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# CHAPTER 113 **AL-FALAQ** (5 VERSES) **VERSES 1 - 5**

بِسْم اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ

#### **MERITS**

في مجمع البيان وفي حديث أبي ومن قرأ: قل أعوذ برب الفلق وقل أعوذ برب الناس فكانما قرأ جميع الكتب التي أنزلها الله على

In (the book) Majma al Bayaan and in a Hadeeth:

'One who recites: Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of Al-Falag [113:1] (Surah Al-Falag) and: Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of the people [114:1] (Surah Al-Naas), so it would be as if he has read the entirety of the Book which Allah azwi Revealed unto the Prophets<sup>as</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

و قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «من قرأها عند نومه كان له أجر عظيم، و هي حرز من كل سوء، و هي رقية نافعة و حرز من كل عين ناظرة».

And Rasool-Allah saww said: 'One who recites it during his sleep time would have a great Recompense for him, and it is an amulet from every evil, and a beneficial charm and an amulet from every eye which looks (with envy)'.2

ابن بابویه: عن أبیه، قال: حدثنی أحمد بن إدریس، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن محمد بن حسان، عن إسماعيل بن مهران، عن الحسن، عن الحسين بن أبي العلاء، عن أبي عبيدة الحذاء، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: «من أوتر بالمعوذتين و (قل هو الله أحد) قيل له: يا عبد الله، أبشر فقد قبل الله و ترك».

Ibn Babuwayh, from his father, from Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Muhammad Bin Hasaan, from Ismail Bin Mahraan, from Al-Hassan, from Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al-A'ala, from Abu Ubeyda Al-Haza'a,

'From Abu Ja'far asws having said: 'One who recites in Al-Witr (Salat) with the Al-Mawuzatayn<sup>3</sup>, and: Say: 'He, Allah, is One [112:1] (Surah Al Tawheed), it is said to

<sup>2</sup> Tafseer Al Burhan – H 12064

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Tafseer Noor Al Sagalavn – CH 113 – H 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Sura-e-Al-Falag and Sura-e-Al-Naas

him: 'O servant of Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, receive glad tidings, Allah<sup>azwj</sup> has Accepted (your deeds) and Overlooked (your sins)'.<sup>4</sup>

محمد بن يحيى عن أحمد بن محمد عن على بن الحكم عن سيف بن عميرة عن داود بن فرقد عن جابر مولى بسطام قال أمنا أبو عبد الله عليه السلام في صلوة المغرب، فقرأ المعوذتين ثم قال: هما من القرآن.

Muhammad Bin Yahya from Ahmad Bin Muhammad from Ali Bin Al-Hakam from Sayf Bin Ameerat from Dawood Bin Farkad from Jabir who said:

'Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup>, in the Magrib Salat recited '*Al-Mawuzatayn*' and then said: 'Both of these are from the Quran'.<sup>5</sup>

وروى ان النبي صلى الله عليه وآله كان كثيرا ما يعوذ الحسن والحسين بماتين السورتين.

And it has been narrated that the Prophet<sup>saww</sup> used to seek refuge for Al-Hassan<sup>asws</sup> and Al-Husayn<sup>asws</sup> with these two Surahs, many a time.<sup>6</sup>

حدثنا على بن الحسين عن أحمد بن أبى عبد الله عن على بن الحكم عن سيف بن عميرة عن أبى بكر الحضرمي قال: قلت لابي جعفر عليه السلام: ان ابن مسعود كان يمحو المعوذتين من المصحف ؟ فقال: كان أبى يقول: انما فعل ذلك ابن مسعود برأيه وهو من القرآن.

Narrated Ali Bin Al-Husayn from Ahmad Bin Abu Abdullah from Ali Bin Al-Hakam from Sayf Bin Ameerat from Abu Bakr Al-Hazrami, who has said,

'I said to Abu Ja'far<sup>asws</sup>: 'Ibn Mas'ud had removed the "*Mawuzatayn*" from the Parchment?' He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'As my father<sup>asws</sup> said: 'This deed of Ibn Mas'ud is based on his own opinion, and these are from the Quran'.<sup>7</sup>

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْبَى عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عِيسَى عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ عَنْ بَكْرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ رَوَاهُ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ( عليه السلام ) قَالَ مَنْ قَالَ هَذِهِ الْكَلِمَاتِ عِنْدَ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ مَكْتُوبَةٍ خُفِظَ فِي نَفْسِهِ وَ دَارِهِ وَ مَالِهِ وَ وُلْدِهِ أُجِيرُ نَفْسِي وَ مَالِي وَ وُلْدِي وَ أَهْلِي وَ وَاللهِ وَ وُلْدِهِ أَجِيرُ نَفْسِي وَ مَالِي وَ وُلْدِي وَ أَهْلِي وَ وَدَارِهِ وَ مَالِهِ وَ وَلَادِي وَ مَالِي وَ وُلْدِي وَ أَهْلِي وَ وَدَارِي

Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Abdul Aziz, from Bakr Bin Muhammad, from the one who reported it,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah having said: 'One who says these words during every Prescribed *Salāt*, there would be Protection regarding himself, and his house, and his wealth, and his children, and the wife and all what he owns: -

وَ كُلَّ مَا هُوَ مِنِّي بِاللَّهِ الْوَاحِدِ الْأَحَدِ الصَّمَدِ الَّذِي لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُواً أَحَدٌ

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<sup>(</sup>ثواب الأعمال: 129) <sup>4</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Tafseer Noor Al Sagalayn – CH 113 – H 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 113 – H 10

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Tafseer Noor Al Sagalayn – CH 113 – H 13

'I seek Refuge for myself, and my children, and my wealth, and my children, and my family, and my house, and everything what is from me, with Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, the One, the First, the *Samad*, who does not beget and is not begotten, and there does not happen to be anyone a match for Him<sup>azwj</sup>.

وَ أُجِيرُ نَفْسِي وَ مَالِي وَ وُلْدِي وَ كُلَّ مَا هُوَ مِنِّي بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ إِلَى آخِرِهَا وَ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ إِلَى آخِرِهَا وَ آيَةِ الْكُرْسِيِّ إِلَى آخِرِهَا .

And I seek Refuge for myself, and my wealth, and my children, and everything what is from me: with Lord of Al-Falaq [113:1] From evil of what He Created [113:2] — up to its end, and with: Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of the people [114:1] (Surah Al Naas) — up to its end, and Ayat Al Kursy (2:255) — up to its end'.<sup>8</sup>

وعن جبير بن مطعم قال: قال لى رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: أتحب يا جبير إذا خرجت من سفر أن تكون من أمثل أصحابك هيئة واكثرهم زادا ؟ قلت: نعم بأبي أنت وامى يا رسول الله،

And from Jubeyr Bin Mat'am who said, 'Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> said to me: 'O Jubeyr! Would you like to go out on a journey and to be the best among your companions, and be with the most provision?' I said, 'Yes, may my father and my mother be sacrificed for you<sup>saww</sup>, O Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup>!'

قال: فاقرأ هذه السور الخمس: " قل يا ايها الكافرون، وإذا جاء نصر الله والفتح. وقل هو الله أحد، وقل أعوذ برب الفلق وقل أعوذ برب الناس " وافتتح قراءتك ببسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

He<sup>saww</sup> said: 'So read these five Chapters: *Say: 'O you Kafirs!'* [109:1] (Surah Al Kafiroun), and: *When Help of Allah comes and the victory* [110:1] (Surah Al Nasr), and: *Say: 'He, Allah, is One* [112:1] (Surah Al Tawheed), and: *Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of Al-Falaq* [113:1] (Surah Al-Falaq), and: *Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of the people* [114:1] (Surah Al Naas), and begin your recitation with 'In the Name of Allah<sup>azwi</sup>, the Beneficent, the Merciful''.

قال جبير: وكنت غير كثير المال، وكنت اخرج مع من شاء الله ان اخرج فأكون اكثرهم همة واقلهم زادا حتى ارجع من سفري ذلك.

Jubeyr said, 'I was a man with not much wealth, and I had gone out with the ones who Allah<sup>azwj</sup> so Desire me to go out with (on a journey). But, I became of more endeavour than them even though I had fewer provisions, until I returned from that journey of mine'.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Tafseer Noor Al-Saqalayn – CH 110 H 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Supplication CH 52 H 8

#### **VERSE 1**

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ {1}

Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of Al-Falaq [113:1]

## Al-Falaq - A pit in the 7th Level of Hell (lowest)

وَ فِي رِوَايَةِ أَبِي الْجَارُودِ عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فِي قَوْلِهِ: «وَ إِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ لَمَوْعِدُهُمْ أَجْمَعِينَ» وُقُوفُهُمْ عَلَى الصِّرَاطِ، وَ أَمَّا «لَهَا سَبْعَةُ أَبْوابِ لِكُلِّ بابِ مِنْهُمْ جُزِعٌ مَقْسُومٌ» فَبَلَغَنِي وَ اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ جَعَلَهَا سَبْعَ دَرَجَاتِ

And in a report of Abu Al Jaroud,

'From Abu Ja'far<sup>asws</sup> (having said) regarding His<sup>azwj</sup> Words: '*And surely Hell is Promised to them altogether [15:43]*, they would be paused upon the Path (bridge). And as for: *For it there are seven doors, each door being for an Assigned segment of them [15:44]*, so it has reached me<sup>asws</sup>, and Allah<sup>azwj</sup> is more Knowing, that Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Made it (Hell) to be of seven levels –

Its top (level) is Al Jaheem. Its people would be paused upon a hill from it. Their brains would boil therein like the boiling of the pots and whatever is in it.

And the second (level) It is a Flame [70:15] Dragging them for the roasting [70:16] Claiming ones who turned and fled [70:17] And amassed, then stashed it [70:18].

And the third is, Saqar [74:26] It neither lets remain nor spares (anyone) [74:28] Scorching for the person [74:29] Upon it are nineteen [74:30].

And the fourth is, Al-Hutama [104:4], and from it is the Revenge. It throws out sparks like towers [77:32] As if it was a string of yellow camels [77:33]. One who comes to it would be pounded like the kohl (powder), but the soul will not be dying. Every time they become like the kohl (powder), they would be returned (to their former state, and the process repeated).

وَ الْخَامِسَةُ الْمَاوِيَةُ فِيهَا مَالِكٌ، يَدْعُونَ يَا مَالِكُ أَغِثْنَا فَإِذَا أَغَاثَهُمْ جَعَلَ لَهُمْ آنِيَةً مِنْ صُفْرٍ مِنْ نَارٍ فِيهَا صَدِيدُ مَا يَسِيلُ مِنْ جُلُودِهِمْ كَأَنَّهُ مُهْلٌ، فَإِذَا رَفَعُوهُ لِيَشْرَبُوا مِنْهُ تَسَاقَطَتْ لَخَمُ وُجُوهِهِمْ مِنْ شِدَّةِ حَرِّهَا، وَ هُوَ قَوْلُ اللَّهِ «وَ إِنْ يَسْتَغِيثُوا يُعاتُوا بِمَاءٍ كُلُودِهِمْ كَأَنَّهُ مُهُلِّ، فَإِذَا رَفَعُوهُ لِيَشْرَبُوا مِنْهُ تَسَاقَطَتْ لَخَمُ وُجُوهِهِمْ مِنْ شِدَّةِ حَرِّهَا، وَ هُوَ قَوْلُ اللَّهِ «وَ إِنْ يَسْتَغِيثُوا يُعاتُوا بِمَاءِكَ كَالُمُهْلِ يَشُوي الْوُجُوهَ بِمُّسَ الشَّرابُ وَ سَاءَتْ مُرْتَفَقاً» وَ مَنْ هَوَى فِيهَا هَوَى سَبْعِينَ عَاماً فِي النَّارِ، كُلَّمَا احْتَرَقَ جِلْدُهُ بُدِّلُ عَيْرَهُ جِلْداً غَيْرَهُ

And the fifth is Al-Haawiya, wherein is Malik (keeper of Hell). They would be calling out, O Malik! Relieve us'. So when he relieves them, he would make for them a utensil of brass from fire wherein would be puss what would flow from their skins as if it is a respite. So when they raise it to drink from it, their flesh would fall off their faces from the intensity of its heat, and these are the Words of Allah And if they cry out for relief, they would be relieved by water like molten copper grilling their faces. Evil is the drink and worse is the dwelling [18:29]. One who collapses in it would collapse for seventy years in the Fire. Every time his skin incinerates, it would be replaced with another skin.

وَ السَّادِسَةُ هِيَ السَّعِيرُ فِيهَا ثَلَثُمِائَةِ سُرَادِقٍ مِنْ نَارٍ، فِي كُلِّ سُرَادِقٍ ثَلَثُمِائَةِ قَصْرٍ مِنْ نَارٍ، فِي كُلِّ سُرَادِقٍ ثَلَثُمِائَةِ قَصْرٍ مِنْ نَارٍ، فِي كُلِّ مَنَادٍ، وَ عَقَارِبُ مِنْ نَارٍ، وَ جَوَامِعُ مِنْ نَارٍ، وَ سَلَاسِلُ كُلِّ بَيْتٍ ثَلَثُمِائَةِ لَوْنٍ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ مِنْ غَيْرِ عَذَابِ النَّارِ، فِيهَا حَيَّاتٌ مِنْ نَارٍ، وَ عَقَارِبُ مِنْ نَارٍ، وَ جَوَامِعُ مِنْ نَارٍ، وَ سَلَاسِلُ وَ أَغْلَالًا وَ سَعِيراً»

And the sixth, it is Al Saeer wherein are three hundred canopies of Fire. In every canopy are three hundred castles of Fire. In every castle are three hundred houses of Fire, In every house are three hundred varieties of the Punishment from other than the Punishment of the Fire. Therein are serpents of Fire, and scorpions of Fire, and gatherings of Fire, and chains of Fire, and shackles of Fire, and it is which Allah saying: Surely We have Prepared for the Kafirs, chains and shackles and Saeer [76:4].

وَ السَّابِعَةُ جَهَنَّمُ وَ فِيهَا الْفَلَقُ، وَ هُوَ جُبُّ فِي جَهَنَّمَ إِذَا فُتِحَ أَسْعَرَ النَّارَ سِعْراً، وَ هُوَ أَشَدُّ النَّارِ عَذَاباً، وَ أَمَّا صَعُودٌ فَجَبَلٌ مِنْ صُفْرٍ مِنْ نَارٍ وَسَطَ جَهَنَّمَ، وَ أَمَّا أَثَاماً فَهُوَ وَادٍ مِنْ صُفْرٍ مُذَابٍ يُجْرَى حَوْلَ الجُبَلِ، فَهُوَ أَشَدُّ النَّارِ عَذَاباً.

And the seventh is Jahannum (Hell), and therein is *AI-Falaq [113:1]*, and it is a pit in Hell. Whenever it is opened, the Fire gets inflamed with a blaze, and it is the most severe of the Fires as Punishment. And as for Saoud, so it is a mountain of brass from Fire in the middle of Hell. And as for Asama, so it is a valley of molten brass flowing around the mountains, and it is the most severe of the Fires as Punishment". <sup>10</sup>

ابن بابويه: عن أبيه، قال: حدثنا محمد بن أبي القاسم، عن محمد بن علي الكوفي، عن عثمان ابن عيسى، عن معاوية بن وهب، قال: كنا عند أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) فقرأ رجل: قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَق فقال الرجل: و ما الفلق؟

Ibn Babuwayh, from his father, from Muhammad Bin Abu Al-Qasim, from Muhammad Bin Ali Al-Kufy, from Usman Ibn Isa, from Muawiya Bin Wahab who said.

H 60 تفسير نور الثقلين، ج3، ص: 17 <sup>10</sup>

'We were in the presence of Abu Abdullah when a man recited: **Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of Al-Falaq [113:1]**, and the man asked, 'And what is Al-Falaq?'

قال: «صدع في النار فيه سبعون ألف دار، في كل دار سبعون ألف بيت، في كل بيت سبعون ألف أسود، في حوف كل أسود سبعون ألف جرة سم، لا بد لأهل النار أن يمروا عليها».

He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'A chasm in the Fire in which are seventy thousand dwellings. In each of the dwellings are seventy thousand rooms. In each room are seventy thousand huge serpents (Asoud). In the belly of each serpent are seventy thousand poison sacs. It is inevitable for the inhabitants of the Fire but to pass through them'. <sup>11</sup>

في كتاب ثواب الاعمال باسناده إلى حنان بن سدير قال: حدثنى رجل من أصحاب أبى عبد الله عليه السلام قال. سمعته يقول: أن أشد الناس عذابا يوم القيامة سبعة نفر: أولهم ابن آدم الذى قتل اخاه، ونمرود الذى حاج ابراهيم عليه السلام في ربه واثنان من بنى اسرائيل هودا قومهما ونصراهما، وفرعون الذى قال: انا ربكم الاعلى، واثنان من هذه الامة احدهما شرهما في تابوت من قوارير تحت الفلق في بحار من نار.

In the book Sawaab UI AmaAl-by its chain going up to Hanaan Bin Sadeer who said that it was narrated to him from,

A companion of Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup> said that he heard him<sup>asws</sup> say: 'Seven of the people will be in the harshest Punishment on the Day of Judgement. The first of them will be the son of Adam<sup>as</sup> who killed his brother, and Nimrod<sup>la</sup> who disputed with Ibrahim<sup>as</sup> about his<sup>as</sup> Lord<sup>azwj</sup>, and two from the Children of Israel who made the Jews to be Jews and the Christians to be Christians, and Pharaoh<sup>la</sup> who said, 'I<sup>la</sup> am your Highest Lord', and two from this community, (Abu Bakr and Umar) one of them being more evil than the other, who will be in a coffin made of glass, under *Al-Falaq [113:1]*, in a sea of fire'.<sup>12</sup>

و عنه: حدثنا أبي، قال: حدثنا سعد بن عبد الله، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب، قال: حدثني الحكم بن مسكين الثقفي، عن عبد الرحمن بن سنان، عن جعيد همدان، قال: قال أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام): «إن في التابوت الأسفل ستة من الأولين و ستة من الآخرين،

And from him (Al Sadouq) – 'My father narrated to us, from Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Muhammad Bin Al Husayn Bin Abu Al Khattab, from Al Hakam Bin Miskeen Al Saqafy, from Abdul Rahman Bin Sinan, from Jaeed Hamdan who said,

'Amir Al-Momineen<sup>asws</sup> said: 'In the lowest coffin, there would be six from the former ones and six from the latter ones.

فأما الستة من الأولين: فابن آدم قاتل أخيه، و فرعون الفراعنة، و السامري، و الدجال كتابه في الأولين و يخرج في الآخرين، و هامان، و قارون.

<sup>(</sup>معاني الأخبار: 227/ 1.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 113 – H 22

So, as for the six from the former ones – The son of Adamas, killer of hisla brotheras, and Pharaohla of the Pharaohs, and Al Samirila, and Al Dajjalla, hela being written among the former ones and hela would be coming out among the latter ones, and Hamanla, and Qarounla.

And the six from the latter ones - So it is No'sal (Usman), and Muawiya, and Amro Bin Al-Aas, and Abu Musa Al-Ashary'. And the narrator forgot the two'. 13

#### **VERSES 2 & 3**

مِنْ شُرِّ مَا خَلَقَ {2}

From evil of what He Created [113:2]

And from evil of darkness when it spreads [113:3]

Al-Shaybani, in Nahj Al-Balagah,

'From Ali<sup>asws</sup>, he<sup>asws</sup> said: And from evil of darkness when it spreads [113:3], it is the night (in the pit) when it departs'. 14

#### **VERSE 4**

### And from evil of the blowers into the knots [113:4]

فضل بن يسار قال: سمعت أبا جعفر (ع) يقول: إن رسول الله (ص) اشتكي شكوى شديدة، ووجع وجعا شديدا، فأتاه جبرائيل وميكائيل (ع)، فقعد جبرائيل (ع) عند رأسه، وميكائيل عند رجليه، فعوذه جبرائيل بقل أعوذ برب الفلق، وعوذه ميكائيل بقل أعوذ برب الناس.

الخصال: 485/ 59. <sup>13</sup> (نهج البيان 3: 330 «مخطوط)

Al-Fadhl Bin Yasar said:

'I heard Abu Ja'far<sup>asws</sup> saying: 'Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> complained strongly about extreme soreness and pain. Jibraeel<sup>as</sup> and Mikaeel<sup>as</sup> came to him<sup>saww</sup>. Jibraeel<sup>as</sup> sat near his<sup>saww</sup> head, and Mikaeel<sup>as</sup> near his<sup>saww</sup> feet. So Jibraeel<sup>as</sup> sought Refuge by saying: **Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of Al-Falaq [113:1]** (Surah Al-Falaq), and Mikaeel<sup>as</sup> sought Refuge by saying: **Say: 'I seek Refuge with Lord of the people [114:1]** (Surah Al Naas). <sup>15</sup>

فِي تَفْسِيرِ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَدَّنَنِي أَبِي عَنْ بَكْرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ قَالَ: كَانَ سَبَبُ نُزُولِ الْمُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ أَنَّهُ وُعِكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ فَنَزَلَ عَلَيْهِ جَبْرُئِيلُ كِمَاتَيْنِ السُّورَتَيْنِ فَعَوَّذَهُ كِيمَا.

In Tafseer of Ali Bin Ibrahim – 'It is narrated to me from Bakrr Bin Muhammad,

'From Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup> having said: 'The reason for the Revelation of '*Al-Mawuzatayn*' was that Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> was feverish, so Jibraeel<sup>as</sup> descended unto him with these two Surahs (Al-Falaq & Al Naas), and sought Refuge for him<sup>saww</sup> with these two". <sup>16</sup>

قال أبو الخير [ مقداد بن علي ] حدثنا أبو القاسم عبد الرحمان بن محمد بن عبد الرحمان العلوي الحسني قال: حدثنا فرات بن إبراهيم الكوفي قال: حدثنا محمد بن عبد الله بن عمرو [ ب: عمر ] الخراز (الخزاز) قال: حدثنا إبراهيم - يعني ابن محمد بن ميمون - عن عيسى يعني ابن محمد عن [ أبيه عن ] جده: عن أمير المؤمنين علي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام قال: سحر لبيد بن أعصم اليهودي وأم عبد الله اليهودية رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم في عقد من قز أحمر وأخضر وأصفر فعقدوه له في احدى عشر عقدة ثم جعلوه في جف من طلع - قال: يعني قشور اللوز [ ر: الكف ! ] - ثم أدخلوه في بئر بواد [ أ: وادى ] في المدينة [ أ: بالمدينة ] في مراقي البئر تحت راعوفة - يعني الحجر الخارج -

Abu Al-Khair (Miqdad Bin Ali) said: 'Narrated to me Al-Qasim Abdul Rahmaan Bin Muhammad Bin Abdul Rahmaan Al-Aluwy Al-Hasani who said that it was narrated to him from Furat Bin Ibrahim Al-Kufi who said that it was narrated to him from Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Amro Al-Kharaz who said it was narrated to him from Ibrahim, meaning Ibn Muhammad Bin Maymoun, from Isa, meaning Ibn Muhammad, from his forefather,

from Amir-al-Momineen Ali<sup>asws</sup> Bin Abu Talib<sup>asws</sup>: 'Labeed Bin Aasim the Jew and Umm Abdullah the Jewess cast a spell on Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> by tying eleven knots in a red, green and yellow string, enclosed in a container of almond skins, and took it to a well in the desert outside Medina and covered it with a stone at the bottom of the well.

فأقام النبي صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم ثلاثا لا يأكل ولا يشرب ولا يسمع ولا يبصر ولا يأتي النساء!! فنزل عليه جبرئيل عليه السلام ونزل معه بالمعوذتين [ن: بالمعوذات] فقال له: يا محمد ما شأنك؟ قال: ما أدري أنا بالحال الذي ترى! فقال: إن [ر: قال: فان] أم عبد الله ولبيد بن أعصم سحراك، وأخبره بالسحر [و] حيث هو.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Al Majma Ul Bayan – Sheykh Tabarsy

H 12 - تفسير نور الثّقلين، ج5، صُ: 717

For three days the Prophet<sup>saww</sup> would not eat or drink or hear or see or go to his<sup>saww</sup> wives. Then Jibraeel<sup>as</sup> descended unto him<sup>saww</sup> and Revealed with it the '*Mawuzatayn*'. He<sup>as</sup> said: 'Umm Abdullah and Labeed Bin Aasim have cast a spell on you<sup>saww'</sup>, and informed him<sup>saww</sup> on how it had been done.

Then Jibraeel<sup>as</sup> recited: 'In the Name of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> the Beneficent, the Merciful. **Say: 'I** seek Refuge with Lord of Al-Falaq [113:1] (Surah Al-Falaq).

So Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> said that, and a knot opened up. Then he did not cease reciting the Verses, and (every time) the Prophet<sup>saww</sup> recited, a knot opened up until he<sup>saww</sup> had recited eleven Verses (times), and eleven knots opened up.

And the Prophet<sup>saww</sup> sat up, and Amir Al Momineen entered, so he<sup>saww</sup> informed him<sup>asws</sup> of what news Jibraeel<sup>as</sup> had come with, and said to him<sup>asws</sup>: 'Go, and come to me<sup>saww</sup> with the sorcery'.

So Ali<sup>asws</sup> went out and came with what Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> had instructed with. Then he<sup>saww</sup> broke it, and spat on it, and sent for Labeed Bin Aasim and Umm Abdullah the Jewess. He<sup>saww</sup> said: 'What called you to what you did?'

Then Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> supplicated against Labeed and said: 'May Allah<sup>azwj</sup> not Exit you from the world safely'.

He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'And he used to be affluent, with a lot of wealth. Then a boy passed by him wearing a ring in his ear valued at a Dinar. So it lured him, and he cut the ear of the boy for it, so the boy grabbed him and cut his hand, and he died on the spot".<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Tafseer Al Furaat – H 774

## Note of Al-Tabarsy –

ثم قال الطبرسي: و هذا لا يجوز لأن من وصف بأنه مسحور، فكأنه قد خبل عقله، و قد أبي الله سبحانه ذلك في قوله: وَ قالَ الظَّالِمُونَ إِنْ تَتَّبِعُونَ إِلَّا رَجُلًا مَسْحُوراً انْظُرْ كَيْفَ ضَرَبُوا لَكَ الْأَمْثالَ فَضَلُّوا،

Then Al-Tabarsy said - 'And this is not allowed, because one described to be under a spell, so it is as if his intellect has been deranged, and Allah azwi has Refused that in His azwi Words: And the unjust ones say, 'You are only following a man bewitched!' [25:8] Look how they are striking the examples for you. They have strayed [25:9].

و لكن يمكن أن يكون اليهودي أو بناته على ما روي، اجتهدوا في ذلك فلم يقدروا عليه، و أطلع الله نبيه (صلى الله عليه و آله) على ما فعلوه من التمويه حتى استخرج،

But, it is possible that the Jew or his daughter were upon what is reported. They strived regarding that, by they were not able upon him saww, and Allah Notified His Prophet what they had done from the camouflaging until it was taken out.

و كان ذلك دلالة على صدقه (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و كيف يجوز أن يكون المرض من فعلهم! و لو قدروا على ذلك. لقتلوه و قتلوا كثيرا من المؤمنين مع شدة عداوتهم له.

And that was evidence upon his saww truthfulness. And how can it be allowed that the illness would happen to be from their deeds? And if they had been able upon (doing) that, they would have killed him saww and killed a lot from the Momineen with the intensity of their enmity against him saww, 18

#### VERSE 5

وَمِنْ شُرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ {5}

## And from evil of an envier when he envies [113:5]

في كتاب معاني الاخبار أبي (ره) قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد بن ادريس عن محمد بن أحمد عن يعقوب بن يزيد عن ابن أبي عمير رفعه في قول الله عزوجل: من شر حاسد إذا حسد قال: اما رأيته إذا فتح عينيه وهو ينظر اليك هو ذاك.

In the book Maani Al-Akhbar, narrated from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Idrees, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Ibn Abi Umeyr with an unbroken chain,

مجمع البيان 10: 865. <sup>18</sup>

'From Rasool-Allah regarding the Words of the Almighty: And from evil of an envier when he envies [113:5], he asws said; 'But you will see him open his eyes and he is looking at you, that is what it is'. 19

في كتاب الخصال عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: قال لقمان لابنه: يا بني لكل شئ علامة تعرف بها ويشهد عليها إلى قوله: وللحاسد ثلاث علامات يغتاب إذا غاب ويتملق إذا شهد ويشمت بالمصيبة.

In the book Al-Khisaal from

Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup> said: 'Luqman<sup>as</sup> said to his<sup>as</sup> son: 'O my son! Everything can be recognised by its sign seen from it, and testifies to his words. And the signs of the envious are three. He will backbite in your absence, and avoid meeting you when he sees you, and gloat over your afflictions'.20

و عنه: عن محمد بن يحيي، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن محمد بن خالد و الحسين بن سعيد، عن النضر بن سويد، عن القاسم بن سليمان، عن جراح المدائني، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «إن الحسد يأكل الإيمان كما تأكل النار الحطب».

And from Muhammad Bin Yahya,, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Muhammad Bin Khalid and Al-Husayn Bin Sa'eed from Al-Nazar Bin Suweyd, from Al-Qasim Bin Suleyman, from Jaraah Al-Mad'ini,

'From Abu Abdullah asws, having said: 'Surely the envy consumes the Eman like the fire consumes firewood'.21

عن أبي بصير قال: أبو عبد الله عليه السلام: ان أول كفر كفر بالله حيث خلق الله آدم كفر ابليس حيث رد على الله أمره، وأول الحسد حيث حسد ابن آدم أخاه، و أول الحرص حرص آدم، لهي عن الشجرة فأكل منها فأخرجه حرصه من الجنة

From Abu Baseer

'Abu Abdullah asws said: 'Surely the first Kufr was the Kufr in Allah when Allah azwj when Allah azwj Created Adamas, Iblees committed Kufr by rejecting the Command of Allahazwi, and the first envy was when the son of Adamas envied his brother, and the first greed was the greed of Adamas, having been prevented from the tree, ate from it. Hisas greed had him exited from the Garden'.22

عن عبد الرحمن بن كثير عن ابي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: ان الله تبارك وتعالى عرض على آدم في الميثاق ذريته. فمر به النبي صلى الله عليه وآله وهو متكي، على على عليه السلام وفاطمة صلوات الله عليهما تتلوهما والحسن والحسين (ع) يتلوان فاطمة، فقال الله: يا آدم اياك ان تنظر إليهم بحسد اهبطك من جواري،

From Abdul Rahman Bin Katheer,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah asws having said: 'Allah Blessed and High Presented upon Adamas hisas offspring during the Covenant. Then heas passed by

(الكافي 2: 231/ 2.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Tafseer Noor All Sagalavn – CH 113 – H 28

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 113 – H 33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> Tafseer Al Ayyashi – H 17

the Prophet<sup>saww</sup>, and he<sup>saww</sup> was leaning upon Ali<sup>asws</sup>, and (Syeda) Fatima<sup>asws</sup> was following them<sup>asws</sup>, and Al-Hassan<sup>asws</sup> and Al-Husayn<sup>asws</sup> were following (Syeda) Fatima<sup>asws</sup>. So Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Said: "O Adam<sup>as</sup>! Beware of looking at them<sup>asws</sup> with envy, I<sup>azwj</sup> will Cast you<sup>as</sup> down from My<sup>azwj</sup> Vicinity".

فلما اسكنه الله الجنة مثل له النبي وعلى وفاطمة والحسن والحسين صلوات الله عليهم، فنظر إليهم بحسد ثم عرضت عليه الولاية فانكرها فرمته الجنة بأوراقها،

So when Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Settled Adam<sup>as</sup> in the Paradise, He<sup>azwj</sup> Created for him<sup>as</sup> a likenesses of the Prophet<sup>saww</sup> and Ali<sup>asws</sup> and (Syeda) Fatima<sup>asws</sup> and Al-Hassan<sup>asws</sup> and Al-Husayn<sup>asws</sup>. He <sup>as</sup> looked at them<sup>asws</sup> with envy, when Presented with their<sup>asws</sup> Wilayah, he<sup>as</sup> denied it. So the covering of the leaves of the Garden fell-off from him<sup>as</sup>.

فلما تاب إلى الله من حسده وأقر بالولاية و دعا بحق الخمسة محمد وعلى وفاطمة والحسن والحسين (ع) غفر الله له، وذلك قوله " فتلقى آدم من ربه كلمات " الآية.

So when he<sup>as</sup> repented to Allah<sup>azwj</sup> from his<sup>asws</sup> envy and he<sup>as</sup> acknowledge their<sup>asws</sup> Wilayah and supplicated by the sake of the five – Muhammad<sup>saww</sup> and Ali<sup>asws</sup> and (Syeda) Fatima<sup>asws</sup> and Al-Hassan<sup>asws</sup> and Al-Husayn<sup>asws</sup>, Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Forgave him<sup>as</sup>, and that is in His<sup>azwj</sup> Words *Then Adam received (certain) Words from his Lord* [2:37] – The Verse'.<sup>23</sup>

و عنه: عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن محمد بن خالد، عن ابن محبوب، عن داود الرقي قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) يقول: «اتقوا الله و لا يحسد بعضكم بعضا، إن عيسى بن مريم كان من شرائعه السيح في البلاد، فخرج في بعض سيحه و معه رجل من أصحابه قصير، وكان كثير اللزوم لعيسى (عليه السلام)،

And from him, from a number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Khalid, from Ibn Mahboub Dawood Al-Raqy who said:

'I heard Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup> saying: 'Fear Allah<sup>azwj</sup> and do not envy each other. Isa Bin Maryam<sup>as</sup> used to perform certain rituals in the country. So he<sup>as</sup> went out for one of his<sup>as</sup> rituals, and with him<sup>as</sup> was a man from his<sup>as</sup> companions called Quseyr, and used to have many needs from Isa<sup>as</sup>.

فلما انتهى عيسى إلى البحر قال: باسم الله، بصحة يقين منه، فمشى على ظهر الماء، فقال الرجل القصير حين نظر إلى عيسى (عليه السلام)، فدخله العجب (عليه السلام) جازه، قال: بسم الله، بصحة يقين منه، فمشى على ظهر الماء و لحق بعيسى (عليه السلام)، فدخله العجب بنفسه، فقال: هذا عيسى روح الله يمشي على الماء، و أنا أمشي على الماء، فما فضله علي؟! قال: فرمس في الماء، فاستغاث بعيسى بن مريم (عليه السلام)، فتناوله من الماء فأخرجه، ثم قال له: ما قلت، يا قصير؟ قال: قلت: هذا روح الله يمشي على الماء، و أنا أمشي على الماء! فدخلني من ذلك عجب.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Tafseer Al Ayyashi – H 27

So when Isaas ended up at the sea shore, heas said: 'In the Name of Allahazwi,' with certainty, and walked upon the back of the water. When Quseyr looked at Isaas, he also said, 'In the Name of Allahazwi,' with certainty, and walked upon the back of the water and met up with Isaas. He was astounded with himself and thought, 'This is Isa<sup>as</sup>, the Spirit of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> walking upon the water, and I am walking upon the water, so what is his as preference over me?' He asws said: 'He fell into the water. He cried out to Isa Bin Maryamas for help. So heas grabbed him and took him out of the water, then said to him: 'What did you say, O Quseyr?' He said, 'I said, This is the Spirit of Allahazwi walking upon the water, and I am walking upon the water. So I was astounded at that'.

فقال له عيسى: لقد وضعت نفسك في غير الموضع الذي وضعك الله فيه، فمقتك الله على ما قلت، فتب إلى الله عز و جل مما قلت. قال: فتاب الرجل و عاد إلى مرتبته التي وضعه الله فيها، فاتقوا الله، و لا يحسد بعضكم بعضا».

So Isaas said to him: 'You had placed yourself in a place other than what Allahazwi has Placed you in, so Allah Detested what you said. So repent to Allah Mighty and Majestic for what you said'. He asws said: 'The man repented and returned to the status in which Allahazwi had Placed him in. So fear Allahazwi, and do not envy each other'.24

و عنه: عن على بن إبراهيم، عن أبيه، عن النوفلي، عن السكوني، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): كاد الفقر أن يكون كفرا، و كاد الحسد أن يغلب القدر».

And from him, from Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Al-Nowfaly, from Al-Sakuny,

from Abu Abdullah asws having said: 'The Messenger asw of Allah said: 'The poverty almost takes you to Kufr, and the envy almost overcomes the Ordained'. 25

و عنه: عن على بن إبراهيم، عن أبيه، عن القاسم بن محمد، عن المنقري، عن الفضيل بن عياض، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «إن المؤمن يغبط و لا يحسد، و المنافق يحسد و لا يغبط».

And from him, from Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Al-Qasim Bin Muhammad, from Al-Mungary, from Al-Fazeyl Bin Ayaaz:

Abu Abdullahasws having said: 'The Momin is envied but does not envy, and the hypocrite envies but is not envied'.<sup>26</sup>

حدثنا احمد بن محمد عن الحسين بن سعيد عن محمد بن الفضيل عن ابي جعفر عليه السلام في قول الله تعالى ام يحسدون الناس على ما اتبهم الله من فضله قال نحن المحسودون.

Narrated to us Ahmad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Muhammad Bin Al-Fazeyl has reported the following:

 $<sup>^{24}</sup>$  (الكافي 2: 231/ 3) (الكافي 2: 232/ 4)  $^{25}$  (الكافي 2: 232/ 7)

Abu Ja'far<sup>asws</sup> regarding the Words of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> the Exalted: 'Or are they envying the people upon what Allah has Given them from His Grace? [4:54], said: 'We<sup>asws</sup> are the (most) envied ones.'<sup>27</sup>

عن زيد بن على عن على عليه السلام قال: شكوت إلى رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله حسد من يحسدني فقال: يا على أما ترضى ان اول اربعة يدخلون الجنة أنا وأنت وذرارينا خلف ظهورنا وشيعتنا عن ايماننا وشمائلنا.

From Zayd Bin Ali,

(It has been narrated) from Ali<sup>asws</sup> who<sup>asws</sup> said: 'I<sup>asws</sup> complained to Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> about the envy of the envious. He<sup>saww</sup> said: 'O Ali<sup>asws</sup>! Are you not pleased that the first four who will enter the Paradise would be myself<sup>saww</sup> and you<sup>asws</sup> and our<sup>asws</sup> Progeny<sup>asws</sup> would be behind our backs and our<sup>asws</sup> Shias would be on our<sup>asws</sup> right and on our<sup>asws</sup> left?'<sup>28</sup>

و عنه، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسن بن أحمد بن الوليد، قال: حدثنا محمد بن الحسن الصفار، عن العباس بن معروف، عن سعدان بن مسلم، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، أنه سئل عن الحسد؟ فقال: «لحم و دم يدور في الناس، حتى إذا انتهى إلينا يبس، و هو الشيطان».

And from him (Al Sadouq) who said, 'It was narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Al Hassan Bin Ahmad bin Al Waleed, from Muhammad Bin Al Hassan Al Saffar, from Al Abbas Bin Marouf, from Sa'dan Bin Muslim, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup> having been asked about the envy, so he<sup>asws</sup> said: 'Flesh and blood circling among the people, until when it ends up to us<sup>asws</sup> it dries up (despairs), and he is the Satan<sup>la</sup>.'.<sup>29</sup>

معانى الأخبار: 244/ 1. <sup>29</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Basaair Al Darajaat – P 1 Ch 17 H 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 113 – H 39