

KALIMAH ṬAYYIBAH

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

**NONE IS WORTHY OF WORSHIP BUT ALLĀH;
MUḤAMMAD IS THE MESSENGER OF ALLĀH.**

ĪMĀN

The literal meaning of Īmān is to believe in someone's words relying solely on his authority. In religious terms, it implies belief in the Unseen relying solely on the authority of the Messenger of Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ṭa'ālā .

VERSES OF QUR'ĀN

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ṭa'ālā said to His Prophet:

And We sent no Messenger before you except that We revealed to him: There is none worthy of worship except Me, so worship Me.

Al-Anbiyā 21:25

قال الله تعالى:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِكَ مِنْ رَسُولٍ

إِلَّا نُوحِيْهِ إِلَيْهِ أَنْتُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا

فَاعْبُدُونِ ﴿٢٥﴾ [الأنبياء: ٢٥]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta'ālā says:

The believers are only those whose hearts tremble with fear whenever Allāh is mentioned. And when His verses are recited to them, these increase their faith; and in their Rabb (Sustainer) they vest their trust.

Al-Anfāl 8:2

وقال تعالى:

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِرَ اللَّهُ
وَجِلَتْ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَإِذَا تُلِيَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ
آيَاتُهُ زَادَتْهُمْ إِيمَانًا وَعَلَىٰ رَبِّهِمْ
يَتَوَكَّلُونَ ﴿٢﴾ [الأنفال: ٢]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta'ālā says:

And so, as for those who believe in Allāh and hold fast to Him, He will cause them to enter into a Mercy from Him and (bestow on them) a Bounty; and He will guide them to Him along a straight path.

An-Nisā 4:175

وقال تعالى:

فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَأَعْتَصَمُوا
بِهِ فَسَيُدْخِلُهُمْ فِي رَحْمَةٍ مِنِّي وَفَضْلِ
وَيَهْدِيهِمْ إِلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمًا ﴿١٧٥﴾
[النساء: ١٧٥]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta'ālā says:

Indeed! We do help Our Messengers and those who believe in the life of this world and on the Day (of Resurrection) when the witnesses will stand up.

Al-Mu'min 40:51

وقال تعالى:

إِنَّا لَنَنْصُرُ رُسُلَنَا وَالَّذِينَ
ءَامَنُوا فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَيَوْمَ يَقُومُ
الْأَشْهَادُ ﴿٥١﴾ [المؤمن: ٥١]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta'ālā says:

It is those who believe (in the Oneness of Allāh and worship none but Him Alone) and do not mix their belief with *Zulm* (by wronging themselves, that is, by worshipping others besides Allāh), for them (only) there is peaceful security and they are the rightly guided.

Al-An'ām 6:82

وقال تعالى:

الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا وَلَمْ يَلْبِسُوا
إِيمَانَهُم بِظُلْمٍ
أُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْأَمْتَنُونَ وَهُمْ
مُهْتَدُونَ ﴿٨٢﴾ [الأنعام: ٨٢]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā says:

And those who believe are intense in their love for Allāh.

Al-Baqarah 2:165

وقال تعالى:

وَالَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَشَدُّ حُبًّا لِلَّهِ

[البقرة: ١٦٥]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā said to His Prophet:

Say! Verily, my Ṣalāt and my sacrifice (of animals) and my living and my dying are for Allāh, Rabb (Sustainer) of the Worlds.

Al-An‘ām 6:162

وقال تعالى:

قُلْ إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي

لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٦٢﴾ [الأنعام: ١٦٢]

AḤĀDĪTH

١ - عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: الْإِيمَانُ بِضْعٌ وَسَبْعُونَ شُعْبَةً، فَأَفْضَلُهَا قَوْلُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَذْنَاهَا إِمَاطَةُ الْأَذَى عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ، وَالْحَيَاءُ شُعْبَةٌ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ. رواه

مسلم، باب بيان عدد شعب الإيمان، ١٠٠٠، رقم: ١٥٣

1. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Īmān (faith) has more than seventy branches; the superiormost one is saying of *Lā ilāha illallāh* (There is none worthy of worship except Allāh); and the inferior most is the removal of an obstacle from the way; and *Ḥayā* is a branch of Īmān. (Muslim)

Note: The essence of *Ḥayā* is that it restrains a man from evil and prevents a man from neglecting the obligations that he owes to others. (Riyāḍ-us-Ṣāliḥīn)

٢ - عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ قَبِلَ مِنِّي الْكَلِمَةَ الَّتِي عَرَضْتُ عَلَى عَمَّتِي فَرَدَّهَا عَلَيَّ فَهِيَ لَهُ نَجَاةٌ. رواه أحمد ١/٦

2. Abu Bakr Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He who accepts from me the Kalimah, which I presented to my uncle (Abu Ṭālib at the time of his death) and he rejected it, this will be a means for his salvation. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٣- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: جَدِّدُوا إِيمَانَكُمْ، قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَكَيْفَ نَجَدِّدُ إِيمَانَنَا؟ قَالَ: أَكْثِرُوا مِنْ قَوْلِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ. رواه أحمد والطبراني إسناده أحمد حسن، الترغيب ٤١٥/٢

3. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Renew your Īmān! It was asked: O Rasūlallāh! How do we renew our Īmān? He said: Say frequently *Lā ilāha illallāh*. (Musnad Aḥmad, Ṭabarānī, Targhīb)

٤- عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: أَفْضَلُ الذِّكْرِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَفْضَلُ الدُّعَاءِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. رواه الترمذی وقال: هذا حديث حسن غريب، باب ما جاء أن دعوة المسلم مستجابة، رقم: ٣٣٨٣

4. Jābir ibne-‘Abdullāh Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhumā narrates: I heard Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam saying: The best Dhikr (remembrance of Allāh) is *Lā ilāha illallāh*, and the best Du‘ā (supplication) is *Alḥamdulillāh* (Praise be to Allāh). (Tirmidhī)

Note: This Kalimah is the basis of the entire Deen. Without the belief in Kalimah, neither Īmān (faith) nor *Aa‘māl* (deeds) are acceptable. *Alḥamdulillāh* (Praise be to Allāh) is said to be the best Du‘ā because praising Allāh, Who is the Most Generous, amounts to asking Him for His help or favours. (Mazāhir Haque)

٥- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَا قَالَ عَبْدٌ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ قَطُّ مُخْلِصًا إِلَّا فَتِحَتْ لَهُ أَبْوَابُ السَّمَاءِ حَتَّى تُفَضَّيَ إِلَى الْعَرْشِ مَا اجْتَنَبَ الْكِبَائِرَ. رواه الترمذی وقال: هذا حديث حسن غريب، باب دعاء أم سلمة رضى الله عنها، رقم: ٣٥٩٠

5. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Whenever a slave (of Allāh) says *Lā ilāha illallāh* sincerely, the doors of the skies are opened (for it to ascend) until it reaches the ‘*Arsh* (Throne of Allāh, and is readily accepted) provided he abstains from major sins. (Tirmidhī)

Note: To say sincerely means that it is free from pretence and hypocrisy. Abstaining from major sins ensures its rapid acceptance, and even if it is recited without abstaining from the major sins, it is still beneficial and rewarding. (Mirqāt-ul-Mafāṭih)

O Abu Dhar! (Bukhārī)

Note: Abu Dhar Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu was surprised that despite such major sins, how could a man enter Paradise while justice demanded that he should be subjected to punishment. Hence, Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said emphatically to remove his astonishment that despite the disapproval of Abu Dhar, the man will enter Paradise; implying that even though he may have done sins, but because of his Īmān he will turn with repentance and get his sins forgiven; or Allāh will, out of His Infinite Mercy, forgive him and send him to Paradise without any punishment or after a punishment. In any case, He will eventually send him to Paradise. (Mu‘āriful Ḥadīth)

٨- عَنْ حُذَيْفَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يَدْرُسُ الْإِسْلَامَ كَمَا يَدْرُسُ وَشَى الثَّوْبِ حَتَّى لَا يَدْرَى مَا صِيَامٌ وَلَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَا نُسُكٌ وَيُسْرَى عَلَى كِتَابِ اللَّهِ فِي لَيْلَةٍ فَلَا يَبْقَى فِي الْأَرْضِ مِنْهُ آيَةٌ وَيَبْقَى طَوَائِفٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ الشَّيْخُ الْكَبِيرُ وَالْعَجُوزُ الْكَبِيرَةُ يَقُولُونَ أَدْرَكْنَا آبَاءَنَا عَلَى هَذِهِ الْكَلِمَةِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ فَتَحْنُ نَقُولُهَا. قَالَ صَلَّةُ بْنُ زُفْرٍ لِحُذَيْفَةَ: فَمَا تَغْنِي عَنْهُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَهُمْ لَا يَدْرُونَ مَا صِيَامٌ وَلَا صَدَقَةٌ وَلَا نُسُكٌ؟ فَأَعْرَضَ عَنْهُ حُذَيْفَةُ فَرَدَّهَا عَلَيْهِ ثَلَاثًا، كُلُّ ذَلِكَ يُعْرَضُ عَنْهُ حُذَيْفَةَ ثُمَّ أُقْبِلَ عَلَيْهِ فِي الثَّلَاثَةِ فَقَالَ: يَا صِلَةَ تُنَجِّيهِمْ مِنَ النَّارِ. رواه الحاكم وقال:

هذا حديث صحيح على شرط مسلم ولم يخرجاه ٤٧٣/٤

8. Ḥudhaifah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Islām will gradually fade as the design on cloth fades, until neither Ṣiyām (fasting), nor Zakāt (charity) nor *Nusuk* (religious devotion and sacrifice) will be known. In a certain night, the Qur’ān will be lifted from the hearts of men leaving not a single verse on the earth, and only a few groups of people will remain, of old men and old women, saying: We found our forefathers reciting the Kalimah *Lā ilāha illallāh*, so we are reciting it. Ṣilah ibne-Zufr said to Ḥudhāifah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu: How will their saying of *Lā ilāha illallāh* benefit them when they neither know Ṣiyām, nor Zakāt, nor *Nusuk*? Ḥudhaifah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu evaded him. So he repeated his question thrice, each time Ḥudhāifah evaded him. Then, after the third time, he turned and faced him saying: O Ṣilah! It will indeed save them from the Fire. (Mustadrak Ḥākim)

٩- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ نَفَعْتَهُ يَوْمًا مِنْ

دَهْرِهِ يُصِيبُهُ قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ مَا أَصَابَهُ. رواه البزار والطبرانی ورواه رواية الصحيح، الترغيب ٤١٤/٢

9. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He who says *Lā ilāha illallāh*, it shall benefit him (be a means for his salvation) though before that he may be afflicted by what (Punishment) is to befall him. (Bazzār, Tabarānī, Targhīb)

١٠- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِوَصِيَّةِ نُوحِ ابْنِهِ؟ قَالُوا: بَلَى، قَالَ: أَوْصَى نُوحُ ابْنَهُ فَقَالَ لِابْنِهِ: يَا بُنَيَّ إِنِّي أَوْصِيكَ بِأَتْنَتَيْنِ وَأَنْهَاكَ عَنِ اثْنَتَيْنِ. أَوْصِيكَ بِقَوْلٍ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، فَإِنَّهَا لَوْ وُضِعَتْ فِي كِفَّةِ الْمِيزَانِ وَوُضِعَتِ السَّمَوَاتُ وَالْأَرْضُ فِي كِفَّةٍ لَرَجَحَتْ بِهِنَّ، وَلَوْ كَانَتْ حَلَقَةً لَقَصَمْتَهُنَّ حَتَّى تَخْلُصَ إِلَى اللَّهِ، وَبِقَوْلِ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ، فَإِنَّهَا عِبَادَةُ الْخَلْقِ، وَبِهَا تَقْطَعُ أَرْزَاقَهُمْ، وَأَنْهَاكَ عَنِ اثْنَتَيْنِ، الشِّرْكِ وَالْكِبْرِ، فَإِنَّهُمَا يَحْجِبَانِ عَنِ اللَّهِ. (الحديث) رواه البزار وفيه: محمد بن إسحاق وهو مدلس وهو ثقة وبقية رجاله رجال الصحيح، مجمع الزوائد ٩٢/١٠

10. ‘Abdullāh ibne-‘Umar Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhuma narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Shall I not inform you of the advice of Nūḥ ‘Alaihis Salām to his son? They said: Indeed do inform us. He said: Nūḥ ‘Alaihis Salām advised his son saying: O my son! I advise you to act upon two things and forbid you from two. I advise you to say: *Lā ilāha illallāh*; if it were placed in one pan of the scale, and the skies and the earth in the other pan, it would outweigh them. And if these (the skies and the earth) were to form an invincible circle, it (the Kalimah) would break through the circle and would reach Allāh Ta‘ālā. And I advise you to say: *Subhānallahil Azīm Wabihamdihī* (Glory be to the Most Exalted Allāh, and Praise be to Him), as it is the worship of the entire creation, and by it, their sustenance is allotted; and I forbid you from two; *Shirk* (polytheism) and *Kibr* (arrogance) because these two evils keep one away from Allāh Ta‘ālā. (Bazzār, Majma-‘uz-Zawāid)

١١- عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: إِنِّي لِأَعْلَمُ كَلِمَةً لَا يَقُولُهَا رَجُلٌ يَحْضُرُهُ الْمَوْتُ إِلَّا وَجَدَ رُوحَهُ لَهَا رُوحًا حَتَّى تَخْرُجَ مِنْ جَسَدِهِ وَكَانَتْ لَهُ نُورًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ.

11. Ṭalḥa ibne-'Ubaidullāh Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Indeed, I know a Kalimah which if recited by a dying man, will be a means of solace for his departing soul and will be a light for him on the Day of Resurrection (this Kalimah is *Lā ilāha illallāh*). (Abu Ya'lā, Majma-'uz-Zawāid)

١٢ - عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ (فِي حَدِيثٍ طَوِيلٍ) أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: يَخْرُجُ مِنَ النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَكَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ مَا يَزِنُ شَعِيرَةً ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُ مِنَ النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَكَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ مَا يَزِنُ بُرَّةً ثُمَّ يَخْرُجُ مِنَ النَّارِ مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَكَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مَا يَزِنُ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ ذَرَّةً. (وهو جزء من الحديث) رواه البخاري، باب قول الله تعالى: لما خلقت بيدي، رقم: ٧٤١٠

12. Anas Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrated (in a long narration) that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Each and everyone will be liberated from Fire, who had said *Lā ilāha illallāh*, and in his heart, there was goodness (Īmān) equal to the weight of a grain of barley. After them, everyone will be liberated from the Fire who had said: *Lā ilāha illallāh*, and in his heart, there was goodness (Īmān) equal to the weight of a grain of wheat. After that, everyone will be liberated from the Fire who had said: *Lā ilāha illallāh*, and in his heart, there was goodness (Īmān) equal to the weight of a particle of dust. (Bukhārī)

١٣ - عَنِ الْمِقْدَادِ بْنِ الْأَسْوَدِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: لَا يَبْقَى عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ بَيْتٌ مَدْرٍ وَلَا وَبْرٌ إِلَّا أَدْخَلَهُ اللَّهُ كَلِمَةَ الْإِسْلَامِ بَعْرَ عَزِيرٍ أَوْ ذَلَّ ذَلِيلٌ إِمَّا يُعْزَهُمُ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ فَيَجْعَلُهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا أَوْ يُذَلُّهُمْ فَيَذَلُّونَهَا. رواه أحمد ٤/٦

13. Miqdād ibne-Aswad Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates: I heard Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam saying: There shall not remain upon the earth a house made of mud or of camel's hair in any city, village or desert, except that Allāh will make this Kalimah of Islām to enter into it, either with a big honour and love or with a submissive humiliation—either Allāh will honour them by making them from among the people of the Kalimah, or disgrace them by making them live as subjects of the Muslims. (Musnad Aḥmad)

١٤ - عَنِ ابْنِ شِمَاسَةَ الْمُهَرِّيِّ قَالَ: حَضَرْنَا عَمْرَو بْنَ الْعَاصِ وَهُوَ فِي سِيَاقَةِ الْمَوْتِ يَبْكِي

طَوِيلًا وَحَوْلَ وَجْهِهِ إِلَى الْجِدَارِ، فَجَعَلَ ابْنُهُ يَقُولُ: يَا أَبَتَاهُ! أَمَا بَشَّرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِكَذَا؟ أَمَا بَشَّرَكَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِكَذَا؟ قَالَ فَأَقْبَلَ بَوَاجِهُهُ وَقَالَ: إِنَّ أَفْضَلَ مَا نَعُدُّ شَهَادَةَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي قَدْ كُنْتُ عَلَى أَطْبَاقٍ ثَلَاثٍ، لَقَدْ رَأَيْتَنِي وَمَا أَحَدٌ أَشَدَّ بَغْضًا لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنِّي، وَلَا أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ أَنْ أَكُونَ قَدْ اسْتَمَكَنْتُ مِنْهُ فَقَتَلْتُهُ مِنْهُ، فَلَوْ مِتُّ عَلَى تِلْكَ الْحَالِ لَكُنْتُ مِنْ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فَلَمَّا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ الْإِسْلَامَ فِي قَلْبِي أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقُلْتُ: ابْسُطْ يَمِينَكَ فَلَأُبَايِعَكَ فَبَسَطَ يَمِينَهُ، قَالَ: فَفَبَضْتُ يَدِي قَالَ: مَا لَكَ يَا عَمْرُو؟ قَالَ قُلْتُ: أَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَشْتَرِطَ قَالَ: تَشْتَرِطُ بِمَاذَا؟ قُلْتُ: أَنْ يُغْفَرَ لِي قَالَ: أَمَا عَلِمْتَ يَا عَمْرُو أَنَّ الْإِسْلَامَ يَهْدِمُ مَا كَانَ قَبْلَهُ؟ وَأَنَّ الْهِجْرَةَ تَهْدِمُ مَا كَانَ قَبْلَهَا؟ وَأَنَّ الْحَجَّ يَهْدِمُ مَا كَانَ قَبْلَهُ؟ وَمَا كَانَ أَحَدٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَا أَجَلَ فِي عَيْنِي مِنْهُ، وَمَا كُنْتُ أُطِيقُ أَنْ أَمْلَأَ عَيْنِي مِنْهُ إِجْلَالًا لَهُ وَلَوْ سُلِّتُ أَنْ أَصِفَهُ مَا أَطَقْتُ لِأَنِّي لَمْ أَكُنْ أَمْلَأُ عَيْنِي مِنْهُ وَلَوْ مِتُّ عَلَى تِلْكَ الْحَالِ لَرَجَوْتُ أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ ثُمَّ وَلَيْتَا أَشْيَاءَ مَا أَدْرِي مَا حَالِي فِيهَا فَإِذَا أَنَا مِتُّ فَلَا تَصْحَبَنِي نَائِحَةٌ وَلَا نَارٌ فَإِذَا دَفَنْتُمُونِي فَسَنُوا عَلَيَّ التُّرَابَ سَنًا ثُمَّ أَقِيمُوا حَوْلَ قَبْرِي قَدْرًا مَا تَنْحَرُ جُرُورٌ وَيُقَسِّمُ لَحْمَهَا حَتَّى أَسْتَأْنِسَ بِكُمْ، وَأَنْظُرَ مَاذَا أَرَا جَعَلَ بِهِ رَسُولُ رَبِّي. رواه مسلم، باب كون الإسلام يهدم ما قبله

رقم: ٣٢١

14. Ibn-e-Shimāsa Al Mahri Raḥimahullāh narrates that we were present with ‘Amr ibnīl-‘Āṣ Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhuma while he was in the throes of death. After weeping continuously, he turned his face towards the wall. At this, his son consoled him saying: O my father! Has Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam not given you the glad tidings of such and such? Has Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam not given you the glad tidings of such and such? He then faced us and said: Verily the most excellent thing that we prepare (for ourselves) is the testimony of *Lā ilāha illallāhu wa anna Muḥammad ur Rasūlullāh* (There is none worthy of worship except Allāh, and that Muḥammad is His Messenger). Indeed I have passed my life through three stages. I had seen myself when there was no one more bitter in hatred towards Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam than myself, and no one more desiring to seize an opportunity to kill him than myself! And had I died in that state, I certainly would have been of the people of the Fire. Then, Allāh placed Islām in my heart, I came to Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam and said: Give me

your right hand so that I may pledge allegiance to you. He extended his right hand, but I withdrew my hand. At this, he asked: What is with you O 'Amr? I said: I want to make a condition. He said: Make a condition of what? I said: That I be forgiven! He said: Did you not know that (the acceptance of) Islām eradicates the sins committed before it and *Hijrah* (migration) eradicates the sins committed before it and that *Hajj* (pilgrimage) eradicates the sins committed before it.

And (thereafter) no one was more revered to me than Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam. And I could not bear to fill my eyes (with the sight) of him out of reverence for him. And if I were asked to describe him, I would not be able to do so, as I never looked at him to my fill; and had I died in that state, I would have been hopefully amongst the people of Paradise. Afterwards, we were given responsibilities regarding which I know not how I have fared. (This was the third phase of my life) So when I die (see that) I am not accompanied by a wailing woman, or a fire. When you have buried me, mould the mud upon my grave (in the shape of) a mound, then remain standing around my grave for such time as it would take to slaughter a camel and distribute its meat, so that I may feel solace from you, while I see what reply I give to the messengers (angels) of my Rabb. (Muslim)

١٥ - عَنْ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: يَا ابْنَ الْخَطَابِ! اذْهَبْ فَنَادِ فِي النَّاسِ إِنَّهُ لَا

يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ. رواه مسلم، باب غلظ تحريم الغلول، رقم: ٣٠٩٠

15. 'Umar Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: O son of Khaṭṭāb! Go and announce amongst the people that indeed none shall enter Paradise except the *Mu'minūn* (believers). (Muslim)

١٦ - عَنْ أَبِي لَيْلَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: وَيْحَكَ يَا أَبَا سُفْيَانَ قَدْ جِئْتُكُمْ بِالْذُّنْيَا

وَالْآخِرَةِ فَاسْلِمُوا تَسْلِمُوا. (وهو بعض الحديث) رواه الطبراني وفيه: حرب بن الحسن الطحان وهو ضعيف

وقد وثق، مجمع الزوائد ٦/٢٥٠

16. Abu Lailā Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Woe to you O Abu Sufyān! Indeed I have come to you with (the success of) this world and the Hereafter, so accept Islām, and enter into safety. (Tabarānī, Majma-'uz-Zawā'id)

١٧- عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ شَفَعْتُ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَبِّ! أَدْخِلِ الْجَنَّةَ مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ خَرْدَلَةٌ فَيَدْخُلُونَ، ثُمَّ أَقُولُ أَدْخِلِ الْجَنَّةَ مَنْ كَانَ

فِي قَلْبِهِ أَذْنَى شَيْءٍ. رواه البخارى، باب كلام الرب تعالى يوم القيامة، رقم: ٧٥٠٩.

17. Anas Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates: I heard Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam saying: When the Day of Resurrection will take place, I will be allowed intercession, so I will say: O my Rabb! Send to Paradise whoever had in their hearts a mustard seed of Īmān (Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā will accept my intercession), so they will enter Paradise. Then, I will say: Send to Paradise whoever had in his heart the smallest particle (of Īmān). (Bukhārī)

١٨- عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: يَدْخُلُ أَهْلُ الْجَنَّةِ الْجَنَّةَ وَأَهْلُ النَّارِ النَّارَ ثُمَّ يَقُولُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: أَخْرِجُوا مَنْ كَانَ فِي قَلْبِهِ مِثْقَالُ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَرْدَلٍ مِنْ إِيْمَانٍ فَيُخْرِجُونَ مِنْهَا قَدِ اسْوَدُّوا، فَيَلْقَوْنَ فِي نَهْرِ الْحَيَاةِ فَيَنْبُتُونَ كَمَا تَنْبُتُ الْحَبَّةُ فِي جَانِبِ السَّيْلِ،

أَلَمْ تَرَ أَنَّهَا تَخْرُجُ صَفْرَاءَ مُلْتَوِيَةً؟. رواه البخارى، باب تفاضل أهل الإيمان في الأعمال، رقم: ٢٢.

18. Abu Sa‘īd Al Khudrī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu reports that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam in a Hadith Qudsi narrated: When the people of Paradise will have entered Paradise, and the people of the Fire will have entered the Fire, Allāh Ta‘ala will say: Take out from it whosoever had in his heart Īmān equal to the weight of a mustard seed. Accordingly, they will be taken out from the Fire, blackened (by it). They will be cast into the *River of Life* from where they shall sprout afresh, as a seed sprouts on the bank of a torrential stream. Have you not seen how it comes out yellow and curved? (Bukhārī)

١٩- عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَأَلَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! مَا الْإِيْمَانُ؟ قَالَ: إِذَا سَرَّتْكَ حَسَنَتُكَ وَسَاءَ ثَمَّكَ سَيِّئَتُكَ فَأَنْتَ مُؤْمِنٌ. (الحدِيث) رواه الحاكم وصححه،

ووافقه الذهبي ١٣، ١٤/١

19. Abu Umāmah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that a man asked Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam: O Rasūlallāh! What is Īmān? He replied: When your good deed pleases you and your evil deed grieves you, then you are a Mu‘min (believer). (Mustadrak Ḥākim)

٢٠- عَنِ الْعَبَّاسِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: ذَاقَ طَعْمَ الْإِيمَانِ مَنْ رَضِيَ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ رَسُولًا. رواه مسلم، باب الدليل على أن من رضى بالله ربا ١٥١: رقم

20. ‘Abbās ibne-‘Abdul Muṭṭalib Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates: I heard Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam saying: He has indeed tasted the delightful flavour of Īmān; who is pleased with Allāh as Rabb, and with Islām as Deen (religion) and with Muḥammad Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam as (Allāh’s) Messenger. (Muslim)

Note: It means that whosoever worships Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā and leads a life according to Islām with complete obedience to Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam along with a profound love for Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā and Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam has indeed tasted the sweetness of Īmān.

٢١- عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: ثَلَاثٌ مَنْ كُنَّ فِيهِ وَجَدَ حَلَاوَةَ الْإِيمَانِ: أَنْ يَكُونَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولَهُ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِمَّا سِوَاهُمَا، وَأَنْ يُحِبَّ الْمَرْءَ لَا يُحِبُّهُ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ، وَأَنْ يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يَعودَ فِي الْكُفْرِ كَمَا يَكْرَهُ أَنْ يُقَدَّفَ فِي النَّارِ. رواه البخارى، باب حلاوة الإيمان، رقم: ١٦٠

21. Anas Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Whosoever possesses the following three qualities will have tasted the sweetness of Īmān: The one who loves Allāh and His Rasūl more than anything else; the one who loves a person only for the sake of Allāh; and the one who hates to return to *Kufr* (disbelief) as he hates to be thrown into the Fire. (Bukhārī)

٢٢- عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: مَنْ أَحَبَّ لِلَّهِ، وَأَبْغَضَ لِلَّهِ، وَأَعْطَى لِلَّهِ، وَمَنَعَ لِلَّهِ فَقَدْ اسْتَكْمَلَ الْإِيمَانَ. رواه أبو داؤد، باب الدليل على زيادة الإيمان ونقصانه، رقم: ٤٦٨١

22. Abu Umāmah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Anyone, who loves for the sake of Allāh alone and hates for the sake of Allāh alone; gives for the sake of Allāh alone and withholds for the sake of Allāh alone, has indeed perfected his Īmān, (Abu Dāwūd)

٢٣- عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِأَبِي ذَرٍّ: يَا أَبَا ذَرٍّ! أَيُّ عُرَى

الإِيمَانِ أَوْ تَقَى؟ قَالَ: اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: الْمَوَالَاةُ فِي اللَّهِ وَالْحُبُّ فِي اللَّهِ وَالْبُغْضُ

فِي اللَّهِ. رواه البيهقي في شعب الإيمان ٧٠/٧

23. Ibne‘Abbās Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhuma narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam asked Abu Dhar: O Abu Dhar! Which hand-hold of Īmān is most trustworthy? He replied: Allāh ‘Azza wa Jall, and His Rasūl know best. He said: Friendship for the sake of Allāh alone, love for the sake of Allāh alone and hatred for the sake of Allāh alone. (Baihaqī)

Note: It means that from amongst the branches of Īmān, the most lasting and invigorating is that, in one’s dealings whether be it for making or breaking ties, for love or hatred, one looks solely to the pleasure of Allāh and acts according to His Commandments, leaving aside all his personal desires.

٢٤ - عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: طُوبَى لِمَنْ آمَنَ بِي وَرَأَى مَرَّةً

وَطُوبَى لِمَنْ آمَنَ بِي وَلَمْ يَرِنِي سَبْعَ مَرَارٍ. رواه أحمد ١٥٥/٣

24. Anas ibne-Mālik Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Good tidings to the one who has believed in me and seen me; and good tidings seven times over to the one who has believed in me and has not seen me. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٢٥ - عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ قَالَ: ذَكَرُوا عِنْدَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَصْحَابَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ

وإِيمَانَهُمْ قَالَ: فَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ إِنَّ أَمْرَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ كَانَ بَيْنَنَا لِمَنْ رَأَاهُ وَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ مَا آمَنَ مُؤْمِنٌ أَفْضَلَ مِنْ إِيْمَانِ بَغِيْبٍ ثُمَّ قَرَأَ: "أَلَمْ ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ" إِلَى قَوْلِهِ تَعَالَى "يُؤْمِنُونَ

بِالْغَيْبِ". رواه الحاكم وقال: هذا حديث صحيح على شرط الشيخين ولم يعرجاه ووافقه الذهبي ٢٦٠/٢

25. ‘Abdur Raḥmān ibne-Yazīd Raḥimahullāh narrates that some people mentioned the Ṣaḥābah of Muḥammad Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam and their Īmān before ‘Abdullāh Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu. So, ‘Abdullāh said: Verily, the prophethood of Muḥammad Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam was clear and obvious for anyone who had seen him. And I swear by the One, besides Whom there is no one worthy of worship, no believer has a faith better than the belief in the Unseen. He then recited (from Al-Baqarah 2:1) *Alif Lām Mīm Dhālikal Kitābu lā rayba fih...bil Ghaib* "This is the Book (the Qur‘ān),

whereof there is no doubt, a guidance to those who are *Al-Muttaqūn*; pious and righteous persons — who believe in the unseen!" (Mustadrak Ḥākim)

٢٦- عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: وَدِدْتُ أَنِّي لَقَيْتُ إِخْوَانِي، قَالَ فَقَالَ أَصْحَابُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَوْ لَيْسَ نَحْنُ إِخْوَانُكَ؟ قَالَ: أَنْتُمْ أَصْحَابِي وَلَكِنْ إِخْوَانِي الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا بِي وَلَمْ يَرُونِي. رواه أحمد ١٥٥/٣

26. Anas ibne-Mālik Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: I wish that I could meet my brothers. The Ṣaḥābah of Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam asked: Are we not your brothers? He replied: You are my companions, but my brothers are those who will believe in me without having seen me. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٢٧- عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الْجُهَنِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَيْنَا نَحْنُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ طَلَعَ رَاكِبَانِ، فَلَمَّا رَأَهُمَا قَالَ: كِنْدِيَانِ مَذْحِجِيَانِ حَتَّى أَتِيَاهُ، فَإِذَا رِجَالٌ مِنْ مَذْحِجٍ، قَالَ: فَدَنَا إِلَيْهِ أَحَدُهُمَا لِيُبَايِعَهُ، قَالَ فَلَمَّا أَخَذَ بِيَدِهِ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ مَنْ رَأَاكَ فَأَمَّنَ بِكَ وَصَدَّقَكَ وَاتَّبَعَكَ مَاذَا لَهُ؟ قَالَ: طُوبَى لَهُ، قَالَ فَمَسَحَ عَلَى يَدِهِ فَانصَرَفَ، ثُمَّ أَقْبَلَ الْآخَرَ حَتَّى أَخَذَ بِيَدِهِ لِيُبَايِعَهُ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَرَأَيْتَ مَنْ آمَنَ بِكَ وَصَدَّقَكَ وَاتَّبَعَكَ وَلَمْ يَرَكَ قَالَ: طُوبَى لَهُ ثُمَّ طُوبَى لَهُ ثُمَّ طُوبَى لَهُ، قَالَ فَمَسَحَ عَلَى يَدِهِ فَانصَرَفَ. رواه أحمد ١٥٢/٤

27. Abu ‘Abdur Raḥmān Al Juhanī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrated that we were sitting with Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam, when two riders appeared. When he saw them, he said: These two men appear to be from the tribe of Kindah, Madhḥij! When they reached him, it became evident that they were, in fact, from Madhḥij. One of them came close to him to pledge allegiance. Upon taking the hand of Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam, he said: O Rasūlallāh! What will be the reward for the one who has seen you and believes in you and verifies (that which) you (have been sent with) and follows you? Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam replied: Good tidings for him. So he passed his hand over the Prophet’s hand and left, having made his pledge. Then the other came forward and took the Prophet’s hand to pledge allegiance. He said: O Rasūlallāh! The one who believes in you, and verifies you and follows you although

he had not seen you, what will he get? He replied: Good tidings to him, again good tidings to him, and again good tidings to him. So he passed his hand over the Prophet's hand and left, having made his pledge. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٢٨ - عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: ثَلَاثَةٌ لَهُمْ أَجْرَانِ: رَجُلٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ آمَنَ بِنَبِيِّهِ وَأَمَّنَ بِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ، وَالْعَبْدُ الْمَمْلُوكُ إِذَا أَدَّى حَقَّ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَحَقَّ مَوْلَاهُ، وَرَجُلٌ كَانَتْ عِنْدَهُ أَمَةٌ فَأَدَّبَهَا فَأَحْسَنَ تَأْدِيبَهَا وَعَلَّمَهَا فَأَحْسَنَ تَعْلِيمَهَا ثُمَّ أَعْتَقَهَا فَتَرَوَّجَهَا فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ. رواه البخارى، باب تعليم الرجل أمته وأهله، رقم: ٩٧

28. Abu Mūsā Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: There are three types of people, who will have a double reward: A man from among the people of the Book (Jew or Christian), who believed in his Prophet and (also) believed in Muḥammad Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam; a slave when he fulfils the rights (duties) of Allāh as well as the rights of his master; and a man who possessed a maid-servant and brought her up in an excellent manner and educated her with the best of knowledge and then set her free and married her, for him is a double reward. (Bukhārī)

Note: The objective of this ḥadīth is to explain that a double reward will be recorded in respect of each and every of their deeds, compared with those of others. For example, if anyone offers Ṣalāt, he will receive a tenfold reward and when anyone of them from these three persons does the same action, his reward will be twenty-fold. (Maẓāhir Haqae)

٢٩ - عَنْ أَوْسَطِ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَقَامِي هَذَا عَامَ الْأَوَّلِ، وَيَكْفِي أَبُو بَكْرٍ، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: سَلُوا اللَّهَ الْمَعَاوَةَ أَوْ قَالَ: الْعَاقِبَةَ فَلَمْ يَأْتِ أَحَدٌ قَطُّ بَعْدَ الْيَقِينِ أَفْضَلَ مِنَ الْعَاقِبَةِ أَوْ الْمَعَاوَةِ. رواه أحمد ٣/١

29. Awsaṭ Raḥimahullāh narrated that Abu Bakr Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu addressed us saying: A year ago Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam stood at this very place where I am standing. And thereafter, Abu Bakr began to weep. Then Abu Bakr Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu said: Ask Allāh for ‘Āfiyah (well being) as no one has been given anything better than ‘Āfiyah after Yaqīn (certainty in faith). (Musnad Aḥmad)

٣٠- عَنْ عُمَرُو بْنِ شُعَيْبٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ جَدِّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: أَوَّلُ صَلَاحٍ

هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ بِالْيَقِينِ وَالزُّهْدِ وَأَوَّلُ فَسَادِهَا بِالْبُخْلِ وَالْأَمَلِ. رواه البيهقي في شعب الإيمان ٢٧/٧

30. ‘Abdullāh ibne-‘Amr Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhuma narrates that indeed Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: The beginning of the reformation of this Ummah was due to firm belief and abstaining from worldly pleasures and the beginning of the decline of this Ummah will be due to miserliness and long hopes. (Baihaqī)

٣١- عَنْ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: لَوْ أَنَّكُمْ كُنْتُمْ تَوَكَّلُونَ

عَلَى اللَّهِ حَقَّ تَوَكُّلِهِ لُرَزِقْتُمْ كَمَا تُرْزَقُ الطَّيْرُ تَعْدُو حِمَاصًا وَتَرْوُحُ بِطَانًا. رواه الترمذى وقال: هذا

حديث حسن صحيح، باب فى التوكل على الله، رقم: ٢٣٤٤

31. ‘Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhū narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Indeed, if you put your faith completely in Allāh, as it ought to be, then surely you will be provided sustenance as birds are provided for. They leave in the morning with their empty stomachs and return in the evening duly filled. (Tirmidhī)

٣٢- عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ غَزَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَبْلَ نَجْدٍ، فَلَمَّا

قَفَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَفَلَ مَعَهُ، فَأَدْرَكَتْهُمُ الْقَائِلَةُ فِي وَادٍ كَثِيرِ الْعِصَاهِ، فَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

وَتَفَرَّقَ النَّاسُ يَسْتَتِلُونَ بِالشَّجَرِ، فَنَزَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ تَحْتَ شَجَرَةٍ وَعَلَّقَ بِهَا سَيْفَهُ، وَنَمْنَا

نَوْمَةً فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدْعُونَا وَإِذَا عِنْدَهُ أَعْرَابِيٌّ، فَقَالَ: إِنَّ هَذَا اخْتَرَطَ عَلَيَّ سَيْفِي وَأَنَا نَائِمٌ،

فَأَسْتَيْقِظُ وَهُوَ فِي يَدِي صَلْتًا، فَقَالَ: مَنْ يَمْنَعُكَ مِنِّي؟ فَقُلْتُ: اللَّهُ، ثَلَاثًا، وَلَمْ يُعَاقِبْهُ وَجَلَسَ.

رواه البخارى، باب من علق سيفه بالشجر ٠٠٠٠، رقم: ٢٩١٠

32. Jābir ibne-‘Abdullāh Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhūma narrated that he accompanied Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam in an expedition towards Najd; and when Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam was returning from this expedition, he was with him. At noon, they reached a valley, full of thorny trees. Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam dismounted and the people dispersed amongst the trees, seeking shade. Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam rested under a tree and hung his sword on it. We slept for a while when Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam suddenly called us, and there was a

Beduin disbeliever with him. He said: This (Beduin) drew my sword at me while I was asleep: So I woke up, while the naked sword was in his hand and he said to me: Who can save you from me? I said to him three times: Allāh! Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam did not punish him and sat down. (Bukhārī)

٣٣- عَنْ صَالِحِ بْنِ مِسْمَارٍ وَجَعْفَرِ بْنِ بُرْقَانَ رَحِمَهُمَا اللَّهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِلْحَارِثِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: مَا أَنْتَ يَا حَارِثُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ! قَالَ: مُؤْمِنٌ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: مُؤْمِنٌ حَقًّا؟ قَالَ: مُؤْمِنٌ حَقًّا. قَالَ: فَإِنَّ لِكُلِّ حَقٍّ حَقِيقَةً، فَمَا حَقِيقَةُ ذَلِكَ؟ قَالَ: عَزَفْتُ نَفْسِي مِنَ الدُّنْيَا، وَأَسْهَرْتُ لَيْلِي، وَأَطَمَأْتُ نَهَارِي، وَكَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى عَرْشِ رَبِّي حِينَ يُجَاءُ بِهِ، وَكَأَنِّي أَنْظُرُ إِلَى أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ يَتَزَاوَرُونَ فِيهَا، وَكَأَنِّي أَسْمَعُ عَوَاءَ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: مُؤْمِنٌ نُورَ قَلْبِهِ. رواه عبد الرزاق في

مصنفه، باب الإيمان والإسلام ١١/١٢٩

33. Ṣāliḥ ibne-Mismār and Ja‘far ibne-Burqān Raḥimahullāh narrate that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam asked Hārith ibne-Mālik: How are you, O Hārith ibne-Mālik? He replied: A Mu‘min, O Rasūlallāh! He asked: A true Mu‘min! He replied: A true Mu‘min. Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: For every truth, there is a reality. So what is the reality of your Īmān? He replied: I have turned myself away from the world, and pass my nights awake (in worship) and pass my days in thirst (fasting). And as if I am seeing the ‘Arsh (Throne) of my Rabb when it shall be brought, and as if I am seeing the people of Paradise visiting one another therein, and as if I am hearing the howling of the people of the Fire! At that, Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: (Hārith is) A Mu‘min whose heart has been enlightened. (Muṣannaf ‘Abdur Razzāq)

٣٤- عَنْ مَاعِزِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ سُئِلَ أَيُّ الْأَعْمَالِ أَفْضَلُ؟ قَالَ: إِيمَانٌ بِاللَّهِ وَحُدُودَهُ، ثُمَّ الْجِهَادُ، ثُمَّ حَجَّةُ بَرَّةٍ، تَفْضُلُ سَائِرِ الْعَمَلِ كَمَا بَيْنَ مَطْلَعِ الشَّمْسِ إِلَى مَغْرِبِهَا. رواه

أحمد ٤/٣٤٢

34. Mā‘iz Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhū narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam was asked which of the deeds are most virtuous? He said: Īmān on Allāh the One, then Jihād, and then an accepted Ḥajj. These surpass all other deeds (in excellence), as the distance between the rising of the sun and its setting in the west. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٣٥- عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: ذَكَرَ أَصْحَابُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمًا عِنْدَهُ الدُّنْيَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَلَا تَسْمَعُونَ؟ أَلَا تَسْمَعُونَ؟ إِنَّ الْبِدَاذَةَ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ، إِنَّ الْبِدَاذَةَ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ يَعْني: التَّقْوَل. رواه أبو داؤد، باب النهي عن كثير من الإفراه، رقم: ٤١٦١

35. Abu Umāmah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that one day the Ṣaḥābah of Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam mentioned about the (luxuries of the) world in his presence. So, Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam (drawing the attention of the Ṣaḥābah to emphasize strongly the importance of the topic) said: Behold! Will you not listen? Behold! Will you not listen? Verily, a simple, humble hardy life emanates from Īmān. Verily, a simple, humble hardy life emanates from Īmān. Meaning thereby, a hardy life with simple clothes and giving up luxuries of life to such an extent that a person’s skin becomes dry. (Abu Dāwūd)

Note: This does not mean that Īmān is limited to a hardy life but Īmān encompasses within itself numerous distinguished qualities.

٣٦- عَنْ عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَبْسَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: فَأَيُّ الْإِيمَانِ أَفْضَلُ؟ قَالَ: الْهِجْرَةُ، قَالَ: فَمَا الْهِجْرَةُ؟ قَالَ: تَهْجُرُ السُّوءَ. (وهو بعض الحديث) رواه أحمد ٤/١١٤

36. ‘Amr ibne-‘Abasah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu asked: Which Īmān is the best? Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam replied: *Hijra* (generally it means migration). And then asked: What is *Hijra*? Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam replied: To forsake evil. (Masnad Aḥmad)

٣٧- عَنْ سُفْيَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ التَّقْفِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قُلْ لِي فِي الْإِسْلَامِ قَوْلًا لَا أَسْأَلُ عَنْهُ أَحَدًا بَعْدَكَ، وَفِي حَدِيثِ أَبِي أُسَامَةَ: غَيْرَكَ، قَالَ: قُلْ آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ ثُمَّ اسْتَقِمَّ. رواه مسلم، باب جامع أوصاف الإسلام، رقم: ١٥٩

37. Sufyān ibne-‘Abdullāh Aththaqafī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrated that I asked: O Rasūlallāh! Tell me something most important about Islām, so that I will have no further need to ask about this from anyone after you. He said: Say, I believe in Allāh, and be steadfast therein. (Muslim)

Note: First, to believe in Allāh and in all of His attributes, then comply with His Commandments and those of His Messenger. This Īmān and compliance thereof ought not to be transitional but should be held steadfastly to. (Mazāhir Ḥaqqe)

٣٨ - عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو بْنِ الْعَاصِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: إِنَّ الْإِيمَانَ لَيَخْلُقُ فِي جَوْفِ أَحَدِكُمْ كَمَا يَخْلُقُ الثُّوبُ الْخَلْقَ فَاسْتَلُوا اللَّهَ أَنْ يُجَدِّدَ الْإِيمَانَ فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ.

رواه الحاكم وقال: هذا حديث لم يخرج في الصحيحين ورواه مصريون ثقات، وقد احتج مسلم في الصحيح، ووافقه الذهبي ٤/١

38. ‘Abdullāh ibne-‘Amr ibnīl-‘Āṣ Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhuma narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Verily, the Īmān in your hearts becomes worn just as clothes become worn out and tattered. So, keep on asking Allāh to renew the Īmān in your hearts. (Mustadrak Hākim)

٣٩ - عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَجَاوَزَ لِي عَنْ أُمَّتِي مَا وَسَّوَسَتْ

بِهِ صُدُورُهَا مَا لَمْ تَعْمَلْ أَوْ تَكَلِّمْ. رواه البخارى، باب الخطا والسيان فى العتاقة ٠٠٠٠، رقم: ٢٥٢٨

39. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Verily, Allāh has forgiven my Ummah the evil promptings or desires of their hearts, as long as they do not act upon them or speak of them. (Bukhārī)

٤٠ - عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ نَاسٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَسَأَلُوهُ: إِنَّا نَجِدُ فِي أَنْفُسِنَا مَا يَتَعَاظِمُ أَحَدُنَا أَنْ يَتَكَلَّمَ بِهِ، قَالَ: أَوْ قَدْ وَجَدْتُمُوهُ؟ قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: ذَلِكَ صَرِيحُ

الْإِيمَانِ. رواه مسلم، باب بيان الوسوسة فى الإيمان ٠٠٠٠، رقم: ٣٤٠

40. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that some of the Ṣaḥābah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhum came to Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam and asked him: We find that, in our hearts, arise such thoughts that we would be ashamed to talk of them. He said: Well, do you indeed feel like that? We said: Yes. He replied: That is pure Īmān. (Muslim)

Note: This means that when these thoughts instigate you; and far from believing in them, you do not even want to utter them. Then indeed this is the sign of perfect Īmān. (Nawawī)

٤١ - عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَكْثَرُوا مِنْ شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

قَبْلَ أَنْ يُحَالَ بِتَنَكُّمِ وَتَيْنِهَا. رواه أبو يعلى بإسناد جيد قوى، الترغيب ٤١٦/٢

41. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh

Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Testify frequently *Lā ilāha illallāh* (None is worthy of worship except Allāh) before a barrier (death or illness) comes between you and it. (Musnad Abu Ya‘lā, Targhīb)

٤٢ - عَنْ عُثْمَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ مَاتَ وَهُوَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ. رواه مسلم، باب الدليل على أن من مات ٠٠٠٠، رقم: ١٣٦

42. ‘Uthmān ibne-‘Affān Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He, who died knowing (and believing) that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, will enter Paradise. (Muslim)

٤٣ - عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ مَاتَ وَهُوَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ حَقٌّ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ. رواه أبو يعلى في مسنده ١٥٩/١

43. ‘Uthmān ibne-‘Affān Radiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He, who died knowing that Allāh is True and He exists, will enter Paradise. (Musnad Abu Ya‘lā)

٤٤ - عَنْ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا مَنْ أَقْرَأَنِي بِالتَّوْحِيدِ دَخَلَ حِصْنِي وَمَنْ دَخَلَ حِصْنِي أَمِنَ مِنْ عَذَابِي. رواه الشيرازي وهو حديث صحيح، الجامع الصغير ٢٤٣/٢

44. ‘Alī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said in a Ḥadīth Qudsī that Allāh Ta‘ālā says: Indeed I am Allāh, there is none worthy of worship except Me; he who acknowledges My Oneness enters My fortress, and he who enters My fortress is safe from My Punishment. (Shirāzī, Jāmi-‘uṣ-Ṣaghīr)

٤٥ - عَنْ مَكْحُولٍ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ يُحَدِّثُ قَالَ: جَاءَ شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ هَرِمٌ قَدْ سَقَطَ حَاجِبَاهُ عَلَى عَيْنَيْهِ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! رَجُلٌ غَدَرَ وَفَجَرَ وَلَمْ يَدَعْ حَاجَةَ وَلَا دَاجَةَ إِلَّا اقْتَطَفَهَا بِيَمِينِهِ، لَوْ قَسِمْتَ خَطِيئَتَهُ بَيْنَ أَهْلِ الْأَرْضِ لَأَوْبَقْتَهُمْ، فَهَلْ لَهُ مِنْ تَوْبَةٍ؟ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: أَسَلِمْتَ؟ فَقَالَ: أَمَا أَنَا فَاشْهَدْ أَنَا لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَافِرٌ لَكَ مَا كُنْتَ كَذَلِكَ وَمُبَدِّلٌ سَيِّئَاتِكَ حَسَنَاتٍ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! وَغَدَرَ ابْنِي وَفَجَرْتَانِي؟ فَقَالَ: وَغَدَرَ ابْنُكَ وَفَجَرَ ابْنُكَ، فَوَلَّى الرَّجُلُ يُكَبِّرُ وَيُهَلِّلُ. التفسير لابن كثير ٣٤٠/٣

anything (written) here? Have My scribes done any injustice to you? He will say: No, my Rabb. Allāh will say: Have you got any excuse for it? He will reply: No, my Rabb. Allāh will say: We have with us a good deed of yours, and verily, today no injustice will be done to you. Then a piece of paper will be brought forth written therein will be these words:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, and I bear witness that Muḥammad is His slave and Messenger.

Then Allāh will say: Go and have it weighed. He will say: O my Rabb, what is (the weight of) this paper as compared to all of these scrolls? Allāh will say: Indeed there will be no injustice to you. The scrolls will then be placed in one pan (of the scale) and the piece of paper in the other pan. Thereupon, compared to the weight of the piece of paper, the pan of scrolls will begin to fly. And nothing can outweigh the name of Allāh. (Tirmidhī)

٤٧- عَنْ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَا يَلْقَى اللَّهَ عَبْدٌ مُؤْمِنٌ بِهَا إِلَّا حَجَّتْهُ عَنِ النَّارِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ: لَا يَلْقَى اللَّهَ بِهَمَا أَحَدٌ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِلَّا أُدْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ عَلَى مَا كَانَ فِيهِ. رواه أحمد والطبرانی في الكبير والأوسط ورجالهما

تفقات، مجمع الزوائد ١٦٥/١

47. Abu 'Amrah Al Ansārī Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, and that I am His Messenger. Any slave (of Allāh) who meets Allāh with this belief, this Kalimah will keep him away from Fire on the Day of Resurrection. In another narration: Anyone who meets Allāh on the day of Judgement testifying these two, (Oneness of Allāh and Prophethood of Muḥammad Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam) shall enter Paradise, despite all his sins. (Musnad Aḥmad, Tabarānī, Majma-'uz-Zawā'id)

Note: Commentators in the light of this and similar aḥādīth state that such a person will enter into Paradise either his sins being forgiven by the Mercy of Allāh or after he has withstood punishment. (Mu'āriful Ḥadīth)

٤٨ - عَنْ عَتْبَانَ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: لَا يَشْهَدُ أَحَدٌ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّي رَسُولَ اللَّهِ فَيَدْخُلَ النَّارَ، أَوْ تَطْعَمَهُ. (وهو بعض الحديث) رواه مسلم، باب الدليل على أن من مات
رقم: ١٤٩

48. 'Itbān ibne-Mālik Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Anyone who bears witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh and that I am His Messenger can never enter Hell or be burnt by its fire. (Muslim)

٤٩ - عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ شَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ فَذَلَّ بِهَا لِسَانَهُ وَأَطْمَأَنَّ بِهَا قَلْبُهُ لَمْ تَطْعَمْهُ النَّارُ. رواه البيهقي في شعب الإيمان ٤١/١

49. Abu Qatādah Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates from his father that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: He who bears witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, and that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh, and his tongue frequently recites it while his heart is contented with it, the Fire shall not burn him. (Baihaqī)

٥٠ - عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: مَا مِنْ نَفْسٍ تَمُوتُ وَهِيَ تَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ يَرْجِعُ ذَلِكَ إِلَى قَلْبٍ مُوقِنٍ إِلَّا غَفَرَ اللَّهُ لَهَا. رواه احمد ٢٢٩/٥

50. Mu'ādh ibne-Jabal Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Anyone who dies, bearing witness with the certainty of his heart that there is none worthy of worship but Allāh and that I am His Messenger, will be forgiven by Allāh. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٥١ - عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ - وَمُعَاذٌ رَدِيفُهُ عَلَى الرَّحْلِ - قَالَ: يَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ جَبَلٍ! قَالَ: لَيْتِكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَسَعْدَيْكَ، قَالَ: يَا مُعَاذُ! قَالَ: لَيْتِكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَسَعْدَيْكَ ثَلَاثًا قَالَ: مَا مِنْ أَحَدٍ يَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، صِدْقًا مَن قَلْبِهِ إِلَّا حَرَمَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّارِ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَفَلَا أُخْبِرُ بِهِ النَّاسَ فَيَسْتَبْشِرُوا؟ قَالَ: إِذَا يَتَّكَلَمُوا، وَأَخْبِرَ بِهَا مُعَاذٌ عِنْدَ مَوْتِهِ تَأْتِمًا. رواه البخارى، باب من خص بالعلم قوما رقم: ١٢٨

51. Anas ibne-Mālik Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh

Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said, while Mu‘ādh Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu was riding behind him on the same camel’s saddle: O Mu‘ādh ibne-Jabal! Mu‘ādh replied: Here I am at your service, may you be blessed, O Rasūlallāh! He again said: O Mu‘ādh! He again replied: Here I am at your service, may you be blessed, O Rasūlallāh! May you be blessed, this happened thrice, then Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Anyone who bears witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh and that Muḥammad is His Messenger truthfully from his heart, then Allāh will forbid him from the Fire. Mu‘ādh said: O Rasūlallāh! Should I not inform people that they may rejoice? He replied: Consequently, they will depend on this alone (and give up their good deeds). However, Mu‘ādh Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrated this ḥadīth, at the time of his death, for fear of the sin (of concealing knowledge). (Bukhārī)

Note: Commentators give two explanations to the Aḥādīth in which Hell (Fire) is forbidden, only on bearing witness of *Lā ilāha illallāhu Muḥammad-ur-Rasūlullāh* “There is none worthy of worship except Allāh and Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh”. One is deliverance from eternal Punishment of Hell, i.e. they would not be in Hell forever like unbelievers or polytheists, though they would be in Hell for such time until Punishment for their sins is over. The second meaning is that bearing testimony to *Lā ilāha illallāhu Muḥammad-ur-Rasūlullāh* encompasses the whole of Islām. One who testifies to this truly and thoughtfully will indeed mould his life according to the tenets of Islām. (Maẓāhir Haque)

٥٢- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: أَسْعَدُ النَّاسِ بِشَفَاعَتِي يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ خَالِصًا مِنْ قَبْلِ نَفْسِهِ. (وهو بعض الحديث) رواه البخاري، باب صفة الجنة والنار، رقم: ٦٥٧٠

52. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He will be the most blessed by my intercession on the Day of Resurrection who says *Lā ilāha illallāh* with all the sincerity of his heart. (Bukhārī)

٥٣- عَنْ رِفَاعَةَ الْجُهَيْنِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: أَشْهَدُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ لَا يَمُوتُ عَبْدٌ يَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صِدْقًا مِنْ قَلْبِهِ، ثُمَّ يَسُدُّدُ إِلَّا سَلَكَ فِي الْجَنَّةِ. (الحديث) رواه

53. Rifā‘ah Al Juhanī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: I testify before Allāh that any slave of Allāh who dies, bearing witness truthfully from his heart that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, and that I am the Messenger of Allāh, and maintains righteous deeds, will certainly enter Paradise. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٥٤ - عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: إِنِّي لَأَعْلَمُ كَلِمَةً لَا يَقُولُهَا عَبْدٌ حَقًّا مِنْ قَلْبِهِ فَيَمُوتُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ إِلَّا حَرَمَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّارِ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ. رواه الحاكم وقال: هذا حديث صحيح على شرط الشيخين ولم يخرجاه ووافقه الذهبي ٧٢/١

54. ‘Umar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu said: I heard Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam saying: Verily I know a Kalimah, which no slave of Allāh says truthfully from his heart, and then dies in that state, except that Allāh will surely forbid him from the Fire; that Kalimah is *Lā ilāha illallāh*. (Mustadrak Ḥākim)

٥٥ - عَنْ عِيَّاضِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ رَفَعَهُ قَالَ: إِنَّ لَإِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ كَلِمَةً، عَلَى اللَّهِ كَرِيمَةٌ، لَهَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مَكَانٌ، وَهِيَ كَلِمَةٌ مَنْ قَالَهَا صَادِقًا أَدْخَلَهُ اللَّهُ بِهَا الْجَنَّةَ وَمَنْ قَالَهَا كَاذِبًا حَفَنْتَ دَمَهُ وَأَحْرَزْتَ مَالَهُ وَلَقِيَ اللَّهَ غَدًا فَحَاسِبَهُ. رواه البزار ورجاله موثقون، مجمع الزوائد ١٧٤/١

55. ‘Iyyād Al Anṣārī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu ascribes to Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam that he said: Verily *Lā ilāha illallāh* is a Kalimah regarded precious by Allāh. It has with Allāh a high status. And it is a Kalimah that he who says it truthfully, Allāh will send him to Paradise, and he who says it insincerely, it will save his blood (life) and protect his wealth (in this world) but when he will meet Allāh on the Day of Judgement, He will take him into account. (Bazzār, Majma-‘uz-Zawāid)

Note: The Kalimah becomes a source of protection for one’s life and property even if it is said insincerely. This is because he is apparently a Muslim and as such he will neither be killed nor his property confiscated as is done with a fighting unbeliever.

٥٦ - عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: مَنْ شَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ يُصَدِّقَ قَلْبُهُ لِسَانَهُ دَخَلَ مِنْ أَيِّ أَبْوَابِ الْجَنَّةِ شَاءَ. رواه أبو يعلى ٦٨/١

56. Abu Bakr Ṣiddīq Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu

'alaihi wasallam said: He who bears witness to *Lā ilāha illallāh*-- there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, with his heart verifying his tongue, shall enter Paradise from any of its doors he wishes. (Abu Ya'la)

٥٧- عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: أَبَشِّرُوا وَبَشِّرُوا مِنْ وَرَاءِ كُمْ أَنَّهُ مَنْ شَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ صَادِقًا بِهَا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ. رواه أحمد والطبراني في الكبير ورجالهم ثقاة، مجمع

الروائد ١٥٩/١

57. Abu Mūsā Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Take good news, and give good news to others, that he, who bears witness to *Lā ilāha illallāhu*-- there is none worthy of worship except Allāh and is truthful in his testimony thereof, will enter Paradise. (Musnad Aḥmad, Tabarānī, Majma-'uz-Zawā'id)

٥٨- عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ شَهِدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ مُخْلِصًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ. مجمع البحرين في زوائد المعجمين ٥٦/١ قال المحقق:

صحيح لمجمع طرقه

58. Abu Darda Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: He will enter Paradise who sincerely bears witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allāh, and that Muḥammad is His slave and Messenger. (Majma-'ul-Baḥrain)

٥٩- عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: دَخَلْتُ الْجَنَّةَ فَرَأَيْتُ فِي عَارِضَتِي الْجَنَّةِ مَكْتُوبًا ثَلَاثَةَ أَسْطُرٍ بِالذَّهَبِ، السَّطْرُ الْأَوَّلُ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَالسَّطْرُ الثَّانِي: مَا قَدَّمْنَا وَجَدْنَا وَمَا أَكَلْنَا رَبِحْنَا وَمَا خَلَّفْنَا خَسِرْنَا، وَالسَّطْرُ الثَّلَاثُ: أُمَّةٌ مُدْنِيَّةٌ وَرَبُّ

غُفُورٌ. رواه الرازي وابن النجار وهو حديث صحيح، الجامع الصغير ٦٤٥/١

59. Anas Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: When I entered Paradise, I saw on both of its sides three lines written in gold. The first line read: *Lā ilāha illallāhu Muḥammad-ur-Rasūlullāh* (There is none worthy of worship except Allāh, Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh). The second line read: What we had sent forth, we found (the reward) thereof, and what we had consumed, we benefitted from it, and what

we had left behind, was a loss. And the third line read: Sinful Ummah and Ever Forgiving Rabb. (Jāmi-'uṣ-Ṣaghīr)

٦٠- عَنْ عَيْبَانَ بْنِ مَالِكِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: لَنْ يُؤَافِيَ عَبْدٌ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يَقُولُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ يَتَّبِعِي بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ النَّارَ. رواه البخاري، باب العمل الذي يبتغى به وجه الله تعالى، رقم: ٦٤٢٣

60. 'Itbān ibne-Mālik Al Anṣārī Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Not shall a slave (of Allāh) appear on the Day of Resurrection having said *Lā ilāha illallāh* seeking only the pleasure of Allāh, except that Allāh will forbid the Fire upon him. (Bukhārī)

٦١- عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: مَنْ فَارَقَ الدُّنْيَا عَلَى الْإِخْلَاصِ لِلَّهِ وَخُدَّةٍ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، فَارَقَهَا وَاللَّهُ عَنْهُ رَاضٍ. رواه الحاكم وقال: هذا حديث صحيح الإسناد ولم يخرجاه ووافقه الذهبي ٣٣٢/٢

61. Anas ibne-Mālik Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: He who departs from the world with sincere belief in Allāh alone Who has no partners, and having established Ṣalāt and paid Zakāt, departs in such a state that Allāh is pleased with him. (Mustadrak Ḥākim)

Note: Sincere belief means that he was obedient from the core of his heart.

٦٢- عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: قَدْ أَفْلَحَ مَنْ أَخْلَصَ قَلْبَهُ لِلْإِيمَانِ وَجَعَلَ قَلْبَهُ سَلِيمًا وَلِسَانَهُ صَادِقًا وَنَفْسَهُ مُطْمَئِنَّةً وَخَلِيقَتَهُ مُسْتَقِيمَةً وَجَعَلَ أُذُنَهُ مُسْتَمِعَةً وَعَيْنَهُ نَاطِرَةً. (الحديث) رواه أحمد ١٤٧/٥

62. Abu Dhar Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Indeed, he is successful who has sincerely dedicated his heart to Imān and purified his heart (from polytheism and hypocrisy) and kept his tongue truthful, and made his *Nafs*, the innerself, satisfied (by the remembrance of Allāh), and kept his manners upright, and lent his ears to listening attentively (to the truth) and his eyes observing (with the light of Imān). (Musnad Aḥmad)

٦٣- عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: مَنْ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، وَمَنْ لَقِيَهِ يُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ النَّارَ. رواه مسلم، باب الدليل على من مات ٢٧٠، رقم: ٥٠٠٠.

63. Jābir ibne-‘Abdullāh Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhuma said: I heard Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam saying: He, who meets Allāh, not ascribing any partner to Him, enters Paradise. And he, who meets Allāh ascribing a partner to Him, enters the Fire. (Muslim)

٦٤- عَنْ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: مَنْ مَاتَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا فَقَدْ حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ النَّارَ. عمل اليوم والليلة للنسائي، رقم: ١١٢.

64. ‘Ubādah ibne-Šāmit Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu said: I heard Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam saying: He who died not ascribing any partner to Allāh, Allāh indeed forbids the Fire upon him. (‘Amalul Yaumi wal Lailah lin Nasai)

٦٥- عَنِ النَّوَّاسِ بْنِ سَمْعَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: مَنْ مَاتَ وَهُوَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا فَقَدْ حَلَّتْ لَهُ مَغْفِرَتُهُ. رواه الطبراني في الكبير وإسناده لا بأس به، مجمع الزوائد ١/١٦٤.

65. Nawwās ibne-Sam‘ān Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that he heard Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam saying: He who dies, not ascribing any partner to Allāh, indeed, forgiveness becomes incumbent for him. (Ṭabarānī, Majma-‘uz-Zawāid)

٦٦- عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: يَا مُعَاذُ! هَلْ سَمِعْتَ مِنْذُ اللَّيْلَةِ حِسًّا؟ قُلْتُ: لَا. قَالَ: إِنَّهُ أَتَانِي أَبِي مِنْ رَبِّي، فَبَشَّرَنِي أَنَّهُ مَنْ مَاتَ مِنْ أُمَّتِي لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَفَلَا أَخْرُجُ إِلَى النَّاسِ فَأُبَشِّرُهُمْ، قَالَ: دَعَهُمْ فَلَيْسَتْ بِقُوا الصِّرَاطَ. رواه الطبراني في الكبير ٥٩/٢٠.

66. Mu‘ādh Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam asked: O Mu‘ādh! Did you hear a sound last night? I replied: No. Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam then said: Verily, an angel came to me from my Rabb, and gave me the good tidings that whoever from my Ummah dies, not ascribing any partner to Allāh, will enter Paradise. I said: O Rasūlullāh! Should I not go out to the people and give them these good tidings? Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi

wasallam replied: Leave them on their own, so that they may compete in righteousness. (Ṭabarānī)

٦٧- عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: يَا مُعَاذُ! أَتَدْرِي مَا حَقُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ وَمَا حَقُّ الْعِبَادِ عَلَى اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ قَالَ: فَإِنَّ حَقَّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْعِبَادِ أَنْ يَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا يُشْرِكُوا بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَحَقُّ الْعِبَادِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ أَنْ لَا يُعَذِّبَ مَنْ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا.

(الحديث) رواه مسلم، باب الدليل على أن من مات ٠٠٠٠، رقم: ١٤٤

67. Mu‘ādh ibne-Jabal Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: O Mu‘ādh! Do you know what is Allāh’s right upon His slaves and what are the slave’s rights upon Allāh? I replied: Allāh and His Rasūl know best. He said: Indeed, Allāh’s right upon His slaves is that they worship Him, and do not ascribe any partners to Him. And the slave’s rights upon Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā is that He will not punish anyone who does not ascribe any partner to Him. (Muslim)

٦٨- عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: مَنْ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا وَلَا يَقْتُلُ نَفْسًا لَقِيَ اللَّهَ وَهُوَ خَفِيفُ الظَّهْرِ. رواه الطبرانی في الكبير وفي إسناده ابن لهيعة، مجمع

الزوائد ١٦٧/١، ابن لهيعة صدوق، تقريب التهذيب

68. Ibne-‘Abbās Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhuma narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He, who meets Allāh not ascribing any partner to Him, and not having killed anyone, will meet Allāh with the least burden on his back. (Ṭabarānī, Majma-‘uz-Zawāid)

٦٩- عَنْ جَرِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: مَنْ مَاتَ لَا يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا وَلَمْ يَتَدَبَّرْ بَدْمَ

حَرَامٍ أَدْخِلَ مِنْ أَىِّ أَبْوَابِ الْجَنَّةِ شَاءَ. رواه الطبرانی في الكبير ورجاله موثقون، مجمع الزوائد ١٦٥/١

69. Jarīr Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He who dies, not ascribing any partner to Allāh, and has not shed blood unjustly, will be sent to Paradise, from any of its doors he desires. (Ṭabarānī, Majma-‘uz-Zawāid)