

Ahl-al-Bait

between the two theories

**Identifying the truth of Ahl-al-Bait in
the midst of the moderates and the
extremists**

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Introduction

All praise be to Allah Alone, Who has made Islām as a shelter for the creation in their religion, guided individuals to the true religion and warned them away from destruction. I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except Allah Alone with no partner. I am fully satisfied that He is my Lord and my 'Ilāh (deity). And I bear witness that Muḥammad is indeed His servant and Messenger, the most magnificent creation to Allah in terms of superiority and importance. May Allah bestow His numerous blessings and peace upon him and upon his family and companions.

Since puberty I have carried love for Ahl-al-Bait and the companions, acknowledging their virtues and statuses. As a child I was too young to know the dimensions of these qualities and the essence of the intimate relationship that joined them all together.

Since Allah, the Most High prescribed that I would grow up enjoying His favours - being guided to this religion, and finding employment that allowed me to research the history of Ahl-al-Bait and the companions and once I looked attentively at the differences in sources, understandings and perspectives my aspiration became to write a report that clarifies the methodology of moderate Islam in its standpoint towards the family of the Prophet (may Allah's blessings be upon him).

The knowledge that Allah, the Most High has uncovered for me contains the proof of the exaggerated praise of Ahl-al-Bait from classical to recent times, giving me the prerequisite insight to be able to discuss the conflicts between sects and creeds in the best way possible. However, I tried to avoid criticizing a specific group, thus I sought with this book, after striving for the pleasure of Allah the Most High, to demonstrate the true picture of Ahl-al-Bait and their way which was based on the Sunnah, free from innovations, superstitions, polytheism, illusions and hypothetical statements.

I titled it: '*Ahl-al-Bait bayna madrasatayn*' (Ahl-al-Bait between two theories/schools). This is because the current conflict about those related to the religion of Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) has become between no more than two schools, namely the schools of '*itidāl*' (moderation) and that of '*al-ghuluw*' (immoderation; exceeding of proper bounds).

On the other hand, An-Nāṣibah, the third school that existed, has, since hundreds of years ago, found its way towards extinction and nothing of its cultural heritage remains but a small number of individuals who talk nonsense here and there.

Hence, the dispute between the two schools has snowballed and become inflamed to the point that the exaggerator's voice, which we are supposed in our religion to muzzle, has been amplified. Consequently, it has become incumbent upon every student of knowledge to demonstrate his education and furthermore to take vengeance and remain loyal to Ahl-al-Bait in a time and location where men who can play such a role are hard to find.

Nevertheless, I am not here to praise my defective self as all of us commit sins and have shortcomings. Likewise, I am not freeing myself from errors, for indeed the '*iṣmah*' (inerrancy) cannot be except in the statements of Allah and His Messenger. Moreover, all human statements can be accepted or rejected except those of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him). For this reason, if there is good in my words then it is only due to Allah, the Most High who has showed the right way and bestowed blessing upon me.

I ask Allah, the Great and Almighty to increase understanding in our religion and to inspire us forever with correctness in words and actions. I request anyone who reads this book to single me out with a supplication that Allah benefits me on the Day I meet Him. And our last supplication is that all the praise be to Allah Alone, the Lord of the Worlds.

Muḥammad Sālim Al-Khaḍr
27th Jumādā Al-'Ākhir 1432 A.H

Chapter One:

Who are Ahl-al-Bait?

Without doubt, understanding the terms contained in the Book of Allah and the Sunnah is key to comprehending the aims and of these texts along with their Islamic meaning. Likewise, redacting these terms and looking closely at their real meaning is considered to be the first and most important step to setting up useful and fruitful discussions. Indeed, most doctrinal debates these days are lacking in the academic fundamentals. Hence, when these debates usually start to a certain extent they appear to be calm and peaceful, but not for long. Debaters soon turn to shouting and accusing one another and once the debate is over, if you were to ask either party about the issue they are tackling each of them will give a different answer.

People should limit their long discussions and arguments when they haven't yet defined key terms and foundations.

The great scholar Ibn Hazm, with his usual insightfulness, once went out of his way to point out the danger of confusing terminology. He said: "The source of every affliction and allegation is jumbling and corruption. Namely, the mixing up of names and that certain words have numerous meanings. One might mention a particular name carrying one of the meanings that he is after but, unfortunately, the audient understanding of the word will be different depending on the speaker. Consequently, adversity and ambiguity are the result. In Sharia this is the most harmful, severe destruction leading to a belief in falsehood, except for those that Allah has granted success".¹

Therefore, it is necessary for whoever participates in any research to record first the definition of the terms involved, seeking to find the truth, to avoid conflict and dissension between the Muslims and not to be deceived.

¹ *Al-Ihkaam fi Uṣ-ṭ Al-Aḥkām*, vol 8, p. 1129.

Ahl-al-Bait

The term (Ahl-al-Bait) consists of two words: (Al-Ahl) and (Al-Bayt).

Each one of them is clear in meaning, and rather the argument is if the Ahl is added to the Bayt or to the man thus what is intended with it?

In explanation to what is meant with this expression there are three opinions:

- 1- It includes all who have kinship or strong relation with the Bait or the man.
- 2- That it concerns the wives.
- 3- That it concerns the children.

The latter two opinions are strange and contradict the texts of the Book and the Sunnah. Thus the Noble Qur'ān has used the Ahl in connection to the wife of M- sâ (peace be upon him) as in His saying:

﴿فَلَمَّا قَضَىٰ مُوسَى الْأَجَلَ وَسَارَ بِأَهْلِهِ ۚ آنَسَ مِنْ جَانِبِ الطُّورِ نَارًا﴾

Then, when Mûsâ (Moses) had fulfilled the term, and was travelling with his family, he saw a fire in the direction of Tûr (Mount).²

Also, the phrase is used in connection to the children as in the saying of The Exalted, when informing about N- ħ (peace be upon him):

﴿رَبِّ إِنَّ أَبْنِيَ مِنْ أَهْلِي وَإِنَّ وَعْدَكَ الْحَقُّ﴾

Verily, my son is of my family! And certainly, Your Promise is true.”³

This cannot be denied when taken into account with The Most High saying after that to N- ħ:

﴿إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنْ أَهْلِكَ ۖ إِنَّهُ عَمَلٌ غَيْرُ صَالِحٍ﴾

Surely, he is not of your family; verily, his work is unrighteous.”⁴

² Al-Qaṣaṣ 28:29.

³ H- d 11:45.

This oration has other points of view which will be covered later. Moreover, the reports of the prophetic Sunnah indicating the generality of the term (Ahl-al-Bait) will be covered too.

The term Ahl-al-Bait covers three homes which are; the home of lineage, the home of residence and the home of birth. Hence, Ban-‘Abd al-Muttalib ibn Hāshim are Ahl-al-Bait to him (peace and blessings be upon him) from the lineage side; and it is said to the sons of the close grandfather.

So we adopted the phrase “Banū ‘Abd al-Muttalib” as Hāshim’s descendants were limited to ‘Abd al-Muttalib, as the scholar of Andalusia stated: Born to Hāshim ibn ‘Abd Manāf: Shaibah, namely ‘Abd al-Muttalib where there is leadership and the honour, and no offspring remained ascribed to Hāshim except from ‘Abd al-Muttalib alone.⁵

His wives are his Ahl-al-Bait from residence side, and the use of the word (Ahl-al-Bait) for one's wives is common by custom and tradition.

His children are his Ahl-al-Bait from the birth side, and this term is comprehensive to all his children, it will lead to include those who passed away young among his male children such as al-Qāsim, ‘Abd Allah and Ibrāhīm and from his female children such as his daughter Zainab and her children from Abī al-‘Āṣ ibn al-Rabī‘, namely ‘Alī,⁶ Omāmah,⁷ his daughter Ruqayyah and her son ‘Abd Allah⁸ ibn

⁴ H- d 11: 46.

⁵ *Jamharah Ansāb al-‘Arab*, p. 14.

⁶ In his ‘*al-Istī‘ab*’, Vol. 3, p. 1134, the Imām Ibn ‘Abd Al-Barr wrote: He said: ‘He was at the breast in Banī Ghāḍīrah so the Messenger of Allāh took him to be with him and his father was at the time still polytheist.’ He said: ‘This ‘Alī ibn al-‘Āṣ died and had already passed the age of puberty and the Messenger of Allāh was sitting behind him on his camel on the day of *al-fath* (the conquest of Mecca). So he (‘Alī ibn al-‘Āṣ) entered Mecca and he was sitting behind the Messenger if Allāh.’

⁷ There are different opinions whether she had children or not.

‘Uthmān ibn ‘Affān, his daughter Um Kalth-m⁹ and his daughter Fāṭimah, her two sons al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain along with their descendants.

In this regard, al-Ḥāfiẓ Ibn Ḥajar al-Haithamī wrote in his *al-Fatāwā al-Ḥadīthiyyah*: As for the nobility resultant from being part of the noble body (the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him)), this is not limited to Fāṭimah’s children. Researchers have stated that if the children of Zainab from Abī al-‘Āṣ or [those of] Ruqayyah and Um Kalth-m from Uthmān (g) lived, they would have the same nobility and supremacy in a similar way to that of Fāṭimah’s children).¹⁰

As for Ban- Hāshim,¹¹ the evidence that they are from the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) include the ḥadīth of *al-Thaqalain*, which was reported by Zaid ibn Arqam, from the Prophet, that he said: “To proceed. O mankind! Verily, I am a human and it is about time that the Messenger of my Lord might come where I have [then] to respond (to die); and I am leaving to you *Thaqalain*

⁸ In his ‘*al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*’, Vol. 3, p. 54, Ibn Sa’d said, from Dhī al-N-rayn Uthmān ibn ‘Affān: ‘He had a baby boy from Ruqayyah, the daughter of the Messenger of Allāh, and named him ‘Abd Allāh and took that name as a nickname, which Muslims used to call him. Thus when ‘Abd Allāh reached the age of six a cock pecked him in his eyes so he became sick and died in Jumādā al-‘Ūlā, the fourth year after Hijrah. The Messenger of Allāh prayed [the funeral prayer] for him and Uthmān ibn ‘Affān descended into his hole [at the time of burial].

⁹ Uthmān ibn ‘Affān married her and she was a virgin after Ruqayyah (may Allah be pleased with her) passed away. She died and had no children

¹⁰ *Al-Fatāwā al-Ḥadīthiyyah*, p. 119.

¹¹ The scholars said ‘Banū Hāshim’ to clarify that they are from the Messenger of Allāh and his tribe, otherwise the scholars are united in opinion that the ones whom the Zakāh is made unlawful for and can be labelled with the term Ahl-al-bayt, and one should love and honour are the believers from Banī Hāshim and not the whole of Banī Hāshim, their Muslims and disbelievers! See *Faṭḥ al-Wahhāb*, Vol. 1, p. 8 by Shaykh al-Islām Zakariyyā al-Anṣārī; *Faṭḥ al-Mu’in*, Vol. 1, p. 20, by Shaykh Zīn al-Dīn al-Malībārī; ‘*al-‘Ujājah al-Zarnabiyyah fī al-Sulālah al-Zānabiyyah*’ from *al-Ḥawī li al-Fatāwā*, Vol. 2, p. 31 by al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Suy-ṭī.

(two weighty things), the first one is: the Book of Allah, in it there is guidance and light, so take hold of the Book of Allah and adhere to it.” Whereupon he (the Prophet) urged and aroused the interest in the Book of Allah. Then he said: “With respect to my Ahl-al-Bait; I remind you of Allah; I remind you of Allah; I remind you of Allah.” Ḥuṣain asked: “And who are his Ahl-al-Bait, Zaid? Aren’t his wives from his Ahl-al-Bait?” He said: “His wives are from his Ahl-al-Bait, but rather his Ahl-al-Bait are those whom the Zakāh was made unlawful for after him.” He (Ḥuṣain) asked: “Who are they?” He replied: “They are the Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Alī, the Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Aqīl, the Ahl-al-Bait of Ja‘far and the Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Abbās.” He said: “Are all those whom the Zakāh was made prohibited for?” He said: “Yes.”¹²

It was reported by Imam Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ*¹³ that ‘Abd al-Muttalib ibn Rabī‘ah¹⁴ told him that his father Rabī‘ah ibn al-Ḥārith and Abbās ibn al-Muttalib said to ‘Abd al-Muttalib ibn Rabī‘ah and to al-Faḍl ibn ‘Abbās: Go both of you to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and tell him to make you responsible for the Zakāh. Therefore he mentioned the ḥadīth – “the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) said to us: “Verily, this Zakāh is just the filth of the people and it is indeed not allowed for Muḥammad nor for the Ahl of Muḥammad.”¹⁵

Both Imām Shāfi‘ī and Imām Aḥmad (in one of his opinions) added “Banī al-Muttalib” with “Banī Hāshim”, because the saying of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him): “Verily, Ban- Hāshim and

¹² It was reported by Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book: the merits of the companions – chapter: some of ‘Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib’s merits - *ḥadīth* No. 2408.

¹³ It was reported by ‘Abd Allāh ibn al-Ḥārith ibn Nawfal ibn al-Ḥārith ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib ibn Hāshim.

¹⁴ He is ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib ibn Rabī‘ah ibn al-Ḥārith ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib ibn Hāshim, and it was said that his name is al-Muṭṭalib.

¹⁵ It was reported by Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book: the Zakāh – chapter: leaving the use of the ‘Āl of the Prophet on the Zakāh - *ḥadīth* No. 1072.

Ban- al-Muttalib are one thing”.¹⁶ And in one narration: “We and Ban- al-Muttalib don’t separate from each other in pre-Islamic times nor in Islām.”¹⁷

That is because Banī al-Muttalib had been a significant support to Banī Hāshim in pre-Islām and Islām, different from their cousins from ‘Abd Shams and Nawfal thus they let down the blockade which was imposed upon Banī H”shim in their mountain pass besides other injustices.

Nevertheless, that does not mean we are to consider Banī al-Muttalib as part of Ahl-al-Bait, as their deserving the fifth of the booties was for their support to Ahl-al-Bait (Ban- Hāshim) and not because they were part of them.

This what Imām Ab- Ḥanīfah, Imām Mālik and Imām Aḥmad in one narration from him, hold as a view, that Banī al-Muttalib are not from Ahl-al-Bait.

In this regard, Imām Ab- Bakr al-Jaṣṣāṣ (d. 370A.H./980C.E.), in his book *Aḥkām al-Qur’ān* wrote: As for Ban- al-Muttalib, they are not from Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) as their family relationship to him is similar to that of Ban- Umayyah, and there is no argument that Banī Umayyah are not Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet, and likewise Ban- al-Muttalib.

If it is said: Why did the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) give them from the booty a share of the kinship that he had given to Banī Hāshim, and did not give Banī Umayyah? Does this means that they are in the same position of Banī Hāshim in terms of having the

¹⁶ It was reported by Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of virtues – chapter: the virtues of Quraish - *ḥadīth* No. 3502.

¹⁷ It was reported by Ab- Dāwud in his *Sunan* – the book of land tax, chapter: in clarifying the position of the share of one fifth and the share of *Dhī al-qurbā* (kinsfolk), *ḥadīth* No. 2980.

Zakāh forbidden for them? The answer of that is that the Prophet did not give them because of solely kinship. Because when Uthmān ibn ‘Affān and Jubair ibn Muṭ‘am said: O Messenger of Allah! As for Ban- Hāshim, we do not deny their merit of being close to you, but as for Ban- al-Muttalib, we and them in lineage are one thing, so that you gave them and gave us not. So he (peace and blessings be upon him) said: “Indeed, Banī al-Muttalib did not to break with me in pre-Islām nor in Islām”.

The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) informed the people that he gave not just because of the kinship but rather because of the support as well; and that if their response and support to him in pre-Islām and Islām is a grounds for the Zakāh to be forbidden for them it would be then an obligation to exclude from it the Zakāh of the Ahl-al-Bait of Abī Lahab and some of the Ahl-al-Bait of al-Ḥārith ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib who are of his Ahl-al-Bait because they did not respond to him, and, on the other hand, the Zakāh should not be made unlawful for those who were in Islām alongside Banī Umayyah because they did not oppose him; and this is ineffective justification.¹⁸

The Imām Muwaffaq al-Dīn ibn Qudāmah al-Maqdisī (d. 620A.H./1223C.E.) said: It is not right to compare Banī al-Muttalib with Banī Hāshim as Banī Hāshim are closer to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and more noble as well as that they are the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet, and for Banī al-Muttalib to share with them one fifth of the booty did not deserve it just because of the kinship with the evidence that Banī ‘Abd Shams and Banī Nawfal are equal to them in connection to kinship yet they were given nothing.¹⁹

And the scholar Ab- al-Barakāt Aḥmad al-Dardīr (d. 1302A.H./1884C.E. said: The branch of Hāshim are certainly Ahl-al-

¹⁸ *Aḥkām al-Qur’ān*, Vol. 3, pp. 170 – 171.

¹⁹ *Al-Mughnī*: Vol. 2, p. 520.

Bait, and it is widely known that the branch of al-Muttalib are not Ahl-al-Bait.²⁰

The evidence that the majority of the scholars use for Banī al-Muttalib not to be included within the name of Ahl-al-Bait is apparent; thus the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) justified his action in including Banī al-Muttalib in the booty, it was because they did not separate from Banī Hāshim neither in pre-Islām nor in Islām, but rather they used to be a support to them in all conditions.²¹

As for the Zakāh being made unlawful for them like the rest of the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) there is

²⁰ *Al-Sharḥ al-Kabīr*, Vol. 1, p. 493.

²¹ In his *Manāqib al-Shāfiʿī*, Vol. 1, p.42', al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Baihaqī said: Verily, he said that, and Allāh knows best, because Hāshim ibn 'Abd Manāf is the father of the Messenger's grandfather; he married a woman from Banī al-Najjār in Medinah who gave birth to Shaibah al-Ḥamad, the grandfather of the Messenger of Allāh, then Hāshim died while he was with his mother. Hence, when he grew up his uncle al-Muṭṭalib ibn 'Abd Manāf went to him and took him from his mother. He brought him to Mecca on a camel having Shaibah al-Ḥamad sitting behind. It was said then: Here is a slave owned by al-Muṭṭalib! Thus that name took over [the previous one], and it was said: "Abd al-Muṭṭalib". Furthermore, when the Messenger of Allāh was sent with the Message his people harmed him and were close to killing him. At which point Ban- Hāshim and Ban- al-Muṭṭalib, Muslims and disbelievers, stood up to support him and refused to hand him over [to Quraish]. When the rest of Quraish knew that there was no way to get to him, they congregated to write between them a signed agreement opposing Banī al-Muṭṭalib and Banī Hāshim, discouraging marriage and trade with or from them. In his *Jawāhir al-'Aqdain*: p. 210', al-Sharīf N-r al-Dīn al-Samh-dī stated a similar view, where he said: Because al-Muṭṭalib continued to be a supporter to Hāshim. When Hāshim died and his son Shaibah stayed with his mother from Banī al-Najjār in Medinah, al-Muṭṭalib went to him and brought him to Mecca carrying him behind him so that they thought he [Shaibah] was a slave that he gained, thus they said: 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib and he became famous with it, then al-Muṭṭalib informed them that he was his nephew. 'Abd al-Muṭṭalib continued with him then Ban- al-Muṭṭalib entered with Banī Hāshim in their *shi'ab* (mountain pass) and supported them when Quraish joined in alliance against them in the beginning of Islām so they were favoured with that.

no proof for that and the principle is that the Zakāh is permitted for them and that those the Zakāh is forbidden for are Ban- Hāshim.

The scholars have different views in regards to the Ahl-al-Bait of Abī Lahab – they are the sixth *baṭn* (subdivision of a tribe). Is Zakāh made forbidden for them as the rest of Banī Hāshim?

Their basis for that is that the Zakāh was made unlawful for Banī Hāshim as an honour to them and their offspring as they supported the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) both in their pre-Islām and in their Islām, while Ab- Lahab was devoted to harm him, so that his children accordingly did not deserve to be honoured.²²

And as for the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) they are part of his Ahl-al-Bait due to their connection to him in *muṣāharah* (relationship by marriage).

They furthermore were made forbidden for men other than him to marry, while he was alive and after his death, and they are his wives in the life of this world and in the Hereafter. The motive that they have in connection with the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) to be of his Ahl-al-Bait is that of the lineage.

What is noticeable in the Book of Allah, the Most High is that the expression ‘Ahl-al-Bait’ appears only in two places, which are:

His saying, reporting the statement of the angels to Sārah the wife of Ibrāhīm (peace be upon him).

﴿قَالُوا أَنْعِمِينَ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ رَحِمَ اللَّهُ رَحْمَتَهُ، عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ إِنَّهُ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ﴾

They said: “Do you wonder at the Decree of Allāh? The Mercy of Allāh and His Blessings be on you, O the family (of Ibrāhīm) Surely, He (Allāh) is All-Praiseworthy, All-Glorious.”²³

And His saying regarding the wives of our Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him):

﴿وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَلَا تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ الْأُولَىٰ وَأَقِمْنَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتِينَ الزَّكَاةَ وَأَطِعْنَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا﴾

And stay in your houses, and do not display yourselves like that of the times of ignorance, and perform As-Salât, and give Zakât and obey Allāh and His Messenger. Allāh wishes only to remove Ar-Rijs (evil deeds and sins) from you, O members of the family (of the Prophet) and to purify you with a thorough purification.²⁴

In his Tafsīr, the Imām and commentator Ab- Ḥayyān said: And the speech of the Angels to her with their statement regarding the Ahl-al-Bait is an evidence that the wife is included within Ahl-al-Bait, and also this is indicted too in S-rah al-Aḥzāb and then he said: And what is meant with the bait is the bait of residence.²⁵

As for the second verse, this statement is addressed to the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and the verse was revealed because of them and the ḥadīth of the *kisā* (garment) confirms that.²⁶

For this reason the Ḥāfiẓ Ibn Kathīr said in his explanation to the verse: If what was meant was that the wives of the Prophet (peace and

²³ H- d 11: 73.

²⁴ Al-Aḥzāb 33: 33.

²⁵ *Tafsīr al-Baḥr al-Muḥīṭ*, Vol. 5, p. 245.

²⁶ Refer to the detail of this issue in my book (*Thumma Abṣart al-Ḥaqīqah*), also the treatise *Āyah al-Taḥhīr*, By Taha Dilemi.

blessings be upon him) were the reason for the revelation and not anyone else, it is right. But if what is meant is that they were the only ones being referred to and not others (in regards the connection to the Ahl-al-Bait) that can be disputable, as there are existing ḥadīths indicating that what is meant is more general than that.²⁷

In his Tafsīr, the Imām, Ab- Ḥayyān said: The wives are not excluded from Ahl-al-Bait, but rather it appears that they are more deserving of this name as they stayed constantly in his house (peace and blessings be upon him).²⁸

The ‘Allāmah al-Shanqīṭī said that those in doubt regarding the verse of ‘*al-taḥhīr*’ (purification) being revealed for the wives of the Prophet with the evidence that the pronoun in The Most High saying:

﴿لِيَذْهَبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ﴾

remove Ar-Rijs (evil deeds and sins) from you²⁹

and in His saying:

﴿وَيُطَهِّرْكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا﴾

and to purify you with a thorough purification³⁰

is a masculine pronoun, and on this basis the subject in the verse does not have to be limited to the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him).

This can be answered in two ways:

First: The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), his wives, Ali, Hasan, Hussain and Fatima all included in this verse, it is the

²⁷ *Tafsīr al-Qur’ān al-‘Aẓīm*, Vol. 6, p. 411.

²⁸ *Tafsīr al-Qur’ān al-‘Aẓīm*, Vol. 7, p. 224.

²⁹ Al-Ahzab 33:33

³⁰ Al-Ahzab 33:33

consensus among the arab linguistics to give priority to the masculine pronoun over feminine pronoun, even if both are referred to.

Second: In the Arabic language in which the Quran was revealed a man's wife is called as his (Ahl). So on the basis of the word (Ahl) the masculine pronoun is used in the verse. And Allah says about M- sa, (He said to his family, wait!) ³¹, and also he said (perhaps I can bring you) ³², and the second person was only his wife as it was said by many commentators of the Quran.

The ‘Allāmah al-tāhir ibn ‘Āshūr, in his *al-Taḥrīr wa al-Tanwīr* wrote: The Ahl-al-Bait are the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), and the statement is addressed to them, may Allah be pleased with them. So none can doubt that... the companions and those who followed them did not understand from the verse except that the wives of the Prophet are the ones meant with that, may Allah be pleased with them.³³

Furthermore, the texts from the Book and the Sunnah establish that the wife is included in the names (Ahl al-Rajul) or (Ahl-Baitihi).

The first evidence: The saying of Allah, The Exalted about M- sā:

﴿إِذْ قَالَ مُوسَىٰ لِأَهْلِهِ إِنِّي آنَسْتُ نَارًا سَآتِيَكُم مِّنْهَا بِخَبَرٍ أَوْ بَشِيرٍ قَبْسٍ لَّعَلَّكُمْ تَصْطَلُونَ﴾

(Remember) when Mūsā said to his household: “Verily I have seen a fire; I will bring you from there some information, or I will bring you a burning brand, that you may warm yourselves.”³⁴

³¹ Tāhā 20:10

³² Ibid.

³³ *Tafsīr al-Taḥrīr wa al-Tanwīr*, Vol. 22, p. 15.

³⁴ An-Naml 27:7

It is known that nobody was with him in his journey except his wife. In explaining the previous verse, the Imām al-Shawkānī said: What is meant by his Ahl is his wife in his distance from Madyan to Egypt, as there was no one with him at the time except his wife, the daughter of Shu‘aib, so that He [Allah] denominated her with the word ‘al-Ahl’ which indicates numerousness.³⁵

In his explanation to the previous verse, al-tabāṭabā’ī (one of the Shīite scholars) said: what is meant by his Ahl is his wife, who is the daughter of Shu‘ab based on what Allah, the Most High stated in S-rah al-Qaṣaṣ.³⁶

The second evidence: The saying of Allah about M- sā:

﴿ فَلَمَّا قَضَىٰ مُوسَى الْأَجَلَ وَسَارَ بِأَهْلِهِ آنَسَ مِنْ جَانِبِ الطُّورِ نَارًا قَالَ لِأَهْلِهِ امْكُثُوا إِنِّي آنَسْتُ نَارًا لَّعَلِّي آتِيكُمْ مِنْهَا بِخَبَرٍ أَوْ جَذْوَةٍ مِنَ النَّارِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَصْطَلُونَ ﴾

Then, when Mūsā had fulfilled the term, and was travelling with his family, he saw a fire in the direction of Tûr (Mount). He said to his family: “Wait, I have seen a fire; perhaps I may bring to you from there some information, or a burning fire-brand that you may warm yourselves.”³⁷

Imām al-Baidāwī said in the explanation to the verse: with his wife, for it was reported that he spent the maximum of the two possible appointed times, thus he stayed after that ten more years with him [Shu‘aib] then he [M- sā] decided to go back.³⁸

³⁵ *Tafsīr Fath al-Qadīr*, Vol. 4, p. 126.

³⁶ *Tafsīr al-Mīzān*, Vol. 15, p. 342.

³⁷ Al-Qaṣaṣ 28: 29.

³⁸ *Tafsīr al-Baidāwī*, Vol. 4, p. 291.

The third evidence: The statement of the angels in S-rah H-d to Sārah the wife of Ibrāhīm:

﴿ قَالُوا أَعْجِبِينَ مِنْ أَمْرِ اللَّهِ رَحِمْتُ اللَّهَ وَبَرَكَتُهُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ إِنَّهُ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ﴾

They said: “Do you wonder at the Decree of Allāh? The Mercy of Allāh and His Blessings be on you, O the family (of Ibrāhīm). Surely, He (Allāh) is All-Praiseworthy, All-Glorious.”³⁹

The fourth evidence: The Most High’s saying in S-rah al-Aḥzāb, addressing the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him):

﴿ وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَلَا تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ الْأُولَىٰ وَأَقِمْنَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتِينَ الزَّكَاةَ وَأَطِعْنَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا ﴾

And stay in your houses, and do not display yourselves like that of the times of ignorance, and perform As-Salāt, and give Zakāt and obey Allāh and His Messenger. Allāh wishes only to remove Ar-Rijs (evil deeds and sins) from you, O members of the family (of the Prophet) and to purify you with a thorough purification.⁴⁰

We tackled this earlier.

Fifth evidence: From Anas ibn Mālik (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: When the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) married Zainab bint Jaḥsh, the banquet was bread and meat, and I was sent to invite [people] to eat...Then the Prophet went out heading towards the dwelling of ‘Ā’ishah, and said: “*As-Salāmu ‘alaikum Ahl-al-Bait wa raḥmatullāhi wa Barakatatuh*”. She replied: “*Wa ‘alaika Salāmu wa raḥmatullāhi wa barakātuh*; how did you find your Ahl (wife)? May Allah bless you.” Then he continued visiting the

³⁹ H-d 11: 73.

⁴⁰ Al-Aḥzāb 33: 33.

dwellings of all his wives saying to them similar to what he had told ‘Ā’ishah, and they would say to him as ‘Ā’ishah said...).⁴¹

Sixth evidence: The ḥadīth of *al-ifk* (the Slander). While he was on the *minbar*, the Messenger of Allah said, reporting the accusation of ‘Abd Allah ibn Ubaī ibn Sal-l’ to the mother of the believers: “O community of Muslims! Who can find me an excuse regarding a man whose slandering has reached my Ahl-al-Bait? By Allah I did not know anything about my Ahl but good, and they have mentioned a man (Ṣafwān ibn al-Mu‘attil) whom I have not known anything about him but good, and would not enter on my Ahl except in my company.”⁴²

Here the Prophet referred to his wife ‘Ā’ishah in this ḥadīth as his Ahl-al-Bait.

Seventh evidence: From Ibrāhīm, he said: Did you ask the mother of the believers about that which is disliked to use in the *nabīdh*? She answered: He (peace and blessings be upon him) prohibited us Ahl-al-Bait from using pumpkin and *al-muzaffat* (asphalt) in our *nabīdh*.⁴³

Eighth evidence: From al-Aswad ibn Yazīd, he said: I asked ‘Ā’ishah (may Allah be pleased with her): What did the Prophet used to do at home? She said: He used to be in the service of his Ahl, if he heard the *’adhān* he would go out [for prayer].⁴⁴

⁴¹ It was reported by Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of *Tafsīr* - ḥadīth No. 4793.

⁴² It was reported by Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of *Tafsīr* - ḥadīth No. 4750 and Muslim – the book of repentance – ḥadīth No. 2770.

⁴³ It was reported by Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of drinks - ḥadīth No. 1995.

⁴⁴ It was reported by Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of *Nafaqāt* – chapter: the man in the service of his Ahl - ḥadīth No. 5363.

Ninth evidence: From Ibn ‘Abbās (may Allah be pleased with him) who said: The Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him) would spend successive nights starving and his Ahl not finding (food) for dinner, and most of their bread was made of barley.⁴⁵

It is comprehensible that the discussions in the two ḥadīths are pertaining to the home of the Prophet where his wife resides and not the homes of his kinship.

All of these ḥadīths indicate clearly that the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are from his Ahl-al-Bait.

Al-‘Itrah

As for the word *al-‘Itrah*, what it is meant by it is the kinship of the man and his origin, thus linked with with the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are Ban- Hāshim solely.⁴⁶ Consequently, we cannot say about the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) that they are from his *‘itrah*.

Al-Khalīl al-Farāhidī (d. 175A.H./791C.E.) said: The *‘itrah* of the man are his relatives from his son, the sons of his son and the closest sons of his paternal uncle.⁴⁷

Al-Jawharī (d. 393A.H./1002C.E.) said: *al-‘itr* is with *kasrah* (the origin). And in the proverb: “Lamīs returned to her *‘itr*”, that is to say, she returned to her origin. [This proverb] is quoted as an example for one who returns to an abandoned character. *Al-‘itr* also is a plant used for medical treatment such as Marjoram. And in the ḥadīth: “There is

⁴⁵ It was reported by al-Tirmidhī - the book of asceticism – chapter: the livelihood of the Prophet - *ḥadīth* No 2360; Ibn Mājah in his Sunan – the book of nourishment – chapter: the barley bread - *ḥadīth* No. 3347; and Aḥmad in al-Musnad 2303 with a good isnād, and the words are from Ibn Mājah.

⁴⁶ They are also called: Banū ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib as Hāshim only had offsprings from ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib.

⁴⁷ *Kitāb al-‘Ayn*, Vol. 2, p. 66.

no harm for the muḥrim (pilgrim who is in consecration) to treat himself with *al-sinā* and *al-‘itr*”. Abū ‘Ubaid said: *al-‘itr* is small trees, one [is called] *‘itrah*.⁴⁸

On account of that, in defining (al-‘itrah) al-Jawhari said: the *‘itrah* of the man are his offspring and close kinsfolk.⁴⁹

He transmitted from Abī ‘Ubaid his saying: the *‘itrah* of the man are his family and close factions are his close kinsfolk.⁵⁰

He also transmitted from ibn al-Sikkīt the saying: *al-‘itrah* is similar to *al-rahṭ* (kinsfolk).⁵¹

In addition, he transmitted from Ibn al-Muḏaffar his saying: the *‘itrah* of the man are: his relatives from the sons of his paternal uncle, the close ones.⁵²

And Ibn Fāris (d. 395A.H./1004C.E.) said: Some people said: It is that which is called “*al-marzaj-sh*” (Marjoram). He said: It only grows separated, and from this they contrasted it with the *‘itrah* of the man as they are his relatives with separate lineages, some from his father and others from his offspring like his children. And in relation to *al-‘itr*, he read [a line of poetry].⁵³

Abū Sa‘īd al-Ḍarīr said: *al-‘itrah* is the tree trunk... And the *‘itrah* of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are ‘Abd al-Muttalib and his children...⁵⁴ And of their proverbs: Lamīs went back to her *‘itr* and to her *‘ikr*, namely to her origin.⁵⁵

⁴⁸ *Al-Ṣiḥāḥ*, p. 735.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ *Mu‘jam Maqāyīs al-Lughah*, Vol. 4, 217.

⁵⁴ That is to say, Banū Hāshim, as Hāshim’s offspring was restricted to Banī al-Muṭṭalib.

⁵⁵ *Tahdhīb al-Lughah*, Vol. 2, p. 157.

In his *Tahdhīb al-Lughah*, al-Azhārī (370A.H./ 980C.E.) put forth the view - “the ‘*itrah* of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are his Ahl-al-Bait, who are his Ahl-al-Bait whom the prescribed charity (Zakāh) was made unlawful for, that is to say, his relatives who have the fifth of the booty stated in S-rah al-Anfāl – he commented on that by saying: And this view to me is closest [to the appropriate meaning] and Allah knows best.”⁵⁶

Ibn Manzūr (d. 711A.H./1311C.E.) said: The ‘*itrah* of the man are his relatives, his children and others. It was said: They are his closest people. And it was said: They are his close family and close kinsfolk, those who died and those who elapsed, until he stated: And what is well known is that his ‘*itrah* are his Ahl-al-Bait and these are the ones for whom the Zakāh and the prescribed charity was made unlawful for, namely the relatives who have the right to the fifth of the fifth in S-rah al-Anfāl.⁵⁷

And the Shaykh al-turaihī (d. 1085A.H./1674C.E.) – one of the senior Shiite scholars - said: *Al-‘itrah* is the band, and they are the band of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), and the band of the man are his people and tribe.⁵⁸

Ibn al-A‘rābī (d. 231A.H./845C.E.), was the only one among the rest of the linguists who said that the ‘*itrah* means the children of the man and his offspring and no more, whereas al-Azhārī transmitted from his statement: “*al-‘itrah* are the children of the man, progeny and descendants from his offspring. Hence, the ‘*itrah* of the Prophet are the children of Fāṭimah al-Bat-l (the virgin).”⁵⁹

Some who might have come across the statement of Ibn al-A‘rābī thought that he found his long-desired objective in having *al-‘itrah* limited in the offspring of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) excluding the rest of Ahl-al-Bait. Nevertheless, some did not

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ *Lisān al-‘Arab*, Vol. 4, 538.

⁵⁸ *Majma‘ al-Baḥrayn*, Vol. 3, p. 116.

⁵⁹ *Tahdhīb al-Lughah*, Vol. 2: p. 157.

know that Ibn al-‘Arabī’s view necessitates that ‘Alī, ‘Aqīl, Ja‘far and al-‘Abbās be excluded from the *‘itrah* of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) as they are not of his offspring.

We can say that the sectarians have no problem whatsoever in excluding all those I have mentioned from the name Ahl-al-Bait as well as from *al-‘itrah*, with the exception of ‘Alī, but they cannot exclude him from *al-‘itrah* even if it is with the evidence of Ibn Al-A‘rābī - it is a proof against them and not in their favour.

If someone says: He (‘Alī) has been included in the *‘itrah* as an exception without the rest of Ahl-al-Bait then I ask him what prevents others from being included? And where is the text from the Qur’ān and the Sunnah to prove this exception?!

On account of that, the Shaykh al-Mufīd - one of the great Twelver scholars – was more sensible than many authors today who hold fast to such weak *infirādāt*, where he said of his objection to the sect of al-Jār-diyyah al-Zaydiyyah: Even though we use as evidence the statement of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him): “Indeed, I am leaving with you the *thaqalayn*: the Book of Allah and My Itrah)” on the grounds of the Imamate of Amīr al-mu’mīnīn and Imāms who come after him (may Allah reward them), we must refer in [this ḥadīth] to its known and considered meaning, namely that the *‘itrah* of the man are magnificent, excellent and superior personalities among his Ahl.⁶⁰

And in criticizing *al-‘itrah* being limited to the offspring of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) excluding the other relatives he said: The more significant among the *‘itrah* of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are his prominent people and his *lubāb* (core), as he has cited. Nevertheless, the core and the prominent people are not just the offspring without the involvement of the brothers, uncles and paternal cousins. However, if the matter is as you

⁶⁰ *Al-Masā’il al-Jār-diyyah*, p. 42.

have stated then the Amīr al-mu'minīn is excluded from *al-‘itrah* and he is the master of the Imāms and the best among them all, due to the fact that he is not part of the offspring, well this null and void by consensus.⁶¹

It is apparent that “*al-‘itrah* are my Ahl-al-Bait” is a detailed statement.

We have already stated that the term Ahl-al-Bait may include each of the followings: The Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Alī, the Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Abbās, the Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Aqīl, the Ahl-al-Bait of Ja‘far, the Ahl-al-Bait of al-Ḥārith⁶² and the Ahl-al-Bait of Abī Lahab⁶³, but not the Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Alī alone without the rest of al-‘itrah.

Al-qarābah and al-‘ashīrah

In his *Jamharah al-Lughah*, Ibn Duraid (d. 321A.H./933C.E.) said: The kinsfolk of the man are: the children of his father whom he associates with. Likewise when the following verse:

﴿وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ﴾

And warn your tribe (O Muhammad) of near kindred⁶⁴ was revealed to him, the Prophet stood up and called out: “O Banī ‘Abd Manāf, and the ‘*ashīr*, the companion of the man is his wife who mixes with him in his home, and he is also a companion to her.”⁶⁵

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² They are Nawfal, Ab- Sufyān the poet, Rabī‘ah and ‘Abd Allāh (his name was ‘Abd Shams so the Prophet named him ‘Abd Allāh). And from the females there is Hind, Buḥainah and Arwā.

⁶³ They are ‘Uqbah and Mu‘attab, and from the females Durrah with different view between the scholars whether they are among those whom the Zakāh was made forbidden for them.

⁶⁴ Al-Shu‘arā’ 26: 214

⁶⁵ *Jamharah al-‘Arab*, p. 397.

In his *al-Muḥkam wa al-Muḥīṭ al-A'zam* Ibn Sayyidah (d. 458A.H./1065C.E.) said: *Al-qarābah* and *al-qurbā* (kinship) are the closest in lineage, and in the Holy Qur'ān:

﴿وَيَذَى الْقُرْبَى﴾

and to kinsfolk,⁶⁶

there was no kinsfolk (*maqrabah*) between them. And *maqrabah* or *maqrubah* is *qarābah* (kinship), and the '*aqārib* (relatives) of the man and '*qrabūh* are his near kindred. And in the Qur'ān:

﴿وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ﴾

And warn your tribe (O Muhammad) of near kindred.⁶⁷

It is stated in the *tafsīr* that when this verse was revealed the Prophet ascended the Ṣafā and he called the listeners closer and the closer, and step by step said: "O Banī Hāshim! O Banī 'Abs Manāf! O 'Abbās! O Ṣafiyyah! Indeed, I own nothing except that it belongs to Allah! Ask me from my wealth whatever you wish". This is from al-Zajjāj.⁶⁸

And al-Muḥaqqiq al-Ḥalliy (d. 676A.H./1277C.E.), one of the significant Twelver scholars, said: his '*ashīrah* (kinsfolk) are those among his people who are the closest in lineage.⁶⁹

And the al-turaiḥī (d. 1085A.H./1674C.E.) said:

﴿وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ﴾

And warn your tribe (O Muhammad) of near kindred

"(Here) He [Allah] ordered the warning of the nearest. The kindred of the man was explained to be men who are from his tribe who they referred to as their company. And in (*Al-Qām-s*) the '*ashīrah* (kindred) of the man who are the near children of his father, and the plural is '*ashā'ir*."

⁶⁶ Al-Nisā' 4: 36.

⁶⁷ Al-Shu'arā' 26: 214.

⁶⁸ *Al-Muḥkam wa al-Muḥīṭ al-A'zam*, Vol.3 p. 49.

⁶⁹ *Nukah al-Nihāyah*, Vol. 3, p. 126.

And what was mentioned by Ibn Sayyidah from al-Zajjāj and other scholars of Arabic cited that which was stated in the books of Tafsīr, collective *ḥadīth* books and by biographers, confirms that the two words *al-‘ashīrah* [kindred] and *al-qarābah* [kinship] are more general than the rest of the terms which we have mentioned such as *Ahl-al-Bait*, *Aal-Bait Muḥammad* and *al-‘itrah*.

Perhaps understanding the stated words in these narrations can clarify the intention.

It was reported by Bukhārī and Muslim in their two *Ṣaḥīḥs* from Abī Hurairah who said: When this verse was revealed:

﴿وَأَنْذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ﴾

And warn your tribe (O Muhammad) of near kindred

(He continues) The Messenger of Allah invited Quraish and said: “O Banī Ka‘b ibn Lu‘ayy, save yourselves from the fire; O Banī ‘Abd Manāf, save yourselves from the fire; O Banī Hāshim! Save yourselves from the fire; O Banī ‘Abd al-Muttalib! Save yourselves from the fire; O Fāṭimah! Save yourself from the fire.”⁷⁰

And in the narration of Ibn ‘Abbās: “When the verse was revealed the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) mounted up on the *Ṣafā*, and called: O Banī Fahr! O Banī ‘Adī! The subclans of Quraish tribes came and whosoever could not go out would send a runner to find out what was happening.”⁷¹

The Messenger of Allah had to put into effect the meaning of the noble verse that urged him to warn his tribe, so he invited the whole of

⁷⁰ It was reported by Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - chapter {And warn your tribe of near kindred} - *ḥadīth* 4493; and Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - chapter {And warn your tribe of near kindred} - *ḥadīth* No. 204

⁷¹ It was reported by al-Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - chapter {And warn your tribe of near kindred} - *ḥadīth* 4492.

Quraish counting each and every *baṭn* (subdivision of a tribe), thus he generalized and particularized.

Nevertheless, if his kinship or his kindred (peace and blessings be upon him) is only limited to Banī Hāshim then the warning would be to them and not to the whole of Quraish. One of the beautiful things we learn from this holy verse and noble *ḥadīth* is that which was stated by the Imām al-Qurṭubī (d. 671A.H./1272C.E.): This *ḥadīth* and verse are evidence that closeness in lineage will not benefit without righteous deeds, and it is a proof that it is permissible for the believer to maintain close relations with the disbelievers as well to direct and advise.⁷²

Did Allah, the Most High make the action of loving Ahl-al-Bait a reward for the Message?

All research around the saying of Allah, The Exalted:

﴿قُلْ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ﴾

Say (O Muḥammad) “No reward do I ask of you for this except to be kind to me in my kinship with you.”⁷³

focus on the word ‘*al-qurbā*’ along with its explanation. Who are ‘*al-qurbā*’ referred to in this verse?

Some said: The ones referred to in this verse are ‘Alī, Fāṭimah and their two sons al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain, using as an authority a *munkar ḥadīth* that they report in this regard.⁷⁴

⁷² *Tafsīr al-Qurṭubī*, Vol. 13, p. 144.

⁷³ Al-Sh- rā 42: 23.

⁷⁴ In his *al-Muḥjam al-Kabīr*, Vol. 11, p. 351, Aṭabarānī reported from Ibn ‘Abbās: “when the verse:

“No reward do I ask of you for this except to be kind to me for my kinship with you.” was revealed, they asked: “O Messenger of Allāh! Who are your kinship that it is obligatory for us to be kind to?”. He replied: “‘Alī, Fāṭimah and their two sons”. In its chain: Ḥarb ibn al-Ḥassan al-Ṭaḥḥān. Al- Azdi said about him: His *ḥadīth* is not reliable. (*Mizān al-i’tidāl*, Vol. 1, p. 469).

There is also in this *ḥadīth* ‘al-Ḥusain ibn al-Ḥasan al-Ashqar’. Al-Bukhārī said about him: “He is unsettled”. And Abū Zur‘ah said: “His *ḥadīth* is *munkar*”

Others said: “The ones concerned are the kinship of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) known as Ban- Hāshim, or they are more general than that.

Most scholars such as Ibn ‘Abbās, ‘Ikrimah, Mujāhid, Qatādah, al-Sha‘bī and others are in support that what is meant with *al-qurbā* in the verse are not the kinship of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), but rather that which is between the Prophet and his people in terms of proportional kinship. Thus, indeed there is no *baṭn* (subdivision of a tribe) in Quraish except that he had kinships therein. So, what is meant by the verse is: I am not asking you for any reward for that I came with. On the other hand, I am asking you to love and preserve me due to my kinship with you. You are my people who are more obliged to obey and respond to me.”

In al-Bukhārī Ibn ‘Abbās recalls that Saīd ibn Jubair was asked about this saying of Allah, and he answered: The *qurbā* are the Ahl-al-Bait of Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him)”. Then Ibn ‘Abbās said to him: “You have been quick. In fact, there was no *baṭn* (subdivision of a tribe) except that the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) had a kinship therein”. Thus, he said: “Except that you (Quraish) join that which is between us in regards *al-qarābah*”.⁷⁵

Commenting on that, Al-Ḥāfiẓ ibn Ḥajar (d. 852A.H./1448C.E.) said: “The meaning is: “Except that you love me because of my kinship so preserve me.” The speech was especially to Quraish and the kinship he meant here is that of the group and kinship. It is as if he (peace and

(disclaimed). As for Abū Ḥātim, he said: “He is not tha strong [in ḥadīth]. Abū Ma‘mar al-Hudhalī said: “He is a liar”. Al-Nisā’ī and al-Dārāqutnī said: “He is not that strong [in ḥadīth]”. See, *Mizān al-‘Itidāl*, Vol. 1, p. 531.

In criticism of the contents of the narration, al-Zaila‘ī in *Takhrīj al-‘aḥādīth* (Vol. 3, p.235) said: The claim this verse was revealed in Medina is unlikely, it is without doubt Makkan. Moreover, Fātimah had, at the time, no children whatsoever, as she got married with ‘Alī two years after the battle of Badr.

⁷⁵ Al-Bukhārī reported it in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - *ḥadīth* 4818.

blessings be upon him) said: “Preserve me due to the kinship [between us] if you are not going to follow me because of the prophecy”.⁷⁶

Moreover, *al-‘Allāmah* al-Shanqīṭī (d. 1393A.H./1973) said: “He (peace and blessings be upon him) used to have in each *baṭn* (subdivision of a tribe) from Quraish a *raḥim* (kin) who would assist him against people’s harm. However, Abū tālib did that for him, yet it was not as reward for the conveyance (of Islām) as he did not believe.”⁷⁷

In his *al-tabaqāt* Ibn Sa’d reported from al-Sha‘bī: people often asked us about this verse so we wrote to Ibn ‘Abbās (asking him about it). Then Ibn ‘Abbās wrote that the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) was in the middle of Quraish’s lineage, that there was no district of Quraish except that they are linked to him on the basis of his birth. Consequently, Allah, The Exalted said:

﴿لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ﴾

Say (O Muḥammad) “No reward do I ask of you for this except to be kind to me....”⁷⁸

In respect of the reward of the transmission of the message we can say that this issue was put forward before our Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) was sent, through five of the Prophets of Allah, the Most High, who are: N-ḥ, H-d, Ṣāliḥ, L-ṭ and Ṣāliḥ (may Allah reward them), thus the statement of each one of them to his people, as in the Book of Allah, the Most High, the Almighty, was:

﴿وَمَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَىٰ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾

“No reward do I ask of you for it (my Message of Islāmic Monotheism); my reward is only from the Lord of the ‘Alamîn (mankind, jinn and all that exists).”⁷⁹

⁷⁶ *Fath al-bārī*, Vol. 8, p. 564.

⁷⁷ *Aḍwā’ al-Bayān*, Vol. 7, pp. 69 – 70.

⁷⁸ *Al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, Vol. 1, p. 24.

It is very strange for a Muslim to assume that the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) had asked the people for a reward for the Message that he came with from the Most High to take them from darkness to light.

How this can happen when he is the best Prophet of Allah? And the noble Prophets - peace be upon them - are paternal brothers: Their religion is one, their mission is one, and they are more entitled to one another.

Allah said:

﴿لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبَىٰ﴾

“No reward do I ask of you for this except to be kind to me for my kinship with you.”

and did not say: “*illa mawaddata lil qurbā*” - except to be kind for my kinship with you, nor did he say “*al-mawaddah li dhaw- al-qurbā*” to be kind to the near relatives (of the Messenger (Muḥammad (peace be upon him))). If he wanted them to be kind to the near relatives he would have said: “*al-mawaddah li dhaw- al-qurbā*”.

He (Allah) said:

﴿مَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَىٰ فَلِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ﴾

And know that whatever of war-booty you gain, indeed one fifth of it is assigned to Allāh, and to the Messenger, and to the near relatives (of the Messenger).⁷⁹

And He said:

﴿مَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَىٰ فَلِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ﴾

⁷⁹ Al-Shu‘arā’ 26: 109; See also: Yūnus 10: 72; Hūd 11: 29 and 51; al-Shu‘arā’ 26: 109, 127, 145, 164 and 180 and Saba’34 : 47

⁸⁰ Al-Anfāl 8: 41.

What Allâh gave as booty (Fai') to His Messenger (Muhammad) from the people of the townships - it is for Allâh, His Messenger and the kindred (of the Messenger).⁸¹

Likewise His saying:

﴿ فَآتِ ذَا الْقُرْبَىٰ حَقَّهُ وَالْمِسْكِينَ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ ﴾

So give to the kindred what is due, and to Al-Miskîn (the poor) and to the wayfarer.⁸²

And His saying:

﴿ وَآتَى الْمَالَ عَلَىٰ حُبِّهِ ذَوِي الْقُرْبَىٰ ﴾

and gives his wealth, in spite of love for it, to the kinsfolk⁸³

And there is likewise in other places in the Qur'ân.

All throughout the Qur'an we find it recommends respecting the rights of kinship with the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him). And it is said in regards the kinsfolk of the man “*dhawī al-qurbā* and not *fi al-qurbā*”. The verbal noun is stated here, without the noun it indicates that he did not mean “*dhawī al-qurbā*”.

Thus if what is meant is to be kind to them He would have said “*al-mawaddah li dhī al-qurbā*” - to be kind to the kinship, and would not say “*fi al-qurbā*” for the kinship. Consequently, the one who asks to be kind to others does not say: I ask you to be kind to such and such, not to the kinship of such and such, but rather it would be: I ask you to be

⁸¹ Al-Hashr 59: 7.

⁸² Al-R- m 30: 38. Here is the full verse:

﴿ فَآتِ ذَا الْقُرْبَىٰ حَقَّهُ وَالْمِسْكِينَ وَابْنَ السَّبِيلِ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ خَيْرٌ لِّلَّذِينَ يُرِيدُونَ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴾

So give to the kindred his due, and to Al-Miskîn (the poor) and to the wayfarer. That is best for those who seek Allâh's Countenance; and it is they who will be successful.

⁸³ Al-Baqarah 2: 177

kind to such and such and to love to such and such, so when he said: to be kind for the kinship it was understood that what is meant was not “*lid hawī al-qurbā*” (to the kinship).

It is also said that the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) did not ask for a wage to deliver the message of his Lord, but rather his reward is from Allah as He (Allah) said:

﴿ قُلْ مَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مِنْ أَجْرٍ وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُتَكَلِّفِينَ ﴾

Say (O Muhammad) “No wage do I ask of you for this (the Qur’ân), nor am I one of the Mutakallifûn (those who fabricate)”⁸⁴

And His saying:

﴿ أَمْ تَسْأَلُهُمْ أَجْرًا فَهُمْ مِنْ مَغْرَمٍ مُثْقَلُونَ ﴾

Or is it that you (O Muhammad) ask a wage from them (for your preaching) so that they are burdened with a load of debt?⁸⁵

And His saying:

﴿ فَمَا سَأَلْتُكُمْ مِنْ أَجْرٍ إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ ﴾

Say (O Muhammad) “Whatever wage I might have asked of you is yours. My wage is from Allâh only”⁸⁶

But the exception here is cut off, as Allah said:

﴿ قُلْ مَا سَأَلْتُكُمْ مِنْ أَجْرٍ فَهُوَ لَكُمْ إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ ﴾

Say: “No reward do I ask of you for this (preaching), save that whosoever wills may take a Path to his Lord.”⁸⁷

⁸⁴ Sad 38: 86

⁸⁵ At-Tur 52:40

⁸⁶ Saba’ 34: 47.

There is no doubt that the love of the household of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) is obligatory, but it was not established as obligatory in this verse, nor that their love was as a reward for the Prophet, but rather it is of that which Allah has commanded us with as He did with all other acts of worship.

And in the *Ṣaḥīḥ* there is the sermon he delivered at a brook called Khamman between Makkah and Medina, where he said: “I remind you of Allah with respect to my Ahl-al-Bait; I remind you of Allah with respect to my Ahl-al-Bait.”

It is also said that in the verse *al-qurbā* is definite with the *lām*, so it is certain that the addressees are known within the order.

We have furthermore mentioned that when the verse was revealed neither al-Ḥasan nor Ḥussain were born yet, in fact ‘Alī was not even married to Faaṭimah. Hence, the *qurbā* (kinship) being addressed cannot be these, contrary to the kinship that is between him and them, for indeed it is known to them.

Shaykh al-Mufīd – among the Twelver scholars – held the same opinion to Shaykh al-Islām Ibn Taymiyyah in response to those who say that Allah, the Most High made the kindness to his Ahl-al-Bait peace be upon them as a reward for the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), and his performance in conveying the message along with guiding human beings, thus he said:

“It is not true to say that Allah, the Most High made the reward of His Prophet in the form of kindness to his Ahl-al-Bait, may peace be upon them, nor did He make that as a wage for him (peace and blessings be upon him). This is because the everlasting reward for the Prophet is to draw closer to Allah, the Most High... on the grounds of His justice, generosity and openhandedness. Nevertheless, what is

⁸⁷ Al-Furqan 25: 57.

deserved for the actions does not depend on the servants as the deed must be purely for the sake of Allah, the Most High, and that whatever is for Allah, then the reward of that is for Allah and not anyone else.”

This is the case though Allah, the Most High says:

﴿وَيَقُولُ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ مَا لَّآ﴾

“And O my people! I ask of you no wealth for it.”⁸⁸

And in another place:

﴿يَقُولُ لَا أَسْأَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا﴾

“O my people I ask of you no reward for it (the Message).”⁸⁹

If the reward was what Abu Ja‘far⁹⁰ believed in regards to the meaning of the verse, the Qur’ān would be contradicting itself. This is due to the fact that the verse will become: “Say [O Muḥammad to them]: “I do not ask from you any reward for it, but rather I ask you a reward for it”. The meaning also can be: “Verily, my reward is from none but Allah, but rather my reward is from Allah and from others.” This is impossible and not right for the Qur’ān to carry such meaning.

Similarly though Allah does say:

﴿فَسَجَدَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ كُلُّهُمْ أَجْمَعُونَ﴾

So, the angels prostrated themselves, all of them together.

﴿إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ أَبَى أَنْ يَكُونَ مَعَ السَّاجِدِينَ﴾

⁸⁸ S- ra H- d 11: 29.

⁸⁹ H- d 11: 51.

⁹⁰ Ibn Bābawayh al-Qummī, known as ‘al-Ṣadūq’ (the trustworthy).

Except Iblīs (Satan) - he refused to be among the prostrators.⁹¹
 And the meaning in it is - but for the devil, and it is not grammatically an exception from the sentence.

And His saying:

﴿فَأَنَّهُمْ عَدُوٌّ لِّي إِلَّا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ﴾

“Verily! They are enemies to me, save the Lord of the 'Alamîn (mankind, jinn and all that exists),”⁹²

The Meaning being: Except for the Lord of the Worlds, He is not the enemy.

This is very clear for anyone who has some knowledge about the Arabic language. Furthermore, this is quite common among the linguists that need no evidence to support it.⁹³

Evidences from the Twelver tradition

Some might be deceived into thinking that what some contemporary authors have claimed – that Ahl-al-Bait are the Ban- Hāshim - is the opinion of Ahl al-Sunnah wal Jamā‘ah alone and that the Twelvers hold a different view.

When examining the Shī‘ah reports from their original sources, as well as studying thoroughly the statements of the classical and later scholars⁹⁴ it becomes apparent to the researcher that in the Shī‘ī heritage also the Ahl-al-Bait are Ban- Hāshim.

The reports are numerous, I will mention as an example the following:

⁹¹ Al-Hijr 15: 30 – 31.

⁹² Al-Shu‘arā’ 26: 77.

⁹³ *Taṣḥīḥ al-I‘tiqād*, p. 140.

⁹⁴ This will be tackled later in more detail.

1- In the book *Nahj al-Balāghah* Imām ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib is claimed to have said: “If the battle warmed up, and people retreated, The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) would send forward his Ahl-al-Bait as protection for his companions from the severity of the swords and arrowheads. Hence, Abū ‘Ubaidah ibn al-Ḥārith was killed on the day of Badr, Ḥamza on the day of Uḥud Ja‘far at Mu’tah...”⁹⁵

2- In his *al-Kāfī*, al-Kulaynī recorded from Zurārah from Abī Ja‘far who said: “The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) used to do something with the dead from Banī Hāshim he would not do with any of the other Muslims. When he prayed at al-Hāshimī and sprinkled the grave with water he would put his hand on the grave to the point you could see his fingers in the mud. Consequently, if a stranger or a traveller came to Medina he would see the new grave and the trace hand of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) on it. He then would ask: “Who died among the Ahl-al-Bait of Muḥammad?””⁹⁶

Al-Majlisī said: This is a *ḥasan* (good) *ḥadīth*.⁹⁷

3- Reported Ibn Bābawayh al-Qummī in *al-Amālī*, from Ibn ‘Abbās, he said: ‘Alī said to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him): O Messenger of Allah! Indeed, you love ‘Aqīl. He said: Yes, by Allah I indeed love him twice, a love for him and a love for the love of Abī tālib, and his son will be killed in loving your son, thus the eyes of the believers will fill with tears, and the close angels will pray over him. Then the Messenger of Allah cried to the point that his

⁹⁵ *Nahj al-Balāghah* (A letter from ‘Alī to Mu‘āwiyah where he mentioned the superiority of ‘Ahl al-Bait and their precedence.

⁹⁶ *Al-Kāfī*, the book of funerals, chapter: squaring the grave and sprinkling it with water – narration number 4.

⁹⁷ *Mir’āt al-‘Uq-l, Sharḥ Akhbār ‘Āl al-Ras-l*, Vol. 14, p. 111.

tears flowed onto his chest. Hence, he said: To Allah I complain about what my *'itrah* will face after me.⁹⁸

Hence, the Messenger of Allah established with this *ḥadīth* that both 'Aqīl and his son are from his *'itrah* (peace and blessings be upon him).⁹⁹

4- In *Biḥār al-Anwār* by al-Majlisī, from Imām al-Ḥussain, that after assembling his children, son, brothers and his family he looked at them and cried for a while and said: "Oh Allah! Verily, we are the *'itrah* of Your Prophet".¹⁰⁰

Al-Ḥussain limited not the *'itrah* on himself and his sons Zīn al-ʿĀbidīn, but rather he made the word general to cover the others who were with him from the people of the house.

5- Also in *Biḥār al-Anwār*, that one Shī'ah addressed Imām Zaid ibn 'Alī ibn al-Ḥussain, saying: O son of the Messenger of Allah! Are you not the owner of this matter? He replied: I am from the *'itrah*.¹⁰¹

6- In *al-Amālī* Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī reported the witnessing of the two young boys of Muslim ibn 'Aqīl, saying: "O Shaykh! Do you know Muḥammad?" He replied "How do I not know Muḥammad and he is my Prophet?" He asked "Do you know Ja'far ibn Abī tālib?" He said "How do I not know Ja'far and Allah has brought forth two wings to him by which he flies with the angels the way he wishes." He said: "Do you know 'Alī ibn Abī tālib?" He said: How do I not know 'Alī and he is the cousin of my Prophet and the brother of my Prophet? He said to him "O Shaykh, we are from the *'itrah* of your Prophet Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) and we are from the children of Muslim ibn 'Aqīl ibn Abī tālib in front of you, we ask you

⁹⁸ *Amālī al-Ṣad-q*, p. 191, *ḥadīth* no. 200 and *Biḥār al-'Anwār*, Vol. 22, p. 288, Vol. 44, p. 287.

⁹⁹ Later it will be demonstrated that the word *'itrah* is the synonym of *Ahl al-Bait*.

¹⁰⁰ *Biḥār al-'Anwār*, Vol. 44, p. 383.

¹⁰¹ *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 46, p. 202.

of a good food and you do feed us not, and from the cool drink and you supply us not...”¹⁰²

7- In his “*Manāqib Amīr al-Mu’minīn* Muḥammad ibn Sulaimān al-K- fī reported from Yazīd ibn Ḥayyān who said: “ I and Ḥuṣṣain ibn ‘Uqbah departed to see Zaid ibn Arqam and sat with him. Then Ḥuṣṣain said to him: “ O Zaid! Allah has honoured you and you saw a lot of good, so Zaid, tell us that which you have heard from the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him)? Thereupon Zaid said: “One day, the Messenger of Allah stood up and addressed us in a place of water called “Khummm” between Makkah and Medina. There he glorified and praised Allah, and exhorted and reminded us then he said: To preceed. “O people, I am only a human being waiting for the Messenger of my Lord to come so that I will answer [him]. And I am indeed leaving to you *al-thaqalain*, one of them is the Book of Allah, in it there is guidance and light so adhere to the Book of Allah, and take hold of it.” He urged and aroused the interest in the Book of Allah, and then he said: “And *Ahl-Baitī* I remind you of Allah with respect to my Ahl-al-Bait.” He said it three times. Ḥuṣṣain said to him: “O Zaid! Who are his *Ahl-al-Bait*? Are his wives not part of his *Ahl-al-Bait*?” He replied: “Verily, his wives are of his *Ahl-al-Bait*, but rather his *Ahl-al-Bait* are those whom the Zakāh has been forbidden for them after his death. Then Ḥuṣṣain asked him: “Who are they Zaid?” He said: “They are the Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Alī, the Ahl-al-Bait of Ja’far, the Ahl-al-Bait of ‘Aqīl and the Ahl-al-Bait of al-‘Abbās. Then Ḥuṣṣain asked: “Was the Zakāh made forbidden for all of these after him? He replied: “Yes”.”¹⁰³

¹⁰² *Al-Amālī li al-Ṣad-q*, p. 143, *ḥadīth* No. 145.

¹⁰³ *Manāqib al-Imām Amīr al-Mmu’minīn*, Vol. 2, p. 116 and *Kashf al-Ghummah*, Vol. 1, p. 549.

8- In his *al-Iḥtijāj* al-tubrusī reported from Ab- al-Faḍl Muḥammad ibn ‘Abdullāh Al-Shaibānī, with an attribution described by al-tubrusī to be authentic from trustworthy men, that the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), during the sickness that eventually killed him, went out for prayer, relying on al-Faḍl ibn ‘Abbās and a young boy [that used to work for him] called Thawbān... When he prayed he returned to his home, and said to his servant: “Sit down on the door and do not block any of the Anṣār from the view and he fainted. The Anṣār came and gathered at the door and said: Ask permission for us to the Messenger of Allah. The servant said: “He is unconscious and has his wives with him” so they started crying. Consequently, the Messenger heard the crying and asked: “Who are these?” They said: “Al-Anṣār.” He asked: “Who is here among my *Ahl-al-Bait*? They replied: “‘Alī and al-‘Abbās”. He called them and went out leaning on both of them.’¹⁰⁴

9- The Twelver Shaykh al-t- sī narrated that the Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq said: “When the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) gave in marriage Fāṭimah to ‘Alī, may peace be upon them, he entered her room and found her crying. Thus he said to her: “What makes you cry? For, by Allah! If there was anyone among my *Ahl-al-Bait* better than him [‘Alī] I would have giving you in marriage to them.”¹⁰⁵

10- From Salmān al-Fārisī, he said: Whilst I was sitting with the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) in the mosque ‘Abbās ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib entered and gave his greetings. The Prophet replied and welcomed him. Thus he [al-‘Abbās] said: “O Messenger of Allah! By which qualities was ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib made that distinguish him

¹⁰⁴ ‘*Al-Iḥtijāj*’, Vol. 1, p. 70; and ‘*Biḥār al-Anwār*’, Vol. 28, p. 176.

¹⁰⁵ Al-Ṭ- sī, *al-Amālī*, p. 40, *ḥadīth* No. 45.

from us *Ahl-al-Bait* and are the sources the same?” The Prophet said: “So I will tell you uncle...”¹⁰⁶

In this *ḥadīth* the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) confirmed to al-‘Abbās that he is indeed of *Ahl-al-Bait*, then he told him the reason why ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib was better than him and the remaining men among *Ahl-al-Bait*.

11- From Ibn ‘Abbās: One day, the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), came out holding the hand of ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib saying: “O Anṣār, O Banī Hāshim, O Banī ‘Abdul Muttalib, I am Muḥammad the Messenger of Allah, for indeed I was created from a blessed clay along with four of my family, namely - myself, Ḥamzah, ‘Alī and Ja‘far...”¹⁰⁷

12- It was narrated that the Prophet said: “Verily, my Lord has chosen me and three of my *Ahl-al-Bait* and I am the master and the one who has more fear of Allah of the three without pride. He (Allah) has chosen me, over ‘Alī and Ja‘far, the two sons of Ab- tālib and Ḥamzah ibn ‘Abdul Muttalib. We were [at the time] sleeping on level land, there was not one of us but he was lying his garment on his face.”¹⁰⁸

13- It was narrated that the Prophet said during his fatal illness to his daughter Fāṭimah al-Zahrā’: “After me ‘Alī is the best of my nation, where Ḥamzah and Ja‘far are the best of my *Ahl-al-Bait* after ‘Alī.”¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁶ *‘Irshād al-Qul- b*, Vol. 2, p. 403; *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 43, p. 17; and *al-Asrār al-Fāṭimiyyah*, p. 426.

¹⁰⁷ *Al-Amālī li al-Ṣad- q*, p. 275; and *al-Khiṣāl*, Vol. 1, p. 204.

¹⁰⁸ *Tafsīr al-Qummī*, Vol. 2, p. 347; and *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 22, p. 277 and Vol. 35, p. 214.

¹⁰⁹ *Kamāl al-Dīn*, (What was reported from the Prophet in the text for one standing and that he is indeed (the twelfth among the Imāms), p. 245.

14- In the Battle of Badr, when ‘Ubaidah ibn al-Ḥārith ibn ‘Abdul Muttalib (may Allah be pleased with him) was carried to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) injured and near to death, he said: “O Messenger of Allah! Am I not a martyr?” The Messenger said: “Yes, you're the first martyr of my *Ahl-al-Bait*.”¹¹⁰

Therefore it is established this way that the narrations of the Twelvers agree with those of Ahl al-Sunnah wal Jamā‘ah in the fact that the name Ahl-al-Bait includes Banī Hāshim with all their branches.

Some Twelver testimonies confirming what we have mentioned

The reports of the Shī‘ah are not the only ones that lay testament to the fact that what is meant with Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and his *‘itrah* are the sons of Hāshim in particular, but rather the senior Twelver scholars have establish this fact very clearly in their works. Here are the clarifying statements:

Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī “al-Ṣad-q” (d. 381 A.H):

He said in his book *Kamāl al-dīn wa tamām al-ni‘mah*, explaining the meaning of Ahl-al-Bait and *al-‘itrah*:

As for the term *‘al-‘ahl*’, thus they are the offspring from the man’s children, the children of his father, grandfather and those closest to

¹¹⁰ *Manāqib ‘Āl Abī Ṭālib*, Vol. 1, p. 188 and *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 19, p.225.

him who are known in the society to be under that category. The son of the grandfather who is more distant cannot be part of Ahl. You do not see Arabs call *al-‘ajam* (non-Arabs): ‘*Ahlunā*’ (our family), despite the fact that Ibrāhīm, peace be upon him, is their grandfather; and among the Arabs, Muḍar do not say to Iyād: *Ahlunā*, nor to Rabī‘ah; for the rest of Quraish to be the Ahl of the Prophet the children of Muḍar and the rest of the Arabs would be his Ahl too.

The Ahl covers the man’s Ahl-al-Bait and his closest kin. Therefore, the Ahl of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) are Ban- Hāshim excluding others.

Thus, if it is confirmed that his saying: “I am leaving to you that which if you adhere to it you will not go astray, the Book of Allah and my ‘*itrah*’, my family.” Hence, if someone asks: What is the ‘*itrah*? He, may peace be upon him, explained it by his saying: “My family.”

It is likewise in the language that the ‘*itrah*’ is a tree that grows at the opening of a lizard (uromastyx) hole.

In his *Kitāb al-‘amthāl* Abu ‘Ubaid said: It was narrated from Abu ‘Ubaidah: The ‘*itr* and *al-‘itr*’ are the origin of man, and from that there is their saying “Lamīs returned to her ‘*itr*.”¹¹¹

That is to say, she went back to a behaviour that had left. Hence, *al-‘itrah* in the origin of language is the man’s family. And this is similar to what the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) had said “‘*Itratī* are my family,” It becomes clear that the ‘*itrah*’ covers the Ahl, the children and others. However, if the ‘*itrah*’ is not the Ahl and rather it is the children excluding the rest of his family, his saying: “Indeed, I am leaving you that which if you adhere to it you will not go astray - the Book of Allāh and my ‘*itrah*’, my Ahl-al-Bait, thus they

¹¹¹ *Al-‘itr*: the origin, and Lamīs is a name of a woman. This is a proverb used for the one who goes back to an abandoned bad habit.

indeed will not separate until they come to the *ḥawḍ*” means ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib would be excluded on the grounds of this condition.¹¹²

Al-Mufīd (d. 413 A.H.)

In his response to the Jār-dī’s¹¹³, al-Mufīd clarified the meaning of ‘*al-‘itrah*’ according to Twelver belief, he said: “The Jār-dī group claimed: We certainly have an evidence for al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain, peace be upon them, along with their sons to be distinguished with the imamate - without the other sons of the commander of the believers, peace be upon them, the rest of Ban- Hāshim and all people without exception – namely the saying of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him): “I am leaving to you that which if you adhere to it you will not go astray, the Book of Allah and my ‘itrah are my family), for indeed they both will not separate until when they come to me at the *ḥawḍ*.”

The Twelvers said: It is more appropriate for this report to be a proof for those who made the argument for imamate in Ban- Hāshim than the two son of Fāṭimah, may peace be upon both of them. This is due to the fact that all of Ban- Hāshim along with the family of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), without argument, are his ‘*itrah*. Otherwise, if you suggest that the ruling in this report is for it to mean the sons of Fāṭimah peace be upon her, your enemies among the Twelvers will suggest the ruling that among the sons of Fāṭimah are the sons of al-Ḥussain and those of his brother that existed after them So how can you avoid this?

The Jār-dī group said: The word ‘*al-‘itrah*’ linguistically means the essence and/or the prominent people, from that it has been said:

¹¹² *Kamāl al-dīn*, p. 242.

¹¹³ One of the Zaidi sects. It was known as “al-Jārūdiyyah” attributed to its founder Abī al-Jārūd “Ziyād ibn al-Mundhir”, who claimed that the Prophet (peace be upon him) specified ‘Alī ibn Abī Tālib with the quality and not the name. Consequently, ‘Alī was the Imām after the Prophet and that the people went astray and became disbelievers by not following his example after the Messenger.

‘*itratu al-misk*’, namely its particularity. This means that the ‘*itrah* of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are his inheritors excluding others among Ban- Hāshim.

The Twelvers also said: The ‘*itrah* of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are the notables and *lubāb* essence as you have cited with in regards to the musk, but yet the *lubāb* essence and the notables are not the *dhuriyyah* which excludes the brothers, uncles and cousins from the paternal side. If the affair is how you have stated then the commander of the believers will be, as result, excluded from the ‘*itrah* and he is the master and the best of the imams... so this is null and void by consensus.

The Jār- dī group said: This imposes an obligation upon the Twelvers that al-‘Abbās and ‘Abd Shams and their sons must be included within the ‘*itrah* left by the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) in his Ummah if the ‘*itrah* exceeds the heirs to cover other members of the Ahl. Nevertheless, this refutes the doctrine of the Shī‘ah.

The Twelvers said: This can be imposed on us if we hold onto the imamate based on the name ‘*al-‘itrah* as the Zaidis have done. But we rather do not rely on that nor do we make it a foundation in our argument...¹¹⁴

The Twelver Shaykh, al-t- sī (d. 460A.H.):

In his book *al-Mabs- t*:

The imposed charity is forbidden for the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and his family who are the sons of Hāshim, and it is not prohibited for those not born from Hāshim, namely al-Muttalibīn and others. However, there is no Hāshimī except that he is from the sons of Abī tālib, *al-‘Alawiyyīn*, *al-‘Aqīliyyīn* and *al-Ja‘fariyyīn* as well as from the sons of al-‘Abbās ibn Abī tālib and

¹¹⁴ *Al-Masā’il al-Jār- diyyah*, pp. 39 – 41.

from the sons of al-Ḥārith ‘Abd Al-Muttalib as well as from the sons of Abī Lahab.¹¹⁵

He wrote in another place: What is meant with his Ahl-al-Bait are Ban- Hāshim in particular; they are the sons of Abī tālib, al-‘Abbās and Abī Lahab, as Hāshim had no descendant except from those [mentioned]. Some opponents added the sons of ‘Abd al-Muttalib and all of ‘Abd Manāf’s sons, who are four in numbers: Hāshim, al-Muttalib, Nawfal and ‘Abd Shams. Moreover, this is their view too in regards the share of Dhī al-qurbā, and the first [opinion] is the sound one as there is a consensus of the sect upon that.¹¹⁶

Al-t- sī specified that the ones given the name Ahl-al-Bait al-Nabiyy are the sons of Hāshim, that is to say the sons of Abī tālib (al-‘Alawiyyīn, al-‘Aqīliyyīn, al-Ja‘fariyyīn), the sons of al-‘Abbās, the sons of al-Ḥārith and the sons of Abī Lahab.

Ibn Idrīs al-Ḥaliyy (d. 598A.H.):

In his book *al-Sarā’ir al-Ḥawī li Tahṛīr al-Fatāwī*: “His *itrah* are the ones more particular to him from his people and kinsfolk. Tha‘lab and Ibn al-A‘rābī from the linguists have determined this [definition].¹¹⁷

Ibn al-Muṭahhar al-Ḥaliyy (d. 726A.H./1325C.E.):

He said in his book *Qawā’id al-‘Aḥkām*:

The Ahl-al-Bait are the kin, and ‘*al-‘itrah*’ are those closer in lineage. It is said that [the meaning of] ‘*al-dhurriyyah*’ and ‘*al-‘ashīrah*’ is the kinship.¹¹⁸

In the main we see the saying of the Most High:

﴿ إِنَّمَا الصَّدَقَتُ لِلْفُقَرَاءِ ﴾

As-Sadaqāt (here it means Zakāt) are only for the Fuqarā’ (poor).¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵ *Al-Mabs-ṭ*, Vol. 1, p. 259.

¹¹⁶ *Ibid*, Vol. 3, p. 302.

¹¹⁷ *Al-Sarā’ir*, Vol. 3, p. 158.

¹¹⁸ *Qawā’id al-‘Aḥkām*, Vol. 2, p.451.

excludes ‘Abd al-Muttalib being so close [to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him)], and their status was high, thus the rest [of the poor] will remain on the whole. Nevertheless, using the *qiyās* (juristic deduction) in regards to Banī al-Muttalib is ineffective, as Banī Hāshim are closer and more honourable and they are the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet.¹²⁰

Al-Muḥaqqiq al-Karkī (d. 940A.H./1533C.E.):

In his explanation to *Qawā‘d al-Aḥkām* by Ibn al-Muṭahhar al-Ḥaliyy, al-Karkī said:

His [Ibn al-Muṭahhar’s] saying: “*al-‘itrah*”: means, the nearest to him [the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him)] in lineage. It is said that [the meaning] is ‘*al-dhuriyyah*’. The first view is Ibn Idrīs’s while the second is Ibn Zahrah’s. Both of them justified their opinions by quoting from the experts of language. There is no doubt that the first [view] is widely known. He said in *al-Qām-s*: ‘*Al-‘itrah*’ are the offspring, kinsfolk and the clan of a man, the closest among those who have passed away. There is a similar explanation in *al-Asās* quoting from *al-‘ayn*.¹²¹

Al-Mawlā Muḥammad Taqīyy al-Majlisī (d. 1070A.H./1659C.E.):

He said in his book *Rawḍat al-Muttaqīn fī Sharḥ man lā Yaḥḍuruh al-Faqīh*:

Al-‘itrah’ are the offspring, kinsfolk and the clan of a man who are close to him. They are the family of the Prophet, may the blessing of Allah be upon them, as it was reported from him (peace and blessings be upon him) in the *mutwātir ḥadiths*: “Indeed, I am leaving you the *Thaqalain*, the Book of Allah and my ‘*itrah*, my family.”¹²²

¹¹⁹ Al-Tawbah 9: 60.

¹²⁰ *Muntahā al-Ṭalab*, Vol. 1, p. 525.

¹²¹ *Jāmi‘ al-Maqaṣid*, Vol. 10, p. 69.

¹²² *Rawḍat al-Muttaqīn*, Vol. 5, p. 462.

Al-Mawlā Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ al-Māzindrānī (d. 1081A.H./1670C.E.):

He said in his explanation to '*Uṣ-ṭ al-Kāfi*':

It was transmitted from the Shaykh of al-‘Ārifīn, Bahā’ al-Millāh wa al-Dīn¹²³ from some people of perfection in establishing the meaning of the Ahl-al-Bait, a statement that is suitable mentioning in this context; namely that the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace be upon them) are those who are traced back to him, and they fall into two categories:

First: Those traced back to him in terms of image and body such as his children and the like among his relatives sharing with him the same features, and follow them on paper in at least one of his relatives for whom the charity was made forbidden.

Second: Those who traced back to him morally and spiritually. That is to say his spiritual children among the deep-seated scholars, the perfect Awliyā’ and the wise men devoting themselves to Allah, who acquire knowledge from the lights of his lamp, both his predecessors by time or those who reached to see him. There is no doubt that the second category is stronger than the first, and if the two are combined that will be a light upon a light as it is the case with well-known Imāms from the sanctified '*itrah* may the blessings of Allah be upon them all.¹²⁴

Al-Mawlā Muḥammad Ismā‘īl al-Māzindarānī al-Khawajū’ī (d. 1173A.H./1759C.E.):

¹²³ He meant: Bahā’ al-Dīn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥussain ibn ‘Abd Al-Ṣamad al-Ḥārithī al-‘Āmilī, one of the senior Twelver scholars. Muḥsin al-Amīn said about him in his *A’yān al-Shī‘ah*, Vol. 1, p. 146 “The Shaykh Bahā’ al-Dīn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥussain al-Ḥārithī al-‘Āmilī, the jurist, *al-muḥaddith*, the compiler of all sort of arts; he was Shaykh al-Islām in Aṣbahān during the government of ‘Abbās al-Ṣafwī, but he left all that and travelled around the world for thirty years.

¹²⁴ *Sharḥ Uṣ-ṭ al-Kāfi*, Vol. 2, pp. 26 – 27.

He said in his treatise *al-Fawā'id fī Faḍl Ta'līm al-Fāṭimiyyīn* the following:

The previous information¹²⁵ shows that the Ahl-al-Bait Muḥammad, Ahl-Baitiḥi and Dhurriyyatih can be used to name other than the sinless among them,¹²⁶ but rather [this can apply] to the oppressors who are not closer to the Imām of their era and others among the oppressors of this Ahl-al-Bait.

With regard to the fact that they are traced back to him (peace and blessings be upon him) they are called *al-Ahl-al-Bait* and considering their affiliation to him by means of being born from him they are called Dhurriyyataḥ and Ahl-Baitiḥi.¹²⁷

Ahl-al-Bait between honour and individuality

May Allah grant me and you success to that which He loves and is pleased with, Allah, the Most High has preferred some of *Ahl-al-Bait* over some with degrees. Hence, there is among them who was mentioned with special virtues and was pointed out with exceptional honour. On the other hand, there is of them he who is as the rest of Ahl-al-Bait in general virtues and not favoured any of them with excellence.

And *Ahl-al-Bait* in this context are of two parts: One part has accomplished the general honour, and these are the believers among Banī Hāshim and the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him). Furthermore, those stated have in terms of position, honour and respect that which make them distinguished from the rest of the Muslims. One should love these individuals on the grounds of the

¹²⁵ This information about the twelve Imāms, he has transmitted it from the author and come to the previously mentioned result.

¹²⁶ The Twelvers believe that there are fourteen sinless persons, namely, the Prophet, his daughter Fāṭimah, 'Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib along with his sons al-Ḥassan and al-Ḥussain and nine among the sons of al-Ḥussain.

¹²⁷ *Risālah Faḍl al-Dhurriyyah al-'Alawiyyah al-Fāṭimiyyah*, from the book *'al-Rasā'il al-I'tiqādiyyah*, Vol. 1, p. 391.

level of their faith, thus whosoever adds to his kinship to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) knowledge in the religion and piety he has to be more beloved to us than those who are less than him therein; and whosoever among them is closer to the Messenger of Allah is more beloved to our hearts than one who is distant in lineage.

The evidence for this honouring is what was reported that al-‘Abbās, the uncle of the Messenger of Allah, complained to him of Quraish frowning and ending their talks when he met with them, so the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) got very angry to the point his face became red and perspired and said: “By Whose Hand my soul is in, faith enters not the heart of a man unless he loves you for Allah and His Messenger.”¹²⁸

In the narration of Abī al-Ḍuḥā¹²⁹ from Ibn ‘Abbās, who said: Al-‘Abbās came to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon

¹²⁸ In its *isnād* there is Yazīd ibn Abī Ziyād who is weak, but the *ḥadīth* was reported from a different way in *Sunan Ibn Mājah* and *Mustadrak al-Ḥākim* from Abī Subrah al-Nakh‘ī, from Muḥammad ibn Ka‘b al-Quraḏī, from al-‘Abbās ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib, he said: “We used to find the group from Quraish talking and they would stop their conversation [if they saw us passing]. Hence, we mentioned that to the Messenger of Allāh, he said: “What about some people if they are talking and see a man from my Ahl-al-Bait they put an end to their conversation. By Allāh! The faith will not enter a man’s heart until he loves them [Ahl-al-Bait] for the sake of Allāh and for me being a kin to him.” In his *Miṣbāḥ al-Zujājah*, Al-B-ṣairī said: The men of its *isnād* are trustworthy. But it was said that the narration of Muḥammad ibn Ka‘b from al-‘Abbās is *mursalah*.

Furthermore, al-Ḥākim after reporting the *ḥadīth* said: Ziyād from ‘Abd Allāh ibn al-Ḥārith from al-‘Abbās, thus if this evidence is taken from the *ḥadīth* of Ibn Fuḍail we can authenticate it.

However, I found the highly regarded Imām Taqiyy al-Dīn Ibn Taymiyyah saying in his *Majmū‘ al-Fatāwā*, Vol. 27, p. 268: It [the *ḥadīth*] was reported from the Prophet from good ways.

¹²⁹ On the authority Ibn Abī Shaibah in *al-Muṣannaf*, Vol. 7, p. 518, from Abī al-Ḍuḥā Muslim ibn Ṣabīḥ, he said: Al-‘Abbās said: O Messenger of Allāh! Verily, we see people with [unhappy] faces because of [the penalties] you imposed on them, to which the Prophet of Allāh said: “They will never achieve good unless they love you for the sake of Allāh and for my kinship. How come that Salhab wishes to attain my intercession and Banū ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib wishes it not?”. The

him) and said: “You have left within us people with rancour after what you have done [to them]. Thus, the Messenger of Allah replied: “You will not reach the good - or he said ‘the faith’ – unless they love you for Allah and for my kinship. Would Murād wish to ask for my intercession and Banū ‘Abd al-Muttalib wish not?”¹³⁰

And from al-tabarānī: The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) said: “They will not reach the good unless they love you for Allah and my kinship. Would Salhab,¹³¹ a quarter from Murād, wish for my intercession and Banū ‘Abd al-Muttalib wish not for it?”¹³²

Al-Ḥākim reported in “*al-Mustadrak*”, from the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), that he said: “By Whose Hand my soul is in, there is no one who hates us, we the Ahl-al-Bait except that Allah makes him enter the Hellfire”.¹³³

As for the evil among them (Ahl-al-Bait), who abandons the guidance of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) thus he should be hated based on his deception and how distant he is from the guidance of Muḥammad, that is if his abhorrence takes him not to a degree of disbelief and atheism, so a man among them should be supported for his Islām and kinship and to be hated for his sin and own vain desire.

For a man among Ahl-al-Bait to sin and fail to do what ought to be done does not void his kinship from the Messenger of Allah, the same

narration with this text is *mursal*, as Ab- al-Ḍuḥā narrates not from al-‘Abbās, but rather he most likely did not reach [to see] him. In his *Tārīkh Baghdād*, Vol. 26, p. 337, al-Khaṭīb al-Baghdādī confirmed that this is what is preserved from the narration of Abī al-Ḍuḥā, namely his narration from ‘Abd Allāh ibn ‘Abbās from his father al-‘Abbās, where he said: “And that which is preserved is from Abī al-Ḍuḥā from Ibn ‘Abbās”.

¹³⁰ *Tārīkh al-Madīnah al-Nabawiyyah*, Vol. 1, p. 418.

¹³¹ Salhab: It is one of the tribes of the Arabs that goes back in its lineage to Murād. And the meaning of the *Salhab* linguistically is the tall among horses and human.

¹³² *Al-Mu‘jam al-Kabīr*, Vol. 10, p. 126.

¹³³ It was reported by al-Ḥākim in *al-Mustadrak*, Vol. 3, p. 150, where he said: *Ṣaḥīḥ* (authentic) based on Muslim’s condition and al-Albānī authenticated it in *al-Silsilah al-Ṣaḥīḥah*, Vol. 5, p. 643, *ḥadīth* No. 2488.

as debauchery that takes not one out of Islām. Likewise, wickedness nullifies not the right of kinship from the Prophet.

However, a man can embrace various affairs so one loves him for some from certain sides and hates him for some from different directions.¹³⁴

Ibn Ḥajar al-Haithamī (d. 974A.H./1759C.E.) has a *fatwā* on the Sharif (noble), who fell into immorality, stating that the Sharif's disobedience drops not his right of kinship to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), just as the disloyal son who cannot be proscribed from the inheritance of his father; and Ibn Ḥajar had strongly insisted upon that.¹³⁵

Al-Luqānī (d. 1041A.H./1631C.E.) said: "It is an obligation to honour the sharifs (nobles) even if their immorality is established, as the branch of a tree is part of it in spite of the fact that it inclines."¹³⁶

Nonetheless, all this does not allow any of Ahl-al-Bait to commit any sin; indeed sin coming from them is condemned by Allah, the Most High and by people more than if it is committed by others, for the honour of being connected to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and for the accountability of this honour being significant.

On account of that, the scholars of Ahl al-Sunnah wal Jamā'ah agreed that the misguided Hāshimī cannot be given priority over the pious from other than Banī Hāshim, as the rivalry for superiority to be used as a balance is piety and not lineage.

﴿إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقْوَمُ﴾

Verily, the most honourable of you with Allāh is that (believer) who has At-Taqwā.¹³⁷

¹³⁴ *Majmū' al-Fatāwā*, Vol. 28, pp. 208 – 209.

¹³⁵ As in his *ḥadīth fatāwā*, p. 294, No. 128.

¹³⁶ *Ḥāshiyah al-Taḥāwī 'alā Marāqī al-Falāḥ*, Vol. p. 8.

¹³⁷ Al-Ḥujurāt 49: 13.

The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) settled this: “Whosoever’s deeds slow him down his lineage cannot speed him up”.¹³⁸

Consequently, lineage will not save anyone nor will it intercede for him to Allah if he behaves wrongly and contradicts the guidance of the Messenger of Allah.

As for the disbeliever and apostate among Banī Hāshim, he cannot be ascribed to the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) nor respected. This does not mean to deny his kinship by descent from the Messenger of Allah as none can disaffirm it. But rather what is disproved is to use the name Ahl-al-Bait - which is connected with honour from the Lord of the Worlds – for the apostate and disbeliever.

Therefore, no one can say that Ab- Lahab and the like among the disbelievers and resisters are from the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), though Ab- Lahab is, in reality, the paternal uncle of the Messenger.

Such people should be hated as the rest of the disbelievers but more intensely. Allah, the Most High has revealed because of Abī Lahab the paternal uncle of the Messenger of Allah verses to be recited until the Day of Judgment because he disbelieved in Allah, opposed and entered into a war against Islām and its people.

If parentage could preserve any one from misguidance it would have done so with the son of N- ḥ; when his father N- ḥ called him:

﴿يَبْنَىٰٓ اُزْكَبَ مَعَنَا وَلَا تَكُنْ مَعَ الْكَافِرِينَ﴾

“O my son! Embark with us and be not with the disbelievers.”¹³⁹

¹³⁸ Reported by Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - The book of remembrance, supplication, repentance and seeking forgiveness. Chapter: The merit of gathering to recite the Qur’ān, ḥadīth No. 2699; and *Mustadrak al-Wasā’il* by al-N- rī al-Ṭubrusī, Vol. 3, p. 363, ḥadīth No. 20.

¹³⁹ H- d 11: 42.

The son favoured drowning over guidance, and it is likewise the situation with 'Āzar when his son said to him:

﴿يَتَابَتِ لَا تَعْبُدِ الشَّيْطَانَ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ كَانَ لِلرَّحْمَنِ عَصِيًّا﴾

“O my father! Worship not Shaitân (Satan). Verily! Shaitân has been a rebel against the Most Gracious (Allâh).”

﴿يَتَابَتِ إِنِّي أَخَافُ أَنْ يَمَسَّكَ عَذَابٌ مِّنَ الرَّحْمَنِ فَتَكُونَ لِلشَّيْطَانِ وَلِيًّا﴾

“O my father! Verily! I fear lest a torment from the Most Gracious (Allâh) should overtake you, so that you become a companion of Shaitân (in the Hell-fire).”¹⁴⁰

Hence, he confronted the advice with obstinacy and stubbornness.

﴿قَالَ أَرَأَيْتَ أَنْتَ عَنْ ءَالِهَتِي يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ لَئِنْ لَّمْ تَنْتَهِ لَأَرْجُمَنَّكَ وَأَهْجُرَنِي مَلِيًّا﴾

He (the father) said: “Do you reject my gods, O Ibrâhîm? If you stop not (this), I will indeed stone you. So get away from me safely (before I punish you).”¹⁴¹

Our religion is grounded in that which is firmly established in the heart and accepted as true by the actions, and not with that which is written in the records of genealogy.

The particularity of the people of *al-kisā*’ and the wives

As for the second part of Ahl-al-Bait they are *Aṣḥāb al-kisā* (the people of the garment), ‘Alī, Fāṭimah, al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain, some wives of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) such as Khadeeja, Aisha, Hafsa, and Maimoona (may Allah be pleased with them), including to every Hāshimī whom in their favours was stated a special virtue that make them distinguished from the rest such as al-‘Abbās, Ḥamzah and Ja‘far for example. Consequently, those

¹⁴⁰ Maryam 19: 44 – 45.

¹⁴¹ Maryam 19: 46.

mentioned have a characteristic that the common ones of Ban- Hāshim do not.

As for *Ahl al-kisā'*, each one of them has a special virtue, but as for their virtues all together that was clarified in the *ḥadīth* of the garment, and the statement of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him): These are my Ahl-al-Bait, and my Ahl-al-Bait are more entitled (to me)".

And he has chosen them excluding the rest of Ahl-al-Bait for the *mubāhalah* as they are the more particular among his Ahl-al-Bait and the closer to him, thus they went out with him for the *mubāhalah* to ('Abd al-Masīḥ) and who were with him among the delegation of Najrān.

The Imām Taqiyy al-Dīn Ibn Taymiyyah said: As for 'Alī Ibn tālib to be of Ahl-al-Bait, there is no argument between Muslims about it... but rather he is the best among Ahl-al-Bait and the best among Ban-Hāshim after the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him). Furthermore, it was established from the Prophet that he put his garment around 'Alī, Fāṭimah, Ḥasan and Ḥussain and said: O Allah! These are my Ahl-al-Bait, so remove the dirt from them and purify them with a thorough purification.¹⁴²

He also said: Al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain are of the most significant among his Ahl-al-Bait as it is established in the *Ṣaḥīḥ* that he turned his garment around 'Alī, Fāṭimah, Ḥasan and Ḥussain, then he said: O Allah! These are my Ahl-al-Bait thus remove the dirt from them and purify them with a thorough purification.¹⁴³

And about the verse of *al-ibtihāl*, Ibn Taymiyyah said: And in the *Ṣaḥīḥ* that when it was revealed, the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) took the hands of 'Alī, Fāṭimah, Ḥasan and Ḥussain to be with him in the *mubāhalah*, but he took them in particular because they were more closer to him than others, thus he indeed did not have

¹⁴² *Majmū' al-Fatāwā*, Vol. 4, p. 496.

¹⁴³ *Mihāj al-Sunnah al-Nabawiyyah*, Vol. 4: p. 561.

a male son at the time to go with him, yet he used to say about al-Ḥasan: “This son of mine is a master” so both of them are his sons and his daughters as he had no other daughter left except Fāṭimah (may Allah be pleased with her).

Al-mubāhalah took place when the delegation of Najrān arrived in Medina and they were Christians, and that was after the conquest of Makkah in the year nine after the Hijrah. In this year the beginning of S-rah Aal-Imrān was revealed, pilgrimage was prescribed and that was the year of the delegations. Consequently, when Makkah was conquered in the year eight the Arab delegations came from all over.

This verse indicates that their [those of ‘Alī, Fāṭimah, Ḥasan and Ḥussain] contact with the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) was comprehensive as it was also demonstrated in the *ḥadīth* of *al-kisā’*. Yet this does not make one of them better and more knowledgeable than the rest of the believers as the virtue is grounded in completeness of faith and religiousness and not on closeness in lineage.¹⁴⁴

As for the offspring and the wives of the Prophet, they have the distinctiveness of the prayer upon them in *al-ṣalāh al-ibrāhīmiyyah* – the Ibrāhīmī prayer, which came in various forms from the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), and here is one of them: Say: O Allah! Bestow Your prayer upon Muḥammad, his wives and his offspring as You had made Your prayer upon the Ahl-al-Bait of Ibrāhīm; and bestow Your blessing upon Muḥammad, his wives and his offspring as with Your blessing upon the Ahl-al-Bait of Ibrāhīm. Verily, You are All-Praiseworthy, All-Glorious.¹⁴⁵

Furthermore, the wives of the Prophet have other merits, one of them is that Allah, the Most High made them to be the mothers of the

¹⁴⁴ *Minhāj al-Sunnah al-Nabawiyyah*, Vol. 4, pp. 27 – 28.

¹⁴⁵ It was reported by al-Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book: the *ḥadīths* of the Prophets – *ḥadīth* No. 3369.

believers, and the consequence of motherhood is that it was forbidden for any one to marry them after the Messenger of Allah passed away as they are his wives in the life of this world as well as in the Hereafter, and the obligation to respect and be well-mannered with them.

Also, of their merits is that Allah gave preference over the rest of the wives of the believers. Hence, the mothers of the believers have in terms of position, merit and the exaltedness of prestige and rank which other women have not, as Allah, the Most High said:

﴿يَسَاءَ النَّبِيُّ لَسْتُ كَأَحَدٍ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ إِنْ أَتَقَيْتُنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ بِالْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ الَّذِي فِي قَلْبِهِ مَرَضٌ وَقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا﴾

O wives of the Prophet! You are not like any other women. If you keep your duty (to Allâh), then be not soft in speech, lest he in whose heart is a disease (of hypocrisy, or evil desire for adultery) should be moved with desire, but speak in an honourable manner.¹⁴⁶

Allah, the Most High has honoured them by having the verses and the wisdom recited in their homes, He said:

﴿وَأذْكُرَكُمَا يَمُوتُنِي فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ وَالْحِكْمَةِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ لَطِيفًا خَبِيرًا﴾

And remember (O you the members of the Prophet's family, the Graces of your Lord), that which is recited in your houses of the Verses of Allâh and Al-Hikmah. Verily, Allâh is Ever Most Courteous, Well-Acquainted with all things.¹⁴⁷

And due to their position with the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and the Mulims, Allah made their reward double if they do good deeds and the punishment will be double too if they commit *fāḥishah* (manifest evil) or wronged themselves with evil, thus He, the Almighty said:

¹⁴⁶ Al-Aḥzāb 33: 32.

¹⁴⁷ Al-Aḥzāb 33: 34.

﴿وَمَنْ يَفْعَلْ مِنْكُمْ خَيْرًا فَلِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ صَالِحًا نُؤْتِهَا أَجْرَهَا مَرَّتَيْنِ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لَهُا رِزْقًا كَرِيمًا﴾

And whosoever of you is obedient to Allāh and His Messenger (peace be upon him) and does righteous good deeds, We shall give her, her reward twice over, and We have prepared for her a noble provision (Paradise).¹⁴⁸

The Imām Ibn Sa‘d reported in *al-tabaqāt* from al-Fuḍail ibn Marz-q, he said: I heard al-Ḥasan ibn al-Ḥasan saying to a man who was among those exceeding the proper bounds in loving them [*Ahl-al-Bait*]: Woe unto you! Love us for the sake of Allah. If we obey Allah then love us and hate us if we disobey Him. Thus a man said to him: You are the relatives of the Messenger of Allah and his *Ahl-al-Bait*. Consequently, he [al-Ḥasan] said: Woe unto you! If Allah is going to hold back anyone [from Hellfire] because of being a relative to the Messenger of Allah without the obedience of Allah, He would have benefited with that those who are closer to him than us. By Allah! I indeed fear that the punishment is going to be doubled to the disobedient among us, and I really hope that the well-doer among us will get his reward twice. Woe unto you! Fear Allah and tell the truth about us, it is more significant for that you wish to achieve, and we will be pleased to have that from you. Then he said: Our fathers would have done evil to us if what you are saying [about us] is part of the religion of Allah yet they did not inform about it nor have they awakened our interest for it.¹⁴⁹

The Twelver Shī‘ah have similar reports to these that we can refer to in here:

Al-tubrusī, one of the Twelver scholars, reported in his *Tafsīr ‘Majma‘ al-Bayān’*, from Abī Ḥamzah al-Thumālī, from the Imām Zaid ibn ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain, that he said: I am hoping that the well-

¹⁴⁸ Al-Aḥzāb 33: 31.

¹⁴⁹ *Al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, Vol. 5, p. 320; and *Juz’ Muḥammad ibn ‘Āṣim al-Aṣḥabānī*, p. 125, and the *isnād* of the narration is considered authentic.

doer among us will get his reward twice, and I fear for the evil-doer among us to have the punishment twice, as He [Allah] has promised the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him).¹⁵⁰

He also reported from the Imām ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain (Zīn al-‘Ābidīn) that a man said to him: You are *Ahl-al-Bait* whom are forgiven. He said: Hence he [Zīn al-‘Ābidīn] became angry and replied: It is more appropriate for us to be dealt with equally to how Allah has dealt with the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), than for us to be as you have stated. We indeed believe that the well-doer among us has the reward twice and the evil-doer has the punishment doubled. Then he recited the two verses.¹⁵¹

And in ‘*al-Kāfī*’ by al-Kulainī with an “authentic” narration that Ibn Abī Naṣr asked the Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā: Are the *jāḥid* (denier, disbeliever) among you and among others equal? He said: the *jāḥid* from us has two sins and the well-doer has two rewards.¹⁵²

These are reports indicating how the Imāms of the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) counted for Allah, the Most High to give the well-doer among them his reward twice and the evil-doer to be punished twice if he does evil.

﴿النَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ وَأَزْوَاجُهُ أُمَّهَاتُهُمْ﴾

"The Prophet is closer to the believers than their own selves, and his wives are their (believers') mothers (in respect and marriage)"¹⁵³

¹⁵⁰ *Majma‘ al-Bayān*, Vol. 8, p. 153.

¹⁵¹ Ibid.

¹⁵² Al-kafī vol.1 p.378 and Majlisi has authenticated this narration in (Miraat Al-uqool vol.4 p.227).

¹⁵³ Al-Aḥzāb 33: 6

I could not find any suitable title for this subject except this noble verse, as it is the most eloquent in expressing the meaning that affects me deeply when the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and their rights are mentioned.

If the Prophet with respect to the believers is closer to them than their own selves and that he is the father to them, then his wives are indeed their mothers in terms of prestige and importance.

Even if the Noble Qur'ān did not come as a reminder with the moral rights of the wives which the believer should be concerned about, it would be an obligation upon the believers considering these rights, at least as an honour for the Messenger of Allah.

I can confirm that many among these sectarians do not know or understand the language and it is hopeless for them to try to comprehend it except if Allah, the Most High wishes to purify their hearts.

Therefore, it is necessary to draw the attention that respecting and honouring the mothers of the believers is an Islamic duty, and it is not allowed in Islam nor it is correct intellectually to use it in our little conflict no matter how hard the sectarians try.

I was highly impressed by Shaykh Muḥammad Jawād Mughniyyah when he has expressed himself by saying:

I learnt from experience that debate cannot be permissible at all except if each one of the debaters is expecting that he might be wrong in his thinking and preparing himself mentally to submit to the truth as soon as evidences become apparent to him. As for the one who believes prior [to the debate] that he is right and his debater is wrong, do not debate with him under any circumstances, as that is just a waste of time... Once a man came to me and said: Some authors wrote a book describing the merit of 'Ā'ishah so you must refute him. I asked: Are

you not a believer? He replied: certainly! [I am a believer]. I said: She is your mother.¹⁵⁴

Yes, the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are our mothers whether we want it or not. Whosoever refuses this reality he is absolutely not a believer!

The scholars of the Ummah have worked together and clarified in their statements the merit and the standing of the wives of the Prophet on the strength of their positions as mothers of the believers - here are a few of these statements:

Imām al-Baghawī (d. 510A.H./1116C.E.) said: They are the mothers of the believers in glorifying their rights and forbidding marrying them forever... Allah, the Most High said:

﴿وَإِذَا سَأَلْتُمُوهُنَّ مَتَاعًا فَسَأَلُوهُنَّ مِنْ وَرَاءِ حِجَابٍ ذَلِكُمْ أَطْهَرُ لِقُلُوبِكُمْ﴾

And when you ask (his wives) for anything you want, ask them from behind a screen¹⁵⁵

Shaykh al-Islām Ibn Taymiyyah stated: It was imposed as a duty upon the Ummah because of him – the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) – to respect his wives and to make them mothers in regards to being forbidden to marry and to respect them.¹⁵⁶

Imām Ibn Juzayy al-Kalbī (d. 741A.H./1340C.E.) wrote: Allah, the Most High made to the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) a high esteem equal to that for the mothers in terms of prohibitions to marry them and the obligation to treat them with kindness, still He made it as an obligation for [men when there is a need to ask them] behind a screen.

Ab- Ḥayyān al-Andalusī (d. 745A.H./1344C.E.) said:

¹⁵⁴ The experiences of Muḥammad Jawād Mughniyyah with his own pen, p. 360.

¹⁵⁵ Tafseer al-Baghawī vol.3 p.507, S- rah al-Aḥzāb 33: 53.

¹⁵⁶ *Al-Ṣārim al-Masl- l*, Vol. 5, p. 127.

Like their mothers in terms of reverence and respect, and in some judgments for being unlawful to marry and other than that where it applies to them the same rulings applied usually to foreign women.¹⁵⁷

Al-Hāfiẓ Ibn Kathīr (d. 774A.H./1372C.E.) wrote:

The meaning is connected to reverence, respect, and honouring yet to meet separately with them is not permissible.¹⁵⁸

The Imām Badr al-Dīn al-‘Ainī (d. 855A.H./1451C.E.) said: They are mothers in regards to the obligation to respect them and treat them with reverence, and forbid their marriage which does not mean one can be alone or travel with them or for their daughters to be unlawful to marry, likewise looking [at them is not permissible] in accordance to the most sound views which was confirmed by al-Rāfi‘ī and similar to what was reported by al-Māwardī.¹⁵⁹

In his *Tafsīr Naẓm al-Durar* Imām al-Buqā‘ī (d. 885A.H./1480C.E.) said: There is no danger on the part of the women, but rather what that meant is to honour and respect them and to prohibit marrying them without allowance to be alone with them or to look at them and other judgments. Moreover, being honoured with other mothers is a principle, thus it is not permissible at all to profane their honour, nor to approach their excellency with any sort of defect, because the right of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) on his Ummah is greater than the right of the father on his son. He is alive in his grave and this is an affair that Allah made... and He is All-knowing of how to reform and that which harms them.¹⁶⁰

Equitable Shī‘ah testimonies

¹⁵⁷ *Tafsīr al-Baḥr al-Muḥīṭ*, Vol. 7, p. 208.

¹⁵⁸ *Tafsīr Ibn Kathīr*, Vol. 3, p. 476.

¹⁵⁹ *‘Umdah al-Qārī*, Vol. 1, p. 38.

¹⁶⁰ *Naẓm al-Durar*, Vol. 6, p.75.

Far away from these exaggerating reports which some of the books of sectarians overflow with, or their spiteful statements which fill their throats and fingertips with pus as a result of defaming the honour of the mothers of the believers¹⁶¹ or cursing¹⁶² or slandering them,¹⁶³ there

¹⁶¹ The sectarian ‘Ālim Sabīṭ al-Nailī said in *al-Shihāb al-Thāqib*, p. 276, about the mother of the believers ‘Ā’ishah – I seek refuge with Allāh from that – I draw attention of psychologists towards the necessity to designate an entire research about the side effects of sexual neediness on ‘Ā’ishah’s behaviour!

¹⁶² As the sectarian Muḥammad Nabiyy al-T-sīrkānī wrote in his book *La’āli’ al-Akhhār*, Vol. 4, p. 92, about the mothers of the believers ‘Ā’ishah and Ḥaḥṣah the following: Know that the most honourable and suitable places, times and situations to curse them – May Allāh curse them – are if you are in the toilet. Hence, each time you enter, wash your private parts and purify yourself, say repeatedly and free from worry...O Allāh! Curse ‘Ā’ishah, Ḥaḥṣah, Hind and Um al-Ḥakam and curse whosoever is pleased with their deeds until the Day of Judgment!

¹⁶³ Of what was fabricated by the sectarian Sharaf al-Dīn al-Ḥussainī al-Isturābādī from the Imām Ja‘far al-Šādiq in regards the mother of the believers ‘Ā’ishah (may Allah be pleased with her), where he explained the saying of Allāh, the Most High in S-rah al-‘Ankabūt: ‘The likeness of those who take (false deities as) Awliyā’ (protectors, helpers) other than Allāh is as the likeness of a spider who builds (for itself) a house.’ by his saying: She (Ā’ishah) is al-Ḥumairā’. Then al-Isturābādī followed up with his saying: The meaning of this explanation is that He [Allāh] denominated her with the spider, for the reason that the spider is a weak animal that had built a weak house which is the frailest (weakest) of houses, ineffective and cannot expel harm. Likewise, al-Ḥumairā’, she is a weak animal being of little fortune, understanding and religion, she had built from her feeble thinking and ridiculous intellect – in her transgression and enmity to her Lord – a house similar to the house of the spider in terms of weakness that brings no benefit to her but rather brings harm to her in the life of this world and in the Hereafter, as she laid the foundation of her building on them undetermined brink of a precipice ready to crumble down, so that it crumbled to pieces with her into the Fire of Hell, together with whosoever had laid for her its foundation and tightened its pillars; had disobeyed their Lord and obeyed the devil and tempted her with his troops and helpers so that he led them to the boiling fire along with its water, and that is the reward of the oppressor!! (*Ta’wīl al-‘Āyāt al-Ẓāhirah*, p. 422).

The stated report was not narrated by any of the Twelver scholars at all until the tenth Hijrī century when it was fabricated by al-Isturābādī (d. 965A.H./1557C.E.) and put it in his mentioned book - the sectarians were overjoyed with it.

are indeed equitable Shī‘ah testimonies in connection to the mothers of the believers which must be brought to the surface for Islamic unity.

What bleeds the heart and fills it with grief is to find out that such testimonies are kept hidden in the books of their authors and hardly receive attention except from researchers. On the other hand, the books of the sectarians which gnaw at the unity of the Ummah and use up its energy are distributed gratuitously without any control!

It has reached the point that the laymen Shī‘ah believe today that loving the mothers of the believers and supporting them is just for Ahl al-Sunnah as loving the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait and supporting them is only, according to them, for the Shī‘ah.

A barrier therefore exists, however, we are confident that the voice of truth, intellect and equality always overcomes that harms the ears of the bats of darkness and crows of desolated places.

Here dear reader you have these testimonies with its texts full of the prayers upon the chosen Prophet and his pure and kindhearted family:

Shaykh Bahā’ al-Dīn al-Aṣḥānī, otherwise known as al-Fāḍil al-Hindī (d. 1137A.H./1724C.E.) said: Of the Honor is that his wives were mentioned in the text of the verse of the mothers of the believers, with the meaning that they were made forbidden for anyone other than him (peace be upon him) to marry them and for us to respect them.¹⁶⁴

Shaykh Y-suf al-Baḥrānī (d. 1186A.H./1772C.E.) said: It should be known that for his wives to be made forbidden for the Ummah [to marry them] is due to the stated prohibition in the Qur’ān, not because they are called the mothers of the believers in His saying “his wives are their mothers” nor because he (peace and blessings be upon him) was called father as that was meant metaphorically and not in reality, equivalent to forbidding their marriage and imposing their respect).¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁴ *Kashf al-Lithām*, Vol. 2, p. 11.

¹⁶⁵ *Al-Ḥadā’iq al-Nāḍirah*, Vol. 23, p. 105.

The jurist Muḥammad Baḥr al-‘Ulūm (d. 1326A.H./1908C.E.) said: Know that the [word] *’umm* (mother) has three uses: Mothers in lineage, breast-feeding mothers and honoured and high regarded mothers and these are the wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) thus they are the mothers of the believers due to His saying “the Prophet is closer to the believers than their own selves, and his wives are their mothers”¹⁶⁶. They join the mothers of lineage in being made unlawful to marry on the ground of the text not just by using the [word] mothers to call them without being forbidden to marry.¹⁶⁷

Al-tabāṭibā’ī (d. 1412A.H./1991C.E.) said: His saying: “His wives are their mothers” became Islamic law, namely their standing to them is as that of their own mothers in the obligation to honour them and not to permit their marriage after the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him).¹⁶⁸

Ayatollah al-‘Uzmā¹⁶⁹ Nāṣir Makārim al-Shīrāzī (the latter) said: The wives of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) are not literally mothers but they are spiritual mothers attaining that from the standing and the respect of the Prophet and they have the obligation to be respected as mothers.¹⁷⁰

Loving Ahl-al-Bait - its manifestation and ways to it

¹⁶⁶ al-Aḥzāb 33: 6

¹⁶⁷ *Bulghah al-Faqīh*, Vol. 3, pp. 206 – 207.

¹⁶⁸ *Tafsīr al-Mīzān*, Vol. 16, 277.

¹⁶⁹ A title known by the Twelvers in our time, as a source to imitate whom other Shī‘ah refer to in the affairs of the life of this world as well as for their religion.

¹⁷⁰ *Al-Amthal fī Tafsīr Kitāb al-Munazzal*, Vol. 13, p. 171.

Great and trustworthy scholars have devoted their attention to Ahl-al-Bait in a mannner that suits their standing which Allah, the Most High has favoured them with. Here are the most significant examples:

1- Mentioning their virtues, morals and their Islamic rights

The narrations covering the virtues of Ahl-al-Bait are recorded in the most authentic books of *ḥadīth* starting from Al-Bukhārī and ending with those of lesser authenticity.

If one browses through the two *Ṣaḥīḥs*, Bukhārī and Muslim, or *Jāmi‘ At-Tirmidhī* for example, he definitely finds some chapters that deal with ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib, or Al-Ḥasan, or Al-Ḥussain, or Fāṭimah, or Al-‘Abbās and his son ‘Abd Allah, or Ja‘far ibn Abī tālib, or the mothers of the believers or others among Ahl-al-Bait.

Furthermore, there are so many works compiled by the scholars expressly in connection with Ahl-al-Bait,¹⁷¹ such as amongst others *Faḍā’l al-Ṣaḥābah*¹⁷² by Imām Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal (d. 241A.H./855C.E.), *Khaṣāiṣ ‘amīr al-mu‘minīn ‘Alī ibn ‘bī tālib*, by Al-Ḥāfiẓ An-Nasā’ī (d. 303A.H./915C.E.), *Dhakhā’ir al-‘Uqbā fī Manāqib Dhawī al-Qurbā*, by al-Ḥāfiẓ Muḥibb al-Dīn al-tabarī (d. 694A.H./1294C.E.) and *Istijlāb Irtiqā’ al-Ghuraḥ bi Ḥubb Aqribā’ al-Ras-l wa Dhawī al-Sharaḥ* by the Ḥāfiẓ al-Sakhāwī (d. 902A.H./1496C.E.), *Iḥyā’ al-Mayyit fī Faḍā’il Ahl-al-Bait*, by the Ḥāfiẓ Jalāl al-Dīn al-Suy-ṭī (d. 911A.H./1505C.E.), *Jawāhir al-‘‘qdayn fī Faḍl al-Sharaḥayn, al-Jawhar al-Shaffāf bi faḍā’l al-Ashrāf*, by al-Sharīf N-r al-Dīn al-Samh-dī (d. 911A.H./1505C.E.) and *Darr al-Saḥābah fī Manāqib al-Qarābah wa al-Ṣaḥābah*, by the scholar al-Shawkānī (d. 1250A.H./1834C.E.).

¹⁷¹ In relation to this issue, I am still working on a book titled *Durru al-Aṣḍāf fī mā Ṣannafahu ‘Ulamā’ Ahl al-Sunnah fī al-Sāsah al-Ashrāf*. May Allāh, the Most High make it easy to be published.

¹⁷² In his *‘Minḥāj al-Sunnah’*, Taqiyy Al-Dīn Ibn Taymiyyah attributed this book to Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal.

Likewise, they have to singled out works in relation to al-Zahrā' and others whom are high in honour and pride.¹⁷³

2- The prayer upon Ahl-al-Bait in the Ibrahimī prayer

Practicing Muslims without exception recite prayer upon the *Ahl-al-Bait* in their *tashahhud* in the Salah, with awareness of their standing and merit.

Reported Bukhārī and Muslim from 'Abd Al-Raḥmān ibn Abī Lailā, who said: Ka'b ibn 'Ajah met me and said: Shall I not give you a gift that I heard from the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him)? I said: Certainly! He said: We asked him: O Messenger of Allah! How do we perform the prayer upon your Ahl-al-Bait? He answered: Say: O Allah! Bestow Your prayer on Muḥammad and on the Ahl-al-Bait of Muḥammad as You had bestowed Your prayer on Ibrāhīm and the Ahl-al-Bait of Ibrāhīm. Verily You are All-Praiseworthy, All-Glorious.¹⁷⁴

And also from both of them [Bukhārī and Muslim] Abā Ḥumaid al-Sā'idī stated that they asked: O Messenger of Allah! How do we perform the prayer upon you? He said: Say: O Allah! Bestow Your prayer on Muḥammad, his wives and offspring as You bestowed Your prayer on the Ahl-al-Bait of Ibrāhīm. Verily You are All-Praiseworthy, All-Glorious.¹⁷⁵

In this regard Imām al-Shāfi'ī repeated the following poetry:

O Ahl-al-Bait of the Messenger of Allah! Your love is an obligation from Allah revealed in the Qur'ān.

*It is sufficient for you that your magnificent rank means whoever prays not upon you his prayer is void.*¹⁷⁶

¹⁷³ *Istijlāb Irtiqā' al-Ghuraḥ*, Vol. 1, p. 225.

¹⁷⁴ Reported by Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - *ḥadīth*, No. 3370 and Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of prayer chapter: The prayer on the Prophet after the *tashahhud* - *ḥadīth*, No. 406.

¹⁷⁵ Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - *ḥadīth*, No. 3369 and Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* , *ḥadīth*, No. 407.

¹⁷⁶ Al-Bakrī al-Dumyātī, *I'ānah al-Tālibīn*, Vol. 1, p. 200.

In most books these two lines are ascribed to Muḥammad ibn Idrīs al-Shāfi‘ī al-Muttalibī, and Allah knows best.

3- Their declaration on the obligation to love Ahl-al-Bait along with knowing their rights without extremism or negligence:

Towards the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) people have been divided into three categories, between exceeding the proper bounds and negligence and the straight path. Here is the clarification:

The first category: Those who have exceeded the proper bounds in terms of Ahl-al-Bait’s rights. These are who are rude to them and treated them unjustly.

The second category: Those who went too far in their love, going beyond the proper Islamic limits therein and went to extremes towards Ahl-al-Bait.

The third category: The moderates and the just, who abandon in the way of the former two categories (*al-ghālīn* and *al-jāfīn*) and are the middle ground between the both of them.

Al-‘Allāmah Muḥammad Ṣiddīq Ḥasan Khān (d.1308A.H./1890C.E) said: This love for them is obligatory and enjoined upon every single individual of the nation, and whosoever is withheld from it he has indeed been excluded from a lot of good... for indeed the truth is between *al-‘āfī* and *al-jāfī* and between *al-ghālī* and *al-khālī*.¹⁷⁷

In this same context *al-‘Allāmah* Maḥmūd Shukrī al-Al-sī (d. 1342A.H./1923C.E.) said: Many people towards the Ahl-al-Bait and the companions are between *al-tafrīt* and *al-ifrāt*, and what is between both of them is the straight path, may Allah, the Most High make us firm on that path.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁷ *Al-Dīn al-Khālīṣ*, Vol. 3, p. 351.

¹⁷⁸ *Tafsīr R-ḥ al-Ma‘ānī*, Vol. 25, p.32.

The characteristics of this *wasatīyyah* was made very clear in the statements of the *Rabbānī* scholars and their actions throughout the eras.

There was the Imām Abī Ja‘far al-taḥāwī (d. 321A.H./933C.E.) saying in his famous article on creed: Whosoever says good about the companions of the Messenger of Allah and his wives who are purified from every dirt, and his sacred offspring who are free from every filth, thus he is free from hypocrisy.¹⁷⁹

In his *Sharḥ al-Sunnah* Imām al-Ḥasan al-Barbahārī (d. 329A.H./940C.E.) said: Know the merits of Banī Hāshim for they are relatives to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him); know the merits of Quraish and the Arabs and all the subclans. Know their prestige and their rights in Islām and the *mawla* (supporter) of the people; proclaim to the rest of the people their rights in Islām; and know the merits of the Anṣār and the recommendation of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) in their favour; and the Ahl-al-Bait of the Messenger, forget them not and know their merits along with their esteem.¹⁸⁰

As for Imām Ab- Bakr Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥussain al-‘Ājurī (d. 360A.H./970C.E.) he abstracted from the nectar of these statements a fragrance to aromatize, where he said: It is an obligation upon every believing man and woman to love the Ahl-al-Bait of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), Banī Hāshim, ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib, his children and offspring; and Fāṭimah and her children and offspring; and al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain and their children and offspring; and Ja‘far al-tayyār and his children and offspring; and Ḥamzah and his children,¹⁸¹ and al-‘Abbās and his children and

¹⁷⁹ The text of *al-‘Aqīdah al-Taḥāwīyyah*, paragraph 96.

¹⁸⁰ *Sharḥ al-Sunnah*, pp. 96 – 97, checked out by al-Raddādī.

¹⁸¹ The master of the martyrs Ḥamzah ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib had among the males ‘Umārah and his mother was Khawlah bint Qais ibn Fahd al-Anṣārī and Ya‘lā, his mother was Anṣāryā al-Awsīyyah. It is said that Ḥamzah used it as a nickname for

offspring. These are the Ahl-al-Bait of the Messenger of Allah, it is an obligation for the Muslims to love them, to honour them, to support them, and to be willing to please them, to be patient with them and to pray for them.

Whosoever does well among their children and offspring he acquires the manners of his noble, gracious and pious ancestors, and whoever adopts the displeasing manners, one should pray for him with righteousness, preservation and safety, and the sensible people with good morals, associate with him the best way they can, and should say to him: We show concern and want you to be far above the manners which are unlike those of your pious and noble ancestors, which they would not be pleased with. Our love for you is that you adopt that which suits you, and that is the noble and righteous manners and Allah is the only one who grants success.¹⁸²

And he said in another place: If someone says: What are you saying about he who claims that he loves Abī Bakr, ‘Umar and ‘Uthmān and fails to love ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib along with al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain, and is unpleased with the caliphate of ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib? Will he benefit from his love of Abī Bakr, ‘Umar and ‘Uthmān? It should be said to him: We seek refuge with Allah from that. This is the characteristic of a hypocrite, and not the quality of a believer. The Prophet (peace and

his son Ya‘lā ibn Ḥamzah. And it was said: He used to have two nicknames, Ab-Ya‘lā and Abū ‘Umārah, namely his two sons Ya‘lā and ‘Umārah and according to what they have mentioned Ḥamzah had no descendants. The Messenger of Allāh and ‘Umārah and his brother Ya‘lā, the two sons of Ḥamzah are very young in age, and I do not preserve a narration to any of them). [*‘al-Isṭī‘āb*’, Vol. 1, p. 353 and *‘al-Isābah*’, Vol. 6, p. 546].

And in *‘al-Isābah*’, Vol. 4, p. 580: ‘Umārah ibn Ḥamzah ibn ‘Abd al-Muṭṭalib al-Hāshimī, Abū ‘Umar mentioned him, he said: When the Prophet died he and his brother Ya‘lā were very young and I do not preserve a narration to any of them and Ḥamzah used to be called Abā ‘Umārah.

I say – the statement is Ibn Hajar’s – He is the oldest among his children, thus if he lived after him he certainly would have had a company [to the Prophet], as Ḥamzah died as a martyr six years before the Prophet.

¹⁸² *Kitāb al-Sharī‘ah*, pp. 832 – 833.

blessings be upon him) said to ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib: No one loves you except a believer and none hates you but a hypocrite.¹⁸³

And he said: Whosoever harms ‘Alī harms me¹⁸⁴ and the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) testified that he will be a martyr, and that ‘Alī is loved by Allah and His Messenger, and that which the Messenger of Allah had testified in regards to the merits we have previously mentioned and that which the Prophet reported in terms of his love of al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain we have discussed before.

Whosoever loves not those mentioned and supports them, then upon him is the curse of Allah in the life of this world and in the Hereafter, and Ab- Bakr, ‘Umar and ‘Uthmān (may Allah be pleased with them) are free from him. Likewise, whosoever claims that he supports ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib and loves his family, and declares on the other hand that he is not pleased with the caliphate of Ab- Bakr, ‘Umar and ‘Uthmān, and loves them not and is free from them and slanders them, we indeed bear witness with Allah that ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib along with al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain are free from him, and he will benefit not from his love to them until he loves Abā Bakr, ‘Umar and ‘Uthmān, as ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib said in that which he described them with; he stated their merits and washed his hands of those they love them not.¹⁸⁵

Imām ‘Abd Allah ibn Muḥammad al-Andalusī al-Qaḥṭānī (d. 387A.H./997C.E.) said in *al-N-niyyah*: And preserve the Ahl-al-Bait’s rights, and know ‘Alī well. Do not degrade him nor should you increase his standing, as two sects will enter the Fire because of him. One of them is not pleased with him to be the caliph, whereas the other one takes him as a second deity.

¹⁸³ It was reported by al-Tirmidhī - the book of virtues – the virtues of ‘Alī ibn Abī Tālib - *ḥadīth*, No. 3736, with this expression; and Sahih Muslim, the book of faith – chapter: the evidence that loving ‘Alī and the Anṣār is part of belief - *ḥadīth* No. 78

¹⁸⁴ It was reported by Aḥmad in the Musnad 15960; Ibn Ḥibbān, Vol 15, p. 365; and others, and it is authentic with all its ways. See, *al-Silsilah al-Ṣaḥīḥah*, *ḥadīth* No. 2295

¹⁸⁵ Al-’Ājurri, *Kitāb al-Sharī’ah*, p. 811.

Imām ‘Abd al-Qāhir al-Baghdādī (d. 429A.H./1037C.E.) said about the creed of Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jamā‘ah in respect of Ahl al-Bait: They claimed that one has to support all the wives of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and they charged with infidelity whoever accuses them [the wives] or some of them of faithlessness. Moreover, they stood up for the support of al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain and the well known among the grandsons of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) such as al-Ḥasan ibn al-Ḥasan, ‘Abd Allah ibn al-Ḥasan, ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain Zīn al-‘Ābidīn, Muḥammad ibn ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain - and he is the one whom Jābir ibn ‘Abd Allah al-Anṣārī conveyed to him the greeting of the Messenger of Allah¹⁸⁶ - Ja‘far ibn Muḥammad al-Ṣādiq, Mūsā ibn Ja‘far and ‘Alī ibn Mūsā al-Riḍā.¹⁸⁷

And al-Muwaffaq ibn Qudāmah al-Maqdisī (d. 620A.H./1223C.E.) said: It is from the Sunnah to ask Allah to be pleased with the wives of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), the mothers of the believers, the pure and free from every evil. The best among them are Khadijah bint Khuwailid and ‘Ā’ishah al-Ṣiddīqah the daughter of al-Ṣiddīq whom Allah has declared innocent or guiltless in His Book, the wife of the Prophet in the life of this world as well as in the Hereafter, whoever accuses her of that which Allah has freed her from, he disbelieves Allah, the Great.¹⁸⁸

The sultan of the scholars al-‘Izz ibn ‘Abd al-Salām (d. 660A.H./1261C.E.) was asked about a group of extremists claiming

¹⁸⁶ He indicating what was reported by al-Ṭabarānī from Abī Ja‘far Muḥammad ibn ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain, he said: Jābir ibn ‘Abd Allāh came to me and I was in the *kuttāb* (Qur’anic school), he said: Show me your belly, thus I unclothed my belly and he kissed it then he said: Verily, the Messenger of Allāh ordered me to read to you his greeting.

¹⁸⁷ *Al-Farq bayn al-Firaq*, p. 353-354

¹⁸⁸ *Lum‘ah al-I‘tiqād*, p. 178.

that loving ‘Alī wipes away the sins, he answered: Loving ‘Alī is part of belief; so whosoever loves him and obeys his Lord he will get the reward of his love and the reward of obeying his Lord and he will be among the happy ones; and whosoever loves him and disobeys his Lord, he will get the reward of his love and will receive the bad consequences of disobeying his Lord and he will be among the unhappy ones.¹⁸⁹

Shaykh al-Islām Ibn Taymiyyah said: Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jamā‘ah love the Ahl-al-Bait of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and support them, and they preserve for them the will of the Messenger of Allah where he had said in the day of Ghadīr Khum: “I remind you of Allah with respect to my Ahl-al-Bait”. Furthermore, he said to al-‘Abbās, his uncle when the latter complained to him that some people from Quraish treated Banī Hāshim roughly: “By Whose Hand my soul is in! They believe not until they love you for Allah and my kin.” And he said: “Allah selected Banī Ismā‘īl, and selected from Banī Ismā‘īl Kinānah, and selected from Kinānah Quraish, and selected from Quraish Banī Hāshim and selected me from Banī Hāshim.”¹⁹⁰

And al-Ḥafīẓ Ibn Kathīr said: We do not deny wills in favours of Ahl-al-Bait, the order to be kind to them, respect and honour them, they are from a pure offspring, the more honourable house existing on earth in terms of glory, honourable lineage and descent, especially if they are following the authentic prophetic Sunnah as used to their ancestors such as al-‘Abbās and his children and ‘Alī and the family of his offspring, may Allah be pleased with them all.¹⁹¹

﴿إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا﴾

¹⁸⁹ *Fatāwā Shaykh al-Islām al-‘Izz ibn ‘Abd al-salām*, p. 476.

¹⁹⁰ *Al-‘Aqīdah al-Wāsiṭiyyah*, p. 195.

¹⁹¹ *Tafsīr al-Qur’ān al-‘Aẓīm*, Vol. 4, p. 122.

Allâh wishes only to remove Ar-Rijs (evil deeds and sins) from you,
O members of the family¹⁹²

It is an obligation to love them, glorify them, honour them, respect them and to acknowledge their virtues, they are indeed the Ahl of the verses related to *al-mubāhalh*, love and purification and the Ahl of the abundant morals and the distinguished merits.¹⁹³

In admonishing some of his followers the Shaykh Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al-Wahhāb al-Tamīmī (d. 1206A.H./1791C.E.) said: It was mentioned to me about you that some brothers have spoken in connection of ‘Abd al-Muḥsin al-Sharīf, he said: the people of al-Ḥasā kiss your hand and you wear a green turban. Nevertheless, mankind should not disapprove except after prior knowledge. The first degree of denial is your awareness that [what you are denying] is conflicting with the order of Allah. As for kissing the hand, it is not permissible to deny something like that, as there is a difference in opinions between the people of knowledge in this issue, as Zaid ibn Thābit kissed the hand of Ibn ‘Abbās and said: This is how we have been ordered to do with the Ahl-al-Bait of our Prophet. Whatever the case may be, it is not allowed for them to deny every affair which they know not the judgment of Allah therein. As for wearing the green, it is something that has been done in the past to make a distinction between Ahl-al-Bait and others so nobody would oppress them or him who knows them not would not neglect them, where Allah has obligated rights upon people in favour of the Ahl-al-Bait of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), thus it is not permissible for a Muslim to waive their rights with the belief that it is part of *tawḥīd* (monotheism), rather it is part of the *ghuluw*...”¹⁹⁴

¹⁹² Al-Aḥzāb 33: 33.

¹⁹³ *‘Īthār al-Ḥaqq ‘alā al-Khālīq*, p. 416.

¹⁹⁴ *Al-Rasā’il al-Shakṣiyyah li al-Shaykh Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd al-Wahhāb*, Vol. 1, p. 284.

And he also said in establishing the merit of Ahl-al-Bait along with their honour: It is a must for everybody among us and you to... support His Messenger, as Allah, the Most High said:

﴿وَإِذْ أَخَذَ اللَّهُ مِيثَاقَ النَّبِيِّينَ لَمَا آتَيْنَاكُمْ مِنْ كِتَابٍ وَحِكْمَةٍ ثُمَّ جَاءَكُمْ رَسُولٌ مُصَدِّقٌ لِمَا مَعَكُمْ لَتُؤْمِنُنَّ بِهِءَ وَلَتَنْصُرُنَّهُ﴾

And (remember) when Allâh took the Covenant of the Prophets, saying: "Take whatever I gave you from the Book and Hikmah (understanding of the Laws of Allâh), and afterwards there will come to you a Messenger (Muhammad) confirming what is with you; you must then believe in him and help him"¹⁹⁵

If Allah took the Covenant of the Prophets once they reached Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) to believe in him and support him, then how about his nation? It is a must to believe and support him as one of the two cannot do without the other. Moreover, the most entitled of that among people are his Ahl-al-Bait from whom Allah has sent him and honoured them over the people of the earth, and the most deserving among Ahl-al-Bait with that are those from his offspring.¹⁹⁶

Al-‘Allāmah Ibn ‘Uthaimīn (d. 1421A.H./2000C.E.) stated: From the principles of Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jamā‘ah is that they indeed love the Ahl-al-Bait of the Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him). They love them for belief and for being relatives of the Messenger and never hate them.¹⁹⁷

Furthermore, Ayatollah al-‘Uẓmā al-Mīrzā Muḥammad Ḥussain al-Māmiqānī declared a fair and just testimony in favour of Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jamā‘ah when he said: Our aim from this epilogue is to make the affair clear to everybody that Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jamā‘ah, -

¹⁹⁵ Aal-‘Imrān 3: 81

¹⁹⁶ *Al-Rasā’il al-Shakhṣiyyah*, Vol. 1, p. 312.

¹⁹⁷ *Sharḥ al-‘Aqīdah al-Wāsiṭiyyah*, Vol. 2, p. 273.

even though they do not take the view that the Imām and Amīr al-moumineen ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib is not the caliph of the Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him) - without a break – and acknowledging not the apparent caliphate for the pure *‘itrah*, and they with these two differ from the Twelvers – yet they confirm the absolute rule of the Imām ‘Amīr al-Mu’minīn. Additionally, they [i.e. Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jamā‘ah] recognize all the merits and virtues of the kindhearted Imāms, and this concept is doubted by the majority of the people who believe that the Ahl-alSunnah deny the merits of our Imāms.¹⁹⁸

4- Their concern of the lineage of Ahl-al-Bait and harshness towards those who claim to be of Ahl-al-Bait

Islām is concerned about the maintenance of the lineages and preserving them from confusion and considered the claim of a man being related to other than his father of the most significant lies by which the one involved deserves the fire.

Reported al-Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ*, from the way of ‘Abd al-Wāḥid ibn ‘Abd ‘Abd Allah al-Naṣrī, he said: I heard Wāthilah ibn al-Asqa‘ saying: The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him): Verily, of the most significant lies is for a man to be related to other than his father or to make his eye see that which [in reality] it did not see, or to say about the Messenger of Allah that which he did not say.¹⁹⁹

Also, from Abī Dhar al-Ghifārī, that he heard the Prophet saying: There is no man who attributes himself to other than his father – and he knows about him - except that he becomes a disbeliever, and whosoever attributes himself to a people of whom he has no lineage he will be settled down in a place in Hellfire.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁸ *‘Ilm al-Maḥajjah*, p. 287

¹⁹⁹ Reported by al-Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ*, the book of virtues – chapter: Yemen being attributed to Ismā‘īl, ḥadīth No 3509.

²⁰⁰ al-Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ*, No 3508, Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ*, No. 61

Ibn Mājah reported in the Sunan from ‘Abd Allah ibn ‘Umar: The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: Whosoever attributes himself to other than his father he will not feel the wind of the Paradise, for indeed its wind is found after a five hundred year journey.²⁰¹

If this is the case with lineages in general then the meticulousness in verifying the lineage of Ahl-al-Bait holds importance so that only the correct people will be attributed to this honoured family.

For this reason Imām Mālik said: Whosoever attributes himself to the household of the Prophet (with falsehood) he should be beaten vigorously, made well known [to the community] and jailed for a long period until his repentance becomes apparent as he indeed disparages the right of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him).²⁰²

Shaykh al-Islām Ibn Taymiyyah was asked about the *waqf* (entitlement) which was due to the Ashrāf, saying that: “They are indeed relatives... If the *waqf* is for the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) or some Ahl-al-Bait such as the ‘Alawiyyīn and the Fāṭimiyyīn or the tālibiyyīn whom Banū Ja‘far and Banū ‘Aqīl are included therein, or the ‘Abbāsiyyūn and the like, thus none deserves that except him whose lineage is correct and established... As for him who claims to be among them and it is not known that he is not, then he deserves nothing from this *waqf* even if he claims to be among them, such as Banī ‘Abd Allah ibn Maim-n al-Qaddāh... But if a person leaves something for the children or the relatives of such and such and the like, and there is nothing to indicate that it is for the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and that the *waqf* is an ownership for him who gives it, it is

²⁰¹ It was reported by Ibn Mājah in the Sunan - the book of *ḥud-d* – chapter: he who attributes himself to other than his father and helps other than his *mawlā* (supporter), *ḥadīth* No 2611

²⁰² Al-Qādī ‘Iyyād, *al-Shifā*, Vol. 2, p. 311; al-Sharīf al-Samhawdī, *Jawāhir al-Samhawdī*, pp. 470 – 471.

then correct to leave it for the offspring of the specified, and Ban-Hāshim will be excluded from this.”²⁰³

Imām al-Buqā‘ī stated in his book of history (*Izhār al-‘Aṣr li Asrār Ahl al-‘Aṣr*) that the judge of the judges al-Sa‘d al-Dīrī al-Hanafī, ordered the beating of Aḥmad al-Mugharbal “al-Madanī”, taking him from one place to another in the city shouting at him “This is the reward for whosoever wants to be included in the noble lineage without right.” Some had claimed that was from the village called al-Ja‘fariyyah, and that the people there were from the offspring of Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq. He lied in favour of himself then went further to attempt to establish the Sharaf for everybody else in the village!²⁰⁴

We see how concern Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jamā‘ah used to be with safeguarding the lineage of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and his Ahl-al-Bait, and how they were and still are guardians for it, defending it and rejecting from strangers. Isn’t this fact as well as the statements mentioned enough of a clear evidence to show how deep the love of the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet is?!

Their noble characteristics

1- Allah, the Most High has honoured them by praying on them following the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) in the prayer and other than that.

We have already spoke fully about this when tackling the love of Ahl-al-Bait, its manifestations and ways to it.

2- Every lineage is cut off except theirs

Reported al-tabarānī in *al-Mu‘jam al-Kabīr* from the ḥadīth of Ibn ‘Uyainah from Ja‘far ibn Muḥammad from his father from Jābir, that he heard ‘Umar ibn al-Khattāb saying to the people when he married

²⁰³ *Majmū‘ al-Fatāwā*, Vol. 31, p. 93.

²⁰⁴ See, *Tārīkh al-Buqā‘ī*, Vol. 2, pp. 230 – 231.

the daughter of ‘Alī: Shouldn’t you congratulate me? As I heard the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) saying: By the Day of Judgment every lineage will be cut off except mine.²⁰⁵

Additionally the Prophet distinguished ‘Alī and Fāṭimah among his Ahl-al-Bait with the supplication to them for blessing in their offspring.

Imām al-Nisā’ī reported in *al-Sunan al-Kubrā* from ‘Abd al-Karīm ibn Salīḥ al-Baṣrī, from ‘Abd Allah ibn Buraidah, from his father that a group from the Anṣār said to ‘Alī (peace and blessings be upon him): Could Fāṭimah be made to you [as a wife].²⁰⁶ ‘Alī called on the Prophet to ask for her hand – he greeted him, then he (peace and blessings be upon him) said to him: What is the demand of Ibn Abī tālib? He replied: Fāṭimah the daughter of the Messenger of Allah was mentioned. He said: *marḥaban wa ahlān* (welcome!), and did not add anything [to these two words]. He went out to the group among the Anṣār who were waiting for him, and they asked: What happened? He said: I do not know! Except that he said to me: *marḥaban wa ahlān*. They said: You just need from the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) one [of the two words]. He has given you the wife along with the *rahb*. Consequently, after he (peace and blessings be upon him) gave him [Fāṭimah] for marriage he said to him: O ‘Alī! The marriage must have a banquet. Sa’d said: I had a male sheep and a group of the Anṣār collected for him a ‘*āṣi*’ of corn. When it was the night of the marriage he (peace and blessings be upon him) said: O ‘Alī! do not do anything until you meet me. Then the Prophet asked for water, performed ablution from it and poured it out over ‘Alī and Fāṭimah and said: O Allah! Bless them, bestow Your blessing on them and bless their offspring for them.²⁰⁷

²⁰⁵ *Al-Mu‘jam al-Kabīr*, Vol. 3, p. 45, *ḥadīth* No. 2635 and it is a good *ḥadīth* with all its ways.

²⁰⁶ *Al-Sunan al-Kubrā*, *ḥadīth*, No. 10016.

²⁰⁷ The Shaykh al-Albānī declared this *ḥadīth* as ḥasan (good) in *‘Ādāb al-Zifāf*, p. 101, and in it there is ‘Abd al-Karīm ibn Sulayḥ whom Ibn Ḥibbān made mention of

3- The Zakāh is made unlawful for them while they deserve the one fifth

In his *al-Khaṣā'is al-Kubrā*, Al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Suy-ṭī said when stating the particulars of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him): As the Zakāh is the filth of the people his noble standing was considered too exalted from that, and his Ahl-al-Bait too because of him. Also, the charity is given because of having mercy on someone, which means the humiliation of the one receiving it [the charity]. They [the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet] had it replaced with the booty which is taken by means of superior rank demonstrating the dominance of the taker and the degradation of the one which the booty is take from him.²⁰⁸

Reported Bukhārī and Muslim from Muḥammad ibn Ziyād that he said: I heard Abā Hurairah saying: Al-Ḥasan ibn 'Alī took one date from the dates of the Zakāh and put it in his mouth! Thus the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) threw it and said: Do you realize that we do not eat the Zakāh?²⁰⁹

And from Abī al-Ḥawrā', he said: We were with Ḥasan ibn 'Alī and he was asked: What is that you remember from the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him)? He said: I was walking with him when he passed by a *jarīm* from the Zakāh, I took one date and put it in my mouth, so he took it out along with my saliva. Some people said: What would be wrong if you left it to him? He said: We are the

him in *al-Thiqāt*, Vol. 7, p. 131, but did not strengthen him and Ibn Ḥajar in *al-Taqīb*, p. 619 stated him to be accepted.

²⁰⁸ *Al-Khaṣā'is al-Kubrā*, Vol. 2, pp. 405 – 406.

²⁰⁹ It was reported by al-Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of Zakāh – chapter: What is stated in connection with the Zakāh for the Prophet - ḥadīth No 1491; and Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of Zakāh – chapter – Forbidding the Zakāh for the Messenger of Allāh - ḥadīth No 1069 and the wording is from al-Bukhārī.

Ahl-al-Bait of Muḥammad, the Zakāh is not permissible for us. He [Ḥasan] said: And I remembered from him the five daily prayers.²¹⁰

The Zakāh is the wastes of the people so Allah, the Most High purified them from these filths and compensated them with what would nourish them from the one fifth of the booty and from the *fay*' (spoils) which the livelihood of Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) was from, where he said in that which was reported by Aḥmad and others: I was sent in front of the Hour with the sword until Allah is worshipped Alone with no partner, and my sustenance was made under my spear; and disgrace and lowness were made for whosoever disobeys my order; and whosoever assimilates himself to a certain people he is one of them.²¹¹

The honouring of the companions and those who trace their ways to Ahl-al-Bait

Reported Bukhārī and Muslim from the mother of the believers 'Ā'ishah that Abā Bakr said to 'Alī: By Whom Hand my soul is in, the kinship of the Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him) is

²¹⁰ It was reported by Aḥmad in the Musnad (1725) and its chain is authentic.

²¹¹ It was reported by Aḥmad in the Musnad (5115) from 'Abd Allāh ibn 'Umar with an authentic chain.

more beloved to me than to maintain close relations with some of my own kin.²¹²

And from al-Fārūq ‘Umar ibn al-Khattāb that he said to al-‘Abbās (the paternal uncle of the Prophet): Take your time O ‘Abbās, thus by Allah, your Islām and the day you became a Muslim is more beloved to me than the Islām of al-Khattāb (his father) if he became Muslim, and there is nothing on me saying that except that I knew that your Islām was more beloved to the Messenger of Allah than the Islām of al-Khattāb.²¹³

Razīn ibn ‘Ubaid said: I was with Ibn ‘Abbās then Zīn al-‘Ābidīn ‘Alī ibn Ḥussain came, so Ibn ‘Abbās said to him: Welcome dearly loved, the son of the dearly loved.²¹⁴

Ibn Sa‘d recorded in *al-ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā* and al-Dāramī in *al-Sunan*, that Ibn ‘Abbās said: I used to hear about the *ḥadīth* from the man – among the companions of the Prophet (peace be upon him), I would go to him while he was taking his midday nap, and put my dress on his door and lie on it, whereupon the wind would raise the dust on my face, then he [the companion] would come out to see me [in that condition], to say: O cousin of the Messenger! What brought you here? Shouldn’t you call for me to come to you? I would say: No, it is more right for me to come to you.²¹⁵

Al-Ḥāfiẓ Ibn Kathīr stated in his book (Al-bidāya wan Nihāyā) that Al-Hasan ibn Ali came to M-awiya ibn abi Sufyān, M-awiya said to

²¹² It was reported by al-Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of the morals of stories – chapter: the battle of Khaibar ḥadīth No 3711; and Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of jihad and biographies – ḥadīth No 1759.

²¹³ It was reported by al-Ṭabarānī in *al-Mu‘jam al-Kabīr*, Vol. 8, p. 9, ḥadīth No 7264; Ibn Sa‘d in *al-Ṭabaqāt*, Vol. 4, p. 22 and the wording of al-Ṭabarānī - within the context of a long ḥadīth and al-Haithamī in *Majma‘ al-Zawā‘id*, Vol. 6, p. 242 stated: It was reported by al-Ṭabarānī and its men are those of the *Ṣaḥīḥ*.

²¹⁴ It was reported by Aḥmad in *The Virtues*, Vol. 2, p. 777, No 1377 with an authentic chain.

²¹⁵ *Al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, Vol. 2, p. 367; and *Sunan al-Dāramī*, Vol. 1, p. 150, ḥadīth No 590.

him: (welcome! O son of the Prophet), and ordered to give him three laks

Al-Qāḍī ‘Iyāḍ stated in *al-Shifā* from al-Sha‘bī that he said: Zaid ibn Thābit prayed on someone who passed away, then I brought his mule closer to him to ride it, then Ibn ‘Abbās came and took its stirrup. Zaid said to him: Leave it O cousin of the Messenger of Allah. So he (Ibn ‘Abbās) said: This is how we do with the scholars, then Zaid kissed his hand and said: This is how we have been ordered to do with the Ahl-al-Bait of our Prophet.²¹⁶

And narrated Ibn Sallām with his chain from al-Zuhrī that al-Fār-q ‘Umar ibn al-Khattāb said: If the fifth of Irāq comes I will not leave any Hāshimī except that I join him in marriage, and those who have no female slaves I will get them each one who will serve him. He said: And he used to give al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain [from the fifth].²¹⁷

And al-Qāḍī ‘Iyāḍ also stated from Imām ‘Abd Allah ibn al-Ḥasan ibn al-Ḥussain ibn ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib, that he said: I went to ‘Umar ibn ‘Abd al-‘Azīz for something and he said to me: If you need something write to me for I indeed feel ashamed of Allah to see you on my door.²¹⁸

Ibn Sa‘d reported in his *al-tabqāt*, from Fāṭimah bint ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib that she said: I went in to see ‘Umar ibn ‘Abd al-‘Azīz when he was the Amir of Medina, he sent out who was with him and said to me: O daughter of ‘Alī! By Allah there are no people of a house on the surface of this earth more beloved to me than you, and you are indeed more beloved to me than my own family.²¹⁹

²¹⁶ *Al-Shifā bi Ta’rīf Ḥuqūq al-Muṣṭafā*, Vol. 2, p. 52 and the ḥadīth was reported by al-Dain-rī in *al-Mujālasah* (1314) and had it attributed to al-Ḥāfiẓ in *al-Iṣābah*, Vol. 4, p. 146.

²¹⁷ Ibn Sallām, *al-Amwāl*, p. 345.

²¹⁸ Al-Qāḍī ‘Iyyāḍ, *‘al-Shifā*, Vol. 2, p. 52.

²¹⁹ *Al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, Vol. 5, p. 333 and from him Ibn Ḥajar al-Haithamī in *al-Ṣawā‘iq al-Muḥriqah*, Vol. 2, p. 523.

In his *al-Shifā*, al-Qāḍī ‘Iyyāḍ stated that Mālik, when Ja‘far ibn Sulaimān al-‘Abbāsī, the governor of Medina, exposed him and harmed him and he was taken [home] unconscious. When the people called in he woke up and said: I make you as a witness that I am making the one who beat me exempted. Then he was asked about that, to which he said: I feared to die and meet the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) thus I will be ashamed for some of his Ahl-al-Bait would enter the Hellfire because of me.²²⁰ It was said that al-Manṣūr released him from Ja‘far, thus Mālik said to him: I seek refuge with Allah. By Allah, there was not a whip that would be taken from my body except that I made him exempted because of his (family) relationship to the Messenger of Allah.²²¹

It becomes clear, and leaves no doubt how far the companions and those who followed their examples, went in honouring Ahl-al-Bait with that which suits their standings and positions, and evidences are many and what we have stated is just a little from an abundance.

The religion is given preference over lineage

Stating the merits of Ahl-al-Bait and praising them highly does not mean favouring them in general and in all conditions and over all people, as among individuals there might be those who are better than some individuals from Banī Hāshim, being more pious and fearing of Allah.

And Allah, the Most High did not the reward nor punish based on kinship, nor did He praise anyone just because he is a relative or from Ahl-al-Bait, but rather He made the *taqwā* (religiousness) and the good deed as the balance of rivalry for superiority, as Allah said:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقْوَىٰ إِنَّ

اللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٨٩﴾

²²⁰ *Al-Shifā*, Vol. 2, p. 53.

²²¹ *Al-Shifā bi Ta‘rīf Ḥuqūq al-Muṣṭafā*, Vol. 2, pp. 53.

O mankind! We have created you from a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that you may know one another. Verily, the most honourable of you with Allâh is that (believer) who has At-Taqwâ. Verily, Allâh is All-Knowing, All-Aware.²²²

And this is where the creation can claim to be superior and for which they shall be rewarded.

In relation to this Imâm Taqiyy al-Dīn Ibn Taymiyyah said: By no means, Allah has not praised anybody in the Qur'ân with his lineage, not for a son of a Prophet nor for a father of a Prophet, but rather He Praised people because of their belief and actions, and if He states a category [of people] and praises them it is because of their belief and actions not just due to the lineage.

When [Allah] mentioned the Prophets He listed them in S-rah al-An'âm and they are eighteen, He said:

﴿وَمِنْ آبَائِهِمْ وَذُرِّيَّاتِهِمْ وَإِخْوَانِهِمْ وَاجْتَبَيْنَاهُمْ وَهَدَيْنَاهُمْ إِلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ﴾

And also some of their fathers and their progeny and their brethren, We chose them, and We guided them to the Straight Path.²²³

With this the merit has been achieved for Him to choose them and guide them to a straight path not due to the kinship itself.

And in the Qur'ân there is the praising of the companions for their faith and deeds in several verses such as His saying:

﴿وَالسَّابِقُونَ الْأَوَّلُونَ مِنَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ وَالَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ﴾

And the foremost to embrace Islâm of the Muhâjirûn (those who migrated from Makkah to Al-Madinah) and the Ansâr (the citizens of Al-Madinah who helped and gave aid to the Muhâjirûn) and also those who followed them exactly (in Faith).²²⁴

²²² Al-Hujurât 49: 13.

²²³ Al-An'âm 6: 87.

²²⁴ Al-Tawbah 9: 100.

And His saying:

﴿لَا يَسْتَوِي مِنْكُمْ مَنْ أَنْفَقَ مِنْ قَبْلِ الْفَتْحِ وَقَتْلِ أُولَئِكَ أَعْظَمُ دَرَجَةً مِنَ الَّذِينَ أَنْفَقُوا مِنْ بَعْدِ وَقَتْلِهِمْ وَلَا وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الْحَسَنَىٰ﴾

Not equal among you are those who spent and fought before the conquering (of Makkah, with those among you who did so later). Such are higher in degree than those who spent and fought afterwards. But to all Allâh has promised the best (reward).²²⁵

And His saying:

﴿لِلْفُقَرَاءِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ الَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَأَمْوَالِهِمْ يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا وَيَنْصُرُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الصَّادِقُونَ﴾

(And there is also a share in this booty) for the poor emigrants, who were expelled from their homes and their property, seeking Bounties from Allâh and to please Him, and helping Allâh and His Messenger. Such are indeed the truthful (to what they say)

﴿وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا الدَّارَ وَالْإِيمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِمَّا أُوتُوا وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ﴾

And (it is also for) those who, before them, had homes (in Medina) and had adopted the Faith, love those who emigrate to them, and have no jealousy in their breasts for that which they have been given (from the booty of Banî An-Nadîr), and give them (emigrants) preference over themselves even though they were in need of that.²²⁶

And this is the case in the Qur'ân, praising the believers from this Ummah, the oldest and the latest, the pious, the well-doers, the virtuous and the like.

²²⁵ Al-Hadîd 57: 10.

²²⁶ Al-Hashr 59: 8- 9.

As for the lineage, the Qur’ān establishes the right of the kinship as they were mentioned in the verse of the fifth and the spoils, and the Qur’ān has ordered for them that which removes the impurity!

Allah mentioned those whom He has chosen among the children of Isrā’īl and the ones who disbelieved among them with their sins and punishment, so that He stated both the reward and the punishment. This is to show that the noble lineage can be connected with the praise if the one involved is of faith and fear, otherwise he deserves it not as it is the case with the children of Isrā’īl and the offspring of Ibrāhīm, and similarly in *al-muṣāharah* (relationship by marriage).

﴿ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا لِلَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا امْرَأَتَ نُوحٍ وَامْرَأَتَ لُوطٍ كَانَتَا تَحْتَ عَبْدَيْنِ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا صَالِحَيْنِ فَخَانَتَاهُمَا فَلَمْ يُغْنِيا عَنْهُمَا مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا وَقِيلَ ادْخُلَا النَّارَ مَعَ الدَّاسِثِينَ﴾

Allāh sets forth an example for those who disbelieve: the wife of Nûh and the wife of Lût. They were under two of our righteous slaves, but they both betrayed their (husbands by rejecting their doctrine). So they (Nûh and Lût) availed them (their respective wives) not against Allāh and it was said: “Enter the Fire along with those who enter!”²²⁷

The required conditions for the believer to support those related to Ahl-al-Bait is to be.

1- A righteous believer upon the correct creed (‘aqeeda).

If he is a disbeliever then he has no right in the love, glorification, honouring and supporting even if he is the most closest person to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) such as his uncle Abī Lahab.

2- He has to be following the authentic prophetic Sunnah.

²²⁷ Minhāj al-Sunnah al-Nabawiyyah vol. 8, p 218-220 with some changes, and the verse is from S-rah At-Tahrim – 66: 10

If he withdraws from the Sunnah, opposes the guidance of his grandfather (peace and blessings be upon him) and gets involved in innovations and *muhdathāt* then he has no right in the love, glorification, honouring and support until he goes back to the Sunnah and adheres to it.

In relation to this meaning the Shaykh Muḥammad Nasīb al-Rāfi‘ī composed a few lines of poetry, which are:

*High lineage is not an honour if the youth adorns not it with religion
and manners*

*Salmān’s dwelling is an everlasting Paradise whereas Hellfire is
made as a home for Abī Lahab*

*If both religion and lofty lineage join together, the young man gains
the dignity of religion and lineage*²²⁸

What is required and stressed upon the people in general and the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet in particular is to consider the following issues:

- 1- To have interest in attaining legitimate knowledge and its ethics and the morals of the scholars; there is no benefit in a lineage without knowledge.

In connection with this, Imām Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd Allah, known by the title “*al-naḥs al-zakiyyah*” (righteous soul) said: I used to seek knowledge in the homes of the Anṣār to the point that I would rest my head on the doorstep of some of them.²²⁹

- 2- To abandon pride in ancestors and not to rely on them without acquiring religious sciences.

²²⁸ It was transmitted by Shaykh Khālid ibn Aḥmad Bābaṭīn in his edit of the book *Istijlāb Irtiqaa al-Ghuraf*, Vol. 2, p. 661 from the book *Dhail A’lām al-Zarkālī* by Aḥmad al-‘Alāwnah, p. 204

²²⁹ *Maqātil al-Ṭālibīn*, p. 161.

In the two *Ṣaḥīḥ*, it was asked: O Messenger of Allah! Who is the noblest among people? He replied: “The one who is most pious among them”.²³⁰

And reported Ibn Jarīr and others: Allah asks you not about your noble descent, nor about your lineage on the Day of Judgment but rather about your deeds.²³¹

The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) was concerned about this and said in one *ḥadīth*: Him whose deeds make him slow down, his lineage will not make him faster.²³²

Aḥmad recorded in the *Musnad* with an authentic chain from Mu‘ādh ibn Jabal that the Prophet when sent him to Yemen went out with him to advise him, then he turned around and faced Medina and said: The ones who deserve me the most are the pious no matter who and where they are.²³³

We spoke before of how the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) called Quraish and they gathered so he generalized and specified and said: O Banī Ka‘b ibn Lu‘ay, save yourselves from the Hellfire. O Banī ‘Abd Manāf! save yourselves from the Hellfire. O Banī Hāshim! save yourselves from the Hellfire. O Banī ‘Abd al-Muttalib! save yourselves from the Hellfire. O Fāṭimah! save yourself from the Hellfire.

And in a narration: The Messenger of Allah stood up in the Ṣafā and said: O Fāṭimah the daughter of Muḥammad! O Ṣafiyyah the daughter of ‘Abd al-Muttalib! O Banī ‘Abd al-Muttalib! I can avail you nothing against Allah, Ask me from my wealth that which you wish.²³⁴

²³⁰It was reported by al-Bukhārī in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of the Prophets – *ḥadīth* No 3353; and Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of virtues – chapter: the virtues of Y-suf - *ḥadīth* No 2378.

²³¹ *Tafsīr Ibn Jarīr al-Ṭabarī*, Vol. 22, p. 313, the saying of Allāh the Most High: The bedouins say: “We believe”.

²³² It was reported by Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - *ḥadīth* No 2699.

²³³ *Al-Musnad* 22052.

²³⁴ It was reported by Muslim in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* - the book of belief

The love of Allah the Great and Almighty is not equal to the love of a human being, but rather He loves him who obeys Him. Hence, the people of the Book among the offspring of Ya'qūb did not benefit from their fathers.

As for intercession Allah, the Most High said:

﴿يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يَشْفَعُونَ إِلَّا لِمَنِ ارْتَضَىٰ وَهُمْ مِنْ خَشْيَتِهِ مُشْفِقُونَ﴾

He knows what is before them, and what is behind them, and they cannot intercede except for him with whom He is pleased. And they stand in awe for fear of Him.²³⁵

And when N-ḥ wanted to pick up his son in the ship it was said to him:

﴿قَالَ يٰنُوحُ إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِنْ أَهْلِكَ إِنَّهُ عَمَلٌ غَيْرُ صَالِحٍ فَلَا تَتَلَوَّنِي مَا لَيْسَ لَكَ بِهِ عِلْمٌ إِنِّي أَعْطُكَ أَنْ تَكُونَ مِنَ

الْجَاهِلِينَ﴾

He said: "O Nūh (Noah)! Surely, he is not of your family; verily, his work is unrighteous, so ask not of Me that of which you have no knowledge! I admonish you, lest you be one of the ignorant."²³⁶

And Ibrāhīm did not intercede for his father nor did our Prophet for his mother, and he (peace be upon him) said to Fāṭimah: I cannot profit you anything from Allah.²³⁷

And whosoever thinks that he will be saved based on the salvation of his father is equal to him who thinks that he will become full based on the fact that his father has eaten.²³⁸

For this reason Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī narrated – and he is one of the most significant scholars of the Twelvers – in *‘Uyūn Akhbār al-*

²³⁵ Al-Anbiyā' 21: 28.

²³⁶ H- d 11: 46.

²³⁷ Reported by al-Bukhārī in his Ṣaḥīḥ - the book of *Tafsīr* – chapter: S-rah al-Shu‘arā’ - ḥadīth No 4771

²³⁸ *Talbīs Iblīs*, p. 416.

Riḍā from the Imām al-Riḍā, his declaration that consanguinity saves not from eternal damnation on the Day of Judgment, let alone that it is not a measure to compare between people: There is no (family) relationship between Allah and others and none attains the support of Allah except with obedience, and the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said to Banī ‘Abd al-Muttalib “come to me with your actions and not with your honourable lineage”, as Allah, the Most High said:

﴿ فَإِذَا نُفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ فَلَا أَنْسَابَ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَلَا يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ﴾

Then, when the Trumpet is blown, there will be no kinship among them that Day, nor will they ask of one another.

﴿ فَمَنْ ثَقُلَتْ مَوَازِينُهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴾

Then, those whose scales (of good deeds) are heavy, they are the successful.

﴿ وَمَنْ خَفَّتْ مَوَازِينُهُ فَأُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ خَسِرُوا أَنْفُسَهُمْ فِي جَهَنَّمَ خَالِدُونَ ﴾

And those whose scales (of good deeds) are light, they are those who lose their Own selves, in Hell will they abide.^{239 240}

Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī also reported that a man said to Imām al-Riḍā: By Allah! There is nobody on the surface of the earth who is more honoured than you in connection to your father. To which he said: Religiousness is their honour and with the obedience of Allah they have been honoured. Then another one said to him: By Allah! You are the best of the people. He replied to him: O you! Do not swear! Him who is better than me was more devoted to Allah the Most High and more obedient to Him. By Allah! This verse has not been abrogated:

²³⁹ Al-Mu’minūn 23: 101 - 103

²⁴⁰ ‘Uyūn Akhbār al-Riḍā, Vol. 1, p. 260.

﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْتُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَاهُ إِنَّ

اللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ﴾

And made you into nations and tribes, that you may know one another. Verily, the most honourable of you with Allâh is that (believer) who has At-Taqwâ.²⁴¹

Imām ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain who was seen one day crying out of fear from the punishment of Allah, the Most High, was asked: O son of the Messenger of Allah! What is all this worry and sorrow? We should do like this for we are disobedient and rough! Your father is al-Ḥussain ibn ‘Alī, your mother is Fāṭimah al-Zahrā’ and your grandfather is the Messenger of Allah! He turned around to me and said: How far!, how far tāw-s! Let us ignore the talk about my father, mother and my grandfather. Allah created Paradise for him who obeys him and does well even if he is a Abyssinian slave and created Hellfire for him who disobeys him even if he is a Quraishī boy. Didn’t you hear His saying, the Most High:

﴿فَإِذَا نُفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ فَلَا أَنْسَابَ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَلَا يَتَسَاءَلُونَ﴾

Then, when the Trumpet is blown, there will be no kinship among them that Day, nor will they ask of one another.

By Allah! There is nothing that can benefit you tomorrow except what you can bring forward in terms of good deeds.²⁴²

²⁴¹ ‘Uyūn Akhbār al-Riḍā, Vol. 1, p. 261, Biḥār al-Anwār, Vol. 93, p. 224, Tafsīr Noor al-thaqalain, vol 5, p 96

²⁴² Ṣaḥīfah Sajjādiyyah (Ibṭihī) p. 177.

The companionship of the Prophet (peace be upon him) is given preference over lineage

Nothing can be equal to being a companion of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), therefore he who Allah, the Most High has honoured with being his companion is unlike the one who is withheld from that merit.

﴿وَرَبُّكَ يَخْلُقُ مَا يَشَاءُ وَيَخْتَارُ مَا كَانَ لَهُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ﴾

And your Lord creates whatsoever He wills and chooses.²⁴³

The companions of Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) are absolutely the best of his Ummah as ‘Abd Allah ibn ‘Umar said: If anyone wants to follow let him follow those who have passed away. Those companions of Muḥammad were the best among this nation, had the most pious hearts, were more knowledgable than others, and were not of the Mutakallifûn (those who pretend and fabricate things which do not exist), they are people whom Allah chose to accompany His Prophet.²⁴⁴

The Noble Qur’ān is full of verses that praise the companions and report Allah being pleased with them, giving them the glad tidings of Paradise, and from that the saying of Allah be He Blessed and Exalted:

﴿وَالسَّابِقُونَ السَّابِقُونَ أُولَئِكَ الْمُقَدَّمُونَ وَالْأَنْصَارُ وَالَّذِينَ اتَّبَعُوهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا

عَنْهُ﴾

And the foremost to embrace Islâm of the Muhâjirûn (those who migrated from Makkah to Al-Madinah) and the Ansâr (the citizens of Al-Madinah who helped and gave aid to the Muhâjirûn) and also those

²⁴³ Al-Qasas 28: 68.

²⁴⁴ *Hilyah al-Awliyâ’*, Vol. 1, p. 305.

who followed them exactly (in Faith). Allâh is well-pleased with them as they are well-pleased with Him.²⁴⁵

And as His saying:

﴿لِلْفُقَرَاءِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ الَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَأَمْوَالِهِمْ يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا وَيَنْصُرُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الصَّادِقُونَ﴾

(And there is also a share in this booty) for the poor emigrants, who were expelled from their homes and their property, seeking Bounties from Allâh and to please Him, and helping Allâh and His Messenger. Such are indeed the truthful (to what they say).

﴿وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا الدَّارَ وَالْإِيمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِمَّا أُوتُوا وَيُؤْثِرُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ وَمَنْ يُوقِ شَحْنَنَ نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ﴾

And (it is also for) those who, before them, had homes (in Medina) and had adopted the Faith, love those who emigrate to them, and have no jealousy in their breasts for that which they have been given (from the booty of Banî An-Nadîr), and give them (emigrants) preference over themselves even though they were in need of that. And whosoever is saved from his own covetousness, such are they who will be the successful.²⁴⁶

Imām al-‘Ainī (d. 855A.H./1451C.E.) in explaining the *ḥadīth* of *āmil al-misk* (the holder of Musk), said: There is the praise of musk which requires its purity and the praise of the companions, where the one who used to sit with them was the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), to the point that it is said that the companion had no other better merit but of the companionship, therefore they

²⁴⁵ Al-Tawbah 9: 100.

²⁴⁶ Al-Ḥashr 59: 8 – 9.

were called the *Ṣaḥābah* (companions) despite them being nobles, scholars, braves and attaining merits.²⁴⁷

Imām al-Shawkānī transmitted from the *jamh-r* their statement: The companionship has a merit and advantage which no deed can be parallel to. He who accompanied the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) has the merit of companionship even if he relinquished deeds.²⁴⁸

The researcher al-'Ābī al-Azharī (d. 1330A.H./1911C.E.) said: They were of his time (peace and blessings be upon him); they believe in him, honour him, help him, and follow the light (the Qur'ān) which has been sent down with him, the sunlight of his prophecy has gleamed on them thus they have gained the glory to gather [with him] as well as the merit of the companionship, so that their century was the best of all centuries, and what confirms this is his saying: The best among you is my century then those that come after them and then those that come after.²⁴⁹

In the Book of Allah there is the exhortation to follow the companions after the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) and clarification that adhering to their understanding is based on the guidance of the Prophet that saves one from going astray, and none other than them among human beings has this [merit], neither Ahl-al-Bait nor other than them among the pious.

Allah, the Exalted said in S-rah al-Nisā':

﴿وَمَنْ يُشَاقِقِ الرَّسُولَ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا بُيِّنَ لَهُ الْهُدَىٰ وَيَتَّبِعْ غَيْرَ سَبِيلِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ تُولِهِ مَا تَوَلَّىٰ وَنُصْلِهِ جَهَنَّمَ ۖ وَسَاءَتْ مَصِيرًا﴾

And whoever contradicts and opposes the Messenger (Muhammad) after the right path has been shown clearly to him, and follows other

²⁴⁷ 'Umdah al-Qārī Vol. 31, p. 72.

²⁴⁸ Nail al-Awḥār, Vol. 9, p. 229.

²⁴⁹ Al-Thamr al-Dānī, p. 23.

than the believers' way We shall keep him in the path he has chosen, and burn him in Hell - what an evil destination!²⁵⁰

This verse was revealed in connection with Bashīr (the hypocrite) when he left the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and the companions and joined the polytheists, then he took lodgings at Sulāfah the daughter of Sa'd ibn Sahl, so Allah's Words carried on in this regard from the previous verse up to His saying:

﴿وَمَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ صَلَاتًا بَعِيدًا﴾

And whoever sets up partners in worship with Allāh, has indeed strayed far away.²⁵¹

And the verse is a clear evidence that the one opposing the way of the companions - namely those representing the people of faith among the first generation – deserves punishment on the Day of Judgment.

Moreover, no such statements were mentioned in connection to Ahl-al-Bait in the Noble Qur'ān, and the best evidence used by these opponents are weak narrations ascribed to the Prophet (peace be upon him) such as the following report: The example of my Ahl-al-Bait is of that the Argo of N-h; whosoever mounts will be saved and who does not will sink.²⁵²

The companions held different views when it came to *ijtihād*, yet they agreed upon one creed and a single way, so that adhering to their guidance is established unlike Ahl al-Bait where among them you find the Ṣ- fī al-'Irfānī, or the fictitious, as well as within them there are the Zaidī Shī'ī, the Imāmī Shī'ī, the Ismā'īlī Shī'ī, the Mu'tazilī, the Jahmī and count as much as you wish in terms of groups and *ahw'ā*!

²⁵⁰ Al-Nisā' 4: 115.

²⁵¹ *Jāmi' al-Tirmidhī*, the book: the explanation of the Qur'ān - ḥadīth No. 3036; *Tafsīr al-Ṭabarī*, Vol. 5, p. 362; *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 17, p. 80; al-Ṭ- sī, *Tafsīr al-Tibyān*, Vol. 3, p. 316; al-Kashshānī, *Tafsīr al-Ṣāfi*, Vol. 1, 496; and al-Ḥuwaizī, Vol. 1, p. 548.

²⁵² See for more details, *Silsilah al-Aḥādīth al-Ḍa'īfah*, Vol. 5, p. 10, ḥadīth 4503.

He who lacks a thing cannot give it away and we know that after the generation of the companions the Ahl al-Bait did not have one single Argo that a person could board and be guided with and talking about this issue could be endless.

Establishing the lineage of Ahl-al-Bait

We have mentioned while talking about how concern the Rabbānī scholars used to be in regards the lineage of Ahl-al-Bait and their harshness towards the false claimants, there is the statement of the Imām Mālik ibn Anas (d. 179A.H./795C.E.): Whosoever related himself to the house of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) – with falsehood - he has to be beaten painfully, to let others know about him and to imprison him for long period of time until he declares his repentance, as his action forms a disparagement in connection to the Prophet.²⁵³

Out of fear of returning to tackling the issue of establishing or denying the Prophet's lineage we found the Ḥāfiẓ al-Sakhāwī commenting: Many judges of justice stopped getting involved in the issue of lineage whether it required confirmation or denial, especially the lineage of Ahl-al-Bait the pure. It is amazing how some people hasten to confirm it with inference and illusive evidence. They will be asked about it on that Day where no wealth or children benefit except him who comes to Allah with a sound heart.²⁵⁴

It looks like the Ḥāfiẓ al-Sakhāwī lived in an era where claimants become numerous to the point that the number of those related to the

²⁵³ Istijlāb Irṭiqā' al-Ghuraf, Vol. 2, p. 631; and al-Sharīf al-Samhawdī, *jawāhir al-'Aqadyain*, p. 470 – 471

²⁵⁴ It was transmitted from him by al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Haithamī (d. 974A.H.) in the appendix of *al-Ṣawā'iq al-Muhriqah*, Vol. 2, p. 689. I referred to the printed copy of the book *Istijlāb al-Ghuraf* by al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Sakhāwī, Vol. 2, p. 632, edited by Khālid Bābaṭīn, there I found the text with slightly alternate wording. It appears that al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Haithamī transmitted the meaning of al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Sakhāwī's statement and the text itself as the appendix of *al-Ṣawā'iq*, it is an abbreviation of the book *Istijlāb al-Ghuraf* as al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Haithamī clarified in his introduction.

venerable Imām M-sā al-Kāẓim today has exceeded – with truth and false – the number of those descended from the whole of Quraish in our time.

In his speech about the lineage trustees, Ibn ‘Anbah (d. 828A.H./1424C.E.) came with an interesting statement: He has to be pious so that he will not be bribed for lineage’s sake, as it was reported of Ibn al-Munqidhī the genealogist that he used not to take bribes for the lineage. Also, he has to be truthful so that he lies not in lineage to deny the pure and confirm the false; and he had to avoid depravity and atrocity so that he can be fearful, so that if he denies or confirms he will not be objected to; and he has to be sound within himself, when some of those in authority terrorize him and order him to commit injustice and sway him from the truth as if he is not strong he will fall into error.²⁵⁵

Furthermore, fraud in the lineage of Ahl-al-Bait had reached a stage where the Sharif Aḥmad Diyā’ al-‘Anqāwī declared in his speech: When it became clear to me of the anarchy in the lineage issue in Egypt (after the association of the Ashrāf became inactive in that year [1372A.H./1953C.E.], following the death of the last president Muḥammad al-Baballāwī) I chose to bring up this subject in different news media so [finally] the association brought back Mr. Maḥm-d Kāmil Yāsīn as president. However some of the conditions of the association worsened after the death of its president Maḥm-d Kāmil Yāsīn so I preferred to relinquish my role, especially after some of them started cutting corners in establishing lineages!! On the other hand I preoccupied myself with my research to serve the Prophet’s bloodline.²⁵⁶

Due to the anarchic situation that arose in establishing lineages, some had the audacity to claim their relation to Ahl-al-Bait by means of *al-kashf* (revelation), inspiration and dreams! To be related to Ahl-al-Bait

²⁵⁵ ‘*Umdah al-Tālib*, p. 16.

²⁵⁶ *Al-Ishrāf fī Ma ‘rifah al-Mu ‘tanīn bi Tadwīn Ansāb al-Ashrāf*, p. 56.

or others cannot, by any means, be established via this way. Under no circumstances can this be taken as evidence to confirm the lineage of any people or even to deny it.

The well-known Abī al-Ḥasan al-Shādhilī al-Ṣ- fī (d. 656A.H./1258C.E.)²⁵⁷ was criticized in his claim to be related to the Adārisah by relying on establishing this lineage on a dream of one of his Shaykhs.²⁵⁸ In this regard, Imām al-Dhahabī said: This lineage is unknown, neither real nor established and it was better for him to abandon it as well as much of what he had said in his books.²⁵⁹

It is not correct to be related to one who had no offspring²⁶⁰

The genealogists wrote in their books of many cases of extinct Arab tribes and of how the Quraish tribe was given more attention than others by experts.

In his book *al-Mawāhib al-Laṭīfah fī al-Ansāb al-Sharīfah*, the professor ‘Alī al-Maṭr- shī has referred to some examples of extinction occurring with some of those related to Quraish, here there are a few:

²⁵⁷ He is ‘Alī ibn ‘Abd Allāh ibn ‘Abd al-Jabbār ibn Tamīm al-Shādhilī al-Maghribī, the ascetic, and the Shaykh of the Shādhilī sect. - al-Dhahabī, *Tārīkh al-Islām*, Vol. 48, p. 273; and al-Zarkalī, *al-A ‘lām*, Vol. 4, p. 305.

²⁵⁸ Al-Zarkalī, *al-A ‘lām*, Vol.4, p. 305.

²⁵⁹ *Tārīkh al-Islām*, Vol. 48, p. 273.

²⁶⁰ There is a technical difference between the scholars when they say *daraj* (to die childless) and their statements on *‘aqib*, the first one means he died and did not leave any children, whereas the second one means he died and did not leave a son who can have children.

1- Ban- Qais ibn Ghālib ibn Fihri: The last among them died in Irāq during the rule of Hishām ibn ‘Abd al-Malik, and his inheritance remained uninherited as it was unknown who was more entitled to it because the offspring of Lu’ay ibn Ghālib were large in number.

2- Banū ‘Abd ibn Quṣay ibn Kilāb: These are the brothers of Banī ‘Abd Manāf, but they were small in numbers so it did not take long before they became extinct, the last member died during the beginning of the era of Banī al-‘Abbās and his wealth was divided between the three sons of Quṣay ibn Kilāb who did not join with him except through Quṣay.

3- Four among the children of Hāshim ibn ‘Abd Manāf: Hāshim had five sons who are: ‘Abd al-Muttalib (who had a Bait and a number of offspring), Asad, Naḍlah, Ṣaifī (who died childless) and Ab- Ṣaifī. The progeny of the latter four went out of existence as Asad ibn Hāshim had only one son called Ḥunain and two daughters whilst Ḥunain had one son named ‘Abdullah who just had one daughter so the bloodline of Asad ibn Hāshim ceased to exist. Naḍlah ibn Hāshim had a son called al-Arqam and the latter had only daughters so they died out. Ab- Ṣaifī had three males, one of whom died young as well as one daughter. The genealogy books did not talk at great length about them but commented by saying that the offspring of Abī Ṣaifī have vanished.²⁶¹

On this topic the Imām Ibn Qutaibah said in his *al-Ma‘ārif*: I have indeed seen many among the Ashrāf who have no knowledge of their lineage, and members of Quraish that do not know that they are related to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and his family, or the relationship that they might have with the great figures among his companions. I have furthermore seen sons of the non-Arab kings who are unaware of the condition of their fathers and eras, and I

²⁶¹ *Al-Mawāhib al-Laḥīfah fī al-Ansāb al-Sharīfah*, p. 27.

have seen people who belong to a family yet remain ignorant of which part. I have seen him who has shunned his lineage and claimed himself as belonging to men like Abī Dhar al-Ghifārī and ‘Addiy ibn Ḥātim who had no children, or Ḥassān ibn Thābit whose offspring died out.²⁶²

Both historians and genealogists have composed lists of personalities that did not have children, for example the venerable companion Daḥiyyah al-Kalbī (may Allah be pleased with him) so that false lineages cannot be attributed to him.

If you have read the biographies of those early Muslims you might have come across the name Majd al-Dīn ‘Umar ibn Ḥasan ibn ‘Alī al-Jamīl, known by the name “Ibn Daḥiyyah”. The Imām al-Dhahabī said: The name al-Jamīl Muḥammad ibn Farḥ ibn Khalaf ibn Qawmas ibn Mizlāl ibn Milāl ibn Aḥmad ibn Badr ibn Daḥiyyah ibn Khalīfah al-Kalbī al-Dānī then al-Sabtī is how he transmitted his lineage and how far it is from the truth and connection! He used to write of himself: The one of two bloodlines between Daḥiyyah and al-Ḥussain. Abū ‘Abd Allah al-Abbār said: He used to mention his son Daḥiyyah and that he was the grandson of Abī al-Bassām al-Ḥussainī.²⁶³

As for Ahl-al-Bait, historians wrote that those who did not have offspring among them are numerous, and the following might be the prominent ones of this category:

1- The sons of Ḥamzah ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib (may Allah be pleased with him):

Ḥamzah had the sons ‘Umārah²⁶⁴, Aāmīr and Ya‘lā²⁶⁵. Ya‘lā was the only one who could have children and he produced five males who died without having children meaning the offspring of

²⁶² *Al-Ma ‘ārif*, p. 2, the introduction.

²⁶³ *Siyar A ‘lām al-Nublā*, Vol. 22, p. 389.

²⁶⁴ His mother is Khawlah bint Qais ibn Qahd al-Najjāriyya al-Khazrajiyyah al-Al-Anṣāriyyah.

²⁶⁵ He is the full brother of ‘Amīr and their mother is ‘Ūsiyyah from al-Anṣār.

Ḥamzah died out. Mus‘ab al-Zubairī²⁶⁶ said: None of Ḥamzah ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib’s had children except Ya‘lā alone who had five males, all of them died without having children so that Ḥamzah didn’t have any offspring left.²⁶⁷

2- Qutham and ‘Abd al-Raḥmān, the sons of al-‘Abbās ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib (may Allah be pleased with him):

The Ḥāfiẓ al-Dhahabī said about Qutham: He used to be like the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), he was a companion, but did not have children.²⁶⁸ He also said about ‘Abd al-Raḥmān: He died in the Shām and did not have children.²⁶⁹

3- Ja‘far and ‘Abd Allah, the two sons of al-Ḥussain ibn ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib.²⁷⁰

4- Muḥammad al-Awsaṭ and al-Qāsim, the two sons of ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain (Zīn al-‘Ābidīn).²⁷¹

5- Yaḥyā ibn Zaid ibn ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain ibn ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib:

Al-Dhahabī said: Yaḥyā had to be revolted against in Khurasān and was about to rule. Ibn Sa‘d said: Salam ibn Aḥwaz killed him. His mother is Raiṭah, the daughter of ‘Abd Allah ibn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥanafīyyah. And al-Haitham said: Yaḥyā had no children.²⁷²

6- Al-Ḥasan (al-‘Askarī) ibn ‘Alī ibn Muḥammad ibn ‘Alī ibn Mūsā ibn Ja‘far (al-Ṣādiq):

²⁶⁶ Likewise said the Imām Ibn ‘Abd al-Barr in *al-Isṭī‘āb*; and according to Ibn al-Athīr in *Asad al-Ghābah*: al-Zubair ibn Bakkār and the latter are the mistaken as he had transmitted from Ibn ‘Abd al-Barr.

²⁶⁷ *Al-Wāfi bi al-Wafayāt*, Vol. 29, p. 14.

²⁶⁸ *Tārīkh al-Islām*, Vol. 4, p. 288.

²⁶⁹ *Siyar A‘lām al-Nubalā’*, Vol. 2, p. 84.

²⁷⁰ *Siyar A‘lām al-Nubalā’*, Vol. 3, p. 321.

²⁷¹ Ibid.

²⁷² *Siyar A‘lām al-Nubalā’*, Vol. 5, p. 391.

Most people of knowledge²⁷³ stated that he died without having children, so his brother Ja‘far (al-Zakiyy)²⁷⁴ inherited exclusively.

Moreover, in his *al-Khuṭ-ṭ al-‘Arīdah* Shaykh Muḥibb al-Khaṭīb (d. 1389A.H./1969C.E.) commented on their view by saying: Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan al-‘Askarī, is a divisive personality who was related falsely to al-Ḥasan al-‘Askarī who died without having children and his brother Ja‘far received his inheritance. Additionally, the ‘Alawīs had an official birth record book under the control of the president of those days and no son of al-Ḥasan al-‘Askarī was registered in [that book]. As well as this the contemporary ‘Alawīs acknowledge that al-Ḥasan al-‘Askarī died without leaving any son behind.²⁷⁵

What Shaykh Muḥibb al-Dīn stated is noteworthy, this it was impossible for the president of the ‘Alawīs in that time to not have knowledge of the existence of the son of al-Ḥasan al-‘Askarī from one of his female-slaves, then after knowing that not to inform people such as Ḥakīmah,²⁷⁶ or Muḥammad ibn ‘Uthmān al-‘Amrī,²⁷⁷ or al-Ḥussain ibn R-ḥ²⁷⁸ and the like.

²⁷³ The most famous among them is the Imām of historians Ibn Jarīr al-Ṭabarī, the Imām Yaḥyāibn Ṣā‘id, the Imām ‘Abd al-Bāqī ibn Qānī, the scholar of the Andalus Ibn Ḥazm, Shaykh al-Islām Ibn Taimiyyah, al-Ḥāfiẓ al-Ḥanafī and Ibn Kathīr.

²⁷⁴ The ghulāh harmed him by accusing him of lies so they called him unjustly and rudely Ja‘far the liar!

²⁷⁵ *Al-Khuṭ-ṭ al-‘Arīdah*, p. 83.

²⁷⁶ It is said that she is the paternal aunt of al-Ḥassan al-‘Askarī and Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī had mentioned her in “*Kamāl al-Dīn*”, p. 424 with this name, where in the book *al-Ghaibah* by al-Ṭ-ṣī, p. 138 – 146 her name is Khadījah but not Ḥakīmah, thus she is unknown in terms of name and situation!

²⁷⁷ Ibn al-Muṭahhar al-Ḥallī stated in *Khulāṣah al-Aqwāl*, p. 433 that Aḥmad ibn Hilāl al-Karkhī, one of the companions of the two Imāms al-Hādī and al-‘Askarī and the Shaykh of the Shī‘ah in Baghdād at the time, denied hearing the text from Imām al-Ḥasan al-‘Askarī on behalf of of Muḥammad ibn ‘Uthmān ibn Sa‘īd al-‘Amrī, it was said to him: Don’t you accept the affair of Abī Ja‘far Muḥammad ibn ‘Uthmān and rely on it as the Imām al-Muftaraḍ determined the text of his obedience? He said: I have not heard him determining that by means of authorization and I do not deny his father, namely ‘Uthmān ibn Sa‘īd. For me to

And I have singled out in connection to this issue a treatise where I have discussed what is related to the personality of Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan al-‘Askarī by Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jamā‘ah and the rest of the groups, I ask Allah, the Most High to ease its publication.

Chapter Two:

Ahl-al-Bait and the *ghulāh* face to face

The definition of the *ghuluw*

In *Lisān al-‘Arab* Ibn Manẓ-ur said: “*ghalā fī al-dīn wa al-‘amr, yaghl- ghuluwwan*: He went beyond its limits.”²⁷⁹

The original lettering of the word *al-ghuluw* center around one meaning indicating exceeding the proper limit. Ibn Fāris said: The ghayn, the lām and the vocalic letter combined is a sound principle indicating the raising and the exceeding of [a specific] degree. People

confirm that Abā Ja‘far is the authorized representative of the man I do not have the courage to do that. It is up to you in that which you have heard and stopped on Abī Ja‘far so they cursed him and freed themselves from him. Then there was an approval by Abī al-Qāsim al-Ḥusain ibn R-ḥ to curse him and free oneself from him!!

²⁷⁸ Muḥammad ibn ‘Alī al-Shalmaghānī, who was at the time competing with him to become the deputy for al-Qā‘im al-Ghā‘ib as well as to take the fifth from the people, says about him: We have not engaged with Abī al-Qāsim ibn R-ḥ except that we know that which we entered into. We used to compete in this affair in the same way that the dogs compete for the carrions. From *al-Ghaibah* by al-Ṭ-ṣī, p. 241.

²⁷⁹ *Lisān al-‘Arab*, under (*ghalā*).

say: *ghalā al-si'r yaghlū ghalā*, that it is raised and *ghalā al-rajul fī al-'amr*, if he exceeds its limits.²⁸⁰

Al-Faḍl ibn Ziyād al-Qattān wrote to Imām Aḥmad ibn Ḥanbal asking him about the ḥadīth of ibn 'Abbās: "Be aware of the *ghuluw*". What is the meaning of *al-ghuluw*? The following answer came to him: "[When one] exceeds the proper limits in everything, in love and hatred".²⁸¹

Taqiy al-Dīn ibn Taymiyyah said: The *ghuluw* is to exceed the limits when praising or criticizing, giving it more than it deserves and the like.²⁸²

Ibn Ḥajar al-'Asqalānī defined the *ghuluw* as: to exaggerate in the thing and to become severe by exceeding the limit.²⁸³

Shaykh Sulaimān ibn 'Abd Allah Aal-alshaykh determined the criterion by which the *ghuluw* can be understood by saying: Its measure is you exceed that which Allah has ordered and that is the tyranny which Allah has forbidden in His saying:

﴿وَلَا تَطْغَوْا فِيهِ فَيَحِلَّ عَلَيْكُمْ غَضَبِي وَمَنْ يَحِلَّ عَلَيْهِ غَضَبِي فَقَدْ هَوَىٰ﴾

And commit no transgression or oppression therein, lest My Anger should justly descend on you.²⁸⁴

The truth is the middle between the *ifrāt* and *tafrīt*.

In a letter which the caliph 'Umar ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz penned to a man who had asked him about the *qadar* (destiny), the following was stated: Some people other than them (the companions) have been negligent so that they turned away [from the truth].²⁸⁵

²⁸⁰ *Mu'jam Maqāyīs al-Lughah*, under *Ghalawā*: 812.

²⁸¹ *Badā' al-Fawā'id*, Vol. 5, p. 88.

²⁸² *Iqtidā' al-Ṣirāṭ al-Mustaqīm*, Vol. 4, p. 237.

²⁸³ *Faṭḥ al-Bārī*, Vol. 13, p. 278.

²⁸⁴ Tāhā 20: 81. (Tayseer Al-Azeez Al-Hameed p.265).

²⁸⁵ It was reported by Ab- Dāwud in his Sunan – The book of Sunnah – chapter: adhering to the Sunnah - ḥadīth No 4614.

The Imām al-Ḥasan al-Baṣrī said: By Allah whom there is no deity worthy of worship! Your line of conduct is between the two of them, between the *ghālī* (exaggerator) and *al-jāfi* (negligent).²⁸⁶

Ibn al-Qayyim said: In that which Allāh commanded the devil has two tendencies, either towards the *tafrīt* (negligence) or towards the *ifrāt* (exaggeration), whereas the religion of Allah is middle between the one who abandons it and he who is extreme, like the river between the two mountains and the guidance between two deceptions and the middle between two edges. As the one who abandons the affair he is wasting it and the extremist is likewise, the former by neglecting the limit and the former by exceeding.²⁸⁷

Al-Shanqīṭī said: The scholars have determined that the truth is between the *tafrīt* and *ifrāt* and that the meaning of Muṭarrif ibn ‘Abd Allah’s statement is that the good deed is between the two sins.²⁸⁸

This way you discover that whosoever avoids the *tafrīt* (negligence) and the *ifrāt* (exaggeration) is guided, and it was well said: Do not exceed the proper limits in any of the matters and be in the middle.²⁸⁹

The ghuluw in the religion is a dangerous situation

Islām came to free the human from the worship of the self and to break all forms of idols; and to remove them from the worship of the slaves to worship the Lord of the slaves and from the worship of the creation to the worship of the Creator.

This is the meaning which was expressed by Rub‘ī ibn ‘Āmir in front of Rustum – the leader of the Persians – when he said to him: Allah brought us and sent us to bring out whosoever He wills from the

²⁸⁶ It was reported by al-Dārimī (Vol. 1, p. 63, No 222)

²⁸⁷ *Madārīj al-Slikān*, Vol.2, p. 496.

²⁸⁸ *Al-Istidhkār*, Vol. 2, p. 88; Ibn Sallām, *Gharīb al-Ḥadīth*, Vol. 2, p. 29.

²⁸⁹ *Aḍwā’ al-Bayān*, Vol. 1, p. 494.

worship of the servants to the worship of Allah, from the distress of this world to its affluence, and from injustice of religions to the justice of Islām.²⁹⁰

You will not find any book that has fought *al-ghuliww* (extravagance) whilst sanctifying people as did the Great Book of Allah (the Qur’ān), which has called to the independence of intellect from depending on fathers and grandfathers and called out to those who deactivate their intellects in many verses in His Book, and here are some of them:

His saying, the Most High:

﴿إِنَّ شَرَّ الدَّوَابِّ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الصُّمُّ الْبُكْمُ الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْقِلُونَ﴾

Verily! The worst of (moving) living creatures with Allāh are the deaf and the dumb, those who understand not (i.e. the disbelievers).²⁹¹

﴿وَلَقَدْ ذَرَأْنَا لِجَهَنَّمَ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الْجِنِّ وَالْإِنسِ لَهُمْ قُلُوبٌ لَا يَفْقَهُونَ بِهَا وَلَهُمْ أَعْيُنٌ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ بِهَا وَلَهُمْ

ءَاذَانٌ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ بِهَا أُولَٰئِكَ كَالْأَنْعَامِ بَلْ هُمْ أَضَلُّ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْغَافِلُونَ﴾

And surely, We have created many of the jinn and mankind for Hell. They have hearts that understand not, and they have eyes with which they see not, and they have ears that hear not (the truth). They are like cattle, nay even more astray; those! They are the heedless ones.²⁹²

﴿أَمْ تَحْسَبُ أَنَّ أَكْثَرَهُمْ يَسْمَعُونَ أَوْ يَعْقِلُونَ إِن هُم إِلَّا كَالْأَنْعَامِ بَلْ هُمْ أَضَلُّ سَبِيلًا﴾

Or do you think that most of them hear or understand? They are only like cattle - nay, they are even farther astray from the Path (i.e. even worse than cattle)²⁹³

²⁹⁰ *Tārīkh al-Tabarī*, Vol. 3, p. 34; and *al-Kāmil fī al-Tārīkh*, Vol. 1, p. 413.

²⁹¹ Al-Anfāl 8: 22.

²⁹² Al-A‘rāf 7: 179.

²⁹³ Al-Furqān 25: 44.

The warning from *al-ghuluw* (exceeding of proper bounds) in religion becomes clear in the noble prophetic Sunnah in several *ḥadīths*, and here are some of them:

That which was reported by Aḥmad in his Musnad, al-Nisā'ī and Ibn Mājah in their Sunan, from Ibn 'Abbās that the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) said: Be careful with the *ghuluw*, indeed those before you were not destroyed with anything but the *ghuluw* in religion.²⁹⁴

And reported al-Bukhārī in his Ṣaḥīḥ from 'Abd Allah ibn 'Abbās that he witnessed 'Umar ibn al-Khattāb saying on the *minbar* (platform): I heard the Prophet saying: Do not overpraise me as the Christians did with Ibn Maryam, indeed I am His servant, so say: The servant of Allah and His Messenger.²⁹⁵

And what He (peace and blessings be upon him) meant to say with this was: Do not exceed the proper bounds in praising me as the Christians did with 'Īsā (peace be upon him) so they have claimed that there is divinity within him. Rather describe with that my Lord has described with, and say: the servant of Allah and His Messenger.

In his explanation to the word *al-iṭrā'* Ibn al-Kathīr said: *al-eṭrāa'* is to go beyond the limit in praising, containing lying therein.²⁹⁶

Therefore, when some of the delegation of Banī 'Āmir said to him: You are our *Sayyid* (master), he (peace and blessings be upon him) replied to them: "The one who deserves to be (called with this name) Al-Sayyid is Allah, the Exalted" to which they said: And you are the best among us in terms of merit and rank, and the most significant in

²⁹⁴ It was reported by Aḥmad in *al-Musnad*, *ḥadīth* No. 3248, al-Nisā'ī in his Sunan – the book of pilgrimage - picking up small stones - *ḥadīth* No. 3057 and Ibn Mājah in his Sunan – the book of rites – chapter: the measure of the small stone to use for throwing - *ḥadīth* No. 3029 with a sound *isnād*.

²⁹⁵ It was reported by al-Bukhārī in his Ṣaḥīḥ - the book: Aḥādīths of the Prophets – *ḥadīth* No 3445.

²⁹⁶ *Al-Nihāyah fī Gharīb al-Ḥadīth*, Vol. 3, p. 123 (Chapter the Ṣā' with the Zain – the word Ṭarā).

might and wealth. He said to them: “You can say that or just some of it without a need to exceed the limits, and do not let the devil run after him, follow his steps and to have courage to utter that which is not allowed”.²⁹⁷

He (peace be upon him) did not prohibit them from praising him with these expressions, but rather he stopped them at a point so that the devil would not entice them.

Anas ibn Mālik (may Allah be pleased with him) recalled that some people said to the Messenger of Allah: O our best and the son of our best, and O our master and the son of our master, whereupon the Messenger of Allah said: O people! You can say that or just some of it without a need to exceed the limits, and let not the devil go with your thinking and intellect, confuse you and adorn your desire. I indeed do not want you to raise me above my rank which Allah, the Most High has raised me to; I am Muḥammad the son of ‘Abd Allah, His servant and Messenger.²⁹⁸

It becomes clear from this ḥadīth that the most honoured standing of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) is that of worship of Allah and conveying the Message, therefore Allah honoured him with both of these traits:

﴿وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِمَّا نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا فَأْتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِثْلِهِ ۚ وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ﴾

And if you (Arab pagans, Jews, and Christians) are in doubt concerning that which We have sent down (i.e. the Qur’ān) to Our slave (Muhammad) then produce a Sûrah of the like thereof.²⁹⁹

²⁹⁷ It was reported by Ab- Dāwud in his Sunan – The book of good manners – chapter (in disliking praising) - Ḥadīth No 4806, and the Shaykh al-Albānī said: Ṣaḥīḥ (authentic).

²⁹⁸ It was reported by al-Nisā’ī in al-Sunan al-Kubrā - the book of the actions of the day and night – chapter: stating the difference of reports when one says: “our sayyid and my sayyid” - ḥadīth No 10077 and it was reported by Aḥmad in al-Musnad with different wording - ḥadīth No 13596 and the Saikh Shu‘aib al-Arn’ūṭ said: Its chain is authentic upon the conditions of Muslim.

²⁹⁹ Al-Baqarah 2: 23.

And He, the Most High said:

﴿سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي أَسْرَى بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ﴾

Glorified (and Exalted) is He (Allâh) (above all that evil they associate with Him) Who did take His servant for a Journey by night from the Sacred Mosque.³⁰⁰

And He, the Most High said:

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَنْزَلَ عَلَى عَبْدِهِ الْكِتَابَ وَلَمْ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ عِوَجًا﴾

All praises and thanks are to Allâh, Who has sent down to His slave (Muhammad) the Book (the Qur'ân).³⁰¹

And He said:

﴿تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي نَزَّلَ الْفُرْقَانَ عَلَى عَبْدِهِ لِيَكُونَ لِلْعَالَمِينَ نَذِيرًا﴾

Blessed is He Who sent down the criterion (of right and wrong, i.e. this Qur'ân) to His slave (Muhammad) that he may be a warner to the 'Alamîn (mankind and jinn).³⁰²

And:

﴿مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ﴾

Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the Messenger of Allâh.³⁰³

And He, the Most High said:

﴿وَأَنَّهُ لَمَّا قَامَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يَدْعُوهُ﴾

And when the slave of Allâh (Muhammad) stood up invoking (his Lord) in prayer.³⁰⁴

³⁰⁰ Al-Isrâ' 17: 1.

³⁰¹ Al-Kahf 18: 1.

³⁰² Al-Furqân 25: 1.

³⁰³ Al-Fath 48: 29.

Hence, honouring him (peace and blessings be upon him) takes place indeed by obeying him and abiding by his orders and abstaining from that he prohibited, to continue following him, giving preference to his statements over any of the creation. So may the Blessing and Peace of Allah be upon him as he advised the nation, removed the grief, accomplished that which he had been entrusted with, conveyed the Message, cut off the excuses that lead to exceeding the limit with exaggeration and over praising him (peace and blessings be upon him) as the Christians did with ‘Īsā ibn Maryam. They went to extremes towards him so that they claimed his divinity and that he is Allah or the son of Allah or one of the three that Allah is far above.³⁰⁵

In his book *al-Istiqāmah*, Imām Taqiyy al-Dīn Ibn Taymiyyah stated that some of the pious are not immune from the trial of having *ghuluw* in the religion: Often the people of *samā’* can be trialed with a part of the condition of the Christians in terms of the *ghuluw* in the religion and following the desires of a people who were misguided before, even if among them there were those known for merits and righteousness. In that which they had innovated they are misguided from the way of Allah, thinking this might guide them to the love of Allah where it in fact drives from the way of Allah. They become dim-sighted from the remembrance of Allah which is His Book, namely to listen to it, to reflect on and follow it. And He, the Most High said:

﴿وَمَنْ يَعْشُ عَنْ ذِكْرِ الرَّحْمَنِ نُقَيِّضْ لَهُ شَيْطَانًا فَهُوَ لَهُ قَرِينٌ﴾

And whosoever turns away blindly from the remembrance of the Most Gracious (Allāh), We appoint for him Shaitān to be a *Qarīn* (a companion) to him.

﴿وَأَنَّهُمْ لَيَصْدُوْنَهُمْ عَنِ السَّبِيلِ وَيَحْسَبُوْنَ أَنَّهُمْ مُّهْتَدُوْنَ﴾

³⁰⁴ Al-Jinn 72: 19.

³⁰⁵ *Al-Şawā’iq al-Mursalāh al-Shihābiyyah*, p. 30 – 31, edited by the Shaykh ‘Abd As-Salām ibn Barjas.

And verily, they (devils) hinder them from the Path (of Allâh), but they think that they are guided aright!

﴿ حَقَّ إِذَا جَاءَنَا قَالَ يَلَيْتَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ بُعْدَ الْمَشْرِقَيْنِ فَبِئْسَ الْقَرِينُ ﴾

Till, when (such a one) comes to Us, he says (to his *Qarîn* companion) “Would that between me and you were the distance of the two easts (or the east and west)” - a worst (type of) companion (indeed)!

﴿ وَلَنْ يَنْفَعَكُمْ الْيَوْمَ إِذْ ظَلَمْتُمْ أَنْتُمْ فِي الْعَذَابِ مُشْتَرِكُونَ ﴾

It will profit you not this Day (O you who turn away from Allâh's remembrance and His worship) as you did wrong, (and) that you will be sharers (you and your *Qarîn*) in the punishment.³⁰⁶

And He, the Most High said:

﴿ ثُمَّ جَعَلْنَاكَ عَلَىٰ شَرِيعَةٍ مِّنَ الْأَمْرِ فَاتَّبِعْهَا وَلَا تَتَّبِعْ أَهْوَاءَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴾

Then We have put you (O Muhammad) on a plain way of (Our) commandment. So follow you that (Islâmic Monotheism and its laws), and follow not the desires of those who know not

﴿ إِنَّهُمْ لَن يُغْنُوا عَنْكَ مِنَ اللَّهِ شَيْئًا وَإِنَّ الظَّالِمِينَ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَاءُ بَعْضٍ وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴾

Verily, they can avail you nothing against Allâh (if He wants to punish you). Verily, the *Zâlimûn* (polytheists, wrong-doers) are *Awliyâ'* (protectors, helpers) of one another, but Allâh is the *Walî* (Helper, Protector) of the *Muttaqûn* (the pious)³⁰⁷

The knowledge of that which Allah loves is indeed that which He revealed to His servants from His Guidance. Therefore, He said in one of the two verses:

﴿ وَإِنَّ كَثِيرًا لِّيُضِلُّونَ بِأَهْوَاءِهِمْ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ ﴾

³⁰⁶ Al-Zukhruf 43: 36 – 39.

³⁰⁷ Al-Jâthiyyah 45: 18 – 19.

And surely many do lead (mankind) astray by their own desires through lack of knowledge.³⁰⁸

And He said in the other verse:

﴿فَإِنْ لَّمْ يَسْتَجِيبُوا لَكَ فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّمَا يَتَّبِعُونَ أَهْوَاءَهُمْ وَمَنْ أَضَلُّ مِمَّنْ اتَّبَعَ هَوَاهُ بَغْيِرَ هُدًى مِّنَ اللَّهِ﴾

But if they answer you not (do not believe in Islām), then know that they only follow their own lusts. And who is more astray than one who follows his own lusts, without guidance from Allāh?³⁰⁹

None should follow what he loves so, except with the guidance of Allah and that is the Sharia of Allah which He set His Messenger upon and whosoever follows what he desires based on love and hatred without Sharia then he chases his wishes misguided.³¹⁰

The *ghuluw* is stupidity and lack of enlightenment

In his *Madārik al-Sālikīn*, Imām Ibn al-Qayyim al-Jawziyyah wrote: To stray towards one side of the *ghuluw* or the *jafā*’ is considered a lack of manners. The moral is to position oneself in the middle, between the two sides neither neglecting the boundaries of Islām nor exceeding them; both of them considered aggression and Allah loves not the aggressors.³¹¹

On the basis of Ibn al-Qayyim’s statement the truth is that the *ghuluw* and the *jafā*’ are evil traits towards Allah, the Most High and towards the group or the person towards whom the *ghuluw* or the *jafā*’ is addressed. However, what makes the *mughālī* distinguished from the *mujāfī* is that stupidity; inadvertence and ignorance are deep-rooted in him [*mughālī*] unlike the *mujāfī* who is dominated by his hard heart and stubbornness. Imām Awzāi said: I was informed that ‘Īsā Ibn

³⁰⁸ Al-An‘ām 6: 119.

³⁰⁹ Al-Qaṣaṣ 28: 50.

³¹⁰ *Al-Istiḳāmah*, Vol. 1, p. 252.

³¹¹ *Madārij al-Sālikīn*, Vol. 2, p. 443.

Maryam was asked: You give life back to death? He answered: Yes! With the permission of Allah. He was then asked: And you cure the blind? He said: Yes! With the permission of Allah. He finally was asked: So, what is the cure for stupidity? He said: This is what has been made tiered.³¹²

One of the well-versed said: If you are informed that a rich person becomes poor then believe that; and if you come to know that a poor person turns out to be rich then believe that; and if you are told that a living person dies you should believe that; and if you learn that a fool benefits from rationale then believe it not!³¹³

In describing the exaggerating lover or the foolish friend ‘Alī Khān al-Madanī said in his excellent poem:

Do not accompany the foolish.

*To have a rational evil enemy is better than an ignorant friend
Indeed, accompanying the foolish is of the most significant calamities*

*Due to his foolishness and deeply involvement in it, he likes doing
ugly deeds and for you to be like him*

He regards the ugly as good and he hates advice...

It was authentically reported from the Messiah:

I have treated every blind and deformed leprous,

But never could treat the foolish.

I say: these lines of poetry are witty, as for the first part, it was a report which I came across in the tafsīr of al-‘Ayyāshī from Mas‘adah ibn Ṣadaqah from the Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq in relation to following verses:

﴿وَأَوْحَىٰ رَبُّكَ إِلَى النَّحْلِ أَنِ اتَّخِذِي مِنَ اللَّبَالِ يَوْمًا وَمِنَ الشَّجَرِ وَمِمَّا يَعْرِشُونَ ﴿١٦﴾ ثُمَّ كُلِي مِن كُلِّ الثَّمَرَاتِ فَاسْلُكِي سُبُلَ رَبِّكِ ذُلًا يَخْرُجُ مِنْ بُطُونِهَا شَرَابٌ مُّخْتَلِفٌ أَلْوَنُهُ فِيهِ شِفَاءٌ لِلنَّاسِ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَةً لِّقَوْمٍ يَتَفَكَّرُونَ﴾

³¹² Akhbār al-Ḥamqā wa al-Mughaffalīn, p. 23.

³¹³ Ibid.

And thy Lord taught the Bee to build its cells in hills, on trees, and in (men's) habitations; Then to eat of all the produce (of the earth), and find with skill the spacious paths of its Lord: there issues from within their bodies a drink of varying colours, wherein is healing for men: verily in this is a Sign for those who give thought.

Imām Ja‘far al-Šādiq said: the bees are the Imāms, the mountains are the Arabs, the trees are freed supporters, in that which the trellis means the children and the slaves who are not yet freed and he supports Allah, the Messenger and the Imāms, and as for the fruits that vary in types then those are the different sciences which the Imāms teach their followers.³¹⁴

According to this *bāṭinī* explanation ascribed to Ja‘far – may Allah free him from this lie – the bees are the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait, and that which comes from the bees bellies is the knowledge!

However, the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) clarified their position on this unconscious ideology which people apply to them.

Reported Yaḥyā ibn Sa‘īd from Imām ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain that he said: O people of Irāq! Love us the love of Islām and do not love us the love of idols thus your love continued to be on us until it became a disgrace for us).³¹⁵

Imām Ibn Sa‘d in *al-tabqāt al-Kubrā* stated: O people! Love us the love of Islām, so your love continues to be upon us until it becomes a dishonour on us.³¹⁶

And in another narration: Love us the love of Islām, so by Allah that which you are saying continued to be on us until you made us hated by people.³¹⁷

Sufyān ibn ‘Ubaid Allah said: A group of people came to ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain and they praised him so he said: What liars you are! And how

³¹⁴ *Tafīr al-‘Iyyāshī*, Vol. 2, p. 263.

³¹⁵ *Siyar A‘lām al-Nubalā’*, Vol. 4, pp. 389 – 390.

³¹⁶ *Al-Ṭabqāt al-Kubrā*, Vol. 5, p. 214.

³¹⁷ *Ibid.*

much courage you have for Allah. We are among the pious of our people and it is sufficient for us.³¹⁸

This *Şanamiyyah* which Imām ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain expressed connects to what we see today with our eyes in many parts of the Islamic world in the form of engagement with the graves of the ‘Awliyā’ and the pious, especially the Ahl-al-Bait among them. Perhaps, the most truthful comment that one can use to review these (religious) ceremonies practiced at these graves is that which was stated by the Shī‘īte authority Muḥammad Hussain Faḍl Allah:

“We find that the people who go towards the grave (of the Prophet or the Walī) to kiss the grave, to hold on to it, to converse means imagining the one inside as an existing entity. This represents a type of immobilizing the sacred or glorified personality where people unconsciously worship the object. Hence, when they sit next to the statue of the Virgin Mary or the idol of Jesus Christ, peace be upon him, or when they sit in front of the grave of a Prophet, Walī or Imām we find that the material element they are engaging with is prevailing in their mind and it is as if they are devoting themselves to worship. I therefore imagine that there is a type of unconscious idolatry that exists within the believers among the Muslims or Christians to the personalities whom they sanctify through these forms during what are considered religious ceremonies. People hang icons around necks with the picture of Jesus Christ or Virgin Mary and we even find those who do the same with the picture of Imām ‘Alī or Imām al-Khomeini!”³¹⁹

I wish that these large numbers of people who crawl to the doorsteps and the graves would wake up from their deep sleep where they are led unconsciously and without attention towards idolatry similar to that of the non-Muslims.

³¹⁸ *Ibid.*

³¹⁹ *Majallah al-Ma‘ārij*, Issue: 28 – 31, pp. 624 – 625, transmitted from a the book: *Ma’sāh al-Zahrā’* – Part 5 by Ja‘far Murtaḍā al-‘Āmilī.

Ahl-al-Bait against the *ghuluw* and false sanctification

The love of Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace be upon him), to support them and defend them is an excellent significant fiducial from which the feelings of truthful believers surge, frequently the love remains an Islamic and faithful love undisturbed by the distortion of liars. But when the love exceeds the limits of the Sharia then indeed it turns without fail to hatred and enmity to Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet. That is due to the fact that to fabricate lies against the devout and righteous people and to ascribe that which contradicts their religion and morals to them, cannot be considered under any circumstances to be love and allegiance.

If it was permissible for us, for arguments sake, to ask the Messiah about his view and position in regards to those who - with the excuse of love and support - went to extremes towards him and ascribed to him that which he did not say, do you think that the Messiah would allow the this 'loving' *mughālī* to gather with him in Paradise near Allāh, the All-Blessed, the Most High, the Owner of Majesty and Honour? Or would he describe him as evil to Allah and free himself from him and his deed and that which he had spoiled in the religion and 'aqeeda authored by Allah?

The most hated people to the Messiah are those who exceeded the proper bounds towards him and made him at times to be equivalent to Allah and at other times a son to Him, and misrepresented his Message for which he was sent, and fabricated idolatrous creeds.

And Allah, the Most High has informed about the position of the Messiah from the Christians:

﴿وَإِذْ قَالَ اللَّهُ يَسْعَىٰ ابْنُ مَرْيَمَ ۖ أَأَنْتَ قُلْتَ لِلنَّاسِ اتَّخِذُونِي وَأُمِّيَ إِلَهَيْنِ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ ۖ قَالَ سُبْحَانَكَ مَا

يَكُونُ لِي أَنْ أَقُولَ مَا لَيْسَ لِي بِحَقٍّ ۖ إِنْ كُنْتُ قُلْتُهُ فَقَدْ عَلِمْتَهُ ۚ تَعَلَّمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِي وَلَا أَعْلَمُ مَا فِي نَفْسِكَ ۚ إِنَّكَ

أَنْتَ عَلَّمُ الْغُيُوبِ ﴿١١٥﴾

And (remember) when Allāh will say (on the Day of Resurrection):
“O ‘Iesâ, son of Maryam! Did you say unto men: ‘Worship me and my

mother as two gods besides Allâh?’ “ He will say: “Glory be to You! It was not for me to say what I had no right (to say). Had I said such a thing, You would surely have known it. You know what is in my inner-self though I do not know what is in Yours; truly, You, only You, are the All-Knower of all that is hidden (and unseen)

﴿ مَا قُلْتُ لَهُمْ إِلَّا مَا أَمَرْتَنِي بِهِ أَنْ أَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَرَبَّكُمْ وَكُنْتُ عَلَيْهِمْ شَهِيدًا مَّا دُمْتُ فِيهِمْ فَلَمَّا تَوَفَّيْتَنِي

كُنْتُ أَنْتَ الرَّقِيبَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَنْتَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدٌ ﴾

“Never did I say to them aught except what You (Allâh) did command me to say: ‘Worship Allâh, my Lord and your Lord.’ And I was a witness over them while I dwelt amongst them, but when You took me up, You were the Watcher over them; and You are a Witness to all things.³²⁰

Yes, the Christians have claimed that and conjured up reports, stories and dreams, built churches, made crosses and pictures, and erected statues representing the crucifixion of the Messiah – the deity! They furthermore spent wealth and time, and made every effort, and shed blood, all for the false impression that exists without proof!

Unrestrained love is a misfortune for the one concerned and for the people. The pious believer controls his love and remains within the confines of the true religion.

The situation with Ahl-al-Bait differs not much from that of the Messiah. The most despised people to Ahl-al-Bait are not the *nawāṣib* who declared enmity against them publicly and cheated them, for these are clear enemies who are disgraced and abandoned. The fear should mostly be from those who wore the clothes of Ahl-al-Bait and spoke on their behalf, were excessive towards them, attributed to them the characteristics of divinity and misconstrued their mission, which is taken from the source of their master Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him).

³²⁰ Al-Mā'idah 5: 116 – 117.

In relation to this, Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq said: There is no one more of an enemy to us than him who claims our love for himself.³²¹

He also says: Among those who claim this affair [the love of Ahl-al-Bait and following them] who is more evil than the Jews, the Christians, the Magi and the polytheists?³²²

The Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophet (peace be upon him) are not to be held to account for that which the people produced in their times and afterwards in terms of creeds and thoughts that have nothing to do with their faith, religion and morals, but rather the *ghulāh* are the only ones to held responsible. The position of Ahl-al-Bait was so severe from the *ghulāh*, expressing their annoyance of innovations and actions of disbelief that were related to their methodology and pure mission.

Al-t-sī reported from Ibn Nabātah who said: Imām ‘Alī declared: Oh Allah! I am indeed free from the *ghulāh* as ‘Īsā ibn Maryam was with the Christians. Oh Allah! Desert them always in times of need and do not support any of them.³²³

Al-Ḥumairī reported from al-Fuḍail ibn ‘Uthmān, he said: I heard Abā ‘Abd Allah (Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq) saying: Fear Allah; glorify Allah and honour His Messenger; do not give preference to anyone over the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), indeed Allah, the Exalted favoured him. Love the Ahl-al-Bait of your Prophet in the right manner and do not exaggerate, do not separate and say that which we are not saying.³²⁴

Reported al-t-sī from Fuḍail ibn Yasār: The Imām al-Ṣādiq said: “Be aware... for the *ghulāh* are the most evil among the creation of Allah.”³²⁵

³²¹ *Rijāl al-Kashshī*, p. 373 – Report No 555.

³²² *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 65, p. 166; and *Rijāl al-Kashshī*, p. 364 – Report No. 528.

³²³ Al-Ṭ-sī, *al-Amālī*, p. 650; and *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 25, Vol. 266.

³²⁴ *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 25, p. 269.

³²⁵ Al-Ṭ-sī, *al-Amālī*, p. 650; and *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 25, p. 265.

He furthermore used to declare his denial from the *ghulāh*, saying: “May Allah curse whoever is saying about us that which we do not say about ourselves and may Allah curse who disassociates us from the worship of Allah who created us. To Him is our return...”³²⁶

Reported Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī in ‘*Uy-n Akhbār al-Riḍā*’ from Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā his statement: May Allah curse the *ghulāh*. Should they not be Jews? Should they not be Christians? Should they not be Magis? Should they not be the *Qadariyyah* (the fatalists)? Should they not be the *Murji’ah*? Should they not be the *Ḥar-riyyah*? Then he said: Do not sit with, nor make friends with them and free yourselves from them as Allah is free from them.³²⁷

Ab- Hāshim al-Jafri says: I asked Abā al-Ḥasan (‘Alī al-Riḍā) about the *ghulāh* and the *Mufawwiḍah*, he said: The *ghulāh* are disbelievers and the *Mufawwiḍah* are polytheists, whosoever sits, mixes, eats, or drinks with them or keeps in touch with them, or gives them his daughter for marriage, or marries from them, or believes in them, or entrusts them with a trust, or believes their reports, or helps them even with half a word, he, by doing do, comes out of the *Wilāyah* (guardianship) of Allah, the Great and Almighty and the *Wilāyah* of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him).³²⁸

Those that are cursed by Allah and cursed by Ahl-al-Bait

Our familiarity with Ahl-al-Bait confirms to us that they are indeed followers of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), they curse him whom Allah and His Messenger curse, and they are free from those Allah and His Messenger are free from. For this reason their position towards those who abuse the religion of Allah, the Most High was severe at all times.

³²⁶ *Ikhtiyār Ma’rifah al-Rijāl*, Vol. 2, p. 489; and *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 25, p. 297.

³²⁷ ‘*Uyūn Akhbār al-Riḍā*’, Vol. 1, p. 216.

³²⁸ ‘*Uyūn Akhbār al-Riḍā*’, Vol. 1, p. 219.

Evidences for that from the history are well known that there is no need to tell about.

Moreover, the scholars of the Ummah are commanded by Allah, the Most High to clarify the truth, remove dubiousity, and to uncover falsehood especially if it becomes public, or ascribed to the best of the creation such as the companions and Ahl-al-Bait.

Allah, the Most High said in His Well-Established Book:

﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَكْتُمُونَ مَا أَنزَلْنَا مِنَ الْبَيِّنَاتِ وَأَهْدَىٰ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا بَيَّنَّاهُ لِلنَّاسِ فِي الْكِتَابِ ۖ أُولَٰئِكَ يَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّهُ

وَيَلْعَنُهُمُ الْمَلَكُوتُ ۖ

Verily, those who conceal the clear proofs, evidences and the guidance, which We have sent down, after We have made it clear for the people in the Book, they are the ones cursed by Allāh and cursed by the cursers.

﴿إِلَّا الَّذِينَ تَابُوا وَأَصْلَحُوا وَبَيَّنُّوا فَأُولَٰئِكَ أَتُوبُ عَلَيْهِمْ وَأَنَا التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ ۖ

Except those who repent and do righteous deeds, and openly declare (the truth). These, I will accept their repentance. And I am the One Who accepts repentance, the Most Merciful.³²⁹

In *al-Kāfī*, there is a ḥadīth which is ascribed to the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him): If innovations manifest in my Ummah the scholar should bring to light his knowledge, and whosoever does not then upon him is the curse of Allāh.³³⁰

It is clear from here that the first one among people who deserves the curse of Allah, the Most High is him who conceals the knowledge, particularly when innovations are spread! However, the methodology of the people of faith in dealing with the people of innovation and *ghuluw* is to be free from them and warn others.

³²⁹ Al-Baqarah 2: 159 – 160.

³³⁰ *Al-Kāfī*, Vol. 1, p. 54 (chapter: Innovation, opinion and juristic reasoning), Report 2.

Also, al-Kulainī reported in *al-Kāfī* from the Prophet that he said: Whosoever comes to a man of innovation and honours him he is indeed seeking to destroy Islām.³³¹

The Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā, who is one of the scholars of Ahl-al-Bait, considered refuting the people of innovation as a form of jihād for the sake of Allah, he said: Whosoever disproves the innovation of an innovator then that is one of the ways of Allah.³³²

On the other hand, Imām al-Bāqir deduced that innovation in the religion is minor *Shirk*.³³³ This is due to the fact that innovation in religion is an additional legislation over that of Allah, and in that one is striving to equal Allah, the Most High who is the only one who possesses the right to legislate. Nevertheless, if it wasn’t for the fact that the innovator is using his own interpretation Allah, the All-Wise would consider him to be *Mushrik* rather than astray and aberrant.

Innovation is basically two types:

- 1- innovation which leads to disbelief
- 2- innovation which does not lead to disbelief.

The innovation which leads to disbelief either contradicts the purity of two testimonies, thus those involved therein are declared with to be disbelievers and are not excused with ignorance, interpretation and doubts. Or does not contradict the purity of two testimonies but contradicts the established fundamentals of religion, this can be excused with ignorance, interpretation and doubts, but after the conclusive argument (Hujjah) is established and doubts are cleared with authentic evidences, thus those involved therein are declared with to be disbelievers.

The innovation which does not lead to disbelief is that which does not contradict the established fundamentals of religion, and those

³³¹ *Al-Kāfī*, Vol. 1, p. 54 (chapter: Innovation, opinion and juristic reasoning), Report 3.

³³² *Fiqh al-Riḍā*, p. 383.

³³³ *Al-Maḥāsin*, Vol. 1, p. 207.

involved therein are not declared with to be disbelievers ... but after the conclusive argument (Hujjah) is established on them and their doubts are cleared with authentic evidences, they would be considered transgressors.

History reports that Ahl-al-Bait have been tested, in a way unlike the rest of the people, with those that would relate to them falsehood to the point that deluded groups claiming to be related to them became numerous.

Whilst mentioning how the atheists, innovators and liars misrepresented his fathers who represent the Ḥussainī ‘Alawī part of Ahl-al-Bait, the Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq said: We, Ahl-al-Bait, are truthful. As a result of some liars who lie about us to people our truthfulness is weakened. The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) was the most truthful among human beings in language and Musailimah used to lie against him. Also, the commander of the believers (‘Alī) was the most truthful among those whom Allah created after the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and the one who used to lie against him and tried to disprove his truthfulness was ‘Abd Allah ibn Saba’, may Allah curse him. On the other hand, Abū ‘Abd Allah al-Ḥussain ibn ‘Alī was tested with al-Mukhtār.

Abū ‘Abd Allah mentioned al-Ḥārith al-Shāmī and Banān, and he said: They both used to lie against ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain. After that, he cited al-Mughīrah ibn Sa‘īd, Buzai‘an, Abā al-Khattāb, Mu‘ammar, Bashshār al-Ash‘arī, Ḥamzah al-Zubaidī and Ṣā‘id al-Nahdī, then he said: May Allah curse them. We are not excluded from a liar who lies about us... May Allah test the liar with iron heat.³³⁴

Those *ghulāh* passed away but their sentiments remained present within people even after their deaths. Therefore, Ahl-al-Bait observed the warning of the *mughālī* whose fast-spreading campaign had defamed them

³³⁴ *Rijāl al-Kashshī*, Vol. 2, p. 593.

This warning was about the following thoughts and persons:

1- Those who ascribe to the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait the *tafwīd* even by adding the expression (*with the Permission of Allah*)!

The *tafwīd* in connection to Ahl-al-Bait can mean many things, for example:

The First meaning of Tafwīd:

The *tafwīd* in the creation, subsistence, putting to death and to giving life, with the meaning that Allah, the Most High created the Prophet (peace be upon him) and the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait then He authorized them the matter of the creation, that they create, provide with the means of subsistence, put to death and give life.

This is clear disbelief, traditional and intellectual evidences indicate that it is impossible to happen and no rational doubts the one who states that to be disbeliever.

Similar to that has been stated by ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī in *al-I'tiqādāt* by saying: It was reported from Zurārah: I said to the Imām Ja'far al-Ṣādiq: A man from the offspring of 'Abd Allah ibn Saba' claimed the *tafwīd*. He (may Allah be pleased with him) asked: What is the *tafwīd*? I said: He says: Allah, the Great and Almighty created Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) and 'Alī, then He empowered both of them with the matter, thus they created and provided with the means of subsistence, they gave life to people and made them die. As a result he said: He, the enemy of Allah, has lied. Go back to him and recite to him the verse which is in S-rah al-Ra'd:

﴿ قُلْ مَنْ رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ قُلِ اللَّهُ قُلْ أَفَاتَّخَذْتُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ أَوْلِيَاءَ لَا يَمْلِكُونَ لِنَفْسِهِ نَفْعًا وَلَا ضَرًّا قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الْأَعْمَىٰ وَالْبَصِيرُ أَمْ هَلْ تَسْتَوِي الظُّلُمَاتُ وَالنُّورُ أَمْ جَعَلُوا لِلَّهِ شُرَكَاءَ خَلَقُوا كَخَلْقِهِ فَتَشَبَّهُ الْخَلْقُ عَلَيْهِمْ قُلِ اللَّهُ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَهُوَ الْوَاحِدُ الْقَهَّارُ ﴾

Say (O Muḥammad) “Who is the Lord of the heavens and the earth?”
Say: “(It is) Allāh.” Say: “Have you then taken (for worship) Awliyā' (protectors) other than Him, such as have no power either for benefit

or for harm to themselves?” Say: “Is the blind equal to the one who sees? Or darkness equal to light? Or do they assign to Allāh partners who created the like of His creation, so that the creation (which they made and His creation) seemed alike to them.” Say: “Allāh is the Creator of all things; He is the One, the Irresistible.”³³⁵

Then I went to the man and informed him of what al-Ṣādiq said, and it was as if I had stricken him dumb, or he said: it was as though he had become mute.³³⁶

The Second meaning of Tafwīḍ:

Allah, the Most High has authorized the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait to make lawful whatever they wish and to forbid whatever they wish or to change some of that He revealed to the Prophet (peace be upon him), and there is no rational who would say that and whosoever says it exits from the religion of Islām.

An example of that is what Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī reported from Yāsir al-Khādim that he said to the Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā: What is your view regarding the *tafwīḍ*? He answered: Allah authorized the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) the affair of His religion and said:

﴿وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا﴾

And whatsoever the Messenger gives you, take it; and whatsoever he forbids you, abstain (from it).³³⁷

But the Power of creating and providing the subsistence is not authorized to him. Then he said: Allah the Great and Almighty says:

﴿اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ ثُمَّ رَزَقَكُمْ ثُمَّ يُمِيتُكُمْ ثُمَّ يُحْيِيكُمْ هَلْ مِنْ شُرَكَائِكُمْ مَنْ يَفْعَلُ مِنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْئًا

شَيْءٌ سُبْحَنَهُ وَتَعَالَى عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ﴾

³³⁵ Al-Ra‘d 13: 16.

³³⁶ *Al-I‘tiqādāt*, p. 100.

³³⁷ Al-Ḥashr 59: 7.

Allâh is He Who created you, then provided food for you, then will cause you to die, then (again) He will give you life (on the Day of Resurrection). Is there any of your (so-called) partners (of Allâh) that do anything of that ? Glory is to Him! And Exalted is He above all that (evil) they associate (with Him).³³⁸

In his book *Taṭawwur al-Mabānī al-Fikriyyah li al-Tashayyu* Dr. Hussain al-Madrasī stated that: The third and fourth Hijrī decades witnessed a development in the movement of the *ghuluw*, where a group from the Shī‘ah extremists appeared deriving their thoughts and theories from the Kīsāniyyah sect,³³⁹ forming an extension to their view that the Ahl-al-Bait of Muḥammad are beings above normal human beings with absolute knowledge that includes the unseen and have power to act freely in the creation. This new hybrid group did not consider the Prophet (peace be upon him) and the Imāms as deities, but they rather believed that Allah, the Most High authorized to them the affairs of the creatures in terms of creating and providing. Moreover, He has given them the jurisdiction to make laws, accordingly they can practically perform all the actions that the Creator can with one difference - that the Power of the Creator is original whereas their power is a branch that follows His Power.³⁴⁰

Al-Majlisī said: The *Mufawwiḍah* are a division stemming from the *ghulāh* and their reason for separating from the rest of the *ghulāh* is: They acknowledge that the Imām was created; denying pre-existence for them and despite all that they add to them, that they can create and provide subtistence, they claim that Allah, the Most High especially

³³⁸ ‘*Uyūn Akhbār al-Riḍā*, Vol. 1, p. 219; and al-R- m 30: 40.

³³⁹ Al-Kīsāniyyah: They are the ones who came with the statement of the leadership of Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥanafiyyah and that he is ‘al-Mahdī al-Muntaẓar’, the expected and promised Mahdī and that he is in the mountains of Riḍwā and that he did not die and will return.

³⁴⁰ *Taṭawwur al-Mabānī al-Fikriyyah li al-Tashayyu*, p. 36

created them and that He authorized them to create the world including all that is therein.³⁴¹

2- Those who ascribe to the Imām of Ahl-al-Bait inerrancy and that they forget not:

The One who forgets not is Allah, the Most High, but as for human beings their nature is to forget. Nevertheless, if forgetfulness and inerrancy are affirmed within the most significant people to Allah, the Most High, namely the Prophets, may peace be upon them, then what is the case in connection to those who are lesser in rank and honour than them such as the companions and Ahl-al-Bait?

Allah the Most High said informing about His Prophet Yūsha‘:

﴿ قَالَ أَرَأَيْتَ إِذْ أَوَيْنَا إِلَى الصَّخْرَةِ فَإِنِّي نَسِيتُ الْخُوتَ وَمَا أَنسَيْنِيهِ إِلَّا الشَّيْطَانُ أَنْ أَذْكُرَهُ وَاتَّخَذَ سَبِيلَهُ فِي الْبَحْرِ عَجَبًا ﴾

He said: “Do you remember when we betook ourselves to the rock? I indeed forgot the fish; none but Shaitān made me forget to remember it. It took its course into the sea in a strange (way)!”³⁴²

In his dialogue with al-Khaḍir, M-sā (peace be upon them both) says:

﴿ قَالَ لَا تُؤَاخِذْنِي بِمَا نَسِيتُ وَلَا تُرْهِقْنِي مِنْ أَمْرِي عَسْرًا ﴾

Mūsa said: “Call me not to account for what I forgot, and be not hard upon me for my affair (with you).”³⁴³

And He says about His Prophet Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him):

³⁴¹ *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 25, p. 345.

³⁴² Al-Kahf 18: 63.

³⁴³ Al-Kahf 18: 73.

﴿إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ وَذَكَرَ رَبَّكَ إِذَا نَسِيتَ وَقُلْ عَسَى أَنْ يَهْدِيَنِي رَبِّي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَذَا رَشَدًا﴾

Except (with the saying), “If Allāh wills!” And remember your Lord when you forget and say: “It may be that my Lord guides me unto a nearer way of truth than this.”³⁴⁴

And He also says about him:

﴿سَنُقَرِّئُكَ فَلَا تَنْسَى﴾

We shall make you to recite (the Qur’ān), so you (O Muḥammad) shall not forget (it),³⁴⁵

As for Ahl-al-Bait, their position in regards to this matter is unrelenting.

In a report Abī al-Ṣalt al-Harawī said: I said to the Imām ‘Alī al-Riḍā: O son of the Messenger of Allah! Among the people in K- fā are some who claim that the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) did not forget in his prayer, to which he said: They lied, may Allah curse them. The One who omits not is Allah, Whom there is no deity except Him.³⁴⁶

And in this regard Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī said: The *ghulāh* and *al-mufawwiḍah*, may Allah curse them, deny the omission of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), they say: If it possible for him to omit in prayer it will be possible for him to omit in conveying [the Message too], for the fact that the prayer is a religious obligation and conveying [the Message] is likewise.³⁴⁷

³⁴⁴ Al-Kahf 18: 24.

³⁴⁵ Al-A‘lā 87: 6.

³⁴⁶ ‘*Uyūn Akhbār al-Riḍā* - chapter: what was reported from al-Riḍā in regards to the manifestation of the Imām’s evidences and refuting the *ghulāh* and the *mufawwiḍah* - ḥadīth No 5.

³⁴⁷ *Man lā Yaḥḍuruh al-Faqīh*, Vol. 1, p. 234.

Prior to Ibn Bābawaih his Shaykh Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan held the same view, where he said: The first stage of *ghuluw* is to deny the omission of the Prophet and the Imām.³⁴⁸

3- Those who ascribe the knowledge of the unseen to Ahl-al-Bait!

None knows the unseen except Allah, the Most High as He said:

﴿قُلْ لَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ الْغَيْبَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ أَيَّانَ يُبْعَثُونَ﴾

Say: “None in the heavens and the earth knows the Ghaib (Unseen) except Allāh, nor can they perceive when they shall be resurrected.”³⁴⁹

He, the Most High is the One who knows all of the unseen.

One of the very plain verses indicating this meaning is His saying:

﴿وَعِنْدَهُ مَفَاتِيحُ الْغَيْبِ لَا يَعْلَمُهَا إِلَّا هُوَ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ وَمَا تَسْقُطُ مِنْ وَرَقَةٍ إِلَّا يَعْلَمُهَا

وَلَا حَبَّةٌ فِي ظِلْمَةٍ الْأَرْضِ وَلَا رَطْبٌ وَلَا يَابِسٌ إِلَّا فِي كِتَابٍ مُبِينٍ﴾

And with Him are the keys of the Ghaib (all that is hidden), none knows them but He. And He knows whatever there is in the land and in the sea; not a leaf falls, but he knows it. There is not a grain in the darkness of the earth, nor anything fresh or dry, but is written in a Clear Record.³⁵⁰

And its explanation is in Surah Luqmān, where He, the Exalted says:

﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ وَيُنَزِّلُ الْغَيْثَ وَيَعْلَمُ مَا فِي الْأَرْحَامِ وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ مِمَّاذَا تَكْسِبُ غَدًا

وَمَا تَدْرِي نَفْسٌ بِأَيِّ أَرْضٍ تَمُوتُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ﴾

Verily Allāh, with Him (Alone) is the knowledge of the Hour, He sends down the rain, and knows that which is in the wombs. No person

³⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁴⁹ An-Naml 27: 65.

³⁵⁰ Al-An‘ām 6: 59.

knows what he will earn tomorrow, and no person knows in what land he will die. Verily, Allâh is All-Knower, All-Aware (of things).³⁵¹

All the Messengers whom Allah has sent to His servants to guide them since the first Messenger, who was N-ĥ until the last one Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon them both) used to confirm to their people that they did not know the unseen.

As for N-ĥ, Allah, the Most High informs that he said to his people:

﴿وَلَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ عِنْدِي خَزَائِنُ اللَّهِ وَلَا أَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبَ وَلَا أَقُولُ إِنِّي مَلَكٌ وَلَا أَقُولُ لِلَّذِينَ تَزْدَرِي أَعْيُنُكُمْ لَنْ يُؤْتِيَهُمُ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِمَا فِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ إِنِّي إِذَا لَمِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ﴾

“And I do not say to you that with me are the Treasures of Allâh, nor that I know the Ghaib (unseen), nor do I say I am an angel, and I do not say of those whom your eyes look down upon that Allâh will not bestow any good on them. Allâh knows what is in their inner-selves. In that case, I should, indeed be one of the Zâlimûn (wrong-doers, oppressors).”³⁵²

And Allah, the Most High ordered Muḥammad to:

﴿قُلْ لَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ عِنْدِي خَزَائِنُ اللَّهِ وَلَا أَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبَ وَلَا أَقُولُ لَكُمْ إِنِّي مَلَكٌ إِنْ أَتَيْتُمْ إِلَّا مَا يُوحَىٰ إِلَيَّ قُلْ هَلْ يَسْتَوِي الْأَعْمَىٰ وَالْبَصِيرُ أَفَلَا تَتَفَكَّرُونَ﴾

Say (O Muhammad) “I don't tell you that with me are the treasures of Allâh, nor (that) I know the Unseen; nor I tell you that I am an angel. I but follow what is revealed to me.” Say: “Are the blind and the one who sees equal? Will you not then take thought?”³⁵³

However, if this is certain for the Prophets and among them the Prophet Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) and he is the

³⁵¹ Luqmān 31: 34.

³⁵² H- d 11: 31.

³⁵³ Al-An‘ām 6: 50.

master of Ahl-al-Bait, then what is going to be the case in regard the rest of Ahl-al-Bait?

For all this, al-Kashshī reported from Abī Baṣīr: Abī ‘Abd Allah (Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq) asked, what are they saying? I told him: They say that you know the raindrops, the number of the stars, leaves of the trees, the weight of that which is in the sea and the amount of the soil, at this he raised his hand to the sky and said: Glory to Allah! Glory to Allah! By Allah! None knows all these but Allah!³⁵⁴

And reported al-Ḥurr al-‘Āmirī, from Sudair, he said: I and Ab-Baṣīr, Yaḥyā al-Bazzār and Dāwud ibn Kathīr were together in the session room of Abī ‘Abd Allah (Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq), he came out to us in a state of anger. When he sat in his place, he said: How astonishing for some people to claim that we know the unseen, where none knows the unseen except Allah, the Great and Almighty. I was about to beat my slave girl, but she ran away from me and I do not know in which room of the house she is!³⁵⁵

Al-Kashshī related in his book from ‘Anbasah ibn Mus‘ab, he said: Abū ‘Abd Allah (Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq) said to me: What have you heard from Abī al-Khattāb? He answered: I heard him saying: You put your hand in his chest and said to him: You will comprehend without forgetting! And that you indeed know the unseen, and that you said to him that he is the bag of our knowledge, the place of our secret and the trustworthy for our living and mortal. He said: No, by Allah! No part of my body touched his body but his hand. As for his saying that I indeed know the unseen then by Allah who has no deity but Him, I do not know the unseen, and may Allah not reward me for my deceased, and bless me not in those who are still alive among me if I have said to him [that]. He said: And in front of him was a young slave girl

³⁵⁴ *Rijāl al-Kashī*, p. 588.

³⁵⁵ *Al-F-ṣ-l al-Muhimmah fī ‘Uṣūl al-A‘immah*, Vol. 1, p. 395.

walking with short steps. He said: I had relation with her mother, if I knew the unseen she would not have come to me. I furthermore shared with ‘Abd Allah ibn al-Ḥasan a wall so that the land flattened with water was his share whilst the mountain was my share, if I Knew the unseen the share would be the other way around. As for him claiming that I told him he is the bag of our knowledge and the place of our secret, trustworthy for our living ones and those who passed away, may Allah reward me not in our deceased and bless me not in my living ones if I told him anything of that at all.³⁵⁶

Al-Mufīd wrote in *al-Amālī* from ibn al-Mughīrah, he said: I and Yaḥyā ibn ‘Abd Allah ibn al-Ḥasan were with Abī al-Ḥasan (al-Kāẓim), then Yaḥyā said to him: May Allah make me to sacrifice for you! They indeed claim that you know the unseen, then he said: Glory be to Allāh! Put your hand on my head, by Allah, there is not a single hair in it or on my body except that it stood up...³⁵⁷

Al-Tubrusī reported from one of the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait that he said on refuting the *ghulāh*: O Muhammad ibn ‘Alī! Allah, the Great and Almighty is far above that which they described Him with. Glory to Him and be He praised. We are not partners to Him in His knowledge nor in His might, but rather none other than Him knows the unseen, as He said in His Established Book:

﴿قُلْ لَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ الْغَيْبَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ أَيَّانَ يُبْعَثُونَ﴾

Say: “None in the heavens and the earth knows the Ghaib (Unseen) except Allāh, nor can they perceive when they shall be resurrected.”³⁵⁸

Furthermore, I and all my fathers among the predecessors, ‘Ādam, N-ḥ, Ibrāhīm, M-sā and other Prophets, and among the latter Muḥammad the Messenger of Allah, ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib, al-Ḥasan, al-Ḥussain and others among those who passed away, namely the Imāms

³⁵⁶ *Rijāl al-Kashshī*, Vol 2, p. 579.

³⁵⁷ Al-Mufīd, *Al-Amālī*, p. 23.

³⁵⁸ Al-Naml 27: 65.

up to my days and the end of my era, are servants of Allah, the Great and Almighty. Allah says:

﴿وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَنْ ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنْكًا وَنَحْشُرُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ أَعْمَى﴾

“But whosoever turns away from My Reminder, verily, for him is a life of hardship, and We shall raise him up blind on the Day of Resurrection.”

﴿قَالَ رَبِّ لِمَ حَشَرْتَنِي أَعْمَى وَقَدْ كُنْتُ بَصِيرًا﴾

He will say: “O my Lord! Why have you raised me up blind, while I had sight (before)”³⁵⁹

O Muhammad ibn ‘Alī! The ignorant and foolish among the Shī‘ah and him that the wing of a mosquito is more balanced than his religion, harmed us. I bear Allah, Whom there is no diety but Him, as witness, and it is sufficient for Him to be witness, His Messenger Muḥammad, His Angels, His Prophets and Awliyā’, and I bear you witness and all who are going to read my book, that I am freeing myself to Allah and to His Messenger from he who is saying: We indeed know the unseen or we join Allah in His dominion, and put us in a position other than that which Allah appointed and created us for, or make us exceed that, which I explained and clarified in my book.³⁶⁰

4- Those who ascribe to Ahl-al-Bait prophecy and prefer them over the Prophets!

Prophecy is not something that can be obtainable or chosen by people but rather it is a choosing from Allah, the Most High as Allah says:

﴿اللَّهُ يَصْطَفِي مِنَ الْمَلَائِكَةِ رُسُلًا وَمِنَ النَّاسِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ سَمِيعٌ بَصِيرٌ﴾

³⁵⁹ Tāhā 20: 124 – 125.

³⁶⁰ *Al-Ihtijaj*, Vol. 2, p. 288, *Biḥār al-Anwār* Vol. 25, p. 267

Allâh chooses Messengers from angels and from men. Verily, Allâh is All-Hearer, All-Seer.³⁶¹

And He, the Great and Almighty also says:

﴿وَرَبُّكَ يَخْلُقُ مَا يَشَاءُ وَيَخْتَارُ مَا كَانَ لَهُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَتَعَالَى عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ﴾

And your Lord creates whatsoever He wills and chooses: no choice have they (in any matter). Glorified is Allâh, and exalted above all that they associate (as partners with Him).³⁶²

Therefore, none among the people has the right to approve the condition of a pious person and ascribe prophecy to him! For that is a right for Allah, the Most High, not His servants as well as in claiming that there is a lie on Allah, the Most High.

Al-Kashshī reported in his book of mens biographies, from Abī ‘Abd Allah (Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq), he said: Who says that we are Prophets, may the curse of Allah be upon him, and who doubts that, may the curse of Allah be upon him.³⁶³

And he also reported from Abī Baṣīr, he said: Abū ‘Abd Allah (Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq) said to me: O Abā Muḥammad! I am free from him who claims that we are Lords. I said: May Allāh be free from him. He said: I am free from him who claims that we are Prophets. I said: May Allāh be free from him.³⁶⁴

If ascribing Prophecy to the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait is considered an act of disbelief and can recant one's religion, and he and the one who doubts that deserve to be cursed, then how about favouring the Imāms over the Prophets of Allah, the Most High? No doubt that is indeed more apparent disbelief and deception than the statement of them being Prophets.

³⁶¹ Al-Hajj 22: 75.

³⁶² Al-Qaṣaṣ 28: 68.

³⁶³ *Rijāl al-Kashī*, Vol. 2, p. 590.

³⁶⁴ Ibid.

5- Those who ascribe to Ahl-al-Bait that they can benefit and harm them!

Profiting and harming is in the Hand of Allah, the Most High alone, and the most honoured among the creation Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) was asked by His Creator, the Great and Almighty to say to people:

﴿قُلْ لَا أَمْلِكُ لِنَفْسِي نَفْعًا وَلَا ضَرًّا إِلَّا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ وَلَوْ كُنْتُ أَعْلَمُ الْغَيْبِ لَاسْتَكْفَرْتُ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ وَمَا مَسَّنِيَ السُّوءُ إِنْ أَنَا إِلَّا نَذِيرٌ وَبَشِيرٌ لِّقَوْمٍ يُؤْمِنُونَ﴾

Say (O Muhammad) “I possess no power of benefit or hurt to myself except as Allāh wills. If I had the knowledge of the Ghaib (Unseen), I should have secured for myself an abundance of wealth, and no evil should have touched me. I am but a warner, and a bringer of glad tidings unto people who believe.”³⁶⁵

And He, the Great and Almighty says in S-rah al-Jinn:

﴿قُلْ إِنَّمَا أَدْعُوا رَبِّي وَلَا أُشْرِكُ بِهِ أَحَدًا﴾

Say (O Muhammad) “I invoke only my Lord (Allāh Alone), and I associate none as partners along with Him.”

﴿قُلْ إِنِّي لَا أَمْلِكُ لَكُمْ ضَرًّا وَلَا رَشَدًا﴾

Say: “It is not in my power to cause you harm, or to bring you to the Right Path.”³⁶⁶

In his tafsīr *al-Tibyān* al-t- sī said: Allah, the Most High commanded His Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) to say to the *mukallaḥfīn*: I cannot drive back the harm from you nor can I deliver the good to you, but rather Allah, the Most High is indeed capable [to

³⁶⁵ Al-A‘rāf 7: 188.

³⁶⁶ Al-Jinn 72: 20 – 21.

do that]. On the other hand, I am indeed able to call you to the good and direct you to the way of rationality, thus if you accept you will attain the reward and the benefit and if you reject it you will get the punishment and painful torment, then He also said:

﴿قُلْ إِنِّي لَنْ يُجِيرَنِي مِنَ اللَّهِ أَحَدٌ وَلَنْ أَجِدَ مِنْ دُونِهِ مُلْتَحَدًا﴾

Say (O Muhammad) “None can protect me from Allāh's punishment (if I were to disobey Him), nor should I find refuge except in Him.”³⁶⁷

He cannot be protected from Allah if he wishes in terms of punishment, there is no other refuge to turn to for safety from that which Allah, the Most High wishes to do in regards to punishment and pain.³⁶⁸

If this is the condition of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and he is the master of the children of 'Ādam, then how about Ahl-al-Bait when they are less in grade than him in terms of merit and rank and they are his followers?

What a beautiful statement the Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq made while he was freeing himself to Allah, the Most High from the *ghuluw* in connection to him where he says: Some people lie about me. What is wrong with them? May Allah make them taste the heat of iron. By Allah, we are not but servants of Him who created and chose us. We are unable to harm nor to benefit and if He bestows His Mercy on us then it is with His Mercy, and if He punishes us then it is due to our sins. And by Allah! We do not have any evidence against Allah, nor do we have acquittal from Allah. Indeed, we are going to die, be buried, resurrected, made to stand and be asked. Woe to them! What is wrong with them? May Allah curse them. They have harmed Allah and harmed His Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him) in his grave, as well as the commander of the believers, Fāṭimah, al-Ḥasan, al-

³⁶⁷ Al-Jinn 72: 22

³⁶⁸ *Tafsīr al-Bayān*, Vol. 10, p. 157.

Ḥussain, ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain and Muḥammad ibn ‘Alī... I bear you witness that as a person who was born from the Messenger of Allah I will have no acquittal from Allah, if I obey Him He will have His Mercy on me and if I disobey Him He will punish me a severe punishment.³⁶⁹

Also, reported al-Kashshī that Ja‘far ibn Wāqid and a group of Abī al-Khattāb companions were mentioned to Imām Ja‘far, it was said to him: He became as *namr-d*³⁷⁰, because he said that the meaning of Ilah (deity) in the following verse is Imam.³⁷¹

The verse is:

﴿وَهُوَ الَّذِي فِي السَّمَاءِ إِلَهٌ وَفِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَهٌ﴾

"And it is Allah who is deity in the heaven, and deity on the earth "

Then, Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq said: No, by Allah! Never he and I can be under one roof. They are worse than the Jews, Christians, Magi and the polytheists. By Allah! None has belittled the Magnificence of Allah as they did... And by Allah, if ‘Īsā were to confirm that which the Christians said, Allah would have made him deaf until the Day of the Judgment. And by Allah, if I were to confirm that which the people of K- fā are saying the earth would have taken me, and I am not but a possessed servant who can do nothing, neither harm nor benefit.³⁷²

³⁶⁹ *Rijāl Al-Kashi*, Vol. 2, pp. 491 – 492.

³⁷⁰ He is one of the false deities who was at the time of Prophet Ibrāhīm and Allah narrated his story in the holy Quran (see: Al-baqara: 2: 258).

³⁷¹ Similar to this though has slipped into the Tafsīr of ‘Alī ibn Ibrāhīm al-Qummī’ who interpreted the saying of Allāh, the Most High “And the earth shines with the Light of its Lord” with a fabricated narration from the Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq which he is attributed to have said: The Lord of the earth means the Imām of the earth. So I asked: If he comes out what will happen? He replied: Then the people will be in no need of the light of the sun nor of the light of the moon and will do with the light of the Imām. (See *Tafsīr al-Qummī*, Vol.2, p. 253).

³⁷² *Rijāl al-Kashshī*, Vol. 2, 589 – 590.

And he also says: May Allah curse who says about us that which we do not say about ourselves, and may Allah curse him who takes out the worship of Allah who created us and to Him is our return.³⁷³

6- Those who ascribe to Ahl-al-Bait the hiding one of their Imam for the need of people.

In (*Rijāl al-Kashshī*) that one person said to Imam Riḍa: may Allah make me to sacrifice for you, there are some people who belief that your father (m- sa kaẓim) has not died. He said: they are lying, in fact they disbelieve in what Allah has revealed on the Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings be upon him), and if Allah wish to prolong the age of any person for people's need he would prolong the age of the Prophet Mohammad (peace and blessings be upon him) .³⁷⁴

7- Those who ascribe to Ahl-al-Bait the delaying of the *Maghrib* prayer from its prescribed time!

The apparent reality that cannot be hidden from anybody is that the actual time for the *Maghrib* prayer is when the sun disappears, and not by the departure of the red twilight which is an extension of sun rays. And the principle in this matter is to be learnt from Fiqhi Islamic texts such as the saying of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) where al-‘Abbās ibn ‘Abd al-Muttalib (may Allah be pleased with him) reports from him: My Ummah will continue to be upon the fiṭrah as long as they delay not the *Maghrib* until the stars become interlaced.³⁷⁵

Regarding this Rāfi‘ ibn Khudaij al-Anṣārī (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We used to pray *Maghrib* at the time of the Messenger

³⁷³ *Rijāl al-Kashshī*, Vol. 2, 489.

³⁷⁴ *Rijāl al-Kashshī*, Vol. 2, 759.

³⁷⁵ It was reported by Ibn Mājah in his Sunan – the book of prayer – chapter: the time of the Maghrib prayer - ḥadīth No 689, and reported by Aḥmad (23582) and Ab-Dāwud – the book of prayer – a chapter on the time of Maghrib - ḥadīth No 418 from the ḥadīth of Ab- Ayy- b al-Anṣārī.

(peace and blessings be upon him), one of us would leave and be able to see the place of his arrows.³⁷⁶

Thus the action of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) is obligatory upon all Muslims, and if the Prophet says “pray as you have seen me praying”³⁷⁷ then the Muslim is requested to observe the times of the prayer in a perfect way, as neglecting the time of the prayer is in fact neglecting the prayer itself.

However, the obligation to observe the timing of the prayer is dogmatic that needs no additional intervention as Allah, the Most High says in the Established Book:

﴿فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَادْكُرُوا اللَّهَ فِيمَا وُقُودًا وَعَلَىٰ جُنُوبِكُمْ فَإِذَا اطْمَأْنَنْتُمْ فَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَّوْقُوتًا﴾

When you have finished As-Salât (the congregational prayer), remember Allâh standing, sitting down, and (lying down) on your sides, but when you are free from danger, perform As-Salât. Verily, As-Salât is enjoined on the believers at fixed hours.³⁷⁸

Therefore, Ahl-al-Bait – and they are followers of the Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him) – used to be of the most concerned people in connection with praying on time.

Al-Kulainî recorded in *al-Kāfî* from Ibn Sinān from Ja‘far al-Şādiq, he said: The time of *Maghrib* [prayer] is when the sunsets down so that its disk disappears.³⁷⁹

³⁷⁶ Reported by al-Bukhārî in his *Şaḥīḥ* - the book: the time of the prayers – chapter: the time of *Maghrib* - ḥadīth No 559; and Muslim in his *Şaḥīḥ* - the book of mosques and the places of prayer – chapter: The clarification that the beginning of the time of *Maghrib* is when the sunsets - ḥadīth No 673.

³⁷⁷ Reported by al-Bukhārî in his *Şaḥīḥ* - the book: The call for the prayer – chapter: The call for the prayer for the traveller - ḥadīth No 631; and *‘Awālî al-La‘ālî*, Vol. 1, p. 197.

³⁷⁸ *Al-Nisā’* 4: 103

³⁷⁹ *Al-Kāfî*, Vol. 3, p. 280 and authenticated by Ayatollah Muḥammad Şādiq al-R-ḥānî in *Fiqh al-Şādiq*, Vol. 4, p. 41.

Reported al-Ḥurr al-ʿĀmilī in *Wasā'il al-Shī'ah* from Dāwud ibn Farqad: I heard my father asking Abā 'Abd Allah (Ja'far al-Ṣādiq) -: When does the time of the *Maghrib* [prayer] enter? He replied: When its *kursi* disappears. I asked: And what is its *kursi*? He said: Its disk. I asked: And when does it finish? He said: When you look at it and you see it not.³⁸⁰

And he also reported from Zurārah: Abū Ja'far al-Bāqir said: The time of *Maghrib* is when the disk disappears, so if you see it after that and you have already prayed you have to pray again.³⁸¹

Reported al-t-sī in *Tahdhīb al-Aḥkām*, from Ismā'īl ibn Jābir, he said: I asked him (Ja'far al-Ṣādiq) about the time of *Maghrib*, he answered: It is from the sunset until the withdrawing of the twilight.³⁸²

Narrated al-t-sī in *al-Amālī*, from Ruzaiq, he said: Abū 'Abd Allah used to pray the *Maghrib* when the disk disappeared before the stars appeared.³⁸³

Furthermore, the Imāms from Ahl-al-Bait were very concerned with freeing themselves from those who innovated the view that sunset is established by the disappearance of the red twilight.

Reported al-t-sī with an authentic chain from Dhuraiḥ: I said to Abī 'Abd Allah: Some people among the companions of Abī al-Khattāb regard the entering into evening for the *Maghrib* prayer to be when the stars become interlaced. He said: I am free from whosoever does that deliberately.

And via al-t-sī also with a chain authenticated by al-Khoei, from Imām al-Riḍā, he said: Indeed, Abā al-Khattāb corrupted the common-

³⁸⁰ Authenticated by Ayatollah al-ʿUzmā Abū al-Qāsim al-Khoei in *the Book of Prayer*, Vol. 1, p. 257, the explanation, and it was authenticated by Ayatollah al-ʿUzmā Muḥammad Ṣādiq al-R-ḥānī in *Fiqh al-Ṣādiq*, Vol. 4, p. 43.

³⁸¹ *Wasā'il al-Shī'ah*, Vol. 4, p. 167, and it was authenticated by Ayatollah al-ʿUzmā Muḥammad Ṣādiq al-R-ḥānī in *Fiqh al-Ṣādiq*, Vol. 4, p. 41.

³⁸² *Tahdhīb al-Aḥkām*, Vol. 2, p. 258 and it was authenticated by Ayatollah al-ʿUzmā Ab- al-Qāsim al-Khoei in *the Book of Prayer* Vol. 1, p. 258.

³⁸³ *Al-Amālī*, p. 695.

people in K- fah as they did not used to pray *Maghrib* until the twilight disappeared.³⁸⁴

Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī reported from the Imām Ja‘far al-Šādiq, he said: He is cursed; he is cursed, him who delays the *Maghrib* [prayer] seeking its reward, and it was said to him: The people of Irāq delay the *Maghrib* [prayer] until the stars become interlaced. To which he said: This is part of the actions of the enemy of Allah, Abī al-Khattāb.³⁸⁵

After listing the reports related to this chapter, the departed authoritative Shī‘ite source Ab- al-Qāsim al-Khoei concluded the following: Muḥammad ibn Abī Zainab was a misguided and misleading man of corrupted ‘aqeeda, and despite the fact that some of these reports are weak, the authentic examples thereof are sufficient.³⁸⁶

How do the Twelver scholars view the twelve Imāms among Ahl-al-Bait?

The position of Ahl-al-Bait that rejects both the *ghuluw* (exaggeration) and those who exaggerate and which warns from them and their thoughts is enough to cut off the relation between the *ghulāh* and those who love Ahl-al-Bait, the truthful who know about the limits of Allah, the Most High.

Allah says:

Nevertheless, the reality is that many Shī‘ite sects still raise the banner of following Ahl-al-Bait and loving them, while we differ with them in their ‘aqeeda and methodology of dealing with the texts of the Book and the Sunnah.

Justice requires that we should not hold responsible any sect for all that is authentic or weak in their books. What I am going to mention in

³⁸⁴ *Ma‘jam Rijāl al-Ḥadīth*, Vol. 15, p. 270. (And these two narrations were authenticated by Ayatollah al-‘Uzmā Abū al-Qāsim al-Khoei).

³⁸⁵ *Man lā Yaḥḍuruh al-Faqīh*, Vol. 1, p. 220.

³⁸⁶ *Ma‘jam Rijāl al-Ḥadīth*, Vol. 15, p. 270.

this section are declarations of the most renowned Twelver scholars which cannot have more than the obvious interpretation. These assertions state exactly that which is in the books relating to ‘aqeeda and Ḥadīth among the sect.

Here are these referenced declarations:

1-Ayatollah al-‘Uzmā al-Khomeini:

Al-Khomeini began his discourse about the Imāms saying: “Of the necessities of our Madhhab is that our Imāms have indeed a prestige that neither a close Angel nor sent Prophet can reach.... And it was reported from them, may peace be upon them: Verily, We have with Allah conditions that neither a close Angel nor a sent prophet can comprehend.”³⁸⁷

In this declaration there is absolute preference to Ahl-al-Bait over the Prophets of Allah. So according to the Twelvers, their Imāms are better than all the Prophets excluding Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) as it is established in their works.

Moreover, the *ghuluw* of al-Khomeini in the Imāms is not limited to this, he goes on to deny omission, forgetfulness and negligence for them: None should imagine that the Imāms forget or omit anything as we believe that they have knowledge of all that is beneficial for the Muslims.³⁸⁸

He stated that all atoms submit to them: The Imām has a praised standing, exalted degree and universal caliphate that all the atoms of this universe submit to their rule and control.³⁸⁹

It is a struggle to find two from among the ancient Shī‘ite scholars who declared in their time the view that it is impossible for the Imāms

³⁸⁷ *Al-Ḥuk- mah al-Islāmiyyah*, p. 52.

³⁸⁸ *Al-Ḥuk- mah al-Islāmiyyah*, p. 95.

³⁸⁹ *Al-Ḥuk- mah al-Islāmiyyah*, p. 52.

to forget. It is the first degree of the *ghuluw*.³⁹⁰ Nevertheless, this creed is now established in the Madhhab and whoever contradicts is considered among the enemies of Ahl-al-Bait or at least those who neglect them!

The Madhhab of the Shī‘ah has developed from a political conflict with Banī Umayyah to a total doctrinal dispute between the Shī‘ah and the majority of the Muslims and then between the Shī‘ah themselves,³⁹¹ evolving to greater *ghuluw* throughout the ages.

‘Alī al-Mailānī who stated in his treatise *al-‘Iṣmah*, the narration from *al-Kāfī* “Allah has created us and done well with our creation, and has given us and made our shapes good (looking); and made us to be His eyes in His servants; and His tongue that speaks in His creation; and His Hand which is spread out for His servants with kindness and mercy; and His Face; and His door which guides to Him; and His treasurers in His heavens and earth; with us the trees have given fruits; the fruitage become ripe and the rivers flow; and with us the rain of the heaven fall and the grass of the earth grows; and with our worship Allah is worshipped and if it was not for us Allah would not be worshipped.” Then he commented on the narration by saying: Will those who are the eye of Allah in His servants and His tongue talking in His creation and His Hand spreading out on His servants omit and forget?!³⁹²

³⁹⁰ Ibn Bābawaih al-Qummī al-Ṣad-q in his book *Man lā Yaḥḍuruh al-Faqīh*, Vol. 1, p. 234 stated the following: The *ghulāh* and *mufawwiḍah*, may Allāh curse them, deny the omission of the Prophet. They state: If it is possible for him to forget (i.e the Prophet in the prayer) it will be possible for him to forget to convey [the Message] as the prayer is an obligation similar to conveying the Message which is an obligation [too].

Al-Ṣad-q was preceded to this statement by his Shaykh Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥassan in *Man lā Yaḥḍuruh al-Faqīh*, Vol. 1, p. 234, where he said: The first stage of the *ghuluw* is deny omission for the Prophet and the Imām.

³⁹¹ Similar to the continued conflict between the Twelvers, al-Zaydiyyah, al-Ismā‘īliyyah, al-Wāqifah, al-Faṭḥiyyah and al-Khaṭṭābiyyah throughout the ages.

³⁹² *Al-‘Iṣmah*, p. 30.

Yes! So it is not allowed for us Mr. Mailānī to assume that the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait can omit and forget when they have reached, according to you, the state of divinity! What would be the point of you declaring this about the narration if it is not to clearly deify the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait?!

You can see to what extent the *ghuluw* has led al-Khomeini when you read his statement: Know beloved one, that the sinless Ahl-al-Bait join the Prophet (peace be upon him) in his spiritual and metaphysical standing before the creation of the world, and that their lights were praised from before and have been glorified since then. This is above people's comprehension, even from a scientific point of view as we have seen the noble ḥadīth: "O Muḥammad! Verily, Allah continues to be Alone in His Oneness, then He created Muḥammad, 'Alī and Fāṭimah so that they stayed for a thousand eras, then He created all the things so He made them witness that and made [those things] to obey them and gave them authority over them"!!³⁹³

They allow whatever they will except if Allah wills!!

On the occasion of the birthday of the commander of the believers 'Alī ibn Abī tālib, al-Khomeini stated: Neither me nor anybody else

³⁹³ What Ayatollah al-'Uzmā al-Khomeini declares is the *tafwīd* by itself, which was condemned by the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait who freed themselves from those who stated it. Moreover, the *tafwīd* is as it was defined by the Shaykh Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ al-Māzindarānī in *Sharḥ 'Uṣūl al-Kāfi*, Vol. 9, p. 61: The *tafwīd* of the extremist *mufawwiḍah* sect is that Allāh created Muḥammad and 'Alī, and the rest of the Imāms and has authorized them to create the heavens and the earth and that which is in between and to predetermine the subsistence, moments of death, to give life and to put to death.

And what attracts attention in the subject of *tafwīd* and its connection with al-Khomeini is that the latter in his book *Kitāb al-Ṭahārah*, Vol. 3, p. 340, does not accuse of disbelief the *mufawwiḍah* despite the clear ḥadīths that are related to them and despite the fact that the Shī'ah scholars agree unanimously on their disbelief in the past and recently. However, this is not that odd because al-Khomeini adopts the same opinion and states it openly as we have clarified. Here is his statement in his book *Kitāb al-Ṭahārah*: As for the statement of the *jabr* and *tafwīd* then there is no problem, it does not lead to disbelief with the sense of denying the foundation except from a very tiny aspect which even great figures ignore.

can speak about the personality of the commander of the believers, may peace be upon him. We cannot comprehend the different aspects of this great man. He is the complete human and the manifestation of all the Names and Attributes of Allah, therefore his dimensions along with the aspects of his personalities, according to the Names of Allah, the Most High, are in the thousands, and we cannot truly shed light upon even one... This being (‘Alī) is a miracle from Allah, no one can reach to know its reality, but rather each talks according to his own understanding and the Imām ‘Alī, peace be upon him, is other than what they imagine, namely we can never praise him with that he deserves.³⁹⁴

Therefore, each takes some of his contradicting attributes imaging that he knows the commander of the believers, peace be upon him... in that case it will be better for us to disregard talking about him, but rather we walk in his way of guidance that we might reach to part of this guidance).³⁹⁵

But rather, he goes further than that when says about the commander of the believer ‘Alī: (He is the caliph of the Messenger (peace be upon him) who stands in his position in the dominion and supreme power; who is united with his reality in the presence of the greatness and divinity; the root of the tree of t-bā and the reality of Sidrat-ul-Muntaha (a lote-tree of the utmost boundary over the seventh heaven beyond which none can pass); the highest companion in a prestige or closer; the teacher of spirituals and the supporters of the Prophets and the Messengers ‘Alī the commander of the believers.³⁹⁶

³⁹⁴ We used to repeat this expression in regards to the Lord of the Worlds, thus we say that every imagining you have of the Lord of the Worlds, Allāh is better and more Perfect than that. So our intellects cannot comprehend this absolute Perfection, yet this statement, according to al-Khomeini, is said in favour of ‘Alī ibn Abī Ṭālib!!

³⁹⁵ *JarīdahRisālah* No. 628.

³⁹⁶ *Miṣbāḥ al-Hidāyah*, p.5.

And you know that his statement (united ...with divinity) it is similar to the statement of the Christians in the Messiah where they say with the unity of divinity with humanity.³⁹⁷

Based on the claim that the Lord is joined as one with ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib (immanentism) al-Khomeini ascribed to the commander of the believers Alī ibn Abī tālib his statement: We have condition with Allah, He is what He is and we are what we are, and He is us and We are Him.³⁹⁸!!

This is the same doctrine of those who believe in pantheism, thus Allah, according to those – is ‘Alī, and ‘Alī is Allah, that there is no thing left but to make this clear!!

2- Ayatollah al-‘Uẓmā al-Khoei:

He was asked in *Şirāṭ al-Najāh*, the following questions: Some reports indicate that the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, and al-Zahrā’ (Fāṭimah), may peace be upon her, attended funeral ceremonies offering condolences for Imām al-Ḥussain, may peace be upon him, so what is the opinion of our noble master, and assuming that they attend does this include the presence of the rest of the Imāms, may peace be upon them?

Al-Khoei answered: This matter is possible and some narrations have confirmed it, and Allah knows best!³⁹⁹

3-Ayatollah al-‘Uẓmā Jawād al-Tibrīzī

In his published commentary and Fatāwā along with *Şirāṭ al-Najāh* by al-Khoei, there is an answer for a questioner asking the following:

³⁹⁷ The Christians say that the Messiah is formed of two parts, one of them is divine where the other one is human, They call the Divine part the name *lāh-t* and the human part the name *nās-t*.

³⁹⁸ *Al-Khomeini, Mişbāḥ al-Hidāyah*, p. 114; and al-Tabrīzī al-Anşārī, *al-Lum‘ah al-Baiḍā’*, p. 28.

³⁹⁹ *Şirāṭ al-Najāh*, Vol.3, p. 319, question No 1000.

What is your view in regards to him who believes that the Prophet and his Ahl-al-Bait, may peace be upon them, existed with souls and physical bodies before the world existed and that they were created before 'Ādam, may peace be upon him, because Allah, the Most High made their images around the Throne, so what is the answer?

Al-Tibrīzī answered: They, may peace be upon them, existed with their luminary spirit before the creation of 'Ādam, may peace be upon him, and their (physical) constitution was later than that of 'Ādam as it is clear, and Allah knows best!!

He also was asked: Is it possible to believe that the sincere and pure al-Zahrā', may peace be upon her, physical attended a number of meetings of the women at the same time?

Al-Tabrīzī answered: There is nothing to prevent her attending [meetings] with her luminous image in many places at the same time, her luminous image is out of the constraints of time and location and it is not an elemental body that needs time or location, and Allah knows best!!!⁴⁰⁰

He also was asked: Is there anything particular to al-Zahrā (Fāṭimah), may peace be upon her, in her (physical) constitution? And what is your view in regards to the calamities that occurred to her after (the death of) her father (peace be upon him) in terms of the oppression of her, breaking her rib and causing her to lose a baby?

At-Tibrīzī answered: Yes, her (physical) constitution is similar to that of the rest of the Imāms (may peace of Allah be upon all of them) with a kindness from Allah that He made them distinguished in physical constitution from the rest of the people...And Fāṭimah (may peace be upon her) when she was in her mother's belly was a narrator and the Angels used to descend to her after the death of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him)!!!⁴⁰¹

⁴⁰⁰ *Ṣ-rah al-Najāh*, Vol. 3, p. 439 – question No 1263.

⁴⁰¹ Ibid, question No 1264.

And he also was asked: Looking at the verse of *mubāhalah*... Is it possible to say that the twelve Imāms and al-Zahrā', may peace be upon her, are better than all the creation excluding the noble Messenger (peace be upon him)?

Al-Tibrīzī answered: Yes.⁴⁰²

The above is a statement from al-Tibrīzī that the Imāms and al-Zahrā' are better than the Prophets (peace be upon them) excluding Muḥammad. He declared this in *al-Anwār al-Ilāhiyyah fī al-Masā'il al-'Aqādiyyah* where he answered a question that was addressed to him about giving preference the Imāms over the Prophets of Allah, the Most High, by saying: Our Imāms are better than the Prophets except the Messenger (peace be upon him).⁴⁰³

It is well known that this *ghuluw* in the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait becomes an offense towards the Prophets of Allah, the Most High whom He has chosen to carry His Message and favour over all others.

These creeds are an evidential example of the *ghuluw* which has been introduced to the *Tashayyu'* (sectarianism) to Ahl-al-Bait under the claim of love and support.

4- Ayatollah al-'Uzmā Muḥammad ibn Mahdī al-Ḥussainī al-Shīrāzī

In his book *Min Fiqh al-Zahrā'* he wrote the following: The Imams, may peace be upon them, including Fāṭimah (may the blessing and peace of Allah be upon her), able to attain the knowledge and the power, with the permission of Allah, of all the creatures except that which was excluded as (we have) already mentioned in *al-Ziyārah al-Rajbiyyah* the evidence to support that, as it is stated in some narrations "They know what happened, what is happening and what will happen". Air, temperature and gravity and others are included in this in terms of their materiality. Furthermore, to her and to them

⁴⁰² *Shirāt al-Najāh*, Vol. 2, p. 568.

⁴⁰³ *Al-Anwār al-Ilāhiyyah fī al-Masā'il al-'Aqādiyyah*, p. 179.

belongs the structural authority which means the control of the world is in their hands, may peace be upon them, and among them is Fāṭimah, may peace be upon her, based on how Allah made it, as the control of death is in the hands of 'Izrā'īl thus they, may peace be upon them, have the authority to deal conclusively with it in terms of bringing it into being or removing it. Nevertheless, it is clear that their hearts are vessels to the Will of Allah, the Most High, so as Allah grants the human the power of freewill He grants them, may peace be upon them, the power to act freely in the universe. What we are going to mention covers all the *ma'ṣūmīn* (infallible) may peace be upon them all, all authorities which the Prophets (peace be upon them) had are also established for the *ma'ṣūmīn* as they are indeed better than them and Fāṭimah, may the blessing of Allah be upon her, is better than all the Prophets, may peace be upon them, except the Messenger.⁴⁰⁴

5- Ayatollah al-'Uẓmā Muḥammad Muḥammad Ṣādiq al-Ṣadr

As for Muḥammad al-Ṣadr, he has that which is more astonishing. He compares the patience of al-Ḥussain to the patience of the Prophets of Allah, the *'ulū al-'azam* (i.e. the Messengers of strong will) who were called with this name due to their strong patience in their mission and for being tested.

The comparison reaches a bloodcurdling stage where Muḥammad al-Ṣadr disparages the Prophets of Allah, the Most High with a rude and ugly style that cannot be explained except that it is a clear mockery of the Prophets of Allah, and His Angels.

In his published Friday sermons, he says: al-Ḥussain, peace be upon him, was more patient than 'Ādam, peace be upon him. He, Allah says in the Qur'ān:

⁴⁰⁴ *Min Fiqh al-Zahrā'*, the introduction p. 12, under the title *al-Wilāyah al-Takwīniyyah wa al-Tashrī'iyyah*.

﴿وَعَصَىٰ آدَمُ رَبَّهُ فَغَوَىٰ﴾

Thus did ‘Ādam disobey his Lord, so he went astray.

﴿ثُمَّ اجْنَبْنَاهُ رَبُّهُ، فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ وَهَدَىٰ﴾

Then his Lord chose him, and turned to him with forgiveness, and gave him guidance.⁴⁰⁵

Al-Ḥussain was more patient than N-ḥ who is one of the Prophets of ‘ulī al-‘azm (of strong will).

﴿قَالَ رَبِّ إِنِّي دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا﴾

He said: “O my Lord! Verily, I have called my people night and day,

﴿فَلَمْ يَزِدْهُمْ دُعَائِي إِلَّا فِرَارًا﴾

“But all my calling added nothing but to (their) flight (from the truth).

﴿وَإِنِّي كُلَّمَا دَعَوْتُهُمْ لِتَغْفِرَ لَهُمْ جَعَلُوا أَصْصِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ وَأَسْتَغْشَوْا ثِيَابَهُمْ وَأَصْرُوا وَاسْتَكْبَرُوا﴾

﴿اسْتَكْبَارًا﴾

“And verily, every time I called unto them that You might forgive them, they thrust their fingers into their ears, covered themselves up with their garments, and persisted (in their refusal), and magnified themselves in pride.⁴⁰⁶

N-ḥ had been patient for hundreds of years, and despite that he unexpectedly complained to Allah. Al-Ḥussain did not open his mouth with complaint in front of Allah... al-Ḥussain was patient more than Dhan-N- n, the latter could not be patient for very many years and was defeated by his society which, according to reports, he was responsible to propagate therein.

⁴⁰⁵ Tāhā 20: 121 – 122.

⁴⁰⁶ N-ḥ 71: 5 – 7.

﴿وَذَا النُّونِ إِذْ ذَهَبَ مُغْضِبًا فَظَنَّ أَنْ لَنْ نَقْدِرَ عَلَيْهِ فَنَادَىٰ فِي الظُّلُمَاتِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ﴾

And (remember) Dhan-Nûn (Jonah), when he went off in anger, and imagined that We shall not punish him (i.e. the calamities which had befallen him)! But he cried through the darkness (saying): Lâ ilâha illa Anta (none has the right to be worshipped but You Allâh) Glorified (and Exalted) are You (above all that evil they associate with You). Truly, I have been of the wrong-doers.”⁴⁰⁷

The Angels gave the glad tidings to Maryam with the existance of ‘Īsā and his birth. Despite that she was dubious and did not keep silent but said doubtfully:

﴿أَنَّىٰ يَكُونُ لِي غُلَامٌ وَلَمْ يَمَسِّنِي بَشَرٌ وَلَمْ أَكُ بَغِيًّا﴾

“How can I have a son, when no man has touched me, nor am I unchaste?”

﴿قَالَ كَذَٰلِكَ قَالَ رَبُّكَ هُوَ عَلَىٰ هَيْنٍ وَلَنَجْعَلَنَّ ٱيَّاهُ ٱيَّةً لِّلنَّاسِ وَرَحْمَةً مِنَّا وَكَاتَ أَمْرًا مَّقْضِيًّا﴾

He said: “So (it will be), your Lord said: ‘That is easy for Me (Allâh): And (We wish) to appoint him as a sign to mankind and a mercy from Us (Allâh), and it is a matter (already) decreed, (by Allâh).’”⁴⁰⁸

In spite of you, Allah has predetermined it! And it is not your choice but rather it is the choice of the Lord of the Worlds, so why you open your mouth with that which is not permitted? Did any of the *ma‘šūmīn* open their mouths with that with the impermissible? The like of this is not found.

And about Zakariyyā, Allah says:

⁴⁰⁷ Al-Anbiyā’ 21: 87.

⁴⁰⁸ Maryam 19: 20 - 21

﴿فَنَادَتْهُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَهُوَ قَائِمٌ يُصَلِّي فِي الْمِحْرَابِ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يُبَشِّرُكَ بِيَحْيَى مُصَدِّقًا بِكَلِمَةٍ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَسَيِّدًا

وَحَصُورًا وَنَبِيًّا مِّنَ الصَّالِحِينَ﴾

Then the angels called him, while he was standing in prayer in Al-Mihrâb (a praying place or a private room), (saying): “Allâh gives you glad tidings of Yahya (John), confirming (believing in) the Word from Allâh (i.e. the creation of 'Iesâ) noble, keeping away from sexual relations with women, a Prophet, from among the righteous.”

﴿قَالَ رَبِّ أَنَّى يَكُونُ لِي غُلَامٌ وَقَدْ بَلَغَنِيَ الْكِبَرُ وَامْرَأَتِي عَاقِرٌ قَالَ كَذَلِكَ قَالَ اللَّهُ يَفْعَلُ مَا يَشَاءُ﴾

He said: “O my Lord! How can I have a son when I am very old, and my wife is barren?” Allâh said: “Thus Allâh does what He wills.”⁴⁰⁹

The Angels say face to face and directly to him yet he is preoccupied with what is normal so he opens his mouth with suspicion in front of them.⁴¹⁰

This is how Muḥammad al-Ṣadr talks about the Prophets of Allah, the Most High and the Virgin Mary with every contempt and bad manner. Most importantly is that he feels that the Imām al-Ḥussain is better than everybody and for this he will belittle the Prophets of Allah, criticise them, undervalue them and have no shame in talking about them.

It appears that Muḥammad al-Ṣadr sees himself as more pious and devout than the Angels. After he mentioned in his sermon that “al-Ḥussain had been more patient than the Angels” he followed that by his saying:

﴿وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً قَالُوا أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا مَن يُفْسِدُ فِيهَا

وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ قَالَ إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ﴾

⁴⁰⁹ 'Āl 'Imrān 3: 39 – 40.

⁴¹⁰ *Manbar al-Ṣadr*, pp. 44 – 46.

And (remember) when your Lord said to the angels: “Verily, I am going to place (mankind) generations after generations on earth.” They said: “Will You place therein those who will make mischief therein and shed blood, - while we glorify You with praises and thanks and sanctify You.” He (Allāh) said: “I know that which you do not know.”⁴¹¹

Have you ever heard someone saying to Allah similar to this speech? I seek refuge with Allah from the accursed devil!!⁴¹²

Ayatollah al-‘Uẓmā Muḥammad al-Ṣadr is still not satisfied with all of this goes further to make a comparison between the grave of the Imām ‘Alī and the Honoured Ka‘bah: Many similar talks took place

⁴¹¹ Al-Baqarah 2: 30.

⁴¹² However, we have heard from him who criticises the Prophet of Allāh, the righteous Maryam and the Angels and claims afterwards that he is Muslim following Ahl-al-Bait! As for the Angels who al-Ṣadr knows not their value, they are the ones whom Allāh, the Most High says about them:

﴿بَلْ عِبَادٌ مُّكْرَمُونَ﴾^٤

They are but honoured slaves.

﴿لَا يَسْقُونَهُ، بِالْقَوْلِ وَهُمْ بِأَمْرِهٖ يَعْمَلُونَ﴾

They speak not until He has spoken, and they act on His Command.

[al-Anbiyā’ 21- 26 – 27]

The Shaykh al-Ṭ-ṣī said in his *Tafsīr al-Tibyān*, Vol. 1, p.132: They said: Our Lord!

Will You place therein those who will make mischief and shed blood - to inquire about the benefit and the wisdom from that but not to criticize Him, it is as if they have said: Let us know the wisdom of this.

Other people said: the meaning is that Allāh informed the Angels that He will place (mankind) generations after generations on earth, and that the generations are a group who would shed blood and that is a group from the children of Ādam, thus Allāh permitted the Angels to ask Him about that and informed them that He indeed knows the unseen. They did not say this except that He already gave them permission for, as it is not allowed for them to ask about that which they have not been given prior permission for it and commanded to with due to His saying:

﴿وَيَفْعَلُونَ مَا يُؤْمَرُونَ﴾

And they do what they are commanded. [An-Naḥl 16: 50]

between conscious believers about which is better, the Ḥaram of Makkah or the Ḥaram (shrine) of the commander of the believers? I say: The Ḥaram of the commander of the believers [is better]. I answer with what you want me to answer, and likewise the place of prayer of the commander of the believers [is better] and also the residence of the commander of the believers [is better]. What is the friendship of Allah with the Ka‘bah? He has friendship with the commander of the believers, who is truly the wali of Allah. Is that all? No.... there is more.⁴¹³

6- Ayatollah al-‘Uẓmā Waḥīd Khurasānī

Al-Waḥīd al-Khurasānī addressed Imām al-Mahdī with his saying: You, there is no place that exists except that you are there, as His actions, the Most High, though there are His actions but it is through you. Indeed, we are the muwaḥḥid- n (monotheists)... We do not know anything from you, but rather we know that everything is from Allah, the Most High. However, at the same time that we see that everything is from Him we see that the breaths of our chests are from Him but through you. The look and sight that we enjoy and the footsteps that we walk, all are from Him, the Most High but it is from you... O you are the mercy that encompasses everything.⁴¹⁴

With an exciting frankness al-Waḥīd al-Khurasānī said: The Imām of the era becomes a slave and when he became a slave he became a Lord, as “the slavery is a jewel whose essence is divinity” so whoever possesses this jewel his divinity becomes real – with Allah, the Most High and not with independence – in relation to the other things.⁴¹⁵

To support his false statements, al-Khurasānī quotes a narration from one of the leaders of the extinct and cursed Khattābī group which used

⁴¹³ *Manbar al-Ṣadr*, p. 14.

⁴¹⁴ *Muqtaṭafāh Wilā’iyyah*, pp. 42 – 43, translated by, ‘Abbās ibn Nakhkhī, the third lecture under the title *Ṣabr al-Hujjah*, which he delivered in the great mosque in Qum, 13th of Sha‘bān 1411 A.H./27th of February 1991.

⁴¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 41.

to raise the Imām al-Ṣādiq to the status of a god, namely al-Mufḍḍal ibn ‘Umar who lied by saying: He heard Abā ‘Abd Allah (Ja’far), may peace upon him, saying in connection to the statement of Allah, the Most High:

﴿وَأَشْرَقَتِ الْأَرْضُ بِنُورِ رَبِّهَا﴾

And the earth will shine with the light of its Lord (Allāh, when He will come to judge among men).⁴¹⁶

The Lord of the earth is the Imām of the earth. I asked: If he comes out what will happen? He replied: Then the people will not need the light of the sun and do with the light of the Imām.⁴¹⁷

Based on these statements of the *ghulāh*, the Shaykh al-Waḥīd al-Khurasānī believes: The Imām of the era is the one of absolute leadership rank, namely the supreme knowledge, the full power, the total will, the complete word and the wide mercy.⁴¹⁸

And he further said: There is no doubt that the Imām of the era goes around visiting the Awliya’ of Allah and no veil is in front of him.... He cannot be veiled.⁴¹⁹

Despite the fact that Allah, the Great and Almighty prohibits us from supplicating to other than Him, as He says:

﴿وَمَنْ أَضَلُّ مِمَّن يَدْعُوا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ مَنْ لَا يَسْتَجِيبُ لَهُمْ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ وَهُمْ عَنْ دُعَائِهِمْ غَفِلُونَ﴾

And who is more astray than one who calls (invokes) besides Allāh, such as will not answer him till the Day of Resurrection, and who are (even) unaware of their calls (invocations) to them?⁴²⁰

⁴¹⁶ Al-Zumar 39: 69

⁴¹⁷ Ibid, p. 64,

⁴¹⁸ Ibid, p. 45.

⁴¹⁹ Ibid, p. 44.

And He says:

﴿وَلَا تَدْعُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ مَا لَا يَنْفَعُكَ وَلَا يَضُرُّكَ فَإِنْ فَعَلْتَ فَإِنَّكَ إِذَا مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ﴾

“And invoke not besides Allāh, any that will neither profit you nor hurt you.”⁴²¹

And:

﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَدْعُونَ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ عِبَادُ أَمْثَالِكُمْ فَأَدْعُوهُمْ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لَكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ

صَادِقِينَ﴾

Verily, those whom you call upon besides Allāh are slaves like you.⁴²²

Ayatollah al-‘Uẓmā al-Khurasānī instructs the Muslims and even non-Muslims to call for the help of the Imām al-Mahdī, he says: Anyone who gets lost in the desert and cannot find the way, whether he is a Jew or Christian, or a Shī‘ī or a Sunni Muslim, as definitely there is no difference, if he, in that time, wails and says: “O Abā Ṣāliḥ al-Mahdī come to me [to help me]”, then unquestionably it will lead to a beneficial result... The secret is that the supplication in that situation is truly addressed to the Imām as it is coming out of an actual emergency that breaks through the veils, and other than that situation the lamentation is not addressed to him!... Addressing the supplication to him will mean it is answered... and this is the most straight path, addressing the supplication to him is obligatory.⁴²³

And he says: If someone is in need then he turns towards him... to save him from the desert where he gets lost... then he, may peace be upon him, will guide him to the way and to that which he should do to be saved... that situation forces him so he seeks protection in him and

⁴²⁰ Al-Aḥqāf 46: 5.

⁴²¹ Y- nus 10: 106.

⁴²² Al-A‘rāf 7: 194.

⁴²³ *Muqtaṭafāt Wilā’iyyah*, p. 50.

supplicates to him so that he, may peace be upon him, will show him where his medicine and cure will be.⁴²⁴

This is as if Wahīd al-Khurasānī does not know the reality that the most significant Prophet (peace be upon him) and the rest of the Imāms from Ahl-al-Bait were limited and did not “break through the veils”, nor did they possess this extraordinary power to support their Awliyā’ or those who used to call them for help, and themselves they faced all sort of severe afflictions and sought help from Allah, the Most High! But that is the *ghuluw* and what it does to the people involved with it.

7- Ayatollah al-‘Uzmā Mīrzā Ḥasan al-Ḥā’irī al-Iḥqāfī

Al-Iḥqāqī was asked about the meaning of the phrase “*shadīdu l-quwdā*” in S-rah al-Najm, to which he answered: It was confirmed and well known among the Twelvers that the commander of the believers ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib, may peace be upon him, is the teacher of Jibrā’īl in the first world (the world of light) and the report is known and there is no need to mention it.⁴²⁵

So did ‘Alī ibn Abī tālib teach Jibrīl, the trusted with the revelation of the heaven?!! This is even excessive *ghuluw* and a clear deviation from what is right that needs no comment.

One of his imitators asked him saying: When the Prophet (peace be upon him) was sick just prior to his death, he made a will to his brother and cousin, the commander of the believers saying: If my sacred soul expires then take it with your hand and wipe your face with it. Then he (peace be upon him) said: If I die wash me and cover me with a winding-sheet and know that the first one to pray on me is Al-Jabbār, then my Ahl-al-Bait then the Angels then the best from my Ummah - What does the meaning of “his soul expires” and for ‘Alī to

⁴²⁴ Ibid, p. 51.

⁴²⁵ *Al-Dīn bayn al-Sā’il wa al-Mujīb*, Vol. 2, p. 49, question No 240.

take it with his hand and wipe his face with it, as well as this, how is the prayer of Al-Jabbār on him? Please benefit us and may Allah lengthen your existence.

The answer of al-Ḥā'irī for this question was as follows: The meaning of the *nafs* here is the soul, it means - if my soul comes out of my body, then take the blessing of it and wipe your face with it - and due to the fact that his pure soul is the best soul and the most noble soul among all souls, this it is blessed and good. This is if we refer to his human soul, but as for the *lāh-tī*⁴²⁶ soul, it is that which moves from one *ma'ṣūm* to another after each one of them dies and that is the directed reign which came in our reports. And in some reports, it (the soul) materializes as butter on the lips of the Imām when he is about to die, which the Imām will take in his mouth and eat. And in some others of them: It (the soul) materializes as the sparrow so that his trustee and the Imām after him will swallow it as happened between the two Imāms al-Riḍā and al-Jawād, may peace be upon both of them.⁴²⁷

By all means I cannot find any suitable comment to such a statement.

8- Ayatollah al-'Uẓmā Mīrzā 'Abd al-Ras-ī al-Ḥā'irī al-Iḥqāqī

He said answering a question addressed to him about one narration: As for his saying, peace be upon him: "If we will then Allah wills", there is an indication that their will is indeed not in contradiction whatsoever with the Will of Allah. And we have the supplication stating "the return of the creation is up to you, their accounts are upon you and the sound judgment is with you" and other than that in terms of the reports with this same meaning, and here are some of them: In

⁴²⁶ *Al-Lāh-t* is a term which was used by the Christians, and it means to them the Essence of Allāh, and for us this word cannot be used to name Allāh, the Great and Almighty. However, this is not the place to discuss whether it is permissible to call Allāh with this word or not, but what we mean is to point at the meaning intended from the *lāh-t*.

⁴²⁷ *Al-Dīn bayn al-Sā'il wa al-Mujīb*, Vol. 2, pp. 75 – 76, question No 256.

Ṣaḥīḥ al-Kāfī, Part 8, p. 195 from al-Bāqir: “If the Day of Judgment comes Allah, the Great and Almighty will gather the earliest and latest for the sound judgment, the Messenger of Allah and the commander of the believers will be called and the Messenger of Allah will be dressed in a green garment illumines that which is between the East and West, and ‘Alī will be dressed similarly, then both of them will ascend to it [i.e. the Judgment] and so we will be called and the accounts of the people will be handed over to us. Then we, by Allah, will make the people of Paradise enter the Paradise and the people of the Hellfire to the Hellfire.” And in *al-Kāfī*, Part 8, p. 162 from al-Kāẓim: “To us is the return of this creation and upon us is their account...” and in the *’Amālī* of al-tūsī, p. 406 from Abī ‘Abd Allah: “If the Day of Judgment comes Allah will entrust to us the account of our followers” and many, many other reports.⁴²⁸

It is my right to come with a small observation on this exaggerated statement, to say the following: If, for argument’s sake we accept that the will of the Imāms is the Will of Allah, the Most High and that they do not separate from this Will even if it is for the duration of the twinkling of an eye. If I were to exaggerate and accept this idea, what I would not be able to understand is the statement in the report “if we will then Allah wills”, for with this then Allah, the Most High becomes – and we seek refuge with Allah – a follower of the Imāms and so the issue is not only the unity of the Will. If those exaggerators have an atom of shyness and fear from Allah, they would have instead attributed to the Imāms the alternate statement “if Allah wills then we will” but not otherwise. Nevertheless, after this heresy we cannot apportion blame.

9- Ayatollah al-‘Uẓmā Muḥammad al-Ḥussainī al-Shāhr- dī

⁴²⁸ *Mustadrak min Ahkām al-Sharī‘ah*, p. 17.

He answered a question that was addressed to him from some students of al-Ḥawzah al-‘Ilmiyyah in Qum, which was as follows: Somebody has doubted the narrations stating that the light of Fāṭimah, peace be upon her, was created before Allah created the earth and the heaven. What is your opinion?

The answer: No doubt Allah, the Most High created the light of Muḥammad (peace be upon him), ‘Alī, Fāṭimah, al-Ḥasan and al-Ḥussain. peace be upon them, before creating the world and ‘Ādam. Therefore they were lights and spirits under the Shadow of the Throne, and the narrations about that are recurrent and leave no room for doubt.⁴²⁹

⁴²⁹ *Rudūd ‘Aqā’idiyyah*, p. 25. See, *al-Biḥār*, Part 25, p. 15; Part 28, p.45. As for the particularity of Fāṭimah, see, *al-Biḥār*, Part 43, p. 4, ḥadīth 3

Chapter 3

Ahl-al-Bait and how they respected the companions

The belief in the justice of the companions and their uprightness is based on the praise of Allah, the Most High and His Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) in favour of them.

Allah, the Most High says:

﴿وَالسَّابِقُونَ السَّابِقُونَ أُولَئِكَ الْمُقَدَّمُونَ وَالْأُولَئِكَ الْأُولُونَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بَعَثْنَا فِيهِمُ الرَّسُولَ رِضَى اللَّهِ عَنْهُمْ وَرَضُوا عَنْهُ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا ذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ﴾

And the foremost to embrace Islâm of the Muhâjirûn (those who migrated from Makkah to Al-Madinah) and the Ansâr (the citizens of Al-Madinah who helped and gave aid to the Muhâjirûn) and also those who followed them exactly (in Faith). Allâh is well-pleased with them as they are well-pleased with Him. He has prepared for them Gardens under which rivers flow (Paradise), to dwell therein forever. That is the supreme success.⁴³⁰

And He, the Great and Almighty says:

﴿يُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ أَشِدَّاءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ رُحَمَاءُ بَيْنَهُمْ تَرَاهُمْ رُكَّعًا سُجَّدًا يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا سِيمَاهُمْ فِي وُجُوهِهِمْ مِنْ أَثَرِ السُّجُودِ ذَلِكَ مَثَلُهُمْ فِي التَّوْرَةِ وَمَثَلُهُمْ فِي الْإِنْجِيلِ كَرِجٍ أَخْرَجَ شَطْطَهُ فَآزَرَهُ فَاسْتَغْلَظَ فَاسْتَوَى عَلَى سُوقِهِ يُعْجِبُ الزُّرَّاعَ لِيُغَيِّظَ بِهِمُ الْكُفَّارَ وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ مِنْهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا﴾

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allâh. And those who are with him are severe against disbelievers, and merciful among themselves. You see them bowing and falling down prostrate (in prayer), seeking Bounty from Allâh and (His) Good Pleasure. The mark of them (i.e. of their Faith) is on their faces (foreheads) from the traces of prostration

⁴³⁰ Al-Tawbah 9: 100.

(during prayers). This is their description in the Taurât. But their description in the Injeel is like a (sown) seed which sends forth its shoot, then makes it strong, and then becomes thick and it stands straight on its stem, delighting the sowers, that He may enrage the disbelievers with them. Allâh has promised those among them who believe and do righteous good deeds, forgiveness and a mighty reward (i.e. Paradise).⁴³¹

And He also says:

﴿وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ فِيكُمْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَوْ يُطِيعُكُمْ فِي كَثِيرٍ مِّنَ الْأَمْرِ لَعَنِتُمْ وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ حَبَّبَ إِلَيْكُمُ الْإِيمَانَ وَزَيَّنَهُ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ وَكَرَّهَ إِلَيْكُمُ الْكُفْرَ وَالْفُسُوقَ وَالْعِصْيَانَ أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الرَّاشِدُونَ﴾

And know that among you there is the Messenger of Allâh. If he were to obey you (i.e. follow your opinions and desires) in much of the matter, you would surely be in trouble. But Allâh has endeared the Faith to you and has beautified it in your hearts, and has made disbelief, wickedness and disobedience (to Allâh and His Messenger (peace be upon him)) hateful to you. Such are they who are the rightly guided.⁴³²

And the ḥadīths from the Prophet (peace be upon him) offered similar lofty praise:

Reported Muslim in his Ṣaḥīḥ, from the ḥadīth of Abī Burdah, from his father, who said: We prayed with the Messenger of Allah, then we said: Let's sit down until the 'Ishā prayer. So we sat and he (peace and blessings be upon him) came out to us. He asked: Are you still here? We responded: O Messenger of Allah! We prayed *Maghrib* and we said: We shall sit until we pray 'Ishā with you. He commented: You did well or you are right. He raised his head to the sky as he often used to and declared: The stars are the trust of the heaven, if the stars disappear the heaven will receive that which it is promised; and I am the trust of my companions, if I leave it that which they are promised

⁴³¹ Al-Fath 48: 29.

⁴³² Al-Hujurāt 49: 7.

will come to my companions; and my companions are the trust of my Ummah so if my companions leave it will come to my Ummah that which they are promised.⁴³³

The same ḥadīth came by the way of the Shī'ah from the Imām Mūsā al-Kāẓim through his fathers from the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him): I am a trust for my companions, so if I pass away that which my companions are promised will be brought closer; and my companions are the trust for my nations, so if my companions pass away that which my Ummah are promised will get closer, and this religion will continue to overpower all religions as long as within you are those who have seen me.⁴³⁴

In the two Ṣaḥīḥs from the ḥadīth of 'Abd Allah ibn Mas'ūd, that he said: The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) was asked: Who are the best people? He replied: My generation, then those that follow them, and then those that follow them, then people will come whom the testimony of one of them hastens his oath, and his oath hastens his testimony.⁴³⁵

Because of what these verses and ḥadīths and others have included in terms of praising the companions of the Messenger in general, the reports from the Imāms of Ahl-al-Bait were inclined to corroborate and magnify the Prophet's supporters with what they deserve.

This is Imām 'Alī ibn Abī tālib praising the companions: "I have seen the companions of the Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him) and I do not see anyone among you similar to them. They used to enter upon the morning disheveled with dust where they spent the

⁴³³ Reported by Muslim – the book: the merits of the companions - ḥadīth No 2531.

⁴³⁴ Al-Majlisī, *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 22, pp. 309 – 310 from *Nawādir al-Rāwandī*, p. 23.

⁴³⁵ Reported by al-Bukhārī - the book of oaths and vows – ḥadīth 6658; and it was reported by Muslim – the book: the virtues of the companions - chapter the virtue of the companions then those who follow them then those who follow them - ḥadīth No 2533 and the wording is from Muslim.

night prostrating and standing [in prayer]... having remembered the Hereafter as if there is between their eyes the *rakb* of *al-mu‘azzi*⁴³⁶ from the length of their prostration (in prayer). If Allah was mentioned their eyes would shed tears to the point that their *juy-b* became wet and would move in the same way the trees move on a day of stormy wind out of fear from punishment and hope for the reward”.⁴³⁷

This is the *ḥabr*⁴³⁸ of the Ummah and the translator of the Qur’ān, ‘Abd Allah ibn ‘Abbās saying about the companions of the Messenger: Indeed, Allah has distinguished His Prophet Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) with companions who favoured him over themselves and wealth, and sacrificed everything for him in all situations and Allah describes them in His Book where He says:

﴿مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَالَّذِينَ مَعَهُ أَشِدَّاءُ عَلَى الْكُفَّارِ رُحَمَاءُ بَيْنَهُمْ تَرَاهُمْ رُكَّعًا سُجَّدًا يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا سِيمَاهُمْ فِي وُجُوهِهِمْ مِنْ أَثَرِ السُّجُودِ ذَلِكَ مَثَلُهُمْ فِي التَّوْرَةِ وَمَثَلُهُمْ فِي الْإِنْجِيلِ كَرَجٍ أَخْرَجَ شَطْطَهُ فَكَازَرَهُ فَاسْتَغْلَظَ فَاسْتَوَى عَلَى سُوقِهِ يُعْجِبُ الزُّرَّاعَ لِيُغَيِّظَ بِهِمُ الْكُفَّارَ وَعَدَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ مِنْهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا﴾

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allāh. And those who are with him are severe against disbelievers, and merciful among themselves. You see them bowing and falling down prostrate (in prayer), seeking Bounty from Allāh and (His) Good Pleasure. The mark of them (i.e. of their Faith) is on their faces (foreheads) from the traces of prostration (during prayers). This is their description in the Taurât. But their description in the Injeel is like a (sown) seed which sends forth its shoot, then makes it strong, and then becomes thick and it stands

⁴³⁶ The plural of *rakbah*, the part that joins the leg with the thigh (knee). He refers especially to the sheep's knee due to its dryness and unrest from much movements. That is to say, because of their long prostration (in prayer). There is a rough and round object in between their eyes (forehead), that it further prevents them from sleeping and rest.

⁴³⁷ *Nahj al-Balāghah*, p. 189, sermon No 97.

⁴³⁸ Meaning something between ‘doctor’, ‘Rabbi’ and ‘inker’.

straight on its stem, delighting the sowers, that He may enrage the disbelievers with them. Allāh has promised those among them who believe and do righteous good deeds, forgiveness and a mighty reward (i.e. Paradise).⁴³⁹

They took care of the *ma'ālim* of the religion, sincerely advised the Muslims... by which the favours of Allah were established, His religion settled and its signs became apparent, and He degraded the polytheists through them [the companions]... and the Word of Allah became the highest and the word of those who disbelieved the lowest, so the Prayers, the Mercy and the Blessings of Allah be upon those virtuous individuals and elevated, pure souls, as they used to be in this life *Awliyā'* of Allah...⁴⁴⁰

The characteristics, which 'Abd Allah ibn 'Abbās described them with, are all virtues and high praise. Allah, the Most High has distinguished them and honoured them with the companionship of His Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) where they favoured him over themselves with their wealth and their persons. Moreover, they embodied the Islamic personality; they advised the Ummah and put every effort into spreading Islam and establishing its pillars until it became firm in the earth. Allah has humiliated polytheism and polytheists through them by removing their leaders; and Allah has raised His Word via these individuals and driven away falsehood. These results were the fruits of their righteous personalities and pure souls. They were the *Awliyā'* of Allah in this world and may Allah be pleased with them all.

Imām 'Alī ibn al-Ḥussain used to mention the companions of the Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him) and pray for mercy and forgiveness for them in his prayer for their support to the master of the creation in spreading the call of *tawḥīd* (monotheism) and conveying the Message of Allah to His creation, the Imam says: When

⁴³⁹ Al-Faṭḥ 48: 29.

⁴⁴⁰ *Mur-j al-Dhahab wa Ma'ādin al-Jawhar*, Vol. 3, p. 75.

mentioning them ask for them to be forgiven and for Allah to be pleased with them. O Allah! Particularly remember the companions of Muḥammad who done well in their companionship, who showed extreme courage in supporting him; those who backed him up and rushed to treat him hospitably... they responded to his Message; they left wives and children to let people know about his word; they fought their own fathers and sons to establish his prophecy; their tribes abandoned them as they adhered to his bond and they were banished by their relatives... O Allah! What they have left is for You and Your sake, so make them pleased from Your contentment and that they defended the truth for You... And be grateful to them for leaving their homes for Your sake and coming out from comfort to hardship and from abundance to little to be honoured in Your religion. O Allah! Make the best of Your reward reach those who follow their example with kindness, who say: O our Lord! Forgive our brothers who preceded us in belief, the one who has followed their way and sought information about them; if they investigate their profiles they will have no doubt in their virtue, trace their tracks, follow their guidance... and adopt their religion.⁴⁴¹

And as for the Imām Zaid ibn ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain, in his book titled *Jawāb al-Masā’il al-Tuhāmiyyah*, quoted Imām ‘Abd Allah ibn Ḥamzah – and he is one of the significant Imāms of the Zaidīs – stated his view of the companions: They were the best people from the time of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and after him, so may Allah be pleased with them and reward them. Then he said: This is our doctrine which we have not come for mistakes, nor did we hide other than that as *taqiyyah* (religious concealment), and whichever low person curses, condemns and slanders, then we are to Allah free from his actions. This is what the knowledge of our fathers

⁴⁴¹ *Al-Ṣaḥīfah al-Kāmilah li al-Imām Zīn al-‘Ābidīn*, p. 39; and *‘A’yān al-Shī‘ah*, Vol. 1, p. 645.

leads to, from us to ‘Alī (may Allah be pleased with him) with his statement: There is he who believes that the pure loyalty is to slander the companions and to be free from them, so that he, as a result, frees himself from Muḥammad (peace be upon him) without knowing.⁴⁴²

Ibn Bābawayh al-Qummī transmitted from Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq: The companions of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) were twelve thousand - eight thousand from Medina, two thousand from Makkah and two thousand from the ones who were freed. Nevertheless, none among them was *Qadarī*, nor a *Murji‘ī*, nor *Hur-rī*, nor a *Mu‘tazilī* nor a person of opinion. They used to cry day and night and say: Take our souls before we eat the bread of *al-Khamīr*.⁴⁴³

If he says that among the companions there are none of those categories, then how can one among them be a hypocrite as the extremists have claimed?!

What Imām al-Ṣādiq reports in this narration is the same Quranic recommendation which came to praise the companions of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) and give them the glad tidings that Allah is pleased with them and they are granted the everlasting Paradise. How can the reports of the claimed apostasy of the companions (with the exclusion of a few men who in number exceed not the ten fingers of two hands!) stand up to this? Therefore, one statement of advice that the Imām al-Ṣādiq preserved from his fathers from the Imām ‘Alī, was: “I advise you with regards to the companions of your Prophet. Do not insult them. They are the ones who innovated not any innovation after him, nor did they shelter any innovator, thus indeed the Messenger of Allah advised to be good to them”.⁴⁴⁴

As for his grandson Imām al-‘Askarī, his position towards the

⁴⁴² *Al-Riyāḍ al-Mustaṭābah*, p. 300.

⁴⁴³ *Al-Khiṣāl*, pp. 638 – 639, ḥadīth No 15.

⁴⁴⁴ *Bihār al-Anwār*, Vol. 22, pp. 305 – 306.

companions is not different from that of the rest of Ahl-al-Bait, as he is one who says: “When Allah, the Most High, sent Mūsā ibn ‘Imrān and chose him as a Prophet, He split the sea for him, saved the children of Isrā’īl and gave him the Torah and commandments, he [M- sā] knew about his position from His Lord, the Most High and said: O Lord! If the Ahl-al-Bait of Muḥammad are so, then are the companions of the Prophets more honoured to You than my companions? Allah, the Most High said: O M- sā, didn’t you know that the superiority of the companions of Muḥammad over all the companions of the Prophets is similar to the superiority of Ahl-al-Bait Muḥammad over all the Ahl-al-Bait of the Prophets and like the superiority of Muḥammad over all the Prophets. M- sā replied: I wish I could see them! Allah revealed to him: O M- sā! Verily, you will not see them, it is not the time of their appearance, but rather you will see them in Paradise – the Paradise of ‘Adn and al-Firdaws – in the presence of Muḥammad, they live in its luxury and enjoy its good”.⁴⁴⁵

There is no companionship in the history of humankind more significant than that of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him), and how much I and every Muslim wish that we would be honoured enough to see the Messenger of Allah. However, if you ask a Muslim about the virtues of the black stone, he will tell that part of its virtue is that the Messenger put it between his noble hands and that he kissed it with his clean mouth, thus that is enough honour for it.

What is the value of the dress or the shoes that the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) wore? It will be said to you: It is enough honour for both of them that they had touched his body. Then how about the one who accompanied him, sat with him, prayed behind him and maybe hugged him or defended him with himself, his family and his wealth?

⁴⁴⁵ *Ta’wīl al-‘Āyāt*, Vol. 1, p. 418; al-Ḥallī, *al-Muḥtaḍar*, pp. 273 – 274; *Tafsīr al-Imām al-‘Askarī*, p. 31 – 32; and *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 13, pp. 340 – 341 and Vol. 89, p. 246.

The merit of accompanying the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) is known and hardly anyone can doubt it and its credit except him who has disease in his heart.

Of the authentic and plain evidences for the nobility of this companionship is that which the Imām Muslim reported in his *Ṣaḥīḥ* that the Prophet stated: A time would come for the people groups of people would set out for fighting in the cause of Allah, and it would be said to them: Is there one amongst you who saw Allah's Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him)? And they would say: yes, and they would be victorious. Then the people would set out for fighting in the cause of Allah, and it would be said to them: Is there one amongst you who saw those who had the privilege of sitting in the company of Allah's Messenger (peace and blessings be upon him)? And they would say: yes, and the victory would be granted to them...⁴⁴⁶

Al-t-*sī* mentioned in *al-Amālī* from Abī Sa'īd al-Khudarī, who said: The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) informed 'Alī what would happen to him after him so he cried and said: O Messenger of Allah! I ask you with my right on you and me being of your kinship and the right of my companionship to you, to ask Allah to take me to him...⁴⁴⁷

A person might be amazed how often these fanatics repeat the expression "if only we were with them", and they wish from the depth of their hearts that they'd accompanied the Imām al-Ḥussain in his journey to Iraq to support and protect him. One sees in his companionship to al-Ḥussain, the son of the Messenger of Allah the honour and value, but when it comes to the companions of Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) and he is the best of the creation and the last Prophet who was sent to the entire people, and

⁴⁴⁶ It was reported by Muslim – book: the virtues of the companions – chapter :the virtue of the companions then those who followed them, ḥadīth No. 2532.

⁴⁴⁷ Al-T-*sī*, *al-Amālī*, pp. 501 – 502 - ḥadīth No 1098.

the disbelievers with their powers helped one another against him, how these companions supported him and sacrificed with their blood and families and stood with him in the most severe conditions, yet their companionship, according to these villains does not weigh the equivalent even to a wing of mosquito! This is if the individual does not give full rein to his tongue to slander, curse and defame them.

Is the compensation of these believing *mujahidin* who fought significant jihād and spread Islam to us and to other nations, to slander them and to speak evil of their uprightness, creed and everything else?

Imām ‘Alī ibn al-Ḥussain (Zīn al-‘Ābidīn), when a group of people from Iraq - among those who used to practice professional slandering of the noble companions, insulting and cursing them – came talking in front of him with vile words against Abī Bakr, ‘Umar and ‘Uthmān (may Allah be pleased with them), believing that he would praise their actions, Imām Zīn al-‘Ābidīn surprised them by quoting His, the Most High saying:

﴿لِلْفُقَرَاءِ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ الَّذِينَ أُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَأَمْوَالِهِمْ يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَرِضْوَانًا وَيَنْصُرُونَ اللَّهَ

وَرَسُولَهُ أَُولَئِكَ هُمُ الصَّادِقُونَ﴾

(And there is also a share in this booty) for the poor emigrants, who were expelled from their homes and their property, seeking Bounties from Allāh and to please Him, and helping Allāh and His Messenger (Muhammad) Such are indeed the truthful (to what they say).

The verse means the *muhājir-n* – the Imām Zīn al-‘Ābidīn said to them: Are they the ones [meant with this verse]? They answered: No. Then Zīn al-‘Ābidīn recited the verse after it:

﴿وَالَّذِينَ تَبَوَّءُوا الدَّارَ وَالْإِيمَانَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ يُحِبُّونَ مَنْ هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَا يَجِدُونَ فِي صُدُورِهِمْ حَاجَةً مِمَّا

أُوتُوا وَيُنْفِثُونَ عَلَى أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ وَمَنْ يُوقِ شَحْنًا نَفْسِهِ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ﴾

And (it is also for) those who, before them, had homes (in Medina) and had adopted the Faith, love those who emigrate to them, and have

no jealousy in their breasts for that which they have been given (from the booty of Banî An-Nadîr), and give them (emigrants) preference over themselves even though they were in need of that. And whosoever is saved from his own covetousness, such are they who will be the successful.

The verse means the Anṣār – then he asked them: Are they the ones [meant with this verse]? They replied in the negative. Zīn al-‘Ābidīn said: As for you, you have freed yourselves to be part of the two groups, and I bear witness that you are not part of those whom Allah (then in the next verse) says in their favour:

﴿وَالَّذِينَ جَاءُوا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَلِإِخْوَانِنَا الَّذِينَ سَبَقُونَا بِالْإِيمَانِ وَلَا تَجْعَلْ فِي قُلُوبِنَا غِلًّا لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ رَءُوفٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾

And those who came after them say: “Our Lord! Forgive us and our brethren who have preceded us in Faith, and put not in our hearts any hatred against those who have believed. Our Lord! You are indeed full of kindness, Most Merciful.”⁴⁴⁸

Following that he ordered them “Get out of here. May Allah make such and such with you!”⁴⁴⁹

As for his son the Imām Zaid ibn ‘Alī, his respect for Abī Bakr and ‘Umar is so well-known that there is no need to point it out, he drove away people whose assistance he needed to fight his enemies, for no reason except that they wanted him to discredit the two great Shaykhs Abī Bakr and ‘Umar! One of his statements in this regard is: “Ab-Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) was a grateful Imām, he then recited:

⁴⁴⁸ Al-Ḥashr 59: 8 - 10.

⁴⁴⁹ *Kashf al-Ghummaḥ fī Ma‘rifah al-A‘immah*, Vol. 2, p. 291.

﴿وَسَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ الشَّكِرِينَ﴾

And Allah will give reward to those who are grateful.⁴⁵⁰

Then he said: “renouncing Abī Bakr means renouncing ‘Alī.”⁴⁵¹

His brother Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir used to say: “The offspring of Fāṭimah agreed unanimously on saying the best one can say in favour of Abī Bakr and ‘Umar.”⁴⁵² and: “Whosoever knows not the merits of Abī Bakr and ‘Umar, he has no knowledge of the Sunnah.”⁴⁵³

One day, Sālīm ibn Abī Ḥafṣah asked him about Abī Bakr and ‘Umar, thus he said to him: O Sālīm! Support them and be free from their enemies thus they indeed were two Imāms of guidance, and said: I have not reached anyone from my family except that he supported them).⁴⁵⁴

He said one day to Jābir al-Ja‘fī: “O Jābir! I have been told that they are some people in Irāq claiming that they love us but they slander Abā Bakr and ‘Umar stating that I ordered them with that. Tell them from me that I am free to Allah from them. By Allah... if I go I will get closer to Allah with their bloods and I would not attain the intercession of Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) if I do not ask [Allah’s] forgiveness and mercy for both of them. Indeed, the enemies of Allah are heedless about their merits... Tell them that I am free from them and from whosoever is free from Abī Bakr and ‘Umar.”⁴⁵⁵

Ibn ‘Asākir reports in his *Tārīkh* with a chain up to Imām Abī Ḥanīfah that he came to Imām al-Bāqir, saluted him and sat down, so al-Bāqir said to him: Do not sit with us, brother of Iraq, you indeed

⁴⁵⁰ ‘Al ‘Imrān 3: 144.

⁴⁵¹ *Tārīkh al-Islām*, Vol. 8, p. 107.

⁴⁵² *Siyar A‘lām al-Nubalā’*, Vol. 4, p. 406.

⁴⁵³ *Al-Bidāyah wa al-Nihāyah*, Vol. 9, p. 340.

⁴⁵⁴ *Tahdhīb al-Tahdhīb*, Vol. 9, p. 312; and *Tārīkh al-Islām*, Vol. 7, p. 463.

⁴⁵⁵ *Al-Bidāyah wa al-Nihāyah*, Vol. 9, p. 340.

prohibited the sitting with us. Ab- Ḥanīfah stated: He sat and said: May Allah have His Mercy on You. Did ‘Alī witness the death of ‘Umar? He replied: Glory to Allah! Was he the one who said: There is no one more beloved for me to meet Allah with similar deeds to his than the one covered with cloth, then he married his daughter to him. If he did not see that he (‘Umar) deserved her would he give her in to marriage to him? And, do you know she was? She was the most honoured among the women of the worlds... Her grandfather was the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him), and her father ‘Alī the one of honour and virtue in Islam, and her mother Fāṭimah the daughter of the Messenger of Allah, and her two brothers are Ḥasan and Ḥussain the two masters of the youth of the Paradise, and her grandmother is Khadījah. He said: I said: We have people who claim that you are indeed free from them and disparage them, so write for us a book where you deny that. He said: You are closer to me than them, I ordered you not to sit to me, but you did not obey me, so how will those?”⁴⁵⁶

Moreover, biased rumors aiming to defame the relation between Ahl-al-Bait and the companions would deprive him of sleep even if he was sick.

And in connection with this, Sālim ibn Ḥafṣah says: “I stepped in to see Abī Ja‘far while he was sick, he said, I think because of me: O Allah! Indeed, I support and love Abā Bakr and ‘Umar. O Allah! If there is anything else other than this within me [may Allah] make me not attain the intercession of Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) on the Day of Judgment”.⁴⁵⁷

Ja‘far al-Šādiq inherited from these great men the correct position from the companions of the Messenger (peace and blessings be upon

⁴⁵⁶ *Tārīkh Madīnah Dimashq*, Vol. 54, pp. 289 – 290.

⁴⁵⁷ *Siyar A ‘lām al-Nubalā’*, Vol. 4, p. 406.

him), when ‘Abd al-Jabbār ibn al-‘Abbās al-Hamadānī that Ja‘far ibn Muḥammad came to them in a time that they wanted to leave Medina, he said to them: “You are with the Will of Allah from the righteous ones among the people of your region so tell them about me the following: Whosoever claims that I am a sinless Imām whom one must obey then I am free from him, and whosoever declares that I am free from Abī Bakr and ‘Umar I am indeed free from him”.⁴⁵⁸

And Zuhair ibn Mu‘āwiyah declared: My father said to Ja‘far ibn Muḥammad: I have a neighbour who claims that you are indeed free from Abī Bakr⁴⁵⁹ and ‘Umar, to which Ja‘far responded: Make Allah free from your neighbour, and by Allah! I indeed wish that Allah would benefit me with being a relative of Abī Bakr. And I have made one complaint where I made a will to my maternal uncle ‘Abd al-Raḥmān ibn al-Qāsim.⁴⁶⁰

For this reason Imām Ja‘far used to be amazed that the slandering and the cursing of the companions was ascribed to him, and especially Abī Bakr al-Ṣiddīq as he was his grandfather. Likewise, ‘Umar ibn al-Khattāb, the *Fār-q* of Islām, said to Sālim ibn Abī Ḥaḥṣah: O Sālim! Does a man insult his grandfather? Ab- Bakr is my grandfather. May [Allah make me] not attain the intercession of Muḥammad (peace and blessings be upon him) on the Day of Judgment if I do not support them and free myself from their enmity.⁴⁶¹

The insulting of the companions is an act of disbelief according to Ahl-al-Bait

⁴⁵⁸ *Tahdhīb al-Kamāl*, Vol. 5, p. 82; and *Siyar A‘lām al-Nubalā’*, Vol. 6, p. 259.

⁴⁵⁹ Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq is related to Abī Bakr al-Ṣādiq from two lines: (1) From the way of his mother Um Farwah (Qarībah) the daughter of al-Qāsim ibn Muḥammad ibn Abī Bakr. (2) From the way of his grandmother Asmā’ the daughter of ‘Abd Al-Raḥmān ibn Abī Bakr (she is Farwah the daughter of al-Qāsim ibn Muḥammad ibn Abī Bakr). For this reason Ja‘far used to be proud saying: I was born from Abū Bakr twice.

⁴⁶⁰ *Tahdhīb al-Kamāl*, Vol. 5, p. 80; *Siyar A‘lām al-Nubalā’*, Vol. 6, p. 258; and *Tārīkh Dimashq*, Vol. 35, p. 332

⁴⁶¹ Abdullah ibn Ahmad in his Sunan, hadith number 1303

The Ahl-al-Bait used to highly respect the companions of the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him), and would not be pleased with insolence towards the companions of the Prophet, nor the unusual audacity in talking about them, they reported to us from our Prophet that he would charge with infidelity him who insulted his companions, deserving the punishment for his impudent towards them.⁴⁶²

In the *Ṣaḥīfah* of the Imām al-Riḍā he reported from his fathers that they said: The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) said: “whosoever insults a Prophet he should be killed and one who insults a companion should be whipped.”⁴⁶³

Ayatollah al-‘Uẓmā Muḥammad Ṣādiq al-R-ḥānī in his *Fiqh al-Ṣādiq* wrote positively of this narration.⁴⁶⁴

In his book *Jāmi‘ al-Akḥbār* Shaykh Muḥammad al-Sabzawārī reported from the Prophet (peace be upon him) that he said: “Kill him who insults me and he who insults my companions becomes a disbeliever”, and in another narration: “Whip him who insults my companions.”⁴⁶⁵

Concluding section

In this book, I have discussed Ahl-al-Bait between the two shoos of moderation and immoderation and clarified therein the correct Islamic view of Ahl-al-Bait, the rights that people must fulfil towards them and what they have to consider in terms of obligations.

⁴⁶² Though the one who slanders the companion – as in the stated narration – is a disbeliever except that the punishment of him who slanders the companion is whipping and not the killing, due to an important standpoint which was pointed out by the Imām Ja‘far al-Ṣādiq in one of his reports and that is (to differentiate between assailing the Prophet, which the one who does it deserves the killing and between assault other than him.

⁴⁶³ *Wasā’il al-Shī‘ah*: Vol. 28, p. 213; and *Biḥār al-Anwār*, Vol. 76, p. 222.

⁴⁶⁴ *Fiqh al-Ṣādiq*, Vol. 25, p. 476.

⁴⁶⁵ *Jāmi‘ al-Akḥbār*, p. 456, chapter: 125.

I have tried my best to stand up for them against those who have defamed their profiles, counterfeited their teaching and raised them above the position which the Lord of glory and magnificence approved to His pious servants, establishing along with that the fact that rivalry for superiority is only with devoutness and good deeds and not with honourable lineage.

I have also confirmed that there is no caste system in Islam. Islam fought casteism that is based on noble descent, so that it raised Salmān al-Fārisī when he believed, devoted himself to Allah and accepted Islām as true. On the other hand, Islām made for Abī Lahab al-Hāshimī, the uncle of the Prophet a fire with flames when he disbelieved, opposed and disapproved of the truth.

This is a message to whomsoever is related to Ahl-al-Bait to not to be deceived by his lineage, it is a responsibility before it can be an honour, so whosoever does not combine it with piety it will be a bad consequences for him in the life of this world as well as in the Hereafter.

Moreover, it is a message to every Muslim to support the Ahl-al-Bait of his Prophet (peace be upon him) and to preserve him by loving them, honouring them and knowing their Islamic rights.

Allah, the Most High, I ask to give us success to that which pleases Him and to direct us to the good and guidance, the success in the life of this world and that of the Hereafter; to grant us success that can serve this religion along with the unity of the Muslims; to esteem the orders of Allah, the Great and Almighty and to avoid His prohibitions; to make us of those who love Ahl-al-Bait, respect their prestige and fight that which was attributed to them which they are free from; to gather upon loving the companions of the Messenger of Allah and respect them; to be one Ummah as a single body, as Allah and His Messenger (peace be upon him) command us with that and not to dispute so that we become unsuccessful, especially in a time where we are facing dangers and outsider enemies who are working to break up

the unity of the Muslims and spread separation among them for indeed He is Al-‘Azīz and Al-Qadīr.

And our last supplication is to say: O Allah! Lord of Jibrā’īl, Mīkā’īl and Isrāfīl, the Creator of the heavens and earth, the Knower of the unseen and the seen; You judge between Your servants in that which they used to argue about; guide us to that which people argued about in terms of the truth with Your will, for You indeed guide whomsoever You will to the Straight Path.

Muḥammad Sālim Al-Khaḍr

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