

TWO EIDS in the Light of Authentic Hadith

1. The Prayer at 2 Festivals Eid Ul Fitr & Eid Ul Adha

عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: قَدِمَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْمَدِينَةَ وَلَهُمْ يَوْمَانِ يَلْعَبُونَ فِيهِمَا فَقَالَ: «مَا هَذَانِ الْيَوْمَانِ؟» قَالُوا: «كُنَّا نَلْعَبُ فِيهِمَا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: "قَدْ أَبْدَلَكُمْ اللَّهُ بِهِمَا خَيْرًا مِنْهُمَا: يَوْمَ الْأَصْحَى وَيَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ." رَوَاهُ أَبُو دَاوُدَ

Anas said that when the Prophet came to Medina the people had two days on which they engaged in games. Having asked what their significance was and being told that they had engaged in games on them in the pre-Islamic period, he said, "God has substituted for them something better than them, the day of sacrifice and the day of the breaking of the fast." Abu Dawud transmitted it. Mishkat al-Masabih 1439.

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1439>

2. Eating Dates/Sweets before going out for Eid Prayer

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا يَغْدُو يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ حَتَّى يَأْكُلَ تَمْرَاتٍ وَيَأْكُلَهُنَّ وَثْرًا. رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ

Anas said that God's Messenger did not go out in the morning on the day of the breaking of the fast till he ate some dates, and he would eat an odd number. Bukhari transmitted it. Mishkat al-Masabih 1433

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1433>

NOTE: On EID UL ADHA THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH s.a.w WOULD EAT AFTER EID PRAYER.

3. Return by different Road

وَعَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ عِيدٍ خَالَفَ الطَّرِيقَ. رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ

Jabir said that on a festival day the Prophet would return by a different road from the one he had taken when going out. Bukhari transmitted it. Mishkat al-Masabih 1434 Chapter 48a: The Prayer at the two Festivals - Section 1, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1434>

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا خَرَجَ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ فِي طَرِيقٍ رَجَعَ فِي غَيْرِهِ. رَوَاهُ التِّرْمِذِيُّ وَالدَّارِمِيُّ

Abu Huraira said that when the Prophet went out by one road on the festival day he returned by another. Tirmidhi and Darimi transmitted it.

Mishkat al-Masabih 1447 Chapter 48b: The Prayer at the two Festivals - Section 2, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1447>

4. Takbeerat on the Way to Eid Prayers



Narrated by Nafai' that Hazrat Ibne Umer RA read aloud Takbeerat while going for Eid Prayer until he reached the imam.

Musanaf Ibne Sheeba : 5665 Book No. 2

5. Ghusal on the day of Eid Ul Fitr & Eid Ul Adha

وَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ، كَانَ يَغْتَسِلُ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَغْدُوَ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى

Yahya related to me from Malik from Nafi that Abdullah ibn Umar used to do ghusl on the day of Fitr before going to the place of prayer. Muwatta Malik Book 10: The Two 'Ids

<https://sunnah.com/urn/504320>

NOTE: PLEASE MAKE SURE DO NOT REMOVE ANY BODILY HAIR AND NAILS UNTIL YOUR ANIMAL FOR QURBANI HAS BEEN SACRIFICED HENCE FOR EID JUST DO GHUSL (BATH).

6. Fasting on day of Eid Ul Fitr and Adha

" وَعَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: " لَا صَوْمَ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ: الْفِطْرِ وَالضُّحَى

He reported God's messenger as saying, "No fast is to be observed on two days, al-Fitr and al-Adha.* *In this tradition I have used the Arabic words, but have translated them in the preceding tradition. In the preceding tradition an-nahr is used where al-Adha is used here. Al-Adha means literally the victims. (Bukhari and Muslim.)

Mishkat al-Masabih 2049 : Chapter 7a: Voluntary Fasting - Section 1, Book 7: Fasting

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:2049>

Salat (Prayer) Eid Ul Fitr & Adha

1. Takbeerat 7 in First Raka'h and 5 in Second Raka'h

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا الْمُعْتَمِرُ، قَالَ سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الطَّائِفِيَّ، يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ شُعَيْبٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ، قَالَ قَالَ نَبِيُّ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " التَّكْبِيرُ فِي الْفِطْرِ سَبْعٌ فِي الْأُولَى وَخَمْسٌ فِي الْآخِرَةِ وَالْقِرَاءَةُ بَعْدَهُمَا كِلْتَيْهِمَا " .

'Abd b. 'Amr b. al-'As said: The Prophet of Allah (ﷺ) said: There are seven takers in the first rak'ah and five in the second rak'ah of the prayer offered on the day of the breaking of the fast.

Sunan Abi Dawud 1151 Chapter 403: The Takbir During The Two 'Eid, Book 2: Prayer (Kitab Al-Salat).

<https://sunnah.com/abudawud:1151>

وَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، مَوْلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو أَنَّهُ قَالَ شَهِدْتُ الْأَضْحَى وَالْفِطْرَ مَعَ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ فَكَبَّرَ فِي الرَّكْعَةِ الْأُولَى سَبْعَ تَكْبِيرَاتٍ قَبْلَ الْقِرَاءَةِ وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ خَمْسَ تَكْبِيرَاتٍ قَبْلَ الْقِرَاءَةِ . قَالَ مَالِكٌ وَهُوَ الْأَمْرُ عِنْدَنَا . قَالَ مَالِكٌ فِي رَجُلٍ وَجَدَ النَّاسَ قَدِ انْصَرَفُوا مِنَ الصَّلَاةِ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ إِنَّهُ لَا يَرَى عَلَيْهِ صَلَاةً فِي الْمُصَلَّى وَلَا فِي بَيْتِهِ وَإِنَّهُ إِنْ صَلَّى فِي الْمُصَلَّى أَوْ فِي بَيْتِهِ لَمْ أَرِ بِدَلِيلِكَ بَأْسًا وَيُكَبَّرُ سَبْعًا فِي الْأُولَى قَبْلَ الْقِرَاءَةِ وَخَمْسًا فِي الثَّانِيَةِ قَبْلَ الْقِرَاءَةِ .

Yahya related to me from Malik that Nafi, the mawla of Abdullah ibn Umar said, "I was at Adha and Fitr with Abu Hurayra and he said 'Allah is greater' seven times in the first raka, before the recitation, and five times in the second, before the recitation. Muwatta Malik Book 10: The Two 'Ids

<https://sunnah.com/urn/504390>

(Difference Between Raza Al yadain and Rasiail al yadain)

2. Every Takbir should accompany with Rafal Yadain

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُصَلَّبِيِّ، حَدَّثَنَا بَقِيَّةٌ، حَدَّثَنَا الزُّبَيْدِيُّ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا قَامَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ رَفَعَ يَدَيْهِ حَتَّى تَكُونَا حَذْوَ مَنْكَبَيْهِ ثُمَّ كَبَّرَ وَهُمَا كَذَلِكَ فَيَرْكَعُ ثُمَّ إِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَرْفَعَ صَلْبَهُ رَفَعَهُمَا حَتَّى تَكُونَا حَذْوَ مَنْكَبَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ وَلَا يَرْفَعُ يَدَيْهِ فِي السُّجُودِ وَيَرْفَعُهُمَا فِي كُلِّ تَكْبِيرَةٍ يُكَبِّرُهَا قَبْلَ الرَّكُوعِ حَتَّى تَنْقُضِي صَلَاتَهُ .

'Abd Allah b. Umar said: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to raise his hands opposite his shoulders when he began prayer, then he uttered takbir (Allah is most great) in the same condition, and then he bowed. And when he raised his back (head) after bowing he raised them opposite his shoulders, and said: "Allah listens to him who praises Him." But he did not raise his hand when he prostrated himself; he rather raised them when he uttered the takbir (Allah is most great) before bowing until his prayer is finished.

Sunan Abi Dawud 722 : Chapter 267: Raising The Hands In The Prayer, Book 2: Prayer (Kitab Al-Salat)

<https://sunnah.com/abudawud:722>

3. Start with Salat 2 Raka'ah

عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَخْرُجُ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ وَالْأَضْحَى إِلَى الْمَصَلَّى فَأَوَّلُ شَيْءٍ يَبْدَأُ بِهِ الصَّلَاةُ ثُمَّ يَنْصَرِفُ فَيَقُومُ مُقَابِلَ النَّاسِ وَالنَّاسُ جُلُوسٌ عَلَى صُفُوفِهِمْ فَيُعِظُهُمْ وَيُوصِيهِمْ وَيَأْمُرُهُمْ وَإِنْ كَانَ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَقْطَعَ بَعْثًا قَطَعَهُ أَوْ يَأْمُرَ بِشَيْءٍ أَمَرَ بِهِ ثُمَّ يَنْصَرِفُ

Abu Saud al-Khudri said that the Prophet used to go out on the day of the breaking of the fast and the day of sacrifice to the place of prayer, and the first thing he did was to pray. When he finished he would stand facing the people who were seated in their rows, deliver an exhortation, issue instructions and give them commands. If he intended to send out an army he did so, or if he had any special orders he gave them, and then departed. (Bukhari and Muslim.)

Mishkat al-Masabih 1426 Chapter 48a: The Prayer at the two Festivals - Section 1, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1426>

وَعَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ يُصَلُّونَ الْعِيدَيْنِ قَبْلَ الْخُطْبَةِ

Ibn 'Umar said that God's Messenger, Abu Bakr and 'Umar used to say the festival prayers before the sermon. (Bukhari and Muslim.)

Mishkat al-Masabih 1428 Chapter 48a: The Prayer at the two Festivals - Section 1, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1428>

4. NO PULPIT NO KHUTBA BEFORE RAKA'AH

Mishkat al-Masabih 1452 Chapter 48c: The Prayer at the two Festivals - Section 3, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1452>

5. NO AZAN & NO IQAMAH

وَعَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْعِيدَيْنِ غَيْرَ مَرَّةٍ وَلَا مَرَّتَيْنِ بغيرِ أَذَانٍ وَلَا إِقَامَةٍ. رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

Jabir b. Samura said, "I prayed along with God's Messenger at the two festivals, not only once or twice, without an adhan or an iqama." Muslim transmitted it.

Mishkat al-Masabih 1427 Chapter 48a: The Prayer at the two Festivals - Section 1, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1427>

وَسُئِلَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: أَشْهَدْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْعِيدَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ خَطَبَ وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ أَذَانًا وَلَا إِقَامَةً ثُمَّ أَتَى النِّسَاءَ فَوَعِظَهُنَّ وَذَكَرَهُنَّ وَأَمَرَهُنَّ بِالصَّدَقَةِ فَرَأَيْتُهُنَّ يَهُوبِينَ إِلَى آذَانِهِنَّ وَحُلُوفَهُنَّ يَدْفَعْنَ إِلَى بِلَالٍ ثُمَّ انْزَعَهُ هُوَ وَبِلَالٌ إِلَى بَيْتِهِ

Ibn 'Abbas was asked whether he had been present at the festival prayer along with God's Messenger and replied, "Yes, God's Messenger came out and prayed, then preached a sermon (no mention being made of adhan or iqama). He then went to the women, gave them an exhortation and admonition and ordered them to give alms. I then saw them putting their hands to their ears and necks and giving [some of their jewellery] to Bilal, after which Bilal and he went off to his house." (Bukhari and Muslim.) Mishkat al-Masabih 1429

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1429>

6. Recitation in Salat Ul Eid Surah Ala & Surah Ghashia

وَعَنِ النَّعْمَانِ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقْرَأُ فِي الْعِيدَيْنِ وَفِي الْجُمُعَةِ بِ (سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى (و) هَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ (قَالَ: وَإِذَا اجْتَمَعَ الْعِيدُ وَالْجُمُعَةُ فِي يَوْمٍ وَاحِدٍ قَرَأَ بِهِمَا فِي الصَّلَاتَيْنِ. رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

An-Nu'man b. Bashir said that God's Messenger used to recite at the two festivals¹ and on Friday, "Glorify the name of your most high Lord", 2 and "Has the story of the overwhelming event reached you?"³ He said that when a festival and a Friday coincided he recited them both at the two prayers. Muslim transmitted it.

Mishkat al-Masabih 840 : Chapter 13a: What is Recited During the Prayer - Section 1, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:840>

7. Recitation in Salat Ul Eid Surah Qaf & Surah Iqtriabah

وَعَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ سَأَلَ أَبَا وَاقِدٍ اللَّيْثِيَّ: مَا كَانَ يَقْرَأُ بِهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي الْأَصْحَى وَالْفِطْرِ؟ فَقَالَ: كَانَ يَقْرَأُ فِيهِمَا: ب (ق وَالْقُرْآنَ الْمَجِيد (و) (اِفْتَرَبَتِ السَّاعَةَ (رَوَاهُ مُسْلِمٌ

'Ubaidallah said that 'Umar b. al-Khattab asked Abu Waqid al- Laithi what God's Messenger recited at the 'Id al-Adha and 'Id al-Fitr, and he replied that he recited at both of them, "Qaf. By the glorious Qur'an"¹-and "The Hour is nigh."². 1. Al-Qur'an; 50. 2. Al-Qur'an, 54. Muslim transmitted it.

Mishkat al-Masabih 841: Chapter 13a: What is Recited During the Prayer - Section 1, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:841>

8. Friday Prayer not compulsory on the day of TWO EIDS

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ، حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ الْمُغِيرَةِ، عَنْ إِيَّاسِ بْنِ أَبِي رَمَلَةَ الشَّامِيِّ، قَالَ شَهِدْتُ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنَ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ وَهُوَ يَسْأَلُ زَيْدَ بْنَ أَرْقَمَ قَالَ أَشْهَدْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عِيدَيْنِ اجْتَمَعَا فِي يَوْمٍ قَالَ نَعَمْ . قَالَ فَكَيْفَ صَنَعَ قَالَ صَلَّى الْعِيدَ ثُمَّ رَخَّصَ فِي الْجُمُعَةِ فَقَالَ " مَنْ شَاءَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فَلْيُصَلِّ " .

Narrated Zayd ibn Arqam: Ilyas ibn AbuRamlah ash-Shami said: I witnessed Mu'awiyah ibn AbuSufyan asking Zayd ibn Arqam: Did you offer along with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) the Friday and 'Id prayers synchronised on the same day? He said: Yes. He asked: How did he do? He replied: He offered the 'Id prayer, then granted concession to offer the Friday prayer, and said: If anyone wants to offer it, he may offer.

Sunan Abi Dawud 1070: Chapter 368: If 'Eid Occurs On A Friday, Book 2: Prayer (Kitab Al-Salat)

<https://sunnah.com/abudawud:1070>

9. Women Attendance Eid UL Fitr & Adha

حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ إِسْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ عَطِيَّةَ، قَالَتْ أَمَرْنَا أَنْ نُخْرِجَ، الْحَيْضَ يَوْمَ الْعِيدَيْنِ وَذَوَاتِ الْخُدُورِ، فَيَشْهَدْنَ جَمَاعَةَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَدَعَوَتَهُمْ، وَيَعْتَزِلُ الْحَيْضُ عَنْ مُصَلَّاهُنَّ. قَالَتْ امْرَأَةٌ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِحْدَانَا لَيْسَ لَهَا جِلْبَابٌ. قَالَ " لِتَلْبِسَهَا صَاحِبَتُهَا مِنْ جِلْبَابِهَا ". وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ حَدَّثَنَا عِمْرَانُ، حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سِيرِينَ، حَدَّثَنَا أُمُّ عَطِيَّةَ، سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِهِذَا.

Narrated Um `Atiya: We were ordered to bring out our menstruating women and veiled women in the religious gatherings and invocation of Muslims on the two `Id festivals. These menstruating women were to keep away from their Musalla. A woman asked, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) ' What about one who does not have a veil?" He said, "Let her share the veil of her companion."

Sahih al-Bukhari 351 : Chapter 2: It is obligatory to wear clothes while offering As-Salat (the prayers), Book 8: Prayers (Salat)

<https://sunnah.com/bukhari:351>

10. Dua After Eid

تَقَبَّلَ اللَّهُ مِنَّا وَمِنْكُمْ

Transliteration: Taqaballahu minna wa minkum

TAQABALLAHU MINNA TRANSLATION:

The meaning behind this [dua](#) is "May Allah accept [good deeds] from you and us" or "May Allah accept [this worship] from you and us".

Sunan Behqi Hadith number 6088.

11. Playing Tambourine/Fun on the Day of TWO EIDS

وَعَنْ عَائِشَةَ قَالَتْ: إِنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا وَعِنْدَهَا جَارِيَتَانِ فِي أَيَّامِ مَنَى نُدَقْفَانِ وَتَضْرِبَانِ وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ: تُعَنِّيَانِ بِمَا تَقَاوَلَتِ الْأَنْصَارُ يَوْمَ بُعَاثَ وَالنَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مُتَعَشِّ بِثَوْبِهِ فَأَنْتَهَرَهُمَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ فَكَشَفَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ فَقَالَ: " دَعُهُمَا يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ فَإِنَّهَا أَيَّامُ عِيدٍ وَفِي رِوَايَةٍ: يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ إِنَّ لِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ عِيدًا وَهَذَا عِيدُنَا "

'A'isha said that Abu Bakr came to visit her during the days spent at Mina when she had with her two girls who were playing the tambourine—a version says they were singing what the Ansar said to one another at the battle of Bu'ath*—while the Prophet was wrapped in his garment. Abu Bakr rebuked them, whereupon the Prophet uncovered his face and said, "Let them alone, Abu Bakr; these are days of festival." In a version [he said], "Abu Bakr, every people has a festival, and this is ours." (Bukhari and Muslim.)

Mishkat al-Masabih 1432 Chapter 48a: The Prayer at the two Festivals - Section 1, Book 4: Prayer

<https://sunnah.com/mishkat:1432>

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