

Did the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Have Four Daughters or One?

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Question

What do the noble scholars and jurists of Islamic law say about the following: How many daughters does the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم have?

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْجَوَابُ بِعَوْنِ الْمَلِكِ الْوَهَّابِ اللَّهُمَّ هِدَايَةَ الْحَقِّ وَالصَّوَابِ

The consensus among Ahl al-Sunnah is that the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم has four real daughters from the blessed womb of The Mother of Believers, Sayyidaḥ Khadījah al-Kubrā رضى الله عنها. Their honored names are:

1. Sayyidaḥ Zaynab
2. Sayyidaḥ Ruqayyah
3. Sayyidaḥ Umm Kulšūm
4. Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ al-Zahrā رضى الله عنهن

This is established through the Qur'ān, Ḥadīth, Sīrah, history, biographical classifications (Ṭabaqāt), genealogy (Ansāb), and even the books of those who deny this position.

Evidence from the Qur'ān:

Allāh Almighty states in the Holy Qur'ān:

﴿يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ قُلْ لِّأَزْوَاجِكَ وَبَنَاتِكَ وَنِسَاءِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يُدْنِينَ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِنْ جَلَابِئِهِنَّ﴾

Translation from Kanz al-'Irfan: Dear Prophet! Ask your wives, your daughters, and believing women to cover themselves with a part of their cloaks. (Part 22, Sūrah al-Aḥzāb, Verse 59)

In *Tafsīr Rūḥ al-Bayān*, under the aforementioned verse, it states:

اربعا ولدتها خديجة وهى زينب ورقية وام كلثوم وفاطمة رضى الله عنهن متن فى حياته عليه السلام الا فاطمة فانها عاشت بعده ستة اشهر

Translation: (The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had) four daughters, who were born from the blessed womb of Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, and they are Sayyidaḥ Zaynab, Sayyidaḥ Ruqayyaḥ, Sayyidaḥ Umm Kulšūm, and Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنهن. All of them passed away during his صلى الله عليه وسلم lifetime, except for Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها, who lived for six months after him. (*Tafsīr Rūḥ al-Bayān*, vol. 7, p. 239, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyaḥ, Beirut)

Additionally, under the same verse, ‘Allāmaḥ Abū al-Ḥasanāt Sayyid Muḥammad Aḥmad Qādrī رحمه الله states:

فى الآية رد على من زعم من الشيعة انه عليه الصلوة والسلام لم يكن له من البنات الا فاطمة صلى الله تعالى على ابيها وعليها وسلم واما رقية وام كلثوم فربيتاه عليه السلام

Translation: In this blessed verse is a refutation against those who falsely claim that the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had only one real daughter, Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها, and that Sayyidaḥ Ruqayyaḥ and Sayyidaḥ Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنهن were only stepdaughters. (*Tafsīr Ḥasanāt*, vol. 5, p. 413, Publ. Ziā’ al-Qur’ān, Lahore)

This proves that the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had multiple daughters, at least three, as the word “banāt” (daughters, pl. of “bint,” i.e., daughter) used in the Qur’ān is plural which is used for more than two.

In *Tafsīr Durr al-Manšūr*, the following narration appears under the verse,

﴿إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ﴾

عن ابن عباس قال: كان أكبر ولد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم القاسم ثم زينب ثم عبد الله ثم أم كلثوم ثم فاطمة ثم رقية

Translation: Ibn ‘Abbās رضى الله عنها narrates that: ‘The eldest child of the Noble Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم was Qāsim, followed by Zaynab,

then ‘Abdullāh, then Umm Kulšūm, then Fāṭimaḥ, and then Ruqayyaḥ.’ (*Tafsīr Durr al-Manšūr*, vol. 8, p. 652, Publ. Dār al-Fikr, Beirut)

In *Tafsīr Ibn Kathīr* under the verse ﴿مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ﴾, it is stated:

ولد له القاسم والطيب والطاهر من خديجة رضي الله عنها، فماتوا صغارا --- وكان له صلى الله عليه وسلم من خديجة أربع بنات: زينب ورقية وأم كلثوم وفاطمة رضي الله عنهم أجمعين، فمات في حياته صلى الله عليه وسلم ثلاث، وتأخرت فاطمة رضي الله عنها حتى أصيبت به صلى الله عليه وسلم، ثم ماتت بعده لسته أشهر

Translation: The sons born to him (i.e., the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم) from Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضي الله عنها were Qāsim, Ṭayyib, and Ṭāhir; they all passed away in their early years. From her, he also had four daughters: Zaynab, Ruqayyaḥ, Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimaḥ رضي الله عنهن. Three daughters passed away during his صلى الله عليه وسلم lifetime, while Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضي الله عنها lived on. Due to the grief of the passing of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, she passed away six months later. (*Tafsīr Ibn Kathīr*, vol. 6, p. 381, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyyah, Beirut)

Evidence from Ḥadīth:

In *Majma‘ al-Zawā‘id*, the following Ḥadīth is mentioned:

وعن ابن عباس: أن خديجة ولدت لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم ستة: عبد الله، والقاسم، وزينب، ورقية، وأم كلثوم، وفاطمة، وولدت له مارية القبطية إبراهيم

Translation: Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنه narrates that the Mother of Believers, Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضي الله عنها bore six children for the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم: among the sons were ‘Abdullāh and Qāsim, and among the daughters were Zaynab, Ruqayyaḥ, Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimaḥ رضي الله عنهم. From Māriyaḥ al-Qibṭiyyaḥ, he also had one son, Ibrāhīm رضي الله عنه. (*Majma‘ al-Zawā‘id*, vol. 9, Book of Merits, p. 217, Publ. Maktabah al-Qudsī, Cairo)

In *Muṣannaf ‘Abd al-Razzāq*, it states:

ولدت خديجة للنبي صلى الله عليه وسلم القاسم، وطاهرا، وفاطمة وزينب، وأم كلثوم، ورقية

Translation: Sayyidaḥ Khadījah رضى الله عنها bore the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم Qāsim, Ṭāhir, Fāṭimaḥ, Zaynab, Umm Kulšūm, and Ruqayyah رضى الله عنهم. (*Muṣannaf ‘Abd al-Razzāq*, vol. 7, p. 493, Ḥadīth No. 14009, Publ. Beirut)

In *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, there is a Ḥadīth:

عن أم عطية رضي الله عنها قالت: دخل علينا رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم، ونحن نغسل ابنته

Translation: Umm ‘Aṭiyyah رضى الله عنها narrates, ‘The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم came to us while we were bathing his daughter.’ (*Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, vol. 1, Book of Funerals, p. 423, Publ. Dār al-Yamāmaḥ, Damascus)

Istidlāl (Deduction):

Both the Aḥl al-Sunnah Wa Jamā‘ah and opponents agree that Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها passed away after the passing of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. This makes it certain that any daughter who passed before Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها must be among his other daughters, thereby confirming that he had daughters other than Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها.

Evidence from the books of Sīrah and Ṭabaqāt (Biographical Works):

In *Sīrah Ibn Ishāq*, it is stated:

تزوجها رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم فولدت له بناته الأربع: زينب، ورقية، وأم كلثوم، وفاطمة

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم married Sayyidaḥ Khadījah رضى الله عنها, and she bore him four daughters: Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنهن. (*Sīrah Ibn Ishāq*, Chapter of the marriage of the Prophet with Khadījah, p. 245, Publ. Dār al-Fikr, Beirut)

In *Al-Mawāhib al-Ladunniya*, it says:

اربع بنات: زينب ورقية وام كلثوم وفاطم

Translation: There are four daughters: Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimah رضى الله عنهن. (*Al-Mawāhib al-Ladunniya*, vol. 4, p. 313, Maktabah al-Nūriyah al-Razawiyah, Lahore)

In *Aṭ-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, it mentions:

زينب بنت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم وأما خديجة بنت خويلد بن أسد بن عبد العزى بن قصي وكانت أكبر بنات رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

Translation: Sayyidaḥ Zaynab رضى الله عنها was the daughter of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, and her mother was Sayyidaḥ Khadījah bint Khuwaylid bin Asad bin ‘Abd al-‘Uzzā bin Quṣayy. She was the eldest of the daughters of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم. (*Aṭ-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, Mention of the Daughters of the Messenger of Allāh صلى الله عليه وسلم, vol. 8, p. 25, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyah, Beirut)

Further, *Aṭ-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā* mentions:

رقية بنت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم وأما خديجة بنت خويلد بن أسد بن عبد العزى بن قصي

Translation: Sayyidaḥ Ruqayyah رضى الله عنها was the daughter of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, and her mother was Sayyidaḥ Khadījah bint Khuwaylid bin Asad bin ‘Abd al-‘Uzzā bin Quṣayy.” (*Aṭ-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, Mention of the Daughters of the Messenger of Allāh صلى الله عليه وسلم, vol. 8, p. 29, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyah, Beirut)

Also mentioned in *Aṭ-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*:

أم كلثوم بنت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم وأما خديجة بنت خويلد بن أسد بن عبد العزى ابن قصي

Translation: Sayyidaḥ Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنها is the daughter of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, and her mother is Sayyidaḥ Khadījah bint Khuwaylid bin Asad bin ‘Abd al-‘Uzzā bin Quṣayy. (*Aṭ-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, Chapter: Mention of the Daughters of the Messenger of Allāh صلى الله عليه وسلم, vol. 8, p. 30, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyah, Beirut)

In *Aṭ-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, it is also mentioned:

فاطمة بنت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم وأما خديجة بنت خويلد بن أسد بن عبد العزى ابن

قصي

Translation: Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها is the daughter of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, and her mother is Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ bint Khuwaylid bin Asad bin ‘Abd al-‘Uzzā bin Quṣayy. (*Aṭ-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā*, Chapter: Mention of the Daughters of the Messenger of Allāḥ صلى الله عليه وسلم, vol. 8, p. 16, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-‘Ilmiyah, Beirut)

In *Kitāb al-Šiqāt* by Ibn Ḥibbān, it is written:

تزوج رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم خديجة بنت خويلد بن أسد وهوبن خمس وعشرين سنة---- فولد له منها زينب ورقية وأم كلثوم وفاطمة

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم married Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ bint Khuwaylid ibn Asad رضى الله عنها when he was twenty-five years old... and she bore him Zaynab, Ruqayyaḥ, Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنهن. (*Kitāb aṣ-Šiqāt* Li-Ibn Ḥibbān, vol. 1, p. 46, Publ. Dā’irah al-Ma’ārif, India)

In *Al-Istī‘āb Fī Ma‘rifah al-Aṣḥāb*, it is mentioned:

وأما ولده صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم فكلهم من خديجة إلا إبراهيم فإنه من مارية القبطية، وولده من خديجة أربع بنات لا خلاف في ذلك

Translation: As for the children of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم, all of them were from Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, except for Ibrāhīm, who was from Māriyaḥ al-Qibṭiyyaḥ رضى الله عنها. From Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, he had four daughters, and there is no disagreement in this regard. (*Al-Istī‘āb Fī Ma‘rifah al-Aṣḥāb*, vol. 1, p. 50, Publ. Dār al-Jīl, Beirut)

Evidence from Reliable Historical Sources:

In *Al-Bidāyah Wa al-Nihāyah*, it is stated:

عن حكيم بن حزام قال: كان عمر رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يوم تزوج خديجة خمسا وعشرين سنة، وعمرها أربعون سنة---- فولدت له القاسم، وبه كان يكنى، والطيب، والطاهر، وزينب، ورقية، وأم كلثوم، وفاطمة

Translation: Ḥakīm bin Ḥizām رضى الله عنه narrates that when the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم married the Mother of Believers, Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, his blessed age was twenty-five years, and Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها was forty years old. She bore for him Qāsim (for whom his Kunyat Abūl Qāsim' was derived), Ṭayyib, Ṭāhir, Zaynab, Ruqayyaḥ, Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنهم أجمعين. (Al-Bidāyah Wa al-Nihāyah, vol. 8, p. 204, Publ. Dār Hajr)

In *Tārīkh al-Ṭabarī*, it states:

فتزوجها، فولدت له ولده كلهم الا ابراهيم: زينب، ورقية، وأم كلثوم، وفاطمة، والقاسم وبه كان
يكنى والطاهر والطيب

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم married Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, and all his children were born from her, except for Ibrāhīm رضى الله عنه. They were Zaynab, Ruqayyaḥ, Umm Kulšūm, Fāṭimaḥ, Qāsim (for whom his Kunyat was derived), Ṭāhir, and Ṭayyib رضى الله عنهم أجمعين. (Tārīkh al-Ṭabarī, vol. 2, p. 281, Publ. Dār al-Ma'ārif, Egypt)

In *Tārīkh al-Islām* of 'Allamah Shams-Uddin al-Ṭahabī, it is mentioned:

وأولاده كلهم من خديجة سوى إبراهيم، وهم: القاسم، والطيب، والطاهر، وماتوا صغاراً رضعاً
قبل المبعث، ورقية، وزينب، وأم كلثوم، وفاطمة رضي الله عنهم

Translation: All the children of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم were from Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, except for Ibrāhīm رضى الله عنه. They were: Qāsim, Ṭayyib, and Ṭāhir (who passed away as infants before announcing Prophethood), and the daughters Ruqayyaḥ, Zaynab, Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنهم. (Tārīkh al-Islām, vol. 1, p. 66, Publ. Dār al-Kitāb al-'Arabīyah, Beirut)

In *Kitab al-Ma'ārif* by 'Allāmaḥ al-Dīnawarī, it states:

وولد لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم من خديجة: القاسم وبه كان يكنى والطيب، وفاطمة،
وزينب، ورقية، وأم كلثوم

Translation: The children of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم from Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها were: Qāsim (for whom his Kunyah was derived), Ṭayyib, Fāṭimaḥ, Zaynab, Ruqayyaḥ, and Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنهم. (*Al-Ma'ārif*, vol. 1, p. 141, Publ. Cairo)

In *Al-Kāmil Fī al-Tārīkh*, it states:

فتزوجها فولدت له أولاده كلهم، إلا إبراهيم: زينب، ورقية، وأم كلثوم، وفاطمة، والقاسم، وبه كان يكنى، وعبد الله، والطاهر، والطيب

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم married Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, and all his noble children were from her, except for Ibrāhīm رضى الله عنه. From the Mother of Believers, Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, his children were: Zaynab, Ruqayyaḥ, Umm Kulšūm, Fāṭimaḥ, Qāsim (for whom his Kunyah was derived), ‘Abdullāḥ, Ṭāhir, and Ṭayyib رضى الله عنهم أجمعين. (*Al-Kāmil Fī al-Tārīkh*, vol. 1, p. 640, Publ. Dār al-Kitāb al-‘Arabī, Beirut)

In *Tārīkh Dimashq* by Ibn ‘Asākir, there is a narration by ‘Abdullāḥ Ibn ‘Abbās:

عن ابن عباس قال كان أول من ولد لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم بمكة قبل النبوة القاسم وبه كان يكنى ثم ولد له زينب ثم رقية ثم فاطمة ثم أم كلثوم

Translation: ‘Abdullāḥ bin ‘Abbās رضى الله عنها narrates: ‘The first child born to the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم in Makkah before Prophethood was Qāsim (for whom his Kunyah was derived), followed by Zaynab, then Ruqayyaḥ, then Fāṭimaḥ, and then Umm Kulšūm.’ (*Tārīkh Dimashq*, vol. 3, p. 125, Publ. Dār al-Fikr, Beirut)

In *Siyar A’lām al-Nubalā’*, it mentions:

فأولادها منه: القاسم، والطيب، والطاهر، ماتوا رضعاً، ورقية، وزينب وأم كلثوم، وفاطمة

Translation: The children of Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها from the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم were: Qāsim, Ṭayyib, and Ṭāhir (who all passed away in childhood), and the daughters Ruqayyaḥ, Zaynab,

Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنهن (Siyar A'lām al-Nubalā', vol. 2, p. 114, Publ. Mu'assisaḥ al-Risālah, Beirut)

Evidence from Renowned Genealogical Sources:

In *Nasab Quraysh* by 'Allāmaḥ Muṣ'ab al-Zubayrī (D. 236 AH), it states:

وأما خديجة بنت خويلد، فولدت لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم القاسم، والطاهر، وفاطمة، وزينب، وأم كلثوم، ورقية

Translation: From the blessed womb of Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها, the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had sons Qāsim and Ṭāhir, and daughters Fāṭimaḥ, Zaynab, Umm Kulšūm, and Ruqayyaḥ رضى الله عنهم (Nasab Quraysh, p. 231, Publ. Dār al-Ma'ārif, Cairo)

In *Al-Ikhwah Wa al-Akhāwat* by Al-Dāra Quṭnī, it states:

أولاد رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: فاطمة. وزينب. ورقية. وأم كلثوم ومن الذكور. القاسم وبه كان يكنى وهو أكبر ولده. وعبد الله وهو الطيب ويقال له الطاهر

Translation: The children of the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم include (among daughters): Fāṭimaḥ, Zaynab, Ruqayyaḥ, and Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنهن. Among the sons: Qāsim (for whom his Kunyah was derived, and he was the eldest child) and 'Abdullāḥ, also known as Ṭayyib and referred to as Ṭāhir. (Al-Ikhwah Wa al-Akhāwat, Pp. 21-22, Publ. Dār al-Rāyah, Riyadh)

In *Ansāb al-Ashrāf* by 'Allāmaḥ Aḥmad B. Yaḥyā al-Balāzurī (D. 279 AH), it mentions:

تزوج رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم خديجة بنت خويلد بن أسد--- فولدت منه القاسم بن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم. وبه كان يكنى--- وولدت أيضا زينب بنت رسول الله. وهي أكبر بنات رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم--- وولدت خديجة لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم رقية بنت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم--- ولدت خديجة لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم أم كلثوم--- وولدت خديجة لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم فاطمة

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم married Sayyidaḥ Khadījah bint Khuwaylid bin Asad رضى الله عنها. She bore him Qāsim رضى الله عنه (for whom his Kunyah was derived) and also bore Sayyidaḥ Zaynab رضى الله عنها, the eldest of his daughters. She later bore Sayyidaḥ Ruqayyah رضى الله عنها, Sayyidaḥ Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنها, and Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها. (*Ansāb al-Ashrāf Li al-Balāzurī*, vol. 1, Pp. 396-402, Publ. Dār al-Fikr, Beirut)

Consensus of Scholars on the Four Daughters:

In *Imtā'al-Asma'*, it states:

اعلم أن إجماع من يعتد به انعقد على أنه كان لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم أربع بنات كلهن من خديجة، وهن زينب، ورقية، وأم كلثوم، وفاطمة

Translation: Be informed that the Ijma' (consensus) among the respected scholars is established that the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had four daughters, all of whom were born to Sayyidaḥ Khadījah رضى الله عنها. They are Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulšūm, and Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها. (*Imtā'al-Asma'*, vol. 5, p. 341, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyah, Beirut)

In *Al-Istī'āb Fī Ma'rifaḥ al-Aṣḥāb*, it states:

وأجمعوا أنها ولدت له أربع بنات كلهن أدركن الإسلام، وهاجرن، فهن: زينب، وفاطمة، ورقية، وأم كلثوم

Translation: There is an Ijma' (consensus) that Sayyidaḥ Khadījah رضى الله عنها bore four daughters for the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, all of whom witnessed the era of Islām and migrated. They are Zaynab, Fāṭimaḥ, Ruqayyah, and Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنهن. (*Al-Istī'āb fī Ma'rifaḥ al-Aṣḥāb*, vol. 4, p. 1818, Publ. Dār al-Jīl, Beirut)

Furthermore, in *Al-Istī'āb Fī Ma'rifaḥ al-Aṣḥāb*, it is mentioned:

وولده صلى الله عليه وسلم من خديجة أربع بنات، لا خلاف في ذلك

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم had four daughters from Sayyidaḥ Khadījaḥ رضى الله عنها. There is no difference of opinion on this matter. (*Al-Istī'āb Fī Ma'rifaḥ al-Aṣḥāb*, vol. 1, p. 50, Publ. Dār al-Jīl, Beirut)

Imām Nawawī al-Shāfi'ī رحمه الله writes in *Taḥzīb al-Asmā'*:

وكان له صلى الله عليه وسلم أربع بنات: زينب تزوجها أبو العاص-- وفاطمة تزوجها علي بن أبي طالب رضى الله عنه ورقية وأم كلثوم تزوجهما عثمان بن عفان، تزوج رقية، ثم أم كلثوم--
فالبنات أربع بلا خلاف

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had four real daughters: Sayyidaḥ Zaynab رضى الله عنها, who was married to Abū al-Āṣ رضى الله عنه; Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنها, who was married to Sayyidunā 'Alī al-Murtaḍā رضى الله عنه; and Sayyidaḥ Ruqayyaḥ and Sayyidaḥ Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنهما, both of whom were married successively to Sayyidunā 'Uthmān رضى الله عنه. First, he married Sayyidaḥ Ruqayyaḥ رضى الله عنها, and after her passing, he married Sayyidaḥ Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنها. There is no disagreement that the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had four real daughters. (*Taḥzīb al-Asmā'*, Chapter about His صلى الله عليه وسلم Sons and Daughters, vol. 1, p. 26, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyah, Beirut)

'Allāmaḥ Zurqānī al-Mālikī رحمه الله states:

وأربع بنات: زينب ورقية وأم كلثوم وفاطمة، وكلهن أدر كهن الإسلام وهاجرن معه

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had four real daughters: Sayyidaḥ Zaynab, Sayyidaḥ Ruqayyaḥ, Sayyidaḥ Umm Kulšūm, and Sayyidaḥ Fāṭimaḥ رضى الله عنهن. They all witnessed the time of Islām and migrated with him. (*Sharah al-Zurqānī 'alā al-Mawāhib*, vol. 4, p. 313, Publ. Dār al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyah, Beirut)

Proof of Four Daughters in the Opponents' Books:

In *Uṣūl al-Kāfī*, it is stated:

تزوج خديجة وهو ابن بضع وعشرين سنة فولد له منها قبل مبعثه صلى الله عليه وسلم القاسم ورقية وزينب وام كلثوم وولد له بعد المبعث الطيب والطاهر وفاطمة

Translation: The Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم married Sayyidaḥ Khadījah رضى الله عنها when he was over twenty years of age. Before the announcement of Prophethood, she bore him Qāsim, Ruqayyah, Zaynab, and Umm Kulšūm, and after the announcement of prophethood, she bore him Ṭayyib, Ṭāhir, and Fāṭimah رضى الله عنهم. (Uṣūl al-Kāfī, vol. 3, Chapter of the Birth of The Prophet صلى الله تعالى عليه وسلم, p. 5, Publ. Karachi)

In Muntaḥā al-Āmāl:

ورد في قرب الاسناد عن الامام الصادق عليه السلام انه ولد لرسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم من خديجة: القاسم والطاهر وفاطمة وام كلثوم ورقية وزينب

Translation: From Imām Ja'far al-Ṣādiq رضى الله عنه, it is narrated in Qurb al-Isnād that the children born to the Noble Prophet صلى الله عليه from Sayyidaḥ Khadījah رضى الله عنها included Qāsim, Ṭāhir, Fāṭimah, Umm Kulšūm, Ruqayyah, and Zaynab رضى الله عنهم. (Muntaḥā al-Āmāl, vol. 1, Chapter 8 about the State of the Children of the Prophet, p. 150, Publ. Dar al-Islam Beirut)

In Ḥayāt al-Qulūb by Mullā Bāqir Majlisī:

وخديجة خدا اور رحمت کند از من طاهر مطهر را بهم رسانید که او عبد الله بود وقاسم را آورد وفاطمة ورقية وزينب وام كلثوم از او بهم رسیده اند

Translation: May Allāh have mercy on Khadījah, from whom my children were born: Ṭāhir, Muṭahhar, 'Abdullāh, and Al-Qāsim. Additionally, she bore Fāṭimah, Ruqayyah, Zaynab, and Umm Kulšūm رضى الله عنهم. (Ḥayāt al-Qulūb, vol. 3, Chapter 5, Pp. 217-218, Publ. Intishārāt Sarūr)

وَاللّٰهُ اَعْلَمُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ وَرَسُوْلُهُ اَعْلَمُ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ تَعَالٰى عَلَيْهِ وَاٰلِهٖ وَسَلَّم

(Allah Almighty knows best and His Messenger صَلَّى الله عليه وآله وسلم knows best.)

Answered By: Abu al-Hasan, Mufti Muhammad Hashim Khan Attari

Ref No: JTL-1819

Date: 1st Muḥarram al-Ḥarām 1446 AH / 8th July 2024



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