

# عيد الأضحى

عيد الأضحى ( ويسمى أيضا العيد الكبير The big feast) هو أحد العيدين الوحيدين في العقيدة الإسلامية فهو عيد ديني – أي ان كل مسلم ومسلمة يجب ان يعتبره عيد ويلتزم باحترامه. ( The Arabic word عيد , ) means 'festival', 'celebration', 'feast day', or 'holiday'.

أيام عيد الأضحى التي يحتفل المسلمون بها؛ مُظهرين بذلك شعائر العيد من أضحية، وتكبير، وذُكْر، أربعة أيام، هي: يوم النَّحر، بالإضافة إلى الأيام الثلاثة التي تأتي بعده، وتُسمى بأيام منى، أو أيام التشريق؛ إذ يُسنُّ الاحتفال بها جميعها، كما يُحرَّم الصيام فيها؛[٥] سواءً لمن كان في مكة، أو في غيرها؛ باعتبار أنها أيام عيد تأتي بعد يوم النَّحر.[٦]

قصة عيد الأضحى والتسمية: - سورة الصافات رقم 37 الايات من 100- 113

1. رَبِّ هَبْ لِي مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ 100

“.My Lord, give me one of the righteous“

2. فَبَشِّرْنَاهُ بِغُلَامٍ حَلِيمٍ 101

.So We gave him good news of a clement boy

3. فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ مَعَهُ السَّعْيَ قَالَ يَا بُنَيَّ إِنِّي أَرَى فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَذْبَحُكَ فَانظُرْ مَاذَا تَرَى قَالَ يَا أَبَتُ افْعَلْ مَا تُؤْمَرُ سَتَجِدُنِي إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ مِنَ الصَّابِرِينَ 102

Then, when he was old enough to accompany him, he said, “O My son, I see in a dream that I am sacrificing you; see what you think.” He said, “O my Father, do as you are commanded; you will find me, “.God willing, one of the steadfast

4. فَلَمَّا أَسْلَمَا وَتَلَّهُ لِلْجَبِينِ 103

.Then, when they had submitted, and he put his forehead down

5. وَنَادَيْنَاهُ أَنْ يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ 104

!We called out to him, "O Abraham

6. قَدْ صَدَّقْتَ الرُّؤْيَا إِنَّا كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ

105

.You have fulfilled the vision." Thus, we reward the doers of good

7. إِنَّ هَذَا لَهُوَ الْبَلَاءُ الْمُبِينُ 106

.This was certainly an evident test

8. وَفَدَيْنَاهُ بِذَبْحٍ عَظِيمٍ 107

.And We redeemed him with a great sacrifice

9. وَتَرَكْنَا عَلَيْهِ فِي الْآخِرِينَ 108

.And We left with him for later generations

10. سَلَامٌ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ 109

.Peace be upon Abraham

11. كَذَلِكَ نَجْزِي الْمُحْسِنِينَ 110

.Thus, we reward the doers of good

12. إِنَّهُ مِنْ عِبَادِنَا الْمُؤْمِنِينَ 111

.He was one of our believing servants

13. وَبَشَّرْنَاهُ بِإِسْحَاقَ نَبِيًّا مِّنَ الصَّالِحِينَ 112

And We gave him good news of Isaac, a prophet, one of the  
.righteous

14. وَبَارَكْنَا عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ إِسْحَاقَ وَمِن ذُرِّيَّتِهِمَا  
مُحْسِنٌ وَظَالِمٌ لِّنَفْسِهِ مِثْلُ 113

And We blessed him, and Isaac. But among their descendants are  
some who are righteous, and some who are clearly unjust to  
.themselves

One of the main trials of Abraham's life was to face the command of God by sacrificing his beloved son.<sup>[24]</sup> In Islam, **Abraham kept having dreams that he was sacrificing his son Ishmael. Abraham knew that this was a command from God and he told his son, as stated in the Quran "Oh son, I keep dreaming that I am slaughtering you", Ishmael replied "Father, do what you are ordered to do."** Abraham prepared to submit to the **will of God** and prepared to slaughter his son as an act of faith and obedience to God.<sup>[25]</sup> During this preparation, **Shaytaan** tempted Abraham and his family by trying to dissuade them from carrying out God's commandment, and Abraham drove Satan away by throwing pebbles at him. In commemoration of their rejection of Satan, stones are thrown at symbolic pillars **Stoning of the Devil** during Hajj rites.<sup>[26]</sup>

Acknowledging that Abraham was willing to sacrifice what is dear to him, God the almighty honored both Abraham and Ishmael. Angel Jibreel (Gabriel) called Abraham "O' Abraham, you have fulfilled the revelations." and a lamb from heaven was offered by Angel Gabriel to prophet Abraham to slaughter instead of Ishmael. Muslims worldwide celebrate Eid al Adha to commemorate both the devotion of Abraham and the survival of Ishmael.<sup>[27][28][29]</sup>

100 "O my Lord! Grant me a righteous (son)!"

101 So We gave him the good news of a boy ready to suffer and forbear.

102 Then, when (the son) reached (the age of) (serious) work with him, he said: "O my son! I see in vision that I offer thee in sacrifice: Now see what is thy view!" (The son) said: "O my father! Do as thou art commanded: thou will find me if Allah (God) so wills one practicing Patience and Constancy!"

103 So when they had both submitted their wills (to Allah), and he had laid him prostrate on his forehead (for sacrifice),

104 We called out to him "O Abraham!  
105 "Thou hast already fulfilled the vision!" – thus indeed do We reward those who do right.  
106 For this was obviously a trial–  
107 And We ransomed him with a momentous sacrifice:  
108 And We left (this blessing) for him among generations (to come) in later times:  
109 "Peace and salutation to Abraham!"  
110 Thus indeed do We reward those who do right.  
111 For he was one of our believing Servants.  
112 And We gave him the good news of Isaac – a prophet – one of the Righteous.  
— *Quran, sura 37 (Aṣ-Ṣaffāt), āyāt 100–112*<sup>[32]</sup>

The purpose of sacrifice in Eid al-Adha is not about shedding of blood just to satisfy Allah. It is about sacrificing something devotees love the most to show their devotion to Allah.<sup>[34]</sup> It is also obligatory to share the meat of the sacrificed animal in three equivalent parts – for family, for relatives and friends, and for poor people.<sup>[35]</sup> The celebration has a clear message of devotion, kindness and equality. It is said that the meat will not reach to Allah, nor will the blood, but what reaches him is the devotion of devotees

آداب عيد الأضحى تُسنَن في يوم العيد عدّة سننٍ وأدابٍ، يُذكر منها:-

- الغُسلُ، والتجُمُّلُ بارتداء أجود الملابس، ووضع الطَّيب.

- الخروج إلى المساجد مُبكرًا صباح يوم العيد.

- مُخالفة الطريق عند الذهاب والإياب، وهي من السنن التي حرص عليها النبيّ -عليه الصلاة والسلام- يوم العيد؛ فكان يذهب إلى مُصلّاه من طريق، ويعود من آخر، وقد دلَّ على ذلك ما ورد في السنّة النبويّة من حديث الصحابيِّ جابر بن عبد الله -رضي الله عنه-: (كانَ النبيُّ صَلَّى اللهُ عليه وسلَّمَ إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمَ عِيدٍ خَالَفَ الطَّرِيقَ). [١٧]

- تَرَكَ التَّنقُلُ يوم العيد؛ وذلك بعدم أداء صلاةٍ قبل صلاة العيد، أو بعدها تطوُّعاً، وذلك بالنسبة للإمام دون المأموم؛ فقد ورد عن الصحابيِّ عبد الله ابن عباس -رضي الله عنهما-: (أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَرَجَ يَوْمَ أَضْحَى أَوْ يَوْمَ فِطْرِ قَالَ: وَأَكْثَرُ ظَنِّي أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَوْمَ فِطْرِ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ لَمْ يُصَلِّ قَبْلَهُمَا وَلَا بَعْدَهُمَا). [١٨]

- الأكل بعد أداء صلاة عيد الأضحى؛ إذ يُسنَن الأكل بعد صلاة العيد من الأضحية التي يذبحها المسلم؛ تقريباً لله، بينما يُسنَن لمن لم يُضحَّ أن يأكل قبل الصلاة.

- التكبير، يُسنَن يوم عيد الأضحى التكبير عند الخروج إلى المسجد؛ لأداء صلاة العيد، وذلك حتى غروب شمس آخر أيام التشريق.

- تهنئة المسلمين بيوم العيد؛ إذ يُسنَن في العيد أن يبادل المسلم أخاه المسلم عبارات التهنئة بالعيد.