

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

# Ponder on a Hadith

Hadith 26

(What a Good Place of Prayer it is)

Part Two

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## Hadith 26

It was narrated that Abu Dharr (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We were discussing when we were with the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him), which is better, the Mosque of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) or the mosque in Bayt al-Maqdis (Jerusalem). The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: “One prayer in my mosque is better than four prayers offered there (in Bayt al-Maqdis), and what a good place of prayer it is. [It is the land of the gathering and the resurrection.] Soon there will come a time when, if a man has a piece of land the size of a horse’s rope from which he can see Bayt al-Maqdis, that will be better for him than the whole world.” Semantics

The land of the gathering: The land where Allah gathers people for the reckoning.

The land of the resurrection: the land where Allah resurrects people after death for the reckoning.





## Values

### Values about Al-Aqssa Mosque:

- 01** The Companions' interest in asking about Al-Aqsa Mosque and the reward for praying in it because of its status and sanctity in all religious laws and Divine messages.
- 02** The Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, gave good tidings that Jerusalem would be conquered by the Muslims, stating the virtue of praying in Jerusalem means that Muslims will enter it and pray in it.
- 03** The virtue of praying in Al-Aqsa Mosque: the abrogation of the first qiblah of Muslims towards Al-Aqsa Mosque did not nullify its religious status in Islam and did not make it equal to other mosques; its status remained the same.





**04** The hadith clearly indicates that the issue of the blessed mosque of Al-Aqsa will always remain alive in the spirits of Muslims. It will never be separated from the main Islamic cause and the struggle against falsehood.

**05** In the hadith, there is an important indication that there may come a time when none of the Muslims will be able to reside around Al-Aqsa Mosque, which doubles the responsibility of our Jerusalemites stationed in Jerusalem, and confirms the necessity of supporting them and providing them with what strengthens them.





- 06** In the hadith, the Prophet (ﷺ) praises Al-Aqsa Mosque “and what a good place of prayer it is,” so that no one would think that the difference in reward between praying in Al-Aqsa Mosque, and praying in Al-Haram Mosque and The Prophet’s Mosque, diminishes its status.
- 07** The virtue of Al-Aqsa Mosque: One prayer in it equals two hundred and fifty prayers in other mosques.
- 08** In some hadiths it is narrated that praying in Al-Aqsa Mosque equals five hundred prayers in other mosques, this indicates multiple virtues.
- 09** Al-Aqsa Mosque is one of the three mosques that people should only travel to, traveling to a certain mosque or place to worship Almighty Allah is because of the virtue or special reward linked to that place.





## Aqeeda Values:

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**01** The Levant is the land of the gathering and resurrection, the creatures will be gathered in it from all over the earth before the Day of resurrection, as other hadiths have shown. This confirms the status of the land of the Levant and how it is connected to the fate of humans.





**02** Qurtubi mentioned that there are four types of gatherings: two gatherings occur in the worldly life and two in the Hereafter. The first worldly gathering is mentioned in Surat al-Hashr; expelling the Jews to the land of the Levant: The Prophet (ﷺ) said to them: “Leave”. They said: “Where to” He said: “To the land of the gathering.” The second worldly gathering is mentioned in the Signs of the Last Hour; a fire that comes out of a place within 'Adan, driving the people, or gathering the people, camping where they camp, and resting where they rest. As for the two gatherings that would occur in the Hereafter, the first is gathering the dead from their graves after resurrection to the land of the reckoning and gathering them to Paradise and the Hellfire.





## General Values:

Learning and exchanging knowledge among peers and seeking help from well-established scholars to indicate what is right.

There is differentiation between places and lands according to Allah's way that He has established in this worldly life, as is the case in differentiating between humans and times.

The virtue of praying in the Prophet's mosque: One prayer in the Prophet's mosque is better than a thousand elsewhere, praying in the Prophet's mosque is better than four prayers in Al-Aqsa Mosque.





**04** Multiplying the reward includes the obligatory and voluntarily prayers, the word (prayer) is indefinite which indicates all kinds of prayers.

**05** If a person obtains the pleasures of this world and its adornments from its beginning to its end, it would not make him feel comfort, peace and tranquility, because it is a fleeting enjoyment. Rather, the real happiness is to be near Allah Almighty, so the Muslim deprived of seeing Al-Aqsa Mosque and praying in it wishes that Allah would bring him close to Al-Aqsa Mosque even by the length of the rope with which he ties his horse, or by the length of the horse's whip, as stated in another hadith.