

Fatima bint Asad's Hadiths mentioned in the Sunnah books - Collection and authentication

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ABSTRACT:

Praise be to God, Lord of the worlds, and blessings and peace be upon the last of the prophets, Muhammad, and upon all his family and companions,

Now to the topic, Fatima bint Asad's Hadiths mentioned in the Sunnah books- Collection and authentication are one of the important topics as it discusses the esteemed lady, Fatimah bint Asad bin Hashem bin Abd Manaf, a descendant of the ancient Hashemite House of Glory. She is the wife of Sayyid (a respectful Muslim form of address meaning a tribal leader) head leader of the Quraish tribe, Abu Talib. Abu Talib is the uncle of the Prophet Muhammad; peace be upon him. Abu Talib brought the prophet, Mohammad, up after the death of his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib.

All we have to pay respect and reverence to her character and supreme lineage. She is the woman who brought up and embraced the prophet, Mohammad with affection as a child, and gave birth to Ali, may God honor him, a master of guardians Commander of the Faithful.

With the power of Allah, the researcher collected studied, and authenticated her hadiths. The present paper falls into two sections: Bint Asad, Fatima's biography as well as her scientific career, and the hadith she narrated. The conclusion sums up the most important results.

Keywords:

Fatima, bint, Asad's, Hadiths, Sunnah books, Collection, Authentication.

INTRODUCTION

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Great Throne, the consummate and dignified status of all, the possessor creator of Almasha'ar (Muzdalifah, an open, level area is linked with Pilgrimage. It lies just southeast of Mina, on the route between Mina and Arafat.) and Alhateem (Hijr-Ismail, is a low wall originally part of the Kaaba. It is a semi-circular wall opposite, not connected to, the north-west wall of the Kaaba). He Who commands us to perform rituals and elected us, Muslims, as Abrahams's elites and Ismail's noble offspring.

The Fatima Bint Asad, peace be upon her, was a believer in Allah embracing the religion of Prophet Abraham (peace be upon him). She, unlike the rest of the other people in her, is, never worshiped idols. She is one of the first female believers in Islam and a true believer in the prophecy of Mohamad. Her utmost virtues greatest reputation come from giving birth to her pure child, Ali, where Allah graciously hosted her in the Kaaba for three days

The reason for choosing this topic is:

1. The deep love for the Sunnah of the Prophet.
2. Fatima Bint Asad is one of the most prominent figures among women.
3. to present the hadiths that are narrated in Sunnah books with authentication

Methodology

The researcher collected all writings about Fatima Bint Asad relying on the books of biography, classes, careers endorsement, and discrediting
The approach to the paper is:

1. To mention the hadith with its transmission chain and its text.
2. To authenticate hadiths.
3. To extract hadith in text and details in the footnotes with references to chapter, section, page number, and hadith number.
4. To authenticate narrators according to endorsement and discrediting scholar, and then the ranks of narrators are elucidated.

Research outline

The research is divided into an introduction and two sections with points. The first section deals with Fatima's biography and career. It has two points:

The first point presents her personal including her name, nickname, her birth, and death. The second point: her conversion to Islam and the characteristics that distinguished her including her conversion to Islam and the characteristics that were distinguished by it.

The second section contains the hadiths that Fatima Bint Asad narrated. The conclusion summarizes the findings of the research. The hadiths are alphabetically arranged.

The last of our call will be, "Praise to Allah, Lord of the worlds. Prayers and peace be upon the prophet, Muhammad, his family and companions, and everyone followed them by good behave from the first to judgment day

Section one

Point One

Name, Surname ,and Nickname

She is Fatima bint Asad ibn Hashim ibn Abd Manaf ibn Qusai. Her mother is Fatima bint haram bin Rawahah ibn Hajar bin Abdul bin Maas bin Amer bin Louay. Her husband is Abu Talib bin Abdul Muttalib bin Hashim. She gave birth to Ja'far, Aqil, Ali ,and Talib, who is the eldest of them.

Her girls are um Hani, Jumanah amnd and Raitah of Bani Abi Talib (1). She is Ali bin Abi Talib's mother, Fatima's mother-in-law, was one of the first women immigrants (2).

Her Birth and Death

1See: albtqat alkbra t al'elmyh (8/40-41), walasty'eab fy m'erfh alashab (4/1891), walesabh fy tmyyz alshabh (8/269).

2 See: syr a'elam alnbla' t alrsalh (2/ 118).

3 See: alasty'eab fy m'erfh alashab (4/1891), wasd alghabh t al'elmyh (7/212), walesabh fy tmyyz alshabh (8/269).

4 See: asd alghabh t al'elmyh (7/212), wenbah alrwah 'ela anbah alnhah (1/45), wmkhtsr wtarykh dmshq (17/298), wqladh alnhr fy wfyat a'eyan aldhr (1/83), wala'elam llzrkly (5/130).

There was no mention of Fatima bint Asad's birth in the biography books. As for her death, it was said that she died before migration. The predominant view was that she migrated ,and died in al-Madina Al munawarah. Alshaaby asserted that she converted to Islam and emigrated and died in the city al Madina Al munawarah (3).

Point Two

Her converting to Islam

Fatima Bint Asad grew up in Makkah in the pre-Islamic era. She and married Abu Talib, Abd Manaf Ibn Abdul Muttalib. She converted to Islam after his death, immigrated to Medina, and died there (4).

Her Characteristics and Merits

Al-Zuhri said that she was the first Hashemite woman born to a Hashemi man (5).

She is also the first Hashemite born caliphate (6)

Zubair stated that the offspring of Asad ibn Hashim ceased to exist except his daughter, Fatima (7).

Section two:

Hadiths about Fatima Bint Asad

Hadith 1

Imam Ibn Abi Shaybah said that Mu'awiyah told us from Ala'alash, from Amr ibn Marah, from Abu Albchtera, that Ali said to his mother Fatima Bint Asad "oh mother, you perform the outside chore instead of Fatima, the daughter of the prophet, Mohammad. In return, Fatima will do all kneading and baking and milling".

Transmission chain: Narrated by the Imams :Ibn Abi Shaybah (8) ,and Alshashi (9) ,and al-Tabarani (10).

See: asd alghabh t al'elmyh (7/212).

See: almsdr nfsh.

5 See: almsdr nfsh.

8 msnf abn aby shybh, ktab alzhhd, klam 'ely bn aby talb rdy allh 'enh 7/101 (34502).

9 almsnd llshashy, ma rwa 'ebdallh bn 'ebas, 3/425.

10 alm'ejm alkbry lltbrany, msnd alnsa', bab alfa', fatmh bnt asd bn hashm am 'ely bn aby talb, 24/353(873)

Authenticating the narrators

1. Muhammad bin Khazim, Abu Muawiya, the blind, the Kufi, he became blind in his youth, trustworthy, knowing hadith of Al-Amash by heart, he might confuse the hadith of others, one from the ninth senior, died in 195 AH (¹¹).

2. Suleiman bin Mahran Al-Asadi Al-Kahili, Abu of Muhammad Al-Kufi Al-Amash, the trustworthy pious knowing with recitations but he falsified, from the fifth, died in 147 or 148 AH (¹²).

3. Amr bin Marra bin Abdullah bin Tariq al-Jamali al-Muradi, Abu Abdullah al-Kufi, the blind, trustworthy worshiper and non-falsifying narrator, from the fifth, died in 118 AH and it was said before it (¹³).

4. Said Ibn Fayrouz, Abu AlbKhetri Ibn Abi Imran Altai, has been attributed to his grandfather, trustworthy proved with little tendency to Shiism, of an abundant transmission, of the third, died in 83AH (14)

5. Ali Ibn Abi Talib Ibn Abd al-Muttalib Ibn Hashem al-Hashemi [Haydara, Abu Turab, and Abu al-Hasanayn], the cousin of Prophet Mohammad, Allah's prayers and peace be upon him, and his daughter's husband and one of first Muslims. He was one of ten companions who were promised paradise. He died at the age of sixty-three In Ramadan in 40 (15).

Authentication and extraction:

- The transmission chain asserts that the chain is Hassan (fair) because of the contiguous chain and the fair and trustworthy narrators.

11 See: thdyb alkmal 34/303, walkashf 2/167, waltqryb 1/475.

12 See: althqat labn hban (4/302), wthdyb alkmal (12/76), waltqryb (1/254).

13 See: thdyb alkmal (22/232), walkashf (2/88), waltqryb (1/426).

14 See: althqat labn hban (4/ 286), wthdyb alkmal (11/32), waltqryb (1/240).

15 See : alasty'eab fy m'erfh alashab (3/1089), wasd alghabh t al'elmyh (4/88), waltqryb (1/402).

16 See: mjm'e alzwa'ed wmnbn'e alfwa'ed (9/256).

- The hadith was narrated by al- Haythami: al-Tabarani and his men, the men of al-Sahih, narrated it (16).

Hadith 2

Imam Ahmad said: Abdullah bin Ahmad bin Yahya Qtna Ahmed Qattan Qtna Mohammed Bin Bisher, Qtna Zakaria, Amer, alsha'a'by, said: Um Ali bin Abi Talib, Fatima bint Asad ibn Hashim.

Authentication and extraction

Narrated by Imam Ahmad (17).

Chain of transmission:

1. Abdullah Ibn Ahmad Ibn Muhammad Ibn Hanbal Al-Shaibani Abu Abdul Rahman Imam Ahmad Ibn Hanbal, trustworthy, 12th class, died in 290 AH. (¹⁸)

2. Ahmad bin Yahya Al-Qattan, aka, Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Yahya bin Saeed Al-Qattan, Abu Saeed Al-Basri, honest (**Honest**), eleventh class, died in 258 AH (19).

3. Muhammad bin Bishr al-Abdi, Abu Abdullah al-Kufi, trustworthy Hafez, the ninth class, died 203 AH (20).

4. Zakaria bin Abi Zaida Khalid, aka Habira Ibn Maymun Ibn Fayrouz al-Hamdani al-Wada'i, Abu Yahya al-Kufi, is trustworthy yet he falsified. He heard from Abu Ishaq, the sixth class. He died in 147, 148, or 149 AH (21).

5. Aamer ibn Sharrahil al-Shaabi, Abu Amr, Thiqa, Mashhur, an honorable jurist, the third class,

17 fda'el alshabh lahmd bn hnbl, nsb amyr alm'emnyn 'ely bn aby talb, asm amh wnsbha, 2/555

18 See: thdyb alkmal (14/284), walkashf (1/538), waltqryb (1/295).

19 See: althqat labn hban (8/38), wthdyb alkmal (1/483), waltqryb (1/84).

20 See: althqat labn hban (7/ 441), wthdyb alkmal (24/520), waltqryb (1/469).

21 See: althqat labn hban (6/334), wthdyb alkmal (9/359), waltqryb (1/216).

Makhoul endorsed him as a peerless brilliant jurist, died after 100 AH (22).

Authentication and extraction

The chain of transmission is fair. It includes Ahmed bin Yahya Al-Qattan and he is a true man.

Hadith3

Imam al-Tabarani narrated that Ishaq bin Ahmed al-Khuzai in Mecca, Tna Zubair bin Bakar, said: "Um Ali bin Abi Talib, Fatima bint Asad ibn Hashim ibn Abd Manaf ibn Qusai, and said: she is the first Hashemite woman born in Hashemi house. She has converted to Islam and migrated to Almadina where she died and was buried there by Prophet Mohammad. Her mother Fatima bint haram of bin Rawahah bin Hajar bin Abdullah bin abid Moarid Amer bin Louay

Authentication and extraction

Narrated by Imam al - Tabarani (23).

Chain of transmission

1. Ishaq bin Ahmed bin Ishaq bin Nafi bin Abi Bakr bin Yusef bin Abdullah bin Nafi bin Abdul Harith al-Khuzai ,Abu Muhammad al-Muqri al-Makki, and he were one of the great people of the Qur'an and one of the pious eloquent people of Mecca, he died in 306 and it was said 308 AH (24).

2. Al-Zubayr bin Bakar bin Abdullah bin Musab bin Thabit bin Abdullah bin Al-Zubayr Al-Asadi Al-Madani, Abu Abdullah Ibn Abi Bakr, a judge of Medina, a trustworthy man that Sulayman made a mistake in discrediting him, tenth junior class, died in 256 AH (25).

Authenticating the chain of transmission

22 See : althqat ll'ejly t albaz (1/243), wthdyb alkmal (14/28), waltqryb (1/287).

23 alm'ejm alkbyr ll'tbrany, bab alba', 1/92(151).

24 See : altqyyd lm'erfh rwah alsnn walmsanyd (1/199), shdrat aldhhb (4/39).

25 See: althqat labn hban (8/257), wthdyb alkmal (9/293), waltqryb (1/214).

26 See : mjm'e alzw'a'ed (9/100), wjm'e alfwa'ed mn jam'e alaswl mjm'e alzw'a'ed (3/511)

• The chain of transmission becomes clear and authentic because the transmission is continuous and the narrators are honorable, and God knows best .

• Al-Haythami said about the hadith: It was narrated by al-Tabarani, and it is authentic (26).

Hadith4

Imam Al-Hakim said that Abu Bakr Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Balawayh, Tna Ibrahim ibn Ishaq Al Harbi, Tna Musab bin Abdullah Zubairi said: "Fatima bint Asad ibn Hashim is first Hashemite female born of Hashemi father. She was a dignitary at the time of the prophet Mohammad. She died during the life of prophet Mohammad who laid down in her grave before her burial and praised her. Ali, as a name, means a Asad (Haydarah).

Authentication and extraction

Narrated by Imam al-Hakim (27)

Chain of transmission

1. Muhammad bin Ahmed bin Balway ,Abu Ali al- Jallab al - Nisaburi, endorsed, it was said that Abu Bakr al-Barqani said about him as Trustworthy. Al-Dhahabi described him as the intellectual Imam , the President ,one elite of his country. He died in 340 AH (28).

2. Ibrahim ibn Ishaq ibn Ibrahim ibn Bishr bin Abdullah bin Desm ,Abu Ishaq Al Harbi ,an experienced imam man of asceticism. He versed jurisprudence, hadith, and other fields of knowledge. He was a man of charity and a well-educated proficient author. He conveyed many informative views from Ahmed. Aldarqtun said, "Ibrahim Alharbi was compared to by Ahmad ibn Hanbal in asceticism, his knowledge, and piety. He died in 285 AH (29).

3. Musab bin Abdullah bin Musab bin Thabit bin Abdullah bin Al-Zubair bin Al-Awam Al-Asadi, Abu Abdullah Al-Zubairi Al-Madani, a resident of Baghdad,

27 almstdrk 'ela alshyhyn llhakm, wmn mnaqb amyr alm'emnyn 'ely bn aby talb rdy allh 'enh mma lm ykhrjah 3/116(4573).

28 See: tarykh bghdad t bshar (2/106), wsyr a'elam alnbla' t alhdyth (12/33), wrjal alhakm fy almstdrk (2/ 152).

29 See: tbqat alhnablh (1/86), wmnqb alemam ahmd (1/676), walthqat mmn lm yq'e fy alktb alsth (2/153).

honest, a genealogist, tenth class. He died in 236 AH (30).

Authentication and extraction

The chain of transmission is clear and fair Because Musab bin Abdullah Al-Zubairi is a truly honest man, and God knows best .

Hadith 5

Ibn Abi Asim Narrated that, from Abdullah bin Shabib bin Khalid al-Qaisi, Na Yahya bin Ibrahim bin Carefree, Na Hussein bin Zaid bin Ali, Abdullah bin Mohammed bin Omar bin Ali, from his father, «Prophet Mohammad shrouded Fatima bint Asad ibn Hashim In his shirt, he laid in her own grave and he spoke highly of her.

Authentication and extraction

Narrated by Imam Ibn Abi Asim (31).

Chain of transmission:

1. Abdullah bin Shabib bin Khalid bin rofaif al -Qaisi, Abu Said, from Basra ,the elder sheiks discredited him that saying that he stole, altered sayings, and disagree with his peers on so many occasions. Therefore, it is not permitted to narrate or transmit on his authority (32).
2. Yahya bin Ibrahim bin Hani (33).
3. Al-Hussein Bin Zaid Bin Ali Bin Al-Hussein Bin Ali Bin Abi Talib, honest, might have made a mistake, the eighth class. He died in 190 AH (34).
4. Abdullah bin Muhammed bin Omar bin Ali bin Abi Talib, Abu Muhammad al-Alawi whose surname is Dafin al-Madani, accepted, sixth class, died during the succession of al-Mansur (35).
5. Muhammad bin Omar bin Ali bin Abi Talib, honest, from the sixth, and his narration on the authority of his grandfather is transmitted (mursal). He died after 130 AH (36).

Authentication and extraction

The chain of transmission is weak because Abdullah bin Shabib stole and twisted hadiths. He disagreed with his

peers with narrations so much. Henceforth, it is not permitted to narrate or transmit on his authority. There was no biography for Yahya bin Ibrahim bin Hani. and God knows best.

Hadith 6

Imam al-Tabarani narrated that, Ahmed bin Hammad bin Zoghbah, he said; Na Roh of Bin Salah said, Sufian Al-thouri, from Asim Al-Ahwal, Anas bin Malik said:

When Fatima Bint Asad bin Hashim, Umm Ali, died, the prophet Mohammad entered and sat near her head saying “oh mother! Allah blesses you, my mother. You were my mother after my mother passed away. You fed me while you were hungry. You gave me clothes while you needed them. You gave me the delicious food for Allah and the Hereafter. The prophet Mohammad commanded to wash her three times in two rounds. Then, he poured camphor-mixed water and shrouded her in his shirt.

After that, the prophet Mohammad called Osama bin Zaid, Abu Ayyub al-Ansari, and Omar ibn al-Khattab, a black slave to dig her grave. The prophet Mohammad took out the soil by his hand and laid it down inside the grave saying, “Allah is He who gives life and causes death, He is Living and does not die. Oh My Almighty Lord, may you bestow your mercy and forgiveness upon my mother, Fatima Bint Asad. May you expand her grave and make her argument well indoctrinated. Oh, my lord, I extend my supplications with the virtue of your prophet as well as the other prophets before him. YOU are the Most Merciful Of those who show mercy”. Then, the prophet Mohammad performed the four takbirs (saying, "Allahu Akbar" meaning "God is greater") of the Islamic funeral prayer. The prophet, Abbas, and Abu Bakr al-Siddiq, may God be pleased with them, buried her.

Authentication and extraction

30 See: thdyb alkmal (28/34), walkashf (2/ 268), wtqryb althdyb (1/533).

31 alahad walmthany labn aby 'easm, wmn dkr 'ely bn aby talb abn 'ebd almtlb bn hashm bn 'ebd mnaf bn qsy bn mrh bn k'eb bn l'ey ykna aba alhsn □, 1/153(190).

32 See : almjrwhyn labn hban (2/47), walkaml fy d'efa' alrjal (5/430), wald'efa' walmtrwkwn labn aljwzy (2/126)

33 There was no biography for him in references studied.

34 See: aljrh walt'edyl (3/ 53), wthdyb alkmal (6/377), wtqryb althdyb (1/166).

35 See: althqat labn hban (7/1) , wthdyb alkmal (16/93), wtqryb althdyb (1/321).

36 See : althqat labn hban (5/353), wthdyb alkmal (26/172), wtqryb althdyb (1/498).

Narrated by Imam al - Tabarani (37) ,and Abu Naim Al-Asbahan (38).

Chain of transmission

1. Ahmed bin Hammad bin Muslim, Abu Jaafar al-Masri, nicknamed Zoghba, honest, eleventh class, died in 296 AH (39).
2. Roh Bin Salah al - Masri nicknamed bin Saabh ,Abu al - Harith ,Ibn Uday deemed him weak but Ibn Haban mentioned him as trustworthy, Alhakim said trustworthy and true. He died in 233AH (40).
3. Sufyan bin Saeed bin Masruq al-Thawri, Abu Abdullah al-Kufi, the trustworthy Jurist, worshipper, and Imam. He was one of the heads of the seventh class, and he perhaps altered some hadiths. He died in 161 AH (41).
4. Asim bin Suleiman Al-Ahwal, Abu Abdul Rahman Al-Basri, trustworthy, the fourth class, only Al-Qattan spoke about him in such a way, as if because he embraces Welayah (nature and function of the Imamate). He died after 140 AH (42).
5. Anas bin Malik bin al-Nadr al-Ansari al-Khazraji ,a servant of the Prophet Mohammad, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, whose title is Dhul-Einen (the one with two ears). He died in 92 and it was said 93 AH(43).

Authentication and extraction :

- The chain of transmission is weak due to the weakness of Ruh Ben Salah's spirit, and God knows best.
- Al-Haythami said that al-Tabarani narrated this hadith was in al-Kabir and al-Awsat with mentioning Ruh bin Salah. Ibn Hibban and al-Hakim were trustworthy. There is a point of weakness. The rest of the narrators were are the men of honor (44).
- Suyuti stated that Tabarani extracted this hadith. Al-Haythami said that Ruh Ben Salah was in

the transmission chain and I had a weakness. the rest of his narrators were righteous men (45).

Hadith 7

Imam Al-Hakim said that he was told by Bakir bin Mohammed Al Haddad Sufi, in Mecca, Hassan bin Ali bin Shabib Maamari, Abdul Rahman bin Amr bin Jibilah AlBaahili, his father, from Zubair bin Saeed al-Qurashi, said: " While we're sitting with Saeed Bin Musayyib, Ali Bin Al Hussein walked by us. He was the most pious Hashemite ever. Said bin Musayyib stood and headed towards Ali. We followed Said who addressed Ali "O Abu Mohammed, tell us about Fatima bint Asad ibn Hashim Umm Ali bin Abi Talib", may Allah be pleased with them. Ali agreed to say that "my father told me that he [his father] heard the Commander of the faithful Ali bin Abi Talib, saying that "when Fatima bint Asad died, the Prophet shrouded her in his shirt and performed the Islamic funeral prayer. The prophet pronounced seventy takbirs and he went inside her grave making hand signs as if he [The prophet] was expanding the grave. After that, the prophet, with tearful eyes, spread soil on her grave. Omar ibn al-Khattab may Allah be pleased with him: O The prophet Mohammad, what I saw you do to this woman is nothing you have done to anyone. The prophet Mohammad replied" O Omar, this woman was my mother who gave birth to me, that Abu Talib was making good deeds and making feasts. He summons us to banquets. This woman was saving me the best portions of the feast. Angel Jibril peace be upon him, told me about Allah made her one of the people of Paradise, and that Allah commanded seventy thousand of the angels to pray on her".

Authentication and extraction

- 37 alm'ejm alawst, bab alalf, mn asmh ahmd, 1/67(189), walm'ejm alkbyr lltbrany, msnd alnsa', bab alfa', fatmh bnt asd bn hashm am 'ely bn aby talb, 24/351(871), whlyh alawlya' wtbqat alasfya', 'easm bn slyman alahwl wmnhm al'eabd alafdl, 'easm bn slyman alahwl. (3/121).
- 38 hlyh alawlya' wtbqat alasfya', 'easm bn slyman alahwl wmnhm al'eabd alafdl, 'easm bn slyman alahwl. (3/121).
- 39 See: thdyb alkmal (1/296), syr a'elam alnbla' (10/519), wtqryb althdyb (1/78).
- 40 See : althqat labn hban (8/244), alkaml fy d'efa' alrjal (4/63), Isan almyzan (2/ 465)

- 41 See : althqat labn hban 6/401, thdyb alkmal 11/154, tqryb althdyb 1/244.
- 42 See : thdyb alkmal (1/296), syr a'elam alnbla' (10/519), tqryb althdyb (1/285).
- 43 See : asd alghabh (1/294), walesabh fy tmyyz alshabh (1/275), wtqryb althdyb (1/115).
- 44 See: mjm'e alzwa'ed wmn'b'e alfwa'ed (9/257), wjm'e aljwam'e alm'erwf b «aljam'e alkbyr»5/155, wjm'e alfwa'ed mn jam'e alaswl wjmjm'e alzwa'ed (3/587),.
- 45 See: jam'e alahadyth (13/129).

Narrated by Imam al-Hakim (46)

Chain of transmission

1. Baker bin Mohammed Al-Haddad, it was said that his name is Ahmad and his surname is Bakeer, Ahmad bin Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Sahl bin Abdul Rahman bin Abdullah bin Rizk Ayoub Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, known Bakeer Alhadad, resided in Mecca, trustworthy, he died in 350 (47).

2. Al-Hasan bin Ali bin Shabib, Abu Ali Al-Maamari, who narrated some Al-Mawquf and Marfu (Stopped) and added things that were not included in the texts. He died in 295 AH (48).

3. Abd al-Rahman bin Amr bin Jablah al-Bahli, Abu Hatim al-Razi said he was lying and I discredited him, and al-Daraqutni said: this hadith is weak and mawḍū' (being fabricated and cannot be attributed to its origin). Al-Dhahabi discredited him (49).

4. Amr ibn Jablah al-Bahli (50).

5. Al-Zubair bin Saeed bin Suleiman bin Saeed bin Nawfal bin Al-Harith bin Abdul Muttalib Al-Hashimi Al-Madani, Resided in Al-Mada'in, nice talker, the seventh class. He died after 150 A.H (51).

6. Said bin Musayyib bin Hazin bin Abi Wahab bin Amr bin Aa'idh bin Imran bin Makhzoom Qurashi Almkzumi, a great scholar and a senior jurist. His correspondences are deemed the most unanimously authentic ones. Ibn madini no follower is more learned and skilled than him. He died after 90 AH (52).

Authenticating the chain of transmission

- The chain of transmission is weak .Because of the weakness of because all of Al-Hassan bin Ali bin Shabib ,Abdul Rahman bin Amr bin Jablah Al-Bahli, and Al-Zubair bin Saeed, were weak. There was no

mention to Amr bin Jablah Al-Bahli in the books, and God knows best.

- Al-Suyuti said that Al-Hakim and Al-Dhahabi made no strong comment on this hadith (53).

Hadith 8

Imam Al-Hakim said that Abu Bakr Mohammed bin Ahmed bin balawyah told us, Ibrahim ibn Ishaq Al Harbi, Musab bin Abdullah, stated Hakim Bin Hizam and added that “ and his mother Fakhtha bint Zuhair bin Asad bin Abdul Uzza. She gave birth to Hakim inside Kaaba. She was pregnant; the labor pain led her to give birth inside Kaaba. She was washed at the Zamzam well. Noone before or after him was delivered inside Kaaba”. Alhakim said” Musab missed the last lines. It was known that Fatima Bint Asad gave birth to Commander of the Faithful Ali ibn Abi Talib, may Allah honor his face in the middle of Kaaba”.

Authentication and extraction

Narrated by Imam al-Hakim (54).

Chain of transmission

- Muhammad bin Ahmed bin Balway, trustworthy (55).
- Abraham, BIN of Ishaq, BIN of Abraham, was an imam of knowledge, a leader in asceticism, skilled in jurisprudence, insightful and preserving the hadith (56).
- Musab bin Abdullah Al-Zubairi, honest (57).

Chain of transmission

The chain of transmission is good and fair because Musab bin Abdullah Al-Zubairi, honest, and God knows best .

Hadith 9

51 See: ald'efa' walmtrwkwn labn aljwzy (1/ 293), wthdyb alkmal 9/304, wtqryb althdyb 1/214.

52 See: althqat labn hban 4/273, wthdyb alkmal 11/66, wtqryb althdyb 1/241.

53 See: jm'e aljwam'e alm'erwf b «aljam'e alkbyr» (17/ 369).

54 almstdrk 'ela alshyhyn llhakm, dkr mnaqb hkym bn hzam alqrshy rdy allh 'enh 3/550 (6044).

55 IBID

56 IBID

57 IBID

46 almstdrk 'ela alshyhyn llhakm, wmn mnaqb amyr alm'emnyn 'ely bn aby talb rdy allh 'enh mma lm ykhrjah, 3/116 (4574).

47 See : tarykh bghdad (6/12) w (7/609), wtarykh aleslam (8/160), wrjal alhakm fy almstdrk (1/ 173)

48 See: alkaml fy d'efa' alrjal (3/193), walmghny fy ald'efa' (1/162), wlsan almyzan (2/222).

49 See: aljrh walt'edyl labn aby hatm (5/267), wald'efa' walmtrwkwn labn aljwzy (2/98), walmghny fy ald'efa' (2/384).

50 Three was no mention in biographies.

Imam Al-Hakim, may God have mercy on him, said that he was told by Mohammed bin al-Mu'ammil bin Hassan, Tna Fadl ibn Muhammad, Ahmed bin Hanbal, said: Hind is the name of Um Hani bint Abi Talib. Her mother is Fatima Bint Asad bin, Hashim. Thus Imam Abu Abdullah, May Allah be pleased with him, mentioned the name of U Hani. The most known name was Fakhitah"

Authentication and extraction:

Narrated by Imam al-Hakim (58).

Chain of transmission

1. Muhammad bin al-Mu'ammil bin al-Hasan bin Isa bin Masarjis al-Nisaburi, Abu Bakr al-Masarjisi, the imam, head of Nishapur an eloquent. He died in 350 AH (59)
2. Al-Fadl bin Muhammad bin Al-Musayyib Al-Hafez, Abu Muhammad Al-Bayhaqi Al-Shaarani. Al-Hakim said I heard Abu Abdullah bin Al-Akhram asking about Al-Fadl bin Muhammad Al-Sharani. He deemed Al-Fadl as honest, except the latter tended to Shiism. Abu Ahmad Al-Hakim said that Al-Hussein Al-Qabbani when asked about Al-Fadl, accused him of being a liar. Ibn Abi Hatim said they spoke about him. Masoud Al-Sijzi said "I asked Abu Abdullah Al-Hakim about Al-Fadl Al-Shaarani, and he said," Mamoun is trustworthy". He did not impeach Al-Fadl died in 282 AH (60)
3. Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Hanbal bin Hilal bin Asad al-Shaybani al-Marwazi, a resided in Baghdad, Abu Abdullah, trustworthy imam, learned scholar, jurist, and the head of the tenth class. He died in 241 AH (61).

The chain of transmission

The chain of transmission is sound and fair "sahih" because the narrators are honorable men and the chain of transmission is continuous.

Conclusion

The present research produced the following results:

58 almstdrk 'ela alshyhyln llhakm, dkr am han'e fakhth bnt aby talb bn 'ebd almtlb abnh 'em rswl allh sla allh 'elyh wslm wakht 'ely slwat allh 'ela mhmd walh 4/58(6869).

59 See : tarykh aleslam (7/897), wsyr a'elam alnbla' (12/139), wrjal alhakm fy almstdrk (2/300).

1. The references did not mention her date of birth.
2. She was one of the first females who converted to Islam and believed in the prophet Mohammad.
3. One of the greatest virtues of Fatima bint Asad, peace be upon her, was that she gave birth to Commander of the Faithful Ali, peace be upon him, in that pure place where Allah hosted her for three days.
4. She died before immigration, and the correct view is that she immigrated, and died in Medina, in the fourth year, may God be pleased with her.
5. The number of hadiths mentioned in Fatima bint Asad is hadiths .The number of authentic hadiths is 3 and the number of fair hadiths is 3. The weak hadiths are 3 hadiths. There was assertion about those narrations of the Sahih or Hassan for others. The last of our call will be, "Praise to Allah, Lord of the worlds and everyone followed them by good behave from the first to the judgment day.

References

- 1- alahad walmthany laby bkr bn aby 'easm whw ahmd bn 'emrw bn aldhak bn mkhld alshybany (t 287h), thqyq: d. basm fysl ahmd aljwabr, dar alrayh – alryad, t1, 1411 – 1991.
- 2- alasty'eab fy m'erfh alashab: abw 'emr ywsf bn 'ebd allh bn mhmd bn 'ebd albr bn 'easm alnmry alqrtby (t:463h), thqyq: 'ely mhmd albjawy, dar aljyl, byrwt, t1, 1412h- 992 m.
- 3- asd alghabh fy m'erfh alshabh: abw alhsn 'ely bn aby alkrn mhmd bn mhmd bn 'ebd alkrym bn 'ebd alwahd alshybany aljzry, 'ez aldyn abn alathyr (t: 630h),thqyq: 'ely mhmd m'ewd - 'eadl ahmd 'ebd almwjwd, dar alktb al'elmyh, t1, 1415h-1994m.
- 4- alesabh fy tmyyz alshabh, alfdl ahmd bn 'ely bn hjr al'esqlany (t852h), thqyq: 'eadl ahmd 'ebd almwjwd w'ela mhmd m'ewd , dar alktb al'elmyh , byrwt, t1 , 1415h.
- 5- ala'elam (qamws trajm lashhr alrjal walnsa' mn al'erb walmst'erbyn walmstshrqyn), lkhyr aldyn alzrkly aldmshqy, (t1396h), dar al'elm llmlayyn, byrwt, t15 2002m.
- 6- enbah alrwah 'ela anbah alnhah ljal aldyn abw alhsn 'ely bn ywsf alqfty (t 646h), almhqq: mhmd abw

60 See : tarykh dmshq labn 'esakr (48/364) wtarykh aleslam t bshar (6/791), waljam'e l'elwm alemam ahmd - altrjmh (2/120).

61 See : althqat labn hban 8/18, wthdyb alkmal 1/185, wtqryb althdyb 1/84.

alfdl ebrahym, dar alfkr al'erby - alqahrh, wm'essh alktb althqafy – byrwt, t1, 1406 h - 1982m.

7- tarykh aleslam wwfyat almshahyr wala'elam: shms aldyn abw 'ebd allh mhmd bn ahmd bn 'ethman bn q'ay'omaz aldhby (t: 748h), thqyq: 'emr 'ebd alsalam altdmry, dar alktab al'erby, byrwt, t/2, 1413 h - 1993 m.

8- tarykh althqat laby alhsn ahmd bn 'ebd allh bn salh al'ejla alkwfa(t 261h), dar albaz.

9- tarykh bghdad laby bkr ahmd bn 'ely bn thabt bn ahmd bn mhdy alkhtyb albhgdady (t 463h), thqyq: aldktwr bshar 'ewad m'erwf, dar alghrb aleslami - byrwt, t1, 1422h - 2002 m.

10- tqryb althdyb: abw alfdl ahmd bn 'ely bn mhmd bn ahmd bn hjr al'esqlany (t: 852h), thqyq: mhmd 'ewamh, dar alrshyd – swrya, t/1, 1406 – 1986.

11- altqyyd lm'erfh rwah alsnn walmsanyd lmhmd bn 'ebd alghny bn aby bkr bn shja'e, abw bkr, m'eyn aldyn, abn nqth alhnby albhgdady (t 629h), thqyq: kmal ywsf alhwt, dar alktb al'elmyh, t1, 1408 h - 1988 m.

12- thdyb alkmal: ywsf bn 'ebd alrhmn bn ywsf, abw alhjaj, jmal aldyn abn alzky aby mhmd alqda'ey alkby almzy (t: 742h), thqyq: d. bshar 'ewad m'erwf, m'essh alrsalh – byrwt, t/1, 1400 – 1980.

13- althqat: mhmd bn hban bn ahmd bn hban bn m'ead bn m'eb'bd, altmymy, abw hatm, alдарmy, albusty (t: 354h), wzarh alm'earf llhkwmh al'ealyh alhndyh, aldktwr mhmd 'ebd alm'eyd khan mdyr da'erh alm'earf al'ethmanyh, da'erh alm'earf al'ethmanyh bhydr abad aldkn alhnd, t/1, 1393 h - 1973.

14- jam'e alahadyth (wyshtml 'ela jm'e aljwam'e llsywta waljam'e alazhr wknwz alhqa'eq llmnawa, walfth alkbry llbnhana) l'ebd alrhmn bn aby bkr, jlal aldyn alsywy (t: 911h) dbt nswsh wkhrj ahadythh: fryq mn albahthyn beshraf d.'ela jm'eh (mfty aldyar almsryh), tb'e 'ela nfqh: d hsn 'ebas zka.

15- jam'e almsanyd labn aljwzy, 'ebd alrhmn bn 'ely (t: 597 h), thqyq: aldktwr 'ely hsyn albwab, mktbh alrshd – alryad, t1, 1426 h - 2005m.

16- aljam'e fy aljrh walt'edyl [laqwal albkhary, wmslm, wal'ejly, waby zr'eh alrazy, waby dawud, wy'eqwb alfswy, waby hatm alrazy, waltrmdy, waby zr'eh aldmsghy, walnsa'ey, walbzar, waldarqtny], jm'e wtrtyb: alsyd abw alm'eaty alnwry, hsn 'ebd almn'em shlby, ahmd 'e'ob'od alrzaq 'eyd, mhmwd mhm'od khlyl als'eydy, aldktwr mhmd mhdy almslmy, aym'on ebr'ahym alzam'ly, ebrahym mhmd alnwry, 'ealm alktb, byrwt – lbnan, t1, 1412 h - 1992 m.

17- aljam'e l'elwm alemam ahmd - shrh alahadyth walatharalemam: abw 'ebd allh ahmd bn hnbl, lebrahym alnhas, dar alflah llbht al'elmy wthqyq altrath, alfywm - jmhwyryh msr al'erbyh, t1, 1430 h - 2009 m.

18- aljrh walt'edyl, laby mhmd 'ebd alrhmn bn aby hatm mhmd bn edrys bn almn'dr altmymy alrazy, (t327h), dar ehya' altrath al'erby, t1, byrwt 1952m .

19- jm'e aljwam'e alm'erwf b «aljam'e alkbry», ljlal aldyn alsywy (849 - 911 h), thqyq: mkhtar ebrahym

alha'ej - 'ebd alhmyd mhmd nda - hsn 'eysa 'ebd alzahr, alazhr alshryf, alqahrh - jmhwyryh msr al'erbyh, t2, 1426 h - 2005 m.

20- jm'e alfwa'ed mn jam'e alaswl wjmjm'e alzw'a'ed lmhmd bn mhmd bn slyman bn alfasy bn tahr alswsy alrdwany almgrrby almalky (t 1094h), thqyq wtkhryj: abw 'ely slyman bn dry'e.

21- hlyh alawlya' wtbqat alasfya' laby n'eym ahmd bn 'ebd allh bn ahmd bn eshaq bn mwsa bn mhran alashbany (t 430h), als'eadh - bjwar mahfzh msr, 1394h - 1974m, thm swrtha 'edh dwr mnha: dar alktab al'erby - byrwt, dar alfkr llta'eh walnshr waltwzy'e- byrwt, dar alktb al'elmyh- byrwt (tb'eh 1409h bdwn thqyq).

22- rjal alhakm fy almstdrk lmuq'oblu bnu h'ad'oy bn' muq'ob'lo bn' q'a'ed'oh' alh'om'd'any alwad'e'yu (t 1422h), mktbh sn'ea' alathryh, t2, 1425 h - 2004 m.

23- syr a'elam alnbla' lshms aldyn abw 'ebd allh mhmd bn ahmd bn 'ethman bn q'ay'omaz aldhby (t 748h), dar alhdyth- alqahrh, 1427h-2006m.

24- ald'efa' walmtrwkwn lmal aldyn abw alfrj 'ebd alrhmn bn 'ely bn mhmd aljwzy (t 597h), thqyq: 'ebd allh alqady, dar alktb al'elmyh - byrwt, t1, 1406h.

25- tbqat alhnablh, mhmd bn mhmd bn aby y'ela (t526h), thqyq: mhmd hamd alfqy, dar alm'erfh, byrwt.

26- altbqat alkbra laby 'ebd allh mhmd bn s'ed bn mny'e alhashmy balwla', albsry, albhgdady alm'erwf babn s'ed (t 230h), thqyq: mhmd 'ebd alqadr 'eta, dar alktb al'elmyh – byrwt, t1, 1410 h - 1990 m.

27- alfra'ed 'ela mjm'e alzwa'ed "trjmh alrwah aldyn lm y'erfhm alhafz alhythmy", laby 'ebd allh, khlyl bn mhmd bn 'ewd allh almtiry al'erby, dar alemam albkhary, aldwhh - qtr, t1, 1429 h - 2008 m.

28- qladh alnhr fy wfyat a'eyan aldhr laby mhmd altyb bn 'ebd allh bn ahmd bn 'ely bamkhrmh, alh'jrany alhdmry alshaf'ey (870 - 947 h), 'euny bh: bw jm'eh mkry / khalid zwary, dar almnhaj – jdth, t1, 1428 h - 2008 m.

29- alkashf fy m'erfh mn lh rwayh fy alktb alsth lldhby (t748h), thqyq: mhmd 'ewamh, dar alqblh llthqafh aleslamy, m'essh 'elw- jdth, t1 - 1992m .

30- alkaml fy d'efa' alrjal, 'ebd allh bn 'edy bn 'ebd allh abn mhmd aljrjany, (t365h), thqyq: 'eadl ahmd 'ebd almwjwd, 'ely mhmd m'ewd, 'ebd alftah abw snh, dar alktb al'elmyh, byrwt lbnan, t1 1997m .

31- lisan almyzan laby alfdl ahmd bn 'ely bn mhmd bn ahmd bn hjr al'esqlany (t 852h), thqyq: da'erh alm'erf alnzamyh - alhnd, m'essh ala'elmy llmtbw'eat byrwt - lbnan, t2, 1390h /1971m.

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33- mjm'e alzwa'ed wmn'b'e alfwa'ed , nwr aldyn 'ely bn aby bkr alhythmy (t807h), thqyq: hsam aldyn almqdsy, mktbh alqdyr- alqahrh-1994 .

34- mkhtsr tarykh dmshq labn 'esakr lmhmd bn mkrm bn 'ela, aby alfdl, jmal aldyn abn mnzwr alansary alrwyf'ea alefryqa (t 711h), almhq: rwhyh alnhas, ryad 'ebd alhmyd mrad, mhmd mty'e, dar alfkr llta'eh waltwzy'e walnshr, dmshq – swrya, t1, 1402 h - 1984m.

35- almstdrk 'ela alshyhyn laby 'ebd allh alhakm mhmd bn 'ebd allh bn mhmd bn hmdwyh bn nu'eym bn alhkm aldby althmany alnysabwry alm'erwf babn alby'e (t 405h), thqyq: mstfa 'ebd alqadr 'eta, dar alktb al'elmyh – byrwt, t1, 1411h - 1990m.

36- msnd alemam ahmd bn hnbl , laby 'ebd allh ahmd bn mhmd bn hnbl bn hlal bn asd alshybany (t241h) , thqyq: sh'eyb alarn'ewt , w'eadl mrshd, wakhrwn eshraf: d. 'ebd allh bn 'ebd almhsn altrky ,m'essh alrsalh, t1, 1421 h - 2001 m.

37- almsnd llshashy aby s'eyd alhythym bn klyb bn sryj bn m'eql alshashy albn'k'athy (t 335h), thqyq: d. mhfwz alrhmn zyn allh, mktbh al'elwm walhkm - almdynh almnwrh, t1, 1410h.

38- msbah alaryb fy tqryb alrwah aldyn lyswa fy tqryb althdyb, jm'eh: abw 'ebd allh mhmd bn ahmd almsn'ey al'ensy, qrzh wqdm lh: mhmd bn 'ebd alwhab alwsaby, mktbh sn'ea' alathryh, alymn - alfarwq alhdythh llta'eh walnshr, msr, t1, 1426 h - 2005 m .

39- msnf abn aby shybh, alktab almsnf fy alahadyth walathar, abw bkr 'ebd allh bn mhmd bn aby shybh, t(235h), thqyq: kmal ywsf- mktbh alrshd- alryad, t1-1409h.

40- m'ejm aladba' = ershad alaryb ela m'erfh aladyb lshhab aldyn abw 'ebd allh yaqwt bn 'ebd allh alrwmy alhmwy (t 626h), thqyq: ehsan 'ebas, dar alghrb aleslamy, byrwt, t1, 1414 h - 1993 m.

41- alm'ejm alawst, slyman bn ahmd bn aywb altbrany (t360h), thqyq: tarq bn 'ewd allh, dar alhrmyn- alqahrh.

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43- almghny fy ald'efa': shms aldyn abw 'ebd allh mhmd bn ahmd bn 'ethman bn q'ay'maz aldhby (t: 748h), thqyq: aldktwr nwr aldyn 'etr.

44- mnaqb alemam ahmd l'jmal aldyn aby alfrj 'ebd alrhmn bn 'ely bn mhmd aljwzy (t 597h), thqyq: d.'ebd allh bn 'ebd almhsn altrky, dar hjr, t2, 1409 h.

45- nthl alnbal bm'ejm alrjal aldyn trjm lhm fdylh alshykh almhdth aby eshaq alhwyny jum'e mn ktb: alshykh aby eshaq alhwyny, jm'eh wrtbh: abw 'emrw ahmd bn 'etyh alwkyt, dar abn 'ebas, msr, t1, 1433 h - 2012 m.