

The Five A'yaad (Eids)



CONTENTS PAGE

FRIDAY*	1
DAY OF JUMUA'	6
DUA AL FARAJ	14
EID UL FITR	18
EID UL HAJJ / EID UL ADHA	23
EID UL GHADEER	26
EID UL MUBAHILA	32

FRIDAY*

* The night precedes the day and therefore Friday begins at Maghrib on Thursday.

"Indeed the 24 hours of the night and day of Friday belong to Allah. In every hour there are 600,000 opportunities of freedom from the fire."

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)

The Prophet (pbuh) has also said:

"The recompense of deeds on Friday is twice as much. so avoid sins and perform good deeds to gain more thawaab."

Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) has said:

"The sunrise of Friday is better than all the other days, and the birds too when they meet on Friday say Peace, Peace..... on this righteous day."

This implies that there is no better day than Friday from its dawn.

Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh) has also said:

"As soon as the sun sets and Friday begins, Allah orders an angel to announce:

Is there any mu'min servant who before the night ends asks for safety in this world and peace in the hereafter so I may grant it to him/her? Is there any mu'min servant who turns to me in repentance so I may forgive him/her? Is there any mu'min servant who is in distress, seeks livelihood, or seeks good health in illness, or freedom in captivity, or gain in times of loss..... I will grant him/her what is asked for if I am called upon tonight..."

Some of the recommended a'maal for the night of Jumua' (Thursday night)

1. To recite the following as many times as possible

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

2. To recite salawat as many times as possible. It is related from Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) that from 'Asr on Friday the angels record the thawaab of those who recite salawat on silver paper with gold pens.

The recommended salawat is as follows:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
وَ عَجَّلْ فَرَجَهُمْ وَ أَهْلِكَ عَدُوَّهُمْ مِنْ
الْجِنِّ وَ الْإِنْسِ مِنَ الْأَوَّلِينَ
وَ الْآخِرِينَ

3. It is recommended to recite the following suwer:
- Suratu Bani Israil
 - Suratul Kahf
 - Suratun Naml
 - Suratus Sajda
 - Suratu Yaseen
 - Suratus Saad
 - Suratu Dukhan
 - Suratul Waqia
 - Suratul Jumua'

4. To recite Suratul Jumua' in the first rakaat of Maghrib salaa and Suratul Ikhlāas in the second.
5. To pray for one's mu'min brothers and sisters just as Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) used to do.
6. To recite the various duas which have been recommended for Friday such as Dua Al-Kumayl.

The following dua has been recommended by Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) to be recited 7x in the last sajda of Nafila salaa for Eisha.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ بِوَجْهِكَ الْكَرِيمِ
وَأَسْمِكَ الْعَظِيمِ أَوْ تُصَلِّيَ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ
وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ أَنْ تَغْفِرَ لِي ذَنْبِي الْعَظِيمِ

7. To eat a pomegranate if possible.

8. To recite the following 3x before Fajr salaa

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

Day of Jumua'

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ
مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ فَاسْعَوْا إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ
وَذَرُوا الْبَيْعَ ذَلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِن كُنتُمْ
تَعْلَمُونَ

Suratul Jumua' Aya 9.

O you who believe! when the call is made for prayer on Friday, then hasten to the remembrance of Allah and leave off trading; that is better for you, if you know.

Daily prayers are said individually or in the local mosque. On Jumua' Muslims within the radius of about 5 miles attend one congregational prayer. Twice a year on Eid Muslims of a whole area (city) meet and once a year the international assembly of Muslims is at Makka for Hajj.

The call for Friday prayers according to the Maasumeen (pbuh) is solely the right of 'Sultanil 'Aadil' -the Just King - in other words the Imam of our time . In his 'ghaibah' the Jumua' prayers are optional which is the view of a majority of the mujtahids .

The first Jumua' prayers were held at Quba - 3.5 miles from Madina. When the Prophet (pbuh) arrived at Quba on his way from Makka - Hijrah he first arranged for the building of a mosque there. Then he delivered a sermon and offered the Friday prayers before proceeding to Makka.

Salatul Jumua' is simply the same as Salatul Zhuhr on the day of Friday (Jumua') - however it has a few differences from the regular salaa that we perform. Salatul Zhuhr that is four Rak`at whilst Salatul Jumua' is two Rak`at. It is wajib that it is prayed in Jama'a and in which ever locality the Salatul Jumua' is established, it is not permissible for another Salatul Jumua' to be held for a distance of 6 km. It is wajib that before the Salaa, two speeches are given which are part of the

salaa. Imam Ali (pbuh) has even said: “The khutbah (speech) is salaa.”

The Contents of the Speeches of Jumua’ Praise and glorification of Allah.

Blessings upon the Prophet (pbuh) and his progeny.

The people must be advised of issues currently relevant to Muslims. Imam Sadiq (pbuh) has said: “And also so that the people would be made aware of what is good for them in relation to their religion and religious affairs and of the worldly affairs as well.” He also said: “And surely the reason why two speeches have been made wajib is that in one of them, the praise of Allah and His glorification should be carried out. However as for the second speech, the mentioning of the needs of the people and warning them and inviting them to that which they need to know of the commandments and prohibitions (of Allah) and that which is righteous and wicked (from amongst those acts).”

A short sura from the Qur’an must be recited.

The Imam who performs the Salatul Jumua’ must also follow certain manners and etiquette. These

include that he should wear an Turban and must stand to deliver the talks. The Imam must also lean on or hold in his hand a sword or a sword....

Some of the recommended a'maal for the day of Jumua'

1. To recite Suratul Jumua' in the first rakaat of Fajr salaa and Suratul Ikhlaas in the second rakaat.

2. To recite Suratur Rahman after the ta'qibaat of Fajr salaa. Each time one recites the aya –

فَبِأَيِّ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ *one should say: I do not deny whatever bounties and favours I get from You.*

3. To recite salawat 100x

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ
عَجِّلْ فَرَجَهُمْ

4. To recite Suratul Ikhlaas 100x

5. To recite the following suwer after Salaatul Fajr:
 - Suratul Ahqaaf
 - Suratul Mu'minoon

6. To recite Ayatul Kursi as many times as possible from Fajr to Dhuhr as our 4th Imam did.

7. To do ghusl of Jumua'. The Prophet (pbuh) said to Imam Ali (pbuh):
"Ya Ali! Perform ghusl of Friday even if it means that by purchasing the water you will have to give up a days food for there is no better good deed than it."
It is recommended to do ghusl between Fajr and Dhuhr (as near to Dhuhr as possible).

8. To cut nails and trim hair, wear neat clean clothes and apply perfume.

9. To eat pomegranate for breakfast.

10. To utilise time in learning about religion.

11. To visit the graves of parents, relations and mu'mineen.
12. To recite Dua e Nudba
13. To recite the various recommended prayers:
 - Salaa of the Prophet (pbuh)
 - Salaa of Imam Ali (pbuh)
 - Salaa of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh)
 - Salaa of Ja'fer Tayyar
 - Salaa of A'raby*

These prayers can be found in books of dua such as Mafatihul Jinaan.

* It is reported that a man came to the Prophet (pbuh) and said: "We live far from the town and we cannot attend Friday salaa. So tell me if there is a similar salaa that I can do at home."

The Prophet (pbuh) replied: "When the rises, perform 2 rakat of salaa; in the first rakat recite Suratul Falaq 7x after Suratul Fatiha. In the second rakat recite Suratun Naas 7x after Suratul Fatiha. On completion of the salaa recite Ayatul Kursi 7x.

After that perform 8 rakat of salaa in units of four and in each rakat recite Suratul Ikhlas 25x after Suratul Fatiha. When you have finished recite 70x

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَرْشِ الْكَرِيمِ وَ لَا حَوْلَ
وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

Then the Prophet (pbuh) continued saying that there was no man or woman who after performing this salaa is not guaranteed Janna, and he/she would not rise from the salaa until his/her sins are forgiven (and his/her parents)

14. To recite the following after 'Asr salaa 70x

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

The day of Jumua' is associated with Imam Mahdi (pbuh). He was born on Friday and he will come out of ghayba on a Friday. It is recommended to give sadaqa on Friday for his safety, and to await him in earnest on this day.

It is also recommended to recite the salaa, dua and ziyara of Imam Mahdi (pbuh) on this day.

Salaa of Imam Mahdi (pbuh)

2 rakat salaa. In every rakat, in Suratul Fatiha recite the following aya 100x

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

Recite Suratul Ikhlas after Suratul Fatiha in each rakat.

After completing the salaa, recite the following dua:

Dua Al Faraj

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, The Merciful

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allah, send blessings on Muhammad and aali Muhammad

إِلَهِي عَظُمَ الْبَلَاءُ وَبَرِحَ الْخَفَاءُ

O Allah, trials are great, fear has increased,

وَانْكَشَفَ الْغِطَاءُ وَانْقَطَعَ الرَّجَاءُ

the cover has been removed, all hopes have been cut off ,

وَضَاقَتِ الْأَرْضُ وَ مُنَعَتِ السَّمَاءُ

the earth has shrunk (with very little to spare for us), the heavens are withholding blessings

وَ أَنْتَ الْمُسْتَعَانُ وَ إِلَيْكَ الْمُشْتَكَى

we call upon You for help, we direct our complain to You,

وَ عَلَيْكَ الْمُعْوَلُ فِي الشَّدَّةِ وَ الرَّخَاءِ

we have total faith in you in times of distress and well being.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allah, send blessings on Muhammad and aali Muhammad

أُولَى الْأَمْرِ الَّذِينَ فَرَضْتَ عَلَيْنَا طَاعَتَهُمْ

وَ عَرَفْتَنَا بِذَلِكَ مَنْزِلَتَهُمْ

the Ulil Amr - obedience to whom has been made obligatory, through which their high status has been made known.

فَفَرِّجْ عَنَّا بِحَقِّهِمْ فَرَجًا عَاجِلًا قَرِيبًا كَلْمَحِ
الْبَصْرِ أَوْ هُوَ أَقْرَبُ

Therefore let there be joy after sorrow for us in their name, right away, in the twinkle of an eye more rapidly.

يَا مُحَمَّدُ يَا عَلِيُّ يَا مُحَمَّدُ

O Muhammad, O Ali, O Ali, O Muhammad

إِخْفِيَانِي فَإِنَّكُمَا كَافِيَانِ وَ انصُرَانِي فَإِنَّكُمَا
نَاصِرَانِ

Give me enough because both of you provide
sufficiently and help me because both of you help
and protect.

يَا مَوْلَانَا يَا صَاحِبَ الزَّمَانِ

O Our Master O the Authority of our time!

الْعَوْثَ الْعَوْثَ الْعَوْثَ

Help! Help! Help!

أَدْرِكْنِي أَدْرِكْنِي أَدْرِكْنِي

Come to my help, Come to my help, Come to my
help,

السَّاعَةَ السَّاعَةَ السَّاعَةَ

in this hour, in this hour, in this hour,

أَلْعَجَلِ أَلْعَجَلِ أَلْعَجَلِ

Be quick, Be quick, Be quick,

يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ بِحَقِّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ
الطَّاهِرِينَ

O the most Merciful!

In the name of Muhammad and his pure progeny.

EID UL FITR

"O Allah ! Bless us in the day of our Eid and our fast breaking and let it be the best day that has passed over us."

Imam Ali Zainul Ābedeen (pbuh)- Sahifa Al-Sajjadiyya

Eid is an Arabic word derived from root of a-w-d. Literally it means a recurring event. In Islam it denotes the festivals of ISLAM. The word Eid occurs in the Qur'an once meaning a joyous recurring occasion.

"Isa the son of Maryam said : O Allah, our Lord! send down to us food from heaven which should be to us a Eid (joyous recurring occasion), to the first of us and for last of us, and a sign from You, and grant us means of subsistence, and You are the best of Providers."

Qur'an- Suratul Maida 5:114

Human history has known festivals from the earliest days of man on earth. Man has celebrated festivals ever since he knew communal life. Ancient Egyptians had one called the day of

adornment. It was during one such festival that Prophet Musa (pbuh) defeated the magicians. (Qur'an - Suratu Taha 20:57-59).

Eid ul Fitr is the festival that marks the end of the month of Ramadhan. Fitr means to break and it therefore marks the breaking of the fasting period and of all evil habits. Happiness is observed at attaining spiritual upliftment after a month of fasting.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said that Eid is a day of happiness for those whose fasts and prayers have been accepted by Allah. He has also said that Eid is the day in which one has committed no sins.

Salaa of Eid ul Fitr

1. It is only wajib in the presence of the Imam of the time. i.e. they were wajib upto the ghaibat of Imam Muhammad Mahdi (pbuh). However it is mustahab to pray Salaatul Eid. It is prayed in jama'a or individually.
2. The time is from sunrise to Dhuhr.
3. It is recommended that women should not go to pray Salaatul Eid in jama'a (congregation).
4. It consists of two rakaats of salaa.

It is recommended that after Suratul Hamd in the first rakaa one should recite Suratul A'ala (87) and in the second rakaa after Suratul Hamd recite Suratush Shams (91).

In the first rakaa, after the second Sura, do five Takbeers and recite Qunoot after each Takbeer. Do a sixth Takbeer and go to rukoo.

In the second rakaa, after the second Sura do 4 Takbeers and recite recite Qunoot after each Takbeer. Do fifth Takbeer and go to rukoo.

After salaa, recite tasbee of Bibi Fatima Zahra (pbuh)

Recommended a'mal for the day of Eid

1. Ghusl of Eid.
2. Wear clean neat clothes and apply perfume.
3. Begin breakfast with dates or a sweet dish.
4. Recite Ziyarat e Waritha.
5. Recite Dua e Nudba.

Zakat ul Fitr

During Ramadhan we become familiar with the experience of the needy and poor who stay hungry not out of choice but because of lack of food. By fasting we appreciate the blessings

bestowed upon us by Allah and become charitable towards those in need. As if to re enforce the idea in our minds , Allah has made a wajib charity of Zakat ul Fitr at the end of Ramadhan.

1. Fitr becomes wajib after the moon of Shawwal is sighted upon a person who is baligh, intelligent & sane and for his/her dependants - these include guests. Fitr is not wajib on a needy person (faqeer) nor a slave.

2. Fitr must be given from that which is the staple food of the giver like wheat, barley, dates, raisins, rice, milk ...etc..The amount is approximately 3 kg of the food or it's cash value.

3. It is to be given to a needy person (faqeer) who is not able to meet living expenses for himself and his dependants for a year nor has the means of earning a livelihood.

4. A non seyyid cannot give Fitr to a seyyid (one from the progeny of the Prophet pbuh)

5. It is ehtiyate wajib to set aside Fitra before Eid salaa and for those not praying Eid salaa before Dhuhr.

6. Fitra is a zaka and can also be used for the works where zaka is used.

EID UL HAJJ / EID UL ADHA

EID OF HAJJ / EID OF SACRIFICE

The 10th day of the last month in the Islamic Calendar is commemorated by Muslims all over the world as the festival (Eid) of Sacrifice. It marks the end of the annual pilgrimage of Muslims to Makka with communal prayers. It is celebrated with prayers, gifts for children and the distribution of meat to the needy and at social gatherings. Muslims exchange the greetings - Eid Mubarak meaning Blessed Eid.

It is the commemoration of the sacrifice of Prophet Ismaeel by his father Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh). Ismaeel was not only a son for his father but the result of a whole life's expectations. He was then the only son of a very old father. He was asked to sacrifice his son. Satan tried to create a rift in his conscious by putting his love for his son above his love of Allah. The love of Ismaeel was a test for Ibraheem.

He found his son wanting to be obedient to Allah.. Putting all their trust in Allah, Ibraheem puts the

knife to Ismaeels' throat and lo! behold a sheep was placed instead. Allah had accepted his love - his total obedience (submission).

All the rituals of the Hajj concentrate around the family of Ibraheem (pbuh). The Hajj which is a reformation of the spiritual self culminates with this great 'Eid reminding mankind that *....righteousness can never be reached unless one spends out of what one loves in the way of God...* (**Refer - Qur'an Suratu Ali Imran 3:91**).

Mankind strives for contentment which is only to be found in perfection. In the Qur'an. God says that contentment lies only with His remembrance. Only He (God) is perfection. To achieve this contentment there needs to be total submission to His will which is only achieved when one sacrifices that which he/she loves most in the way of God. One must sacrifice one's own 'Ishmail'. It could be a person, an object, a rank, a position or even a 'weakness'.

On Eid ul Hajj, therefore when Muslims sacrifice an animal it is a sacrifice instead of one's Ishmail,

and not a sacrifice for the sake of it for then it would be merely 'butchery'.

EID UL GHADEER

Since the time when Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) had built the Holy Ka'ba, it had been a place of worship. Over the years, this worship had deteriorated into strange and undesirable practices. People used to dance naked around the Holy Ka'ba, and they had put idols inside it.

Even after the conquest of Makka when these idols were broken, the people did not know how to perform the Hajj ceremonies properly. The Prophet (pbuh) therefore performed Hajj in 10 A.H., so that the people would remain in no doubt as to how it should be done.

He could also instruct the people about the boundaries of Mina and Arafat and teach them about the times of departure from these places.

In Dhulqa'da the Prophet (pbuh) announced that he was going to perform the Hajj that year. Thousands gathered outside Madina awaiting the departure of the Prophet (pbuh).

The Prophet (pbuh) appointed Abu Dajana as his representative in Madina and proceeded toward Makka taking with him 60 animals for sacrifice.

This Hajj is known as Hajjatul Wida (the Farewell Hajj) because it was the last Hajj that the Prophet (pbuh) performed in his life. During this Hajj he demonstrated every feature of the ceremony, so that there could be no confusion later.

On Thursday 18th Dhulhijja 10 A.H. the returning caravan of Hajjis reached Johfa. On it's borders is a pond (called Ghadeer in Arabic). The place is called **Ghadeer Khum** because of it's location.

Jibrail brought a message for the Prophet (pbuh):
"O Prophet! Deliver what has been revealed to you from Your Lord, and if you do not then you have not delivered His message and Allah will protect you from the people; Indeed Allah does not guide the unbelieving people."

Suratul Ma'ida - 5:68

It was terribly hot; the Prophet (pbuh) gave instructions for making a pulpit (mimbar) so he could deliver the message of the Lord.

A pulpit of saddles was hastily made and Bilal gave the Adhan (call to prayers).

After prayers he stood on the pulpit and delivered the following sermon;

"All glory is exclusively for Allah. We seek his help and have faith in him and rely on him. We seek refuge in him from our evil doings and indecent deeds. He is the Lord besides whom there is no guide. There will be none to mislead one whom he guides.

I testify that there is no God but Allah and Muhammed is his servant and his messenger. O people! I may soon accept the divine invitation and depart from amongst you.

I am responsible and you too are responsible.

What is your opinion about me ?"

At this stage those present said loudly :

"We testify that you have carried out your mission and made efforts in this behalf. May Allah reward you for this."

The Prophet (pbuh) continued:

"Do you testify that the Lord of the world is one and Muhammed is his servant and messenger

that there is no doubt about life in the other world?"

All the people said:

"It is correct and we testify it!"

Then the Prophet (pbuh) said:

"O my followers! I am leaving behind two heavy (valuable) things as legacies to you and it is to be seen how you behave with these two legacies of mine."

At this moment a person stood up and said with a loud voice:

"What do you mean by these two valuable things?"

To this the Prophet (pbuh) replied:

"One of them is the book of Allah and the other thing is my progeny and my Ahlulbayt. Allah has informed me that these two things will not get separated from each other. "O People! don't seek precedence over the Qur'an and over my progeny, and do not be negligent in your behaviour towards them, lest you be destroyed."

At this moment he took Imam Ali's hand and raised it so high that the whiteness of both of their armpits was seen. He introduced Imam Ali (pbuh) to the people and said:

"Who enjoys more rights over the believers than themselves?"

All of them said:

"Allah and His Prophet (pbuh) know better".

Then the Prophet (pbuh) said:

"Allah is my mawla (master) and I am the mawla of the believers and I am more deserving and enjoy more rights over them than they themselves."

"O people! Of whomsoever I am mawla, this Ali is also his/her mawla."

Then he raised his hands for dua:

"O Allah! Love those who love Ali, and be the enemy of those who are the enemies of Ali. O Allah! help Ali's friends and humiliate his enemies and make him the pivot (centre) of truth."

Just then Jibrail appeared and brought the following revelation:

"This day I have perfected your religion for you and completed my favours to you and have chosen Islam as your religion....."

Suratul Ma'ida 5:3

At this moment the Prophet (pbuh) pronounced takbeer loudly and then added:

"I thank Allah for having perfected His religion and for having completed His favour and for His having been pleased with the master ship and succession of Ali after me."

Then the Prophet (pbuh) stepped down from the pulpit and said to Imam Ali (pbuh):

"Sit in a tent so that the chiefs and distinguished personalities of Islam may shake hands with you and congratulate you."

The two shaykhs (Abu Bakr & Umar) were the first to congratulate Imam Ali (pbuh) and call him their mawla.

and

EID UL MUBAHILA

"To those that argue with you concerning Jesus after the knowledge you have received say: Come, let us gather our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves. We will pray together and call down the curse of Allah on every liar." **3:61 Aali Imran**

When real arguments fail to produce the desired effect, then to wish for the intervention of Allah's judgement in order to sift the right from wrong; is called Mubahila.

In the year 9 A.H. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) wrote to the heads of different tribes and countries of the world inviting them to Islam. One of the letters was written to the Christian community of Najran. A large delegation was appointed to go to meet the Prophet (pbuh). Warmly welcomed by the Prophet (pbuh) they were put up in one part of the mosque where they were allowed to perform their prayers comfortably. They asked the Prophet (pbuh) what he thought of Jesus and he said: "He was a human being created by God and was a prophet."

"Have you ever seen any child born in this world without a father?" they asked.

The Prophet (pbuh) replied: "Jesus is like Adam in the sight of Allah. He created him from dust and then said to him 'be' and he was "3:59

They could not answer to this argument, but continued to debate the issue when the aya inviting them to a Mubahila was revealed. They accepted the challenge and at the appointed hour arrived at the place where the Mubahila was going to take place. Abu Harith advised them; telling them that if the prophet (pbuh) brought warriors and officers to the field of Mubahila the his claim to Prophet hood was untrue; but if he brought his children and dear ones than it would mean that he was a true prophet. There they saw the Ahlul Kisaa - The Prophet (pbuh), Imam Ali (pbuh), Imam Hasan (pbuh), Imam Husayn (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) immediately their leader Abu Harith said:

"I see such faces that if they raise their hands in supplication and pray to God that the biggest mountain may be moved from its place, the same will happen immediately. We should in no

circumstance engage in a Mubahila with these sacred people because it is possible thatnot even one of us may remain alive on the face of the earth.”

They withdrew from the Mubahila.



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