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CHAPTER 33

AL-AHZAAB

(The Coalition – The Combined Army)

(73 VERSES)

VERSES 23 – 42



VERSES 23 & 24

مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ عِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَىٰ خَبَّهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ عِلَا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ عِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَىٰ خَبَّهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ عِلَا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ عِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ عِلَا {23}

From the Momineen there are men who ratified what they made a pact with upon Allah. So, from them is one who fulfilled his vow, and from them is one who awaits, and they did not change with any alteration [33:23]

So, Allah would Recompense the truthful due to their truthfulness, and He would Punish the hypocrites if He so Desires to or He may Turn to them (Mercifully). Surely, Allah was always Forgiving, Merciful [33:24]

Fulfilment by Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} and his^{-asws} companions (Esoteric meanings)

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا عبد العزيز بن يحيى، عن محمد بن زكريا، عن أحمد بن محمد ابن يزيد، عن سهل بن عامر البجلي، عن عمرو بن أبي المقدام، عن أبي إسحاق، عن الحارث، عن محمد بن الحنفية (رضي الله عنه)، و عمرو بن أبي المقدام، عن جابر، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: قال علي (عليه السلام): «كنت عاهدت الله عز و جل و رسوله (صلى الله عليه و آله) أنا، و عمي حمزة، و أخي جعفر، و ابن عمي عبيدة بن الحارث على أمر و فينا به لله و لرسوله، فتقدمني أصحابي و خلفت بعدهم لما أراد الله عز و جل،

Muhammad Bin Al-Abbas, from Ahdul Aziz Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Zakariyya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Ibn Yazeed, from Sahl Bin Aamir Al-Bajaly, from Amro Bin Abu Al-Maqdaam, from Abu Is'haq, from Al-Haaris, from Muhammad Bin Al-Hanafiyya, and Amro Bin Abu Al-Maqdaam, from Jabir,

'Abu Ja'far-asws having said: 'Ali-asws said: 'I-asws Covenanted with Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic and His-azwj Rasool-saww – myself-asws, and my-asws uncle Hamza-asws, and my-asws brother Ja'far-asws, and my-asws cousin Ubeyda Bin Al-Haaris – upon a matter that we shall fulfil it for the Sake of Allah-azwj and for His-azwj Rasool-saww. So my-asws companions preceded me-asws and I-asws was behind them when Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic so Intended.

فأنزل الله سبحانه فينا: مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضى نَخْبَهُ حمزة، و جعفر، و عبيدة وَ مِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ وَ ما بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا. فأنا المنتظر، و ما بدلت تبديلا».

So Allah^{-azwj} the Glorious Revealed regarding us: *From the Momineen there are men who ratified what they pacted with Allah upon. So, from them is one who fulfilled his vow [33:23]* – Hamza^{-asws}, and Ja'far^{-asws}, and Ubeyda (as they were martyred before me^{-asws}), and from them is one who awaits, and they did not change with any alteration [33:23]. If asws am the one waiting (to be martyred), and did not change with any alteration'.¹

وعنه، قال: حدثني على بن عبد الله بن أسد، عن إبراهيم بن محمد الثقفي، عن يحيى بن صالح، عن مالك بن خالد الأسدي، عن الحسن بن إبراهيم، عن جده عبد الله بن الحسن، عن آبائه (عليهم السلام)، قال: و عاهد الله على بن أبي طالب، و حمزة بن عبد المطلب، و جعفر بن أبي طالب (عليهم السلام) أن لا يفروا من زحف أبدا

And from him (Sharaf Al Deen Al Najafi) who said, Ali Bin Abdullah Bin Asad narrated to me, from Ibrahim Bin Muhammad Al Saqafy, from Yahya Bin Salih, from Malik Bin Khalid Al Asadi, from Al Hasan Bin Ibrahim,

'From his grandfather son of Al-Hassan^{-asws}, from his forethers^{-asws} having said: 'And Allah^{-azwj} Covenanted with Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws}, and Hamza Bin Abdul Muttalib^{-asws}, and Ja'far^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} that they shall never flee from an army, ever!

فتمواكلهم، فأنزل الله عز و جل: مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضى خُبَهُ حمزة استشهد يوم أحد، و جعفر استشهد يوم مؤتة وَ مِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ يعني علي بن أبي طالب (صلوات الله و سلامه عليه)، وَ ما بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا يعني الذي عاهدوا الله عليه.

So, all of them accomplished, and Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic Revealed: **From the Momineen there are men who ratified what they pacted with Allah upon. So, from them is one who fulfilled his vow, and from them is one who awaits, [33:23]** – meaning Ali-asws Bin Abu Talib-asws, **and they did not change with any alteration [33:23]** – meaning that which they had made a pact with Allah-azwj upon".²

Please see Hadeeth in appendix

تأويل الآيات 2: 449/ 9. ²

تأويل الآيات 2: 449/ 8 1

Exoteric meanings - Fulfilment by the Momineen

محمد بن يعقوب: عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن سهل بن زياد، عن محمد بن سليمان، عن أبيه، قال: كنت عند أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، إذ دخل عليه أبو بصير – و ذكر الحديث إلى أن قال –: «يا أبا محمد، لقد ذكركم الله في كتابه، فقال: مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ وَ ما بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا.

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from a number of our companions, from Sahl Bin Ziyad, from Muhammad Bin Suleyman, from his father who said,

'I was in the presence of Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, when Abu Baseer came to him^{-asws}, - and he mentioned the Hadeeth up to where he^{-asws} said: 'O Abu Muhammad! Allah^{-azwj} has Mentioned you (Shias) in His^{-azwj} Book, so He^{-azwj} Said: *From the Momineen there are men who ratified what they made a pact with Allah upon. So, from them is one who fulfilled his vow, and from them is one who awaits, and they did not change with any alteration [33:23].*

إنكم وفيتم بما أخذ الله عليه ميثاقكم من ولايتنا، و إنكم لم تبدلوا بنا غيرنا، و لو لم تفعلوا لعيركم الله كما عيرهم، حيث يقول جل ذكره: وَ ما وَجَدْنا لِأَكْتَرْهِمْ مِنْ عَهْدٍ وَ إِنْ وَجَدْنا أَكْتَرُهُمْ لَفَاسِقِينَ».

You (Shias) fulfilled whatever Allah^{-azwj} had Covenanted you upon, from our^{-asws} Wilayah, and you did not replace others with us^{-asws}, and had you not fulfilled, Allah^{-azwj} would have Rebuked you just as He^{-azwj} Rebuked others, where He^{-azwj} is Saying: **And We did not find in most of them any (faithfulness to) the Covenant, and We found most of them to be mischief-makers [7:102]**".³

مُحُمَّدُ بْنُ يَخْيَى عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ مُحُمَّدِ بْنِ سِنَانٍ عَنْ نُصَيْرٍ أَبِي الْخَكَمِ الْخَنْعُمِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ الْمُؤْمِنُ مُؤْمِنَانِ فَمُؤْمِنٌ صَدَقَ بِعَهْدِ اللّهِ وَ وَفَى بِشَرْطِهِ وَ ذَلِكَ قَوْلُ اللّهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ رِجالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي لَا تُصِيبُهُ أَهْوَالُ الدُّنْيَا وَ لَا أَهْوَالُ الْآخِرَةِ وَ ذَلِكَ بُمَّن يَشْفَعُ وَ لَا يُشْفَعُ لَهُ

Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Nusayr Abu Al Hakam Al Khash'amy,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'The *Momineen* are of two (types of) *Momin*een. So, there is a *Momin* who ratified with the Covenant of Allah^{-azwj} and loyal with His^{-azwj} Stipulation, and that is in the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *From the Momineen there are men who ratified what they pacted with Allah upon*. That is the one who would not be hit by the horrors of the world and the Hereafter, and that is from the ones who would be interceded and would (be in no need) to be interceded for.

And there is a *Momin* like the stalk (trunk) of the plants, sometimes he is crooked (bent towards sins) and sometimes he is straight. That is from the one who would be hit by the

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⁽Extract) الكافي 8: 34/ 6. 3

horrors of the world and the horrors of the Hereafter, and that is from the one who would be interceded for and he would not be interceding (for anyone else)'.4

عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ الْأَشْعَرِيِّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللّهِ بْنِ مَيْمُونِ الْقَدَّاحِ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ وَسُولُ اللّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) يَا عَلِيُّ مَنْ أَحَبَّكَ ثُمُّ مَاتَ فَقَدْ قَضَى نَحْبُهُ وَ مَنْ أَحَبَّكَ وَ لَمْ يَمُتْ فَهُو يَنْتَظِرُ وَ مَا طَلَعَتْ شَمَّسٌ وَ لَا غَرَبَتْ إِلّا طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) يَا عَلِيُّ مَنْ أَحَبَّكَ ثُمُّ مَاتَ فَقَدْ قَضَى نَحْبُهُ وَ مَنْ أَحَبَّكَ وَ لَمْ يَمُتْ فَهُو يَنْتَظِرُ وَ مَا طَلَعَتْ شَمَّسٌ وَ لَا غَرَبَتْ إِلّا طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ (براه عَلَيْهِ فَهُو يَنْتَظِرُ وَ مِنْ أَحَبَكَ ثُمُّ مَاتَ فَقَدْ قَضَى غَنْبُهُ وَ مَنْ أَحَبَّكَ وَ لَمْ يَمُتُ فَهُو يَنْتَظِرُ وَ مَا طَلَعَتْ شَمَّسٌ وَ لَا غَرَبَتْ إِلّا طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ بِرِقِ وَ إِيَانٍ فَاقِي نُسُولُ اللّهِ اللهِ عَنْهُ مَاتَ فَقَدْ قَضَى غَنْبُهُ وَ مَنْ أَحَبَّكَ وَ لَمْ يَعْرَبُكُ إِلّٰ طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مَنْ أَلْعَلْمُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ مَنْ أَحَبُكُ أَلَّ عَالِهُ عَنْ مَنْ أَعْتِلْ وَ فِي نُسُخَافِهُ وَ فِي نُعُمِّدٍ اللّهِ عَرَبُكُ إِنْ عَلَيْهِ عَبْدِ اللّهِ عَرَبُكُ إِلّٰ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَى مُنْ أَحْبُكُ مُ مَاتَ فَقَدْ قَضَى غَنْبُهُ وَ مَنْ أَحْبَكُ وَ لَهُ عَرَبُكُ وَلَهُ وَلَيْتُطُولُ وَا مِلْكُونَا عَلَى وَاللّهَ عَرَبُكُ إِلَى اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَى مُنْ أَعْتُكُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهِ عَبْدُهُ وَ مَنْ أَحْبَالِهُ وَاللّهَ عَلَيْهُ وَلَيْتُطُولُ وَا لَا عَلَى عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَى اللّهَ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهُ عَلَى مُ اللّهَ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَالِكُولُولُ عَلْمَ عَلَا عَرَبُهُ عَلَاهُ عَلْمَ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلْمَا عَل

A number of our companions, from Sahl Bin Ziyad, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Al-Ashary, from Abdullah Bin Maymoun Al-Qaddaah, who has narrated the following:

Abu Abdullah^{-asws} says that the Rasool Allah^{-saww} said: 'O Ali^{-asws}! The one who loves you^{-asws}, then dies, so he accomplished his vow. And the one who loves you^{-asws} and has not died yet, so he is waiting. And the sun does not rise nor does it set except that it comes to him with sustenance and the Eman'. And in another copy (it says): 'Light'.⁵

The fulfilment by the companions of Al-Husayn-asws at Karbala

في كتاب مقتل الحسين لابي مخنف ان الحسين عليه السلام لما أخبر بقتل رسوله عبد الله بن يقطر تغرغرت عينه بالدموع وفاضت على خديه ثم قال: (و منهم من قضى نحبه ومنهم من ينتظر وما بدلوا تبديلا).

In the book, MaqtAl-Al-Husayn^{-asws} of Abu Al-Makhnaf –

When Al-Husayn^{-asws} was informed of the murder of his^{-asws} messenger Abdullah Bin Yaqtar, a torrent of tears flowed from his^{-asws} eyes and flowed onto his^{-asws} cheeks. Then he^{-asws} said: 'So, from them is one who fulfilled his vow, and from them is one who awaits, and they did not change with any alteration [33:23]'.⁶

في كتاب المناقب لابن شهر آشوب ان اصحاب الحسين عليه السلام بكربلا كانوا كل من أراد الخروج ودع الحسين عليه السلام وقال: السلام عليك يا ابن رسول الله فيجيبه: وعليك السلام ونحن خلفك ويقرأ (فمنهم من قضى نحبه ومنهم من ينتظر).

In the book Al-Managib of Ibn Shehr Ashub –

'The companions of Al-Husayn^{-asws} at Karbala, whenever each one of them wanted to go out, said farewell to Al-Husayn^{-asws} and said, 'Peace be upon you^{-asws}, O son^{-asws} Rasool-Allah^{-saww}'. So he^{-asws} answered them: 'And peace be upon you, and we^{-asws} are right behind you'. And he^{-asws} recited '*So, from them is one who fulfilled his vow, and from them is one who awaits [33:23]*'.⁷

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⁴ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 104 H 1

الكافي 8: 306/ 475. ⁵

⁶ Tafseer Noor Al Sagalayn – CH 33 H 56

⁷ Tafseer Noor Al Sagalayn – CH 33 H 57

VERSE 25

And Allah Repulsed those who committed Kufr in their rage. They did not attain any good, and Allah Sufficed the Momineen in the battle, and Allah would always be Strong, Mighty [33:25]

The Altered Verse

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا علي بن العباس، عن أبي سعيد عباد بن يعقوب، عن فضل بن القاسم البراد، عن سفيان الثوري، عن زبيد اليامي، عن مرة، عن عبد الله بن مسعود، أنه كان يقرأ: «و كفي الله المؤمنين القتال بعلى و كان الله قويا عزيزا».

Muhammad Bin Al Abbas said, 'It was narrated to us by Ali Bin Al Abbas, from Abu Saeed Abaad Bin Yaqoub, from Fazal Bin Al Qasim Al Baraad, from Sufyan Al Sowry, from Zubeyr Al Yami, from Marat,

'From Abdullah Bin Masoud used to recited: and Allah Sufficed the Momineen in the battle, by Ali, and Allah would always be Strong, Mighty [33:25]'.8

الطبرسي: في معنى الآية: قيل: بعلي بن أبي طالب، و قتله عمرو بن عبد ود، و كان ذلك سبب هزيمة القوم، عن عبد الله بن مسعود. قال: و هو المروى عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام).

Al-Tabarsy –

Regarding the Meaning of the Verse, said, 'By Ali-asws Bin Abu Talib-asws, and he-asws killed Amro Bin Abd Wadd, and that was the reason for the defeat of the people (enemies) – from Abdullah Bin Mas'ud. And it is (also) reported from Abu Abdullah-asws'.

وعنه، قال: حدثنا محمد بن يونس بن مبارك، عن يحيى بن عبد الحميد الحماني، عن يحيى بن معلى الأسلمي، عن محمد بن عمار بن زريق، عن أبي إسحاق، عن زياد بن مطر، قال: كان عبد الله بن مسعود يقرأ: «و كفى الله المؤمنين القتال بعلي».

And from him (Sharaf Al Deen Al Najafi) who said, 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Yunus Bin Mubarak, from Yahya Bin Abdul Hameed Al Hamani, from Yahya Bin Moala Al Aslami, from Muhammad Bin Ammar Bin Zareyq, from Abu Ishaq, from Ziyad Bin Matar who said,

'Abdullah Bin Masoud used to recite: and Allah Sufficed the Momineen in the battle, by Ali, and Allah would always be Strong, Mighty [33:25].

و سبب نزول هذه الآية: أن المؤمنين كفوا القتال بعلي (عليه السلام)، و إن المشركين تحزبوا، و اجتمعوا في غزاة الخندق- و القصة مشهورة، غير أنا نحكي طرفا منها- و هو:

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تأويل الآيات 2: 450/ 10 8

مجمع البيان 8: 550.⁹

And the reason for the Revelation of this Verse is that the Momineen were suffice in the battle by Ali-asws, and that the Polytheists had formed an alliance and had gathered in a military expedition of Al-Khandaq (the ditch) – and the story is well known, apart from that I am relating the fringes of it, and it is: -

أن عمرو بن عبد ود كان فارس قريش المشهور، و كان يعد بألف فارس، و كان قد شهد بدرا، و لم يشهد أحدا، فلما كان يوم الخندق خرج معلما ليرى الناس مقامه، فلما رأى الخندق، قال: مكيدة، و لم نعرفها من قبل.

Amro Bin Abd Wadd was the famous horseman of Quraysh, and he was equated with a thousand horsemen, and he had attended (the battle of) Badr, and did not attend (the batter of) Ohad. So when it was the day of Al-Khandaq, he came out as an instructor for the people to see his position. But when he saw the ditch, he said, 'A ploy, and we do not recognise it from before.

و حمل فرسه عليه، فعطفه، و وقف بإزاء المسلمين، و نادى: هل من مبارز؟ فلم يجبه أحد، فقام علي (عليه السلام)، و قال: «أنا، يا رسول الله». فقال له: «إنه عمرو، اجلس»

And he got his horse to carry him upon it and he crossed over, and paused by the side of the Muslims, and called out, 'Is there anyone for duel?' But, no one answered him. So Ali-asws stood up and said, 'I-asws, O Rasool-Allah-saww!' He-saww said to him-asws: 'It is Amro. Be seated'.

فنادي ثانية، فلم يجبه أحد، فقام على (عليه السلام)، و قال: «أنا، يا رسول الله». فقال له: «إنه عمرو، اجلس»،

He called out for the second time, but no one answered him. Ali-asws stood up and said: 'I-asws', O Rasool-Allah-saww!' He-saww said to him-asws: 'It is Amro. Be seated'.

فنادى ثالثة، فلم يجبه أحد. فقام علي (عليه السلام)، و قال: «أنا يا رسول الله»، فقال له: «إنه عمرو». فقال: «و إن كان عمرا» فاستأذن النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) في برازه، فأذن له.

He called out a third time, but no one answered him. Ali-asws stood up and said: 'I-asws, O Rasool-Allah-saww! He-saww said to him-asws: 'It is Amro'. He-asws said: And even if it was Amro'. So he-asws sought the permission of the Prophet-saww to duel him, and he-saww permitted him-asws

قال حذيفة (رضي الله عنه): فألبسه رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) درعه [ذات] الفضول، و أعطاه ذا الفقار، و عممه عمامته السحاب على رأسه تسعة أدوار، و قال له: «تقدم».

Huzeyfa said, 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} put his^{-saww} own armour, Zat Al-Fazoul, on him^{-asws}, and gave him (the sword) Za Al-Fiqar, and turbaned him^{-asws} with his^{-saww} own turban, and fastened around his^{-asws} head with nine circuits, and he^{-saww} said to him^{-asws}: 'Proceed!'

فلما ولى، قال النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله): «برز الإيمان كله إلى الشرك كله، اللهم احفظه من بين يديه، و من خلفه، و عن يمينه، و عن شماله، و من فوق رأسه، و من تحت قدميه». When he^{-asws} turned, the Prophet^{-saww} said: 'The Eman, all of it is going to duel against the Polytheism, all of it. O Allah^{-azwj}! Protect him^{-asws} from in front of him^{-asws}, and from behind him^{-asws}, and from his^{-asws} right, and from his^{-asws} left, and from above his^{-asws} head, and from beneath his^{-asws} feet.

فلما رآه عمرو، قال له: من أنت؟ قال: «أنا علي». قال: ابن عبد مناف؟ قال: «أنا علي بن أبي طالب» فقال: غيرك يا ابن أخي - من أعمامك أسن منك، فإني أكره أن أهرق دمك. فقال له على (عليه السلام): «و لكني - و الله - لا أكره أن أهرق دمك».

When Amro saw him^{-asws}, he said to him^{-asws}, 'Who are you^{-asws}?' He^{-asws} said: 'I am Ali^{-asws}!' He said, 'Son of Abd Manaf?' He^{-asws} said: 'I^{-asws} am Ali Bin Abu Talib^{-asws}'. He said, 'Other than you^{-asws}, O son of my brother, from your uncles older than you^{-asws}, for I dislike to spill your^{-asws} blood'. Ali^{-asws} said to him: 'But, by Allah^{-azwj}, I^{-asws} do not dislike spilling your blood'.

قال: فغضب عمرو، و نزل عن فرسه، و عقرها، و سل سيفه كأنه شعلة نار، ثم أقبل نحو على (عليه السلام)، فاستقبله على (عليه السلام) بدرقته، فقدها، و أثبت فيها السيف، و أصاب رأسه فشجه، ثم إن عليا (عليه السلام) ضربه على حبل عاتقه، فسقط إلى الأرض، و ثارت بينهما عجاجة،

He (the narrator) said, 'Amro was angered, and he descended from his horse and hamstrung it, and he took out his sword as if it was a flame of fire, then came over near to Ali-asws. Ali-asws faced him with his-asws shield, but lost it, and the sword (of Amro) got embedded in it, and his-asws head was hit, and it was scarred. Then Ali-asws pulled a rope of his neck, and he fell down to the ground, and a cloud of dust was raised between them.

فسمعنا تكبير على (عليه السلام)، فقال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «قتله، و الذي نفسي بيده».

Then we heard the exclamation of Takbeer by Ali-asws, so Rasool-Allah-saww said: 'He-asws killed him, by the One-azwj in Whose Hand is my-saww soul!'

قال: و حز رأسه، و أتى به إلى رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و وجهه يتهلل، فقال له النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله): «أبشر - يا علي - فلو وزن اليوم عملك بعمل امة محمد لرجح عملك بعملهم، و ذلك أنه لم يبق بيت من المشركين إلا و دخله وهن، و لا بيت من المسلمين إلا و دخله عز».

He (the narrator) said, 'And his head fell off, and he-asws came with it to Rasool-Allah-saww, and his-asws face was beaming. So, the Prophet-saww said to him-asws: 'Receive glad tidings – O Ali-asws! If your-asws deed of today were to be weighed with the deeds of the community of Muhammad-saww, your-asws deed would be heavier than their deeds'. It was so, that there did not remain any house of the Polytheists except feebleness entered into it, and there was no house of the Muslims except might entered into it.

قال: و لما قتل عمرو، و خذل الأحزاب، أرسل الله عليهم ريحا و جنودا من الملائكة، فولوا مدبرين بغير قتال، و سببه قتل عمرو، فمن ذلك قال سبحانه: وَكَفَى اللهُ الْمُؤْوِنِينَ الْقِتالَ بعلى (عليه السلام).

He (the narrator) said, 'And when Amro was killed, and the confederates abandoned (the war), Allah-azwi Sent a wind upon them and armies from the Angels. So, they turned back

without fighting, and the reason was the killing of Amro. Therefore, from that, the Glorious One-azwj Said: *and Allah Sufficed the Momineen in the battle, by Ali [33:25]*². 10

وروى الحافظ منصور بن شهريار بن شيرويه بإسناده إلى ابن عباس، قال: لما قتل علي (عليه السلام) عمرا، و دخل على رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) و سيفه يقطر دما، فلما رآه كبر، و كبر المسلمون، و قال النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله): «اللهم أعط عليا فضيلة لم يعطها أحد قبله، و لم يعطها أحد بعده».

And it is reported by the memoriser Mansour Bin Shahriyar, by his chain going up to Ibn Abbas who said,

'When Ali-asws killed Amro, and Ali-asws came over to Rasool-Allah-saww and his-asws sword was dripping blood, he-saww exclaimed Takbeer when he-saww saw him-asws, and the Muslims (also) exclaimed Takbeer. And the Prophet-saww said: 'O Allah-azwj! Grant Ali-asws such a merit not having been Granted to any one before him-asws, and will not be Granted to anyone after him-asws'.

قال: فهبط جبرئيل (عليه السلام)، و معه من الجنة اترجة، فقال: «يا رسول الله، إن الله عز و جل يقرأ عليك السلام، و يقول لك: حي بمذه علي بن أبي طالب».

He (Ibn Abbas) said, 'So Jibraeel^{-as} descended, and with him^{-as} was an orange, and he^{-as} said: 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Conveys the Greetings to you^{-saww}, and is Saying to you^{-saww}: "Welcome Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} with this!"

قال: فدفعها إلى على (عليه السلام)، فانفلقت في يده فلقتين، فإذا فيها حريرة خضراء، فيها مكتوب سطران بخضرة: تحفة من الطالب الغالب إلى على بن أبي طالب.

He (Ibn Abbas) said, 'So he^{-saww} handed it over to Ali^{-asws}, it fell apart in his^{-asws} hand into two pieces, and there was green silk (piece) in it, wherein was inscribed in two lines in green: "A gift from the Seeker (Al-Talib) the Overcomer (Al-Ghalib) to Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws}'.¹¹

وَ رَوَى مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ خَالِدٍ الْبَرْقِيُّ عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ ظَبْيَانَ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ عَنْ فَيْضِ بْنِ مُخْتَارٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّهِ عَ أَنَّهُ قَرَأَ إِنَّ عَلِيًا لَلْهُدَى وَ إِنَّ لَهُ الْآخِرَةَ وَ الْأُولَى وَ ذَلِكَ حَيْثُ سُئِلَ عَنِ الْقُرْآنِ قَالَ فِيهِ الْأَعَاجِيبُ فِيهِ وَكَفَى اللّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْقِتَالَ بِعَلِيّ ع وَ فِيهِ أَنَّ عَلِيّاً لَلْهُدَى وَ أَنَّ لَهُ الْآخِرَةَ وَ الْأُولَى.

And it is reported by Muhammad Bin Kkhalid al Barqy, from Yunus Bin Zabyan, from Ali Bin Abu Hamza, from Fayz Bin Mukhtar,

"Abu Abdullah-asws that he-asws recited: Surely, Ali is for the Guidance, and surely for him is the Hereafter and the closeness [92:12], and that is when he-asws was asked about the Quran. He-asws said: 'The wonders are in it: and Allah Sufficed the Momineen in the battle, by Ali, and Allah would always be Strong, Mighty [33:25], and in it is: Surely Ali is for the Guidance [92:12], and that for him-asws is the Hereafter and the closeness". 12

المناقب (للخوارزمي): 105. 11

تأويل الآيات 2: 450/ 12 ¹⁰

¹² Bihar Al-Anwaar – V 24, The book of Imamate, P 1 Ch 67 H 122

VERSES 26 & 27

And He Brought down those backers from the people of the Book from their fortress and Cast awe into their hearts. A group you killed, and a group you made captives [33:26]

And He Made you to inherit their land, and their houses, and their wealth, and land you had not trodden on, and Allah would always be Able upon all things [33:27]

علي بن إبراهيم: و نزل في بني قريظة: فلما دخل رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) المدينة، و اللواء معقود، أراد أن يغتسل من الغبار، فناداه جبرئيل: «عذيرك من محارب، و الله ما وضعت الملائكة لأمتها، فكيف تضع لأمتك؟ إن الله يأمرك أن لا تصلي العصر إلا ببني قريظة، فإني متقدمك، و مزلزل بمم حصنهم، إناكنا في آثار القوم، نزجرهم زجرا، حتى بلغوا حمراء الأسد.

Ali Bin Ibrahim -

And it was Revealed regarding the Clan of Qureyza. So, when Rasool-Allah-saww entered Al-Medina, and the flag was tied up, he-saww intended to wash from the dust. Jibraeel-as called out to him-saww: 'Your-saww nobility is from a warrior, and Allah-azwj did not Place the Angels for its community, so how would He-azwj Place it for your-saww community? Allah-azwj Commands you-saww that you-saww should not pray Al-Asr Salat except by the Clan of Qureyza. So, I-as am preceding you-saww, and will shake them in their fortresses. We are in the footsteps of the people. We will restrain them with a restrainment until you-saww reach Hamraa Al-Asad'.

فخرج رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، فاستقبله حارثة بن النعمان، فقال له: «ما الخبر، يا حارثة؟». قال: بأبي أنت و امي- يا رسول الله- هذا دحية الكلبي ينادي في الناس: ألا لا يصلين العصر أحد إلا في بني قريظة. فقال: «ذلك جبرئيل، أدعوا لي عليا».

Rasool-Allah^{-saww} went out, and Haaris Bin Al-No'man met him^{-as}. He^{-saww} said to him; 'What is the news, O Haaris?' He said, 'May my father and my mother be sacrificed for you^{-saww} – O Rasool-Allah^{-saww} – Dahiyat Al-Kalby is calling out among the people, 'No one should pray Al-Asr except by the Clan of Qureyza!' So he^{-saww} said: 'That is Jibraeel^{-as}. Call Ali^{-asws} for me'.

فجاء على (عليه السلام)، فقال له: «ناد في الناس: لا يصلين أحد العصر إلا في بني قريظة». فجاء أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام)، فنادى فيهم، فخرج الناس، فبادروا إلى بني قريظة.

Ali-asws came, and he-saww said to him-asws: 'Call out among the people: 'No one should pray Al-Asr Salat except by the Clan of Qureyza'. Amir-Al-Momineen-asws went and called out among the people, and took them to the Clan of Qureyza.

و خرج رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام) بين يديه، مع الراية العظمى، و كان حيي بن أخطب لما انحزمت قريش، جاء و دخل حصن بني قريظة، فجاء أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام) و أحاط بحصنهم، فأشرف عليهم كعب بن أسد من الحصن يشتمهم، و يشتم رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)،

And Rasool-Allah^{-saww} went out, and Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} was in front of him^{-saww}, with the great Flag. And when Quraysh were defeated, Hayy Bin Akhtab went and entered the fortress of the Clan of Qureyza. So Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} came and surrounded their fortress. Then Ka'ab Bin Asad came out from the fortress and insulted them, and insulted Rasool-Allah^{-saww}.

فأقبل رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) على حمار، فاستقبله أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام)، فقال: «بأبي أنت و امي- يا رسول الله- لا تدن من الحصن». فقال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «يا على، لعلهم شتموني؟ إنحم لو قد رأوني لأذلهم الله».

Rasool-Allah^{-saww} came over riding upon a donkey, but Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} faced him^{-saww} and said: 'May my^{-asws} father^{-asws} and my^{-asws} mother^{-asws} be sacrificed for you^{-saww} – O Rasool-Allah^{-saww} – Do not approach the fortress'. So Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'O Ali^{-asws}! Is it because they are insulting me^{-saww}? If they were to see me^{-saww}, Allah^{-azwj} would Humiliate them!'

و كان حول الحصن نخل كثير، فأشار إليه رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) بيده، فتباعد عنه، و تفرق في المفازة، و أنزل رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) العسكر حول حصنهم، فحاصرهم ثلاثة أيام، فلم يطلع منهم أحد رأسه، فلما كان بعد ثلاثة أيام نزل إليه غزال بن شمول، فقال: يا محمد، تعطينا ما أعطيت إخواننا من بني النضير؟ احقن دماءنا، و نحلي لك البلاد و ما فيها، و لا نكتمك شيئا. فقال: «لا، أو تنزلون على حكمي».

And around the fortress there was a huge palm tree. Rasool-Allah^{-saww} gestured towards it by his^{-saww} hand, so it distanced itself from it, and separated to be in the wasteland. And Rasool-Allah^{-saww} encamped the soldiers around the fortress. They besieged them for three days. Not one of them stuck their heads out from it. So, after the three days, Gazaal Bin Shamoul came down to them, and he said, 'O Muhammad^{-saww}! Give us what was given to our brother from the Clan of Nuzeyr. Spare our blood, and we shall leave for you^{-saww} the town and whatever is in it, and we shall not conceal anything'. So he^{-saww} said: 'No, or you yield to two of my^{-saww} judgements'.

فرجع، و بقوا أياما، فبكت النساء و الصبيان إليهم، و جزعوا جزعا شديدا، فلما اشتد عليهم الحصار نزلوا على حكم رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) فأمر رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) بالرجال، فكتفوا، وكانوا سبع مائة ، و أمر بالنساء، فعزلن.

He returned, and remained for a day. The women and children among them cried, and they grieved with a severe grievance. So, when the siege became difficult upon them, they yielded to the judgement of Rasool-Allah-saww. Then Rasool-Allah-saww ordered for the men to be bound, and there were seven hundreds of them, and ordered for the women to be dismissed.

فاخرج كعب بن أسد، مجموعة يديه إلى عنقه، وكان جميلا و سيما، فلما نظر إليه رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، قال له: «ياكعب، أما نفعتك وصية ابن الحواس؟! الحبر الذكى الذي قدم عليكم من الشام، فقال: تركت الخمر و الخنزير ، و جئت إلى البؤس و التمور، لنبي يبعث، مخرجه بمكة، و

مهاجرته في هذه البحيرة، يجتزئ بالكسيرات و التميرات، و يركب الحمار العري، في عينيه حمرة، بين كتفيه خاتم النبوة، يضع سيفه على عاتقه، لا يبالي من لاقى منكم، يبلغ سلطانه منقطع الخف و الحافر».

So, Ka'ab Bin Sa'ad came out, with his hands bound to his neck, and he was a handsome man, so when Rasool-Allah^{-saww} looked towards him, he^{-saww} said to him: 'O Ka'ab, did the will of Ibn Al-Hawaas not benefit you? The intelligent Rabbi who came to you from Syria, said, 'Avoid the intoxicants, and the pigs. And I have come to the evil and the dates, for a Prophet^{-saww} would be Sent, coming out at Makkah, and would emigrate in this area, and cutting off the disappointment, and would be riding a bareback donkey, with redness in its eyes, in between his^{-saww} shoulders would be the seal of the Prophet-hood, and would place his^{-saww} sword upon his^{-saww} shoulder, and would not care which one of you he^{-saww} meets, his^{-saww} authority would cut-off the slipper and the hoof'.

فقال: قد كان ذلك يا محمد، و لولا أن اليهود يعيروني أني جزعت عند القتل لآمنت بك، و صدقتك، و لكني على دين اليهودية، عليه أحيا، و عليه أموت. فقال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «قدموه فاضربوا عنقه» فضربت عنقه.

He said, 'Such is the case, O Muhammad^{-saww}! And had the Jews supported me, I would have grieved at the fighting in believing in you^{-saww}, and would have ratified you^{-saww}, but I am upon the religion of the Jews. Upon it I live, and upon it I shall die'. So Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'Go ahead and strike his neck!' So, his neck was struck.

ثم قدم حيي بن أخطب، فقال له رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «يا فاسق، كيف رأيت صنع الله بك؟» فقال: و الله - يا محمد - ما ألوم نفسي في عداوتك، و لقد قلقلت كل مقلقل، و جهدت كل الجهد، و لكن من يخذل الله فقدم، و ضرب عنقه فقتلهم رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) في البردين: بالغداة، و العشي، في ثلاثة أيام، و كان يقول: «اسقوهم العذب، و أطعموهم الطيب، و أحسنوا إسارهم». حتى قتلهم كلهم، و أنزل الله على رسوله فيهم: وَ أَنْزَلَ الَّذِينَ ظَاهَرُوهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتابِ مِنْ صَياصِيهِمْ أي من حصونهم وَ قَذَفَ فِي قُلُوكِمُ الرُّعْبَ إلى قوله: وَ كَانَ اللهُ عَلَى كُلِّ عَلَى مَنْ حَصُونهم وَ قَدَفَ فِي قُلُوكِمُ الرُّعْبَ إلى قوله: وَ كَانَ اللهُ عَلَى كُلِّ عَلَى رَبُولهُ اللهُ عَلَى كُلِّ اللهُ عَلَى كُلِّ اللهُ عَلَى مِنْ صَياصِيهِمْ أي من حصونهم وَ قَدَفَ فِي قُلُوكِمُ الرُّعْبَ إلى قوله: وَ كَانَ اللهُ عَلَى كُلِّ عَلَى مِنْ صَياصِيهِمْ أي من حصونهم وَ قَدَفَ فِي قُلُوكِمُ الرُّعْبَ إلى قوله: وَ كَانَ اللهُ عَلَى كُلِّ

The Hayy Bin Akhtab came, so Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said to him: 'O Mischievous one! How did you see what Allah^{-azwj} has Done with you?' He said, 'By Allah^{-azwj} – O Muhammad^{-saww} – I do not blame myself regarding enmity towards you^{-saww}, and would have shaken with every shaking, and would have fought with every fight, but whatever we abandoned, Allah^{-azwj} Made it to happen. And Rasool-Allah^{-saww} had his neck to be struck, and he^{-saww} killed them in two cold spells of the mornings and evenings over three days. And he^{-saww} was saying: 'Give them sweet water, and give them good food, and make good their bondage', until he^{-saww} had killed all of them and Allah^{-azwj} Revealed upon His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww} with regards to them: *And He Brought down those backers from the people of the Book from their fortress and Cast awe into their hearts [33:26]* – up to His^{-azwj} Words: *and Allah would always be Able upon all things [33:27]*'.¹³

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⁽Extract) تفسير القمى 2: 189

VERSES 28 & 29

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِأَزْوَاجِكَ إِنْ كُنْتُنَّ تُرِدْنَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتَهَا فَتَعَالَيْنَ أُمَتِّعْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَالْمَرِّحْكُنَّ وَالْمَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأَسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَ

O Prophet! Say to your wives: 'If you were intending the life of the world and its adornments, then come, I shall provide for you and release you with a gracious release [33:28]

And if you were intending Allah and His Rasool, and the House of the Hereafter, then surely Allah has Prepared for the good doers from you, a mighty Recompense [33:29]

Humeyd, from Ibn Sama'at, from Ibn Rabat, from Ays Bin Al Qasim,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, said, 'I asked him^{-asws} about a man who (gave a) choice to his wife, so she chose herself to be irrevocably divorced from him'.

He^{-asws} said: 'No! This is something which was for Rasool-Allah^{-saww} in particular. He^{-saww} was Commanded with that, so he^{-saww} did it; and had they chosen themselves, they would have been divorced, and these are the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *O Prophet! Say to your wives: 'If you were intending the life of the world and its adornments, then come, I shall provide for you and release you with a gracious release [33:28]*'.¹⁴

And from him, from Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Muhammad Bin Ismail, from Muhammad Bin Al-Fazeyl, from Abu Al-Sabah Al-kanany who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} mentioned that: 'Zaynab said to Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, 'You^{-saww} are not doing justice and you^{-saww} are Rasool-Allah^{-saww}?' And Hafsa said, 'If you^{-saww} were to divorce us, we would find (suitors) in our people who are a match for us'.

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¹⁴ Al Kafi – V 7 – The Book of Divorce Ch 60 H 3

فاحتبس الوحي عن رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) عشرين يوما– قال– فأنف الله عز و جل لرسوله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، فأنزل: يا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِأَرْواجِكَ إِنْ كُنثُنَّ تُردُنَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيا وَ زِينَتَها فَتَعالَيْنَ أَمَيِّعْكُنَّ إِلى قوله: أَجْراً عَظِيماً–

The Revelation was Withheld from Rasool-Allah^{-saww} for twenty days, after which Allah ^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Revealed: *O Prophet! Say to your wives: 'If you were intending the life of the world and its adornments [33:28]* - up to His^{-azwj} Words: *an honourable sustenance [33:31]*.

قال- فاخترن الله و رسوله، و لو اخترن أنفسهن لبن، و إن اخترن الله و رسوله فليس بشيء».

He^{-asws} said: 'So Allah^{-azwj} and His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww} gave them a choice, and if they had chosen themselves they would have become strangers (divorced), and if they had chosen Allah^{-azwj} and His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww}, it would have come to nothing'.¹⁵

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ فَضَّالٍ عَنِ ابْنِ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ زُرَارَةَ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا جَعْفَرٍ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ أَنِفَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ لَقَ يُكِيهُ عَنْ رُرَارَةَ قَالَ سَمُعْتُ أَبَا جَعْفَرٍ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ إِنَّ اللَّهُ عَنْ يَسْعاً وَ عِشْرِينَ لَيْلَةً فِي (صلى الله عليه وآله) نِسَاءَهُ تِسْعاً وَ عِشْرِينَ لَيْلَةً فِي مَشْرِيَةً أُمّ إِيْرَاهِيمَ ثُمُّ دَعَاهُنَّ فَخَيَرَهُنَّ فَاخْتَرَنَّهُ فَلَمْ يَكُ شَيْعاً وَ لَو اخْتَرَنَ أَنْفُسَهُنَّ كَانَتْ وَاحِدَةً بَائِنَةً

Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Ibn Fazzal, from Ibn Bukeyr, from Zurara who said,

'I heard Abu Ja'far-asws saying that Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic Scorned for Rasool-Allah-saww due to the speech which one of his-saww wives said, so He-azwj Revealed the Verse of the Choice (33:28). So Rasool-Allah-saww detached from his-saww wives for twenty-nine nights in the watering place of Umm Ibrahim-as (Mariah the Coptic). Then he-saww called them over, and he-saww gave them a choice, so they chose him-saww. Thus nothing happened, and had they chosen themselves, even once, they would have been irrevocably divorced'.

قَالَ وَ سَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ مَقَالَةِ الْمَرْأَةِ مَا هِيَ قَالَ فَقَالَ إِنَّمَا قَالَتْ يَرَى مُحَمَّدٌ أَنَّهُ لَوْ طَلَّقَنَا أَنَّهُ لَا يَأْتِينَا الْأَكْفَاءُ مِنْ قَوْمِنَا يَتَزَّوَجُونًا .

He (the narrator) said, 'And I asked him^{-asws} about the speech of the woman, and what it was?' So he^{-asws} said: 'She had said, 'Muhammad^{-saww} sees that if he^{-saww} were to divorce us, the matches from our people would not come to us to marry us'.¹⁶

وعنه: عن محمد بن أبي عبد الله، عن معاوية بن حكيم، عن صفوان، و علي بن الحسن بن رباط، عن أبي أيوب الخزاز، عن محمد بن مسلم، قال: سألت أبا جعفر (عليه السلام) عن الخيار، فقال: «و ما هو، و ما ذاك؟ إنما ذاك شيء كان لرسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)».

And from him, from Muhammad Bin Abu Abdullah, from Muawiya Bin Hakeem, from Safwan, from Ali Bin Al-Hassan Bin Rabaat, from Abu Ayoub Al-Khazaz, from Muhammad Bin Muslim who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far-asws about the choice, so he-asws said: 'And what is it, and what is that? But rather, that is a thing which was for Rasool-Allah-saww (only)'.¹⁷

الكافي 6: 138/ 2. ¹⁵

¹⁶ Al Kafi – V 7 – The Book of Divorce Ch 61 H 1

الكافي 6: 136/ 1. 17

وعنه: عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن سهل بن زياد، عن ابن أبي نصر، عن حماد بن عثمان، عن عبد الأعلى بن أعين، قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) يقول: «إن بعض نساء النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) قالت: أيرى محمد أنه لو طلقنا لا نجد الأكفاء من قومنا؟- قال- فغضب الله عز و جل له من فوق سبع سماواته، فأمره، فخيرهن، حتى انتهى إلى زينب بنت جحش، فقامت، و قبلته، و قالت: أختار الله و رسوله».

And from him, from a number of our companions, from Sahl Bin Ziyad, from Ibn Abu Nasr, from Hamaad Bin Usmaan, from Abdul A'ala Bin A'ayn who said,

'I heard Abu Abdullah-asws saying: 'One of the wives of the Prophet-saww said, 'Do you see that if Muhammad^{-saww} were to divorce us, we would not find anyone suitable from our people? So Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic was Wrathful from the top of the seven skies, and Commanded him-saww that he aww should give them wealth, until he-saww came to Zaynab Bint Jahsh, but she stood up, and kissed him-saww and said, 'I choose Allah-azwj and His-azwj Rasoolsaww 18

VERSES 30 & 31

يَا نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ مَنْ يَأْتِ مِنْكُنَّ بِفَاحِشَةٍ مُبَيِّنَةٍ يُضَاعَفْ لَهَا الْعَذَابُ ضِعْفَيْنِ ، وَكَانَ ذَٰلِكَ عَلَى اللَّهِ يَسِيرًا {30}

O wives of the prophet! The one from you who comes with an open immorality, the Punishment would be increased for her doubly, and that would be easy upon Allah [33:30]

And one who is certain of Allah and His Rasool and does righteous deeds, We shall Give her Recompense to her twice, and Prepare for her an honourable sustenance [33:31]

ثم قال: حدثنا محمد بن أحمد، قال: حدثنا محمد بن عبد الله بن غالب، عن عبد الرحمن بن أبي نجران، عن حماد، عن حريز، قال: سألت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) عن قول الله عز و جل: يا نِساءَ النَّبيّ مَنْ يَأْتِ مِنْكُنَّ بِفاحِشَةٍ مُبَيِّنَةٍ يُضاعَفْ لَهَا الْعَذابُ ضِعْقَيْنِ، قال: «الفاحشة: الخروج بالسيف».

Then (Ali Bin Ibrahim) said, 'Muhammad Bin Ahmad narrated to us, from Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Ghalib, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Najran, from Hamaad, from Hareyz who said,

'I asked Abu Abdullah-asws about the Words of Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic: *O wives of the* prophet! The one from you who comes with an open immorality, the Punishment would be increased for her doubly [33:30], he-asws said: 'The immorality - the coming out with the sword (for battle)'.19

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا الحسين بن أحمد، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن يونس، عن كرام، عن محمد بن مسلم، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: قال لى: «أ تدرى ما الفاحشة المبينة؟» قلت: لا. قال: «قتال أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام)» يعني أهل الجمل.

الكافي 6: 138/ 3. 18

تفسير القمّي 2: 193. ¹⁹

Muhammad Bin Al-Abbas, from Al-Husayn Bin Ahmad, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Yunus, from Karaam, from Muhammad Bin Muslim,

(The narrator says) Abu Abdullah^{-asws} said to me: 'Do you know what is the: **open immorality [33:30]**?' I said, 'No'. He^{-asws} said: 'The fighting against Amir-Al-Momineen^{-asws}'. Meaning the people of the Camel (Battle of Al-Basra)'.²⁰

في كتاب الخصال عن على بن أبي طالب عليه السلام عن النبي صلى الله عليه واله انه قال في وصيته له: يا على ليس على النساء جمعة إلى أن قال: ولا تخرج من بيت زوجها الا باذنه وان خرجت بغير اذنه لعنها الله وجبرئيل وميكائيل.

In the book Al-Khisaal,

(It has been narrated) from Ali-asws Bin Abu Talib-asws, who from the Prophet-saww having said in his-saww will to him-asws: 'O Ali-asws! The congregation, it is not upon the women,' until he-saww said: 'And she should not come out from the house of her husband without his permission. And if she were to come out without his permission, the Curse of Allah-azwj, and Jibraeel-as, and Mikaeel-as would be upon her'.²¹

ثم قال علي بن إبراهيم: و في رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: «أجرها مرتين، و عذابها ضعفين، كل هذا في الآخرة، حيث يكون الأجر، يكون العذاب».

Then Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'And in a report of Abu Al-Jaroud,

'Abu Ja'far-asws having said: 'Her Recompense would be twice, and her Punishment would be doubled. All this is in the Hereafter, where the Recompense would take place, and the Punishment would take place'.²²

[الفضل الطبرسي] روى أبو حمزة الثمالي، عن زيد بن علي (عليه السلام) انه قال: إني لأرجو للمحسن منا أجرين وأخاف على المسئ منا أن يضاعف له العذاب ضعفين كما وعد أزواج النبي (صلى الله عليه وآله).

Al Fazal Al Tabarsy – Abu Hamza Al Sumaly reported,

(It has been narrated) from Zayd son of Ali^{-asws} (4th Imam), he^{-asws} having said: 'I^{-asws} am hopeful for the doer of good from us with two Recompenses, and I^{-asws} fear over the offender from us that the Punishment would be increased for him to be doubled just as wives of the Prophet^{-saww} had been Promised with'? .²³

الطبرسي: روى محمد بن أبي عمير، عن إبراهيم بن عبد الحميد، عن علي بن عبيد الله بن الحسين، عن أبيه، عن علي بن الحسين زين العابدين (عليه السلام)، أنه قال له رجل: إنكم أهل بيت مغفور لكم.

Al-Tabarsy – It has been reported by Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from Ibrahim Bin Abdul Hameed, from Ali Bin Ubeydullah Bin Al-Husayn, from his father,

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تأويل الآيات 2: 453/ 13. ²⁰

²¹ Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 33 H 81

⁻ تفسير القمّى 2: 193. ²²

²³ Tafseer Abu Hamza Al Sumali - Hadeeth No. 234

'From Ali-asws Bin Al-Husayn-asws Zayn Al-Abideen-asws, a man having said to him-asws, 'You-asws, the People-asws of the Household, there is Forgiveness for you-asws all'.

قال: فغضب، و قال: «نحن أحرى أن يجري فينا ما أجرى الله في أزواج النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) من أن يكون كما تقول، إنا نرى لمحسننا ضعفين من الأجر، و لمسيئنا ضعفين من العذاب». ثم قرأ الآيتين.

He (the narrator) said, 'He^{-asws} got angry and said: 'It is more exact that Allah^{-azwj} has Made to flow within us^{-asws} what He^{-azwj} Made to be in the wives of the Prophet^{-saww}, from that it should happen as you are saying. We^{-asws} see that our^{-asws} benevolent ones would get double the Recompense, and for our^{-asws} wrong-doers would get double the Punishment'.²⁴

VERSES 32 & 33

O wives of the Prophet! You are not like any one from the women. If you are pious, then do not be soft in speech, lest he in whose heart is a disease yearns; and speak a reasonable speech [33:32]

And stay in your houses and do not display your finery like the displaying of the Pre-Islamic period before; and establish the Salat and give the Zakat, and obey Allah and His Rasool. But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a (thorough) Purification [33:33]

Prophecy of Rasool-Allah-saww

ابن بابويه، قال: حدثنا علي بن أحمد الدقاق (رحمه الله)، قال: حدثنا حمزة بن القاسم، قال: حدثنا أبو الحسن علي بن الجنيد الرازي، قال: حدثنا أبو عوانة، قال: حدثنا الحسن بن علي، عن عبد الرزاق، عن أبيه، عن مينا مولى عبد الرحمن بن عوف، عن عبد الله بن مسعود، قال: قلت للنبي (صلى الله عليه و آله): يا رسول الله؟ قال: «علي بن أبي طالب».

Ibn Babuwayh said, 'It was narrated to us by Ali Bin Ahmad al Daqaq, from Hamza Bin Al Qasim, from Abu Al-Hassan Ali Bin Al Juneyd Al Razy, from Abu Awana, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali, from Abdul Razaq, from his father, from Mana, a slave of Abdul Rahman Bin Awf, from Abdullah Bin Masoud who said,

مجمع البيان 8: 556 ²⁴

'I said to the Prophet-saww, 'O Rasool-Allah-saww! Who will be washing you-saww, when you-saww pass away?' He-saww said:' Every Prophet-as is washed by his-as successor-as'. I said, 'So who is your-saww successor-asws, O Rasool-Allah-saww? He-saww said: 'Ali-asws Bin Abu Talib-asws'.

قلت: كم يعيش بعدك يا رسول الله؟ قال: «ثلاثين سنة، فإن يوشع بن نون وصي موسى عاش بعد موسى ثلاثين سنة، و خرجت عليه صفراء بنت شعيب زوجة موسى (عليه السلام)، فقالت: أنا أحق منك بالأمر. فقاتلها، فقتل مقاتليها، و أسرها فأحسن أسرها،

I said, How long would he^{-asws} live after you^{-saww}, O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}?' He^{-saww} said: 'Thirty years, for Yoshua Bin Noon^{-as}, successor^{-as} of Musa^{-as} lived for thirty years after Musa^{-as}, and Safra'a daughter of Shueyb^{-as}, wife of Musa^{-as} came out against him^{-as}, and she said, 'I am more rightful that you are with the command'. So he^{-as} fought against her and killed her soldiers, and made her a captive, and was good to her in her captivity.

و إن ابنة أبي بكر ستخرج على علي في كذا وكذا ألفا من أمتي، فيقاتلها، فيقتل مقاتليها، و يأسرها فيحسن أسرها، و فيها أنزل الله عز و جل: وَ قَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَ لا تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الجُاهِلِيَّةِ الْأُولِي يعني صفراء بنت شعيب».

And the daughter of Abu Bakr would be coming out against Ali-asws among such and such thousands from my-saww community. So he-asws would fight her, and kill her soldiers, and make her a captive, and be good in her captivity. And regarding her, Allah-azwj Revealed: **And stay in your houses and do not display your finery like the displaying of the Pre-Islamic period before [33:33]** – meaning Safra'a daughter of Shueyb-as''. 25

The enmity of Ayesha towards Ali-asws Bin Abu Talib-asws

حدثنا احمد بن محمد والحسن بن على بن النعمان عن ابيه على بن النعمان عن محمد بن سنان يرفعه قال ان عايشة قالت التمسوا لى رجلا شديد العداوة لهذا الرجل حتى ابعثه إليه قال فأتيت به فمثل بين يديها فرفعت إليه رأسها فقالت ما بلغ من عداوتك لهذا الرجل قال فقال لها كثيرا ما اتمنى على ربى انه واصحابه في وسطى فضربت ضربة بالسيف يصبغ فسبق السيف الدم

It has been narrated to us Ahmad Bin Muhammad, and Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Al-No'man, from his father Ali Bin Al-No'man, from Muhammad Bin Sinan with an unbroken chain said:

'Ayesha said, 'Seek out a man for me who will have extreme enmity towards this man (Aliasws)'. He said, 'I came to her with him, as if in front of her. She raised her head and said, 'What is the level of your enmity for this man-asws?' He said to her, 'A lot. Many a times I have wished to my Lord-azwj, that he-asws and his-asws companions would be in my midst. I would then strike them with the striking of the sword, and would dye it with the blood'.

قالت فانت له فاذهب بكتابي هذا فادفعه إليه ظاعنا رأيته أو مقيما اما انك ان رايته راكبا على بغلة رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله متنكبا قوسه معلقا كنانته بقربوس سرجه واصحابه خلفه كأنهم طير صواف فتعطيه كتابي هذا وان عرض عليك طعامه وشرابه فلاتناولن منه شيئا فان فيه السحر

She said to him, 'Go with this letter of mine and hand it over to him^{-asws}. Our guess is that you will see him^{-asws} to be standing, but if you see him^{-asws} to be riding on the mule of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, his^{-asws} bow hanging from his^{-asws} saddle, and his^{-asws} companions following behind him^{-asws} as if they are rows of birds. Give him this letter of mine and he^{-asws} will

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كمال الدين و تمام النعمة: 27. ²⁵

present to you his as food and his as drink. Do not eat or drink from it anything, for there is sorcery in it!

He said, 'I met him^{-asws} as a rider. I handed over to him^{-asws} the letter. He^{-asws} opened its seal and read it. He^{-asws} said: 'Let us reach our destination, eat our food and quench your thirst and we^{-asws} will write the answer to your letter'. He said, 'This, by Allah^{-azwj} is what will not happen'.

He said, 'I continued walking behind him^{-asws} along with his^{-asws} companions, then he^{-asws} said to me, 'I^{-asws} would like to ask you'. I said: 'Yes'. He^{-asws} said, 'And you will answer me^{-asws}', He said: 'Yes'.

He^{-asws} said, 'By Allah^{-azwj}, she sought you. Did she say to you, 'Seek out a man for me who has extreme enmity for this man^{-asws}'. You were brought to her. She said to you, 'What is the level of your enmity for this man^{-asws}?' You said, 'A lot. Many a times I have wished to my Lord^{-azwj} that he^{-asws} and his^{-asws} companions would be in my midst and I would strike them by the sword until I dye it with the blood?' He said, 'O Lord Allah^{-azwj}, yes!'

He^{-asws} said: 'By Allah^{-azwj}, she sought you, and said to you, 'Go with this letter of mine and hand it over to him^{-asws}. Our guess is that you will see him^{-asws} to be standing, but if you see him^{-asws} to be riding on the mule of the Messenger of Allah^{-saww}, his^{-asws} bow hanging from his^{-asws} saddle, and his^{-asws} companions following behind him^{-asws} as if they are rows of birds, give him this letter of mine'. He said, 'O Allah^{-azwj}, yes!'

He^{-asws} said: 'By Allah^{-azwj} she sought you and did she say to you, 'And he^{-asws} will present to you his^{-asws} food and his^{-asws} drink. Do not eat or drink from it anything, for there is black magic in it?' He said, 'O Allah^{-azwj}, yes!'

He^{-asws} said: 'You will say what I^{-asws} tell you?' He said, 'By Allah^{-azwj}, yes, for I came to you^{-asws}, and there was no creature on the earth more hateful to me than you^{-asws}, and at this

time, there is not creature more beloved to me than you^{-asws}. So, order me with whatever that you so desire'.

He^{-asws} said: 'Return to her this letter and say to her: 'There is no obedience to Allah^{-azwj} and His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww} unless you stay where Allah^{-azwj} has Necessitated (you to be) in your house'. 'She came out twice among the soldiers'. And said to them: 'What justice have you done to Allah^{-azwj} and His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww}, where you left behind your own wives in your houses, and brought out the wife of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}'.

He said, 'I went with his asws letter until I put it to her, and told her of the discourse, then returned to him asws. I was injured in Siffeen. She said, 'I do not send anyone to him except that he will cause mischief to us'. 26

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'Hameed Bin Ziyad narrated to us, from Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn, from Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Talhat Bin Zayd,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah-asws, from his-asws father-asws having said regarding this Verse: *and do not display your finery like the displaying of the Pre-Islamic period before [33:33]*, he-asws said: 'You will become (like the) ignorant once again'.²⁷

The Uncleanness (Al-Rijs)

محمد بن الحسن الصفار: عن محمد بن خالد الطيالسي، عن سيف بن عميرة، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: «الرجس: هو الشك، و لا نشك في ديننا أبدا».

Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan Al-Saffar, from Muhammad Bin Khalid Al-Taylasany, from Sayf Bin Umeyra, from Abu Baseer,

'Abu Ja'far^{-asws} has said: 'The uncleanness (الرجس) – It is the doubt, and we^{-asws} do not doubt in our^{-asws} Religion, ever'.²⁸

وعنه، قال: حدثنا عبد العزيز بن يحيى، عن محمد بن زكريا، عن جعفر بن محمد بن عمارة، قال: حدثني أبي، عن جعفر بن محمد، عن أبيه (عليهما السلام)، قال: «قال علي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام): إن الله عز و جل فضلنا أهل البيت، و كيف لا يكون كذلك، و الله عز و جل يقول في كتابه: إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِيراً»؟

²⁶ Basaair Al Darajaat – P 5 CH 11 H 4

تفسير القمّى 2: 193. ²⁷

بصائر الدرجات: 226/ 13. ²⁸

And from him (Sharaf Al Deen Al Najafi) who said, 'It was narrated to us by Abdul Aziz Bin Yahya, from Muhammad Bin Zakariyya, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Amarat, from his father,

'From Ja'far Bin Muhammad^{-asws}, from his^{-asws} father^{-asws} having said: 'Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} said: 'Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Merited us^{-asws}, the People^{-asws} of the Household, and how can it not happen to be like that, and Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic is Saying in His^{-azwj} Book: *But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]*?

Thus, Allah^{-azwj} Purified us^{-asws} from the immoralities, whatever is apparent from these and whatever is hidden, and we^{-asws} are upon the manifesto of the Truth".²⁹

Sulaym (Bin Qays) said, 'I heard Salman^{-ra} saying, 'I^{-ra} said, 'O Rasool Allah^{-saww}, surely Allah^{-azwj} did not Send a Prophet^{-as} before except that he^{-as} had a successor^{-as} for him^{-as}, so who is your^{-saww} successor^{-as}, O Prophet^{-saww} of Allah^{-azwj}?'

He^{-saww} said: 'O Salman^{-ra}, it is 'that' for which Allah^{-azwj} has Commanded me (to Announce). So he^{-saww} paused but not for long, then said to me^{-saww}; 'O Salman^{-ra}, it has Come to me^{-saww} from Allah^{-azwj} regarding the matter which you^{-ra} asked me^{-saww} about. I^{-saww} hereby (hold) you^{-ra} as a witness that Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} is my^{-saww} successor^{-asws}, and my^{-saww} brother, and my^{-saww} inheritor, and my^{-saww} Vizier, and my^{-saww} Caliph in my^{-saww} Family and the Guardian of every Believer from after me^{-saww}, taking over my^{-saww} responsibilities, and fulfilling my^{-saww} debts, and fighting for (the preservation of) my^{-saww} Sunnah.

O Salman^{-ra}, surely Allah^{-azwj} Considered the earth with a Consideration, so He^{-azwj} Chose me^{-saww} from among them. Then He^{-azwj} Considered for a second time, so He^{-azwj} Chose from them Ali^{-asws} my^{-saww} brother^{-asws}, and Ordered me^{-saww} to get him^{-asws} to be married to the Chieftess of the women of the Paradise. Then He^{-azwj} Considered for a third time, so He^{-azwj} Chose Fatima^{-asws} and the successors^{-asws}, my^{-saww} two sons^{-asws} Hassan^{-asws} and Husayn^{-asws} and the rest of them^{-asws} from the sons^{-asws} Al-Husayn^{-asws}.

هم مع القرآن والقرآن معهم، لا يفارقهم ولا يفارقونه كهاتين – وجمع بين إصبعيه المسبحتين – حتى يردوا علي الحوض واحدا بعد واحد، شهداء الله على خلقه وحجته في أرضه. من أطاعهم أطاع الله ومن عصاهم عصى الله، كلهم هاد مهدي.

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تأويل الآيات 2: 458/ 22. ²⁹

They^{-asws} are with the Quran and the Quran is with them^{-asws}. Neither will they^{-asws} separate from it nor will it separate from them^{-asws} just like these' – and he^{-saww} gathered two fingers of his^{-saww} two hands – 'until they return to the Fountain, one^{-asws} after the other^{-asws}, Witnesses of Allah^{-azwj} over His^{-azwj} creatures, and His^{-azwj} Proofs in His^{-azwj} earth. The one who obeys them^{-asws} has obeyed Allah^{-azwj}, and the one who disobeys them^{-asws} has disobeyed Allah^{-azwj}, all of them^{-asws} being Guides and guided ones^{-asws}.

ونزلت هذه الآية في وفي أخي علي وفي ابنتي فاطمة وفي ابني والأوصياء واحدا بعد واحد، ولدي وولد أخي: (إنما يريد الله ليذهب عنكم الرجس أهل البيت ويطهركم تطهيرا).

And this Verse was Revealed regarding myself-saww, and my-saww brother Ali-asws, and my-saww daughter Fatima-asws, and regarding my-saww two sons-asws, and the successors-asws one-asws after the other-asws, being my-saww sons-asws and the sons-asws of my-saww brother-asws: **But** rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33].

أتدرون ما (الرجس) يا سلمان؟ قلت: لا. قال: الشك، لا يشكون في شيئ جاء من عند الله أبدا، مطهرون في ولادتنا وطينتنا إلى آدم، مطهرون معصومون من كل سوء.

Do you^{-ra} know what is 'the uncleanliness (Al-Rijs)', O Salman^{-ra}?' I^{-ra} said, 'No'. He^{-saww} said: 'The 'doubt'. They^{-asws} will never be 'doubting' with regards to anything which Comes from Allah^{-azwj}, ever. We^{-asws} have been Purified with regards to our^{-asws} births and our^{-asws} Clay (Teenat) up to Adam^{-as}, being Pure and Infallible from every evil'.³⁰

The Verse of the Purification was regarding the Holy Masumeen-asws

أبي رحمه الله قال: حدثنا سعد بن عبد الله عن الحسن بن موسى الخشاب عن علي بن حسان الواسطي، عن عمه عبد الرحمان بن كثير قال: قلت لابي عبد الله "ع" ماعني الله عز وجل بقوله (إنما يريد الله ليذهب عنكم الرجس أهل البيت ويطهركم تطهيرا)

My father said, 'Sa'ad Bin Abdullah Bin Al-Hassan Bin Musa Al Khashab, from Ali Bin Hisan Al Wasity, from his uncle Abdul Rahman Bin Kaseer who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, 'What does Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Mean by His^{-azwj} Words: **But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]?' incomplete**

عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ عَنِ الْحُرْثِ عَنْ عَلِيٍّ ع قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ص يَأْتِينَا كُلَّ غَدَاةٍ فَيَقُولُ الصَّلَاةَ رَحِمَكُمُ اللهُ الصَّلَاةَ إِنَّا يُرِيدُ اللهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهَّرُكُمْ تَطْهِيراً.

From Abu Is'haq, from Al Hars,

'From Ali-asws having said: 'It was so that Rasool-Allah-saww used to come to us-asws every morning, and he-saww was saying: 'The *Salat*! May Allah-azwj have Mercy on you-asws all! The

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³⁰ Taweel Al Ayaat Al Zahira – H 22

Salat! But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]'.31

قال: نزلت في النبي وأمير المؤمنين والحسن والحسين وفاطمة عليهم السلام وكان علي بن الحسين عليهما السلام إماما ثم جرت في الائمة من ولده الاوصياء عليهم السلام فطاعتهم طاعة الله ومعصيتهم معصية الله عز وجل.

He^{-asws} said: 'It was Revealed regarding the Prophet^{-saww}, and Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}, and Al-Hassan^{-asws}, and Al-Husayn^{-asws}, and (Syeda) Fatima^{-asws}. And Ali^{-asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{-asws} was an Imam^{-asws}, then it flowed in the Imams^{-asws} from his^{-asws} sons^{-asws}, the successors. Thus, obedience to them^{-asws} is obedience to Allah^{-azwj}, and disobedience to them^{-asws} is disobedience to Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic'.³²

قال: حدثنا علي بن الحسين بن محمد، قال: حدثنا هارون بن موسى التلعكبري، قال: حدثنا عيسى بن موسى الهاشمي بسر من رأى، قال: حدثني أبي، عن أبيه، عن آبائه، عن الحسين بن علي، عن علي (عليهم السلام)، قال: «دخلت على رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) في بيت ام سلمة، و قد نزلت عليه هذه الآية: إِنَّا يُرِيدُ اللهُ لِيُدُ اللهُ لَيُؤهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً فقال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): يا علي، هذه الآية نزلت فيك، و في سبطى، و الأئمة من ولدك.

Ali Bin Al-Husayn Bin Muhammad narrated to us, from Haroun Bin Musa Al-Tal'akbary, from Isa Bin Musa Al-Hashimy at Sur Man Rayy (Samarrah), from his father, from his father, from his forefathers,

'From Al-Husayn-asws Bin Ali-asws, from Ali-asws having said: 'I-asws came to Rasool-Allah-saww in the house of Umm Salma-as, and this Verse had been Revealed unto him-saww: **But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a (thorough) Purification [33:33]**. So Rasool-Allah-saww said: 'O Ali-asws! This Verse has been Revealed regarding you-asws, and regarding my-saww two grandsons-asws, and the Imams-asws from your-asws sons-asws'.

فقلت: يا رسول الله، و كم الأئمة من بعدك؟ قال: أنت- يا علي- ثم ابناك: الحسن، و الحسين، و بعد الحسين علي ابنه، و بعد علي محمد ابنه، و بعد محمد جعفر ابنه، و بعد علي ابنه، و بعد علي الحسن ابنه، و الحجة من ولد الحسين

I^{-asws} said: 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! And how many Imams^{-asws} are there from after you^{-saww}?' He^{-saww} said: 'You^{-asws} – O Ali^{-asws} – then your^{-asws} sons^{-asws} Al-Hassan^{-asws} and Al-Husayn^{-asws}, and after Al-Husayn^{-asws} his^{-asws} son^{-asws} Ali^{-asws}, and after Ali^{-asws}, his^{-asws} son^{-asws} Muhammad^{-asws}, and after Muhammad^{-asws}, his^{-asws} son^{-asws} Ja'far^{-asws}, and after Ali^{-asws}, his^{-asws} son^{-asws} Muhammad^{-asws}, and after Musa^{-asws}, his^{-asws} son^{-asws} Ali^{-asws}, and after Ali^{-asws}, his^{-asws} son^{-asws} son^{-asws} Ali-asws, and after Ali^{-asws}, his^{-asws} son^{-asws} Son^{-asws} of Al-Husayn^{-asws}.

هكذا وجدت أسماءهم مكتوبة على ساق العرش، فسألت الله تعالى عن ذلك، فقال: يا محمد، هم الأثمة بعدك، مطهرون معصومون، و أعداؤهم ملعونون».

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³¹ Bashaarat Al Mustafasaww Li Shia Al Murtazaasws - P 9 H 26

³² Al Illal Al Sharaie – V 1 Ch 156 H 2

This is how I^{-saww} found their^{-asws} names Inscribed upon the Base of the Throne. So I^{-saww} asked Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted about that, and He^{-azwj} Said: "O Muhammad^{-saww}! They^{-asws} are the Imams^{-asws} after you^{-saww}, Purified, Infallible, and their^{-asws} enemies are the Accursed'.³³

Why the Imams^{-asws} were not Named explicitly

و عنه: عن علي بن إبراهيم، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن يونس و علي بن محمد، عن سهل بن زياد أبي سعيد، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن يونس، عن ابن مسكان، عن أبي بصير، قال: سألت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) عن قول الله عز و جل: أَطِيعُوا اللهَ وَ أَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَ أُولِي الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ. فقال: «نزلت في على بن أبي طالب، و الحسن، و الحسين (عليهم السلام)».

And from him (Al Kulayni), from Ali Bin Ibrahim, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Yunus, and Ali Bin Muhammad, from Sahl Bin Ziyad Abu Saeed, from Yunus, from Ibn Muskan, from Abu Baseer who said,

'I asked Abu Abdullah^{-asws} about the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic *O you who believe! Obey Allah and obey the Rasool and those with (Divine) Authority from you [4:59]*. So he^{-asws} said: 'It was Revealed regarding Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws}, and Al-Hassan^{-asws}, and Al-Husayn^{-asws}'.

فقلت له: إن الناس يقولون: فما له لم يسم عليا و أهل بيته (عليهم السلام) في كتاب الله عز و جل.

I said to him^{-asws}, 'The people are saying, 'So why did Allah^{-azwj} not Name Ali^{-asws} and his^{-asws} Family in the Book of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic?'

قال: «فقولوا لهم: إن رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) نزلت عليه الصلاة و لم يسم الله لهم ثلاثا و لا أربعا، حتى كان رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) هو الذي فسر ذلك هم، و نزلت عليه الزكاة و لم يسم لهم من كل أربعين درهما درهما، حتى كان رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) هو الذي فسر ذلك لهم. فم، و نزل الحج فلم يقل لهم: طوفوا أسبوعا، حتى كان رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) هو الذي فسر ذلك لهم.

He^{-asws} said: 'So say to them, 'The *Salat* was Revealed unto Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, and Allah^{-azwj} did not Specify for them, whether it was three or four, until it was Rasool-Allah^{-saww} who interpreted that for them. And the Zakat was Revealed unto him^{-saww}, but it was not specified for them that it was one Dirham out of forty Dirhams, until it was Rasool-Allah^{-saww} who interpreted that for them. And the Hajj was Revealed and it was not Said to them: "Perform *Tawaaf* seven times", until it was Rasool-Allah^{-saww} who interpreted that for them.

و نزلت أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَ أَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَ أُولِي الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ و نزلت في علي و الحسن و الحسين، فقال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) في علي (عليه السلام): ألا من كنت مولاه فعلي مولاه. و قال (عليه السلام): أوصيكم بكتاب الله و أهل بيتي، فإني سألت الله عز و جل أن لا يفرق بينهما حتى يوردهما علي الحوض، فأعطاني ذلك.

And it was Revealed *Obey Allah and obey the Rasool and those with (Divine) Authority from you [4:59]*. It was Revealed regarding Ali-asws, and Al-Hassan-asws and Al-Husayn-asws. So, Rasool-Allah-saww said regarding Ali-asws: 'Indeed! Whosoever I-saww was the Master of, so Ali-asws is his Master'. And he-saww said: 'I-saww bequeath to you with the Book of Allah-azwj and the People-asws of my-saww Household. I-saww asked Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic that there

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كفاية الأثر: 155 ³³

should be no separation between these two until they both return to me^{-saww} at the Fountain, so He^{-azwj} Gave me^{-saww} that'.

And he-saww said: 'Do not (try to) teach them-asws for they-asws are more knowledgeable than you'.

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و قال: إنحم لن يخرجوكم من باب هدى، و لن يدخلوكم في باب ضلالة، فلو سكت رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) فلم يبين من أهل بيته لادعاها آل فلان و آل فلان،
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And he-saww said: 'They-asws would never exit you from the door of Guidance and would never enter you into the door of straying'. Had Rasool-Allah-saww remained silent, it would not have been clarified to them who the People-asws of his-saww Household were, for them to allege it for the progeny of so and so, and the progeny of so and so.

But, Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Revealed in His^{-azwj} Book, in Verification of His^{-azwj} Prophet^{-saww}, But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a (thorough) Purification [33:33].

Ali-asws, and Al-Hassan-asws, and Al-Husayn-asws, and (Syeda) Fatima-asws were in the house of Umm Salma-as, and Rasool-Allah-saww included them-asws underneath the Cloak, and said: 'Our Allah-azwj! For every Prophet-as there is a family and a weighty thing, and these-asws are my-saww family and weighty thing'. So Umm Salma-as said: 'Am I-as not from your-saww family?' So he-saww said to her-as: 'You-as are upon good, but they-asws are my-saww family and my-saww weighty thing'.

When Rasool-Allah^{-saww} passed away, Ali^{-asws} was foremost to the people than the people themselves, due to the frequency of what Rasool-Allah^{-saww} had delivered with regards to him^{-asws}, and established him^{-asws} for the people and grabbed him^{-asws} by the hand (At Ghadeer Khumm). So when Ali^{-asws} passed away, he^{-asws} did not have the leeway, nor did he^{-asws} do that, that he^{-asws} should include Muhammad Bin Ali and Al Abbas Bin Ali^{-as}, or any one from his^{-asws} sons (into the Imamate).

إذن لقال الحسن و الحسين: إن الله تبارك و تعالى أنزل فيناكما أنزل فيك، و أمر بطاعتناكما أمر بطاعتك، و بلغ فينا رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)كما بلغ فيك، و أذهب عنا الرجسكما أذهب عنك. Thus, Al-Hassan^{-asws} and Al-Husayn^{-asws} said: 'Surely Allah^{-azwj} Blessed and High Revealed regarding us^{-asws} just as He^{-azwj} Revealed regarding you^{-asws}, and Commanded the obedience to us^{-asws} just as He^{-azwj} Commanded the obedience to you^{-asws}. And Rasool-Allah^{-saww} delivered regarding us^{-asws} just as he^{-saww} delivered regarding you^{-asws}. And He^{-azwj} Kept the uncleanness from us^{-asws} just as He^{-azwj} Kept it away from you^{-asws}'.

فلما مضى علي (عليه السلام)كان الحسن (عليه السلام) أولى بما لكبره، فلما توفي لم يستطع أن يدخل ولده، و لم يكن ليفعل ذلك، و الله عز و جل يقول: وَ أُولُوا الْأَرْحام بَعْضُهُمْ أُولِي بِبَعْض في كِتابِ اللهِ فيحلها في ولده،

When Ali-asws passed away, Al-Hassan-asws was the foremost for it due to his-asws age. So when he-asws passed away, he-asws did not have the leeway to include his-asws sons, nor did he-asws do that, and Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic is Saying: and the possessors of the womb relationships, some of them are higher than the others in the Book of Allah [33:6]. Thus it was Permissible regarding his-asws sons.

إذن لقال الحسين (عليه السلام): أمر الله تبارك و تعالى بطاعتي كما أمر بطاعتك و طاعة أبيك، و بلغ في رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) كما بلغ فيك و في أبيك، و أذهب عنى الرجس كما أذهب عنك و عن أبيك.

Al-Husayn^{-asws} said: 'Allah^{-azwj} has Commanded for the obedience to me^{-asws} just as He^{-azwj} had Commanded for the obedience to your^{-asws} father^{-asws}. And Rasool-Allah^{-saww} has delivered regarding me^{-asws} just as he^{-saww} had delivered regarding you^{-asws} and regarding your^{-asws} father. And He^{-azwj} Kept the uncleanness away from me^{-asws} just as He^{-azwj} has Kept it away from you^{-asws} and your^{-asws} father^{-asws}.

فلما صارت إلى الحسين لم يكن أحد من أهل بيته يستطيع أن يدعي عليه كما كان هو يدعي على أخيه و على أبيه لو أرادا أن يصرفا الأمر عنه، و لم يكونا ليفعلا، ثم صارت حين أفضت إلى الحسين (عليه السلام) فجرى تأويل هذه الآية: وَ أُولُوا الْأَرْحامِ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلَى بِبَعْضٍ فِي كِتابِ اللهِ ثم صارت من بعد على بن الحسين إلى محمد بن على».

When it went to Al-Husayn^{-asws}, no one from his^{-asws} family had the leeway to make a claim for it just as he^{-asws} had made the claim to his^{-asws} brother^{-asws} and to his^{-asws} father^{-asws}, to take the matter, nor did anyone do that. So when it went to Al-Husayn^{-asws}, the explanation of this Verse flowed: *and the possessors of the womb relationships, some of them are higher than the others in the Book of Allah [33:6]*. Them from after Al-Husayn^{-asws} it came to Ali Bin Al-Husayn^{-asws}. Then it went from Ali^{-asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{-asws} to Muhammad^{-asws} Bin Ali^{-asws}.

و قال: «الرجس: هو الشك، و الله لا نشك في ربنا أبدا».

And he^{-asws} said: 'The uncleanness (Al Rijs) – it is the doubt. By Allah^{-azwj}! We^{-asws} do not doubt regarding our^{-asws} Lord^{-azwj}, ever!'³⁴

الكافي 1: 226/ 1 34

Entering into the Household

عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عِيسَى عَنِ ابْنِ فَضَّالٍ عَنِ الْمُفَضَّلِ بْنِ صَالِحٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيِّ الْخَلَيِّ عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَيْسِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) فِي قَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَ لِوالِدَيَّ وَ لِمَنْ دَحْلَ بَيْتِيَ مُؤْمِناً يَعْنِي الْوَلَايَةَ مَنْ دَحْلَ فِي الْوَلَايَةِ دَحْلَ فِي بَيْتِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ (عليهم السلام)

A number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Ibn Fazzal, from Al Mufazzal Bin Salih, from Muhammad Bin Ali Al Halby,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} regarding the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *My Lord! Forgive me and my parents and one who entered into my house being a Momin [71:28]* – Meaning the Wilayah. The one who enters into the Wilayah enters into the Household of the Prophets^{-asy}.

وَ قَوْلُهُ إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً يَعْنِي الْأَثِمَّةَ (عليهم السلام) وَ وَلَايَتَهُمْ مَنْ دَحَلَ فِيهَا دَحَلَ فِي بَيْتِ النَّبِيِّ (صلى الله عليه وآله) .

And His^{-azwj} Words: *But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]* – Meaning the Imams^{-asws} and their^{-asws} Wilayah. The one who enters into it, enters into the Household of the Prophet^{-saww}.³⁵

Hadeeth of the cloak (blanket) and the Verse of the Purification

قال سليم: ثم قال علي عليه السلام: أيها الناس، أتعلمون أن الله أنزل في كتابه: (إنما يريد الله ليذهب عنكم الرجس أهل البيت ويطهركم تطهيرا). فجمعني وفاطمة وابني حسنا وحسينا، ثم ألقى علينا كساء وقال: (هؤلاء أهل بيتي ولحمتي، يؤلمهم ما يؤلمني ويؤذيني ما يؤذيهم ويحرجني ما يحرجهم، فأذهب عنهم الرجس وطهرهم تطهيرا).

Sulaym (Bin Qays) said, 'Then Ali-asws said: 'O you people, do you know that Allah-azwj Revealed in His-azwj book: *But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]*. He-saww gathered me-asws, and Fatima-asws and my-asws sons Hassan-asws and Husayn-asws, then covered us-asws with a garment and said: 'These are the People-asws of my-saww Household and my-saww flesh, whatever displeases them-asws displeases me-saww, and whatever hurts them hurts me-saww, and whatever troubles them-asws troubles me-saww, the uncleanness has never reached them-asws and they-asws have been Purified by a thorough Purification'.

فقالت أم سلمة: وأنا يا رسول الله؟ فقال: (أنت إلى خير، إنما نزلت في وفي أخي وفي ابنتي فاطمة وفي ابني وفي تسعة من ولد ابني الحسين خاصة ليس معنا فيها أحد غيرهم)؟

Umm Salma^{-as} said, 'And (what about) me^{-as}, O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}?' He^{-saww} said: 'You^{-as} are on good, but this has been Revealed in particulate regarding myself^{-saww}, and regarding my^{-saww} brother^{-asws}, and regarding my^{-saww} daughter Fatima^{-asws}, and regarding my^{-saww} two sons^{-asws},

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³⁵ Al Kafi V 1 – The Book Of Divine Authority CH 108 H 54

and regarding nine from the sons^{-asws} of my^{-saww} son Al-Husayn^{-asws}. There is no one along with us^{-asws} in this apart from them^{-asws}?'

فقالوا كلهم: نشهد أن أم سلمة حدثتنا بذلك، فسألنا رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله فحدثنا كما حدثتنا به أم سلمة.

They all said, 'We testify that Umm Salma^{-as} narrated that to us. We asked Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, so he^{-saww} narrated to us just as Umm Salma^{-as} had narrated to us'.³⁶

و عنه، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن الحسن القطان، و محمد بن أحمد السناني، و علي بن أحمد بن موسى الدقاق، و الحسين بن إبراهيم بن أحمد بن هشام المكتب، و علي بن عبد الله الوراق (رضي الله عنهم)، قالوا: حدثنا أبو العباس أحمد بن يحيى بن زكريا القطان، قال: حدثنا بكر بن عبد الله بن حبيب، قال: حدثنا تميم بن بحلول، قال: حدثنا سليمان بن حكيم، عن ثور بن يزيد، عن مكحول، قال: قال أمير المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام): «لقد علم المستحفظون من أصحاب النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه و آله) أنه ليس فيهم رجل له منقبة إلا و قد شركته فيها و فضلته، و لي سبعون منقبة لم يشركني فيها أحد منهم».

And from him, from Ahmad Bin Al-Hassan Al-Qatan, and Muhammad Bin Ahmad Al-Sanany, and Ali Bin Ahmad Bin Musa Al-Daqaq, and Al-Husayn Bin Ibrahim Bin Ahmad Bin Hisham Al-Maktab, and Ali Bin Abdullah Al-Waraq, from Abu Al-Abbas Ahmad Bin Yahya Bin Zakariyya Al-Qatan, from Bakr Bin Abdullah Bin Habeen, from Tameem Bin Bahlool, from Suleyman Bin Hakeem, from Sawr Biin Yazeed, from Mak'houwl who said,

'Amir Al-Momineen Ali-asws Bin Abu Talib-asws said: 'The memorisers from the companions of the Prophet-saww knew that there was no man from among them for whom was a virtue except that there was a sharer in it and its preference. And for me-asws there are seventy virtues which none from among them has a share in it'.

قلت: يا أمير المؤمنين، فأخبرين بحن. فذكر أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام) المناقب، إلى أن قال (عليه السلام): «و أما السبعون: فإن رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) نام، و نومني، و زوجتي فاطمة، و ابني الحسن و الحسين، و ألقى علينا عباءة قطوانية، فأنزل الله تبارك و تعالى فينا: إِنَّما يُرِيدُ اللهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرَّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً و قال جبرئيل (عليه السلام): أنا منكم، يا محمد فكان سادسنا جبرئيل (عليه السلام)».

I said, 'O Amir-Al-Momineen-asws, inform me of these'. So Amir-Al-Momineen-asws mentioned the virtues, until he-asws said: 'And as for the seventieth – so, Rasool-Allah-saww lied down, and made me-asws to lie down, and my-asws wife Fatima-asws, and my-asws sons-asws Al-Hassan-asws, and Al-Husayn-asws, and covered upon us-asws the Qatwaniyya Cloak, so Allah-azwj Blessed and Exalted Revealed regarding us-asws: *But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]*. And Jibraeel-as said: 'I-as am from you-asws, O Muhammad-saww'. So the sixth among us-asws, was Jibraeel-as'. 37

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد بن سعيد، عن الحسن بن علي بن بزيع، عن إسماعيل بن بشار الهاشمي، عن قتيبة بن محمد الأعشى، عن هاشم بن البريد، عن زيد بن علي، عن أبيه، عن جده (عليهم السلام)، قال: «كان رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) في بيت ام سلمة، فأتي بحرية، فدعا عليا، و فاطمة، و الحسن، و الحسين (عليهم السلام) فأكلوا منها، ثم جلل عليهم كساء خيبريا، ثم قال: إنَّما يُرِيدُ اللهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبُيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً». فقالت ام سلمة: و أنا منهم، يا رسول الله؟ قال: «أنت إلى خير».

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³⁶ Kitaab Sulaym Bin Qays Al Hilali – H 11

الخصال: 572/ 1 37

Muhammad Bin Al-Abbas, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Saeed, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Bazi'e, from Ismail Bin Bashaar Al-Hashimy, from Quteyba Bin Muhammad Al-A'ashy, from Hashim Bin Al-Bureyd, from Zayd Bin Ali,

'From his grandfather-asws having said: 'Rasool-Allah-saww in the House of Umm Salma-as, so she-as brought a stew. So he-saww called Ali-asws, and Fatima-asws, and Al-Hassan-asws, and Al-Husayn-asws, so they-asws ate from it. Then he-saww covered them-asws with a Kahybariyya Cloak, then said: *But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]*. So Umm Salma-as said, 'And I-as am from them-asws, O Rasool-Allah-saww?' He -saww: 'You-as are upon good'. 38

وعنه، قال: أخبرنا أبو عمر عبد الواحد بن محمد بن عبد الله بن محمد بن مهدي، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد، يعني ابن سعيد بن عقدة، قال: أخبرنا أحمد بن يحيى، قال: حدثنا عبد الرحمن، قال: حدثنا أبي، عن أبي إسحاق، عن عبد الله بن المغيرة مولى أم سلمة، عن ام سلمة زوج النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله)، أنحا قالت: نزلت هذه الآية في بيتها: إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً، أمريني رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) أن أرسل إلى على، و فاطمة، و الحسن، و الحسين (عليهم السلام)،

And from him, from Abu Amr Abdul Waahid Bin Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Muhammad Bin Mahdy, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, meaning Ibn Saeed Bin Uqdat, from Ahmad Bin Yahya, from Abdul Rahman, from his father, from Abu Is'haq,

'From Abdullah Bin Al-Mugheira a slave of Umm Salma^{-as}, wife of the Prophet^{-saww}, who said that this Verse was Revealed in her^{-as} house: *But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]*, saying, 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} ordered me^{-as} that I^{-as} should send for Ali^{-asws}, and Fatima^{-asws}, and Al-Husayn^{-asws}.

فلما أتوه اعتنق عليا (عليه السلام) بيمينه، و الحسن (عليه السلام) بشماله، و الحسين (عليه السلام) على بطنه، و فاطمة (عليها السلام)، عند رجليه، ثم قال: «اللهم، هؤلاء أهلي، و عترتي فأذهب عنهم الرجس، و طهرهم تطهيرا». قالها ثلاث مرات، قلت: فأنا، يا رسول الله؟ فقال: «إنك إلى خير، إن شاء الله».

When they^{-asws} came, he^{-saww} embraced Ali^{-asws} with his^{-saww} right hand, and Al-Hassan^{-asws} by his^{-saww} left hand, and (placed) Al-Husayn^{-asws} upon his^{-saww} stomach, and Fatima^{-asws} near his^{-saww} two feet, then said: 'Our Allah^{-azwj}! These are my^{-saww} People^{-asws}, and my^{-asws} Family^{-asws}, so Keep away the uncleanness from them^{-asws} and Purify them with a Purification'. He^{-saww} said it three times. I^{-as} said, 'So (what about) me^{-as}, O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}?' So he^{-saww} said: 'You^{-as} are upon good, if Allah^{-azwj} so Desires it'.³⁹

وعنه: عن أبيه أحمد بن حنبل، قال: حدثنا عبد الله بن سليمان، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد ابن عمر الحنفي، قال: حدثنا عمر بن يونس، قال: حدثنا سمعت واثلة بن سليمان بن أبي سليمان الزهري، قال: حدثنا يجيى بن أبي كثير، قال: حدثنا عبد الرحمن بن أبي عمرو، حدثني شداد بن عبد الله، قال: سمعت واثلة بن الأسقع، و قد جيء برأس الحسين بن علي (عليهما السلام)، قال: فلقيه رجل من أهل الشام، فأظهر سرورا، فغضب واثلة، و قال: و الله لا أزال أحب عليا، و حسنا، و حسينا، و فاطمة أبدا بعد إذ سمعت رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و هو في منزل أم سلمة يقول فيهم ما قال.

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تأويل الآيات 2: 457/ 21 ³⁸

الأمالي 1: 269 ³⁹

And from him, from his father Ahmad Bin HanbAl-(Sunni Imam), from Abdullah Bin Suleyman, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Ibn Umar Al-hanafy, from Umar Bin Yunus, from Suleyman Bin Abu Suleyman Al-Zuhry, from Yahya Bin Abu Kaseer, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Umeyr, from Shadaad Bin Abdullah who said,

'I heard Waasilat Bin Al-Asqa'a, and they had brought the head of Al-Husayn^{-asws} Bin Ali^{-asws}, he said, 'A man from Syria met him and showed delight at it. So Waasilat got angry and said, 'By Allah^{-azwj}! I have never ceased to love Ali^{-asws}, and Hassan^{-asws}, and Husayn^{-asws}, and Fatima^{-asws} ever after having heard Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, while he^{-saww} was in the house of Umm Salma^{-as}, saying regarding them what he^{-saww} said'.

قال واثلة: رأيتني ذات يوم، و قد جئت رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و هو في منزل ام سلمة، و جاء الحسن (عليه السلام) فأجلسه على فخذه اليسرى، و قبله، ثم جاءت فاطمة (عليها السلام) فأجلسها بين يديه، ثم دعا بعلي (عليه السلام)، فجاء،

Waasilat said, 'And one day I saw, and Rasool-Allah-saww had come, and he-saww was in the house of Umm Salma-as, and Al-Hassan-asws, came, so he-saww seated him-asws upon his-raww right thigh and kissed him-asws. Then Al-Husayn-asws came, so he-saww seated him-asws upon his-saww left thigh, and kissed him-asws. Then Fatima-asws came up, so he-saww seated her-asws in front of him-saww. Then he-saww called for Ali-asws, so he-asws came over.

ثم أغدف عليهم كساء خيبريا، كأبي أنظر إليه، ثم قال: إِنَّا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً، قلت لواثلة: ما الرجس؟ قال: الشك في الله عز و جل.

Then he-saww covered them-asws with a Kahybariyya Cloak. It is as if I am looking at him-saww. Then he-saww said: **But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]**. I said to Waasilat, 'What is the uncleanness?' He said, 'The doubt regarding Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic'.⁴⁰

Acknowledgment by Abu Bakr

علي بن إبراهيم، قال: حدثني أبي، عن ابن أبي عمير، عن عثمان بن عيسى، و حماد بن عثمان، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، في حديث، قال: «قال أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام) لأبي بكر: يا أبا بكر، تقرأ كتاب الله؟ قال: نعم. قال: فأخبرني عن قول الله تعالى: إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً فيمن نزلت، فينا أم في غيرنا؟ قال: بل فيكم».

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'My father narrated to me, from Ibn Abu Umeyyr, from Usman Bin Isa, and Hamaad Bin Usmaan,

From Abu Abdullah^{-asws} – in a Hadeeth, said: 'Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} said to Abu Bakr: 'O Abu Bakr! Have you read the Book of Allah^{-azwj}?' He said, 'Yes'. He^{-asws} said: 'So inform me about the Words of Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted: **But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification [33:33]**. So, for what is Revealed, regarding us^{-asws} or regarding others?' He said, 'But, regarding you'.⁴¹

31 out of 53

فضائل أحمد 2: 672/ 1149، العمدة: 34/ 15 ⁴⁰

تفسير القمّى 2: 156 ⁴¹

The wives of the Prophet-saww are not included in the Purification Verse

وعنه: قال أبو الجارود: و قال زيد بن علي بن الحسين (عليه السلام): إن جهالا من الناس يزعمون أنما أراد بهذه الآية أزواج النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) لقال: ليذهب عنكن الرجس، و يطهركن تطهيرا. و لكان الكلام مؤنثا.

And from him (Ali Bin Ibrahim) who said, 'Abu Al-Jaroud said,

'Zayd, son Ali-asws Bin Al-Husayn-asws said, 'The ignorant ones from the people are alleging that it is the wives of the Prophet-saww who are Meant by this Verse. And they are lying, and are sinning. I swear upon Allah-azwj, if the wives of the Prophet-saww were Meant by it, He-azwj would have Said: "And Keep away the uncleanness from you, and Purify you (يطهركن) with a Purification". And the Speech would have been in feminine gender.⁴²

وعنه، قال: حدثنا مظفر بن يونس بن مبارك، عن عبد الأعلى بن حماد، عن مخول بن إبراهيم، عن عبد الجبار بنالعباس، عن عمار الدهني، عن عمرة بنت أفعى، عن ام سلمة، قالت: نزلت هذه الآية في بيتي، و في البيت سبعة: جبرئيل، و ميكائيل، و رسول الله، و علي، و فاطمة، و الحسن، و الحسن، و الحسن (صلوات الله عليهم أجمعين).

And from him (Sharaf Al Deen Al Najafi) who said, 'It was narrated to us by Muzaffar Bin Yunus Bin Mubarak, from Abdul A'ala Bin Hamad, from makhoul Bin Ibrahim, from Abdul Jabbar Bin Al Abbas, from Amar Al Dahni, from Amarat Bint Af'a,

'From Umm Salma-as having said, 'This Verse was Revealed in my-as house, and in the house were seven — Jibraeel-as, and Mikaeel-as, and Rasool-Allah-saww, and Ali-asws, and (Syeda) Fatima-asws, and Al-Hassan-asws, and Al-Husayn-asws'.

She^{-ra} said, 'And I^{-ra} was at the door, and I^{-ra} said, 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! Aren't I^{-ra} from the People^{-asws} of the Household?' He^{-saww} said: 'You^{-ra} are towards good. You^{-ra} are from the wives of the Prophet^{-saww}'. And he^{-saww} did not say: 'You^{-ra} are from the People^{-asws} of the Household''.⁴³

VERSES 34 - 36

And Remember what is recited in your houses from the Verses of Allah and the Wisdom. Surely, Allah would always be Aware of the subtleties [33:34]

تأويل الآيات 2: 947/ 24 ⁴³

32 out of 53

تفسير القمّى 2: 193 ⁴²

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالْمُتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمُتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمُتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمُتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَتَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمُتَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِعِيْنَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمِنْتِ وَالْمَا

Surely, the Muslim men and the Muslim women, and the Momineen and the Mominaat, and the obedient men and the obedient women, and the truthful men and the truthful women, and the patient men and the patient women, and the humble men and the humble women, and the charitable men and the charitable women, and the Fasting men and the Fasting women, and the men who guard their private parts and the women who guard, and the men who do Zikr of Allah a lot, and the women who do Zikr - Allah has Prepared for them Forgiveness and a Mighty Recompense [33:35]

And it was not for a Momin, nor for a Momina, when Allah and His Rasool decide a matter that the choice would happen to be for them from their matter. And one who disobeys Allah and His Rasool, so he has strayed a clear straying [33:36]

على بن إبراهيم: في رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، في قوله: وَ ما كانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَ لا مُؤْمِنَةٍ إِذا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ أَمْراً أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُمُّ اللَّهِ عليه و آله) خطب على زيد بن حارثة زينب بنت جحش الأسدية، من بني أسد بن خزيمة، و هي بنت عمة النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) فقالت: يا رسول الله، حتى أوامر نفسى فأنظر.

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'And in a report of Abu Al-Jaroud,

'From Abu Ja'far^{-asws} regarding His^{-azwj} Words: *And it was not for a Momin nor for a Momina, when Allah and His Rasool decide a matter that the choice would happen to be for them from their matter*. And that Rasool-Allah^{-saww} married Zaynab Bin Jahsh Al-Asadiyya to Zayd Bin Haaris. She was from the Clan of Asad Bin Khuzeyman, and she was a daughter of the paternal aunt of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}. So, she said, 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, until there are orders for myself, I shall wait.

فأنزل الله: وَ ما كَانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَ لا مُؤْمِنَةٍ إِذا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ أَمْراً أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْخِيْرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ وَ مَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَ رَسُولُهُ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ ضَلالًا مُبِيناً فقالت: يا رسول الله، أمرى ببدك.

So Allah^{-azwj} Revealed: **And it was not for a Momin nor for a Momina, when Allah and His Rasool decide a matter that the choice would happen to be for them from their matter. And one who disobeys Allah and His Rasool, so he has strayed a clear straying [33:36]**. She said, 'My matter is in your hands'.

فزوجها إياه، فمكثت عند زيد ما شاء الله، ثم إنحما تشاجرا في شيء إلى رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، فنظر إليها النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) فأعجبته، فقال زيد: يا رسول الله، ائذن لي في طلاقها، فإن فيها كبرا، و إنحا لتؤذيني بلسانحا، فقال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «اتق الله، و أمسك عليك زوجك، و أحسن إليها».

He^{-saww} got her married to him (Zayd). She remained with Zayd for as long as Allah^{-azwj} so Desired it. Then they quarrelled about something to Rasool-Allah^{-saww}. So, the Prophet^{-saww} looked towards her and she astounded him^{-saww}. Zayd said, 'O Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, allow me to divorce her, for she is arrogant, and she hurts me with her tongue'. So Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'Fear Allah^{-azwj} and hold on to your spouse, and be good to her'.

Then Zayd divorced her, and she spent her waiting period. Then Allah^{-azwj} Revealed that she should be married to Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, so He^{-azwj} Said: **So when Zayd had dissolved the marriage, We Married her to you [33:37]**'.⁴⁴

VERSES 37 & 38

وَإِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ زَوْجَكَ وَاتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَتُخْفِي فِي نَفْسِكَ مَا اللَّهُ مُبْدِيهِ وَتَخْشَى النَّاسَ وَاللَّهُ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَخْشَاهُ لَمْ فَلُمَّا قَضَىٰ زَيْدٌ مِنْهَا وَطَرًا وَطَرًا وَطَرًا وَكَانَ زَوَّجْنَاكُهَا لِكَيْ لَا يَكُونَ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ حَرَجٌ فِي أَزْوَاجِ أَدْعِيَائِهِمْ إِذَا قَضَوْا مِنْهُنَّ وَطَرًا وَكَانَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ مَفْعُولًا {37}

And when you said to the one whom Allah had Favoured upon and you had favoured upon: 'Withhold your wife to yourself and fear Allah!', and you concealed within yourself what Allah would be Manifesting, and you feared the people while Allah is more deserving that you fear Him. So when Zayd had dissolved the marriage, We Married her to you so that there would not happen to be any uneasiness upon the Momineen regarding the wives of their adopted sons when they had dissolved their marriages from them; and the Command of Allah Will always be Done [33:37]

There was no blame upon the Prophet regarding what Allah Imposed on him, being a Sunnah of Allah regarding those who have gone before, and the Command of Allah was a Decree Ordained [33:38]

تفسير القمّى 2: 194 ⁴⁴

الهمداني، علي بن إبراهيم، عن القاسم بن محمد البرمكي، عن أبي الصلت الهروي قال: لما جمع المأمون لعلي بن موسى الرضا عليه السلام أهل المقالات من أهل الإسلام والديانات من اليهود والنصارى والجوس والصابئين وسائر أهل المقالات فلم يقم أحد إلا وقد ألزم حجته كأنه قد القم حجرا "،

Al-Hamdani, Ali bin Ibrahim, on the authority of Al-Qasim bin Muhammad Al-Barmaki, on the authority of Abu Al-Salt Al-Harawi, who said:

'When Al-Mamoun gathered to Ali-asws Bin Musa Al-Reza-asws, the people of the speech from the people of Islam, and the (other) Religions from the Jews, and the Christians, and the Magians, and the Sabeans, and the rest of the people of the speech, no one stood except and his-asws argument was necessitated to him as if he had swallowed a stone.

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فقام إليه على بن محمد بن الجهم فقال له: يابن رسول الله أتقول بعصمة الأنبياء ؟ قال: بلي،
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Then Ali Bin Muhammad Bin Al-Jahm stood up to him^{-asws} and said to him^{-asws}, 'O son^{-asws} of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}! Are you saying with the infallibility of the Prophets^{-as}?' He^{-asws} said: 'Yes'.

قال: فما تعمل في قول الله عزوجل: " وعصى آدم ربه فغوى " وقوله عزوجل: " وذالنون إذ ذهب مغاضبا " فظن أن لن نقدر عليه " وقوله في يوسف: " ولقد همت به وهم بما " وقوله عزوجل في داود: " وظن داود أنما فتناه " وقوله في نبيه محمد صلى الله عليه وآله: " وتخفي في نفسك ما الله مبديه وتخشى الناس والله أحق أن تخشاه " ؟

He said, 'So what do you^{-asws} say regarding the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *And Adam disobeyed his Lord, so he strayed [20:121]*; and the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *And the one with the whale (Yunus), when he went away in anger, so he thought that We will never be Able upon him [21:87]*; and His^{-azwj} Words regarding Yusuf^{-as}: *And she had desired him, and he would have desired her [12:24]*; and the Words of the Mighty and Majestic regarding Dawood^{-as}: *And Dawood rather thought We had Tried him [38:24]*; and His^{-azwj} Words regarding Muhammad^{-saww}: *and you concealed within yourself what Allah would be Manifesting*, *and you feared the people while Allah is more deserving that you fear Him [33:37]*?'

فقال مولانا الرضا عليه السلام: ويحك يا علي اتق الله ولا تنسب إلى أنبياء الله والفواحش ولا تتأول كتاب الله برأيك، فإن الله عزوجل يقول: " وما يعلم تأويله إلا الله والراسخون في العلم "

Our Master^{-asws} Al-Reza^{-asws} said: 'Woe be unto you, O Ali! Fear Allah^{-azwj} and do not link the immoralities to the Prophets^{-as} of Allah^{-azwj}, nor interpret the Book of Allah^{-azwj} by your opinion, for Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic is Saying: *And none knows its interpretation except Allah, and those who are firmly rooted in the Knowledge [3:7]*.

أما قوله عزوجل في آدم عليه السلام: و " عصى آدم ربه فغوى فإن الله عزوجل خلق آدم حجة في أرضه، وخليفته في بلاده، لم يخلقه للجنة، وكانت المعصية من آدم في الجنة لا في الأرض لتتم مقادير أمر الله عزوجل،

And he-asws said: 'As for the Words of the Mighty and Majestic regarding Adam-as: **And Adam disobeyed his Lord, so he strayed [20:121]**, so Allah-azwj Created Adam-as as a Proof in His-azwj earth and a Caliph in His-azwj Country. He-azwj did not Create him-as for the Paradise. And the disobedience from Adam-as was in the Paradise, not in the earth (and his-as infallibility would

have been necessitated had he^{-as} been in the earth), in order to for the completion of the Measures of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic to take place.

So when he^{-as} descended to the earth, and He^{-azwj} Made him^{-as} to be a Divine Authority and a Caliph, he^{-as} was obedient to Him^{-azwj}, as per the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *Surely Allah chose Adam and Noah and the progeny of Ibrahim and the progeny of Imran above the worlds* [3:33].

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وأما قوله عزوجل: " وذا النون إذ ذهب مغاضبا " فظن أن لن نقدر عليه " إنما ظن أن الله عزوجل لا يضيق عليه رزقه ألا تسمع قول الله عزوجل: "
وأما إذا ما ابتلاه فقدر عليه رزقه " ؟ أي ضيق عليه، ولو ظن أن الله لا يقدر عليه لكان قد كفر.
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And as for the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *And the one with the whale (Yunus), when he went away in anger, so he thought that We will never be Able upon him [21:87],* but rather 'thought' – in the meaning of conviction – that Allah^{-azwj} would not Straiten his^{-as} Sustenance. Have you not heard the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *And when He Tries him and Straitens his sustenance upon him [89:16]*, i.e., Straitens it to him^{-as}. And had he^{-as} thought that Allah^{-azwj} does not have the Power over him^{-as}, he^{-as} would have committed Kufr.

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وأما قوله عزوجل في يوسف: " ولقد همت به وهم بما " فإنها همت بالمعصية، وهم يوسف بقتلها إن أجبرته لعظم ما داخله، فصرف الله عنه قتلها
والفاحشة، وهو قوله: "كذلك لنصرف عنه السوء " يعني القتل " والفحشاء " يعني الزنا.
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'As for the Words of the Exalted regarding Yusuf-as: **And she had desired him, and he would have desired her [12:24]**, so she had desired with the disobedience (in sin), and Yusuf-as had desired to kill her if she had compelled him-as. It was grievous what he-as was considering. Therefore, Allah-azwi Turned away from him-as, the matter of killing her, and the immorality. And these are the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: **Like that We Turned away from him the evil and the immorality [12:24]**. The evil – the killing, and the immorality – the adultery.

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وأما داود فما يقول من قبلكم فيه ؟
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And as for Dawood-as. What are they (general Muslims) saying before you regarding him-as?'

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فقال علي بن الجهم: يقولون: إن داود كان في محرابه يصلي إذ تصور له إبليس على صورة طير أحسن ما يكون من الطيور، فقطع صلاته وقام ليأخذ
الطير فخرج إلى الدار، فخرج في أثره
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Ali Bin Muhammad Bin Al-Jahm said, 'They are saying that Dawood^{-as} was praying Salat in his^{-as} prayer Niche, and Iblees^{-la} imaged himself^{-la} upon the image of a beautiful bird what can happen to be from the birds. So Dawood^{-as} cut off his^{-as} Salat and stood up in order to grab the bird. But the bird went out to the house, and Dawood^{-as} went out in its tracks.

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فطار الطير إلى السطح، فصعد في طلبه فسقط الطير في دار اوريا بن حنان، فاطلع داود في أثر الطير فإذا بامرأة اوريا تغتسل، فلما نظر إليها هواها،
وكان اوريا قد أخرجه في بعض غزواته، فكتب إلى صاحبه أن قدم اوريا أمام الحرب، فقدم
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Then the bird flew to the roof, so he^{-as} climbed up in seeking it. Then the bird fell into the house of Owriya Bin Hanan, so Dawood^{-as} went over in the track of the bird, and there was the wife of Owriya bathing. So when he^{-as} looked at her, he^{-as} desired her. And Owriya had gone out in one of his^{-as} military expedition. So he^{-as} wrote to his^{-as} companion: 'To make Owriya to be in front of the carriage'. So, he went in front.

But Owriya was victorious against the Polytheists, and that was difficult upon Dawood^{-as}, so he^{-as} wrote to him for a second time: 'Place him in front of the carriage'. So, he went in front. Then Owriya was killed, and Dawood^{-as} married his wife'.

He^{-asws} said: 'Al-Reza^{-asws} smacked his^{-asws} forehead with his^{-asws} hand and said: 'We are for Allah^{-azwj} and to Him^{-azwj} we are returning! You have attributed a Prophet^{-as} from the Prophets^{-as} of Allah^{-azwj} with complacency in his^{-as} Salats, to the extent that he^{-as} went out following the bird, then with the immorality, then with the murder!'

فقال: يابن رسول الله فما كانت خطيئته ؟

He said, 'O son-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww! So, what was his-as mistake?'

فقال: ويحك إن داود إنما ظن أن ما خلق الله عزوجل خلقا هو أعلم منه، فبعث الله عزوجل إليه الملكين فتسورا المحراب فقالا: " خصمان بغى بعضنا على بعض فاحكم بيننا بالحق ولا تشطط واهدنا إلى سواء الصراط * إن هذا أخي له تسع وتسعون نعجة ولي نعجة واحدة فقال أكفلنيها وعزني في الخطاب "

He^{-asws} said: 'Woe be unto you! But rather, Dawood^{-as} thought that Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic had not Created a creature who was more knowledgeable than himself^{-as}, so Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Sent two Angels who climbed over into the prayer Niche, and they said: (We are) two litigants. One of us has transgressed upon the other, therefore judge between us with the Truth, and do not be unjust, and guide us to the even path [38:22] This is my brother. For him are ninety-nine ewes and for me there is one ewe, but he said, 'Hand it over to me', and he prevailed in discourse' [38:23].

فعجل داود عليه السلام على المدعى عليه فقال: " لقد ظلمك بسؤال نعجتك إلى نعاجه " فلم يسأل المدعي البينة على ذلك، ولم يقبل على المدعى عليه فيقول: ما تقول ؟

So Dawood^{-as} hurriedly said to the claimant: *He (Dawood) said: 'He has wronged you by asking for your ewe to (be added) to his ewes [38:24]*, and he^{-as} did not ask the claimant for the evidence upon that, and did not accept against the other one'. They said to him^{-asws}, 'What is your^{-asws} view?'

فكان هذا خطيئة حكمه، لا ما ذهبتم إليه، ألا تسمع قول الله عزوجل يقول: " يا داود إنا جعلناك خليفة في الأرض فاحكم بين الناس بالحق " إلى آخر الآية،

But this was a mistake in the procedure of the Judgment (of matters), not what you are going with against him^{-as}. Have you not heard Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Saying: **O Dawood! Surely We Made you a Caliph in the earth, therefore judge between the people with the Truth [38:26]** – up to the end of the Verse'.

فقلت: يابن رسول الله فما قصته مع اوريا ؟

He said, 'O son-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww! So, what was the story with Owriya?'

فقال الرضا عليه السلام إن المراة في أيام داود كانت إذا مات بعلها أو قتل لا تتزوج بعده أبدا "، وأول من أباح الله عزوجل له أن يتزوج بامرأة قتل بعلها داود، فذلك الذي شق على اوريا.

Al-Reza^{-asws} said: 'During the era of Dawood^{-as}, when the husband of a woman died, or was killed, she did not remarry ever. So, the first one whom Allah^{-azwj} Permitted to marry whose husband had been killed, was Dawood^{-as}. So he^{-as} married the wife of Owriya, when he was killed, and her waiting period had passed from her. Thus that is a split from the (dogma of the) people before Owriya''.

وأما محمد نبيه صلى الله عليه وآله وقول الله عزوجل له: " وتخفي في نفسك ما الله مبديه وتخشى الناس والله أحق أن تخشاه " فإن الله عزوجل عرف نبيه أسماء أزواجه في دار الدنيا، وأسماء أزواجه في الآخرة، وأنهن امهات المؤمنين،

And as for Muhammad^{-saww} His^{-azwj} Prophet^{-saww}, and the Words of Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted: *and* you concealed within yourself what Allah would be Manifesting, and you feared the people while Allah is more deserving that you fear Him [33:37], so Allah^{-azwj} had introduced to His^{-azwj} Prophet^{-saww} the names of his^{-saww} wives in the house of the world, and the names of his^{-saww} wives in the House of the Hereafter, and they are the Mothers of the Momineen.

وأحد من سمى له زينب بنت جحش وهي يومئذ تحت زيد بن حارثة، فأخفى صلى الله عليه وآله اسمها في نفسه ولم يبد له لكيلا يقول أحد من المنافقين، إنه قال في امرأة في بيت رجل: إنحا أحد أزواجه من امهات المؤمنين، وخشي قول المنافقين، قال الله عزوجل: " والله أحق أن تخشاه " في نفسك،

And one of them was – the one called Zaynab Bint Jahsh, and in those days she was under (wife of) Zayd Bin Haarisa. So Rasool-Allah^{-saww} concealed her name within himself^{-saww}, and there was no need for it, so that no one from the hypocrites could say, 'He^{-saww} is referring to a woman in another man's house as one of his^{-saww} wives from the Mothers of the Momineen'. And he^{-saww} feared the speech of the hypocrites, so Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted Said: *and you feared the people while Allah is more deserving that you fear Him [33:37]*, Meaning within himself^{-saww}.

وأن الله عزوجل ما تولى تزويج أحد من خلقه إلا ترويج حواء من آدم، وزينب من رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله، وفاطمة من على عليه السلام،

And that Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic did not get Married any one from His^{-azwj} creatures except for the marriage of Adam^{-as} with Hawwa^{-as}, and Zaynab with Rasool-Allah^{-saww} by His^{-azwj} Speech: **So when Zayd had dissolved the marriage, We Married her to you [33:37]** – the Verse, and Fatima^{-asws} with Ali^{-asws}'.

He (the narrator) said: 'Ali Bin Muhammad Bin Al-Jahm cried out and said, 'O son-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww! I hereby repent to Allah-azwj the Exalted: from speaking regarding His-azwj Prophets-as, after this day, except with what you-asws have mentioned".⁴⁵

وعنه، قال: حدثنا تميم بن عبد الله بن تميم القرشي (رضي الله عنه)، قال: حدثني أبي، عن حمدان بن سليمان النيسابوري، عن علي بن محمد بن الجهم، قال: حضرت مجلس المأمون، و عنده الرضا علي بن موسى (عليهما السلام) فقال له المأمون: يا ابن رسول الله، أليس من قولك: «إن الأنبياء معصومون؟» قال: «بلي».

And from him (Al-Sadouq) who said, 'It was narrated to us by Tameem Bin Abdullah Bin Tameem Al Qarshy, from his father, from Hamdan Bin Suleyman Al Neysaboury, from Ali Bin Muhammad Bin Al Jaham who said,

'I attended a gathering of Al-Mamoun, and in his presence was Al-Reza Ali-asws Bin Musa-asws. Mamoun said to him-asws, 'O son-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww! Isn't is from your-asws words that the Prophets-as are infallible?' He-asws said: 'Yes'.

فسأله المأمون عن آيات في الأنبياء، و ذكرناها في مواضعها و معناها عن الرضا (عليه السلام)، إلى أن قال المأمون: فأخبرني عن قول الله تعالى: وَ إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعَمُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْسِكُ عَلَيْكَ رَوْجَكَ وَ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَ ثُخْفِي في نَفْسِكَ مَا اللَّهُ مُبْدِيهِ وَ تَخْشَى النَّاسَ وَ اللَّهُ أَحْقُ أَنْ تَخْشاهُ.

Al-Mamoun asked him^{-asws} about certain Verses regarding the (various) Prophets^{-as}, and we mentioned it in their places, along with their meaning from Al Reza^{-asws}, up to the point where Al Mamoun said, 'Inform me about the Words of Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted: *And when you said to the one whom Allah had Favoured upon and you had favoured upon: 'Withhold your wife to yourself and fear Allah!'*, and you concealed within yourself what Allah would be Manifesting, and you feared the people while Allah is more deserving that you fear Him'.

قال الرضا (عليه السلام): «إن رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) قصد دار زيد بن حارثة بن شراحيل الكلبي في أمر أراده، فرأى امرأته تغتسل، فقال له: سبحان الله تعالى، فقال الله تعالى: أَ فَأَصْفاكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِالْبَنِينَ له: سبحان الله تعالى، فقال الله تعالى: أَ فَأَصْفاكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِالْبَنِينَ فَا الله تعالى: أَ فَأَصْفاكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِالْبَنِينَ وَ الله تعالى، فقال الله تعالى: أَ فَأَصْفاكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِالْبَنِينَ وَ الله تعالى: أَ فَأَصْفاكُمْ وَبُكُمْ بِالْبَنِينَ وَ الله تعالى، فقال الله تعالى: أَ فَأَصْفاكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِالْبَنِينَ

Al-Reza^{-asws} said: 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} went to the house of Zayd Bin Harisa Bin Sharaheel Al-Kalby regarding a matter he^{-saww} intended, and he^{-saww} saw his wife washing, so he^{-saww} said to her: 'Glorious is Allah^{-azwj} Who Created you!' And rather, he^{-saww} meant by that Allah^{-azwj} is far more Exalted from the words of the one who claims that the Angels are daughters of Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted: *Has then your Lord Distinguished you with the sons, and Taken daughters from the Angels? You are speaking a grievous word* [17:40].

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⁴⁵ Bihar Al-Anwaar – V 11, The book of Prophet-hood, S 1 Ch 4 H 1

Therefore, the Prophet^{-saww} said when he^{-saww} saw her washing: 'Glorious is the One^{-azwj} Who Created you, that He^{-azwj} should Take a child for Himself^{-azwj} being needy to this cleansing and the washing!'

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فلما عاد زيد إلى منزله أخبرته امرأته بمجيء الرسول (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و قوله لها: سبحان الذي خلقك، فلم يعلم زيد ما أراد بذلك، فظن أنه
قال ذلك لما أعجبه من حسنها،
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When Zayd returned to his house, his wife informed him of the coming of the Rasool^{-saww} and his^{-saww} words to her: "Glorious is the One^{-azwj} Who Created you', but Zayd did not know what he^{-saww} meant by that. So he thought that he^{-saww} said that when he^{-saww} was fascinated from her beauty.

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فجاء إلي النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله)، فقال له: يا رسول الله، إن امرأتي في خلقها سوء، و إني أريد طلاقها. فقال له النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله):
أمسك عليك زوجك، و اتق الله.
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He came to the Prophet^{-saww} and said to him^{-saww}, 'My wife, her mannerisms are evil, and I want to divorce her'. The Prophet^{-saww} said to her: 'Withhold your wife to yourself and fear Allah! [33:37].

و قد كان الله تعالى عرفه عدد أزواجه، و أن تلك المرأة منهن، فأخفى ذلك في نفسه، و لم يبده لزيد، و خشي الناس أن يقولوا: إن محمدا (صلى الله عليه و آله) يقول لمولاه: إن امرأتك ستكون لي زوجة، فيعيبونه بذلك، فأنزل الله تعالى: وَ إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ يعني بالإسلام وَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ يعني بالعتق أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ زَوْجَكَ وَ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَ ثُخْفِي فِي نَفْسِكَ مَا اللَّهُ مُبْدِيهِ وَ تَخْشَى النَّاسَ وَ اللَّهُ أَحَقُ أَنْ تَخْشاهُ،

And Allah^{-azwj} had already introduced the number of his^{-saww} wives to him, and that very woman was from them, but he^{-saww} concealed that within himself and did not manifest it to Zayd, and he^{-saww} feared the people lest they be saying, 'Muhammad^{-saww} is saying to his^{-saww} slave: 'Your wife would be becoming my^{-saww} wife', and they would be faulting him^{-saww} with that. Thus, Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted Revealed: *And when you said to the one whom Allah had Favoured upon and you had favoured upon:* 'Withhold your wife to yourself and fear Allah!', and you concealed within yourself what Allah would be Manifesting, and you feared the people while Allah is more deserving that you fear Him'.

Then Zayd Bin Harisa divorced her, and she observed the waiting period from him, and Allah-azwj the Exalted got her married to His-azwj Prophet-saww, Muhammad-saww, and Revealed the Quran (Verses) with that, so the Mighty and Majestic Said: So when Zayd had dissolved the marriage, We Married her to you so that there would not happen to be any uneasiness upon the Momineen regarding the wives of their adopted sons when they had dissolved their marriages from them; and the Command of Allah Will always be Done [33:37].

ثم علم الله عز و جل أن المنافقين سيعيبونه بتزويجها، فأنزل الله تعالى: ماكانَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ مِنْ حَرَجٍ فِيما فَرَضَ اللَّهُ لَهُ».

Then Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Knew that the hypocrites will be faulting him^{-saww}, so Allah^{-azwj} the Exalted Revealed: *There was no blame upon the Prophet regarding what Allah Imposed to Him [33:38]*'.

So Al-Mamoun said, 'You have healed my chest, O son-asws of Rasool-Allah-saww, and clarified for me what was confusing upon me. May Allah-azwj the Exalted Recompense you one behalf of His-azwj Prophets-as, and on behalf of Al Islam, goodly''.

VERSES 39 & 40

Those who deliver the Messages of Allah and fear Him, and do not fear anyone except Allah; and suffice with Allah as a Reckoner [33:39]

Muhammad was not a father of anyone of your men, but is a Rasool of Allah and last of the Prophets, and Allah would always be Aware of all things [33:40]

علي بن إبراهيم، قال: هذه نزلت في شأن زيد بن حارثة، قالت قريش: يعيرنا محمد أن يدعي بعضنا بعضا و قد ادعى هو زيدا! فقال الله: ما كانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبا أَحَدٍ مِنْ رجالِكُمْ يعني يومئذ أنه ليس بأبي زيد.

Ali Bin Ibrahim said.

'This was Revealed regarding the importance of Zayd Bin Haarisa. The Quraysh said, 'Muhammad^{-saww} reproaches us if we make a claim on each other, and he^{-saww} has made a claim, and he is Zayd!' So Allah^{-azwj} Said: *Muhammad was not a father of anyone of your men [33:40]*, Meaning, at that time he^{-saww} was not the father of Zayd'.

He said, 'His^{-azwj} Words: *and the last of the Prophets [33:40]*. It Means that there is no Prophet^{-saww} after him^{-saww}.⁴⁷

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عيون أخبار الرّضا (عليه السّلام) 1: 195/ 1. ⁴⁶

تفسير القمّى 2: 194 ⁴⁷

VERSES 41 & 42

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا {41}

O you who believe! Do Zikr of Allah, abundant Zikr [33:41]

وَسَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَأُصِيلًا {42}

And Glorify Him morning and evening [33:42]

Abundant Zikr - Tasbeeh of Fatima Al-Zahra-asws

حدثنا أحمد بن هوذة الباهلي، عن إبراهيم بن إسحاق النهاوندي، عن عبد الله بن حماد، عن محمد بن مسلم قال: سمعت أبا جعفر عليه السلام يقول تسبيح فاطمة سلام الله عليها من ذكر الله الكثير الذي قال الله عزوجل (اذكروا الله ذكراكثيرا)

Ahmad Bin Howzat narrated to us, from Ibrahim Bin Is'haq Al-Nahawandy, from Abdullah Bin Hamaad, from Muhammad Bin Muslim who said,

'I heard Abu Ja'far^{-asws} saying: 'The Glorification (تسبيح) of (Syeda) Fatima^{-asws} is from the frequent Mentioning's for which Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Says: *Do Zikr of Allah, abundant Zikr* [33:41]'.⁴⁸

ابن بابويه، مرسلا: عن الصادق (عليه السلام)، أنه سئل عن قول الله عز و جل: ادُّكُرُوا اللهَّ ذِكْراً كَثِيراً، ما هذا الذكر الكثير؟ قال: «من سبح تسبيح فاطمة (عليها السلام) فقد ذكر الذكر الكثير».

Ibn babuwayh, with an unbroken chain,

(It has been narrated) from Al-Sadiq^{-asws} who^{-asws} was asked about the Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **Do Zikr of Allah, abundant Zikr [33:41]**, what is this abundant Zikr?' He^{-asws} said: 'The one who Glorifies by the Glorification of (Syeda) Fatima^{-asws}, so he has done Zikr of abundant Zikr'.⁴⁹

وعنه، قال: حدثنا الحسين بن أحمد، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن يونس، عن إسماعيل بن عمار، قال: قلت لأبي عبد الله (عليه السلام): قول الله عز و جل: اذْكُرُوا اللهَ ذِكْراً كَثِيراً ما حده؟

And from him, from Al-Husayn Bin Ahmad, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Yunus, from Ismail Bin Amaar who said,

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, 'The Words of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **Do Zikr of Allah**, **abundant Zikr [33:41]**, what is its limit?'

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⁴⁸ Taweel Al Ayaat Al Zaahira – CH 33 H 15

معانى الأخبار: 193/ 5. ⁴⁹

قال: «إن رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) علم فاطمة (عليها السلام) أن تكبر أربعا و ثلاثين تكبيرة، و تسبح ثلاثا و ثلاثين تسبيحة، و تحمد ثلاثا و ثلاثين تحميدة، فإذا فعلت ذلك بالليل مرة، و بالنهار مرة، فقد ذكرت الله ذكراكثيرا».

He^{-asws} said: 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} taught Fatima^{-asws} the Takbeer (Exclamation of Greatness) of thirty-four Takbeers, and Tasbeeh (Glorification) of thirty-three Glorifications, and Praise (Tahmeed) of thirty-three Praises. So when she^{-asws} did that once at night and once in the morning, then she^{-asws} did *Zikr of Allah, abundant Zikr [33:41]*'. ⁵⁰

Abundant Zikr - Other

على بن جعفر، في (رسالته): عن أخيه موسى بن جعفر (عليهما السلام)، قال: سألته عن قول الله عز و جل: اذْكُرُوا اللهَ ذِكْراً كَثِيراً، قال: قلت: من ذكر الله مائتي مرة، كثير هو؟ قال: «نعم».

Ali son of Ja'far-asws, in his letter, from his brother Musa-asws Bin Ja'far-asws, said, 'I asked him-asws about the Words of Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic: **Do Zikr of Allah, abundant Zikr [33:41]**. One who does Zikr of Allah-azwj two hundred times, is it abundant?' He-asws said: 'Yes''.51

الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ مُعَلَّى بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ الْحُسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيِّ الْوَشَّاءِ عَنْ دَاوُدَ الْحُمَّارِ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ (عليه السلام) مِثْلَهُ وَ قَالَ مَنْ أَكْثَرَ ذِكْرَ اللهِ أَظْلَهُ اللهُ فِي جَنَّتِهِ .

Al-Husayn Bin Muhammad, from Moalla Bin Muhammad, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali A Washa, from Dawood Al Hammar,

'From Abu Abdullah^{-asws}, similar to it, and he^{-asws} said: 'The one who frequents the Zikr of Allah^{-azwj}, Allah^{-azwj} would Shade him in the Paradise'.⁵²

Abundant Zikr – the most difficult

فِي كِتَابِ الْخِصَالِ عَنْ زَيْدٍ الشَّحَّامِ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ: مَا ابْتُلِيَ الْمُؤْمِنُ بِشَيْءٍ أَشَدَّ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ ثَلَاثِ خِصَالٍ يُحْرُمُهَا، قِيلَ: وَ مَا هِيَ؟ قَالَ: الْمُوَاسَاةُ فِي ذَاتِ يَدِهِ، وَ الْإِنْصَافُ مِنْ نَفْسِهِ، وَ ذِكْرُ اللَّهِ كَثِيراً، أَمَا إِنِيّ لَا أَقُولُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْخَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَ لَكِنَّ ذِكْرَ اللَّهِ عِنْدَ مَا أَحَلَّ لَهُ وَ ذِكْرَ اللَّهِ عِنْدَ مَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْهِ.

In the book Al Khisalm, from Zayd Bin Al Shaham who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} said: 'The Momin does not get Tried by anything more difficult upon him than three qualities'. It was said, 'And what are these? He^{-asws} said: 'The equalisation (with another Momin) regarding what is in his hand, and the fairness from himself, and abundant Zikr of Allah^{-azwj}. But, I^{-asws} am not saying: 'Glorious is Allah^{-azwj}, and the Praise is for Allah^{-azwj},

مسائل على بن جعفر: 143/ 169. 51

تأويل الآيات 2: 454/ 16. ⁵⁰

⁵² Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 59 H 4

and there is no god except Allah^{-azwj}, and Allah^{-azwj} is Greatest!' But, Zikr of Allah^{-azwj} during what is Permissible for him and Zikr of Allah during what is Prohibited unto him''. ⁵³

Zikr is without limitations

عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحُمَّدٍ الْأَشْعَرِيِّ عَنِ ابْنِ الْقَدَّاحِ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ مَا مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا وَ لَهُ حَدُّ يَنْتَهِى إِلَيْهِ إِلّا الذِّكْرَ فَلَيْسَ لَهُ حَدُّ يَنْتَهِى إِلَيْهِ

A number of our companions, from Sahl Bin Ziyad, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Al Ashary, from Ibn Al Qadah,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'There is none from the things except that there is an ultimate point to it except for the *Zikr* (Mention of Allah^{-azwj}) for there is no limit for it one can end up to.

فَرَضَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ الْفَرَائِضَ فَمَنْ أَدَّاهُنَّ فَهُوَ حَدُّهُنَّ وَ شَهْرَ رَمَضَانَ فَمَنْ صَامَهُ فَهُوَ حَدُّهُ وَ الْحَجَّ فَمَنْ حَجَّ فَهُوَ حَدُّهُ إِلَّا الذِّكْرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ لَمْ يَرْضَ مِنْهُ بِالْقَلِيلِ وَ لَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ حَدًّا يَنْتَهِي إِلَيْهِ

Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Imposed the Obligations, so the one who fulfils these, so it would be its limit (reached), and the Month of Ramazan, so the one who Fasts it, so it would be its limit (reached), and the Hajj, so the one performs Hajj, so it would be its limit (reached), except for the *Zikr* (Mention of Allah^{-azwj}), for Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic is not Pleased from it with the little but did not Make a limit for it either for one to end up to it'.

ئُمُّ تَلَا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا ادَّكُرُوا اللهَ ذِكْراً كَثِيراً وَ سَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَ أَصِيلًا فَقَالَ لَمْ يَجْعَلِ اللهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ لَهُ حَدَّاً يَنْتَهِي إِلَيْهِ قَالَ وَ كَانَ أَبِي (عليه السلام) كَثِيرَ اللَّذِكُرِ اللهَ وَ اللهُ كَنْتُكُرُ اللهَ وَ آكُلُ مَعَهُ الطَّعَامَ وَ إِنَّهُ لَيَذْكُرُ اللهِ وَ آكُلُ مَعَهُ الطَّعَامَ وَ إِنَّهُ لَيَذْكُرُ اللهِ عَنْ خُرُ اللهِ

Then he-asws recited this Verse: *O you who believe! Do Zikr of Allah, abundant Zikr [33:41] And Glorify Him morning and evening [33:42]*, and he-asws said: 'Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic did not Make a limit for it for one to end up to. And it was so that my-asws father-asws used to do a lot of *Zikr*. I-asws had walked with him-asws and he-asws was doing *Zikr* of Allah-azwj and was eating food along with it while he-asws was doing *Zikr* of Allah-azwj. And he-asws used to narrate to the people and that would not pre-occupy him-asws from doing Zikr of Allah-azwj (simultaneously).

وَ كُنْتُ أَرَى لِسَانَهُ لَازِقاً بِحَنَكِهِ يَقُولُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ كَانَ يَجْمَعُنَا فَيَأْمُرُنَا بِالذِّكْرِ حَتَّى تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ وَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْقِرَاءَةِ مَنْ كَانَ يَقْرَأُ مِنَّا وَ مَنْ كَانَ لَا يَقْرَأُ مِنَّا أَمَرَهُ بِالذِّكْرِ

And I^{-asws} used to see his I^{-asws} tongue move in his I^{-asws} jaws saying: 'There is no god except Allah $I^{-azwj'}$ ' ($I^{"}$ $I^{"}$ $I^{"}$) and he I^{-asws} used to gather us and order us with the I^{-asws} used to gather us and order us with the emergence of the sun, and he I^{-asws} would order with the recitation the ones from us who could read, and the ones of us who could not read, he I^{-asws} would order him with the I^{-asws} where $I^{$

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H 156 – تفسير نور الثقلين، ج4، ص: 288

وَ الْبَيْثُ الَّذِي يُفْرَأُ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ وَ يُذْكُرُ اللَّهُ عَرَّ وَ جَلَّ فِيهِ تَكْثُرُ بَرَكَتُهُ وَ تَحْضُرُهُ الْمَلَاثِكَةُ وَ تَحْجُرُهُ الشَّيَاطِينُ وَ يُضِيءُ لِأَهْلِ السَّمَاءِكَمَا يُضِيءُ الْكُوْكَبُ الدُّرَيُّ لِأَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ وَ الْبَيْثُ الَّذِي لَا يُقْرَأُ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ وَ لَا يُذْكُرُ اللَّهُ فِيهِ تَقِلُّ بَرَكَتُهُ وَ غَمْجُرُهُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَ خَصْرُهُ الشَّيَاطِينُ

And the house in which the Quran is recited and Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic is mentioned therein would be with abundant Blessings, and the Angels would attend it, and the Satans^{-la} would flee, and it would shine to the inhabitants of the sky just like the brilliant star does for the inhabitants of the earth. And the house in which the Quran is not recited, nor is Allah^{-azwj} Mentioned therein would be of little Blessings and the Angels would flee from it and the Satans^{-la} would attend it.

وَ قَدْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) أَ لا أُحْبِرُكُمْ جِئيْرِ أَعْمَالِكُمْ لَكُمْ أَرْفَعِهَا فِي دَرَجَاتِكُمْ وَ أَزْكَاهَا عِنْدَ مَلِيكِكُمْ وَ خَيْرٍ لَكُمْ مِنَ الدِّينَارِ وَ الدِّرْهَمِ وَ خَيْرٍ لَكُمْ مِنْ أَنْ تَلْقَوْا عَدُوَّكُمْ فَقَتْلُوهُمْ وَ يَقْتُلُوكُمْ فَقَالُوا بَلَى فَقَالَ ذِكْرُ اللّهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ كَثِيراً

And Rasool-Allah-saww has said: 'Shall I-saww inform you with the best of your deeds which would be raising for you in your levels be the most purifying in the Presence of your King-azwj, and better for you all than the Dinar and the Dirham, and better for you than your meeting your enemies (in battle), so you would be killing them and they would be killing you?' So they said, 'Yes'. So he-saww said: 'Abundant Zikr of Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic''.

Then he^{-asws} said: 'A man came over to the Prophet^{-saww} and he said, 'Who are the best ones from the people of the Masjid?' So he^{-saww} said: 'The ones who most frequent the *Zikr* of Allah^{-azwj}'.

And Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'The one who has been Given an oft-mentioning tongue, so he has been Given the goodness of the world and the Hereafter'.⁵⁴

Zikr to be done mornings and evenings

[الكليني] عدة من أصحابنا، عن سهل بن زياد، وأحمد بن محمد، وعلي بن إبراهيم عن أبيه، جميعا، عن الحسن بن محبوب، عن مالك بن عطية، عن أبي حمزة الثمالي، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) قال: ما من عبد يقول إذا أصبح قبل طلوع الشمس: " الله أكبر الله أكبر كبيرا وسبحان الله بكرة وأصيلا والحمد لله رب العالمين كثيرا، لا شريك له وصلى الله على محمد وآله " إلا ابتدرهن ملك وجعلهن في جوف جناحه وصعد بهن إلى السماء الدنيا

Al Kulayni – A number of our companions, from Sahl Bin Ziyad, and Ahmad Bin Muhammad, and Ali Bin Ibrahim, form his father, altogether, from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Maalik Bin Atiyya, from Abu Hamza Al Sumaly,

Abu Ja'far-asws has said: 'There is none from a servant who says when it is the morning, before the emergence of the sun, 'Allah-azwj is the Greatest! Allah-azwj is the Greatest! The Greatness and Glory be to Allah-azwj morning and evening; and the Abundant Praise is for

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⁵⁴ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Supplication CH 22 H 1 (Extract)

Allah^{-azwj} Lord^{-azwj} of the Worlds. There is no associate for Him^{-azwj} and Salawat of Allah^{-azwj} be upon Muhammad^{-saww} and his^{-saww} Progeny^{-asws'}, except that an Angel takes the initiative and makes these (words) to be in the middle of his wing and ascends with these to the sky of the world.

So, the (other) Angels say: 'What is with you?' So, he says: 'With me are words spoken by a man from the Momineen and these are such and such'. So, they say: 'May Allah^{-azwj} have Mercy upon the one who said these words, and Forgive him'.

قال: وكلما مر بسماء قال لأهلها مثل ذلك، فيقولون: رحم الله من قال هؤلاء الكلمات وغفر له حتى ينتهي بمن إلى حملة العرش، فيقول لهم: إن معي كلمات تكلم بمن رجل من المؤمنين وهي كذا وكذا فيقولون: رحم الله هذا العبد وغفر له انطلق بمن إلى حفظة كنوز مقالة المؤمنين فإن هؤلاء كلمات الكنوز حتى تكتبهن في ديوان الكنوز.

The Imam^{-asws} said: 'And every time he passes by a sky, its inhabitants say similar to that, so they say: 'May Allah^{-azwj} have Mercy upon the one who said these words, and Forgive him', until he ends up with these to the bearers of the Throne, so he says to them: 'With me are words spoken by a man from the Believers, and these are such and such'. So they say: 'May Allah^{-azwj} have Mercy on this servant and Forgive him. Go with these to Keeper of the treasures of the speech of the Believers, for these words are a treasure, until they get inscribed in the Register of the Treasures'.⁵⁵

Two freedoms are achieved by Zikr

وعنه: عن الحسين بن محمد، عن معلى بن محمد، و عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن محمد جميعا، عن الحسن بن علي الوشاء، عن داود بن سرحان، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): من أكثر ذكر الله عز و جل أحبه الله، و من ذكر الله كثيرا كتبت له براءتان: براءة من النار، و براءة من النفاق».

And from him, from Al-Husayn Bin Muhammad, from Moala Bin Muhammad, and a number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad altogether, from Al-Hassan Bin Al-Al-Washa, from Dawood Bin Sarhaan,

Abu Abdullah^{-asws} says that Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'The one who frequents in Zikr of Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic, Allah^{-azwj} Loves him. And the one who does Zikr of Allah^{-azwj} frequently, two freedoms would be Written for him – Freedom from the Fire, and the freedom from the hypocrisy'.⁵⁶

The doers of abundant Zikr

حميد بن زياد عن ابن سماعة عن وهيب بن حفص عن أبي بصير عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: شيعتنا الذين إذا خلوا ذكروا الله كثيرا.

Hameed Bin Ziyad, from Ibn Sama'at, from Waheeb Bin Hafs, from Abu Baseer, who narrates:

⁵⁵ Tafseer Abu Hamza Al Sumaly - Hadeeth No. 237

الكافي 2: 362/ 3 56

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} has said: 'Our^{-asws} Shias are the ones who, when alone, Do abundant Zikr of Allah^{-azwj}'.⁵⁷

و عنه: عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن محمد بن خالد، عن إسماعيل بن مهران، عن سيف بن عميرة، عن سليمان بن عمرو، عن أبي المغرا الخصاف رفعه، قال: قال أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام): «من ذكر الله عز و جل في السر فقد ذكر الله كثيرا، إن المنافقين كانوا يذكرون الله علانية و لا يذكرونه في السر».

And from him, from a number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Khalid, from Ismail Bin Mahran, from Sayf Bin Umeyra, from Suleyman Bin Amro, from Abu Al Magra Al Khasaaf, raising it, said,

'Amir-Al-Momineen-asws said: 'The one who Zikr of Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic in secret so he has remembered Allah-azwj a lot. The hypocrites used to mention Allah-azwj in public and did not His-azwj Zikr in private'. 58

Zikr of Ali-asws is worship

روى الخوارزمي باسناده عن جعفر بن محمّد عن أبيه عن علي بن الحسين، عن أبيه عن أميرالمؤمنين قال: «قال رسول الله صلّى الله عليه وآله وسلّم: ان الله جعل لأخى على فضائل لا تحصى كثيرة، فمن ذكر فضيلة من فضائله مقراً بما غفر الله له ما تقدم من ذنبه وما تأخر،

It is reported by Al Khawarizmy, by his chain,

'From Ja'far^{-asws} Bin Muhammad^{-asws}, from his^{-asws} father^{-asws}, from Ali^{-asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{-asws}, from his^{-asws} father^{-asws}, from Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{-saww} said: 'Allah^{-azwj} Made so many merits for my^{-saww} brother Ali^{-asws} which cannot be counted. So, the one who mentioned his^{-asws} a merit from his^{-asws} merits, acknowledging these, Allah^{-azwj} would Forgive his sins for him, whatever he has committed and what he has yet to commit.

And one who write a merit from his^{-asws} merits, the Angels would not cease to seek Forgiveness for him for as long as the print of that book remains.

And one who listens intently to a merit from his-asws merits, Allah-azwj would Forgive the sins for him which he had amassed by the listening.

And one who looks at a book of his-asws merits, Allah-azwj would Forgive the sins for him which he had amassed by the looking'.

⁵⁷ Tafseer Noor Al Sagalayn – CH 33 H 148

⁽Extract) الكافي 2: 364/ 2.

Then he^{-saww} said: 'The looking at my^{-saww} brother Ali^{-asws} Bin Abu Talib^{-asws} is worship, and doing his^{-asws} Zikr is worship, and Allah^{-azwj} will not Accept the Eman of a servant unless it is with his^{-asws} Wilayah and the disownment from his^{-asws} enemies''.⁵⁹

جلد 59 ، ص 77 - كتاب المناقب – الخوارزمي

Appendix: Hadeeth for Verse 23

حدثنا أحمد بن الحسين بن سعيد، قال: حدثني جعفر بن محمد النوفلي، عن يعقوب بن يزيد، قال: قال أبو عبد الله جعفر بن أحمد بن محمد بن عبيدة، عن عمرو بن أبي عبيدي بن محمد بن علي بن عبد الله بن جعفر بن أبي طالب، قال: حدثنا يعقوب بن عبد الله الكوفي، قال: حدثنا موسى بن عبيدة، عن عمرو بن أبي المقدام، عن جابر، الحارث، عن محمد بن الحنفية (رضى الله عنه). و عمرو بن أبي المقدام، عن جابر،

It was narrated to us by Ahmad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Al Nowfali, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Abu Abdullah Ja'far Bin Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa Bin Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Abdullah Bin Ja'far Bin Abu Talib^{-asws}, from Yaqoub Bin Abdullah Al Kufy, from Musa Bin Ubeyda, from Amro Bin Abu Al Maqdam, from Abu Ishaq, from Al Haris, from Muhammad Bin Al Hanafiyya. And Amro Bin Abu Al Maqdam, from Jabir,

عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: «أتى رأس اليهود إلى علي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام) عند منصرفه من وقعة النهروان، و هو جالس في مسجد الكوفة، فقال: يا أمير المؤمنين، إني أريد أن أسألك عن أشياء لا يعلمها إلا نبي، أو وصي نبي، فإن شئت سألتك، و إن شئت أعفيك. قال: سل عما بدا لك، يا أخا اليهود.

'From Abu Ja'far-asws having said: 'The chief of the Jews came to Ali-asws Bin Abu Talib-asws during his-asws being free from the event of Al-Nahrwan, and he-asws was seated in Masjid Al-Kufa. He said, 'O Amir Al Momineen-asws! I want to ask you-asws about thing which none would know except a Prophet-as or a successor-asws of a Prophet-as. So, if you-asws so like, I will excuse you-asws'. He-asws said: 'Ask, whatever comes to you, O Jewish brother'.

قال: إنا نجد في الكتاب أن الله عز و جل إذا بعث نبيا أوحى إليه أن يتخذ من أهل بيته من يقوم بأمر أمته من بعده، و أن يعهد إليهم فيه عهدا يحتذى عليه،

He said, 'We find in the Book that Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic, whenever He^{-azwj} Sent a Prophet^{-as}, Revealed unto him^{-as} that He^{-azwj} would be Taking a Covenant from the people of his^{-as} household (from) one who would be standing with the Command of his^{-as} community from after him^{-as}, and that He^{-azwj} Covenanted a pact to them He^{-azwj} would be Seizing them^{-as} upon.

And he^{-as} should act in accordance with in his^{-as} community from after him^{-as}, and that Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic would Test the successors^{-as} during the life-time of the Prophets^{-as}, and He^{-azwj} would Test them^{-as} after their^{-as} passing away.

So, inform us, how many times does Allah^{-azwj} Test the successors^{-as} during the life-time of the Prophets^{-as}, and how many times after their^{-as} passing away, and to what would the last command of the successors^{-as} come to be when their^{-as} Test is satisfied?'

فقال له علي (عليه السلام): و الله الذي لا إله غيره، الذي فلق البحر لبني إسرائيل، و أنزل التوراة على موسى (عليه السلام) لئن أخبرتك بحق عما تسأل عنه، لتقرن به؟ قال: نعم. Ali-asws said to him: 'By Allah-azwj, the One, there being no god other than Him-azwj, Who Split the sea for the Children of Israel, and Revealed the Torah unto Musa-as! If I-asws were to inform you with the truth of what you asked about, would you attach with it?' He said, 'Yes'.

He^{-asws} said: 'By the One^{-azwj} Who Split the sea for the Children of Israel, and Revealed the Torah unto Musa^{-as}! If I^{-asws} were to answer you, will you become a Muslim?' He said, 'Yes'.

Ali-asws said: 'Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic Tested the successors-as during the life-time of the Prophets, in seven places, in Order to Try their-as obedience. So, when their-as obedience and effort was satisfactory, He-azwj Commanded the Prophets-as that they-as should take them-as as guardians during their-as life-time, and as successors-as after their-as passing away, and the obedience of the successors-as came to be in the necks of the communities, from the ones who were saying (believing) in the obedience of the Prophets-as.

Then He^{-azwj} Tested the successors^{-as} after the passing away of the Prophets^{-as}, in seven places in order to Try their^{-as} patience. So, when their^{-as} effort was satisfactory, He^{-azwj} Sealed for them^{-as} with the testimony, to join them^{-as} with the Prophets^{-as}, and Perfected the felicity for them'.

The chief of the Jews said to him^{-asws}, 'You^{-asws} speak the truth, O Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}! Inform me, how many time did Allah^{-azwj} Test you^{-asws} during the life-time of Muhammad^{-saww}, and how many times did He^{-azwj} Test you^{-asws} after his^{-saww} passing away, and to what has your^{-asws} matter come to be?'

Ali-asws grabbed his hand and said: 'Arise with us, I-asws shall inform you of that, O Jewish brother'. So, a group of his-asws companions arose and they said, 'O Amir Al-Momineen-asws! Inform us of that along with him'. He-asws said: 'I-asws fear that your hearts would not be able to bear it'. They said, 'And why is that so, O Amir Al-Momineen-asws?' He-asws said: 'The matters which appeared to me-asws from most of you!'

فقام إليه الأشتر، فقال: يا أمير المؤمنين، أنبئنا بذلك، فو الله إنا لنعلم أنه ما على ظهر الأرض وصي نبي سواك، و إنا لنعلم أن الله لا يبعث بعد نبينا (صلى الله عليه و آله) نبيا سواه، و أن طاعتك لفي أعناقنا موصولة بطاعة نبينا (صلى الله عليه و آله).

(Malik) Al-Ashtar stood up and he said, 'O Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}! Inform us of what, for by Allah^{-azwj}, we know for certain that there is no successor^{-asws} of a Prophet^{-saww} upon the surface of the earth besides you^{-asws}, and we know for certain that Allah^{-azwj} will not be Sending a Prophet^{-as} after our Prophet^{-saww} besides him^{-saww}, and that obedience to you^{-asws} are in our necks linked with the obedience to our Prophet^{-saww}'.

فجلس علي (عليه السلام)، فأقبل على اليهودي، فقال: يا أخا اليهود، إن الله عز و جل امتحنني في حياة نبينا (صلى الله عليه و آله) في سبعة مواطن، فوجدني فيهن- من غير تزكية لنفسى- بنعمة الله له مطبع. قال: فيم، و فيم، يا أمير المؤمنين؟

Ali-asws sat down and faced towards the Jews, and he-asws said: 'O Jewish brother! Allah-azwj Mighty and Majestic Tested me-asws during the life-time of our Prophet-saww, in seven places, and He-azwj Found me-asws in these – from without there being any further purification of myself-asws – by the Grace of Allah-azwj, as being obedient to Him-azwj'. He said, 'In what condition, and in what condition, O Amir Al Momineen-asws?

قال: أما أولهن- و ساق الحديث بذكر الاولى، و الثانية، و الثالثة، و الرابعة، إلى أن قال-: و أما الخامسة- يا أخا اليهود- فإن قريشا و العرب تجمعت، و عقدت بينها عقدا و ميثاقا لا ترجع من وجهها حتى تقتل رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و تقتلنا معه معاشر بني عبد المطلب،

He^{-asws} said: 'As for the first of these (Tests), - and the main part of the Hadeeth is the mention of the first, and the second, and the third, and the fourth, up to the point he^{-asws} said: 'And as for the fifth, O Jewish brother! So, it was when Quraysh and the Arabs gathered, and pacted between them with a pact and a covenant that they will not return from their direction until they kill Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, and kill us^{-asws}, the group of the clan of Abdul Muttalib^{-asws} along with him^{-saww}.

ثم أقبلت بحدها وحديدها حتى أناخت علينا بالمدينة، واثقة بأنفسها فيما توجهت له،

Then they came with their people and their irons (weapons) until they came upon us at Al-Medina, and they were very confident with themselves regarding what they were aiming for.

فهبط جبرئيل (عليه السلام) على النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) فأنبأه بذلك، فخندق على نفسه، و من معه من المهاجرين و الأنصار، فقدمت قريش، فأقامت على الخندق محاصرة لنا، ترى في أنفسها القوة، و فينا الضعف، ترعد، و تبرق،

Then Jibraeel^{-as} descended unto the Prophet^{-saww} and gave him^{-saww} the news of that. So he^{-saww} dug a trench around himself^{-saww}, and the ones with him^{-saww} from the Emigrants and the Helpers. So, Quraysh marched and stood at the trench besieging us, to show their strength, and among us was the weakness, and shudders, and shouts.

و رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) يدعوها إلى الله عز و جل، و يناشدها بالقرابة و الرحم، فتأبى عليه، و لا يزيدها ذلك إلا عتوا، و فارسها فارس العرب يومئذ عمرو بن عبد ود، يهدر كالبعير المغتلم، يدعو إلى البراز، و يرتجز، و يخطر برمحه مرة، و بسيفه مرة،

And Rasool-Allah^{-saww} invited them to Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic, and adjusted them with the relationship and the womb-relationships. But, they refused to him^{-saww}, and that did not increase them except in insolence. And the main horseman of the Arabs in those days was Amro Bin Abd Wadd, growling like a raging camel, calling to the duel, and reciting war poems, and challenging with his spear at times, and by his sword at times.

لا يقدم عليه مقدم، و لا يطمع فيه طامع، و لا حمية تميجه، و لا بصيرة تشجعه، فأنفضني إليه رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و عممني بيده، و أعطاني سيفه هذا- و ضرب بيده إلى ذي الفقار-

No soldier proceeded towards him, nor did a coveting one covet with regards to it, nor was a zealot enthusiastic for it, nor were their sights encourages. So Rasool-Allah^{-saww} lifted me^{-asws} up to him, and turbaned me^{-asws} by his^{-saww} own hands, and gave me^{-asws} this sword of his^{-saww} – and he tapped his^{-asws} hand upon Zil Figar.

فخرجت إليه، و نساء أهل المدينة بواكي إشفاقا علي من ابن عبد ود، فقتله الله عز و جل بيدي، و العرب لا تعد لها فارسا غيره، و ضربني هذه الضربة- و أوماً بيده إلى هامته-

I^{-asws} went out to (battle) him, and the womenfolk of the people of Al-Medina were wailing in sympathy upon me^{-asws} from (having to face) Amro Bin Abd Wadd. But, Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Killed him by my^{-asws} hands, and the Arabs were not counting for themselves any horseman apart from him. And he struck me with this strike – and he^{-asws} gestured by his^{-asws} hand towards his^{-asws} head.

فهزم الله قريشا و العرب بذلك، و بما كان مني فيهم من النكاية.

Allah^{-azwj} Defeated Quraysh and the Arabs by that, and due to what turmoil there was from me^{-asws}, among them'.

ثم التفت (عليه السلام) إلى أصحابه، فقال: أليس كذلك؟ قالوا: بلي، يا أمير المؤمنين».

Then he^{-asws} turned to face his^{-asws} companions, and he^{-asws} said: 'Wasn't it like that?' They said, 'Yes, O Amir Al-Momineen^{-asws}!'

ثم ذكر السادسة، و السابعة، ثم ذكر أول السبع بعد وفاة رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، ثم الثانية، ثم الثائقة، ثم الرابعة، و ذكرها، و قال (عليه السلام) فيها: «و أما نفسي، فقد علم من حضر ممن ترى، و من غاب من أصحاب محمد (صلى الله عليه و آله) أن الموت عندي بمنزلة الشربة الباردة في اليوم الشديد الحر من ذي العطش الصدي،

Then he^{-asws} mentioned the sixth, and the seventh. Then he^{-asws} mentioned the first of the seven (Tests) after the passing away of Rasool-Allah^{-saww}, then the second, then the third, then the fourth, and mentioned it and he^{-asws} said regarding it: 'And as for myself^{-asws}, so the ones who are present whom you see, and the ones who are absent from the companions of Muhammad^{-saww}, that the death in my^{-asws} presence is at the status of the cold drink in a day of intense heat from one with the dry thirst.

و لقد كنت عاهدت الله عز و جل و رسوله (صلى الله عليه و آله): أنا، و عمي حمزة، و أخي جعفر، و ابن عمي عبيدة على أمر وفينا به لله عز و جل و لرسوله،

And I^{-asws} had pacted with Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic, and His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww}, I^{-asws}, and my^{-asws} uncle Hamza^{-asws}, and my^{-asws} brother Ja'far^{-asws}, and my^{-asws} cousin Ubeyda, upon a matter and we fulfilled with it to Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic and His^{-azwj} Rasool^{-saww}.

فتقدمني أصحابي، و تخلفت بعدهم لما أراد الله عز و جل، فأنزل الله فينا: مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَى نَحْبُهُ وَ مِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ وَ ما بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا حمزة، و جعفر، و عبيدة، و أنا– و الله– المنتظر».

So, my^{-asws} companions preceded me^{-asws} (to the martyrdom), and I^{-asws} am left behind after them^{-asws} for what Allah^{-azwj} Mighty and Majestic Intends. Therefore, Allah^{-azwj} Revealed regarding us: *From the Momineen there are men who ratified what they pacted with Allah upon. So, from them is one who fulfilled his vow, and from them is one who awaits, and they did not change with any alteration [33:23], being Hamza^{-asws}, and Ja'far^{-asws}, and Ubeyda^{-as}. And I^{-asws}, by Allah^{-azwj}, am the awaiting one".⁶⁰*

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الخصال: 364/ 58. 60