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CHAPTER 33

AL-AHZAAB

(73 VERSES)

VERSES 23 - 42

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

VERSES 23 & 24

مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَىٰ نَحْبَهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ عَلَيْهِ أَفَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَىٰ نَحْبَهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ عَلَيْهِ أَوْمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ أَوْمَا بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا {23}

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]

لِيَجْزِيَ اللَّهُ الصَّادِقِينَ بِصِدْقِهِمْ وَيُعَذِّبَ الْمُنَافِقِينَ إِنْ شَاءَ أَوْ يَتُوبَ عَلَيْهِمْ أَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا {24}

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 companions

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا عبد العزيز بن يحيى، عن محمد بن زكريا، عن أحمد بن محمد ابن يزيد، عن سهل بن عامر البحلي، 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 رِحالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضي نَحْبَهُ حمزة، و جعفر، و عبيدة وَ مِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ وَ مَا بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا. فأنا المنتظر، و مَا بدلت تبديلا».

So Allahazwi 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] - Hamzaasws, and Ja'farasws, and Ubeyda, and from them is one who awaits, and they did not change with any alteration [33:23]. I asws am the awaiter, and did not change with any alteration'.

وعنه، قال: حدثني على بن عبد الله بن أسد، عن إبراهيم بن محمد الثقفي، عن يحيي 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 Naiafi) 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 having said: 'And Allahazwi Covenanted with Ali Bin Abu Talibasws, and Hamza Bin Abdul Muttalibasws, and Ja'far Bin Abu Talibasws that they shall never flee from an army, ever!

فتموا كلهم، فأنزل الله عز و جل: مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضي خُبْهُ حمزة استشهد يوم أحد، و جعفر استشهد يوم مؤتة وَ مِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ يعني على 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 Bin Abu Talibasws, and they did not change with any alteration [33:23] - meaning that which they had made a pact with Allahazwi upon".2

Please see Hadeeth in appendix

تأويل الآيات 2: 449/ 8 1

تأويل الآبات 2: 9/449 و 2

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 رَجالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضى خُبُهُ وَ مِنْهُمْ 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 لِأَكْثَرِهِمْ مِنْ عَهْدٍ وَ إِنْ وَجَدْنا أَكْثَرَهُمْ لَفاسِقِينَ».

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 يَحْبَى عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِنَانٍ عَنْ نُصَيْرٍ أَبِي الْحَكَمِ الْخَثْعَمِيِّ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ الْمُؤْمِنُ مُؤْمِنَانِ فَمُؤْمِنٌ صَدَقَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ وَ وَفَى بِشَرْطِهِ وَ ذَلِكَ قَوْلُ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ رِجالٌ صَدَقُوا ما عاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَذَلِكَ الَّذِي لَا تُصِيبُهُ أَهْوَالُ الدُّنْيَا وَ لَا أَهْوَالُ الْآخِرَةِ وَ ذَلِكَ مِمَّنْ 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 one would interceded and would (be in no need) to be interceded for.

وَ مُؤْمِنٌ كَخَامَةِ الزَّرْعِ تَعْوَجُ أَحْيَاناً وَ تَقُومُ أَحْيَاناً فَذَلِكَ مِمَّنْ تُصِيبُهُ أَهْوَالُ الدُّنْيَا وَ أَهْوَالُ الاَّنْيَا وَ أَهْوَالُ الاَّزْعِ وَ ذَلِكَ مِمَّنْ يُشْفَعُ لَهُ وَ لَا يَشْفَعُ.

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

.

⁽Extract) الكافي 8: 34/ 6.

hit by the 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 اللَّهِ بْنِ مَيْمُونٍ الْقَدَّاحِ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ وَاللهِ اللهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) يَا عَلِيُّ مَنْ أَحَبَّكَ ثُمَّ مَاتَ فَقَدْ قَضَى خَبْهُ وَ مَنْ أَحَبَّكَ وَ لَمْ يَمُتْ فَهُوَ يَنْتَظِرُ وَ مَا طَلَعَتْ شَمْسٌ وَ لَا غَرَبَتْ إِلَّا طَلَعَتْ عَلَيْهِ بِرِزْقٍ وَ إِيمَانٍ وَ فِي نُسْخَةٍ نُورٍ.

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 as we 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 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 فيحيبه: وعليك السلام ونحن خلفك ويقرأ (فمنهم من قضى نحبه ومنهم من ينتظر).

In the book Al-Manaqib 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

⁶ Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 33 H 56

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

الكافي 8: 306/ 475. ⁵

⁷ Tafseer Noor Al Sagalayn – CH 33 H 57

VERSE 25

وَرَدَّ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِغَيْظِهِمْ لَمْ يَنَالُوا خَيْرًا ۚ وَكَفَى اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْقِتَالَ ۚ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ قَوِيًّا عَزِيزًا {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 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, 9}

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 بعلى».

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].

تأويل الآيات 2: 450/ 10 ⁸

مجمع البيان 8: 550.⁹

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:

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 ودكان فارس قريش المشهور، وكان يعد بألف فارس، وكان قد شهد بدرا، و لم يشهد أحدا، فلماكان يوم الخندق خرج معلما ليرى الناس مقامه، فلما رأى الخندق، والم 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'.

فنادى 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: ' l^{asws} , O Rasool-Allah saww!' He saww said to him saws: 'It is Amro. Be seated'.

فنادى ثالثة، فلم يجبه أحد. فقام على (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 AlFiqar, and turbaned him^{asws} with his^{saww} own turban,

and fastened around his as head with nine circuits, and he saw said to him saw; '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».

So 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 علي (عليه السلام): «و لكني - و الله - لا أكره أن أهرق دمك».

So 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 اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْقِتالَ بعلى (عليه السلام).

He (the narrator) said, 'And when Amro was killed, and the confederates abandoned (the war), Allah^{azwj} 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].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): «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 حبرئيل (عليه السلام)، و معه من الجنة اترجة، فقال: «يا رسول الله، إن الله عز و جل يقرأ عليك السلام، و يقول لك: حي بمذه على 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

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تأويل الآيات 2: 450/ 12 ¹⁰

المناقب (للخوارزمي): 105. 11

VERSES 26 & 27

وَأَنْزَلَ الَّذِينَ ظَاهَرُوهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ مِنْ صَيَاصِيهِمْ وَقَذَفَ فِي قُلُوكِمِمُ الرُّعْبَ فَرِيقًا تَقْتُلُونَ وَتَأْسِرُونَ فَرِيقًا {26}

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 بهم 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 علىا».

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 علي (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.

So 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 علي، لعلهم شتموني؟ إنحم لو قد رأوني لأذلهم الله».

So 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 نخلي لك البلاد و ما فيها، و لا نكتمك شيئا. فقال: «لا، أو تنزلون على حكمى».

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) 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 grieve 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، و كان جميلا و سيما، فلما نظر إليه رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، قال له: «يا كعب، أما نفعتك وصية ابن الحواس؟! الحبر الذكي 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.

So 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 حيى 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 ظاهَرُوهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتابِ مِنْ صَياصِيهِمْ أي من حصونهم وَ قَذَفَ فِي قُلُومِمُ الرُعْبَ إلى قوله: وَ كَانَ اللَّهُ عَلَى خُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيراً.

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]**. ¹²

VERSES 28 & 29

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِأَزْوَاجِكَ إِنْ كُنْتُنَّ تُرِدْنَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتَهَا فَتَعَالَيْنَ أُمَتِّعْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَا وَزِينَتَهَا فَتَعَالَيْنَ أُمَتِّعْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَا وَزِينَتَهَا وَلَا لِأَنْ إِنْ كُنْتُنَ أُسُرِّحْكُنَا وَزِينَتَهَا وَلِينَتَهَا فَتَعَالَيْنَ أُمَتِّعْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّحْكُنَّ وَأُسَرِّعْكُنَا وَزِينَتَهَا وَلَيْنَا أُسُولِ وَلَالِعْنَ أُسُولُونَا وَلَا لَعْنَالَعْنَا أُسُولِهُ وَلَا إِلَيْنَا أُسُولُونَا وَلَا لَعْنَالَعْنَ أُسُولُونَا وَلَا لَعْنَالِكُنَا وَلَا لَعْنَالَعْنَا أُسُولُوا وَلَيْقُ وَأُسُرِعْ وَأُسُولُوا وَلَيْنَ أُسُولُونَا وَلَا لِلللَّهُ لِلْمُ إِلَيْنَا لَا لَعْنَالُونَ أُمْتُعْكُنَ وَأُسُرِعُونَا وَلَا لِللَّهُ وَلَا لِللَّالِقُونَ وَلَا لِلللَّهُ وَلَا لِلللَّهُ وَلَا لِلللَّهُ وَلَا لَا لَعْلَالِكُنْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لِلللَّهُ وَلَا لَا لَعْلَالِكُنْ لَا لَا لَعْلَالِكُونَا لَعْلَالِكُونَ وَلَالِكُونَ وَالْمُلْلِكُونَا لَاللَّهُ وَلَا لَا لَا لَعْلَالِكُونَا لَا لَا لَعْلَالِ لَا لَا لَعْلَالِكُونَ لَلْكُونَا لَعْلَالِكُونَا لَاللَّهُ لِلْلِكُونَا لَا لَعْلَالِكُونَا لَلْمُلْلِكُونُ لِللللْعُلِيلِكُونَا لَعْلِيلًا لِللللْعُلِيلِ لَلْمُ لِلْعُلْلِكُونَا لَلْمُلْلِكُونَا لَعْلَالِكُونَا لِللَّهُ لَلْمُ لَلْمُعْلِكُونَا لَعْلَالِلْمُ لِلْمُلْلِكُونَا لَلْمُلْلِكُونَا لَلْمُلْلِكُونَا لَلْمُلْلِكُونَا لَلْمُلْلِكُونَا لَلْمُلْلِكُونَا لَلْمُلْلِكُونَا لَ

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]

حُمِّيْدٌ عَنِ ابْنِ سَمَاعَةَ عَنِ ابْنِ رِبَاطٍ عَنْ عِيصِ بْنِ الْقَاسِمِ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ سَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ رَجُلٍ خَيَّرَ امْرَأَتَهُ فَاحْتَارَتْ نَفْسَهَا بَانَتْ مِنْهُ

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'.

قَالَ لَا إِنَّمَا هَذَا شَيْءٌ كَانَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) خَاصَّةً أُمِرَ بِذَلِكَ فَفَعَلَ وَ لَوِ اخْتَرْنَ أَنْفُسَهُنَّ لَطَلَّقَهُنَّ وَ هُوَ قَوْلُ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ قُلْ لِأَزْواجِكَ إِنْ كُنْتُنَّ تُرِدْنَ الحُياةَ الدُّنيا وَ زِينَتَها فَتَعالَيْنَ أُمَتِّعْكُنَّ وَ أُسَرِّحْكُنَّ سَراحاً جَمِيلًا .

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*

_____ (Extract) تفسير القمي 2: 189

world and its adornments, then come, I shall provide for you and release you with a gracious release [33:28]. 13

وعنه: عن محمد بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن محمد بن إسماعيل، عن محمد بن الفضيل، عن أبي الصباح الكناني، قال: ذكر أبو عبد الله (عليه السلام): «أن زينب قالت لرسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): لا تعدل و أنت رسول الله؟! و قالت حفصة: إن طلقنا وحدنا في قومنا أكفاءنا.

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'.

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 لِأَزْواجِكَ إِنْ كُنْثُنَّ تُرِدْنَ الحُيَاةَ الدُّنيا وَ زِينَتَها فَتَعالَيْنَ أُمَتِّعْكُنَّ إلى 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'.¹⁴

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ فَضَّالٍ عَنِ ابْنِ بُكَيْرٍ عَنْ زُرَارَةً قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا جَعْفَرٍ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ أَنِفَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) مِنْ مَقَالَةٍ قَالَتْهَا بَعْضُ نِسَائِهِ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ آيَةَ التَّحْيِيرِ فَاعْتَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) عِنْ مَقَالَةٍ قَالَتْهَا بَعْضُ نِسَائِهِ فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ آيَةَ التَّحْيِيرِ فَاعْتَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) نِسَاءَهُ تِسْعاً وَ عِشْرِينَ لَيْلَةً فِي مَشْرَبَةِ أُمِّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ثُمَّ دَعَاهُنَّ فَخَيَّرَهُنَّ فَاحْتَرْنَهُ فَلَمْ يَكُ شَيْعاً وَ لَوِ اخْتَرْنَ 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'.

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¹³ Al Kafi – V 7 – The Book of Divorce Ch 60 H 3

الكافي 6: 138/ 2. 14

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

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'.¹⁵

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)'.¹⁶

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: أ يرى محمد أنه لو طلقنا لا نجد الأكفاء من قومنا؟ – قال – فغضب الله عز و حل 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} Rasool^{saww}. ¹⁷

VERSES 30 & 31

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

الكافي 6: 138/ 3. ¹⁷

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¹⁵ Al Kafi – V 7 – The Book of Divorce Ch 61 H 1

الكافي 6: 136/ 1. 16

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 النَّبِيِّ مَنْ يَأْتِ مِنْكُنَّ بِفاحِشَةٍ مُبَيِّنَةٍ يُضاعَفْ لَمَا الْعَذَابُ 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)'.¹⁸

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: «قتال أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام)» يعني أهل الجمل.

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)'.¹⁹

في كتاب الخصال عن على بن أبى 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 زوحها 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

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تفسير القمّي 2: 193. ¹⁸

تأويل الآيات 2: 453/ 13. ¹⁹

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'.²⁰

ثم قال علي بن إبراهيم: و في رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: «أجرها مرتين، و عذابما 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'.²¹

[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'? .²²

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,

'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'.²³

²⁰ Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 33 H 81

⁻ تفسير القمّى 2: 193. ²¹

²² Tafseer Abu Hamza Al Sumali - Hadeeth No. 234

مجمع البيان 8: 556 ²³

VERSES 32 & 33

يَا نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ أَ إِنِ اتَّقَيْتُنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ بِالْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ الَّذِي فِي قَلْبِهِ مَرَضٌ وَقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا {32}

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 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: «يغسل كل نبي وصيه». عبد الله بن مسعود، قال: «يغسل كل نبي وصيه». قلت: فمن وصيك، 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,

'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 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 و كذا 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 الْأُولى 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}".²⁴

The enmity of Ayesha towards Ali 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 (Ali^{asws})'. 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

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كمال الدين و تمام النعمة: 27. 24

of mine 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 sorcery in it!'

قال فاستقبلته راكبا فناولته الكتاب ففض خاتمه ثم قرأه فقال تبلغ إلى منزلنا فتصيب من طعامنا وشرابنا ونكتب حواب كتابك فقال هذا والله مالا يكون

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'.

قال فنشدتك الله هل قالت التمسوا لى رجلا شديدا عداوته لهذا الرجل فاتوها بك فقالت لك ما بلغ من عداوتك لهذا الرجل فقلت كثيرا ما اتمنى على ربى انه واصحابه في وسطى وانى ضربت ضربة بالسيف يسبق السيف الدم قال اللهم نعم

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!'

قال فنشدتك الله اقالت لك اذهب بكتابي هذا فادفعه إليه ظاعنا كان أو مقيما اما انك ان رأيته راكبا بغلة رسول الله متنكبا قوسه معلقا كنانته بقربوس سرجه واصحابه خلفه كأنهم طير صواف فتعطيه كتابه هذا فقال اللهم نعم

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!'

قال فمبلغ انت عنى قال اللهم نعم فانى اتيتك وما في الارض حلق ابغض إلى منك وانا الساعة مافى الارض خلق احب إلى منك فمر بي بما شئت 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 say 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^{asws} except that he^{asws} will cause mischief to us'.²⁵

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'.²⁶

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,

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²⁵ Basaair Al Darajaat – P 5 CH 11 H 4

[.] تُفسير القمّي 2: 193. ²⁶

'Abu Ja'far^{asws} has said: 'The uncleanness (الرجس) – It is the doubt, and we^{asws} do not doubt in our^{asws} Religion, ever'. 27

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: إِنَّا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرُكُمْ تَطْهِيراً»؟

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]*?

فقد طهرنا الله من الفواحش، ما ظهر منها و ما بطن، فنحن على منهاج الحق».

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".²⁸

سليم، قال: سمعت سلمان يقول: قلت: يا رسول الله، إن الله لم يبعث نبيا قبلك إلا وله وصي، فمن وصيك يا نبي الله؟

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}?'

قال: يا سلمان، إنه ما أتاني من الله فيه شيئ. فمكث غير كثير، ثم قال لي: يا سلمان، إنه قد أتاني من الله في الأمر الذي سألتني عنه. إني أشهدك يا سلمان إن علي بن أبي طالب وصيي وأخي ووارثي ووزيري وخليفتي في أهلي وولي كل مؤمن من بعدي، يبرئ ذمتي ويقضى ديني ويقاتل على سنتي.

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.

تأويل الآيات 2: 458/ 22. ²⁸

بصائر الدرجات: 226/ 13. ²⁷

يا سلمان، إن الله اطلع على الأرض اطلاعة فاختارين منهم. ثم اطلع ثانية فاختار منهم عليا أخي، وأمرين فزوجته سيدة نساء أهل الجنة. ثم اطلع ثالثة فاختار فاطمة والأوصياء: ابني حسنا وحسينا وبقيتهم من ولد الحسين.

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.

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 على 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'.²⁹

²⁹ Taweel Al Ayaat Al Zahira – H 22

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" ماعنى 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]**?'

عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ عَنِ الْحُرْثِ عَنْ عَلِيٍّ ع قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ص يَأْتِينَا كُلَّ غَدَاةٍ فَيَقُولُ الصَّلَاةَ رَحِمَكُمُ اللَّهُ الصَّلَاةَ إِنَّا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ 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 *Salat*! *But rather, Allah Intends to Keep the uncleanness away from you, People of the Household, and Purify you (with) a Purification* [33:33].³⁰

قال: نزلت في النبي وأمير المؤمنين والحسن والحسين وفاطمة عليهم السلام وكان علي بن الحسين عليهما السلام إماما ثم حرت 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 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'.³¹

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: إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُدْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّحْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرُكُمْ تَطْهِيراً فقال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): يا على، 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,

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³⁰ Bashaarat Al Mustafa^{saww} Li Shia Al Murtaza^{asws} - P 9 H 26

³¹ Al Illal Al Sharaie – V 1 Ch 156 H 2

'From Al-Husayn^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws}, from Ali^{asws} having said: 'l^{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 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 جعفر موسى ابنه، و بعد موسى علي ابنه، و بعد علي محمد ابنه، و بعد محمد 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 Ja'far^{asws}, his^{asws} son^{asws} Musa^{asws}, and after Musa^{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} Ali^{asws}, and after Ali^{asws}, his^{asws} son^{asws} Al-Hassan^{asws}, and Al-Hujjat^{asws} from the son^{asws} of Al-Husayn^{asws}.

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

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'.³²

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 اللَّهَ وَ أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَ أَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَ أُولِي الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ. فقال: «نزلت في علي 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-Husayn^{asws}'.

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كفاية الأثر: 155 ³²

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

So 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 لهم، و نزلت عليه الزكاة و لم يسم لهم من كل أربعين درهما درهما، حتى كان رسول الله (صلى الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) هو الذي فسر ذلك لهم، 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): أوصيكم بكتاب الله و أهل بيتي، فإني سألت الله عز و جل أن لا يفرق بينهما حتى يوردهما على 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 should be no separation between these two until they both return to me^{saww} at the Fountain, so He^{azwj} Gave me^{saww} that'.

و قال لا تعلموهم فإنهم أعلم منكم.

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

و قال: إنمم 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،

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.

و لكن الله عز و حل أنزل في كتابه تصديقا لنبيه (صلى الله عليه و آله): إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّحْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرُكُمْ تَطْهِيراً

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 Purification [33:33]*.

فكان علي و الحسن و الحسين و فاطمة (عليهم السلام)، فأدخلهم رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) تحت الكساء في بيت أم سلمة، و قال: اللهم إن لكل نبي أهلا و ثقلا، و هؤلاء أهلي و ثقلي، فقالت ام سلمة: ألست من أهلك؟ فقال لها: إنك إلى خير، و لكن هؤلاء أهلي و ثقلي.

So Ali^{asws}, and Al Hassan^{asws}, and Al Husayn^{asws}, and 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'.

فلما قبض رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) كان علي أولى الناس بالناس لكثرة ما بلغ فيه رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و إقامته للناس و أخذه بيده، فلما مضى علي (عليه السلام) لم يستطع علي، و لم يكن ليفعل، أن يدخل محمد بن علي و العباس بن علي و لا واحدا من ولده،

So 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 الرجس كما 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 بها لكبره، فلما توفي لم يستطع أن يدخل ولده، و لم يكن ليفعل ذلك، و الله عز و جل يقول: وَ أُولُوا الْأَرْحامِ بَعْضُهُمْ أَولى بِبَعْضٍ فِي كِتابِ اللَّهِ فيحلها في ولده،

So 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 عني الرجس كما أذهب عنك و عن أبيك.

So 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 أَوْلى بِبَعْضٍ فِي كِتابِ اللَّهِ ثم صارت من بعد الحسين لعلي بن الحسين، ثم صارت من بعد علي بن الحسين إلى محمد بن على».

So 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 Bin Al Husayn^{asws} to Muhammad 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!'³³

Entering into the Household

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,

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الكافي 1: 226/ 1 ³³

(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^{as}.

وَ قَوْلُهُ إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً يَعْنِي الْأَثِمَّةَ (عليهم السلام) وَ وَلَايَتَهُمْ مَنْ دَخَلَ فِيهَا دَخَلَ 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, 34}

حديث الكساء وآية التطهير

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}, 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.

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³⁴ Al Kafi V 1 – The Book Of Divine Authority CH 108 H 54

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'.³⁵

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 بملول، 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-ul-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، فأخبرني بهن. 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: إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّحْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرُكُمْ 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 mentioned the virtues, until he saws said: 'And as for the seventieth — so, Rasool-Allah lied down, and made me saws to lie down, and my wife Fatima saws, and my saws sons asws Al-Hassan saws, and Al-Husayn asws, and covered upon us saws the Qatwaniyya Cloak, so Allah sawi Blessed and Exalted Revealed regarding us saws: **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 said: 'Ias am from you saws, O Muhammad saww'. So the sixth among us saws, was Jibraeel said: 'Ias

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 بحريرة، فدعا عليا، و فاطمة، و الحسن، و الحسين (عليهم السلام) فأكلوا منها، ثم جلل عليهم كساء خيبريا، ثم قال: إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيراً». فقالت ام سلمة: و أنا منهم، يا رسول الله؟ قال: «أنت إلى خير».

الخصال: 572/ 1 ³⁶

³⁵ Kitaab Sulaym Bin Qays Al Hilali – H 11

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'.³⁷

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)، أنها قالت: نزلت هذه الآية في بيتها: إِنَّا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهُلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ يُطَهِّرُكُمْ تَطْهِيراً، أمريني رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) أن أرسل إلى علي، 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-Hassan^{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».

So 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'.³⁸

وعنه: عن أبيه أحمد بن حنبل، قال: حدثنا عبد الله بن سليمان، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد ابن عمر الحنفي، قال: حدثنا عمرو، بن يونس، قال: حدثنا عبد الرحمن بن أبي عمرو، على: 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

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تأويل الآيات 2: 457/ 21 ³⁷

الأمالي 1: 269 ³⁸

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.

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) فأجلسه على فخذه اليسرى، و قبله، ثم جاءت فاطمة (عليها السلام) فأجلسها بين يديه، ثم دعا بعلى (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^{saww} 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 حيبريا، كأني أنظر إليه، ثم قال: إِنَّمَا 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'.³⁹

Acknowledgment by Abu Bakr

على 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: فأحبرني عن قول الله تعالى: إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ 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,

فضائل أحمد 2: 672/ 1149، العمدة: 34/ 15 ³⁹

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'.⁴⁰

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)، و قد كذبوا و أثموا، و ايم الله لو عنى بما 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.⁴¹

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 على، و فاطمة، و الحسن، و الحسين (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 Fatima^{asws}, and Al Hassan^{asws}, and Al Husayn^{asws}'.

قالت: وكنت على الباب، فقلت: يا رسول الله، أكست من أهل البيت؟ قال: «إنك إلى خير، إنك من أزواج النبي». و ما قال إنك من أهل البيت.

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

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تفسير القمّي 2: 156

تفسير القمّى 2: 193 ⁴¹

Tafseer Hub-e-Ali^{asws} www.hubeali.com

from the wives of the Prophet^{saww}. And he^{saww} did not say: 'You^{ra} are from the People^{asws} of the Household".⁴²

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]

إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالْمُسَادِقِينَ وَالْمُسَادِقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصِدِينَ اللَّهُ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ هَمُّ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ هَمُّ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظِينَ وَالْمَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ هَمُّ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَالْحَافِظِينَ وَالْمَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَلَى اللَّهُ مَا وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمُلْوِينَ فَالْمُعْمِلَةُ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَالِقِينَ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمُعْرَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمِلْمِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ وَالْمَاتِ

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]

علي بن إبراهيم: في رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، في قوله: وَ ماكانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَ لا مُؤْمِنَةٍ إِذا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ أَمْرًا أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ و ذلك أن رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) خطب على زيد بن حارثة زينب بنت جحش الأسدية، من بني أسد بن حزيمة، و هي بنت عمة النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) فقالت: يا رسول الله، حتى أوامر نفسي فأنظر.

تأويل الآيات 2: 459/ 24 ⁴²

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 ماكانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَ لا مُؤْمِنَةٍ إِذا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ أَمْراً أَنْ يَكُونَ لَمُثُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ وَ مَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَ رَسُولُهُ أَمْراً أَنْ يَكُونَ لَمُثُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ وَ مَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَ رَسُولُهُ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ ضَلالًا مُبِيناً فقالت: يا رسول الله، أمري بيدك.

So Allah^{azwi} 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 إنهما تشاجرا في شيء إلى رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، فنظر إليها النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) فقال زيد: يا رسول الله، ائذن لي في طلاقها، فإن فيها كبرا، و إنحا لتؤذيني بلسانها، فقال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «اتق الله، و أمسك عليك زوجك، و أحسن إليها».

So 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'.

ثم إن زيدا طلقها، و انقضت عدتما، فأنزل الله نكاحها على رسول الله، فقال: فَلَمَّا قَضي زَيْدٌ مِنْها وَطَرأ زَوَّجْناكها.

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].⁴³

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 ۖ فَلَمَّا قَضَىٰ زَيْدٌ مِنْهَا وَطَرًا

تفسير القمّى 2: 194 ⁴³

زَوَّجْنَاكَهَا 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]

مَا كَانَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ مِنْ حَرَجٍ فِيمَا فَرَضَ اللَّهُ لَهُ أَلَّ سُنَّةَ اللَّهِ فِي الَّذِينَ خَلَوْا مِنْ قَبْلُ أَ وَكَانَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ قَدَرًا مَقْدُورًا {38}

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

ابن بابویه، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن زیاد بن جعفر الهمداني (رضي الله عنه)، و الحسین بن إبراهیم بن أحمد بن هشام المكتب، و علي بن عبد الله الوراق (رضي الله عنه)، قالوا: حدثنا علي بن إبراهیم بن هاشم، قال: حدثنا القاسم بن محمد البرمكي، قال: حدثنا أبو الصلت الهروي، قال: لما جمع المأمون لعلي بن موسى الرضا (علیهما السلام) أهل المقالات من أهل الإسلام و من الدیانات: من الیهود و النصاری و المجوس و الصابئین و سائر أهل المقالات، فلم یقم أحد الا و قد ألزمه حجته كأنه القم حجرا،

Ibn Babuwayh said, 'Ahmad Bin Ziyad Bin Ja'far Al Hamdany narrated to us along with Al Husayn Bin Ibrahim Bin Ahmad Bin Hisham Al Maktab, and Ali Bin Abdullah Al Waraq, from Ali Bin Ibrahim Bin Hashim, from Al Qasim Bin Muhammad Al Barmakky, from Abu Al Salt Al Harawy who said,

When Al-Mamoun gathered to Ali Al-Reza^{asws}, the debaters from the people of Al-Islam and from the Religions of the Jews, and the Christians, and the Magians, and the Sabean, and the rest of the debaters, so no one stood up except that he asws necessitated the proof as if he had swallowed a stone.

قام إليه علي بن محمد بن الجهم، فقال: يا بن رسول الله، أتقول بعصمة الأنبياء؟ قال: «نعم».

Ali Bin Muhammad Al-Jaham stood up and said, 'O son^{asws} of Rasool-Allah^{saww}! Are you^{asws} speaking for the infallibility of the Prophets^{as}?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes'.

قال: فما تقول في قول الله تعالى: وَ عَصى آدَمُ رَبَّهُ فَغَوى؟

He said, 'So what are you^{asws} saying with regards to the Words of Allah^{azwj} the Exalted: **and you concealed within yourself what Allah would be Manifesting** [33:37]?'

فقال الرضا (عليه السلام): «ويحك- يا علي- اتق الله، و لا تنسب إلى أنبياء الله الفواحش، و لا تتأول كتاب الله برأيك، فإن الله عز و جل قد قال: وَ ما يَعْلَمُ تَأُويلَهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ الرَّاسِخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ».

So Al Reza^{asws} said: 'Woe be unto you - O Ali – fear Allah^{azwj} and do not attach the immoralities to the Prophets^{as} of Allah^{azwj}! And do not interpret the Book of Allah^{azwj} by your opinion, for Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic has Said: *And none knows its interpretation except Allah, and those who are firmly rooted in the Knowledge* [3:7].

و أما محمد (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و قول الله تعالى: وَ تُحْفِي فِي نَفْسِكَ مَا اللَّهُ مُبْدِيهِ وَ تَحْشَى النَّاسَ وَ اللَّهُ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَحْشاهُ فإن الله تعالى عرف نبيه (صلى الله عليه و آله) أسماء أزواجه في دار الدنيا، و أسماء أزواجه في دار الآخرة، و أنهن أمهات المؤمنين.

And as for Muhammad^{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.

و إحداهن- من سمى له-: زينب بنت جحش، و هي يومئذ تحت زيد بن حارثة، فأخفى رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) اسمها في نفسه، و لم يبده، لكي لا يقول أحد من المنافقين إنه قال في امرأة في بيت رجل إنما إحدى أزواجه من أمهات المؤمنين، وخشى قول المنافقين، فقال الله تعالى: وَ تَخْشَى النَّاسَ وَ اللَّهُ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَخْشَاهُ يعني 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 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}.

و إن الله عز و جل ما تولى تزويج أحد من حلقه إلا تزويج حواء من آدم (عليه السلام)، و زينب من رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، بقوله: فَلَمَّا قَضى زَيْدٌ مِنْها وَطَرَّا زَوَّجْناكها الآية، و فاطمة من علي (عليهما 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}.

قال: فبكى على بن محمد بن الجهم، و قال: يا ابن رسول الله، أنا تائب إلى الله تعالى من أن أنطق في أنبيائه (عليهم السلام) بعد يومي هذا إلا بما ذكرته.

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'.⁴⁴

وعنه، قال: حدثنا تميم بن عبد الله بن تميم القرشي (رضي الله عنه)، قال: حدثني أبي، عن حمدان بن سليمان النيسابوري، عن 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: فأحبري عن قول الله تعالى: وَ إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ زَوْجَكَ وَ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَ تُخْفِي فِي 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 لها: سبحان الله الذي خلقك! و إنما أراد بذلك تنزيه الله تعالى عن قول من زعم أن الملائكة بنات الله تعالى، فقال الله تعالى: أَ فَأَصْفاكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِالْبَنِينَ وَ اتَّخَذَ مِنَ الْمَلائِكَةِ إِنانًا إِنْكُمْ لَتَقُولُونَ قَوْلًا عَظِيماً.

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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عيون أخبار الرّضا (عليه السّلام) 1: 191/ 1 ⁴⁴

فقال النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) لما رآها تغتسل: سبحان الذي خلقك أن يتخذ له ولدا يحتاج إلى هذا التطهير و الاغتسال!

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!'

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،

So 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.

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.

So 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 تعالى و آله) يقول لمولاه: إن امرأتك ستكون لي زوجة، فيعيبونه بذلك، فأنزل الله تعالى: وَ إِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعُمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ يعني بالإسلام وَ أَنْعُمْتَ عَلَيْهِ يعني بالعتق أَمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ زَوْجَكَ وَ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَ تُخْفِي 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'.*

ثم إن زيد بن حارثة طلقها، و اعتدت منه، فزوجها الله تعالى من نبيه محمد (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و أنزل بذلك قرآنا، فقال عز و جل: فَلَمَّا قَضى زَيْدٌ مِنْها وَطَراً زَوَّجْناكُها لِكَيْ لا يَكُونَ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ حَرَجٌ فِي أَزْواجِ أَدْعِيائِهِمْ إِذا قَضَوْا مِنْهُنَّ وَطَراً وَ كَانَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ مَفْهُولًا،

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].

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''.⁴⁵

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]

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*

عيون أخبار الرّضا (عليه السّلام) 1: 195/ 1. ⁴⁵

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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}. ⁴⁶

VERSES 41 & 42

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

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 ذكرا كثيرا)

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 Fatima^{asws} is from the frequent Mentioning's for which Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Says: **Do Zikr of Allah, abundant Zikr [33:41]**.⁴⁷

ابن بابويه، مرسلا: عن الصادق (عليه السلام)، أنه سئل عن قول الله عز و حل: اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْراً كثيراً، 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

تفسير القمّى 2: 194 ⁴⁶

⁴⁷ Taweel Al Ayaat Al Zaahira - CH 33 H 15

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abundant Zikr?' He^{asws} said: 'The one who Glorifies by the Glorification of Fatima^{asws}, so he has done Zikr of abundant Zikr'. ⁴⁸

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 اللَّهَ 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?'

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 ذكرا كثيرا».

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]. 49

Abundant Zikr - Other

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

Ali son of Ja'far^{asws}, in his letter, from his brother^{asws} Musa 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''.⁵⁰

الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ مُعَلَّى بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ الْوَشَّاءِ عَنْ دَاوُدَ الْحُمَّارِ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ (عليه السلام) مِثْلَهُ وَ قَالَ مَنْ أَكْثَرَ ذِكْرَ اللَّهِ أَظَلَّهُ اللَّهُ 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'. 51

تأويل الأيات 2: 454/ 16. ⁴⁹

مسائل علي بن جعفر: 143/ 169. ⁵⁰

معانى الأخبار: 193/ 5. ⁴⁸

⁵¹ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Belief and Disbelief CH 59 H 4

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 غَيْرَمُهَا، قِيلَ: وَ مَا هِيَ؟ قَالَ: الْمُوَاسَاةُ فِي ذَاتِ يَدِهِ، وَ الْإِنْصَافُ مِنْ نَفْسِهِ، وَ ذِكْرُ اللَّهِ كَثِيراً، أَمَا إِنِّي لَا أَقُولُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ يُكُرُمُهَا، قِيلَ: وَ مَا هِيَ؟ قَالَ: الْمُوَاسَاةُ فِي ذَاتِ يَدِهِ، وَ الْإِنْصَافُ مِنْ نَفْسِهِ، وَ ذِكْرُ اللَّهِ عِنْدَ مَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْهِ. 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}, 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".⁵²

Zikr is without limitations

عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ الْأَشْعَرِيِّ عَنِ ابْنِ الْقَدَّاحِ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ مَا مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا وَ لَهُ حَدٌّ يَنْتَهِي إِلَيْهِ إِلَّا الذِّكْرَ فَلَيْسَ لَهُ حَدُّ يَنْتَهِي 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 حَدَّاً 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'.

H 156 – تفسير نور الثقلين، ج4، ص: 288

ثُمُّ تَلَا هَذِهِ الْآيَةَ يا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْراً كَثِيراً وَ سَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَ أَصِيلًا فَقَالَ لَمْ يَجْعَلِ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ لَهُ حَدَّا يَنْتَهِي إِلَيْهِ قَالَ وَكَانَ أَبِي (عليه السلام) كَثِيرَ الذِّكْرِ لَقَدْ كُنْتُ أَمْشِي مَعَهُ وَ إِنَّهُ لَيَذْكُرُ اللَّهَ وَ آكُلُ مَعَهُ الطَّعَامَ وَ إِنَّهُ لَيَذْكُرُ اللَّهَ وَ لَقَدْ كَانَ يُحَدِّثُ الْقَوْمَ وَ مَا يَشْغَلُهُ ذَلِكَ عَنْ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ

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 أَمَرُهُ 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^{azwj} , I^{azwj}) and he I^{asws} used to gather us and order us with the I^{asws} until 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} would order

وَ الْبَيْتُ الَّذِي يُقْرَأُ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ وَ يُذْكُرُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَ حَلَّ فِيهِ تَكْثُرُ بَرَكَتُهُ وَ تَحْضُرُهُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَ تَهْجُرُهُ الشَّيَاطِينُ وَ يُضِيءُ لِأَهْلِ السَّمَاءِ كَمَا يُضِيءُ الْكَوْكُبُ الدُّرِّيُّ لِأَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ وَ الْبَيْتُ الَّذِي لَا يُقْرَأُ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ وَ لَا يُذْكُرُ اللَّهُ فِيهِ تَقِلُ بَرَكَتُهُ وَ تَهْجُرُهُ الْمَلائِكَةُ وَ تَحْضُرُهُ 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 اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) أَ لَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِخَيْرِ أَعْمَالِكُمْ لَكُمْ أَرْفَعِهَا فِي دَرَجَاتِكُمْ وَ أَزَّكَاهَا عِنْدَ مَلِيكِكُمْ وَ خَيْرٍ لَكُمْ مِنَ الدِّينَارِ وَ الدِّرْهَمِ وَ خَيْرٍ لَكُمْ مِنْ أَنْ تَلْقَوْا عَدُوَّكُمْ فَتَقْتُلُوهُمْ وَ يَقْتُلُوكُمْ فَقَالُوا بَلَى فَقَالَ ذِكْرُ اللَّهِ 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".

ثُمُّ قَالَ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ (صلى الله عليه وآله) فَقَالَ مَنْ خَيْرُ أَهْلِ الْمَسْجِدِ فَقَالَ أَكْثَرُهُمْ لِلَّهِ ذِكْرًا

Then he asws said: 'A man came over to the Prophet 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'. 53

Zikr to be done mornings and evenings

[الكليني] عدة من أصحابنا، عن سهل بن زياد، وأحمد بن محمد، وعلى 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 بمن إلى السماء الدنيا

Al Kulavni - A number of our companions, from Sahl Bin Zivad, 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, 'Allahazwi is the Greatest! Allahazwi is the Greatest! The Greatness and Glory be to Allah azwi morning and evening; and the Abundant Praise is for Allah Lord 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.

فتقول الملائكة: ما معك ؟ فيقول: معى كلمات قالهن رجل من المؤمنين وهي كذا وكذا، فيقولون: رحم الله من قال هؤلاء الكلمات وغفر له،

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 Allahazwj 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 معى كلمات تكلم بهن رجل من المؤمنين وهي كذا وكذا فيقولون: رحم الله هذا العبد وغفر له انطلق بهن 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 Allahazwi have Mercy upon the one who said these words, and

⁵³ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Supplication CH 22 H 1 (Extract)

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'.⁵⁴

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'.⁵⁵

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:

'Abu Abdullah' has said: 'Our' Shias are the ones who, when alone, Do abundant Zikr of Allah' .56

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,

⁵⁴ Tafseer Abu Hamza Al Sumaly - Hadeeth No. 237

الكافى 2: 362/ 3 ⁵⁵

⁵⁶ Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 33 H 148

'Amir-Al-Momineen asws said: 'The one who Zikr of Allah Mighty and Majestic in secret so he has remembered Allahazwi a lot. The hypocrites used to mention Allah^{azwj} in public and did not His^{azwj} Zikr in private'.⁵⁷

Zikr of Ali^{asws} is worship

روى الخوارزمي باسناده عن جعفر بن محمّد عن أبيه عن على بن الحسين، عن أبيه عن أميرالمؤمنين قال: «قال رسول الله صلّي الله عليه وآله وسلّم: ان الله جعل لأخي 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 Bin Muhammadasws, from his father fasws, from Aliasws 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, Allahazwi 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 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 would Forgive the sins for him which he had amassed by the looking'.

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 disavowment from his asws enemies". 58

^{57 (}Extract) الكافي 2: 364/ 2. ألا (Extract) جلد ٢ ، ص ٣٢ - كتاب المناقب – الخوارزمي

THE 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 عيسى 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 أبي إسحاق، عن الحارث، عن محمد بن الحنفية (رضي 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} of a successor^{asws} of a Prophet^{as}. So if you^{asws} so like, I would ask, and 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.

فأخبرنا: كم يمتحن الله الأوصياء في حياة الأنبياء، و كم يمتحنهم بعد وفاتهم من مرة، و إلى ما يصير آخر أمر الأوصياء، إذا رضي محنتهم؟ 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'.

قال (عليه السلام): و الذي فلق البحر لبني إسرائيل، و أنزل التوراة على موسى (عليه السلام)، لئن أجبتك لتسلمن؟ قال: نعم.

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'.

فقال علي (عليه السلام): إن الله عز و حل يمتحن الأوصياء في حياة الأنبياء في سبعة مواطن ليبتلي طاعتهم، فإذا رضي طاعتهم و محنتهم أمر الأنبياء أن يتخذوهم أولياء في حياتهم، و أوصياء بعد وفاتهم، و تصير طاعة الأوصياء في أعناق الأمم ممن يقول بطاعة الأنبياء،

So Ali^{asws} said: 'Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Tested the successors^{as} during the lifetime 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}.

ثم يمتحن الأوصياء بعد وفاة الأنبياء (عليهم السلام) في سبعة مواطن ليبلوا صبرهم، فإذا رضي محنتهم حتم لهم بالشهادة، ليلحقهم بالأنبياء و قد أكمل لهم السعادة.

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'.

قال له رأس اليهود: صدقت - يا أمير المؤمنين - فأخبرني، كم امتحنك الله في حياة محمد من مرة، و كم امتحنك بعد وفاته من مرة، و إلى ما يصير أمرك؟

The chief of the Jews said to him^{asws}, 'You^{asws} speak the truth, O Amir Al Momineen^{asws}! Inform me, how may 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?'

فأحذ على (عليه السلام) بيده، و قال: انفض بنا أنبئك بذلك، يا أخا اليهود. فقام إليه جماعة من أصحابه، فقالوا: يا أمير المؤمنين؟ قال: لأمور بدت لي من المؤمنين، أنبئنا بذلك معه. فقال: إني أخاف أن لا تحتمله قلوبكم. قالوا: و لم ذلك، يا أمير المؤمنين؟ قال: لأمور بدت لي من كثير منكم.

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 heart 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 على (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 لنفسي- بنعمة الله له مطيع. قال: فيم، و فيم، يا أمير المؤمنين؟

So 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 بنى 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 و حديدها 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 confidence 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 تهيجه، و لا بصيرة تشجعه، فأنمضني 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 the 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 حل بيدي، و العرب لا تعد لها فارسا غيره، و ضربني هذه الضربة- و أوماً بيده إلى هامته-

'So 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 بماكان 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: أ ليس 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 الثالثة، 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 اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضى 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".⁵⁹*

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الخصال: 364/ 58. 59