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Islamic holiday, also called the feast of the victim Eid al-AdhaCalligraphic fragment from the years 1729-30, the blessing for Eid al-Adha in Arabic showsofficial broadcast al-AdhaOfMuslims and DruseTypeISLAMICSignificance memory of Ibrahim (Abraham) readiness, give his son in obedience to an order from Allah at the end of the annual hajj to Mecca Zutun, giveBegins10 Dhu al-Hijjah nbm, Ends13 Dhu al-HijjahDate10 Dhu al-HijjahDate10 Dhu al-HijjahDate10 Dhu al-Hijjah2019 date21 July[3]2021 date20 JulyRelated toHajj; Eid al-Fitr part of a series onIslamic culture architecture Azerbaijani Bangladeshi Indo-Islamic longestan Rug Persian Rug Turkish Rug Clothing Abaya Agal Boubou Burqa Chador Hijab Ikat Jilbab Jellabiya Keffiyeh Kupiah N Salwar kameez Sarong Songket Songkok Taqiya Thawb Holidays Ashura Arba'een al-Ghadeer Chaand Raat al-Fitr al-Adha Imamat Day New Year Isra and Mi'raj al-Qadr Mawlid Ramadan Bara'at Raghaib Literature Arabic Bengali Indonesian Javanese Kashmiri Kurdisch Malay Pashto Persian Punjabi Sindhi Somali South Asian Turkish Urdu Music Dastgah Gamelan Ghazal Hamd Jari Madih nabawi Maqam Mugam Naat Nasheed Noha Qawwali Sufi Theater Bangsawan Jem Karagöz and Hacivat Sama Ta'zieh Wayang Islam portalvte Eid al-Adha (Arabic: , Feast of the Sacrifice, IPA: [si:d al'adsha:]) is the last of the two Islamic holidays celebrated worldwide every year (the other is Eid al-Fitr), and looked at the Holier of the two. Also called Tabaski, it honors the willingness of Ibrahim (Abraham) to sacrifice his son Ishmael as an act of obedience to God's command. (Jewish and Christian religions believe that, according to Genesis 22:2, Abraham sacrificed his son Ishmael as an act of obedience to God's command. son, Allah provided a lamb instead. In memory of this intervention, an animal (usually a sheep) is ritually sacrificed. A third of its flesh is consumed by the family that offers the sacrifice, while the rest is distributed to the poor and needy. Sweets and gifts are given, and extended family are usually visited and welcomed. [5] In the Islamic lunar calendar, Eid al-Adha falls on the 10th day of Dhu al-Hijjah and lasts four days. In the international (Gregorian) calendar, the dates vary from year to year and shift about 11 days earlier each year. Etymology The Arabic word means festival, celebration, holiday or holiday or holiday or holiday. It is itself a triliteral root meaningful to go back with the associated basic meanings of to go back, to retract, to accumulate, to get used to, to get used to to, to repeat, to experience; Time or place, anniversary, feast day. [7] Arthur Jeffery denies this etymology and believes that the term was borrowed from the Syrian or less likely Targumic Aramaic into Arabic. [8] The words A and Qurbn are synonymous with sacrifice (animal sacrifice), victim or oblation. The first word comes from the triliteral root with the associated meaning of immolate; offer upwards; Victims; Victi for water sources, to search...; Sheath, coat; small boat; Victims. [7] Arthur Jeffery recognizes the same Semitic root, but believes that the meaning of the term has penetrated Into Arabic through Aramaic. [8] Compare Hebrew korban (Persian: ), Qurban Bayrami (Azerbaijan: Qurban Bayrama), Tafaska tamegrant (Berber languages: Amazigh), English Feast of Sacrifice, Dutch Sacri known as Eid Qurban () in Persian-speaking countries such as Afghanistan and Iran, Kurban Bayram[11][12] in Turkey, Qurban Bayrama in Azerbaijan, কোরবানীর ঈদ in Bangladesh, as the great festival in the Maghreb, such as Iduladha, Hari Raya Aidiladha, Hari Raya Korban in Brunei, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines, such as Goat Eid or بڑی Bakara Eid in Trinidad and Tobago, as 🗆 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗅 🗘 or Juulde Donkin in the Fulfulde language, as Tabaski or Toba ski in Gambia, Guinea, Mali and Senegal (probably borrowed from the Serer language – and an old Serer Religious Festival[13][14][15][16]) and as Odén Iléya by the Yorabé people in Nigeria. [18] [19] [20] The following names are used as other names of Eid al-Adha: عيد (transliterations of the Arabic name)[21] is used in Urdu, Hindi, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and Austronese languages such as Malaysian and the North. (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt). Translations in the region are LY9L used in Pashto, Kashmir (Baed Eid), Urdu and Hindi (Baé ed), বড় ঈদ in Bengali, Tamil (Peru N'I, Big Day) and Malayalam (Bali Perunnal, Great Day of sacrifice) as well as manding varieties in West Africa such as Bambara, Maninka, Jula, etc. Eid al-baqara) means the feast of cows (also sheep or goats) is used in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Middle East. Although the word correctly means a cow, it is also semantically extended to mean all animals, especially sheep or goats. This extension is used in Hindi and Urdu as a very similar name ईद-उल-- (the feast of the goat). The Feast of Sacrifice is set up in Uzbekistan. The Hajj Festival[17][18] is used in Malaysian and Indonesian in the Philippines. Big Sallah in Nigeria, as it is considered more sacred as Eid al-Fitr (known locally as Little Sallah). [23] Ram Sallah is also used because it refers to the aries who are sacrificed that day. Origin One of the main trials of Abraham repeatedly dreamed of sacrificing his son Ishmael. Abraham knew that this was a commandment of God, and he told his son, as the Qur'an says, Oh son, I keep dreaming that I will kill you, Ishmael answered, Father, do what you should do. Abraham was ready to submit to the will of God and willing to slaughter His Son as an act of faith and obedient God. [25] During this preparation, Shaytaan tried to prevent Abraham and his family from doing God's commandment, and Abraham chased satan away by throwing pebbles at him. In memory of their rejection of Satan, stones are thrown at symbolic pillars that stoning of the devil during the hajj rituals. [26] Acknowledging that Abraham O' Abraham, you have fulfilled the revelations. and a lamb from heaven was offered by Angel Gabriel the prophet Abraham, instead of slaughtering Ishmael. Muslims around the world celebrate Eid al Adha to commemorate both the veneration of Abraham and the survival of Ishmael. [27] [28] [29] This story is known as Akedah in Judaism (binding of Isaac) and comes from the Torah, [30] the first book of Moses (Genesis, chap. 22). The Qur'an refers to the Akedah as follows:[31] 100 O my Lord! Give me a righteous (son)! 101 And We gave him the glad tidings of a boy who was ready to suffer and endure. 102 When (the son) said, O my father! Do as you are commanded, you will find me if Allah (God) wants to practice patience and permanence! 103 When they had both subdued their will (Allah) and he had laid it on his forehead (for sacrifice), We cried out to him, O Abraham. 105 You have already fulfilled the vision! — in this way, we are indeed rewarding those who do justice. 106 For this was obviously a trial—107 And We redeemed him with a mighty sacrifice: 108 And We forsook him among the generations to come in later times: 109 peace and greeting to Abraham! 110 In fact, we reward those who do justice. 111 For he was one of our faithful servants. 112 And We gave him the glad tidings of Isaac, a prophet, one of the righteous. — Quran, sura 37 (A-A-Ffat), 100-112[32] The word Eid appears once in Al-Ma'ida, the fifth sura of the Quran, with the meaning of fixed feast. [33] Purpose of the sacrifice in Eid al-Adha is not about shedding blood just to satisfy Allah. It is about sacrifice in Eid al-Adha is not about shedding blood just to satisfy Allah. It is about sacrifice in Eid al-Adha is not about shedding blood just to satisfy Allah. It is about sacrifice in Eid al-Adha is not about shedding blood just to satisfy Allah. It is about sacrifice animal into three equal parts — for family, for relatives and friends, and for poor people. [35] [Failed review] The celebration has a clear message of devotion, kindness and equality. It is said that the flesh will not reach to Allah, nor the blood, but what reaches him is the devotion of the followers. Eid Prayers Main Article: Eid Prayers Eid Prayer at the Badshahi Mosque, Pakistan Devotees offer the Eid al-Adha prayers in the mosque. The Eid al-Adha prayer is performed at any time after the sun rises completely until shortly before the entry of the Zuhr period, on the 12th of Dhu al-Hijjah. In case of force majeure (e.B. natural disasters) the prayer can be postponed to the 11th Dhu al-Hijjah and then to the 12th of Dhu al-Hijjah. In case of force majeure (e.B. natural disasters) the prayer can be postponed to the 11th Dhu al-Hijjah and then to the 12th of Dhu al-Hijjah. In case of force majeure (e.B. natural disasters) the prayer is performed at any time after the sun rises completely until shortly before the entry of the Zuhr period, on the 10th Dhu al-Hijjah and then to the 12th of Dhu al-Hijjah. In case of force majeure (e.B. natural disasters) the prayer is performed at any time after the sun rises completely until shortly before the entry of the Zuhr period, on the 10th Dhu al-Hijjah and then to the 12th of Dhu al-Hijjah and the 12th of Dhu al-Hij participation in the prayer community varies from community to community to community to community to community (23] It consists of two rakats (units) with seven takbirs in the first Raka'ah and five takbirs in the second Raka'ah. For Shia Muslims, Salat al-Eid differs from the five daily canonical prayers in that no Adhan (call to prayer) is followed by the Khutbah, or sermon, by the Imam. [40] At the end of prayers and sermons, Muslims embrace and exchange greetings with each other (Eid Mubarak), give gifts and visit each other to learn more about Islam and Muslim culture. [41] [[File:Cattle Shower.jpg|thumb| The owner owner his cow before being taken to the Eid-Ul-Adha cattle market. Boshila, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Traditions and Practices See also: Eid (ma'amoul)]] While Eid al-Adha, which distributes flesh among the people, chanted the Takbir loudly before the Eid prayers on the first day and after the prayers during the four days of Eid, are considered essential parts of this important tradition for Eid al-Adha is to sacrifice an animal to men, women, and children who dress in their finest clothes to lead swearing in a large congregation in an open Waqf field called Eidgah (Stop). Wealthy Muslims who can afford to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, cow, sheep, or rams, depending on the region) as a symbol of Abraham's willingness to sacrifice their best halal pets (usually camel, goat, goa considered an unacceptable victim. [45] In Pakistan alone, nearly ten million animals are sacrificed on Eid days, costing more than 2 billion dollars. [46] The meat of the sacrificed animal is preferably divided into three parts. The family retains one third of the share; another third is given to relatives, friends and neighbours; 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 (filled shortbread biscuits) and samosas. They gather with family and friends. [36] Eid al-Adha in the Gregorian calendar varies from year to year, since the Islamic calendar is a lunar calendar and the Gregorian calendar is a solar calendar is a solar calendar. The lunar calendar is a solar calendar is about eleven days shorter than the solar calendar and the Gregorian dates in parts of the world, because the boundary of the crescent view differs from the International Date Line. [48] The following list shows the official data of Eid al-Adha for Saudi Arabia, as announced by the Supreme Judicial Council. Future data is estimated according to Saudi Arabia of Eid al-Adha for Saudi Arabia, as announced by the sighting will be used on the 29th day of the lunar month before Dhu al-Hijjah[49] to announce the specific dates for the hajj rituals and the subsequent Eid Festival. The time before the specified date, the pilgrims visit Mount Ararat and descend from it after sunrise of the listed day. [50] In many countries, the beginning of each lunar hijri month varies depending on the observation of the new moon by local religious authorities, so that the exact day of celebration varies depending on the location. Islamic Year Gregorian Date 1410 3 June 1991 1412 11 June 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 2001 1422 22 February 2002 1423 12 February 2003 1424 1 February 2003 1424 1 February 2004 142 5 21 January 2005 1426 10 January 2006 1427 31 December 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 There is no God, but Allah is greatest, Allah is greatest and to Allah goes all praise. [36] References First Day of the Hajj confirmed as Aug. 9. 1 August 2019. Archived from the original on 8 August 2019. Retrieved 9 August 2019. Bentley, David (9 August 2019). When is the day of Arafah 2019 before the Eid al-Adha celebrations?. Birmingham Mail. Archived from the original on December 18, 2019. Retrieved September 7, 2019. \* The um al-Qura Calendar of Saudi Arabia. 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