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CHAPTER 87 AL-AA'LA (19 VERSES) VERSES 1 - 19

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

MERITS

ابن بابويه: بإسناده، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «من قرأ سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى في فريضة أو نافلة، قيل له يوم القيامة: ادخل من أي أبواب الجنة شئت ».

Ibn Babuwayh, by his chain, the following:

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} has said: 'The one who recites: *Glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Exalted [87:1]* (Surah Al A'ala) in his Obligatory (Salats) or his optional (Salats), it will be Said to him on the Day of Judgement: 'Enter through whichever Door of the Paradise you so desire to'.¹

الطبرسي: روى العياشي بإسناده، عن أبي خميصة، عن على (عليه السلام)، قال: صليت خلفه عشرين ليلة، فليس يقرأ إلا سَبِّحِ السُمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى، و قال: «لو تعلمون ما فيها لقرأها الرجل كل يوم عشرين مرة،

Al-Tabarsy, a report of Al-Ayyashi, by his chain, from Abu Khamees, who has narrated:

(The narrator) says, 'I prayed Salat behind Ali^{asws} for the past twenty nights, and he^{asws} did not recite except: *Glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Exalted* [87:1] (Surah Al-Aa'la), and said: 'If only you knew what was in it for the man who recites it twenty times every day.

و إن من قرأها فكأنما قرأ صحف موسى و إبراهيم الذي وف».

And one who recites (Surah Al-Aa'la), it would be as if he has recited the Parchments of Musa^{as} and Ibrahim^{as} who fulfilled'.²

و من (خواص القرآن): روي عن النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) أنه قال: «من قرأ هذه السورة أعطاه الله من الأجر بعدد كل حرف أنزل على إبراهيم و موسى و محمد (صلى الله عليه و آله)،

And from Khawas Al-Quran, who has narrated:

⁽ثواب الأعمال: 122.) 1

⁽مجمع البيان 10: 717.) ²

It has been reported from the Prophet^{saww} having said: 'One who recites this Surah (Al-Aa'la), Allahazwi would Give him from the Recompense of the number of every letter which was Revealed upon Ibrahimas and Musaas, and Muhammadsaww.

And when it (Surah Al-Aa'la) is recited upon a painful illness, that would decline from him.

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و إن قرئت على البواسير قلعتهن و برىء صاحبهن سريعا».
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And if (Surah Al-Aa'la) is recited upon the haemorrhoids (piles), it would free the person from it very quickly'.3

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و قال الصادق (عليه السلام): «قراءتها على الأذن الدوية التي فيها الدواثر تزيلها، و قراءتها على الموضع المفسخ تزيله، و قراءتها
                                                                                      على البواسير تقطعها بإذن الله تعالى».
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And Al-Sadiq^{asws} said: 'Its (Surah Al-Aa'la) recitation upon the spoil inner ear wherein is the blockage, it would remove it; and its recitation upon the disruptive place would remove it; and its recitation upon the haemorrhoids (piles), it would cut it by the Permission of Allahazwi the Exalted".4

In Babuwayh, by his chain, from Sayf Bin Umeyra, from Mansour Bin Hazim:

Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'It is Obligatory upon every Momin – if he was our^{asws} Shias - that he should recite during the night of the Friday (Thursday evening) with (Surah) Al-Jumm'a (Chapter 62), and: Glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Exalted [87:1] (Surah Al-A'ala), and during Al-Zohr Salat with (Surah) Al-Jumm'a (Chapter 62) and (Surah) Al-Munafigeen (Chapter 63).

So when he does that, it would be as if he has done like what Rasool-Allah saww had done, and his Recompense and his Reward upon Allah azwj would be the Paradise'.5

³ Tafseer Al Burhan – H 11537

خواص القرآن: 13 «نحوه». ⁴ ثواب الأعمال: 118 ⁵

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VERSES 1 – 6

سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى {1}

Glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Exalted [87:1]

الَّذِي خَلَقَ فَسَوَّىٰ {2}

Who Created, then Completed [87:2]

وَالَّذِي قَدَّرَ فَهَدَىٰ {3}

And the One Who Determined, then Guided [87:3]

وَالَّذِي أَخْرَجَ الْمَرْعَىٰ {4}

And the One Who Brings forth the pasture [87:4]

فَجَعَلَهُ غُثَاءً أَحْوَىٰ {5}

Then Makes it stubble, dried up [87:5]

سَنُقْرِئُكَ فَلَا تَنْسَىٰ {6}

We will Make you read, so you will not forget [87:6]

ابن الفارسي في (الروضة): روى جعفر بن محمد، عن أبيه، عن جده (عليهم السلام)، أنه قال: «في العرش تمثال جميع ما خلق الله في البر و البحر، و هذا تأويل قوله تعالى: وَ إِنْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا عِنْدَنا خَزائِنُهُ.

Ibn Al-Farsy in Al-Rowzat, reported:

'Ja'far^{asws} Bin Muhammad^{asws}, from his^{asws} father^{asws}, from his^{asws} grandfather^{asws} having said: 'In the Throne there is a resemblance (similarity) of all that Allah^{azwj} Created in the land and the sea. And this is the explanation of the Words of the Exalted: *And there is not a thing except in Our Presence is its store* [15:21].

و إن بين القائمة من قوائم العرش، و القائمة الثانية خفقان الطير المسرع مسيرة ألف عام، و العرش يكسى كل يوم سبعين ألف لون من النور، لا يستطيع أن ينظر إليه خلق من خلق الله.

And in between the established Pillar of the Throne and to the second Pillar, there is a distance of a thousand years of the flight of a bird. And every day the Throne is

Coated with a thousand colours of Light. There is no creature from the creatures of Allah^{azwj} who has the ability to look at it'.

و الأشياء كلها في العرش كحلقة في فلاة، و إن لله ملكا يقال له حزقائيل، له ثمانية عشر ألف جناح، ما بين الجناح إلى الجناح خمسمائة عام، فخطر له خاطر، هل فوق العرش شيء؟ فزاده الله مثلها أجنحة أخرى، فكان له ست و ثلاثون ألف جناح، ما بين الجناح، إلى الجناح خمسمائة عام،

And all the things in the Throne are like a ring in the desert. And Allah^{azwj} Called Hizkaeel who has eighteen thousand wings on him, between the wing to the (next) wing is (a distance of) five hundred years. So a thought came to his mind, 'Is there anything above the Throne?' So Allah^{azwj} Increased for him (the number of) more wings, the like of what he had before. So he had thirty six thousand wings, with what is in between one wing to another (a distance of) five hundred years.

ثم أوحى الله إليه: أيها الملك طر، فطار مقدارعشرين ألف عام، لم ينل رأسه قائمة من قوائم العرش، ثم ضاعف الله له في الجناح و القوة و أمره أن يطير، فطار مقدار ثلاثين ألف عام، و لم ينل أيضا، فأوحى الله إليه: أيها الملك، لو طرت إلى نفخ الصور مع أجنحتك و قوتك لم تبلغ إلى ساق العرش.

Then Allah^{azwj} Revealed unto him: "O you Angel, fly!" So it flew for a period of twenty thousand years, and it could not get its head to a Pillar from the Pillars of the Throne. Then Allah^{azwj} Doubled his wings and his strength, and Commanded him to fly. So he flew for a period of thirty thousand years, and he still could not get there as well. Then Allah^{azwj} Revealed unto him: "O you Angel! Even if you had flown up to the (time of) the Blowing of the Trumpet, with your wings and your strength, you would not have reached the base of the Throne'.

فقال الملك: سبحان ربي الأعلى: فأنزل الله عز و جل: سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى فقال النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله): اجعلوها في سجودكم».

So the Angel said: 'Glory be to my Lord^{azwj}, the Exalted'. So Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Revealed: *Glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Exalted [87:1]*. So the Prophet^{saww} said: 'Make it to be in your Sajdahs'.⁶

علي بن إبراهيم، قال: أخبرنا الحسين بن محمد، عن معلى بن محمد، عن بسطام بن مرة، عن إسحاق بن حسان، عن الهيثم بن واقد، عن علي بن الحسين العبدي، عن سعد الإسكاف، عن الأصبغ، أنه سأل أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام)، عن قوله عز و حل: سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى، فقال: «مكتوب على قائمة العرش قبل أن يخلق الله السماوات و الأرضين بألفي عام: لا إله إلا الله، وحده لا شريك له، و أن محمدا عبده و رسوله، فاشهدوا بهما، و أن عليا وصي محمد (صلى الله عليه و آله)».

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from Al-Husayn Bin Muhammad, from Moala Bin Muhammad, from Bustaan Bin marat, from Is'haq Bin Hasaan, from Al-Haysam bin Waqad, from Ali Bin Al-Husayn Al-Abdy, from Sa'd Al-Askaaf, from Al-Asbag, who asked:

روضة الواعظين: 47⁶

Amir-Al-Momineen assume about the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: Glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Exalted [87:1], he asws said: 'It has been written upon the Pillars of the Throne a thousand years before He^{azwj} Created the skies and the earth: "There is no god except for Allah^{azwj}, One with no associates to Him^{azwj}, and that Muhammad^{saww} is His^{azwj} servant and His^{azwj} Rasool^{saww}, so testify by these two, and that Aliasws is the successorasws of Muhammadsaww, 7

سعد بن عبد الله: عن أحمد بن محمد بن عيسي، و محمد بن الحسين بن أبي الخطاب و غيرهما، عن أحمد بن محمد بن أبي نصر، عن هشام بن سالم، عن سعد بن طريف الخفاف، قال: قلت لأبي جعفر (عليه السلام): ما تقول فيمن أخذ عنكم علما فنسيه؟ قال: «لا حجة عليه، إنما الحجة عليه، إنما الحجة على من سمع منا حديثا فأنكره، أو بلغه فلم يؤمن به و كفر،

Saeed Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn Bin Abu Al-Khataab and others, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Abu Nasr, from Hisham Bin Salim, from Saeed Bin Tareyf Al-Khafaf who said:

'I said to Abu Ja'far asws, 'What do you saws say for the one who takes knowledge from you^{asws} and forgets it?' He^{asws} said: 'There is no argument against him. But rather, the argument is against the one who hears a Hadeeth from us asws, but he denies it, or if it reaches him (from another source), so he does not believe in it and commits Kufr.

و أما النسيان فهو موضوع عنكم، إن أول سورة نزلت على رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) سَبِّح اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى، فنسيها، فلا يلزمه حجة في نسيانه ، و لكن الله تبارك و تعالى أمضى له ذلك، ثم قال: سَنُقْرِئُكَ فَلا تَنْسى».

And as for the forgetfulness, it is you who are subjected to it. The first (complete) Chapter Revealed unto the Rasool-Allah was: Glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Exalted [87:1] but they (Muslims) forgot it. So no argument was obliged upon the leaving of it. But, Allah Blessed and Exalted Made that Happen again, then Said: We will Make you read, so you will not forget [87:6].8

قَالَ الْإِمَامُ ع: قَالَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُوسَى الرِّضَاعِ ما نَنْسَخْ مِنْ آيَةِ بِأَنْ نَرْفَعَ حُكْمَهَا أَوْ نُنْسِها بِأَنْ نَرْفَعَ رَسْمَهَا، وَ نُزيلَ عَن الْقُلُوبِ حِفْظَهَا وَ عَنْ قَلْبِكَ يَا مُحُمَّدُ كَمَا قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى سَنُقْرَئُكَ فَلا تَنْسى - إِلَّا ما شاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يُنْسِيَكَ فَرَفَعَ ذِكْرَهُ عَنْ قَلْبِكَ.

The Imam (Hassan Al-Askariasws) said: 'Muhammadasws Bin Aliasws Bin Musa Al-Reza^{asws} said: 'Whatever We Abrogate from a Verse - if We^{azwj} Lift its Ordinance, or Cause it to be forgotten - or Lift its tradition, and Remove its memorisation from the hearts, and from your saww heart, O Muhammad saww, just as Allah azwi the Exalted Said: We will Make you read, so you will not forget [87:6] except what Allah so Desires [87:7], if We^{azwj} Make you^{saww} forget, so We^{azwj} Lift its remembrance from your^{saww} heart.

نَأْتِ بِحَيْرٍ مِنْها يَعْنِي بِحَيْرٍ لَكُمْ، فَهَذِهِ الثَّانِيَةُ أَعْظَمُ لِثَوَابِكُمْ، وَ أَجَلُّ لِصَلَاحِكُمْ مِنَ الْآيَةِ الْأُولَى الْمَنْسُوحَةِ أَوْ مِثْلِها مِنَ الصَّلاحِ لَكُمْ، أَيْ إِنَّا لَا نَنْسَحُ وَ لَا نُبَدِّلُ إِلَّا وَ غَرَضُنَا فِي ذَلِكَ مَصَالِحُكُمْ.

⁽تفسير القمي 2: 417.) ⁷ (مختصر بصائر الدرجات: 93.)

We Come with better than it – meaning, better for you all. Thus, this second one is greater for your Rewards, and more immediate for your correction that the first Verse, the Abrogated one, or similar to it – from the correction for you – i.e., We^{azwj} neither Abrogate nor do We^{azwj} Replace except Our^{azwj} Purpose in that is your correction (betterment).⁹

VERSE 7

Except what Allah so Desires. He Knows the declared, and what is hidden (remains undeclared) [87:7]

و رواه الشيخ الفاضل المتكلم الفقيه العالم الزاهد الورع أبو علي محمد بن أحمد بن علي الفتال- المعروف بابن الفارسي- و هو من أجلاء قدماء الإمامية من علمائها و متكلميها،

And it is reported by Al-Sheykh, the meritorious, the theologian, the jurist, the scholar, the ascetic, the pious Abu Ali Muhammad Bin Ahmad Bin Ali Al Fatal – well known as Ibn Al Farsi – and he is from the majestic of the ancient Imamites from its scholars and its theologians.

روى في كتابه المعروف ب (روضة الواعظين) عن أبي جعفر الباقر (عليه السلام)، قال: «حج رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) من المدينة، و قد بلغ جميع الشرائع قومه ما خلا الحج و الولاية،

He reports in his famous book Rowzat Al-Waizeen, from Abu Ja'far Al-Baqir^{asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} went for Hajj from Al Medina, and he^{saww} had already delivered the entirety of the Laws to his^{saww} people apart from the Hajj and the Wilayah. . .

فخشي رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) قومه و أهل النفاق و الشقاق أن يتفرقوا و يرجعوا جاهلية لما عرف من عداوتهم، و ما يبطنون عليه أنفسهم لعلي (عليه السلام) من البغضاء، و سأل جبرئيل (عليه السلام) أن يسأل ربه العصمة من الناس من الله عز و جل،

But Rasool-Allah^{saww} feared his^{saww} people and the people of hypocrisy and the wretchedness that they would be dividing and returning to (the ways of the) Pre-Islamic period when he^{saww} recognise their enmity and what they were concealing within themselves for Ali^{asws}, of the hatred, and he^{saww} asked Jibraeel^{as} to ask his^{saww} Lord^{azwj} for the Protection from the people, and he^{saww} awaited for Jibraeel^{as} to come to him^{saww} with the Protection from the people, from Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic. ¹⁰

⁹ Tafseer Imam Hassan Al Askari^{asws} – S 311 (Extract)

⁽Extract) روضة الواعظين: 89. 10

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VERSES 8 - 13

وَنُيسِّرُكَ لِلْيُسْرَىٰ {8}

And We will Ease you to the ease [87:8]

فَذَكِّرْ إِنْ نَفَعَتِ الذِّكْرَىٰ {9}

Therefore do Zikr, surely the Zikr is beneficial [87:9]

سَيَذَّكُّرُ مَنْ يَخْشَىٰ {10}

He would be doing Zikr, one who fears [87:10]

وَيَتَجَنَّبُهَا الْأَشْقَى {11}

And the wretched one will shun it [87:11]

الَّذِي يَصْلَى النَّارَ الْكُبْرَىٰ {12}

The one who will arrive to the great Fire [87:12]

ثُمَّ لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْيَىٰ {13}

Then they will neither be dying therein nor living [87:13]

Zikr and Ahl Al-Zikr

الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ مُعَلَّى بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ الْوَشَّاءِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَجْلَانَ عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَرٍ (عليه السلام) فِي قَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَنْ وَ جَلَّ فَسَنَلُوا أَهْلَ الذِّكُو إِنْ كُنْتُمْ لا تَعْلَمُونَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) الذِّكُو أَنَا وَ الْأَئِمَّةُ أَهْلُ الذِّكْرِ

Al Husayn Bin Muhammad, from Moalla Bin Muhammad, from Al Washha, from Abdullah Bin Ajlan,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far^{asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *therefore ask the people of Al Zikr if you don't know [16:43]*.

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He^{asws} said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} is the *Zikr* (Reminder). I^{asws} and the Imams^{asws} are the People of the Reminder (Ahl Al-Zikr)'. 11

حدثنا عبد الله بن جعفر عن محمد بن عيسى عن محمد بن سنان عن اسمعيل بن جابر وعبد الكريم عن عبد الحميد بن ابي الديلم عن ابي عبد الله عليه السلام في قول الله تعالى فاسئلوا اهل الذكر ان كنتم لا تعلمون قال كتاب الله الذكر واهله آل محمد الذين امر الله بسئوالهم ولم يؤمروا بسؤال الجهال

Narrated to us Abdullah Bin Ja'far, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Ismail Bin Jaabir and Abdul Kareem, from Abdul Hameed Bin Abu Al-Dalam who has reported the following:

Abu Abdullah^{asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} the Exalted: **therefore ask the people of Al Zikr if you don't know [16:43]**. He^{asws} said: 'The Book of Allah^{azwj} is the Zikr, and its People^{asws} are the Progeny^{asws} of Muhammad^{saww} are the ones whom Allah^{azwi} has Commanded to ask them^{asws} and did not Command to ask the ignorant ones". 12

VERSES 14 & 15

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ تَزَكَّىٰ {14}

He has succeeded, the one who purifies himself [87:14]

وَذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ فَصَلَّىٰ {15}

And does Zikr of a Name of his Lord, so he sends Salawat [87:15]

عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدِ عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ الْخُسَيْنِ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الرَّيَّانِ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الدِّهْقَانِ قَالَ دَحَلْتُ عَلَى أَبِي الْحُسَنِ الرِّضَا (عليه السلام) فَقَالَ لِي مَا مَعْنَى قَوْلِهِ وَ ذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ فَصَلَّى قُلْتُ كُلَّمَا ذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ قَامَ فَصَلَّى

Ali Bin Muhammad, from Ahmad Bin Al Husayn, from Ali Bin Al Rayyan, from Ubeydullah Bin Abdullah Al Dihgan who said,

'I went over to Abu Al-Hassan Al-Reza sows, so he sows said to me: 'What is the meaning of His azwi Words: And does Zikr of a Name of his Lord, so he sends Salawat [87:15] (فَصلَّى)?' I said, 'Every time he mentions the Name of his Lordazwi, he prays Salāt.

فَقَالَ لِي لَقَدْ كَلَّفَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ هَذَا شَطَطاً فَقُلْتُ جُعِلْتُ فِدَاكَ فَكَيْفَ هُوَ فَقَالَ كُلَّمَا ذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ صَلَّى عَلَى مُحَمَّدِ وَ آلِهِ .

So he^{asws} said to me: 'So Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic has Encumbered him with an enormous burden'. So I said, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{asws}! So how is it?' So he^{asws} said: 'Every time he mentions the Name of his Lord^{azwj}, he sends *Salawāt* upon Muhammad^{saww} and his^{saww} Progeny^{asws}'.¹³

الشيخ في (التهذيب): بإسناده، عن ابن أبي عمير، عن أبي بصير، عن زرارة، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، أنه قال: «من تمام الصوم إعطاء الزكاة، كالصلاة على النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) فإنها من تمام الصلاة،

Al-Sheykh in Al-Tehzeeb, by his chain from Ibn Abu Umeyr, from Abu Baseer, from Zurara, who has said:

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} has said: 'The one who completes the Fasts, gives the Zakat, should send Salawat upon the Prophet^{saww}, for it is from the completion of the Salat.

And the one who Fasts but does not recite it (Salawat), so there is no Fast for him if he has avoided it deliberately.

و من صلى و لم يصل على النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) و ترك ذلك متعمدا فلا صلاة له، إن الله عز و جل بدأ بما قبل الصلاة، فقال: قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ تَزَكَّى وَ ذَكَرَ اسْمَ رَبِّهِ فَصَلَّى».

And one who prays Salat and does not send Salawat upon the Prophet^{saww}, and leaves that deliberately, so there is no Salat for him. Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic has Begun by it before the Salat: *He has succeeded, one who purifies himself* [87:14] And does Zikr of a Name of his Lord, so he sends Salawat [87:15].¹⁴

VERSES 16 - 19

But, you are preferring the life of the world [87:16]

And the Hereafter is better and more lasting [87:17]

¹³ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Supplication CH 20 H 18

⁽التهذيب 2: 159/ 625)

Surely this is in the former Parchments [87:18]

صُحُفِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَىٰ {19}

The Parchments of Ibrahim and Musa [87:19]

محمد بن يعقوب: عن الحسين بن محمد، عن معلى بن محمد، عن عبد الله بن إدريس، عن محمد بن سنان، عن المفضل بن عمر، قال: قلت لأبي عبد الله (عليه السلام): قوله عز و جل: بَلْ تُؤْثِرُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيا؟ قال: «ولايتهم».

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from Al-Husayn Bin Muhammad, from Moala Bin Muhammad, from Abdullah Bin Idrees, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Al-MufazzAl-Bin Umar who said:

'I said to Abu Abdullah^{asws}, '(What about) the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: **But, you are preferring the life of the world [87:16]**?' He^{asws} said: 'Their wilayah (Of Abu Bakr, Umar and Usman)'.

And the Hereafter is better and more lasting [87:17] - He^{asws} said: 'Wilayah of Amir Al-Momineen^{asws}- Surely this is in the former Parchments [87:18] The Parchments of Ibrahim and Musa [87:19]".

العياشي: عن الأصبغ بن نباتة قال: [لما] قدم أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام) الكوفة، صلى بهم أربعين صباحا يقرأ بهم: سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى قال: فقال المنافقون: لا و الله، ما يحسن ابن أبي طالب أن يقرأ القرآن، و لو أحسن أن يقرأ القرآن لقرأ بنا غير هذه السورة.

Al-Ayyashi - From Al-Asbagh Bin Nabata who said:

'When Amir-Al-Momineen 's proceeded to Al-Kufa, he saws Prayed with them for forty morning reciting with them "Glorify the name of your Lord, the Most High" [87:1]. The hypocrites said, 'No, by Allah saws! The son saws of Abu Talib saws is not being good in reciting the Quran, and it would be better if he saws were to recite the Quran with us by other than this Chapter'.

قال: فبلغه ذلك، فقال: «ويل لهم، إني لأعرف ناسخه من منسوخه، و محكمه من متشابحه، و فصله من فصاله، و حروفه من معانيه. و الله ما من حرف نزل على محمد (صلى الله عليه و آله) إلا أني أعرف فيمن نزل، و في أي يوم، و في أي موضع.

He (Al-Asbagh) said, 'That reached him^{asws}, so he^{asws} said: 'Woe be unto them! I^{asws} recognise its Abrogating from its Abrogated, and it's Decisive from its Allegorical, and its Separated from its Joint, and its Letters from its Meanings. By Allah^{azwj}! There is no letter which was Revealed unto Muhammad^{saww} except that I^{asws} recognise for which one it was Revealed, and in which day, and regarding which subject.

⁽الكافى 1: 345/ 30.) ¹⁵

ويل لهم، أما يقرءون إِنَّ هذا لَفِي الصُّحُفِ الْأُولِى صُحُفِ إِبْراهِيمَ وَ مُوسى و الله عندي، ورثتهما من رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، و قد أنهى لي رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) [صحف] إبراهيم و موسى (عليهما السلام). ويل لهم و الله أن الذي أنزل الله في: وَ تَعِيَها أُذُنَّ واعِيَةٌ ، فإنما كنا عند رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) فيخبرنا بالوحي فأعيه أنا و من يعيه، فإذا خرجنا قالوا: ما ذا قال آنفا؟».

Woe be unto them! But they are reciting *Surely this is in the former Parchments* [87:18] The Parchments of Ibrahim and Musa [87:19]. By Allah^{azwj}! These are in my^{asws} possession, and I^{asws} inherited these two from the Rasool Allah^{saww}, and the Rasool Allah^{saww} handed over to me^{asws} the Scriptures of Ibrahim^{as} and Musa^{as}. Woe be unto them! By Allah^{azwj}, I^{asws} (am the one) about whom Allah^{azwj} Revealed: "And that the retaining ear would retain it" [69:12]. But rather, we used to be in the presence of the Rasool Allah^{saww}, so he^{saww} would inform us by the Revelation, so I^{asws} would hear it and retain it. So when we would go out, they would say: "What was it that he said just now?" [47:16]". ¹⁶

حدثنا محمد بن عيسى عن محمد بن سنان عن اسماعيل بن جابر عن عبد الكريم بن عمرو عن عبد الحميد بن ابى الديلم عن ابى عبد الله عليه السلام قال اوصى موسى إلى يوشع بن نون واوصى يوشع بن نون إلى ولد هارون ولم يوصى إلى ولد موسى لان الله له الخيرة يختار من يشاء ممن يشاء وبشر موسى يوشع بن نون بالمسيح

It has been narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Isa, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Ismail, Bin Jabir, from Abdul Kareem Bin Amro, from Abdul Hameed Bin Abu Al-Daylam, who has said:

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Musa^{as} bequeathed to Yoshua Bin Noon^{as}, and Yoshua Bin Noon^{as} bequeathed to the son of Haroun^{as}, and did not bequeath to the son of Musa^{as}, because to Allah^{azwj} is the good, He^{azwj} Choses whosoever that He^{azwj} so Wishes to, and Musa^{as} gave the good news to Yoshua Bin Noon^{as} of the Messiah^{as}.

فلما ان بعث الله المسيح قال لهم انه سيأتي رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله من بعدى اسمه احمد من ولد اسماعيل يصدقني ويصدقكم وحرت بين الحواريين في المستحفظين وانما سماهم الله المستحفظين لانحم استحفظوا الاسم الاكبر وهو الكتاب الذى يعلم به كل شئ الذى كان مع الانبياء

When Allah^{azwj} Sent the Messiah^{as}, He^{azwj} Said to him^{as} that he^{saww}, the Rasool-Allah^{saww} will come afterwards, his^{saww} name will be Ahmad^{saww} from the son of Ismail. He^{saww} will ratify Me^{azwj}, and ratify you^{as}. And (a meeting) took place between the disciples among the Mustahfizeen (The guardians), and Allah^{azwj} had Named them as *Al-Mustahfizeen* because they were guarding the Great Name (Al-Ism Al-Akbar), and it is the Book by which everything can be known which was with the Prophets^{as}.

⁽تفسير العيّاشي 1: 14/ 1، ينابيع المودّة: 120) 16

يقول الله تعالى لقد ارسلنا رسلنا بالبينات و انزلنا معهم الكتاب والميزان الكتاب الاسم الاكبر وانما عرف مما يدعى العلم التورية والانجيل والفرقان فما كان كتب نوح وما كتاب صالح وشعيب وابراهيم وقد اخبر الله ان هذا لفي الصحف الاولى صحف ابراهيم وموسى

Allah^{azwj} the Exalted has Said: *We had Sent Our Rasools with the clear proofs,* and *We sent down the Book and the Scale with them [57:25]*, and the Book is the Great Name (*Al-Ism Al-Akbar*). And they also knew from what is called the knowledge of the Torah, and the Evangel and the Furqan. What was written by Nuh^{as}, and what Saleh^{as} wrote, and Shuayb^{as}, and Ibrahim^{as}, and this has been Informed by Allah^{azwj} that: *Surely this is in the former Parchments [87:18] The Parchments of Ibrahim and Musa [87:19]*.

فاين صحف ابراهيم (فقال ظ) اما صحف ابراهيم فالاسم الاكبر وصحف موسى الاسم الاكبر فلم تزال الوصية يوصيها عالم بعد عالم حتى دفعوها إلى محمد صلى الله عليه وآله

So, where is the Parchment of Ibrahim^{as}? But, the Parchment of Ibrahim^{as} is the Great Name (Al-Ism Al-Akbar), and Scriptures of Musa^{as} is the Great Name (Al-Ism Al-Akbar). The successors^{as} never ceased to bequeath these to knowledgeable one after knowledgeable, until they were handed over to Muhammad^{saww}.

ثم اتاه جبرئيل فقال له انك قد قضيت نبوتك واستكملت ايامك فاجعل الاسم الاكبر وميراث العلم وآثار النبوة عند على عليه السلام فاني لااترك الارض الاولى فيها عالم يعرف به طاعتي ويعرف به ولايتي

Then Jibraeel^{as} came to him^{saww}. He said to him^{saww}: 'You^{saww} have come to the end of your^{saww} Prophet-hood, and your^{saww} days are completed. Transfer the Great Name (Al-Ism Al-Akbar), and inheritance of the knowledge, and effects of the Prophet-hood to be in the possession of Ali^{asws}, for I^{azwj} do not Leave the Earth without My^{azwj} Guardian who is the most knowledgeable one^{asws} and has My^{azwj} utmost recognition, by whom^{asws} My^{azwj} obedience and My^{azwj} Wilayah can be recognised.

فيكون حجة لمن ولد بين قبض نبى إلى خروج آخر فأوحى بالاسم الاكبر وميراث العلم وآثار علم النبوة إلى على بن ابى طالب عليه السلام.

Thus he^{asws} would become a Divine Authority to the ones to be born between the passing away of the Prophet^{saww} up to the coming out of the last one^{asws}. He^{azwj} Revealed that the Great Name (Al-Ism Al-Akbar), and inheritance of the knowledge, and effect of knowledge of the Prophet-hood be transferred to Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}.¹⁷

و روى حميد بن زياد، عن الحسن بن محمد بن سماعة، عن ابن رباط، عن ابن مسكان، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) قال: «يا [أبا] محمد، إن عندنا الصحف التي قال الله سبحانه: صُحُفِ إِبْراهِيمَ وَ مُوسى».

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¹⁷ Basaair Al Darajaat – Part 9 CH 22 H 4

It is reported by Humeyd Bin Zayd, from Al Hassan Bin Muhammad Bin Sama'at, from Ibn Rabat, from Ibn Muskan, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'O Abu Muhammad! In our^{asws} possession are the Parchment which Allah^{azwj}, Glorious is He^{azwj}, Spoke of: *The Parchments of Ibrahim and Musa* [87:19].

قال: قلت. جعلت فداك، و إن الصحف هي الألواح؟ قال: «نعم».

He (the narrator) said, 'I said, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{asws}! And the Parchments, these are the Tablets?' He^{asws} said: 'Yes''.¹⁸

و عنه: عن محمد بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن ابن محبوب، عن محمد بن الفضيل، عن أبي الحسن (عليه السلام)، قال: «ولاية علي (عليه السلام) مكتوبة في جميع صحف الأنبياء، و لن يبعث الله رسولا إلا بنبوة محمد (صلى الله عليه و آله) و وصية علي (عليه السلام)».

And from him, from Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Ibn Mahboub, from Muhammad Bin Al-Fazeyl, who has said:

'Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} has said: 'The Wilayah of Ali^{asws} is written in all the Books of the Prophets^{as}. And Allah^{azwj} never Sent a Rasool^{as} except with the Prophet-hood of Muhammad^{saww} and the successor-ship of Ali^{asws}. ¹⁹

(الكافي 1: 363/ 6.)

⁻ تأويل الآيات 2: 785/ 2. ¹⁸