

الأربعون النووية

40 HADITH NAWAWI



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Deeds Are By Intentions بِالنِّيَّاتِ

عَنْ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَبِي حَفْصٍ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى، فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ لِدُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ رَوَاهُ إِمَامَا الْمُحَدِّثِينَ: أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ بَرْدِزْبَةَ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَأَبُو الْحُسَيْنِ، مُسْلِمُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ الْقُشَيْرِيُّ النَّيْسَابُورِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا فِي صَحِيحَيْهِمَا - الَّذِينَ هُمَا أَصْحُ الْكُتُبِ الْمُصَنَّفَةِ

It is narrated on the authority of Amirul Mu'minin, Abu Hafs 'Umar bin al-Khattab (رضي الله عنه) who said:

"I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) say: 'Actions are (judged) by their motives (niyyah), so each man will have what he intended. Thus, he whose migration (hijrah) was to Allah and His Messenger, his migration is to Allah and His Messenger; but he whose migration was for some worldly thing he might gain, or for a woman he might marry, his migration is to that for which he migrated.'" Bukhārī and Muslim

الإِسْلَامُ وَالْإِيْمَانُ وَالْإِحْسَانُ Islam, Iman, and Ihsan

عَنْ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَيْضًا قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا نَحْنُ عِنْدَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ، إِذْ طَلَعَ عَلَيْنَا رَجُلٌ، شَدِيدُ بَيَاضِ الثِّيَابِ، شَدِيدُ سَوَادِ الشَّعْرِ، لَا يُرَى عَلَيْهِ أَثَرُ السَّفَرِ، وَلَا يَعْرِفُهُ مِنَّا أَحَدٌ، حَتَّى جَلَسَ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَأَسْنَدَ رُكْبَتَيْهِ إِلَى رُكْبَتَيْهِ، وَوَضَعَ كَفَّيْهِ عَلَى فَخْذَيْهِ، وَقَالَ: يَا مُحَمَّدُ! أَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: الْإِسْلَامُ: أَنْ تَشْهَدَ أَلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَتُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ، وَتُؤْتِيَ الزَّكَاةَ، وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ، وَتَحُجَّ الْبَيْتَ إِنْ اسْتَطَعْتَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا، قَالَ: صَدَقْتَ - فَعَجِبْنَا لَهُ، يَسْأَلُهُ وَيُصَدِّقُهُ - . قَالَ: فَأَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِيْمَانِ؟ قَالَ: أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ، وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ، وَكُتُبِهِ، وَرُسُلِهِ، وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ. قَالَ: صَدَقْتَ. قَالَ: فَأَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ الْإِحْسَانِ؟ قَالَ: أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكَ. قَالَ: فَأَخْبِرْنِي عَنِ السَّاعَةِ؟ قَالَ: مَا الْمَسْئُولُ عَنْهَا بِأَعْلَمَ مِنَ السَّائِلِ. قَالَ: فَأَخْبِرْنِي عَنْ أَمَارَاتِهَا؟ قَالَ: أَنْ تَلِدَ الْأُمَّةُ رَبَّتَهَا، وَأَنْ تَرَى الْحُفَاةَ الْعُرَاةَ الْعَالَةَ رِعَاءَ الشَّاءِ، يَتَطَاوَلُونَ فِي الْبُنْيَانِ. قَالَ: ثُمَّ انْطَلَقَ فَلَبِثْتُ مَلِيًّا، ثُمَّ قَالَ لِي: يَا عُمَرُ! أَتَدْرِي مَنِ السَّائِلُ؟ قُلْتُ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، قَالَ: فَإِنَّهُ جِبْرِيلُ أَتَاكُمْ يُعَلِّمُكُمْ دِينَكُمْ رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

الإِسْلَامُ وَالْإِيْمَانُ وَالْإِحْسَانُ

Also on the authority of `Umar (رضي الله عنه) who said:

"While we were one day sitting with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) there appeared before us a man dressed in extremely white clothes and with very black hair. No traces of journeying were visible on him, and none of us knew him. He sat down close by the Prophet (ﷺ) rested his knees against the knees of the Prophet (ﷺ) and placed his palms over his thighs, and said: 'O Muhammad! Inform me about Islam.' The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) replied: 'Islam is that you should testify that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is His Messenger (ﷺ), that you should perform salah (ritual prayer), pay the zakah, fast during Ramadan, and perform Hajj (pilgrimage) to the House (the Ka`bah at Makkah), if you can find a way to it (or find the means for making the journey to it).' (The man) said: 'You have spoken the truth.' We were astonished at his questioning and then telling him that he (ﷺ) was right, but he went on to say, 'Inform me about Iman (faith).' He (the Prophet ﷺ) answered, 'It is that you believe in Allah and His Angels and His Books and His Messengers and in the Last Day, and in fate (Qadar), both in its good and in its evil aspects.' He said, 'You have spoken the truth.' Then he (the man) said, 'Inform me about Ihsan.' He (the Prophet ﷺ) answered, 'It is that you should serve Allah as though you could see Him, for though you cannot see Him yet He sees you.' He said, 'Inform me about the Hour.' He (the Prophet ﷺ) said, 'The one questioned knows no more than the questioner.' So he said, 'Well, inform me about its signs.' He said, 'They are that the slave-girl will give birth to her mistress and that you will see the barefooted ones, the naked, the destitute, the herdsmen of the sheep (competing with each other) in raising lofty buildings.' Thereupon the man went off. I waited a while, and then he (the Prophet ﷺ) said, 'O `Umar, do you know who that questioner was?' I replied, 'Allah and His Messenger know better.' He said, 'That was Jibril. He came to teach you your religion.'"

أَرْكَانُ الْإِسْلَامِ The Pillars of Islam

عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ
 رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ:
 بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ
 مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ، وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ،
 وَحَجِّ الْبَيْتِ، وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ.
 رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abdullah, the son of Umar ibn al-Khattab (رضي الله عنه), who said:

"I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) say, 'Islam has been built on five [pillars]: testifying that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, establishing the salah (prayer), paying the zakat (obligatory charity), making the hajj (pilgrimage) to the House, and fasting in Ramadhan.'"

القضاء والقدر Divine Decree



عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ -وَهُوَ الصَّادِقُ الْمَصْدُوقُ-: إِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ يُجْمَعُ خَلْقُهُ فِي بَطْنِ أُمِّهِ أَرْبَعِينَ يَوْمًا، ثُمَّ يَكُونُ عِلْقَةً مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ، ثُمَّ يَكُونُ مُضْغَةً مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ. ثُمَّ يُرْسَلُ إِلَيْهِ الْمَلَكُ، فَيَنْفُخُ فِيهِ الرُّوحَ، وَيُؤَمَّرُ بِأَرْبَعِ كَلِمَاتٍ: بِكِتَابِ رِزْقِهِ، وَأَجَلِهِ، وَعَمَلِهِ، وَشَقِيٍّ أَوْ سَعِيدٍ. فَوَالَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ! إِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ لَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ، حَتَّى مَا يَكُونُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهَا إِلَّا ذِرَاعٌ، فَيَسْبِقُ عَلَيْهِ الْكِتَابُ، فَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ فَيَدْخُلُهَا. وَإِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ لَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ النَّارِ، حَتَّى مَا يَكُونُ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَهَا إِلَّا ذِرَاعٌ، فَيَسْبِقُ عَلَيْهِ الْكِتَابُ، فَيَعْمَلُ بِعَمَلِ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ فَيَدْخُلُهَا. رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abdullah ibn Masood (رضي الله عنه), who said:

"The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ), and he is the truthful, the believed, narrated to us, 'Verily the creation of each one of you is brought together in his mother's womb for forty days (in the form of a nutfah [a drop]), then he becomes an alaqah (clot of blood) for a like period, then a mudghah (morsel of flesh) for a like period, then there is sent to him the Angel who blows his soul into him and who is commanded with four matters: to write down his rizq (sustenance), his life span, his actions, and whether he will be happy or unhappy (i.e., whether or not he will enter Paradise). By the One, other than Whom there is no deity (worthy of worship besides Him), verily one of you performs the actions of the people of Paradise until there is but an arms length between him and it, and that which has been written overtakes him, and so he acts with the actions of the people of the Hellfire and thus enters it; and verily one of you performs the actions of the people of the Hellfire, until there is but an arms length between him and it, and that which has been written overtakes him and so he acts with the actions of the people of Paradise and thus he enters it.'"

Bukhārī and Muslim

الْبِدْعَةُ Religious Innovation

عَنْ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ - أُمِّ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَائِشَةَ - رَضِيَ
 اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ
 أَخْدَثَ فِي أَمْرِنَا هَذَا مَا لَيْسَ مِنْهُ فَهُوَ رَدٌّ.
 رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ لِمُسْلِمٍ: مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا لَيْسَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْرُنَا؛ فَهُوَ رَدٌّ.

On the authority of the Mother of the Faithful, Aisha (رضي الله عنها), who said:

"The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, 'He who innovates something in this matter of ours (i.e., Islam) that is not of it will have it rejected (by Allah).'" **[Bukhari & Muslim]**

In another version in Muslim it reads: "He who does an act which we have not commanded, will have it rejected (by Allah)."

الْحَالَالُ بَيِّنٌ وَالْحَرَامُ بَيِّنٌ Lawful & Unlawful Are Clear



عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: إِنَّ الْحَالَالَ بَيِّنٌ، وَإِنَّ الْحَرَامَ بَيِّنٌ، وَبَيْنَهُمَا مُشْتَبِهَاتٌ لَا يَعْلَمُهُنَّ كَثِيرٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ. فَمَنْ اتَّقَى الشُّبُهَاتِ اسْتَبْرَأَ لِدِينِهِ وَعِرْضِهِ. وَمَنْ وَقَعَ فِي الشُّبُهَاتِ وَقَعَ فِي الْحَرَامِ؛ كَالرَّاعِي يَزْعَى حَوْلَ الْحِمَى يُوشِكُ أَنْ يَزْتَغَ فِيهِ. أَلَا وَإِنَّ لِكُلِّ مَلِكٍ حِمًى، أَلَا وَإِنَّ حِمَى اللَّهِ مَحَارِمُهُ. أَلَا وَإِنَّ فِي الْجَسَدِ مُضْغَةً، إِذَا صَلَحَتْ صَلَحَ الْجَسَدُ كُلُّهُ، وَإِذَا فَسَدَتْ فَسَدَ الْجَسَدُ كُلُّهُ؛ أَلَا وَهِيَ الْقَلْبُ. رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of an-Nu'man ibn Basheer (رضي الله عنه), who said:

"I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) say, 'That which is lawful is clear and that which is unlawful is clear, and between the two of them are doubtful matters about which many people do not know. Thus he who avoids doubtful matters clears himself in regard to his religion and his honor, but he who falls into doubtful matters [eventually] falls into that which is unlawful, like the shepherd who pastures around a sanctuary, all but grazing therein. Truly every king has a sanctuary, and truly Allah's sanctuary is His prohibitions. Truly in the body there is a morsel of flesh, which, if it be whole, all the body is whole, and which, if it is diseased, all of [the body] is diseased. Truly, it is the heart.'"

Bukhārī and Muslim

الدِّينُ النَّصِيحَةُ Religion is Goodwill

عَنْ أَبِي رُقَيْةٍ، تَمِيمِ بْنِ أَوْسٍ الدَّارِيِّ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: الدِّينُ
النَّصِيحَةُ، قُلْنَا: لِمَنْ؟ قَالَ: لِلَّهِ، وَلِكِتَابِهِ،
وَلِرَسُولِهِ، وَلِأَيُّمَةِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، وَعَامَّتِهِمْ.
رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

On the authority of Tameem ibn Aus ad-Daree (رضي الله عنه): The Prophet (ﷺ) said,

“The deen (religion) is naseehah (advice, sincerity).” We said, “To whom?” He (ﷺ) said, “To Allah, His Book, His Messenger, and to the leaders of the Muslims and their common folk.”

Muslim

Protection of the Muslim's Blood عِصْمَةُ دَمِ الْمُسْلِمِ



عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: أُمِرْتُ أَنْ أُقَاتِلَ النَّاسَ حَتَّى يَشْهَدُوا أَلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَيُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ، وَيُؤْتُوا الزَّكَاةَ. فَإِذَا فَعَلُوا ذَلِكَ عَصَمُوا مِنِّي دِمَاءَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ إِلَّا بِحَقِّ الْإِسْلَامِ، وَحِسَابُهُمْ عَلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى. رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abdullah ibn Umar (رضي الله عنه) The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "I have been ordered to fight against the people until they testify that there is none worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, and until they establish the salah and pay the zakat. And if they do that then they will have gained protection from me for their lives and property, unless [they commit acts that are punishable] in Islam, and their reckoning will be with Allah."

التَّكْلِيفُ بِمَا يُسْتَطَاعُ Responsibility Within One's Capacity



عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ صَخْرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ
عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: مَا نَهَيْتُكُمْ
عَنْهُ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ، وَمَا أَمَرْتُكُمْ بِهِ فَافْعَلُوا مِنْهُ مَا
اسْتَطَعْتُمْ؛ فَإِنَّمَا أَهْلَكَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ كَثْرَةُ
مَسَائِلِهِمْ، وَاخْتِلَافُهُمْ عَلَى أَنْبِيَائِهِمْ.
رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abu Hurayrah (رضي الله عنه):

I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) say:

“What I have forbidden for you, avoid. What I have ordered you [to do], do as much of it as you can. For verily, it was only the excessive questioning and their disagreeing with their Prophets that destroyed [the nations] who were before you.”

Restriction to the Lawful and Wholesome **الْاِقْتِصَارُ عَلَى الْحَلَالِ الطَّيِّبِ**



عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ طَيِّبٌ لَا يَقْبَلُ إِلَّا طَيِّبًا، وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى أَمَرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِمَا أَمَرَ بِهِ الْمُرْسَلِينَ،

فَقَالَ تَعَالَى: يَأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا كُلُوا مِن طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ

وَقَالَ تَعَالَى: يَأَيُّهَا الرُّسُلُ كُلُوا مِنَ الطَّيِّبَاتِ وَاعْمَلُوا صَالِحًا

ثُمَّ ذَكَرَ الرَّجُلَ، يُطِيلُ السَّفَرَ، أَشْعَثَ، أَغْبَرَ، يَمُدُّ يَدَيْهِ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ: يَا رَبِّ! يَا رَبِّ! وَمَطْعَمُهُ حَرَامٌ، وَمَشْرَبُهُ حَرَامٌ، وَمَلْبَسُهُ حَرَامٌ، وَغُذِيَ بِالْحَرَامِ، فَأَنَّى يُسْتَجَابَ لِذَلِكَ؟! رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abu Hurayrah (رضي الله عنه), the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said,

“Allah the Almighty is Good and accepts only that which is good. And verily Allah has commanded the believers to do that which He has commanded the Messengers. So the Almighty has said: 'O (you) Messengers! Eat of the tayyibat [all kinds of halal (legal) foods], and perform righteous deeds...' [23:51] and the Almighty has said: 'O you who believe! Eat of the lawful things that We have provided you.' [2:172]" Then he (ﷺ) mentioned [the case] of a man who, having journeyed far, is disheveled and dusty, and who spreads out his hands to the sky saying “O Lord! O Lord!,” while his food is haram (unlawful), his drink is haram, his clothing is haram, and he has been nourished with haram, so how can [his supplication] be answered?!

التَّوَرُّعُ عَنِ الشُّبُهَاتِ Being Cautious of the Doubtful

عَنْ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ، الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ - سِبْطِ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَرِيحَانَتِهِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ:
حَفِظْتُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ:

دَعْ مَا يَرِيبُكَ إِلَى مَا لَا يَرِيبُكَ.

رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ، وَالنَّسَائِيُّ، وَقَالَ التِّرْمِذِيُّ: حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ صَحِيحٌ.

On the authority of Abu Muhammad al-Hasan ibn Ali ibn Abee Talib (رضي الله عنه), the grandson of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, and the one much loved by him, who said: "I memorised from the Messenger of Allah ﷺ:

'Leave that which makes you doubt for that which does not make you doubt.'"

Tirmidhi & Nasā'i. Tirmidhi said, "It is a Hasan Sahih Hadith".

تَرْكُ مَا لَا يَغْنِيكَ Leaving What Does Not Concern You



عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مِنْ حُسْنِ إِسْلَامٍ
الْمَرْءِ: تَرْكُهُ مَا لَا يَغْنِيهِ.

حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ، رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ، وَغَيْرُهُ.

On the authority of Abu Hurayrah (رضي الله عنه) who said:

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said,

“Part of the perfection of one’s Islam is his leaving that which does not concern him.”

كَمَالُ الْإِيمَانِ Perfection of Faith

عَنْ أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ
 اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - خَادِمِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - عَنِ
 النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى
 يُحِبَّ لِأَخِيهِ مَا يُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِهِ.
 رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abu Hamzah Anas bin Malik (رضي الله عنه) - the servant of
 Messenger of Allah ﷺ - that the Prophet ﷺ said:

“None of you [truly] believes
 until he loves for his brother
 that which he loves for himself.”

حُرْمَةُ دَمِ الْمُسْلِمِ Sanctity of the Muslim's Blood



عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
لَا يَحِلُّ دَمُ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ إِلَّا بِأَحَدٍ ثَلَاثٍ:
الْثَّيْبُ الزَّانِي، وَالنَّفْسُ بِالنَّفْسِ، وَالتَّارِكُ
لِدِينِهِ الْمَفَارِقُ لِلْجَمَاعَةِ.
رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abdullah ibn Masood (رضي الله عنه) who said,
The Messenger of Allah ﷺ, said:

"It is not permissible to spill the blood of a Muslim except in three [instances]: the married person who commits adultery, a life for a life, and the one who forsakes his religion and separates from the community."

آدابُ إِسْلَامِيَّةٍ Islamic Manners



عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ؛ فَلْيُكُلْ خَيْرًا أَوْ لِيَصُمْتُ. وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ؛ فَلْيُكْرِمْ جَارَهُ. وَمَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ؛ فَلْيُكْرِمْ ضَيْفَهُ.

رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ.

Abu Hurayrah (رضي الله عنه) reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ, said:

“Let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day speak good, or keep silent; and let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be generous to his neighbor; and let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be generous to his guest.”

النَّهْيُ عَنِ الْغَضَبِ Prohibition of Anger

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ
رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَوْصِنِي، قَالَ: لَا
تَغْضَبْ، فَرَدَّدَ مِرَارًا، قَالَ: لَا تَغْضَبْ.
رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ.

On the authority of Abu Hurayrah (رضي الله عنه):

"A man said to the Prophet ﷺ, 'Counsel me,' so he ﷺ said, 'Do not become angry.' The man repeated [his request for counsel] several times, and [each time] he ﷺ said, 'Do not become angry.'"

الأَمْرُ بِإِحْسَانِ الذَّبْحِ Slaughter in the Best Manner

عَنْ أَبِي يَعْلَى، شَدَّادِ بْنِ أَوْسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَتَبَ الْإِحْسَانَ
عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ، فَإِذَا قَتَلْتُمْ فَأَحْسِنُوا الْقِتْلَةَ،
وَإِذَا ذَبَحْتُمْ فَأَحْسِنُوا الذَّبْحَةَ، وَلْيُحِدَّ أَحَدُكُمْ
شَفْرَتَهُ، وَلْيُرِخْ ذَبِيحَتَهُ.

رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abu Ya'la Shaddad bin Aws (رضي الله عنه), that the
Messenger of Allah ﷺ said :

“Verily Allah has prescribed Ihsan (proficiency, perfection) in all things. So if you kill then kill well; and if you slaughter, then slaughter well. Let each one of you sharpen his blade and let him spare suffering to the animal he slaughters.”

حُسْنُ الْخُلُقِ Good Character

عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ، جُنْدُبِ بْنِ جُنَادَةَ، وَأَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ،
مُعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ
قَالَ: اتَّقِ اللَّهَ حَيْثُمَا كُنْتَ، وَأَتَّبِعِ السَّيِّئَةَ الْحَسَنَةَ
تَمْحُهَا، وَخَالِقِ النَّاسَ بِخُلُقٍ حَسَنٍ.
رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ، وَقَالَ: حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ، وَفِي بَعْضِ النُّسخِ: حَسَنٌ صَحِيحٌ.

Abu Dharr & Mu'adh bin Jabal (رضي الله عنهما) reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ, said:

“Have Taqwa of Allah wherever you may be, and follow up a bad deed with a good deed which will wipe it out, and behave well towards the people.”

Related by: Tirmidhi and he said, "Hasan Hadith" and in some manuscripts it says, "Hasan Sahih".

احْفَظِ اللَّهَ يَحْفَظَكَ Be Mindful of Allah & He Will Protect You



عَنْ أَبِي الْعَبَّاسِ، عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ:
 كُنْتُ خَلْفَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَوْمًا فَقَالَ: يَا غُلَامُ! إِنِّي أَعْلَمُكَ
 كَلِمَاتٍ: احْفَظِ اللَّهَ يَحْفَظَكَ، احْفَظِ اللَّهَ تَجِدْهُ تُجَاهَكَ. إِذَا
 سَأَلْتَ فَاسْأَلِ اللَّهَ، وَإِذَا اسْتَعَنْتَ فَاسْتَعِنْ بِاللَّهِ. وَاعْلَمْ:
 أَنَّ الْأُمَّةَ لَوِ اجْتَمَعَتْ عَلَى أَنْ يَنْفَعُوكَ بِشَيْءٍ، لَمْ يَنْفَعُوكَ
 إِلَّا بِشَيْءٍ قَدْ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ لَكَ. وَإِنْ اجْتَمَعُوا عَلَى أَنْ يَضُرُّوكَ
 بِشَيْءٍ، لَمْ يَضُرُّوكَ إِلَّا بِشَيْءٍ قَدْ كَتَبَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ، رُفِعَتْ
 الْأَقْلَامُ، وَجَفَّتِ الصُّحُفُ.

رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ، وَقَالَ: حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ صَحِيحٌ. وَفِي رِوَايَةِ غَيْرِ التِّرْمِذِيِّ:

احْفَظِ اللَّهَ تَجِدْهُ أَمَامَكَ، تَعَرَّفْ إِلَى اللَّهِ فِي الرَّخَاءِ
 يَعْرِفَكَ فِي الشَّدَّةِ. وَاعْلَمْ: أَنَّ مَا أَخْطَأَكَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيُصِيبَكَ،
 وَمَا أَصَابَكَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لِيُخْطِئَكَ. وَاعْلَمْ: أَنَّ النَّصْرَ مَعَ الصَّبْرِ،
 وَأَنَّ الْفَرَجَ مَعَ الْكَرْبِ، وَأَنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا.

Be Mindful of Allah & He Will Protect You اَحْفَظِ اللَّهَ يَحْفَظْكَ



On the authority of Abul Abbas Abdullah bin Abbas (رضي الله عنهما) who said:

"One day I was behind the Prophet ﷺ [riding on the same mount] and he ﷺ said, 'O young man, I shall teach you some words [of advice]: Be mindful of Allah and Allah will protect you. Be mindful of Allah and you will find Him in front of you. If you ask, then ask Allah [alone]; and if you seek help, then seek help from Allah [alone]. And know that if the nation were to gather together to benefit you with anything, they would not benefit you except with what Allah had already prescribed for you. And if they were to gather together to harm you with anything, they would not harm you except with what Allah had already prescribed against you. The pens have been lifted and the pages have dried.'"

Another narration, other than that of Tirmidhi, reads: "Be mindful of Allah, and you will find Him in front of you. Recognize and acknowledge Allah in times of ease and prosperity, and He will remember you in times of adversity. And know that what has passed you by [and you have failed to attain] was never going to befall you, and what has befallen you was never going to pass you by. And know that victory comes with patience, relief with affliction, and hardship with ease."

Related by Tirmidhi and he said, "A Hasan Sahih Hadith".

Modesty is Part of Faith الْحَيَاءُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ



عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ، عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَمْرِو الْأَنْصَارِيِّ
الْبَذَرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
ﷺ: إِنَّ مِمَّا أَدْرَكَ النَّاسُ مِنْ كَلَامِ النَّبِيِّ
الْأُولَى: إِذَا لَمْ تَسْتَخِي فَاَصْنَعْ مَا شِئْتَ.
رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ.

On the authority of Abu Masood Uqbah bin 'Amr al-Ansaree al-Badree (رضي الله عنه)
who said: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said,

'Verily, from what was learnt by
the people from the speech of the
earliest prophecy is: If you feel no
shame, then do as you wish.'

قُلْ آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ ثُمَّ اسْتَقِمْ Say, 'I have Iman in Allah,' and Remain Steadfast

عَنْ أَبِي عَمْرٍو - وَقِيلَ: أَبِي عَمْرَةَ -
سُفْيَانَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قُلْ لِي فِي الْإِسْلَامِ
قَوْلًا لَا أَسْأَلُ عَنْهُ أَحَدًا غَيْرَكَ، قَالَ: قُلْ:
آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ، ثُمَّ اسْتَقِمْ.
رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abu `Amr — and he is also called Abu `Amrah —
Sufyan bin Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) who said:

"I said, 'O Messenger of Allah ﷺ, tell me something about al-Islam which I can ask of no one but you.' He ﷺ said, 'Say I believe in Allah — and then be steadfast.'"

Adherence to The Obligations الاقْتِصَارُ عَلَى الْفَرَائِضِ

عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ
 اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ:
 أَرَأَيْتَ إِذَا صَلَّيْتُ الْمَكْتُوبَاتِ، وَصُمْتُ رَمَضَانَ،
 وَأَحْلَلْتُ الْحَلَالَ، وَحَرَّمْتُ الْحَرَامَ، وَلَمْ أَزِدْ عَلَى ذَلِكَ
 شَيْئًا؛ أَأَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ.
 رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

وَمَعْنَى: حَرَّمْتُ الْحَرَامَ: اجْتَنَبْتُهُ.

وَمَعْنَى: أَحْلَلْتُ الْحَلَالَ: فَعَلْتُهُ مُعْتَقِدًا حِلَّهُ.

On the authority of Abu Abdullah Jabir bin Abdullah al- Ansaree (رضي الله عنه) that:

"A man questioned the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and said,
 'Do you think that if I perform the obligatory prayers,
 fast in Ramadhan, treat as lawful that which is halal,
 and treat as forbidden that which is haram, and do not
 increase upon that [in voluntary good deeds], then I
 shall enter Paradise?' He ﷺ replied, 'Yes.'"

Muslim

"Treat as forbidden..." means to abstain from indulging in it.

"Treat as lawful..." means to execute the deed while believing it is permissible.

الإِسْرَاعُ فِي الْخَيْرِ Hastening to Accomplish Good Deeds



عَنْ أَبِي مَالِكٍ، الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ الْأَشْعَرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
 قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ. وَالْحَمْدُ
 لِلَّهِ تَمْلَأُ الْمِيزَانَ. وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ تَمْلَأَانِ - أَوْ تَمْلَأُ
 - مَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ. وَالصَّلَاةُ نُورٌ، وَالصَّدَقَةُ بُرْهَانٌ،
 وَالصَّبْرُ ضِيَاءٌ. وَالْقُرْآنُ حُجَّةٌ لَكَ أَوْ عَلَيْكَ. كُلُّ النَّاسِ
 يَغْدُو، فَبَائِعٌ نَفْسَهُ، فَمُعْتِقُهَا، أَوْ مُوْبِقُهَا.
 رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

Abu Malik al-Ash'ari (رضي الله عنه) reported: The Messenger of Allah, ﷺ, said:

"Purity is half of Iman (faith). 'Al-hamdulillah (all praises are due to Allah)' fills the scales, and 'Subhan-Allah (Allah is perfect in every way)' and 'Al-hamdulillah (praise be to Allah)' fill that which is between heaven and earth. And the salah (prayer) is a light, and charity is a proof, and patience is illumination, and the Qur'an is a proof either for you or against you. Every person starts his day as a vendor of his soul, either freeing it or causing its ruin."

تَحْرِيمُ الظُّلْمِ Forbiddence of Injustice



عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ الْغِفَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِيمَا يَزُودُهُ عَنْ رَبِّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى، أَنَّهُ قَالَ: "يَا عِبَادِي: إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي، وَجَعَلْتَهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّمًا؛ فَلَا تَظَالَمُوا. يَا عِبَادِي! كُلُّكُمْ ضَالٌّ إِلَّا مَنْ هَدَيْتَهُ، فَاسْتَهِدُونِي أَهْدِكُمْ. يَا عِبَادِي! كُلُّكُمْ جَائِعٌ إِلَّا مَنْ أَطْعَمْتَهُ، فَاسْتَطْعِمُونِي أَطْعِمَكُمْ. يَا عِبَادِي! كُلُّكُمْ عَارٍ إِلَّا مَنْ كَسَوْتَهُ، فَاسْتَكْسُونِي أَكْسُكُمْ. يَا عِبَادِي! إِنَّكُمْ تُخْطِئُونَ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ، وَأَنَا أَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا؛ فَاسْتَغْفِرُونِي أَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ. يَا عِبَادِي! إِنَّكُمْ لَنْ تَبْلُغُوا ضُرِّي فَتَضُرُّونِي، وَلَنْ تَبْلُغُوا نَفْعِي فَتَنْفَعُونِي. يَا عِبَادِي! لَوْ أَنَّ أَوَّلَكُمْ وَآخِرَكُمْ وَإِنْسَكُمْ وَجِنَّتُمْ كَانُوا عَلَى أَتَقَى قَلْبِ رَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ مِنْكُمْ، مَا زَادَ ذَلِكَ فِي مُلْكِي شَيْئًا. يَا عِبَادِي! لَوْ أَنَّ أَوَّلَكُمْ وَآخِرَكُمْ وَإِنْسَكُمْ وَجِنَّتُمْ كَانُوا عَلَى أَفْجَرِ قَلْبِ رَجُلٍ وَاحِدٍ مِنْكُمْ، مَا نَقَصَ ذَلِكَ مِنْ مُلْكِي شَيْئًا. يَا عِبَادِي! لَوْ أَنَّ أَوَّلَكُمْ وَآخِرَكُمْ وَإِنْسَكُمْ وَجِنَّتُمْ قَامُوا فِي صَعِيدٍ وَاحِدٍ، فَسَأَلُونِي، فَأَعْطَيْتُ كُلَّ وَاحِدٍ مَسْأَلَتَهُ، مَا نَقَصَ ذَلِكَ مِمَّا عِنْدِي إِلَّا كَمَا يَنْقُصُ الْمُحِيطُ إِذَا أُدْخِلَ الْبَحْرَ. يَا عِبَادِي! إِنَّمَا هِيَ أَعْمَالُكُمْ أَحْصِيهَا لَكُمْ، ثُمَّ أَوْفِيكُمْ إِيَّاهَا؛ فَمَنْ وَجَدَ خَيْرًا فَلْيَحْمَدِ اللَّهَ، وَمَنْ وَجَدَ غَيْرَ ذَلِكَ فَلَا يُلُومَنَّ إِلَّا نَفْسَهُ." رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

On the authority of Abu Dharr al-Ghifaree (رضي الله عنه) from the Prophet ﷺ from his Lord, that He said:

"O My servants! I have forbidden dhulm (oppression) for Myself, and I have made it forbidden amongst you, so do not oppress one another. O My servants, all of you are astray except those whom I have guided, so seek guidance from Me and I shall guide you. O My servants, all of you are hungry except those whom I have fed, so seek food from Me and I shall feed you. O My servants, all of you are naked except those whom I have clothed, so seek clothing from Me and I shall clothe you. O My servants, you commit sins by day and by night, and I forgive all sins, so seek forgiveness from Me and I shall forgive you. O My servants, you will not attain harming Me so as to harm Me, and you will not attain benefiting Me so as to benefit Me. O My servants, if the first of you and the last of you, and the humans of you and the jinn of you, were all as pious as the most pious heart of any individual amongst you, then this would not increase My Kingdom an iota. O My servants, if the first of you and the last of you, and the humans of you and the jinn of you, were all as wicked as the most wicked heart of any individual amongst you, then this would not decrease My Kingdom an iota. O My servants, if the first of you and the last of you, and the humans of you and the jinn of you, were all to stand together in one place and ask of Me, and I were to give everyone what he requested, then that would not decrease what I Possess, except what is decreased of the ocean when a needle is dipped into it. O My servants, it is but your deeds that I account for you, and then recompense you for. So he who finds good, let him praise Allah, and he who finds other than that, let him blame no one but himself."

أنواع الأعمال الخيرية Types of good deeds



عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَيْضًا، "أَنَّ نَاسًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالُوا لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ زَهَبَ أَهْلُ الدُّثُورِ بِالْأُجُورِ؛ يُصَلُّونَ كَمَا نُصَلِّي، وَيَصُومُونَ كَمَا نَصُومُ، وَيَتَصَدَّقُونَ بِفُضُولِ أَمْوَالِهِمْ. قَالَ: أَوَلَيْسَ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ مَا تَصَدَّقُونَ؟ إِنَّ بِكُلِّ تَسْبِيحَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَكْبِيرَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَحْمِيدَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَكُلِّ تَهْلِيلَةٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَأَمْرٌ بِمَعْرُوفٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَنَهْيٌ عَنْ مُنْكَرٍ صَدَقَةٌ، وَفِي بُضْعِ أَحَدِكُمْ صَدَقَةٌ. قَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَيَأْتِي أَحَدُنَا شَهْوَتُهُ وَيَكُونُ لَهُ فِيهَا أَجْرٌ؟ قَالَ: أَرَأَيْتُمْ لَوْ وَضَعَهَا فِي حَرَامٍ أَكَانَ عَلَيْهِ وَزْرٌ؟ فَكَذَلِكَ إِذَا وَضَعَهَا فِي الْحَالِلِ، كَانَ لَهُ أَجْرٌ." رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

Also on the authority of Abu Dharr (رضي الله عنه):

Some people from amongst the Companions of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said to the Prophet ﷺ, "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ, the affluent have made off with the rewards; they pray as we pray, they fast as we fast, and they give [much] in charity by virtue of their wealth." He ﷺ said, "Has not Allah made things for you to give in charity? Truly every tasbeehah [saying: 'Subhan-Allah'] is a charity, and every takbeerah [saying: 'Allahu akbar'] is a charity, and every tahmeedah [saying: 'Al-hamdu lillah'] is a charity, and every tahleelah [saying: 'laa ilaha illAllah'] is a charity. And commanding the good is a charity, and forbidding an evil is a charity, and in the bud`i [sexual act] of each one of you there is a charity." They said, "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ, when one of us fulfils his carnal desire will he have some reward for that?" He ﷺ said, "Do you not see that if he were to act upon it [his desire] in an unlawful manner then he would be deserving of punishment? Likewise, if he were to act upon it in a lawful manner then he will be deserving of a reward."

الإِصْلَاحُ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ Reconciliation Between People



عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:
 كُلُّ سُلَامَى مِنَ النَّاسِ عَلَيْهِ صَدَقَةٌ، كُلَّ يَوْمٍ تَطْلُعُ فِيهِ
 الشَّمْسُ: تَعْدِلُ بَيْنَ اثْنَيْنِ صَدَقَةٌ. وَتُعِينُ الرَّجُلَ فِي
 دَابَّتِهِ فَتَحْمِلُهُ عَلَيْهَا، أَوْ تَرْفَعُ لَهُ عَلَيْهَا مَتَاعَهُ صَدَقَةٌ.
 وَالْكَلِمَةُ الطَّيِّبَةُ صَدَقَةٌ. وَكُلُّ خُطْوَةٍ تَمْشِيهَا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ
 صَدَقَةٌ. وَتُمِيطُ الْأَذَى عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ صَدَقَةٌ.
 رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ وَمُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abu Hurayrah (رضي الله عنه) who said: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said :

"Every joint of a person must perform a charity each day that the sun rises: to judge justly between two people is a charity. To help a man with his mount, lifting him onto it or hoisting up his belongings onto it, is a charity. And the good word is a charity. And every step that you take towards the prayer is a charity, and removing a harmful object from the road is a charity."

الْبِرُّ حُسْنُ الْخُلُقِ Righteousness is Good Character

عَنِ النَّوَّاسِ بْنِ سَمْعَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: الْبِرُّ: حُسْنُ الْخُلُقِ. وَالْإِثْمُ: مَا حَاكَ فِي نَفْسِكَ، وَكَرِهْتَ أَنْ يَطَّلِعَ عَلَيْهِ النَّاسُ. رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ. وَعَنْ وَابِصَةَ بْنِ مَعْبُدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: جِئْتَ تَسْأَلُ عَنِ الْبِرِّ وَالْإِثْمِ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. قَالَ: اسْتَفْتِ قَلْبَكَ، الْبِرُّ: مَا أَطْمَأْنَنْتَ إِلَيْهِ النَّفْسُ، وَأَطْمَأَنَّ إِلَيْهِ الْقَلْبُ. وَالْإِثْمُ: مَا حَاكَ فِي النَّفْسِ، وَتَرَدَّدَ فِي الصَّدْرِ - وَإِنْ أَفْتَاكَ النَّاسُ وَأَفْتَوْكَ -.

حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ، رُوِيَ فِي رُؤْيَاهُ فِي (مُسْنَدِي الْإِمَامَيْنِ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ حَنْبَلٍ، وَالْدَّارِمِيِّ) بِإِسْنَادٍ حَسَنٍ.

An-Nawwas ibn Sam'an (رضي الله عنه) reported: The Messenger of Allah, ﷺ, said:

"Righteousness is in good character, and wrongdoing is that which wavers in your soul, and which you dislike people finding out about. [Muslim]

And on the authority of Wabisah bin Ma'bad (رضي الله عنه) who said: "I came to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and he ﷺ said, 'You have come to ask about righteousness.' I said, 'Yes.' He ﷺ said, 'Consult your heart. Righteousness is that about which the soul feels at ease and the heart feels tranquil. And wrongdoing is that which wavers in the soul and causes uneasiness in the breast, even though people have repeatedly given their legal opinion [in its favor].'"

Duty to Uphold the Sunnah السُّنَّة لَزُوم



عَنْ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، الْعِرْبَاضِ بْنِ سَارِيَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: وَعَظَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَوْعِظَةً وَجِلَتْ مِنْهَا الْقُلُوبُ، وَذَرَفَتْ مِنْهَا الْعُيُونُ، فَقُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! كَأَنَّهَُا مَوْعِظَةُ مُودَّعٍ؛ فَأَوْصِنَا. قَالَ: أَوْصِيَكُمْ بِتَقْوَى اللَّهِ، وَالسَّمْعِ وَالطَّاعَةِ، وَإِنْ تَأَمَّرَ عَلَيْكُمْ عَبْدٌ، فَإِنَّهُ مَنْ يَعْشِ مِنْكُمْ بَعْدِي فَسَيَرَى اخْتِلَافًا كَثِيرًا؛ فَعَلَيْكُمْ بِسُنَّتِي، وَسُنَّةِ الْخُلَفَاءِ الرَّاشِدِينَ الْمَهْدِيِّينَ، عَضُّوا عَلَيْهَا بِالنَّوَاجِذِ، وَإِيَّاكُمْ وَمُحَدَّثَاتِ الْأُمُورِ، فَإِنَّ كُلَّ بِدْعَةٍ ضَلَالَةٌ. رَوَاهُ أَبُو دَاوُدَ، وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ، وَقَالَ: حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ صَحِيحٌ.

On the authority of Abu Najeer Al-'Irbad ibn jazariyah (رضي الله عنه) reported:

"The Messenger of Allah ﷺ gave us a sermon by which our hearts were filled with fear and tears came to our eyes. So we said, 'O Messenger of Allah ﷺ! It is as though this is a farewell sermon, so counsel us.' He ﷺ said, 'I counsel you to have Taqwa (fear) of Allah, and to listen and obey [your leader], even if a slave were to become your leader. Verily he among you who lives long will see great controversy, so you must keep to my Sunnah and to the Sunnah of the Khulafa ar-Rashideen (the rightly guided caliphs), those who guide to the right way. Cling to it stubbornly [literally: with your molar teeth]. Beware of newly invented matters [in the religion], for verily every bidah (innovation) is misguidance.'"

Abu Dawud & Tirmidhi. Tirmidhi said, "It is a Hasan Sahih Hadith."

أسباب الخير The Means of Goodness

عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَخْبِرْنِي بِعَمَلٍ يُدْخِلُنِي الْجَنَّةَ، وَيُبَاعِدُنِي مِنَ النَّارِ، قَالَ: لَقَدْ سَأَلْتَ عَنْ عَظِيمٍ - وَإِنَّهُ لَيَسِيرٌ عَلَى مَنْ يَسِرُهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ -: تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ لَا تُشْرِكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَتُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ، وَتُؤْتِي الزَّكَاةَ، وَتَصُومُ رَمَضَانَ، وَتَحُجُّ الْبَيْتَ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَلَا أَدُلُّكَ عَلَى أَبْوَابِ الْخَيْرِ؟ الصَّوْمُ جُنَّةٌ، وَالصَّدَقَةُ تُطْفِئُ الْخَطِيئَةَ كَمَا يُطْفِئُ الْمَاءُ النَّارَ، وَصَلَاةُ الرَّجُلِ مِنْ جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ، ثُمَّ تَلَا: حَتَّى بَلَغَ: ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَلَا أُخْبِرُكَ بِرَأْسِ الْأَمْرِ، وَعَمُودِهِ، وَذِرْوَةِ سَنَامِهِ؟ قُلْتُ: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ. قَالَ: رَأْسُ الْأَمْرِ: الْإِسْلَامُ، وَعَمُودُهُ: الصَّلَاةُ، وَذِرْوَةُ سَنَامِهِ: الْجِهَادُ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَلَا أُخْبِرُكَ بِمَلَاكٍ ذَلِكَ كُلُّهُ؟ قُلْتُ: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! فَأَخَذَ بِلِسَانِهِ، وَقَالَ: كُفَّ عَلَيْكَ هَذَا. قُلْتُ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ! وَإِنَّا لَمُؤَاخِذُونَ بِمَا نَتَكَلَّمُ بِهِ؟! فَقَالَ: تَكَلَّمَ أَمُّكَ، وَهَلْ يَكُفُّ النَّاسُ فِي النَّارِ عَلَى وُجُوهِهِمْ - أَوْ عَلَى مَنَاخِرِهِمْ - إِلَّا حَصَائِدُ السِّنْتِهِمْ؟! رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ، وَقَالَ: حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ صَحِيحٌ.

أسباب الخير The Means of Goodness

On the authority of Muadh bin Jabal (رضي الله عنه) who said:

"I said, 'O Messenger of Allah ﷺ, tell me of an act which will take me into Paradise and will keep me away from the Hellfire.' He ﷺ said, 'You have asked me about a great matter, yet it is easy for him for whom Allah makes it easy: worship Allah, without associating any partners with Him; establish the prayer; pay the zakat; fast in Ramadhan; and make the pilgrimage to the House.' Then he ﷺ said, 'Shall I not guide you towards the means of goodness? Fasting is a shield; charity wipes away sin as water extinguishes fire; and the praying of a man in the depths of the night.' Then he ﷺ recited: '[Those] who forsake their beds, to invoke their Lord in fear and hope, and they spend (charity in Allah's cause) out of what We have bestowed on them. No person knows what is kept hidden for them of joy as a reward for what they used to do.' [as-Sajdah, 16-17] Then he ﷺ said, 'Shall I not inform you of the head of the matter, its pillar and its peak?' I said, 'Yes, O Messenger of Allah ﷺ.' He ﷺ said, 'The head of the matter is Islam, its pillar is the prayer and its peak is fighting in the path of Allah.' Then he ﷺ said, 'Shall I not tell you of the foundation of all of that?' I said, 'Yes, O Messenger of Allah ﷺ.' So he ﷺ took hold of his tongue and said, 'Restrain this.' I said, 'O Prophet of Allah, will we be taken to account for what we say with it?' He ﷺ said, 'May your mother be bereaved of you, O Muadh! Is there anything that throws people into the Hellfire upon their faces — or: on their noses — except the harvests of their tongues?'"

حُقُوقُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى Rights of Allah Almighty



عَنْ أَبِي ثَعْلَبَةَ الْخُسَنِيِّ - جُرْثُومِ بْنِ نَاشِرٍ - رَضِيَ
 اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ فَرَضَ
 فَرَائِضَ فَلَا تُضَيِّعُوهَا، وَحَدَّ حُدُودًا فَلَا تَعْتَدُوهَا،
 وَحَرَّمَ أَشْيَاءَ فَلَا تَنْتَهِكُوهَا، وَسَكَتَ عَنْ أَشْيَاءَ -
 رَحْمَةً لَكُمْ غَيْرَ نِسْيَانٍ - فَلَا تَبْحَثُوا عَنْهَا.
 حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ، رَوَاهُ الدَّارَقُطْنِيُّ، وَغَيْرُهُ.

On the authority of Abu Tha'labah al-Kushanee — Jurthoom bin Nashir (رضي الله عنه) —
 that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

"Verily Allah has laid down religious obligations (fara'id), so do not neglect them; and He has set limits, so do not overstep them; and He has forbidden some things, so do not violate them; and He has remained silent about some things, out of compassion for you, not forgetfulness — so do not seek after them."

A Hasan Hadith related by ad-Dāraqutni and others.

True Meaning of Asceticism الزُّهْدُ الْحَقِيقِيُّ



عَنْ أَبِي الْعَبَّاسِ، سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ السَّاعِدِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! دُلَّنِي عَلَى عَمَلٍ إِذَا عَمِلْتُهُ أَحَبَّنِي اللَّهُ، وَأَحَبَّنِي النَّاسُ، فَقَالَ: ازْهَدْ فِي الدُّنْيَا يُحِبَّكَ اللَّهُ، وَازْهَدْ فِيمَا عِنْدَ النَّاسِ يُحِبَّكَ النَّاسُ. حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ، رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَهَ، وَغَيْرُهُ، بِإِسَانٍ حَسَنَةٍ.

Abu al-'Abbas Sahl ibn Sa'd al-Sa'idi (رضي الله عنه) reported: A man said, "O Messenger of Allah ﷺ, direct me to an act which, if I do it, [will cause] Allah to love me and the people to love me." The Messenger of Allah ﷺ, said:

"Renounce the world and Allah will love you, and renounce what people possess and the people will love you."

لَا ضَرَرَ وَلَا ضِرَارَ No Harming Yourself or Others



عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ، سَعْدِ بْنِ مَالِكِ بْنِ سِنَانٍ
الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
ﷺ قَالَ: لَا ضَرَرَ وَلَا ضِرَارَ.

حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ، رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَهَ، وَالدَّارَقُطْنِيُّ، وَغَيْرُهُمَا، مُسْنَدًا.
وَرَوَاهُ مَالِكٌ فِي الْمَوْطَأِ - عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ - مُرْسَلًا،
فَأَسْقَطَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ. وَلَهُ طَرُقٌ يُقَوِّي بَعْضُهَا بَعْضًا.

Abu Sa'eed al-Khudree (رضي الله عنه) reported : "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ, said:

'There should be neither harming
nor reciprocating harm.'

A Hasan Hadith collected by Ibn Majah, ad-Dāraqutni and others. Malik relayed it in his "Muwatta" in connected chain back the Prophet ﷺ without mention of Abu Sa'eed. This hadith has various routes strengthening each other.

Burden of Proof is On The Claimant عَلَى الْمُدَّعِي



عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
 ﷺ قَالَ: لَوْ يُعْطَى النَّاسُ بِدَعْوَاهُمْ، لَادَّعَى
 رِجَالٌ أَمْوَالَ قَوْمٍ وَدِمَاءَهُمْ، لَكِنَّ الْبَيِّنَةَ عَلَى
 الْمُدَّعِي، وَالْيَمِينُ عَلَى مَنْ أَنْكَرَ.
 حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ، رَوَاهُ الْبَيْهَقِيُّ وَغَيْرُهُ هَكَذَا، وَبَعْضُهُ فِي الصَّحِيحَيْنِ.

Ibn Abbas (رضي الله عنهما) reported: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

"Were people to be given everything that they claimed, men would [unjustly] claim the wealth and lives of [other] people. But, the onus of proof is upon the claimant, and the taking of an oath is upon him who denies."

A Hasan Hadeeth narrated by al-Bayhaqi and others in this form, and part of it is in the two Saheehs (Bukhari and Muslim).

الأمر بالمعروف والنهي عن المنكر Enjoining Good & Forbidding Evil

عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: مَنْ رَأَى مِنْكُمْ
مُنْكَرًا فَلْيُغَيِّرْهُ بِيَدِهِ، فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَبِلِسَانِهِ،
فَإِنْ لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ فَبِقَلْبِهِ، وَذَلِكَ أَضْعَفُ الْإِيمَانِ.
رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

On the authority of Abu Saeed al Khudri (رضي الله عنه), "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

'Whosoever of you sees an evil, let him change it with his hand; and if he is not able to do so, then [let him change it] with his tongue; and if he is not able to do so, then with his heart — and that is the weakest of faith.'"

أخوة الإسلام Brotherhood of Islam

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: لَا تَحَاسَدُوا، وَلَا تَنَاجَشُوا، وَلَا تَبَاغَضُوا، وَلَا تَدَابَرُوا، وَلَا يَبِغْ بَعْضُكُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ بَغْضٍ، وَكُونُوا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ إِخْوَانًا. الْمُسْلِمُ أَخُو الْمُسْلِمِ، لَا يَظْلِمُهُ، وَلَا يَخْذُلُهُ، وَلَا يَحْقِرُهُ، التَّقْوَى هَاهُنَا - وَيُشِيرُ إِلَى صَدْرِهِ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ - بِحَسَبِ أَمْرٍ مِنَ الشَّرِّ أَنْ يَحْقِرَ أَخَاهُ الْمُسْلِمَ. كُلُّ الْمُسْلِمِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ حَرَامٌ: دَمُهُ، وَمَالُهُ، وَعِرْضُهُ. رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ.

Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reported: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:
'Do not envy one another, and do not inflate prices for one another, and do not hate one another, and do not turn away from one another, and do not undercut one another in trade, but [rather] be slaves of Allah and brothers [amongst yourselves]. A Muslim is the brother of a Muslim: he does not oppress him, nor does he humiliate him, nor does he hold him in contempt. Taqwa (piety) is right here [and he pointed to his chest three times]. It is evil enough for a man to hold his brother Muslim in contempt. The whole of a Muslim is inviolable for another Muslim: his blood, his property, and his honor.'

الإِجْتِمَاعُ عَلَى الذِّكْرِ Gathering to Remember Allah

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ:
 مَنْ نَفَسَ عَنْ مُؤْمِنٍ كُرْبَةً مِنْ كُرْبِ الدُّنْيَا؛ نَفَسَ اللَّهُ
 عَنْهُ كُرْبَةً مِنْ كُرْبِ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ. وَمَنْ يَسَّرَ عَلَى
 مُعْسِرٍ؛ يَسَّرَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ. وَمَنْ سَتَرَ
 مُسْلِمًا؛ سَتَرَهُ اللَّهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ. وَاللَّهُ فِي
 عَوْنِ الْعَبْدِ مَا كَانَ الْعَبْدُ فِي عَوْنِ أَخِيهِ. وَمَنْ سَلَكَ
 طَرِيقًا يَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا؛ سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بِهِ طَرِيقًا إِلَى
 الْجَنَّةِ. وَمَا اجْتَمَعَ قَوْمٌ فِي بَيْتٍ مِنْ بُيُوتِ اللَّهِ
 يَتْلُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ، وَيَتَدَارَسُونَهُ بَيْنَهُمْ؛ إِلَّا نَزَلَتْ
 عَلَيْهِمُ السَّكِينَةُ، وَغَشِيَتْهُمْ الرَّحْمَةُ، وَحَفَّتْهُمُ
 الْمَلَائِكَةُ، وَذَكَرَهُمُ اللَّهُ فِيمَنْ عِنْدَهُ. وَمَنْ بَطَأَ بِهِ
 عَمَلُهُ لَمْ يُسْرِعْ بِهِ نَسَبُهُ.
 رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ بِهَذَا اللَّفْظِ.

الإِجْتِمَاعُ عَلَى الذِّكْرِ Gathering to Remember Allah



Abu Hurayrah رضي الله عنه reported: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

'Whoever removes a worldly grief from a believer, Allah will remove from him one of the griefs of the Day of Resurrection. And whoever alleviates the need of a needy person, Allah will alleviate his needs in this world and the Hereafter. Whoever shields [or hides the misdeeds of] a Muslim, Allah will shield him in this world and the Hereafter. And Allah will aid His slave so long as he aids his brother. And whoever follows a path to seek knowledge therein, Allah will make easy for him a path to Paradise. No people gather together in one of the Houses of Allah, reciting the Book of Allah and studying it among themselves, except that *sakeenah* (tranquility) descends upon them, and mercy envelops them, and the angels surround them, and Allah mentions them amongst those who are with Him. And whoever is slowed down by his actions, will not be hastened forward by his lineage."

Related by Muslim with this wording.

فَضْلُ اللَّهِ Allah's Favor/Bounty

عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ - فِيمَا يَزُوي عَنْ رَبِّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى - قَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَتَبَ الْحَسَنَاتِ وَالسَّيِّئَاتِ، ثُمَّ بَيَّنَ ذَلِكَ: فَمَنْ هَمَّ بِحَسَنَةٍ فَلَمْ يَعْمَلْهَا؛ كَتَبَهَا اللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حَسَنَةً كَامِلَةً. وَإِنْ هَمَّ بِهَا فَعَمِلَهَا؛ كَتَبَهَا اللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ عَشْرَ حَسَنَاتٍ إِلَى سَبْعِ مِئَةٍ ضِعْفٍ إِلَى أَضْعَافٍ كَثِيرَةٍ. وَإِنْ هَمَّ بِسَيِّئَةٍ فَلَمْ يَعْمَلْهَا؛ كَتَبَهَا اللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حَسَنَةً كَامِلَةً. وَإِنْ هَمَّ بِهَا فَعَمِلَهَا؛ كَتَبَهَا اللَّهُ سَيِّئَةً وَاحِدَةً. وَرَأَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ، وَمُسْلِمٌ فِي صَحِيحَيْهِمَا بِهِذِهِ الْحُرُوفِ.

Ibn Abbas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا reported: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

'Verily Allah has written down the good deeds and the evil deeds, and then explained it [by saying]: "Whosoever intended to perform a good deed, but did not do it, then Allah writes it down with Himself as a complete good deed. And if he intended to perform it and then did perform it, then Allah writes it down with Himself as from ten good deeds up to seven hundred times, up to many times multiplied. And if he intended to perform an evil deed, but did not do it, then Allah writes it down with Himself as a complete good deed. And if he intended it [i.e., the evil deed] and then performed it, then Allah writes it down as one evil deed.'"

Collected by Bukhārī and Muslim with this wording.

وَسِيْلَةُ الْقُرْبِ إِلَى اللَّهِ
Means of Nearness to Allah

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى قَالَ: مَنْ عَادَى لِي وَلِيًّا فَقَدْ آذَنْتُهُ بِالْحَرْبِ، وَمَا تَقَرَّبَ إِلَيَّ عَبْدِي بِشَيْءٍ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِمَّا افْتَرَضْتُ عَلَيْهِ. وَمَا يَزَالُ عَبْدِي يَتَقَرَّبُ إِلَيَّ بِالنَّوَافِلِ حَتَّى أُحِبَّهُ، فَإِذَا أَحْبَبْتُهُ كُنْتُ سَمْعَهُ الَّذِي يَسْمَعُ بِهِ، وَبَصَرَهُ الَّذِي يُبْصِرُ بِهِ، وَيَدَهُ الَّتِي يَبْطِشُ بِهَا، وَرِجْلَهُ الَّتِي يَمْشِي بِهَا، وَلَئِنْ سَأَلَنِي لَأُعْطِيَنَّهُ، وَلَئِنْ اسْتَعَاذَنِي لَأُعِيذَنَّهُ.
رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ.

Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ reported: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, 'Allah said: "Whoever shows hostility to a friend of Mine, I have declared war upon him. My servant does not grow closer to Me with anything more beloved to me than the duties I have imposed upon him. My servant continues to grow closer to Me with extra good works until I love him. When I love him, I am his hearing with which he hears, his seeing with which he sees, his hand with which he strikes, and his foot with which he walks. Were he to ask something from Me, I would surely give it to him. Were he to ask Me for refuge, I would surely grant it to him."'

التَّجَاوُزُ عَنِ الْمُخْطِئِ Overlooking Mistakes



عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَجَاوَزَ لِي عَنْ أُمَّتِي
الْخَطَأَ وَالنَّسْيَانَ، وَمَا اسْتُكْرِهُوا عَلَيْهِ.
حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ، رَوَاهُ ابْنُ مَاجَهَ، وَابْنُ أَبِي حَتْمٍ، وَغَيْرُهُمَا

On the authority of Ibn Abbas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا, that the
Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

"Verily Allah has pardoned my
Ummah's mistakes, forgetfulness
and what they were compelled to do."

مَزْرَعَةٌ لِلْآخِرَةِ Cultivating for the Hereafter

عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَخَذَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمَنْكِبِي فَقَالَ: كُنْ فِي الدُّنْيَا كَأَنَّكَ غَرِيبٌ، أَوْ عَابِدُ سَبِيلٍ. وَكَانَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: إِذَا أَمْسَيْتَ فَلَا تَنْتَظِرِ الصَّبَاحَ، وَإِذَا أَصْبَحْتَ فَلَا تَنْتَظِرِ الْمَسَاءَ، وَخُذْ مِنْ صِحَّتِكَ لِمَرَضِكَ، وَمِنْ حَيَاتِكَ لِمَوْتِكَ.
رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ.

On the authority of Abdullah ibn Umar رضي الله عنهما, who said:

"The Messenger of Allah ﷺ took me by the shoulder and said, 'Be in this world as though you were a stranger or a wayfarer.' And Ibn Umar رضي الله عنهما used to say, 'In the evening do not expect [to live until] the morning, and in the morning do not expect [to live until] the evening. Take [advantage of] your health before times of sickness, and [take advantage of] your life before your death.'"

مُخَالَفَةُ الْهَوَىٰ Opposing Lowly Desires

عَنْ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ، عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ
الْعَاصِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّى
يَكُونَ هَوَاهُ تَبَعًا لِمَا جِئْتُ بِهِ.
حَدِيثٌ صَحِيحٌ، رَوَيْنَاهُ فِي كِتَابِ (الْحُجَّةِ) بِإِسْنَادٍ صَحِيحٍ.

On the authority of Abu Muhammad Abdullah bin 'Amr bin al-'Aas

رضي الله عنهما who said: "The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said,

"None of you have complete Iman until his desires are subservient to that which I have brought."

[Imam an-Nawawi رحمه الله says:] We have related it in "Kitab al-Hujjah" with a Saheeh chain of narrators.

التَّوْبَةُ Repentance

عَنْ أَنَسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! إِنَّكَ مَا دَعَوْتَنِي وَرَجَوْتَنِي، غَفَرْتُ لَكَ عَلَى مَا كَانَ مِنْكَ وَلَا أُبَالِي. يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! لَوْ بَلَغَتْ ذُنُوبُكَ عَنَانَ السَّمَاءِ، ثُمَّ اسْتَغْفَرْتَنِي، غَفَرْتُ لَكَ. يَا ابْنَ آدَمَ! إِنَّكَ لَوْ أَتَيْتَنِي بِقُرَابِ الْأَرْضِ خَطَايَا، ثُمَّ لَقِيتَنِي لَا تَشْرِكُ بِي شَيْئًا؛ لَأَتَيْتُكَ بِقُرَابِهَا مَغْفِرَةً.

رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ، وَقَالَ: حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ.

On the authority of Anas رضي الله عنه who said: "I heard the Messenger of Allah ﷺ say, 'Allah the Almighty has said: "O Son of Adam, as long as you invoke Me and ask of Me, I shall forgive you for what you have done, and I shall not mind. O Son of Adam, were your sins to reach the clouds of the sky and you then asked forgiveness from Me, I would forgive you. O Son of Adam, were you to come to Me with sins nearly as great as the Earth, and were you then to face Me, ascribing no partner to Me, I would bring you forgiveness nearly as great as it [too]".'"

Collected by Tirmidhi who said it is, "A Hasan Hadith".