

## Manifesting joy during the night of `Ashoora

Shaykh Aboo `Abd-al-Mu`iz `Alee Ferkous al-Qoobee

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allaah, the Most Merciful, the Bestower of Mercy

**Question:** It is in our custom, where I live, that many families prepare a special meal (like couscous prepared with meat, Shakhshookha or other meals) during the night of `Ashoora, whether these families fasted or not. So, what is the ruling concerning this meal? And what is the ruling concerning accepting the invitation to such a meal?

**Shaykh Aboo `Abd-al-Mu`iz `Alee Ferkous al-Qoobee:** All praise is due to Allaah, the Lord of the Worlds. Peace and blessing be upon whom Allaah sent as a mercy to the Worlds, upon his Family, his Companions and his Brothers till the Day of Resurrection.

The day of `Ashoora is one of the favours of the month of Allaah Al-Muharram; it is the tenth day of this month. The fact of attributing this month to Allaah عَزَّ وَجَلَّ shows its worthiness and merit, since Allaah عَزَّ وَجَلَّ does not attribute something to him unless it is of His particular creatures. The Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said: **“The most superior fasting after (the fasting) of Ramadhaan is that of Allaah’s month of Al-Muharram”**<sup>1</sup>.

The sacredness of the tenth of Al-Muharram is old, and its merit is great. In this day, Allaah rescued Moosa (Moses) عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام and his people and drowned Pharaoh and his soldiers, that is why Moosa fasted this day by way of thanks to Allaah عَزَّ وَجَلَّ, the Qurayshis used to fast this day during the pre-Islamic period as well as the Jews, so the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ told them (the Jews): **“We have more claim over Moosa than you”**<sup>2</sup>. So, the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ fasted it and ordered to fast it. Moreover, fasting during the tenth day of Al-Muharram was obligatory according to the soundest opinion of scholars, then it became recommended after the obligation to fast the month of Ramadhaan, it is also recommended to fast the ninth day of Al-Muharram in order to contradict the Jews who fast only the tenth day. As for its merit, it expiates the sins of the previous year. This is the established in the purified Sunnah, and no special worship is legislated in this day save fasting.

<sup>1</sup> Reported by Muslim, chapter of “Fasting” (hadeeth 2755), Aboo Daawood, chapter of “Fasting” (hadeeth 2429), At-Tirmidhee, chapter of “Prayer” (hadeeth 438), An-Nasaa’ee, chapter of “Standing to pray at night” (hadeeth 1613), Ibn Maajah, chapter of “Fasting” (hadeeth 1742) and Ahmad (hadeeth 8158) from the hadeeth of Aboo Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ.

<sup>2</sup> Reported by Al-Bukhaaree, chapter of “Fasting” (hadeeth 2004), Muslim, chapter of “Fasting” (hadeeth 2656), Aboo Daawood, chapter of “Fasting” (hadeeth 2444), Ibn Maajah, chapter of “Fasting” (hadeeth 1734) and Al-Humaydi in his “Musnad” (hadeeth 543) from the hadeeth of Ibn `Abbaas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا.

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As for the heresies innovated by Ar-Raafida<sup>3</sup>, like the fact of imposing thirst to themselves and showing sadness as well as other innovations, like considering this day a day of sorrow and, on the other hand, An-Naassiba<sup>4</sup> who show joy and happiness and expend much in this day; neither the former nor the latter have a valid origin on which to rely, but there are only invented hadeeths attributed falsely to the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ or weak hadeeths that do not reach the degree of validity to be taken as proofs.

Shaykh Al-Islam Ibn Taymeeyah رحمه الله demonstrated this by saying: “Like what was innovated by some people who follow their passions during the day of `Ashoora, as making themselves thirsty, showing sadness, gathering and other heresies that are not legislated neither by Allaah nor by His Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and none of the Salaf (Predecessors) or one of Ahl-Al-Bayt (The Prophet’s صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ Family) or others... this was an affliction to the Muslims - that is to say, the murder of Al-Hussayn رضي الله عنه - and that should be dealt with like other calamities by saying the legal Istirjaa<sup>5</sup>. Yet, some heretics innovated, during this day, acts that contradict what Allaah عزَّ وجلَّ ordered to do when a calamity occurs. They added to that calumnies and denigration of the Companions who are innocent of killing Al-Hussayn رضي الله عنه and other things that Allaah عزَّ وجلَّ and His Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ detest... As for the fact of considering days of calamities as days of bereavement, this does not belong to the Islamic religion but rather to the religion of the pre-Islamic period”, then Ibn Taymeeyah رحمه الله said: “Some people innovated things during this day (`Ashoora) on the basis of invented hadeeths that have no valid origin like: the merit of taking a ritual bath in this day, to make up with kohl and shaking hands. All these things and others are innovated and hateful, but what is recommended is to fast during this day... apparently, as regards the invention of these hadeeths, when chauvinism appeared between An-Naassiba and Ar-Raafida, the former made the day of `Ashoora a day of bereavement, and the latter invented texts that require expending copiously and making of `Ashoora a holiday. However, these two ways are false”<sup>6</sup>.

If we know that what was prescribed during this day is limited to fasting, it is not allowed to answer the invitation of someone who considers it a day of bereavement, nor someone who considers it a holiday, because it is not allowed to alter the Sharee'ah of Allaah عزَّ وجلَّ for the sake of someone or rectify and add something to it.

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<sup>3</sup> Ar-Raafida: a sect belonging to the large sect of Shiites, they took the oath of allegiance to Zayd Ibn `Ali, and asked him to renounce the two Shaykhs (Abuu Bakr and `Umar رضي الله عنهما), so he disagreed with them, then they left and refused him, that is to say: they boycotted him and gave up their oath of allegiance. Among their principles: Al-'Imaama (The imaamship of twelve members of the lineage of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ), Al-'Isma (The infallibility of the twelve imams), Al-Mahdiyya (They believe in a person of the lineage of the Prophet صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ whose name is Muhammad Ibn Al-Hassan Al-'Askari who will come back at the end of the world), At-Taqiyya (To show the contrary of what one believes), in addition to insulting the Companions and other principles.

<sup>4</sup> An-Naassiba: those who detest Ali رضي الله عنه and his companions. See: “Majmoo`Al-Fataawa” (25/301).

<sup>5</sup> Saying: “Inna Lillaah Wa Inna Ilayhi Raaji`oon” (Truly! To Allaah we belong and truly, to Him we shall return).

<sup>6</sup> See: “Iqtidhaa' As-Siraat Al-Mustaqeem” of Ibn Taymeeyah (2/129-133).

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The perfect knowledge belongs to Allaah سبحانه وتعالى. Our last prayer is all praise is due to Allaah, the Lord of the Worlds. Peace and blessing be upon our Prophet, his Family, his Companions and his Brothers till the Day of Resurrection.

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