



التذكرة | THE REMINDER Zul Hijjah

First 10 Days of Zul Hijjah

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: مَا مِنْ أَيَّامٍ أَحَبُّ إِلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ يُتَعَبَّدَ لَهُ فِيهَا مِنْ عَشْرِ ذِي الْحِجَّةِ ، يَعْدُلُ صِيَامُ كُلِّ يَوْمٍ مِنْهَا صِيَامَ سَنَةٍ ، وَقِيَامُ كُلِّ لَيْلَةٍ مِنْهَا بِقِيَامِ لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ
(رواه الترمذي)

Hazrat Abu Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that the Prophet ﷺ said: "There are no days more beloved to Allah, that He be worshipped in, than the ten days of Zul Hijjah. The fast of each of these days is equal to the fast of a whole year, and the worship of each of these nights is equal to the worship of Laylatul Qadr."

(Tirmidhi)

The fast of the Day of Arafah

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ : صِيَامُ يَوْمِ عَرَفَةَ أَحْتَسِبُ عَلَى اللَّهِ أَنْ يُكَفِّرَ السَّنَةَ الَّتِي قَبْلَهُ وَالسَّنَةَ الَّتِي بَعْدَهُ
(رواه مسلم)

Rasulullah ﷺ said, "I hope from Allah Ta'ala that fasting on the day of Arafah will forgive (the sins of) the past year and coming year."

(Muslim)

Takbir Al-Tashriq

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، وَ لِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

ALLAHU AKBAR, ALLAHU AKBAR. LAA ILAHA ILLALLAHU WALLAHU AKBAR.
ALLAHU AKBAR WA LILLAHIL HAMD

'Allah is the Greatest. Allah is Greatest. There is no deity besides Allah and Allah is the Greatest. Allah is the Greatest and all praises are for Allah alone'

It is necessary to recite the Takbir Al-Tashriq after every fardh Salah, from the Fajr of 9th Zul Hijjah to the Asr of 13th Zul Hijjah. This is a total of 23 Salahs. Men will say it loudly and women will say it quietly.

This year, 9th of Zul Hijjah corresponds to Thursday 30th July 2020 and 13th Zul Hijjah corresponds to Monday 3rd August 2020.

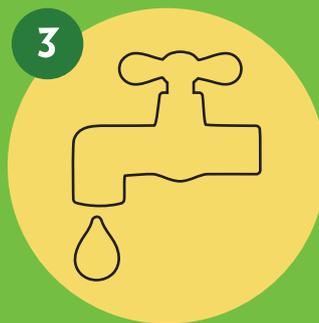
Sunnahs of Eid-ul-Adha:



To wake up earlier than usual



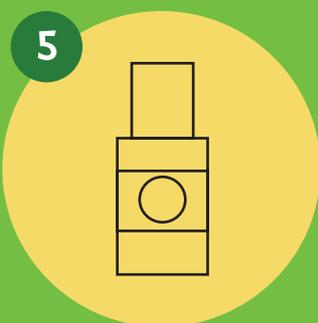
Brush the teeth with Miswaak



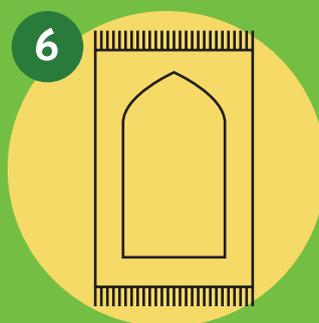
Have a Ghusl (bath)



Dress in one's best clothes, not necessarily new. We should dress in an Islamic manner.



Use Itr



Perform Eid Salah at the Eidgaah



Avoid eating before Eid Salah



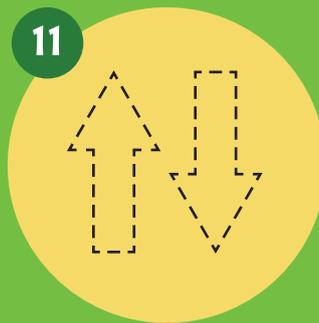
Go to the place of Salah early



Walk to the place of Eid Salah (if it is within walking distance)

10
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ،
وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، وَ لِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

Recite the Takbir Al-Tashriq aloud on the way to the place of Eid Salah



Use different routes to and from the place of Eid Salah



EID SALAH

summarised



COMPASS
guidance

METHOD

Intention: I am performing 2 Rak'ats of Wajib Eid Salah, with six extra Takbirs behind the Imam.

(Intention can be made in any language and it does not have to be said verbally)

1ST RAK'AT

- Takbir Tahrimah
Fold your arms
- Thana
- Takbir
Raise your arms & *Drop* them
- Takbir
Raise your arms & *Drop* them
- Takbir
Raise your arms & *Fold* them
- Fatiha & Surah
- Complete Rak'at as usual



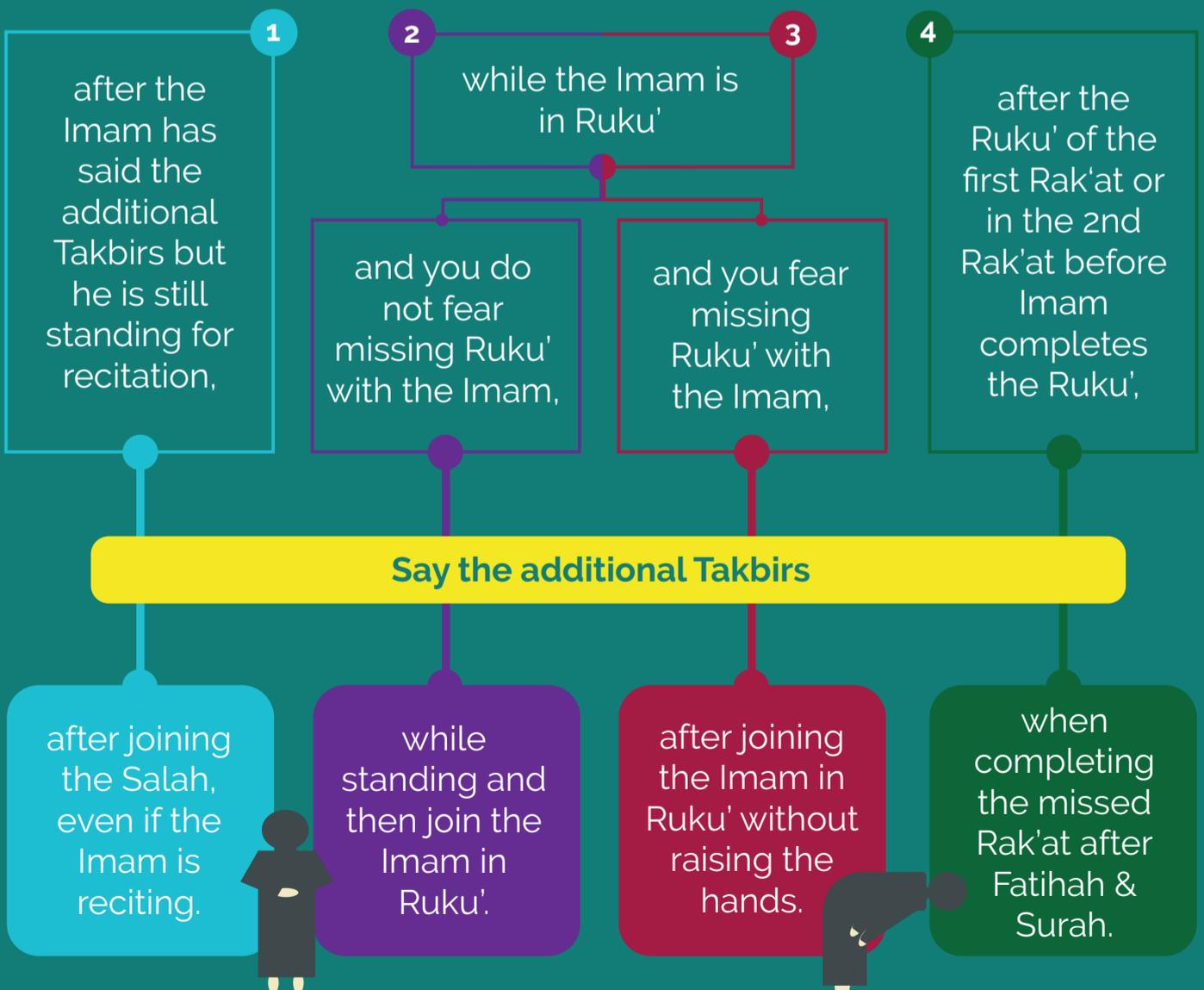
2ND RAK'AT

- Fatiha
- Surah
- Takbir
Raise your arms & *Drop* them
- Takbir
Go to *Ruku'*
- Complete Salah as usual

LATECOMER



If you join the Eid Salah:



If you joined after the Imam had completed the Ruku' of the 2nd Rak'at, you would complete both missed Rak'ats with the additional Takbirs in its normal manner,



Qurbani

During Eid-UI-Adha, we slaughter an animal to remember the sacrifice of Ibraheem عليه السلام and Ismaeel عليه السلام. This act of theirs was so beloved to Allah ﷻ, that Allah ﷻ made it compulsory on Muslims to sacrifice an animal.

On whom is Qurbani Wajib?

Qurbani is Wajib on all Muslims (male and female) who are sane, Baaligh (have reached the age of puberty) and are possessors of minimum Zakaatable wealth (Nisab). It is not necessary that the ownership of such wealth be for a full year. Qurbani is not Wajib on travellers.

The time for Qurbani:

The time for Qurbani begins after Eid Salah on the 10th of Zul Hijjah and ends at the setting of the sun on the 12th of Zul Hijjah. These days, i.e. the 10th, 11th and the 12th of Zul Hijjah are known as Ayyaamun Nahr (the days of slaughtering).

The virtue of Qurbani:

عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ أَرْقَمَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ أَصْحَابُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا هَذِهِ الْأَضَاحِيُّ؟ قَالَ: ((سُنَّةُ أَبِيكُمْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ)) قَالُوا: فَمَا لَنَا فِيهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: ((بِكُلِّ شَعْرَةٍ حَسَنَةً)) قَالُوا: فَالْصُّوفُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: ((بِكُلِّ شَعْرَةٍ مِنَ الصُّوفِ حَسَنَةً))
(رواه ابن ماجه)

Hazrat Zaid Ibn Arqam رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ relates that the companions of Rasulallah ﷺ asked: "O Rasulallah ﷺ what are these sacrifices?" Rasulallah ﷺ replied: "It is the Sunnah of your father Ibraheem عليه السلام." They asked again: "What benefit do we get from it?" Rasulallah ﷺ answered, "A reward for every hair of the sacrificed animal." "And what reward is there for animals with wool?" They asked. "A reward for every fibre of the wool," replied the Holy Prophet ﷺ.

(Ibn Majah)

UDHIYAH

summarised



Udhiyah is the name given to the animal slaughtered for the sake of Allah during the days of Eidul Adha. It is also known as **Qurbani** in other languages.

UPON WHOM IS UDHIYAH COMPULSORY?

Udhiyah is compulsory upon every sane, Muslim adult who is not travelling, male or female, and owns the **NISAB** (which is beyond his/her basic needs) during the days of Udhiyah.

WHAT IS NISAB?

Nisab is the minimum threshold of wealth a person owns at which point Udhiyah becomes compulsory.

The amount stipulated by Shari'ah is:



87.48G OF GOLD

OR



612.36G OF SILVER



Any other form of **WEALTH** that is equivalent to the above in value.

This includes any item that is beyond one's basic need such as clothes, properties, cars, and household utensils. It is not merely cash, as is the case in Zakat.

This does not have to be possessed for an entire year, as is the case with Zakat.

WHICH ANIMALS CAN BE SLAUGHTERED?

The animals of Udhiyah and their ages are specified by Shari'ah.

The following animals may be slaughtered as Udhiyah:



Sheep, Goat, Ram

They must be at least one year old. However, if a sheep is more than six months old but physically appears to be one year old, it will be permissible to slaughter such a sheep.

Slaughtering these animals will discharge the obligation of **ONE** individual.



Cow, Bull, Buffalo

They must be at least two years old.

Camel

It must be at least five years old.

Slaughtering these animals will discharge the obligation of **SEVEN** individuals.



It is NOT permissible to give the value in charity. An animal must be slaughtered.

DAYS OF UDHIYAH / QURBANI

AFTER EID
SALAH ON



UNTIL THE
MAGRIB OF



Udhiyah can be performed at any time during this period, although it is most preferred on the first day.

AM I REQUIRED TO CARRY OUT UDHIYAH ON BEHALF OF MY WIFE & CHILDREN?

If they meet the criteria of Udhiyah mentioned above, they will be obliged and responsible for their own Udhiyah.

However, if you carry out the Udhiyah on their behalf with their knowledge and approval, the obligation will be discharged.



It is Sunnah to divide the meat into three portions:



It can also be given to Non-Muslims.

MISSED UDHIYAH

The value of an average sheep should be given in charity for each year Udhiyah was missed. An animal cannot be slaughtered for each passed year.

FOR THE DECEASED?

Udhiyah can be carried out on behalf of a deceased Muslim. This would be voluntary and must be done from your own money and not the deceased's.

Story of Hazrat Ibraheem عليه السلام for Children

A very long time ago, in a village, there was a very famous man. His name was Aazar. Aazar was famous for making and selling idols. In this town there was a big house where all the idols were kept. Aazar and the people of the town used to do Sajjdah (prostrate) and worship these idols.

Aazar had a son who was very intelligent and smart; the name of his son was Ibraheem عليه السلام. Ibraheem عليه السلام used to watch these people do Sajjdah (prostrate) and worship these idols. He recognised that these idols were made out of stone, they could not speak nor hear, and he knew that these idols could not cause harm or benefit anyone. After seeing this, Ibraheem عليه السلام used to say to himself “Why are these people worshipping these idols?!”

Ibraheem عليه السلام was so gracious, tender hearted and pure in faith that Allah جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ gave him wisdom whilst he was still a child. Ibraheem عليه السلام only worshipped Allah جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ.

To make the people understand that these idols are just stones, when the people of the town were away, Ibraheem عليه السلام broke all the idols with an axe leaving the largest one from amongst them. He then placed the axe around the neck of the largest idol. When the people of the town came back they asked Ibraheem عليه السلام, “Who broke these idols?” Ibraheem عليه السلام said, “This large one has done it. Ask them if they have the ability to talk”. The people knew that the largest idol does not have the ability to break the other idols, nor do they have the ability to talk. So they went silent and became embarrassed. They did not have an answer.

On hearing his reply, the people of the town became angry and lit a huge fire. They threw Ibraheem عليه السلام into the fire. But Allah جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ helped Ibraheem عليه السلام by ordering the fire to become cool and safe for him.

Chapter 2: Nabi Ismaeel عليه السلام and Bibi Hajrah

When Ibraheem عليه السلام grew up, he became a great prophet and preached Allah Ta'ala's message. Ibraheem عليه السلام had a wife called Hajrah. They had a pious son whose name was Ismaeel عليه السلام.

Ibraheem عليه السلام took his wife and son Ismaeel عليه السلام to a distant land called Makkah. Allah جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ ordered Ibraheem عليه السلام to leave his wife and child there.

Story of Hazrat Ibraheem عليه السلام Continued...

Nabi Ibraheem عليه السلام took his wife Hajrah and son Ismaeel عليه السلام and left them in the land of Makkah, according to the order of Allah ﷻ. At the time, Makkah was a barren land, there were no people, no animals, no food and no water! Ismaeel عليه السلام became thirsty. Bibi Hajrah became worried and began to search for water.

Near the Ka'aba, there are two hills called Safa and Marwah. She ran back and forth seven times between the hills of Safa and Marwah in search of water.

Allah ﷻ helped Bibi Hajrah and Ismaeel عليه السلام by making water gush out from the ground. Bibi Hajrah and Ismaeel عليه السلام drank from this water. This water continued to flow, which became the Well of Zam Zam.

Pilgrims drink from this Well and bring the water of Zam Zam back to their homes for their relatives and friends.

Chapter 3: The dream of Ibraheem عليه السلام

One night, Nabi Ibraheem عليه السلام had a dream. In this dream, Ibraheem عليه السلام was instructed by Allah ﷻ to sacrifice his son, Ismaeel عليه السلام. Ibraheem عليه السلام related this dream to his son Ismaeel عليه السلام. Ismaeel عليه السلام replied:

“O my father do as you are commanded. If Allah wills you will find me from amongst the patient ones”.

When they arrived at Mina, Ibraheem عليه السلام was about to sacrifice his son Ismaeel عليه السلام, as Allah ﷻ had commanded. This was a test from Allah ﷻ to see if Ibraheem عليه السلام loved Allah ﷻ more or his son more. Ibraheem عليه السلام was successful in his test. Allah ﷻ sent the Angel Jibraeel عليه السلام with a ram and Ibraheem عليه السلام was ordered to sacrifice the ram in place of Ismaeel عليه السلام. In remembrance of this great moment, Muslims are ordered to sacrifice an animal on Eid-Ul-Adha.

Due to the love and trust Ibraheem عليه السلام had for Allah ﷻ he is also known as ‘Khaleel-ul-Allah’, which means friend of Allah.

TAKBIR AL-TASHRIQ



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ،
وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، وَلِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

ALLAAHU AKBAR, ALLAAHU AKBAR, LAA
ILAAHA ILLALLAAHU, WALLAAHU AKBAR,
ALLAAHU AKBAR, WA LILLAAHIL HAMD

It is **compulsory** to recite Takbir al-Tashriq **immediately** after every **Fardh Salah***.

*This includes Jumu'ah Salah

DAYS OF TASHRIQ

Starting from
the **Fajr** of



until the
'**Asr** of



Reciting it once
is sufficient.



Men should recite
it out audibly.

Women should recite it
quietly.

FORGOT TO READ THE TAKBIR AL-TASHRIQ AFTER SALAH?

If you remember while you are still sitting
in the place you prayed Salah and:

1

you have not
engaged in any
action that
nullifies Salah
(e.g. speaking),

Recite it
immediately.

2

It is no longer
compulsory on
you. You should
make Istighfar.

you have moved
or engaged in
an action that
nullifies Salah,

The Takbir al-Tashriq
must be recited whether
you are praying Salah:



or



alone

in congregation

A latecomer to Salah, who
has missed Rak'at(s),
should recite it straight
after he has completed
his missed Rak'ats.



Woman in menstruation do not
have to recite the Takbir al-Tashriq,
as they are not praying Salah.

