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Summary of "Tayseer Al-Kareem Al-Wahid Fi Sharh Aqd Al-Frayid wa Kanz Al-Fawa'id" by Shaikh/ Abdul Rahman Bin Nassir Al-Saadi (Died 1376H) From the Beginning of the Chapter of Excuses for Abandoning Friday's and Group Prayers to the End of the Chapter of Friday's Prayers

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Masters Degree in Comparative Jurisprudence (Fiqh)

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ord of the Worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the most honorable among prophets and messengers, our Prophet Muhammad and his family and companions.

Abstract

The research report contains the following sections:

Section I: Introduction: I chose this subject because the poem is considered one of the Hanbali mother books, and has never been explained before. Investigation process was as follows:

First: Finding the text book at the earliest image developed by the author, by using the following steps:

- 1 – Considering the only version, handwritten by the author- may God have mercy on him -, the origin, version "a".**
- 2 - Relying on this version as it is the original, and maintaining its text, unless it was found that there is a clear mistake, in this case I put it in brackets [], and I try to correct it, and mark that in the footnote, and include what was in the version on the footnote too.**
- 3 - Stating what might be missing from letters or words of the original text in brackets [] and marking that in the footnote, and referring to evidence from sources and references.**
- 4 – Typing in modern format, without reference to the footnote.**
- 5 - Adding what the author might have missed from letter dots, with no reference to that in the footnote, unless this modification disagrees on that.**
- 6 – Adjusting the author's words as needed.**
- 7 – Correcting what might have been an error in the poem of version "a", from the second edition of poem, symbolized "b", and pointing out that in the footnote.**

Second: Linking the book to the sources from which it was adapted directly.

Third: Documenting and editing views mentioned by the author, by refereeing to their original sources.

Fourth: Attributing quotations conveyed by the author from his Imam to their considerable sources.

Fifth: Remarking mistakes on Aqeedah made in the book.

Sixth: Stating verses in Suras, and referring to their interpretation as needed.

Seventh: Checking the Hadeethes, and stating whether it was in the Saheeh'ain or in one of them and attributing that to the Saheeh'ain or one of them.

Eighth: Referencing sayings contained in the book and judging them.

Ninth: Attributing verses of poetry to their bard.

Tenth: Attributing proverbs and stating their creator.

Eleventh: Explaining alien language vocabulary.

Twelfth: Explaining alien jurisprudence, fundamentalism (Alasool'iah), and Alhadeeth vocabulary.

Thirteenth: Introducing famous religion scientists, by stating the name of the scientist, birth, doctrine, some authored books, and the year of his death.

Fourteenth: Defining communities and doctrines.

Fifteenth: Defining cities, and places, and countries mentioned in the book.

Sixteenth: Defining books mentioned in the book, and stating whether they were printed or written in manuscript.

Seventeenth: Warning about the linguistic and grammatical errors, if any.

Eighteenth: Stating, in footnote, the author's jurisprudential opinions presented on his books, symbolizing by "*".

Nineteenth: Linking book topics to each other.

Twentieth: Forming indexes, including:

- 1 - Quranic verses index.**
- 2 - Prophetic Speech (Hadeeth) index.**
- 3 - Sayings index.**
- 4 - Poetry index.**
- 5 - Proverbs index.**
- 6 - Famous religion scientists' index.**
- 7 - Communities and doctrines index.**

8 - Tribes and groups index.

9 - Places and countries index.

10 - Index of books and messages contained in the book.

11 - References and sources index.

12 - Investigation topics index.

And here I remark that I adopted from "Alinsaf" - one of the textbooks approved by Hanbali followers - in the attribution of quotations and views that I did not check, as well as what the author conveyed from the books I did not check.

Section II: Preface: Abstract on the book under investigation, in which eight subsections:

First subsection: Brief Description of the Author: Abdul Rahman bin Nasser bin Abdullah Al Sa'adi, of Tamim tribe, was born in Saudi Arabia in 1307 Hejrah, emerged as an orphan, and kept mannered at his brother Hamad, learned the quran at an early age, was taught by: Sulaiman bin Damigh, Saleh Alqadee. Of his students: Abdullah bin Aqeel, Mohammed Aluthaymeen. Some of his books are: "Manhaj Alsalekeen", and "Almukhta'rat Aljelyah". He got diseased, and died in 1376 Hejrah.

Second subsection: to prove the belonging of the book to the author, and describing the manuscript, and places to find the book: the author assigned the book to himself, and mentioned that the following were of his students: Abdullah Al-Bassam, Abdullah bin Aqeel, and the grandson of the author Musa'ad Alsaadi.

This is the only version of the book in the author's handwriting and is found at King Abdul Aziz Foundation for Research and Archives (King Abdul Aziz Darah), located in 13 volumes. The books of poetry are red colored and books of commentary are black colored.

Third subsection: Short definition of the book: This book explained the poem of Ibin Abdul Qau: "Ekd Alfra'aid Wa Kanz Alfwa'aid", which has not been explained before.

Fourth subsection: the way the author organized the book: the author stated the lines of poetry along with their explanation from the verity of doctrine books.

Fifth subsection: the author's sources: "Alinsaf", "Keshaaf Alqena'a" and "Almuntaha".

Sixth subsection: book features: the author paid close attention to Hanbali quotations, and the texts of Imam Ahmed, and the views of Sheikh Alislam, and the fact that it includes most doctrinal issues, and his commitment to his approach.

Seventh subsection: Notes on the book: neglecting choosing a dominant opinion, many spelling errors and that he had not added much to "Alinsaf".

Eighth subsection: definition of the poem that the explanation (book) was created for and its composer: a doctrinal poem based on the letter "Dal" (each line ends with the letter Dal, pronounced as a D) exceeding 5000 line, extracted from "Almoqne'e" book as well as some other books. The version I have was handwritten by Abdullah Bin Aa'idh and is found at King Fahd National Library. The poem was composed by Mohammed Bin Abdel Qauï Bin Badran Almaqdisi, born 630 Hejrah at Merda, taught by Ibin Abi Omar and by Ibin Taymiyah. He wrote "Alfrooq" and "Tabkat lel As'hab" and died in 699 Hejrah.

Section III: Investigation: my part contains the following:

- **Section: Permissible excuses to leave out Friday and Jama'ah prayers.**
- ❖ **Chapter: Prayer for the people of excuses: contains the following sections:**
 - **Section: Shortening Prayers.**
 - **Section: Combining Prayers.**
- ❖ **Chapter: Prayer at Fear: contains one section:**
 - **Section: Unbearable Fear.**
- ❖ **Chapter: Friday Prayer: contains the following sections:**
 - **Section: Friday Prayer Time.**
 - **Section: Friday Speech.**
 - **Section: Acts of the speaker at Friday Speech, the "Khateeb".**
 - **Section: the permissibility of having Joma'ah prayer at more than one location in a city.**
 - **Section: Showering for Friday.**

Section IV: Assembly of the book indexes:

God bless our Prophet Muhammad and his family and companions.