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Home > A Shi'ite Encyclopedia > Ghadir Khum Part 3 > On The Occasion of Eid Al-Ghadir

Ghadir Khum Part 3

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Chains (Asnad) Of Narrations Of Ghadir Khum

The importance of the tradition of Ghadir Khum in history is reflected in its widespread documentation and mentioned by the multitude of personalities over the centuries. Although, some trivialized, only listed the occurrence among the historical events without giving it a thought, or discussed the matter in a mixture of emotional judgments, none could deny the authenticity of these narrations. The essence of what the Messenger of Allah (S) delivered on the day of Ghadir was not disputed among any, even if they disagreed on its interpretation, for reasons obvious to the alert.

Let us look at the lists of some of the Sunni traditions, commentators, and historians who have documented the tradition of Ghadir Khum in chronological order:

Sunni Traditionists Who Mentioned The Tradition Of Ghadir Khum

- 1. Muhammad Ibn Idris al-Shafi'i (Imam al-Shafi'i, d. 204) per "al-Nihayah" by Ibn al-Athir
- 2. Ahmad Ibn Hanbal (Imam al-Hanbali, d. 241), in "Masnad" and "al-Managib"
- 3. Ibn Majah (d. 273), in "Sunan Ibn Majah"
- 4. al-Tirmidhi (d. 279), in "Sahih al-Tirmidhi"
- 5. al-Nisa'i (d. 303), in "al-Khasa'is"
- 6. Abu-Ya'la al-Mousilli (d. 307), in "al-Masnad"
- 7. al-Baghawi (d. 317), in "al-Sunan"
- 8. al-Doolabi (d. 320), in "al-Kuna wal Asmaa"
- 9. al-Tahawi (d. 321), in "Mushkil al-Athar"
- 10. al-Hakim (d. 405), in "al-Mustadrak"

- 11. Ibn al-Maghazili al-Shafi'i (d. 483), in "al-Managib"
- 12. Muhammad al-Ghazzali (d. 505), in "Sirrul `Alamayn"
- 13. Ibn Mindah al-Asbahani (d. 512), in his book
- 14. al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi (d. 568), in "al-Manaqib" and "Maqtal al-Imam al-Sibt"
- 15. Abul Faraj Ibn al-Jawzi (d. 597), in "Manaqib"
- 16. al-Ganji al-Shafi'i (d. 658), in "Kifayat al-Talib"
- 17. Muhib al-Din al-Tabari (d. 694), in "al-Riyadh al-Nadhirah" and "Dhakha'ir al-'Aqabi"
- 18. al-Hamawainy (d. 722), in "Fara'id al-Samdtin"
- 19. al-Dhahabi (d. 748), in "al-Talkhis"
- 20. al-Khatib al-Tabrizi (d. 8th century), in "Mishkat al-Masabih"
- 21. al-Haythami (d. 807), in "Majma' al-Zawa'id"
- 22. al-Jazri (d. 830), in "Asna al-Matalib"
- 23. Abul Abbas al-Qastalani (d. 923), in "al-Mawahib al-Ladaniya"
- 24. al-Muttaqi al-Hindi (d. 975), in "Kanz al-Ummal"
- 25. Abdul Haqq al-Dihlawi, in "Sharh al-Mishkat"
- 26. al-Hurawi al-Qari (d. 1014), in "al-Muragat fi Sharh al-Mishkat"
- 27. Taj al-Din al-Manawi (d. 1031), in "Kunooz al-Haqa'iq fi Hadith Khair al-Khala'iq"and "Faidh al-Qadir"
- 28. al-Shaikhani al-Qadiri, in "al-Siratul Sawi fi Manaqib Aal al-Nabi"
- 29. Ba Kathir al-Makki (d. 1047), in "Wasilatul Amal fi Managib al-Aal"
- 30. Abu-Abdullah al-Zargani al-Maliki (d. 1122), in "Sharh al-Mawahib"
- 31. Ibn Hamzah al-Dimashqi al-Hanafi, in "al-Bayan wal Taarif"
- ... and many others.

Sunni Commentators Of Qur'an Who Mentioned Ghadir Khum

The following Sunni commentators mentioned that one or some or all of the mentioned verses of Qur'an (such as (5:67) which was about the Allah's order to Prophet for announcement of appointment of 'Ali, (5:3) which was about completeness of religion, and (70:1) which was about the curse of a person who became angry at the Prophet for this announcement) were reported to have been revealed in the event of Ghadir Khum:

- 1. Ibn Jarir al-Tabari (d. 310), in "Tafsir al-Bayan"
- 2. al-Jassas (d. 370), in "Ahkam al-Qur'an"
- 3. al-Hafiz Abu Nu'aym (d. 430), in "Asbab al-Nuzool"
- 4. al-Tha'labi (d. 427 or 437), in "Tafsir al-Tha'labi"
- 5. al-Wahidi (d. 468), in "Asbab al-Nuzool"
- 6. al-Qurtubi (d. 568), in "Tafsir Jamiul Hukam al-Qur'an"
- 7. al-Fakhr al-Razi (d. 606), in "al-Tafsir al-Kabir"
- 8. al-Khazin Baghdadi (d. 741), in "Tafsir al-Khazin"

- 9. al-Nisaboori (8th century), in "Tafsir al-Nisaboori"
- 10. Ibn Kathir (d. 774), in his "Tafsir" (complete version) under the verse 5:3 (It is ommitted in coincise version!) narrated from Ibn Mardawayh.
- 11. al-Hafiz Jalaluddin al-Suyuti (d. 910), in his "Tafsir"
- 12. al-Khatib al-Sharbini, in his "Tafsir"
- 13. Abu al-Saud al-Hanafi (d. 972), in his "Tafsir"
- 14. al-Aloosi al-Baghdadi (d. 1270), in his "Tafsir"
- ... and many others.

Sunni Historians Who Mentioned The Tradition Of Ghadir Khum

- 1. Ibn Qutaybah (d. 276), in "Ma'arif" and "Imamah wal Siyasah"
- 2. al-Baladhuri (d. 279), in "Ansab al-ashraf"
- 3. Ibn Zawlaq al-Laithi al-Misri (d. 287), in his book
- 4. Ibn Jarir al-Tabari (d. 310), in an exclussive book "Kitabul Wilayah"
- 5. al-Khatib al-Baghdadi (d. 463), in "Tarikh Baghdad"
- 6. Ibn Abd al-Bar (d. 463), in "al-Isti'ab"
- 7. al-Shahristani (d. 548), in "al-Milal wal Nihal"
- 8. Ibn 'Asakir (d. 571), in "Tarikh Ibn 'Asakir" and "Yaqoot al-Hamawi"
- 9. Ibn al-Athir (d. 630), in "Usd al-Ghabah"
- 10. Sibt Ibn al-Jawzi (d. 654), in "Tadhkirat Khawas al-Ummah"
- 11. Ibn Abi al-Hadid (d. 656), in "Sharh Nahjul Balagha"
- 12. Ibn Khalkan (d. 681), in "Tarikh Ibn Khalkan"
- 13. Abul Fida (d. 732), in his "Tarikh"
- 14. al-Dhahabi (d. 748), in "Tadhkirat al-Huffadh"
- 15. al-Yafi'i (d. 768), in "Miraat al-Jinan"
- 16. Ibn al-Shaikh al-Balawi, in "Alef Baa"
- 17. Ibn Kathir (d. 774), in "al-Bidayah wal Nihayah"
- 18. Ibn Khaldoon (d. 808), in "al-Muqaddimah"
- 19. al-Nuwairi (d. ~833), in "Nihayat al-Irab fi Finoon al-Adab"
- 20. al-Magrizi (d. 845), in "al-Khitat"
- 21. Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani (d. 852), in "al-Isabah" and "Tahdhib al-Tahdhib"
- 22. Ibn al-Sabbagh al-Maliki (d. 855), in "al-Fusool al-Muhimmah"
- 23. Mir Khand (d. 903), in "Habib al-Siyar"
- 24. Jalalulddin al-Suyuti (d. 910), in "Tarikh al-Khulafa"
- 25. Ibn Hajar al-Haythami, (d. 974), in "al-Sawa'iq al-Muhriqah"
- 26. al-Hafiz Ahmad Ibn Muhammad al-'Asimi, in "Zain al-Fata"
- 27. al-Qirmani al-Dimashqi (d. 1019), in "Akhbar al-Duwal"
- 28. Noor al-Din al-Halabi (d. 1044), in "al-Sirah al-Halabiyah"

The Tradition Of Ghadir Khum Is Parallel (Mutawatir)

The Tradition of Ghadir is narrated in parallel (mutawatir) and is proven by the Sunnis to be from numerous chain of transmitters:

- 1. Ahmad Ibn Hanbal narrated it from 40 chains;
- 2. Ibn Jarir al-Tabari in more than 70 chains;
- 3. Abu Sa'id al-Sijistani from 120 chains;
- 4. Abu Bakir al-Jaabi from 125 chains;
- 5. al-Amir Muhammad al-Yamani (2nd century) had 150 chains;
- 6. al-Dhahabi has written a complete book on its chains and passed a verdict that it is Mutawatir;
- 7. Abul Abbas Ibn `Ugdah has narrated it through 150 chains.

The Tradition Of Ghadir Khum Is Authentic (Sahih)

- 1. al-Hafiz Abu Isa al-Tirmidhi (d. 279, the author of Sahih Tirmidhi) wrote: "This is an acceptable (Hasan) and authentic (Sahih) tradition." (Sahih Tirmidhi, v2, p298)
- 2. Muhammad Ibn Abdillah al-Hakim (d. 405) wrote: "This tradition is authentic (Sahih) with the criteria of two shaykhs, al-Bukhari and Muslim." (al-Mustadrak ala al-Sahihain, v3, pp 108-110)
- 3. al-Hafiz Ahmad Ibn Muhammad al-Tahawi (d. 321) wrote: "This Hadith is authentic (Sahih) according to the chains of narrators (asnad) and no one has said anything contrary to its narrators." (Mushkil al-Athar, v2, pp 307-308)
- 4. al-Hafiz Ahmad Ibn Muhammad al-'Asimi wrote: "This tradition is accepted by Ummah and it is in conformity with the principles." (Zain al-Fata) Likewise the following Sunni scholars in (chronological order) and many more pointed that the tradition of Ghadir Khum is authentic (Sahih) with no doubt:
- 5. al-Mahamili al-Baghdadi, in "Amali"
- 6. Ibn Abd al-Bar (d. 463), in "al-Isti'ab"
- 7. Ibn al-Maghazili al-Shafi'i (d. 483), in "al-Managib"
- 8. Muhammad al-Ghazzali (d. 505), in "Sirrul `Alamayn"
- 9. Abul Faraj Ibn al-Jawzi (d. 597), in "Manaqib"
- 10. Sibt Ibn al-Jawzi (d. 654), in "Tadhkirat Khawas al-Ummah"
- 11. Ibn Abi al-Hadid (d. 656), in "Sharh Nahjul Balagha"
- 12. al-Ganji al-Shafi'i (d. 658), in "Kifayat al-Talib"
- 13. Ibn Kathir (d. 774), in his "Tarikh"
- 14. `Ala al-Din al-Simnani, in "Al-'Urwatul Wuthga"

- 15. Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani (d. 852), in "Tahdhib al-Tahdhib"
- 16. Jalalulddin al-Suyuti (d. 910), in several of his books
- 17. Abul Abbas al-Qastalani (d. 923), in "al-Mawahib al-Ladaniya"
- 18. Ibn Hajar al-Haythami, (d. 974), in "al-Sawa'ig al-Muhrigah"
- 19. Abdul Haqq al-Dihlawi, in "Sharh al-Mishkat"
- ... and many others.

The Companions Who Narrated The Tradition Of Ghadir Khum

At least 110 companions of the Prophet (S) narrated the tradition of Ghadir Khum. Here are their names listed alphabetically (sorted in Arabic), followed by some of the Sunni references in which their traditions are located. Most of them heard it first hand at the site.

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1. Abu Huraira al-Dowsi (d. 57~59):
"al-Khatib al-Baghdadi, in "Tarikh Baghdad", v8, p290; from two ways.
"Abi al-Hajjaj al-Mazzi, in "Tahdhib al-Kamal fi asmaa al-rijal";
"Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani, in "Tahdhib al-Tahdhib", v7, p327;
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "al-Managib", p 130;
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Maqtal al-Imam al-Sibt";
"al-Jazri, in "Asna al-Matalib", p3;
"Jalalulddin al-Suyuti, in "al-Durr al-Manthoor", v2, p259;
"Jalalulddin al-Suyuti, in "Tarikh al-Khulafaa", p114;
"Hamawaini, in "Fara'id al-Samtain";
"Muttagi al-Hindi, in "Kanz al-Ummal", v6, p154, p403; also from 12 companions;
"Ibn Abd al-Bar, in "al-Isti'ab", v2, p473;
"Ibn Kathir, in "al-bidaya wal Nihaya", v5, p214; from various narrators;
"Abi Bakr al-Ja'abi, in "Nukhab al-Manaqib"; via al-Surawi in "al-Manaqib", v1, p529;
"al-Badukhshi, in "Nuzul al-Abrar", p20.
2. Abu Laila al-Ansari (d. 37 in Siffin):
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Manaqib al-Khawarizmi", p35;
"al-Suyuti, in "Tarikh al-Khulafaa", p114;
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"al-Samhoudi, in "Jawahir al-'Aqdain".
3. Abu Zainab Ibn 'Aouf al-Ansari:
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v3, p307; and v5, p205;
"Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalani, in "al-Isabah", v3, p408; and v4, p80.
4. Abu Fadhalah al-Ansari (who took part in the battle of Badr, was martyred in Siffin while he was with
'Ali (as)):
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v3, p307; and v5, p205;
"al-Qadhy Bahlool Bahjat, in "Tarikh Aali Muhammad", p67.
5. Abu Qidamah al-Ansari:
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v4, p159; and v5, p276;
"al-Samhoudi, in "Jawahir al-'Aqdain".
6. Abu 'Umrou Ibn Muhsin al-Ansari:
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v3, p307;
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
7. Abu al-Haitham Ibn al-Tihan (d. 37 in Siffin):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Maqtal al-Imam al-Sibt";
"al-Samhoudi al-Shafi'i, in "Jawahir al-'Aqdain".
"al-Qadhy, in "Tarikh Aali Muhammad", p67.
8. Abu Rafi' al-Qabti (Servent of the Messenger of Allah):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Maqtal al-Imam al-Sibt";
9. Abu Thuwaib Khuwailid (or Khalid) Ibn Khalid Ibn Muhrith al-Hathli (the pre-islamic and post-islamic
poet, died during the reign of Uthman):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Maqtal al-Imam al-Sibt", in section 4.
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10. Abu Bakr Ibn Abi Qahafah al-Taymi (the First Caliph, d. 13):

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"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"al-Mansour al-Razi, in "al-Ghadir"
"Shams al-Din al-Jazri al-Shafi'i, in "Asna al-Matalib", p3.
11. Usamah Ibn Zaid Ibn Harithah al-Kalbi (d. 54)
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
12. Ubay Ibn Ka'ab al-Ansari:
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah"; in "al-Yaqin", section 37;
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"Shams al-Din al-Jazri al-Shafi'i, in "Asna al-Matalib", p4.
13. Asmaa bint 'Umaice al-Khadh'amiya
"Ibn 'Ugdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah"; in "al-Yagin", section 37;
14. Um Salmah (wife of the Prophet):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"al-Samhoudi al-Shafi'i, in "Jawahir al-'Aqdain".
"al-Qundoozi al-Hanafi, in "Yanabi' al-Mawaddah", p40;
"Ahmed Ibn al-Fadhl Ibn Muhammad ba-Kathir al-Makki al-Shafi'i, in "Wasilat al-Ma-al".
16. Um Hani bint Abi Talib:
"al-Bazzar, in "Musnad al-Bazzar";
"al-Samhoudi al-Shafi'i, in "Jawahir al-'Aqdain".
"al-Qundoozi al-Hanafi, in "Yanabi' al-Mawaddah", p40;
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
17. Abu Hamzah Anas Ibn Malik al-Ansari al-Khazraji (the servent of the
Prophet, d. 93):
"al-Khatib al-Baghdadi, in "Tarikh Baghdad", v7, p377;
"Ibn Qutaibah al-Daynouri, in "al-Ma'arif", p291;
"Ibn 'Ugdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Maqtal al-Imam al-Sibt";
"al-Suyuti, in "Tarikh al-Khulafaa", p114; from al-Tabarani;
"Muttaggi al-Hindi, in "Kanz al-Ummal", v6, p154, p403;
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"al-Badukhshi, in "Nuzul al-Abrar", p20; from al-Tabarani &
al-Khatib.
"Shams al-Din al-Jazri al-Shafi'i, in "Asna al-Matalib", p4.
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18. Baraa Ibn 'Azib al-Ansari al-Awsi (d. 72):
"Ahmad Ibn Hanbal, in "al-Musnad", v4, p281; from two ways;
"Ibn Majah, in "Sunan ibn Majah", v1, p28-29;
"al-Nisa'i, in "al-Khasa'is", p16;
"al-Khatib al-Baghdadi, in "Tarikh Baghdad", v14, p236;
"Ibn Jarir al-Tabari, in "Tafsir al-Tabari", v3, p428;
"Abi al-Hajjaj al-Mazzi, in "Tahdhib al-Kamal fi Asmaa al-rijal";
"al-Tha'labi, in "al-Kashf wal Bayan";
"Ibn Abd al-Bar, in "al-Isti'ab", v2, p473;
"Muhib al-Din al-Tabari, in "al-Riyadh al-Nadhirah", v2, 169;
"Muhib al-Din al-Tabari, in "Dhakha'ir al-'Aqabi", p67;
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "al-Managib", p94;
"Ibn al-Sabbagh al-Maliki, in "al-Fusool al-Muhimmah", p25;
"al-Hafiz al-Ganji al-Shafi'i, in "Kifayat al-Talib", p14;
"al-Fakhr al-Razi, in "Tafsir al-Fakhr al-Razi", v3, p636;
"al-Nisaboori, in "Tafsir al-Nisaboori", v6, p194;
"Jamaluddin al Zarandi, in "Nudhum Durar al-Samtain";
""al-Jame' al-Saghir", v2, p555;
"Mishkat al-Masabeeh", p557;
"Muttagi al-Hindi, in "Kanz al-Ummal", v6, p152, p397;
"Ibn Kathir, in "al-Bidayah wal Nihayah", v5, p209; v7, p349;
"... Several others from the above sources.
19. Baridah Ibn al-Hasib Abu-Sahal al-Aslami (d. 63):
"al-Hakim, in "Mustadrak al-Hakim", v3, p110;
"Abu Nu'aym al-Isbahani, in "Hilyat al-Awliyaa", v4, p23;
"Ibn Abd al-Bar, in "al-Isti'ab", v2, p473;
"Shams al-Din al-Jazri, in "Asna al-Matalib", p3;
"al-Suyuti, in "Tarikh al-Khulafaa", p114;
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""al-Jame' al-Saghir", v2, p555;
"al-Muttagi al-Hindi, in "Kanz al-Ummal", v6, p397;
"al-Badukhshi, in "Nuzul al-Abrar", p20;
"Tafsir al-Manar", v6, p464.
"…
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20. Abu Sa'id, Thabit Ibn Wadi'a al-Ansari al-Khazraji al-Madani:
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v3, p307; v5, p205;
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"al-Qadhy, in "Tarikh Aali Muhammad", p67.
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21. Jabir Ibn Samrah Ibn Janadah, Abu Sulaiman al-Suwa'i (d. 70~74):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Maqtal al-Imam al-Sibt", section 4;
"al-Muttaqi al-Hindi, in "Kanz al-Ummal", v6, p398;
22. Jabir Ibn Abdullah al-Ansari (d. 73/74/78 in Madina):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"Ibn Abd al-Bar, in "al-Isti'ab", v2, p473;
"Abi al-Hajjaj al-Mazzi, in "Tahdhib al-Kamal fi asmaa al-rijal";
"Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani, in "Tahdhib al-Tahdhib", v7, p337;
"al-Hafiz al-Ganji al-Shafi'i, in "Kifayat al-Talib", p16;
"Ibn Kathir, in "al-Bidayah wal Nihayah", v5, p209;
"Muttagi al-Hindi, in "Kanz al-Ummal", v6, p398;
"al-Qundoozi al-Hanafi, in "Yanabi' al-Mawaddah", p41;
"Shams al-Din al-Jazri al-Shafi'i, in "Asna al-Matalib", p3.
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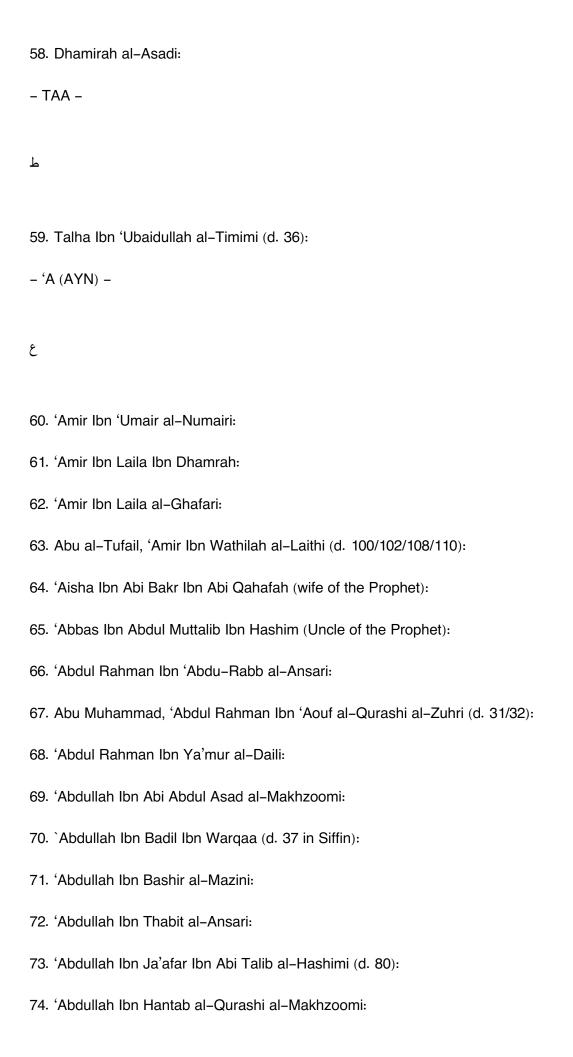
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"al-Tha'labi, in "Tafsir al-Tha'labi"
23. Jublah Ibn 'Amrou al-Ansari:
"Ibn 'Ugdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
24. Jubair Ibn Mut'am Ibn 'Uday al-Qurashi al-Nawfali (d. 57/58/59):
"al-Qadhy Bahlool Bahjat, in "Tarikh Aali Muhammad", p67.
"Shahab al-Din al-Hamadani, in "Mawaddat al-Qurba";
"al-Qundoozi al-Hanafi, in "Yanabi' al-Mawaddah", p31, p336.
25. Jarir Ibn Abdullah Ibn Jabir al-Bajali (d. 51/54):
"al-Haythami, in "Majma' al-Zawa'id", v9, p106; from "al-Mu'jam al-Kabir" of al-Tabarani;
"al-Suyuti, in "Tarikh al-Khulafaa", p114; from al-Tabarani;
"Muttaggi al-Hindi, in "Kanz al-Ummal", v6, p154, p399;
"Ibn Kathir, in "al-Bidayah wal Nihayah", v7, p349;
26. Abu Dharr al-Ghafari, Jundub Ibn Janadah (d. 31):
"Hamawaini, in "Fara'id al-Samtayn", section 58;
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Maqtal al-Imam al-Sibt";
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"Shams al-Din al-Jazri al-Shafi'i, in "Asna al-Matalib", p4.
27. Abu Junaidah, Junda' Ibn 'Amrou Ibn Mazin al-Ansari:
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v1, p308;
"al-Qadhy Bahlool Bahjat, in "Tarikh Aali Muhammad", p67.
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28. Habbah Ibn Juwayn, Abu Qudamah al-'Urani al-Bajali (d. 76-79):
"al-Haythami, in "Majma' al-Zawa'id", v9, p103;
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"al-Doolabi, in "al-Kuna wal Asmaa", v2, p88;
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v1, p367;
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"Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani, in "al-Isabah", v1, p372;
"al-Qundoozi al-Hanafi, in "Yanabi' al-Mawaddah", p34;
29. Hubshi Ibn Janadah al-Salouli:
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v3, p307; v5, p205;
"Muhib al-Din al-Tabari, in "al-Riyadh al-Nadhirah", v2, p169;
"al-Muttagi al-Hindi, in "Kanz al-Ummal", v6, p154;
"Ibn Kathir, in "al-Bidayah wal Nihayah", v5, p211; v7, p349.
"al-Haythami, in "Majma' al-Zawa'id", v9, p106;
"al-Suyuti, in "Tarikh al-Khulafaa", p114;
"Shams al-Din al-Jazri, in "Asna al-Matalib", p4;
30. Habib Ibn Badil Ibn Warqaa al-Khaza'i:
"Ibn al-Athir, in "Usd al-Ghabah", v1, p368;
"Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalani, in "al-Isabah", v1, p304;
31. Hudhaifa Ibn Usaid, Abu Sarihah, al-Ghafari (from the companions who plegde under the "Tree", d.
40~42):
"al-Tirmidhi, in "Sahih al-Tirmidhi", v2, p298;
"al-Qundoozi al-Hanafi, in "Yanabi' al-Mawaddah", p38; from Samhoodi and Ibn 'Uqdah as in "al-
Muwalat".
"Ibn al-Sabbagh al-Maliki, in "al-Fusool al-Muhimmah", p25;
"Ibn Kathir, in "al-Bidayah wal Nihayah", v5, p211; v7, p348.
"Ibn Hajar al-Haythami, in "al-Sawa'iq al-Muhriqah", p25;
"Noor al-Din al-Halabi, in "al-Sirah al-Halabiyah", v3, p301;
32. Hudhaifa Ibn al-Yaman al-Yamani (d. 36):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"al-Hakim al-Hasakani, in "Du'at al-Hudat ila Adaa Haqq al-Muwalat";
"al-Jazri, in "Asna al-Matalib", p4;
33. Hassan Ibn Thabit (one of the poets of al-Ghadir who composed poem during the ceremony):
"Abu Nu'aym al-Isbahani (d. 430), in "Ma Nazala min al-Qur'an fi 'Ali"
34. al-Imam, al-Sibt, al-Mujtaba, al-Hasan Ibn 'Ali (as):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
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"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Magtal al-Imam al-Sibt";
35. al-Imam, al-Sibt, al-Shahid, al-Hussain Ibn 'Ali (as):
"Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";
"Abu Bakr Ju'abi, in "Nakhb al-Managib";
"al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Magtal al-Imam al-Sibt";
"al-Hafiz Ibn al-Maghazili al-Shafi'i, in "al-Manaqib";
"Abu Nu'aym al-Isbahani, in "Hilyat al-Awliyaa", v9, p64;
Note: from this point, for the sake of brevity, we skip the references under the name of each companion
except for the case of few critical individuals. Interested readers can look up the rest of the references in
the encyclopedia of "al-Ghadir", by Allamah al-Amini (ra), volume 1 of 11.
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36. Abu Ayyoub, Khalid Ibn Zaid al-Ansari (d. 50/51/52):
37. Abu Sulaiman, Khalid Ibn al-Walid Ibn al-Mughairah al-Makhzoomi (d. 21/22):
38. Khuzimah Ibn Thabit al-Ansari (Dhul Shahadatain, d. 37 in Siffin):
39. Abu Sharih, Khuwailid Ibn 'Amrou al-Khuza'i (d. 68):
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40. Rufa'ah Ibn Abdul Munthir al-Ansari:
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42. Zaid Ibn Arqam al-Ansari al-Khazraji (d. 66~68):
43. Abu Sa'id, Zaid Ibn Thabit (d. 45~48):
44. Zaid/Yazid Ibn Sharahil al-Ansari:
45. Zaid Ibn Abdullah al-Ansari:
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46. Abu Is'haq, Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqas (d. 54-58):
47. Sa'd Ibn Janadah al-'Awfi:
48. Sa'd Ibn 'Abadah al-Ansari al-Khazraji (d. 14~15)
49. Abu Sa'id, Sa'd Ibn Malik al-Ansari al-Khudri (d. 63/65/74):
50. Sa'id Ibn Zaid al-Qurashi al-'Adwi (d. 50~51):
51. Sa'id Ibn Sa'd Ibn 'Abadah al-Ansari:
52. Abu Abdullah, Salman al-Farsi (d. 36~37):
53. Abu Muslim, Salmah Ibn 'Umrou Ibn al-Akwa' al-Aslami (d. 74):
54. Abu Sulaiman, Samrah Ibn Jundab al-Fazari (d. 58~60):
55. Sahl Ibn Hanif al-Ansari al-Awsi (d. 38):
56. Abu al-Abbas, Sahl Ibn Sa'd al-Ansari al-Khazaraji al-Sa'idi (d. 91):
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57. Abu Imamah, al-Sadi Ibn 'Ajlan al-Bahili (d. 86):
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41. Zubair Ibn al-'Awwam al-Qurashi (d. 36):



75. 'Abdullah Ibn Rabi'a: 76. 'Abdullah Ibn Abbas (d. 68): 77. 'Abdullah Ibn Abi Ofa 'Algamah al-Aslami (d. 86/87): 78. Abu Abdul Rahman, 'Abdullah Ibn Umar Ibn al-Khattab al-'Udawi (d. 72/73): 79. Abu Abdul Rahman, 'Abdullah Ibn Masoud al-Hathli (d. 32/33): 80. 'Abdullah Ibn Yamil/Yamin: 81. 'Uthman Ibn 'Affan (d. 35): 82. 'Ubaid Ibn 'Azib al-Ansari: 83. Abu Tarif, 'Uday Ibn Hatam (d. 68): 84. 'Atiya Ibn Busr al-Mazini: 85. 'Agabah Ibn 'Amir al-Jahani: 86. Amirul Mouminin, 'Ali ibn Abi Talib (as): 87. Abul Yaqdhan, 'Ammar Ibn Yasir al-'Unsi al-Shahid (in Siffin 37): 88. 'Ammar al-Khazraji al-Ansari (d. ied the day of Yamamah): 89. 'Umar Ibn Abi Salmah Ibn Abdul Asad al-Makhzoomi (his mother Um Salmah was the wife of the Prophet): 90. 'Umar Ibn al-Khattab (d. 23): "Ahmad Ibn Hanbal, in "al-Managib"; "Muhib al-Din al-Tabari, in "al-Riyadh al-Nadhirah", v2, p161 & p244; "al-Hafiz Ibn al-Maghazili al-Shafi'i, in "al-Manaqib": Two narrations, one via Abu Hurairah, Umar Ibn al-Khattab said: "The Messenger of Allah (s) said: Whomever I was his mawla then 'Ali is his mawla." "al-Khatib al-Khawarizmi, in "Magtal al-Imam al-Sibt";

"Ibn Kathir, in "al-Bidayah wal Nihayah", v7, p349; "Shams al-Din al-Jazri, in "Asna al-Matalib", p3;

"Shahab al-Din al-Hamadani, in "Mawaddat al-Qurba" and in:

"al-Qundoozi al-Hanafi, in "Yanabi' al-Mawaddah", p249: "Umar Ibn al-Khattab (ra) said: The Messenger of Allah raised 'Ali up clearly, and said: "Whoever I was his leader (Mawlah) then 'Ali is his leader (Mawlah), O' Allah! Be a guard (Wali) to whomever is his adherent (Walah), and be the enemy to his enemy, forsake the one who forsakes him (abandons him), support the one who supports him. O' Allah! You are me witness on them."Umar said: "O' Messenger of Allah? (i.e. Why 'Ali?) And there was a young man next to me, with a handsome face and good fragrance. He said to me: "O' Umar, the Messenger of Allah has agreed to an agreement. No one dissolves it except a hypocrite."Then the Messenger of Allah took my hand and said: "O' Umar, it is not sons' of Adam (i.e., it not a human decision), but Gabriel wanted to make certain to you what I said about 'Ali."

- 91. Abu Najid, 'Imran Ibn Hasin al-Khuza'i (d. 52):
- 92. 'Amrou Ibn al-Hamq al-Khaza'i al-Koufi (d. 50):
- 93. 'Amrou Ibn Sharahil:
- 94. 'Amrou Ibn al-'Asy (a poet of al-Ghadir):
- 95. 'Amrou Ibn Murrah al-Jahani, Abu Talha or Abu Mariam:

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96. al-Siddigah, Fatimah (sa) (the daughter of the Propet, d. 11):

"Shahab al-Din al-Hamadani, in "Mawaddat al-Qurba": She said: "The Messenger of Allah (s) said: Whomever I was his leader (wali), then 'Ali is his leader (wali). And whomever I was his Imam then 'Ali is his Imam."

97. Fatimah bint Hamzah Ibn Abdul Muttalib:

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[&]quot;Ibn 'Uqdah, in "Hadith al-Wilayah";

[&]quot;al-Mansour al-Razi, in "al-Ghadir"

[&]quot;Shams al-Din al-Jazri al-Shafi'i, in "Asna al-Matalib", p3.

98. Qais Ibn Thabit Ibn Shammas al-Ansari:
99. Qais Ibn Sa'd Ibn 'Abadah al-Ansari al-Khazraji:
100. Abu Muhammad, Ka'b Ibn 'Ajrah al-Ansari al-Madani (d. 51):
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101. Abu Sulaiman, Malik Ibn al-Huwairith (d. 74):
102. al-Miqdad Ibn 'Amrou al-Kindi al-Zuhri (d. 33):
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103. Najiyah Ibn 'Amrou al-Khaza'i:
104. Abu Barza, Fadhlah Ibn 'Atabah al-Aslami (d. 65)
105. Nu'aman Ibn 'Ajlan al-Ansari:
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106. Abu Wasmah, Wahshi Ibn Harb al-Habashi al-Humsi:
107. Wahab Ibn Hamzah:
108. Abu Juhaifah, Wahab Ibn Abdullah al-Suwa'i (d. 74):
109. Hashim al-Murqal Ibn 'Atabah Ibn Abi Waqqas al-Zuhri al-Madani (d. ied in Siffin year 37):
110. abu Murazim, Ya'la Ibn Murrah Ibn Wahab al-Thaqafi:

More Available

"84 Names of narrators from "Tabi'in" (the following generation of the companions) who narrated the Tradition of Ghadir Khum.

"360 Names of the Sunni Scholars over the past 14 centuries of the Islamic calendar who reported the Tradition of Ghadir Khum.

"22 Documented Protests with some companions and others about the event of Ghadir Khum.

Poetry

Many poems mention the event or are entirely about it. The first poem was the famous companion, Hassan Ibn Thabit, the poet of the Messenger of Allah. Immediately after the Prophet's speech, Hassan asked for the permission of the Prophet (S) to compose a few verses of poetry about 'Ali (as) for the audience. The Prophet said: "Say with the blessings of Allah". Hassan stood up and said: "O' people of Quraish. I follow with my words what preceded and witnessed by the Messenger of Allah. He then composed the following verses at the scene:

He calls them, (on) the day of Ghadir, their Prophet In Khum so hear (and heed) the Messenger's call, He said: "Who is your guide and leader? (Mowlakum wa Waliyukum)"They said, and there was no apparent blindness (clearly): "Your God, our guide, and you are our leader And you won't find from among us, in this, any disobedient,"

He said to him: "Stand up O' 'Ali, for I am pleased to announce you Imam and guide after me, So whomever I was his leader, then this is his leader So be to him supporters in truth and followers,"

There he asked (du'aa): "Allah? Be a friend and guide to his follower And be, to the one who is 'Ali's enemy, an enemy"

"Abu Nu'aym al-Isbahani (d. 430), in "Ma Nazala min al-Qur'an fi 'Ali"Here is the Arabic text of the above highlighted piece from the poem of Hassan Ibn Thabit:

On The Occasion of Eid Al-Ghadir

In praise of Allah
Be it Badr, Uhud or Khaibar,
We hear the cry, Haidar – Haidar.
We see his shining sword strike
the ones who Allah dislikes.

All those who even dare
to fight him and aren't aware
of his valor – can't survive.
They shall lose their lives.
And there is one who claims to be
the greatest warrior of Arabia – but see
the mighty sword falls on him too.

Even though to challenge him were few.
The Muslims are struck with terror.
They can't conquer the fort of Khaibar.
Each attack they make is turned back.
The will to fight they utterly lack.
The one who Allah loves, then comes and out of fear the enemy is numb.

He takes the standard in one hand and leads this seemingly defeated band. A group of losers, say the books of history under his command proceed to their victory. His advances no one can ever cut short. Finally he conquers the impenetrable fort. In another battle the Prophet is betrayed. As his followers have become so afraid.

They leave him wounded and run away.

Kufr still seems to hold it's sway.

But there is Haidar e Karrar to aid him.

A lost battle, he will be able to win.

Whenever Asadullah will be there,

to fight Islam, no one shall dare.

These astonishing feats no one can hide,

as time and again he turns the tide.

A battle comes and a battle goes by
Islam's standard always remains high.

So when in Ghadir – he is proclaimed

Mawla – that Muslims should follow him.

The Prophet's mission is complete. He alone can bear the burden of this throne.

Only he can feel the Muslim's needs, make sure they perform good deeds, and guide them to the path of salvation.

He deserves the rulership of this nation.

He has the understanding and wisdom to be the Imam in Allah's kingdom.

He is the gateway to the city of knowledge and above all he has the most courage, which is seen by his extraordinary feats.

With his scholarly skills none can compete.

Admire his piety. He is not guided by greed.

The Prophet of Allah – only he can succeed.

'Ali Rizwan Shah

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