

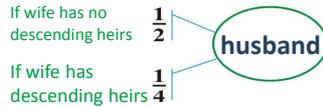
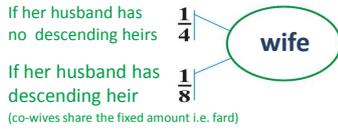
Inheritance Table

The system of inheritance in Islam : is a just and natural one. That is because it is the rules outlined by God Himself. Adhering to it promotes solidarity between family members. The inheritance is distributed in an utterly just manner, eliminating disputes. It is also motivates one to earn money in order to save it for his heirs.

Allah says (interpretation of meaning): "Allah (thus) directs you as regards your Children's (Inheritance): to the male, a portion equal to that of two females..." revise verse 11, 12, 176 from surat An-nisaa'. Narrated Ibn Abbas -may Allah be pleased with him-.

The Prophet said, "Give the Fara'id (the shares of the inheritance that are prescribed in the quran) to those who are entitled to receive it. Then whatever remains, should be given to the closest male relative of the deceased " agreed upon. And narrated Abu Huraira may Allah be pleased with him-: the prophet peace be upon him said : "Learn the fara'id (laws of inheritance) and teach it, for it is half of knowledge and it is (easily) forgotten, and it is the first thing to be taken from my nation" Ibn Majah and Daraqutni.

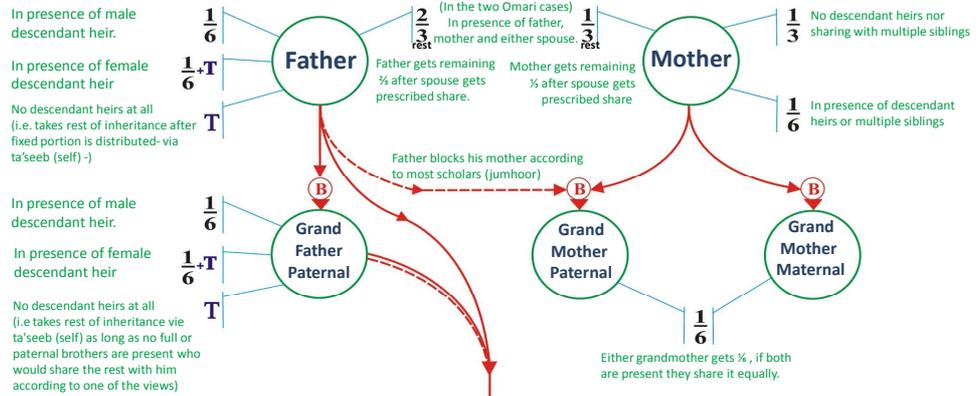
Spouses



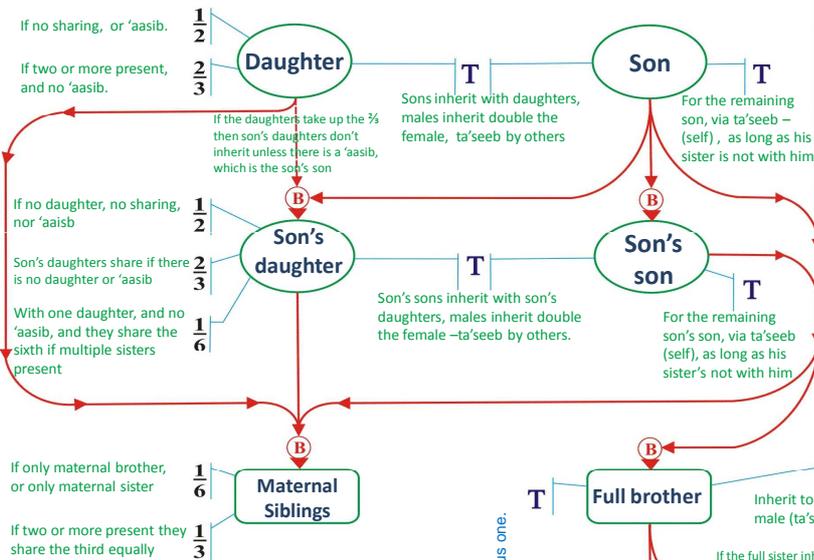
Ascendants

Siblings inheriting in presence of grandfather

There is a difference of opinion on whether or not full siblings and paternal siblings inherit in the presence of the grandfather: Does he take the status of their father blocking them from inheriting, or is he regarded as a brother therefore sharing the inheritance, receiving maximum possible share amongst them? As for maternal brothers and a full brother's son and his descendants the grandfather blocks them- unanimously. That is why the lines from the grandfather is continuous and discontinuous.



Descendants



Important note

All inheritors get their stipulated share under the conditions, and as long as no one else blocks it. The blocker is the source of the red arrow, and the one blocked is the one whom the arrow points to. The letter B signifies the deprivation block. For example, the mother's siblings are blocked by the father, grandfather and all descendant heirs. The discontinuous arrow signifies the difference of opinion, as in the blocking of a father of his mother, or blocking in special cases, as in the blocking of a sister of her paternal brother. Notice also that all those who have an intermediate between them and the deceased are blocked by that intermediate, except for the mother's siblings for they inherit with her even though she is the intermediate between them and the deceased.

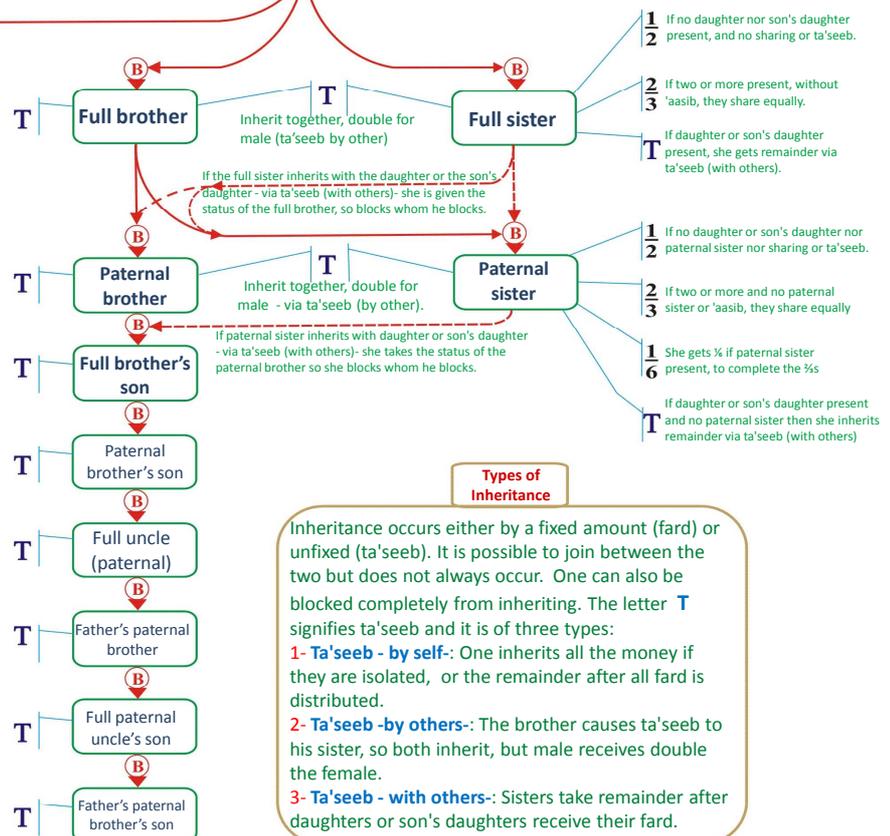
Footnotes

Stages of Inheritance

When the amount of inheritance is determined, after distributing the rights due, the eligible inheritors are to be determined as well as the amount they will receive. The process is organized as follows:

- 1- Giving the fixed amounts (fard) first
- 2- If there is a remainder, then ta'seeb takes place.
- 3- If there are no remaining people for ta'seeb to take place, the remainder is returned to the fixed inheritors according to their defined amounts excluding the spouses as it is not returned to them except at a later stage.
- 4- If no preliminary inheritors nor ta'seeb is present, then it transfers to kinship, such as maternal uncles, paternal aunts and others. Each one is given the status of the intermediate between them and the deceased. So the maternal uncle takes the status of the mother, taking into consideration the rulings of full and partial blocking.
- 5- Remainder goes to either spouse, if none of the above are present.

Each one of those receives remainder after fard via ta'seeb (by self) unless blocked by previous one.



Types of Inheritance

Inheritance occurs either by a fixed amount (fard) or unfixed (ta'seeb). It is possible to join between the two but does not always occur. One can also be blocked completely from inheriting. The letter T signifies ta'seeb and it is of three types:

- 1- **Ta'seeb - by self** - One inherits all the money if they are isolated, or the remainder after all fard is distributed.
- 2- **Ta'seeb - by others** - The brother causes ta'seeb to his sister, so both inherit, but male receives double the female.
- 3- **Ta'seeb - with others** - Sisters take remainder after daughters or son's daughters receive their fard.