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# **Chapter 1: Family**

# 1.1: The Forming of a Family

- 1. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "What is it that prevents a believer from forming a family?! It might be that Allah may grant him some children who will bring value to the earth by [saying] 'There is no god but Allah'."1
- 2. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "The best among my ummah are the married ones, and the unmarried are the worst ones of my ummah."2
- 3. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "There is nothing built in Islam more loved by Allah the Exalted than marriage."3
- 4. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "Establish a family, as it will increase your sustenance."4

رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: ما يَمنَعُ المُؤمِنَ أَن يَتَّخِذَ أَهلًا، لَعَلَّ اللهَ أَن يَرزُقَهُ نَسَمةً تُثقِلُ الأَرضَ بِلا إِلهَ إلَّا 1.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: خِيارُ امَّتِي المُتَأْهِلُونَ، و شِرارُ امَّتِي العُزّابُ2.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: ما بُنِيَ بِناءٌ فِي الإِسلام أَحَبُّ إِلَى اللهِ تَعالى مِنَ التَّزويج3.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: اتَّخِذُوا الأَهلَ؛ فَإِنَّهُ أَرزَقُ لَكُم4.

### 1.2: Seeking to have a Child

- **5. The Prophet** (s.a.w.) said: "Seek in wanting and having a child, for it is the source of comfort and the happiness of the heart."5
- **6. The Prophet** (s.a.w.) said: "None of you should give up seeking to have a child, for when a person dies without having a child, his name will discontinue."6
- 7. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "A house that does not have children does not have blessings."7
- 8. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "There is no child born in a family without the family gaining honour they did not previously enjoy."8
- 9. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "The scent of a child is a breeze from Paradise."9
- **10.** The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "A child for a father is a sweet-basil from Allah which he smells, and He has distributed it among His worshippers." 10
- **11. The Prophet** (s.a.w.) said: "A child is the fruit of the heart, and indeed it is the source of fear, envy and sorrow."11
- 12. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "Verily, everything has a fruit, and the fruit of one's heart is his child." 12
- **13.** *Musnad Ibn Hanbal*, narrating from al-Ash'ath ibn Qays who said: "I went to the Messenger of Allah (s.a.w.) accompanied by the representatives of the tribe of Kindah and he asked me: "Do you have a child?" I answered: "At the time I left home to come to you, a boy was born to me from the daughter of Jadd 13, but I wished that instead of that I could satiate my family." The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "Never say that, because in children is the comfort of the eye [if they stay alive] and they are the cause of reward if they are taken away. However, if you say that they are the cause of fear and sorrow then yes they are the cause of fear and sorrow." 14
- 14. Imam al-Sajjad (a.s.) said: "A part of a man's happiness is having a child who assists him." 15
- **15. Imam al-Kazim** (a.s.) said: "A person is happy when he sees an offspring for himself before his death." 16
- **16.** *al-Kafi*, narrating from Bakr ibn Salih who wrote to Abu al-Hasan [Imam al-Kazim] (a.s.): "I have been avoiding having a child for five years, and it's because my wife does not like it and she says that it will be difficult to raise them due to lack of wealth. What is your opinion?" He wrote back: "Seek in having a child, for Allah will provide their sustenance." 17
- 17. Imam al-Ridha<sub>18</sub> (a.s.) said: "Indeed if Allah the Exalted wishes goodness for a servant, He will not cause him to die until He shows him an offspring." 19

.رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: اطلُّبُوا الوَلَدَ وَ التّمِسوهُ؛ فَإِنَّهُ قُرَّةُ العَين، و رَيحانَةُ القَلب5.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: لا يَدَع أَحَدُكُم طَلَبَ الوَلَدِ؛ فَإِنَّ الرَّجُلَ إذا ماتَ و لَيسَ لَهُ وَلَدٌ انقَطَعَ اسمُهُ6.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: بَيتٌ لا صبيانَ فيه لا بَرَكَةَ فيهِ7.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: ما وُلِدَ في أهلِ بَيتٍ غُلامٌ إِلَّا أصبَحَ فيهم عِزٌّ لَم يَكُن8.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: ريحُ الوَلَدِ مِن ريح الجَنَّةِ9.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: الوَلَدُ للوالِدِ رَيحانَةٌ مِنَ اللهِ يَشَمُّها، (قَسَّمَها) بَينَ عِبادهِ10.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: الوَلَدُ ثَمَرُ القَلبِ، و إِنَّهُ مَجبَنَةٌ مَبخَلَةٌ مَحزَنَةٌ 11.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: إنَّ لِكُلِّ شَيءٍ ثَمَرَةً، و ثَمَرَةَ القَلبِ الوَلَدُ12.

مسند ابن حنبل عن الأشعث ابن قيس: قَدِمتُ عَلى رَسولِ الله صلى الله عليه وآله في وَفد كِندَةَ، فَقالَ لي: هَل13. لَكَ مِن وَلَد؟ قُلتُ: غُلامٌ وُلِدَ لِي في مَخرَجِي إلَيكَ مِن ابنَةِ جَدّ، و لَوَدِدتُ أَنَّ مَكانَهُ شِبعُ القَومِ! قالَ صلى الله عليه .وآله: لا تَقولَنَّ ذلِكَ، فَإِنَّ فيهِم قُرَّةَ عَينٍ وأجرا إذا قُبِضوا ثَمَّ، و لَئِن قُلتَ ذاكَ إِنَّهُم لَمَجبَنَةٌ مَحزَنَةٌ، إنَّهُم لَمَجبَنَةٌ مَحزَنَةٌ

.الإمام زين العابدين عليه السلام: مِن سَعادَةِ الرَّجُل أَن يَكُونَ لَهُ وُلدٌ يَستَعينُ بهم14.

.الإمام الكاظم عليه السلام: سَعَدَ امرُقُّ لَم يَمُت حَتَّى يَرى خَلَفا مِن نَفسِهِ15.

الكافي عن بكر بن صالح: كَتَبتُ إلى أبي الحَسَنِ عليه السلام: إنِّي اجتَنَبتُ طَلَبَ الوَلَدِ مُنذُ خَمسِ سِنينَ، و ذلِكَ16. أنَّ أهلى كَرهَت ذلِكَ و قالَت: إنَّهُ يَشتَدُّ عَلَىَ تَربِيَتُهُم؛ لِقِلَّةِ الشَّيءِ، فَما تَرى؟

. فَكَتَبَ عليه السلام إِلَىَ: اطلُبِ الوَلَدَ؛ فَإِنَّ اللهَ عزوجل يَرزُقُهُم

. الإمام الرضا عليه السلام: إنَّ اللهَ تَبارَكَ وتَعالى إذا أرادَ بعَبد خَيراً لَم يُمِتهُ حَتَّى يُريهُ الخَلفَ17.

### 1.3: The Virtue of a Righteous Child

- 18. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "Among the happiness of a man is to have a righteous child."20
- 19. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "A righteous child is indeed a flower from the flowers of Paradise."21
- **20. The Prophet** (s.a.w.) said: "A righteous child is a flower that Allah has distributed among His creation, and verily my two flowers in this world are Hasan and Husayn. I named them from the names of two children of Bani Isra'il, Shubbar and Shubair." 22 23
- 21. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "From the blessings of Allah upon a man is that his child looks like him."24
- **22.** *al–Kafi*, narrating from Muhammad ibn Sanan, from someone who narrated to him that if 'Ali ibn al–Husayn [Imam al–Sajjad] (a.s.) was given glad tidings about [the birth of] a child, he did not ask whether it was a boy or a girl rather he would ask: "Is it healthy?" If it was healthy, he would say: "Praise be only to Allah who did not create anything unhealthy from me."25
- 23. Imam al-Baqir (a.s.) said: "From among the signs of a man's happiness is that his son may be similar to him in body, morals and behaviour."26

فَضلُ الوَلَدِ الصَّالِحِ

.رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: مِن سَعادَةِ الرَّجُلِ الوَلَدُ الصَّالِحُ18.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: إنَّ الوَلَدَ الصَّالِحَ رَيحانَةٌ مِن رَياحينِ الجَنَّةِ19.

عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: الوَلَدُ الصَّالِحُ رَيحانَةٌ مِنَ اللهِ قَسَمَها بَينَ عِبادهِ، وَإِنَّ رَيحانَتَيَ مِنَ الدُّنيا الحَسَنُ20. . والحُسَينُ، سَمَّيتُهُما بِاسم سِبطَينِ مِن بَني إسرائِيلَ: شَبَّراً و شَبيراً

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: مِن نِعمَة الله عَلَى الرَّجُل أَن يُشبِهَهُ وَلَدُهُ 21.

الكافي عن محمّد بن سنان عمّن حدثه: كانَ عَلِيُّ بنُ الحُسيَنِ عليه السلام إذا بُشِّرَ بِالوَلَدِ لَم يَسأَل أَذَكَرٌ هُوَ أَمِ22. انثى حَتّى يَقولَ: أُسَويُّ؟ فَإِن كانَ سَويًا قالَ: الحَمدُ للهِ الَّذِي لَم يَخلُق مِنِّى شَيئا مُشوَّهاً.

.الإمام الباقر عليه السلام: مِن سَعادَةِ الرَّجُل أَن يَكونَ لَهُ الوَلَدُ يُعرَفُ فيهِ شِبهُهُ، خَلقُهُ وخُلُقُهُ وشَمائِلُهُ23.

### 1.4: The Believers' Offspring will be with them in Heaven

"The faithful and their offspring who follow them in faith –We will make their offspring join them, and we will not stint anything from [the reward of] their deeds. Every man is a hostage to what he has earned."27

**24. Imam al-Sadiq** (**a.s.**) **said**, regarding Allah's saying: *The faithful and their offspring who follow them in faith –We will make their offspring join them"*: "The deeds of the offspring are less than that of their fathers, so the offspring will be join their fathers to comfort them." 28

وَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَ اتَّبَعَتْهُمْ ذُرِّيَّتُهُمْ بِإِيمانِ أَلْحَقْنا بِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ وَ ما أَلَتْناهُمْ مِنْ عَمَلِهِمْ مِنْ شَيْءٍ كُلُّ امْرِئ بِما كَسَبَ رَهِينٌ

الإمام الصادق عليه السلام في قَولِ اللهِ: (وَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَ اتَّبَعَتْهُمْ ذُرَّيَّتُهُمْ بِإِيمانٍ أَلْحَقْنا بِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ) -: قَصرَت24. الإمام الصادق عليه السلام في قَولِ اللهِ: (وَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَ اتَّبَعَتْهُمْ ذُرَّيَّتُهُمْ الإَباءِ فَأَلْحَقُوا الأَبناءَ بِالآباءِ لِتَقَرَّ بذلِكَ أُعينُهُم

### 1.5: The Virtue of Tolerating the Troubles of a Child

**25.** *al–Kafi*, narrating from Muhammad ibn Muslim who said: "I was sitting in the presence of Imam al–Sadiq (a.s.) when Yunus ibn Ya'qub entered and I saw him wailing, so Abu 'Abdullah [al–Sadiq] (a.s.) asked him: "Why do I see you wailing?"

He said: "Because of my child who disturbed me the whole night."

Abu 'Abdullah (a.s.) said to him: "O Yunus! My father Muhammad ibn 'Ali narrated from his forefathers (a.s.), from my grandfather the Messenger of Allah (s.a.w.) that Gabriel descended onto the Messenger of Allah while he and 'Ali (a.s.) were upset, and Gabriel said: "O beloved of Allah! Why do I see you upset?"

The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "From two children who have troubled us with their crying."

Gabriel said: "O Muhammad, be patient, for soon there will be followers sent for this group of people and if one of them weeps, his crying will be like uttering 'There is no god but Allah' until he becomes seven years old, and from seven years old on until he reaches puberty, his crying will be seeking forgiveness for his parents, and when he passes his age of puberty, every good deed he performs will be [a reward] for his parents, but any bad act he commits will not affect them."29

فَضْلُ تَحَمُّل أَذَى الطِّفْل

الكافي عن محمّد بن مسلم: كُنتُ جالِساً عِندَ أبي عَبدِ اللهِ عليه السلام إذ دَخَلَ يونسُ بنُ يَعقوبَ فَرَأيتُهُ يَئِنُّ،25. فَقَالَ لَهُ أبو عَبد اللهِ عليه السلام: ما لى أراكَ تَئِنُّ؟

قالَ: طِفلٌ لَى تَأَذَّيتُ بِهِ اللَّيلَ أَجمَعَ

فَقالَ لَهُ أَبِو عَبِدِ اللهِ عليه السلام: يا يونُسُ، حَدَّتَني أبي مُحَمَّدُ بنُ عَلِيّ، عَن آبائِهِ عليهم السلام، عَن جَدّي رَسولِ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وآله أنَّ جَبرئيلَ نَزَلَ عَلَيهِ و رَسولُ اللهِ وَ عَلِيّ صَلواتُ اللهِ عَلَيهِما يئِنّانِ، فَقالَ جَبرئيلُ عليه السلام: يا حَبيبَ اللهِ، ما لى أراكَ تَئِنُّ؟

فَقالَ رَسولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وآله: طِفلانِ لَنا تَأَذَّينا بِبُكائِهِما فَقالَ جَبرَئيلُ: مَه يا مُحَمَّدُ، فإِنَّهُ سَيُبعَثُ لِهؤلاءِ القَومِ شيعَةٌ إذا بَكى أَحَدُهُم فَبُكاؤُهُ «لا إله إِلّا اللهُ» إلى أن يأتِيَ عَلَيهِ سَبعُ سِنينَ، فَإِذا جازَ السَّبعَ فَبُكاؤُهُ استِغفارٌ لِوالِدَيهِ إلى أن يأتِي عَلَى الحَدِّ، فَإِذا جازَ الحَدَّ فَما أتى مِن حَسَنَةٍ فَلوالِدَيهِ، و ما أتى مِن سَيّئَةٍ فَلا عَلَيهِما.

# 1.6: Abundant Children

- **26. The Prophet** (**s.a.w.**) **said**: "Marry a virgin and fertile woman and do not marry a good and beautiful barren, for I will boast of you [your abundance] over other nations on Judgment Day." <u>30</u>
- **27.** The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "Marry a kind and fertile woman, for I will be proud of you [your abundance] over other nations on Judgment Day."31
- **28.** The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "Leave the beautiful and barren and marry the unattractive and fertile, as I will boast of you [your abundance] over other nations on Judgment Day."32
- **29. The Prophet** (**s.a.w.**) **said:** "Increase your children, for tomorrow I will boast of your abundance over other nations."33
- 30. Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.) said: "When Yusuf (a.s.) met his brother [Benjamin], he told him: "O brother!

How were you able to marry women after [losing] me?"

He said: "My father commanded me, saying: "If you are able to have an offspring who will weigh down the land by glorifying [Allah], then do so."34

كَثْرَةُ الأَولاد

رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: تَزَوَّجوا بِكِراً وَلوداً، و لا تَزَوَّجوا حَسناءَ جَميلَةً عاقِراً؛ فَإِنِّي اباهي بِكُمُ الامَمَ يَومَ26. القيامَةِ

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: تَزَوَّجُوا الوَدودَ الوَلودَ؛ فَإِنَّى مُكَاثِرٌ بِكُمُ الامَمَ يَومَ القِيامَةِ27.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: دَعُوا الحَسناءَ العاقِرَ، و تَزَوَّجُوا السَّوداءَ الوَلودَ؛ فَإِنِّي اكاثِرُ بِكُمُ الامَمَ يَومَ القِيامَةِ28.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: أكثِرُوا الوَلَدَ اكاثِر بِكُمُ الامَمَ غَداً 29.

الإمام الصادق عليه السلام: لَمَّا لَقِيَ يوسُفُ أَخاهُ قالَ لَهُ: يا أَخي كَيفَ استَطَعتَ أَن تَتَزقَ جَ النِّساءَ بَعدي؟30.

.قالَ: إِنَّ أَبِي أَمَرَنِي و قالَ: إِنِ استَطَعتَ أَن تَكونَ لَكَ ذُرِّيَّةٌ تُثْقِلُ الأَرضَ بِالتَّسبيح فَافعَل

#### 1.7: The Virtue of Girls

- 31. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "From among the goodness of a woman is that her first child is a girl."35
- **32**. **The Prophet** (s.a.w.) said: "The scent of a child is from the scent of Paradise, and no one likes girls other than a believer."36
- **33. Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.) said:** "Sons are bounties and daughters are rewards,<u>37</u> and Allah asks about the bounties and recompenses for the rewards."38

فَضلُ البَنات

.رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: مِن يُمن المَرأةِ أن يَكونَ بِكرُها جارِيَةً31.

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: ريح الوَلَدِ مِن ريح الجَنَّةِ، و لا يُحِبُّ البَناتَ إلَّا مُؤمِنِّ32.

. الإمام الصادق عليه السلام: البَنونَ نَعيمٌ، وَ البَناتُ حَسَناتٌ، وَ اللهُ يَسأَلُ عَنِ النَّعيم، و يُثيبُ عَلَى الحَسَناتِ33.

### 1.8: The Reward of Upbringing Girls

- **34. The Prophet** (**s.a.w.**) **said**: "How blessed of a child are girls who are chaste. Whoever has one of them, Allah will appoint her as a cover for him against Hellfire. Whoever has two, Allah will make him enter Paradise because of them, and if he has three, or like them but sisters, the obligation of [recommended] jihad and charity will be removed from him."39
- **35. The Prophet** (**s.a.w.**) **said**: "Girls are sympathetic, helpful, and blessed. Whoever has one of them, Allah will appoint her as a cover for him against Hellfire. Whoever has two, Allah will make him enter Paradise because of them, and if he has three, or like them but sisters, the obligation of [recommended] *jihad* and charity will be removed from him."40
- **36.** The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "Whoever raises two girls until they grow up, he and I will enter Paradise like this –putting his (s.a.w.) index and middle fingers together–."41
- **37**. **The Prophet** (s.a.w.) said: "He who raises three daughters until they marry will be veiled by them from Hellfire."42

ثُوابُ تَربيَةِ البَنات

رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: نِعمَ الوَلَدُ البَناتُ المُخَدَّراتُ، مَن كانَت عِندَهُ واحِدَةٌ جَعَلَهَا اللهُ سِتراً لَهُ مِنَ 34. النّارِ، وَ مَن كانَت عِندَهُ اثنَتانِ أَدخَلَهُ اللهُ بِهِمَا الجَنَّةَ، وَ إِن كُنَّ ثَلاثا أو مِثلَهُنَّ مِنَ الأَخُواتِ، وَضَعَ عَنهُ الجِهادَ وَ المَدَّدَةَ اللهُ اللهُولَّ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ

عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: البَناتُ هُنَّ المُشْفِقاتُ المُجَهِّزاتُ المُباركاتُ، مَن كانَت لَهُ ابنَةٌ واحِدَةٌ جَعَلَهَا اللهُ لَهُ55. سِترا مِنَ النّارِ، و مَن كانَت عِندَهُ تَلاثُ بَناتٍ أَو مِتْلُهُنَّ مِنَ الأَخَواتِ سِترا مِنَ النّارِ، و مَن كانَت عِندَهُ ثَلاثُ بَناتٍ أَو مِتْلُهُنَّ مِنَ الأَخَواتِ وَمَن كانَت عِندَهُ ثَلاثُ بَناتٍ أَو مِتْلُهُنَّ مِنَ الأَخَواتِ وَالصَّدَقَةُ وَالصَّدَقَةُ وَالصَّدَقَةُ الجِهادُ وَ الصَّدَقَةُ الجِهادُ وَ الصَّدَقَةُ المِهادُ وَ الصَّدَقَةُ المِهادُ وَ الصَّدَقةُ المِهادُ وَ الصَّدَوةُ المِهادُ وَ الصَّدَوةُ المِهادُ وَ الصَّدَوةُ المِهادُ وَ الصَّدَوةُ المُؤْلِقُونَ المُنْ المُهُ اللّهُ اللّ

عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: مَن عالَ جَارِيَتَين حَتَّى تُدرِكا دَخَلتُ الجَنَّةَ أنا وَ هُوَ كَهاتَين وَأشارَ بإصبَعَيهِ السَّبّابَةِ36.

.وَالوُسطى

.عنه صلى الله عليه وآله: مَن عالَ ثَلاثَ بَناتِ حَتَّى يُبنيهُنَّ، كُنَّ لَهُ حِجابا مِنَ النَّارِ37.

# 1. 9: Taking Care of Daughters

**38.** The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "He who goes to the market and buys a present and takes it to his family is like one who carries charity to a needy group. He should begin with the females before the males, because whoever makes a female happy is as if he has freed a slave from among the offspring of Isma'il. He who comforts his son is as if he has wept out of reverence of Allah, and he who weeps from revering Allah, Allah will make him enter the blissful Paradise."43

رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: مَن دَخَلَ السَّوقَ فَاشتَرى تُحفَةً، فحَمَلَها إلى عِيالِهِ، كانَ كَحامِلِ صَدَقَةٍ إلى قَومٍ38. مَحاويجَ، و ليَبدأ بِالإِناثِ قَبلَ الذُّكورِ؛ فَإِنَّهُ مَن فَرَّحَ انثى فَكَأَنَّما عَتَقَ رَقَبَةً مِن وُلدِ اسماعيلَ، و مَن أُقَرَّ بِعَينِ ابن فَكَأَنَّما بَكى مِن خَشيَةِ اللهِ، وَ مَن بَكى مِن خَشيَةِ اللهِ، وَ مَن بَكى مِن خَشيَةِ اللهِ أَدخَلَهُ اللهُ جَنَّاتِ النَّعيمِ

### 1.10: The Censure of Disliking Girls

- 39. The Prophet (s.a.w.) said: "Do not hate girls because they are friendly company and precious."44
- **40.** *Kitab Man la Yahduruhu al-Faqih*: "The Prophet (s.a.w.) was informed of the birth of a daughter, and so he looked at the faces of his companions and saw displeasure in them. He said: "What is the matter with you? She is a flower which I smell, and her sustenance is from Allah the Exalted'."45
- **41.** *al–Kafi*, narrating from al–Jarud ibn al–Mundhir who said: "Abu 'Abdullah [al–Sadiq] (a.s.) said to me: "I have been informed that a daughter was born to you and you feel resentful to her. What harm can she bring to you? She is a flower which you smell and you have been guaranteed her sustenance, and the Messenger of Allah (s.a.w.) himself was the father of [a few] daughters."46
- **42**. *al-Kafi*, narrating from Ibrahim al-Karkhi from a trustworthy person from among our [Shi'ah] companions who said "I got married in Medina and Abu 'Abdullah [al-Sadiq] (a.s.) asked me: "How did you find marriage?"

I said: "There is no man that has found any goodness in a woman in the way I saw her, but she betrayed me."

He asked: "What betrayal was it?"

I answered: "She gave birth to a female."

He said: "It seems that you hate her. Allah says: "...your parents and your children –you do not know which of them is likelier to be beneficial for you."47 48

**43.** *Kashf al–Ghummah*, narrating from Ayyub ibn Nuh who said: "Yahya ibn Zachariah [his wife] was expecting a child, so he wrote to him [i.e. Imam al–Hadi] (a.s.), saying: "I am expecting a newborn, so please beseech Allah to grant me a son."

He [the Imam] (a.s.) wrote back to him: "Many a time it is that a daughter is better than a son!" And a daughter was born to him."49

ذَمُّ كَراهَةِ البَنات

.رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: لا تَكرَهُوا البَنات؛ فَإِنَّهُنَّ المُؤنِساتُ الغالِياتُ39.

كتاب من لا يحضره الفقيه: بُشِّرَ النَّبِيُّ صلى الله عليه وآله بِابنَةٍ فَنَظَرَ في وُجوهِ أصحابِهِ، فَرَاى الكَرَاهَةَ فيهِم،40. .فقالَ: ما لَكُم؟ رَيحانَةٌ أشَمَّها، وَ رِزقُها عَلَى اللهِ عزوجل

الكافي عن الجارود بن المنذر: قالَ لي أبو عَبدِ اللهِ عليه السلام: بَلَغَني أَنَّهُ وُلِدَ لَكَ ابنَةٌ فَتَسخَطُها! وَما عَلَيكَ 41. منها؟! رَيحانَةٌ تَشَمُّها، وَقَد كُفِيتَ رِزقَها، و قَد كانَ رَسولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وآله أبا بَناتٍ

الكافي عن إبراهيم الكرخي عن ثقة حدَّثه من أصحابنا: تَزَوَّجتُ بِالمَدينَةِ، فَقالَ لي أبو عَبدِ اللهِ عليه السلام:42. كَيفَ رَأْيتَ؟

اقُلتُ: ما رَأَى رَجُلٌ مِنْ خَير في امرَأَةٍ إِلَّا وَقَد رَأَيتُهُ فيها، ولكِن خانتني

فَقالَ: وَما هُوَ؟

.قُلتُ: وَلَدَت جَارِيَةً

) . قالَ: لَعَلَّكَ كَرِهتَها، إِنَّ اللهَ عزوجلَ يَقولُ: (آباؤُكُمْ وَ أَبْناؤُكُمْ لا تَدْرُونَ أَيُّهُمْ أَقْرَبُ لَكُمْ نَفْعاً

كشف الغمّة عن أيُّوب بن نوح: كانَ لِيَحيَى بنِ زَكَرِيّا حَملٌ، فَكَتَبَ إِلَيهِ [أي إلَى الإِمامِ الهادي عليه السلام]: إنَّ38. لي حَملًا فَادعُ اللهَ أن يَرزُقَني ابناً.

. فَكَتَبَ إِلَيهِ: رُبَّ ابِنَةٍ خَيرٌ مِن ابن، فَوُلِدَت لَهُ ابِنةٌ

## 1.11: The Bane of Having a Bad Child

- 44. Imam 'Ali (a.s.) said: "A bad child destroys honour and denigrates the ancestors."50
- 45. Imam 'Ali (a.s.) said: "A bad child disgraces the ancestors and destroys the offspring."51
- 46. Imam 'Ali (a.s.) said: "A disobedient child is [the cause of] trouble and misfortune."52
- 47. Imam 'Ali (a.s.) said: "The worst of calamities is a bad offspring."53
- 48. Imam 'Ali (a.s.) said: "The worst of children is a disobedient one."54
- **49. Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.) said:** "Beware of doing acts that would make others scorn us, for a father is scorned due to the acts of his bad child."55

.الإمام عليّ عليه السلام: وَلَدُ السَّوءِ يَهدِمُ الشَّرَفَ، وَ يَشينُ السَّلَفَ .44

.عنه عليه السلام: وَلَدُ السَّوءِ يَعِنُّ السَّلَفَ، و يُفسِدُ الخَلَفَ .45

.عنه عليه السلام: وَلَدٌ عَقُوقٌ مِحنَةٌ وشُؤمٌ .46

.عنه عليه السلام: أشَدُّ المَصائِبِ سوءُ الخَلَفِ .47

.عنه عليه السلام: شَرُّ الأولادِ العاقُّ .48

### 1.12: Beseeching Allah for a Righteous Family

**50.** *al-Kafi*, narrating from Abu Basir: "Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.) told me: "If one of you get married, what does he do?"

I said: "I do not know."

He (a.s.) said: "When a person decides to get married, he should perform two units of prayer, praise Allah, and then say: "O Allah! I wish to get married, so appoint for me from among the women a wife who is the most chaste, the most protective of her self and of my wealth, the most affluent in her sustenance and the greatest among them in blessings. And grant me a pure child that You make to be a righteous successor both in my life and after my death."56

طُلُبُ الاسْرَةِ الصالِحَةِ مِنَ اللهِ

الكافي عن أبي بصير: قالَ لي أبو عَبدِ اللهِ عليه السلام: إذا تَزَوَّجَ أحدُكُم كَيفَ يَصنَعُ؟ . 50

.قُلتُ: لا أدرى

قالَ: إذا هَمَّ بِذلِكَ فَليُصلِّ رَكعتينِ، ويَحمَدِ اللهَ، ثُمَّ يَقولُ: اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي اريدُ أَن أَتَزَوَّجَ فَقَدِّر لِي مِنَ النِّساءِ أَعَفَّهُنَّ فَرجاً، و أحفظَهُنَّ لي في نَفسِها و في مالي، وأوسَعَهُنَّ رِزقاً، وأعظَمَهُنَّ بَرَكَةً، و قَدِّر لي وَلَداً طَيِّبا تَجعَلُهُ خَلَفاً صَالِحاً فِي حَياتي وَبَعدَ مَماتِي.

- 1. Kitab Man la Yahdarhu al-Faqih, vol. 3, p. 382, h. 4340, narrating from Jabir from Imam al-Baqir (a.s.). Makarim al-Akhlaq, vol. 1, p. 429, h. 1454.
- 2. . Jami' al-Akhbar, p. 273, h. 748. Bihar al-Anwar, vol. 103, p. 221, h. 32.
- 3. Kitab Man la Yahdarhu al-Faqih, vol. 3, p. 383, h. 4343, narrating from 'Abdullah ibn al-Hakam from Imam al-Baqir (a.s.). Makarim al-Akhlaq, vol. 1, p. 429, h. 1456.
- 4. al-Kafi, vol. 5, p. 329, h. 6, narrating from Ibn al-Qaddah from Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.) from his father (a.s.). Bihar al-Anwar, vol. 103, p. 217, h. 1.
- 5. Makarim al-Akhlaq, vol. 1, p. 480, h. 1665. al-Firdaws, vol. 1, p. 79, h. 242. Both narrating from Ibn 'Umar.
- 6. . al-Mu'jam al-Kabir, vol. 23, p. 210, h. 369, narrating from Hafsah. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 281, h. 44469.
- 7. . al-Firdaws, vol. 5, p. 359, h. 8435, narrating from lbn 'Abbas. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 274, h. 44425.
- 8. . al-Mu'jam al-Awsat, vol. 7, p. 244, h. 7395. Tarikh Isbahan, vol. 2, p. 77, h. 1139. Both narrating from Ibn 'Umar.
- 9. . al-Mu'jam al-Awsat, vol. 6, p. 82, h. 5860, narrating from Ibn 'Abbas. Rawdah al-Wa'izin, p. 403.
- 10. . 'Uddah al-Da'i, p. 76. Bihar al-Anwar, vol. 104, p. 98, h. 68.
- 11. . Musnad Abu Ya'la, vol. 2, p. 10, h. 1028, narrating from Abu Sa'id. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 284, h. 44486.

- 12. . al-Firdaws, vol. 1, p. 204, h. 779. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 457, h. 45415, narrating from al-Bazzar, with 'tree' instead of 'thing'. Both narrating from Ibn 'Umar.
- 13. In some traditions instead of 'the daughter of Jadd', it says 'the daughter of Jamd', and he is Jamd ibn Walighah al-Kindi.
- 14. . Musnad Ibn Hanbal, vol. 8, p. 196, h. 21899. al-Mu'jam al-Kabir, vol. 1, p. 236, h. 646.
- 15. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 2, h. 2. Kitab Man la Yahdarhu al-Faqih, vol. 3, p. 164, h. 3598.
- 16. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 4, h. 3. 'Uyun Akhbar al-Ridha (a.s.), vol. 1, p. 480, h. 22.
- 17. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 3, h. 7. Makarim al-Akhlaq, vol. 1, p. 480, h. 1664.
- 18. In Kitab Man la Yahdarhu al-Faqih this tradition is recorded from Abu al-Hasan (a.s.) with no mentioning of another name, but in Makarim al-Akhlaq it mentions the same tradition and ascribes it to Imam al-Ridha (a.s.).
- 19. . Kitab Man la Yahdarhu al-Faqih, vol. 3, p. 481, h. 4690. Makarim al-Akhlaq, vol. 1, p. 472, h. 1615.
- 20. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 3, h. 11, narrating from al-Sakuni from Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.), and h. 6. 'Uddah al-Da'i, p. 76.
- 21. al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 3, h. 10, narrating from al-Sakuni from Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.). Kitab Man la Yahdarhu al-Faqih, vol. 3, p. 481, h. 4688.
- 22. Shabbar and Shabbir are the names of Aaron's children and they were two names which Gabriel brought for the Prophet of Allah, and their Arabic equivalent is Hasan and Husayn. Tarikh Dimashq, vol. 14, p. 119, h. 4313. Kashf al-Ghummah, vol. 2, p. 151.
- 23. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 2, h. 1, narrating from al-Sakuni from Imam al-Sadig (a.s.).
- 24. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 4, h. 1, narrating from al-Sakuni from Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.). Kitab Man la Yahdurhu al-Faqih, vol. 3, p. 484, h. 4708. Makarim al-Akhlaq, vol. 1, p. 477, h. 1645.
- 25. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 21, h. 1. Tahdhib al-Ahkam, vol. 7, p. 439, h. 1754.
- 26. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 4, h. 2, narrating from Sadir. Makarim al-Akhlaq, vol. 1, p. 477, h. 1644, narrating from Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.).
- 27. . Qur'an, 52:21.
- 28. . al-Kafi, vol. 3, p. 249, h. 5, narrating from Ibn Bakir. al-Tawhid, p. 394, h. 7, narrating from Abu Bakr al-Hadrami.
- 29. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 52, h. 5. 'Awali al-La'ali, vol. 3, p. 284, h. 23.
- 30. . al-Kafi, vol. 5, p. 333, h. 2, narrating from Muhammad ibn Muslim from Imam al-Baqir (a.s.).
- 31. Tarikh Baghdad, vol. 12, p. 375, h. 6829, narrating from Ibn 'Umar. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 302, h. 44598, narrating from 'Umar.
- <u>32.</u> . al-Musannif, by 'Abd al-Razzaq, vol. 6, p. 160, h. 10343, narrating from lbn Sirin. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 293, h. 44545, narrating from al-Tirmidhi.
- 33. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 2, h. 3, narrating from Muhammad ibn Muslim from Imam al-Sadiq (a.s.). al-Khisal, p. 615, with 'seek' instead of 'increase'.
- <u>34.</u> . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 2, h. 4, narrating from 'Abdullah ibn Sinan. 'Awali al-La'ali, vol. 3, p. 288, h. 36, without mentioning the chain of narrators to the Infallible (a.s.).
- 35. . al-Ja'fariyat, p. 99, narrating from al-Imam al-Kazim (a.s.) from his forefathers (a.s.). al-Nawadir, by al-Rawandi, p. 151, h. 220.
- 36. . al-Firdaws, vol. 2, p. 272, h. 3263, narrating from 'A'ishah.
- 37. Meaning that having daughters is an act of worship that will be rewarded for.
- 38. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 7, h. 12, narrating from Ahmad bin al-Fadl.
- 39. . Makarim al-Akhlaq, vol. 1, p. 472, h. 1613. Rawdah al-Wa'izin, p. 404.
- 40. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 454, h. 45399, narrating from al-Dailami from 'Anas.
- 41. al-Mustadrak 'ala al-Sahihain, vol. 4, p. 196, h. 7350. al-Adab al-Mufrad, p. 264, h. 894. Both narrating from 'Anas. Jami' al-Akhbar, 285, h. 766, narrating from 'Anas.
- 42. . Tarikh Baghdad, vol. 8, p. 316, narrating from 'Anas. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 451, h. 45385.
- 43. Thawab al-A'mal, p. 239. al-Amali, by al-Saduq, p. 672, h. 904. Both narrating from Ibn 'Abbas.
- 44. Musnad Ibn Hanbal, vol. 6, p. 134, h. 17378. al-Mu'jam al-Kabir, vol. 17, p. 310, h. 865, narrating from 'Aqbah ibn 'Amir. Kanz al-Ummal, vol. 16, p. 449, h. 45374.

- 45. Kitab Man la Yahdarhu al-Faqih, vol. 3, p. 481, h. 4693. Thawab al-A'mal, p. 239, h. 2, with 'of Fatimah' instead of 'of a daughter'.
- 46. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 6, h. 9.
- 47. . Qur'an, 4:11.
- 48. . al-Kafi, vol. 6, p. 4, h. 1.
- 49. . Kashf al-Ghummah, vol. 3, p. 175. Bihar al-Anwar, vol. 50, p. 177.
- 50. . Ghurar al-Hikam, h. 10065.
- 51. Ghurar al-Hikam, h. 10066. 'Uyun al-Hikam wa al-Mawa'iz, p. 503, h. 9224, with 'harms' instead of 'disgraces'.
- 52. . Ghurar al-Hikam, h. 10072. 'Uyun al-Hikam wa al-Mawa'iz, p. 504, h. 9247.
- 53. . Ghurar al-Hikam, h. 2963.
- 54. . Ghurar al-Hikam, h. 5688.
- 55. . al-Kafi, vol. 2, p. 219, h. 11, narrating from Hashim al-Kindi.
- 56. . al-Kafi, vol. 3, p. 481, h. 2. Kitab Man la Yahdarhu al-Faqih, vol. 3, p. 394, h. 4387, with 'ordain' instead of 'grant'.

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