Inheritance Table

### Ascendants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Descendants</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Grand Father Paternal</th>
<th>Grand Mother Paternal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/2 Son</td>
<td>1/2 Son</td>
<td>1/6 Son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2 Son</td>
<td>1/2 Son</td>
<td>1/6 Son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1/2 Son</td>
<td>1/2 Son</td>
<td>1/6 Son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stages of Inheritance

- **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 if 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.

### Types of Inheritance

- **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.

### Inheritance occurs either by a fixed amount (fard) or unfixed (ta'seeb).

It is possible to join two 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:

#### Footnotes

- **Footnotes:**
  - Inheritance is determined according to the law (with others).
  - The following chart illustrates the different types of inheritance and the rules governing each type.

### Preparations

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- **Source:** Quran (Ta'seeb) and Sahih Al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim.
- **Note:** The system of inheritance in Islam is just and natural. That is because it is the rules outlined by God Himself. Adhering to it promotes solidarity between family members. The inheritance is distributed in a just and fair manner, eliminating disputes. It is also motivated so one in one's name to one of the heirs.