

26. And [mention, O Muḥammad], when We designated for Abraham the site of the House, [saying], "Do not associate anything with Me and purify My House for those who perform ṭawāf⁸⁵⁹ and those who stand [in prayer] and those who bow and prostrate.
27. And proclaim to the people the ḥajj [pilgrimage]; they will come to you on foot and on every lean camel; they will come from every distant pass –
28. That they may witness [i.e., attend] benefits for themselves and mention the name of Allāh on known [i.e., specific] days over what He has provided for them of [sacrificial] animals.⁸⁶⁰ So eat of them and feed the miserable and poor.
29. Then let them end their untidiness and fulfill their vows and perform ṭawāf around the ancient House."
30. That [has been commanded], and whoever honors the sacred ordinances of Allāh – it is best for him in the sight of his Lord. And permitted to you are the grazing livestock, except what is recited to you.⁸⁶¹ So avoid the uncleanness of idols and avoid false statement,
31. Inclining [only] to Allāh, not associating [anything] with Him. And he who associates with Allāh – it is as though he had fallen from the sky and was snatched by the birds or the wind carried him down into a remote place.
32. That [is so]. And whoever honors the symbols [i.e., rites] of Allāh – indeed, it is from the piety of hearts.
33. For you therein [i.e., the animals marked for sacrifice] are benefits for a specified term;⁸⁶² then their place of sacrifice is at the ancient House.⁸⁶³

⁸⁵⁹See footnote to 2:125.

⁸⁶⁰*Al-an'ām*: camels, cattle, sheep and goats.

⁸⁶¹See 5:3.

⁸⁶²i.e., they may be milked or ridden (in the case of camels) before the time of slaughter.

⁸⁶³i.e., within the boundaries of the Ḥaram, which includes Minā.

34. And for all religion We have appointed a rite [of sacrifice]⁸⁶⁴ that they may mention the name of Allāh over what He has provided for them of [sacrificial] animals. For your god is one God, so to Him submit. And, [O Muḥammad], give good tidings to the humble [before their Lord]
35. Who, when Allāh is mentioned, their hearts are fearful, and [to] the patient over what has afflicted them, and the establishers of prayer and those who spend from what We have provided them.
36. And the camels and cattle We have appointed for you as among the symbols [i.e., rites] of Allāh; for you therein is good. So mention the name of Allāh upon them when lined up [for sacrifice]; and when they are [lifeless] on their sides, then eat from them and feed the needy [who does not seek aid] and the beggar. Thus have We subjected them to you that you may be grateful.
37. Their meat will not reach Allāh, nor will their blood, but what reaches Him is piety from you. Thus have We subjected them to you that you may glorify Allāh for that [to] which He has guided you; and give good tidings to the doers of good.
38. Indeed, Allāh defends those who have believed. Indeed, Allāh does not like everyone treacherous and ungrateful.
39. Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being fought,⁸⁶⁵ because they were wronged. And indeed, Allāh is competent to give them victory.
40. [They are] those who have been evicted from their homes without right – only because they say, "Our Lord is Allāh." And were it not that Allāh checks the people, some by means of others, there would have been demolished monasteries, churches, synagogues, and mosques in which the name of Allāh is much mentioned [i.e., praised]. And Allāh will surely support those who support Him [i.e., His cause]. Indeed, Allāh is Powerful and Exalted in Might.

⁸⁶⁴i.e., the right of sacrifice has always been a part of Allāh's revealed religion.

⁸⁶⁵Referring here to the Prophet's companions.