Common Hadiths from the Holy Prophet (s)

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All Muslims venerate Prophet Muhammad (s) and believe him to be the most perfect human being. One way of celebrating his birth anniversary is to look at things that can unite Muslims all over the world. In this webinar we look at common Hadiths between the Shi'i and the Sunnis.

Islamic Unity – an essential call

- O Despite a long history of differences between various Muslim sects and sometime bloody conflicts it is essential that all Muslims, especially the learned and the youths put every efforts in finding ways to Unite Muslims.
- There is a lot that can be achieved thru Unity
- There is a lot that can be lost in dis-Unity.
- Occasions such as Miladun Nabi, Mi'raj, Holy Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adhaa are best timings for discussing issues that are common to Muslims.
- One issue is common Hadiths by the Prophet (s)

Holy Qur'an on Islamic Unity

واعتصموا بحبل الله جميعا ولا عَفرَقُوا واذكروا ونعموت الله عليكُم إذ وكنتم أعداء فألف بين قلوبكم فأصبيحتم بنعمته إخروانا وكنتم على شفا وخورة من النّار فأنقذكم منها كاللك يبين الله لكم آياته لعلّكم تصدون

- o 3:103 And hold fast by the rope/covenant of Allah all together and be not disunited, and remember the favor of Allah on you when you were enemies, then He united your hearts so by His favor you became brethren; and you were on the brink of a pit of fire, then He saved you from it, thus does Allah make clear to you His communications that you may follow the right way.
- Other verses include 3:105; 4:10; 4:59 & 6:159

Benefits of Muslim Unity

- Allah's help will be with you for we are following
 Qur'anic commands
- Allow us to restore Islamic glory. Islam is *the* religion with Allah, and grants glory to it
- Freeing ourselves from relying on outsiders, especially those who have harmed Muslims
- Help us achieve true freedom & self esteem
- Liberate Muslims lands occupied by outsiders
- Save time to progress & prosper instead of attacking each other & then preoccupied with self defence
- Our focus will be common factors, not divisive items

Kutub al-Arba`: Al-Kafi by Kulayni

- o *Al-Kafi* by Abu Ja'far Muhammad b. Ya'qub b. Ishaq al-Kulayni (d. AH 329/940 CE)
- His work took place during minor occultation
- Has compiled other works, but only al-Kafi survived
- al-Kafi = intended to be a comprehensive collection
- It took 20 years for Kulayni to compile this
- Main categories: usul, furu` and rawda
- Systematic chapters arranges subject-wise
- Source: *al-Usual al-arba 'umi 'a* − a collection of traditions directly from Imams or second hand
- O Has 15,181 or 15,176 traditions, in 8 volumes.

Kutub al-Arba`: Man laa yahduruh al-Faqih

- O By Sh. Al-Saduq, Abu Ja'far M b Ali ibn Babwayh
- Leading *muhaddith* of his time. D. 381 AH
- Traveled widely, learned from 211 scholars
- Authored many (~ 300) books, only a few survive
- Died in 381 AH at ~ 70 years & buried in Rayy
- Book is concerned with *furu* ' only
- No isnads, so the work is for scholars & general
- Consulted many works & scholars to compile this
- O Draws rules from traditions & explains them
- Many commentaries on it

Kutub al-Arba`: two works by al-Tusi

- Tahdhib al-Ahkam fi sharh al-Muqni`a and alIstibsar fima 'khtalaf al-akhbar by Sh al-Taa'ifa Abu
 Ja'far Muhammad b. al-Hasan b. Ali b. al-Hasan alTusi (d.460)
- Studied under Sh al-Mufid (d. 413) & close associate of Sharif al-Murtada (d. 436)
- Tahdhib concerned with furu` pointing deficient Hadiths & reconciling sound ones
- Al-Istibsar is an abridged version of *Tahdhib* similar to *Man la* ...but contains isnads.

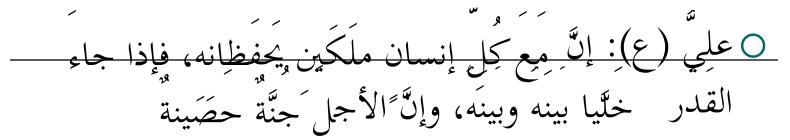
Famous Hadith works by Ahl Sunnah

- o Sahih of M. b. Ismail al-Bukhari (d 256/870)
- Sahih of Abul Husayn Muslim b. Hajjaj (d.261/874)
- Together are knowns as *al-Sahiyan* and considered most authorative of the six established collections
- Sunan of Abu Dawud Sulayman Sajistani (275/888)
- o Jami` of Abu Isa M. Isa Tirmidhi (d 279/892)
- Sunan of Abu 'Abdul Rahman Ahmad b. Shu'ayb al-Nasaa'i (d. 303/915)
- Sunan of A Abdullah M b. Yazid IbnMaja (273/886)
- Also famous are Muwatta of Malik ibn Anas (d. 179/795) & Musnad of Ibn Hanbal (d. 241/855)

Common Hadith 1: Right of a worker

- o إِذَا اسْتِأْجِرَ أَحِدُكُمْ أَجِيرًا فَإِيعَلَمْهُ أَجْرَهُ وَ inform worker his wage
- أعطُوا الأجير أجره قبل أنْ يَجفَّ عرقُه ، وأعلمه أجره وهو َفي عمله
- O Pay worker his wage before his sweat dries up & inform him of his wage while he's still working (Kanz 9124, 9126) من كان يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فلا يستعملن أجيراً حتى يُعلمه ما أجره
- O Al-Sadiq (a): One who believes in Allah and the Hereafter, then do not take services of a worker till informing about his wages (*al-Kafi* 5:289)
- The meanings of both Hadiths are same
- Both have been articulated beautifully
- Rights of workers catered; a Muslim can work for another Muslim without fear of discrimination

Common Hadith: Ordained time of death



- With every human being there are two guarding angels, when the decree (of death) comes, they leave him on his fate; and/for death is a fortified shield.
- Reference: *Bihar* 5:140; *Kanz* H. 1562 (*MH* 77)
- O Both have reported from Ali (a); the Sunnis consider him as a HP companion & the Shi'ahs as the Imam
- Belief in the two guarding angels is same and the belief that death is a preordained decree from Allah

Common Hadith: Rule by women

- A community will never succeed if it is ruled by a woman (*Bukhari* 4163 & *Ibn Hambal* 7:335)
- رسول الله (ص): لَن يُفلحُ قُومٌ أسنَدوا أمرهُم إِلَى امرأة ٥
- A community will never succeed if entrusts its affairs to a woman (*Tuhaf* p.35)
- o Feminist will say that both schools are patriarchy
- Laws of *figh* similar on leading by women
- Both schools face similar challenges to explain such Hadiths and Islamic injunctions

Common Hadith: 3 abominable things

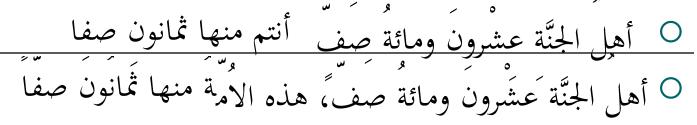
- إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَرُهُ لَكُم ثَلاثًا: قيلِ وقالَ، وإضاعة المال، وكَثرَة السُّؤال ٥
- إِنَّ اللَّه عزَّوجلَّ يبغض القيل والقالَ، وإضاعة المالَ، وكُثرة السُّؤالَ •
- Allah dislikés/loathes <u>three things for you</u>: hear say, squandering of wealth and asking a lot of questions
- o (Bukhari 6:537; al-Kafi 5:301 from al-Kazim a)
- Wordings of the two Hadiths are similar
- Similar ethical & economic implications
- Imam might have said that he heard from his forefathers who heard from the Prophet (s) or their instructions that their sayings are that of the Prophet is clearly demonstrated here.

Common Hadith: good intention rewarded

وَطِعتُم مِن واد إِلّا وهم معكُم، قالُوا: يا رسولَ الله: وكيف يكونون قَطَعتُم مِن الله عنه ولا قَطِعتُم مِن واد إِلّا وهم معكُم، قالُوا: يا رسولَ الله: وكيف يكونون معنا وهم بالمدينة؟! قال: حبسهم المرض -أبو داود

- "You have left behind a folk in Madina who did not journey, nor spent wealth and nor crossed a valley, but they are with us." They said, 'how is that?' He (s) said, "they were prevented by sickness."
- عليٌّ عليه السلام: النيَّةُ الصَّالحةُ أحدُ العَملين غرر الحكم ن
- Righteous intention is one of the two actions.
- O Similar message to person after Jamal (*NB*, s.12)

Muslims will occupy 80 ranks in paradise



- People of paradise will be in one hundred twenty rows/ranks, of which eighty are occupied by you/ by this *ummah*. (*Kanz* 36513; *Bihar* 7:130)
- The entire Muslim world is referred as a nation
- No division in ranks on account of sects
- Sincere & devoted Muslims who have no animosity against the Ahlul Bayt (a) may go to jannah.
- Believing that fellow Muslims from another sect will go to Paradise may change perspective for Muslims