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Part 15: On Fifteen-Numbered Characteristics

Calamities will come if the people do fifteen things

15-1 Al-Hassan ibn Abdullah ibn Sa'id al-Askari narrated that Muhammad ibn Abdullah al-Baz'zaz quoted on the authority of Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Ibrahim al-Ar'tar, on the authority of Abul-Rabi'a Suleiman ibn Davood, on the authority of Faraj ibn Fuzalat, on the authority of Yahya ibn Sa'id, on the authority of Muhammad ibn al-Hanafyat, on the authority of Ali ibn Abi Talib (MGB) that God's Prophet (MGB) said, "My nation may experience serious trouble if they practice fifteen things." He (MGB) was asked, "O Prophet of God! What are these things?" He (MGB) replied, "They are the following: the nation's capital is controlled by a few special people; people do not honor what they are entrusted with; people consider the payment of the alms-tax as a form of loss; men obey their wives but they disobey their mothers; people are kind to their friends but they hurt their fathers; the worst people in the society run the affairs of the people and the best of the people fear the one who runs the affairs and his wicked deeds; the mosques get filled with loud (forbidden) sounds; people wear silk clothes; people play musical instruments and hire singers; the latter people in the nation curse the former ones. In this situation you can expect red winds, landslides[1], and drastic changes in the people.

15-2 Abu Sa'id Muhammad ibn al-Fazl ibn Muhammad ibn Ishaq al-Mozakir narrated that Abu Yahya l-Baz'zaz al-Neishaboory, on the authority of Muhammad ibn Hisan ibn Imran al-Balkhi, on the authority of Qutaybat ibn Sa'id, on the authority of Faraj ibn Fuzalat, on the authority of Yahya ibn Sa'id, on the authority of Muhammad ibn Ali al-Baqir (MGB), on the authority of his father (MGB), on the authority of Ali ibn Abi Talib (MGB) that God's Prophet (MGB) said, "My nation may experience serious trouble if they practice fifteen things." He (MGB) was asked, "O Prophet of God! What are these things?" He (MGB) replied, "They are the following: the nation's capital is controlled by a few special people; people do not honor what they are entrusted with; people consider the payment of the alms-tax as a form of loss; men obey their wives, and disobey their mothers; people are kind to their friends, but they hurt their fathers; the mosques get filled with loud (forbidden) sounds; the worst people in the society run the affairs of the people; people play musical instruments; and those of the latter ones of this nation curse

those of the former ones. In this situation you can expect red winds, landslides[2], and drastic changes in the people."

أبواب الخمسة عشر

اذا عملت الامة خمس عشرة خصلة حل بها البلاء

15-1 حدثنا الحسن بن عبد الله بن سعيد العسكري قال: حدثنا محمد بن عبد الله البزاز قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد بن إبراهيم العطار قال: حدثنا أبوالربيع سليمان ابن داود قال: حدثنا فرج بن فضالة، عن يحيى بن سعيد، عن محمد بن الحنفية، عن علي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: إذا عملت امتي خمس عشرة خصلة حل بها البلاء، قيل: يا رسول الله وما هي؟ قال: إذا كانت المغانم دولا ، والامانة مغنما، والزكاة مغرما، وأطاع الرجل زوجته، وعق امه، وبر صديقه، وجفا أباه، وكان زعيم القوم أرذلهم وأكرمه القوم مخافة شره، وارتفعت الاصوات في المساجد، ولبسوا الحرير، واتخذوا القينات وضربوا بالمعازف ولعن آخر هذه الامة أولها فليرتقب عند ذلك الريح الحمراء أو الخسف أو المسخ.

15-2 حدثنا أبوسعيد محمد بن الفضل بن محمد بن إسحاق المذكر قال: حدثنا أبويحيى البزاز النيسابوري فيما أجازه لنا قال: حدثنا محمد بن حسان بن عمران البلخي قال: حدثنا قتيبة بن سعيد قال: حدثنا فرج بن فضالة، عن يحيى بن سعيد عن محمد بن علي، عن أبيه علي بن أبي طالب عليه السلام قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله:إذا عملت امتي خمسة عشر خصلة حل بها البلاء، قيل: وماهي يا رسول الله؟ قال: إذا كان المغنم دولا، والامانة مغنما، والزكاة مغرما، وأطاع الرجل زوجته، وعق امه وبر صديقه، وجفا أباه، وارتفعت الاصوات في المساجد، وكان زعيم القوم أرذلهم وضربوا بالمعازف، ولعن آخر الامة أولها فليرتقبوا عند ذلك ريحا حمراء أو خسفا أو مسخا.

The compiler of the book – may God be pleased with him – said, "What the Prophet (MGB) meant by saying 'those of the latter ones of this nation curse those of the former ones' is the *Kharajites*[3] who cursed the Commander of the Faithful Imam Ali (MGB) who was the first of the nation who believed in the Honorable the Exalted God and His Prophet (MGB)."

A Child Should Be Instructed to Fast When He Is Fifteen or Sixteen

15-3 Ja'far ibn Ali ibn al-Hassan ibn Ali ibn Abdullah ibn al-Muqayrih al-Kufy – may God be pleased with him – narrated that his father Ali ibn al-Hassan quoted his father Al-Hassan ibn Ali ibn Abdullah ibn al-Muqayrih al-Kufy, on the authority of Al-Ab'bas ibn Amer al-Qasbani, on the authority of someone who quoted Aba Abdullah as-Sadiq (MGB), "A child should be instructed to fast when he is fifteen or

sixteen years old."

Saying Takbirs in Mina After Fifteen Units of Prayers on the Days of Al-Tashriqdccclxxxviii

15-4 Muhammad ibn al-Hassan ibn Ahmad ibn al-Walid - may God be pleased with him - narrated that Muhammad ibn al-Hassan al-Saffar quoted Al-Abbas ibn Ma'ruf, on the authority of Ali ibn Mahzyar, on the authority of Hammad ibn Isa, on the authority of Hurayz ibn Abdullah, on the authority of Zurarah ibn A'ayn, "I asked Abi Ja'far As-Sadiq, 'Are the *Takbirs*[4] on the days of *Tashriq*[5] to be said after fifteen units of prayers?' The Imam (MGB) replied, 'You must say the *Takbirs* after fifteen units of prayers in Mina and after ten units of prayers elsewhere. On the day of the offering and after the noon prayer you must say, '*Allahu akbarullahu akbarullahu akbar, La ilaha illallah Allahu akbar Allahu akbar va lillahi-hamd Allahu akbar Ala mahadana Vallahu Akbar Ala Ma Razaqna Men Bahimat al-An'am.'* This is to be said after ten units of prayers elsewhere since the people start to move from Mina (on the 12th day of *Dhul-Hijja*) and those who are at Mina should say these *Takbirs* until the last person."

15-5 (The compiler of the book narrated) that his father - may God be pleased with him - narrated that Muhammad ibn Yahya al-Attar quoted Al-Hussein ibn Ishaq - the merchant, on the authority of Ali ibn Mahzyar, on the authority of Hammad ibn Isa and Fuzalat, on the authority of Muawiyah ibn Ammar that Aba Abdullah as-Sadiq (MGB) was questioned about the saying of *Takbirs* on days of *Al-Tashriq*[6] for the people not in Mina. The Imam (MGB) said, 'On the day of the offering, the *Takbirs* must be said after the noon prayer and for those at Mina the *Takbirs* must be said after fifteen units of prayers."

قال مصنف هذا الكتاب رضي الله عنه: يعني بقوله ولعن آخر هذه الامة أولها الخوارج الدين يلعنون أمير المؤمنين عليه السلام وهو أول الامة إيمانا بالله عز وجل وبرسوله صلى الله عليه وآله.

يؤدب الصبي على الصوم ما بين خمس عشرة سنة إلى ست عشرة سنة

15-3 حدثنا جعفر بن علي بن الحسن بن علي بن عبد الله بن المغيرة الكوفي رضي الله عنه قال: حدثنا أبي علي بن الحسن، عن أبيه الحسن بن علي بن عبد الله بن المغيرة الكوفي: عن العباس بن عامر القصباني عمن ذكره، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: يؤدب الصبي على الصوم ما بين خمس عشرة سنة إلى ست عشرة سنة.

التكبير في أيام التشريق بمنى في دبر خمس عشرة صلاة

15-4 حدثنا محمد بن الحسن بن أحمد بن الوليد رضي الله عنه قال: حدثنا محمد ابن الحسن الصفار، عن

العباس بن معروف، عن علي بن مهزيار، عن حماد بن عيسى عن حريز بن عبد الله، عن زرارة بن أعين قال: قلت لابي جعفر عليه السلام: التكبير أيام التشريق في دبر الصلوات، قال: التكبير بمنى في دبر خمس عشرة صلاة وبالامصار في دبر عشر صلوات أول التكبير في دبر صلاة الظهر يوم النحر تقول: "الله أكبر، الله أكبر، لا إله إلا الله والله أكبر، الله أكبر، ولله الحمد، الله أكبر، على ما هدانا، والله أكبر على ما رزقنا من بهيمة الانعام" وإنما جعل في سائر الامصار في دبر عشر صلوات التكبير أنه إذا نفر الناس في النفر الاول أمسك أهل الامصار، عن التكبير وكبر أهل منى ماداموا بمنى إلى النفر الاخير.

15-5 حدثنا أبي رضي الله عنه قال: حدثنا محمد بن يحيى العطار، عن الحسين ابن إسحاق التاجر، عن علي بن مهزيار، عن حماد بن عيسى، وفضالة، عن معاوية ابن عمار قال:سألت أبا عبد الله عليه السلام عن التكبير أيام التشريق لاهل الامصار، فقال: يوم النحر صلاة الظهر إلى انقضاء عشر صلوات، ولاهل منى في خمس عشرة صلاة، فإن أقام إلى الظهر والعصر كبر.

The Rewards of Fasting in the Month of Rajab

15-6 Muhammad ibn al-Hassan ibn Ahmad ibn al-Walid - may God be pleased with him - narrated that Muhammad ibn al-Hassan al-Saffar quoted Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Isa, on the authority of Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abi Nasr al-Bazanty, on the authority of Aban ibn Uthman, on the authority of Kasir al-Nava that Aba Abdullah as-Sadiq (MGB) said, "Noah (MGB) rode his Ark on the first day of *Rajab.* He ordered everyone who was with him to fast on that day and said, 'The Fire shall go to a distance of ten years away from whoever fasts on this day. Seven gates of Hell shall be closed for anyone who fasts for seven days during this month. Eight gates of Paradise shall open up to anyone who fasts for eight days during this month. The Honorable the Exalted God will grant more rewards to whoever fasts more than this."

15-6 Muhammad ibn al-Hassan - may God be pleased with him - narrated that Al-Hassan ibn al-Hussein ibn Abdul Aziz ibn al-Mohtadi quoted Sayf ibn al-Mobarak ibn Yazid - the servant of Abil Hassan Musa (MGB), on the authority of his father Al-Mobarak, on the authority of Abil Hassan (MGB), "Noah (MGB) boarded his ark on the first day of *Rajab*." He continued the rest of the tradition just as in the above tradition. I have included what I have found on the rewards for fasting in the month of *Rajab* in the book *Faza'el Rajab.*

Applying depilatory once every fifteen days

15-7 (The compiler of the book narrated) that his father and Muhammad ibn al-Hassan ibn Ahmad ibn al-Walid - may God be pleased with them - narrated that Sa'ed ibn Abdullah quoted Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Isa, on the authority of Muhammad ibn Abi Umayr, on the authority of some friends that Aba Abdullah as-Sadiq (MGB) said, "Applying depilatory[7] once every fifteen days is a tradition. You should borrow money for doing so, if you cannot apply depilatory for twenty-one days. You are neither a

Muslim nor a believer, if you do not apply depilatory for more than forty days. You are not honorable either."

1. 'Do then those who devise evil (plots) feel secure that Allah will not cause the earth to swallow them up, or that the Wrath will not seize them from directions they little perceive?'[The Holy Quran: Al-Nahl 16:45]
2. 'Do then those who devise evil (plots) feel secure that Allah will not cause the earth to swallow them up, or that the Wrath will not seize them from directions they little perceive?'[The Holy Quran: Al-Nahl 16:45]
3. Mareqeen
4. Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, La Ilaha Illallahu, Wallahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar va lillahilhamd. (There is no god but God and God is the greatest, God is the greatest and to God belongs all praise.)
5. Beginning from the dawn of the ninth day of Dhul-Hijja up to the 'Asr prayer of the 13th, it is obligatory on each Muslim to recite the Takbir of Tashriq after every obligatory prayer. According to authentic Islamic sources, it is obligatory on each Muslim, to recite this Takbir after every obligatory prayer. For women also, it is commendable though not obligatory. Whether you are performing the prayers in a congregation or on your own makes no difference. You must recite the Takbir. However, male Muslims should recite it in a loud voice, while females should recite it in a low voice.
6. The 11th, 12th and 13th of Dhul-Hijja are called the days of Tashriq
7. A chemical depilatory is a cosmetic preparation used to remove the hair from the skin on the human body.

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