

3. On Prayer.

حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ " يَعْجَبُ رَبُّكُمْ مِنْ رَاعِي غَنَمٍ فِي رَأْسِ شَظِيَّةٍ بِجَبَلٍ يُؤَدِّنُ بِالصَّلَاةِ وَيُصَلِّي فَيَقُولُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ انظُرُوا إِلَيَّ عَبْدِي هَذَا يُؤَدِّنُ وَيُقِيمُ الصَّلَاةَ يَخَافُ مِنِّي فَقَدْ غَفَرْتُ لِعَبْدِي وَأَدْخَلْتُهُ الْجَنَّةَ "

(H5/31)

It was narrated from 'Uqbah bin 'Amir that he said:

"I heard the Messenger of Allah ﷺ saying:

'Your Lord is amazed by a shepherd high on a mountain crag who calls the Adhan for prayer and offers the prayer. Then Allah, the Mighty and Sublime, says: 'Look at this servant of Mine; he calls the Adhan and establishes the prayer because he fears Me. I have forgiven My servant and admitted him to Paradise.'"

Student Task (H5)

How does the Hadith highlight the importance of prayer? And from the hadith, what can be understood when it comes to sincerity?

حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ نَصْرِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ الْجَهْزَمِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا سَهْلُ بْنُ حَمَّادٍ، حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ حُرَيْثِ بْنِ قَبِيصَةَ، قَالَ قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ فَقُلْتُ اللَّهُمَّ يَسِّرْ لِي جَلِيسًا صَالِحًا . قَالَ فَجَلَسْتُ إِلَى أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ فَقُلْتُ إِنِّي سَأَلْتُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَرْزُقَنِي جَلِيسًا صَالِحًا فَحَدَّثَنِي بِحَدِيثٍ سَمِعْتَهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَعَلَّ اللَّهَ أَنْ يَنْفَعَنِي بِهِ فَقَالَ سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ " إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا يُحَاسَبُ بِهِ الْعَبْدُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ صَلَاتُهُ فَإِنْ صَلَحَتْ فَقَدْ أَفْلَحَ وَأَنْجَحَ وَإِنْ فَسَدَتْ فَقَدْ خَابَ وَخَسِرَ فَإِنْ انْتَقَصَ مِنْ فَرِيضَتِهِ شَيْءٌ قَالَ الرَّبُّ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ انظُرُوا هَلْ لِعَبْدِي مِنْ تَطَوُّعٍ فَيُكَمَّلَ بِهَا مَا انْتَقَصَ مِنَ الْفَرِيضَةِ ثُمَّ يَكُونُ سَائِرُ عَمَلِهِ عَلَى ذَلِكَ " . قَالَ وَفِي الْبَابِ عَنْ تَمِيمِ الدَّارِيِّ . قَالَ أَبُو عِيْسَى حَدِيثُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ غَرِيبٌ مِنْ هَذَا الْوَجْهِ . وَقَدْ رُوِيَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثُ مِنْ غَيْرِ هَذَا الْوَجْهِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَقَدْ رَوَى بَعْضُ أَصْحَابِ الْحَسَنِ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ عَنْ قَبِيصَةَ بْنِ حُرَيْثٍ غَيْرَ هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ وَالْمَشْهُورُ هُوَ قَبِيصَةُ بْنُ حُرَيْثٍ . وَرُوِيَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ حَكِيمٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ نَحْوُ هَذَا .

(H6/33) Huraith bin Qabisah (May Allah be pleased with him) narrated:

Huraith bin Qabisah narrated: 'I came to Madinah and said: 'O Allah, facilitate for me a **righteous companion.**' I then sat with Abu Hurairah and said: Indeed, I asked Allah to grant me a righteous companion, so narrate to me a Hadith which you heard from the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, so that perhaps Allah may benefit me by it.

Abu Hurairah said: 'I heard the Messenger of Allah ﷺ say: **The first of his deeds for which a servant will be held to account on the Day of Resurrection is his prayer.** If it is found to be sound, then he has truly triumphed and succeeded. But if it is found to be deficient, then he has truly failed and lost. If there is something lacking from his obligatory prayers, the Lord (Mighty and Sublime) will say: **'Look and see, does My servant have any voluntary (Sunnah/Nafil) prayers?'** Then they will complete the deficiency in the obligatory prayers. Then the rest of his deeds will be treated in the same manner.'"

Student Task (H6)

What insights can be drawn from this hadith regarding the importance of good company?

What can be articulated regarding the significance of prioritising, as derived from this hadith?

What insights can be drawn regarding the significance of voluntary worship, not only from this hadith?

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