



Hadith pertaining to fasting from the Sahihayn

GATHERED AND ARRANGED ACCORDING TO TOPIC

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Fasting in Shaban

1. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to fast until we thought he would not break his fast and he used not to fast until we thought he would not fast. I never saw Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) fast a complete month except Ramadan and I never saw him fast more than in Sha'ban." (Agreed upon)

Ramadan should not be preceded by fasting a day or two before it


2. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated: that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Do not precede Ramadan by fasting a day or two before

it, but if a man habitually fasts, then let him fast." (Agreed upon)



Sighting the new moon and the number of days in the month

3. Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) mentioned Ramadan, and he said: "Do not fast until you see the new moon, and do not break your fast (at the end of Ramadan) until you see it. If you are prevented from seeing it (due to cloudy weather or dust), consid-




er the month to be thirty days.”
(Agreed upon)

4. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated : Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said: “Fast when you see the new moon, and break your fast when you see the new moon, and if you are not sure, then complete Sha’ban as thirty days “.In a narration belonging to Muslim” :If it is cloudy or dusty, then fast for thirty days.” Kuraib reported that Umm Al-Fadhl Bint Al-Harith sent him to Muawiyah who was in Ash-Sham He said: I arrived in Ash-Sham, and fulfilled what she needed Ramadan commenced whilst I was still in Ash-Sham I saw the new moon on Friday night I then arrived in Al-Madinah at the end

of the month Abdullah ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased him) asked me: When did you see the new moon? I said: “We saw it on Friday night” Ibn Abbas asked: “You saw it”? I replied: “Yes, as well as the people. They fasted, and so did Muawiyah“. Ibn Abbas said: “But we saw it on Saturday night, so we will carry on fasting until we complete thirty days or until we see it“ I asked: “Is the sighting and fasting of Muawiyah not sufficient for you”? Ibn Abbas answered: “No. This is what Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) commanded us to do“.

5. Abul-Bakhtari said: “We set out to perform Umrah. When we camped in Batn Nakhlah, we tried to see the new moon.



Some of the people said it was three nights old and others said it was two nights old. We then met Ibn Abbas and told him we had seen the new moon, but some of the people said it was three nights old and others said it was two nights old. He asked: On which night had you seen it? We told him we had seen it on such and such night. He said: Verily Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said" ,Indeed Allah causes it to appear for long enough that it can be seen, so it appeared on the night that you saw it." (Narrated by Muslim) Nakhlah is a place between Makkah and Taif.

It is 60km away from Makkah, and it now known as Madiq.

6. Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased him) reported that

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "Verily, we are a nation that is unlettered, we do not write or calculate. The month is such-and-such" and he held down his thumb the third time. Then he said, "Or the month is such-and-such" meaning: a complete thirty days. (Agreed upon).

7. Abu Bakrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said" ,The two months of Eid – Ramadan and Dhul-Hijjah do not decrease [i.e. in their reward, even if they are twenty-nine days]. (Agreed upon).

The obligation of fasting Ramadan

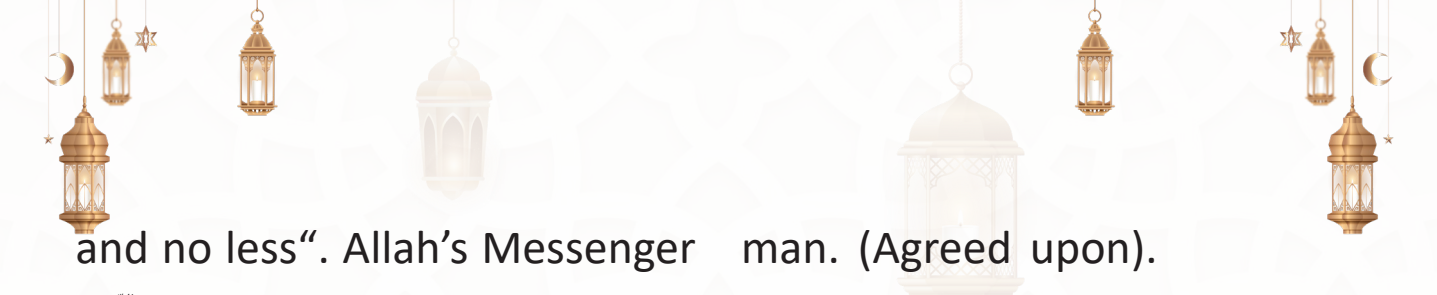
8. Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) said: I heard

the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) say, Islam is built upon five [pillars] The testimony that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is His Slave and Messenger establishing prayer, giving Zakah; performing Hajj and fasting Ramadan.” (Agreed upon).



9. Talhah ibn Ubaydullah said: A man from Najd came to Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) with unkempt hair. We could hear his voice but we could not under-

stand what he was saying until he came close to Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) and he was asking about Islam. Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said: “Five prayers every day and night”. He said: “Do I have to do anything else?” He said: “No, unless you do it voluntarily”. Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said: “And fasting Ramadan”. He said: “Do I have to do anything else?” He said: “No, unless you do it voluntarily”. Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) told him about zakat. He said: “Do I have to do anything else?” He said: “No, unless you do it voluntarily”. In a narration belonging to Bukhari : So Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) informed him of the legislations of Islam[. The man went away, saying, “By Allah, I will do no more than this




and no less". Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said "He will succeed, if he is truthful." (Agreed upon).

10. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that: a Bedouin came to Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and said: O Allah's Messenger! Direct me to a deed which will enter me into Paradise. He (ﷺ) said: Worship Allah, not associating partners with him. Establish the obligatory prayer, and give the obligatory Zakat And fast Ramadan. The Bedouin said: By Him in Whose Hand is my soul! I will never add anything to it, nor will I diminish anything from it. When the Bedouin turned away, the Prophet (ﷺ) said " :Whoever wants to see a man from the people of Paradise, Let him look at this

man. (Agreed upon).

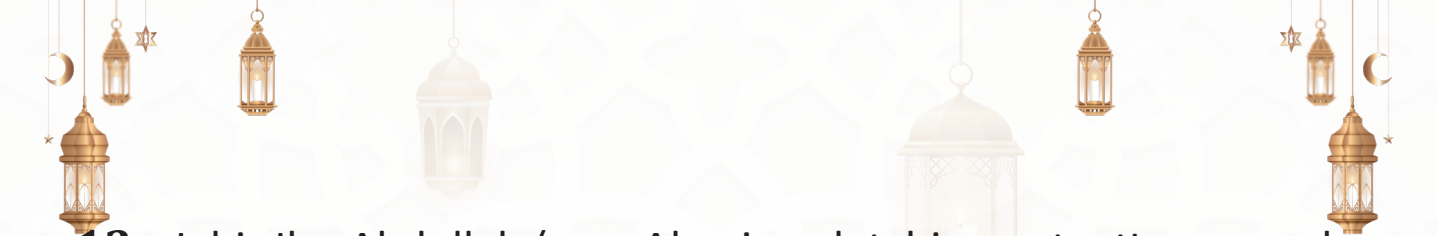
11. Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) said : When the delegation of Abdul-Qays came to the Prophet (ﷺ) He asked: He asked: Who are you? They replied, "Rabiah." He said, "Welcome! You are neither disgraced nor regretful". They said, O Allah's Messenger! We can only come to you in the sacred month, for the disbelievers of Mudar are between us and you, so give us a decisive command which we may tell those at home and which we may enter paradise by [obeying] and they asked him about drinks. He commanded them with four things and forbade them four things. He commanded them with belief in Allah alone. He said: Do



you know what belief in Allah alone is ? They said: Allah and His Messenger know best. He said: The testimony that nothing is worthy of worship besides Allah and that Muhammad is His Messenger , establishing the prayer, giving Zakat, fasting Ramadhan , and giving a fifth of the war-spoils. And He forbade them from using four types of containers. Then He (ﷺ) said: Memorise these [instructions] and inform those who you have left behind of them. (Agreed upon)

12. Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) said: "Whilst we were with the Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) one day a man came to us whose clothes were very white and whose hair was

very black, There were no signs of travel on him, and none of us knew who he was. He came and sat before the Prophet, (ﷺ) resting his knees against his and placing his hands on his thighs. He said: O Muhammad tell me about Islam. He (ﷺ) replied, "Islam is to testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah , and that Muhammad (ﷺ) is the Messenger of Allah ; that you establish the prayer, give the Zakat, Fast in Ramadan, and perform Hajj to the House, if you are able to". He replied: "You have spoken the truth ". We were surprised to see that he had asked him and confirmed the correctness of the answers..." (Narrated by Muslim)



13. Jabir Ibn Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: A man asked Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) If I pray the obligatory prayers, fast Ramadan Treat as lawful that which is permissible And treat as impermissible that which is impermissible And did not do anything else, would I enter paradise? The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Yes ". The man said: By Allah! I will not add anything to it. (Narrated by Muslim).

The Virtue of Fasting

14. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: Allah says" ,Every deed of the son of Adam is for him, except fasting. It is for Me and I shall reward for it. Fasting is a shield, so when it is a day when one of you is fast-

ing, let him not utter any obscene speech that day or raise his voice] .In another narration: or do any act of ignorance[If anyone reviles him or tries to fight with him, let him say" :I am a man who is fasting." [In another narration: "I'm fasting" twice.] By the One in Whose hand is the soul of Muhammad, the smell of the mouth of the fasting person will be better before Allah on the Day of Resurrection than the fragrance of musk. The fasting person has two moments of joy that he enjoys: when he breaks his fast he rejoices, and when he meets his Lord he will rejoice because of his fasting. (Agreed upon)

15. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: Every

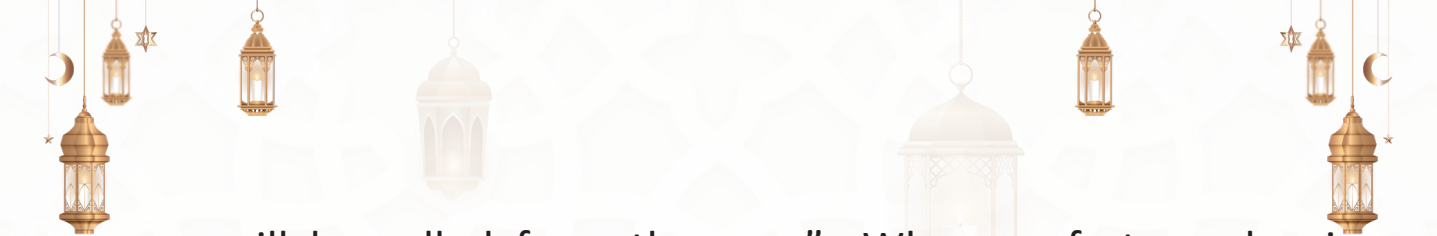
deed of the son of Adam will be multiplied. A good deed is like ten and seven hundred times thereof. Allah, may He be glorified and exalted, said: Except fasting . It is for Me and I shall reward for it. He gives up his desires and his food [In a narration belonging to Bukhari: And his drink] for My sake .(Agreed upon)



16. Sahl Ibn Sa'd (may Allah be pleased with him) said : Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: In Paradise there is a gate which

is called Rayyan through which the people who fast would enter on the Day on Resurrection. No one else would enter along with them. It would be proclaimed: Where are the people who fast? And they will enter it And when the last of them would enter, it will be closed and no one would enter it. (Agreed upon)

17. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: Whoever gives a pair of anything for the sake of Allah will be called from the gate of Paradise: 'O slave of Allah, this is good] '.In another narration: the gate-keepers of Paradise will call from each of their gates[: "O so-and-so! Come over here". Whoever was from people of



prayer will be called from the gate of prayer. Whoever was from the people of jihad will be called from the gate of jihad. Whoever was from the people of fasting will be called from the gate of Ar-Rayyaan. Whoever was from the people of charity will be called from the gate of charity". Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) said: May my father and mother be sacrificed for you, O Messenger of Allah. There is no need for anyone to be called from all of these gates, but will anyone be called from all of them? He said: "Yes, and I hope that you will be one of them." (Agreed upon)

18. Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) said: I heard Allah's Messenger(ﷺ)

say" :Whoever fasts a day in the path of Allah , Allah will distance his face from the Hellfire by a distance of seventy years (Agreed upon)

19. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported: That Allah's Messenger(ﷺ) would say: The five daily prayers, one Jumu'ah to another, and one Ramadan to another, are expiation for the sins that come in between them, so long as the major sins are avoided. (Narrated by Muslim).

The virtue of the month of Ramadan

20. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that Allah's Messenger(ﷺ) said: When Ramadan begins,



the doors of Jannah are opened,
]In a narration belonging to Bukhari: the doors of the heavens And in a narration belonging to Muslim: the doors of mercy[the gates of Hell are closed, and the devils are chained." (Agreed upon)

21. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: Whoever fasts Ramadan out of faith and hoping for a reward from Allah then all his past sins will be forgiven. (Agreed upon)

THE virtue of the Suhur meal

22. Anas Ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: Eat the suhoor meal, for in suhoor


there is blessing. (Agreed upon)

23. Amr Ibn Al-As (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: The difference between our fasting and that of the People of the Book Is the meal before dawn. (Narrated by Muslim)



The time of Suhur

24. Sahl Ibn Sa'd (may Allah be pleased with him) said: The verse {and eat and drink until the white thread appears to you, distinct from the black thread}



[al-Baqarah 187] was revealed, and the words “of dawn” were not revealed . When people wanted to fast, one of them would tie a white thread and a black thread to his foot, then he would carry on eating until he could tell them apart when he looked at them . Then after that Allah revealed the words, “of dawn,” then they realised that what was meant by that was night and day. (Agreed upon)

25. Adi Ibn Hatim (may Allah be pleased with him) said: When the verse: {and eat and drink until the white thread appears to you, distinct from the black thread of dawn} was revealed, he said: O Allah’s Messenger! I place two ropes – one white and one black, Underneath my

pillow, so I can recognise the night from the day. Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said: “Verily your sleep is long! What is meant is: The darkness of night, and the brightness of day” (Agreed upon).

26. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) narrated that: Bilal would call the adhan at night, so Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said” :Eat and drink until Ibn Umm Maktum calls the adhan, For he does not do so until Fajr comes in“. Between the two adhans, there was only enough time for one to ascend, And the other to come down. (Agreed upon).

27. Ibn Mas’ud (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said” :The ad-

han – or call – of Bilal should not prevent any of you from his suhoor Because he delivers it by night, to remind the praying person (to rest or pray witr) And awaken the sleeping person. The dawn is not like this” and he gathered his fingers and turned them downwards” .Rather it is like this) “and he placed one of his forefingers over the other, and spread his hands)

HOW long is there between **Suhur and the Fajr prayer?**

28. Anas ibn Malik narrated from Zayd ibn Thabit (may Allah be pleased with them)... That he said: “We ate suhur with the Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) then

we stood to pray “. Anas asked: “How long was there between them] “?In a narration belonging to Bukhari: How long was there Between the adhan and the suhur? He said: “As long as it takes to recite fifty verses”. (Agreed upon).

Avoiding ill speech and amusement in Ramadan

29. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said: when it is a day when one of you is fasting let him not utter any obscene speech that day or raise his voice] .In another narration: or do any act of ignorance[If anyone reviles him or tries to fight with him, let him say” :I am a man who is fasting.” [In

another narration: “I’m fasting” twice.] (Agreed upon)

30. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said” :Whoever does not give up false speech and acting upon it, and ignorance, Allah has no need of him giving up his food and drink.” (Narrated by Bukhari)


IF a fasting person eats or drinks forgetfully

31. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said” :Whoever forgets that he is fasting, and eats or drinks, Let him complete his fast as it was Allah who fed him and gave him something to drink “. (Agreed upon)

If a fasting person awakens in a state of Janabah

32. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Fajr would come upon Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) during Ramadan, Whilst he was junub, not due to a wet dream, And he would perform ghusl and fast. (Agreed upon).

33. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: A man came to the Prophet (ﷺ) seeking a verdict and she could hear from behind the veil. He said: O Allah’s Messenger! Fajr time comes in whilst I am junub Should I fast? Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, “This happens to me, and I fast”. The man said: You are not like us, O Messenger of Allah! Allah has certainly forgiv-



en your past and future sins. He (ﷺ) said: By Allah! I hope to be the most fearful of Allah among you, And the most knowledgeable among you of what I should guard against (Narrated by Muslim)


The expiation for the one who has sexual relations with his family whilst fasting in Ramadan

34. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: A man came to the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and said "I am ruined O Messenger of Allah! He (ﷺ) asked: "What has ruined you"? He said: I had intercourse with my wife [whilst fasting] in Ramadan He (ﷺ) said to him, "Are you able to free a slave?" The man said, 'No'. He (ﷺ) said,

"Can you fast for two consecutive months?" He said, 'No'. He (ﷺ) said, "Can you feed sixty poor people. He said, 'No'. Then the man sat down. A container of dates was brought to the Prophet (ﷺ) and he said to the man, "Give this in charity" The man said, 'To someone who is poorer than us '! There is no one in this city more in need of these dates than us'! The Prophet laughed until his molar teeth could be seen and said to the man" ,Go and feed your family with these dates." (Agreed upon).

Fasting whilst Travelling

35. Abu Darda' (Allah be pleased with him) said :We set out during Ramadan with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) in such an intense heat that one of us




would place his hand over his head (in order to protect himself) against the excessive heat and none among us was observing the fast except the Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) and Abdullah ibn Rawaha. (Agreed upon)

36. Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) travelled in Ramadan and he fasted till he reached 'Usfan, Then he called for a vessel containing some drink, and drank it by the day-time so that the people could see him. He broke his fast until he reached Makkah] .Bukhari added in a narration" [:He continued to break his fast until the month finished" (Agreed upon) Usfan is a place 80km north of Makkah, on the road to Al-Madinah.

37. Anas Ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We travelled with the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) during Ramadan And the one fasting did not rebuke the one who was not Nor did the one who was not fasting rebuke the one fasting. (Agreed upon)

38. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) narrated that Hamzah ibn 'Amr al-Aslami asked Allah's Messenger (ﷺ): O Allah's Messenger! I am a man who fasts consecutive days . Can I fast when travelling ? He said: "Fast if you wish and do not fast if you wish." (Agreed upon)

39. Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) said: He went on an expedition with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) during




Ramadan Some of us observed the fast and some of us broke it. The one who fasted was not angry with the one who broke his fast. And the one who broke his fast was not angry with the one who fasted. They saw that the one who felt strong and fasted had done good And they saw the one who felt weak and broke his fast had done good.)Narrated by Muslim(

40. Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We travelled with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) to Makkah whilst we were fasting. We stopped somewhere to camp, and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said" :Verily, you are approaching your enemy and breaking the fast will make you stronger" This was

a concession , and some of us continued to fast and some of us broke our fast. Then we stopped to camp again, and he said" ,You are going to meet your enemy in the morning, and breaking the fast will make you stronger, so break your fast". This was an obligation, so we broke our fast. Then Abu Sa'id said: after this, we saw ourselves fasting whilst travelling with Allah's Messenger) .(ﷺ) Narrated by Muslim(

41. Hamzah ibn Amr Al-Aslami (may Allah be pleased with him) said: O Allah's Messenger! I find within me the strength to fast while traveling . Would there be any blame upon me if I were to do so? Thereupon, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "It is a concession from Allah, so



whoever avails himself of it has done well, and however wants to fast, there is nothing wrong with that “.Narrated by Muslim)

The superiority of breaking the fast over fasting whilst travelling

42. Jabir Ibn Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) was travelling, and he saw a man surrounded by people, and being shaded He” : (ﷺ) What is the matter with him”? They said, “He is fasting “. He (ﷺ) said, “It is not righteousness to fast whilst travelling “. (Agreed upon)

43. Anas Ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We were with the Prophet (ﷺ) on a journey. Some of us were fast-

ing and some were not . We stopped to rest on a hot day. Those of us who had the most shade were those who had cloaks, and some of us shielded ourselves from the sun with our hands. Those who were fasting could not move and those who were not fasting got up and set up tents and gave water to the riding animals. Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said’ :Those who are not fasting have gotten the reward today ““(Agreed upon)

44. Jabir Ibn Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) set out in Ramadan in the year of the Conquest, for Makkah and he fasted until he reached Kura’ al-Ghamim, and the people fast-

ed. He called for a vessel of water, and he lifted it up so that the people could see it, then he drank from it. It was said to him afterwards that some of the people were still fasting. He said twice, "Those people are disobedient". (Narrated by Muslim) Kura' al-Ghamim: A place north of Usfan, 64km away from Makkah In the direction of Madinah. It is now known as: Barqa Al-Ghamim.


Hastening to break the fast

45. Sahl ibn Sa'd narrated that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "The people will continue to be in a good state so long as they hasten to break their fast". Agreed upon

When is it permissible for a fasting person to eat?

46. Umar Ibn Al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: When the night comes from here [i.e., the east] and the day departs from here [i.e., the west] and the sun sets, then the fasting person may break his fast ".(Agreed upon)

47. Abdullah ibn Abi Awfa (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We were with the Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) on a journey and he was fasting. When the sun set, he (ﷺ) said to one of the people: O So and so, get up and make saweeq for us (mix it with water so that we can drink it). He said: O Messenger of Allah,



why not wait till the evening? He (ﷺ) said: Dismount and make saweeq for us. He said: O Allah's Messenger! It is still day. He (ﷺ) said: Dismount and make saweeq for us . So he dismounted and made saweeq for them. Then he (ﷺ) said: "When you see that night has come from here - ", And he pointed to the east" - Then let the fasting person break his fast". (Agreed upon)


Continual fasting

48. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: The Prophet (ﷺ) prohibited them from fasting the night and day continuously Out of mercy for them. (Agreed upon)

49. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah

be pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) prohibited them from fasting continually. A man from the Muslims said: But you fast continually, O Allah's Messenger! Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "Which of you is like me ? I spend my time with my Lord and He gives me food and drink ". They did not stop fasting continually , and the Prophet (ﷺ) fasted continually with them for two days , then they saw the new moon, and the Prophet (ﷺ) said" :If the new moon had come later I would have continued my fast – "as a punishment for them not stopping. (Agreed upon).

50. Anas Ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) said: The Prophet (ﷺ) fasted the end



of the month continually And some people did likewise This reached the Prophet (ﷺ) so he said” :If the month had been prolonged for me, then I would have continued So that the ones who exaggerate would have left their exaggeration. I am unlike you, My Lord feeds and gives me drink.” (Agreed upon)


The encouragement to perform the voluntary night prayer in Ramadan

51. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said: Whoever stands in Ramadan out of faith, and hoping for a reward from Allah, then all his past sins will be forgiven .(Agreed upon).

52. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah

be pleased with him) reported that Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said: Whoever fasts Ramadan out of faith and hoping for a reward from Allah then all his past sins will be forgiven . And whoever stands Laylatul-Qadr out of faith and hoping for a reward from Allah, then all his past sins will be forgiven .(Agreed upon).

53. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) narrated that: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) went out during the night and observed prayer in the mosque and some men prayed with him . When it was morning the people talked about this, so more people gathered. Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) went out for the second night, and the people prayed along with him. When it was morn-



ing the people mentioned this, And there was a lot of people in the mosque the third night. He (ﷺ) went out and they prayed with him. On the fourth night, the space in the masjid was not enough for the people. But Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) did not go out to them. Some of them called out: "The prayer ". But Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) did not go out to them till he went out for Fajr prayer . When he had completed the Fajr prayer, he faced the people , and uttered the testimony of faith, and then said: To proceed: your matter was not hidden from me in the night, but I was afraid that the night prayer might be obligated upon you and you might be unable to perform it. [In another

narration: this took place in Ramadan.] (Agreed upon).

54. AbdurRahman ibn Abd al-Qari' said : I went out with Umar ibn al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) one night in Ramadan to the mosque, where we saw the people in groups, one man praying by himself , and another man praying with a small group of people following his prayer Umar said: I think that if I unite these people behind one reciter , it will be better. Then he decided to do that, so he united them behind Ubayy ibn Ka'b. Then I went out with him on another night , and the people were all praying behind their reciter. Umar said: What a good innovation this is, but what they sleep and miss is bet-

ter than what they are doing“. He was referring to prayer at the end of the night , whereas the people were praying at the beginning of the night) .Narrated by Bukhari(Note: “innovation” here refers to them praying behind one imam, this was Something good introduced by Umar and the Prophet (ﷺ) ordered that the Rightly Guided Caliphs be followed.


55. Anas Ibn Malik (Allah be pleased with him) reported that: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) would pray in Ramadan. I came and stood on his side, as did another man, until we were a group. When He (ﷺ) perceived that we were behind him, he lightened the prayer. He then entered his house and prayed in a

way he would not pray with us. In the morning, we asked him: Did you perceive us during the night? He answered: “Yes, that is what made me do what I did“. (Narrated by Muslim)



HOW many units of prayer would the Prophet (ﷺ) pray at night?

56. It was narrated that Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) was asked: How did the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) pray during Ramadan? She said : He did not pray more, in Ramadan or at any other time, than eleven rak’ahs.



He would pray four, and do not ask how beautiful and long they were. Then he would pray four, and do not ask how beautiful and long they were. Then he would pray three. I said: O Messenger of Allah, do you sleep before you pray Witr? He said: "O Aishah! My eyes sleep but my heart does not sleep ".(Agreed upon)


57. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) would pray eleven rak'ahs at night, Making witr with one rakah. When he finished, he would lie down on his right side, Until the muadh-dhin came to him. Then he would pray two short rak'ahs. (Agreed upon).

58. Ibn Umar (may Allah be

pleased with him) said: A man asked the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) about the night prayer. Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "The night prayer are (two rak'ahs at a time). If any of you fears that the time of dawn is approaching, then let him pray one rak'ah as Witr, making his prayer an odd number ".(Agreed upon)

59. Ibn 'Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) said :I stayed overnight with my maternal aunt Maymunah Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) conversed with his family for a while ,then he went to sleep When the last third of the night came, he got up and did Wudu and cleaned his teeth, and prayed eleven rak'ahs. (Agreed upon).

60. Ibn 'Abbas (may Allah be



pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) prayed two rak'ahs six times, then he prayed witr. (Agreed upon)


61. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) prayed thirteen rak'ahs at night], In another narration: including the two preceding Fajr prayer[He would make witr with five of those rak'ahs, And he would only sit in the last one) .Narrated by Muslim.(

62. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) prayed thirteen rak'ahs [at night], He would pray eight rak'ahs, and then pray witr. Then he would pray another two rak'ahs whilst sitting. When he wanted to bow, he would stand up and then bow.

Then he would pray two rak'ahs between the adhan and iqamah Of the Fajr prayer. (Narrated by Muslim).


63. Zayd Ibn Khalid Al-Juhani (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Tonight, I will diligently observe the prayer of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) He prayed two short rak'ahs, and then he prayed two extremely long rak'ahs Then he prayed four sets of two rak'ahs, each set shorter than the previous Then he prayed witr, making thirteen rak'ahs. (Narrated by Muslim)

64. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) was asked About the night prayer of Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) . So she said: Do you not read: {O you wrapped in garments}? Verily Allah – the



Mighty and Exalted – made the night prayer obligatory In the beginning of this surah. So Allah's Prophet (ﷺ) and his Companions performed the night prayer for a year. Allah held back the end of this Surah for twelve months in the heavens. Until Allah revealed ease in the end of this Surah, And the night prayer became voluntary after it was obligatory. And Aishah was asked about Allah's Messenger's (ﷺ) witr prayer. She said: We used to prepare his Siwak and water for Wudu for him, then Allah would cause him to wake up at any time He willed at night. He would use the tooth stick, do wudu' and pray nine Rak'ahs, in which he would not sit except in the eighth, when he would remember Allah, praise Him and

supplicate. Then he would get up without saying Salam, and pray the ninth Rak'ah. Then he would sit down and again remember Allah, praise Him and supplicate. Then he would say a Salam that we could hear, then he would pray two Rak'ahs after that, whilst sitting down. That made eleven rak'ahs. When the Prophet (ﷺ) got older and gained weight, He would make witr with seven rak'ahs, Praying the first two as he would before, making nine rak'ahs in total. The Prophet (ﷺ) would love to be consistent in the prayer he performed. When sleep overtook him or pain prevented him from the night prayer, He would pray two rak'ahs in the daytime. I do not know of the Prophet (ﷺ) reciting the whole Quran in



one night, Or praying the whole night until morning, Or fasting a whole month except Ramadan. (Narrated by Muslim)

The virtue and time of the witr prayer

65. Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that: The Prophet (ﷺ) said, “Make your last prayer at night the witr prayer.” (Agreed upon)

66. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) performed the witr prayer at all parts of the night Towards the end of his life, he would perform it before dawn. (Agreed upon)

67. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: My close friend (ﷺ) advised me to

do three things to fast three days of every month, to pray two rak’ahs of Duha prayer , and to pray Witr before going to sleep. (Agreed upon)

68. Abu Sa’id Al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that: The Prophet (ﷺ) said, “Pray witr before reaching morning) “. (Narrated by Muslim)

69. Jabir Ibn Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, “Whoever fears that he will not get up at the end of the night, let him pray Witr at the beginning . Whoever is sure that he will get up at the end of the night , let him pray Witr at the end, for prayer at the end of the night is witnessed, and that is better”. (Narrated by Muslim)

The virtue of Umrah in Ramadan

70. Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with them) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said to an An-sari woman called Umm Sinan: "What kept you from going to Hajj with us"? She said: "My husband has two camels , one that he and his son performed hajj upon, and our servant uses the other for irrigation. He (ﷺ) said: "Umrah in Ramadan is equivalent to Hajj," – or "Hajj with me ."(Agreed upon)



The virtue of charity and reciting the Quran in Ramadan

71. It was narrated that Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) said :The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was the most generous of people ,and he was at his most generous in Ramadan when he met Jibreel ;Jibreel (peace be upon him) used to meet him every night in Ramadan Until it finished, and he (ﷺ) would re-view the Quran with him .In a narration belonging to Bukhari: and study the Quran with him. When Jibreel (peace be upon him) met him ,The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) was more generous than the wind".(Agreed upon)

72. Abu Umamah Al-Bahili (may Allah be pleased with him)

said: I heard Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) say: Read the Quran , for it will come on the Day of Resurrection to intercede for its companions . Read al-Zahrawan (the two bright ones), al-Baqarah and Aal 'Imraan , for they will come on the Day of Resurrection like two clouds or like two shades or two flocks of birds spreading their wings , pleading for those who recite them . Recite Soorat al-Baqarah, for taking recourse to it is a blessing, and giving it up is a cause of loss, and the magicians cannot confront it. Narrated by Muslim).

I'tikaf in Ramadan

73. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: The Prophet (ﷺ) used to perform i'tikaf during the last ten days


of Ramadan until Allah took his soul, then his wives observed i'tikaf after he was gone. (Agreed upon)

74. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) would not enter his house except for a need when he was observing i'tikaf. (Agreed upon)

I'tikaf in the last ten nights of Ramadan

75. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: When the last ten nights of Ramadan entered, Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) would spend the night in prayer, awaken his family, And prepared himself to be more serious in worship (Agreed upon)

76. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Allah's




Messenger (ﷺ) would strive hard in worship during the last ten days of Ramadan as he never did at any other time) .(Narrated by Muslim)

Seeking Laylatul-Al-Qadr in the odd-numbered nights of the last ten nights, its sign, and supplicating in it

77. Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) said: The Companions used to tell the Prophet (ﷺ) their dreams that Laylatul-Qadr was on the 27th night of Ramadan . The Prophet (ﷺ)said, "I see that your dreams agree on the last ten nights of Ramadan , and so whoever is in search of it should seek it in the last ten nights of Ramadan". (Agreed upon).

78. Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) said: The Messenger (ﷺ) performed I'tikaf during the first ten days of Ramadan , and we observed I'tikaf with him . Then Jibril came to him and said" :What you are seeking is ahead of you". So he performed I'tikaf during the middle ten days , and we observed I'tikaf with him. Then Jibril came to him and said" :What you are seeking is ahead of you". So the Prophet (ﷺ)stood up and addressed us on the morning of the 20th of Ramadan and said" :Whoever observed I'tikaf with the Prophet (ﷺ) let him come back , for I was shown Laylatul-Qadr then I was caused to forget it Verily it is in the last ten nights, on an odd-numbered night , and I saw




myself prostrating in mud and water “. The roof of the mosque was made of palm leaves , and we had not seen anything in the sky , but then a cloud came and it rained, and the Prophet(ﷺ) led us in prayer until I saw the traces of mud and water on the forehead of Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) and the tip of his nose] - In another narration: in the morning after the 21st night- [in fulfillment of his dream. (Agreed upon).

79. Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Some men amongst the companions of the Prophet(ﷺ) were shown Laylatul-Qadr in their dreams in the last seven nights of Ramadan. Allah's Messenger(ﷺ) said, "It seems that all your

dreams agree (that Laylatul-Qadr is) in the last seven nights, and whoever wants to search for it should search in the last seven (nights of Ramadan) .(Agreed upon)

80. Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that The Prophet (ﷺ) said: Seek (Laylatul-Qadr) in the last ten nights of Ramadan, when nine nights remain, when seven nights remain, when five nights remain. (Narrated by Bukhari)

81. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) narrated that: Allah’s Messenger(ﷺ) said: “I was shown Laylatul-Qadr Then some of family woke me up, and I was made to forget it. So search for it in the remaining ten nights” (Narrated by Muslim)



82. Abdullah Ibn Unays (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: "I was shown Laylatul-Qadr ; then I was made to forget it, and I saw in the Fajr prayer following that (night) that I was prostrating in water and clay It rained on the 23rd night, and Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) led us in prayer. After he finished, there was a trace of water and clay on his forehead and on his nose Narrated by Muslim.

83. Ubayy Ibn Ka'b (may Allah be pleased with him) said about Laylatul-Qadr: By Allah! I know when it is. To the best of my knowledge, It is the night which Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) commanded us to spend in prayer, it is the twenty-seventh night." (Narrated by Muslim)

84. Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We were talking about Laylatul-Qadr in the presence of the Messenger (ﷺ) and he said, "Who among you remembers when the moon rose looking like part of a bowl?" (Narrated by Muslim)

85. Ubayy Ibn Ka'b (may Allah be pleased with him) said about Laylatul-Qadr: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) informed us that: On that day the sun rises with no rays. (Narrated by Muslim).

Sadaqatul-Fitr

86. Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) obligated Zakat-ul-Fitr: a Sa' of dates or barley Upon the slave and free person,

the male and female and the young and old from the Muslims. (Agreed upon). Note: A Sa' is a measurement of volume equivalent to what can be held in both hands put together multiplied by four

87. Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) said: We used to give in Zakatul-Fitr either a Sa' of wheat, barley, dates, dried milk, or raisins. (Agreed upon).

The time for giving Sadaqatul-Fitr

88. Ibn Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) commanded that Zakatul-Fitr be given before The people go out to the Eid prayer. (Agreed upon).


***The* virtue of the two Eids and the prohibition of fasting on them**

89. Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) prohibited fasting on Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha (Agreed upon)



Eating on EID Al-Fitr before going out [to the prayer]

90. Anas Ibn Malik (may Allah be pleased with him) said :Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) would not go out on Eid Al-Fitr until He had



eaten some dates. (Narrated by Bukhari)

Not giving the Adhan for the Eid prayer

91. Ibn Abbas and Jabir (may Allah be pleased with them) said :The adhan was not given [for the Eid prayer] on Eid Al-Fitr and Eid Al-Adha (Agreed upon)


92. Jabir Ibn Samurah (may Allah be pleased with him) said :I prayed the Eid prayer with Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) many times ,Without any adhan or iqamah. (Narrated by Muslim)

Going out to the prayer place on EID day

93. Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that :Allah's Messen-

ger (ﷺ) would go out on Eid Al-Adha and Eid Al-Fitr ,And he would start with the prayer. After finishing the prayer, he would stand and face the people Whilst they are sitting in their prayer places If he wanted to send an army out, he would mention it to the people .And if he had any other need, he would enjoin them with it .He would say, "Give charity, Give charity, Give charity ."And those that gave in charity most were the women .And then he would leave. (Agreed upon)

94. Umm 'Atiyyah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) commanded us to bring them (women) out on ('Eid) al-Fitr and ('Eid) al-Adha, and to bring out adoles-



cent girls , menstruating women and virgins. The menstruating women were to stay away from the prayer , but were to witness goodness and the supplication of the Muslims . I said: “O Messenger of Allah, what if one of us does not have a jilbab “? He said: “Let her sister lend her a jilbab.” (Agreed upon)

95. Umm ‘Atiyyah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: We were commanded to go out on the day of Eid ,even to bring out the virgins from their seclusion and the menstruating women, who would be behind the people ,joining in their takbeer and supplications ,hoping for the blessings and purity of this day. (Agreed upon)

96. Ibn Abbas (may Al-

lah be pleased with him) narrated that: Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) went out on Eid Al-Fitr or Eid Al-Adha, And he prayed two rak’ahs [for the Eid prayer] ,and he did not pray before or after it. (Agreed upon)

The EID prayer

97. Abu Waqid Al-Laythi (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that Umar Ibn Al-Khattab asked him: What did Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) recite in the Eid prayer? He answered: He would recite Surah Qaf and Surah Al-Qamar in it .(Narrated by Muslim)

98. An-Nu’mān Ibn Bashir (may Allah be pleased with him) said: In the Eid and Jumuah prayers, Allah’s Messenger (ﷺ) would


recite Surah Al-A'la and Surah Al-Ghashiyah. And if Eid and Jumuah coincided on the same day, he would read them In both prayers. (Narrated by Muslim)



The EID sermon

99. Ibn Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) said: I witnessed the Eid Al-Fitr prayer with the Prophet (ﷺ) Abu Bakr, Umar and Uthman. All of them would pray before the sermon. The Prophet (ﷺ) descended, and it is as if I am looking at him whilst he is Gesturing to the

men to sit down. He then made his way through them, Until he came to the women with Bilal. Then he recited the following verse in full} :O Prophet! When the believing women come to you, pledging to you that they will neither associate anything with Allah (in worship){... Then he asked them: “Do you conform to this”? A woman answered: Yes, O Prophet of Allah! The Prophet (ﷺ) said, “Then give in charity] “In another narration: He thought that the women did not hear him before, So he approached them, and reminded and admonished them, And commanded them to give in charity[. So Bilal spread his garment, and said: Give ! Let my father and mother be taken as ransom for you . And they



began to throw big rings and other rings in the cloth of Bilal. (Agreed upon)

Using different routes when going to the EID prayer and coming back from it

100. Jabir Ibn Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with him) said: On Eid, the Prophet (ﷺ) would take one route on the way to the masjid, And take another route back. (Narrated by Bukhari).

Fasting six days in Shawwal


101. Abu Ayyub Al-Ansari (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said " ,Whoever fasts Ramadan and follows with six days in Shawwal ,It will be as if

he fasted the whole year." (Narrated by Muslim

Making up missed fasts in RAMADAN

102. Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her) said: I used to have fasts that I still owed from Ramadan, and I could not make them up until Sha'ban.(Agreed upon).

103. Mu'adhah said: I asked Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her): Why does a woman who menstruates make up the fasts but not the prayers? She responded: Are you a Haruri? (a group of the Khawarij) I said: No, I am just asking. She said: That used to happen to us) at the Prophet's (ﷺ) time(and we were commanded to make up



the fasts but we were not com-
manded to make up the prayers.
(Agreed upon)

And all praise belongs to Al-
lah – the Lord of the Worlds.






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