

The Reward & Virtue of Performing Wudu during Times of Difficulty



Al Markaz as Salafi Leicestershire eBook



AL MARKAZ AS SALAFI
LEICESTERSHIRE



عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه أن رسول
الله صَلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

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"ألا أدلُّكم على ما يَمْحُو اللهُ بِهِ
الْخَطَايَا ، ويرْفَعُ بِهِ الدَّرَجَاتِ؟"

قالوا: "بلى يا رَسُولَ اللهِ."

قال: "إِسْبَاغُ الوُضوءِ على الْمَكَارِهِ
وَكَثْرَةُ الْخُطَا إِلَى الْمَسَاجِدِ، وَانْتِظَارُ
الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ، فَذَلِكَ الرِّبَاطُ."

From the Companion Abū Hurayrah رضى الله عنه that
Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said:

"Shall I not show you what by which Allāh wipes out
sins and raises ranks?"

They said,

"Of course! O Messenger of Allāh."

He said,

"Performing the wudhū thoroughly through what is
disliked, frequent steps to the masjids and waiting for
a prayer after another. That is true binding
(obedience). [1]

Al-Khattābi رحمه الله said:

"Performing wudhū thoroughly through what is disliked
has two angles:

1 - That it occurs during severe cold, then sickness
afflicts a person who then suffers and finds it difficult
when the water touches him.

2 - A lack of/difficulty acquiring water to the extent that
a person can only acquire that which is expensive." [2]

'Abdullāh Ibn Mas'ūd

رضي الله عنه said:

"The expiations are performing wudhū thoroughly with *al-Sabarāt*, walking to the Friday prayers and waiting for one prayer after another prayer." [3]

Abū 'Ubayd al-Qāsim Ibn

سالم رحمه الله said:

"Al-Sabrah is the extreme cold." [4]

رضي الله عنهما 'Abdullāh Ibn 'Amr Ibn al-'Aas said:

"The servant does not have complete Eemān until he eats from what he earns, he completes the wudhū through what is disliked and he abandons lying even when joking." [5]

رحمه الله The Tābi'ī 'Ubayd Ibn 'Umayr [d. 73H] said:

"From true Eemān and piety is to perform the wudhū thoroughly through what is disliked, and from true Eemān and piety is that a man is alone with a beautiful woman and leaves her; he only left her for the sake of Allāh." [6]

References:

[1] Sahīh Muslim 1/151, no: 251. Tawq al-Najāh print.

[2] Gharīb al-Hadīth 1/284. Umm al-Qurā University print.

[3] Musannaf Ibn Abī Shaybah 1/17, no: 45. Dār Kunūz Ishbīliyā print.

[4] Gharīb al-Hadīth 1/233. Al-Matābi' al-Amīriyyah print.

[5] Al-Ibānah al-Kubrā of Ibn Battah 2/661, no: 854. Dār al-Rāyah print.

[6] Musannaf Ibn Abī Shaybah 19/477, no: 37727. Dār Kunūz Ishbīliyā print.