



## The Biography of the Prominent Scholar, Muhammad Taqiyyu Ad-Deen Al-Hilali

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### His Lineage:

He is the Great Scholar, the Muhaddith , the Famous Linguist, the Expert Writer, the Great Poet, the Moroccan Traveler, the Pathfinder, the Salafi Shaikh, Dr. Muhammad Taqiyyu who is known as Muhammad Taqiyyu Ad-Deen, His kunyah is Abu Shakeeb "whereas he named his first child after the name of his friend, Ameer Shakeeb Arsalan" Ibn Abdul-Qadir, Ibn Tayyib, Ibn Ahmad, Ibn Abdul Qadir, Ibn Muhammad, Ibn Abdu-An-Nour, Ibn Abdu Al-Qadir, Ibn Hilal, Ibn Muhammad, Ibn Hilal, Ibn Idris, Ibn Ghalib, Ibn Muhammad Al-Makkiy, Ibn Ismael, Ibn Ahmad, Ibn Muhammad, Ibn Abil Qasim, Ibn Ali, Ibn Abdu Al-Qawwiyy, Ibn Abdu Al-Rahman, Ibn Idris, Ibn Ismael, Ibn Suleiman, Ibn Musa Al-Kazwim, Ibn Ja'far Al-Sadiq Ibn Al-Baqir, Ibn Ali Zain Al-Abideen, Ibn Al-Hussein Ibn Ali and Fatimah the Daughter of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Sultan Hassan the first has approved this lineage on his arrival at Sajalmaasah in the year 1311 A.H.

## His Upbringing:

The Shaikh was born in the year 1311 A.H. in a village called “Al-Farkh” also known as “Faidatu Al-Qadeemah” some miles away from Riyadh. It is one of the villages of Sajalmasah which is known today as Taafilaalit, which is located at the southern part of the kingdom of Maghrib. He grew up in a knowledgeable and juristic family. His father and grandfather were one of the jurists of that town.

## His Journey to Seeking Knowledge and His Service for the Dawah:

He studied the Holy Qur'ân and memorized it from his father when he was twelve, and then he perfected it with its rules of recitation under the Shaikh, the Qur'ân teacher, Ahmad Ibn Saalih and then he sat with Shaikh Muhammad Sayyid Ibn Habeebillah At-Tandaghi Ash-Shinqiti. So he first memorized "Mukhtasar Khalil". He studied Arabic lexicology and the Maaliki Jurisprudence on his hand and perfected it to the point that the Shaikh let him represent him in his absence. After the death of his Shaikh, he took his path to seeking knowledge at the hands of the scholars of "Wajdah and Faas" during that time, until he attained a certificate from the University of Al-Qarwayain. Afterwards, he traveled to Cairo to study the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.

There, he met some scholars like Shaikh Abdu Ad-Dhaahir Abu As-Samh and Shaikh Rasheed Ridaa, Shaikh Muhammad Ar-Ramaali and more. Likewise, he attended the lectures in the department of high education in Al-Azhar, and he stayed in Egypt for a year calling to the creed of the Salaf and fighting against polytheism and atheism. After performing the pilgrimage, he traveled to India to attain his aspiration which is the knowledge of hadeeth. However, he met major scholars there, so he benefited the people and gained a benefit from the scholars. And from among the major scholars he met there were, the Muhaddith the Scholar, Shaikh Abdu-Ar-Rahman Ibn Abdu Ar-Raheem Al-Mubarakfuri, the author of "Tuhfatu Al-Ahwazi" and took from him the knowledge of hadeeth and the Shaikh gave him the authorization in teaching it. He extolled the Shaikh with a poem in which he pleaded the students of knowledge to hold fast to the knowledge of hadeeth and try to benefit from the aforementioned explanation "Tuhfatu Al-Ahwazi" this poem is printed in the forth edition of the Indian print.

In addition, he sat with Shaikh Muhammad Ibn Hussein Ibn Muhsin, Al-Hadeedi An-Ansaari, and Al-Yemani, who was dwelling in India during that era. He read on him the "Kutubu As-Sittah" the six books of the tradition of the Prophet ﷺ and he also gave him the authorization in teaching them. From India, he traveled to Az-Zubair (Al-Basra) in Iraq where he met the Salafi Mauritanian scholar, the Researcher, Shaikh Muhammad Al-Ameen Al-Shinqiti, the one who established (Al-Najatil Ahliyyah school in Az-Zubair, and he is different from the prominent scholar, the interpreter, the author of "Adwaail Bayan". He

benefited from his knowledge. He stayed in Iraq for almost three years and then traveled to Saudi via Egypt where he received a recommendation letter from Sayyid Muhammad Rashid Rida to King Abdul Aziz Aali Su'ud. He said in that letter, "Verily Muhammad Taqiyyu Ad-Deen Al-Hilali Al-Maghribi is the best scholar ever from the scholars of the horizon who has come to you, therefore I hope that you will benefit from his knowledge" as a result, he remained under the accommodation and hospitality of King Abdul Aziz for some months till he was appointed as a supervisor for teaching in the Prophet's Mosque. He remained in Al-Medina for two years and then he was transferred to the sacred mosque in Mecca and the Scientific Institute of Saudi in Mecca. He stayed there for a year.

After that, he received letters from Indonesia and from India demanding from him to come and teach in their schools. So he preferred to accept the invitation of Shaikh Suleiman Al-Nadawi hoping that he would get the chance of studying in the University in India. So he became the head of the professors of Arabic literature in the college of scholars' symposium in the city of Lakanhu in India at which he remained for three years and learned the English language, but never got the chance to study in the University. He emanated Al-Diyaa magazine **“The Magazine of Light”** by the suggestion of Shaikh Suleiman Al-Nadawi and with the help of his student Mas'ud Alim Al-Nadawi. From there he returned back to Al-Basra and he stayed there for three years teaching in "Al-Najati Al-Ahliyyah School" which was mentioned earlier. After that He traveled to Janif in Swiss and stayed with his friend Ameer Al-Bayan "the leader of clarification" Shakeeb Arsalan. He wanted to study in one of the Universities in Britain, but never got the chance to do so.

However, Ameer Shakeeb wrote a letter to one of his friends in the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs in which he stated "I have with me a literate Moroccan youth, the likes of him has never entered Germany, and he is willing to study in one of the Universities. I suggest you help him find a position to teach Arabic literature with a salary that will help him to study in the University". It was not long until he received an admission letter, whereas he traveled to Germany as a lecturer in the University of Bowen. He then started to study German and had obtained a diploma after a year of studying the language. He then became a student in that University even though he was teaching there. And within this period he translated a lot from German and to German.

And after spending three years in Bowen, he moved to the University of Berlin as a student and a teacher and a director of the Arabic Radio. In 1940 he wrote his doctorate dissertation in which he refuted the false allegations of the Orientalists like "Martin Hartman and Carl Brakeman". And the topic of his doctorate essay was the "Interpretation of the Introduction to the book of the Republic from the Eessential Nature" with a commentary on it, there were ten scholars who were examining him at the seminar and all of them had agreed upon giving him a doctorate certificate in Arabic literature. During the Second World War, the Shaikh traveled to Maghrib. And in the year 1947 A.D., he traveled to Iraq and carried out teaching in the college of "Queen Alyaa" in Baghdad until the occurrence of the militant revolution in Iraq. Due to that, he left to Maghrib, his motherland, in the year 1959 A.D. and started his call to singling out Allâh alone in worship and abstaining from polytheism and to following the methodology of the best generation ever. And in that same year, he was appointed

as a professor in the University of Muhammad the Fifth in Rabat and its branch at Fas.

In the year 1968 A.D. he received an invitation from the Prominent Shaikh Abdul Aziz Ibn Baz the Head of the Islâmic University in Al-Medina Al-Munawwarah in that era to work as a professor in the University and a Moroccan delegate to the University. However, Shaikh Al-Hilali has accepted the invitation and remained in Media working till the year 1974 A.D. whereof he left the University and returned back to the city of Miknas in Maghrib and dedicated his life in calling to Allâh the Most High. He started to give classes in the mosques and travel all over Maghrib spreading the methodology of the pious predecessors.

He was one of those who used to write articles in Al-Fat'h magazine which is owned by Muhibbu Al-Deen Al-Khateeb and Al-Manar magazine which is owned by Muhammad Rasheed Rida, may Allâh have mercy on all of them

## His Shuyookh "His Teachers":

From among his teachers may Allâh have mercy on him is:

- \*Shaikh Muhammad Sayyidi Ibn Habeebillah Ash-Shinqiti
- \*Shaikh Abdul-Rahman Ibn Abdul-Raheem Al-Mubarakfuri
- \*Shaikh Muhammad Al-Arabiy Al-Alawi
- \*Shaikh Al-Fatimi Ash-Sharawi
- \*Shaikh Ahmad As-Sukirij
- \*Shaikh Muhammad Ibn Hussein Ibn Muhsin Al-Hadeedi Al-Ansari Al-Yemeni

\*Shaikh Muhammad Al-Ameen Ash-Shinqiti the author of "Adwail Bayan"

\*Shaikh Rasheed Rida

\*Shaikh Muhammad Ibn Ibrahim

\*Some scholars of Qarawiyyeen

\*Some scholars of Al-Azhar

## His Books:

The books of Shaikh Taqiyyu-Deen Al-Hilali (May Allâh have mercy on him) are many and are difficult to be compiled, because they were authored in different times and at different places. From among them are:

\*The Hidden Wrist and the Moving Moon in Explanation of Saheeh Al-Bukhãri (one volume)

\*An Inspiration and a Favor in the Explanation of Soorat-Al-An'am

\*A Summary of the Guidance of Al-Khalil in Creeds and in the Worship of the Majesty.

\*A Guiding Gift to the Sect of At-Tijaniyyah

\*The Just Judge Regarding the Ruling of Building on Graves

\*The Chosen and Famous Knowledge and the Stretched Banner Regarding the Innovations of the Graves.

\*The Household of the Prophet ﷺ What is for them and what is on them?

\*Margins on Kitaab At-Tawheed by Shaikh Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab.

\*The Terminating Sword against every Polytheist and the Hypocrite.

- \*A Medicine for those who are Doubtful and a Suppressor for those who create doubts in Refuting the Atheist.
- \*Biblical proofs on the Slave hood of Jesus and that he is free from being a God
- \*Freeing the Captive who suffers from the Shackle of At-Tijaniyyah
- \*The Favor of the Great the Most High
- \*The Beautiful Names of Allâh "A Poem"
- \*The Glaring Morning Regarding the Rules of the Traveler in Salat
- \*A Precious Covenant in Prohibiting Birth Restraining
- \*The Kind of Civilization We Need
- \***Educating the Women and Nurturing Them**
- \*The Foreign Languages that Exist in the Holy Qur'ân
- \*The Manners of the Muslim Youth.
- \*From the Inspiration of Spain

## His Death:

On Monday 25 Shawwal 1407 A.H. equivalent to 22 June 1987 A.D. the Islâmic Ummah is tested with a big catastrophe which is hard upon the pen to describe; it is the catastrophe of the death of the Shaikh Taqiyyu Ad-Deen Al-Hilali – may Allâh have mercy on him – and this happened in his house in the city of Daar Al-Baeda in Maghrib. A big crowd accompanied his funeral including the scholars, the intellects and the politicians who were leading the funeral.