

RULES RELATING TO THE DECEASED

CONDENSED EDITION

﴿ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴾

“Every soul shall taste death, then you shall (all) be brought back to Him.”

Al-Qur’an 3:185

According to the Fatawa of
Āyatullah al-Uzma al-Ḥajj as-Sayyid ‘Ali al-Ḥusaini as-Seestani

Translated by Saleem Bhimji
Edited by Arifa Hudda



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81 Hollinger Crescent
Kitchener, ON N2K 2Y8
Tel: (519) 576-7111
Fax: (519) 576-0129
Ihs786@muslimyouth.ca
www.al-haqq.com

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بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى خَيْرِ خَلْقِهِ
وَأَشْرَفِ بَرِيَّتِهِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ الطَّاهِرِينَ لَا سِيَّمَا بَقِيَّةُ اللَّهِ فِي الْأَرْضِيِّينَ وَ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ
عَلَى أَعْدَائِهِمْ أَجْمَعِينَ إِلَى قِيَامِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ﴾

Introduction

The one thing that a human being forgets, despite being reminded repeatedly about, is death. Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) has said in the Holy Qur'an:

﴿كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ﴾

“Every soul shall taste death, then you shall (all) be brought back to Him.”

One should try to keep in mind the fact that his or her life may come to an end at any time, sometimes without warning. We have seen young and old die before us and consequently, it is important that we should be well prepared to leave this world at all times.

Everyone tries to ensure that their journey through life is pleasant, by working hard to provide for themselves and their family, as many worldly comforts as possible. Surprisingly enough, very few of the same people spare a thought to acquiring the comforts of the life after death. The span of our lives in this world is a blink of the eye compared to the length of the next life and only a very thoughtless person will not work tirelessly to make provisions for that life.

The present booklet is a summary of the rulings concerning the deceased Muslim. Because of the important responsibility that lies on the shoulders of all Muslims – male and female – after the death of a fellow Believer, it was decided to translate and publish this

small booklet to help the Muslims carry out the important rites of burial, and other aspects related to the deceased.

Insha-Allah, the complete book, “Rules Relating to the Deceased: Philosophy and Ahkam” will be released in the near future which contains all the rulings and various narrations from the Ma’sumin regarding the deceased Muslim

It should be noted that although the fatawa in this book are according to the rulings of Āyatullah al-Uzma al-Ḥajj as-Sayyid ‘Ali al-Ḥusaini as-Seestani, however, since the Duas and prayers that have been mentioned are mustahab to read over the deceased and are identical according to all of the Mara’ja Taqlid, thus, the person performing the last rites, regardless of whom he is performing Taqlid to, can use these Duas’ and be assured that he has fulfilled his responsibility to Allah and the deceased Muslim.

We request you, the reader, to point out any errors so that they may be corrected in future editions, Insha-Allah.

The Rules Related to the Person who is about to die

Rule 1: A Muslim who is dying - whether man or woman, old or young, must according to Ihtiyat, be laid on his/her back if possible, in such a manner that the soles of his/her feet would face the Qiblah (direction towards the holy Ka'bah).

Rule 2: It is recommended that the body be laid facing the Qiblah until it dies and the Ghusls are given. However, when the Ghusls are completed, it is better to lay it the same way as it is to be laid when the prayers are offered for it.

Rule 3: According to Ihtiyat, it is Wajib upon every Muslim to lay a dying person facing the Qiblah, and if the dying person consents to it, there is no need to seek the permission from the guardian. Otherwise the permission must be sought.

Rule 4: It is recommended that the Shahadatain of Islam and the acknowledgement of the twelve Imams and the other tenets of faith be repeated to the dying person in such a manner that he or she would understand them. It is also recommended that those things recited to him be repeated until the time of his or her death.

Rule 5: It is recommended that the following supplication should be recited over a dying person in such a manner that he or she would understand it:

(اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي الْكَثِيرَ مِنْ مَعَاصِيكَ وَاقْبَلْ مِنِّي الْيَسِيرَ مِنْ طَاعَتِكَ
يَا مَنْ يَقْبَلُ الْيَسِيرَ وَ يَعْفُو عَنِ الْكَثِيرِ اِقْبَلْ مِنِّي الْيَسِيرَ وَ اعْفُ عَنِّي
الْكَثِيرَ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفُورُ اللَّهُمَّ ارْحَمْنِي فَإِنَّكَ رَحِيمٌ)

Rule 6: It is Mustahab to carry a person who is experiencing a painfully slow death, to the place where he used to offer prayers, if it does not cause him too much discomfort.

Rule 7: For a person who is in the agony of death, it is Mustahab to recite the following: Surah Ya Sin, Surah as-Saffat, Surah al-Ahzab, Ayat al-Kursi, the 54th verse of Surah al-A'raf and the last three verses of Surah al-Baqarah by his side. In fact it is better to recite as much from the Holy Qur'an as possible.

Surah Ya-Sin

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿يس﴾ ١ وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ إِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿٣﴾ عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٤﴾ تَنْزِيلَ الْعَزِيزِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٥﴾ لِتُنذِرَ قَوْمًا مَّا أُنذِرَ آبَاؤُهُمْ فَهُمْ غَافِلُونَ ﴿٦﴾ لَقَدْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى أَكْثَرِهِمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿٧﴾ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ أَغْلَالًا فَهِيَ إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ فَهُمْ مُقْمَحُونَ ﴿٨﴾ وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَعْشَيْنَاهُمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٩﴾ وَسَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ أُنذِرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ إِنَّمَا تُنذِرُ مَنِ اتَّبَعَ الذِّكْرَ وَخَشِيَ الرَّحْمَانََ بِالْغَيْبِ فَبَشِّرْهُ بِمَغْفِرَةٍ وَأَجْرٍ كَرِيمٍ ﴿١١﴾ إِنَّا نَحْنُ نُحْيِي الْمَوْتَى وَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَدَّمُوا وَآتَّارَهُمْ وَكُلَّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ فِي إِمَامٍ مُبِينٍ ﴿١٢﴾ وَاصْرَبْ لَهُمْ مَثَلًا أَصْحَابَ الْقَرْيَةِ إِذْ جَاءَهَا الْمُرْسَلُونَ ﴿١٣﴾ إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهِمُ اثْنَيْنِ فَكَذَّبُوهُمَا فَعَزَّزْنَا بِثَالِثٍ فَقَالُوا إِنَّا إِلَيْكُم مُّرْسَلُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ قَالُوا مَا أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا بَشَرٌ مِثْلُنَا وَمَا أَنْزَلَ الرَّحْمَانُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا تَكْذِبُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ قَالُوا رَبُّنَا يَعْلَمُ إِنَّا إِلَيْكُم لَمُرْسَلُونَ ﴿١٦﴾ وَمَا عَلَيْنَا إِلَّا الْبَلَاغُ الْمُبِينُ ﴿١٧﴾ قَالُوا إِنَّا تَطَيَّرْنَا بِكُمْ لَئِن لَّمْ تَنْتَهُوا لَنَرْجُمَنَّكُمْ وَلَيَمَسَّنَّكُمُ

مِنَّا عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿١٨﴾ قَالُوا طَائِفُكُمْ مَعَكُمْ أَلَيْسَ أَنتُمْ بِلِأَنتُمْ قَوْمٌ
مُسْرِفُونَ ﴿١٩﴾ وَجَاءَ مِنْ أَقْصَى الْمَدِينَةِ رَجُلٌ يَسْعَى قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ
اتَّبِعُوا الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿٢٠﴾ اتَّبِعُوا مَنْ لَا يَسْأَلُكُمْ أَجْرًا وَهُمْ مُهْتَدُونَ ﴿٢١﴾
وَمَا لِي لَا أَعْبُدُ الَّذِي فَطَرَنِي وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿٢٢﴾ أَأَتَّخِذُ مِنْ دُونِهِ آلِهَةً
إِنْ يُرِيدُنِي الرِّحْمَانُ بِضُرٍّ لَا تُغْنِي عَنِّي شَفَاعَتُهُمْ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُقِيلُونِي ﴿٢٣﴾
إِنِّي إِذَا لَفِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ ﴿٢٤﴾ إِنِّي آمَنْتُ بِرَبِّكُمْ فَاسْمِعُونِي ﴿٢٥﴾ قِيلَ
ادْخُلِ الْجَنَّةَ قَالَ يَا لَيْتَ قَوْمِي يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾ بِمَا غَفَرَ لِي رَبِّي وَجَعَلَنِي
مِنَ الْمُكْرَمِينَ ﴿٢٧﴾ وَمَا أَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى قَوْمِهِ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ مِنْ جُنْدٍ مِنْ
السَّمَاءِ وَمَا كُنَّا مُنْزِلِينَ ﴿٢٨﴾ إِنْ كَانَتْ إِلَّا صَيْحَةً وَاحِدَةً فَإِذَا هُمْ
خَامِدُونَ ﴿٢٩﴾ يَا حَسْرَةً عَلَى الْعِبَادِ مَا يَأْتِيهِمْ مِنْ رَسُولٍ إِلَّا كَانُوا بِهِ
يَسْتَهْزِئُونَ ﴿٣٠﴾ أَلَمْ يَرَوْا كَمْ أَهْلَكْنَا قَبْلَهُمْ مِنَ الْقُرُونِ أَنَّهُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ لَا
يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿٣١﴾ وَإِنْ كُلٌّ لَمَّا جَمِيعٌ لَدَيْنَا مُحْضَرُونَ ﴿٣٢﴾ وَآيَةٌ لَهُمْ
الْأَرْضُ الْمَيْتَةُ أَحْيَيْنَاهَا وَأَخْرَجْنَا مِنْهَا حَبًّا فَمِنْهُ يَأْكُلُونَ ﴿٣٣﴾
وَجَعَلْنَا فِيهَا جَنَّاتٍ مِنْ نَخِيلٍ وَأَعْنَابٍ وَفَجَّرْنَا فِيهَا مِنَ الْعُيُونِ ﴿٣٤﴾
لِيَأْكُلُوا مِنْ ثَمَرِهِ وَمَا عَمِلَتْهُ أَيْدِيهِمْ أَفَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٣٥﴾ سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي
خَلَقَ الْأَزْوَاجَ كُلَّهَا مِمَّا تُنْبِتُ الْأَرْضُ وَمَنْ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَمِمَّا لَا يَعْلَمُونَ
﴿٣٦﴾ وَآيَةٌ لَهُمُ اللَّيْلُ نَسْلَخُ مِنْهُ النَّهَارَ فَإِذَا هُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ ﴿٣٧﴾
وَالشَّمْسُ بِحُجْرَتِهَا لِمُسْتَقَرٍّ لَهَا ذَلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ ﴿٣٨﴾ وَالْقَمَرَ
قَدَرْنَا مَنَازِلَ حَتَّىٰ عَادَ كَالْعُرْجُونِ الْقَدِيمِ ﴿٣٩﴾ لَا الشَّمْسُ يَنْبَغِي لَهَا

أَنْ تُدْرِكَ الْقَمَرَ وَلَا اللَّيْلُ سَابِقُ النَّهَارِ وَكُلٌّ فِي فَلَكٍ يَسْبَحُونَ ﴿٤٠﴾
 وَآيَةٌ لَهُمْ أَنَّا حَمَلْنَا ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ فِي الْفُلِكِ الْمَشْحُونِ ﴿٤١﴾ وَخَلَقْنَا لَهُمْ مِنْ
 مِثْلِهِ مَا يَرْكَبُونَ ﴿٤٢﴾ وَإِنْ نَشَأْ نُغْرِقْهُمْ فَلَا صَرِيحَ لَهُمْ وَلَا هُمْ
 يُنقذُونَ ﴿٤٣﴾ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً مِنَّا وَمَتَاعًا إِلَىٰ حِينٍ ﴿٤٤﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمُ اتَّقُوا
 مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيكُمْ وَمَا خَلْفَكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ ﴿٤٥﴾ وَمَا تَأْتِيهِمْ مِنْ آيَةٍ
 مِنْ آيَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ إِلَّا كَانُوا عَنْهَا مُعْرِضِينَ ﴿٤٦﴾ وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمُ أَنْفِقُوا مِمَّا
 رَزَقَكُمْ اللَّهُ قَالَ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَنْطِعِم مِّن لَّو يَشَاءُ اللَّهُ
 أَطْعَمَهُ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿٤٧﴾ وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَىٰ هَذَا الْوَعْدُ إِنْ
 كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿٤٨﴾ مَا يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَّا صَيْحَةً وَاحِدَةً تَأْخُذُهُمْ وَهُمْ
 يَخِصِّمُونَ ﴿٤٩﴾ فَلَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ تَوْصِيَةً وَلَا إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِمْ يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿٥٠﴾
 وَنُفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ فَإِذَا هُمْ مِنَ الْأَجْدَاثِ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمْ يَنْسِلُونَ ﴿٥١﴾ قَالُوا
 يَا وَيْلَنَا مَنْ بَعَثَنَا مِنْ مَرْقَدِنَا هَذَا مَا وَعَدَ الرَّحْمَانُ وَصَدَقَ الْمُرْسَلُونَ ﴿٥٢﴾
 إِنْ كَانَتْ إِلَّا صَيْحَةً وَاحِدَةً فَإِذَا هُمْ جَمِيعٌ لَدَيْنَا مُحْضَرُونَ ﴿٥٣﴾
 فَالْيَوْمَ لَا تُظَلِّمُ نَفْسٌ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُجْزَوْنَ إِلَّا مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٥٤﴾ إِنَّ
 أَصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ الْيَوْمَ فِي شُغْلٍ فَكِهِونَ ﴿٥٥﴾ هُمْ وَأَزْوَاجُهُمْ فِي ظِلَالٍ
 عَلَى الْأَرَائِكِ مُتَكِمُونَ ﴿٥٦﴾ لَهُمْ فِيهَا فَاكِهَةٌ وَهُمْ مَا يَدْعُونَ ﴿٥٧﴾
 سَلَامٌ قَوْلًا مِنْ رَبِّ رَحِيمٍ ﴿٥٨﴾ وَامْتَأَزُوا الْيَوْمَ أَيُّهَا الْمُجْرِمُونَ ﴿٥٩﴾
 أَلَمْ أَعْهَدْ إِلَيْكُمْ يَا بَنِي آدَمَ أَنْ لَا تَعْبُدُوا الشَّيْطَانَ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ عَدُوٌّ

مُبِينٌ ﴿٦﴾ وَأَنْ اعْبُدُونِي هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ ﴿٦﴾ وَلَقَدْ أَضَلَّ مِنْكُمْ جِبَلًا كَثِيرًا أَفَلَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٦٣﴾ هَذِهِ جَهَنَّمُ الَّتِي كُنْتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ ﴿٦٣﴾ اصْلَوْهَا الْيَوْمَ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْفُرُونَ ﴿٦٤﴾ الْيَوْمَ نَخِمْ عَلَى أَفْوَاهِهِمْ وَتُكَلِّمُنَا أَيْدِيهِمْ وَتَشْهَدُ أَرْجُلُهُمْ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ ﴿٦٥﴾ وَلَوْ نَشَاءُ لَطَمَسْنَا عَلَى أَعْيُنِهِمْ فَاسْتَبَقُوا الصِّرَاطَ فَأَنَّى يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٦٦﴾ وَلَوْ نَشَاءُ لَمَسَخْنَاهُمْ عَلَى مَكَانَتِهِمْ فَمَا اسْتَطَاعُوا مُضِيًّا وَلَا يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿٦٧﴾ وَمَنْ نُعَمِّرْهُ نُنَكِّسْهُ فِي الْخَلْقِ أَفَلَا يَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٦٨﴾ وَمَا عَلَّمْنَاهُ الشِّعْرَ وَمَا يَنْبَغِي لَهُ إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ وَقُرْآنٌ مُبِينٌ ﴿٦٩﴾ لِيُنذِرَ مَنْ كَانَ حَيًّا وَبِحَقِّ الْقَوْلِ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٧٠﴾ أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّا خَلَقْنَا لَهُمْ مِمَّا عَمِلَتْ أَيْدِينَا أَنْعَامًا فَهُمْ لَهَا مَالِكُونَ ﴿٧١﴾ وَذَلَّلْنَاهَا لَهُمْ فَمِنْهَا رَكُوبُهُمْ وَمِنْهَا يَأْكُلُونَ ﴿٧٢﴾ وَهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَافِعُ وَمَشَارِبُ أَفَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٧٣﴾ وَاتَّخَذُوا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ آلِهَةً لَعَلَّهُمْ يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٧٤﴾ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ نَصْرَهُمْ وَهُمْ لَهُمْ جُنْدٌ مُحْضَرُونَ ﴿٧٥﴾ فَلَا يَخْزِيكَ قَوْلُهُمْ إِنَّآ نَعْلَمُ مَا يُسْرُونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ ﴿٧٦﴾ أَوَلَمْ يَرَ الْإِنْسَانُ أَنَّا خَلَقْنَاهُ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ فَإِذَا هُوَ خَصِيمٌ مُبِينٌ ﴿٧٧﴾ وَضَرَبَ لَنَا مَثَلًا وَنَسِيَ خَلْقَهُ قَالَ مَنْ يُحْيِي الْعِظَامَ وَهِيَ رَمِيمٌ ﴿٧٨﴾ قُلْ يُحْيِيهَا الَّذِي أَنشَأَهَا أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ خَلْقٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٧٩﴾ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ مِنَ الشَّجَرِ الْأَخْضَرِ نَارًا فَإِذَا أَنْتُمْ مِنْهُ تُوقَدُونَ ﴿٨٠﴾ أَوَلَيْسَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ بِقَادِرٍ عَلَى أَنْ يَخْلُقَ مِثْلَهُمْ بَلَىٰ وَهُوَ الْخَلَّاقُ الْعَلِيمُ ﴿٨١﴾ إِنَّمَا أَمْرُهُ إِذَا أَرَادَ شَيْئًا

أَنْ يَقُولَ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ ﴿٨٢﴾ فَسُبْحَانَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ مَلَكُوتُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿٨٣﴾

Surah as-Saffat

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ وَالصَّافَّاتِ صَفًّا ﴿١﴾ فَالزَّاجِرَاتِ زَجْرًا ﴿٢﴾ فَالتَّالِيَاتِ ذِكْرًا ﴿٣﴾ إِنَّ إِلَهُكُمْ لَوَاحِدٌ ﴿٤﴾ رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَرَبُّ الْمَشَارِقِ ﴿٥﴾ إِنَّا زَيْنَا السَّمَاءِ الدُّنْيَا بِزِينَةِ الْكَوَاكِبِ ﴿٦﴾ وَحِفْظًا مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْطَانٍ مَارِدٍ ﴿٧﴾ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ إِلَى الْمَلَأِ الْأَعْلَى وَيُقَذَّفُونَ مِنْ كُلِّ جَانِبٍ ﴿٨﴾ دُخُورًا وَهُمْ عَذَابٌ وَاصِبٌ ﴿٩﴾ إِلَّا مَنْ خَطِفَ الْخَطْفَةَ فَأَتْبَعَهُ شِهَابٌ ثَاقِبٌ ﴿١٠﴾ فَاسْتَفْتِهِمْ أَهُمْ أَشَدُّ خَلْقًا أَمْ مَنْ خَلَقْنَا إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاهُمْ مِنْ طِينٍ لَازِبٍ ﴿١١﴾ بَلْ عَجِبْتَ وَيَسْخَرُونَ ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذَا ذُكِّرُوا لَا يَذْكُرُونَ ﴿١٣﴾ وَإِذَا رَأَوْا آيَةً يَسْتَسْخِرُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ وَقَالُوا إِنْ هَذَا إِلَّا سِحْرٌ مُبِينٌ ﴿١٥﴾ أئِذَا مِتْنَا وَكُنَّا تُرَابًا وَعِظَامًا أَئِنَّا لَمَبْعُوثُونَ ﴿١٦﴾ أَوْ أَبَاؤُنَا الْأَوَّلُونَ ﴿١٧﴾ قُلْ نَعَمْ وَأَنْتُمْ دَاخِرُونَ ﴿١٨﴾ فَإِنَّمَا هِيَ زَجْرَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ فَإِذَا هُمْ يَنْظُرُونَ ﴿١٩﴾ وَقَالُوا يَا وَيْلَنَا هَذَا يَوْمُ الدِّينِ ﴿٢٠﴾ هَذَا يَوْمَ الْفَصْلِ الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تُكَذِّبُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ احْشُرُوا الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا وَأَزْوَاجَهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوا يَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢٢﴾ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ فَاهْدُوهُمْ إِلَى صِرَاطِ الْجَحِيمِ ﴿٢٣﴾ وَقَفُوهُمْ إِنَّهُمْ مَسْئُولُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾ مَا لَكُمْ لَا

يَتَنَاصَرُونَ ﴿٣٥﴾ بَلْ هُمْ الْيَوْمَ مُسْتَسْلِمُونَ ﴿٣٦﴾ وَأَقْبَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى
بَعْضٍ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ﴿٣٧﴾ قَالُوا إِنَّكُمْ كُنْتُمْ تَأْتُونَنَا عَنِ الْيَمِينِ ﴿٣٨﴾ قَالُوا
بَلْ لَمْ تَكُونُوا مُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٣٩﴾ وَمَا كَانَ لَنَا عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ سُلْطَانٍ بَلْ كُنْتُمْ
قَوْمًا طَآغِيَةً ﴿٤٠﴾ فَحَقَّ عَلَيْنَا قَوْلُ رَبِّنَا إِنَّآ لَدَاتِفُونَ ﴿٤١﴾ فَأَعْوَيْنَاكُمْ
إِنَّا كُنَّا غَاوِينَ ﴿٤٢﴾ فَإِنَّهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ فِي الْعَذَابِ مُشْتَرِكُونَ ﴿٤٣﴾ إِنَّا
كَذَلِكَ نَفْعَلُ بِالْمُجْرِمِينَ ﴿٤٤﴾ إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا إِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ ﴿٤٥﴾ وَيَقُولُونَ إِنَّا لَتَارِكُوا آلِهَتِنَا لِشَاعِرٍ مَجْنُونٍ ﴿٤٦﴾ بَلْ
جَاءَ بِالْحَقِّ وَصَدَقَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿٤٧﴾ إِنَّكُمْ لَدَاتِفُو الْعَذَابِ الْأَلِيمِ
﴿٤٨﴾ وَمَا تُحْزَرُونَ إِلَّا مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٤٩﴾ إِلَّا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ الْمُخْلَصِينَ
﴿٥٠﴾ أُولَئِكَ هُمْ رِزْقُ مَعْلُومٍ ﴿٥١﴾ فَوَاكِهُ وَهُمْ مُكْرَمُونَ ﴿٥٢﴾ فِي
جَنَّاتِ النَّعِيمِ ﴿٥٣﴾ عَلَى سُرُرٍ مُتَقَابِلِينَ ﴿٥٤﴾ يُطَافُ عَلَيْهِمْ بِكَأْسٍ
مِنْ مَعِينٍ ﴿٥٥﴾ بِيضَاءَ لَذَّةٍ لِلشَّارِبِينَ ﴿٥٦﴾ لَا فِيهَا غَوْلٌ وَلَا هُمْ عَنْهَا
يُزْفُونَ ﴿٥٧﴾ وَعِنْدَهُمْ قَاصِرَاتُ الطَّرْفِ عِينٌ ﴿٥٨﴾ كَأَنَّهُنَّ بَيْضٌ
مَكْنُونٌ ﴿٥٩﴾ فَأَقْبَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ ﴿٦٠﴾ قَالَ قَائِلٌ
مِنْهُمْ إِنِّي كَانَ لِي قَرِينٌ ﴿٦١﴾ يَقُولُ أَإِنَّكَ لَمِنَ الْمُصَدِّقِينَ ﴿٦٢﴾ أَئِذَا
مِتْنَا وَكُنَّا تُرَابًا وَعِظَامًا أَأَنَّا لَمَدِينُونَ ﴿٦٣﴾ قَالَ هَلْ أُنْتُمْ مُطَّلِعُونَ
﴿٦٤﴾ فَاطَّلَعَ فَرَآهُ فِي سَوَاءِ الْجَحِيمِ ﴿٦٥﴾ قَالَ تَاللَّهِ إِن كِدْتَ لَتُرْدِينِي
﴿٦٦﴾ وَلَوْلَا نِعْمَةُ رَبِّي لَكُنْتُ مِنَ الْمُحْضَرِينَ ﴿٦٧﴾ أَفَمَا نَحْنُ بِمَبِينٍ
﴿٦٨﴾ إِلَّا مَوْتَتَنَا الْأُولَى وَمَا نَحْنُ بِمُعَدِّينَ ﴿٦٩﴾ إِنَّ هَذَا هُوَ الْفَوْزُ

الْعَظِيمِ ﴿٦٠﴾ لِمِثْلِ هَذَا فَلْيَعْمَلِ الْعَامِلُونَ ﴿٦١﴾ أَذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ نُّزُلًا أَمْ
 شَجَرَةُ الزُّقُومِ ﴿٦٢﴾ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَاهَا فِتْنَةً لِلظَّالِمِينَ ﴿٦٣﴾ إِنَّهَا شَجَرَةٌ تَخْرُجُ
 فِي أَصْلِ الْجَحِيمِ ﴿٦٤﴾ طَلَعَهَا كَأَنَّه رُءُوسُ الشَّيَاطِينِ ﴿٦٥﴾ فَإِنَّهُمْ
 لَا يَكُلُونَ مِنْهَا فَمَا لُئُونَ مِنْهَا الْبُطُونَ ﴿٦٦﴾ ثُمَّ إِنَّ هُمْ عَلَيْهَا لَشَوْبَابًا مِنْ
 حَمِيمٍ ﴿٦٧﴾ ثُمَّ إِنَّ مَرْجِعَهُمْ لَإِلَى الْجَحِيمِ ﴿٦٨﴾ إِنَّهُمْ أَكْفَوْنَا آبَاءَهُمْ
 ضَالِّينَ ﴿٦٩﴾ فَهُمْ عَلَى آثَارِهِمْ يُهْرَعُونَ ﴿٧٠﴾ وَلَقَدْ ضَلَّ قَبْلَهُمْ أَكْثَرُ
 الْأَوَّلِينَ ﴿٧١﴾ وَلَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا فِيهِمْ مُنذِرِينَ ﴿٧٢﴾ فَانظُرْ كَيْفَ كَانَ عَاقِبَةُ
 الْمُنذِرِينَ ﴿٧٣﴾ إِلَّا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ الْمُخْلَصِينَ ﴿٧٤﴾ وَلَقَدْ نَادَانَا نُوحٌ فَلَنِعْمَ
 الْمُجِيبُونَ ﴿٧٥﴾ وَحَمِينَاهُ وَأَهْلَهُ مِنَ الْكَرْبِ الْعَظِيمِ ﴿٧٦﴾ وَجَعَلْنَا دُرِّيَّتَهُ
 هُمْ الْبَاقِينَ ﴿٧٧﴾ وَتَرَكْنَا عَلَيْهِ فِي الْآخِرِينَ ﴿٧٨﴾ سَلَامٌ عَلَى نُوحٍ فِي
 الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٧٩﴾ إِنَّا كَذَلِكَ بَحْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿٨٠﴾ إِنَّهُ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا
 الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿٨١﴾ ثُمَّ أَعْرَفْنَا الْآخِرِينَ ﴿٨٢﴾ وَإِنَّ مِنْ شِيعَتِهِ لِإِبْرَاهِيمَ
 ﴿٨٣﴾ إِذْ جَاءَ رَبَّهُ بِقَلْبٍ سَلِيمٍ ﴿٨٤﴾ إِذْ قَالَ لِأَيُّهُ وَقَوْمِهِ مَاذَا
 تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٨٥﴾ أَتَيْفُكَا آهَةٌ دُونَ اللَّهِ تُرِيدُونَ ﴿٨٦﴾ فَمَا ظَنُّكُمْ بِرَبِّ
 الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٨٧﴾ فَنظَرَ نَظْرَةً فِي النُّجُومِ ﴿٨٨﴾ فَقَالَ إِنِّي سَقِيمٌ ﴿٨٩﴾
 فَتَوَلَّوْا عَنْهُ مُدْبِرِينَ ﴿٩٠﴾ فَرَاغَ إِلَى آهَتِهِمْ فَقَالَ أَلَا تَأْكُلُونَ ﴿٩١﴾ مَا
 لَكُمْ لَا تَنْطِفُونَ ﴿٩٢﴾ فَرَاغَ عَلَيْهِمْ ضَرْبًا بِالْيَمِينِ ﴿٩٣﴾ فَأَقْبَلُوا إِلَيْهِ
 يَزْفُونَ ﴿٩٤﴾ قَالَ أَعْبُدُوا مَا تَنْحِتُونَ ﴿٩٥﴾ وَاللَّهُ خَلَقَكُمْ وَمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

﴿٩٦﴾ قَالُوا ابْنُوا لَهُ بُيُوتًا فَأَلْفُوهُ فِي الْجَحِيمِ ﴿٩٧﴾ فَأَرَادُوا بِهِ كَيْدًا
 فَجَعَلْنَاهُمْ الْأَسْفَلِينَ ﴿٩٨﴾ وَقَالَ إِنِّي ذَاهِبٌ إِلَىٰ رَبِّي سَيَهْدِينِ ﴿٩٩﴾
 رَبِّ هَبْ لِي مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ ﴿١٠٠﴾ فَبَشَّرْنَاهُ بِغُلَامٍ حَلِيمٍ ﴿١٠١﴾ فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ
 مَعَهُ السَّعْيَ قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ إِنِّي أَرَىٰ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَذْبَحُكَ فَانظُرْ مَاذَا
 تَرَىٰ قَالَ يَا أَبَتِ افْعَلْ مَا تُؤْمَرُ سَتَجِدُنِي إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الصَّابِرِينَ ﴿١٠٢﴾
 فَلَمَّا أَسْلَمَا وَتَلَّهُ لِلْجَبِينِ ﴿١٠٣﴾ وَنَادَيْنَاهُ أَنْ يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ ﴿١٠٤﴾ قَدْ
 صَدَّقْتَ الرُّؤْيَا إِنَّا كَذَلِكَ بَجَرِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١٠٥﴾ إِنَّ هَذَا لَهُوَ الْبَلَاءُ
 الْمُبِينُ ﴿١٠٦﴾ وَفَدَيْنَاهُ بِذَبْحٍ عَظِيمٍ ﴿١٠٧﴾ وَتَرَكْنَا عَلَيْهِ فِي الْآخِرِينَ
 ﴿١٠٨﴾ سَلَامٌ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ ﴿١٠٩﴾ كَذَلِكَ بَجَرِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١١٠﴾ إِنَّهُ مِنْ
 عِبَادِنَا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١١١﴾ وَبَشَّرْنَاهُ بِإِسْحَاقَ نَبِيًّا مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ ﴿١١٢﴾
 وَبَارَكْنَا عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ إِسْحَاقَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِهِمَا مُحْسِنٌ وَظَالِمٌ لِنَفْسِهِ مُبِينٌ ﴿١١٣﴾
 وَلَقَدْ مَنَّا عَلَىٰ مُوسَىٰ وَهَارُونَ ﴿١١٤﴾ وَجَعَلْنَاهُمَا قَوْمَهُمَا مِنْ
 الْكُرْبِ الْعَظِيمِ ﴿١١٥﴾ وَنَصَرْنَاهُمْ فَكَانُوا هُمُ الْغَالِبِينَ ﴿١١٦﴾ وَآتَيْنَاهُمَا
 الْكِتَابَ الْمُسْتَبِينَ ﴿١١٧﴾ وَهَدَيْنَاهُمَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿١١٨﴾ وَتَرَكْنَا
 عَلَيْهِمَا فِي الْآخِرِينَ ﴿١١٩﴾ سَلَامٌ عَلَىٰ مُوسَىٰ وَهَارُونَ ﴿١٢٠﴾ إِنَّا كَذَلِكَ
 بَجَرِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١٢١﴾ إِنَّهُمَا مِنْ عِبَادِنَا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٢٢﴾ وَإِنَّ إِلْيَاسَ
 لَمِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿١٢٣﴾ إِذْ قَالَ لِقَوْمِهِ أَلَا تَتَّقُونَ ﴿١٢٤﴾ أَتَدْعُونَ بَعْلًا
 وَتَذَرُونَ أَحْسَنَ الْخَالِقِينَ ﴿١٢٥﴾ اللَّهُ رَبُّكُمْ وَرَبَّ آبَائِكُمُ الْأَوَّلِينَ ﴿١٢٦﴾
 فَكَذَّبُوهُ فَإِنَّهُمْ لَمُحْضَرُونَ ﴿١٢٧﴾ إِلَّا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ الْمُخْلَصِينَ ﴿١٢٨﴾

وَتَرَكْنَا عَلَيْهِ فِي الْآخِرِينَ ﴿١٣٦﴾ سَلَامٌ عَلَىٰ آلِ يَاسِينَ ﴿١٣٧﴾ إِنَّا كَذَلِكَ
 نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ ﴿١٣٨﴾ إِنَّهُ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﴿١٣٩﴾ وَإِنَّ لُوطًا لَمِنْ
 الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿١٤٠﴾ إِذْ جَعَلْنَاهُ وَأَهْلَهُ أَجْمَعِينَ ﴿١٤١﴾ إِلَّا عَجُوزًا فِي الْعَابِرِينَ
 ﴿١٤٢﴾ ثُمَّ دَمَرْنَا الْآخِرِينَ ﴿١٤٣﴾ وَإِنَّكُمْ لَتَمُرُونَ عَلَيْهِمْ مُصْبِحِينَ ﴿١٤٤﴾
 وَبِاللَّيْلِ أَفَلَا تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿١٤٥﴾ وَإِنَّ يُونُسَ لَمِنْ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿١٤٦﴾ إِذْ أَبَقَ
 إِلَى الْفُلْكِ الْمَشْحُونِ ﴿١٤٧﴾ فَسَاهَمَ فَكَانَ مِنَ الْمُدْحَضِينَ ﴿١٤٨﴾
 فَالْتَقَمَهُ الْحُوتُ وَهُوَ مُلِيمٌ ﴿١٤٩﴾ فَلَوْلَا أَنَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الْمُسَبِّحِينَ ﴿١٥٠﴾
 لَلَبِثَ فِي بَطْنِهِ إِلَى يَوْمِ يُبْعَثُونَ ﴿١٥١﴾ فَنَبَذْنَاهُ بِالْعَرَاءِ وَهُوَ سَقِيمٌ ﴿١٥٢﴾
 وَأَنْبَتْنَا عَلَيْهِ شَجَرَةً مِنْ يَقْطِينٍ ﴿١٥٣﴾ وَأَرْسَلْنَاهُ إِلَىٰ مِائَةِ أَلْفٍ أَوْ
 يَزِيدُونَ ﴿١٥٤﴾ فَآمَنُوا فَمَتَّعْنَاهُمْ إِلَىٰ حِينٍ ﴿١٥٥﴾ فَاسْتَفْتَيْتُهُمُ الرَّبِّكَ
 الْبَنَاتِ وَهُمْ الْبَنُونَ ﴿١٥٦﴾ أَمْ خَلَقْنَا الْمَلَائِكَةَ إِنَاثًا وَهُمْ شَاهِدُونَ ﴿١٥٧﴾
 أَلَا إِنَّهُمْ مِنْ إِنْكِهِمْ لَيَقُولُونَ ﴿١٥٨﴾ وَلَدَ اللَّهُ وَإِنَّهُمْ لَكَاذِبُونَ ﴿١٥٩﴾
 أَصْطَفَى الْبَنَاتِ عَلَى الْبَنِينَ ﴿١٦٠﴾ مَا لَكُمْ كَيْفَ تَحْكُمُونَ ﴿١٦١﴾
 أَفَلَا تَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿١٦٢﴾ أَمْ لَكُمْ سُلْطَانٌ مُبِينٌ ﴿١٦٣﴾ فَأْتُوا بِكِتَابِكُمْ
 إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿١٦٤﴾ وَجَعَلُوا بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْجَنَّةِ نَسَبًا وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْتِ
 الْجِنَّةَ إِنَّهُمْ لَمُحْضَرُونَ ﴿١٦٥﴾ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَمَّا يُصِفُونَ ﴿١٦٦﴾ إِلَّا
 عِبَادَ اللَّهِ الْمُخْلَصِينَ ﴿١٦٧﴾ فَإِنَّكُمْ وَمَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿١٦٨﴾ مَا أَنْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ
 بِفَاتِنِينَ ﴿١٦٩﴾ إِلَّا مَنْ هُوَ صَالِي الْجَحِيمِ ﴿١٧٠﴾ وَمَا مِنَّا إِلَّا لَهُ مَقَامٌ

مَعْلُومٌ ﴿١٦٤﴾ وَإِنَّا لَنَحْنُ الصَّافُونَ ﴿١٦٥﴾ وَإِنَّا لَنَحْنُ الْمُسَبِّحُونَ ﴿١٦٦﴾
 وَإِنْ كَانُوا لَيَقُولُونَ ﴿١٦٧﴾ لَوْ أَنَّ عِنْدَنَا ذِكْرًا مِنَ الْأَوَّلِينَ ﴿١٦٨﴾ لَكُنَّا
 عِبَادَ اللَّهِ الْمُخْلَصِينَ ﴿١٦٩﴾ فَكَفَرُوا بِهِ فَسَوْفَ يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٧٠﴾ وَلَقَدْ
 سَبَقَتْ كَلِمَتُنَا لِعِبَادِنَا الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿١٧١﴾ إِنَّهُمْ لَهُمُ الْمَنْصُورُونَ ﴿١٧٢﴾
 وَإِنَّ جُنَدَنَا لَهُمُ الْعَالِيُونَ ﴿١٧٣﴾ فَتَوَلَّ عَنْهُمْ حَتَّىٰ حِينٍ ﴿١٧٤﴾
 وَأَبْصَرَهُمْ فَسَوْفَ يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿١٧٥﴾ أَفِعْبَادِنَا يَسْتَعْجِلُونَ ﴿١٧٦﴾ فَإِذَا
 نَزَلَ بِسَاحَتِهِمْ فَسَاءَ صَبَاحُ الْمُنذَرِينَ ﴿١٧٧﴾ وَتَوَلَّ عَنْهُمْ حَتَّىٰ حِينٍ
 ﴿١٧٨﴾ وَأَبْصَرَ فَسَوْفَ يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿١٧٩﴾ سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعَزَّةِ عَمَّا
 يَصِفُونَ ﴿١٨٠﴾ وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿١٨١﴾ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
 ﴿١٨٢﴾

Surah al-Ahzab

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿١﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ اتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَلَا تُطِعِ الْكَافِرِينَ وَالْمُنَافِقِينَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ
 عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا ﴿٢﴾ وَاتَّبِعْ مَا يُوحَىٰ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِمَا
 تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرًا ﴿٣﴾ وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَكَفَىٰ بِاللَّهِ وَكِيلًا ﴿٤﴾ مَا جَعَلَ
 اللَّهُ لِرَجُلٍ مِنْ قَلْبَيْنِ فِي جَوْفِهِ وَمَا جَعَلَ أَزْوَاجَكُمُ اللَّائِي تُظَاهِرُونَ
 مِنْهُنَّ أُمَّهَاتِكُمْ وَمَا جَعَلَ أَدْعِيَاءَكُمْ أَبْنَاءَكُمْ ذَلِكُمْ قَوْلُكُمْ بِأَفْوَاهِكُمْ
 وَاللَّهُ يَقُولُ الْحَقَّ وَهُوَ يَهْدِي السَّبِيلَ ﴿٥﴾ ادْعُوهُمْ لِآبَائِهِمْ هُوَ أَقْسَطُ

عِنْدَ اللَّهِ فَإِنْ لَمْ تَعْلَمُوا آبَاءَهُمْ فِإِخْوَانِكُمْ فِي الدِّينِ وَمَوَالِيكُمْ وَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ فِيمَا أَخْطَأْتُمْ بِهِ وَلَكِنْ مَا تَعَمَّدَتْ قُلُوبُكُمْ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا ﴿٥﴾ النَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ وَأَزْوَاجُهُ أُمَّهَاتُهُمْ وَأُولُو الْأَرْحَامِ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلَىٰ بِبَعْضٍ فِي كِتَابِ اللَّهِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُهَاجِرِينَ إِلَّا أَنْ تَفْعَلُوا إِلَّا أَنْ تَفْعَلُوا إِلَىٰ أَوْلِيَائِكُمْ مَعْرُوفًا كَانَ ذَلِكَ فِي الْكِتَابِ مَسْطُورًا ﴿٦﴾ وَإِذْ أَخَذْنَا مِنَ النَّبِيِّينَ مِيثَاقَهُمْ وَمِنْكَ وَمِنْ نُوحٍ وَإِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمُوسَىٰ وَعِيسَى ابْنِ مَرْيَمَ وَأَخَذْنَا مِنْهُمْ مِيثَاقًا غَلِيظًا ﴿٧﴾ لَيْسَ الْصَادِقِينَ عَنْ صِدْقِهِمْ وَأَعَدَّ لِلْكَافِرِينَ عَذَابًا أَلِيمًا ﴿٨﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَةَ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذْ جَاءَتْكُمْ جُنُودٌ فَأَرْسَلْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ رِيحًا وَجُنُودًا لَمْ تَرَوْهَا وَكَانَ اللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرًا ﴿٩﴾ إِذْ جَاءُوكُمْ مِنْ فَوْقِكُمْ وَمِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنْكُمْ وَإِذْ زَاغَتِ الْأَبْصَارُ وَبَلَغَتِ الْقُلُوبُ الْحَنَاجِرَ وَتَظُنُّونَ بِاللَّهِ الظُّنُونَ ﴿١٠﴾ هُنَالِكَ ابْتُلِيَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَزُلْزِلُوا زِلْزَالًا شَدِيدًا ﴿١١﴾ وَإِذْ يَقُولُ الْمُنَافِقُونَ وَالَّذِينَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ مَا وَعَدَنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ إِلَّا غُرُورًا ﴿١٢﴾ وَإِذْ قَالَتْ طَائِفَةٌ مِنْهُمْ يَا أَهْلَ يَثْرِبَ لَا مُقَامَ لَكُمْ فَارْجِعُوا وَيَسْتَأْذِنُ فَرِيقٌ مِنْهُمُ النَّبِيَّ يَقُولُونَ إِنَّ بُيُوتَنَا عَوْرَةٌ وَمَا هِيَ بِعَوْرَةٍ إِنْ يُرِيدُونَ إِلَّا فِرَارًا ﴿١٣﴾ وَلَوْ دُخِلَتْ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ أَقْطَارِهَا ثُمَّ سُئِلُوا الْفِتْنَةَ لَآتَوْهَا وَمَا تَلَبَّثُوا بِهَا إِلَّا يَسِيرًا ﴿١٤﴾ وَلَقَدْ كَانُوا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ مِنْ قَبْلُ

لَا يُؤْتُونَ الْأَذْبَارَ وَكَانَ عَهْدُ اللَّهِ مَسْئُولًا ﴿١٥﴾ قُلْ لَنْ يَنْفَعَكُمْ الْفِرَارُ
إِنْ فَرَرْتُمْ مِنَ الْمَوْتِ أَوِ الْقَتْلِ وَإِذَا لَا تُمْتَعُونَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ﴿١٦﴾ قُلْ مَنْ
ذَا الَّذِي يَعْصِمُكُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ إِنْ أَرَادَ بِكُمْ سُوءًا أَوْ أَرَادَ بِكُمْ رَحْمَةً وَلَا
يَجِدُونَ لَهُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ وَلِيًّا وَلَا نَصِيرًا ﴿١٧﴾ قَدْ يَعْلَمُ اللَّهُ الْمَعْوِفِينَ
مِنْكُمْ وَالْقَائِلِينَ لِإِخْوَانِهِمْ هَلُمَّ إِلَيْنَا وَلَا يَأْتُونَ الْبَأْسَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ﴿١٨﴾
أَشْحَةً عَلَيْكُمْ فَإِذَا جَاءَ الْخَوْفُ رَأَيْتَهُمْ يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَيْكَ تَدُورُ أَعْيُنُهُمْ
كَالَّذِي يُغْشَى عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْمَوْتِ فَإِذَا ذَهَبَ الْخَوْفُ سَلَقُوكُمْ بِالسِّنَةِ
حِدَادٍ أَشْحَةً عَلَى الْخَيْرِ أُولَئِكَ لَمْ يُؤْمِنُوا فَأَحْبَطَ اللَّهُ أَعْمَالَهُمْ وَكَانَ
ذَلِكَ عَلَى اللَّهِ يَسِيرًا ﴿١٩﴾ يَحْسَبُونَ الْأَحْزَابَ لَمْ يَذْهَبُوا وَإِنْ يَأْتِ
الْأَحْزَابُ يَوَدُّوا لَوْ أَنَّهُمْ بَادُونَ فِي الْأَعْرَابِ يَسْأَلُونَ عَنْ أَنْبَائِكُمْ وَلَوْ
كَانُوا فِيكُمْ مَا قَاتَلُوا إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ﴿٢٠﴾ لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ
أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِمَنْ كَانَ يَرْجُو اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا ﴿٢١﴾
وَلَمَّا رَأَى الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْأَحْزَابَ قَالُوا هَذَا مَا وَعَدَنَا اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَصَدَقَ
اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَمَا زَادَهُمْ إِلَّا إِيمَانًا وَتَسْلِيمًا ﴿٢٢﴾ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رِجَالٌ
صَدَقُوا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللَّهَ عَلَيْهِ فَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ قَضَى نَحْبَهُ وَمِنْهُمْ مَنْ يَنْتَظِرُ
وَمَا بَدَّلُوا تَبْدِيلًا ﴿٢٣﴾ لِيَجْزِيَ اللَّهُ الصَّادِقِينَ بِصِدْقِهِمْ وَيُعَذِّبَ
الْمُنَافِقِينَ إِنْ شَاءَ أَوْ يَتُوبَ عَلَيْهِمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَفُورًا رَحِيمًا ﴿٢٤﴾
وَرَدَّ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِغَيْظِهِمْ لَمْ يَنَالُوا خَيْرًا وَكَفَى اللَّهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْقِتَالَ
وَكَانَ اللَّهُ قَوِيًّا عَزِيمًا ﴿٢٥﴾ وَأَنْزَلَ الَّذِينَ ظَاهَرُوهُمْ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ

مِنْ صِيَاصِيهِمْ وَقَدَفَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الرُّعْبَ وَقَدَفَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمُ الرُّعْبَ
 فَرِيقًا تَقْتُلُونَ وَتَأْسِرُونَ فَرِيقًا ﴿٢٦﴾ وَأَوْرَثَكُمُ أَرْضَهُمْ وَدِيَارَهُمْ وَأَمْوَالَهُمْ
 وَأَرْضًا لَمْ تَطَّوْهَا وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرًا ﴿٢٧﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
 قُلْ لِأَزْوَاجِكِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُرِيدُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتَهَا فَتَعَالَيْنَ أُمَتَّعَنَّ
 وَأُسَرِّحَنَّ سَرَاحًا جَمِيلًا ﴿٢٨﴾ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُرِيدُونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَالذَّارَ
 الْآخِرَةَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ أَعَدَّ لِلْمُحْسِنَاتِ مِنْكُنَّ أَجْرًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٢٩﴾ يَا نِسَاءَ
 النَّبِيِّ مَنْ يَأْتِ مِنْكُنَّ بِفَاحِشَةٍ مُبَيَّنَةٍ يُضَاعَفْ لَهَا الْعَذَابُ ضِعْفَيْنِ
 وَكَانَ ذَلِكَ عَلَى اللَّهِ يَسِيرًا ﴿٣٠﴾ وَمَنْ يَقْنُتْ مِنْكُنَّ لِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ
 وَعَمَلٌ صَالِحًا نُفُوتَهَا أَجْرُهَا مَرَّتَيْنِ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لَهَا رِزْقًا كَرِيمًا ﴿٣١﴾ يَا نِسَاءَ
 النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ إِنْ اتَّقَيْتُنَّ فَلَا تَحْضَعْنَ بِالْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ
 الَّذِي فِي قَلْبِهِ مَرَضٌ وَقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا ﴿٣٢﴾ وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَلَا
 تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ الْأُولَى وَأَقِمْنَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتِينَ الزَّكَاةَ وَأَطِعْنَ اللَّهَ
 وَرَسُولَهُ إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ
 تَطْهِيرًا ﴿٣٣﴾ وَادْكُرْنَ مَا يُتْلَى فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ وَالْحِكْمَةِ إِنَّ
 اللَّهَ كَانَ لَطِيفًا خَبِيرًا ﴿٣٤﴾ إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ
 وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَالْقَانِتِينَ وَالْقَانِتَاتِ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالصَّادِقَاتِ وَالصَّابِرِينَ
 وَالصَّابِرَاتِ وَالْخَاشِعِينَ وَالْخَاشِعَاتِ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَالْمُتَصَدِّقَاتِ
 وَالصَّائِمِينَ وَالصَّائِمَاتِ وَالْحَافِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ

وَالْحَافِظَاتِ وَالذَّاكِرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّاكِرَاتِ أَعَدَّ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا
 عَظِيمًا ﴿٣٥﴾ وَمَا كَانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَلَا مُمُؤِنَةٍ إِذَا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمْرًا أَنْ
 يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ وَمَنْ يَعْصِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَقَدْ ضَلَّ ضَلَالًا
 مُبِينًا ﴿٣٦﴾ وَإِذْ تَقُولُ لِلَّذِي أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَأَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْسِكْ
 عَلَيْكَ زَوْجَكَ وَاتَّقِ اللَّهَ وَخُفِيَ فِي نَفْسِكَ مَا اللَّهُ مُبْدِيهِ وَخَشِيَ
 النَّاسَ وَاللَّهُ أَحَقُّ أَنْ تَخْشَاهُ فَلَمَّا قَضَى زَيْدٌ مِنْهَا وَطَرًا زَوَّجْنَاكَهَا
 لِكَيْ لَا يَكُونَ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ حَرَجٌ فِي أَزْوَاجِ أَدْعِيَائِهِمْ إِذَا قَضَوْا
 مِنْهُنَّ وَطَرًا وَكَانَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ مَفْعُولًا ﴿٣٧﴾ مَا كَانَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ مِنْ حَرَجٍ
 فِيمَا فَرَضَ اللَّهُ لَهُ سِنَّةَ اللَّهِ فِي الَّذِينَ خَلَوْا مِنْ قَبْلُ وَكَانَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ قَدَرًا
 مَقْدُورًا ﴿٣٨﴾ الَّذِينَ يُبَلِّغُونَ رِسَالَاتِ اللَّهِ وَيَخْشَوْنَهُ وَلَا يَخْشَوْنَ أَحَدًا
 إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَكَفَى بِاللَّهِ حَسِيبًا ﴿٣٩﴾ مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِنْ رِجَالِكُمْ
 وَلَكِنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمًا ﴿٤٠﴾ يَا
 أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا ﴿٤١﴾ وَسَبِّحُوهُ بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا
 ﴿٤٢﴾ هُوَ الَّذِي يُصَلِّي عَلَيْكُمْ وَمَلَائِكَتُهُ لِيُخْرِجَكُم مِّنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى
 النُّورِ وَكَانَ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَحِيمًا ﴿٤٣﴾ تَحِيَّتُهُمْ يَوْمَ يَلْقَوْنَهُ سَلَامٌ وَأَعَدَّ
 لَهُمْ أَجْرًا كَرِيمًا ﴿٤٤﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ شَاهِدًا وَمُبَشِّرًا وَنَذِيرًا
 ﴿٤٥﴾ وَدَاعِيَا إِلَى اللَّهِ بِإِذْنِهِ وَسِرَاجًا مُنِيرًا ﴿٤٦﴾ وَبَشِّرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِأَنَّ
 لَهُمْ مِنَ اللَّهِ فَضْلًا كَبِيرًا ﴿٤٧﴾ وَلَا تُطِعِ الْكَافِرِينَ وَالْمُنَافِقِينَ وَدَعْ
 آذَانَهُمْ وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَكَفَى بِاللَّهِ وَكِيلًا ﴿٤٨﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا

نَكَحْتُمُ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ ثُمَّ طَلَقْتُمُوهُنَّ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ تَمْسُوهُنَّ فَمَا لَكُمْ
عَلَيْهِنَّ فَمَا لَكُمْ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ عِدَّةٍ تَعْتَدُونَهَا فَمَتَّعُوهُنَّ وَسَرَّحُوهُنَّ
سَرَاحًا جَمِيلًا ﴿٤٩﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِنَّا أَحْلَلْنَا لَكَ أَزْوَاجَكَ اللَّاتِي آتَيْتَ
أُجُورَهُنَّ وَمَا مَلَكَتْ يَمِينُكَ مِمَّا أَفَاءَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ وَبَنَاتِ عَمِّكَ وَبَنَاتِ
عَمَّاتِكَ وَبَنَاتِ خَالِكَ وَبَنَاتِ خَالَاتِكَ اللَّاتِي هَاجَرْنَ مَعَكَ وَامْرَأَةً
مُؤْمِنَةً إِنْ وَهَبَتْ نَفْسَهَا لِلنَّبِيِّ إِنْ أَرَادَ النَّبِيُّ أَنْ يَسْتَنْكِحَهَا خَالِصَةً
لَكَ مِنْ دُونِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ قَدْ عَلِمْنَا مَا فَرَضْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ فِي أَزْوَاجِهِمْ وَمَا
مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُهُمْ لِكَيْلَا يَكُونَ عَلَيْكَ حَرَجٌ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا
﴿٥٠﴾ تُرْجِي مَنْ تَشَاءُ مِنْهُنَّ وَتُؤْوِي إِلَيْكَ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَمَنْ ابْتِغَيْتَ
مِمَّنْ عَزَلْتَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكَ ذَلِكَ أَدْنَى أَنْ تَقَرَّ أَعْيُنُهُنَّ وَلَا يَحْزَنَ
وَيَرْضُونَ بِمَا آتَيْتَهُنَّ كُلَّهُنَّ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي قُلُوبِكُمْ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا
حَلِيمًا ﴿٥١﴾ لَا يَحِلُّ لَكَ النِّسَاءُ مِنْ بَعْدُ وَلَا أَنْ تَبَدَّلَ بِهِنَّ مِنْ أَزْوَاجٍ
وَلَوْ أَحْبَبْتَ حُسْنُهُنَّ إِلَّا مَا مَلَكَتْ يَمِينُكَ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ
رَقِيبًا ﴿٥٢﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتَ النَّبِيِّ إِلَّا أَنْ يُؤْذَنَ
لَكُمْ إِلَى طَعَامٍ غَيْرٍ نَاطِرِينَ إِنَاهُ وَلَكِنْ إِذَا دُعِيتُمْ فَادْخُلُوا فَإِذَا
طَعِمْتُمْ فَانْتَشِرُوا وَلَا مُسْتَأْنِسِينَ لِحَدِيثٍ إِنَّ ذَلِكُمْ كَانَ يُؤْذِي النَّبِيَّ
فَيَسْتَحْيِي مِنْكُمْ وَاللَّهُ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي مِنَ الْحَقِّ وَإِذَا سَأَلْتُمُوهُنَّ مَتَاعًا
فَاسْأَلُوهُنَّ مِنْ وَرَاءِ حِجَابٍ ذَلِكُمْ أَطْهَرُ لِقُلُوبِكُمْ وَقُلُوبِهِنَّ وَمَا كَانَ

لَكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَلَا أَنْ تَنْكِحُوا أَزْوَاجَهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ أَبَدًا إِنَّ
ذَلِكَ كَانَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ عَظِيمًا ﴿٥٢﴾ إِنْ تُبَدُّوا شَيْئًا أَوْ تُخْفَوُوهُ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ
كَانَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمًا ﴿٥٣﴾ لَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِنَّ فِي آبَائِهِنَّ وَلَا أَبْنَائِهِنَّ
وَلَا إِخْوَانِهِنَّ وَلَا أَبْنَاءَ إِخْوَانِهِنَّ وَلَا أَبْنَاءَ أَخَوَاتِهِنَّ وَلَا نِسَائِهِنَّ وَلَا مَا
مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُهُنَّ وَاتَّقِينَ اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ شَهِيدًا ﴿٥٤﴾
إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ
وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا ﴿٥٥﴾ إِنْ الَّذِينَ يُؤَدُّونَ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ لَعَنَهُمُ اللَّهُ فِي
الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ عَذَابًا مُهِينًا ﴿٥٦﴾ وَالَّذِينَ يُؤَدُّونَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ بَعِيرٍ مَا كَتَبْنَا فَقَدِ احْتَمَلُوا بُهْتَانًا وَإِثْمًا مُبِينًا ﴿٥٧﴾ يَا
أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِأَزْوَاجِكَ وَبَنَاتِكَ وَنِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يُدْنِينَ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ
جَلَابِيبِهِنَّ ذَلِكَ أَدْنَى أَنْ يُعْرَفْنَ فَلَا يُؤْذَيْنَ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا
﴿٥٨﴾ لَعْنٌ لِمَنْ يَنْتَهِي الْمُنَافِقُونَ وَالَّذِينَ فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ مَرَضٌ وَالْمُرْجُؤُونَ فِي
الْمَدِينَةِ لَنُغْرِبَنَّكَ بِهِمْ ثُمَّ لَا يُجَاوِرُونَكَ فِيهَا إِلَّا قَلِيلًا ﴿٥٩﴾ مَلْعُونِينَ
أَيْنَمَا تَقِفُوا أُخِذُوا وَقُتِلُوا تَفْتِيلًا ﴿٦٠﴾ سُنَّةَ اللَّهِ فِي الَّذِينَ خَلَوْا مِنْ
قَبْلُ وَلَنْ تَجِدَ لِسُنَّةِ اللَّهِ تَبْدِيلًا ﴿٦١﴾ يَسْأَلُكَ النَّاسُ عَنِ السَّاعَةِ قُلْ
إِنَّمَا عِلْمُهَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ لَعَلَّ السَّاعَةَ تَكُونُ قَرِيبًا ﴿٦٢﴾ إِنَّ اللَّهَ
لَعَنَ الْكَافِرِينَ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ سَعِيرًا ﴿٦٣﴾ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا لَا يَجِدُونَ وِلْيَةً
وَلَا نَصِيرًا ﴿٦٤﴾ يَوْمَ تُقَلَّبُ وُجُوهُهُمْ فِي النَّارِ يَقُولُونَ يَا لَيْتَنَا أَطَعْنَا
اللَّهَ وَأَطَعْنَا الرَّسُولَ ﴿٦٥﴾ وَقَالُوا رَبَّنَا إِنَّا أَطَعْنَا سَادَتَنَا وَكُبَرَاءَنَا

فَأَضَلُّونَا السَّبِيلَ ﴿٧٧﴾ رَبَّنَا آتِهِمْ ضِعْفَيْنِ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ وَالْعَنَاهُمْ لَعْنًا
كَبِيرًا ﴿٧٨﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَكُونُوا كَالَّذِينَ آذَوْا مُوسَى فَبَرَّاهُ
اللَّهُ مِمَّا قَالُوا وَكَانَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَجِيهًا ﴿٧٩﴾ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ
وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٨٠﴾ يُصْلِحْ لَكُمْ أَعْمَالَكُمْ وَيَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ ذُنُوبَكُمْ
وَمَنْ يُطِعِ اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ فَقَدْ فَازَ فَوْزًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٨١﴾ إِنَّا عَرَضْنَا الْأَمَانَةَ
عَلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَالْجِبَالِ فَأَبَيْنَ أَنْ يَحْمِلْنَهَا وَأَشْفَقْنَ مِنْهَا
وَحَمَلَهَا الْإِنْسَانُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ ظَلُومًا جَهُولًا ﴿٨٢﴾ لِيُعَذِّبَ اللَّهُ الْمُنَافِقِينَ
وَالْمُنَافِقَاتِ وَالْمُشْرِكِينَ وَالْمُشْرِكَاتِ وَيَتُوبَ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا ﴿٨٣﴾

Ayatul Kursi

﴿اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي
السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ
مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ
وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ
الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٢٥٥﴾ لَا إِكْرَاهَ فِي الدِّينِ قَدْ تَبَيَّنَ الرُّشْدُ مِنَ الْغَيِّ فَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ
بِالطَّاغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ اسْتَمْسَكَ بِالْعُرْوَةِ الْوُثْقَى لَا انْفِصَامَ لَهَا
وَاللَّهُ سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٥٦﴾ اللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا يُخْرِجُهُمْ مِنَ الظُّلُمَاتِ إِلَى

النُّورِ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الطَّاغُوتُ يُخْرِجُونَهُمْ مِنَ النُّورِ إِلَى
الظُّلُمَاتِ أُولَئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ ﴿٢٥٧﴾

Surah al-A'raf : Ayah 54

﴿ إِنَّ رَبَّكُمْ اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ ثُمَّ
اسْتَوَى عَلَى الْعَرْشِ يُعْشِي اللَّيْلَ النَّهَارَ يَطْلُبُهُ حَثِيثًا وَالشَّمْسَ
وَالْقَمَرَ وَالنُّجُومَ مُسَخَّرَاتٍ بِأَمْرِهِ أَلَا لَهُ الْخَلْقُ وَالْأَمْرُ تَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ رَبُّ
الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٥٤﴾

Surah al-Baqarah : Final Three Āyats

﴿ لِلَّهِ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَإِنْ تُبَدُّوا مَا فِي أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوْ
تُخْفَوهُ يُحَاسِبِكُمْ بِهِ اللَّهُ فَيَعْفِرُ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ وَيُعَذِّبُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى
كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ﴿٢٧٤﴾ آمَنَ الرَّسُولُ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ
كُلٌّ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِنْ رُسُلِهِ
وَقَالُوا سَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٢٧٥﴾ لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ
نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا اكْتَسَبَتْ رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا
إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إِصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ
مِنْ قَبْلِنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا
وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٧٦﴾

Rule 8: It is Makruh to leave a dying person alone, place a weight on his stomach, talk idly or weep near him, or to let only women remain with him. It is also Makruh for a person in the state of Janabah or Haidh to be near the dying one.

Rules to follow after Death

Rule 9: It is Mustahab that (after death):

- The eyes and lips of the deceased are shut.
- The chin is closed.
- The hands and feet are straightened.
- A cloth should be spread over the body.

For a person who dies at night, it is Mustahab to light the place where he/she is, and to inform the Mo'minin to join the funeral, and to hasten the burial. But if they are not sure of his/her death, then they should wait till they are certain. Moreover, if the deceased is a pregnant woman and there is a living child in her womb, then her burial should be postponed until such time when her left side can be cut open and the child can be taken out, and afterwards, her side should be sewn up again.

Method of Ghusl for the Deceased

Rule 10: It is Wajib to give three Ghusls to the dead body:

- The first bathing must be with water mixed with "Sidr" (Ben) leaves.
- The second bathing must be with water mixed with Camphor.
- The third must be with pure water.

Ghusl for Touching a Dead Body

Rule 11: If a person touches the dead human body which has become cold and has not yet been given Ghusl (i.e. brings any part of his own body in contact with the deceased), then he must perform a Ghusl, regardless of whether he touched it while asleep or awake, voluntarily or otherwise. A Ghusl will also become Wajib if his nail or bone touches the nail or bone of the dead body. However, Ghusl is not obligatory if one touches a dead animal.

Rule 12: The method of performing the Ghusl for touching the dead body is the same as that of Ghusl for Janabat. However, for a person who has done Ghusl for touching a dead body, the recommended precaution is that he must also perform Wudhu when he has to pray.

Rules Regarding the Kafan

Rule 13: The body of a dead Muslim must be given a Kafan with three pieces of cloth: a loincloth, a shirt or tunic, and a full cover.

Rule 14: As a precaution, the loin cloth must be long enough to cover the body from the navel to the knees, and it is better if it covers the body from the chest up to the feet. The Ma'zar (loin cloth) is approximately 60" x 54" (150cm x 135cm).

As a precaution, the covering sheet must be long enough to cover the entire body from the top of the shoulders up to the middle of the calf, and it is better still if it reaches down to the feet. The Qamis (shirt) is approximately 36" x 110" (90cm x 275cm).

As a precaution, the covering sheet must be long enough to conceal the whole body, so that both of the ends can be tied. Its width should be enough to allow one side to overlap the other. The Izar (sheet cover) is approximately 60" x 90" (150cm x 225cm).

The following pieces are the Mustahab parts of the Kafan:

For the Male:

1. A piece of clothing to cover the private parts which must be long enough to wrap on the two thighs. The approximate size is 16" x 108" (40cm x 270cm).
2. An 'Amama (Turban) to be placed on the head. The approximate size is 6" x 108" (15cm x 270cm).
3. A belt of cloth to be tied around the waist to hold the Ma'zar (loin cloth) in place.
4. A second sheet cover which is the same as the Wajib Izar and is used to secure the other pieces.

For the Female:

1. A piece of clothing to cover the private parts which must be long enough to wrap on the two thighs. The approximate size is 16" x 108" (40cm x 270cm).
2. A piece of clothing to cover the breasts. The approximate size is 12" x 90" (30cm x 225cm).
3. A piece of clothing that covers the head just as is worn in Salat. The approximate size is 25" x 55" (63cm x 140cm).
4. A belt of cloth to be tied around the waist to hold the Ma'zar (loin cloth) in place.
5. A second sheet cover which is the same as the Wajib Izar and is used to secure the other pieces.

Rule 15: The Wajib portion of the loin cloth is that which covers from the navel down to the knees, and the Wajib portion of the shirt is that which covers the shoulders down to the middle of the calf of the legs. Whatever has been mentioned over and above this is the Mustahab part of the Kafan.

Rules of the Hunut

Rule 16: After having given Ghusl to the dead body, it is Wajib to perform Hunut - which means to apply Camphor on its forehead, both the palms, both the knees and both the big toes of the deceased's feet. It is not necessary to rub the Camphor, but it must be visible on those parts. It is Mustahab to apply Camphor to the tip of the nose also. The Camphor must be powdered and fresh, and if it is so stale that it has lost its fragrance, then it will not suffice.

Rule 17: The Ihtiyat Mustahab is that the Camphor should first be applied on the forehead of the deceased. It is not necessary to observe sequence while applying the Camphor to other parts mentioned above.

Rule 18: It is better that Hunut is applied before the Kafan, although there is no harm in giving Hunut during Kafan or even after it.

Rule 19: It is Mustahab to mix a small amount of Turbah (soil of the land around the shrine of Imam al-Ḥusayn (peace be upon him)) with the Camphor, but it should not be applied to those parts of the body where its use may imply any disrespect. It is also necessary that the quantity of Turbah is not so much, such that the identity of the Camphor changes.

Rule 20: It is also Mustahab that two pieces of fresh, green twigs are placed in the grave with the dead body.

This action is referred to as the Jarida, and it is necessary that the fresh twigs, which are cut from a tree, are without leaves. A lot of emphasis has been given by our A'immah (‘a) to place the Jarida on both sides of the dead body. The reason given is that as long as the twigs remain green, the body will be spared from the squeezing in the grave.

Preference is given to the twigs of date palms. If that is not available, then the twigs from a pomegranate tree, and if this too is not available, then from any other tree. The twigs should be of arms

length and the name of the dead person together with his testimony to the Oneness of Allah and the Prophethood of our Prophet (s) and the A'imma ('a), should be inscribed on them.

The twig on the right side should touch the armpit while the one on the left side should be kept above the armpit. The sheet should then be wrapped around the body.

The Reward for Reciting Salatul Mayyit

1. A man from a group of Jews once came to the Prophet of Allah (peace be upon him and his family) and were engaged in asking various questions, one of which was the importance of Salatul Mayyit. The Prophet of Allah (peace be upon him and his family) replied, "Anytime a Mo'min prays over a deceased person, Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) makes Paradise obligatory on that person as long as (the one reciting the Salatul Mayyit) was not a hypocrite nor one who broke off ties with his parents (since in these instances, the Salatul Mayyit, with all its benefits and rewards, will be of absolute no use to him.)"¹

The Reason why Salatul Mayyit has Five Takbir

1. It has been narrated from Abu Basir that once he asked Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) why the Salatul Mayyit has five Takbir? The Imam replied, "Since Islam is built on five strong pillars, which include: Salat, Zakat, Saum (Fasting), Hajj and the Wilayat of us, the Ahl al-Bait; therefore, Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) designated that one Takbir be recited for each of these pillars (of the religion), and because you, (our Shi'a), have confirmed your belief in each of these five pillars of Islam, thus, it is incumbent on you to recite five Takbir over your deceased. As for those who are

¹Wasā'il ash-Shi'a, Volume 3, Page 65

opposed to us, since they do not believe in our Wilayat; the fifth pillar; they only recite four Takbir.”²

Rules of Salat al-Mayyit

Rule 21: It is Wajib to offer Salatul Mayyit for every Muslim, as well as for a Muslim child, if it has completed 6 years.

Rule 22: If a child has not completed 6 years, but it was a discerning child who knew what Salat was, then according to Ihtiyat Wajib, Salatul Mayyit must be offered for it. If it was not aware about Salat, then the prayers may be offered with the intention of ‘Raja’. However, to offer Salatul Mayyit for a still born child is not even Mustahab.

Rule 23: Salatul Mayyit must be offered after the dead body has been given Ghusl, Hunut and Kafan; and if it is offered before or during the performance of these acts, then it does not suffice, even if it is due to forgetfulness or on account of not knowing the rule.

Rule 24: One who offers Salatul Mayyit must face the Qiblah, and it is also obligatory that at the time of Salatul Mayyit, the dead body remains on his back in front of the one reciting Salat in such a manner him that the deceased’s head is on his right and the feet are on his left side.

Rule 25: According to Ihtiyat Mustahab, the place where one stands to offer Salatul Mayyit should not be a usurped one. Also, it must not be higher or lower than the place where the dead body is kept; however, if it is a little higher or lower then it is not a problem.

Rule 26: The person offering Salatul Mayyit should not be far away from the dead body. However, if he is praying in congregation, then there is no harm if he is distant from the dead body but in the rows which are connected to each other.

² Wasā’il ash-Shr’a, Volume 3, Page 77

Rule 27: In Salatul Mayyit, one who offers prayers should stand in such a way that the dead body is in front of him, except if the Salat is prayed in Jama'at and the lines extend beyond on both sides, in which case praying away from the dead body will not be a problem.

Rule 28: According to Ihtiyat Wajib, there must be no curtain, wall, or any other obstruction between the dead body and the person offering Salatul Mayyit. However, there is no harm if the dead body is in a coffin or in sometime similar to this.

Rule 29: A person must be standing while offering Salatul Mayyit and should offer it with the intention of Qurbat [seeking nearness to Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him)], specifying the deceased for whom one is praying. For example, one should make an intention such as: "I am offering Salat for this deceased in compliance with the pleasure of Allah."

Rule 30: If there is no one who is capable of praying Salatul Mayyit while standing, then it can be offered sitting.

Method of Salatul Mayyit

Rule 31: There are 5 takbir (saying of: اللهُ أَكْبَرُ) in Salatul Mayyit and it is sufficient if a person recites the 5 takbir in the following manner:

After making the intention to offer the prayers and reciting the 1st takbir, one would say:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللهِ

After the 2nd takbir one would say:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

After the 3rd takbir one would say:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ

After the 4th takbir one would say:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِهَذَا الْمَيِّتِ

If the deceased were a woman, one would say:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِهَذِهِ الْمَيِّتِ

Thereafter one should recite the 5th takbir.

Salatul Mayyit for a Deceased Muslim Man

It is better that after the first takbir, the following is recited:

(أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ أَرْسَلَهُ بِالْحَقِّ بَشِيرًا وَ نَذِيرًا بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ)

After the 2nd takbir:

(اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ ارْحَمْ مُحَمَّدًا وَ آلَ مُحَمَّدٍ كَأَفْضَلِ مَا صَلَّيْتَ وَ بَارَكْتَ وَ تَرَحَّمْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ وَ صَلِّ عَلَى جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الشُّهَدَاءِ وَ الصِّدِّيقِينَ وَ جَمِيعِ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ)

After the 3rd takbir:

(اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ الْأَحْيَاءِ مِنْهُمْ وَ الْأَمْوَاتِ تَابِعْ بَيْنَنَا وَ بَيْنَهُمْ بِالْخَيْرَاتِ إِنَّكَ مُجِيبُ الدَّعَوَاتِ إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ)

After the 4th takbir:

(اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ هَذَا عَبْدُكَ وَابْنُ عَبْدِكَ وَابْنُ أُمَّتِكَ نَزَلَ بِكَ وَ أَنْتَ خَيْرُ مَنْزُولٍ بِهِ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا لَا نَعْلَمُ مِنْهُ إِلَّا خَيْرًا وَ أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ بِهِ مِنَّا اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا فَزِدْ فِي إِحْسَانِهِ وَ إِنْ كَانَ مُسِيئًا فَتَجَاوَزْ عَنْهُ وَ اغْفِرْ لَهُ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ عِنْدَكَ فِي أَعْلَى عِلِّيِّينَ وَ اخْلُفْ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ فِي الْعَابِرِينَ وَ ارْحَمْهُ بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ)

The 5th takbir should then be recited.

Salatul Mayyit for a Deceased Muslim Woman

After the first takbir, the following should be recited:

(أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ أُرْسِلَهُ بِالْحَقِّ بَشِيرًا وَ نَذِيرًا بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ)

After the 2nd takbir:

(اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ ارْحَمْ مُحَمَّدًا وَ آلَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ ارْحَمْ مُحَمَّدًا وَ آلَ مُحَمَّدٍ كَأَفْضَلِ مَا صَلَّيْتَ وَ بَارَكْتَ وَ تَرَحَّمْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ بَجِيدٌ وَ صَلِّ عَلَى جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الشُّهَدَاءِ وَ الصَّادِقِينَ وَ جَمِيعِ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ)

After the 3rd takbir:

(اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ
الْأَحْيَاءِ مِنْهُمْ وَ الْأَمْوَاتِ تَابِعْ بَيْنَنَا وَ بَيْنَهُمْ بِالْخَيْرَاتِ إِنَّكَ مُجِيبُ
الدَّعَوَاتِ إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ)

After the 4th takbir:

(اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّ هَذِهِ أُمَّتُكَ وَابْنَةُ عَبْدِكَ وَابْنَةُ أُمَّتِكَ نَزَلَتْ بِكَ وَ أَنْتَ
خَيْرٌ مَنْزُولٍ بِهَا. اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا لَا نَعْلَمُ مِنْهَا إِلَّا خَيْرًا وَ أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ بِهَا مِنَّا
اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كَانَتْ مُحْسِنَةً فَزِدْ فِي إِحْسَانِهَا وَ إِنْ كَانَتْ مُسِيئَةً فَتَجَاوَزْ
عَنْهَا وَاعْفِرْ لَهَا. اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا عِنْدَكَ فِي أَعْلَى عِلِّيِّينَ وَاخْلَفْ عَلَى
أَهْلِهَا فِي الْعَابِرِينَ وَارْحَمْهَا بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ)

The 5th takbir should then be recited.

Salatul Mayyit for a non-Baligh Child

After the first takbir, the following should be recited:

(أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ أَرْسَلَهُ بِالْحَقِّ بَشِيرًا وَ نَذِيرًا بَيْنَ يَدَيِ السَّاعَةِ)

After the 2nd takbir:

(اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
وَ ارْحَمْ مُحَمَّدًا وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَأَفْضَلِ مَا صَلَّيْتَ وَ بَارَكْتَ وَ تَرَحَّمْتَ
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ وَ صَلِّ عَلَى جَمِيعِ

الأنبياءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الشُّهَدَاءِ وَ الصِّدِّيقِينَ وَ جَمِيعِ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ
الصَّالِحِينَ)

After the 3rd takbir:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتِ وَ الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ وَ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ
الْأَحْيَاءِ مِنْهُمْ وَ الْأَمْوَاتِ تَابِعْ بَيْنَنَا وَ بَيْنَهُمْ بِالْخَيْرَاتِ إِنَّكَ مُجِيبُ
الدَّعَوَاتِ إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ)

After the 4th takbir:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لِأَبُوَيْهِ وَ لَنَا سَلَفًا وَ فَرَطًا وَ أَجْرًا)

The 5th takbir should then be recited.

Rule 32: A person offering prayers for the dead body must recite all of the takbir and supplications in a sequence, such that the Salatul Mayyit does not lose its form.

Rule 33: A person who joins the Salatul Mayyit to follow an Imam must recite all the takbir and supplications.

Mustahab Acts of Salatul Mayyit

Rule 34: The following acts are Mustahab in the Salat for the dead body:

- The people who offers the Salat for the dead body should have had performed Ghusl, Wudhu or Tayammum.
- If the dead body is that of a male, then the Imam or the person who is offering the prayers alone should stand at the middle part of the dead body. However, if the dead body is that of a female then he should stand at the chest of the dead body.

- To pray bare-footed.
- To raise one's hands (up to the ears) while reciting every takbir.
- The distance between the person offering prayers and the dead body should be so short that, when if the wind blows, then the dress of the person offering the prayers would touch the coffin (or dead body).
- To pray in congregation.
- For the Imam to recite the takbir and supplications loudly and those offering the prayers with him to recite them in a low voice.
- If there is only one person joining the Salatul Mayyit being offered in Jama'at, then he would stand behind the Imam.
- One who offers the prayers should sincerely and persistently pray for the deceased as well as for all the believers.
- Before the commencement of the congregational prayers for the dead body, one should say (أَصَلِّاَة) three times.
- The prayers should be offered at a place where people often go for Salatul Mayyit.
- If a Ḥaidh (woman who is menstruating) participates in the congregational prayers for the deceased, then she should stand alone and not join the lines.

Rule 35: It is Makruh to perform prayers for the deceased in Masjids, except in Masjidul Ḥaram.

Burial of the Dead Body

Rule 36: The dead body must be laid in the grave on its right side such that the face remains facing the Qiblah.

Rule 37: It is not permitted to bury a Muslim in the graveyard of the non-Muslims, nor is it permissible to bury a non-Muslim in the graveyard of the Muslims.

Rule 38: Anything, which is separated from the dead body (whether it is its hair, nails or teeth), must be buried along with the body. If any part of the body, including hair, nails or teeth are found after the body has been buried, then they must be buried in a separate place, according to Ihtiyat Wajib. It is even Mustahab that nails and teeth cut off or extracted during one's lifetime are buried as well.

Mustahab Acts of the Burial

Rule 39: It is Mustahab that the depth of the grave should be approximately equal to the size of an average person. Also, his or her dead body should be buried in the nearest graveyard, except when the graveyard which is situated farther is better due to some reason, such as if pious people are buried there or people go there in large number for Fatiha (to pay respects to the dead).

It is also recommended that the coffin is placed on the ground a few yards away from the grave and then it is taken to the grave by halting three times briefly. It should be placed on the ground every time and then lifted before it is lowered into the grave which would be the fourth halt.

If the dead body is that of a male, then it should be placed on the ground on the third halt, in such a manner that its head should be towards the lower side of the grave and at the fourth halt, it should be lowered into the grave from the side of its head.

If the dead body is that of a female, then it should be placed on the ground such that on the third halt, it is towards the Qiblah and

should be lowered into the grave sideways and a cloth should be spread over the grave while lowering it.

It is also Mustahab that the dead body should be taken out of the coffin and lowered into the grave very gently, and the prescribed supplications should be recited before and during the actual burying of the dead body.

After the dead body has been lowered into the ground, the ties of its shroud should be unfastened, its cheek should be placed on the ground, a pillow made of earth (dirt) should be done up under its head and some unbaked bricks or lumps of clay should be placed behind its back so that the dead body will not turn onto its back.

Before closing the grave, the person reciting the talqin should hold the right shoulder of the dead body with his right hand and should place his left hand tightly on its left shoulder and put his mouth near the deceased one's ear, and while shaking its shoulders should say thrice (the text in the double parenthesis):

The following is read if the deceased is a Male:

((اِسْمِعْ اِفْهَمْ يَا ...))

Here the name of the deceased and his father should be called. For example, if the name of the deceased was Muhammad and his father's name was 'Ali, then it should said three times:

((اِسْمِعْ اِفْهَمْ يَا مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ))

And then he should say:

(هَلْ أَنْتَ عَلَى الْعَهْدِ الَّذِي فَارَقْتَنَا عَلَيْهِ مِنْ شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ) عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ وَ سَيِّدُ النَّبِيِّينَ وَ خَاتَمُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ

سَيِّدُ الْوَصِيِّينَ وَ إِمَامُ افْتَرَضَ اللّٰهُ طَاعَتَهُ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ, وَ أَنَّ
 الْحَسَنَ وَ الْحُسَيْنَ وَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ الْحُسَيْنِ وَ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ وَ جَعْفَرَ بْنَ
 مُحَمَّدٍ وَ مُوسَى بْنَ جَعْفَرٍ وَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ مُوسَى وَ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ وَ
 عَلِيَّ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ الْحَسَنَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ وَ الْقَائِمَ الْحُجَّةَ الْمَهْدِيَّ صَلَوَاتُ
 اللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِمْ أَئِمَّةُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ حُجَجِ اللّٰهِ عَلَى الْخَلْقِ أَجْمَعِينَ وَ أئِمَّتِكَ
 أَئِمَّةُ هُدًى أَبْرَارٍ يَا ...)

Here the name of the deceased and his father's name should be taken, followed by:

(إِذَا أَتَاكَ الْمَلَكَانِ الْمُقْرَبَانِ رَسُولَيْنِ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللّٰهِ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى وَ
 سَأَلَاكَ عَنْ رَبِّكَ وَ عَنْ نَبِيِّكَ وَ عَنْ دِينِكَ وَ عَنْ كِتَابِكَ وَ عَنْ
 قِبْلَتِكَ وَ عَنْ أئِمَّتِكَ فَلَا تَخَفْ وَ لَا تَحْزَنْ وَ قُلْ فِي جَوَابِهِمَا: اللّٰهُ رَبِّي وَ
 مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ نَبِيِّ وَ الْإِسْلَامُ دِينِي وَ الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابِي وَ
 الْكَعْبَةُ قِبْلَتِي وَ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ إِمَامِي وَ الْحَسَنُ
 بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْمُجْتَبَى إِمَامِي وَ الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الشَّهِيدُ بِكَرْبَلَاءَ إِمَامِي
 وَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ زَيْنِ الْعَابِدِينَ إِمَامِي وَ مُحَمَّدُ الْبَاقِرُ إِمَامِي وَ جَعْفَرُ الصَّادِقُ
 إِمَامِي وَ مُوسَى الْكَاطِمُ إِمَامِي وَ عَلِيُّ الرِّضَا إِمَامِي وَ مُحَمَّدُ الْجَوَادُ
 إِمَامِي وَ عَلِيُّ الْهَادِي إِمَامِي وَ الْحَسَنُ الْعَسْكَرِيُّ إِمَامِي وَ الْحُجَّةُ
 الْقَائِمُ الْمُنتَظَرُ إِمَامِي هَؤُلَاءِ صَلَوَاتُ اللّٰهِ عَلَيْهِمْ أَئِمَّتِي وَ سَادَاتِي وَ

قَادَتِي وَ شُفَعَائِي بِهِمْ أَتَوَلَّى وَ مِنْ أَعْدَائِهِمْ أَتَبَرَّءُ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَ الْآخِرَةِ
ثُمَّ اعْلَمْ يَا...)

Here the name of the deceased should be said, and thereafter the following should be recited:

(إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى نِعَمَ الرَّبِّ، وَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ
وَ سَلَّمَ نِعَمَ الرَّسُولِ، وَ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وَ أَوْلَادَهُ الْمَعْصُومِينَ
الْأَيِّمَةَ الْإِنْتَى عَشَرَ نِعَمَ الْأَيِّمَةِ وَ أَنَّ مَا جَاءَ بِهِ مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ
وَ آلِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ حَقٌّ وَ أَنَّ الْمَوْتَ حَقٌّ وَ سُؤَالَ مُنْكَرٍ وَ نَكِيرٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ
حَقٌّ وَ الْبَعْثَ حَقٌّ وَ النَّشُورَ حَقٌّ وَ الصِّرَاطَ حَقٌّ وَ الْمِيزَانَ حَقٌّ وَ
نَطَائِرَ الْكُتُبِ حَقٌّ وَ أَنَّ الْجَنَّةَ حَقٌّ وَ النَّارَ حَقٌّ وَ أَنَّ السَّاعَةَ آتِيَةٌ لَا
رَيْبَ فِيهَا وَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَبْعَثُ مَنْ فِي الْقُبُورِ)

Then the following words should be said:

((أَفْهِمْتَ يَا...))

Here the name of the deceased should be said, and thereafter the following should be recited:

(تَبَّتْكَ اللَّهُ بِالْقَوْلِ الثَّابِتِ وَ هَدَاكَ اللَّهُ إِلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ، عَرَفَ
اللَّهُ بَيْنَكَ وَ بَيْنَ أَوْلِيَائِكَ فِي مُسْتَقَرٍّ مِنْ رَحْمَتِهِ)

Then the following words should be uttered:

(اللَّهُمَّ جَافِ الْأَرْضَ عَنِ جَنْبِيهِ وَ اصْعِدْ بُرُوحَهُ إِلَيْكَ وَ لَقِّهِ مِنْكَ
بُرْهَانًا أَللَّهُمَّ عَفْوِكَ عَفْوِكَ)

The following is read if the deceased is a Woman

((اِسْمَعِي اِنْهَمِي يَا ...))

Here the name of the deceased and her father should be called. For example, if the name of the deceased was Fatimah, and her father's name was 'Ali, then it should said three times:

((اِسْمَعِي اِنْهَمِي يَا فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِ عَلِيٍّ))

And then he should say:

(هَلْ أَنْتِ عَلَى الْعَهْدِ الَّذِي فَارَقْتَنَا عَلَيْهِ مِنْ شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ) عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ وَ سَيِّدُ النَّبِيِّينَ وَ خَاتَمُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ سَيِّدُ الْوَصِيِّينَ وَ إِمَامُ افْتَرَضَ اللَّهُ طَاعَتَهُ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ, وَ أَنَّ الْحَسَنَ وَ الْحُسَيْنَ وَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ الْحُسَيْنِ وَ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ وَ جَعْفَرَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ مُوسَى بْنَ جَعْفَرٍ وَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ مُوسَى وَ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ وَ عَلِيَّ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ الْحَسَنَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ وَ الْقَائِمَ الْحُجَّةَ الْمَهْدِيَّ صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ أَيْمَهُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَ حُجَّجُ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْخَلْقِ أَجْمَعِينَ وَ أَيْمَتُكَ أَيْمَتُهُ هُدَىٰ أَبْرَارٍ يَا ...)

Here the name of the deceased and her father's name should be taken, followed by:

(إِذَا أَتَاكَ الْمَلَكَانِ الْمُقَرَّبَانِ رَسُولَيْنِ مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى وَ سَأَلَاكَ عَنْ رَبِّكَ وَ عَنْ نَبِيِّكَ وَ عَنْ دِينِكَ وَ عَنْ كِتَابِكَ وَ عَنْ

قِبْلَتِكَ وَ عَنِ أَيْمَتِكَ فَلَا تَخْفِي وَ لَا تَحْزِنِي وَ قُلِّي فِي حَوَائِمِهِمَا: اللَّهُ
 رَبِّي وَ مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ نَبِيِّ وَ الْإِسْلَامُ دِينِي وَ
 الْقُرْآنُ كِتَابِي وَ الْكَعْبَةُ قِبْلَتِي وَ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ
 إِمَامِي وَ الْحَسَنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الْمَجْتَبَى إِمَامِي وَ الْحُسَيْنُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ الشَّهِيدُ
 بِكَرْبَلَاءَ إِمَامِي وَ عَلِيُّ زَيْنُ الْعَابِدِينَ إِمَامِي وَ مُحَمَّدٌ الْبَاقِرُ إِمَامِي وَ
 جَعْفَرُ الصَّادِقُ إِمَامِي وَ مُوسَى الْكَاطِمُ إِمَامِي وَ عَلِيُّ الرِّضَا إِمَامِي
 وَ مُحَمَّدُ الْجَوَادُ إِمَامِي وَ عَلِيُّ الْهَادِي إِمَامِي وَ الْحَسَنُ الْعَسْكَرِيُّ
 إِمَامِي وَ الْحُجَّةُ الْقَائِمُ الْمُنْتَظَرُ إِمَامِي هَؤُلَاءِ صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِمْ
 أَيْمَتِي وَ سَادَتِي وَ قَادَتِي وَ شُفَعَائِي بِهِمْ آتَوَلَّى وَ مِنْ أَعْدَائِهِمْ آتَبَرَّءُ
 فِي الدُّنْيَا وَ الْآخِرَةِ ثُمَّ اعْلَمْ يَا...

Here the name of the deceased should be said, and thereafter the following should be recited:

(إِنْ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى نِعَمَ الرَّبِّ، وَ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ
 نِعَمَ الرَّسُولِ، وَ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ بْنَ أَبِي طَالِبٍ وَ أَوْلَادَهُ الْمَعْصُومِينَ الْأَيْمَةَ
 الْإِثْنَى عَشَرَ نِعَمَ الْأَيْمَةِ وَ أَنَّ مَا جَاءَ بِهِ مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ
 وَ سَلَّمَ حَقٌّ وَ أَنَّ الْمَوْتَ حَقٌّ وَ سُؤَالَ مُنْكَرٍ وَ نَكِيرٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ حَقٌّ
 وَ الْبَعْثَ حَقٌّ وَ النَّشُورَ حَقٌّ وَ الصِّرَاطَ حَقٌّ وَ الْمِيزَانَ حَقٌّ وَ تَطَائِرَ
 الْكُتُبِ حَقٌّ وَ أَنَّ الْجَنَّةَ حَقٌّ وَ النَّارَ حَقٌّ وَ أَنَّ السَّاعَةَ آتِيَةٌ لَا رَيْبَ
 فِيهَا وَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَبْعَثُ مَنْ فِي الْقُبُورِ)

Then the following words should be said:

((أَفْهَمْتِ يَا ...))

Here the name of the deceased should be said, and thereafter the following should be recited:

تَبَّتْكَ اللَّهُ بِالْقَوْلِ الثَّابِتِ وَ هَدَاكَ اللَّهُ إِلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ، عَرَّفَ
اللَّهُ بَيْنَكَ وَ بَيْنَ أَوْلِيَائِكَ فِي مُسْتَقَرٍّ مِنْ رَحْمَتِهِ

Then the following words should be uttered:

اللَّهُمَّ جَافِ الْأَرْضَ عَنْ جَنْبَيْهَا وَاصْعِدْ بِرُوحِهَا إِلَيْكَ وَ لَقِّهَا مِنْكَ
بُرْهَانًا أَللَّهُمَّ عَفْوِكَ عَفْوِكَ

Rule 40: It is recommended that the person who lowers the dead body in the grave should be tahir, bareheaded (no covering on his head) and bare-footed and he should climb out of the grave from the side of the feet of the deceased. Moreover, people other than near relatives of the deceased should put dirt into the grave with the backside of their hands and recite the following:

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَ إِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

“Verily we are (all) from Allah, and to Him is our return.”

If the deceased is a woman, then she should be lowered into the grave by a mahram and in the absence of a mahram her kinsmen.

Rule 41: It is Mustahab that the grave be square or rectangle in shape and its height is equal to four fingers' span. A sign should be fixed on it for the purpose of identification, water should be poured on it and then those present should place their hands on the grave parting their fingers and inserting them into the ground. One should then recite Surah al-Qadr seven times and pray for forgiveness of the departed soul by saying:

(اللَّهُمَّ جَافِ الْأَرْضَ عَن جَنَبِيهِ وَ أَصْعِدْ إِلَيْكَ رُوحَهُ وَ لَقِّهِ مِنكَ
رِضْوَانًا وَ أَسْكِنِ قَبْرَهُ مِن رَحْمَتِكَ مَا تُعِينِي بِهِ عَن رَحْمَةٍ مِّن سِوَاكَ)

Surah al-Qadr

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ﴿١﴾ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ﴿٢﴾ لَيْلَةُ
الْقَدْرِ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ﴿٣﴾ تَنْزَلُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ
رَبِّهِمْ مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ ﴿٤﴾ سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّى مَطَلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ﴿٥﴾﴾

Rule 42: It is Mustahab that when the people who attended the funeral have left, the guardian of the deceased or the person the guardian grants permission to, should recite the prescribed supplications for the deceased.³

Salatul Wahshat

Rule 43: It is recommended that on the first night after the burial of a deceased, two Rak'ats Salatul Wahshat be offered for it. The method of offering this prayers is as follows:

In the first Rak'at, after reciting Surah al-Hamd, Ayatul Kursi should be recited once; and in the second Rak'at, after Surah al-Hamd, Surah al-Qadr should be recited 10 times, after saying the Salam, the following supplication should be recited:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

³ These prescribed supplications can be found in the detailed books of Fiqh.

وَ اَبْعَثْ ثَوَابَهَا إِلَى قَبْرِ..

Here the name of the deceased and his or her father's name should be mentioned.

Rule 44: Salatul Wahshat can be offered on the night of the burial of the deceased at any time, but it is better to offer it in the early hours of the night following 'Isha prayers.

The rules concerning the bereaved family

Rule 45: It is Mustahab that after the burial, the bereaved family is consoled, and that they should be prayed for in regards to their wellbeing. However, if the condolence is given long after the death, and if it serves to revive the sorrowful memories, then it should be avoided.

It is Mustahab that food be sent to the members of the family of the deceased for 3 days. It is, however, Makruh to eat with them in their homes.

The discouragement of eating with the members of the family of the deceased for three days, and the recommendation behind sending food to their house

1. Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) said, "Eating food with the members of the family of the deceased is one of the actions of the people who lived during the time of Ignorance (the period before the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his family)). However, the way of Islam is that food should be sent to their house, just as the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his

family) did after the passing away of Ja'far ibn Abi Ṭalib (peace be upon him).⁴

2. In another hadith on the same topic, it has been narrated that Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) said, “When Ja'far ibn Abi Ṭalib (peace be upon him) was martyred in the way of Allah, the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his family) went to his wife, Asma' bint 'Amish, and after consoling her on the loss of her husband, ordered that food be sent to the house of Ja'far. Thereafter, this practice became the Sunnah of the Muslims and until today, this Sunnah has remained.”⁵

Crying for the deceased

1. Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) said, “Verily the Prophet Ibrahim al-Khalil (peace be upon him) asked Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) to give him a daughter so that after her death, he would have someone to cry over.”⁶

A believer is content with whatever Allah decides

1. A person once asked Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him), “How do we know who a true Believer is?” The Imam replied, “A true Believer is one who submits (without question) to Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) and is content with whatever Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) gives him - whether it be something that brings him pleasure and happiness, or something that brings him anger and rage.”⁷

⁴ Wasā'il ash-Shr'a, Volume 3, Page 237

⁵ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 237

⁶ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 242

⁷ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 252

A believer is always surrounded by difficulties

1. Muhammad ibn Bahlul relates from Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) that he said, “A Believer’s station and position (with Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him)) is like that of a scale, meaning that as his faith increases, his difficulties also increase.”⁸

2. It has been narrated that Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) said, “Whenever a person is afflicted with difficulties, it is recommended that he remember the difficulties that the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his family) was faced with, since there is no one who faced greater difficulties than him.”⁹

3. When the brother of Ishaq ibn Qais left the world, Amir al-Mo’minin ‘Ali ibn Abi Talib (peace be upon him) went to see him and offer his condolences. After this, he said, “If you show impatience and grief (concerning the deceased), then you have fulfilled the rights of your family; and if you show patience, then you have fulfilled the right of Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him). Therefore, if you observe patience over incidents that happen to you, then you are to be praised and commended; but if you have grief and anxiety and are not patient when things befall you, then you will be blamed and rebuked.”¹⁰

The reward will be taken away from one who is not patient in the face of difficulties

1. Zurarah related that Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) said, “Someone who hits his knees when a misfortune befalls him

⁸ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 263

⁹ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 267

¹⁰ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 270

(because of not having patience), loses the reward of that misfortune.”¹¹

Explanation: This hadith has been related from the Prophet of Islam and ‘Ali ibn Abi Ṭalib, and Musa ibn Ja’far (peace be upon all of them) in which all of them have mentioned that the reward of that which has come to pass, is taken away for not having forbearance and patience in front of the difficulties and hitting the knees (as a sign of grief).

The reward for saying “Indeed we are all from Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him), and to Him is our return”

In a well known hadith from a companion of Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (peace be upon him), it is stated that, “I heard the Imam (peace be upon him) say that anytime a Believer is struck with problems and difficulties in this world, that time one says:

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

Then Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) forgives him his past sins. Of course these are the minor sins, not those which are counted as the major sins, since the major sins are those which Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) has promised the punishment of the fire of Hell for, which if performed continuously, guarantee one the fire of Hell.”

The Imam (peace be upon him) also said, “If at anytime in one’s life, one recollects about a tragedy that befell him, and then repeats:

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

Along with these words, if he thanks Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him), then Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) will forgive

¹¹ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 270

him those sins that occurred during the time one said the above sentence, except for the major sins.”

The reward for offering condolences

1. It has been narrated from the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his family) that he said, “Whoever offers condolences to one who is grieving, then on the Day of Judgement, he will be clothed with a beautiful and respectful robe.”¹²

2. It has been narrated in a hadith from Imam Ja’far as-Sadiq (peace be upon him), that the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his family) said, “Whoever consoles a person who has had a misfortune befall him will receive the same reward - without any decrease - as the one who is facing the tragedy.”¹³

The help those who are in grief receive from Angels

1. Abu Basir narrated that Imam Muhammad al-Baqir (peace be upon him) said, “Verily, Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) has commanded the angels in the graveyard that when the people leave the deceased one, then they (the angels) should take a hand full of dirt and sprinkle it around those who are leaving and say to them to forget that what they have just seen. If this was not done (and the tragedies and misfortunes were never forgotten), then not a single person would be able to enjoy life.”¹⁴

The reward for soothing and comforting an orphan

1. In a hadith narrated from Ghiyath ibn Ibrahim from as-Sadiq from his father from his forefathers (peace be upon all of them) that Amir

¹² Thawāb al-'Amāl, Page 441

¹³ Ibid., Page 441

¹⁴ Wasā'il ash-Shī'a, Volume 3, Page 278

al-Mo'minin (peace be upon him) said, "Anytime a believing man or woman - places their hand on the head of an orphan to comfort him, then Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) records a good deed in the amount of the number of hairs that their hand covers."¹⁵

2. Abi Marium Ansari relates that the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his family) said, "When an orphan cries, the 'Throne of Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) shakes and at that time Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) says, 'Who is it that has made this servant of mine cry, of whom I have taken his father and mother while he is still in his childhood? By My Power and Glory, I will make Paradise incumbent on that person who stops this child from crying.'"¹⁶

The reward for having patience and forbearance

1. Abu Ḥamzah al-Thumali relates from Abi Ja'far al-Baqir (peace be upon him) that he said, "Whoever shows patience in the face of difficulties and shows his inner strength, Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) will add honour to his honour, and will make him enter into Paradise with Muhammad (peace be upon him and his family) and his Ahl al-Bait (peace be upon all of them)."¹⁷

2. Abu Basir relates from Imam Ja'far as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) that his father, Abu Ja'far (peace be upon him) used to say, "I show patience and forbearance with regards to the (bad) actions of my slave and some members of my family, and this is much more bitter for the mouth than colocynth. Verily, anyone who adopts patience and forbearance will receive the reward of one who fasts, stays awake during the night in prayer, and will attain the rank of a

¹⁵ Thawāb al-'Amal, Page 443

¹⁶ Ibid., Page 445

¹⁷ Ibid., Page 440

martyr who fought alongside the Prophet (peace be upon him and his family).”¹⁸

The reward for being patient over the death of a child

1. Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) said, “If the child of a person passes away unexpectedly (and a person bears the tragedy with patience), then the reward is greater than if after the death of that child, the man has seventy children and they remain alive and meet with Imam al-Zaman (peace be upon him).”¹⁹

2. Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) narrates that the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon him and his family) said, “Anytime the child of a Believer passes away, Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) knows best what the father says (at this loss). Thus, Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) says to the Angels of Death, “Did you take the soul of this man’s child?” The Angels reply, “Yes Allah.” Then they are asked, “At that time when My servant was faced this difficulty, what did he say?” The Angels reply, “Other than your praise and the reciting of:

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

he said nothing.” Then Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) will say, ‘(Even though) I took the light of his eyes (his child), with the exception of praising me and the reciting of

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

he said nothing else – thus, I will build a house for him in Paradise, and will name that house the *House Of Praise*.”²⁰

¹⁸ Ibid., Page 440

¹⁹ Wasā'il ash-Shr'a, Volume 3, Page 246

²⁰ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 246

3. 'Ali ibn Asbat narrated that, it was the custom of Imam as-Sadiq (peace be upon him) that anytime a difficulty arose, he would say, "Praise be to Allah that this difficulty that has come is not a difficulty in the religion (meaning not a test of his beliefs). Praise be to Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) that it was only this amount (and not more), since Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) is the All-Powerful and could have made this trial greater than it is. Praise be to Allah (Glory and Greatness be to Him) that this trial was put before us."²¹

Rule 45: It is (also) Mustahab that a person should observe patience on the death of one of the near ones, especially on the death of his son, and, whenever the memory of the departed soul crosses his mind, he should say:

إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ

Verily, we are (all) from Allah, and to Him is our return."

One should (also) recite the Holy Qur'an for the sake of the departed ones. A person should also visit the graves of one's parents, pray for the blessings of Allah for oneself and should make sure the grave is solid so that it may not be ruined easily.

Rule 46: As a matter of Ihtiyat, one must refrain from scratching one's face or body, or pulling out one's hair as a sign of grief. However, slapping one's head or face is permitted.

Rule 47: It is not permissible to tear one's clothes on the death of anyone, except on the death of one's father and brother, although according to Ihtiyat Mustahab, one must not tear one's clothes on their death either.

²¹ Ibid., Volume 3, Page 247

Rule 48: If a wife mourning the death of her husband scratches her face causing blood to come out or pulls her hair, then according to Ihtiyat Mustahab she should set a slave free, feed ten poor people, or provide them with clothing. The same rule applies if a man tears his clothes on the death of his wife or son.

Rule 49: The Ihtiyat Mustahab is that while weeping over the death of any person, one's voice should not be very loud.

Glossary of Terms

Haram: Forbidden, prohibited. It is necessary to abstain from the acts that are Haram. If one who performs a Haram act, such as eating pork, drinking alcohol, he will be punished.

Baligh: The age at which a Muslim becomes responsible, meaning that certain acts such as Salat, Saum, Hajj, etc... become Wajib upon him or her. It can be proven by certain ways, the most common is the completion of 15 lunar years for a boy and 9 lunar years for a girl.

Dafan: The actual burial of the dead body.

Hunut: The application of Camphor on the deceased's forehead, palms, both the knees and both the big toes of the feet.

Ihtiyat Mustahab: Recommended Precaution. Its significance is the same as that of Mustahab. When a Mujtahid uses this term, he means that there is no solid proof for that particular act being Mustahab, but his standards of precaution demand that it be considered as Mustahab.

Ihtiyat Wajib: Obligatory Precaution. Its significance is the same as that of Wajib with the difference that in the rules where a Mujtahid says it is "Obligatory precaution", you have the option of leaving his taqlid (following) in that particular problem, and following the rulings of the second most knowledgeable Mujtahid in that problem (*in order words, perform 'Ruju*).

Irtimasi: A form of Ghusl/Wudhu in which the entire body is submerged under water at one time.

Kafan: The three pieces of cloth (for the man) and the four pieces of cloth (for the woman) used to cover a deceased Muslim.

Makruh: Reprehensible, disliked. The acts whose performance is not punished, but whose avoidance is rewarded, e.g., eating in the state of Janabat.

Mubah: Permitted, allowed, lawful, legal. The act or thing which is permitted and lawful. There is no reward for performing it and no punishment for neglecting it, e.g., drinking tea. Mubah is mostly used for lawful things, not for permitted actions.

Mustahab: Recommendable, desirable, better. The acts which if a person does not perform, is not punished for, but whose performance is rewarded, e.g., the call to prayer, (Adhan).

Tartib: Literally 'in succession'. Commonly used in conjunction with Wudhu and Ghusl, meaning that the actions must be performed one after the other in a set order.

Wajib: Obligatory, necessary, incumbent. An act which must be performed, and if performed, one will be rewarded and punished for neglecting it, e.g., the daily prayers, the fasting of the Month of Ramadan.