No financial maintenance is due to you upon him

Fātimah bint Qays (may Allah be pleased with her) reported that Abu ‘Amr ibn Hafs divorced her irrevocably, while he was not present (and in another narration: “divorced her thrice”). He sent some barley to her with his representative and she was displeased with it. So he said: “By Allah, you are not entitled to receive anything from me.” She came to the Messenger of Allah (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) and mentioned that to him. He said: “No financial maintenance is due to you upon him. (In another narration: 'or accommodation’)” Then the Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) ordered her to observe her ‘Iddah (post-divorce waiting period) in the house of Umm Sharīk; then he said: “This is a woman whom my Companions frequently visit, so observe your ‘Iddah at the house of Ibn Umm Maktūm. He is a blind man and you can disrobe in his house. Then when you complete your ‘Iddah, inform me.” She said: “When I completed my ‘Iddah, I mentioned to him that both Mu‘āwiyah ibn Abu Sufyān and Abu Jahm proposed to me. Thereupon, the Messenger of Allah (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said: ‘As for Abu Jahm, he never takes his stick off his shoulder, and as for Mu‘āwiyah, he is destitute and penniless. Marry Usāmah ibn Zayd,’” whom she disliked. Then he said: “Marry Usāmah ibn Zayd.” Fātimah said: “So I married him and Allah placed a lot of good in him, and I was pleased with him.”

[Authentic hadith] [Narrated by Muslim]

Abu ‘Amr ibn Hafs divorced his wife Fātimah bint Qays irrevocably, and it was the third and last time to divorce her. The woman who is irrevocably divorced has no right to receive financial maintenance from her husband, yet he sent her some barley. She thought that as long as she was in her post-divorce waiting period ‘Iddah, her maintenance was due to her upon him, so she thought the barley was too little and hated it. He, thus, swore that nothing was due to her upon him. She complained about this to the Messenger of Allah (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) and he informed her that he was not obliged to provide for her or provide her with accommodation. Then he ordered her to spend her ‘Iddah in the house of Umm Sharīk. When he remembered that the Companions frequently visit the house of Umm Sharīk, he ordered Fātimah to spend her ‘Iddah at the house of Ibn Umm Maktūm, because he was a blind man and would not see her when she would take off her clothes. He ordered her to inform him when her ‘Iddah would be over. When she completed her ‘Iddah, both Mu‘āwiyah and Abu Jahm proposed to her, so she consulted the Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him). As sincere advice is mandatory – especially for the one who seeks counsel – the, Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) did not advise her to marry any of them, since Abu Jahm was harsh with women and Mu‘āwiyah was poor and penniless. Instead, he ordered her to marry Usāmah, but she disliked that because

he was a freed slave. However, she obeyed the command of the Prophet (may Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) and accepted Usāmah. She was pleased with him, and Allah placed a great deal of good in him.

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