'Ahadith Clarify Ahadith		www.hubeali.com
	/	
	'Ahadith Clarify Ahadith'	
		Page 1 of 26

Table of Contents

Sur	nmary:4
Aha	adith on Interpretations through Ahadith4
Cla	rifying Ahadith:5
1	Syed-ul-Shuhada Imam Hussain ^{-asws} Ibn Ali ^{-asws} was not Martyred5
2	Rasool Allah ^{-saww} did not like houses full of meat5
3	Ali ^{-asws} Awwal Ali ^{-asws} Akhar6
Exp	planation of the speech of the sun with Ali ^{-asws} 6
Exa	mples of some famous Ahadith where our understanding lacks7
1	7 (قال امام علي ع انا العابد والمعبود), Anna Abid Anna Mabud
2	If Abu Zarr ^{-ra} knew what's in the heart of Salman ^{-ra} , he will kill Salman ^{-ra} 7
3	We ^{-asws} have Status with Allah ^{-asws} 8
Αp	pendix I: Don't reject a Hadith but return it9
Αp	pendix II: Ahadith also Get Abrogated like the Verses of Quran:9
Αp	pendix III: Ahadith examples where apparent meanings are inconclusive11
Arr	ogant will not Enter the Paradise11
A L	ie breaks the Abulution and Fast:11
Nal	kedness of the <i>Momin</i> is Prohibited upon the <i>Momin</i> 12
A h	ypocrite from the bloodline of believer and vice versa12
Αp	pendix IV: Ali ^{-asws} Awwal Ali ^{-asws} Akhar13
Exp	planation of the speech of the sun with Ali ^{-asws} 14
	of them stood up and said, 'Muhammad ^{-saww} has placed us in the 'darkness', and exited m the door of the Masjid

'Ahadith Clarify Ahadith	www.hubeali.com
Appendix V: I ^{-asws} am the Worshipper and I ^{-asws} am the worshipped	18
Appendix VII: Our ^{-asws} Status with Allah ^{-azwj}	22
Appendix VIII: I ^{-azwj} was a Hidden Treasure	25

Page 3 of 26

بِسْم اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِ الْعَالَمِينِ, وَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِهِ الطَّاهِرِينِ, وَسَلَّمَ تَسْلِيماً.

In the Name of Allah^{-azwj} the Beneficent, the Merciful. The Praise is for Allah^{-azwj} Lord^{-azwj} of the Worlds, and Blessing be upon our Chief Muhammad^{-saww} and his^{-saww} Purified Progeny^{-asws}, and greetings with abundant greetings.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلَّ عَلَى مُحُمَّدٍ وَّآلِ مُحُمَّدٍ وَّعَجِّلْ فَرَجَهُمْ وَالْعَنْ أَعْدَائَهُمْ أَجْمَعِيْن

Ahadith Clarify Ahadith

Summary:

On occasion, we may come across Ahadith which are difficult to interpret and understand. Some of these Ahadith (if authentic) have been explained by the Ahl Al-Bayt^{-asws} in follow-up Ahadith, rwe also find certain Ahadith for which explanations are missing. There could be several reasons for this, for example due to Taqeeya (dissimulation). However, these Ahadith do not leave a vacuum in the religion; neither in our Beliefs nor in our practices. Therefore, there is no need for a Momin to pursue the unexplainable Ahadith and to try to come up with plausible interpretations based on Qiyas¹ (analogy). As per Ahadith, we are commanded not to reject a Hadith if its beyond our comprehension, but to return it to the narrating authority^{-asws}, see for example, <u>Appendix I</u>.

Briefly, one has to establish the authenticity of Hadith through looking up the Quran and words of Rasool Allah^{-saww} (other Ahadith), e.g.,

'I asked Abu Abd Allah^{-asws} about the differences in Hadith, narrated from one whom we trust and from those whom we do not trust'. He^{-asws} said: '<u>If a Hadith is referred to you and you find a witness for it from the Book of Allah^{-azwj} or from the statements of the Messenger of <u>Allah^{-saww}</u>, then its authentic, otherwise give it back to the one who brought it'.² The above Hadith and the topic of establishing the authenticity of Ahadith is discussed elsewhere³.</u>

In addition, Imam^{-asws} says, similar to the Holy Quran, Ahadith are also allegorical, decisive, abrogating and abrogated and 'and do not follow the allegorical ones without the decisive ones, or you will go astray'⁴, see an example in <u>Appendix II</u>:

Ahadith on Interpretations through Ahadith

Against the above background, we divide the following section into two parts, first examples of those concepts/Ahadith where we are able to find clarifying Ahadith, followed by those

.

¹ Qiyas is forbidden in Islam, there are so many Ahadith commanding us to take religion from Quran and Ahadith and never make use of analogy in the religion.

² Wasail ul Shia, H. 33344

³ https://www.hubeali.com/article/authenticity-of-a-hadith-and-its-criteria/

عيون أخبار الرضا عليه السلام، ج1، ص: 290

Ahadith where we do not find neither the Hadith in Ahadith compilations nor its interpretation from other Ahadith.

Clarifying Ahadith:

1 Syed-ul-Shuhada Imam Hussain^{-asws} Ibn Ali^{-asws} was not Martyred

There are statements circulating among the believers that Imam Hussain^{-asws} was not killed but was taken to Heavens, as Allah^{-azwj} had Saved Ismail^{-as} Ibn Ibrahim^{-as} and Isa^{-as} Ibn Mariam^{-as}. Below we present a clarifying Hadith:

(The book) 'Uyoon Akhbar Al-Reza^{-asws}' – By this chain, from Ahmad, from Al Harwy,

'In a lengthy Hadeeth from Al-Reza^{-asws} in negation of the words of the one who said that Al-Husayn^{-asws} was not killed, but it was resembled for them, he^{-asws} said: 'By Allah^{-azwj}! Al-Husayn^{-asws} was killed, and he^{-asws} was (also) killed, the ones who were better than Al-Husayn^{-asws} – Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}, and Al-Hassan^{-asws} Ibn Ali^{-asws}.

And there is no one from us^{-asws} except he^{-asws} would be killed, and by Allah^{-azwj}! I^{-asws} would be killed with the poison in an assassination, by the one who will be assassinating me^{-asws}. I^{-asws} know that by a pact pacted to me^{-asws} from Rasool-Allah^{-saww}. Jibraeel^{-as} had informed him^{-saww} with it from Lord^{-azwj} of the worlds Mighty and Majestic".⁵

2 Rasool Allah-saww did not like houses full of meat

وَ عَنْهُ عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عِيسَى عَنْ مِسْمَعٍ أَبِي سَيَّارٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ (عليه السلام) أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لَهُ إِنَّ مَنْ قِبَلَنَا يَرُوُونَ أَنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ يُبْغِضُ ابْنِيْتَ الَّذِي تُؤُكِّلُ فِيهِ لِخُومُ النَّاسِ. اللَّحِمِ فَقَالَ صَدَقُوا وَ لَيْسَ حَيْثُ ذَهَبُوا إِنَّ اللهَ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ يُبْغِضُ الْبَيْتَ الَّذِي تُؤُكِّلُ فِيهِ لِخُومُ النَّاسِ.

And from him, from Usman Bin Isa, from Misma'a Abu Sayyar,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} that a man said to him^{-asws}, 'The ones facing us are reporting that Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Hates the house of meat'. So, he^{-asws} said: 'They speak the truth, and it is not where you are going (with it). <u>Allah^{-azwj} Hates the house in which the meats of the people are eaten (backbiting takes place)</u>'.⁶

See some additional Ahadith examples in Appendix III.

⁵ Bihar Al Awaar – V 49, The book of History – Ali Al Reza^{asws}, Ch 19 H 5

⁶ Al-Kafi – V 6 – The Book of Foodstuffs Ch 55 H 6

3 Ali^{-asws} Awwal Ali^{-asws} Akhar

Rasool Allah^{-saww} asked Ali^{-asws} Ibn Abi Talib^{-asws} to take some of his^{-saww} companions with him^{-asws} in one of the mornings and greet the emerging sun.

فلما كان من الغد خرج أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام ومعه أبو بكر وعمر وجماعة من المهاجرين والأنصار، حتى وافى البقيع ووقف على نشز من الأرض. فلما أطلعت الشمس قرنيها قال عليه السلام: (السلام عليك يا خلق الله الجديد المطيع له). فسمعوا دويا من السماء وجواب قائل يقول: (وعليك السلام يا أول، يا آخر، يا ظاهر، يا باطن، يا من هو بكل شيء عليم).

When it was the morning, Amir-ul-Momineen-asws went out, and with him-asws were Abu Bakr, and Umar, and a group from the Emigrants and the Helpers, until he-asws came to the Baqee and paused upon the high ground. When the sun displayed its rays, he-asws said: 'Peace be upon you, O the new creature of Allah-azwj, O the obedient to Him-azwj'.

They heard a rumble from the sky and a Caller answered saying, 'And Peace be upon you-asws 'يا أول' (O the First one), 'يا باطن' (O the Apparent one), 'يا باطن' O Hidden one, 'يا من هو بكل شيء عليم 'O the one who is knowledgeable of all things!'

فلما سمع أبو بكر وعمر والمهاجرون والأنصار كلام الشمس صعقوا. ثم أفاقوا بعد ساعات وقد انصرف أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام عن المكان فوافوا رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله مع الجماعة وقالوا: أنت تقول إن عليا بشر مثلنا وقد خاطبته الشمس بما خاطب به الباري نفسه؟

When Abu Bakr, and Umar, and the Emigrants, and the Helpers heard the speech of the sun, they swooned (passed out). Then they came around after a while, and Amir-ul-Momineen^{-asws} had left from the place. So they came to the Messenger of Allah^{-saww} along with the group and said, 'You^{-saww} said that Ali^{-asws} is a human similar to others, but when he^{-asws} addressed the sun, the sun answered to him^{-asws} by what the Creator^{-azwj} (Allah^{-azwj}) is Himself^{-azwj} addressed by?'

فقال النبي صلى الله عليه وآله: وما سمعتموه منها؟ فقالوا: سمعناها تقول: (السلام عليك يا أول) قال: صدقت، هو أول من آمن بي.

Explanation of the speech of the sun with Ali-asws

The Prophet-saww said: 'And what did you all hear from it?' They said, 'We heard it say, 'Peace be upon you-asws, 'يا أول' (O the First one). He-saww said: 'It spoke the truth, he-asws is the first one to believe in me-saww'.

فقالوا: سمعناها تقول: (يا آخر). قال: صدقت، هو آخر الناس عهدا بي، يغسلني ويكفنني ويدخلني قبري.

They said, 'We heard it say, 'يَا آخُر' (O the Last one). He^{-saww} said: 'It spoke the truth, he^{-asws} is the last of the people to separate from me^{-saww}. He^{-asws} will wash me ^{-saww}, and shroud me^{-saww}, and enter me^{-saww} in my^{-saww} grave'.

فقالوا: سمعناها تقول: (يا ظاهر). قال: صدقت، ظهر علمي كله له.

They said, 'We heard it say, 'يَا ظَاهِرُ' (O Apparent one). He-saww said: 'It spoke the truth, all of my-saww knowledge has been made apparent to him-asws'.

They said, 'We heard it say, 'يَا بِاطْنَ' (O the Hidden one). He^{-saww} said: 'It spoke the truth, all of my^{-saww} secrets are hidden in him^{-asws}'.

They said, 'We heard it say, 'يا من هو بكل شيء عليم' (O the one who is knowledgeable of all things). He^{-saww} said: 'It spoke the truth, he^{-asws} is knowledgeable of the Permissibles and the Prohibitions, and the Obligations, and the Sunnah, and all (the things) resembling that'.

All of them stood up and said, 'Muhammad^{-saww} has placed us in the 'darkness', and exited from the door of the Masjid.⁷

Complete Hadith and similar Ahadith on 'Ali Awwal Ali Akhar' are included in the Appendix IV.

Examples of some famous Ahadith where our understanding lacks

1 Anna Abid Anna Mabud, (قال المام على ع انا العابد والمعبود)

In Masharik ul-Anwaar Al-Yaqeen (261 : صنارة أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام، صن الموامنين عليه السلام، صن أنوار اليقين في أسرار أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام، صن (Imam Ali-asws said: I am the worshiper and I-asws am the worshiped) — here we do not have a Hadith explaining what was the background and the meanings of the above statement, in the same book we also find Imam Ali-asws said: (I-asws am the worshiper and I-asws am the creature (of Allah-azwi), at another place in a similar sermon, Imam Ali-asws says; أَنَا الْعَابِدُ وَ أَنْتَ الْعَالِدُ وَالْعَالِدُ وَالْعَالِدُو

2 If Abu Zarr^{-ra} knew what's in the heart of Salman^{-ra}, he will kill Salman^{-ra}

This is a famous Hadith, i.e., in Al-Kafi, see Appendix VI, to explain this Hadith, we do not find Ahadith, however, we find Ahadith in which Salman^{-ra} is quoted to have said: 'If I^{-ra} narrate the Merits of Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}, a group will call me^{-ra} insane and a group will

Page 7 of 26

⁷ Kitab Sulaym bin Qays Al-Hilali, Hadith 72

say May Allah^{-azwj} Forgive the killer of Salman^{-ra}, below is an extract, additional Ahadith are included in the Appendix VI.

أَلَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اسْمَعُوا عَتِي حَدِيثِي ثُمَّ اعْقِلُوهُ عَتِي، أَلَا إِنِي أُوتِيتُ عِلْماً كَثِيراً، فَلَوْ حَدَّثْتُكُمْ بِكُلِّ مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْ فَضَائِلِ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ [لَقَالَتْ] طَائِفَةٌ مِنْكُمْ: هُوَ بَخْنُونٌ، [وَ قَالَتْ] طَائِفَةٌ أُخْرَى: اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِقَاتِل سَلْمَانَ.

(Salman said): 'Indeed, O you people! Listen my^{-ra} Hadeeth from me^{-ra}. Indeed, I^{-ra} have been given a lot of knowledge, and if I^{-ra} were to narrate to you with all what I^{-ra} know of the merits of Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}, a group from you would say, 'He^{-ra} is insane!' And another group would say, 'O Allah^{-azwj}, Forgive the killer of Salman^{-ra}!'(an extract).⁸

3 We^{-asws} have Status with Allah^{-asws}

وعنهم عليهم السلام: لنا حالات مع الله؛ نحن هو، وهو نحن، وهو هو، ونحن نحن
9
.

And from them^{-asws}: We^{-asws} have (such a) status with Allah^{-azwj}; We^{-asws} are He^{-azwj}, He^{-azwj} is us^{-asws}, (but) He^{-azwj} is He^{-azwj}, and we^{-asws} are we^{-asws}. ¹⁰ We cannot find a Hadith explaining the above statement attributed to Masomeen^{-asws}. In addition, this Hadith is not found with any chain of narrators and is not in our Ahadith books, please see an independent research on this Hadith in Appendix VII.

4 I^{-azwj} was a Hidden Treasure

A famous Hadi-e-Qudsi which is frequently quoted and we have found in the comments under Ahadith says:

'کنت کنزاً مخفیاً فأحببت أن أعرف فخلقت الخلق لکي أعرف' (I^{-azwj} was a hidden treasure, so I^{-azwj} Loved to be known, so I^{-azwj} Created creation so that I^{-azwj} could be known) has not been reported in any of our Ahadith compilations, for example it comes as a comment in Mashariq Al-Anwar Al-Yaqeen Fi Israr Al-Momineen^{-asws}, and gives reference to Bihar Al-Anwaar, Vol. 6,

.6 م الأنوار: 87/ 199 ح 6.
1

¹¹ (1) بحار الأنوار: 87/ 199 ح 6.

⁸ Bihar Al-Anwaar – V 29, The book of Fitna (Strife) And Ordeals, Ch 8 H 1

مجموعه رسائل در شرح احادیثی از کافی، ج2، ص: 488 10

For this we again present independent research, related to this Hadith in Appendix VIII.

Appendix I: Don't reject a Hadith but return it

محمد بن إدريس في آخر (السرائر) نقلا من كتاب مسائل الرجال لعلي بن محمد (عليه السلام) ، أن محمد بن علي بن عيسى كتب إليه ، يسأله عن العلم المنقول إلينا عن آبائك وأجداد (عليهم السلام) ، قد اختلف علينا فيه ، فكيف العمل به على اختلافه ؟ أو الرد إليك فيما اختلف فيه ؟ فكتب (عليه السلام) : ما علمتم أنه قولنا فالزموه ، وما لم تعلموا فردوه إلينا .

 $Muhammad \ Bin \ Idrees \ at the \ end \ of \ his \ letter, \ has \ copied \ from \ the \ book \ Masaael \ Al-Rijaal \ to \ Ali \ Bin \ Muhammad \ asws.$

Muhammad Bin Isa had written to him-asws asking, 'About the knowledge that gets copied over to us from your forefathers-asws, there are differences for us therein, how shall we act upon those if there are differences? Or shall we return them to you-asws when there are differences in them?'

Imam^{-asws} wrote back: 'When you come to know that it is our^{-asws} statement it necessitates you to act by that, and that which you do not know, return them back to us^{-asws}'.¹²

وَ عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْحُضْــرَمِيّ عَنِ الْحُجَّاجِ بْنِ الصَّــبَّاحِ قَالَ قُلْتُ لِأَبِي جَعْفَرٍ ع إِنَّا نُحُدِّثُ عَنْكَ بِالْحَدِيثِ فَيَقُولُ بَعْضُنَا قَوْلُنَا قَوْلُمُمْ قَالَ فَمَا تُرِيدُ أَ تُرِيدُ أَنْ تَكُونَ إِمَاماً يُقْتَدَى بِكَ مَنْ رَدَّ الْقُولَ إِلَيْنَا فَقَدْ سَلِمَ

And from Ahmad Bin Muhammad from Ali Bin Al Hakam from Abu Bakr Al Hazramy from Al Hajjaj Bin Al Sabbah who has narrated the following from Abu Ja'far^{-asws}:

'We narrate Ahadith from you^{-asws}. Some of us say that our words are your^{-asws} words'. He^{-asws} said: 'What do you intend? Do you want to be Imams and be followed? The one who returns the words back to us^{-asws} will be safe'.¹³

Appendix II: Ahadith also Get Abrogated like the Verses of Quran:

محمد بن يعقوب ، عن علي بن إبراهيم ، عن أبيه ، عن حماد بن عيسى ، عن إبراهيم بن عمر اليماني ، عن أبان بن أبي عياش ، عن سليم بن قيس الهلالي ، قال : قلت لأمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام) : إني سمعت من سلمان والمقداد وأبي ذر شيئا من تفسير القرآن ، وأحاديث عن نبي الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) غير ما في أيدي الناس ، ثم سمعت منك تصديق ما سمعت منهم ، ورأيت في أيدي الناس أشياء كثيرة من تفسير القرآن ، وأحاديث عن نبي الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) أنتم تخالفونهم فيها ، وتزعمون أن ذلك كله باطل ، أفترى الناس يكذبون على رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) متعمدين ، ويفسرون القرآن بآرائهم ؟ قال : فأقبل علي ثم قال : قد سألت فافهم الجواب : أن في أيدي الناس حقا وباطلا ، وصدقا وكذبا ، وناسخا ومنسوخا ، وعاما وخاصا ، ومحكما ومتشابحا ، وحفظا ووهما ، وقد كذب على رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) على عهده ، حتى قام خطيباً ، وقال : أيها الناس ! قد كثرت علي الكذابة ، فمن كذب علي متعمدا فليتبوء مقعده من النار.

¹² Wasail ul Shia, H 33369

¹³ Wasail ul Shia, H 33400

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Hamaad Bin Isa, from Ibrahim Umar Al Yamani, from Aban Bin Abu Ayyash, from Suleym Bin Qays Al Hilali, said:

'I said to Amir-ul-Momineen-asws, 'I hear from Salman and Al-Miqdad and Abu Dharr something of the explanation of the Quran, and the Ahadith from the Prophet-saww which is not in the hands of the people, then hear from you-asws its ratification of what I have heard from them, and saw in the hands of the people many things from the explanation of the Quran, and the Hadith from the Prophet-saww which you-asws are opposed to, and think all of them to be false. Have the people invented lies ascribed to the Messenger of Allah-saww, and are explaining the Quran by their opinion?'

He^{-asws} came near me, then said: 'You have asked, and so understand the answer. In the hands of the people there is right and wrong, and truth and lies, and Abrogating and the Abrogated, and the general and the special, and the Decisive and the Allegorical, and the preserved and the illusion, and forged lies on the Messenger of Allah^{-saww} from before, to the extent that he^{-saww} issued a sermon, and said: 'O people! A lot of lies have been ascribed to me^{-saww}. Whosoever has done this deliberately will have a seat in the Fire'.

ثم كذب عليه من بعدهوإنما أتاكم الحديث من أربعة ، ليس لهم خامس : رجل منافق يظهر الايمان ، متصنع بالاسلام ، لا يتأتم ، ولا يتحرج أن يكذب على رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) شيئاً ، لم يحمله على وجهه ، ووهم فيه ، ولم يتعمد كذبا ، فهو في يده ، يقول به ، ويعمل به ، ويرويه ، فيقول : أنا سمعته من رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) ، فلو علم المسلمون أنه وهم لرفضوه ، ولو علم هوأنه وهم لرفضه ، ورجل ثالث سمع من رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) شيئا أمر به ثم نحى عنه ، وهو لا يعلم : أو نحى عنه ، ثم أم به ، وهو لا يعلم : أو نحى عنه ، ثم أم به ، وهو لا يعلم : أنه منسوخ لرفضوه ،

Then lies were still ascribed to him^{-saww} afterwards. Ahadith have reached you from four, and there is no fifth – A hypocritical man who displays faith, manufactures Islam, poses as such, and does not feel it as wrong to ascribe lies to the Messenger of Allah^{-saww} – until he^{-asws} said: 'And the man who heard from the Messenger of Allah^{-saww} something, did not understand its perspective, and does not intend to lie. It is in his hands, he speaks by it, and acts by it, and narrates it. He says, 'I have heard this from the Messenger of Allah^{-saww}. If the Muslims think it to be imagination they should reject it, and if they know it to be from him^{-saww} then it is an obligation'.

And the third man heard from the Messenger of Allah^{-saww} something that he^{-saww} ordered then prohibited it later on, and he did not know, or prohibited it, and then ordered it later on, and he did not know. He memorised the abrogated and did not memorise the abrogating. Had he known it to have been abrogated, he would have rejected it, and had the people known that what they have heard from his is an abrogated order, they would have rejected it.

وآخر رابع لم يكذب على رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) ، مبغض للكذب خوفا من الله ، وتعظيما لرسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) ، لم ينسه ، بل حفظ ما سمع على وجهه ، فجاء به كما سمعه ، لم يزد فيه ، ولم ينقص منه ، وعلم الناسخ من المنسوخ ، فعمل بالناسخ ، ورفض المنسوخ ، فان أمر النبي (صلى الله عليه وآله) مثل القرآن ، منه ناسخ ومنسوخ ، وخاص وعام ، ومحكم ومتشابه .

And lastly is the one who did not ascribe lies to the Messenger of Allah^{-saww}, hated lying due to his fear of Allah^{-azwj}, and respect for the Messenger of Allah^{-saww}, and did not forget it, but

memorised what he had heard exactly. He went with it as he had heard it, did not add anything to it, and did not leave anything out from it, and knew the abrogating from the abrogated. He acted upon the abrogating one, and rejected the abrogated one, for the order of the Prophet^{-saww} is similar to the Quran, from which there is the Abrogating and the Abrogated, and the special and the general, and Decisive and Allegorical.

وقد كان يكون من رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) الكلام له وجهان ، وكلام عام ، وكلام خاص مثل القرآن _ إلى أن قال : _ فما نزلت على رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) آية من القرآن إلا أقرأنيها وأملاها عليّ ، فكتبتها بخطي ، وعلمني تأويلها وتفسيرها ، وناسخها ومنسوخها ، ومحكمها ومتشابحها ، وخاصها وعامها ، ودعا الله لي أن يعطيني فهما وحفظا ، فما نسيت آية من كتاب الله ، ولا علما أملاه عليّ وكتبته . الحديث .

And that which came from the Messenger of Allah^{-saww} had two perspectives – General speech and special speech like the Quran' – until he^{-asws} said: 'That which came down to the Messenger of Allah^{-saww} of the Verses of the Quran, he^{-saww} read it to me^{-asws} and made me^{-asws} write it down which I^{-asws} wrote it by my^{-asws} own handwriting, and taught me^{-asws} its explanation and its interpretation, and its Abrogating and its Abrogated, and its Decisive and its Allegorical, and its Special and its general, and supplicated to Allah^{-azwj} for me^{-asws} to be Given understading and its preservation. I^{-asws} did not forget any Verse from the Book of Allah^{-azwj}, nor that which I^{-asws} was taught and made to write it down'. ¹⁴

Appendix III: Ahadith examples where apparent meanings are inconclusive

Arrogant will not Enter the Paradise

عَلِيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ مُحُمَّدِ بْنِ عِيسَى عَنْ يُونُسَ عَنْ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ أَحِدِهِمَا (عليهما السلام) قَالَ لَا يَدْحُلُ الْجُنَّةَ مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ حُرْدَلٍ مِنَ الْكِبْرِ قَالَ فَاسْتَرْجَعْتُ فَقَالَ مَا لَكَ تَسْتَرْجِعُ قُلْتُ لِمَا سَمِعْتُ مِنْكَ فَقَالَ لَيْسَ حَيْثُ تَذْهَبُ إِنَّمَا أَعْنِي الجُّحُودُ إِنَّمَا هُوَ الجُّحُودُ Ali Bin Ibrahim, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Yunus, from Abu Ayoub, from Muhammad Bin Muslim,

(It has been narrated) from one of the two (5th or 6th Imam^{-asws}) having said: 'He would not enter the Paradise, the one in whose heart there was the weight of a mustard seed from the arrogance'. He (the narrator) said, 'So I said, 'We are from Allah^{-azwj} and to Him^{-azwj} we are returning'. So he^{-asws} said: 'What is the matter with you saying 'We are from Allah^{-azwj} and to Him^{-azwj} we are returning'?' I said, 'Due to what I heard from you^{-asws}'. So he^{-asws} said: 'It is not where you are going (understanding it). But rather, I^{-asws} mean the rejection (of *Wilayah*). But rather it (arrogance) is the rejection (of *Wilayah*)'.¹⁵

A Lie breaks the Abulution and Fast:

عَلِيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عُمَيْرٍ عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ يُونُسَ عَنْ أَبِي بَصِيرٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ إِنَّ الْكَذِبَةَ لَتُفَطِّرُ الصَّائِمَ قُلْتُ وَ أَيُّنَا لَا يَكُونُ ذَلِكَ مِنْهُ قَالَ لَيْسَ حَيْثُ ذَهَبْتَ إِنَّمَا ذَلِكَ الْكَذِبُ عَلَى اللّهِ وَ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ وَ عَلَى الْأَثِمَةِ (صلوات الله عليهم) .

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Mansour Bin Yunus, from Abu Baseer who said,

¹⁴ Wasail ul Shia, H. 44614

¹⁵ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 124 H 7

'I heard Abu Abdullah^{-asws} saying: 'The lie would break the Fast of the Fasting one'. I said, 'And which of us does not happen to have that from him?' He^{-asws} said: 'It is not where you are going with it (Understanding it). But rather, that is the lie upon Allah^{-azwj} and upon His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww} and upon the Imams^{-asws}'.¹⁶

عَلِيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عُمَيْرٍ عَنْ مَنْصُورِ بْنِ يُونُسَ عَنْ أَبِي بَصِيرٍ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ الْكَذِبَةُ تَنْقُضُ الْوُضُوءَ وَ تُفَطِّرُ الصَّائِمَ قَالَ قُلْتُ هَلَكْنَا قَالَ لَيْسَ حَيْثُ تَذْهَبُ إِنَّمَا ذَلِكَ الْكَذِبُ عَلَى اللّهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ وَ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ وَ عَلَى الْأَثِقَةِ (عليهم السلام) .

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Mansour Bin Yunus, from Abu Baseer who said,

'I heard Abu Abdullah^{-asws} saying: 'The lie breaks the ablution, and breaks the Fast'. I said, 'We are destroyed'. He^{-asws} said: 'It is not where you are going with it. But rather, that is the lie upon Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic and upon His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww}, and upon the Imams^{-asws}'.¹⁷

Nakedness of the *Momin* is Prohibited upon the *Momin*

عَنْهُ عَنْ أَحْمَدَ عَنِ الْحُسَنِ بْنِ مَحْبُوبٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سِنَانٍ قَالَ قُلْتُ لَهُ عَوْرَةُ الْمُؤْمِنِ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِ حَرَامٌ قَالَ نَعَمْ قُلْتُ تَعْنِي سُفْلَيْهِ قَالَ لَيْسَ حَيْثُ تَذْهَبُ إِمَّا هِيَ إِذَاعَةُ سِرّهِ .

From him, from Ahmad, from Al Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Abdullah Bin Sinan who said,

'I said to him^{-asws}, 'The nakedness of the *Momin* is Prohibited upon the *Momin*?' He^{-asws} said: 'Yes'. I said, 'You^{-asws} mean his lower part?' He^{-asws} said: 'It is not where you are going with it. But rather it is the broadcasting of his secrets'.¹⁸

A hypocrite from the bloodline of believer and vice versa

عَلِيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي عُمَيْرٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ يَقْطِينٍ عَنْ أَبِي الْحَسَنِ مُوسَى (عليه السلام) قَالَ قُلْتُ لَهُ إِنِيّ قَدْ أَشْفَقْتُ مِنْ دَعْوَةِ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) عَلَى يَقْطِينٍ وَ مَا وَلَدَ فَقَالَ يَا أَبَا الْحُسَنِ لَيْسَ حَيْثُ تَذْهَبُ إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُ فِي صُلْبِ الْكَافِرِ بِمُثْرِلَةِ الْحُصَاةِ فِي اللَّبِنَةِ يَجِيءُ الْمَطَرُ فَيَعْسِلُ اللّهَ (عليه السلام) عَلَى يَقْطِينٍ وَ مَا وَلَدَ فَقَالَ يَا أَبَا الْحُسَنِ لَيْسَ حَيْثُ تَذْهَبُ إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُ فِي صُلْبِ الْكَافِرِ بِمُثْرِلَةِ الْحُصَاةِ فِي اللَّبِنَةِ يَجِيءُ الْمَطَرُ فَيَعْسِلُ اللّهَ اللّهَ عَنْ أَبِي الْمُؤْمِنُ فِي صُلْبِ الْكَافِرِ بِمُثْرِلَةِ الْحُصَاةِ فِي اللّبِنَةِ يَجِيءُ الْمَطَرُ وَمَا وَلَدَ فَقَالَ يَا أَبَا الْحُسَنِ لَيْسَ حَيْثُ تَذْهَبُ إِنَّا الْمُؤْمِنُ فِي صُلْبِ الْكَافِرِ بِمُثْرِلَةِ الْحُصَاةِ فِي اللّبِنَةِ يَجِيءُ الْمُطْرَ

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Ali Bin Yaqteen,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Al-Hassan Musa^{-asws}, said, 'I said to him^{-asws}, 'I pitied from a supplication of Abu Abdullah^{-asws} against Yaqteen and what he begot'. So he^{-asws} said: 'O Abu Al-Hassan! It is not where you are going with it. But rather, the Believer in the back of the disbeliever is at a status of the pebbles among the block. The rain comes and it washes the block, and it does not harm the pebbles anything'.¹⁹

¹⁶ Al Kafi V 2 - The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 139 H 9

¹⁷ Al Kafi – V 4 – The Book of Fasts Ch 11 H 10

¹⁸ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 149 H 2

¹⁹ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 7 H 2

Appendix IV: Ali-asws Awwal Ali-asws Akhar

الحسين بن عبد الوهاب في عيون المعجزات قال: حدثني ابن عياش الجوهري، قال: حدثني أبو طالب عبد الله بن محمد الأنباري: قال: حدثني أبو الحسين عمد بن زيد التستري، قال: حدثني أبو سمينة محمد بن علي الصيرفي، قال: حدثني إبراهيم بن عمر اليماني عن حمد بن عيسى المعروف بغريق الجحفة، قال: حدثني عمر بن أذينة عن أبان بن أبي عياش عن سليم بن قيس الهلالي قال: سمعت أبا ذر جندب بن جنادة الغفاري، قال: رأيت السيد محمدا صلى الله عليه وآله وقد قال لأمير المؤمنين عليه السلام ذات ليلة: إذا كان غدا اقصد إلى جبال البقيع وقف على نشزمن الأرض، فإذا بزغت الشمس فسلم عليها، فإن الله تعالى قد أمرها أن تجيبك بما فيك.

Al-Husayn Bin Abdul Wahaab in *Uyoon Al-Mo'jizaat*, said, 'Narrated to me Ibn Ayyash Al-Jowhary, from Abu Talib Abdullah Bin Muhammad Al-Anbary, from Abu Al-Husayn Muhammad Bin Zayd Al-Tastary, from Abu Sameena Muhammad Bin Ali Al-Sayrafi, from Ibrahim Bin Umar Al-Yamani, from Hamaad Bin Isa well known as 'Gareek Al-Johfa', from Umar Bin Azina, from Abaan Bin Abu Ayyash, from Sulaym Bin Qays Al-Hilaly who said:

'I heard Abu Dharr Jundab Al-Janaada Al-Ghaffary say, 'I saw Al-Sayyad Muhammad^{-saww} (Rasool Allah^{-saww}) that he^{-saww} said to Amir-ul-Momineen^{-asws} one night: 'When it is the morning, proceed towards the Baqee Mountains and pause upon the high ground, so when the sun emerges, greet it, for Allah^{-azwj} has Ordered it that it should answer you^{-asws} with regards to yourself^{-asws}'.

فلما كان من الغد خرج أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام ومعه أبو بكر وعمر وجماعة من المهاجرين والأنصار، حتى وافى البقيع ووقف على نشز من الأرض. فلما أطلعت الشمس قرنيها قال عليه السلام: (السلام عليك يا خلق الله الجديد المطيع له). فسمعوا دويا من السماء وجواب قائل يقول: (وعليك السلام يا أول، يا آخر، يا ظاهر، يا باطن، يا من هو بكل شيء عليم).

When it was the morning, Amir-ul-Momineen-asws went out, and with him-asws were Abu Bakr, and Umar, and a group from the Emigrants and the Helpers, until he-asws came to the Baqee and paused upon the high ground. When the sun displayed its rays, he-asws said: 'Peace be upon you, O the new creature of Allah-azwj, O the obedient to Him-azwj'.

They heard a rumble from the sky and a Caller answered saying, 'And Peace be upon you^{-asws} 'يا أول' (O the First one), 'يا باطن' (O the Apparent one), 'يا باطن' O Hidden one, 'يا من هو بكل شيء عليم 'O the one who is knowledgeable of all things!'

فلما سمع أبو بكر وعمر والمهاجرون والأنصار كلام الشمس صعقوا. ثم أفاقوا بعد ساعات وقد انصرف أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام عن المكان فوافوا رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله مع الجماعة وقالوا: أنت تقول إن عليا بشر مثلنا وقد خاطبته الشمس بما خاطب به الباري نفسه؟

When Abu Bakr, and Umar, and the Emigrants, and the Helpers heard the speech of the sun, they swooned (passed out). Then they came around after a while, and Amir-ul-Momineen^{-asws} had left from the place. So they came to the Messenger of Allah^{-saww} along with the group and said, 'You^{-saww} said that Ali^{-asws} is a human similar to others, but when he^{-asws} addressed the sun, the sun answered to him^{-asws} by what the Creator^{-azwj} (Allah^{-azwj}) is Himself^{-azwj} addressed by?'

Explanation of the speech of the sun with Ali-asws

The Prophet^{-saww} said: 'And what did you all hear from it?' They said, 'We heard it say, 'Peace be upon you^{-asws}, 'يا أول' (O the First one). He^{-saww} said: 'It spoke the truth, he^{-asws} is the first one to believe in me^{-saww}'.

They said, 'We heard it say, 'يَا آخُر' (O the Last one). He^{-saww} said: 'It spoke the truth, he^{-asws} is the last of the people to separate from me^{-saww}. He^{-asws} will wash me ^{-saww}, and shroud me^{-saww}, and enter me^{-saww} in my^{-saww} grave'.

They said, 'We heard it say, 'يا ظاهر' (O Apparent one). He^{-saww} said: 'It spoke the truth, all of my^{-saww} knowledge has been made apparent to him^{-asws}'.

They said, 'We heard it say, ' ' (O the Hidden one). He-saww said: 'It spoke the truth, all of my-saww secrets are hidden in him-asws'.

They said, 'We heard it say, 'يا من هو بكل شيء عليم' (O the one who is knowledgeable of all things). He^{-saww} said: 'It spoke the truth, he^{-asws} is knowledgeable of the Permissibles and the Prohibitions, and the Obligations, and the Sunnah, and all (the things) resembling that'.

All of them stood up and said, 'Muhammad^{-saww} has placed us in the 'darkness', and exited from the door of the Masjid.²⁰

إبراهيم بن هاشم، عن البرقي، عن ابن سنان وغيره، عن عبد الله بن سنان قال: قال أبو عبد الله (عليه السلام): قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله): لقد أسرى بي ربي فأوحى إلى من وراء الحجاب ما أوحى، وكلمني، وكان مما كلمني أن قال: يا محمد علي الاول، و علي الآخر، والظاهر والباطن، وهو بكل شيء عليم،

Ibrahim Bin Al Hashim, from Al Barqy, from Ibn Sinan and other, from Abdullah Bin Sinan who said,

²⁰ The book of Sulaym bin Qays Al-Hilali, H. 72

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} said: 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'My^{-saww} Lord^{-azwj} Ascended me^{-saww} and Revealed to me^{-saww} from behind the Veil what He^{-azwj} Revealed, and Spoke to me^{-saww}, and from what He^{-azwj} Spoke to me^{-saww} was that He^{-azwj} Said: "O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the first, and Ali is the last, and the apparent and the hidden, and he^{-asws} is a knower of all things!"

He^{-saww} said: 'O Lord^{-azwj}! Isn't that You^{-azwj} (Your^{-azwj} Description)?'

قال، فقال: يا محمد أنا الله لا إله إلا أنا الملك القدوس السلام المؤمن المهيمن العزيز الجبار المتكبر سبحان الله عما يشركون، إني أنا الله لا إله إلا أنا الخالق البارئ المصور، لي الاسماء الحسنى، يسبح لي من في السماوات والارضين، وأنا العزيز الحكيم،

He^{-saww} said: 'He^{-azwj} Said: "O Muhammad^{-saww}! I^{-azwj} am Allah^{-azwj}. There is no god except I^{-azwj}, the King, the Holy, the Granter of safety, the Securor, the Dominant, the Mighty, the Subduer, the Great. Glorious is Allah^{-azwj} from what they are associating. Me^{-azwj}, I^{-saww} am Allah^{-azwj}. There is no god except I^{-azwj}, the Creator, the Maker, the Fashioner. For Me^{-azwj} are the most beautiful Names. They glorify to Me^{-azwj}, the ones in the skies and the earths, and I^{-azwj} am the Mighty, the Wise.

يا محمد إني أنا الله لا إله أنا الاول ولا شئ قبلي، وأنا الآخر فلا شئ بعدي، وأنا الظاهر فلا شئ فوقي، وأنا الباطن فلا شئ تحتي، وأنا الله لا إله إلا أنا بكل شئ عليم،

O Muhammad^{-saww}! Me^{-azwj}, I^{-azwj} am Allah^{-azwj}. There is no god except I^{-azwj}, the First, and there is nothing before Me^{-azwj}, and I^{-azwj} am the Last, so there is nothing after Me^{-azwj}, and I^{-azwj} am the Apparent, so there is nothing above Me^{-azwj}, and I^{-azwj} am the Hidden, so there is nothing beneath Me^{-azwj}, and I^{-azwj} am Allah^{-azwj}, there is no god except I^{-azwj}, being a Knower of all things!"

O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the first – the first one from the Imams^{-asws} I^{-azwj} Took My^{-azwj} Covenant.

O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the last – the last one I^{-azwj} from the Imams^{-asws} I^{-azwj} shall be Capturing his^{-asws} soul, and it is the walker which will speak to them.

O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the apparent – It is apparent unto him^{-asws} the entirety of I^{-azwj} Revealed to you^{-saww}. It isn't for you^{-saww} that you^{-saww} conceal anything from him^{-asws}.

O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the hidden – I^{-azwj} have Hidden the secrets in him^{-asws} which I^{-azwj} had Confided to you^{-saww}, so there aren't any secrets between Me^{-azwj} and you^{-saww} I^{-azwj} Impeded him^{-asws} from.

O Muhammad^{-saww}! About Ali^{-asws}, I^{-azwj} have not Created anything from a Permissible or a Prohibition except and Ali^{-asws} is a knower of it"'.²¹

(The book) 'Basaair Al Darajaat' - Ibrahim Bin Hashim, from Al Barqy, from Ibn Sinan, and someone else from Abdullah Bin Sinan who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} said: 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'My^{-saww} Lord^{-azwj} had ascended me^{-asws} and Revealed to me^{-saww} from behind the veil what He^{-azwj} Revealed, and Spoke to me^{-saww}. It was from what He^{-azwj} Spoke to me is that He^{-azwj} Said: "O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the first and Ali^{-asws} is the last *and He is a Knower of all things [2:29]*!"

He^{-saww} said: 'O Lord^{-azwj}! Aren't You^{-azwj} that? Aren't You^{-azwj} that?'

He^{-saww} said: 'He^{-azwj} Said: "I^{-asws} am Allah^{-azwj}. There is no god except I^{-azwj}, the King, the Holy, the Giver of peace, the Granter of security, Guardian, the Mighty, the Supreme, the One of every Greatness. Glorious is Allah from what they are associating [59:23].

Surely, I^{-azwj} am Allah^{-azwj}. There is no god except I^{-azwj}, **the Creator**, **the Maker**, **the Fashioner**. **His are the most Beautiful Names**. **[59:24]**. For Him^{-azwj} are the ones in the skies and the earths, and I^{-azwj} am the Mighty, the Wise!

²¹ Bihar Al Anwaar – V 18, The book of our Prophet^{saww}, P 3 Ch 3 H 82

يَا مُحَمَّدُ إِنِيّ أَنَا اللّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلّا أَنَا الْأَوَّلُ وَ لَا شَيْءَ قَبْلِي وَ أَنَا الْآخِرُ فَلَا شَيْءَ بَعْدِي وَ أَنَا الظَّاهِرُ فَلَا شَيْءَ فَوْقِي وَ أَنَا اللّهُ لَا إِلّهَ إِلّا أَنَا اللّهُ لَا إِلّٰهَ إِلّا أَنَا اللّهُ لَا اللّهُ لَا اللّهُ لَا اللّهُ لَا شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ

O Muhammad^{-saww}! I^{-azwj} am Allah^{-azwj}. There is no god except I^{-azwj}, the First, and there was nothing before Me^{-azwj}, and I^{-azwj} am the last, so there will be nothing after Me^{-azwj}, and I^{-azwj} am the apparent, so there is nothing above Me^{-azwj}, and I^{-azwj} am the hidden, so there is nothing beneath Me^{-azwj}, and I^{-azwj} am Allah^{-azwj}. There is no god except I^{-azwj}, *a Knower of all things* [2:29].

O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the first, the first one^{-asws} from the Imams^{-asws} take my^{-azwj} covenant. O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the last, the one^{-asws} from the Imams^{-asws} to pass away, and it is the walker which will speak to them.

O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the apparent, it is apparent upon him^{-asws} the entirety of what I⁻ azwj have Bequeathed to you^{-saww}. It isn't for you^{-saww} to conceal anything from him^{-asws}.

O Muhammad^{-saww}! Ali^{-asws} is the hidden, hiding the secrets which I^{-azwj} have Divulged to you^{-saww}, and there aren't any secrets in what is between Me^{-azwj} and you^{-saww}, that you^{-saww} should impeded it from Ali^{-asws}. Whatever I^{-azwj} have Created from a Permissible or a Prohibition, Ali^{-asws} is a knower of it!".²²

(The book) 'Al Ikhtisaas' –

'It is reported that Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} was seated in the Masjid and in his^{-asws} presence was a group of his^{-asws} companions. They said to him^{-asws}, 'Narrate to us, O Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}!' He^{-asws} said to them: 'Woe be to you all! My^{-asws} speech is difficult, become more difficult. No one will understand it, except the learned!' They said, 'There is no escape from you^{-asws} narrating to us'. He^{-asws} said: 'Arise with us^{-asws}!' He^{-asws} entered the house.

²² Bihar Al Awaar – V 40, The book of History – Amir Al Momineen asws, Ch 91 H 73

He^{-asws} said: 'I^{-asws} am the one who ascended, so I^{-asws} conquered! I^{-asws} am the one who revives and causes to die! I^{-asws} and the first, and the last, and the apparent, and the esoteric!'

فَغَضِبُوا وَ قَالُوا كَفَرَ وَ قَامُوا فَقَالَ عَلِيٌّ عَ لِلْبَابِ يَا بَابُ اسْتَمْسِكْ عَلَيْهِمْ فَاسْتَمْسَكَ عَلَيْهِمُ الْبَابُ فَقَالَ أَ لَمْ أَقُلْ لَكُمْ إِنَّ كَلَامِي صَعْبٌ مُسْتَصْعَبٌ لَا يَعْقِلُهُ إِلَّا الْعَالِمُونَ تَعَالُوا أُفَسِّرْ لَكُمْ

They were angered and said: 'Kufr!' And they arose. Ali-asws said to the door: 'O door! Withhold upon them!' The door withheld upon them'. He-asws said: 'Did I-asws not say to you all that my-asws speech is difficult, become more difficult, no one can understand it except the learned? Come, I-asws shall interpret for you.

أَمَّا قَوْلِي أَنَا الَّذِي عَلَوْتُ فَقَهَرْتُ فَأَنَا الَّذِي عَلَوْتُكُمْ بِهَذَا السَّيْفِ فَقَهَرْتُكُمْ حَتَّى آمَنْتُمْ بِاللَّهِ وَ رَسُولِهِ وَ أَمَّا قَوْلِي أَنَا أُحْيِي وَ أُمِيتُ فَأَنَا أُحْيِي السُّنَّةَ وَ أُمِيتُ الْبدْعَةَ

As for my^{-asws} words: 'I^{-asws} am the one who arose, so I^{-asws} subdued', so I^{-asws} am the one who arose upon you all with this sword, and I^{-asws} subdued you all until you believed in Allah^{-azwj} and His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww}. And as for my^{-asws} words: 'I^{-asws} revive and I^{-asws} cause to die', so I^{-asws} revive the Sunnah and I^{-asws} cause the innovation to die.

وَ أَمَّا قَوْلِي أَنَا الْأَوَّلُ فَأَنَا أَوَّلُ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَ أَسْلَمَ وَ أَمَّا قَوْلِي أَنَا الْآخِرُ فَأَنَا آخِرُ مَنْ سَجَّى عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ص ثَوْبَهُ وَ دَفَنَهُ وَ أَمَّا قَوْلِي أَنَا الظَّاهِرُ وَ الْبَاطِن فَأَنَا عِنْدِي عِلْمُ الظَّاهِرِ وَ الْبَاطِن

And as for my^{-asws} words: 'I^{-asws} am the first', so I^{-asws} am the first one to believe in Allah^{-azwj} and be a Muslim. And as for my^{-asws} words: 'I^{-asws} am the last', so I^{-asws} am the last one to cover upon the Prophet^{-saww} his^{-saww} cloth and bury him^{-saww}. And as for my^{-asws} words: 'I^{-asws} am the apparent, and the esoteric', so in my^{-asws} possession is knowledge of the apparent and the esoteric'.

قَالُوا فَرَّجْتَ عَنَّا فَرَّجَ اللَّهُ عَنْكَ.

They said, 'You-asws have relieved from us, may Allah-azwj Relieve you-asws!"23

Appendix V: I-asws am the Worshipper and I-asws am the worshipped

مشارق أنوار اليقين في أسرار أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام، ص: 261

بسيفي هذا، أنا صاحب جبريل، أنا تابع ميكائيل، أنا شجرة الهدى، أنا علم التقى، أنا حاشر الخلق إلى الله بالكلمة التي بما يجمع الخلائق، أنا منشئ «1» الأنام، أنا جامع الأحكام، أنا صاحب الخضر، أنا باب اليقين، أنا أمير المؤمنين، أنا صاحب الخضر، أنا صاحب البيضاء، أنا صاحب الفيحاء، أنا الفاروق الأقران، أنا مبيد الشجعان، أنا صاحب القرون الأولين، أنا الصدّيق الأكبر، أنا الفاروق الأعظم، أنا المتكلّم

²³ Bihar Al Awaar – V 40, The book of History – Amir Al Momineen asws, Ch 125 H 8

بالوحي، أنا صاحب النجوم، أنا مدبرها بأمر ربي و علم الله الذي خصّني به، أنا صاحب الرايات الصفر، أنا صاحب الرايات الحمر، أنا الغائب المنتظر لأمر العظيم، أنا المعطي، أنا المبذل، أنا القابض يدي على القبض، الواصف لنفسي، أنا الناظر لدين ربيّ، أنا الحامي لابن عمّي، أنا مدرجة في الأكفان، أنا والي الرحمن، أنا صاحب الخضر و هارون، أنا صاحب موسى و يوشع بن نون، أنا صاحب الجنة، أنا صاحب القطر و المطر، أنا صاحب الزلازل و الخسوف، أنا مروع الألوف، أنا قاتل الكفّار، أنا إمام الأبرار، أنا البيت المعمور، أنا السقف المرفوع، أنا البحر المسجور، أنا باطن الحرم، أنا عماد الأمر الأعظم، هل من ناطق يناطقني؟

أنا النار، و لو لا أني أسمع كلام الله و قول رسول الله صلّى الله عليه و آله لوضعت سيفي فيكم و قتلتكم عن آخركم، أنا شهر رمضان، أنا ليلة القدر، أنا أمّ الكتاب، أنا فصل الخطاب، أنا سورة الحمد، أنا صاحب الصلاة في الحضر و السفر، بل نحن الصلاة و الصيام و الليالي و الأيام و الشهور و الأعوام، أنا صاحب الحشر و النحر، أنا الواضع عن أمّة محمد الوزر، أنا باب السجود، أنا العابد، أنا المخلوق، أنا الشاهد، أنا المشهود، أنا صاحب المندس الأخضر، أنا المذكور في السموات و الأرض، أنا الماضي مع رسول الله في السماوات، أنا صاحب الكتاب و القوس، أنا صاحب شيث بن آدم، أنا صاحب موسى و إرم، أنا بي تضرب الأمثال، أنا السماء الخضر، أنا صاحب الدنيا الغبراء، أنا صاحب الغيث بعد القنوط.

مشارق أنوار اليقين في أسرار أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام، ص: 340

الولي و الحاكم الذي له الحكم و إليه ترجعون، و إليه الإشارة بقوله عليه السّلام :أنا العابد أنا المعبود، و أثبتوا أن عليا مولى الأنام، و أنه أفضل الأمّة بعد رسول الله صلّى الله عليه و آله حظا و نصيبا، و أنه الأعلم و الأزهد و الأشجع «1»و الأقرب «2»، و أنه معصوم واجب الطاعة خصا من العلي العظيم، و نصّا

بحار الأنوار (ط - بيروت)، ج94، ص: 219

اللَّهُمُّ أَنْتَ الرَّبُ وَ أَنَ الْمَرْبُوبُ وَ أَنْتَ الْمَالِكُ وَ أَنَ الْمَعْلُوكُ وَ أَنْتَ الْمَوْيُو وَ أَنَ الْمُعْلِي وَ أَنْتَ الْمَعْبُوكُ وَ أَنَ الْمَعْبُوكُ وَ أَنَ الْمَعْبُوكُ وَ أَنَ الْمُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنَ الْعُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنَ الْعُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنَ الْمُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنَ الْمُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنَ الْمُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنْ الْمُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنْ الْمُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنْتَ الْمُعْبُوكُ وَ أَنْتَ الْمُعْبُوكُ وَ الْمُولِ وَ الْمُعْبُولُولُ وَ أَنْعُلُوكُ وَ الْمُعْبُولُ وَ إِنْ الْمُعْبُولُ وَ الْمُعْبُولُ وَ أَنْ الْمُعْبُولُ وَالْمُولُولُ وَالْمُولُ وَالْمُعْبُولُ وَالْمُولُولُ وَالْمُعْبُولُ وَالْمُعْبُولُ وَالْمُولُولُ وَالْمُعْبُولُ وَالْمُولُولُ وَالْمُعْبُولُ وَالْمُولُولُ وَالْمُعْبُولُ وَالْمُع

Appendix VI: If Abu Zarr^{-ra} knew what's in the heart of Salman^{-ra}, he^{-ra} would kill him^{-ra}

أَحْمُدُ بْنُ إِدْرِيسَ عَنْ عِمْرَانَ بْنِ مُوسَى عَنْ هَارُونَ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ مَسْعَدَةَ بْنِ صَدَقَةَ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ ذُكِرَتِ التَّقِيَّةُ يَوْماً عِنْدَ عَلِيّ بْنِ الحُسَيْن (عليه السلام) فَقَالَ وَ اللّهِ لَوْ عَلِمَ أَبُو ذَرّ مَا فِي قَلْبِ سَلْمَانَ لَقَتَلَهُ وَ لَقَدْ آخَى رَسُولُ اللّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) بَيْنَهُمَا

Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Imran Bin Musa, from Haroun Bin Muslim, from Mas'ada Bin Sadqa,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'One day the dissimulation was mentioned in the presence of Ali^{-asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{-asws}, so he^{-asws} said: 'By Allah^{-azwj}! If Abu Zarr^{-as} knew what was in the heart of Salman^{-as}, he^{-as} would have killed him^{-as}; and Rasool-Allah^{-saww} had established brotherhood between the two of them^{-as}.

So what are your thoughts with the rest of the people? The knowledge of the knowledgeable ones-asws is difficult, becoming more difficult. None can bear it except for a *Mursil* Prophet-saww, or an Angel of Proximity, or a *Momin* servant whose heart Allah-azwj has Tested for the *Eman'*.

So he (Abu Abdullah^{-asws}) said: 'And rather, Salman^{-as} came to be of the knowledgeable ones because he^{-as} is a man from us^{-asws}, the People^{-asws} of the Household, therefore due to that I⁻ asws am attributing him^{-as} to the knowledgeable ones^{-asws}'.²⁴

رجال الكشي محمَّدُ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ عَنِ الخُسَيْنِ بْنِ إِشْكِيبَ عَنِ الْحُسَنِ بْنِ خُرَّزَادَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ حَمَّادٍ الشَّاشِيِّ عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ نُوحٍ عَنْ رَبْدِ بْنِ الْمُعَدِّلِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ سَنَانٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ عَ قَالَ: خَطَبَ سَلْمَانُ فَقَالَ الحُمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدَانِي لِدِينِهِ بَعْدَ جُحُودِي لَهُ إِذْ أَنَا مذكي [مُذَكِ] لِنَارِ الْكُمْرِ أُهِلُ لَمَا عَبْدِ اللهِ عَ قَالَ: خَطَبَ سَلْمَانُ فَقَالَ الحُمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدَانِي لِدِينِهِ بَعْدَ جُحُودِي لَهُ إِذْ أَنَا مذكي [مُذَكِ] لِنَارِ الْكُمْرِ أُهِلُ لَمَّا نَصْرِيبًا وَ أَشْرِتُ لَمَا يَنْ عَنْ مِنْ مَالِي وَ لَا حَمُولَةَ تَخْمِلُنِي وَ لَا مَوْدِينَ قَوْمِي وَ أُخْرِجْتُ مِنْ مَالِي وَ لَا حَمُولَةَ تَخْمِلُنِي وَ لَا مَالَ يُعْوِينِي

(The book) 'Rijaal Al Kashy' – Muhammad Bin Masoud, from Al Husayn Bin Ashkeyb, from Al Hassan Bin Khurrazad, from Muhammad Bin Hammad Al Shashy, from Salih Bin Nuh, fro Zayd Bin Al Muaddal, from Abdullah Bin Sinan,

'From Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'Salman^{-ra} addressed saying, 'The Praise is for Allah^{-azwj} Who Guided me^{-ra} to His^{-azwj} Religion after my^{-ra} denial to Him^{-azwj}. Then it was my^{-ra} displeasure of the fire of Kufr, releasing a share for it, and I^{-ra} brought sustenance to him until Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Cast the love of Tahama in my^{-ra} heart. So, I^{-ra} went out hungry, thirsty, (and) my^{-ra} people has repelled me^{-asws} and threw me^{-ra} out from my^{-ra} wealth, and I^{-ra} was neither carrying my^{-ra} belongings not any chattels to prepare me^{-ra}, nor any wealth to strengthen me^{-ra}.

²⁴ Al-Kafi V 1 – The Book Of Divine Authority CH 102 H 2

وَ كَانَ مِنْ شَأْنِي مَا قَدْ كَانَ حَتَى أَتَيْثُ مُحَمَّداً صِ فَعَرَفْتُ مِنَ الْعِرْفَانِ مَا كُنْتُ أَعْلَمُهُ وَ رَأَيْتُ مِنَ الْعَلَامَةِ مَا خُبِّرْتُ كِمَا فَأَنْقُذَنِي بِهِ مِنَ النَّارِ فَيَلْتُ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا عَلَى الْمُعْرِفَةِ الَّتِي دَخَلْتُ عَلَيْهَا فِي الْإِسْلَامِ

And it was from my^{-ra} situation what had happened until^{-ra} came to Muhammad^{-saww}. I^{-ra} recognised him^{-saww} from the recognition what I^{-ra} used to know, and I^{-ra} saw from the signs what I^{-ra} had been informed with, and I^{-ra} was delivered through him^{-saww} from the Fire. So, I^{-ra} achieved from the world upon the recognition which I^{-ra} had entered upon in Al-Islam.

أَلَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اسْمَعُوا مِنْ حَدِيثِي ثُمَّ اعْقِلُوهُ عَنِّي قَدْ أُوتِيتُ الْعِلْمَ كَثِيراً وَ لَوْ أَخْبَرَثُكُمْ بِكُلِّ مَا أَعْلَمُ لَقَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ لَمَجْنُونٌ وَ قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ أُخْرَى اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِقَاتِل سَلْمَانَ

(Salman-^{-ra} said) Indeed! O you people! Listen from my-^{-ra} Hadeeth, then understand it from me-^{-ra}. I-^{-ra} have been given a lot of knowledge, and if I-^{-ra} were to inform you with all what I-^{ra} know, a group would say, 'He-^{-ra} is insane', and another group would said, 'O Allah-^{-azwj} Forgive the killer of Salman-^{-ra}' (an extract).²⁵

ج: عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحُمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ آبَائِهِ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ قَالَ: خَطَبَ النَّاسَ سَلْمَانُ الْفَارِسِيُّ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ – بَعْدَ أَنْ دُفِنَ النَّبِيُّ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ السَّلَامُ بِثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّام – فَقَالَ فِيهَا: ..

(The book) 'Al Ihtijaj' -

From Ja'far-asws Bin Muhammad-asws, from his-asws father-asws, from his-asws forefathers-asws having said: 'Salman Al-Farsi-ra addressed the people after the burial of the Prophet-saww by three days. He-ra said in it: -

أَلَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اسْمُعُوا عَتِي حَدِيثِي ثُمَّ اعْقِلُوهُ عَتِي، أَلَا إِنِي أُوتِيتُ عِلْماً كَثِيراً، فَلَوْ حَدَّثْتُكُمْ بِكُلِّ مَا أَعْلَمُ مِنْ فَضَائِلِ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ [لَقَالَتْ] طَائِفَةٌ مِنْكُمْ: هُوَ بَخْنُونٌ، [وَ قَالَتْ] طَائِفَةٌ أُخْرَى: اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِقَاتِل سَلْمَانَ.

(Salman said): 'Indeed, O you people! Listen my^{-ra} Hadeeth from me^{-ra}. Indeed, I^{-ra} have been given a lot of knowledge, and if I^{-ra} were to narrate to you with all what I^{-ra} know of the merits of Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}, a group from you would say, 'He^{-ra} is insane!' And another group would say, 'O Allah^{-azwj}, Forgive the killer of Salman^{-ra}!'(an extract).²⁶

وَ فِي بَعْضِ الْأُصُولِ قَالَ سَلْمَانُ وَ الَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَوْ أَخْبَرْتُكُمْ بِفَصْلِ عَلِيٍّ ع فِي التَّوْرَاةِ لَقَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْكُمْ إِنَّهُ لَمَجْنُونٌ وَ لَقَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ أُخْرَى اللَّهُمَّ اعْفِرْ لِقَاتِل سَلْمَانَ.

And in (the book) 'Ba'az Al-Usool' - Salman^{-ra} said, 'By the One^{-azwj} is Whose hand is my^{-ra} soul. If I^{-ra} were to inform you all with the merits of Ali^{-asws} (which are) in the Torah, a party from you would say, 'He^{-ra} is insane!', and another party would say, 'O Allah^{-azwj}! Forgive the killer of Salman^{-ra}!''²⁷

²⁵ Bihar Al Anwaar – V 22, The book of our Prophet^{saww}, P 4 Ch 11 H 29

 $^{^{26}}$ Bihar Al-Anwaar – V 29, The book of Fitna (Strife) And Ordeals, Ch 8 H 1

²⁷ Bihar Al-Anwaar – V 38, The book of History – Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}, Ch 58 H 4 e

Appendix VII: Our-asws Status with Allah-azwj

مدرسة أهل البيت، بل خلوّها من هكذا متن.

نعم، أورده العرفاء في بعض كتبهم كالفيض الكاشاني (ت1091هـ) في (الكلمات المكنونة) مرسلاً عن الإمام الصادق (عليه السلام) بلفظ: (لنا حالات مع الله هو فيها نحن، ونحن فيها هو، ومع ذلك هو هو ونحن نحن)(1)، ومنه استقى الباقون؛ هذا أوّلاً.

ثانياً: إنّ قولهم (عليهم السلام) هذا - بعد التسليم بصحّة النسبة - ليس فيه دلالة على ما أشرت إليه!

فقولهم: (لنا حالات مع الله هو فيها نحن...) الخ، ناظر إلى المقام الذي يطلق عليه العرفاء (مقام الفناء) - وهو غير (مقام الحلول والاتحاد) الذي تزعمه الصوفية - أي: إنّ لنا مع الله تعالى حالات نكون في هذه الحالات لشدّة الاتصال به عزّ وجلّ والقرب منه كأنّنا هو، إذ تغيب إنياتنا في هذه الحالات لاندكاكها في عظمته، فنكون مظهراً لأمر الله وفعله، فإذا قلنا فالله تعالى هو القائل بنا، وإذا فعلنا فالله تعالى هو الفاعل بنا، فبلحاظ هذه الحالات يكون فعلنا وقولنا فعل الله وقوله، مع أنّه أجل وأعلى من أن يتّحد بنا، لأنّنا نحن نحن وهو الله، وكذلك نكون كأنّنا الله عزّ وجلّ مع إنّنا عبيد له.

ويشير إلى هذا المعنى ما ورد في دعاء كلّ يوم من شهر رجب للإمام الحجّة (عليه السلام) ومنه: (وآياتك ومقاماتك التي لا تعطيل لها، في كلّ مكان يعرفك بما من عرفك، لا فرق بينك وبينها إلّا أتمّم عبادك وخلقك).(2)

فقوله (عليه السلام): (لا فرق بينك وبينها) يشير إلى تلك الحالات التي لهم (عليهم السلام) مع الله تعالى بحيث تغيب إنياتهم وذواتهم في جلال جبروته وعظمته، ففي مثل هذه الحالات لا يكون ثُمّة فرق بينه عزّ وجلّ وبينهم من جهة صيرورتهم مظاهراً لأفعاله، لأنهم واسطة فيضه، ومحلّ مشيته، ومظهر كبريائه؛ فتأمّل!

ولتقريب الصورة بشكل أوضح، يمكن إدراك هذه المقولة وفهم المراد منها بالمثال التالي:

إنّ المرآة الفضّية حين تشرق عليها الشمس، لها أن تقول بلسان حالها: لي مع الشمس حالات، فإخّا حين لم تشرق عليها تكون كسائر الفلزات، إلّا أخّا حين الإشراق لها أن تقول: أنا أنا، أي: أنا الفلز المظلم، وهي هي، أي: حين الإشراق لها أن تقول: أنا أنا، أي: أنا الفلز المظلم، وهي هي، أي: الشمس، أي: حين الإشراق الشمس شمس لا أنّ الشمس حينئذ مرآة، بل هي هي، أي مع قطع النظر عن المرآة هي هي..(3)

فقوله: (هو فيها نحن، ونحن فيها هو)، حين الإشراق والتجلّي، وقوله: (هو هو ونحن نحن)، أي: بلحاظ ذاوتهم مع قطع النظر عن الإشراق والتجلّي.

فليس هناك حلول ولا اتّحاد، بل ظهور في مظاهر المرآتية المستمد من أنوار جماله وجلاله، وعلمه وقدرته.

ومثال آخر: الحديدة المحماة في النار، فإنها حينئذ كالنار في فعلها، ولا فرق بينها وبينها في الإحراق، إلّا أنّ النار تحرق بفعلها، والحديدة تحرق بفعل النار، وإنّ الظاهرة على الحديدة، وذلك لمجاورتها وقربها من النار بحيث إذا نظرت إلى الحديدة لم تر إلّا حمرة النار، فهم بقربهم إليه تعالى كقرب الحديدة إلى النار، وإنّ لذواتهم قابلية كقابلية الحديدة في قبولها لحرارة النار، فلا محالة تؤثر فيه الآثار الربوبية من العلم والقدرة والنورانية والفعل، فيكون فعلهم فعله تعالى، وبالعكس مع حفظ مقام ربوبية الربّ ومقام عبودية العبد. (4)

وخلاصة القول: إنّم (عليهم السلام) لشدّة قربمم إليه تعالى ظهرت لديهم صفاته تعالى، بحيث تلاشت عندها الحدود الخلقية، مع استثناء رتبة العبودية المشار إليها في كلامهم (عليهم السلام): (لا فرق بينك وبينها إلّا أنّهم عبادك).(5)

وهذه المرتبة أعلى المراتب للممكن، وهي مرتبة خاصة لمحمّد (صلى الله عليه وآله) والأثمّة الأطهار (عليهم السلام).

ودمتم في رعاية الله

First of all, we say that this statement, attributed to the imams (peace be upon them), has no support in the hadith books at the school of Ahl al-Bayt, but rather devoid of such texts.

Yes, it was mentioned by the scholars in some of their books, such as Al-Fayd Al-Kashani (d. 1091 AH) in (The Hidden Words) sent from Imam Al-Sadiq (peace be upon him) with the word: (We have cases with God in which he is we, and we are in him, and yet he is he and we are)(1), and from him the rest were drawn; this first.

Second: Their saying (peace be upon them) - after acknowledging the validity of the ratio - does not indicate what I have referred to!

They say: (We have cases with God in which he is we...) etc., looking at the place called by the scholars (the place of annihilation) - which is not (the place of solutions and union) claimed by Sufism - that is: we have with God Almighty cases in these cases because of the intensity of contact with Him Almighty and proximity to Him as if we are He, as our egos are absent in these cases to be in His greatness, so we are a manifestation of God's command and action, if we say that God Almighty is the one who says us, and if we do, God Almighty is the actor of us, then Balhaz In these cases, our action and our words are God's action and words, even though He is superior and too high to be united with us, because we are He and He is God, and we are also as if we are God Almighty even though we are His servants.

This meaning refers to what was mentioned in the supplication every day of the month of Rajab for Imam al-Hujjah (peace be upon him) and from it: (And your verses and shrines that are not disrupted, everywhere known to you by those who knew you, there is no difference between you and them except that they are your servants and your creation)(2).

His saying (peace be upon him): (There is no difference between you and them) refers to those cases that they (peace be upon them) have with God Almighty so that their ego and selves are absent in the majesty of His might and greatness, in such cases there is no difference between Him and them in terms of becoming manifestations of His actions, because they are the medium of His flow, the place of His walk, and the appearance of His pride;

In order to approximate the picture more clearly, you can understand this statement and understand what it means by the following example:

The silver mirror, when the sun shines on it, can say in its own words: I have cases with the sun, for when it does not shine on it, it is like all other metals, but when it shines, it can say: I am the sun, and the sun is me, all with the brightness of radiance. It is also for her to say: I am I, that is: I am the dark metal, and she is, that is: the sun is the sun, that is: when the sun shines is a sun, not that the sun is then a mirror, but it is she, that is, regardless of the mirror, it is she(3).

His saying: (He is in us, and we are in Him), when radiance and manifestation, and His saying: (He is He and we are), that is: by preserving their self, regardless of radiance and manifestation.

There are no solutions and no union, but an appearance in the manifestations of the mirror derived from the lights of its beauty, majesty, knowledge and power.

Another example: Hodeidah heated in the fire, it is then like fire in its act, and there is no difference between it and them in burning, except that the fire burns by doing it, and Hodeidah burns by the fire visible on Hodeidah, because of its proximity and proximity to the fire so that if you look at Hodeidah did not see only the red fire, they are close to Him Almighty as the proximity of Hodeidah to the fire, and their selves have a capability such as the ability of Hodeidah in accepting the heat of fire, inevitably affected by the divine effects of science, ability, light and action, so their action will be done Almighty, and vice versa, while preserving the status of the lordship of the Lord and the status of slavery of the slave (4).

In summary: they (peace be upon them) because of the intensity of their closeness to him Almighty appeared to have his attributes, so that the moral boundaries disappeared, with the exception of the rank of slavery referred to in their words (peace be upon them): (There is no difference between you and them, but they are your servants) (5).

This rank is the highest rank for the possible, and it is a special rank for Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) and the pure Imams (peace be upon them).

And long as you are in the care of God

- (1) hidden words: 113 words in which a reference to the meaning of annihilation in God and survival in God, i stone Bambai 1296 AH).
- (2) See: Misbah al-Mutahajjud, by al-Tusi: 803 (866) Acts of the month of Rajab.
- (3) See: The Bright Lights in the Explanation of the University Visit, by Jawad al-Karbalai 3: 269.
- (4) See: The Bright Lights in the Explanation of the Visiting of Ecclesiastes 3: 269, Tafsir al-Sirat al-Mustaqim, by al-Boroujerdi 5: 394.

(5) See: The bright lights in the explanation of the visit to the university 4: 34 saying (peace be upon him): (And the truth is with you and in you and from you ...)²⁸.

Appendix VIII: I-azwj was a Hidden Treasure

لم نجد سنداً للحديث القدسي المشهور على الألسن (كنت كنزاً مخفياً فأحببت أن أعرف فخلقت الخلق لكي أعرف). ولكن يظهر أن بعض علمائنا وكذا علماء أهل السنة الذين ذكروه في كتبهم قد ارتضوه واستشهدوا به ، وبعضهم نسبه إلى الله تعالى على أنه حديث قدسي: كالمحقق الكركي في (رسائله)، قال: ((ويؤيد ذلك الحديث القدسي كنت كنزاً...الخ)). وابن أبي جمهور الأحسائي في (غوالي اللئالي)، والمجلسي في (البحار). والسبزواري في (شرح الأسماء الحسني)، قال: ((ومن الخطيات مقام (الخفي) ومن مقامات النفس مقام الخفاء المشار إليه بقوله: كنت كنزاً مخفياً...الخ)). وكذلك الآمدي من علماء السنة في (الأحكام) قال: ((قال عليه السلام حكاية عن ربه: كنت كنزاً لم أعرف، فخلقت خلقاً لأعرف به)).

وممن ذكره أيضاً من علمائنا المتأخرين: الشيخ محمد حسين الأصفهاني في (نهاية الدراية)، والعلامة الأميني في (الغدير)، والميزا حسين النوري في (نفس الرحمن)، وغيرهم. ومن علماء العامة الآلوسي في تفسيره، وحاجي خليفه في (كشف الظنون). وأنكره بعض العلماء من الطرفين، وعدة السيد المرعشي في (احقاق الحق6: 431) من الموضوعات.

اما بالنسبة إلى دلالة الحديث فلابد من ذكر أمور ثلاثة:

الأمر الأول: إن الفاعل الكامل لا يحتاج في فعله إلى الغاية، بل غايته مقتضى كماله، فمثلاً الكريم بطبعه عندما يصدر منه الكرم فإنه لا يصدر منه لغاية؛ حيث إن كرمه ذاتي له فلا يحتاج في إبراز كرمه إلى غاية، بل غايته هي مقتضى كرمه، أي أن مقتضى كرمه أن يُكرم، لا أن له غاية وراء إكرامه، وكذلك الأم التي تحن على طفلها فإن إبراز الحنان على الطفل لا لغاية أو حاجة عندها في إبرازه، بل ظهور حنائها هو مقتضى أمومتها، ولذلك يقال: «الفاعل الكامل لا يستكمل بغايته» ومعنى ذلك أنه لا يحتاج إلى الغاية وإنما غاية فعله هي مقتضى كماله، وهذا ما ينطلق على الباري سبحانه وتعالى، فالله تبارك وتعالى لما كان جواداً فيتاضاً كان مقتضى كماله ظهور جوده وفيضه، لا أن له غاية وراء فيضه وجوده، بل ذلك هو مقتضى كمال ذاته فإن من الكمال ظهور الكمال صورة من صور الكمال، ولذلك مقتضى كماله تبارك وتعالى ظهور جوده وفيضه وعطائه لا لحاجة منه وراء ذلك.

الأمر الثاني: إن التعبير به أحببت» غير التعبير به «احتجت»، والحديث لم يقل «كنت كنزاً مخفياً فاحتجت أن أعرف»، بل قال «كنث كنزاً مخفياً فأحببتُ أن أعرف»، ومن الواضح أن الحب نوع من التفضل، ونوع من الامتنان، وليس لوناً من ألوان الحاجة، كما يقول الأب أحببتُ ولدي فأعطيته كذا، وتقول الأم أحببتُ ولدي فوهبته كذا، فإن الحب نوع من الإحسان والامتنان وليس نوعاً من الحاجة.

الأمر الثالث: إن مفاد هذا الحديث الشريف هو أن الله تبارك وتعالى حيث اقتضت إرادته ومشيئته أن يتفضل على هذا الوجود كله بأن يسوقه إلى الكمال؛ حيث الكمال؛ لذلك تجلّى الله إلى خلقه بأسمائه وصفاته خلقه طريقاً يقود به الخلق إلى الوصول إلى الكمال؛ حيث قال عز وجل ﴿سَنُرِيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْآفَاقِ وَفِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ حَتَّى يَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُمْ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ﴾.

We did not find support for the famous hadith Al-Qudsi on the tongues (I was a hidden treasure, so I liked to know, so I created creation in order to know). But it appears that some of our scholars, as well as the scholars of Ahl al-Sunnah who mentioned it in their books, have accepted it and cited it, and some of them attributed it to Allah Almighty as a holy hadith: such as the investigator Al-Karaki in (his letters), he said: ((This hadith is supported by Al-Qudsi I was a treasure... etc)). Ibn Abi Jamhour al-Ahsa'i in (Ghawali al-La'ali), and al-Majlisi in (al-Bahar). Al-Sabzwari in (Explanation of the Most Beautiful Names), said: ((One of the sins is the place of (hidden) and the places of the soul is the place of invisibility referred to by saying: I

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²⁸ https://www.agaed.com/fag/2721/

was a hidden treasure... etc)). As well as Al-Amidi of the Sunni scholars in (provisions) said: ((Peace be upon him said a story about his Lord: I was a treasure I did not know, so I created a creation to know it)).

Among those who mentioned it were also among our later scholars: Sheikh Muhammad Husayn al-Isfahani in (The End of Knowledge), Allama Al-Amini in (Al-Ghadir), Al-Miza Hussein Al-Nouri in (The Same Rahman), and others. Among the scholars of the public are Al-Alusi in his interpretation, and Haji Khalifa in (Kashf al-Dhunun). It was denied by some scholars on both sides, and several Sayyid al-Mar'ashi in (Ihqaq al-Haqq 6: 431) of the subjects.

As for the significance of the hadith, it is necessary to mention three things: The first thing:

The full actor does not need to do the end, but his goal requires his perfection, for example, the generous by nature when issued by generosity, it does not issue from him for an end, as his generosity is subjective to him does not need to highlight his generosity to an end, but his goal is the requirement of his generosity, that is, the requirement of his generosity to be honoured, not that he has a purpose behind his honour, as well as the mother who is nostalgic for her child, highlighting tenderness The child does not have a purpose or need to highlight it, but the appearance of her tenderness is the requirement of motherhood, and therefore it is said: «the full actor does not complete his purpose» and the meaning of this is that he does not need the end, but the end of his action is the requirement of his perfection, and this is what is launched on the Almighty Bari, Allah Almighty blessed and exalted for what was a horse abundant was the requirement of perfection the appearance of his goodness and abundance, not that he has a purpose behind the abundance of his existence, but that is the requirement of perfection itself, it is perfect the appearance of perfection; The emergence of perfection is a form of perfection, and therefore the requirement of perfection blessed and exalted the appearance of its quality, abundance and giving, not for the need behind it.

The second thing: The expression of «I loved» is the expression of «I needed», and the conversation did not say «I was a hidden treasure so I needed to know», but said «I was a hidden treasure and I liked to know», and it is clear that love is a kind of kindness, and a kind of gratitude, not a colour of need, as the father says I loved my son and I gave him such, and the mother says I loved my son and I gave him such, love is a kind of charity and gratitude and not a kind of need.

The third thing: The meaning of this hadith is that Allah is blessed and exalted, as His will and will required that He prefer this whole existence by leading it to perfection, so Allah manifested itself to His creation with His names and attributes, and His manifestation was blessed and exalted with His names and attributes for His creation as a way that leads creation to reach perfection, as the Almighty said, "We will show them our signs in the horizons and in themselves until they realize that it is the truth."²⁹

Page 26 of 26

²⁹ https://www.aqaed.com/faq/2721/