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Muslims around the world have begun celebrating the annual Eid al-Adha Festival – the Festival of Sacrifice – which falls on the 10th anniversary of the end of World No 10. Eid al-Adha is the second major Muslim festival after Eid al-Fitr, which marks the end of Ramadan, the month of fasting. The occasion will be celebrated in most countries on Friday, July 31. As the coronavirus pandemic rags, many Muslim-majority countries, including Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates and Algeria, have announced restrictions on public gatherings. Here are five things you should know about Eid al-Adha: Origin Muslims believe that the prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) was tested by God, who commanded him to sacrifice his firstborn son Ismail (Ishmail). Ibrahim was ready to submit to the command, but God remained his hand. Instead, he was told to sacrifice an animal, probably a lamb or sheep. Both the Torah and the Old Testament recount a similar version of this story. The end of the Hajj Action also marks the end of the Hajj, a five-day pilgrimage that all able-istic and financially capable Muslims are obliged to undertake once in a lifetime. The pilgrimage is believed to cleanse the soul of its sins and instill a sense of equality, sisterhood, and brotherhood. About 2.5 million pilgrims from around the world flock to the cities of Meekka and Medina in Saudi Arabia each year for the ritual. This year, however, Saudi Arabia announced that it would have a very limited hajj due to the coronavirus pandemia, with only about 10,000 people living in the kingdom able to take part in the pilgrimage. Muslims pray at the Grand Mosque in the holy city of Mecca, Saudi Arabia in 2019 [File: Waleed Ali /Reuters] Performing more prayers in the morning is how most Muslims begin to celebrate Eid. Mosques are full of worshippers with external measures to accommodate large groups of people. This year, however, mosques will limit the number of participants, and large congregations will be banned in many countries to stop the spread of the coronavirus. Sacrificing an animal This opportunity is marked by the sacrifice of an animal that Muslims can eat - a goat, sheep, cow or camel - by those who can afford it. In many parts of the Muslim world, special livestock markets are set up for people to buy an animal for the Eid victim. This year, amid a pandemic of the coronavirus, numerous applications and websites have appeared in countries such as India and Bangladesh, where animals will be sold online to limit exposure to the virus. A livestock vendor waits for customers on the street in the old neighborhoods of New Delhi before Eid al-Adha [Jewel Samad / AFP] Animal sacrifice comes with an element of charity, because the person who pays for the sacrifice is obliged to distribute the part to others. The flesh of the sacrificed animal is divided into three groups: the person who sacrifices it, and their immediate family, extended family and friends and those who need it. Some Muslims pay the value of the animal is one of a number of Muslim charities around the world that raise funds for victims remotely and distribute meat to disadvantaged groups – including refugees, the elderly, and the disabled. Source : Al Jazeera Eid al-Adha is a Muslim holy day that honors the sacrifice Ibrahim (Abraham) was willing to do in obedience to God's command: the life of his beloved son Isaac. But when Ibrahim was about to sacrifice his son, God - overwhelmed by Ibrahim's faith - provided a scapegoal in the boy's place. Muslims are now celebrating this event by sharing a slaughtered animal in three parts: one for themselves, one for their family, and the third part for those in need. We can all join this spirit of sharing on this special day. The holiday begins on the evening of July 31 this year and runs through August 3. Throwing stones at Satan is part of Eid al-Adha in the Koran, Shaitan (or Satan) entices Ibrahim (Abraham) not to follow God's command. Ibrahim then teems the demon by throwing pebbles at him, which are remembered as Stoning the Devil during the hajj. Pilgrims visit the first Hajj as part of the five pillars of Islam that every Muslim must practice the Hajj pilgrimage when pilgrims travel to the Holy City of Meekka as part of the five pillars of Islam that are central to every Muslim's religious duties. Pilgrims walk seven times clockwise around Ka'bah, a shrine revered as a holy place for prayer and said to have originally been built by Adam and later rebuilt by the prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) and his son. The Prophet, Muhammad, was born in Mecece Muslims believe that the Prophet Muhammad was a man born in Mecece. God sent Muhammad as the last prophet of man according to the most holy book in Islam, the Koran. At Eid al-Adha Muslims can donate their children with new clothes, while adults choose their own outfits to wear on this special day. Wearing the most beautiful dress during Eid prayers in the mosque symbolizes respect for today's rituals. Muslims around the world worship sacrifices, large and small, that have been made for their happiness and well-being. Eid al-Adha should be a day of contemplation. Set up some time, even just a few minutes, simply sit quietly. Whether you think of it as prayer, meditation or centering, it can become a daily practice that enriches your life. In addition to distributing meat, Muslims prepare a variety of festive meals for their families and friends at Eid al-Adha. Richly spiced stews and vegetable dishes are available, as well as traditional bread. Or try maamoul, a popular biscuit full of pistachios or dates. Lokum, another tasty holiday treat, is commonly known as Turkey's DelightThe greatest Muslim scholars agree that three women are considered prophets in Islam, including Eve, Adam's wife; Mary, Mother jesus; and Asiyah, wife of Pharaoh. Unlike the Bible, it was Asiyah, and not the daughter who rescued the child of Moses from the water and accepted him as her son. Muslims have six basic beliefs, according to the American nonprofit Islamic Networks Group (ING). These include faith in God, angels, and God's prophets and messengers. Muslims also believe in God's revelation through holy scriptures, the Quran, and both Muslims and Christians share faith in the afterlife and trust in God's divine will. In both Christianity and Islam, there are signs common to both – like the prophet Abraham and his wife, Sarah; the story of Noah and the Ark; as well as references to Jesus.Because the physical prayer routine of Islam kneels and is lying on the ground as a sign of respect, it is considered imm modest for women to be in a lying position in front of men. Although Muslims honor Jesus as the son of our Lady, conceived by God, most Muslims believe that as special as he was, Jesus was still a human being. Eid al-Adha, or Festival of Sacrifice, is reminiscent of Ibrahim's unwaveling faith, even though God commanded him to sacrifice what he most cherished in his life—his son. Now is a good time to think about what we're willing to do for the people we love. Most importantly, we remember that small acts of kindness can have a huge impact on someone else's life. This Muslim tradition, practiced on Eid al-Adha, symbolically illustrates the power of sharing by dividing meat into three portions to be consumed by family, friends and the needy. Being aware of the spread of what we have behind our own doors is a great way for someone to attend this holiday celebrationsFor Muslims, it is important to speak the name of Allah before killing an animal to be shared on Eid al-Adha. In this way, you honor the life of the animal that is sacrificed to feed the people. For all of us who eat meat, both Muslim and non-Muslim, it's a good day to be grateful to all animals. Islamic Holiday, also called the Festival of Victims Eid al-AdhaCalligraphic fragment of 1729-30 displaying blessings for Eid al-Adha in the Arabic official nameEid al-AdhaObserv was odMu And DruzeTypeIslamicSignificence The memory of Ibrahim (Abraham) willingness to sacrifice his son in obedience to the command from God The end of the annual hajj to mececa Observance of PrayerA way, animal sacrifice, charity, social gatherings, festive meals , dar-givingBegins10 Dhu al-Hijjah nbm,Ends13 Dhu al-HijjahDate10 Dhu al-Hijjah2019 date11 August[1][2]2020 date31 July[3]2021 date20 JulyImade toHajj; Eid al-Fitr Part of the series onIslamian Culture Architecture Azerbaijani Bangladeshi Indo-Islamic Moorish Moroccan Mughal Ottoman Taman Persian Sudanese Sudanese Scariography Miniature Oriental Carpet Arab Carpet Arab Carpet Turkish Carpet Dress Abaya Agal Boubou BurQA Chador Jellabiya Niqāb Salwar kameez Songkok (Peci) Taqiya Keffiyeh (Kufiya) Thawb Jilbab Hijab Holidays Ashura Arba'een al-Ghadeer Chaand Raat al-Adha Imamat New Year's Day Isra a Mi'raj al-Qadr Mawlid Ramadan Bara'at Raghaib Literature Arab Bengali Bengali Kurdish Malay Pasto Persian Punjab Sindhi Somali South Asian Turkish Urdu Music Dastgah Ghazal Hamd Jari Madih nabawi Maqam Mugam Naat Nasheed Qawwali Sufi Noha Theatre Bangsawan Jem Karagöz and Hacivat Sama Ta'zieh Islam portalvte Eid al-Adha (Arabic: عيد الووو , romanized : ʿīd al-Ḥaḍḥā , lit. 'Feast of Sacrifice', IPA: [ɑiʕd al-Ad-Ad-ħɑ]) is the second of two Islamic holidays celebrated around the world each year (the second is Eid al-Fitr), and considered the sexiest of the two. Also called Tabaski, honoring the willingness of Ibrahim (Abraham) to sacrifice his son Ismael as an act of obedience to God's command. (Jewish and Christian religions believe that according to Genesis 22:2, Abraham took his son Isaac for sacrifice.) But before Ibrahim could sacrifice his son, God instead provided a lamb to sacrifice himself. In memory of this intervention, the animal (usually sheep) is sacrificed ritually. One-third of his meat is consumed by a family that sacrifices sacrifice, while the rest is distributed to the poor and needy. Sweets and gifts are given and the extended family is usually visited and welcomed. [5] In the Islamic lunar calendar, Eid al-Adha falls on the tenth day of Dhu al-Hijjah, and lasts for four days. In the international (Gregorian) calendar, dates vary from year to year and move around 11 days earlier each year. Etymology The Arabic word عيد (ʿīd) means a festival, celebration, holiday or holiday. This in itself is triliteral root عيد with associated root meanings to return, cancel, grow, be used, habits, repeat, be experienced; set time or place, anniversary, holiday. [6] [7] Arthur Jeffery disputes this etymology and believes that the term was borrowed into Arabic from raw, or less likely by Targumic Aramaic. [8] The words مممممم (aḍḥā) and ررربان (qurbān) are synonymous with sacrifice(animal sacrifice), sacrifice, or sacrifice. The first word comes from the trilite root of the مممممم (daḥā) with the related meanings of immolate ; menu up ; sacrifice ; victimised. [9] However, there is no occurrence of this root in the Qur'an[6] with a meaning related to sacrifice. Arab Christians use the term signifying Eucharistic hosts. The second word comes from the trilitor root ررب (qaraba) with associated meanings of proximity, proximity ... to medium; kinship...; rush; ... search, search for water sources...; the shea, the shea. a small ship; Victim. [7] Arthur Jeffery recognizes the same Semitic root, but believes that the meaning of the term entered Arabic through Aramaic. [8] Compare the Hebrew korban אלרررל (qorbān). Other languages In other languages, the name is often simply translated into a local language, such as Eid Qurban (Farsi: عید ربان), Qurban Bayrami (Azerbaijani: Korrban Tafaska tameqrant (Berber: Amazigh), English Feast of sacrifice, German Opferfest, Dutch Offerfeest, Romanian Sărbătoarea Sacrificeiului and Hungarian Áldozati ünnep. In Spanish, it is known as the Fiesta del Cordero[10] or fiesta del Borrego (both meaning lamb festival). In Kurdish it is known as (Ceyna Qurbanê / جەژنی ووربان). It is also known as Eid Qurban (سود ربان) in Persian-speaking countries, such as Afghanistan and Iran, Kurban Bayramı[11][12] in Turkey, Qurban Bayramı in Azerbaijan, কোরবানীর ঈদ in Bangladesh, as a great holiday in the Maghreba, such as Iduladha, Hari Raya Aidiladha, Hari Raya Haji or Hari Raya Korban in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines, such as بکرا دد د Goat Eid or بڑی ووو Greater Eid in India and Pakistan, Bakara Eid in Trinidad and Tobago, as □□□□□□ □□□□□□ or Juulde Donkin in Fulfulde, as Tabaski or Toba in Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal (most likely borrowed from the Serer language – and the ancient Syrian religious festival[13][14][15][16]] and as Odún Iléyá from the Nigerian people of Yorúbà. [17] [18] [19] [20] The following names are used as additional names for Eid al-Adha: عيدالاضحىٰ (Arabic name transcriptions)[21] are used in Urdu, Hindi, Asamia, Bengali, Gujarat, and Austrone, such as Malay and Indonesian. العيد الكبير means Greater Eid (Lesser Eid's Eid al-Fitr)[22] is used in Yemen, Syria and North Africa (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt). Translations of the local language are used in Cobweb, Kashmiri (Baed Eid), Urdu and Hindi (Baṛī Īd), বড় ঈদ in Bengali, Tamil (Peru Nāl, Big Day) and Malayalam (Bali Perunnal, The Great Day of Sacrifice), as well as manding varieties in West Africa such as Bambara, Maninka, Jula etc وود البربر. ⵄⵉⴷ ⵏⵜⴰ (eid al-baqara), which means the feast of cows (also sheep or goats) is used in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Middle East. Although the word بيررب correctly means cow, it is also semantically extended to all livestock, especially sheep or goats. This extension is used in Hindi and Urdu as a very similar name ईद-म-ममममम (īd-ul-adhā, feast of goats) is used for this occasion. The Feast of Sacrifice is used in Uzbekistan. The hajj holiday is used in the Malaysian and Indonesian, Philippines. Big Sallah in Nigeria because it is considered more holy than Eid al-Fitr (which is locally known as Little Sallah). [23] Ram Sallah is also used because it refers to rams that are sacrificed that day. Origin One of the main trials of Abraham's life was to face God's command by sacrificing his beloved son. [24] In Islam, Abraham still had dreams of sacrificing his son Ismael. Abraham knew it was an order from God, and he told his son, as stated in the Qur'an Oh son, I still dream of killing you, Ishmael replied: Father, do as you have been commanded. Abraham ready to submit god's will and ready to kill his son as an act of faith and obedience to God. [25] During this preparation, Shaytaan tempted Abraham and his family by trying to dissuade them from carrying out God's commandments, and Abraham expelled Satan by throwing pebbles at him. In memory of their rejection of Satan, stones are thrown at the symbolic pillars of the Stoning of the Devil during hajj ceremonies. [26] God alms worshipped both Abraham and Ismael in acknowledging that Abraham was willing to sacrifice what was dear to him. Angel Jibreel (Gabriel) called Abraham O' Abraham, you have fulfilled revelation. and the lamb from heaven was offered the Angel Gabriel of the Prophet Abraham for slaughter instead of Ismael. Muslims around the world are celebrating Eid al Adha in memory of both Abraham's devotion and the survival of Ismael. [27] [28] [29] This story is known as Akedah in Judaism (The Binding of Isaac) and comes from the Torah,[30] the first book of Moses (Genesis, Ch. 22). The Qur'an refers to Akedah as follows:[31] 100 O my Lord! Give me a righteous (son)! 101 So we gave him good news about a boy who is ready to suffer and endure. 102 Then, when (the son) had reached (age) (serious) work with him, he said: O my son! I see in the vision that I will sacrifice a sacrifice to you: Now you see what your gaze is! (The son) said, O my father! Do as you have commanded: if you find me, if Allah (God) wants him to practice patience and permanence! 103 And when they both surrendered their will (to God) and he laid it on his forehead (for sacrifice), 104 We called out to him: O Abraham! 105 You have already fulfilled your vision! - and so We have rewarded those who do the right thing. 106 For this was clearly a trial—107 And we redeemed him with a significant sacrifice: 108 And we left (this blessing) for him among generations (to come) in later times: 109 Peace and greeting to Abraham! 110 Thus we truly recompense those who do good. 111 For he was one of our believing servants. 112 And we told him of Isaac—the prophet—of what righteous he was. — The Qur'an, sura 37 (Aṣ-Ṣāffāt), āyāt 100–112[32] The word Eid appears once in Al-Ma'ida, the fifth sura of the Quran, with the meaning of the solemn feast. [33] The purpose of the sacrifice in Eid al-Adha The purpose of the sacrifice in Eid al-Adha is not about shedding blood just to satisfy Allah. It is about sacrificing something that devotees love most to show their devotion to Allah. [34] It is also mandatory to share the flesh of a sacrificed animal in three equal parts—family, relatives, and friends, and poor people. [35] [failed verification] The celebration has a clear message of devotion, kindness, and equality. It is said that meat does not reach God, nor blood, but what gets it is devotion to devotees. Eid Prayers Main Article: Eid Prayer Eid Prayer at Badshahi Mosque, Pakistan Oddenici offer Eid al-Adha prayers at the mosque. Eid al-Adha is done at any time after the sun rises completely until just before zuhr time enters, on the 10th Dhu al-Hijjah. In the event of force majeure (e.g. natural disaster), prayer may be postponed to 11. [36] Eid prayers must be u.S. in the congregation. Women's participation in the prayer congregation varies from community to community. [37] It consists of two rakats (units) with seven takbira in the first Raka'ah and five Takbirs in the second Raka'ah. For Shiite Muslims, Salat al-Eid differs from the five daily canonical prayers in that there is no adhan (call to prayer) or iqama (call) for two Eid prayers. [38] [39] Salat (prayer) is then followed by khutbah, or sermon, imam. [40] At the end of prayers and sermons, Muslims hug each other and exchange greetings (Eid Mubarak), give gifts, and visit each other. Many Muslims also take the opportunity to invite their friends, neighbors, coworkers and classmates to their Eid festivities to better acquaint them about Islam and Muslim culture. The owner cleans the cow before taking it to the cattle market in Eid-Ul-Adha. Boshila, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Traditions and practices See also: Eid Cuisine and Eidi (gift) Cookies Eid (ma'amoul) During Eid al-Adha, the distribution of meat among people, chanting takbir aloud before Eid prayers on the first day and after prayers throughout the four days of Eid, are considered essential parts of this important Islamic festival. [42] Takbir consists of:[43] الله اكبر الله اكبر لا إله إلا الله والله اكبر الله اكبر ولله الحمد Allāhu akbar, allāhu akbar lā ilāha illā-llāh allāhu akbar, allāhu akbar walillāhi l-ḥamd[a] One of the important traditions of eid al-Adha is the sacrifice of an animal Men, women, and children should dress in their best clothes to perform the Eid prayer in a large congregation in an open waqf (stopping) field called Eidgah, or mosque. Wealthy Muslims who can afford to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep or ram depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his only son. The sacrificial animals, called aḍḥiya (Arabic: theßská, also known by the Persoarab term qurbāni), must meet certain age and quality standards, otherwise the animal is considered an unacceptable sacrifice. In Pakistan alone, nearly ten million animals are sacrificed in the days of Eid, which cost over $2 billion. Meat from the sacrificed animal is preferred by dividing it into three parts. The family retains a third of the share; another third is given to relatives, friends and neighbors; and the remaining third is given to the poor and needy. [44] Muslims wear their new or best clothes. Women cook special sweets, including ma'amoul (stuffed biscuits) and samosas. They meet family and friends. [36] Eid al-Adha in the Gregorian calendar See also: The Eid al-Adha calendar is always on the same day of the Islamic calendar, the date in the Gregorian calendar varies from year to year because the Islamic calendar is the lunar calendar and the Gregorian calendar is the solar calendar. The lunar calendar is approximately eleven days shorter than the solar calendar. [47] Every year, Eid al-Adha (like other Islamic holidays) falls on one of about two to four Gregorian dates in some parts of the world, because the limits of crescent visibility differ from the international date line. [48] The following list shows Eid al-Adha's official data for Saudi Arabia, as announced by the Supreme Judicial Council. Future dates are estimated according to The Um al-Qura calendar of Saudi Arabia. [4] Umm al-Qura is just a guide for planning purposes and not an absolute determinant or fixer of data. The confirmation of the actual dates by moon observation shall be used on 29 January 2006. Three days after that date, they are also part of the festival. In the period before that date pilgrims visit Mount Ararat and descend from it after sunrise that day. [50] In many countries, the beginning of each lunar hijra month varies depending on local religious authorities observing the New Moon, so the exact day of celebration varies by location. Islamic Year Gregorian Date 1410 3 July 1990 1411 23 June 1991 1412 11 July 1992 1413 1 June 1993 1414 21 May 1994 1415 10 May 1995 1416 28 April 1996 1417 18 April 1997 1418 7 April 1998 1419 28 March 1999 1420 16 March 2000 1421 5 March 2000 2001 1422 22 February 2002 1423 12 February 2003 142 1 February 2004 1425 21. 1429 8 December 2008 1430 28 November 2009 1431 17 November 2010 1432 6 November 2011 1433 26 October 2012 1434 15 October 2013 1435 5 October 2014 1436 24 September 2015 1437 12 September 2016 1438 1 September 2017 1439 22 August 2018 1440 11 August 2019 1441 31 July 2020 1442 20 July 2021 (calculated) Notes ^ Allah is greatest And God is greatest, not deities, Except the greatest God, God is the greatest, and God is a rush of praise. 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