



FORTY HADITH

About Honoring Women



TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
1: Honoring Mother	4
2: Honoring Wives	5
3-Honoring Daughters.....	6
4: Honoring Sisters	7
5-Honoring Maternal Aunts	8
6- Honoring Widows.....	9
7- Happiness from the birth of daughter	10
8- Nullification of Burying Daughters Alive	11
9-Caring for those with special needs	12
10-Encouragement of being Gentle with women.....	13
11-Describing the righteous woman as the best provisions	14
12- Love of Women is Natural.....	15
13-Generously Gifting Women their inheritance	16
14-Serving One's Mother is Given Precedence over Jihad	18
15-Fairness and Justice between Children (Sons and Daughters).....	19
16-Women are Equal in Legislations	20
17-Ease of Religious	21
Obligations/Responsibilities for Women	21
18-Women are not obliged to Fight (Jihad)	22
19-Prohibition of Killing Women during War.....	23
20- Rights of Women Regarding Education	24
21-Permissibility of an Appropriate Career/Employment for a woman	26
22-The Encouragement of Consulting Women	27
23- Protecting and Maintaining Women	28
24-Accompaniment of Women during Travel.....	29
25-The Encouragement of Ease in Marrying Women.....	30
26-A Woman Decides Who Her Husband is	31
27-Choosing a Suitable Husband.....	32

28-Rights of Supporting/Spending upon the Wife	33
29-The Best of ‘Al Ihsan’ (Benevolent acts) is towards Women	34
30-The Husband Assisting His Wife	35
31-Agreeing With Women in Affairs that do not Involve Sin.....	36
32-Joking and Playing with Women	37
33-The Prohibition of Harming Women	38
34-Avoiding Suspicious and Bad Thoughts about Women	39
35-Obligation of Protecting Women’s Secrets.....	40
36-Forbearing the Shortcomings of Women	41
37-Avoiding Long Term Absence from a Woman	42
38-The Warning of Divorcing One’s Wife.....	43
39-Permissibility of a Woman Demanding ‘Khula’ for a Valid Reason.....	44
40-Woman’s Right of Custody of Her Children	45
41-A Women Dying from Pregnancy (or labor) is a Martyr	46
42-Loyalty to the Wife after Her Death	47

INTRODUCTION

All Praises due to Allah and may the Prophet Muhammad's name be mentioned in the heavens and peace and blessings be sent upon him, his family, and all of those who follow his guidance until the Day of Resurrection.

Women make up half of our societies; they are known for their unconditional love, their daily sacrifices, their gentle strength, their endless giving, and being a main pillar and foundation of the family. For this reason we find Islam showing utmost care and concern for the woman and the affairs related to honoring her, respecting her, and treating her with kindness and fairness. We find numerous verses within the Quran that mention this. Furthermore, we find an entire chapter of the Quran named after them-Chapter 4 (An Nisaa) mentioning various rulings, legislations, and etiquettes clarifying how to treat women. Umar ibn Al Khattab was mentioned to have said: **“I swear by Allah during the pre-Islamic times of ignorance we never paid any attention to the affairs of women; up until Allah revealed what he revealed about them, and legislated them what He did from inheritance.”** (*Saheehul Bukhari* #4647, *Saheeh Muslim* #1479)

With just a little bit of reflection and recollection about the status of women prior to the revelation of the Quran, it becomes clear to us how the previous civilizations used to consider and treat women in their societies. Prior to the sending of the Prophet Muhammad; the day of giving birth for the woman was a dark and very sad day that blackened the faces; and if the newborn baby was a female; it was to them-the worst type of news that one could possibly receive. As Allah says: **“Whenever one of them is given the good news of a baby girl, his face grows gloomy, as he suppresses his rage. He hides himself from the people because of the bad news he has received. Should he keep her in disgrace, or bury her ‘alive’ in the ground? Evil indeed is their judgment.”** (*An Nahl*:58-59).

The fate of the majority of the newborn girls prior to Islam was to be buried alive under the dirt, as Allah says: “and when baby girls are asked, **“for what crime were they put to death.”** (*At Takweer* 8-9). One of the great companions-Abdullah ibn Abaas said: **“If anyone would like to know the**

ignorance of the Arab, then recite Allah’s statement in the Quran: “Lost indeed are those who have murdered their own children foolishly out of ignorance and have forbidden what Allah has provided for them—falsely attributing lies to Allah. They have certainly strayed and are not ‘rightly’ guided.” (Al An’am:140).

If she did escape being buried alive under the dirt, then she lived a humiliating life, being used to fulfill the pleasures and desires of countless men, being passed on, inherited, and bought and sold to the highest bidder. Just as Abdullah ibn Abaas mentioned when he said: **“Whenever a husband would die, his closest relatives would be the most deserving of her after him. If they wanted, they could marry her, or not marry her; the male relatives of her husband had more right to her than the members of her own family. Then this verse was revealed: “O believers! It is not permissible for you to inherit women against their will...” (An Nisaa: 4).**

Out of the depths of darkness and ignorance of the Arab societies prior to the sending of the Prophet Muhammad- emerged the dawn of Islam. That brought with it revelation of magnificent verses that no creature has ever heard before. As Allah said: **“The male and female believers are supports of one another.” (At Tawbah:71),** and Allah’s statement: **“Women have rights similar to those of men equitably...”(Al Baqarah:228),** and Allah said: **“and for women there is a share in what their parents and close relatives leave—whether it is little or much. ‘These are’ obligatory shares.” (An Nisaa: 7).**

Furthermore, the prophet Muhammad emerged with the final message to mankind and clarified to everyone the true status and honor of women in the teachings, beliefs, and practices of Islam. While negating everything from the practices of the ‘Jahilee’ (pre-Islamic Arabs) that were filled with sin, oppression, tyranny, wrongdoing, and injustice.

The time we are living in today is filled with many different types of misguidance, deviant tactics, and individuals all working together to bring down women. Unfortunately, the enemies of civilization and those who have sickness and deviance within their hearts wish to transform women into a cheap commodity in the marketplace of demonic and satanic temptations. They wish to display her in front of the world’s eyes so that everyone can enjoy her beauty and exact from her what is far worse. For this reason, we see pictures of scantily clad underdressed young women as a means to spread and sell their

publications or goods. Furthermore, because of these dangerous developments over time, the woman has been removed from her original role in the home, and she is seen as a commodity or marketing tool used to sell cars, beers, cigarettes- anything and everything imaginable.

In the year 2025, we find that women have been so degraded and so led astray from their natural disposition and innate nature; that many women no longer care about their own rights, honor, and respect. With the advent of social media; many women have turned towards selling their bodies online to the world with no shame, modesty, and have little or no concern about being faithful to their spouses or exclusivity to their husbands alone.

Islam, however, elevates the woman's status to protect her from the damage that this situation can cause. Islam has honored and protected women and taught women how to live a life aligned with their natural dispositions and innate nature. For this reason and many others, we saw it fit to mention some prophetic narrations (ahadith) about how Islam honors women. All of the narrations in this compilation are considered either 'Saheeh', 'Hasan', or 'Jayed' (all acceptable as proofs) by scholars such as Sheikh Muhammad Naasirud Deen Al Albaani, or other scholars who did referencing, commentary, or verification of manuscripts on the books mentioned in the references.

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1 - تكريم الأمهات

1- عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، قال: "جاء رجل إلى رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم فقال: يا رسول الله، من أحق الناس بحسن صحابتي؟ قال: أمك، قال: ثم من؟ قال: ثم أمك، قال: ثم من؟ قال: ثم أمك، قال: ثم من؟ قال: ثم أبوك".

1: Honoring Mother

1-Abu Huraira reported that a person came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and said: "Who among the people is most deserving of dutiful/honorable treatment from me? He said: Your mother. He again said: Then who after her? He said: Again it is your mother. He said: Then who after her? The prophet said: Again, it is your mother. He asked again: Then who after her? Thereupon the Prophet said: Then it is your father." (Saheehul Bukhari #5971, Saheeh Muslim #2548)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (5971)، ومسلم (2548).

2- تكريم الزوجات

2-عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: "أَكْمَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ إِيمَانًا أَحْسَنُهُمْ خُلُقًا، وَخِيَارُكُمْ خِيَارُكُمْ لِنِسَائِكُمْ".¹

2: Honoring Wives

2-Abu Hurairah reported that the Messenger of Allah said, "**The best of believers in their 'Iman' is the one who has the best behavior, and the best of you are those who are the best to their wives.**" (*Musnad Imam Ahmed #10106, with a sound chain of narration*)

¹ أخرجه أحمد (10106)، وصححه محققه.

3-تكریم البنات

3-عن عائشة رضي الله عنها، قالت: دَخَلَتِ امْرَأَةٌ مَعَهَا ابْنَتَانِ لَهَا تَسْأَلُ، فَلَمْ تَجِدْ عِنْدِي شَيْئًا غَيْرَ تَمْرَةٍ، فَأَعْطَيْتُهَا إِيَّاهَا، فَقَسَمَتْهَا بَيْنَ ابْنَتَيْهَا، وَلَمْ تَأْكُلْ مِنْهَا، ثُمَّ قَامَتْ، فَخَرَجَتْ، "فَدَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْنَا، فَأُخْبِرْتُهُ، فَقَالَ: مَنْ ابْتُلِيَ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْبَنَاتِ بِشَيْءٍ كُنَّ لَهُ سِتْرًا مِنَ النَّارِ".¹

3-Honoring Daughters

3-Aishiah reported that: A lady along with her two daughters came to me asking for some charity, but she found nothing with me except one date which I gave to her and she divided it between her two daughters, and did not eat anything herself, and then she got up and went away. Then the Prophet came in and I informed him about this story. He said, "**Whoever is put to trial by these daughters and he treats them generously (with benevolence) then these daughters will act as a shield for him from Hell-Fire.**" (Saheehul Bukhari #1418, Saheeh Muslim #2629)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (1418)، ومسلم (2629).

4- تكريم الأخوات

4-عن أبي سعيد الخدري رضي الله عنه، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: "مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ ثَلَاثُ بَنَاتٍ، أَوْ ثَلَاثُ أَخَوَاتٍ، أَوْ بَتَّانٍ، أَوْ أُخْتَانِ، فَأَحْسَنَ صُحْبَتَهُنَّ، وَاتَّقَى اللَّهَ فِيهِنَّ؛ فَلَهُ الْجَنَّةُ".

4: Honoring Sisters

4-Abu Sa'eed Al-Khudri narrated that the Messenger of Allah said: **"Whoever has three daughters, or three sisters, or two daughters, or two sisters and he keeps good company with them and fears Allah regarding them, then Paradise is for him."** (Jami Tirmidhi #1916, with a fair chain of narration)

¹ أخرجه الترمذي (1916)، وصححه الألباني لغيره، كما في صحيح الترغيب والترهيب (1973).

5-تكریم الخالات

5-عن ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما: " أن رجلاً أتى النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، فقال: يا رسول الله: إني أصبت ذنباً عظيماً فهل لي من توبة؟ قال: هل لك من أم؟ قال: لا، قال: هل لك من خالة؟ قال: نعم، قال: فبرّها".

5-Honoring Maternal Aunts

5-Abdullah ibn Umar reported that a man came to the Prophet Muhammad and said: O Messenger of Allah I committed a very bad sin, is there any 'Tawbah' (repentance) for me? The Prophet asked him: **"Is your mother alive?"** He replied: **no.** Then the Prophet asked him: **"Do you have a maternal aunt?"** He said: **Yes.** So the Prophet said: **"Honor her and treat her dutifully"**. (Musnad Imam Ahmed #4624, Jami Trimidhi #1904 with a good chain of narration)

1 أخرجه أحمد (4624)، والترمذي (1904)، واللفظ له، وصححه الألباني.

6-تكریم الأراامل

6-عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "السَّاعِي عَلَى الْأُزْمَلَةِ وَالْمُسْكِينِ، كَالْمُجَاهِدِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، أَوْ الْقَائِمِ اللَّيْلَ، الصَّائِمِ النَّهَارَ".¹

6- Honoring Widows

6-Abu Hurairah reported that the Prophet Muhammad said: **"The one who looks after a widow or a poor person is like a Mujahid (warrior) who fights for Allah's Cause, or like someone who performs prayers all the night and fasts all the day."** (*Saheehul Bukhari #5353, Saheeh Muslim #2982*)

¹ أخرجه البخاري # (5353) ومسلم (2982)

7-الفرح بولادة البنات

7-عن عقبة بن عامر رضي الله عنه، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: "لَا تَكْرَهُوا
الْبَنَاتِ؛ فَإِنَّهُنَّ الْمُؤَنَسَاتُ الْغَالِيَاتُ".¹

7- Happiness from the birth of daughter

7-Uqbah ibn Aamir reported that Allah's Messenger said: **"Do not dislike daughters, for indeed they are priceless and comfortable companions."**
(Musnad Imam Ahmed #17411, with an acceptable chain, see As Silsilah As Saheehah #3206)

1 أخرجه أحمد (17411)، وصححه الألباني بمجموع طرقه، كما في السلسلة الصحيحة (٣٢٠٦).

8- إبطال جريمة وأد البنات

8- عن المغيرة بن شعبة رضي الله عنه، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ: عُقُوقَ الْأُمّهَاتِ، وَوَأْدَ الْبَنَاتِ، وَمَنْعًا وَهَاتِ، وَكَرِهَ لَكُمْ ثَلَاثًا: قِيلَ وَقَالَ، وَكَثْرَةَ السُّؤَالِ، وَإِضَاعَةَ الْمَالِ".

8- Nullification of Burying Daughters Alive

8-Al Mughirah ibn Shu'bah reported that the Prophet Muhammad said: "Verily Allah, the Glorious and Majestic, has forbidden: disobedience to mothers, and burying daughters alive, withholding the right of others in spite of having the power to return that to them and demanding that (which is not one's legitimate right). And He disliked three things for you; irrelevant talk (he said she said-gossiping), persistent questioning and wasting of wealth." (Saheehul Bukhari #2408, Saheeh Muslim #593)

1 أخرجه البخاري (2408)، ومسلم (593)، واللفظ له.

9-رعاية ذوات الاحتياجات

9-عن أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً كَانَتْ فِي عَقْلِهَا شَيْءٌ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ لِي إِلَيْكَ حَاجَةً، فَقَالَ: "يَا أُمَّ فُلَانٍ: انْظُرِي أَيَّ السَّكَنِ شِئْتِ، حَتَّى أَقْضِيَ لَكَ حَاجَتَكَ، فَخَلَا مَعَهَا فِي بَعْضِ الطُّرُقِ، حَتَّى فَرَغَتْ مِنْ حَاجَتِهَا".¹

9-Caring for those with special needs

9-Anas reported that a woman was mentally disturbed, so she said. "Allah's Messenger, I need something from you." So he replied: "**Mother of so and so, let me know wherever you need to go so that I can fulfill your need.**" **He remained by her side (walking with her everywhere) until her need was met.** (Saheeh Muslim #2326)

¹ أخرجه مسلم (2326).

10-الحض على الرفق بالنساء

10-عن أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، أَتَى عَلَى أَزْوَاجِهِ وَسَوَاقٍ يَسُوقُ بِهِنَّ، يُقَالُ لَهُ: أَنْجَشَةُ، فَقَالَ: "وَيْحَكَ يَا أَنْجَشَةُ، رُؤُودًا سَوَاقٍ بِالْقَوَارِيرِ".¹

10-Encouragement of being Gentle with women

10-Anas b. Malik reported that the Prophet Muhammad was arriving at one of his wives' homes as the guide (camel driver) named Anjasha pulled up. The Prophet Muhammad said to him: **'O Anjasha, be careful as you are leading/driving camels that are carrying delicate vessels.'** (*Saheeh Muslim #2323*)

¹ أخرجه مسلم (2323).

11- وصف المرأة الصالحة بخير المتاع

11- عن عبدالله بن عمرو رضي الله عنهما، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "الدُّنْيَا مَتَاعٌ، وَخَيْرُ مَتَاعِ الدُّنْيَا الْمَرْأَةُ الصَّالِحَةُ".¹

11-Describing the righteous woman as the best provisions

11-Abdullah ibn Amru reported that Allah's Messenger said: **"The world is provisions, and the best provisions in this world is a righteous woman."** (*Saheeh Muslim #1467*)

¹ أخرجه مسلم (1467).

12- حبّ النساء من الفطرة

12- عن أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه، عن النبيّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "حُبُّ
إِلَيَّ من دنياكم: النساء، والطيب، وجُعِلَتْ قُرَّةُ عَيْنِي في الصلاة".¹

12- Love of Women is Natural

12-Anas ibn Malik reported that the Prophet Muhammad said: **"From the worldly things that are dear to me are: women and perfume. And my comfort is found within the prayer."** (*Sunan An Nisaa'ee #2929, Mustadrak Al Hakim 2/174, with a fair chain*)

¹ أخرجه النسائي (3939)، وصححه الحاكم (174/2) ووافقه الذهبي.

13- إكرام النساء بالميراث

13- عن سعد بن أبي وقاص رضي الله عنه، قال: مَرَضْتُ، فَعَادَنِي النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، ادْعُ اللَّهَ أَنْ لَا يَرُدَّنِي عَلَى عَقِي، قَالَ: "لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ يَرْفَعَكَ وَيَنْفَعُ بِكَ نَاسًا"، قُلْتُ: أُرِيدُ أَنْ أُوصِي، وَإِنَّمَا لِي ابْنَةٌ، قُلْتُ: أُوصِي بِالنِّصْفِ؟ قَالَ: "النِّصْفُ كَثِيرٌ"، قُلْتُ: فَالثُّلُثُ؟ قَالَ: "الثُّلُثُ، وَالثُّلُثُ كَثِيرٌ أَوْ كَثِيرٌ؛ إِنَّكَ أَنْ تَذَرَ وَرَثَتَكَ أَغْنِيَاءَ، خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَنْ تَذَرَهُمْ عَالَةً يَتَكَفَّفُونَ النَّاسَ، وَإِنَّكَ لَنْ تُنْفِقَ نَفَقَةً تَبْتَغِي بِهَا وَجْهَ اللَّهِ إِلَّا أَجَزْتَ بِهَا، حَتَّى اللَّقْمَةَ تَجْعَلُهَا فِي فِي امْرَأَتِكَ".¹

13-Generously Gifting Women their inheritance

13-Sa'd ibn Abee Waqaas reported that Allah's messenger visited him while he was sick during the Farewell Hajj. He said to Allah's Messenger: "I am now ill as you observe. I have much wealth, and there is no one to inherit it except my only daughter. Can I give two-thirds of my wealth away as charity? The Prophet replied: no. Then I asked: 'How about half?' He replied: no. I then asked: 'How about one third?' He replied: "One third is a lot. Leaving your heirs wealthy is better than leaving them poor, begging from other people. Anything you spend seeking Allah's pleasure you will find great reward for it. You will even be rewarded for putting a morsel of food in your wife's mouth." (Saheehul Bukhari #2744, Saheeh Muslim #1628)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (2744)، ومسلم (1628).

14 - خدمة الأم مقدمة على الجهاد

14- عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ جَاهِمَةَ السَّلَمِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَرَدْتُ الْجِهَادَ مَعَكَ، أَبْتَغِي بِذَلِكَ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ وَالْدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ، قَالَ: "وَيَحَكَ أَحْيَةً أَمْكَ؟" قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: "ارْجِعْ فَبِرَّهَا"، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُهُ مِنَ الْجَانِبِ الْآخَرِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَرَدْتُ الْجِهَادَ مَعَكَ، أَبْتَغِي بِذَلِكَ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ وَالْدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ، قَالَ: "وَيَحَكَ أَحْيَةً أَمْكَ؟" قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: "فَارْجِعْ إِلَيْهَا فَبِرَّهَا"، ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُهُ مِنْ أَمَامِهِ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَرَدْتُ الْجِهَادَ مَعَكَ أَبْتَغِي بِذَلِكَ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ وَالْدَّارَ الْآخِرَةَ، قَالَ: "وَيَحَكَ أَحْيَةً أَمْكَ؟" قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: "وَيَحَكَ، الزَّمْ رَجُلَهَا فَتَمَّ الْجَنَّةُ".¹

¹ أخرجه النسائي (3104)، وابن ماجه (2781)، واللفظ له، وصححه الألباني.

14-Serving One's Mother is Given Precedence over Jihad

14-Mu'awiyah ibn Jahimah As Sulami reported: I visited Allah's Messenger one time and said: O Allah's Messenger I wanted to join you in fighting for Allah's sake, seeking Allah's pleasure and the Paradise. The Prophet replied: **"Woe to you! Is your mother still alive?!"** I said: Yes, O Messenger of Allah she is. The Prophet said: **"go back to her serve her and take care of her."** Then I approached him again from another direction and said: I want to join you in Jihad seeking Allah's pleasure and the Paradise. The Prophet replied: **"Is your mother alive?"** I replied: yes, she is O Messenger of Allah. Then he said: **"Go back to serve her and take care of her."** Then I went again to the Prophet, this time face to face and said to him: O Messenger of Allah I want to join you in fighting jihad seeking Allah's pleasure and the Paradise. So the Prophet responded: **"Is your mother alive?"** I said: Yes, O Messenger of Allah. So he replied: **"Woe to you, stay close to her, for paradise is at her feet."** (*Sunan An Nisaa'ee #3104, Sunan ibn Majah #2781 with a good chain of narration*)

15-العدل بين الأبناء والبنات

15-عن النعمان بن بشير رضي الله عنهما، قال: أعطاني أبي عطيةً، فقالت عمرة بنت رَوَاحَةَ: لا أَرْضَى حَتَّى تُشْهَدَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، فَأَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي أَعْطَيْتُ ابْنِي مِنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ رَوَاحَةَ عَطِيَّةً، فَأَمَرْتَنِي أَنْ أَشْهَدَكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: "أَعْطَيْتَ سَائِرَ وَلَدِكَ مِثْلَ هَذَا؟" قَالَ: لَا، قَالَ: "فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْدِلُوا بَيْنَ أَوْلَادِكُمْ"، قَالَ: فَرَجَعَ فَرَدَّ عَطِيَّتَهُ.

15-Fairness and Justice between Children (Sons and Daughters)

15-An-Nu`man bin Bashir reported saying: "My father gave me a gift but `Amra bint Rawaha (my mother) said that she would not agree to it unless he made Allah's as a witness to it. So, my father went to Allah's Messenger and said, 'I have given a gift to my son from `Amra bint Rawaha, but she ordered me to make you as a witness to it, O Allah's Messenger. So Allah's Messenger asked: (the like of it) to every one of your children?' He replied in the negative. Allah's Messenger said: 'Be fearful of Allah, and be just to your children.' My father then returned and took back his gift." (Saheehul Bukhari #2587, Saheeh Muslim #1623)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (2587)، ومسلم (1623).

16-مساواة المرأة في أصل الأحكام

16- عن عائشة رضي الله عنها، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "إنما النساء شقائق الرجال".¹

16-Women are Equal in Legislations

16-Aishiah reported that the Prophet Muhammad said: **"Women are the partners of Men."** (*Sunan Abee Dawud #236, Jami Tirmidhi #113, Sunan ibn Majah #612 with a good chain of narration*)

¹ أخرجه أبو داود (236)، والترمذي (113)، وابن ماجه (612)، وصححه الألباني.

17-تيسير التكاليف على المرأة

17-عن عبدالرحمن بن عوف رضي الله عنه، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: "إذا صلَّت المرأة خمسها، وصامت شهرها، وحفظت فرجها، وأطاعت زوجها، قيل لها: ادْخُلِي الجنة من أي أبواب الجنة شئت".¹

17-Ease of Religious

Obligations/Responsibilities for Women

17-Abdurahman ibn Awf reported that Allah's Messenger said: "If a woman prays her five daily prayers, fasts Ramadan, remains chaste, and is obedient to her husband; it is said to her: **"Enter into Paradise by any door you wish"**. (Musnad Imam Ahmed #1661, Saheeh ibn Hibban #4163 and Ibn Hibban considered it sound from the route of Abu Hurairah)

¹ أخرجه أحمد (1661)، وصححه ابن حبان (4163) عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه.

18-عدم تكليف المرأة بالقتال

18-عن عائشة رضي الله عنها، قالت: قلت: يا رسول الله، على النساء جهاد؟ قال: "نعم، عليهن جهاد لا قتال فيه: الحج، والعمرة".¹

18-Women are not obliged to Fight (Jihad)

18-Aishia asked the Prophet Muhammad: 'Is Jihad obligatory upon women?' He replied: "Yes, it is, but their Jihad contains no type of fighting in it: It is her performing Hajj and Umrah." (*Musnad Imam Ahmed #25322 with an acceptable chain*)

¹ أخرجه أحمد (25322)، وصححه محققه.

19-منع قتل النساء في الحرب

19-عن ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما، قال: "مرَّ رسولُ الله صَلَّى اللهُ عليه وسلَّمَ بامرأةٍ يومَ فتحِ مكةَ مقتولةً، فقال: ما كانت ههنا تُقاتلُ، ثم نهى عن قتلِ النساءِ والصبيانِ".¹

19-Prohibition of Killing Women during War

19-Abdullah ibn Umar narrates: The Messenger of Allah walked past a woman who was killed during the conquest of Makkah and he said: **“This woman was not fighting in the war.”** Then he prohibited from killing women and children. (*Saheehul Bukhari* #3015, *Saheeh Muslim* #1744)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (3015)، ومسلم (1744).

20- حق المرأة في التعليم

20- عن أبي سعيد الخدري رضي الله عنه، قال: "قالت النساء للنبي صَلَّى الله عليه وسلم: غَلَبْنَا عَلَيْكَ الرَّجَالَ، فَاجْعَلْ لَنَا يَوْمًا مِنْ نَفْسِكَ، فَوَعَدَهُنَّ يَوْمًا لَقِيَهُنَّ فِيهِ، فَوَعَظَهُنَّ وَأَمَرَهُنَّ، فَكَانَ فِيمَا قَالَ لَهُنَّ: مَا مِنْكُمْ امْرَأَةٌ تُقَدِّمُ ثَلَاثَةَ مِنْ وَلَدِهَا، إِلَّا كَانَ لَهَا حِجَابًا مِنَ النَّارِ، فَقَالَتْ امْرَأَةٌ: وَاثْنَتَيْنِ؟ فَقَالَ: وَاثْنَتَيْنِ".¹

20- Rights of Women Regarding Education

20- Abu Sa'eed Al Khudree reported: One day some women came to the Prophet Muhammad and said: The men have consumed all of your time. Appoint for us a day to learn from you. So upon that he promised them a day for religious teachings and admonishments. One of lessons he said to them was: **"Any woman who has lost three children (dying) except that they will be a protection from the Hellfire for her. So one woman asked: Even two children (who died)? He replied: "Even two children who died."** (Saheehul Bukhari #101, Saheeh Muslim #2633)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (101)، ومسلم (2633).

21- مشروعية العمل المناسب للمرأة

21- عن رِيْطَةَ امْرَأَةٍ عِبْدِ اللّٰهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ أُمِّ وَلَدِهِ رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهَا: وَكَانَتْ امْرَأَةً صَنَاعًا، وَلَيْسَ لِعِبْدِ اللّٰهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ مَالٌ، وَكَانَتْ تُنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِ، وَعَلَى وَلَدِهِ مِنْ ثَمَرَةِ صَنْعَتِهَا وَقَالَتْ: وَاللّٰهِ لَقَدْ شَغَلْتَنِي أَنْتَ وَوَلَدُكَ عَنِ الصَّدَقَةِ، فَمَا أَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ أَتَصَدَّقَ مَعَكُمْ، فَقَالَ: مَا أُحِبُّ - إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَكَ فِي ذَلِكَ أَجْرٌ - أَنْ تَفْعَلِي، فَسَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللّٰهِ صَلَّى اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ هُوَ وَهِيَ، فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللّٰهِ إِنِّي امْرَأَةٌ، وَلِي صَنْعَةٌ فَأَبِيعُ مِنْهَا، وَلَيْسَ لِي وَلَا لَزَوْجِي وَلَا لَوْلَدِي شَيْءٌ، وَشَغَلُونِي فَلَا أَتَصَدَّقُ، فَهَلْ لِي فِي النِّفْقَةِ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنْ أَجْرٍ؟ فَقَالَ: "لَكَ فِي ذَلِكَ أَجْرٌ مَا أَنْفَقْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ، فَأَنْفِقِي عَلَيْهِمْ".¹

¹ أخرجه ابن حبان (4247)، وصححه محققه.

21-Permissibility of an Appropriate Career/Employment for a woman

21- Raytah the wife of Abdullah ibn Mas'ood, mother of his son was a craftswoman and Abdullah ibn Mas'ood was poor, and she used to spend upon him and his son from the profits she made from selling her merchandise. She said to Abdullah: **“(Spending upon) you and your son have preoccupied me from giving (voluntary) charity, I am not able to give charity with you.”** Abdullah replied: **“I don’t want you to do so, if there is no reward in it for you.”** So they went to Allah’s Messenger and she said to him: O Messenger of Allah, I am a craftswoman and make things to sell them for a profit, and me, my husband and child have no possessions to our name, and they have preoccupied me and I am not able to give charity. Do I receive any reward for spending upon them? H replied: **“As much as you spend upon them, you will receive in reward. Make sure to spend upon them.”** (*Saheeh ibn Hibban #4247 with a fair chain.*)

22-الحث على مشاورة النساء

22-عن المسور بن مخرمة رضي الله عنه، قال: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لِأَصْحَابِهِ: "قُومُوا فَأَنْحَرُوا، ثُمَّ اخْلِقُوا، قَالَ: فَوَاللَّهِ مَا قَامَ مِنْهُمْ رَجُلٌ، حَتَّى قَالَ ذَلِكَ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ، فَلَمَّا لَمْ يَقُمْ مِنْهُمْ أَحَدٌ دَخَلَ عَلَى أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ، فَذَكَرَ لَهَا مَا لَقِيَ مِنَ النَّاسِ، فَقَالَتْ أُمُّ سَلَمَةَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، أَتُحِبُّ ذَلِكَ؟ اخْرُجْ، ثُمَّ لَا تُكَلِّمَ أَحَدًا مِنْهُمْ كَلِمَةً، حَتَّى تَنْحَرَ بُذْنَكَ، وَتَدْعُو حَالِقَكَ فَيُحْلِقَكَ، فَخَرَجَ فَلَمْ يُكَلِّمَ أَحَدًا مِنْهُمْ حَتَّى فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ؛ نَحَرَ بُذْنَهُ، وَدَعَا حَالِقَهُ فَحَلَقَهُ، فَلَمَّا رَأَوْا ذَلِكَ قَامُوا، فَانْحَرُوا، وَجَعَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ يَحْلِقُ بَعْضًا حَتَّى كَادَ بَعْضُهُمْ يَقْتُلُ بَعْضًا عَمًا".¹

22-The Encouragement of Consulting Women

22-Al Miswar ibn Makhramah reported that Allah's Messenger said to his companions (during the Hudaybiyah treaty) after performing Umrah: **"Get up, slaughter your sacrifices, and shave your heads..."** He said: Not one person did anything after the Prophet had ordered them to do so. Even after repeating it three times. When nobody stood up and did anything, the Prophet Muhammad went to Umm Salama's house and told her what occurred and how no one was listening to him. So Umm Salama said to him: O Prophet of Allah, if you love for them to listen to you; you go outside, do not speak a word to anyone until you yourself slaughter your camel, and summon the person who will shave your head, and he's done shaving it. So he went out and didn't speak a word to anyone, he slaughtered his camel and shaved his head. When they all saw him do that, they all got up, slaughtered their sacrifices, and started to shave each other's heads, hastily doing so that they almost harmed each other. (*Saheehul Bukhari #2731*)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (2731).

23- حفظ المرأة وصيانتها

23- عن عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنه، أن النبي صَلَّى الله عليه وسلَّم، قال: "أَلَا لَا يَخْلُونَنَّ رَجُلٌ بامرأةٍ لَا تَحِلُّ لَهُ؛ فَإِنَّ ثَالِثَهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ، إِلَّا مَحْرَمٌ".

23- Protecting and Maintaining Women

23-Umar ibn Al Khattab reported that the Prophet Muhammad said: "A man must not be alone with a woman except in the presence of a guardian." (Jami Tirmidhi #2165 with a sound chain)

¹ أخرجه الترمذي (2165)، وصححه الألباني.

24-مرافقة المرأة في السفر

24- عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: " لَا يَخْلُونَ رَجُلٌ بِامْرَأَةٍ إِلَّا وَمَعَهَا ذُو مَحْرَمٍ، وَلَا تُسَافِرُ الْمَرْأَةُ إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ، فَقَامَ رَجُلٌ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ امْرَأَتِي خَرَجَتْ حَاجَّةً، وَإِنِّي اكْتَسَبْتُ فِي غَزْوَةٍ كَذَا وَكَذَا، قَالَ: انْطَلِقْ فَحُجَّ مَعَ امْرَأَتِكَ"¹.

24-Accompaniment of Women during Travel

24-Abdullah ibn Abaas reported that he heard Allah's Messenger saying: **"A man must never be alone with a woman except with one of her guardians (mahrams). A woman may not travel except with a guardian with her."** A man stood up and asked: 'O Messenger of Allah, my wife has gone for Hajj while I am enlisted for so-and-so battle, what should I do? The Messenger of Allah replied: **"Go and join your wife in Hajj."** (Saheehul Bukhari #3006, Saheeh Muslim #1341)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (3006)، ومسلم (1341).

25-الحض على تيسير زواج المرأة

25- عن عائشة رضي الله عنها، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "إِنَّ مِنْ يُمْنِ الْمَرْأَةِ تَيْسِيرَ خَطْبَتِهَا، وَتَيْسِيرَ صَدَاقِهَا، وَتَيْسِيرَ رَجْمِهَا".¹

25-The Encouragement of Ease in Marrying Women

25-Aishiah reported that the Prophet Muhammad said: "That which pleases a woman is ease in proposing to her, ease in her dowry, and ease in her ability to bare children." (Musnad Imam Ahmed #24478 with a good chain)

¹ أخرجه أحمد (24478)، وصححه الألباني في صحيح الجامع (2235).

26-القرار للمرأة في زواجها

26-عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "لا تُنكحُ الايمُ حتّى تُسْتَأْمَرَ، ولا تُنكحُ البكرُ حتّى تُسْتَأْذَنَ. قالوا: يا رسول الله، وكيف إذنْها؟ قال: أنْ تَسْكُتَ".¹

26-A Woman Decides Who Her Husband is

26-Abu Hurairah reported that Allah's Messenger said: **"A woman who has never been married must not be married until she is consulted, and a virgin must not be married until her consent is sought."** It was asked: 'O Messenger of Allah: How is consent indicated?' He replied: **"It is indicated by her silence."** (Saheehul Bukhari #5136, Saheeh Muslim #1419)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (5136)، ومسلم (1419).

27-اختيار الزوج المناسب

27-عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: "إِذَا خَطَبَ إِلَيْكُم مِّن تَرْضَوْنَ دِينَهُ وَخُلُقَهُ فَرَوْجُوهُ، إِلَّا تَفْعَلُوا تَكُنْ فِتْنَةٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ، وَفَسَادٌ عَرِيضٌ".¹

27-Choosing a Suitable Husband

27-Abu Hurairah reported that Allah's Messenger said: **"When someone whose religion and character you are pleased with comes to you proposing to marry, then marry her to him. If you do not do so, then there will be turmoil in the lands and corruption."** (*Jami Tirmidhi* #1084, *Sunan ibn Majah* #1967 with a good chain)

¹ أخرجه الترمذي (1084)، وابن ماجه (1967)، وصححه الألباني.

28-حق الزوجة في النفقة

28-عن عائشة رضي الله عنها، قَالَتْ: "جاءت هندُ إلى النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، فقالت: يا رسولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ أبا سفيانَ رجلٌ شحيحٌ، لا يعطيني ما يكفيني وولدي، إِلَّا ما أخذْتُ من ماله، وهو لا يعلمُ، فقال: خُذي ما يكفيك وولدك بالمعروفِ".

28-Rights of Supporting/Spending upon the Wife

28-Aishiah said: ‘Hind (the wife of Abu Sufyan) said to the Prophet Muhammad: Abu Sufyan is a stingy man and does not give me and my children adequate provisions for maintenance unless I take something from his savings without his knowledge.’ The Prophet said: **“Take from his wealth in a reasonable manner that which suffices you and your children.”** (Saheehul Bukhari #3825, Saheeh Muslim #1714)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (3825)، ومسلم (1714).

29-أفضل الإحسان ما كان للمرأة

29-عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: "دِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَدِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ فِي رَقَبَةٍ، وَدِينَارٌ تَصَدَّقْتَ بِهِ عَلَى مِسْكِينٍ، وَدِينَارٌ أَنْفَقْتَهُ عَلَى أَهْلِكَ؛ أَعْظَمُهَا أَجْرًا الَّذِي أَنْفَقْتَهُ عَلَى أَهْلِكَ".¹

29-The Best of ‘Al Ihsan’ (Benevolent acts) is towards Women

29-Abu Hurairah reported that Allah’s Messenger said: “A ‘dinar’ you spend in Allah’s way, or spent to free a slave, or as charity you give to a needy person, or to support your family; the one yielding the greatest reward is that which you spend upon your family.” (*Saheeh Muslim* #995)

¹ أخرجه مسلم (995).

30-معاونة الزوج لزوجته

30- عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، قال: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ مَا كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَصْنَعُ فِي بَيْتِهِ؟ قَالَتْ: "كَانَ يَكُونُ فِي مِهْنَةِ أَهْلِهِ -تَعْنِي: خِدْمَةَ أَهْلِهِ- فَإِذَا حَضَرَتِ الصَّلَاةُ خَرَجَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ".

30-The Husband Assisting His Wife

30-Abu Hurairah asked Aishiah: ‘What did the Prophet used to do inside his house? She said: ‘**He used to be in the service of his family. When it was time for prayer, he would leave out for the prayer.**’ (Sunan Abee Dawud #2194, Jami Tirmidhi #1184, Sunan ibn Majah #2039 with a fair chain)

¹ أخرجه أبو داود (2194)، والترمذي (1184)، وابن ماجه (2039)، وحسنه الألباني.

31-مطاوعة المرأة في غير معصية

31-عن جابر بن عبد الله رضي الله عنهما، قال: " وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ رَجُلًا سَهْلًا، إِذَا هَوَيْتَ الشَّيْءَ تَابَعَهَا عَلَيْهِ-أَي عَائِشَةَ-، فَأَرْسَلَهَا مَعَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ، فَأَهَلَّتْ بِعُمْرَةٍ مِنَ التَّعْعِيمِ"¹.

31-Agreeing With Women in Affairs that do not Involve Sin

31-Jabir ibn Abdillah said that Allah's Messenger was a person of gentle disposition. When Aishiah wished for anything, he allowed it (provided it did not involve sin). So on one occasion he sent her with her brother Abdurahman to assume her 'Ihram' and perform 'Umrah' from Masjid Tan'eem.' (Saheeh Muslim #1213)

¹ أخرجه مسلم (1213).

32-ممازحة المرأة وملاعبتها

32-عن عائشة رضي الله عنها، أنها كانت مع النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم في سفر، قالت: "فسابقته، فسبقته على رجلي، فلما حملت اللحم سابقته، فسبقني، فقال: هذه بتلك السَّبقَة".

32-Joking and Playing with Women

32-Aishia reported that she was with the Prophet Muhammad one time during a journey and she said: 'I raced on foot against him and beat him. But later on when I gained weight, I raced him and he beat me.' And he said: **"This one (me winning) is for that one (that you beat me)."** (*Sunan Abee Dawud #2578, Sunan ibn Majah #1979 with a good chain*)

¹ أخرجه أبو داود (2578)، وابن ماجه (1979)، وصححه الألباني.

33-النهي عن إيذاء المرأة

33-عن أبي أمامة الباهلي رضي الله عنه، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "لا تضربوا إماء الله، فجاء عمرُ إلى رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم، فقال: ذُرنَ النساءَ على أزواجهنَّ، فرخَصَ في ضربهنَّ، فأطافَ بالِ رسولِ الله صلى الله عليه وسلم نساءً كثيرٌ؛ يشكونَ أزواجهنَّ، فقالَ النبيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم: لَقَدْ طافَ بالِ مُحَمَّدٍ نساءٌ كثيرٌ، يشكونَ أزواجهنَّ، ليسَ أولئكَ بخيارِكُم".¹

33-The Prohibition of Harming Women

33-Abu Umamah Al Bahili reported that the Prophet Muhammad said: **“Do not hit women.”** Then Umar ibn Al Khattab came to Allah’s Messenger and said: ‘The women have become bold/disrespectful/emboldened towards their husbands.’ So the Prophet allowed to spank them. Then many women went around to Allah’s Messenger’s family member complaining about their husbands. So the Prophet Muhammad said: **“Many women have gone around my family members complaining about their husbands. They are not the best amongst you.”** (Sunan Abee Dawud #2146, Sunan Al Kubaraa of An Nisaa’ee #9167, Sunan ibn Majah #1985 with a good chain)

¹ أخرجه أبو داود (2146)، والنسائي في الكبرى (9167)، وابن ماجه (1985)، وصححه الألباني.

34-تجنب سوء الظن بالنساء

34-عن جابر بن عبد الله رضي الله عنهما، قال: "نَهَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ أَنْ يَطْرُقَ الرَّجُلُ أَهْلَهُ لَيْلًا، يَتَخَوَّنُهُمْ، أَوْ يَلْتَمِسُ عَثَرَاتِهِمْ".¹

34-Avoiding Suspicions and Bad Thoughts about Women

34-Jabir ibn Abdillah reported that Allah's Messenger forbade a man to enter his house at night like an (unexpected) night visitor, doubting their fidelity and spying on them (searching for mistakes). (*Saheehul Bukhari* #1801, *Saheeh Muslim* #715)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (1801)، ومسلم (715).

35-وجوب حفظ أسرار النساء

35-عن أبي سعيد الخدري رضي الله عنه، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "إِنَّ مِنْ أَشَرِّ النَّاسِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مَنْزِلَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، الرَّجُلُ يُفْضِي إِلَى امْرَأَتِهِ، وَتُفْضِي إِلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ يَنْشُرُ سِرَّهَا".¹

35-Obligation of Protecting Women's Secrets

35-Abu Sa'eed Al Khudree reported that Allah's Messenger said: **"The worst of people in Allah's sight on the Day of Resurrection, is a man who has intercourse with his woman, and she with him, then he exposes her secrets (describes her body or what they did.)"** (*Saheeh Muslim #1437*)

¹ أخرجه مسلم (1437).

36-تحمل تقصير المرأة

36-عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "لا يَفْرَكُ مُؤْمِنٌ مُؤْمِنَةً، إِنْ كَرِهَ مِنْهَا خُلُقًا رَضِيَ مِنْهَا آخَرَ".¹

36-Forbearing the Shortcomings of Women

36-Abu Hurairah reported that Allah's Messenger said: "A believing man should not hate a believing woman, if he dislikes one of her traits, he will be pleased with another." (Saheeh Muslim #1469)

¹ أخرجه مسلم (1469).

37-تجنب إطالة الغياب عن المرأة

37-عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، أنَّ النبيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "السَّفَرُ قِطْعَةٌ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ، يَمْنَعُ أَحَدَكُمْ طَعَامَهُ وَشَرَابَهُ وَنَوْمَهُ، فَإِذَا قَضَى نَهْمَتَهُ، فَلْيُعِجِّلْ إِلَى أَهْلِهِ".¹

37-Avoiding Long Term Absence from a Woman

37-Abu Hurairah reported that Allah's Messenger said: "Travelling is a kind of torture, as it prevents one from eating, drinking and sleeping properly. So when one's needs are fulfilled, one should return quickly to one's family." (Saheehul Bukhari #1804, Saheeh Muslim #1927)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (1804)، ومسلم (1927).

38-التحذير من طلاق الزوجة

38- عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه، أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، قال: "مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلَا يُؤْذِي جَارَهُ، وَاسْتَوْصُوا بالنِّسَاءِ خَيْرًا؛ فَإِنَّهُنَّ خُلِقْنَ مِنْ ضِلَعٍ، وَإِنْ أَعْوَجَ شَيْءٌ فِي الضِّلَعِ أَعْلَاهُ، فَإِنْ ذَهَبَتْ تُقِيمُهُ كَسَرْتَهُ، وَإِنْ تَرَكْتَهُ لَمْ يَزَلْ أَعْوَجَ، فَاسْتَوْصُوا بالنِّسَاءِ خَيْرًا"¹.

38-The Warning of Divorcing One's Wife

38-Abu Hurairah reported that the Prophet Muhammad said: **"Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should not harm his neighbor. I advise you all to take care of women, for they are created from a rib, and the most crooked part of the rib is the upper portion; if you try to straighten it, it will break, and if you leave it bent, it will remain crooked. So I urge you to take good care of women."** (Saheehul Bukhari #5185, Saheeh Muslim #1468)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (5185)، ومسلم (1468).

39-جواز الخلع للمرأة بسبب

39-عن ابن عباس رضي الله عنهما، قال: "جاءت امرأة ثابت بن قيس بن شماس إلى النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم، فقالت: يا رسول الله، ما أنقمت على ثابت في دين ولا خلق، إلا أنني أخاف الكفر، فقال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: فتزدين عليه حديقته؟ فقالت: نعم، فردت عليه، وأمره ففارقها".

39-Permissibility of a Woman Demanding ‘Khula’ for a Valid Reason

39-Abdullah ibn Abaas reported that a Thabit ibn Qays ibn Shamas's woman came to the Prophet Muhammad and said: ‘O Messenger of Allah, I do not find any fault in Thabit's religion or character, but I fear of acting un-Islamically (if in remain with him). So the Messenger of Allah said: **“Will you give back the garden that your husband gave you as your dowry?”** She said: yes. Then the Prophet said to Thabit: **“O Thabit! Take back your garden, and divorce her.”** (Saheehul Bukhari #276)

¹ أخرجه البخاري (5276).

40-حق المرأة في حضانة أولادها

40-عن عبدالله بن عمرو رضي الله عنهما، قال: "جاءت امرأة إلى النبي صَلَّى الله عليه وسلّم، فقالت: إنّ ابني هذا كان بطني له وعاء، وحجري له حواء، ونذني له سقاء، وإنّ أباه يُريدُ أن يتزوّعه مني، قال: لا؛ أنتِ أحقُّ به ما لم تزوّجي".¹

40-Woman's Right of Custody of Her Children

40-Abdullah ibn Amru reported that a woman came to the Prophet Muhammad and said: 'O Messenger of Allah, my womb was a vessel for this son of mine, my breasts were a water-skin for him, my lap was a protection for him; yet his father divorced me and wants to take him away from me.' Allah's Messenger replied: **"You have more right to him as long as you do not marry."** (*Musnad Imam Ahmed #6707 with a good chain*)

¹ أخرجه أحمد (6707)، وصححه محققه.

41-موت المرأة بالحمل شهادة

41-عن عبادة بن الصامت رضي الله عنه قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: "ما تُعَدُّونَ الشَّهِيدَ فيكم؟ قالوا: الذي يُقَاتِلُ فيُقْتَلُ في سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، فقال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: إِنَّ شُهَدَاءَ أُمَّتِي إِذَنْ لَقَلِيلٌ؛ الْقَتِيلُ في سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ شَهِيدٌ، وَالْمَطْعُونُ شَهِيدٌ، وَالْمَبْطُونُ شَهِيدٌ، وَالْمَرَأَةُ تَمُوتُ بِجَمْعٍ شَهِيدٌ، يَعْنِي النُّفْسَاءَ."¹

41-A Women Dying from Pregnancy (or labor) is a Martyr

41-Ubadah ibn As Saamit said the Messenger of Allah asked us: "Who are considered martyrs amongst you?" They replied: 'The one who fights for the sake of Allah and is killed.' The Messenger of Allah said: "**The martyrs of my nation are few, the one killed fighting for the sake of Allah is a martyr, one who dies from plague is a martyr, one who dies from a stomach illness, and a woman who dies during pregnancy (or labor) is a martyr.**" (*Musnad Imam Ahmed #22685 with a good chain*)

¹ أخرجه أحمد (22685)، وصححه محققه.

42-الوفاء للزوجة بعد وفاتها

42-عن عائشة رضي الله عنها، قالت: ما غُرْتُ عَلَى أَحَدٍ مِنْ نِسَاءِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، مَا غُرْتُ عَلَى خَدِيجَةَ، وَمَا رَأَيْتُهَا، "وَلَكِنْ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُكْثِرُ ذِكْرَهَا، وَرُبَّمَا ذَبَحَ الشَّاةَ ثُمَّ يَقَطُّعُهَا أَغْضَاءً، ثُمَّ يَبْعَثُهَا فِي صَدَائِقِ خَدِيجَةَ، فَرُبَّمَا قُلْتُ لَهُ: كَأَنَّهُ لَمْ يَكُنْ فِي الدُّنْيَا امْرَأَةٌ إِلَّا خَدِيجَةُ، فَيَقُولُ: إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ، وَكَانَتْ، وَكَانَ لِي مِنْهَا وَلَدٌ".

42-Loyalty to the Wife after Her Death

42-Aishiah reported saying: ‘I never felt jealous of any of the wives of the Prophet Muhammad as much as I did of Khadijah. Even though I did not see her, the Prophet used to mention her very often, and whenever he would slaughter a sheep, he would cut it and distribute some of it to the women friends of Khadijah. When I sometimes would say to him, ‘You treat Khadijah in such a way’ as if there is no woman on earth except Khadijah, he would say, “Khadijah is such and such, and I have children from her.” (Saheehul Bukhari #3818, Saheeh Muslim #2435)

تم بعون الله تعالى وتوفيقه، والحمد لله رب العالمين

¹ أخرجه البخاري (3818)، ومسلم (2435).



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