

'EID PRAYERS

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'EID PRAYERS

THE OBLIGATION OF ALL, EXCEPT MENSTRUATING WOMEN, TO ATTEND 'EID PRAYER

"We were ordered to go out [for 'Eid] and also to take along with us the menstruating women mature girls and virgins staying in seclusion. The menstruating women could present themselves at the religious gathering and invocation of Muslims but should keep away from their *musalla*."¹

"On 'Eids, we used to forbid our girls to go out for *salat-ul-'Eid* ['Eid prayer]. A lady came and stayed at the palace of Bani Khalaf, and I [Hafsa bint Sirin (ra)] went to her. She said, 'The husband of my sister took part in twelve holy battles along with the Prophet [saws] and my sister was with her husband in six of them. My sister said that they used to nurse the sick and wounded. Once she asked, 'O Allah's Messenger [saws]! If a woman has no veil, is there any harm if she does not come out [on 'Eid day]? The Prophet [saws] said, 'Her companion should let her share her veil with her, and the women should participate in the good deeds and in the religious gatherings of the believers.'" When Umm 'Atiyya [ra] came, I went to her and asked her, 'Yes, let my father be sacrificed for the Prophet [saws]. He said, 'Virgin mature girls staying often screened, and menstruating women should come out [on the 'Eid day]. But the menstruating women should keep away from the *musalla*. And all the women should participate in the good deeds and in the religious gatherings of the believers.'" On that, I said to Umm 'Atiyya [ra], 'Also those who are menstruating?' Umm 'Atiyya [ra] replied, 'Yes. Do they not present themselves at 'Arafat and elsewhere?'"²

"On *Al-Fitr* and *Al-Adha*, the Messenger of Allah [saws] commanded us to bring out the girls who had reached puberty menstruating women and women in seclusion. The menstruating women were to keep away from the prayer but to witness goodness and the supplication of the Muslims. I said, 'O Messenger of Allah [saws], one of us may not have a *Jilbab*.'" He said, 'Let her sister lend her a *Jilbab* to wear.'"³

'EID PRAYER BEFORE SUNRISE

"Abdullah bin Busr [ra] the Companion of the Messenger of Allah [saws] once went with the people on the day of 'Eid, *Fitr* or *Adha*. He criticised the delay of the Imam and said, 'We used to be finished at this hour,' and that was at [the time that one could] pray voluntary prayers."⁴

NEITHER ADHAN NOR IQAMAH FOR 'EID PRAYER

"Did you [Ibn 'Abbas (ra)] attend 'Eid with the Messenger of Allah [saws]?" He replied, "Yes and were it not for my relationship with him, I would not have attended it due to my young age. The Messenger of Allah [saws] went to the sign that is located at the house of Kathir bin As-Salt [ra] and prayed, then delivered the *khutbah*. And he did not call the *adhan* or the *iqamah*. Then he ordered [them to give] charity, so the women started motioning to their ears and chests [their earrings and necklaces]. He commanded Bilal [ra] to go to them, then he returned to the Prophet [saws]."⁵

¹ Sahih Al-Bukhari 98; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1559, Sahih 1560

² Sahih Al-Bukhari 980

³ Sahih Muslim 2056 [12/890]; Jami' At-Tirmidhi Sahih 539; Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1136

⁴ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1135; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1317;

⁵ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1146

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"I [Jabir bin 'Abdullah (ra)] attended 'Eid prayer with the Messenger of Allah [saws] and he started with the prayer before the *khutbah* with no *adhan* and no *iqamah*. Then he stood leaning on Bilal [ra] and enjoined *taqwa* of Allah [swt] and urged us to obey Him and exhorted and reminded the people. Then he went to the women and exhorted and reminded them. He said, 'Give charity for most of you are fuel for Hell.' A woman with dark cheeks who was one of the best of women stood up and said, 'Why is that O Messenger of Allah [saws]?' He said, 'Because you complain a great deal, and you are ungrateful to your husbands.' They started giving their jewellery in charity throwing their earrings and rings into the cloak of Bilal [ra]."⁶

"I [Jabir bin Samurah (ra)] prayed both 'eid with the Messenger of Allah [saws] not just one or two times with no *adhan* and no *iqamah*."⁷

"'Ata' [ra] informed me from Ibn 'Abbas [ra] and Jabir bin 'Abdullah Al-Ansari [ra] who said, 'There was no *adhan* called on the day of *Al-Fitr* or *Al-Adha*.' I [Ibn Juraij (ra)] asked him about that later on, and he said, 'Jabir bin 'Abdullah Al-Ansari [ra] informed me that there was no *adhan* for the prayer on the day of *Al-Fitr* neither before the Imam came out nor afterwards and there was no *iqamah* or call or anything; no call on that day and no *iqamah*."⁸

It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbas [ra] sent word to Ibn Az-Zubair [ra] when allegiance was first sworn to him saying, "There is no *adhan* called on the day of *Al-Fitr* so do not have the *adhan* called." So Ibn Az-Zubair [ra] did not have the *adhan* called for it on that day. And he also sent word to him saying, "The *khutbah* comes after the prayer; this is how it was done." So Ibn Az-Zubair [ra] prayed before the *khutbah*.⁹

'EID PRAYER IN A MUSALLA OUTSIDE THE CITY

"I ['Ata' (ra)] swear that Ibn 'Abbas [ra] testified that the Prophet [saws] left [the city] to pray on the day of *Al-Fitr* then he delivered a *khutbah*. He then went to the women with Bilal [ra] and commanded them to give charity, so they threw [some for charity]."¹⁰

MANNER OF 'EID PRAYER

SUTRAH OBLIGATORY FOR IMAM

It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [ra] that the Messenger of Allah [saws] used to set out for the praying place in the morning of the day of 'Eid and a small spear would be carried before him. When he reached the praying place it would be set up in front of him then he would pray facing it, and that was because the praying place was an open space in which there was nothing that could serve as a *Sutra*.¹¹

It was narrated from Anas bin Malik [ra] that the Messenger of Allah [saws] prayed 'Eid at the prayer place using a small spear as a *Sutra*.¹²

⁶ Sahih Muslim 2048 [4/885]; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1576

⁷ Sahih Muslim 2051 [7/887]; Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1148; Jami' At-Tirmidhi Sahih 532

⁸ Sahih Muslim 2049 [5/886]

⁹ Sahih Muslim 2050 [6/886]; Sahih Al-Bukhari 959

¹⁰ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1142

¹¹ Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1304; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1566; Sahih Al-Bukhari 973; Sahih Al-Bukhari 972; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1305

¹² Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1306

'EID PRAYERS

TO BE MODERATE IN LENGTH

"I [Jabir bin Samurah (ra)] used to pray with the Prophet [saws], and his prayer was moderate in length, and his *khutbah* was moderate in length."¹³

TWO RAKA'AH

"The prayer of *Al-Adha* is two *raka'ah*, the prayer of *Al-Fitr* is two *raka'ah*, the prayer of the traveller is two *raka'ah*, and the *jumu'ah* prayer is two *raka'ah* complete and not shortened, upon the tongue of the Prophet [saws]."¹⁴

It was narrated from Abu Sa'id [ra] that the Messenger of Allah [saws] used to go out on the day of 'Eid and pray two *raka'ah* then he would deliver the *khutbah* and enjoin giving charity and the ones who gave most charity and the ones who gave most charity were the women. If he had any exigency or he needed to send an army, he would speak of that, if not, then he would go back.¹⁵

"The Messenger of Allah [saws] came out on the day of *Al-Fitr* and prayed two *raka'ah*. He did not pray before them or after them. Then he went to where the women were with Bilal [ra] and commanded them to give charity. So a woman would begin throwing her rings and bracelets."¹⁶

"The Prophet [saws] went towards *Al-Baqi'* [the graveyard at *Al-Madinah*] on the day of ['Eid-*al-Adha*] and offered a two *raka'ah salah* [of 'Eid-*al-Adha*] and then faced us and said, 'On this day of ours our first act of worship is to offer the *salah* and then return and slaughter the sacrifices and whoever does this concords with our *Sunnah*; and whoever slaughtered his sacrifice before that then that was a thing which he prepared earlier for his family, and it would not be considered as a *nusuk* [sacrifice].' A man stood up and said, 'O Allah's Messenger [saws]! I slaughtered, but I have a young she-goat which is better than an older sheep.' The Prophet [saws] said to him, 'Slaughter it. But a similar sacrifice will not be sufficient for anybody else after you.'"¹⁷

SIX MORE TAKBIRS IN FIRST RAKA'AH, FOUR MORE TAKBIRS IN SECOND RAKA'AH

"The Prophet [saws] said the *Takbir* in the first [*raka'ah*] seven [times] before the recitation and in the last five [times] before the recitation."¹⁸

'Amr bin Shu'aib reported from his father from his grandfather that the Prophet [saws] would say seven *Takbirs* in the first [*raka'ah*] of ['Eid] *Al-Fitr* then recite then say the *Takbir*. Then he would stand up again say the *Takbir* four times then recite then go into *ruku'*.¹⁹

'Abdur Rahman bin Sa'd bin 'Ammar bin Sa'd [ra] the *mu'adhdhin* of the Messenger of Allah [saws] narrated from his father from his grandfather that the Messenger of Allah [saws] used to say the *Takbir* in the 'Eid prayer seven times in the first [*raka'ah*] before reciting Qur'an and five times in the second before reciting Qur'an.²⁰

¹³ Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1582

¹⁴ Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1567

¹⁵ Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1580

¹⁶ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1159; Sahih Al-Bukhari 989; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1588

¹⁷ Sahih Al-Bukhari 976

¹⁸ Jami' At-Tirmidhi Hasan 536; Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1279

¹⁹ Sunan Abu Dawud Hasan 1152, Hasan 1151; Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1278

²⁰ Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1277

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It was narrated from 'A'ishah [ra] that the Messenger of Allah [saws] said the *Takbir* seven and five times in *Fitr* and *Adha* apart from the *Takbir* for *ruku'*.²¹

NO VOLUNTARY PRAYER BEFORE OR AFTER 'EID PRAYER

"The Prophet [saws] went out on the day of *Al-Fitr*, so he prayed two *raka'ah* then he did not pray before it or after it."²²

"He [Ibn 'Umar (ra)] went out on the day of *'Eid*, and he did not pray before it or after it. He mentioned that the Prophet [saws] did so."²³

"O people, it is not part of the *Sunnah* to pray before the Imam."²⁴

It was narrated from 'Amr bin Shu'aib from his father from his grandfather that the Prophet [saws] did not pray before or after the *'Eid* prayer.²⁵

It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbas [ra] that the Messenger of Allah [saws] came out on the day of *Adha* or *Fitr* and prayed two *raka'ah* and he did not offer any other prayer before or after that. Then he went to the women accompanied by Bilal [ra] and commanded them to give charity, so women started giving their earrings and necklaces.²⁶

TO RECITE

SURAH AL-A'LA, CHAPTER 88 AND *SURAH AL-GHASHIYAH*, CHAPTER 87

"For the two *'Eid* and the Friday prayer, the Prophet [saws] would recite *Glorify the Name of your Lord the Most High* and *Has there come to you the narration of the overwhelming?* And sometimes they would occur on the same day so he would recite the two of them."²⁷

It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbas [ra] that the Prophet [saws] used to recite in the *'Eid* prayer *Glorify the Name of your Lord the Most High* and *Has there come to you the narration of the overwhelming?*²⁸

SURAH QAF, CHAPTER 50 AND *SURAH AL-QAMAR*, CHAPTER 54

"What did the Messenger of Allah [saws] recite in *Al-Adha* and *Al-Fitr*?" He [Abu Waqid Al-Laithi (ra)] said, "He used to recite *Surah Qaf*. *By the Glorious Qur'an* and *The Hour has drawn near, and the moon has been cleft asunder.*"²⁹

²¹ Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1280; Sunan Abu Dawud Hasan 1149

²² Jami' At-Tirmidhi Sahih 537

²³ Jami' At-Tirmidhi Hasan 538

²⁴ Sunan An-Nasa'i Hasan 1562

²⁵ Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1292

²⁶ Sahih Muslim 2057 [13/884]; Sahih Al-Bukhari 964; Sahih Al-Bukhari 989; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1291

²⁷ Jami' At-Tirmidhi Sahih 533; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1569, Sahih 1591; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1281

²⁸ Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1283

²⁹ Sahih Muslim 2059 [14/891], 2060 [15/891]; Jami' At-Tirmidhi Sahih 534; Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1154; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1568; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1282

'EID PRAYERS

JUMU'AH PRAYER ON DAY OF 'EID NOT OBLIGATORY

"I [Iyas bin Abi Ramlah Ash-Shami (ra)] was present when Mu'awiyah bin Abi Sufyan [ra] asked Zaid bin Arqam [ra], 'Did you witness two 'Eid being combined on one day during the time of the Messenger of Allah [saws]?' He replied, 'Yes.' So he said, 'What did he do?' He said, 'He prayed 'Eid then was lenient about the Friday prayer for he said, 'Whoever wishes to pray can pray.'"³⁰

"Ibn Az-Zubair [ra] once led us in the early morning in the 'Eid prayer, and it happened to be on a Friday. Then he went to attend the Friday prayer, but he did not come out to us. So we prayed by ourselves. And Ibn 'Abbas [ra] at that time was in *At-Ta'if* so when he came back, we informed him about this. He said, 'He has followed the *Sunnah*.'"³¹

"'Ata' [ra] said, 'Once 'Eid-al-Fitr fell on a Friday during the time of Ibn Az-Zubair [ra]. He said, 'Two 'Eid have fallen on the same day' so he combined them together and prayed them as two *raka'ah* in the early morning and did not pray anything else until 'Asr.'"³²

"Two 'Eid came together at the time of the Messenger of Allah [saws], so he led the people in prayer then he said, 'Whoever wishes to come to Friday [prayer] let him come and whoever wishes to stay behind let him stay behind.'"³³

TWO RAKA'AH PRAYER IF 'EID PRAYER MISSED

'Ikrima [ra] said, "The villagers should gather on the day of 'Eid and offer two *raka'ah* as the Imam does." 'Ata [ra] said, "Whoever misses the *salat-ul-'Eid* should offer two *raka'ah* prayer."³⁴

GOING TO 'EID PRAYER AND RETURNING BY DIFFERENT ROUTE

"When Allah's Messenger [saws] would go out on the day of 'Eid by one route, he would return by another."³⁵

"On the day of 'Eid, the Prophet [saws] used to return [after the 'Eid prayer] through a way different from that by which he went."³⁶

It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar [ra] that he used to go out to the 'Eid prayers via one route and return via another and he said that the Messenger of Allah [saws] used to do that.³⁷

EATING BEFORE 'EID-AL-FITR PRAYER AND AFTER 'EID-AL-ADHA PRAYER

"The Prophet [saws] would not leave on the day of *Fitr* until he ate, and he would not eat on the day of *Adha* until he prayed."³⁸

³⁰ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1070; Sunan An-Nasa'i Hasan 1596, Hasan 1310

³¹ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1071

³² Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1072

³³ Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1312

³⁴ Sahih Al-Bukhari 987

³⁵ Jami' At-Tirmidhi Sahih 541; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1301

³⁶ Sahih Al-Bukhari 986

³⁷ Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1299; Sunan Abu Dawud Hasan 1156

³⁸ Jami' At-Tirmidhi Hasan 542

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“The Prophet [saws] would have a breakfast of dates on the day of *Fitr* before leaving for the *musalla*.”³⁹

“Allah’s Messenger [saws] never proceeded [for prayer] on the day of *Eid-al-Fitr* unless he had eaten some dates. The Prophet [saws] used to eat an odd number of dates.”⁴⁰

KHUTBAH

TO BE MODERATE IN LENGTH

“I [Jabir bin Samurah (ra)] used to pray with the Prophet [saws], and his prayer was moderate in length, and his *khutbah* was moderate in length.”⁴¹

NOT OBLIGATORY TO ATTEND

“I [‘Abdullah bin As-Sa’ib (ra)] attended *Eid* [prayer] with the Messenger of Allah [saws], and when he had finished, he said, ‘We are now going to deliver a *khutbah* so whoever wishes to sit may sit and whoever wishes to leave may leave.’”⁴²

“Whoever would like to leave let him leave and whoever would like to stay for the *khutbah* let him stay.”⁴³

“I [‘Abdullah bin Sa’ib (ra)] attended the *Eid* prayer with the Messenger of Allah [saws]. He led us in offering the *Eid* prayer then he said, ‘I have finished the prayer. Whoever wants to sit [and listen to] the sermon then let him sit and whoever wants to leave then let him leave.’”⁴⁴

CONGREGATION NOT TO INDULGE IN IDLE SPEECH

“If you say to your companion, ‘Be quiet and listen,’ when the *Imam* is delivering the *khutbah* you have engaged in idle speech.”⁴⁵

³⁹ Jami’ At-Tirmidhi Sahih 543

⁴⁰ Sahih Al-Bukhari 953

⁴¹ Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1582

⁴² Sunan Abu Dawud Hasan 1155

⁴³ Sunan An-Nasa’i Hasan 1572

⁴⁴ Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1290

⁴⁵ Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1578

'EID PRAYERS

AFTER 'EID PRAYER

HADITHS OF ABU SA'ID AL-KHUDRI [RA]

“Marwan [ra] took the *minbar* out on 'Eid day and started with the *khutbah* before the prayer. A person stood up and said, 'O Marwan [ra] you have gone against the *sunnah* for you have taken the *minbar* out on 'Eid day and it was not taken out before on it, and you started with the *khutbah* before the prayer.' Abu Sa'id (ra) asked, 'Who is this person?' They replied, 'So-and-so.' He said, 'This person has indeed fulfilled what was obligatory upon him! I heard the Messenger of Allah [saws] say, 'Whoever among you sees any evil and is able to change it with his hands let him do so; and if he cannot do so, then with his tongue; and if he cannot do so, then with his heart and this is the weakest of faith.'”⁴⁶

It was narrated from Abu Sa'id [ra] that the Messenger of Allah [saws] used to go out on the day of 'Eid and pray two *raka'ah* then he would deliver the *khutbah* and enjoin giving charity and the ones who gave most charity and the ones who gave most charity were the women. If he had any exigency or he needed to send an army, he would speak of that, if not, then he would go back.⁴⁷

“The Prophet [saws] used to proceed to the *musalla* [praying place] on the days of 'Eid-al-Fitr and 'Eid-al-Adha; the first thing, to begin with, was the *salah*, and after that, he would stand in front of the people, and the people would keep sitting in their rows. Then he would preach to them advise them and give them orders. And after that if he wished to send an army for an expedition, he would do so; or if he wanted to give an order, he would do so and then depart. The people followed this legal way till I [Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (ra)] went out with Marwan [ra] the governor of *Al-Madinah* for the *salah* of 'Eid-al-Adha or 'Eid-al-Fitr. When we reached the *musalla*, there was a pulpit made by Kathir bin As-Salt. Marwan [ra] wanted to get up on that pulpit before *as-salah*. I caught hold of his clothes, but he pulled them and ascended the pulpit and delivered the *khutbah* before the *salah*. I said to him, 'By Allah [swt] you have changed [the Prophet's legal way].' He replied, 'O Abu Sa'id [ra]! Gone is that which you know.' I said, 'By Allah [swt]! What I know is better than what I do not know.' Marwan [ra] said, 'People do not sit to listen to our *khutbah* after *as-salah*, so I delivered the *khutba* before *as-salah*.'”⁴⁸

HADITHS OF JABIR BIN 'ABDULLAH [RA]

“The Messenger of Allah [saws] led us in praying on 'Eid before the *khutbah* with no *adhan* and no *iqamah*.”⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1140; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1275

⁴⁷ Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1580

⁴⁸ Sahih Al-Bukhari 956; Sahih Muslim 2053 [9/889]

⁴⁹ Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1563

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“‘Ata’ told me that he had heard Jabir bin ‘Abdullah [ra] saying, ‘The Prophet [saws] stood up to offer the *salah* of ‘*Eid-al-Fitr*. He first offered the *salah* and then delivered the *khutbah*. After finishing it, he got down [from the pulpit] and went towards the women and advised them while he was leaning on Bilal’s hand. Bilal [ra] was spreading out his garment while the women were putting their alms.’ I [Ibn Juraij (ra)] asked ‘Ata’ whether it was the *zakah* on the day of *Fitr*. He said, ‘No, it was just alms given at that time. Some lady put her finger ring, and the others would do the same.’ I said, ‘Do you think that it is incumbent upon the *Imam* to give advice to the women [on ‘*Eid* day]?’ He said, ‘No doubt it is incumbent upon the *Imam* to do so and why should they not do so?’”⁵⁰

“The Prophet [saws] stood one day on *Al-Fitr* and prayed. He started with the prayer before the *khutbah*; then he addressed the people. When the Prophet of Allah [swt] had finished, he came down and went to the women, and he reminded them while leaning on Bilal’s arm. Bilal [ra] spread his garment, and the women threw charity into it. I [Jabir bin ‘Abdullah (ra)] said to ‘Ata’, ‘Was it the *Zakat Al-Fitr*?’ He said, ‘No rather it was a charity that they gave at that time; women threw in their bracelets and so on.’ I [Jabir bin ‘Abdullah (ra)] said to ‘Ata’, ‘Is it a duty of the *Imam* now to go to the women when he has finished his *khutbah* and address them?’ He said, ‘Yes for the life of me that is a duty for them and why is it that they do not do that?’”⁵¹

“I [Jabir bin ‘Abdullah (ra)] attended ‘*Eid* prayer with the Messenger of Allah [saws] and he started with the prayer before the *khutbah* with no *adhan* and no *iqamah*. Then he stood leaning on Bilal [ra] and enjoined *taqwa* of Allah [swt] and urged us to obey Him and exhorted and reminded the people. Then he went to the women and exhorted and reminded them. He said, ‘Give charity for most of you are fuel for Hell.’ A woman with dark cheeks who was one of the best of women stood up and said, ‘Why is that O Messenger of Allah [saws]?’ He said, ‘Because you complain a great deal, and you are ungrateful to your husbands.’ They started giving their jewellery in charity throwing their earrings and rings into the cloak of Bilal [ra].”⁵²

“Jabir bin ‘Abdullah [ra] said, ‘The Prophet [saws] went out on the day of ‘*Eid-al-Fitr* and offered *as-salah* before delivering the *khutbah*.’”⁵³

HADITHS OF IBN ‘ABBAS [RA]

“Did you [Ibn ‘Abbas (ra)] attend ‘*Eid* with the Messenger of Allah [saws]?’ He replied, “Yes and were it not for my relationship with him, I would not have attended it due to my young age. The Messenger of Allah [saws] went to the sign that is located at the house of Kathir bin As-Salt [ra] and prayed, then delivered the *khutbah*. And he did not call the *adhan* or the *iqamah*. Then he ordered [them to give] charity, so the women started motioning to their ears and chests [their earrings and necklaces]. He commanded Bilal [ra] to go to them, then he returned to the Prophet [saws].”⁵⁴

“I [Ibn ‘Abbas (ra)] bear witness that the Messenger of Allah [saws] prayed before the *khutbah* then he delivered the *khutbah*. He realised that the women could not hear him, so he went to them and reminded and exhorted them and told them to give charity. Bilal [ra] spread out his cloak, and the women started to throw their rings earrings and other things.”⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Sahih Al-Bukhari 978, 961

⁵¹ Sahih Muslim 2047 [3/885]; Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1141

⁵² Sahih Muslim 2048 [4/885]; Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1576

⁵³ Sahih Al-Bukhari 958

⁵⁴ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1146; Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1587; Sahih Al-Bukhari 977

⁵⁵ Sahih Muslim 2045 [2/884]; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1273

'EID PRAYERS

"I [Ibn 'Abbas (ra)] attended the prayer of *Al-Fitr* with the Prophet of Allah [saws] Abu Bakr [ra] 'Umar [ra] and 'Uthman [ra] and all of them prayed before the *khutbah* then delivered the *khutbah*. The Prophet of Allah [saws] came down, and it is as if I can see him gesturing to the men to remain sitting then passing through them and going over to the women accompanied by Bilal [ra]. He said, 'O Prophet [saws]! When believing women come to you to give you the *bay'ah* [pledge] that they will not associate anything in worship with Allah [swt]... and he recited this verse until the end then he said, 'Do you adhere to that?' One woman said, 'Yes O Prophet of Allah [swt]' and no one else answered him. At that time, I did not know who she was. He said, 'Give charity,' and Bilal [ra] spread his garment and said, 'Come on may my father and mother be sacrificed for you!' And they started to throw their bracelets and rings into the garment of Bilal [ra]."⁵⁶

It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbas [ra] sent word to Ibn Az-Zubair [ra] when allegiance was first sworn to him saying, "There is no *adhan* called on the day of *Al-Fitr* so do not have the *adhan* called." So Ibn Az-Zubair [ra] did not have the *adhan* called for it on that day. And he also sent word to him saying, "The *khutbah* comes after the prayer; this is how it was done." So Ibn Az-Zubair [ra] prayed before the *khutbah*.⁵⁷

HADITHS OF IBN 'UMAR [RA]

"Allah's Messenger [saws] Abu Bakr [ra] and 'Umar [ra] would pray during the two '*Eid* before the *khutbah* then they would give the *khutbah*."⁵⁸

HADITHS OF 'ABDULLAH BIN AS-SAIB [RA]

"I ['Abdullah bin Sa'ib (ra)] attended the '*Eid* prayer with the Messenger of Allah [saws]. He led us in offering the '*Eid* prayer then he said, 'I have finished the prayer. Whoever wants to sit [and listen to] the sermon then let him sit and whoever wants to leave then let him leave.'"⁵⁹

HADITH OF AL-BARA BIN AZIB [RA]

"The Messenger of Allah [saws] addressed us on the day of *An-Nahr* after the prayer."⁶⁰

IMAM

TO WEAR DISTINCTIVE HEADGEAR

"I [Abu Rimthah (ra)] saw the Prophet [saws] delivering the *khutbah* wearing two green *burds*."⁶¹

⁵⁶ Sahih Muslim 2044 [1/884]; Sahih Al-Bukhari 979

⁵⁷ Sahih Muslim 2050 [6/886]; Sahih Al-Bukhari 959

⁵⁸ Jami' At-Tirmidhi Sahih 531; Sahih Al-Bukhari 963; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1276; Sahih Muslim 2052 [8/888]; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1565

⁵⁹ Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1290; Sunan Abu Dawud Hasan 1155

⁶⁰ Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1571

⁶¹ Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1573

'EID PRAYERS

TO STAND

"I [Jabir (ra)] attended the prayer with the Messenger of Allah [saws] on the day of 'Eid. He started with the prayer before the *khutbah* with no *adhan* and no *iqamah*. When he finished the prayer, he stood leaning on Bilal [ra], and he praised and glorified Allah [swt] and exhorted the people reminding them and urging them to obey Allah [swt]. Then he moved away and went to the women, and Bilal [ra] was with him. He commanded them to fear Allah [swt] and exhorted them and reminded them. He praised and glorified Allah [swt] then he urged them to obey Allah [swt] then he said, 'Give charity for most of you are the fuel of Hell.' A lowly woman with dark cheeks said, 'Why O Messenger of Allah [saws]?' He said, 'You complain a great deal and are ungrateful to your husbands.' They started taking off their necklaces earrings and rings, throwing them into Bilal's garment, giving them in charity."⁶²

"The Messenger of Allah [saws] used to go out on the day of 'Eid and lead the people in praying two *raka'ah* then he would say the *salam* and stand on his two feet facing the people while they were sitting down. He would say, 'Give in charity. Give in charity.' Those who gave most in charity were the women. [They would give] earrings and rings and things. If he wanted to send out an expedition, he would mention it otherwise he would leave."⁶³

TO SIT

"I [Abu Kahil (ra)] saw the Prophet [saws] delivering the sermon atop a beautiful she-camel, and an Ethiopian was holding onto its reins."⁶⁴

ON A MINBAR

"Marwan [ra] took the *minbar* out on 'Eid day and started with the *khutbah* before the prayer. A person stood up and said, 'O Marwan [ra] you have gone against the *sunnah* for you have taken the *minbar* out on 'Eid day and it was not taken out before on it, and you started with the *khutbah* before the prayer.' Abu Sa'id (ra) asked, 'Who is this person?' They replied, 'So-and-so.' He said, 'This person has indeed fulfilled what was obligatory upon him! I heard the Messenger of Allah [saws] say, 'Whoever among you sees any evil and is able to change it with his hands let him do so; and if he cannot do so, then with his tongue; and if he cannot do so, then with his heart and this is the weakest of faith.'"⁶⁵

⁶² Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1576, Sahih 1584; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1585; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1575

⁶³ Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1288; Sahih Al-Bukhari 956; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1577

⁶⁴ Sunan Ibn Majah Hasan 1285, Hasan 1284; Sunan An-Nasa'i Hasan 1574

⁶⁵ Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1140

'EID PRAYERS

TO PREACH SEPARATELY TO WOMEN IF THEY DID NOT HEAR THE KHUTBAH

HADITHS OF ABU SA'ID AL-KHUDRI [RA]

It was narrated from Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri [ra] that the Messenger of Allah [saws] used to come out on the day of *Al-Adha* and *Al-Fitr* and start with the prayer. When he had prayed and said the *salam*, he stood up and turned to the people who were sitting where they had prayed. If he needed to send out an army, he would do so, and if he needed to issue any other orders, he would do so. And he used to say, "Give charity give charity give charity." The ones who gave the most were the women. Then he would depart. It continued like that until the time of Marwan bin Al-Hakam [ra]. I went out hand in hand with Marwan [ra] until we reached the prayer place where Kathir bin As-Salt [ra] had built a *minbar* of clay and bricks. Marwan [ra] started to pull me towards the *minbar*, and I was trying to pull him towards the prayer. When I realised what he was doing, I said to him, "What about starting with the prayer?" He said, "No O Abu Sa'id [ra] what you know has been abandoned." I said, "No by the One in Whose Hand is my soul! You are not doing anything better than what I know" – three times then he left.⁶⁶

HADITHS OF IBN 'ABBAS [RA]

"I [Ibn 'Abbas (ra)] bear witness that the Messenger of Allah [saws] prayed before the *khutbah* then he delivered the *khutbah*. He realised that the women could not hear him, so he went to them and reminded and exhorted them and told them to give charity. Bilal [ra] spread out his cloak, and the women started to throw their rings earrings and other things.⁶⁷

"Ibn 'Abbas [ra] was asked whether he had joined the Prophet [saws] in the 'Eid prayer. He said, 'Yes. And I could not have joined him had I not been young. [The Prophet (saws)] came out] till he reached the mark which was near the house of Kathir bin As-Salt [ra] offered *salah* delivered the *khutbah* and then went towards the women. Bilal [ra] was accompanying him. He preached to them, advised them and ordered them to give alms. I saw the women putting their ornaments with their outstretched hands into Bilal's garment. Then the Prophet [saws] along with Bilal [ra] returned home."⁶⁸

"I [Ibn 'Abbas (ra)] attended the prayer of *Al-Fitr* with the Prophet of Allah [saws] Abu Bakr [ra] 'Umar [ra] and 'Uthman [ra] and all of them prayed before the *khutbah* then delivered the *khutbah*. The Prophet of Allah [saws] came down, and it is as if I can see him gesturing to the men to remain sitting then passing through them and going over to the women accompanied by Bilal [ra]. He said, 'O Prophet [saws]! When believing women come to you to give you the *bay'ah* [pledge] that they will not associate anything in worship with Allah [swt]... and he recited this verse until the end then he said, 'Do you adhere to that?' One woman said, 'Yes O Prophet of Allah [swt]' and no one else answered him. At that time, I did not know who she was. He said, 'Give charity,' and Bilal [ra] spread his garment and said, 'Come on may my father and mother be sacrificed for you!' And they started to throw their bracelets and rings into the garment of Bilal [ra]."⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Sahih Muslim 2053 [9/889]; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1288; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1577, Sahih 1580

⁶⁷ Sahih Muslim 2045 [2/884]; Sunan Ibn Majah Sahih 1273

⁶⁸ Sahih Al-Bukhari 977; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1587

⁶⁹ Sahih Muslim 2044 [1/884]

'EID PRAYERS

HADITHS OF JABIR BIN 'ABDULLAH [RA]

"The Prophet [saws] stood one day on *Al-Fitr* and prayed. He started with the prayer before the *khutbah*; then he addressed the people. When the Prophet of Allah [swt] had finished, he came down and went to the women, and he reminded them while leaning on Bilal's arm. Bilal [ra] spread his garment, and the women threw charity into it. I [Jabir bin 'Abdullah (ra)] said to 'Ata', 'Was it the *Zakat Al-Fitr*?' He said, 'No rather it was a charity that they gave at that time; women threw in their bracelets and so on.' I [Jabir bin 'Abdullah (ra)] said to 'Ata', 'Is it a duty of the *Imam* now to go to the women when he has finished his *khutbah* and address them?' He said, 'Yes for the life of me that is a duty for them and why is it that they do not do that?'"⁷⁰

"I [Jabir bin 'Abdullah (ra)] attended 'Eid prayer with the Messenger of Allah [saws] and he started with the prayer before the *khutbah* with no *adhan* and no *iqamah*. Then he stood leaning on Bilal [ra] and enjoined *taqwa* of Allah [swt] and urged us to obey Him and exhorted and reminded the people. Then he went to the women and exhorted and reminded them. He said, 'Give charity for most of you are fuel for Hell.' A woman with dark cheeks who was one of the best of women stood up and said, 'Why is that O Messenger of Allah [saws]?' He said, 'Because you complain a great deal and you are ungrateful to your husbands.' They started giving their jewellery in charity throwing their earrings and rings into the cloak of Bilal [ra]."⁷¹

TO COLLECT CHARITY AFTER KHUTBAH

HADITHS OF IBN 'ABBAS [RA]

"The Prophet [saws] offered a two *raka'ah salah* on the day of 'Eid-al-Fitr, and he did not offer any *salah* before or after it. Then he went towards women along with Bilal and ordered them to give alms, and so they started giving their earrings and necklaces."⁷²

"Ibn 'Abbas [ra] was asked whether he had joined the Prophet [saws] in the 'Eid prayer. He said, 'Yes. And I could not have joined him had I not been young. [The Prophet (saws)] came out] till he reached the mark which was near the house of Kathi bin As-Salt offered *salah* delivered the *khutbah* and then went towards the women. Bilal [ra] was accompanying him. He preached to them, advised them and ordered them to give alms. I saw the women putting their ornaments with their outstretched hands into Bilal's garment. Then the Prophet [saws] along with Bilal [ra] returned home."⁷³

"I [Ibn 'Abbas (ra)] bear witness that the Messenger of Allah [saws] prayed before the *khutbah* then he delivered the *khutbah*. He realised that the women could not hear him, so he went to them and reminded and exhorted them and told them to give charity. Bilal [ra] spread out his cloak, and the women started to throw their rings earrings and other things."⁷⁴

⁷⁰ Sahih Muslim 2047 [3/885]; Sahih Al-Bukhari 978, 96; Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1141

⁷¹ Sahih Muslim 2048 [4/885]; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1576

⁷² Sahih Al-Bukhari 964; Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1159; Sahih Muslim 2057 [13/884]

⁷³ Sahih Al-Bukhari 977; Sunan An-Nasa'i Sahih 1587; Sunan Abu Dawud Sahih 1146

⁷⁴ Sahih Muslim 2045 [2/884]; Sahih Al-Bukhari 975

‘EID PRAYERS

“I [Ibn ‘Abbas (ra)] attended the prayer of *Al-Fitr* with the Prophet of Allah [saws] Abu Bakr [ra] ‘Umar [ra] and ‘Uthman [ra] and all of them prayed before the *khutbah* then delivered the *khutbah*. The Prophet of Allah [saws] came down, and it is as if I can see him gesturing to the men to remain sitting then passing through them and going over to the women accompanied by Bilal [ra]. He said, ‘O Prophet [saws]! When believing women come to you to give you the *bay’ah* [pledge] that they will not associate anything in worship with Allah [swt]... and he recited this verse until the end then he said, ‘Do you adhere to that?’ One woman said, ‘Yes O Prophet of Allah [swt]’ and no one else answered him. At that time, I did not know who she was. He said, ‘Give charity,’ and Bilal [ra] spread his garment and said, ‘Come on may my father and mother be sacrificed for you!’ And they started to throw their bracelets and rings into the garment of Bilal [ra].”⁷⁵

HADITHS OF JABIR BIN ‘ABDULAH [RA]

“‘Ata’ [ra] told me that he had heard Jabir bin ‘Abdullah [ra] saying, ‘The Prophet [saws] stood up to offer the *salah* of ‘*Eid-al-Fitr*. He first offered the *salah* and then delivered the *khutbah*. After finishing it, he got down [from the pulpit] and went towards the women and advised them while he was leaning on Bilal’s hand. Bilal [ra] was spreading out his garment while the women were putting their alms.’ I [Ibn Juraij (ra)] asked ‘Ata’ [ra] whether it was the *zakah* on the day of *Fitr*. He said, ‘No, it was just alms given at that time. Some lady put her finger ring, and the others would do the same.’ I said, ‘Do you think that it is incumbent upon the *Imam* to give advice to the women [on ‘*Eid* day]?’ He said, ‘No doubt it is incumbent upon the *Imam* to do so and why should they not do so?’”⁷⁶

“I [Jabir bin ‘Abdullah (ra)] attended ‘*Eid* prayer with the Messenger of Allah [saws] and he started with the prayer before the *khutbah* with no *adhan* and no *iqamah*. Then he stood leaning on Bilal [ra] and enjoined *taqwa* of Allah [swt] and urged us to obey Him and exhorted and reminded the people. Then he went to the women and exhorted and reminded them. He said, ‘Give charity for most of you are fuel for Hell.’ A woman with dark cheeks who was one of the best of women stood up and said, ‘Why is that O Messenger of Allah [saws]?’ He said, ‘Because you complain a great deal, and you are ungrateful to your husbands.’ They started giving their jewellery in charity throwing their earrings and rings into the cloak of Bilal [ra].”⁷⁷

MAY STEP DOWN FROM THE *MINBAR* FOR AN EMERGENCY

“While the Messenger of Allah [saws] was on the *minbar*, Al-Hasan [ra] and Al-Husain [ra] came wearing red shirts walking and stumbling. He came down and picked them up, then said, ‘Allah [swt] has spoken the truth: Your wealth and your children are only a trial. I saw these two walking and stumbling in their shirts, and I could not be patient until I went down and picked them up.’”⁷⁸

⁷⁵ Sahih Muslim 2044 [1/884]; Sahih Al-Bukhari 979

⁷⁶ Sahih Al-Bukhari 978

⁷⁷ Sahih Muslim 2048 [4/885]; Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1576

⁷⁸ Sunan An-Nasa’i Hasan 1586

'EID PRAYERS

SACRIFICE AFTER 'EID PRAYER

“On the day of *Nahr* the Prophet [saws] offered the *salah* and delivered the *khutbah* and then slaughtered the sacrifice and said, ‘Anybody who slaughtered before the *salah* should slaughter another animal in lieu of it and the one who has not yet slaughtered should slaughter the sacrifice mentioning Allah’s Name on it.’”⁷⁹

“On the day of *Nahr* Allah’s Messenger [saws] delivered the *khutbah* after the *salah* and said, ‘Whoever offered *salah* like us and slaughtered the sacrifice like we did then he acted according to our *nusuk*. And whoever slaughtered the sacrifice before the *salah* then that was just mutton.’ Abu Burda bin Niyar [ra] stood up and said, ‘O Allah’s Messenger [saws]! By Allah [swt] I slaughtered my sacrifice before I came out for *as-salah* and thought that today was the day of eating and drinking and so I made haste [in slaughtering] and ate and also fed my family and neighbours.’ Allah’s Messenger [saws] said, ‘That was just mutton.’ Then Abu Burda [ra] said, ‘I have a young she-goat and no doubt it is better than two sheep. Will that be sufficient as a sacrifice for me?’ The Prophet [saws] replied, ‘Yes. But it will not be sufficient for anyone else after you.’”⁸⁰

“The Prophet [saws] said, ‘Whoever slaughtered [his sacrifice] before the *salah* [‘Eid prayer] should slaughter again.’ A man stood up and said, ‘This is the day on which one has the desire for meat,’ and he mentioned something about his neighbours. It seemed that the Prophet [saws] believed him. Then the same man added, ‘I have a young she-goat which is dearer to me than the meat of two sheep.’ The Prophet [saws] permitted him to slaughter it as a sacrifice. I do not know whether that permission was valid only for him or for others as well.”⁸¹

BY NAHR OR DHABH

“The Prophet [saws] used to *nahr* [slaughter of camels by cutting jugular veins at the root of the neck] or *dhabh* [slaughter of non-camels by cutting carotid and jugular veins at the top of the neck] at the *musalla* [on ‘Eid-al-Adha].”⁸²

IN THE MUSALLA

It was narrated from Nafi’ [ra] that ‘Abdullah [ra] told him that the Messenger of Allah [saws] used to offer the sacrifice in the prayer place.”⁸³

⁷⁹ Sahih Al-Bukhari 985

⁸⁰ Sahih Al-Bukhari 983, 976, 965, 955, 968, Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1564, Sahih 1582

⁸¹ Sahih Al-Bukhari 954, 984

⁸² Sahih Al-Bukhari 982

⁸³ Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1590

'EID PRAYERS

NOT TO CARRY ANY WEAPONS

"I [Sa'id bin Jubair (ra)] was with Ibn 'Umar [ra] when a spearhead pierced the sole of his foot and his foot stuck to the paddle of the saddle, and I got down and pulled his foot out, and that happened in *Mina*. Al-Hajjaj got the news and came to enquire about his health and said, 'Alas! If we could only know the man who wounded you!' Ibn 'Umar [ra] said, 'You are the one who wounded me.' Al-Hajjaj asked, 'How is that?' Ibn 'Umar [ra] said, 'You have allowed the arms to be carried on a day on which nobody used to carry them, and you allowed arms to be carried in the *Haram* [sanctuary] while it was forbidden to carry arms in the *Haram*.'"⁸⁴

"Al-Hajjaj went to Ibn 'Umar [ra] while I was present there. Al-Hajjaj asked Ibn 'Umar [ra], 'How are you?' Ibn 'Umar [ra] replied, 'I am all right.' Al-Hajjaj asked, 'Who wounded you?' Ibn 'Umar [ra] replied, 'The person who allowed arms to be carried on the day on which it was forbidden to carry them.'"⁸⁵

TO ADORN ONESELF AND WEAR BEST CLOTHES ON 'EID DAY

"Umar [ra] bought a silk cloak from the market took it to Allah's Messenger [saws] and said, 'O Allah's Messenger [saws]! Take it and adorn yourself with it during the 'Eid and when the delegations visit you.' Allah's Messenger [saws] replied, 'This dress is for those who have no share [in the Hereafter].' After a long period, Allah's Messenger [saws] sent a cloak of silk brocade to 'Umar [ra]. 'Umar [ra] came to Allah's Messenger [saws] with the cloak and said, 'O Allah's Messenger [saws]! You said that this dress was for those who had no share [in the Hereafter], yet you have sent me this cloak.' Allah's Messenger [saws] said to him, 'Sell it and fulfil your needs by it.'"⁸⁶

⁸⁴ Sahih Al-Bukhari 966

⁸⁵ Sahih Al-Bukhari 967

⁸⁶ Sahih Al-Bukhari 948

'EID PRAYERS

TAKBIR ON

'EID-AL-FITR

شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ هُدًى لِّلنَّاسِ وَبَيِّنَاتٍ مِّنَ الْهُدَىٰ وَالْفُرْقَانِ فَمَن
شَهِدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ ۖ وَمَن كَانَ مَرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ ۗ يُرِيدُ
اللَّهُ بِكُمُ الْيُسْرَ وَلَا يُرِيدُ بِكُمُ الْعُسْرَ وَلِتُكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ وَلِتُكَبِّرُوا اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ مَا
هَدَاكُمْ وَلَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿١٨٥﴾

The month of Ramadan in which was revealed the Qur'an a guidance for mankind and clear proofs for the guidance and the criterion [between right and wrong]. So whoever of you sights the month [of Ramadan] he must observe saum that month and whoever is ill or on a journey the same number from other days. Allah [swt] intends for you ease, and He does not want to make things difficult for you. [He wants that you] must complete the same number [of days] and that you must magnify Allah [swt] for having guided you so that you may be grateful to Him.⁸⁷

'EID-AL-ADHA

وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ فِي أَيَّامٍ مَّعْدُودَاتٍ فَمَن تَعَجَّلَ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ وَمَن تَأَخَّرَ فَلَا
إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ لِمَنِ اتَّقَىٰ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنكُمُ إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ ﴿٢١٣﴾

And remember Allah [swt] during the appointed days. But whosoever hastens to leave in two days there is no sin on him, and whosoever stays on there is no sin on him if his aim is to do good and obey Allah [swt] and know that you will surely be gathered unto Him.⁸⁸

“Remember Allah [swt] during the well-known days [the first ten days of Dhul-Hijjah] and also the fixed number of appointed days [days of Tashriq].”⁸⁹

“While we were going from Mina to ‘Arafat, I asked Anas bin Malik [ra] about *Talbiyyah*, ‘How did you used to say *Talbiyyah* in the company of the Prophet [saws]?’ Anas [ra] said, ‘People used to say *Talbiyyah* and their saying was not objected to, and they used to say *Takbir*, and that was not objected to either.’”⁹⁰

⁸⁷ Surah Al-Baqarah Chapter 2 Verse 185

⁸⁸ Surah Al-Baqarah Chapter 2 Verse 203

⁸⁹ Sahih Al-Bukhari between 968 and 969

⁹⁰ Sahih Al-Bukhari 970

'EID PRAYERS

TO ENJOY 'EID DAY

“The people of the *Jahiliyyah* had two days each year when they would play. When the Messenger of Allah [saws] came to *Al-Madinah*, he said, ‘You had two days when you would play, but Allah [swt] has given Muslims something instead that is better than them: the day of *Al-Fitr* and the day of *Al-Adha*.’⁹¹

“Umar [ra] came in when the Ethiopians were playing in the *masjid*. ‘Umar may Allah [swt] be pleased with him rebuked them, but the Messenger of Allah [saws] said, ‘Let them be there O ‘Umar [ra] for they are Banu Arfidah.’”⁹²

“Once the Prophet [saws] was screening me, and I was watching the display of Ethiopians in the mosque and [‘Umar (ra)] scolded them. The Prophet [saws] said, ‘Leave them. O Bani Arfida! [Carry on] you are safe [protected].’”⁹³

It was narrated that ‘A’ishah [ra] said, “Abu Bakr [ra] entered upon me, and there were two of the young girls of the *Ansar* with me who were singing the verses that the *Ansar* had recited on the day of *Bu’ath*.” She said, “But they were not known to be singers. Abu Bakr [ra] said, ‘Wind instruments of the *Shaitan* in the house of the Messenger of Allah [saws]?’ That was on the day of ‘*Eid*. The Messenger of Allah [saws] said, ‘O Abu Bakr [ra] every people has its ‘*Eid*, and this is our ‘*Eid*.’”⁹⁴

“The Messenger of Allah [saws] came in, and there were with me two young girls who were singing the songs of *Bu’ath*. He lay down on the bed and turned his face away. Then Abu Bakr [ra] came in and rebuked me saying, ‘The wind instruments of the *Shaitan* in the presence of the Messenger of Allah [saws]?’ The Messenger of Allah [saws] turned to him and said, ‘Let them be.’ When he turned away, I signalled to them, and they left. And on the day of ‘*Eid* the black men were playing with shields and spears. Either I asked the Messenger of Allah [saws], or he said, ‘Do you want to watch?’ and I said, ‘Yes.’ So he made me stand behind him with my cheek against his, and he was saying, ‘Carry on O *Banu Arfidah*!’ until I had had enough then he said, ‘Have you had enough?’ and I said ‘Yes’ so he said, ‘Go then.’”⁹⁵

“It was the day of ‘*Eid*, and the black people were playing with shields and spears; so either I requested the Prophet [saws], or he asked me whether I would like to see the display. I replied in the affirmative. Then the Prophet [saws] made me stand behind him, and my cheek was touching his cheek, and he was saying, ‘Carry on! O *Bani Arfida*,’ till I got tired. The Prophet [saws] asked me, ‘Are you satisfied?’ I replied in the affirmative, and he told me to leave.”⁹⁶

⁹¹ Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1557

⁹² Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1597; Sahih Muslim 2069 [22/893]

⁹³ Sahih Al-Bukhari 988

⁹⁴ Sahih Muslim 2061 [16/892]; Sahih Al-Bukhari 952, 949; Sunan An-Nasa’i Sahih 1598

⁹⁵ Sahih Muslim 2065 [19/892], 2063 [17/892]

⁹⁶ Sahih Al-Bukhari 950; Sahih Muslim 2064 [18/892], 2066 [20/892], 2068 [21/892]