْتَذَرْتَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِمَا اعْتَذَرَ إِلَيْهِ الْمُتَخَلِّفُونَ، قَدْ كَانَ كَافِيَكَ ذَنْبَكَ اسْتِغْفَارُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَكَ، فَوَاللَّهِ مَا زَالُوا يُؤَنِّبُونِي حَتَّى أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَرْجِعَ فَأُكَذِّبُ نَفْسِي، ثُمَّ قُلْتُ لَهُمْ هَلْ لَقِيَ هَذَا مَعِي أَحَدٌ قَالُوا نَعَمْ، رَجُلاَنِ قَالاَ مِثْلَ مَا قُلْتَ، فَقِيلَ لَهُمَا مِثْلُ مَا قِيلَ لَكَ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ مَنْ هُمَا قَالُوا مُرَارَةُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ الْعَمْرِيُّ وَهِلاَلُ بْنُ أُمَيَّةَ الْوَاقِفِيُّ‏.‏ فَذَكَرُوا لِي رَجُلَيْنِ صَالِحَيْنِ قَدْ شَهِدَا بَدْرًا فِيهِمَا إِسْوَةٌ، فَمَضَيْتُ حِينَ ذَكَرُوهُمَا لِي، وَنَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْمُسْلِمِينَ عَنْ كَلاَمِنَا أَيُّهَا الثَّلاَثَةُ مِنْ بَيْنِ مَنْ تَخَلَّفَ عَنْهُ، فَاجْتَنَبَنَا النَّاسُ وَتَغَيَّرُوا لَنَا حَتَّى تَنَكَّرَتْ فِي نَفْسِي الأَرْضُ، فَمَا هِيَ الَّتِي أَعْرِفُ، فَلَبِثْنَا عَلَى ذَلِكَ خَمْسِينَ لَيْلَةً، فَأَمَّا صَاحِبَاىَ فَاسْتَكَانَا وَقَعَدَا فِي بُيُوتِهِمَا يَبْكِيَانِ، وَأَمَّا أَنَا فَكُنْتُ أَشَبَّ الْقَوْمِ وَأَجْلَدَهُمْ، فَكُنْتُ أَخْرُجُ فَأَشْهَدُ الصَّلاَةَ مَعَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَأَطُوفُ فِي الأَسْوَاقِ، وَلاَ يُكَلِّمُنِي أَحَدٌ، وَآتِي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهِ وَهْوَ فِي مَجْلِسِهِ بَعْدَ الصَّلاَةِ، فَأَقُولُ فِي نَفْسِي هَلْ حَرَّكَ شَفَتَيْهِ بِرَدِّ السَّلاَمِ عَلَىَّ أَمْ لاَ ثُمَّ أُصَلِّي قَرِيبًا مِنْهُ فَأُسَارِقُهُ النَّظَرَ، فَإِذَا أَقْبَلْتُ عَلَى صَلاَتِي أَقْبَلَ إِلَىَّ، وَإِذَا الْتَفَتُّ نَحْوَهُ أَعْرَضَ عَنِّي، حَتَّى إِذَا طَالَ عَلَىَّ ذَلِكَ مِنْ جَفْوَةِ النَّاسِ مَشَيْتُ حَتَّى تَسَوَّرْتُ جِدَارَ حَائِطِ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ وَهْوَ ابْنُ عَمِّي وَأَحَبُّ النَّاسِ إِلَىَّ، فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَوَاللَّهِ مَا رَدَّ عَلَىَّ السَّلاَمَ، فَقُلْتُ يَا أَبَا قَتَادَةَ، أَنْشُدُكَ بِاللَّهِ هَلْ تَعْلَمُنِي أُحِبُّ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَسَكَتَ، فَعُدْتُ لَهُ فَنَشَدْتُهُ فَسَكَتَ، فَعُدْتُ لَهُ فَنَشَدْتُهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ‏.‏ فَفَاضَتْ عَيْنَاىَ وَتَوَلَّيْتُ حَتَّى تَسَوَّرْتُ الْجِدَارَ، قَالَ فَبَيْنَا أَنَا أَمْشِي بِسُوقِ الْمَدِينَةِ إِذَا نَبَطِيٌّ مِنْ أَنْبَاطِ أَهْلِ الشَّأْمِ مِمَّنْ قَدِمَ بِالطَّعَامِ يَبِيعُهُ بِالْمَدِينَةِ يَقُولُ مَنْ يَدُلُّ عَلَى كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ فَطَفِقَ النَّاسُ يُشِيرُونَ لَهُ، حَتَّى إِذَا جَاءَنِي دَفَعَ إِلَىَّ كِتَابًا مِنْ مَلِكِ غَسَّانَ، فَإِذَا فِيهِ أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَإِنَّهُ قَدْ بَلَغَنِي أَنَّ صَاحِبَكَ قَدْ جَفَاكَ، وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْكَ اللَّهُ بِدَارِ هَوَانٍ وَلاَ مَضْيَعَةٍ، فَالْحَقْ بِنَا نُوَاسِكَ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ لَمَّا قَرَأْتُهَا وَهَذَا أَيْضًا مِنَ الْبَلاَءِ‏.‏ فَتَيَمَّمْتُ بِهَا التَّنُّورَ فَسَجَرْتُهُ بِهَا، حَتَّى إِذَا مَضَتْ أَرْبَعُونَ لَيْلَةً مِنَ الْخَمْسِينَ إِذَا رَسُولُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَأْتِينِي فَقَالَ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَأْمُرُكَ أَنْ تَعْتَزِلَ امْرَأَتَكَ فَقُلْتُ أُطَلِّقُهَا أَمْ مَاذَا أَفْعَلُ قَالَ لاَ بَلِ اعْتَزِلْهَا وَلاَ تَقْرَبْهَا‏.‏ وَأَرْسَلَ إِلَى صَاحِبَىَّ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، فَقُلْتُ لاِمْرَأَتِي الْحَقِي بِأَهْلِكِ فَتَكُونِي عِنْدَهُمْ حَتَّى يَقْضِيَ اللَّهُ فِي هَذَا الأَمْرِ‏.‏ قَالَ كَعْبٌ فَجَاءَتِ امْرَأَةُ هِلاَلِ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَتْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ هِلاَلَ بْنَ أُمَيَّةَ شَيْخٌ ضَائِعٌ لَيْسَ لَهُ خَادِمٌ فَهَلْ تَكْرَهُ أَنْ أَخْدُمَهُ قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ وَلَكِنْ لاَ يَقْرَبْكِ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ إِنَّهُ وَاللَّهِ مَا بِهِ حَرَكَةٌ إِلَى شَىْءٍ، وَاللَّهِ مَا زَالَ يَبْكِي مُنْذُ كَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَا كَانَ إِلَى يَوْمِهِ هَذَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ لِي بَعْضُ أَهْلِي لَوِ اسْتَأْذَنْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي امْرَأَتِكَ كَمَا أَذِنَ لاِمْرَأَةِ هِلاَلِ بْنِ أُمَيَّةَ أَنْ تَخْدُمَهُ فَقُلْتُ وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَسْتَأْذِنُ فِيهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَمَا يُدْرِينِي مَا يَقُولُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِذَا اسْتَأْذَنْتُهُ فِيهَا وَأَنَا رَجُلٌ شَابٌّ فَلَبِثْتُ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ عَشْرَ لَيَالٍ حَتَّى كَمَلَتْ لَنَا خَمْسُونَ لَيْلَةً مِنْ حِينِ نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَنْ كَلاَمِنَا، فَلَمَّا صَلَّيْتُ صَلاَةَ الْفَجْرِ صُبْحَ خَمْسِينَ لَيْلَةً، وَأَنَا عَلَى ظَهْرِ بَيْتٍ مِنْ بُيُوتِنَا، فَبَيْنَا أَنَا جَالِسٌ عَلَى الْحَالِ الَّتِي ذَكَرَ اللَّهُ، قَدْ ضَاقَتْ عَلَىَّ نَفْسِي، وَضَاقَتْ عَلَىَّ الأَرْضُ بِمَا رَحُبَتْ، سَمِعْتُ صَوْتَ صَارِخٍ أَوْفَى عَلَى جَبَلِ سَلْعٍ بِأَعْلَى صَوْتِهِ يَا كَعْبُ بْنَ مَالِكٍ، أَبْشِرْ‏.‏ قَالَ فَخَرَرْتُ سَاجِدًا، وَعَرَفْتُ أَنْ قَدْ جَاءَ فَرَجٌ، وَآذَنَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِتَوْبَةِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنَا حِينَ صَلَّى صَلاَةَ الْفَجْرِ، فَذَهَبَ النَّاسُ يُبَشِّرُونَنَا، وَذَهَبَ قِبَلَ صَاحِبَىَّ مُبَشِّرُونَ، وَرَكَضَ إِلَىَّ رَجُلٌ فَرَسًا، وَسَعَى سَاعٍ مِنْ أَسْلَمَ فَأَوْفَى عَلَى الْجَبَلِ وَكَانَ الصَّوْتُ أَسْرَعَ مِنَ الْفَرَسِ، فَلَمَّا جَاءَنِي الَّذِي سَمِعْتُ صَوْتَهُ يُبَشِّرُنِي نَزَعْتُ لَهُ ثَوْبَىَّ، فَكَسَوْتُهُ إِيَّاهُمَا بِبُشْرَاهُ، وَاللَّهِ مَا أَمْلِكُ غَيْرَهُمَا يَوْمَئِذٍ، وَاسْتَعَرْتُ ثَوْبَيْنِ فَلَبِسْتُهُمَا، وَانْطَلَقْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَيَتَلَقَّانِي النَّاسُ فَوْجًا فَوْجًا يُهَنُّونِي بِالتَّوْبَةِ، يَقُولُونَ لِتَهْنِكَ تَوْبَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ‏.‏ قَالَ كَعْبٌ حَتَّى دَخَلْتُ الْمَسْجِدَ، فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم جَالِسٌ حَوْلَهُ النَّاسُ فَقَامَ إِلَىَّ طَلْحَةُ بْنُ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ يُهَرْوِلُ حَتَّى صَافَحَنِي وَهَنَّانِي، وَاللَّهِ مَا قَامَ إِلَىَّ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ غَيْرُهُ، وَلاَ أَنْسَاهَا لِطَلْحَةَ، قَالَ كَعْبٌ فَلَمَّا سَلَّمْتُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ يَبْرُقُ وَجْهُهُ مِنَ السُّرُورِ ‏"‏ أَبْشِرْ بِخَيْرِ يَوْمٍ مَرَّ عَلَيْكَ مُنْذُ وَلَدَتْكَ أُمُّكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ قُلْتُ أَمِنْ عِنْدِكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَمْ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ، بَلْ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِذَا سُرَّ اسْتَنَارَ وَجْهُهُ حَتَّى كَأَنَّهُ قِطْعَةُ قَمَرٍ، وَكُنَّا نَعْرِفُ ذَلِكَ مِنْهُ، فَلَمَّا جَلَسْتُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ مِنْ تَوْبَتِي أَنْ أَنْخَلِعَ مِنْ مَالِي صَدَقَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ وَإِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ‏.‏ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ بَعْضَ مَالِكَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْتُ فَإِنِّي أُمْسِكُ سَهْمِي الَّذِي بِخَيْبَرَ، فَقُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ إِنَّمَا نَجَّانِي بِالصِّدْقِ، وَإِنَّ مِنْ تَوْبَتِي أَنْ لاَ أُحَدِّثَ إِلاَّ صِدْقًا مَا بَقِيتُ، فَوَاللَّهِ مَا أَعْلَمُ أَحَدًا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ أَبْلاَهُ اللَّهُ فِي صِدْقِ الْحَدِيثِ مُنْذُ ذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَحْسَنَ مِمَّا أَبْلاَنِي، مَا تَعَمَّدْتُ مُنْذُ ذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى يَوْمِي هَذَا كَذِبًا، وَإِنِّي لأَرْجُو أَنْ يَحْفَظَنِي اللَّهُ فِيمَا بَقِيتُ وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏{‏لَقَدْ تَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ‏}‏ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ‏{‏وَكُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ‏}‏ فَوَاللَّهِ مَا أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَىَّ مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ قَطُّ بَعْدَ أَنْ هَدَانِي لِلإِسْلاَمِ أَعْظَمَ فِي نَفْسِي مِنْ صِدْقِي لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ لاَ أَكُونَ كَذَبْتُهُ، فَأَهْلِكَ كَمَا هَلَكَ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ قَالَ لِلَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا حِينَ أَنْزَلَ الْوَحْىَ شَرَّ مَا قَالَ لأَحَدٍ، فَقَالَ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى ‏{‏سَيَحْلِفُونَ بِاللَّهِ لَكُمْ إِذَا انْقَلَبْتُمْ‏}‏ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ‏{‏فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لاَ يَرْضَى عَنِ الْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ‏}‏‏.‏ قَالَ كَعْبٌ وَكُنَّا تَخَلَّفْنَا أَيُّهَا الثَّلاَثَةُ عَنْ أَمْرِ أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ قَبِلَ مِنْهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حِينَ حَلَفُوا لَهُ، فَبَايَعَهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفَرَ لَهُمْ وَأَرْجَأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَمْرَنَا حَتَّى قَضَى اللَّهُ فِيهِ، فَبِذَلِكَ قَالَ اللَّهُ ‏{‏وَعَلَى الثَّلاَثَةِ الَّذِينَ خُلِّفُوا‏}‏ وَلَيْسَ الَّذِي ذَكَرَ اللَّهُ مِمَّا خُلِّفْنَا عَنِ الْغَزْوِ إِنَّمَا هُوَ تَخْلِيفُهُ إِيَّانَا وَإِرْجَاؤُهُ أَمْرَنَا عَمَّنْ حَلَفَ لَهُ وَاعْتَذَرَ إِلَيْهِ، فَقَبِلَ مِنْهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4418In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 440USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 702   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:When the Prophet (ﷺ) passed by Al-Hijr, he said, "Do not enter the dwelling places of those people who   
were unjust to themselves unless you enter in a weeping state lest the same calamity as of theirs   
should befall you." Then he covered his head and made his speed fast till he crossed the valley.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ الْجُعْفِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ لَمَّا مَرَّ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بِالْحِجْرِ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ لاَ تَدْخُلُوا مَسَاكِنَ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ، أَنْ يُصِيبَكُمْ مَا أَصَابَهُمْ إِلاَّ أَنْ تَكُونُوا بَاكِينَ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَنَّعَ رَأْسَهُ وَأَسْرَعَ السَّيْرَ حَتَّى أَجَازَ الْوَادِيَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4419In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 441USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 703   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Umar:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to his companions who were at Al-Hijr, "Do not enter upon these people who are   
being punished, except in a weeping state, lest the same calamity as of theirs should befall you..."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لأَصْحَابِ الْحِجْرِ ‏  
"‏ لاَ تَدْخُلُوا عَلَى هَؤُلاَءِ الْمُعَذَّبِينَ إِلاَّ أَنْ تَكُونُوا بَاكِينَ، أَنْ يُصِيبَكُمْ مِثْلُ مَا أَصَابَهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4420In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 442USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 704   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Urwa bin Al-Mughira:Al-Mughira bin Shu`ba, said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) went out to answer the call of nature and (when he had   
finished) I got up to pour water for him." I think that he said that the event had taken place during the   
Ghazwa of Tabuk. Al-Mughira added. "The Prophet (ﷺ) washed his face, and when he wanted to wash his   
forearms, the sleeves of his cloak became tight over them, so he took them out from underneath the   
cloak and then he washed them (i.e. his forearms) and passed wet hands over his Khuffs (socks made   
from thick fabric or leather)."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، عَنِ اللَّيْثِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ نَافِعِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ شُعْبَةَ، قَالَ ذَهَبَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لِبَعْضِ حَاجَتِهِ، فَقُمْتُ أَسْكُبُ عَلَيْهِ الْمَاءَ ـ لاَ أَعْلَمُهُ إِلاَّ قَالَ فِي غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ ـ فَغَسَلَ وَجْهَهُ، وَذَهَبَ يَغْسِلُ ذِرَاعَيْهِ فَضَاقَ عَلَيْهِ كُمُّ الْجُبَّةِ، فَأَخْرَجَهُمَا مِنْ تَحْتِ جُبَّتِهِ فَغَسَلَهُمَا ثُمَّ مَسَحَ عَلَى خُفَّيْهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4421In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 443USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 705   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Humaid:We returned in the company of the Prophet (ﷺ) from the Ghazwa of Tabuk, and when we looked upon   
Medina, the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "This is Taba (i.e. Medina), and this is Uhud, a mountain that loves us and   
is loved by us."

حَدَّثَنَا خَالِدُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبَّاسِ بْنِ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حُمَيْدٍ، قَالَ أَقْبَلْنَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِنْ غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ حَتَّى إِذَا أَشْرَفْنَا عَلَى الْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ هَذِهِ طَابَةُ، وَهَذَا أُحُدٌ، جَبَلٌ يُحِبُّنَا وَنُحِبُّهُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4422In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 444USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 706   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) returned from the Ghazwa of Tabuk, and when he approached Medina, he said, "There   
are some people in Medina who were with you all the time, you did not travel any portion of the   
journey nor crossed any valley, but they were with you they (i.e. the people) said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)!   
Even though they were at Medina?" He said, "Yes, because they were stopped by a genuine excuse."

حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا حُمَيْدٌ الطَّوِيلُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم رَجَعَ مِنْ غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ فَدَنَا مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ إِنَّ بِالْمَدِينَةِ أَقْوَامًا مَا سِرْتُمْ مَسِيرًا وَلاَ قَطَعْتُمْ وَادِيًا إِلاَّ كَانُوا مَعَكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالُوا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَهُمْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ ‏"‏ وَهُمْ بِالْمَدِينَةِ، حَبَسَهُمُ الْعُذْرُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4423In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 445USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 707   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent a letter to Khosrau with `Abdullah bin Hudhafa As-Sahmi and told him to hand it   
over to the governor of Al-Bahrain. The governor of Al-Bahrain handed it over to Khosrau, and when   
he read the latter, he tore it into pieces. (The sub-narrator added, "I think that Ibn Al-Musaiyab said,   
'Allah 's Apostle invoked (Allah) to tear them all totally Khosrau and his companions) into pieces.

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعَثَ بِكِتَابِهِ إِلَى كِسْرَى مَعَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حُذَافَةَ السَّهْمِيِّ، فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَدْفَعَهُ إِلَى عَظِيمِ الْبَحْرَيْنِ، فَدَفَعَهُ عَظِيمُ الْبَحْرَيْنِ إِلَى كِسْرَى، فَلَمَّا قَرَأَهُ مَزَّقَهُ ـ فَحَسِبْتُ أَنَّ ابْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ قَالَ ـ فَدَعَا عَلَيْهِمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ يُمَزَّقُوا كُلَّ مُمَزَّقٍ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4424In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 446USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 708   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu Bakra:During the days (of the battle) of Al-Jamal, Allah benefited me with a word I had heard from Allah's   
Apostle after I had been about to join the Companions of Al-Jamal (i.e. the camel) and fight along   
with them. When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was informed that the Persians had crowned the daughter of   
Khosrau as their ruler, he said, "Such people as ruled by a lady will never be successful."

حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ الْهَيْثَمِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَوْفٌ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، قَالَ لَقَدْ نَفَعَنِي اللَّهُ بِكَلِمَةٍ سَمِعْتُهَا مِنْ، رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَيَّامَ الْجَمَلِ، بَعْدَ مَا كِدْتُ أَنْ أَلْحَقَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْجَمَلِ فَأُقَاتِلَ مَعَهُمْ قَالَ لَمَّا بَلَغَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّ أَهْلَ فَارِسَ قَدْ مَلَّكُوا عَلَيْهِمْ بِنْتَ كِسْرَى قَالَ ‏  
"‏ لَنْ يُفْلِحَ قَوْمٌ وَلَّوْا أَمْرَهُمُ امْرَأَةً ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4425In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 447USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 709   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated As-Sa'ib bin Yazid:I remember that I went out with the boys to (the place called) Thaniyat-ul-Wada` to receive Allah's   
Apostle .

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ، عَنِ السَّائِبِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ، يَقُولُ أَذْكُرُ أَنِّي خَرَجْتُ مَعَ الْغِلْمَانِ إِلَى ثَنِيَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ نَتَلَقَّى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏ وَقَالَ سُفْيَانُ مَرَّةً مَعَ الصِّبْيَانِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4426In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 448USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 710   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated As-Saib:I remember I went out with the boys to Thaniyat-ul-Wada` to receive the Prophet (ﷺ) when he returned   
from the Ghazwa of Tabuk.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ السَّائِبِ، أَذْكُرُ أَنِّي خَرَجْتُ مَعَ الصِّبْيَانِ نَتَلَقَّى النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم إِلَى ثَنِيَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ مَقْدَمَهُ مِنْ غَزْوَةِ تَبُوكَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4427In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 449USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 711   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:  
The Prophet (ﷺ) in his ailment in which he died, used to say, "O `Aisha! I still feel the   
pain caused by the food I ate at Khaibar, and at this time, I feel as if my aorta is being cut from that   
poison."

وَقَالَ يُونُسُ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ عُرْوَةُ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ ‏  
"‏ يَا عَائِشَةُ مَا أَزَالُ أَجِدُ أَلَمَ الطَّعَامِ الَّذِي أَكَلْتُ بِخَيْبَرَ، فَهَذَا أَوَانُ وَجَدْتُ انْقِطَاعَ أَبْهَرِي مِنْ ذَلِكَ السَّمِّ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4428In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 450USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 713   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Um Al-Fadl bint Al-Harith:I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) reciting Surat-al-Mursalat `Urfan (77) in the Maghrib prayer, and after that prayer   
he did not lead us in any prayer till he died.

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ عَنْ أُمِّ الْفَضْلِ بِنْتِ الْحَارِثِ، قَالَتْ سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقْرَأُ فِي الْمَغْرِبِ بِ ـ ‏{‏الْمُرْسَلاَتِ عُرْفًا‏}‏ ثُمَّ مَا صَلَّى لَنَا بَعْدَهَا حَتَّى قَبَضَهُ اللَّهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4429In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 451USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 712   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:  
`Umar bin Al-Khattab used to let Ibn `Abbas sit beside him, so `AbdurRahman bin `Auf said to   
`Umar, "We have sons similar to him." `Umar replied, "(I respect him) because of his status that you   
know." `Umar then asked Ibn `Abbas about the meaning of this Holy Verse:-- "When comes the help   
of Allah and the conquest of Mecca . . ." (110.1)   
Ibn `Abbas replied, "That indicated the death of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) which Allah informed him of." `Umar   
said, "I do not understand of it except what you understand."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَرْعَرَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي بِشْرٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، قَالَ كَانَ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ يُدْنِي ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ فَقَالَ لَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ إِنَّ لَنَا أَبْنَاءً مِثْلَهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ إِنَّهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ تَعْلَمُ‏.‏ فَسَأَلَ عُمَرُ ابْنَ عَبَّاسٍ عَنْ هَذِهِ الآيَةِ ‏{‏إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ‏}‏ فَقَالَ أَجَلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَعْلَمَهُ إِيَّاهُ، فَقَالَ مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْهَا إِلاَّ مَا تَعْلَمُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4430In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 452USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 713   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn `Abbas:Thursday! And how great that Thursday was! The ailment of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) became worse (on   
Thursday) and he said, fetch me something so that I may write to you something after which you will   
never go astray." The people (present there) differed in this matter, and it was not right to differ before   
a prophet. Some said, "What is wrong with him ? (Do you think ) he is delirious (seriously ill)? Ask   
him ( to understand his state )." So they went to the Prophet (ﷺ) and asked him again. The Prophet (ﷺ) said,   
"Leave me, for my present state is better than what you call me for." Then he ordered them to do three   
things. He said, "Turn the pagans out of the 'Arabian Peninsula; respect and give gifts to the foreign   
delegations as you have seen me dealing with them." (Sa`id bin Jubair, the sub-narrator said that Ibn   
`Abbas kept quiet as rewards the third order, or he said, "I forgot it.") (See Hadith No. 116 Vol. 1)

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ الأَحْوَلِ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، قَالَ قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ يَوْمُ الْخَمِيسِ وَمَا يَوْمُ الْخَمِيسِ اشْتَدَّ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَجَعُهُ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ ائْتُونِي أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ أَبَدًا ‏"‏‏.‏ فَتَنَازَعُوا، وَلاَ يَنْبَغِي عِنْدَ نَبِيٍّ تَنَازُعٌ، فَقَالُوا مَا شَأْنُهُ أَهَجَرَ اسْتَفْهِمُوهُ فَذَهَبُوا يَرُدُّونَ عَلَيْهِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ دَعُونِي فَالَّذِي أَنَا فِيهِ خَيْرٌ مِمَّا تَدْعُونِي إِلَيْهِ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَأَوْصَاهُمْ بِثَلاَثٍ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَخْرِجُوا الْمُشْرِكِينَ مِنْ جَزِيرَةِ الْعَرَبِ، وَأَجِيزُوا الْوَفْدَ بِنَحْوِ مَا كُنْتُ أُجِيزُهُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ وَسَكَتَ عَنِ الثَّالِثَةِ، أَوْ قَالَ فَنَسِيتُهَا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4431In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 453USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 716   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ubaidullah bin `Abdullah:Ibn `Abbas said, "When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was on his deathbed and there were some men in the house,   
he said, 'Come near, I will write for you something after which you will not go astray.' Some of them (   
i.e. his companions) said, 'Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) is seriously ill and you have the (Holy) Qur'an. Allah's   
Book is sufficient for us.' So the people in the house differed and started disputing. Some of them said,   
'Give him writing material so that he may write for you something after which you will not go astray.'   
while the others said the other way round. So when their talk and differences increased, Allah's   
Apostle said, "Get up." Ibn `Abbas used to say, "No doubt, it was very unfortunate (a great disaster)   
that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was prevented from writing for them that writing because of their differences and   
noise."

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ، أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ قَالَ لَمَّا حُضِرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَفِي الْبَيْتِ رِجَالٌ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ هَلُمُّوا أَكْتُبْ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لاَ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقَالَ بَعْضُهُمْ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ غَلَبَهُ الْوَجَعُ وَعِنْدَكُمُ الْقُرْآنُ، حَسْبُنَا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ‏.‏ فَاخْتَلَفَ أَهْلُ الْبَيْتِ وَاخْتَصَمُوا، فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ قَرِّبُوا يَكْتُبُ لَكُمْ كِتَابًا لاَ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ‏.‏ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَقُولُ غَيْرَ ذَلِكَ، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا اللَّغْوَ وَالاِخْتِلاَفَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏"‏ قُومُوا ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ فَكَانَ يَقُولُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ إِنَّ الرَّزِيَّةَ كُلَّ الرَّزِيَّةِ مَا حَالَ بَيْنَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَكْتُبَ لَهُمْ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابَ لاِخْتِلاَفِهِمْ وَلَغَطِهِمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4432In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 454USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 717   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:The Prophet (ﷺ) called Fatima during his fatal illness and told her something secretly and she wept. Then   
he called her again and told her something secretly, and she started laughing. When we asked her   
about that, she said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) first told me secretly that he would expire in that disease in which   
he died, so I wept; then he told me secretly that I would be the first of his family to follow him, so I   
laughed ( at that time).

حَدَّثَنَا يَسَرَةُ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ بْنِ جَمِيلٍ اللَّخْمِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ دَعَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَاطِمَةَ ـ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمُ ـ فِي شَكْوَاهُ الَّذِي قُبِضَ فِيهِ، فَسَارَّهَا بِشَىْءٍ، فَبَكَتْ، ثُمَّ دَعَاهَا فَسَارَّهَا بِشَىْءٍ فَضَحِكَتْ فَسَأَلْنَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ‏.‏ فَقَالَتْ سَارَّنِي النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّهُ يُقْبَضُ فِي وَجَعِهِ الَّذِي تُوُفِّيَ فِيهِ فَبَكَيْتُ، ثُمَّ سَارَّنِي فَأَخْبَرَنِي أَنِّي أَوَّلُ أَهْلِهِ يَتْبَعُهُ فَضَحِكْتُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4433, 4434In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 455USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 718   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:Used to hear (from the Prophet) that no Prophet dies till he is given the option to select either the   
worldly life or the life of the Hereafter. I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) in his fatal disease, with his voice   
becoming hoarse, saying, "In the company of those on whom is the grace of Allah ..( to the end of the   
Verse )." (4.69) Thereupon I thought that the Prophet (ﷺ) had been given the option.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا غُنْدَرٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، قَالَتْ كُنْتُ أَسْمَعُ أَنَّهُ لاَ يَمُوتُ نَبِيٌّ حَتَّى يُخَيَّرَ بَيْنَ الدُّنْيَا وَالآخِرَةِ، فَسَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ وَأَخَذَتْهُ بُحَّةٌ يَقُولُ ‏{‏مَعَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ‏}‏ الآيَةَ، فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُ خُيِّرَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4435In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 456USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 719   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:When the Prophet (ﷺ) fell ill in his fatal illness, he started saying, "With the highest companion."

حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، قَالَتْ لَمَّا مَرِضَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم الْمَرَضَ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ جَعَلَ يَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ فِي الرَّفِيقِ الأَعْلَى ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4436In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 457USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 720   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Aisha:When Allah 's Apostle was in good health, he used to say, "Never does a prophet die unless he is   
shown his place in Paradise ( before his death ), and then he is made alive or given option." When the   
Prophet became ill and his last moments came while his head was on my thigh, he became   
unconscious, and when he came to his senses, he looked towards the roof of the house and then said,   
"O Allah! (Please let me be) with the highest companion." Thereupon I said, "Hence he is not going to   
stay with us? " Then I came to know that his state was the confirmation of the narration he used to   
mention to us while he was in good health.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ، أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ إِنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ صَحِيحٌ يَقُولُ ‏"‏ إِنَّهُ لَمْ يُقْبَضْ نَبِيٌّ قَطُّ حَتَّى يَرَى مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ ثُمَّ يُحَيَّا أَوْ يُخَيَّرَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمَّا اشْتَكَى وَحَضَرَهُ الْقَبْضُ وَرَأْسُهُ عَلَى فَخِذِ عَائِشَةَ غُشِيَ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمَّا أَفَاقَ شَخَصَ بَصَرُهُ نَحْوَ سَقْفِ الْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ فِي الرَّفِيقِ الأَعْلَى ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ إِذًا لاَ يُجَاوِرُنَا‏.‏ فَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّهُ حَدِيثُهُ الَّذِي كَانَ يُحَدِّثُنَا وَهْوَ صَحِيحٌ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4437In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 458USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 721   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Aisha:`Abdur-Rahman bin Abu Bakr entered upon the Prophet (ﷺ) while I was supporting the Prophet (ﷺ) on my   
chest. `AbdurRahman had a fresh Siwak then and he was cleaning his teeth with it. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
looked at it, so I took the Siwak, cut it (chewed it with my teeth), shook it and made it soft (with   
water), and then gave it to the Prophet (ﷺ) who cleaned his teeth with it. I had never seen Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
cleaning his teeth in a better way. After finishing the brushing of his teeth, he lifted his hand or his   
finger and said thrice, "O Allah! Let me be with the highest companions," and then died. `Aisha used   
to say, "He died while his head was resting between my chest and chin."

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا عَفَّانُ، عَنْ صَخْرِ بْنِ جُوَيْرِيَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، دَخَلَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَنَا مُسْنِدَتُهُ إِلَى صَدْرِي، وَمَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ سِوَاكٌ رَطْبٌ يَسْتَنُّ بِهِ، فَأَبَدَّهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَصَرَهُ، فَأَخَذْتُ السِّوَاكَ فَقَصَمْتُهُ وَنَفَضْتُهُ وَطَيَّبْتُهُ، ثُمَّ دَفَعْتُهُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَاسْتَنَّ بِهِ، فَمَا رَأَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم اسْتَنَّ اسْتِنَانًا قَطُّ أَحْسَنَ مِنْهُ، فَمَا عَدَا أَنْ فَرَغَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم رَفَعَ يَدَهُ أَوْ إِصْبَعَهُ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ فِي الرَّفِيقِ الأَعْلَى ‏"‏‏.‏ ثَلاَثًا ثُمَّ قَضَى، وَكَانَتْ تَقُولُ مَاتَ بَيْنَ حَاقِنَتِي وَذَاقِنَتِي‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4438In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 459USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 722   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Aisha:Whenever Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) became ill, he used to recite the Muawidhatan (i.e. the last two surahs of the Qur'an) and blow his breath over himself (after their recitation ) and rubbed his hands over his body. So when he was afflicted with his   
fatal illness. I started reciting the Muawidhatan and blowing my breath over him as he used to do and then I rubbed the hand of the Prophet (ﷺ) over his body.

حَدَّثَنِي حِبَّانُ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ إِذَا اشْتَكَى نَفَثَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ بِالْمُعَوِّذَاتِ وَمَسَحَ عَنْهُ بِيَدِهِ فَلَمَّا اشْتَكَى وَجَعَهُ الَّذِي تُوُفِّيَ فِيهِ طَفِقْتُ أَنْفِثُ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ بِالْمُعَوِّذَاتِ، الَّتِي كَانَ يَنْفِثُ، وَأَمْسَحُ بِيَدِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَنْهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4439In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 460USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 723   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:I heard the Prophet (ﷺ) and listened to him before his death while he was leaning his back on me and   
saying, "O Allah! Forgive me, and bestow Your Mercy on me, and let me meet the (highest) companions (of the Hereafter)."   
  
  
(See the Qur'an (4:69) and Hadith #4435)

حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ أَسَدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُخْتَارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَبَّادِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ، أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّهَا، سَمِعَتِ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَأَصْغَتْ إِلَيْهِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَمُوتَ، وَهْوَ مُسْنِدٌ إِلَىَّ ظَهْرَهُ يَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي، وَأَلْحِقْنِي بِالرَّفِيقِ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4440In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 461USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 724   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Urwa bin Az-Zubair:`Aisha said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) said during his fatal illness, "Allah cursed the Jews for they took the graves   
of their prophets as places for worship." `Aisha added, "Had it not been for that (statement of the   
Prophet ) his grave would have been made conspicuous. But he was afraid that it might be taken as a   
place for worship."

حَدَّثَنَا الصَّلْتُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ هِلاَلٍ الْوَزَّانِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي لَمْ يَقُمْ مِنْهُ ‏  
"‏ لَعَنَ اللَّهُ الْيَهُودَ، اتَّخَذُوا قُبُورَ أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ مَسَاجِدَ ‏"‏‏.‏ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ لَوْلاَ ذَلِكَ لأُبْرِزَ قَبْرُهُ‏.‏ خَشِيَ أَنْ يُتَّخَذَ مَسْجِدًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4441In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 462USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 725   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Aisha:(the wife of the Prophet) "When the ailment of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) became aggravated, he requested his   
wives to permit him to be (treated) nursed in my house, and they gave him permission. He came out   
(to my house), walking between two men with his feet dragging on the ground, between `Abbas bin   
`Abdul--Muttalib and another man" 'Ubaidullah said, "I told `Abdullah of what `Aisha had said,   
`Abdullah bin `Abbas said to me, 'Do you know who is the other man whom `Aisha did not name?' I   
said, 'No.' Ibn `Abbas said, 'It was `Ali bin Abu Talib." `Aisha, the wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) used to narrate   
saying, "When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) entered my house and his disease became aggravated, he said, " Pour   
on me the water of seven water skins, the mouths of which have not been untied, so that I may give   
advice to the people.' So we let him sit in a big basin belonging to Hafsa, the wife of the Prophet (ﷺ) and   
then started to pour water on him from these water skins till he started pointing to us with his hands   
intending to say, 'You have done your job." `Aisha added, "Then he went out to the people and led   
them in prayer and preached to them."

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُفَيْرٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ، زَوْجَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَتْ لَمَّا ثَقُلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَاشْتَدَّ بِهِ وَجَعُهُ اسْتَأْذَنَ أَزْوَاجَهُ أَنْ يُمَرَّضَ فِي بَيْتِي، فَأَذِنَّ لَهُ، فَخَرَجَ وَهْوَ بَيْنَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ تَخُطُّ رِجْلاَهُ فِي الأَرْضِ، بَيْنَ عَبَّاسِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ وَبَيْنَ رَجُلٍ آخَرَ‏.‏ قَالَ عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ فَأَخْبَرْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بِالَّذِي قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ، فَقَالَ لِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ هَلْ تَدْرِي مَنِ الرَّجُلُ الآخَرُ الَّذِي لَمْ تُسَمِّ عَائِشَةُ قَالَ قُلْتُ لاَ‏.‏ قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ هُوَ عَلِيٌّ‏.‏ وَكَانَتْ عَائِشَةُ زَوْجُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم تُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَمَّا دَخَلَ بَيْتِي وَاشْتَدَّ بِهِ وَجَعُهُ قَالَ ‏  
"‏ هَرِيقُوا عَلَىَّ مِنْ سَبْعِ قِرَبٍ لَمْ تُحْلَلْ أَوْكِيَتُهُنَّ لَعَلِّي أَعْهَدُ إِلَى النَّاسِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَأَجْلَسْنَاهُ فِي مِخْضَبٍ لِحَفْصَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، ثُمَّ طَفِقْنَا نَصُبُّ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ تِلْكَ الْقِرَبِ، حَتَّى طَفِقَ يُشِيرُ إِلَيْنَا بِيَدِهِ أَنْ قَدْ فَعَلْتُنَّ قَالَتْ ثُمَّ خَرَجَ إِلَى النَّاسِ فَصَلَّى لَهُمْ وَخَطَبَهُمْ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4442In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 463USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 727   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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`Aisha and `Abdullah bin `Abbas said, "When Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)   
became ill seriously, he started covering his face with his woolen sheet, and when he felt short of   
breath, he removed it from his face and said, 'That is so! Allah's curse be on the Jews and the   
Christians, as they took the graves of their prophets as (places of worship),' intending to warn (the   
Muslims) of what they had done."

وَأَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ، وَعَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ، رضى الله عنهم قَالاَ لَمَّا نَزَلَ بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم طَفِقَ يَطْرَحُ خَمِيصَةً لَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِهِ، فَإِذَا اغْتَمَّ كَشَفَهَا عَنْ وَجْهِهِ وَهْوَ كَذَلِكَ يَقُولُ ‏  
"‏ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْيَهُودِ وَالنَّصَارَى، اتَّخَذُوا قُبُورَ أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ مَسَاجِدَ ‏"‏‏.‏ يُحَذِّرُ مَا صَنَعُوا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4443, 4444In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 464USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 727   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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`Aisha added, "I argued with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) repeatedly about that   
matter (i.e. his order that Abu Bakr should lead the people in prayer in his place when he was ill), and   
what made me argue so much, was, that it never occurred to my mind that after the Prophet, the   
people would ever love a man who had taken his place, and I felt that anybody standing in his place,   
would be a bad omen to the people, so I wanted Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to give up the idea of choosing Abu   
Bakr (to lead the people in prayer).

أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ، قَالَتْ لَقَدْ رَاجَعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي ذَلِكَ، وَمَا حَمَلَنِي عَلَى كَثْرَةِ مُرَاجَعَتِهِ إِلاَّ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَقَعْ فِي قَلْبِي أَنْ يُحِبَّ النَّاسُ بَعْدَهُ رَجُلاً قَامَ مَقَامَهُ أَبَدًا، وَلاَ كُنْتُ أُرَى أَنَّهُ لَنْ يَقُومَ أَحَدٌ مَقَامَهُ إِلاَّ تَشَاءَمَ النَّاسُ بِهِ، فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ يَعْدِلَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ‏.‏ رَوَاهُ ابْنُ عُمَرَ وَأَبُو مُوسَى وَابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ ـ رضى الله عنهم ـ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4445In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 465USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 727   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:The Prophet (ﷺ) died while he was between my chest and chin, so I never dislike the death agony for   
anyone after the Prophet.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ الْهَادِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، قَالَتْ مَاتَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَإِنَّهُ لَبَيْنَ حَاقِنَتِي وَذَاقِنَتِي، فَلاَ أَكْرَهُ شِدَّةَ الْمَوْتِ لأَحَدٍ أَبَدًا بَعْدَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4446In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 466USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 726   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin `Abbas:`Ali bin Abu Talib came out of the house of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) during his fatal illness. The people asked,   
"O Abu Hasan (i.e. `Ali)! How is the health of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) this morning?" `Ali replied, "He has   
recovered with the Grace of Allah." `Abbas bin `Abdul Muttalib held him by the hand and said to him,   
"In three days you, by Allah, will be ruled (by somebody else ), And by Allah, I feel that Allah's   
Apostle will die from this ailment of his, for I know how the faces of the offspring of `Abdul Muttalib   
look at the time of their death. So let us go to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and ask him who will take over the   
Caliphate. If it is given to us we will know as to it, and if it is given to somebody else, we will inform   
him so that he may tell the new ruler to take care of us." `Ali said, "By Allah, if we asked Allah's   
Apostle for it (i.e. the Caliphate) and he denied it us, the people will never give it to us after that. And   
by Allah, I will not ask Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) for it."

حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ، أَخْبَرَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ شُعَيْبِ بْنِ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَبِي، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ كَعْبِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ الأَنْصَارِيُّ ـ وَكَانَ كَعْبُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ أَحَدَ الثَّلاَثَةِ الَّذِينَ تِيبَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ خَرَجَ مِنْ عِنْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي وَجَعِهِ الَّذِي تُوُفِّيَ فِيهِ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ يَا أَبَا حَسَنٍ، كَيْفَ أَصْبَحَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ أَصْبَحَ بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ بَارِئًا، فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِهِ عَبَّاسُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ أَنْتَ وَاللَّهِ بَعْدَ ثَلاَثٍ عَبْدُ الْعَصَا، وَإِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لأُرَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم سَوْفَ يُتَوَفَّى مِنْ وَجَعِهِ هَذَا، إِنِّي لأَعْرِفُ وُجُوهَ بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ عِنْدَ الْمَوْتِ، اذْهَبْ بِنَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَلْنَسْأَلْهُ فِيمَنْ هَذَا الأَمْرُ، إِنْ كَانَ فِينَا عَلِمْنَا ذَلِكَ، وَإِنْ كَانَ فِي غَيْرِنَا عَلِمْنَاهُ فَأَوْصَى بِنَا‏.‏ فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ إِنَّا وَاللَّهِ لَئِنْ سَأَلْنَاهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَمَنَعَنَاهَا لاَ يُعْطِينَاهَا النَّاسُ بَعْدَهُ، وَإِنِّي وَاللَّهِ لاَ أَسْأَلُهَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4447In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 467USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 728   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas bin Malik:While the Muslims were offering the Fajr prayer on Monday and Abu Bakr was leading them in   
prayer, suddenly Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) lifted the curtain of `Aisha's dwelling and looked at them while they   
were in the rows of the prayers and smiled. Abu Bakr retreated to join the row, thinking that Allah's   
Apostle wanted to come out for the prayer. The Muslims were about to be put to trial in their prayer   
(i.e. were about to give up praying) because of being overjoyed at seeing Allah's Messenger (ﷺ). But Allah's   
Apostle beckoned them with his hand to complete their prayer and then entered the dwelling and let   
fall the curtain.

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُفَيْرٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي اللَّيْثُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عُقَيْلٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، بَيْنَا هُمْ فِي صَلاَةِ الْفَجْرِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الاِثْنَيْنِ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ يُصَلِّي لَهُمْ لَمْ يَفْجَأْهُمْ إِلاَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ كَشَفَ سِتْرَ حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ، فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَهُمْ فِي صُفُوفِ الصَّلاَةِ‏.‏ ثُمَّ تَبَسَّمَ يَضْحَكُ، فَنَكَصَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ عَلَى عَقِبَيْهِ لِيَصِلَ الصَّفَّ، وَظَنَّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ إِلَى الصَّلاَةِ فَقَالَ أَنَسٌ وَهَمَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ أَنْ يَفْتَتِنُوا فِي صَلاَتِهِمْ فَرَحًا بِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَشَارَ إِلَيْهِمْ بِيَدِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنْ أَتِمُّوا صَلاَتَكُمْ، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ الْحُجْرَةَ وَأَرْخَى السِّتْرَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4448In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 468USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 729   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Aisha:It was one of the favors of Allah towards me that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) expired in my house on the day of   
my turn while he was leaning against my chest and Allah made my saliva mix with his saliva at his   
death. `Abdur-Rahman entered upon me with a Siwak in his hand and I was supporting (the back of)   
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (against my chest ). I saw the Prophet (ﷺ) looking at it (i.e. Siwak) and I knew that he   
loved the Siwak, so I said ( to him ), "Shall I take it for you ? " He nodded in agreement. So I took it   
and it was too stiff for him to use, so I said, "Shall I soften it for you ?" He nodded his approval. So I   
softened it and he cleaned his teeth with it. In front of him there was a jug or a tin, (The sub-narrator,   
`Umar is in doubt as to which was right) containing water. He started dipping his hand in the water   
and rubbing his face with it, he said, "None has the right to be worshipped except Allah. Death has its   
agonies." He then lifted his hands (towards the sky) and started saying, "With the highest companion,"   
till he expired and his hand dropped down.

حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، أَنَّ أَبَا عَمْرٍو، ذَكْوَانَ مَوْلَى عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ كَانَتْ تَقُولُ إِنَّ مِنْ نِعَمِ اللَّهِ عَلَىَّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تُوُفِّيَ فِي بَيْتِي وَفِي يَوْمِي، وَبَيْنَ سَحْرِي وَنَحْرِي، وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ جَمَعَ بَيْنَ رِيقِي وَرِيقِهِ عِنْدَ مَوْتِهِ، دَخَلَ عَلَىَّ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ وَبِيَدِهِ السِّوَاكُ وَأَنَا مُسْنِدَةٌ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَرَأَيْتُهُ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِ، وَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّهُ يُحِبُّ السِّوَاكَ فَقُلْتُ آخُذُهُ لَكَ فَأَشَارَ بِرَأْسِهِ أَنْ نَعَمْ، فَتَنَاوَلْتُهُ فَاشْتَدَّ عَلَيْهِ وَقُلْتُ أُلَيِّنُهُ لَكَ فَأَشَارَ بِرَأْسِهِ أَنْ نَعَمْ، فَلَيَّنْتُهُ، وَبَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ رَكْوَةٌ ـ أَوْ عُلْبَةٌ يَشُكُّ عُمَرُ ـ فِيهَا مَاءٌ، فَجَعَلَ يُدْخِلُ يَدَيْهِ فِي الْمَاءِ فَيَمْسَحُ بِهِمَا وَجْهَهُ يَقُولُ ‏"‏ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ، إِنَّ لِلْمَوْتِ سَكَرَاتٍ ‏"‏‏.‏ ثُمَّ نَصَبَ يَدَهُ فَجَعَلَ يَقُولُ ‏"‏ فِي الرَّفِيقِ الأَعْلَى ‏"‏‏.‏ حَتَّى قُبِضَ وَمَالَتْ يَدُهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4449In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 469USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 730   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Urwa:`Aisha said, "Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) in his fatal illness, used to ask, 'Where will I be tomorrow? Where will I   
be tomorrow?", seeking `Aisha's turn. His wives allowed him to stay wherever he wished. So he   
stayed at `Aisha's house till he expired while he was with her." `Aisha added, "The Prophet (ﷺ) expired on   
the day of my turn in my house and he was taken unto Allah while his head was against my chest and   
his saliva mixed with my saliva." `Aisha added, "Abdur-Rahman bin Abu Bakr came in, carrying a   
Siwak he was cleaning his teeth with. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) looked at it and I said to him, 'O   
`AbdurRahman! Give me this Siwak.' So he gave it to me and I cut it, chewed it (it's end) and gave it   
to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) who cleaned his teeth with it while he was resting against my chest."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلاَلٍ، حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ يَسْأَلُ فِي مَرَضِهِ الَّذِي مَاتَ فِيهِ يَقُولَ ‏  
"‏ أَيْنَ أَنَا غَدًا أَيْنَ أَنَا غَدًا ‏"‏ يُرِيدُ يَوْمَ عَائِشَةَ، فَأَذِنَ لَهُ أَزْوَاجُهُ يَكُونُ حَيْثُ شَاءَ، فَكَانَ فِي بَيْتِ عَائِشَةَ حَتَّى مَاتَ عِنْدَهَا، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَمَاتَ فِي الْيَوْمِ الَّذِي كَانَ يَدُورُ عَلَىَّ فِيهِ فِي بَيْتِي، فَقَبَضَهُ اللَّهُ وَإِنَّ رَأْسَهُ لَبَيْنَ نَحْرِي وَسَحْرِي، وَخَالَطَ رِيقُهُ رِيقِي ـ ثُمَّ قَالَتْ ـ دَخَلَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَمَعَهُ سِوَاكٌ يَسْتَنُّ بِهِ فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقُلْتُ لَهُ أَعْطِنِي هَذَا السِّوَاكَ يَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ‏.‏ فَأَعْطَانِيهِ فَقَضِمْتُهُ، ثُمَّ مَضَغْتُهُ فَأَعْطَيْتُهُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَاسْتَنَّ بِهِ وَهْوَ مُسْتَنِدٌ إِلَى صَدْرِي‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4450In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 470USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 731   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:The Prophet (ﷺ) expired in my house and on the day of my turn, leaning against my chest. One of us (i.e.   
the Prophet's wives ) used to recite a prayer asking Allah to protect him from all evils when he became   
sick. So I started asking Allah to protect him from all evils (by reciting a prayer ). He raised his head   
towards the sky and said, "With the highest companions, with the highest companions." `Abdur-   
Rahman bin Abu Bakr passed carrying a fresh leaf-stalk of a date-palm and the Prophet (ﷺ) looked at it   
and I thought that the Prophet (ﷺ) was in need of it (for cleaning his teeth ). So I took it (from `Abdur   
Rahman) and chewed its head and shook it and gave it to the Prophet (ﷺ) who cleaned his teeth with it, in   
the best way he had ever cleaned his teeth, and then he gave it to me, and suddenly his hand dropped   
down or it fell from his hand (i.e. he expired). So Allah made my saliva mix with his saliva on his last   
day on earth and his first day in the Hereafter.

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ تُوُفِّيَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِي بَيْتِي وَفِي يَوْمِي، وَبَيْنَ سَحْرِي وَنَحْرِي، وَكَانَتْ إِحْدَانَا تُعَوِّذُهُ بِدُعَاءٍ إِذَا مَرِضَ، فَذَهَبْتُ أُعَوِّذُهُ، فَرَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ فِي الرَّفِيقِ الأَعْلَى فِي الرَّفِيقِ الأَعْلَى ‏"‏‏.‏ وَمَرَّ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَفِي يَدِهِ جَرِيدَةٌ رَطْبَةٌ، فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَظَنَنْتُ أَنَّ لَهُ بِهَا حَاجَةً فَأَخَذْتُهَا، فَمَضَغْتُ رَأْسَهَا وَنَفَضْتُهَا فَدَفَعْتُهَا إِلَيْهِ، فَاسْتَنَّ بِهَا كَأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانَ مُسْتَنًّا ثُمَّ نَاوَلَنِيهَا فَسَقَطَتْ يَدُهُ ـ أَوْ سَقَطَتْ مِنْ يَدِهِ ـ فَجَمَعَ اللَّهُ بَيْنَ رِيقِي وَرِيقِهِ فِي آخِرِ يَوْمٍ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا وَأَوَّلِ يَوْمٍ مِنَ الآخِرَةِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4451In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 471USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 732   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:Abu Bakr came from his house at As-Sunh on a horse. He dismounted and entered the Mosque, but   
did not speak to the people till he entered upon `Aisha and went straight to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) who was   
covered with Hibra cloth (i.e. a kind of Yemenite cloth). He then uncovered the Prophet's face and   
bowed over him and kissed him and wept, saying, "Let my father and mother be sacrificed for you. By   
Allah, Allah will never cause you to die twice. As for the death which was written for you, has come   
upon you."   
Narrated Ibn `Abbas: Abu Bakr went out while `Umar bin Al-Khattab was talking to the people. Abu   
Bakr said, "Sit down, O `Umar!" But `Umar refused to sit down. So the people came to Abu Bakr and   
left `Umar. Abu Bakr said, "To proceed, if anyone amongst you used to worship Muhammad , then   
Muhammad is dead, but if (anyone of) you used to worship Allah, then Allah is Alive and shall never   
die. Allah said:--"Muhammad is no more than an Apostle, and indeed (many) apostles have passed   
away before him..(till the end of the Verse )......Allah will reward to those who are thankful." (3.144)   
By Allah, it was as if the people never knew that Allah had revealed this Verse before till Abu Bakr   
recited it and all the people received it from him, and I heard everybody reciting it (then).   
Narrated Az-Zuhri: Sa`id bin Al-Musaiyab told me that `Umar said, "By Allah, when I heard Abu   
Bakr reciting it, my legs could not support me and I fell down at the very moment of hearing him   
reciting it, declaring that the Prophet (ﷺ) had died."

حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ، أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ، أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ أَقْبَلَ عَلَى فَرَسٍ مِنْ مَسْكَنِهِ بِالسُّنْحِ حَتَّى نَزَلَ، فَدَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ فَلَمْ يُكَلِّمِ النَّاسَ حَتَّى دَخَلَ عَلَى عَائِشَةَ، فَتَيَمَّمَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَهْوَ مُغَشًّى بِثَوْبِ حِبَرَةٍ، فَكَشَفَ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ ثُمَّ أَكَبَّ عَلَيْهِ فَقَبَّلَهُ وَبَكَى‏.‏ ثُمَّ قَالَ بِأَبِي أَنْتَ وَأُمِّي، وَاللَّهِ لاَ يَجْمَعُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ مَوْتَتَيْنِ، أَمَّا الْمَوْتَةُ الَّتِي كُتِبَتْ عَلَيْكَ فَقَدْ مُتَّهَا‏.‏ قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ وَحَدَّثَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ، خَرَجَ وَعُمَرُ يُكَلِّمُ النَّاسَ فَقَالَ اجْلِسْ يَا عُمَرُ، فَأَبَى عُمَرُ أَنْ يَجْلِسَ‏.‏ فَأَقْبَلَ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ وَتَرَكُوا عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ أَمَّا بَعْدُ مَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ يَعْبُدُ مُحَمَّدًا صلى الله عليه وسلم فَإِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا قَدْ مَاتَ، وَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ حَىٌّ لاَ يَمُوتُ، قَالَ اللَّهُ ‏{‏وَمَا مُحَمَّدٌ إِلاَّ رَسُولٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ الرُّسُلُ‏}‏ إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ‏{‏الشَّاكِرِينَ‏}‏ وَقَالَ وَاللَّهِ لَكَأَنَّ النَّاسَ لَمْ يَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ أَنْزَلَ هَذِهِ الآيَةَ حَتَّى تَلاَهَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَتَلَقَّاهَا مِنْهُ النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ فَمَا أَسْمَعُ بَشَرًا مِنَ النَّاسِ إِلاَّ يَتْلُوهَا‏.‏ فَأَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ أَنَّ عُمَرَ قَالَ وَاللَّهِ مَا هُوَ إِلاَّ أَنْ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا بَكْرٍ تَلاَهَا فَعَقِرْتُ حَتَّى مَا تُقِلُّنِي رِجْلاَىَ، وَحَتَّى أَهْوَيْتُ إِلَى الأَرْضِ حِينَ سَمِعْتُهُ تَلاَهَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَدْ مَاتَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4452, 4453, 4454In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 472USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 733   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Aisha and Ibn `Abbas:Abu Bakr kissed the Prophet (ﷺ) after his death.

حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ أَبِي عَائِشَةَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، وَابْنِ، عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْر ٍ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَبَّلَ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعْدَ مَوْتِهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4455, 4456, 4457In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 473USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 734   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:We poured medicine in one side of the Prophet's mouth during his illness and he started pointing to us,   
meaning to say, "Don't pour medicine in my mouth." We said, "(He says so) because a patient dislikes   
medicines." When he improved and felt a little better, he said, "Didn't I forbid you to pour medicine in   
my mouth ?" We said, " ( We thought it was because of) the dislike, patients have for medicines. He   
said, "Let everyone present in the house be given medicine by pouring it in his mouth while I am   
looking at him, except `Abbas as he has not witnessed you (doing the same to me).

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيٌّ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، وَزَادَ، قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ لَدَدْنَاهُ فِي مَرَضِهِ فَجَعَلَ يُشِيرُ إِلَيْنَا أَنْ لاَ تَلُدُّونِي فَقُلْنَا كَرَاهِيَةُ الْمَرِيضِ لِلدَّوَاءِ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا أَفَاقَ قَالَ ‏"‏ أَلَمْ أَنْهَكُمْ أَنْ تَلُدُّونِي ‏"‏‏.‏ قُلْنَا كَرَاهِيَةَ الْمَرِيضِ لِلدَّوَاءِ‏.‏ فَقَالَ ‏"‏ لاَ يَبْقَى أَحَدٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ إِلاَّ لُدَّ ـ وَأَنَا أَنْظُرُ ـ إِلاَّ الْعَبَّاسَ، فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَشْهَدْكُمْ ‏"‏‏.‏ رَوَاهُ ابْنُ أَبِي الزِّنَادِ عَنْ هِشَامٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4458In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 474USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 735   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Aswad:It was mentioned in the presence of `Aisha that the Prophet (ﷺ) had appointed `Ali as successor by will.   
Thereupon she said, "Who said so? I saw the Prophet, while I was supporting him against my chest.   
He asked for a tray, and then fell on one side and expired, and I did not feel it. So how (do the people   
say) he appointed `Ali as his successor?"

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَزْهَرُ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الأَسْوَدِ، قَالَ ذُكِرَ عِنْدَ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَوْصَى إِلَى عَلِيٍّ، فَقَالَتْ مَنْ قَالَهُ لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَإِنِّي لَمُسْنِدَتُهُ إِلَى صَدْرِي، فَدَعَا بِالطَّسْتِ فَانْخَنَثَ فَمَاتَ، فَمَا شَعَرْتُ، فَكَيْفَ أَوْصَى إِلَى عَلِيٍّ

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4459In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 475USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 736   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Talha:I asked `Abdullah bin Abu `Aufa "Did the Prophet (ﷺ) make a will? ' He replied, "No." I further asked,   
"How comes it that the making of a will was enjoined on the people or that they were ordered to make   
it? " He said, "The Prophet (ﷺ) made a will concerning Allah's Book."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ مِغْوَلٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ، قَالَ سَأَلْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ أَبِي أَوْفَى ـ رضى الله عنهما ـ أَوْصَى النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ لاَ‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ كَيْفَ كُتِبَ عَلَى النَّاسِ الْوَصِيَّةُ أَوْ أُمِرُوا بِهَا قَالَ أَوْصَى بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4460In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 476USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 737   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated 'Amir bin Al-Harith:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) did not leave a Dinar or a Dirham or a male or a female slave. He left only his white   
mule on which he used to ride, and his weapons, and a piece of land which he gave in charity for the   
needy travelers.

حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الأَحْوَصِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْحَارِثِ، قَالَ مَا تَرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم دِينَارًا وَلاَ دِرْهَمًا وَلاَ عَبْدًا وَلاَ أَمَةً، إِلاَّ بَغْلَتَهُ الْبَيْضَاءَ الَّتِي كَانَ يَرْكَبُهَا، وَسِلاَحَهُ، وَأَرْضًا جَعَلَهَا لاِبْنِ السَّبِيلِ صَدَقَةً‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4461In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 477USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 738   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Anas:When the ailment of the Prophet (ﷺ) got aggravated, he became unconscious whereupon Fatima said, "Oh,   
how distressed my father is!" He said, "Your father will have no more distress after today." When he   
expired, she said, "O Father! Who has responded to the call of the Lord Who has invited him! O   
Father, whose dwelling place is the Garden of Paradise (i.e. Al-Firdaus)! O Father! We convey this   
news (of your death) to Gabriel." When he was buried, Fatima said, "O Anas! Do you feel pleased to   
throw earth over Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)?"

حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ، قَالَ لَمَّا ثَقُلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم جَعَلَ يَتَغَشَّاهُ، فَقَالَتْ فَاطِمَةُ ـ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمُ ـ وَاكَرْبَ أَبَاهُ‏.‏ فَقَالَ لَهَا ‏  
"‏ لَيْسَ عَلَى أَبِيكِ كَرْبٌ بَعْدَ الْيَوْمِ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمَّا مَاتَ قَالَتْ يَا أَبَتَاهْ، أَجَابَ رَبًّا دَعَاهُ، يَا أَبَتَاهْ مَنْ جَنَّةُ الْفِرْدَوْسِ مَأْوَاهُ، يَا أَبَتَاهْ إِلَى جِبْرِيلَ نَنْعَاهْ‏.‏ فَلَمَّا دُفِنَ قَالَتْ فَاطِمَةُ ـ عَلَيْهَا السَّلاَمُ ـ يَا أَنَسُ، أَطَابَتْ أَنْفُسُكُمْ أَنْ تَحْثُوا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم التُّرَابَ

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4462In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 478USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 739   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:When the Prophet (ﷺ) was healthy, he used to say, "No soul of a prophet is captured till he is shown his   
place in Paradise and then he is given the option." When death approached him while his head was on   
my thigh, he became unconscious and then recovered his consciousness. He then looked at the ceiling   
of the house and said, "O Allah! (with) the highest companions." I said (to myself), "Hence, he is not   
going to choose us." Then I realized that what he had said was the application of the narration which   
he used to mention to us when he was healthy. The last word he spoke was, "O Allah! (with) the   
highest companion."

حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ، قَالَ يُونُسُ قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ، فِي رِجَالٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَقُولُ وَهْوَ صَحِيحٌ ‏"‏ إِنَّهُ لَمْ يُقْبَضْ نَبِيٌّ حَتَّى يَرَى مَقْعَدَهُ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ، ثُمَّ يُخَيَّرَ ‏"‏‏.‏ فَلَمَّا نَزَلَ بِهِ وَرَأْسُهُ عَلَى فَخِذِي غُشِيَ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ أَفَاقَ، فَأَشْخَصَ بَصَرَهُ إِلَى سَقْفِ الْبَيْتِ ثُمَّ قَالَ ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ الرَّفِيقَ الأَعْلَى ‏"‏‏.‏ فَقُلْتُ إِذًا لاَ يَخْتَارُنَا‏.‏ وَعَرَفْتُ أَنَّهُ الْحَدِيثُ الَّذِي كَانَ يُحَدِّثُنَا وَهْوَ صَحِيحٌ قَالَتْ فَكَانَتْ آخِرَ كَلِمَةٍ تَكَلَّمَ بِهَا ‏"‏ اللَّهُمَّ الرَّفِيقَ الأَعْلَى ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4463In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 479USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 740   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Aisha and Ibn `Abbas:The Prophet (ﷺ) stayed for ten years in Mecca with the Qur'an being revealed to him and he stayed in   
Medina for ten years.'

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ، حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، وَابْنِ، عَبَّاسٍ رضى الله عنهم أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم لَبِثَ بِمَكَّةَ عَشْرَ سِنِينَ يُنْزَلُ عَلَيْهِ الْقُرْآنُ، وَبِالْمَدِينَةِ عَشْرًا‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4464, 4465In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 480USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 741   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:Allah 's Apostle died when he was sixty-three years of age.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ، حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تُوُفِّيَ وَهْوَ ابْنُ ثَلاَثٍ وَسِتِّينَ‏.‏ قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ وَأَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ مِثْلَهُ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4466In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 481USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 742   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Aisha:The Prophet (ﷺ) died while his armor was mortgaged to a Jew for thirty Sa's of barley.

حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ الأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ ـ رضى الله عنها ـ قَالَتْ تُوُفِّيَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَدِرْعُهُ مَرْهُونَةٌ عِنْدَ يَهُودِيٍّ بِثَلاَثِينَ‏.‏ ‏{‏يَعْنِي صَاعًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ‏}‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4467In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 482USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 743   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Salim's father:The Prophet (ﷺ) appointed Usama as the commander of the troops (to be sent to Syria). The Muslims   
spoke about Usama (unfavorably ). The Prophet (ﷺ) said, " I have been informed that you spoke about   
Usama. (Let it be known that ) he is the most beloved of all people to me."

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ الضَّحَّاكُ بْنُ مَخْلَدٍ، عَنِ الْفُضَيْلِ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، اسْتَعْمَلَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أُسَامَةَ ـ فَقَالُوا فِيهِ ـ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم ‏  
"‏ قَدْ بَلَغَنِي أَنَّكُمْ قُلْتُمْ فِي أُسَامَةَ، وَإِنَّهُ أَحَبُّ النَّاسِ إِلَىَّ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4468In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 483USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 744   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar:Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) sent troops appointed Usama bin Zaid as their commander. The people criticized his   
leadership. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) got up and said, "If you (people) are criticizing his (i.e. Usama's)   
leadership you used to criticize the leadership of his father before. By Allah, he (i.e. Zaid) deserved   
the leadership indeed, and he used to be one of the most beloved persons to me, and now this (i.e. his   
son, Usama) is one of the most beloved persons to me after him."

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ ـ رضى الله عنهما أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَعَثَ بَعْثًا وَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْهِمْ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ، فَطَعَنَ النَّاسُ فِي إِمَارَتِهِ، فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَقَالَ ‏  
"‏ إِنْ تَطْعُنُوا فِي إِمَارَتِهِ فَقَدْ كُنْتُمْ تَطْعُنُونَ فِي إِمَارَةِ أَبِيهِ مِنْ قَبْلُ، وَايْمُ اللَّهِ إِنْ كَانَ لَخَلِيقًا لِلإِمَارَةِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ لَمِنْ أَحَبِّ النَّاسِ إِلَىَّ، وَإِنَّ هَذَا لَمِنْ أَحَبِّ النَّاسِ إِلَىَّ بَعْدَهُ ‏"‏‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4469In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 484USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 745   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Ibn Abu Habib:Abu Al-Khair said, "As-Sanabih, I asked (me), 'When did you migrate?' I (i.e. Abu Al-Khair) said,   
'We went out from Yemen as emigrants and arrived at Al-Juhfa, and there came a rider whom I asked   
about the news. The rider said: We buried the Prophet (ﷺ) five days ago." I asked (As-Sanabihi), 'Did you   
hear anything about the night of Qadr?' He replied, 'Bilal, the Mu'adh-dhin of the Prophet (ﷺ) informed   
me that it is on one of the seven nights of the last ten days (of Ramadan).

حَدَّثَنَا أَصْبَغُ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرٌو، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي حَبِيبٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الْخَيْرِ، عَنِ الصُّنَابِحِيِّ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ لَهُ مَتَى هَاجَرْتَ قَالَ خَرَجْنَا مِنَ الْيَمَنِ مُهَاجِرِينَ، فَقَدِمْنَا الْجُحْفَةَ، فَأَقْبَلَ رَاكِبٌ فَقُلْتُ لَهُ الْخَبَرَ فَقَالَ دَفَنَّا النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مُنْذُ خَمْسٍ‏.‏ قُلْتُ هَلْ سَمِعْتَ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ شَيْئًا قَالَ نَعَمْ أَخْبَرَنِي بِلاَلٌ مُؤَذِّنُ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَنَّهُ فِي السَّبْعِ فِي الْعَشْرِ الأَوَاخِرِ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4470In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 485USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 746   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Abu 'Is-haq:I asked Zaid bin Al-Arqam, "In how many Ghazawat did you take part in the company of Allah's   
Apostle?" He replied, "Seventeen." I further asked, "How many Ghazawat did the Prophet (ﷺ) fight?" He   
replied, "Nineteen."

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، قَالَ سَأَلْتُ زَيْدَ بْنَ أَرْقَمَ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ كَمْ غَزَوْتَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ‏.‏ قُلْتُ كَمْ غَزَا النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم قَالَ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4471In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 486USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 747   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Al-Bara:I fought fifteen Ghazawat in the company of the Prophet.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ، حَدَّثَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، حَدَّثَنَا الْبَرَاءُ ـ رضى الله عنه ـ قَالَ غَزَوْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4472In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 487USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 748   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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Narrated Buraida:That he fought sixteen Ghazawat with Allah''s Apostle.

حَدَّثَنِي أَحْمَدُ بْنُ الْحَسَنِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ حَنْبَلِ بْنِ هِلاَلٍ، حَدَّثَنَا مُعْتَمِرُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ كَهْمَسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ غَزَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم سِتَّ عَشْرَةَ غَزْوَةً‏.‏

Reference : Sahih al-Bukhari 4473In-book reference : Book 64, Hadith 488USC-MSA web (English) reference : Vol. 5, Book 59, Hadith 749   (deprecated numbering scheme)Report Error | Share | Copy ▼

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