

But ﴿If you are afraid [of an enemy and the like]﴾. No mention is made of the object of fear, so as to include everything of which one may be afraid, such as disbelievers, evildoers, wild animals and so on. What is meant is: if you are afraid of some harm if you pray in the regular manner, then pray ﴿on foot﴾ that is, walking ﴿or riding﴾ on horses or camels and the like. This implies that this may be done whether one is facing the qibla or not; this further emphasises the importance of offering prayer on time, as this is enjoined even if it means omitting some of the essential parts or conditions, or not doing them. It is not permissible to delay the prayer until after the time for it has ended even in these extreme circumstances. Offering the prayer in that (imperfect) manner is preferable; indeed it is more obligatory than offering the prayer in safety and calmness outside the prescribed time.

﴿but when you are safe again﴾ that is, when the fear has passed ﴿remember Allah﴾ – this includes all kinds of remembrance of Allah, one of which is offering the prayer in the proper manner ﴿for He has taught you what you did not know [before]﴾, which is a great blessing and favour, in return for which you should remember Him and give thanks, so that the blessing will remain and you will be given more.



﴿وَالَّذِينَ يُتَوَفَّوْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَيَذَرُونَ أَزْوَاجًا وَصِيَّةً لِأَزْوَاجِهِمْ مَتَاعًا إِلَى
الْحَوْلِ غَيْرِ إِخْرَاجٍ فَإِنْ خَرَجْنَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْكُمْ فِي مَا فَعَلْنَ فِي
أَنْفُسِهِنَّ مِنْ مَّعْرُوفٍ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ﴾ (سورة البقرة: ٢٤٠)

- 2:240. Those of you who die and leave widows behind should bequeath for their widows a year's maintenance without them having to leave [their marital homes]. But if they leave their homes [of their own accord], there is no blame on you for what they do with