

THE PROPHET'S MOSQUE

A Guide for Pilgrims

Strategic partner



وزارة الحج والعمرة
MINISTRY OF HAJJ AND UMRAH



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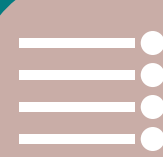
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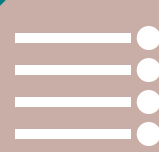
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Important Contact Numbers





Madinah

Madinah was the abode where the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) migrated to and resided, and the place where his grave and his honorable body are.

It is the second holiest city for Muslims after Makkah.

It was also the first capital of Islam, and the nucleus of Islamic civilization whose light spread throughout the world.



In this guide, you will find the most important information and directions for a unique visit to the Prophets Mosque.





Madinah's Virtue and Position

The Prophet's city is the second holiest spot in Islam, and Allah has singled it out with many virtues, including:



It is the home of Islam and guidance.

The Prophet's city was and will remain the home of Islam and guidance; it goes out from it and to it it will return. And from it, it will grow and multiply, as the Prophet (ﷺ) said:

Faith will shrink back to Medina as a snake shrinks back to its hole.







It is blessed:

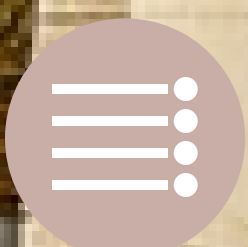
Blessing means the abundance and growth of goodness, and the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) supplicated for Madinah to be blessed in its food, sustenance, and all its affairs, when he said:

“O Allah, bless us in our fruits; bless us in our city; bless us in our saa’ and bless us in our mudd. O Allah, Ibraahim (Abraham) was Thy servant, friend and prophet, and I am Thy servant and prophet. He made supplication to Thee on behalf of Makkah, and I make on behalf of Madinah the same supplication as he made on behalf of Makkah, and as much again.”



It is a sanctuary:

A sanctuary in which (the reward for) good deeds are multiplied, and bad deeds are magnified. Harming its people is considered one of the greatest sins in the sight of Allah.





The Different Names of Madinah

The city of the Prophet has several names which carry great meanings

Of these names are the following:

Madinah (the city): Every city is ascribed to what follows it (like: the city of London, the city of Amsterdam, etc), except for the city of Allah's Messenger, as it is THE city defined by itself.

It is then described as *An-Nabawiyyah* (prophetic), referring to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

It is described as *Munawwarah* (enlightened) because of the light of the Chosen One, who illuminated it with guidance and the religion of Islam after the migration.



Daar-ul-Hijrah (the abode of Hijrah):

Because it was the land which had the honour to welcome the Messenger of Allah and his companions and had the honour to come to their aid and defend them.

Taybah:

Which is derived from “*At-Tayyib*”, meaning something which is good, nice, beautiful, pure, and graceful. This is because of the purity of its soil, the goodness of its inhabitants, and the good quality of life in it.



The Prophet's Mosque

The second greatest mosque in Islam after the Grand Mosque (in Makkah) is the Prophets Mosque. It was built by the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and his companions after their migration to Madinah. It was a center of knowledge and civilization, where the Qur'an was recited and the companions gathered with our Noble Messenger (ﷺ), benefiting from his blessing and guidance.



Multiplication of Prayers



The reward for a prayer performed in the Prophet's Mosque is multiplied, as the Prophet (ﷺ) said: “And a prayer performed in this mosque of mine is equal to a thousand prayers in any other mosque, except for the Grand Mosque (in Makkah).”



Travelling to Visit the Mosque



It is desirable for a Muslim, if he is able, to travel to pray in the Prophets Mosque, as the prophet (ﷺ) said: **“Animals are saddled only for prayer in the three mosques: the Grand Mosque, the Aqsa mosque, and this mosque of mine.”**



Muslims have successively built and taken care of it, following their Noble Messenger (ﷺ).

It was expanded more than once by the Kings of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. After the expansions carried out by the Saudi state in the mosque on all different floors, its prayer area is now bigger than **500,000 square metres (5,382,000 sq.ft.)**

It accommodates up to

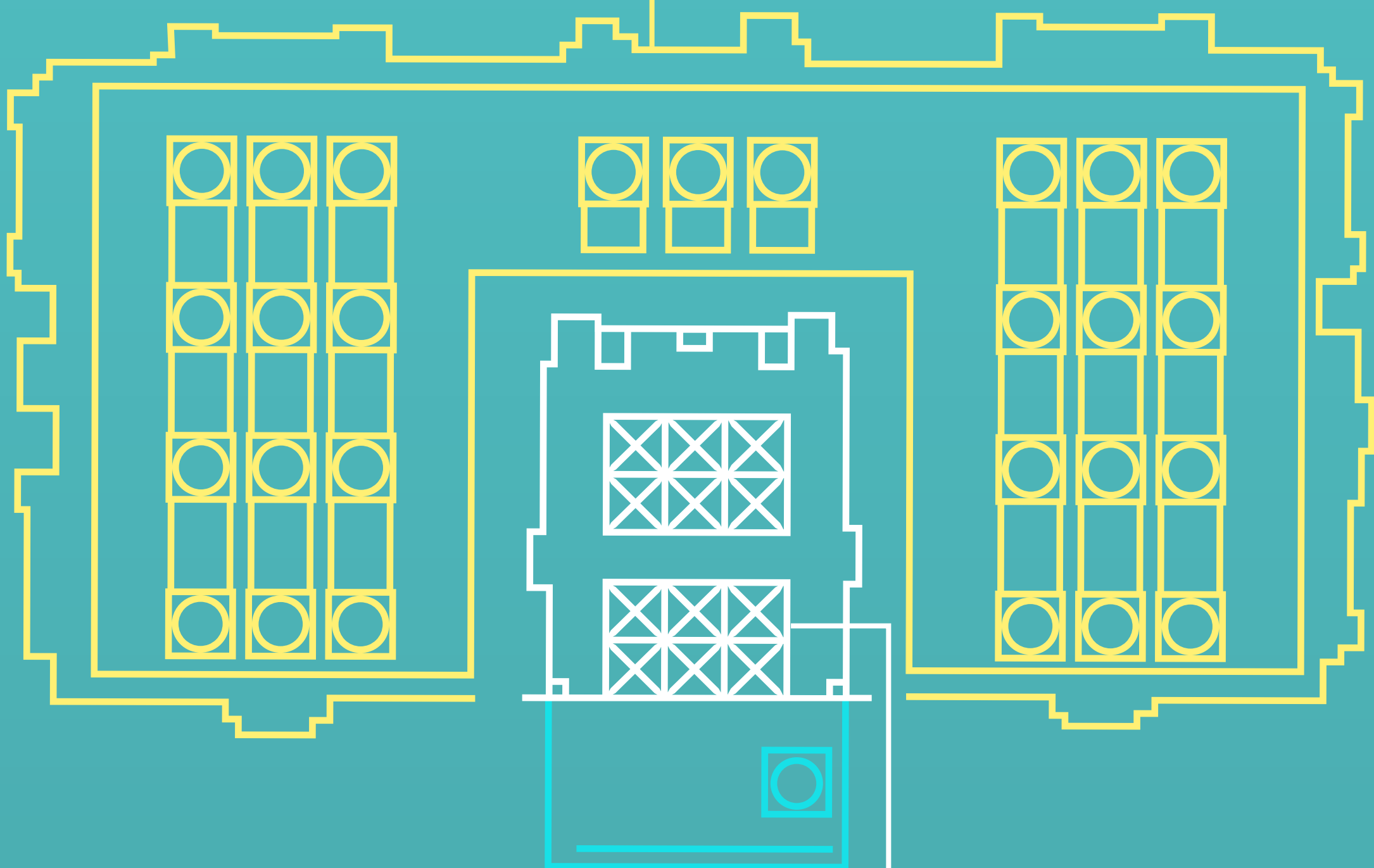
1.000.000
worshippers at peak times.



The Different Parts of the Mosque

The expansions

The open
squares



The Old
Mosque

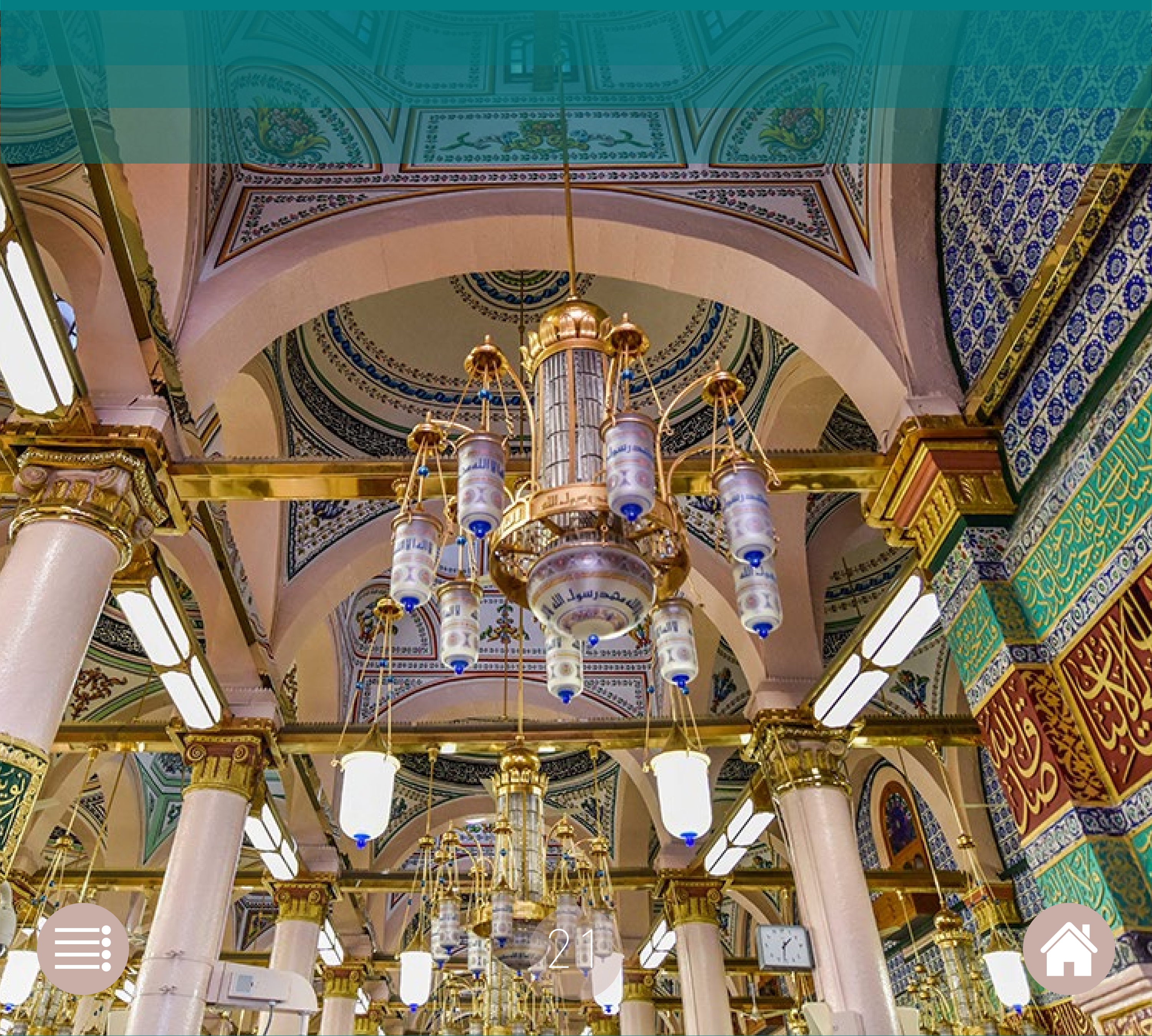
As-Sarhaat
(the Courtyards)





The Old Mosque:

This is the mosque in which the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and his companions prayed. Its historical shape and ancient inscriptions have been preserved.





As-Sarhaat (the Courtyards):

Two roofless areas behind the old mosque. In the past, they were furnished with pebbles, and for this reason the Sarhah is called: Al-Haswah (the place covered with pebbles). Nowadays, there are sun-shades which open automatically during the day to protect worshipers from the sun, and they close at night to ventilate the mosque.





The expansions:

These are the other buildings of the mosque, surrounding the Sarhaat.





The open squares:

These are large areas prepared for worshippers, covered with sunshades which open and close automatically to protect worshippers from the sun, and also contain ventilation and mist sprayers to cool the air for worshippers.



Area

235,000m²



Accommodates

450,000 worshippers



Some Statistics About the Prophets Mosque



229

Indoor and outdoor gates



196

Fixed and moving domes



10

Minarets



10496

Quran holders



262

Sunshades in the open square
and inside the mosque



424

Mist Fans





Al-Hujrah Ash-Shareefah

(The Honorable Room)

The name (Honorable Room) is given to the house of the Prophet (ﷺ) in which he was staying with the mother of the believers, 'Aishah bint Abi Bakr Al-Siddiq, may Allah be pleased with her and her father. Allah Almighty honored 'Aishah by placing in her room the tomb of the Prophet (ﷺ) and his two companions, Abu Bakr as-Siddiq and Umar ibn al-Khattab, may Allah be pleased with them both.

This Honorable Room is located to the southeast of the Prophet's Mosque, and its door opens directly to the Honorable Rawdhah.

For this reason, the Prophet (ﷺ) may have offered his head to 'Aishah, may Allah be pleased with her, so that she could comb his hair while he was in seclusion in the mosque.





لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

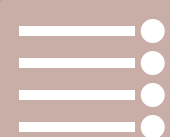
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When the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) fell ill, he passed away in 'Aishah's room, after he had asked permission from the mothers of the believers to be nursed in 'Aishah's room, may Allah be pleased with her, and they gave him permission.





After the Prophet (ﷺ) died, he was buried where he died, because he said: “Every prophet is buried where he dies.” So he (ﷺ) was buried in this room .

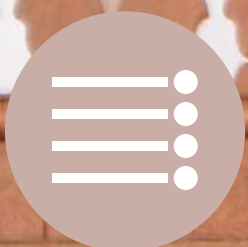
Then his two companions, Abu Bakr As-Siddiq and Umar bin Al-Khattab, were buried there after him.

The room remained outside the mosque but then became a part of it after the subsequent expansions which took place in the mosque.

Muslims took great care to protect the Honorable Room from rain, floods, and the enemies of Islam, with a building and walls which preserve the Honorable Room for its occupant (ﷺ) and which preserve the commandment of the Messenger of Allah that his grave should not be taken as a place of celebration or a place for polytheism and worship of other than Allah.



Above the room today, we find a distinctive green dome marking the room. It was painted green in 1253H.





Giving Greetings (Salaam) to the Prophet (ﷺ)

It is recommended for anyone who is in Madinah to visit the grave of the Prophet (ﷺ) and greet him.





Description of Visiting the Grave of the Prophet (ﷺ)

1 One enters through the Salaam Gate at the front of the Prophet's Mosque, to the east, and walks with serenity and dignity.

2

When one reaches the Prophet's room, the place of his honorable grave, he greets the Noble Messenger (ﷺ) and says: "As-salaamu 'alayka yaa Rasool-Allah, wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuhu" (Peace be upon you, O Messenger of Allah, and Allah's mercy and blessings). Then he offers prayers upon the Prophet (ﷺ) (by saying: "Allaahumma salli 'aala Muhammad, etc). And one may add, for example:

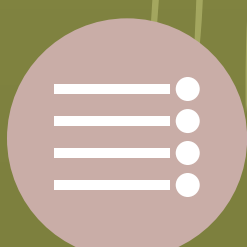
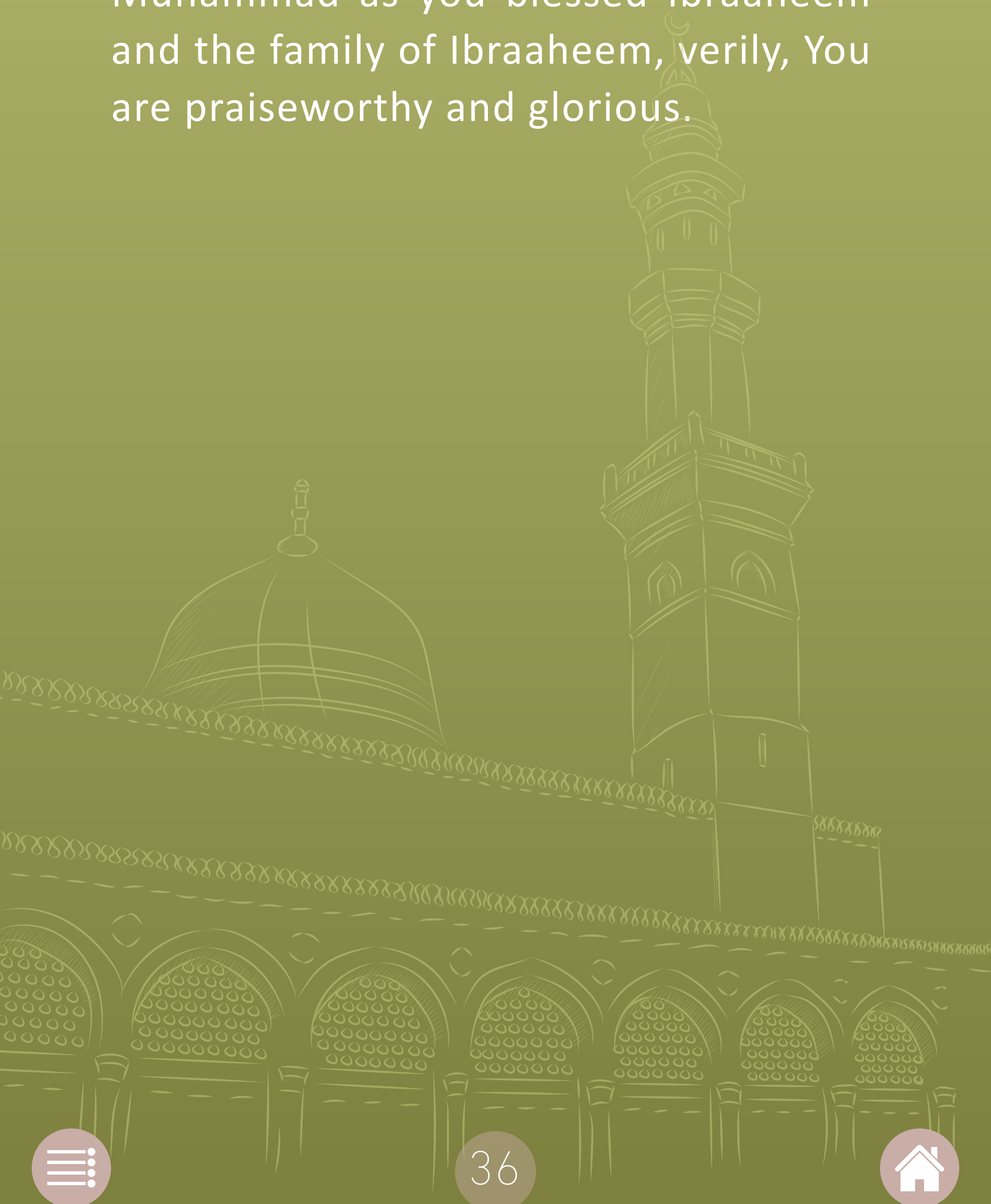
As-salaamu 'alayka yaa Nabiyy Allah, As-salaamu 'alayka yaa kheeratullaah min khalqihi, as-salaamu 'alayka yaa Sayyid-al-Mursaleena wa imaam-al-muttaqeena. Ash-hadu annaka qad balagh-ta ar-risaalatah wa addaytal-amaanah, wa nasahtal-ummah, wa jaahadta fill-aahi haqqa jihaadihi. Allaahumma salli 'aala Muhammad wa 'aala aali Muhammad kamaa sallayta 'aala Ibraaheema wa 'aala aali Ibraaheema, innaka hameedun majeed. Wa baarik 'aala Muhammad wa 'aala aali Muhammad, kamaa baarakta 'aala Ibraaheema wa 'aala aali Ibraaheema, innaka hameedun majeed.

Which means:

Peace be upon you, O Prophet of Allah, peace be upon you, O beloved of Allah,



peace be upon you, O Master of the Messengers and leader of the pious. I bear witness that you have delivered the message, fulfilled the trust, advised the Ummah, and strived for the sake of Allah in the best way possible. Oh Allah, praise Muhammad and the family of Muhammad, as you praised Ibraaheem (Abraham) and the family of Ibraaheem, indeed, You are praiseworthy and glorious. And bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as you blessed Ibraaheem and the family of Ibraaheem, verily, You are praiseworthy and glorious.



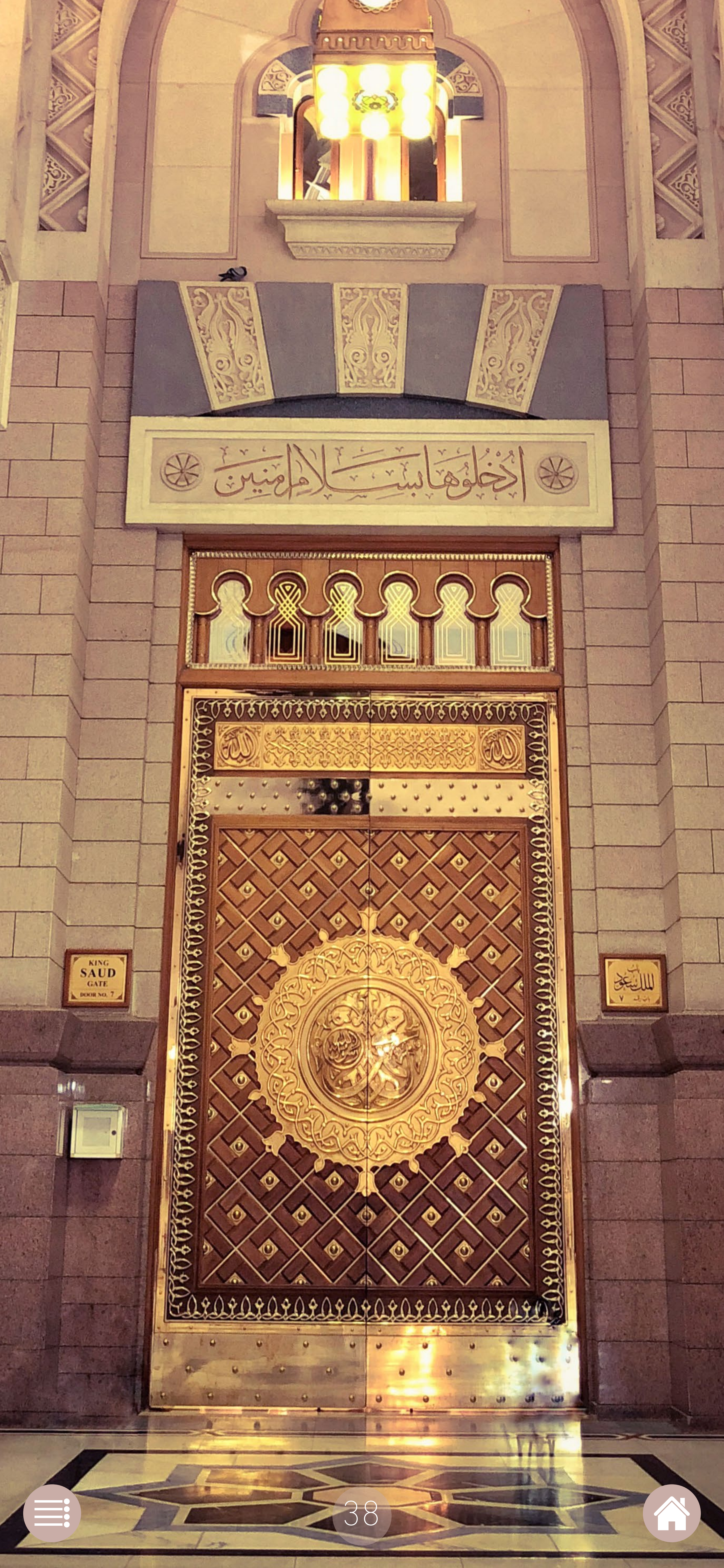
3

Then he should take a step and greet
Abu Bakr As-Siddiq.

4

Then he should take a step and greet
'Umar Ibn Al-Khattab.





اَدْخُلُوْهَا بِسَلَامٍ مُّسْكِنٍ

KING
SAUD
GATE
DOOR NO. 7

لِلْمَسْكُوْنِ
بَابُ ٧



5

One must stand with respect and good manners, and not raise his voice.

The Prophet (ﷺ) is revered, both alive and dead.

Allah the Almighty said: *“O ye who believe ! Raise not your voices Above the voice of the Prophet, Nor speak aloud to him In talk, as ye may Speak aloud to one another, Lest your deeds become Vain and ye perceive not. Those that lower their voice In the presence of God’s Apostle,—their hearts Has God tested for piety : For them is Forgiveness And a great Reward.”*

6

When greeting him, one should stand as close to him as possible, facing the grave.

7

When greeting, one should only stand for a short while, to also give other visitors the opportunity to greet, and so as not to cause crowding and noise.



8

One should not wipe the grave or anything around it.

9

One should not ask the Prophet (ﷺ) to fulfil his needs, relieve him of trouble, or heal a sick person, because all of this is only asked from Allah Almighty, the Living who does not die. The Prophet (ﷺ) came with *Tawheed* (monotheism) and rejected *shirk* (polytheism).

10

After this, he should leave just as he entered; with serenity and dignity, to make room for those who are behind him who have also come to greet our Noble Messenger (ﷺ).





مَا يَرْيَى وَمَنْبَرٌ رَوْدٌ مِنْ رَجَائِهَا
مَا يَرْيَى وَمَنْبَرٌ رَوْدٌ مِنْ رَجَائِهَا

The Honorable Rawdhah

The Honorable Rawdhah is part of the Prophet's Mosque. It is located at the front of the mosque, and extends from the house of the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) (the Honorable Room) to his pulpit.

The Rawdhah is a place of high rank, with a great impact on the soul, in which mercy and blessings descend. This is where the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and his companions used to pray, supplicate, and remember Allah in all their conditions.

It is the best part of the Prophet's Mosque.

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: **“What is between my house and my pulpit is one of the gardens of Paradise.”**



How Is the Rawdhah One of the Gardens of Paradise?

This place is similar to the Gardens of Paradise in the attainment of happiness and tranquility for those who sit in it.

Worship and prayers conducted in this place lead to the garden of Paradise.



How Do I Pray in the Honorable Rawdhah?

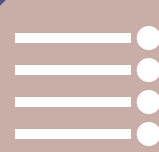
In view of the large number of people who are eager to pray in the Honorable Rawdhah, and to reduce crowding, whoever wants to visit the Rawdhah should book through the official app, in which times and places of entry are determined.



Download on the
App Store



GET IT ON
Google Play

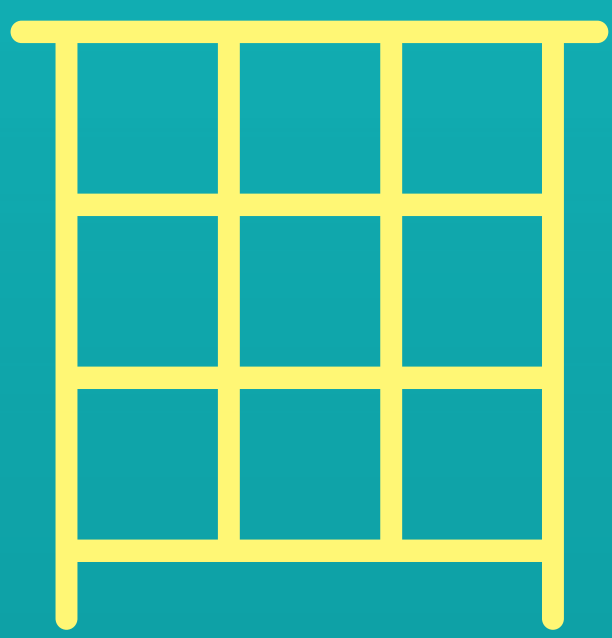


Instructions for Entering the Prophet's Mosque

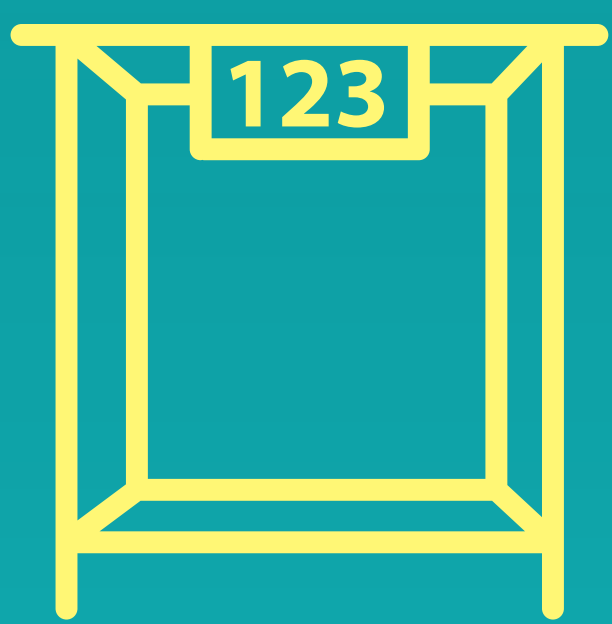


Most gates are wheel-chair accessible.

Wheelchairs are available for the elderly and those who need them next to the main gates inside the mosque.



When you enter the mosque, you can put your shoes at the gate in the designated places, or in the boxes which can be found everywhere inside the mosque.



Remember the box number and do not forget it, because there are similar boxes all around.

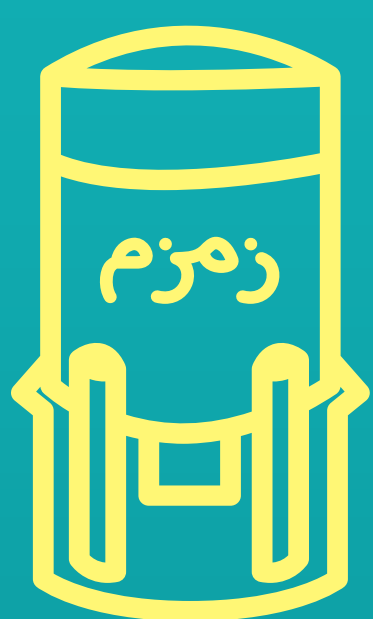
It is courteous to others to ensure you place your shoes in the designated areas rather than in the way of other pilgrims.





Usually there are places to break your fast on Mondays and Thursdays inside the Prophet's Mosque.





All water available for drinking in the Prophet's Mosque is from the well of Zamzam.

And is transported to the Prophet's Mosque with the highest standards of safety and hygiene.



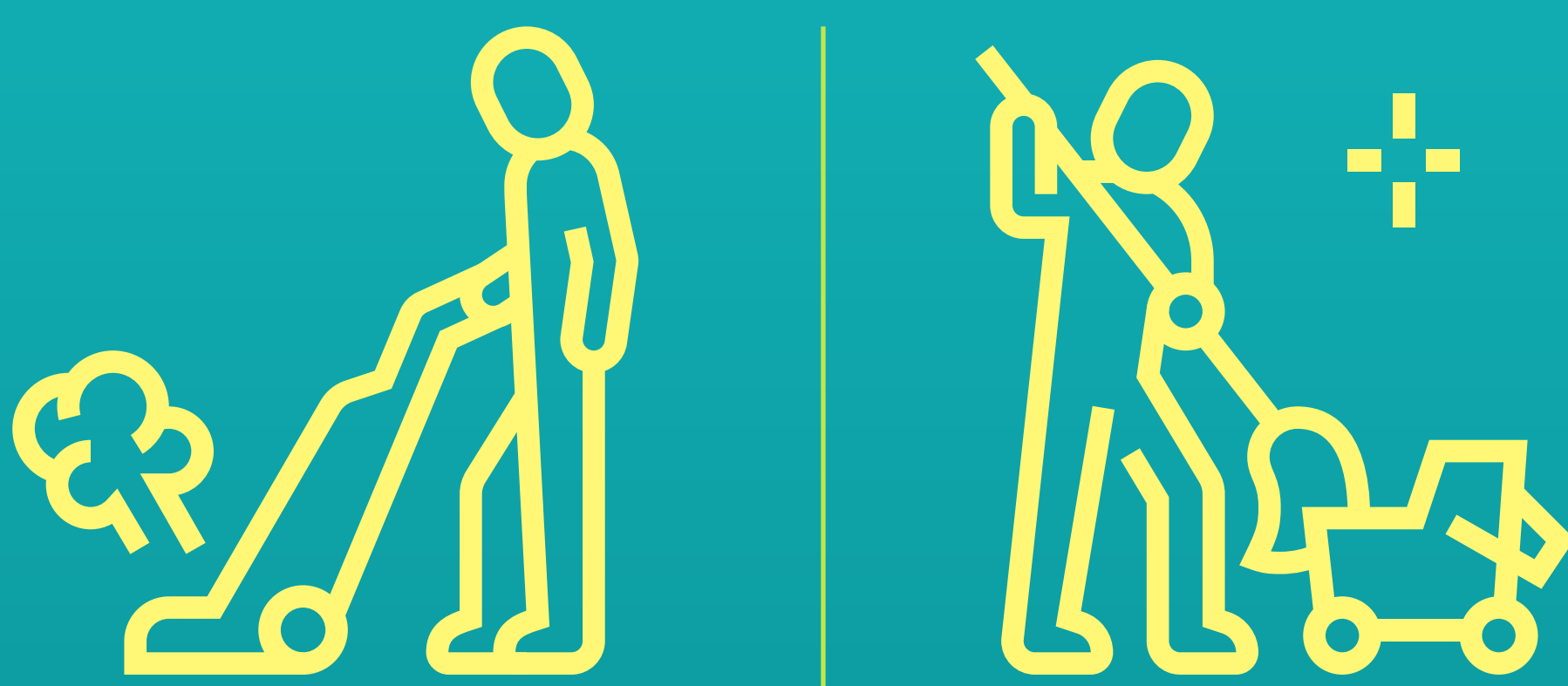


Always remember that this is a place where the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and his honorable companions walked, worshipped, and remembered Allah in all their conditions. Also remember that his honourable grave is near you, so fill your time with what benefits you, and beware of raising your voice and laughing. Be careful not to be distracted by your mobile phone.



There are study circles inside the Prophet's Mosque; pilgrims can join them and learn the recitation and memorisation of the Qur'an amongst other things, taught by specialized teachers.





In case you drop anything on the carpets or marble of the mosque which causes it to become dirty, request the help of a cleaner to remove it.





The corridors inside the mosque are designated for walking and moving, so performing your prayers in them will obstruct free passage and will cause crowding.





In the mosque's external squares, there are places to perform ablution (Wudhu), to save the worshiper the hassle of going to external toilets.



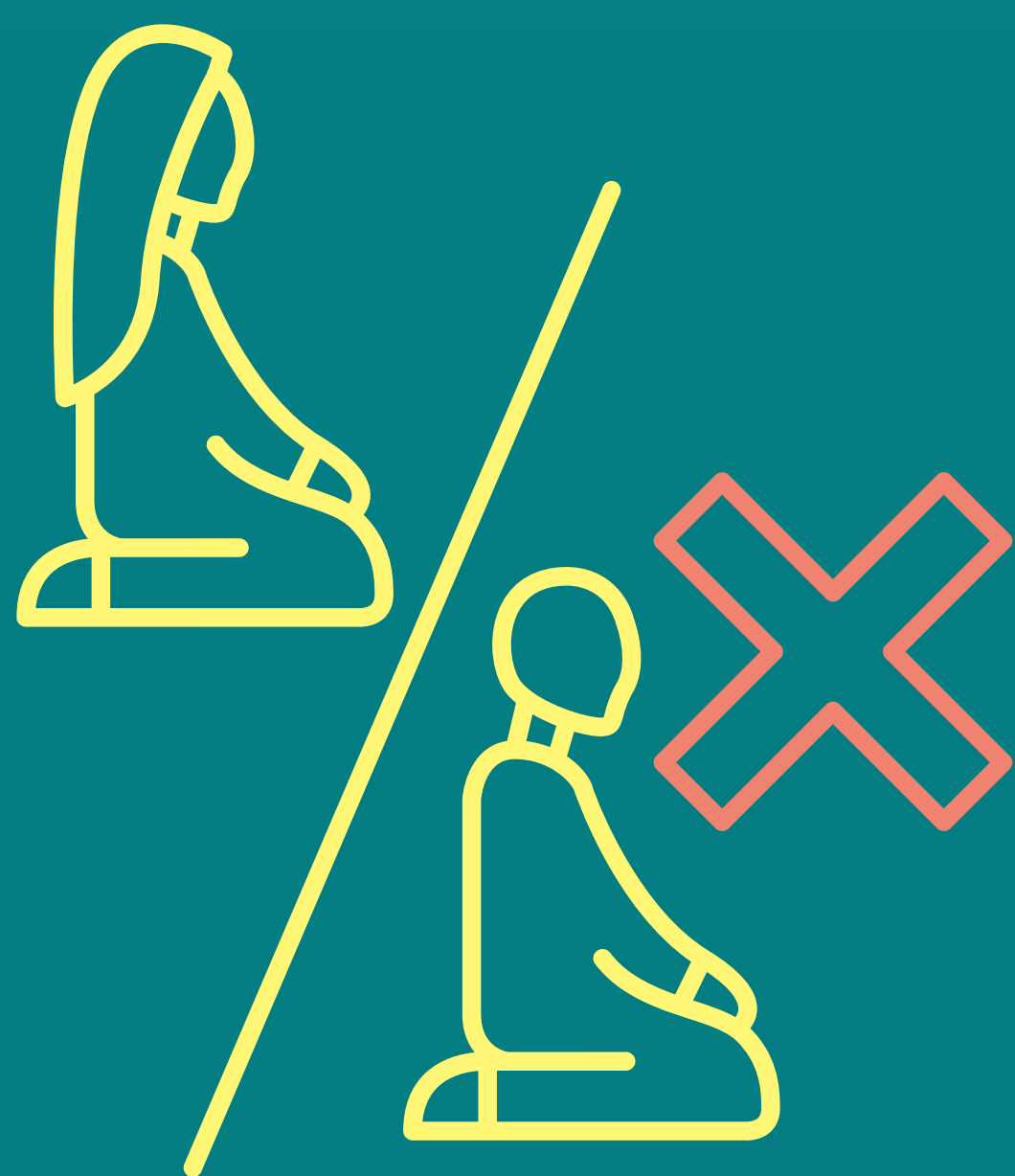
Beware of slipping in the square, and wear shoes that are slip resistant.

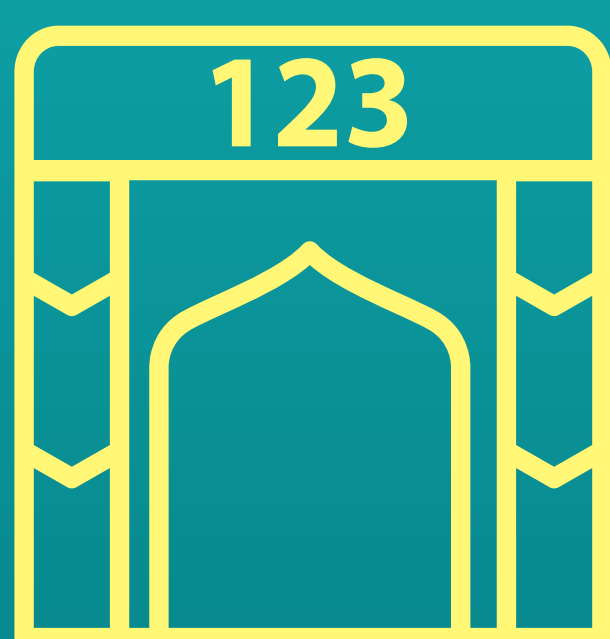


Smoking is prohibited in the squares of the Sanctuary.



Be careful not to stand further to the front than the Imam during prayer in the southern square of the mosque. You can know the directions for aligning with the Imam, so as not to stand in front of him, through the signs in the square.





All the gates of the mosque are numbered with clear numbers next to each gate, so you can reach the gate you want by learning the gate number.

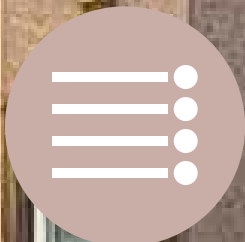
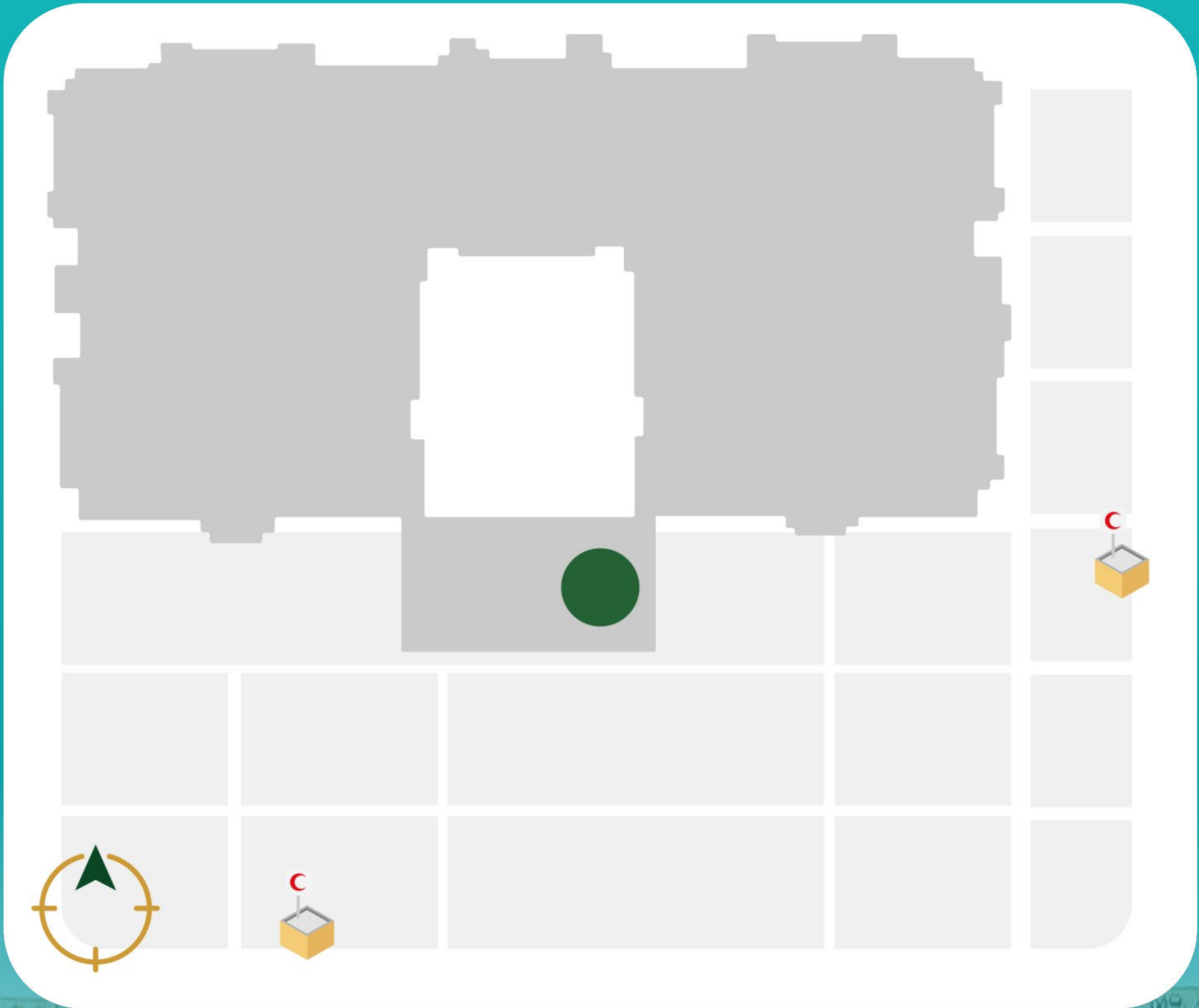




The gates of the squares of the Prophet's Mosque are also numbered and are written on the gates of the outer wall of the squares. They are different from the numbers on the gates of the Prophet's Mosque.



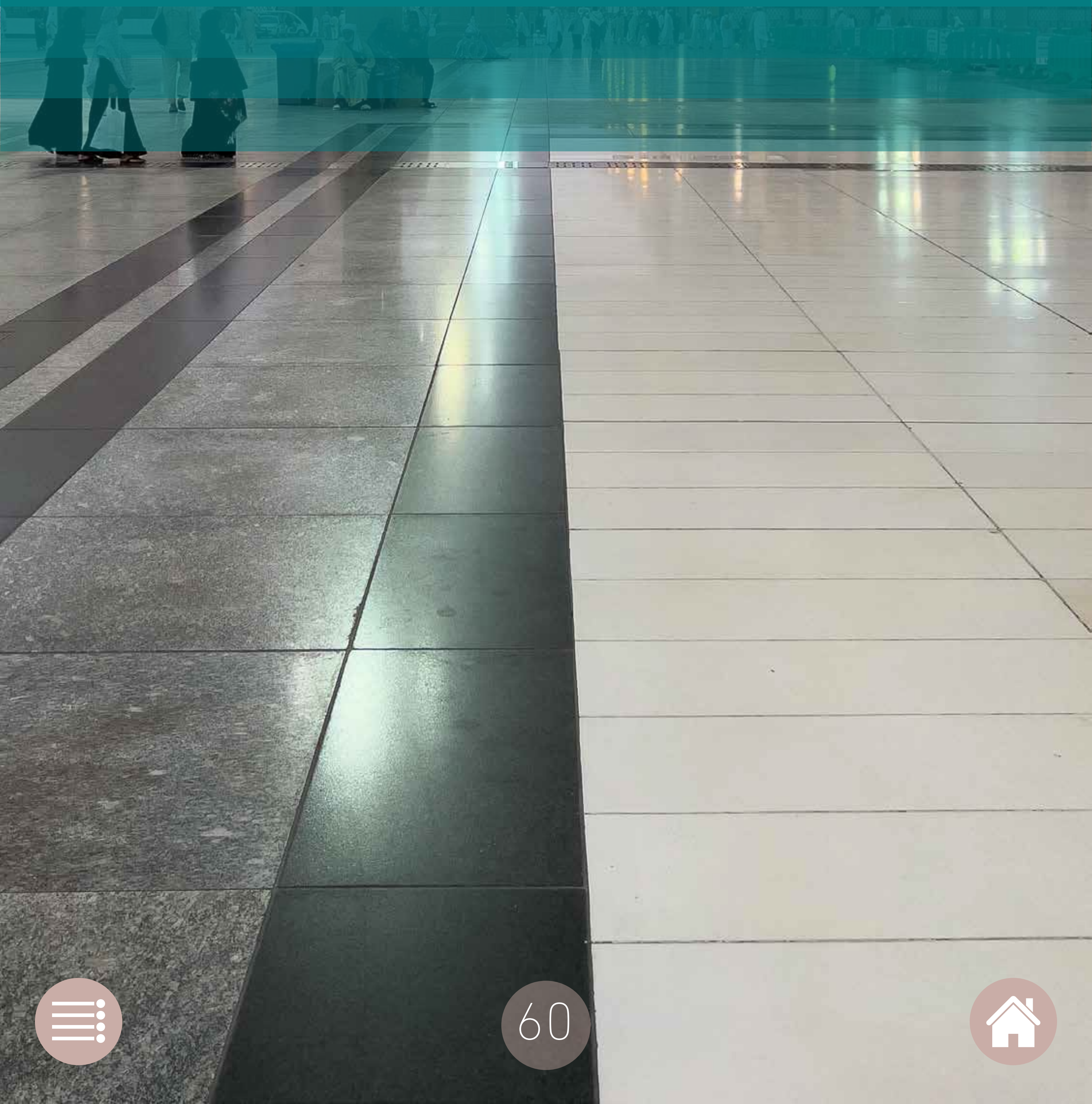
In case you need a health check, there are two health centers in the squares of the Sanctuary.



Walking barefoot in the squares

If you lose your shoes or need to search for them in the squares in the heat, try to walk on the white marble only because it is cool.

Beware of walking barefoot on black or coloured marble, because this can be extremely hot and can lead to injuries.



Important Contact Numbers

911

For emergency and security services

937

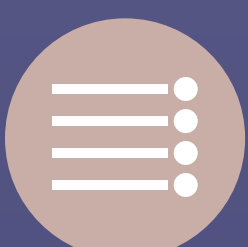
Medical consultations and inquiries

920002814

Ministry of Hajj and Umrah call center to answer inquiries from pilgrims

1966

For inquiries about the Grand Mosque and the Prophet's Mosque



You can obtain the rest of the guides by visiting the website of the Ministry of Hajj and Umrah (by clicking here).

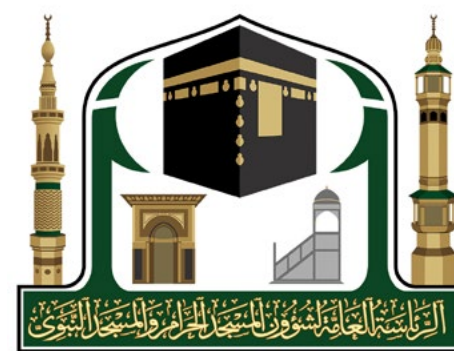
In these guides, you will find all the instructions and directions which will help you perform the Hajj rituals with ease and confidence.



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Partners in success



May Allah Accept Your Good Deeds

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