

# Luton Muslim Journal

*Promoting Community Values*

**Dhul Hij'jah**  
1436  
**September**  
2015

## *Dhul Hij'jah*

### **The Month of Hajj**

Dhul Hij'jah is one of the sacred months since ancient times. Allah made it sacred the day He created the universe and even the pre-Islamic Arabs sanctified it. The first 10 days are so virtuous that many Islamic scholars of the past and present hold them to be more virtues than any other time of the year including the last 10 days of Ramadhan with the exception of Laylatul Qadr.

It is evident from Ramadhan that no matter how difficult the circumstances are, the more we talk about and encourage good deeds the greater chance we have to practice upon it. Therefore in this issue you will find many inspiring Quranic ayat, prophetic traditions and scholarly advice regarding this month and good deeds. **PAGE 2**



### **Announcements**

#### **>Rights of Parents in Islam**

by Mufti Muhammad ibn Adam,  
Saturday 19th September 2015  
After Maghrib salah (7.13pm)  
Open to Brothers and Sisters  
Venue: Zakariya Masjid, Lewsey Farm,  
Beadlow Road, Luton LU4 0QY  
For more info please contact: 07983486198

#### **> ARABIC COURSE for SISTERS**

Course duration:  
3 Months Per stage (total 3 Stages- 1 Year)  
Day & Time: Sundays, 2pm-3.30pm  
Starting date: October 2015  
For admission and more Info Contact:  
07921814758

#### **>Fiqh of Purity for SISTERS**

Course duration: 4 Weeks  
Day & Time: Sundays, 3.30pm- 4.30pm,  
Starting date: October 2015,  
For admission and more Info Contact:  
07769278661

#### **>Life of Shaykh Abdul Qadir Jilani**

Mufti Abdur Rahman, 25th October  
7.30pm@Bury Park Jami Masjid,  
21 Bury Park Road, Luton (Brothers & Sisters)

**Young volunteers help with  
the Friday soup Kitchen at  
Discover Islam Centre**

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**Qurbani/Udhiyah – Animal sacrifice Page 5**

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## *Dhul Hijjah* The Month of Hajj... Continued

Good deeds performed in the first 10 days are more superior to any other time of the year.

Fast the Day of Arafah, for indeed I anticipate that Allah will forgive (the sins) of the year after it, and the year before it."

### **What could be the reason of its greatness?**

Allah takes oath with the first 10 nights of this month. Allah only takes oath with His precious creation.

I swear by the dawn, and by the 10 nights (Al-Fajr 89:1-2)

Well, only Allah knows best but we can clearly see why. It is where Hajj takes place and no other time of the year Hajj can be performed unlike other worship. Fasting, Salah and charity etc. can be performed throughout the year but not Hajj.

### **Acts of worship**

1. Good deeds performed in the first 10 days are more superior to any other time of the year.

Ibn Abbas narrated that:

the Messenger of Allah (May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said: "There are no days in which righteous deeds are more beloved to Allah than those ten days." They said: "O Messenger of Allah! Not even Jihad in Allah Cause?" The Messenger of Allah said: "Not even Jihad in Allah's Cause, unless a man were to go out with his self and his wealth and not return from that with anything." (Jami` at-Tirmidhi-The Book of Fasting)

This hadeeth includes any good deeds without any specification. This means performing Salah in these 10 days is better than the salahs outside these 10 days in reward. The exception to this is Laylatul qadr in Ramadhan and a person who leaves becomes a martyr in the path of Allah.

Allah is encouraging the believers to increase their good deeds by laying out such rewards and offers. ....Continued on Page 3

## **Luton Muslim Journal**

**Luton Muslim Journal** is a monthly journal which promotes Islam and Muslim contribution to the wider society. It has no affiliation with any political organisation. The journal covers various topics which effects the Muslims and the society.

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## *Dhul Hijjah* The Month of Hajj... Continued

### 2. Reward for fasting

It was narrated from Hunaidah bin Khalid that his wife said:

"One of the wives of the Prophet (May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said: "The Prophet used to fast on the day of 'Ashura, nine days of Dhul-Hijjah and three days each month: The first Monday of the month, and two Thursday." (Sunan an-Nasa'i-Book of Fasting)

Abu Qatadah narrated that:

The Prophet (May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said: "Fast the Day of Arafah, for indeed I anticipate that Allah will forgive (the sins) of the year after it, and the year before it." (Jami' at-Tirmidhi- The book of fasting)

It was the sunnah of the Prophet to fast the first nine days of this month. The day arafah is a day of asking Allah for forgiveness and what could be a better state than fasting for the sake of Allah and asking Him for forgiveness.

Fasting removes all the minor sins of the past and following year. One must repent to Allah to gain forgiveness from major sins.

### 3. Dhikr of Allah – Takbeer Tashreeq

Abdullah Ibn Umar reported that the Messenger of Allah (May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said: ""There are no days in which righteous deeds are more beloved to Allah than these ten days. *So engage in abundant tahleel (Saying - Laa Ilaaha Il-lal-lah), takbeer (saying - Allahu Akbar) and tahmeed (saying - Al-Hamdulillah)*

Some male companions would do dhikr of Allah loudly on the streets.

### Takbeer of Tahshreeq

To recite the following takbeer;

Allahu Akbar Allahu Akbar, Laa Ilaaha Il-lal-lahu, Wal-lahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, Wa Lil-lahil Hamd,

for 5 days; from the 9<sup>th</sup> fajr to the 13<sup>th</sup> Asr.

This is compulsory for the men after every fard salah. The men would say it out aloud and women quietly.

### 4. Qurbani- To perform animal sacrifice

The Messenger of Allah (May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him) said, "There is nothing dearer to Allah during the days of Qurbāni than the sacrificing of animals. The sacrificed animal shall come on the Day of Judgement with its horns, hair, and hooves (to be weighed and converted to rewards). The sacrifice is accepted by Allah before the blood reaches the ground. Therefore sacrifice with an open and happy heart."

(Jami Tirmidhi)

(See the section on Qurbani for more details)

It is sunnah for the people sacrificing animals to avoid cutting their hair and nails for the first 10 days. However, those who did not cut it for a while should cut it.

Narrated Umm Salamah:

That the Prophet ((May Allah's peace and blessings be upon him)) said: "Whoever sees the crescent of Dhul-Hijjah, and wants to slaughter a sacrifice he should not take from his hair nor from his nails."

(Jami Tirmidhi -The Book on Sacrifices )

*By Mawlana Muhammad Rayhan*

# Enjoying Eid with Family

***"Their (sacrificed animal's) flesh and their blood does not reach Allah, but the devotion (intention) from you reaches Him."***

Alhamdulillah we are approaching yet another time for us Muslims to celebrate. Arguably the best days of the year. Yes insh'Allah we are approaching the blessed First Ten days of Dhul Hij'jah which consists of the BEST DAY OF THE YEAR (ARAFAH DAY) and is culminated with the celebration of Eid.

For many of us to inculcate true excitement for this joyous occasion could be a daunting task. Many of us might be thinking how do we feel the true spirit of this Eid? How do we teach our children the true value of Eid in this climate? Ramadhan Eid was a lot easier because of the month of Ramadhan and the fact that it fell in the holidays.

I will try to give some useful tips in this article, for families to try to build the spirit of Eid and answer some of the above mentioned concerns. The truth is that living in the west it is difficult to feel the true spirit of Eid ul Adhaa and it is necessary for us to create an environment, which will make us and our children look forward to the occasion.

## 1. FAST

One way is to value the first ten days of Dhul Hij'jah. Similar to Ramadhan if we spend the first nine days Fasting and worshipping at Night then Eid will feel like a special day. We will feel rewarded by celebrating the food on the blessed day of Eid. At LEAST we should ALL fast on the Day of Arafah (9th of Dhul Hij'jah).

## 2. STORY OF IBRAHIM (alaihi salaam)

Sharing this wonderful Story with the family will teach us many Lessons associated with these days and give us life lessons. If we have heard it before listen to it again and I'm sure you will find more depth in it. It consists of lessons of Tawheed, respect, patience and sacrifice. It is a beautiful way to build the love of Allah in our children's hearts. (something that every Muslim parent desires).

## 3. Sacrifice selection

Since we are unable to sacrifice an animal ourselves in this country it is a good idea to decide as a family where we will be sending the sacrifice this year. Teach the children that there are less fortunate children around the world who we will be feeding meat, many of whom have not eaten meat since last Eid. This will bring gratitude in us, for the bounties Allah has blessed us with.

## 4. Do 1 sacrifice LOCALLY

It is vital to get the spirit of Eid and that is by eating the meat of Sacrifice during the Days of EID. For this it is a good idea to do at least one Sheep locally. Get the children to help distribute the meat between family and friends. This will be tangible to the children and a good way for them to understand the practises of Eidul Adha.

## 5. Spirit and Purpose of Sacrifice

One of the most important things is to understand the purpose of the Sacrifice. It is not only to slaughter an animal but, rather it is symbolic to express to Allah that we are ready to sacrifice anything for our Creator. It is known as Qurbaani which in Arabic originates from the word "Qurb" which means closeness. Let us try to utilise this occasion of sacrifice to gain closeness to Allah. This is the True Sunnah (way) of Ibrahim (alaihi salaam).

May Allah Inspire us to follow in the footsteps of Ibrahim (peace be upon him) and enable us to live up to his legacy. (Ameen)

By Mawlana Thaqib Mahmood

## Qurbani/Udhiyya – Animal sacrifice

Qurbani/Udhiyya is an act where Muslims sacrifice an animal to commemorate Prophet Ibrahim's (May Allah bless him) sacrifice with the intention of getting close to Allah by giving some or all of the meat to people in need. This sacrifice takes place in the days of Eidul Adha. There is a lot of reward in doing the qurbani as Rasullullah ((May Allah bless him)) has mentioned that in the days of qurbani there is no other act which is more beloved to Allah than the qurbani itself. Sayedatuna Aisha (RadiAllahuanha) narrates that Rasul Allah (May Allah bless him) said, "There is no dearer deed of Ibn Adam in the days of Qurbani than flowing the blood (doing Qurbani) and that animal will come with his horns, hairs, and hooves on the day of Qayamah. The blood of the Qurbani reaches the stage of acceptance before it reaches the floor." (Tirmidhi, Ibnu Majah)

The sacrifice in the days of Eidul Adha are the sunnah of Ibrahim.

Allah Says in the Quran regarding the sacrifice of his beloved friend Ibrahim (May Allah bless him): And when he reached with him [the age of] exertion, he said, "O my son, indeed I have seen in a dream that I [must] sacrifice you, so see what you think." He said, "O my father, do as you are commanded. You will find me, if Allah wills, with the patient ones. And when they had both submitted and he put him down upon his forehead, We called to him, "O Ibrahim, You have fulfilled the vision." Indeed, We thus reward the doers of good. Indeed, this was the clear trial. And We ransomed him with a great sacrifice, And We left for him [favourable mention] among later generations: "Peace be upon Ibrahim." ( Surah Saaffat 102-109).

The benefits to qurbani are that the meat reaches those people that are in real need, so that they may also join in and gain happiness from the festivities of Eidul Adha. One will also feel the need to be grateful for all the bounties Allah has given.

### Warning to people who ignore Qurbani

Abu Hurairah narrates that the messenger of Allah (May Allah bless him) said: 'One who has the capacity and does not sacrifice then he should not come near our place of (eid) prayer. (Ibn Majah)

### Few rules regarding Qurbani:

- Upon anyone who possess 87g of gold or 612g silver or their equivalent cash; after all the debts and necessary expenses. This includes owning items that are not use like spare cars etc.
- Qurbani will take place on the 10,11,12 of Dhul hijjah.
- Qurbani will take place after the Eid Sa-laah.
- Up till the sunset of the 12 of Dhul Hijjah Qurbani will be made and not after.
- The animal which is to be slaughtered must be free from all types of deficiencies such as it can't be blind or be limping or be sick.
- The animal which is to be slaughtered must be free from all types of defects such as a broken teeth, tail or horn.
- One can perform on behalf of another with the condition that the other person makes an intention for it.

It is preferred if the meat is divided into three parts: one for the home, one for relatives and friends and one for the poor and needy.

*By Ustadh Mawlana Numan*



## Hajj – 5<sup>th</sup> Pillar of Islam

### Hajj – 5<sup>th</sup> Pillar of Islam - By Mawlana Muhammad Rayhan

Hajj means to make intention.

In shariah it means to embark on pilgrimage to specific places in and around Mak'kah during the months of Hajj.

The months of Hajj are Shaw'wal, Dhul Qa'dah and first 10 days of Dhul Hij'jah. Although the actual hajj is from the 8<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Hij'jah, a person is allowed to enter Makkah to perform Umrah or Tawaf of Hajj from Shaw'wal.

### Beauty of Hajj

Entire Ummah, regardless of their race, colour, wealth, gender or social status visit the same place, at the same time and do the same thing. It is the best example of equality and diversity in Islam. It is an example of humility.

Muslims abstain from cutting their hair, nails and wear simple clothes with no perfume; it all shows extreme level of devotion to Allah and sending a practical message to Allah that 'we are in deep love with out – having abandoned all the pleasures and luxury of the world, lab'bayk- we are present, at your service!

### Rewards for performing Hajj

Abdullah (bin Mas'ud) narrated that:

The Messenger of Allah said: "Alternate between Hajj and Umrah; for those two remove poverty and sins just as the bellows removes filth from iron, gold, and silver - and there is no reward for Al-Hajj Al-Mabrur except for Paradise." (Jami Tirmidhi- Book of Hajj)

Abu Hurairah narrated that:

The Messenger of Allah said: "Whoever performs Hajj for Allah, and he does not have sexual relations nor commit any sin, then his previous sins will be forgiven." (Jami Tirmidhi- Book of Hajj)

It was narrated that Abu Hurairah said:

"The Messenger of Allah said: 'Whoever performs pilgrimage to this House, and does not Yarfuth (utter any obscenity or commit sin), will go back as (on the day) his mother bore him.'" (Sunan an-Nasa'i –Book of Hajj)

### History of Hajj

And announce among people about (the obligation of) Hajj, so that they should come to you on foot, and on every camel turned lean, travelling through every distant hilly pathway. (Al-Hajj 22:27)

After Ibrahim (May Allah bless him) built the ka'bah, Allah ordered him to make an announcement for hajj. He replied to Allah by saying "how would my voice reach them?" (There is nobody here). Allah said you convey the message and we will make everyone hear it. There after Allah made all the mountains lower and made Ibrahim's (May Allah bless him) voice

reach everyone.

### The water of Zamzam and saa'i between Safa and Marwah

When Allah instructed Ibrahim (May Allah bless him) to leave his young son Ismail and his wife Hajar in Mak'kah which was deserted land without any water and food, the small rations that they had finished.

Then Hajar was going up and down the hills called safā and Marwa, looking for water until an angel came and dug the ground and water began to flow. This well is known as 'Zamzam'. (Saheeh Al-Bukhari)

Some sources mention that Adam (May Allah bless him) and Haw'wa (May Allah bless her) were forgiven in the plain of Arafah. Arafah is a major component of hajj.

### Obligation of Hajj

As a right of Allah, it is obligatory on the people to perform Hajj of the House - on everyone who has the ability to manage (his) way to it. If one disbelieves, then Allah is independent of all the worlds. (A'al-Imran 3:97)

And announce among people about (the obligation of)

Hajj, so that they should come to you on foot, and on every camel turned lean, travelling through every distant hilly pathway," (Al-Hajj 22:27)

### Upon whom is Hajj Compulsory?

1. Muslim
2. Able
3. Free
4. Sane
5. Mature person
6. Enough provision, after his primary expenses, to undertake the journey and return home, also leave enough wealth behind which will sustain his family during his trip,
7. The path is safe
8. Has the knowledge of hajj in a non-Muslim country
9. Time of Hajj – which means even if a person possesses the above requirements, but the time of hajj has not arrived then Hajj will not become compulsory as yet.
10. A female has a 'mahram' (close family member) with her

Narrated Ibn `Umar:

The Prophet said, "A woman should not travel for more than three days except with a Dhi-Mahram."

." (Sahih al-Bukhari –Book of Shortening the prayers)

- For Hajj to be compulsory the wealth doesn't have to be *nami* (growing wealth like gold, silver etc-)

## Hajj – 5<sup>th</sup> Pillar of Islam

Any excess wealth.

- Once Hajj becomes compulsory then it becomes compulsory to discharge it in the next available Hajj. The reason behind it is that since Hajj time is only once a year which means missing it will delay it by a complete year and a person has no guarantee that he will live for another year.

### Warning to a person who neglects Hajj

Whosoever was not prevented by sickness or dire necessity or oppressive ruler and he didn't perform Hajj then he shall die if he wishes as a Jew or Christian.  
(Sunan Al-Bayhaqi – Chapter regarding Hajj)

In this hadeeth the Prophet disowns a person who without any valid reason neglects the visit to his house for hajj.

### Types of Hajj

3 Types of Hajj

**1. Qiraan**—A performs Qiraan is called 'Qaarir'.

Qiraan means to join. To join Umrah and Hajj in one ihram. This is the best of the 3 types.

After a person enters the haram with in the state of Ihram, he will perform Umrah until Sa'i then move onto Hajj actions. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Hijjah (yamun Nahr) after the pelting the stones – animal sacrifice becomes compulsory. Anas bin Malik said I heard the Apostle of Allaah uttering talbiyah(labbaik) aloud for both Hajj and 'Umrah. He was saying in a loud voice "Labbaik for 'Umrah and Hajj, labbaik for 'Umrah and Hajj".

( Sunan Abi Dawood – Book of Hajj rites (Manasik)

The above hadeeth shows that the Prophet made talbiyah- (part of the intention/Ihram) for Umrah and Hajj together which proves that he performed Qiraan.

According to Imam Abu Hanifah Qiraan is the best out of the three types based on the textual proofs and because it is the most enduring out of the three.

**2. Tamattu-** A person who performs tamattu is called Mutamat'ti.

Tamattu means to acquire benefit.

To perform Umrah and Hajj in one journey with 2 separate ihrams.

A person will go in the state of Ihram for Umrah then perform Umrah completely and exit the state of ihram. Thereafter go into ihram on the 8th before hajj for hajj.

This is the second best type because of performing Umrah along with Hajj. Qiran is better because a person remains

in the state of ihram until hajj finishes.

In Tamattu animal sacrifice is compulsory on the 10th.

**3. Ifrad** -A person who performs Ifrad is called Mufrid.

To single out something. To perform hajj only in one ihram.

A mufrid doesn't need to do animal sacrifice on the 10th.

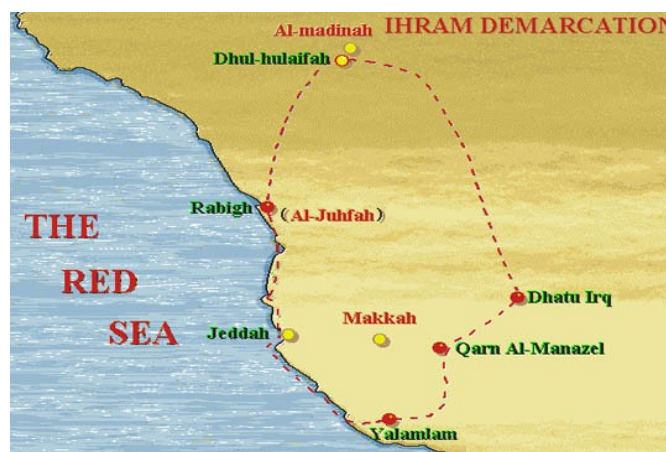
### State of Ihram

This is when a person mentally and physically goes in a state where many halal actions become haram.

All Muslims must be in the state of ihram during Hajj and Umrah until the completion.

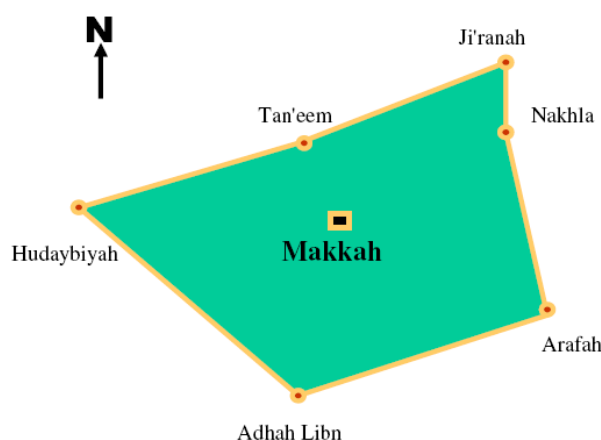
### Miqaat- Point of Ihram

Allah has made the region around the ka'bah sacred which means when entering it one must be in the state of ihram.

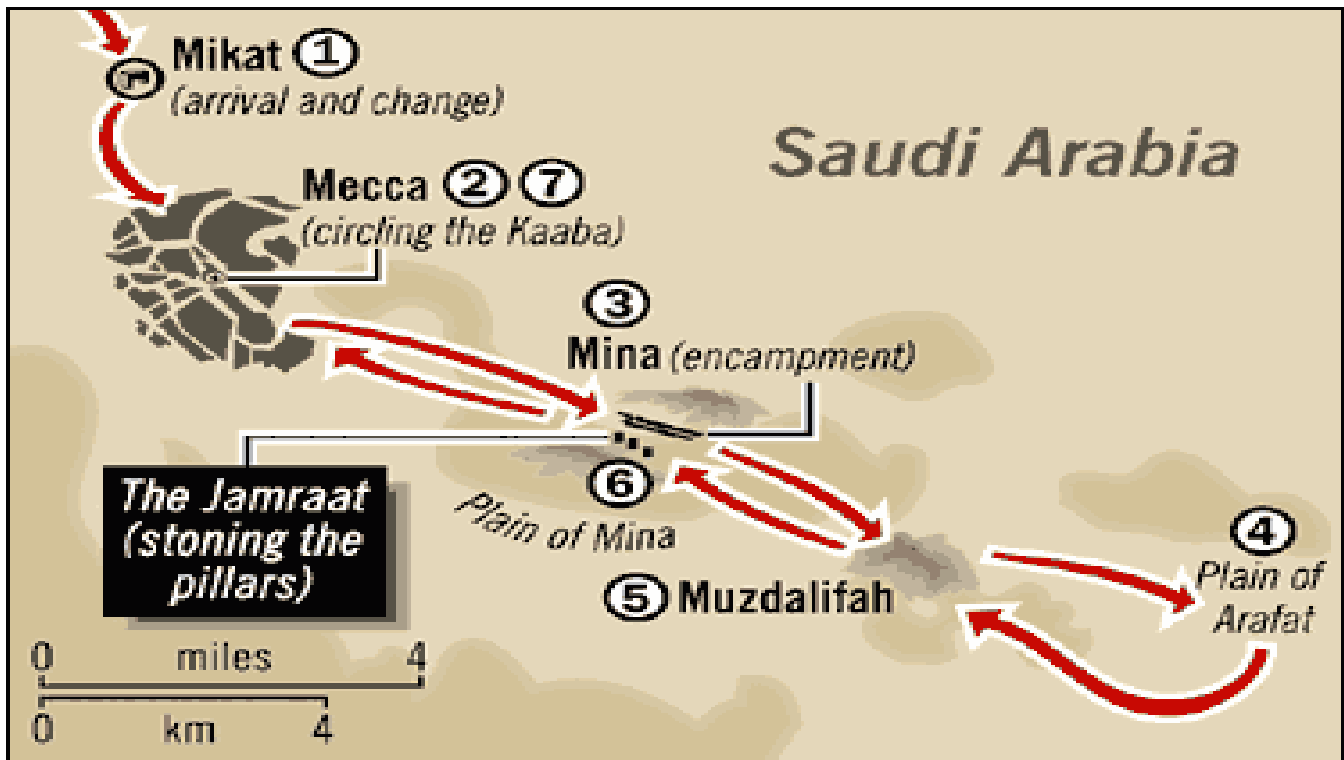


[www.hajjguide.org](http://www.hajjguide.org)

### Limits of Haram of Makkah



## Hajj – 5<sup>th</sup> Pillar of Islam



### How to perform Hajj

#### Day 1

##### 8<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Hijjah

Put on ihram, and make the intention of performing Hajj. Perform tawaf of the kabah and sa'y, if it is not performed earlier and leave for Mina early in the morning. Stay overnight in Mina. This day is known as the day of reflection.

#### Day 2

##### 9<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah

Go to Arafat, stand here with devotion until sunset, praying to Allah and asking him for forgiveness. This day is known as the day of forgiveness.

Note: Staying in Arafah for at least a second is fard between zawaal- decline of the sun- starting of dhur time, to the beginning of fajr of the 10<sup>th</sup>. If someone misses Arafah his hajj is invalid.

Muzdalifah: In the evening move to Muzdalifah, rest there at night & collect small pebbles for stoning in Mina.

Note: Stay in Muzdalifah from dawn to sunrise of the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Hijjah for a moment is wajib. Missing it will be sinful and a penalty will become necessary.

#### Day 3

#### 10<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah

Go to Mina and throw small stones at the satan pillars (Jamarah). Offer sacrifice and have the hair shaved or trimmed. Go to Makkah perform tawaf then return to Mina. This day is known as the day of sacrifice (Nahr).

#### Day 4

##### 11<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah

Stay in Mina and throw pebbles at Satan pillars. This day and the next two days are known as 'the days of drying meat.'

#### Day 5

##### 12<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah

Stay in Mina and throw pebbles at Satan pillars. Return the same day to Makkah and perform tawaf, then drink the water of Zamzam. This ends the Hajj.

Note: 13<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah - is optional for people to stay in Mina. Those who do must pelt the stones then go to mak'kah.

#### 1. Fard Acts in Hajj

1. Ihram, before any of the other rites.
2. Standing at 'Arafah, for at least a moment, any time

## Hajj – 5<sup>th</sup> Pillar of Islam

between the decline of the sun on the 9th of Dhu'l-Hijjah, and the dawn of the 10th.

3. Tawaf of Visiting, after the Standing at 'Arafah, with intention.
4. Maintaining the order between the fard acts (ihram-Standing-Tawaf)
5. Keeping away from sexual intercourse before the Standing.

### Wajib Acts in Hajj

1. Standing at Muzdalifah, for at least a moment after dawn on the 10th of Dhu'l-Hijjah.
2. Sa'y (Running between Safa and Marwah)
3. Pelting the Jamarat
4. Tawaf of Leaving, for other than menstruating women and the residents of Makkah.
5. Cutting or shaving the hair of the head within the Haram, within the Days of Animal sacrifice.
6. Not delaying ihram beyond the miqat.
7. Keeping away from transgressions of the ihram (sexual intercourse after the Standing, wearing sewn garments, covering the head and/or face).
8. Prolonging the Standing at 'Arafah until after sunset and after the imam has begun issuing forth.
9. Delaying Maghrib and 'Isha' until Muzdalifah
10. Not delaying the Tawaf of Visiting beyond the Days of sacrifice.
11. Beginning tawaf from the Black Stone.
12. Performing tawaf anti-clockwise.
13. Performing tawaf around the hatim.
14. Walking in tawaf, for one who has no excuse.
15. Being in a state of purity during tawaf.
16. Covering the nakedness during tawaf.
17. Performing two rak'ah after tawaf.
18. Beginning Sa'y from Safa
19. Walking in Sa'y, for one who has no excuse.
20. Performing Sa'y after a valid Tawaf
21. Slaughtering an animal, for one performing tamattu' or qiran.
22. Maintaining the order between pelting, slaughtering and cutting hair.

### Haram acts during ihram

1. To Apply perfume
  2. To wear sewn garments – for men only
  3. To cover the face
  4. To cover the head – for men only
  5. To cut hair
  6. To clip the nails
  7. To engage in any intimate relationship
  8. To argue and fight
  9. To kill animals
- (Mukhtasar Al-Qudoori)

## A poem a bout Hajj

*Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam,  
Muslims wear an Ihraam,  
Muslims pray day and night,  
And follow the guiding light.*

*They must go to Makkah,  
To the house of Allah,  
They Circumulate the Kabah,  
They go up and down Safa and Marwah.*

*They remain in the planes of Arfat,  
Hoping for Allahs forgiveness,  
They do a special prayer,  
Then they go home.*

*They lead their life as a good muslim,  
Wearing the correct clothing  
Going to the Mosque,  
And praying on time.*

## LUTON AID4REFUGEES

### WHO ARE WE ?

We are a small group of working professionals from Luton and are taking time off work, using our own transport, paying for Ferry, Fuel & associated costs, to deliver aid in Calais for Refugees.

### HOW CAN YOU HELP ?

Help the refugees by providing some of the below:

1. Money, Tents, Sleeping bags
2. Tinned food (Tuna/Soup/Vegetables Beans etc),  
Tinned Fruit, Uht milk, Cereal/snack bars,  
Cereal, Cooking Oil, Sugar, Water,  
Snacks, Biscuits and Tin Openers
3. NEW warm clothing (Jackets, Jumpers trousers, boots/trainers,  
socks and warm hats). **Please NO used items.**

If you would like to help or to donate please contact:

**Brother Ayaaz on 07508 986088**

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/lutonaid4refugees](http://www.facebook.com/lutonaid4refugees)

**Deadline: Monday 14th September 2015 till 9pm**

## Understanding Eidul Adh'ha

### 1. History of Eid

Anas RA (May Allah be pleased with him) said: When the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) came to Madinah, the people had two days on which they would play games, He (Peace be upon him) asked: What are these two days? They replied we used to play games on these days during the pre-Islamic days, then the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) said: "Indeed Allah has exchanged these two days with a better two days (they are) the day of Adh'ha and the day of Fitr". (Abu Da-wood)

### 2. Saying ' Taqab'balal'lahu Min'na Wa Mink' as Eid Dua & Greeting

When the companions of the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) would meet on Eid day, they would say to each other 'May Allah accept us and you'. (Fathul Bari)

### 3. History & Virtue of Udh'hiyah- Qurbani

Zaid Ibn Arqam RA said: The companions of the Prophet (Peace be upon him) enquired that Oh Messenger of Allah ((Peace be upon him)) what is this 'animal sacrifice'? He replied: It is the sunnah of your father Ibrahim ((Peace be upon him)). They said: What is in there for us? He replied: For every hair a reward, they said: What about wool?, He replied: For every strand of wool 'a reward'. (Ahmad)

### 4. Eating after Eid Salah

Buraidah RA said: "The Prophet (Peace be upon him) would not go out on Eidul Fitr until he had eaten and he would not eat on Eidul Adh'ha until he returned and he would eat from his sacrifice". (Ahmad)

### 5. Adornment on Eid

Hasan As-Sibt said: that the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) commanded us to wear the best clothes that we could find for both Eids and to use the best perfume that we could find and to sacrifice the most expensive animal that we could find. (Haakim)

### 6. Walking to Eid Salah

Ali RA said: It is sunnah to walk towards the Eid Salah. (Ibn Majah)

### 7. Going through one route and returning from another

Abu Hurairah RA said: "When the Prophet (Peace be upon him) would leave for Eid (Salah) he would return from a different route to the one he went in". (Muslim)

### 8. Praying Eid Salah in the Musalla

It was narrated from Anas bin Malik that the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) prayed 'Eid at the prayer place, using a small spear as a Sutra (Barrier in front). (Sunan Ibn Majah) It is sunnah to pray Eid salah outside the Masjid in the fields. However if there is a genuine excuse like rain etc. then it is permissible to pray in the Masjid as did the Prophet.

Women can also pray Eid salah with the condition that men and women observe hijab. Women must cover themselves and abstain from applying any perfume. Men must keep their gazes down.

It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbas that the Prophet (Peace be upon him) used to bring his daughters and his wives out on the two 'Eids. (Sunan Ibn Majah)

Warning against neglecting animal sacrifice Abu Hurairah narrates that the messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) said: 'One who has the capacity and does not sacrifice then he should not come near our place of (eid) prayer. (Ibn Majah)

### 9. Eid is a Day of Eating & Drinking

Uqbah Ibn Amir narrated that the messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) said: Indeed the day of Arafah and the day of Nahr (Day of slaughtering meaning Eid day) and days of Tashreeq are our Eid, the people of Islam, and they are the days of 'Eating and Drinking'. (Nasai)

## Understanding Eidul Adh'ha ...Continued

### 10. Islamic songs, playing & watching sports on Eid day

Aisha (RA) narrated that the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) entered (my house) whilst I had two girls singing the song of the battle of Buaath. Then He (Peace be upon him) lied down and turned his face away. Later Abu Bakr (RA) entered and told me off by saying 'Instruments of Satan next to the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him)'. Then the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) turned towards him and said "leave them". And when He (Peace be upon him) became inattentive I hinted to them (two girls to leave) hence they left.

And it was the day of Eid and the black people were playing with shields and spears.

It was, either I asked the Messenger of Allah (Peace be upon him) or he asked me that do you want to watch, so I said 'yes'. He made me stand behind him, my cheek touching his cheek and He (Peace be upon him) said: "Oh Banu Arfadah be busy" (cheering them on), when I became bored he said "Is this enough", I replied 'yes'. Then he asked me to leave.

(Muslim)

#### **Note:**

- The lyrics of any songs must not contain anything un-Islamic
- In Islam musical instruments are forbidden except Duff- one sided drum
- Any gathering open to male and female must facilitate and encourage Islamic segregation as much as possible



Duff: One sided drum

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## How to perform Eid Salah

The Eid Salah consists of two Rakats which you perform in the normal way with only six additional Takbeer. Three In the first Raka'ah after Thana and three in second Raka'ah just before Ruku.

It is wajib (necessary) to perform Eid salah and there is no Adhan or Iqamah.

Method;

- 1) Make the intention to perform 2 Rakats Eid Salah behind the imam with six extra Takbeer.
- 2) Fold the hands after Takbeer Tahreema (Allahu Akbar) and recite Thana (Subhanak Allahuma wa...).

### 3) Three extra Takbeer on 1st Raka'h after thana

For 1st and 2nd Takbeer Raise your hands and bring them down reciting Allahu Akbar and for the 3rd Takbeer raise your hands up, reciting Allahu Akbar and fold them as you do on normal Salah.

- 4) Everything else is normal until after the surah of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Raka'ah.

### 5) Three extra takbeer on 2nd Raka'h

When the imam finishes surah fatihah and surah on the 2nd Raka'h raise your hands 3 times and bring them down leaving them on the side and reciting allahu akbar.

- 6) Then go into Ruku and finish Salah as normal.

**By Imam Nabil Ahmad**

## Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi (780-847) – one of the greatest mathematical geniuses ever

By Dr Mamnunur Rahman Khan, Dhul-Hijjah 1436

Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi is considered to be one of the greatest mathematical geniuses of all time. He was born in the year 780 in a town called Khwarizm in the province of Khorasan (which is now in eastern Iran and Uzbekistan). Khorasan was at the time a one of the greatest regions of learning, commerce and culture. His family migrated to Baghdad when al-Khwarizmi was still a young boy. It was in Baghdad where he got his early education, excelling in religious studies, philosophy and the sciences of the time.

At the age of around 40, he was invited by the Caliph 'Abdullah al-Ma'mun (786-833) to carry out learning and research at the famous *Bait al-Hikmah* ("House of Wisdom"), which was established earlier by al-Ma'mun's father, Harun al-Rashid (763/6-809). This is the same centre of learning that had been graced by the likes of the great chemist Jabir ibn Hayyan some twenty or so years earlier (covered in last months' issue).

Al-Khwarizmi carried out research in many different subjects like astronomy, geography, history and mathematics which he is most famous for. Generally, what al-Khwarizmi did in all these subjects was to take the knowledge of the ancient Greeks or Indians to a new level that changed things for ever. Below is a list of his most famous contributions.

**Astronomy:** Al-Khwarizmi wrote a *Zil al-Sindhind* ("Astronomical tables of Sind and Hind") where he noted the movements of the Sun, Moon and the planets known at the time. It also contained details on spherical trigonometry, which deals with relationships between sides and angles of spherical polygons (see diagram on left).

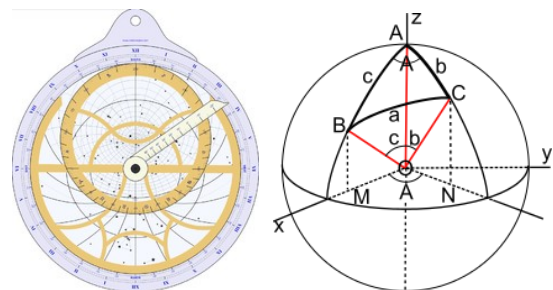
**Geography:** In *Kitab Surat al-Ard* ("The Book on the Shape of the Earth") Al-Khwarizmi presented a map of the world correcting the Greek scholar Ptolemy's (100-170) errors. He also wrote manuals on how to create an astrolabe (see diagram on right) and sundial for timekeeping.



**Arithmetic:** It was the work of al-Khwarizmi called *Kitab al-Jami' wat-Tafrid bi-Hisab al-Hind* ("The Book of Addition and Subtraction According to the Hindu Calculation") that introduced the concept of "zero" to Europe. From translated

manuscripts he found that ancient Indians used blank spaces for "zero", which he termed "sifr" in Arabic, from which came the Latin word "ciphrium" from which the English word "zero" came. Al-Khwarizmi took this concept of zero and introduced it to Arabic numerals which meant that it became easy to do arithmetic sums.

**Mathematics:** Al-Khwarizmi's greatest contributions have been in laying the foundations of algebra. He used the term *al-jabr*, meaning "restoration," to show that in an equation you can add or remove numbers to either side to cancel things out, or in his words *muqabalah*, meaning "balancing." His famous book *Kitab al-Mukhtasar fi Hisab al-Jabr wa'l-Muqabalah* ("The Summarised Treatise of the process of Calculation for Integration and Equation") was the beginning of algebra, where for the very first time he proposed the concept of using letters and descriptions that allowed numbers to be treated as "algebraic objects." He used this new way of doing mathematics to find the unknown value in things like quadratic equations (e.g.  $bx + c = ax^2$ ). Similarly, the word "algorithm" comes from his name.


Al-Khwarizmi died at the age of 67 and was buried in Baghdad. Today, when we come across quadratic equations, the number zero, algebra, algorithm etc. we should know that it has much to do with this great man. May Allah reward him for his contribution to knowledge.



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