

Chapter – 14

The two Festivals

(عيدین)

[وَإِذَا أَذَقْنَا النَّاسَ رَحْمَةً فَرِحُوا بِهَا، (30:36)]

No.**Hadith**

- 900 Umar bought a silk cloak from the market and took it to Allah's Prophet, so that he may wear it during the two Eids and when the delegation visit him. Allah's Prophet said, "The silk dress is for those (*men*) who have no share in the Hereafter." *Narrated: Ibn Umar.* (See Hadith - 366 and hadith 840).
- 901 Two girls came to me and they started signing the songs of Buath (*the story of war between the two tribes*). The prophet came and saw this scene, but without saying anything, he laid down and turned the face to the other side. Afterwards, Abu Bakr came and spoke to me harshly, "Musical instruments of Shaytan near the Prophet?" Allah's Prophet turned his face towards him and said, "Leave them!" However, I signaled those girls to go out. ---- In those days Abyssinian Habash groups used to show their games with arrows, shields and sticks on Eid occasions. It was the day of Eid and those Habash people were playing with shields and spears; so I requested the Prophet that I would like to see the display. The Prophet made me stand behind him and allowed me to see. Sometime later, he asked me, are you satisfied?" I replied in the affirmative and he told me to leave. *Narrated: Aisha.*
- 902 The Noble Prophet said while delivering a Khutbah, "The first thing to be done on this day (*Eid-ul-Azha*) is to pray; and after returning from the prayers, slaughter your sacrifices in the name of Allah. And whoever does so, he acted according to my Sunnah." *Narrated: Sh'abi Bara.*

No.**Hadith**

- 903 Two girls came to me while they were singing the songs of Buath. Meanwhile, Abu Bakr came and spoke to me harshly saying, "Musical instruments of Shaytan near the Prophet?" The Prophet said, "Every nation has a celebration day, and today is our Eid". *Narrated: Aisha.* (See Hadith - 901).
- 904 Allah's Prophet never proceeded for the prayer on the day of 'Eid-ul-Fitr unless he had eaten some even number of dates. *Narrated: Anas bin Malik.*
- 905/906 The Prophet said, "Whoever slaughtered (*his sacrifice*) before the Eid prayer, should slaughter again." --- A man stood up and said, "This is the day on which one has desire for meat. I have a young she-goat. Shall I sacrifice it?" The Prophet said, "Its meat will be enough for you only". *Narrated: Anas bin Malik and Bara.*
- 907/908 Allah's Prophet used to first offer the prayers of 'Eid-ul-Azha and 'Eid-ul-Fitr and then deliver the Khutbah after the prayer. *Narrated: Abu Saeed Al-Khudri and 'Abdullah bin Umar.*
- 909 For the prayers of 'Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha the Adhan was never pronounced. ---- On one Eid occasion, when the Prophet of Allah finished his Khutbah, the Prophet went to the women section and preached to them for charity. He got an immediate response too. Bilal was spreading his garment and the ladies were putting alms in it. *Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.*
(See Hadith - 198 and Hadith 819).
- 910/911 We offered the Eid prayers with Allah's Prophet, Abu Bakr, Umar and 'Uthman and all of them delivered the Khutbah after offering the prayer. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas and Ibn'Umer.*
- 912 The Prophet offered a two Rakat prayer on the Day of Eid-ul-Fitr and he did not offer any prayer before or after it. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 913 (*Eid-ul-Azha*): This is repeated hadith. See hadith-902, and Hadith 905/906. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*
- 914/915 Carrying weapons in Haram Mosque is prohibited. Similarly, while perfuming Hajj carrying weapons along, is not acceptable. For this, at least this much of care must be taken that no one should be injured, even accidentally. *Narrated: Said bin Jubair and Said bin 'Amr.*

- | <u>No.</u> | <u>Hadith</u> |
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| 916 | The Prophet said that sacrifice before prayer is not correct. If anyone slaughtered before the prayer then it is not sacrifice but just meat. <i>Narrated: Bara bin Azib.</i>
(See Hadith - 902 and Hadith 905/906). |
| 917 | The Prophet said, "Every good deed done on Eid days (<i>and also during Hajj days</i>) is superior than the other days. The deeds of normal days can not at all be compared with. It was asked, "Not even Jihad?" He replied, "Not even Jihad, except that of a man who does it by putting himself and his property in danger (<i>for Allah's sake</i>) and does not return with any of those things." <i>Narrated: Ibn Abbas.</i> |
| 918 | I asked Anas bin Malik, "What Talbiyah do you recite when you travel between Mina and Arafat. He said: "People used to say Talbiyah and their saying was not objected to, and some used to say Takbeer and that was not objected to either. " <i>Narrated: Muhammad bin Abi Bakr Thaqafti.</i> |
| 919 | We (<i>women</i>) used to be ordered to come out on the Day of Eid. So we used to go behind men and also recite Takbeer along with them. And also join in their invokes with Allah. <i>Narrated: Um 'Atiya.</i> (See Hadith- 342). |
| 920/921 | The Prophet used to proceed to the Musalla and an 'Anza (<i>as a Sutra wall</i>) used to be in front of him. and he would pray facing it. <i>Narrated: Ibn Umar.</i> (See Hadith- 367 and hadith 468/469). |
| 922 | We (<i>women</i>) used to be ordered to come out on the Day of Eid and even bring out the virgin girls from their houses and menstruating women and sit behind men. <i>Narrated: Um 'Atiya.</i>
(See Hadith- 342 and hadith 919). |
| 923 | The Prophet used to offer Eid prayers and then deliver Khutbah and then used to go towards the women section, preach and advise them to give alms. <i>Narrated: Ibn Abbas.</i>
(See Hadith- 98, 819 and 909). |
| 924 | The Prophet went towards Al-Baqi (<i>the grave-yard at Medina</i>) on the day of Eid-ul-Azha. He offered a two-Rakat prayer and then faced us and delivered the important aspects of Eid-ul-Azha. (<i>For all essential points about this, See Hadith- 902, 905/906 and hadith 916</i>). <i>Narrated: Bara.</i> |
| 925/926 | On one Eid-ul-Fitr, when the Prophet of Allah finished his prayer and Khutbah, he went to the women section and ----- |

No.**Hadith**

preached them for charity. The ladies present had immediately responded to it and donated their jewellery. Bilal had collected them in his garment. The ladies have also recited the following Quranic Verse at this juncture:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ إِذَا جَاءَكَ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ يُبَايِعْنَكَ عَلَىٰ أَنْ لَا يُشْرِكْنَ بِاللَّهِ شَيْئًا وَلَا يَسْرِقْنَ وَلَا يَزْنِينَ وَلَا يَقْتُلْنَ
أَوْلَادَهُنَّ وَلَا يَأْتِينَ بِبُهْتَانٍ يَفْتَرِينَهُ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِنَّ وَأَرْجُلِهِنَّ وَلَا يَعْصِيَنَّكَ فِي مَعْرُوفٍ فَبَايِعْنَهُنَّ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُنَّ اللَّهُ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

{O dear Prophet! If Muslim women come humbly to you to take oath of allegiance that they will neither ascribe any partner to Allah, nor steal, nor commit adultery, nor kill their children, nor bring the lie that they carry between their hands and feet, nor disobey you in any rightful matter - then accept their allegiance and seek forgiveness from Allah for them; indeed Allah is Oft Forgiving, Most Merciful. (60:12)}

Narrated 'Abdur Rahman bin 'Abis and Jabir bin 'Abdullah.

(See Hadith- 98, 819, 916 and hadith 923).

927 I met with a lady who has participated in twelve holy battles with her husband. She used to nurse the sick and treat the wounded people. Once she asked Allah's Prophet that, Whether women can join to the Eid occasions? The Noble Prophet said, "Women can participate in every event or work, but she should keep herself in veil (covered). Later, Um Atiya has also confirmed this statement. *Narrated: Hafsa bint Sirin.*

(See Hadith- 342, 919 and hadith 922).

928 We, women, were ordered to come out for prayers, religious events and celebrations. The menstruating women may also present themselves at the religious gathering and invocation of Muslims but should keep away from their Musalla. *Narrated: Um Atiya.* (See Hadith- 342, 919 and hadith 922).

929 The Prophet used to Nahr or slaughter sacrifices at the specified slaughtering place (*an outside enclosed area*). *Narrated: Nafi Ibn 'Umar.*

930to932 (*After Eid-ul-Azha prayer sacrifice should be done*): This is repeated hadith. See hadith-902, and Hadith 905/906 and Hadith 916. *Narrated: Bara, Anas, and Jundab.*

No.**Hadith**

- 933 On the Day of Eid, the Prophet used to return after offering the prayer through a way different from that by which he went. *Narrated: Saeed bin Harith.*
- 934 On the days of Mina, (11th, 12th, and 13th of Dhul-Hijja) two young girls were beating the tambourine. Abu Bakr scolded them. The Prophet (who was lying there covered with a sheet) uncovered his face and said to Abu Bakr, "Leave them, as these days are the days of Eid." ----- On the other side the Abyssinian Habash were displaying their skills and I (Aisha) was watching them. Umar scolded them. Then Prophet repeated the same wordings here that, 'Leave them. Today is the Eid Day. *Narrated: Aisha.*
- (See Hadith- 439 and Hadith 903).
- 935 The Prophet went out and offered a two Rakat prayer on the Day of Eid-ul-Fitr, and did not offer any other prayer before or after it. *Narrated: Saeed bin Harith.*

(See Hadith- 912).