$\{$ It is lawful for you to do things [rafth] with your women on the night of fasting; they are your clothing and you are their clothing. Allah has known that you have been betraying yourselves, and He has turned to you and forgiven you; so now have sexual relations with them and seek after what Allah has ordained for you $\}$ Al-baqara 187

هذه رخصة من الله تعالى للمسلمين ورفع لما كان عليه الأمر في إبتداء الإسلام فإنه كان إذا أفطر احدهم انما يحل له الأكل والشرب والجماع إلى صلاة العشاء أو ينام قبل ذلك فمتى نام أو صلى العشاء حرم عليه الطعام والشرب والجماع إلى الليلة القابلة فوجدوا من ذلك مشقة كبيرة والرفث هنا هو الجماع تفسير إبن كثير

This verse is license from Allah Most High to the Muslims to lift what was a commandment in the beginning of Islam; this was that whenever any of them broke the fast, he was permitted to eat, drink, and have sex until the night prayer ['ishaa], unless he slept before then. When he slept or prayed the night prayer, food, drink, and sex were forbidden to him until the following night. But they found this to be a great hardship. And *rafth* here is sex.

Ibn Kathir, Tafsir Ibn Kathir

Rafth is an allusion to sex, since Allah Mighty and Sublime uses allusions generously; Ibn 'Abbas and Al-Suddi said this. And Al-Zujaj said: Rafth is an all-inclusive word for everything a man wants from his woman.

Al-Qurtubi, Tafsir Al-Qurtubi

From Abu Ishaq who said: I heard from Al-Baraa (may Allah be pleased with him): When the fasting of Ramadan was revealed, people did not get close to women for all of Ramadan, but there were men who betrayed themselves, so Allah sent down { Allah has known that you have been betraying yourselves, and He has turned to you and forgiven you }

Al-Bukhari, Sahih Al-Bukhari, The book of tafsir

Yusuf ibn 'Abdillah ibn Salaam said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) called me Yusuf, sat me on His lap, and rubbed my head.

Al-Bukhari, Al-adab Al-mufrad, Section: rubbing a boy's head

Ibn 'Adi related from 'Aishah that the Messenger of Allah (SAW), whenever He would kiss one of His women, would suck on her tongue.

Al-Suyuti, Al-wishah fi Fawaid Al-nikah, Section one: concerning the hadith and historical accounts

'Amrah bint 'Abd Al-Rahman related that she asked 'Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her): How did the Messenger of Allah (SAW) go about it when He had sex with His women? She said: He was the most tender and dearest of people, laughing and smiling.

'Abd Al-Malik ibn Habib, Adab Al-nisaa, Section: that which is desirable in manners in sex

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: I have been favored over everyone else in four things: generosity, courage, abundance of sex, and forcefulness of aggression.

Al-qadi 'Iyad Al-Yahsubi, Al-shifa, Part one, Section two: concerning how Allah most high perfected in Him the good features of creation and character and brought together all religious and worldly virtues in Him

قال إبن العربي في العارضة قد أتى الله رسوله ﷺ خصيصة عظمى وهي قلة الأكل والقدرة في الجماع فكان أقنع الناس في الغذاء وأقواهم في الوطء وقال القاضي عياض النكاح متفق على التمدح بكثرته والفخر بوفوره شرعاً وعادة فإنه دليل الكمال وصحة الذكرية ولم يزل التفاخر بكثرته عادة معروفة والمتمدح به سيرة مرضية وقال الحافظ إبن حجر في فتح الباري قالوا كل من كان اتقى لله كان أشد شهوة وإعلم أن هذه الخاصية له ﷺ قد ظهر اثرها

It is related from Ibn 'Abbas that he said: Women are the playthings of men. Ibn Wahb said: What do you mean by that? He said: A man comes to them and discharges.

'Abd Al-Malik ibn Habib, Adab Al-nisaa, Section: what is said regarding the reward of blessing in sex and the desirability of having a great deal of it

Anas related from Abu Muslim Al-Ghamr that the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: The sex drive is of ten portions; nine belong to women and the tenth to men.

'Abd Al-Malik ibn Habib, Adab Al-nisaa, Section: what is said of the abundance of the woman's sex drive over the man's sex drive

'Amr ibn Al-'As said: The excess of the woman's sex drive over the man's sex drive is like the excess of the impact of an axe over the impact of a needle; except that Allah Most High has draped women with modesty.

'Abd Al-Malik ibn Habib, Adab Al-nisaa, Section: what is said of the abundance of the woman's sex drive over the man's sex drive

From what Sahil ibn Harun said: Three kinds of people are among the insane, even if they are of sound minds: those who get upset, those who are celibate, and those who get drunk. And Abu Abdullah Al-Khali' said to him: And someone who is always aroused, oh Abu 'Amr? He said: And someone who is always aroused.

Ibn Qayyim, Akhbar Al-nisaa, Section in which mention is made of how passion leads to confusion and insanity

عن عائشة أن جبريل جاء بصورتها في خرقة حرير خضراء إلى النبي ﷺ فقال إن هذه زوجتك في الدنيا والآخرة جامع الترمذي كتاب المناقب

'Aishah related that Jibril brought the Prophet (SAW) an image of her on a green silk cloth, and said: Indeed this is your wife in this world and the next.

Al-Tirmidhi, Sunan Al-Tirmidhi, The book of virtuous traits

From 'Aishah who said: I heard the Messenger of Allah (SAW) say: People will be gathered together on resurrection day barefoot, naked, and uncircumcised. I said: Oh Messenger of Allah, will women and men all look at each other? He (SAW) said: Oh 'Aishah, the matter will be too serious for them to look at each other.

Muslim, Sahih Muslim, The book of Jannah and the description of its bliss and its people

الاتقان في علوم القران للسيوطي النوع التاسع عشر في عدد سورة وآياته وكلماته وحروفه

From 'Umar ibn Al-Khattab, directly attributed to Muhammad [marfu']: The Qur'an is one million twenty-seven thousand letters, and whoever recites it patiently, intent on the reward, he will have, for every letter, a wife from among the wide-eyed maidens [al-hur al-'ain].

Al-Suyuti, Al-itqan fi 'Ulum Al-qur'an, The nineteenth category: regarding the number of surahs, its verses, its words, and its letters

Abu Umama said that the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: There is no one that Allah admits to *Jannah* but that Allah Mighty and Sublime will marry him to seventy-two wives, two from the wide-eyed maidens and seventy from his inheritance of the people of hellfire, of which there will not be one without desirable front parts. And he will have a penis that never goes limp.

Ibn Majah, Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of abstaining

Scholars and sources

'Abd Al-Malik ibn Habib

أبو مروان عبد الملك بن حبيب بن سليمان بن هارون بن جاهمة بن العباس بن مرداس السلمي Marwan 'Abd Al-Malik ibn Habib ibn Sulaiman ibn Harun ibn Jahima ibn Al-'Abbas ibn Mirdas Al-Sulami. Poet and genealogist from Andalusia who wrote on law, history, language, and medicine. Wrote Adab Al-nisaa Al-mawsum bi Kitab Al-ghaya wa Al-nihaya [Manners of Women, designated as The Book of the Utmost and the End]. Died 238 A.H./853 A.D.

'Abd Al-Razzaq

أبو بكر عبد الرزاق بن همام الصنعاني, Abu Bakr 'Abd Al-Razzaq ibn Hammam Al-San'ani. Hadith scholar from Yemen. He wrote a tafsir (exegesis of the Qur'an) as well as the extensive Musannaf [Categorized Collection], one of the earliest compilations of hadith and therefore rich in narrations directly from the Prophet (SAW) and Companions. Died 211 A.H./826 A.D.

Abu Bakr Al-Kasani

علاء الدين أبو بكر بن مسعود بن أحمد الكاساني, 'Ulaa Al-din Abu Bakr ibn Mas'ud ibn Ahmad Al-Kasani. Given the title ملك العلماء, King of Scholars (of hadith). One of the most eminent Hanafi jurists. From Kosonsoy (now Uzbekistan) and later Aleppo. His book Bada'ia Al-sana'ia fi Tartib Al-shara'ia [Marvels of Artistry in Laying out the Canons] is regarded as the among the greatest manuals of Hanafi law. Died 587 A.H./1191 A.D.

Abu Dawud

بابو داود سليمان بن الاشعث بن إسحاق بن بشير الازدي السجستاني, Abu Dawud Sulaiman ibn Al-Ash'ath ibn Ishaq ibn Bashir Al-Azdi Al-Sajistani. From Sajistan (Sistan; Persia/Afghanistan) and later Basra (Iraq). Compiled Sunan Abi Dawud, one of the six leading Sunni hadith collections. Died 275 A.H./888 A.D.

Abu Mudhaffar Al-Sam'ani

منصور بن محمد بن عبد الجبار بن أحمد بن محمد بن جعفر بن أحمد بن عبد الجبار بن الفضل بن الربيع بن Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd Al-Jabbar ibn Ahmad ibn 'Abd Al-Jabbar ibn Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Ja'far ibn Ahmad ibn 'Abd Al-Jabbar ibn Al-Fadl ibn Al-Rabi' ibn Muslim