

All Praise be to Allaah and peace and blessings be to the last Prophet and Messenger, Mohammad Ibn Abdillaah (Sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam)

Eid is a special event, which is designed and decorated by our Lord to celebrate the Glory and Praise of Him. To understand the rulings of this day, we must submit ourselves to the sunnah of the Messenger of Allaah (Sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam).

I will list the general rules in easy words and then bring the evidences afterwards for the satisfaction of the heart. So my beloveds will learn the proof of the actions that a sunni Muslim must follow as much as possible during the day of celebration.

- Eid Al-Fitr is only one day. The official Islamic date is 1st of Shawwal.
- Highly recommended to take a shower in the morning before going to Eid namaz/salah.
- To eat something before going to the Eid prayer on the day of Eid Al-Fitr. The Prophet (Sallallahau 'alayhhi wa sallam) used to eat odd number of dates.
- Wear the best dress, use perfume (for men only, not for women).
- Women should wear full hijab [a jilbaab and a khimar], Eid musalla is neither a fashion show nor a display of Jewelry collection.
- Start from home with takbeer reciting it loudly. [men and women, old and young alike]
- Keep on saying the takbeer and don't repeat in unison, repeating takbeer in unison is a bid'ah. Takbeer should continue until the Imam comes and starts the prayer. The correct wordings of Takbeer are: Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar, Laa Ilaaha illaallaahu Wallaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar – Walillaahil Hamd.
- There is no sunnah prayer before or after the Eid prayer.
- There is no adhaan or iqamah for Eid prayer
- The eid prayer is an obligation and it is two rakat.
- First rakat has 7 additional takbeer right after the takbeer-atul-Ihram and before the recitation, the second rakat has 5 additional takbeer before the recitation.
- During the Eid takbeer, the sunnah is not to raise hand and not to say anything in between the takbeerat.
- If someone misses the eid prayer for any reason, he should pray two rakat in the form the Eid prayer is prayed and it should suffice inshaAllaah.
- Listening to Eid Khutbah is optional. What is not correct is to stay in the musallah area talking, chatting and disturbing the khatib and those who wish to learn from the Khutbah.
- Highly recommended to do charity after Eid Khutbah. Mostly women used to donate in the Prophet's time. {Sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam}

- The route that one takes to go to the Eid musallah should be different from the route that one take to return home (this is from our Prophetic Sunnah).

Eid is a day of celebration ordained by Allaah

سُنَنُ أَبِي دَاوُدَ << كِتَابُ الصَّلَاةِ >> قَالَ فِي هَدَايَةِ لِرِوَاةٍ : إِسْنَادُهُ صَحِيحٌ وَأَحَالٌ عَلَى الصَّحِيحَةِ 2021 << تَفْرِيعُ أَبْوَابِ الْجُمُعَةِ >> بَابُ صَلَاةِ الْعِيدَيْنِ << 991 حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادٌ ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ ، قَالَ : قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ 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 : " إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ أَبْدَلَكُمْ بِهِمَا خَيْرًا مِنْهُمَا : يَوْمَ الْأَضْحَى ، وَيَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ "

Sunan Abu-Dawud: Prayer (Kitab Al-Salat): Eid prayers / Narrated Anas ibn Malik: When the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam) came to Medina, the people had two days on which they engaged in games. He asked: What are these two days (what is the significance)? They said: We used to engage ourselves in games on them in the pre-Islamic period. The Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam) said: Allah has substituted for you something better than them, the day of sacrifice and the day of the breaking of the fast. [reported by Imam Abu Dawud in Sunan, Imam Ahmed in his Musnad, authenticated by Imam Al-Albani in Hidayat Ar-Ruwaat]

Taking shower in the morning

موطا الامام مالك << عَنْ نَافِعٍ ، أَنَّ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ ، كَانَ يَغْتَسِلُ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَخْدُوَ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى

Nafee’ reported that Ibn Umar used to take a shower before going out on the day of Fitr to the Musallah. [authenticated by Sheikh Shuayb Al-Arnout in the checking of musnad]

The Ilustrious Imam Sa’eed Ibn Musayyib said, Sunnat of Fitr is three things: Walking to the musallah, eating before going out and taking a shower. [this report is authenticated by Imam Al-Albaani in Irwa Al-Ghaeel]

The reports concerning the ghusl from the Prophet (Sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam) are weak.

Wearing the nice/new/special dress on the day of Eid:

صَحِيحُ الْبُخَارِيِّ << كِتَابُ الْجُمُعَةِ >> أَبْوَابُ الْعِيدَيْنِ << بَابُ : فِي الْعِيدَيْنِ وَالتَّجْمُلِ فِيهِ >> حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ ، قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ ، قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ، أَنَّ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ ، قَالَ : أَخَذَ عُمَرُ جُبَّةً مِنْ إِسْتَبْرَقٍ تُبَاعُ فِي السُّوقِ ، فَأَخَذَهَا ، فَأَتَى بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، فَقَالَ : يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ، ابْتَغِ هَذِهِ تَجَمَّلُ بِهَا لِلْعِيدِ وَالْوُفُودِ ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : " إِنَّمَا هَذِهِ لِيَأْسُ مَنْ لَا خَلْقَ لَهُ " فَلَبِثَ عُمَرُ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَلْبِثَ ، ثُمَّ أُرْسِلَ إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِجُبَّةٍ دِيْبَاجٍ ، فَأَقْبَلَ بِهَا عُمَرُ ، فَأَتَى بِهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ : إِنَّكَ قُلْتَ : " إِنَّمَا هَذِهِ لِيَأْسُ مَنْ لَا خَلْقَ لَهُ " وَأُرْسِلْتَ إِلَيَّ بِهَذِهِ الْجُبَّةِ ، فَقَالَ لَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : " تَبِيعُهَا أَوْ تُصِيبُ بِهَا حَاجَتَكَ "

Narrated `Abdullah bin `Umar: `Umar bought a silk cloak from the market, took it to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and said, "O Allah's Messenger (Sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam)! Take it and adorn yourself with it during the `Id and when the delegations visit you." Allah's Messenger

(Sallallaahu ‘alayhi wa sallam) replied, "This dress is for those who have no share (in the Hereafter)." After a long period Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (Sallallaahu ‘alayhi wa sallam) sent to `Umar a cloak of silk brocade. `Umar came to Allah's Messenger (Sallallaahu ‘alayhi wa sallam) with the cloak and said, "O Allah's Messenger (Sallallaahu ‘alayhi wa sallam)! 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 (Sallallaahu ‘alayhi wa sallam) said to him, "Sell it and fulfill your needs by it." [Sahih Al-Bukhari]

Women's dress code during Eid

صَحِيحُ الْبُخَارِيِّ >> كِتَابُ الْعِيدَيْنِ >> بَابُ إِذَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا جِلْبَابٌ فِي الْعِيدِ >>> عَنْ حَفْصَةَ بِنْتِ سَبْرِينَ، قَالَتْ كُنَّا نَمْنَعُ جَوَارِينَا أَنْ يَخْرُجْنَ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ، فَجَاءَتْ امْرَأَةٌ فَنَزَلَتْ قَصْرَ بَنِي خَلْفٍ فَأَتَيْتُهَا فَحَدَّثَتْ أَنَّ زَوْجَ أَخْتِهَا غَزَا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَتَمَّتْ عَشْرَةَ غَزَوَاتٍ فَكَانَتْ أُخْتُهَا مَعَهُ فِي سِتِّ غَزَوَاتٍ. فَقَالَتْ فَكُنَّا نَقُومُ عَلَى الْمَرْضَى وَنُدَاوِي الْكَلْمَى، فَقَالَتْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، عَلَى إِحْدَانَا بَأْسٌ إِذَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهَا جِلْبَابٌ أَنْ لَا تَخْرُجَ فَقَالَ " لِتَلْبِسَهَا صَاحِبَتُهَا مِنْ جِلْبَابِهَا فَلْيَشْهَدَنَّ الْخَيْرَ وَدَعْوَةَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ". قَالَتْ حَفْصَةُ فَلَمَّا قَدِمَتْ أُمُّ عَطِيَّةَ أَنْتَبَهْتُهَا، فَسَأَلْتُهَا أَسْمِعْتِ فِي كَذَا وَكَذَا قَالَتْ نَعَمْ، يَا بِنْتِ - وَقَلَّمَا ذَكَرْتَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِلَّا قَالَتْ يَا بِنْتِ - قَالَ " لِيَخْرُجَ الْعَوَاتِقُ ذَوَاتِ الْخُدُورِ - أَوْ قَالَ الْعَوَاتِقُ وَذَوَاتِ الْخُدُورِ شَكَّ أَيُّوبُ - وَالْحَيْضُ، وَيَعْتَزِلُ الْحَيْضُ الْمُصَلَّى، وَلْيَشْهَدَنَّ الْخَيْرَ وَدَعْوَةَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ ". قَالَتْ فَقُلْتُ لَهَا الْحَيْضُ قَالَتْ نَعَمْ، أَلَيْسَ الْحَائِضُ تَشْهَدُ عَرَفَاتٍ وَتَشْهَدُ كَذَا وَتَشْهَدُ كَذَا

Sahih Al-Bukhari >> Book of Two Eids >>Chapter: If a women has no veil to use for Eid>>Narrated Aiyub:

Hafsa bint Seereen said, "On Id we used to forbid our girls to go out for `Id prayer. A lady came and stayed at the palace of Bani Khalaf and I went to her. She said, 'The husband of my sister took part in twelve holy battles along with the Prophet (ﷺ) and my sister was with her husband in six of them. My sister said that they used to nurse the sick and treat the wounded. Once she asked, 'O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ)! If a woman has no Jilbab, is there any harm if she does not come out (on `Id day)?' The Prophet (ﷺ) 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.' " Hafsa added, "When Um-`Atiya came, I went to her and asked her, 'Did you hear anything about so-and-so?' Um-`Atiya said, 'Yes, let my father be sacrificed for the Prophet (p.b.u.h). (And whenever she mentioned the name of the Prophet (ﷺ) she always used to say, 'Let my father be' sacrificed for him). He said, 'Virgin mature girls staying often screened (or said, 'Mature girls and virgins staying often screened--Aiyub is not sure as which was right) and menstruating women should come out (on the `Id 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.'" Hafsa said, "On that I said to Um-`Atiya, 'Also those who are menstruating?' " Um-`Atiya replied, "Yes. Do they not present themselves at `Arafat and elsewhere?"

Eating before Going out to Pray

صَحِيحُ الْبُخَارِيِّ << كِتَابُ الْجُمُعَةِ >> أَبْوَابُ الْعِيدَيْنِ << بَابُ الْأَكْلِ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ قَبْلَ الْخُرُوجِ >> حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحِيمِ ، حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ ، قَالَ : حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ ، قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ بْنُ أَنَسٍ ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ ، قَالَ : " كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا يَغْدُو يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ حَتَّى يَأْكُلَ تَمْرَاتٍ " وَقَالَ مُرْجَأُ بْنُ رَجَاءٍ ، حَدَّثَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ ، قَالَ : حَدَّثَنِي أَنَسٌ ، عَنْ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، " وَيَأْكُلُهُنَّ وَتَرًا "

Narrated Anas bin Malik: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) never proceeded (for the prayer) on the Day of `Id-ul-Fitr unless he had eaten some dates. Anas also narrated: The Prophet (ﷺ) used to eat odd number of dates. [Sahih Al-Bukhari]

Takbir of Eid Al-Fitr

(أَحْكَامُ الْعِيدَيْنِ لِلْفَرِيَّابِيِّ < صحح إسناده في الإرواء/ رقم 650 > بَابُ مَنْ يُكَبِّرُ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ إِذَا عَدَا إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى فِي طَرِيقِهِ << 47 ، أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ الْفَرِيَّابِيُّ ، ثنا أَبُو هَمَّامٍ ، حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهَبٍ ، أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ ، وَأَسَامَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ ، : " أَنَّهُ كَانَ يَجْهَرُ بِالتَّكْبِيرِ يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ إِذَا عَدَا إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى حَتَّى يَخْرُجَ الْإِمَامُ فَيُكَبِّرُ بِتَكْبِيرِهِ "

On the authority of Nafe' on the authority of Ibn Umar who used to make the takbeer loud on the day of Eid Al-Fitr when he would go to the musallah until the Imam would come and would make takbir [of the prayer and Eid salah] with his [Imam's] takbir. [Reported by Imam Al-Firyabi in his "Ahkam Al-Eidayn", Imam Al-Albaani said "Isnad is saheeh" in Irwa Al-Ghaleel]

(صَحِيحُ ابْنِ خُرَيْمَةَ < قال غسان ومن طريقه رواه البيهقي وصححه الألباني في الإرواء ص 123/ ج3 > جُمَاعُ أَبْوَابِ ذِكْرِ الْوَتْرِ وَمَا فِيهِ مِنَ السُّنَنِ << جُمَاعُ أَبْوَابِ صَلَاةِ الْعِيدَيْنِ ، الْفِطْرِ وَالْأَضْحَى ، وَمَا يَحْتَاجُ فِيهِمَا >> بَابُ التَّكْبِيرِ وَالتَّهْلِيلِ فِي الْعُدُوِّ إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى فِي الْعِيدَيْنِ إِنْ صَحَّ الْخَبَرُ ؛ فَإِنَّ فِي الْقَلْبِ مِنْ هَذَا الْخَبَرِ ، وَأَحْسَبُ الْحَمْلَ فِيهِ عَلَى عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ الْعُمَرِيِّ ، إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنِ الْغَلَطُ مِنَ ابْنِ أَخِي ابْنِ وَهَبٍ << 1352 نا أحمد بن علي بن وهب ، ثنا عَمِي ، ثنا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ " أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ يَخْرُجُ فِي الْعِيدَيْنِ مَعَ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ، وَعَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ، وَالْعَبَّاسِ ، وَعَلِيِّ ، وَجَعْفَرٍ ، وَالْحَسَنِ ، وَالْحُسَيْنِ ، وَأَسَامَةَ بْنِ زَيْدٍ ، وَزَيْدَ بْنَ حَارِثَةَ ، وَأَيْمَانَ ابْنَ أُمِّ أَيْمَانَ ، رَافِعًا صَوْتَهُ بِالتَّهْلِيلِ وَالتَّكْبِيرِ ، فَيَأْخُذُ طَرِيقَ الْحَدَّادِينَ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ الْمُصَلَّى ، فَإِذَا فَرَغَ رَجَعَ عَلَى الْحَدَّادِينَ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ مَنْزِلَهُ "

'Abdullah Ibn 'Umar reported that the Prophet (sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) used to go out on the day of two Eid with Fadl Ibn 'Abbas, and Abdullah Ibn 'Abbas, And Al-Abbas, and Ali, And Ja'far, and Al-Hasan, and Al-Husayn and Usamah Ibn Zayd and Zayd Ibn Harithah and Ayman Ibn Umm Ayman with raised voice with Tahleel and Takbeer, he would take the path of black smith until he would reach musallah. And when done (with the prayer) would take the path of the shoe-menders until he would reach his home. [Reported by Imam Ibn Khuaymah and authenticated by Imam Al-Albaani in Irwa Al-Ghaleel]

الألباني << إرواء الغليل >> (مُصَنَّفُ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ < قال في الإرواء/ 649/ إسناده صحيح عن الزهري > كِتَابُ صَلَاةِ الْعِيدَيْنِ << فِي التَّكْبِيرِ إِذَا خَرَجَ إِلَى الْعِيدِ >> 5547 >> حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي ذُنَبٍ ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ ، قَالَ : " كَانَ النَّاسُ يُكَبِّرُونَ فِي الْعِيدِ حِينَ يَخْرُجُونَ مِنْ مَنْزِلِهِمْ حَتَّى يَأْتُوا الْمُصَلَّى ، وَحَتَّى يَخْرُجَ الْإِمَامُ ، فَإِذَا كَبَّرَ كَبَرُوا "

Al-Zuhri reported: People used to make takbeer on the day of Eid from the time they would leaven their homes until they would come to the Musallah. [They would continue] until the Imam comes out. When the Imam comes out, they would stop [the takbeer]. And when the Imam would make takbeer [of Salah and special takbeerat of Eid], they would make takbeer. [reported by Imam Ibn Abe Shaybah, isnaad is authentic to Imam Az-Zuhri as graded by the hadith master Shiekh Mohammad Nasiruddin Al-Albaani]

This is a clear practice from the generation of the companions and the successors. So, let's practice it sincerely

Wordings of Takbeer of Eid

There is no authentic narration with regards to the takbeer of the Prophet (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam). However there are many authentic narrations regarding the takbeer of the companions.

عن ابن مسعود رضي الله عنه أنه كان يكبر أيام التشريق الله أكبر الله أكبر لا إله إلا الله والله أكبر والله الحمد

Ibn Mas'ud (RadiAllahu 'anhu) used to make takbeer on the days of Tashreeq: Allaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar, Laa Ilaaha illaallaahu Wallaahu Akbar, Allaahu Akbar – Walillaahil Hamd. [authentic chain, recorded by Ibn Abee Shaybah and Daraqutnee, see Irwa 125/3]

It is not permissible to add to this: “walhamdulillaahi katheeraa, wa subhanallaahi bukratawwa-aseelaa...” Although the meaning of all these are good but there is NO evidence from the salaf with regards to these addition, and we ask Allaah to keep us on the path of the salaf...

Eid Prayer in the Musalla with a sutrah

سنن ابن ماجة<<حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ، حَدَّثَنَا عِيسَى بْنُ يُونُسَ، ح وَحَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ إِبرَاهِيمَ، حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ، أَخْبَرَنِي نَافِعٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - كَانَ يَغْدُو إِلَى الْمُصَلَّى فِي يَوْمِ الْعِيدِ وَالْعَزَّةِ تُحْمَلُ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ فَإِذَا بَلَغَ الْمُصَلَّى نَصِبَتْ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ فَيُصَلِّي إِلَيْهَا وَذَلِكَ أَنَّ الْمُصَلَّى كَانَ فَضَاءً لَيْسَ فِيهِ شَيْءٌ يُسْتَنْتَرُ بِهِ

It was narrated from Ibn 'Umar that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) 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 Sutrah. [Reported by Imam Ibn Maajah, authenticated by Imam Al-Albani]

No Adhan or Iqamah for Eid Salah

صحيح مسلم<<عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْعِيدَيْنِ غَيْرَ مَرَّةٍ وَلَا مَرَّتَيْنِ بغيرِ أَذَانٍ وَلَا إِقَامَةٍ .

Jabir b. Samura said: I prayed with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) prayers on two I'ds more than once or twice without there being Adhan and Iqama. [Sahih Muslim]

No prayer before or after the Eid Prayer

صَحِيحُ الْبُخَارِيِّ >> عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ صَلَّى يَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، لَمْ يُصَلِّ قَبْلَهَا وَلَا بَعْدَهَا، ثُمَّ أَتَى النِّسَاءَ وَمَعَهُ بِلَالٌ، فَأَمَرَهُنَّ بِالصَّدَقَةِ، فَجَعَلْنَ يُلْقِينَ، تُلْقِي الْمَرْأَةُ خُرْصَهَا وَسِخَابَهَا.

Narrated Ibn `Abbas: The Prophet (ﷺ) offered a two rak`at prayer on the Day of Id ul Fitr and he did not pray before or after it. Then he went towards women along with Bilal and ordered them to pay charity and so they started giving their earrings and necklaces (in charity). [Sahih Al-Bukhari]

Eid Prayer is two Raka'at

سنن ابن ماجة >> عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ، قَالَ صَلَاةُ السَّفَرِ رَكَعَتَانِ وَصَلَاةُ الْجُمُعَةِ رَكَعَتَانِ وَالْفِطْرُ وَالْأَضْحَى رَكَعَتَانِ تَمَامٌ غَيْرُ قَصْرٍ عَلَى لِسَانِ مُحَمَّدٍ - صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - .

Umar said: "The prayer when traveling is two Rak'ah, and Friday is two Rak'ah, and Al-Fitr and Al-Adha are two Rak'ah, complete, not shortened, as told by Muhammad (ﷺ)." [Reported by Ibn Majah, An-Nasaee, Imam Ahmed and Al-Tahawi, authenticated by Imam Al-Albaani]

There is no authentic report from the Prophet (Sallallahu `alayhi wa sallam) regarding raising hand during takbeer and nothing is reported authentically from any companion.

Extra Takbeerat in Salat Al-Eid

سنن ابى داوود >> عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ يُكَبِّرُ فِي الْفِطْرِ وَالْأَضْحَى فِي الْأُولَى سَبْعَ تَكْبِيرَاتٍ وَفِي الثَّانِيَةِ خَمْسًا .

Narrated Aisha, Ummul Mu'minin: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) would say the takbir (Allah is most great) seven times in the first rak'ah and five times in the second rak'ah on the day of the breaking of the fast and on the day of sacrifice (on the occasion of both the 'Id prayers, the two festivals). [Reported by Abu Dawud, authenticated by Imam Al-Albaani]

Recitation during Eid Salah

صحيح مسلم >> عَنْ النُّعْمَانَ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ، قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقْرَأُ فِي الْعِيدَيْنِ وَفِي الْجُمُعَةِ بِ { سَبِّحِ اسْمَ رَبِّكَ الْأَعْلَى } وَ { هَلْ أَتَاكَ حَدِيثُ الْعَاشِيَةِ } قَالَ وَإِذَا اجْتَمَعَ الْعِيدُ وَالْجُمُعَةُ فِي يَوْمٍ وَاحِدٍ يَقْرَأُ بِهِمَا أَيْضًا فِي الصَّلَاتَيْنِ.

Nu'man b. Bashir reported that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to recite on two 'Ids and in Friday prayer: "Glorify The name of Thy Lord, the Most High", and: "Has there come to thee the news of the overwhelming event". And when the 'Id and Jumu'a combined on a day he recited these two (surah) in both the prayers.

Listening to Eid Khutbah is optional

سُنُّنُ أَبِي دَاوُدَ (وقال الألباني في الإرواء : صحيح / في بحث ممتاز) كِتَابُ الصَّلَاةِ << تَفْرِيعُ أَبْوَابِ الْجُمُعَةِ << بَابُ الْجُلُوسِ لِلْخُطْبَةِ >> 1007 حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ الْبِرَّازُ ، حَدَّثَنَا الْفَضْلُ بْنُ مُوسَى السَّيْنَانِيُّ ، حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ السَّائِبِ ، قَالَ : شَهِدْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْعِيدَ ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى الصَّلَاةَ ، قَالَ : " إِنَّا نَخْطُبُ ، فَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَجْلِسَ لِلْخُطْبَةِ فَلْيَجْلِسْ ، وَمَنْ أَحَبَّ أَنْ يَذْهَبَ فَلْيَذْهَبْ " ، قَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ : " هَذَا مُرْسَلٌ عَنْ عَطَاءٍ ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " *

Narrated Abdullah ibn as-Sa'ib: I attended the 'Id prayer along with the Messenger of Allah (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam). When he finished the prayer, he said: We shall deliver the sermon; he who likes to sit for listening to it may sit and he who likes to go away may go away. [Reported by Abu Dawud in his sunan, authenticated by Al-Albani]

Charity after Eid Prayer

صَحِيحُ مُسْلِمٍ << كِتَابُ صَلَاةِ الْعِيدَيْنِ >> 1531 حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ أَبِي بَرٍ ، وَقُتَيْبَةُ ، وَابْنُ حُجْرٍ ، قَالُوا : حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ ، عَنْ دَاوُدَ بْنِ قَيْسٍ ، عَنْ عِيَاضِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ ، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، كَانَ يَخْرُجُ يَوْمَ الْأَضْحَى ، وَيَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ ، فَيَبْدَأُ بِالصَّلَاةِ ، فَإِذَا صَلَّى صَلَاتَهُ وَسَلَّمَ ، قَامَ فَأَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ ، وَهُمْ جُلُوسٌ فِي مُصَلَّاهُمْ ، فَإِنْ كَانَ لَهُ حَاجَةٌ يَبْعَثُ ، ذَكَرَهُ لِلنَّاسِ ، أَوْ كَانَتْ لَهُ حَاجَةٌ بَعِيرٍ ذَلِكَ ، أَمَرَهُمْ بِهَا ، وَكَانَ يَقُولُ : " تَصَدَّقُوا ، تَصَدَّقُوا " ، وَكَانَ أَكْثَرَ مَنْ يَتَصَدَّقُ النِّسَاءَ ، ثُمَّ يَنْصَرِفُ ، فَلَمْ يَزَلْ كَذَلِكَ حَتَّى كَانَ مَرْوَانَ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ ، فَخَرَجَتْ مُخَاصِرًا مَرْوَانَ حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا الْمُصَلَّى ، فَإِذَا كَثِيرٌ بِنِ الصَّلَاتِ قَدْ بَنَى مَنِيرًا مِنْ طِينٍ وَلَبِنٍ ، فَإِذَا مَرْوَانُ يُبَازِعُنِي يَدَهُ ، كَأَنَّهُ يَجْرُنِي نَحْوَ الْمَنِيرِ ، وَإِنَّا أَجْرُهُ نَحْوَ الصَّلَاةِ ، فَلَمَّا رَأَيْتُ ذَلِكَ مِنْهُ ، قُلْتُ : أَيْنَ الْإِبْتِدَاءُ بِالصَّلَاةِ ؟ فَقَالَ : لَا ، يَا أَبَا سَعِيدٍ قَدْ تَرَكَ مَا نَعْلَمُ ، قُلْتُ : كَلَّا ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَا تَأْتُونَ بِخَيْرٍ مِمَّا أَعْلَمُ ، ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ * سُنُّنُ أَبِي دَاوُدَ << رَقْمٌ 1144 >> وَقَالَ الْأَلْبَانِيُّ : (قُلْتُ: إِسْنَادُهُ صَحِيحٌ عَلَى شَرَطِ الشَّيْخَيْنِ. وَقَدْ أَخْرَجَهُ مُسْلِمٌ فِي "صَحِيحِهِ") << كِتَابُ الصَّلَاةِ >> تَفْرِيعُ أَبْوَابِ الْجُمُعَةِ << بَابُ الْخُطْبَةِ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ >> حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عُبَيْدٍ ، حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ ، فِي هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ قَالَ : فَجَعَلَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ تُعْطِي الْقُرْطُ وَالْخَاتَمَ ، وَجَعَلَ بِلَالٌ يَجْعَلُهُ فِي كِسَائِهِ ، قَالَ : فَقَسَمَهُ عَلَى فَقَرَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ *

Sahih Muslim > The Book of Prayers (Kitab Al-Salat) - > Abu Sa'id al-Khudri reported that the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) used to go out on the day of Adha and on the day of Fitr and commenced the prayer. And after having observed his prayer and pronounced the salutation, he stood up facing people as they were seated at their places of worship. And if he intended to send out an army he made mention of it to the people, and if he intended any other thing besides it, he commanded them (to do that). He used to say (to the people): Give charity, give charity, and the majority that gave charity was of women. He (Sallallahu 'alayhi wa sallam) then returned.

This (practice) remained (in vogue) till Marwan b. al- Hakam (came into power). I went out hand in hand with Marwan till we came to the place of worship and there Kathir b. Salt had built a pulpit of clay and brick. Marwan began to tug me with his hand as though he were pulling me towards the pulpit, while I was pulling him towards the prayer. When I saw him doing that I said: What has happened to the practice of beginning with prayer? He said: No, Abu Sa'id, what you are familiar with has been abandoned. I thereupon said (three times and went back): By no

means, by Him in Whose hand my life is, you are not doing anything better than what I am familiar with.

Taking One path to go to the Musalla and returning from another path:

صَحِيحُ الْبُخَارِيِّ << كِتَابُ الْجُمُعَةِ >> أَبْوَابُ الْعِيدَيْنِ << بَابُ مَنْ خَالَفَ الطَّرِيقَ إِذَا رَجَعَ يَوْمَ الْعِيدِ >> حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ هُوَ ابْنُ سَلَامٍ ، قَالَ : أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو تَمِيمَةَ يَحْيَى بْنُ وَاصِحٍ ، عَنْ فُلَيْحِ بْنِ سُلَيْمَانَ ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا ، قَالَ : " كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمَ عِيدٍ خَالَفَ الطَّرِيقَ

Narrated Jabir bin `Abdullah: On the Day of `Id the Prophet (ﷺ) used to return (after offering the `Id prayer) through a way different from that by which he went. [Sahih Al-Bukhari]

Conclusion

Let's adorn this special day with knowledge, practice and teaching what is correct. Please refer to the books of Sunnah for more study and contemplation.

Compiled by

Abu Abu Hurayrah

May Allaah forgive him, his parents, and his progeny until the day of Judgment

Night of Ramadan 29, 1440H [June 3, 2019]