

Weekly Booklet



Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا



A ḥūr in human form

Accepted duas

A scene and response filled with love

فیضانِ سیدہ فاطمۃ الزہراء عرض اللہ عنہا

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

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Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا



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الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ
أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Dua for reading this book

Recite the following before you read a religious book or begin an Islamic lesson; you will remember whatever you study **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.

اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ عَلَيْنَا حِكْمَتَكَ وَأَنْشُرْ
عَلَيْنَا رَحْمَتَكَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

O Allah! Open the doors of knowledge and wisdom for us and have mercy on us! O He Who is the Most Glorious and Honourable! (Al-Mustatraf, vol. 1, p. 40)

Note:

Recite ṣalāt upon the Holy Prophet ﷺ once before and after.

Table of Contents

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	1
The excellence of ṣalāt upon the Prophet.....	1
Immense passion in calling towards goodness.....	1
Her birth.....	2
Her name and titles	3
The decorum of ‘Umar al-Fārūq	4
Five hadith about Lady Fāṭima	4
1) Those who love Lady Fāṭimah are free from the Fire.....	4
2) A ḥūr in human form	5
3) I like what she likes	5
4) Her anger and happiness.....	5
(5) “Her pain is my pain”	5
Welcome, my daughter.....	6
The rank of Fāṭima in the eyes of ‘Āisha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	6
Lady Fāṭima’s acts of worship.....	7
Dua after ‘aṣr on Friday.....	7
Accepted duas.....	7
An insightful statement.....	8
Her marriage	8
‘Ali being gifted a home.....	8

The dowry	9
Her blessed domestic life	9
Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.....	10
The Amir of Ahl al-Sunna’s message for brides.....	12
The children of Lady Fāṭima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	14
The Prophet’s practice before and after travel.....	14
A dua of mercy for Lady Fāṭima.....	15
A scene and response filled with love	15
The veracity of Lady ‘Āisha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	15
The order to love Lady ‘Āisha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا	17
Tasbiḥ Fāṭima.....	17
Symbol of veiling.....	19
Goodness for women	19
Her funeral procession and veiling	20
First woman in Islam.....	21
Her sorrow upon the Prophet’s passing	21
Her passing away	22
Funeral and burial.....	22
Her resting place	22
Announcement on the Bridge of Širāt.....	23

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى خَاتَمِ النَّبِيِّينَ
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Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا

The excellence of ṣalāt upon the Greatest Prophet ﷺ

A beggar once asked a group of disbelievers for help. With mockery as their intention, they sent him to the fourth Caliph of Islam, ‘Alī b. Abī Ṭālib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ.

The beggar went to Sayyiduna ‘Alī and made his request. The latter recited ten ṣalāt upon the Prophet, blew upon the beggar’s palm, and declared, “Close your hand here and open it front of those who sent you.”

(The disbelievers laughed and thought nothing would come of simply blowing air upon the beggar’s hand) When the beggar went and opened his fist, they were astonished to see a gold coin in his palm. Many disbelievers became Muslims upon witnessing this miracle.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Immense passion in calling towards goodness

Once, the Greatest Prophet Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ came to

¹ Rāḥat al-Qulūb, p. 142

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

the home of his beloved daughter, Lady Fāṭima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا. She awaited him at the door and began to shed tears when beholding him. When the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked her why she cried, she explained, “I see your complexion has changed and you are in pain.”

The Beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ announced:

Dear Fāṭima! Allah has sent your father for such a task, that there will be no urban or rural house left on Earth, except that He will make this matter (Islam) reach it through your father, in honourable fashion. This religion shall reach as far as night does.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Our beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ spread Islam with untold effort and striving. In the incident we just read, there is also mention of Lady Fāṭima crying out of love for the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. She was his dearest and youngest daughter. The names of her three sisters are Zaynab, Ruqayya, and Umm Kulthūm - رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُنَّ.

Her birth

Her name was Fāṭima.

¹ Al-Mu‘jam al-Kabīr: vol. 22, p. 225 Hadith 595

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Imam ‘Abd al-Raḥmān Ibn al-Jawzī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ said, “Fāṭima al-Zahrā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was born five years before the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ announced his prophethood.”¹

When Lady Fāṭimah al-Zahrā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا was born, the surroundings were illuminated by the radiance emanating from her face.²

Sayyidunā Anas b. Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ conveys, “My mother said, كَانَتْ كَالْقَمَرِ لَيْلَةَ الْبَدْرِ – ‘She was like the moon on the 14th night (when it is full).’”³

Her name and titles

Her name Fāṭima (فاطمة) etymologically originates from *fatim* (فَطِمَ), which means, “to be distant.” Allah has kept her, her offspring, and those who love her, far from the fire of Hell.

In terms of titles, she has many. One is Batūl (بتول), which means, “to be detached.” This was because despite living in the world, she remained detached from it and never allowed it into her heart.

¹ Sharḥ al-Zurqānī ‘alā al-Mawāhib, vol. 4, p. 331

² Al-Rawḍ al-Fā’iq, p. 274

³ Al-Mustadrak, vol. 4, p. 149, hadith 4813

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Her title Zahrā' (زهراء) refers to the bud of a flower. She herself is like the bud of a heavenly flower, as her sacred body emitted the fragrance of Paradise, which was smelt by the Prophet

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ¹

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

The decorum of ‘Umar al-Fārūq

The second Caliph of the Muslims, ‘Umar b. al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ visited Lady Fāṭima and said:

Respected Fāṭima! By Allah! I have never seen anybody more beloved to the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ than you. By Allah! After your father, nobody is dearer to me than you.²

A multitude of hadith discuss the excellences of Lady Fāṭima. To acquire the blessings they bring, a select few are presented here.

Five hadith about Lady Fāṭima

1) Those who love Lady Fāṭimah are free from the Fire

¹ Mir'āt-Manājīh, vol. 8, pp. 452-453

² Al-Mustadrak: Hadith 4789

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

إِنَّمَا سُمِّيَتْ فَاطِمَةً لِأَنَّ اللَّهَ قَطَبُهَا وَمُحِبِّهَا عَنِ النَّارِ

She was named Fāṭima, as Allah has freed her and those who love her from the Fire.¹

2) A ḥūr in human form

“Like the ḥūr, my daughter Fāṭima is free from undergoing menstruation and lochia, although she is in human form.”²

3) I like what she likes

Fāṭima is part of me. I dislike whatever she dislikes. I like whatever she likes. Excluding my family and marital relatives, all familial and marital ties shall end on the Day of Judgement.³

4) Her anger and happiness

Allah becomes angry when you are and pleased when you are.⁴

(5) “Her pain is my pain”

Fāṭima is a part of me. Whoever angers her, angers me.

¹ Kanz al-‘Ummāl: Hadith 34222

² Ibid: Hadith 34221

³ Al-Mustadrak: Hadith 4801

⁴ Ibid: Hadith: 4783

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Her worries are my worries. Her pain is my pain.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

Welcome, my daughter

The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ had unimaginable love for her. Whenever she appeared, he would greet her with مَرْحَبًا بِابْنَتِي - “Welcome, my daughter!”, and sit her besides himself.²

The rank of Fāṭima in the eyes of ‘Āisha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Umm al-Mu'minīn, Lady ‘Āisha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said:

I never saw anybody resemble the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ in mannerisms, appearance, and conversation, more than Fāṭima.

He would stand to welcome her, kiss her hand, and make her sit in his place. When he visited her, she would stand out of respect, kiss the Prophet’s hand, and seat him where she was previously sat.³

Lady ‘Āisha also recalled, “Apart from her father, I never saw anybody more truthful than Fāṭima.”⁴

¹ Mishkāt al-Maṣābiḥ: Hadith 6139

² Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī: Hadith 3623

³ Sunan Abī Dāwūd: Hadith 5217

⁴ Musnad Abī Ya‘lā: Hadith 4681

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

If only those who claim to love Lady Fāṭima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا would adopt the Sunna in every aspect of their lives and become living embodiments of it.

صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ

Lady Fāṭima's acts of worship

Imam Ḥasan رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ relates:

I would see my mother (Lady Fāṭima) praying at night in the miḥrāb of maṣjid al-bayt (specific place to offer salah in a home), until fajr time set in. She would profusely pray for the Muslims.¹

Dua after ‘aṣr on Friday

Lady Fāṭima used to sit in her room after ‘aṣr on Fridays and ask her maidservant, Fiḍḍa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا to stand outside. When the Sun began to set, the latter would tell the former, upon which Lady Fāṭima would raise her hands in dua.²

Accepted duas

The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ explained, “There is a specific time on Friday; a Muslim who finds this and asks from Allah during

¹ Madārij al-Nubuwwah (translated), vol. 2, p. 543

² Mir'āt-Manājil, vol. 2, p. 320

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

it shall be given what they ask from Him as a certainty. Yet, that time is brief.”¹

An insightful statement

The author of *Bahār-i-Shariyat*, Mufti Amjad ‘Alī al-A‘zamī رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ wrote, “There are two prevalent opinions regarding when this time is: 1) From when the imam sits to deliver a khuṭba until the end of Jumu‘a salah. 2) The last hour of Friday.”²

Her marriage

Lady Fāṭima’s marriage took place in the 2nd year after hijra, in either the month of Ṣafar, Rajab, or Ramadan.³

‘Alī being gifted a home

Sayyiduna ‘Alī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ lived far from the Prophet’s home. Ḥāritha b. Nu‘mān رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ offered his home to Sayyiduna ‘Alī, situated near the home of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.⁴

¹ Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim: Hadith 1973

² Bahār-i-Shariyat , vol. 1, p. 754, part 4

³ Ithaf al-Sa‘il li al-Munawi, p. 33

⁴ Ṭabaqāt Ibn S‘ad, vol. 8, p. 19

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

When time came for ‘Alī to marry Fāṭima, Lady ‘Āisha and Umm Salama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا requested for soil to be brought from the al-Baṭḥā' valley.

They coated the floor of the home with this. With their own hands, they arranged the date tree bark in the ceiling, fashioned two pillows, and placed dates, raisins, and cold water. They also had a wooden pillar installed in one corner of the house, so a water skin and clothes etc., could be hung on it. They then announced, “We have not seen a marriage better than Fāṭima’s.”¹

The dowry

According to some narrations, when the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ arranged Lady Fāṭima’s marriage, her dowry consisted of a shawl, a pillow filled with palm bark, a bowl, two water skins, and two flour grinders.²

Her blessed domestic life

Sayyiduna ‘Alī recalls:

¹ Sunan Ibn Māja: Hadith 1911

² Al-Musnad Imam Aḥmad: vol. 1, p. 223, Hadith 819; Al-Mu’jam al-Kabīr: vol. 24, p. 137, Hadith 365

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Fāṭima managed housework (grinding flour, preparing food etc) whilst I dealt with external affairs (bringing food from the market, giving water to camels etc).¹

She ground flour with a mill beside me, due to which marks were left upon her hands.

She would fill and carry waterskins on her own and sweep the house herself.²

By the grace of Allah, Lady Fāṭima was the daughter of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Even with this amazing honor, she lived an exceptionally simple life. She had a single sheepskin upon which she would sleep at night. By morning, the same sheepskin had fodder cast across it for camels to eat. There was also no servant in the home.³

Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law

Lady Fāṭima shared a wonderful tie with her mother-in-law, Fāṭima bt. Asad رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the mother of Sayyiduna ‘Alī. She displayed a practical example of the relationship a daughter-in-law should have with her mother-in-law.

¹ Muṣannaf Ibn Abī Shayba: vol. 8, p. 157, Hadith 14

² Sunan Abī Dāwūd: vol. 4, p. 410, Hadith 5063

³ Ṭabaqāt Ibn S‘ad, vol. 8, p. 18

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Sayyiduna ‘Alī greatly valued this virtue of hers. He once said to his mother, “Fāṭima will ensure you never worry of household matters.”¹

The sacred life of Lady Fāṭima is an amazing example for us to act upon. This rings true especially for our Islamic sisters. If they follow in her footsteps and take on simplicity in their lives, they can run a home even on a low income, as evidenced by Lady Fāṭima herself.

If a daughter-in-law treats her mother-in-law as well as she treats her mother, and accompanies her through life for the sake of Allah, the household will be serene. In fact, the daughter-in-law will live a peaceful life with her in-laws.

If our Islamic sisters follow in the footsteps of Lady Fāṭima, lead a life of piety, act upon Islamic laws, practice the Sunna, perform acts of worship, and encourage their children to do the same, the latter will grow to become true devotees of the Ahl al-Bayt - رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ.

Chū Zahrā bāsh az makhluq rū pōsh

Ke dar āghōsh Shabbīrē ba binī

Become pious and veiled like Zahrā' and you will see children like Shabbīr (Imam Ḥusayn رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ) in your lap.

¹ Al-Iṣābah, vol. 8, p. 269

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

The Amir of Ahl al-Sunna's message for brides

May Allah keep you safe and happy in both worlds. May He make your happiness last forever. May He keep you smiling like an evergreen flower of Madina.

May Allah keep illnesses, domestic problems, employment worries, and debt issues away from you. May your married life be prosperous. May you have righteous children. May you perform Hajj and visit Madina many times over.

اُمِّيْنُ بِجَاهِ خَاتِمِ النَّبِيِّينَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Keep these five points in your heart. إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ Your household be will be peaceful.

- 1) Strive to maintain a healthy relationship with your mother-in-law and sister-in-law. Be a positive force in their lives. If they say something negative, do not respond.
- 2) If the mother-in-law tells you off, imagine it is your own mother doing so. Patience will be easy this way- إِنَّ شَاءَ اللهُ.
- 3) If you ever react angrily when your mother-in-law is angry, circumstances may become tough for you.
- 4) Complaining of your in-laws to your parents is tantamount to ruin. Be patient, remember the goodness silence holds, and reply to bad only with good.

5) In-laws sometimes accuse the daughter-in-law of “doing magic”, or “controlling her husband” etc. God forbid, if such a thing happens to you, be extremely kind and wise in your actions instead of losing control of yourself.

To uproot these misgivings, do not lock your door during daytime, and do not whisper to your husband in the presence of other family members. When your husband, mother-in-law, and sister-in-law sit to drink tea or spend time together, ensure to join them.

Do not make untoward facial expressions before them nor throw utensils around in a display of anger. Do not scold children in a way that makes them feel you have some kind of vendetta. Consciously involve yourself in all household activities.

In other words, impurity is not cleaned with more impurity, but with clean water (instead of responding to accusations with uproar, use wisdom and good character).

إِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ In this way, you will be loved by your in-laws and life will be pleasant. Do not forget to make dua for your in-laws, as dua solves major problems. Be punctual in your fasting and salah. Maintain the veiling required by Islamic law. Also remember, you must veil from your brothers-in-law.

Read extracts from *Call to Righteousness* in the home as a short study session for all to attend.

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Build a habit of silence, as speaking too much can lead to disputes. Ignore modern fashion and follow the Sunna instead, as success is found in this. I exhort you to kindly pray for this sinner to be blessed with true love for Madina and burial in Jannat al-Baqī'. Please also pray for my forgiveness.

If you like this letter of mine, get it laminated in plastic. If a domestic dispute ever arises (God forbid), read this again.¹ وَالسَّلَامُ مَعَ الْاَكْرَامِ

صَلُّوْا عَلَيَّ الْحَبِيْبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ

The children of Lady Fāṭima رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Her three sons: Ḥasan, Ḥusayn, and Muḥsin - رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ.

Her three daughters: Zaynab, Ruqayya, and Umm Kulthūm رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُنَّ.²

Muḥsin رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and Ruqayyah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا passed away in their childhood. Due to this, there is not extensive mention of them in historical and biographical sources.

The Prophet's practice before and after travel

¹ Sunnat-i-Nikāḥ, p. 58

² Shān-i-Khātūn-i-Jannat, pp. 256-263; Ijmāl Tarjuma Ikmāl, p. 72

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

‘Abdullāh b. ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا narrates that when the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ intended to travel, he would first meet Lady Fāṭima. Upon his return, he would again first meet with her.¹

A dua of mercy for Lady Fāṭima

When the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ headed to lead salah, he would pass by the home of Lady Fāṭima and hear a mill grinding flour from within. He would then make dua as follows:

يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ Bless Fāṭima with reward for her striving, as well as her contentment ‘with what You decreed’. Bestow upon her the ability to persevere ‘even’ in dire financial straits.²

A scene and response filled with love

Sayyiduna ‘Alī once asked, "O Messenger of Allah! Is she (Lady Fāṭima) dearer to you than me?" The beloved Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ replied beautifully, "She is more beloved to me than you and you are dearer to me than her."³

The veracity of Lady ‘Āisha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

¹ Al-Mustadrak: vol.4, p. 141, Hadith 4792

² Safīna-i-Nūḥ, part 2, p. 35

³ Musnad Ḥumaydī: vol. 1, p. 22, Hadith 38

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Lady Fāṭima and the Ummāhat al-Mu'minīn (the mothers of the believers; the Prophet's sacred wives) displayed immense mutual love towards one another.

Jamī' b. 'Umayr al-Taymī رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ recalls:

I came with my aunt to Lady 'Āisha, who was asked, "Who did the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ love most?"

"Fāṭima", she replied.

"And from men?", it was further inquired.

She said, "Her husband. As per my knowledge, he fasts abundantly and stands 'in prayer' at length."¹

Mufti Aḥmad Yār Khan Na'imī رَحِمَهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ was a true devotee of the Ahl al-Bayt and Companions. He extolled Lady Fāṭima via his literary works and poetry. Perhaps the blessings that came from this resulted in the great mufti passing away on the same date Lady Fāṭima did (3rd Ramadan).

He writes in commentary of the previously mentioned Hadith:

This is the truthfulness of Lady 'Āisha. She did not say, "I and then my father was the most beloved to the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ."

¹ Jāmi Tirmidhī: vol. 5, p. 468, Hadith 3900

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

She clearly conveyed what was in her knowledge. Had this question been posed to Lady Fāṭima, she would have said ‘Āisha and then her father was most beloved to the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

We clearly see the purity of their hearts. Sadly, ignorant and unlearned young men now claim these two personalities were enemies. Remember, love has varying forms, as does being beloved to somebody.

The most beloved of the Prophet’s offspring to him was Fāṭima. From brothers: ‘Alī. From his wives: ‘Āisha.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

The order to love Lady ‘Āisha رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

One day, the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said to Lady Fāṭima, “My dear daughter! Will you not love the one I love?”

“Why shall I not?”, she lovingly replied.

The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ declared, “Love her (Lady ‘Āisha).”²

Tasbīḥ Fāṭima

¹ Mir’āt al-Manājīḥ, vol. 8, p. 469

² Saḥīḥ Muslim: p. 1017, Hadith 6290

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

Lady Fāṭima's hand developed painful blisters caused by 'grinding flour using' a hand mill. She went to the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ intending to request a maid. Yet, she did not find him at home. Lady 'Ā'isha was there however, and she told her why she had visited. When the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ returned, 'Ā'isha informed him regarding Fāṭima's visit.

The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ personally went to her home and proclaimed:

Shall I not inform you of an action better than what you ask for? When you lay to sleep, say سُبْحَانَ اللهِ 33 times, اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ 33 times, and اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ 34 times. This is better for you than a maidservant.¹

Shaykh Badr al-Dīn Maḥmūd al-‘Aynī رَحِمَهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ states:

Either Allah grants such power to the reciter of this tasbīḥ that their difficult tasks become easy and they do not require an external helper, or its reward in the Hereafter is superior to the benefit offered by a servant in this world.²

Sayyiduna ‘Alī said, “Afterwards, I never missed the chance to

¹ Ṣaḥīḥ Bukharī: vol. 2, p. 536, Hadith 3705

² ‘Umdat al-Qārī: vol. 14, p. 374, under Hadith 5361

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

recite this litany.”¹

Referred to as Tasbīḥ Fāṭima, it is especially encouraged to recite it in the Qādiriyya spiritual order. We should make a habit of reciting litanies, as they are very beneficial both bodily and spiritually.

Symbol of veiling

The veiling of Lady Fāṭima was unmatched, such that her name has become a symbol of modesty itself. When great scholars make du‘a regarding the veil, they say: “O Allah! Grant our daughters and women the blessings of Lady Fāṭima’s veiling!”

Goodness for women

Anas b. Mālīk رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ relates:

The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ once asked, “What entails goodness for women?” The Companions submitted, “We do not know how to respond.”

‘Alī went to Fāṭima and told her of this, to which she said, “Why did you not say to the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ, that goodness for women is in not seeing ‘ghayr maḥram’ men and ‘ghayr maḥram’ men not

¹ Sunan al-Kubrā: vol. 6, p. 204, Hadith 10652

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

seeing them?”

‘Alī came to the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ and related this, to which he asked, “Who told you this?”

“Fāṭima”, ‘Alī replied.

The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ announced, "Fāṭima is a part of me."¹

Her funeral procession and veiling

Sayyiduna ‘Alī explains:

At the time of her passing, Fāṭima left a will stating, “When I leave this world, bury me at night, so the gaze of non-maḥram men do not fall upon my funeral procession.”²

She protected herself from the gaze of non-maḥram men in her life, and even remained worried about them seeing her after she had passed away

On one occasion, Asmā' bt. ‘Umayy رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا said:

In Abyssinia, I saw them tie the branches of a tree over the funeral procession and form the shape of a dome,

¹ Ḥilyat al-Awliyā', vol. 2, p. 50, number 1444; Mawsū'ah Ibn Abi al-Dunya: vol. 8, p. 97, Hadith 412

² Madārij al-Nubuwwah, vol. 2, p. 461

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

which they cover with a cloth. Then, she called for date tree branches, attached these, covered these with another cloth, and showed it to Fāṭima. She was elated at the sight of this.¹

First woman in Islam

Shaykh Ibn ‘Abd al-Barr رَحِمَهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ writes, “Lady Fāṭima was the first woman in Islam whose body was veiled in this manner after her passing.”²

Mufti Aḥmad Yār Khan Na‘īmī رَحِمَهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ adds, “The Prophet’s wives and Lady Fāṭima will rise ‘on the Day of Judgement’ veiled, as they are from the special saints of Allah.”³

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

Her sorrow upon the Prophet’s passing

Lady Fāṭima had immense love for the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. Hence, his passing away was an inexplainable sorrow for her.

¹ Jadh al-Qulūb, p. 159

² Siyar A’lām al-Nubalā’, vol. 3, p. 431

³ Mir’āt al-Manājīh, vol. 7, p. 369

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

She recalls, “If the sorrow I felt upon the Prophet’s passing were placed upon days, they would turn into nights.”¹

Her passing away

Lady Fāṭimah al-Zahrā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا passed away 6 months after the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ. It was Tuesday the 3rd of Ramadan 11 AH. She was 28 years of age.

Asmā' bt. Umayy, the wife of Abū Bakr al-Ṣiddīq رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, also participated in her ritual washing, as per Lady Fāṭima’s wishes.²

Funeral and burial

There are differing narrations regarding who led the funeral salah of Lady Fatimah al-Zahrā' رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا. According to one narration, it was Sayyiduna Ali رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ, while another narration states that it was Sayyiduna Abbas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ. However, most narrations mention that Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddiq رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ led her funeral salah.³

Her resting place

Imam Aḥmad Razā Khān رَحِمَهُ اللهُ عَلَيْهِ writes:

¹ Mirqāt al-Mafātīḥ, vol. 10, p. 305, under Hadith 5961

² Sunan al-Kubrā: vol. 4, p. 56, Hadith 6930

³ Ibid: , vol. 4, p. 46, Hadith 6896

Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

There are two narrations discussing her resting place. One specifies it to be in Jannat al-Baqī', and the other says it is alongside the Rawḍa (the sanctified grave of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ).

A Prophetic devotee once asked a Medinan scholar, “I present salam at both places and find myself surrounded in light.” The scholar replied, “These blessed personalities are not bound by place. You should have presence of mind and concentration. They will then enlighten you.”¹

Announcement on the Bridge of Ṣirāṭ

The final Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: “When the Day of Judgement occurs, a proclaimer shall declare: ‘O you who have gathered! Lower your gaze, so Fāṭima, the daughter of Muhammad, may cross the Bridge of Ṣirāṭ.’”²

Other narrations explain how on the Day of Resurrection, Lady Fāṭima will come forth whilst sat atop the Prophet’s blessed camel, whose name is Aḍbā' (عَضْبَاء).

¹ Fatāwā Riḍāwiyya, vol. 26, p. 432

² Jāmi' al-Ṣaghīr: vol. 1, p. 945, Hadith 228

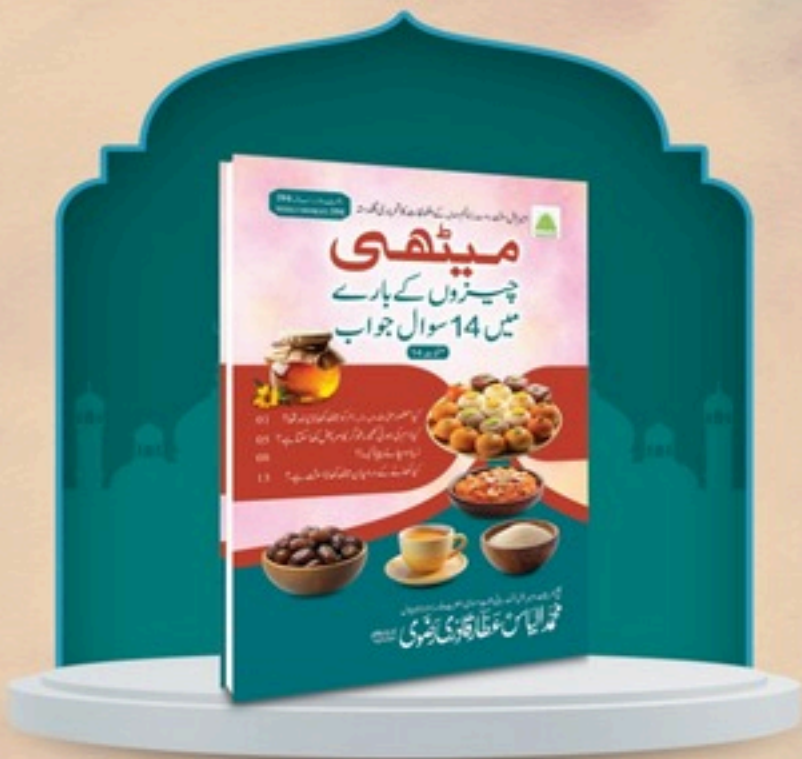
Lady Fāṭima al-Zahrā رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا

May Allah have mercy upon the incredible personality that is Fāṭima al-Zahrā', and may He grant us forgiveness without accountability for her sake.¹

صَلُّوا عَلَى الْحَبِيبِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

¹ Subul al-Hudā wa al-Rashād, vol. 11, p. 63

Next Weekly Booklet



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