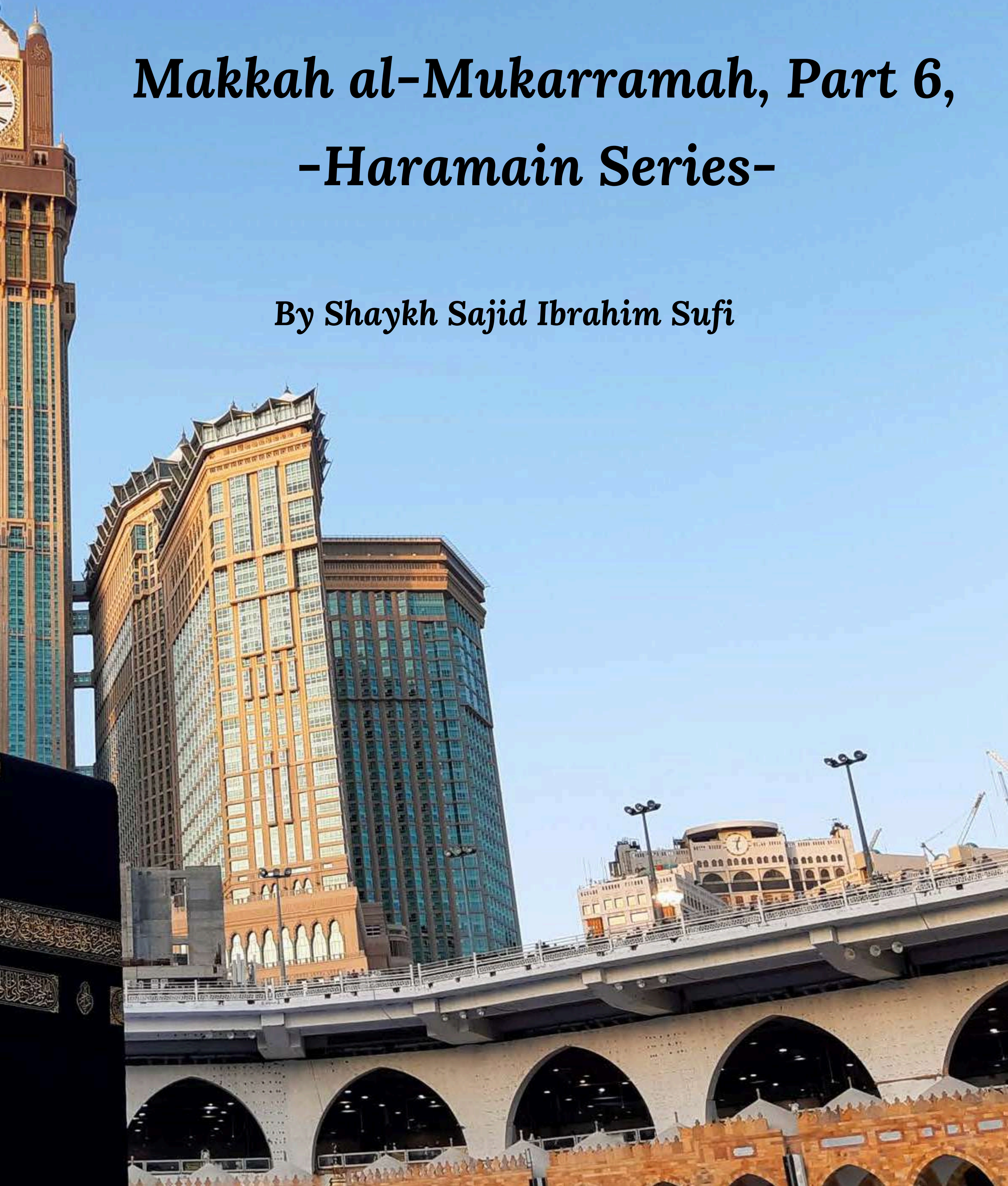


التذكرة THE REMINDER

Makkah al-Mukarramah, Part 6, -Haramain Series-

By Shaykh Sajid Ibrahim Sufi



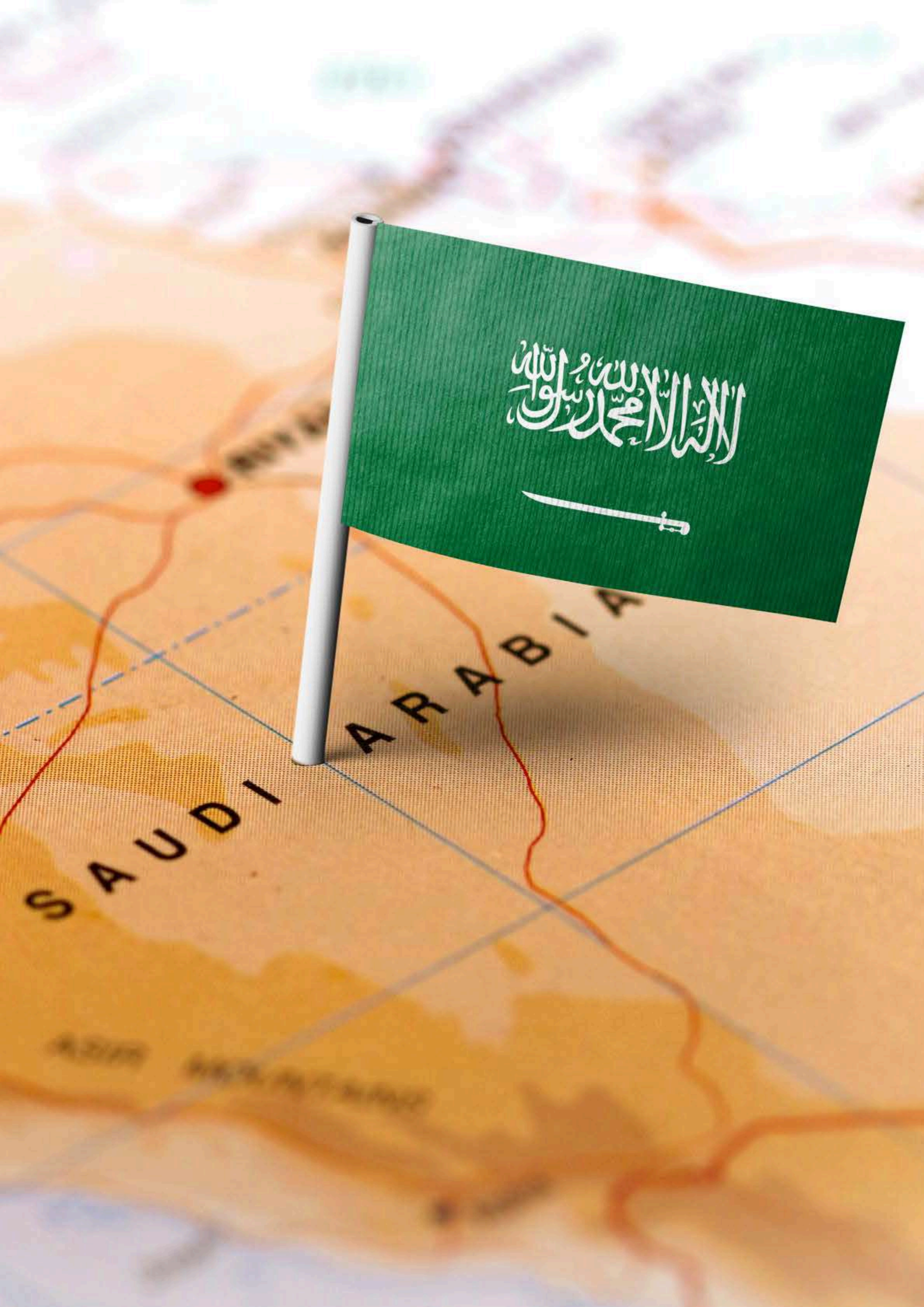
التذكرة THE REMINDER

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

“ The purpose of these travel magazines is to revive the Seerah of our beloved Prophet ﷺ in our younger generation and to educate our youth on Islamic history. May Allah The Almighty grant us sincerity in our works and grant it acceptance ”.

أَمِينَ يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Sajid Ibrahim Sufi







'Haramain High Speed Train' from Al-Madinah al-Munawwarah to Makkah al- Mukarramah







Birth place of the Prophet ﷺ



This library in Makkah *al-Mukarramah*, is built over the birthplace of our beloved Prophet ﷺ



Grave of Ummul Mumineen - Mother of the believers - Sayyidah Maymoonah

رضي الله عنها

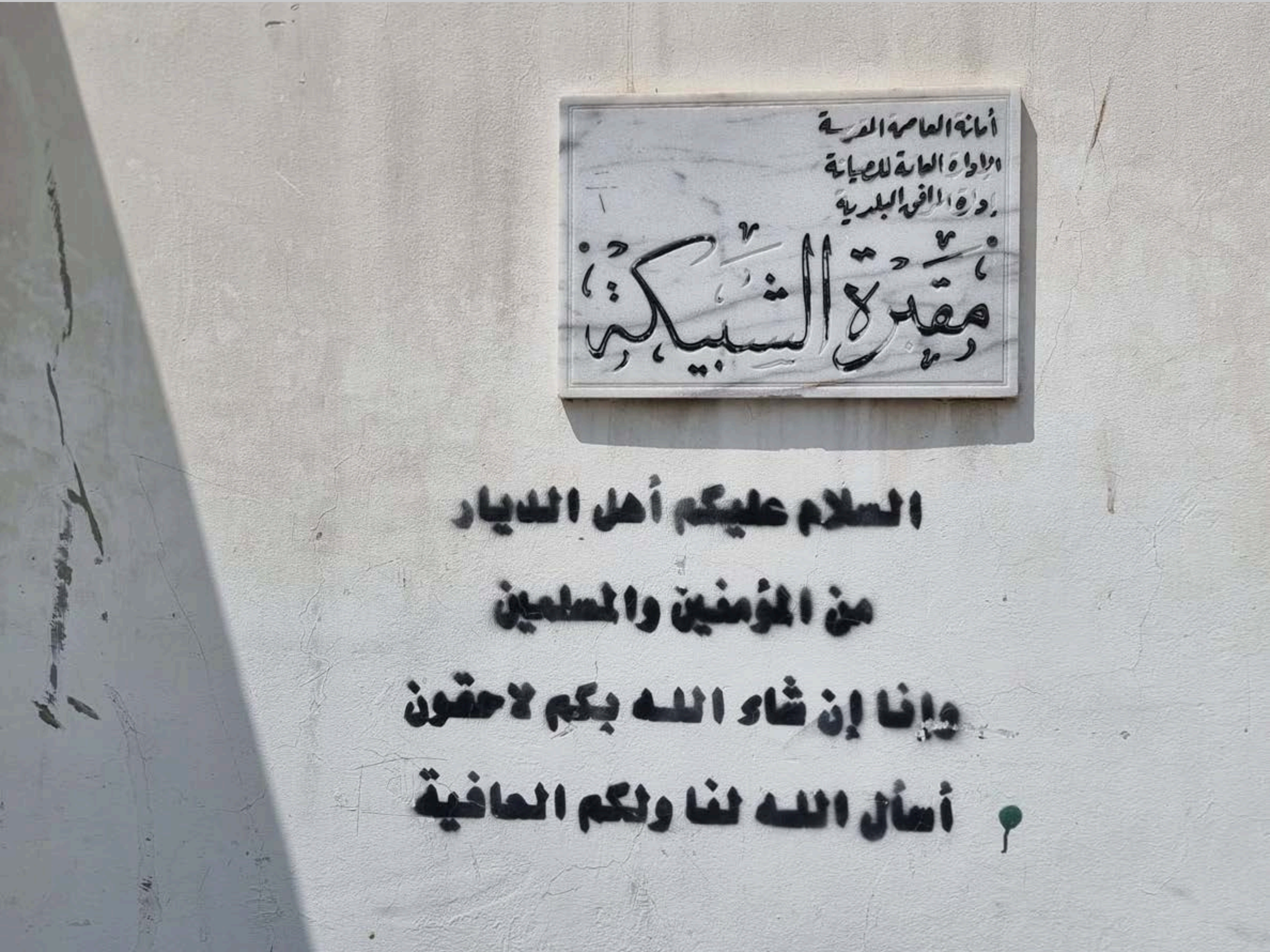


Sayyidah Maymoonah رضي الله عنها one of the
wives of our beloved Prophet ﷺ

أَهْلُ الْمَلِكِ مُنِيرٌ
السَّيِّدَةُ مُنِيرَةُ بِنْتُ الْخَارِثِ
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا



Al-Shabeka Graveyard



This graveyard is where some of the pagan Arabs used to bury their daughters alive prior to the advent of Islam.

It is also believed that Sumayyah رضي الله عنها, the first martyr in Islam, is buried here.



الحمد لله
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله الذي هدانا لهذا
ما كنا لنهتدي لولا أن هدانا الله

سبحان الله
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
سبحان الله الذي هدانا لهذا
ما كنا لنهتدي لولا أن هدانا الله



Jannat al-Mu'alla Cemetery







Grave of Ummul Mumineen Sayyidah Khadijah رضي الله عنها,
beloved wife of our beloved Prophet ﷺ.



Grave of Asma Bint Abu Bakr رضي الله عنها,
the daughter of Abu Bakr as-Siddiq رضي الله عنه



Grave of Abdullah ibn al-Zubayr رضي الله عنه

الهيئة الملكية لمدينة مكة المكرمة والمشاعر المقدسة

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR
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بئر طوى Well of Tuwa



تقع في وادي طوى بمكة المكرمة، يقول الشافعي: إن الوادي قد سمي بذى طوى لبئر به كانت مطوية بالحجارة، ويُذكر أن الذي حفرها هو عبد شمس بن عبد مناف بن قصي، وقد افتخرت وتباهت بهذه البئر ابنته سبيعة بنت عبد شمس في قصيدة لها، وبات النبي ﷺ عند بئر طوى بوادي طوى في ليلة قدومه في عمرة القضاء وحجة الوداع، ووقف فيها يوم الفتح ليفرق جيشه ويوجههم لدخول مكة المكرمة، وعن عبد الله بن عمر بن الخطاب رضي الله عنهما: (أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم كان ينزل بذى طوى يبني به حتى يصلي صلاة الصبح حين يقدم إلى مكة، ومضى رسول الله ذلك، على أكمة غليظة، ليس في المسجد الذي بُني ثم، ولكن أسفل من ذلك على أكمة خشنة غليظة).

It is located in Wadi Tuwa in Makkah. Al-Shafi'i says the valley was named Dhu Tuwa because of a well that was there, covered with stones. It is said that the well was dug by 'Abd Shams bin 'Abd Manaf bin Qusayy. His daughter, Subay'a bint 'Abd Shams, boasted proudly of this well in one of her poems. The Prophet stayed at the well of Tuwa in the valley of Tuwa on the night of his arrival for the Compensatory Umrah ['Umrat al-Qadā'] and the Farewell Pilgrimage. On the day of the Conquest of Makkah, he stopped here to divide his army and gave them orders to enter Makkah. A hadith of 'Abd Allāh bin 'Umar bin al-Khattab states: "It is said that, when he arrived in Makkah, the Prophet (PBUH) used to spend the night in Dhu Tuwa until he prayed the Fajr prayer. The place where the Prophet prayed was on a rough mound, not in the mosque that was built there later, but lower down on a rough, coarse mound."

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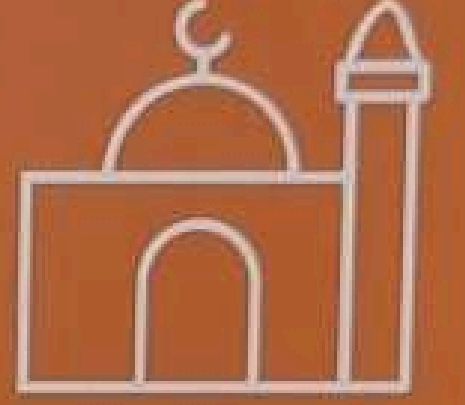


الهيئة الملكية لمدينة مكة المكرمة والمشاعر المقدسة

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR
MAKKAH CITY AND HOLY SITES



مسجد الجن Mosque of the Jinn



من المساجد التاريخية المهمة في مكة المكرمة، وموضعه بالقرب من المسجد الحرام، ويعود بناؤه إلى أوائل القرن الثالث الهجري/ التاسع الميلادي، وجاءت تسميته نسبة للمكان الذي اجتمع فيه الرسول ﷺ بالجن ليلاً، وفيه أنزلت سورة الجن. قال الله سبحانه وتعالى: ﴿قُلْ أُوحِيَ إِلَيَّ أَنَّهُ اسْتَمَعَ نَفَرٌ مِنَ الْجِنِّ فَقَالُوا إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا قُرْآنًا عَجَبًا﴾ سورة الجن: الآية 1، كما يطلق عليه مسجد الحرس، حيث كان يُعد آخر نقطة من الناحية الشمالية الشرقية للحرم يتخذها الحرس الذين يحافظون على الأمن في مكة المكرمة، نقطةً لالتقائهم وتجمعهم، ويعرف أيضاً بمسجد البيعة، لأن الجن بايعت الرسول ﷺ في ذلك الموضع، ويُعد من المساجد التي أولاها الملك عبدالعزيز آل سعود عنايته واهتمامه، وقد جددت عمارة هذا المسجد مؤخراً.

Among the most important historic mosques in Makkah, located near the Grand Mosque. Its construction dates back to the early 9th century CE. Its name is derived from the place where the Prophet met with the jinn at night, and where Sūrat al-Jinn was revealed. Almighty God says in the Qur'an: Say, "It has been revealed to me that a group of the jinn listened and said, 'Indeed, we have heard a wondrous Qur'an'" [Sūrat al-Jinn: verse 1]. It is also known as the Mosque of the Guards [Masjid al-Haras], as it was the last point on the northeastern side of the Sacred Precinct used as a meeting and gathering place by the guards who kept the peace in Makkah. Another name for it is the Mosque of the Pledge [Masjid al-Bay'a] because the jinn pledged their allegiance to the Prophet at this site. It is one of the mosques that received special attention and care from King Abdulaziz Al Saud. The structure of this mosque has been recently renovated.

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Masjid al-Shajarah



It marks the spot from where the Prophet ﷺ called a tree and it came to him.





Masjid al-Hudaybiah



Masjid al-Hudaybiah is in the location where a peace treaty was made between the Prophet ﷺ and the Quraysh, which became known as the ‘Treaty of Hudaybiah’. There exists a historic Masjid and a new one next to it.







Masjid al-Bay'ah



Masjid al-Bay'ah, also known as Masjid al-Aqabah, is situated near Mina and it is the spot where two crucial pledges of allegiance took place, where the Ansar of Madinah pledged their allegiance to the Prophet ﷺ.

Masjid al-Khayf, also known as Masjid of the Prophets in Mina



It was at this spot that the Prophet ﷺ
and numerous other Prophets before him
performed salah.





The Jamarat in Mina



We were informed by our guide that this building contains the three pillars (Jamrat-al-Ula, Jamrat-al-Wusta and 'Jamrat-al-Qubra), which are pelted during Hajj.





We were informed by our guide that this is the spot where Ibrahim عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام laid down Ismail عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام , when he was commanded by Allah عَزَّ وَجَلَّ to sacrifice his beloved son (Allah عَزَّ وَجَلَّ knows best).



الهيئة الملكية لمدينة مكة
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مسجد نمرة Mosque of Namira



نمرة اسم لجبل صغير في الجهة الغربية من المسجد وإليها يُنسب، ويصلي فيه الحجاج صلاتي الظهر والعصر جمع تقديم، اقتداء بالرسول ﷺ الذي توجه من منى إلى عرفات ليقيم في خيمة له بنمرة، وذلك في يوم عرفة التاسع من شهر ذي الحجة، لينتقل بعد زوال الشمس إلى وادي عُرنة حيث خطب وصلى بالناس، وقد شهد مسجد نمرة عددًا من التوسعات على مر التاريخ، كان آخرها في العهد السعودي ليتسع لأعداد الحجاج المتزايدة، حتى أصبح من أكبر المساجد في العالم.

Namira is the name of a small mountain on the western side of the mosque to which it gives its name. Pilgrims perform the Zuhrah and 'Aṣr prayers combined and shortened there, following the example of the Prophet, who traveled from Mina to 'Arafat to stay in his tent at Namira. This occurs on the Day of 'Arafa, the ninth day of the month of Dhū'l-Hijja. After the sun passed its zenith, he moved to the valley of 'Urana, where he delivered a sermon and prayed with the people. The Mosque of Namira has undergone several expansions over the course of its history, the most recent being in the Saudi era to accommodate the increasing number of pilgrims. It has thus become one of the largest mosques in the world. .

كدانة
KIDANA



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هيئة التراث
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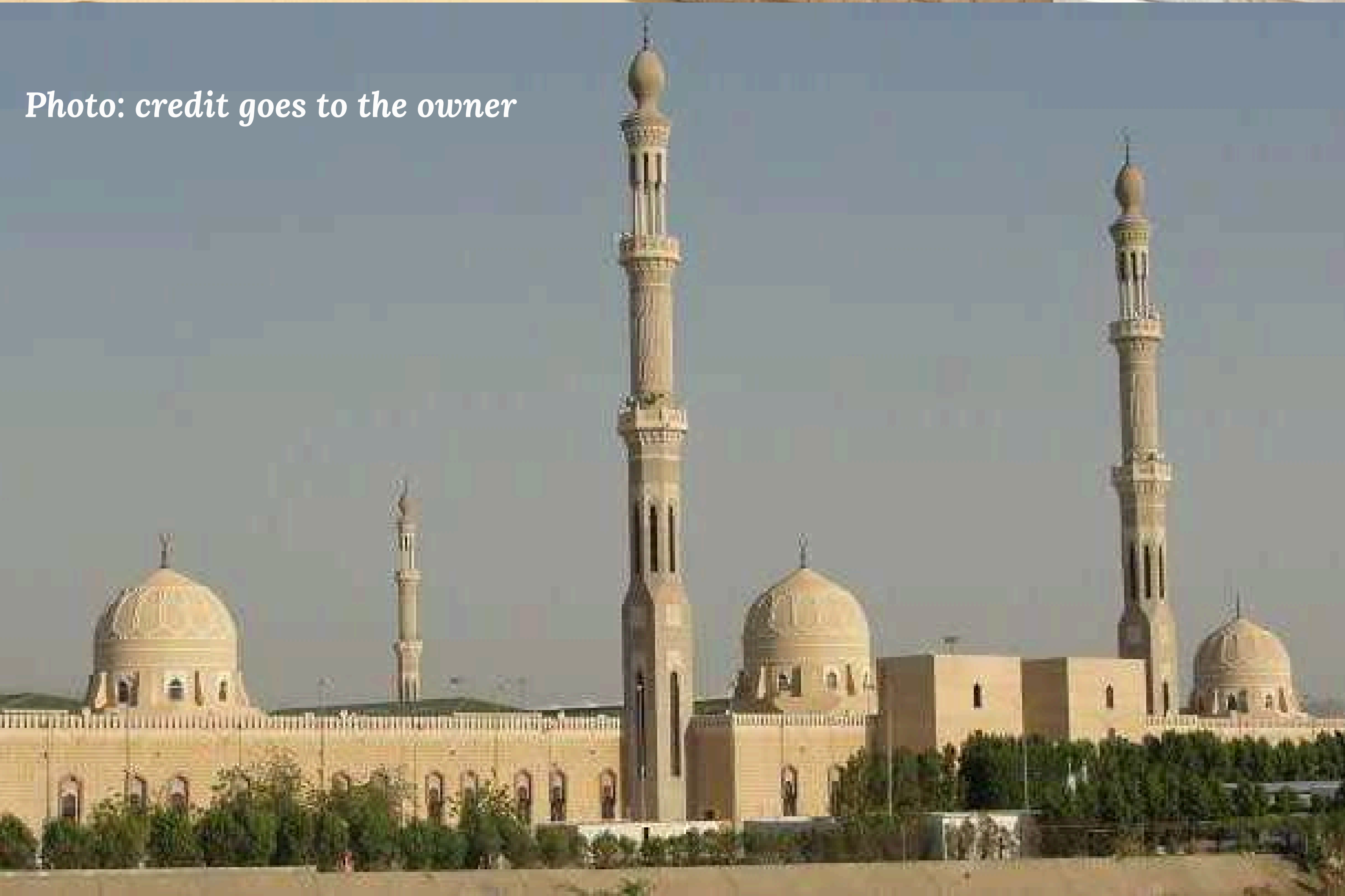


Masjid Namira marks the location where the Prophet ﷺ camped before delivering his final sermon (Farewell Sermon).





Photo: credit goes to the owner



Masjid Mashar ul-Haram in Muzdalifah



Masjid Mashar ul-Haram in Muzdalifah. It marks the area where the Prophet ﷺ supplicated during his Farewell Pilgrimage.



الهيئة الملكية لمدينة مكة
المكرمة والمشاعر المقدسة

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR
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جبل الرحمة
Jabal Al Rahma



ويسمى جبل عَرَفَة أيضًا، في أعلاه شاخص محدث، بني ليكون علمًا يستدل به، بارتفاع أربعة أمتار، ويقع إلى الشمال من سهل عرفات وخارج حدود أعلام الحرم؛ وهو جبل صغير لا يزيد ارتفاعه على ثلاثين مترًا، صعب المرتقى؛ لذلك عملت فيه درجات توصل إلى أعلاه، وبلغت أكثر من 91 درجة، وعرفات كلها موقف، فعن جابر بن عبد الله رضي الله عنهما أن رسول الله ﷺ قال: (وقفت ها هنا وعرفة كلها موقف).

It is also called Jabal 'Arafa. At its highest point, there is a renovated pillar, four meters high, built to serve as a marker. It is located to the north of the plain of 'Arafat and outside the boundaries of the Sacred Precinct. It is a small hill, no more than 30 meters high, with a difficult ascent. For this reason, a staircase was constructed leading to the top, totaling more than 91 steps. "All of 'Arafat is a place for standing" [mawqif]; Jabir bin 'Abd Allāh related that the Prophet said: "I stood here, and all of Arafat is a place for standing."

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Jabal al-Noor - Jabal al-Hira



It was here that the Prophet ﷺ received the first revelations of the Holy Qur'an.



Jabal al-Thawr



Jabal al-Thawr is the mountain containing the cave in which the Prophet ﷺ and Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه sought refuge for three days and nights from the Quraysh. This occurred when they secretly left Makkah to emigrate to Madinah.



Mount Safa



Mount Marwah



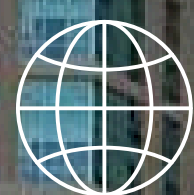
Maqam Ibrahim

Maqam Ibrahim is the ancient stone upon which the Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام stood while constructing the Holy Kabah. The imprints of his feet remained on the stone.



Photo: credit goes to the owner

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