

HAJJ AS THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD PERFORMED IT



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TOPICS DISCUSSED

- What is Hajj?
- Why perform Hajj?
- Who performed Hajj before us?
- What are some of the virtues of Makkah and the Sacred sites surrounding Makkah?
- What and where are the Meeqaats (stations)?
- What should one do when reaching the 'Meeqat'?
- What is significance of wearing 'Ihram'?
- What is the ruling on performing Hajj?
- What are the Arkan (Pillars), Wajibaat (Obligations), and Sunan for Hajj?
- What should one do before performing Hajj?

TOPICS COVERED

- Actions, statements, and beliefs that one should avoid while in the state of Ihram
- Things that break one's state of 'Ihram'
- Significance of the first ten days of Dhul Hijjah
- What should someone performing Hajj do during those days?
- The 8th of Dhul Hijjah
- The 9th of Dhul Hijjah (Day of Arafat)
- The 10th of Dhul Hijjah (Day of Eid al Adha)
- The 11-13th of Dhul Hijjah
- Returning home

WHEN IS HAJJ?

WHAT IS THE CORRECT TIME TO MAKE HAJJ? CAN SOMEONE COME ALONG AND MAKE HAJJ WHENEVER THEY WANT TO? WHY? OR WHY NOT?



ALLAH TELLS US IN THE QURAN

الْحَجُّ أَشْهُرٌ مَّعْلُومَاتٌ^ج فَمَنْ فَرَضَ فِيهِنَّ الْحَجَّ فَلَا رَفَثَ وَلَا فُسُوقَ وَلَا
جِدَالَ فِي الْحَجِّ^ق وَمَا تَفْعَلُوا مِنْ خَيْرٍ يَعْلَمُهُ اللَّهُ^ق وَتَزَوَّدُوا فَإِنَّ خَيْرَ الزَّادِ
التَّقْوَى^ج وَاتَّقُونِ يَا أُولِيَ الْأَلْبَابِ^{١٩٧}

Hajj is made in appointed months/well known months. Whoever commits to 'performing' pilgrimage, let them stay away 'rafath', 'fusooq', and 'jidal' during pilgrimage. Whatever good you do, Allah 'fully' knows of it. Take 'necessary' provisions 'for the journey'—surely the best provision is righteousness. And be mindful of Me, O people of reason! (Al Baqarah:

197)

WHAT IS HAJJ?



THE MEANING OF HAJJ

- Hajj linguistically means: القصد which can be translated to mean: intention, goal, object of a person's ambition, to be bound for or headed for something.
- Hajj means travelling for the purpose of visiting the Ka`bah, the sacred House of Allah, to perform the rites (manasik), i.e., the actions and words reported in accounts of the Prophet's (peace and blessings be upon him) Hajj .
- Hajj comes once a year to remind us about the importance of 'Ikhlas' and 'Mutabaa', i.e. the 'shahadatain'.



WHY SHOULD SOMEONE PERFORM HAJJ?



REASONS AND BENEFITS OF PERFORMING HAJJ

- Fulfilling one the pillars of Islam, completing one's Islam
 - Purifying and renewing one's intention with Allah
 - Emulating the Prophet Muhammad
 - Aligning oneself with the practices of the previous prophets and messengers
 - Aligning oneself the companions and the righteous predecessors
 - Pronouncing one's servitude and commitment to Allah
 - Seeking to repent from one's sins and shortcomings,
- expiation of sins
 - Placing one's complete trust in Allah 'Tawakul'
 - Reminding oneself of the Day of Resurrection, Burial Shroud
 - Increase in piety, consciousness and fear of Allah
 - Defying Shaytaan
 - Unifying with Muslims worldwide **UPON TAWHEED AND EMULATION OF THE PROPHET**
 - Is it permissible to engage in business during Hajj?

وَأَذِّنْ فِي النَّاسِ بِالْحَجِّ يَأْتُوكَ رِجَالًا وَعَلَى كُلِّ
ضَامِرٍ يَأْتِينَ مِنْ كُلِّ فَجٍّ عَمِيقٍ -لِيَشْهَدُوا مَنَافِعَ لَهُمْ
وَيَذْكُرُوا أَسْمَ اللَّهِ فِي أَيَّامٍ مَّعْلُومَاتٍ عَلَى مَا رَزَقَهُمْ
مِّنْ بَهِيمَةِ الْأَنْعَامِ فَكُلُوا مِنْهَا وَأَطْعِمُوا الْبَائِسَ
الْفَقِيرَ

“CALL THE PEOPLE TO THE PILGRIMAGE. THEY WILL COME TO YOU ON FOOT AND
ON EVERY LEAN CAMEL FROM EVERY DISTANT PATH, SO THEY MAY OBTAIN THE
BENEFITS ‘IN STORE’ FOR THEM,¹ AND PRONOUNCE THE NAME OF ALLAH ON
APPOINTED DAYS OVER THE SACRIFICIAL ANIMALS HE HAS PROVIDED FOR THEM.
SO EAT FROM THEIR MEAT AND FEED THE DESPERATELY POOR.” (AL HAJJ:27-28)

WHO PERFORMED HAJJ BEFORE THE
PROPHET MUHAMMAD?



HAJJ:THE PRACTICE OF THE RIGHTEOUS

The scholars of Islam differed in opinion over who performed Hajj before Prophet Muhammad:

- a) Some said that all prophets and messengers made Hajj, from Adam all the way to the Prophet Muhammad. (Ibn Hajr al Haythamee, ibn Ishaq, ibn Kathir)
- b) Some said all prophets made Hajj except for Saalih and Hud.
- c) Some said that seventy- seventy five prophets made Hajj.
- d) Some say all prophets after Prophet Ibrahim made Hajj.

BY MAKING HAJJ WE ARE ALIGNING OURSELVES WITH THE BEST OF PEOPLE

- We are carrying on and continuing to perform the acts of worship of those whom Allah selected to convey His message and practice it-Prophet Muhammad and those prophets before him.
- Continuing the traditions of those who worshipped Allah alone, while passing them down to future generations
- We are preserving our identities, heritage, history and traditions
- We are establishing the true deen of all of Allah's Prophets and Messengers and establishing the proof upon humanity by performing the Hajj rites.All of Allah's Prophets and Messengers were Muslims

WHAT IS THE RULING OF MAKING HAJJ?

O ALLAH! INCREASE US IN KNOWLEDGE.



HAJJ IS OBLIGATORY UPON ALL THOSE WHO HAVE THE ABILITY

Allah tells us in the Quran:

وَلِلّٰهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ اِلَيْهِ سَبِيْلًا ۚ وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَاِنَّ اللّٰهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ٩٧

“Pilgrimage to this House is an obligation by Allah upon whoever is able among the people. And whoever disbelieves, then surely Allah is not in need of ‘any of His’ creation.” Ali Imran:97

Allah Says:

وَاتَّمُوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ لِلّٰهِ [البقرة:196]

“Complete Hajj and Umrah for Allah” Al Baqarah:196

وَعَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ: خَطَبَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَدْ فَرَضَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْحَجَّ فَحُجُّوا ...

Abu Hurairah reports that the Prophet Muhammad addressed them saying: “O people, indeed Allah has made hajj compulsory upon you, so make hajj...” Saheeh Muslim

WHEN WAS HAJJ MADE COMPULSORY?

HOW MANY HAJJ'S DID THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD PERFORM?



10TH YEAR OF HIJRAH, HAJJ WAS MADE COMPULSORY

- Prior to that the Kuffar of Quraish prevented the Prophet and his companions from making Umrah, it was highly likely that they would have prevented him from Hajj as well.
- In that year many of the kuffar were expected to perform hajj as well, as had occurred. So the prophet wanted the hajj to only be for Muslims. In the 9th year, it was announced that only Muslims were allowed to perform Hajj, and that no one could perform the Hajj naked as the polytheists who couldn't afford 'ihram' would do.
- It was the year of meeting the different caravans عام الوفود of people entering Islam.

WHAT SHOULD ONE DO BEFORE PERFORMING HAJJ?

O ALLAH! ACCEPT FROM US!



THINGS TO DO BEFORE HAJJ

- Repent from one's sins, minor and major, while regretting them, and making a firm commitment to never return to them again
- Ask forgiveness from those whom he/she has wronged and restore their rights to them before leaving for Hajj
- Pay any debts owed, or seek permission to make hajj while trying to pay back debts
- Only choose the purest and most wholesome earnings to make Hajj
- Don't beg people for money or anything, only beg and ask Allah
- One must purify their intentions when committing to go for Hajj, that they are only doing it for the sake of Allah alone, no other reason
- Accompany and make hajj with righteous people, people who pray, fast, enjoin good and forbid evil, people who advise you and want good for you and your Hereafter
- Educate yourself about Hajj and how to perform it properly
- Make a lot of dua and supplications
- Protect one's tongue
- Aid and assist other Muslims in need

TEN DAYS OF DHUL HIJJAH

- Most beloved days to Allah to do righteous good deeds in
- Contains the best days of the year, Arafat and Eidul Adha
- Permissible to fast during those days for those making Hajj and those not making Hajj
- Increase in charity and helping others

WHAT TYPES OF HAJJ ARE THERE?

WHICH ONE DID THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD MAKE?



SCHOLARS MENTION THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF HAJJ

1. Tamattu: Enters Makkah during months of Hajj. Makes an umrah. Then exits state of Ihram. Then assumes Ihram again for Hajj on 8th day of Dhul Hijjah.
 2. Ifrad means entering ihram for Hajj only. When the pilgrim reaches Makkah he performs tawaf al-qudum (tawaf of arrival) and sa'i for Hajj, but he does not shave or cut his hair and does not exit ihram, rather he remains in ihram until he exits ihram after stoning Jamrat al-'Aqabah on the day of 'Eid. If he delays the sa'i of Hajj until after the tawaf of Hajj, there is nothing wrong with that.
 3. Qiran means entering ihram for 'Umrah and Hajj both together. Or entering ihram for 'Umrah first then including Hajj in that before starting the tawaf of Hajj. That is done by intending that his tawaf and sa'i will be for both Hajj and 'Umrah.
- The actions done in Qiran are the same as those done in Ifrad, except that the pilgrim doing Qiran has to offer a hadiy (sacrifice) whereas the pilgrim doing Ifrad does not.
 - The best of these three types of Hajj is Tamattu'. This is what the Prophet enjoined upon his Companions and urged them to do.

WHAT ARE THE PILLARS (ARKAN), WAAJIBAT (OBLIGATIONS) AND SUNAN OF HAJJ?

O ALLAH! INCREASE US IN BENEFICIAL KNOWLEDGE!



ARKAN-PILLARS OF HAJJ

- A rukn/pillar is something that must be fulfilled for the Hajj to be valid, if one pillar is missing the Hajj is invalid/not accepted.

1. Wearing Ihram
2. Standing/staying in Arafat
3. Tawaf Al Ifadah/Ziyarah
4. Sa'ee between Safa and Marwah

WAJIBAAT/OBLIGATIONS OF HAJJ

A wajib/obligation is the person's hajj is valid, but he/she must make an expiation-Fidyah- for leaving off one of the actions by sacrificing an animal in Makkah.

1. Wearing Ihram from the miqat
2. Staying in Arafat until sunset
3. Spending the nights in (10-12th Dhul Hijjah) Mina (except for those serving pilgrims)
4. Staying in Muzdalifah overnight (except those with excuses)
5. Stoning the Jamarat in order (Sugara-Wustaa-Kubara)
6. Shaving the head or cutting the hair
7. Tawaaf Wadaa (farewell tawaf)

SUNAN/RECOMMENDED ACTS

- The prophet Muhammad commanded his companions and followers to take their Hajj rites and rituals from him. We should try to follow his rites and sunan at all times, not only during hajj.
- The pilgrim should try his/her best to seize all the opportunities they can to acquire reward during hajj, by increasing in good deeds, fulfilling Allah's commands, avoiding His prohibitions, and following His messenger.
- Can we mention some recommended or sunnah acts during hajj?

IHRAM BEFORE ENTERING MAKKAH

LET'S LEARN ABOUT IHRAM, MEEQATS, AND THE SACREDNESS OF VIRTUES OF
MAKKAH



BOUNDARIES OF THE HARAM (MAKKAH)

- The boundaries of the Haram are as follows:
- Taneem – Masjid Aisha, also known as Masjid Taneem, located about 8 km (5 miles) from the Kaaba and 5 km (3 miles) away from Makkah, in the direction of Madinah.
- Adaat Laban – On the road to Yemen, 11 km (7 miles) away from Makkah.
- Wadi Nakhla – On the road to Iraq, 11 km (7 miles) away from Makkah.
- Arafat – On the road to Ta'if, close to Masjid Nimra in Arafat, 11 km (7 miles) away from Makkah.
- Ji'ranah – Masjid al-Ji'ranah, located about 14 km (9 miles) away from Makkah.
- Hudaibiyah – Masjid al-Hudaibiyah, on the road to Jeddah, about 16 km (10 miles) away from Makkah.

MIQATS

- Miqat (Arabic: (مِيقَات)) refers to the boundary where it becomes necessary for pilgrims to adorn the Ihram garments and impermissible to pass except in the state of Ihram. Those who cross the boundary without having entered into the state of Ihram must perform an animal sacrifice (Damm) as expiation.
- The wisdom of the Miqats is that one cannot approach Allah's special land and Ka'bah except in an elevated state of purity, cleanliness of faith, mind, and body.
- A heightened level of respect and honor is due to Allah when entering His sacred land.
- Similar to when one enters a courthouse....how do they behave? What do they do, what don't they do?...



Dhul Hulayfah

Dhat Irq

Al-Juhfah

Qarn al-Manazil

Yalamlam



THERE ARE FIVE MIQATS IN TOTAL

- Allah's Messenger had fixed Dhul Hulayfah as the Miqat for the people of Madinah; al-Juhfah for the people of Sham; and Qarn al-Manazil for the people of Najd; and Yamlam for the people of Yemen. So, these (above mentioned) are the Mawaqit for all those living in those places, and besides them for those who come through those places with the intention of performing Hajj and Umrah and whoever lives within these places should assume Ihram from his dwelling place, and similarly the people of Makkah can assume Ihram from Makkah. [Narrated in Sahih al-Bukhari]

An additional Miqat was affixed during the reign of the second caliph, Umar Ibn al-Khattab after the towns of Basra and Kufa had been captured. Abdullah ibn Umar narrates:

- When these two towns (Basra and Kufa) were captured, the people went to Umar and said, "O Chief of the faithful believers! The Prophet ﷺ fixed Qarn as the Miqat for the people of Najd, it is beyond our way and it is difficult for us to pass through it." He said, "Take as your Miqat a place situated opposite to Qarn on your usual way. So, he fixed Dhat Irq (as their Miqat). [Narrated in Sahih al-Bukhari]

DHUL HULAYFAH OR (ABYAR ALI)

Dhul Hulayfah is located 18 kilometres southwest of Masjid al-Nabawi ﷺ in Madinah and is 410 kilometres (255 miles) north of Makkah. This is the Miqat for the people of Madinah and the people (outside of Madinah) intending to perform Hajj by passing beyond this point coming from the North.



JUHFAH OR (RABIGH)

Al-Juhfah is located 182 kilometres (113 miles) northwest of Makkah. This is the Miqat for people intending to perform Hajj travelling from North America, Europe, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Algeria, Sudan and several other African countries. Pilgrims may also enter into Ihram at Rabigh, a town just to the north of al-Juhfah.



QARN AL MANAZIL OR (AS SAYL)

Qarn al-Manazil is located 80 kilometres (50 miles) east of Makkah. This is the Miqat for the people of Najd and those travelling from countries such as the U.A.E, Oman, Pakistan, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore etc. It is situated near the city of Ta'if.



DHAT IRQ

Dhat Irq is located 90 kilometres (56 miles) northeast of Makkah. This is the Miqat for people intending to perform Hajj travelling from Iraq, Iran, China, Russia etc.



YALAMLAM

Yalamlam is located 100 kilometres (62 miles) south of Makkah. This is the Miqat for the people of Yemen and those coming from the south. Pilgrims travelling from countries such as South Africa, Nigeria, etc. will cross this Miqat.



THOSE WHO LIVE BETWEEN MAKKAH AND THE MIQATS

- Pilgrims residing in or travelling through must enter into a state of Ihram before crossing the boundary of the Haram. For example, a person who travels to Jeddah for business purposes and wants to perform Umrah at a later stage may enter into Ihram in Jeddah or before crossing the boundary of the Haram.
- If an individual from one of these places has the intention of entering Makkah for another purpose, such as praying salah at the Haram or visiting friends or relatives, Ihram won't be required. If, after entering Makkah, the individual decides to perform Umrah, Ihram will need to be assumed at the boundary of the Haram.



WHAT IS IHRAM?

IS IT JUST TWO SHEETS OR TOWELS WE WEAR? IS IT A STATE OF MIND, BODY AND SOUL?



IHRAM

- **Ihram Arabic:** refers to the sacred state a pilgrim must enter before carrying out the rites of Hajj and Umrah. The pilgrim must enter into this state after cleansing the body, wearing the prescribed attire and making the intention, before crossing the designated Miqat.
- The word Ihram is derived from the Arabic verb harama which means “to be forbidden”. It refers to a state of purity the pilgrim is required to be in to perform Hajj, Umrah or both before entering the perimeter of Makkah. After having made the intention for Ihram, the pilgrim must abide by its prohibitions. An individual in the state of Ihram is known as a Muhrim, literally meaning “one who has made things forbidden upon himself.” The two-piece garment worn by men is also referred to as the Ihram.
- **Significance of Ihram:** Ihram is a state of purity, both in mind and body. It is foremost a state of mind, whereby a spiritual relationship with God is established and the vanities of the world are renounced. Hajj is an egalitarian rite in the sense that all of humanity, irrespective of gender, sect, ethnic origin, rank or wealth, is equal before God. The Ihram attire, two pieces of white, unstitched cloth, removes all semblance of social, cultural and political differences for the sake of equality before God.



IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT IHRAM

- Ihram must be assumed before crossing the miqat.
- Prior to entering the state of ihram the pilgrim should:
 - a) Clip fingers and toenails (men and women)
 - b) Remove hair on the armpits and private areas (men and women)
 - c) Trim moustache (men)
 - d) Shower or bathe (men and women)
 - e) Wear perfume (men)

Men should remove any clothing that is stitched or tailored to fit the shape of the body such as shirts, trousers, vests and underwear before entering the state of Ihram.

Women should wear their normal modest clothing.



STEPS FOR ENTERING STATE OF IHRAM

1. Making intention verbally (only time it is permissible) 'Labayka Allahuma Hajjan'

* Al Ishtiraat: Umrah and/or Hajj with a stipulation

2. Start the 'Talbiyah' and continuing up until stoning large Jamarah (10th Dhul Hijjah)

Sahl bin Sa'd narrated that :the Messenger of Allah said: "There is no Muslim who says the Talbiyah except that - on his right and left, until the end f the land, from here to there - the rocks, or trees, or mud say the Talbiyah." (Tirmidhi #828with a hasan chain)

3. Avoid sins, foul language, lewd behavior, unnecessary arguing and fighting

4. Avoid the 'Mathoraat Al Ihram' (Avoidable things in state of Ihram)... What are they?

THINGS THAT BREAK ONE'S STATE OF IHRAM

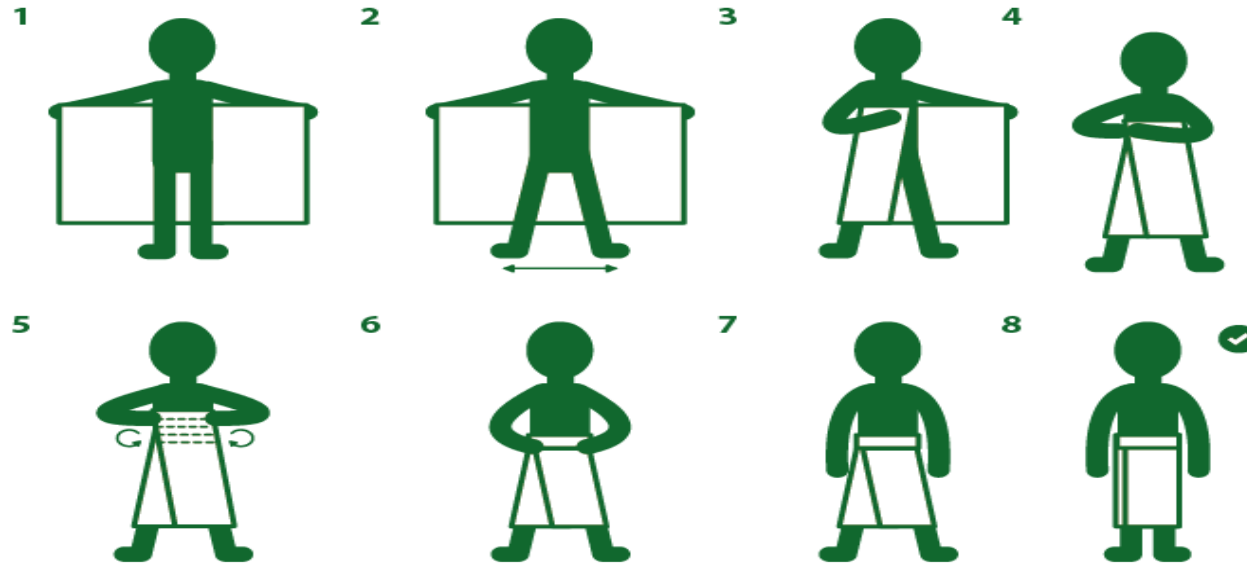
- Cutting one's hair or nails intentionally
- Intentionally using perfume or scented items on body or Ihram
- Sexual relations (May invalidate Hajj completely)
- Flirting and fondling that may lead to sexual relations
- Killing any animals or cutting trees
- (Men) Wearing tailor fitted clothing
- (Women) Wearing a niqab that is tied to her head

If someone commits one of these things out of forgetfulness, ignorance, or is coerced or forced to do so; then there is no penalty upon him/her.

IHRAM FOR AIRPLANE PASSENGERS

- If you're travelling to Makkah via Jeddah on an airplane to perform Umrah, it is advisable to get changed into your Ihram at home or at the airport before departure or during a stopover if you have one. At the airport, you can check in first and get changed in the prayer room or bathroom. Alternatively, you can put on your Ihram in-flight although this is the least recommended option.
- Flight with a non-Islamic Airline- If you're flying with a non-Islamic airline, there will be no facilities on board where you'll be able to pray or get changed. Therefore, getting changed into your Ihram at the airport prior to departure is advisable. As the Miqat approaches, the intention to enter into the state of Ihram should be made.
- Flight with an Islamic Airline- If you're flying with an Islamic airline, you will have access to a small prayer area during the course of the flight. About 10 or 20 minutes away from the Miqat, you will be informed by the captain or a message will appear on the screen informing you that the Miqat is approaching. At this point, you should change into your Ihram if you haven't done so already. If you feel uncomfortable changing into your Ihram on a plane or you feel you may have difficulties in doing so, it is advisable to follow the approach above and wear the Ihram at the airport prior to departure.

START
HERE



A

HOW TO
WEAR **IZAR**
(LOWER
CLOTH)



B

HOW TO
WEAR **RIDA**
(UPPER
CLOTH)



C

HOW TO
WEAR **RIDA**
WHEN **IDTIBA**
(uncover the
right shoulder)

CAN WE MAKE IHRAM BEFORE THE MIQAT?

WHAT DID THE GREAT IMAMS OF THE PAST RESPOND TO THIS QUESTION?



IMITATE AND DO NOT INNOVATE!

A man came to Imam Malik and said: "Oh Abu Abdallah, where do I start my Ihram? He replied from Dhul Hulayfah, where the prophet started his Ihram. The man said: I want to start my Ihram at the Masjid where the grave is. Malik said: Don't do it, for indeed I fear that you may be falling in to a fitnah. The man said: And what fitnah is this? It is only a few miles away. Malik said: What is a greater fitnah than the one where you see yourself preceding the prophet to a virtue that he fell short of (i.e. doing better than the Prophet did), then he said: I heard that Allah said in surat An-Nur, (verse 63) " ...And let those who oppose the Messenger's commandment, beware, lest some fitnah (trials) befall them or a painful torment be inflicted on them." {See the book of Al'l'tissam by Imam Ash-Shatibi, 1/132}

FIDYAH= EXPIATION/SUBSTITUTION

- Fidyah is a means of compensation for a missed action or a violation of a Hajj-related law. It shouldn't be regarded as a punishment, but a means of rectifying and renewing your commitment to the pilgrimage and the sunnah of the Prophet. Slaughter of a lamb/sheep, or feeding six people, or fasting 3 days during hajj (Tashreeq) and 7 days upon returning.
- Fidyah is obligatory when you have:
 - a) Intentionally violated one of the prohibitions of Ihram, such as applying perfume or cutting the hair, covering the head, wearing tailored clothing.
 - b) Failed to perform a wajib act of Hajj or Umrah, such as crossing the Miqat without entering into the state of Ihram, and not returning.
 - c) Transgressed the sanctity of the Haram, such as killing an animal within its boundaries.

FIDYATUL ADTHAA

- وَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ لِلَّهِ ۚ فَإِنْ أُحْصِرْتُمْ فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ مِنَ الْهَدْيِ ۚ وَلَا تَحْلِقُوا رُءُوسَكُمْ حَتَّىٰ يَبْلُغَ الْهَدْيُ مَحَلَّهُ ۚ فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَّرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ ۞ أَدَّىٰ مِّن رَّأْسِهِ ۚ فَفِدْيَةٌ مِّن صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ ۚ فَإِذَا أَمِنْتُمْ فَمَنْ تَمَتَّعَ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَى الْحَجِّ فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ مِنَ الْهَدْيِ ۚ فَمَنْ لَّمْ يَجِدْ فَصِيَامُ ثَلَاثَةِ أَيَّامٍ ۚ فِي الْحَجِّ وَسَبْعَةٍ إِذَا رَجَعْتُمْ ۚ تِلْكَ عَشْرَةٌ كَامِلَةٌ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ لِمَنْ لَّمْ يَكُنْ أَهْلُهُ حَاضِرِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَأَعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ۙ ١٩٦

- Complete the pilgrimage and minor pilgrimage for Allah. I But if prevented 'from proceeding', then 'offer' whatever sacrificial animals you can afford. And do not shave your heads until the sacrificial animal reaches its destination. But if any of you is ill or has a scalp ailment 'requiring shaving', then compensate either by fasting, charity, or a sacrificial offering. In times of peace, you may combine the pilgrimage and minor pilgrimage then make the sacrificial offering you can afford. Whoever cannot afford that 'offering', let them fast three days during pilgrimage and seven after returning 'home'—completing ten. These offerings are for those who do not live near the Sacred House. And be mindful of Allah, and know that Allah is severe in punishment.

ENTERING MAKKAH- MASJIDUL HARAAM

FIRST STEP TO ENTERING MAKKAH IS TO PERFORM UMRAH FOR THOSE MAKING TAMATTU.





Umm al-Muslim mount
Yaj mount
Abu Hayya mount
Al-Watid mount
Raha mount
Al-Radi' mount
Ray' al-Marir
Umm al-Qur'an mount
Na'im mount
Sayif mount
Nu'man mount
Al Juranah الجمران
Thaniyya l-Mustawfira
Al-Sunnar mount
Al-Muqatta' mount
Al-Tariqi mount
Asla' mount
Sanar Quraysh mount
Al-Sufayra' mount
Namira mount
Arid and al-Hisn mount'
Qarn Afar
Al-Ahmar mount
Sayfa mount
Abu 'Ashash mount
Abul-Mata'if mount
Mu'bar mount
Thaniyya Ibn Kurz
Al-Namila al-Sharqi mount
Laban mount
Abu Sawa'iq mount
Al-Dama al-Hamra' mount
Al-Khashafat mount
Na'ila al-Gharbi mount
AL AHD ولي العهد
Al-Bashimat mount
AL AWALI العوالي
Masjid al-Haram
Mecca مكة
AL UTAYBIYAH العتبة
Al-Nasiriyya mount
Alam al-Malik Sa'ud
Alam A'shash
Hadda حدة
Almorshediah المرشدية

40
301
15
298

Google

The Haram Boundary of Makkah

MAKKAH



Ibn Abaas said:that the Messenger of Allah said about Makkah: "How sweet of a land you are and how dear you are to me, and if it were not that my people expelled me from you, I would not have lived in other than you.“ Jami’ Tirmidhi #3926 with a ‘hasan’ chain.

VIRTUES OF MAKKAH

How do acts of worship in Makkah, during the Hajj season differ from other places and other times? What are some virtues of Makkah? Why do we have to assume the state of Ihram for Hajj and/or Umrah before entering Makkah. What makes Makkah such a special place?



SOME VIRTUES OF MAKKAH

- **First place to receive final revelation**
- **Place that Allah selected for the location of the 'Ka'bah'**
- **Place that the Best of His Messengers was born**
- **Place of safety, sanctity, security**
- **Direction of the Qiblah**
- **Most beloved city to Allah and to the Prophet Muhammad**
- **First house of worship established upon the earth**
- **Prayer ANYWHERE in Makkah is worth 100,000**
- **Place where the Prophet Muhammad was raised in the heavens 'Israa'**
- **Baytul Ma'moor above the Ka'bah in the sky**

SACREDNESS OF MAKKAH

- It has been narrated that even some of the previous nations would get down from their riding mounts and animals upon arriving Makkah, and walk on their feet. Abdullah ibn Abaas in mentioned to have said: “The Hawariyoon made Hajj, when they entered Makkah, they all were walking out of respect for the Haram.” Al Azraquee in Akhbaar Makkah (2/131)
- Abdullah ibn Zubair mentioned that when Bani Israeel would reach the vicinity of the Haram that they would take off their sandals out of respect and honor of the Haram. They would leave their sandals at Masjid Tan’eem before entering Makkah. Akhbaar Makkah by Al Fakhhee 122-123.
- It has also been narrated that some of the companions would leave Makkah when disciplining their children out of fear of oppressing them or wronging them. Other companions are noted for leaving Makkah out of fear of thinking about committing a bad deed or sin.

SACREDNESS OF MAKKAH IS NOT LIKE ANY OTHER PLACE ON EARTH!

- The scholars have said that: Whoever even plans and makes a strong commitment to do evil and intends to do a bad deed in Makkah, then Allah will punish him severely because of his bad intention, even if he didn't do it. Contrary to anywhere else outside of Makkah, when the slave is not punished for thinking or intending something bad. (Tafsir ibn Kathir 3/215)
- Committing sins in Makkah is the most hated thing to Allah The Most High. Why?



ALLAH TELLS US IN THE QURAN:

وَمَنْ يُرِدْ فِيهِ بِإِلْحَادٍ بِظُلْمٍ نُذِقْهُ مِنْ عَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ

“WHOEVER INTENDS TO DO ANYTHING WITH AN INCLINATION/DEVIATION OF OPPRESSION
BY DOING WRONG IN IT (I.E. MAKKAH) , WE WILL CAUSE THEM TO TASTE A PAINFUL
PUNISHMENT.” SURAH AL HAJJ: 25

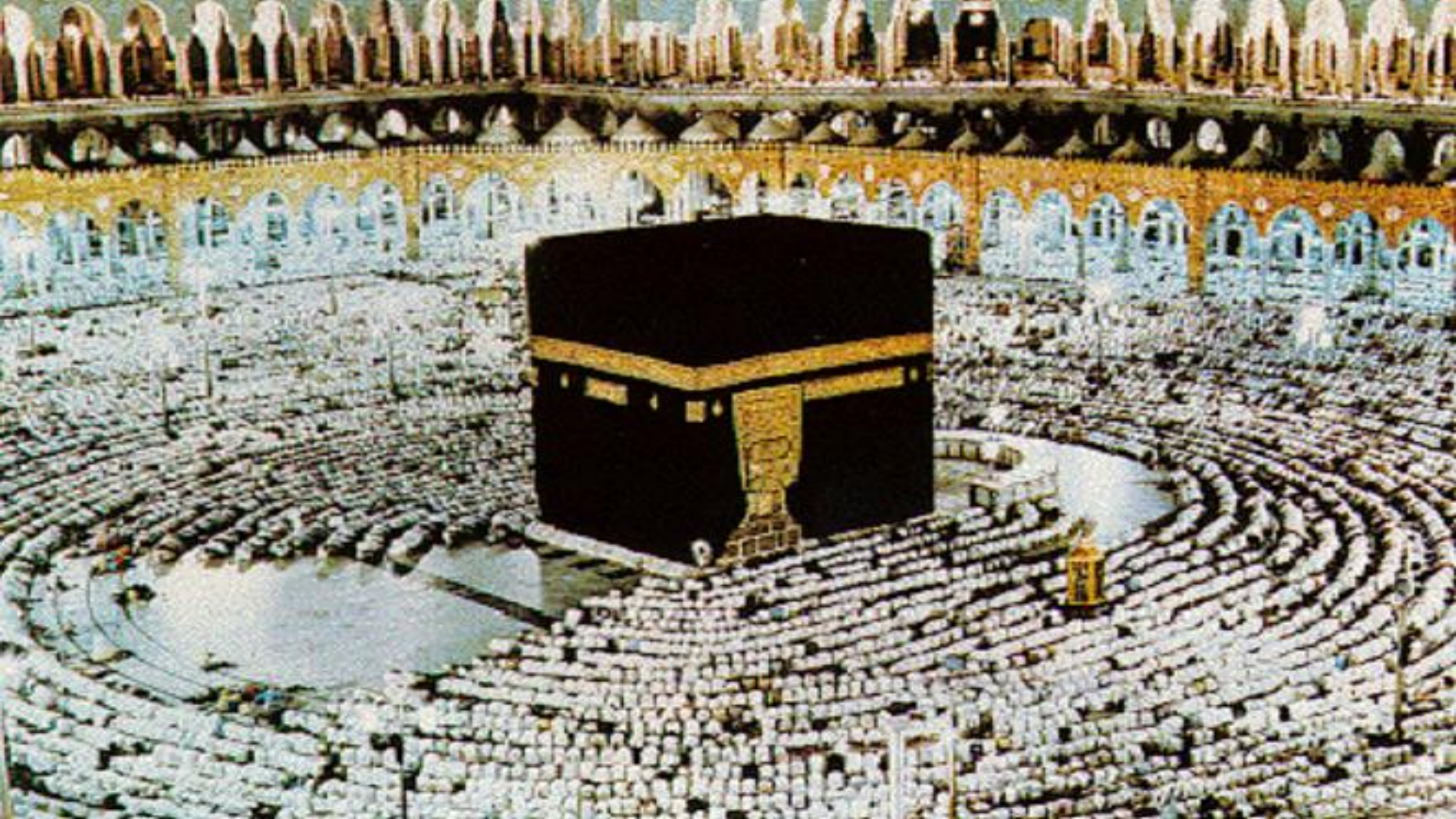
KA'BAH IS A SANCTUARY

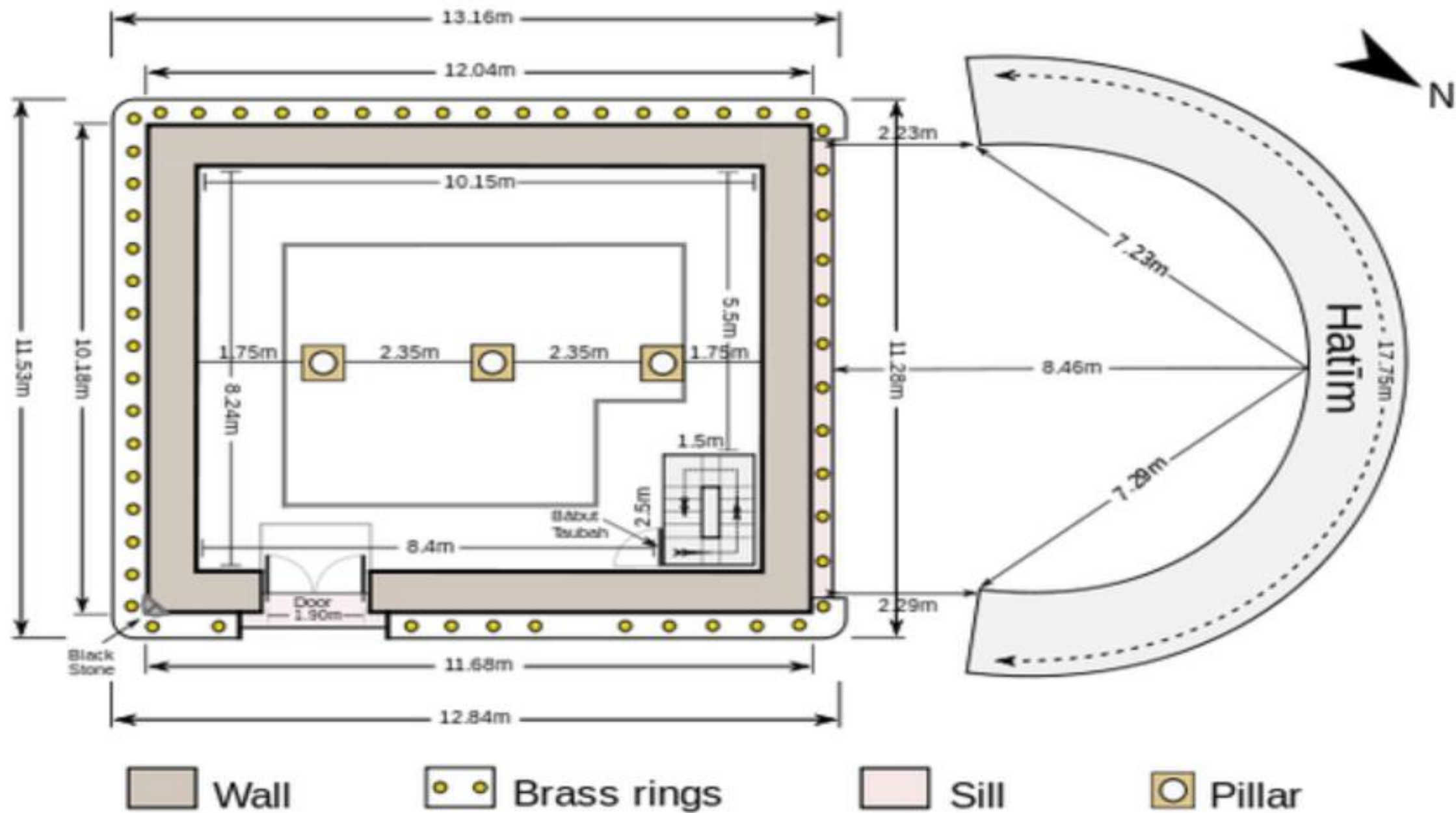
- وَإِذْ جَعَلْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَثَابَةً لِّلنَّاسِ وَأَمْنًا وَاتَّخِذُوا مِن مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى ۖ
وَعَهْدُنَا إِلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ أَنَّ طَهِّرَا بَيْتِيَ لِلطَّائِفِينَ وَالْعَاكِفِينَ وَالرُّكَّعِ
السُّجُودِ ۚ ١٢٥

- And ‘remember’ when We made the Sacred House a centre and a sanctuary for the people ‘saying’, “‘You may’ take the standing-place of Abraham as a site of prayer.” And We entrusted Abraham and Ishmael to purify My House for those who circle it, who seclude themselves in it, and who bow and prostrate themselves ‘in prayer’. (Al Baqarah:125)

KA'BAH

- Historical reports mention that the Ka'bah had been rebuilt 12 times during various periods of history. Such as the angels, Adam, Sheeth, Ibrahim and Isma'eel, Jurhum tribe, Qusay ibn Kilab, The Quraish Tribe, Abdullah ibn Zubayr, Hujaaj ibn Yusuf, Turkish Sultaan Muraad 1040 AH, King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz 1417 AH.
- Ka'bah is 14 meters high, and about 12meters wide on each side
- Reports mention that when Allah sent Adam to earth, He told him that he was sending him down with a house to make tawaf around just as the inhabitants of the heavens make tawaf around His throne.
- Ka'bah was said to be lifted during the flood
- Ibrahim constructed the Ka'bah using stones from five mountains: Hira, Thubayr, Labnaan, Toor, and Jabal Khayr.

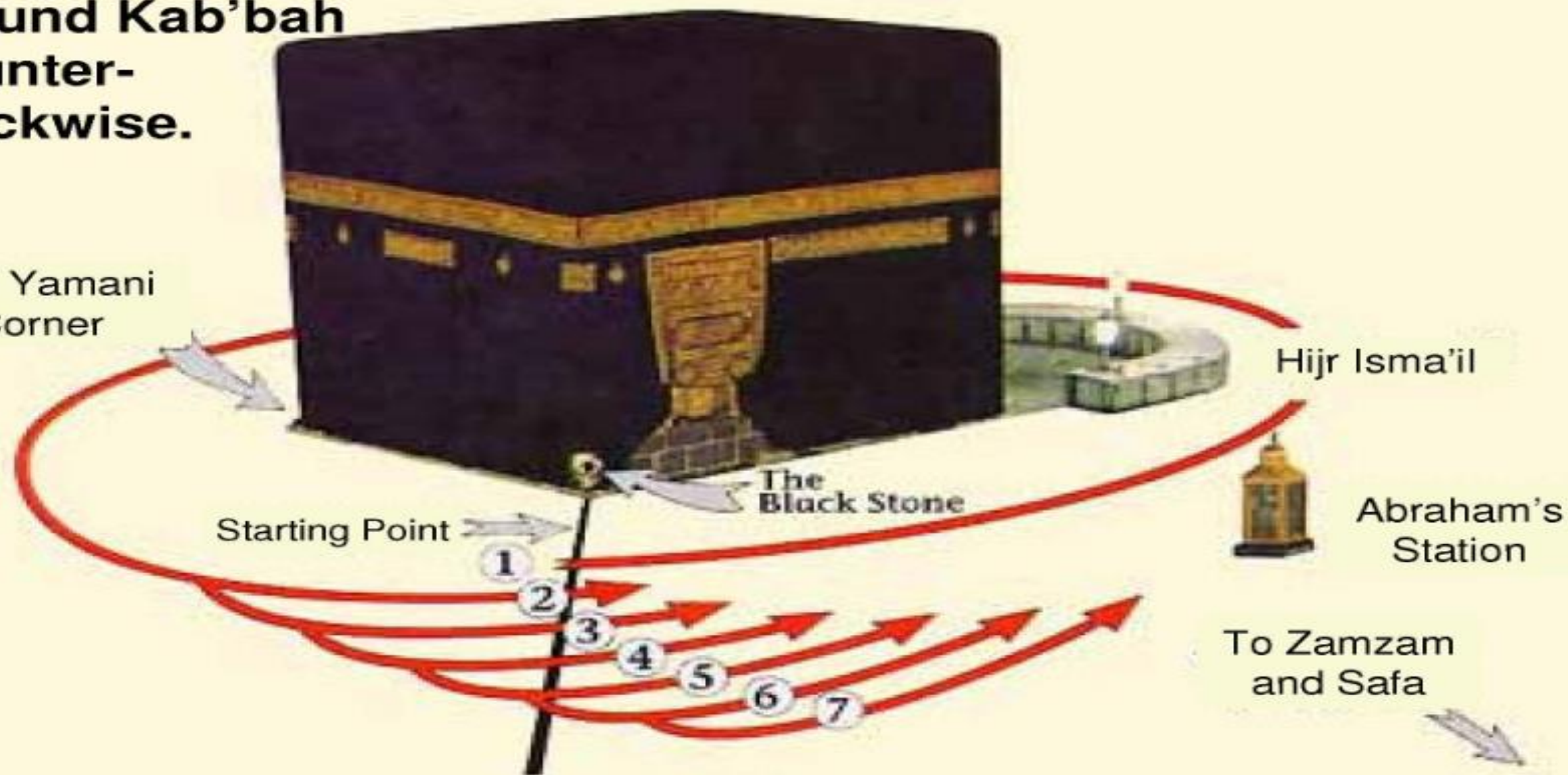




Tawaf

Tawaf starts from Hajar-ul-Aswad (Black Stone) & circle around Kab'bah counter-clockwise.

The Yamani Corner



MAKING TAWAF AL QUDOOM

- One must always be in a state of 'wudoo' when performing tawaf
- Make frequent supplications, dua, dhikr and recitation of quran
- Minimize talking and distractions, pictures, and the likes
- Al Idtibaa and Ar Ramal (First three) Uncovering one's right shoulder and lightly jogging. (Avoid shoving and pushing)
- Start your tawaf at the black stone moving counter-clockwise (kissing, touching or pointing to the Black Stone)
- Go around 'Hijr Ismaa'eel'
- Try to rub the Yemeni corner if you can
- Between Yemeni corner and Black Stone recite special supplication
- Kiss black stone if you can, if you can't kiss it, touch it with your hand, if you cannot touch with your hand, then point to it saying "Allahu Akbar" every time you point to it.
- Then you have completed one circumambulation. Six more to go.
- Once you complete 7 times around the Ka'bah, try to pray anywhere behind the Maqam Ibrahim



AL HAJRUL ASWAD-THE BLACK STONE

- The Black Stone came from the Paradise and was whiter than milk, it is the sins of mankind that had blackened it. (Tirmidhi #877)

THE MULTAZIM

- The area between the Black Stone and the door of the Ka'bah is called the Multazim. It is approx. two meters in length.
- It is an area where the duas are accepted. It is sunnah to hold on to that area in such a manner that the cheek, chest and hands are against the wall. This is how the Prophet Muhammad used to do and many of the companions. (Akhbaar Makkah by Al Faakihee)

YEMENI CORNER

- This side of the Ka'bah is called by this name because it is facing the direction of Yemen. It is on the wall opposite of the Black Stone.
- The sunnah is to touch this corner while making Tawaf
- Some narrations have come mentioning that “Duaas made while placing the hand on the Yemeni corner are accepted.”
- It was the practice of the Prophet Muhammad that when he passed the Yemeni corner and walked towards the Black Stone he would recite the dua:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً, وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً, وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

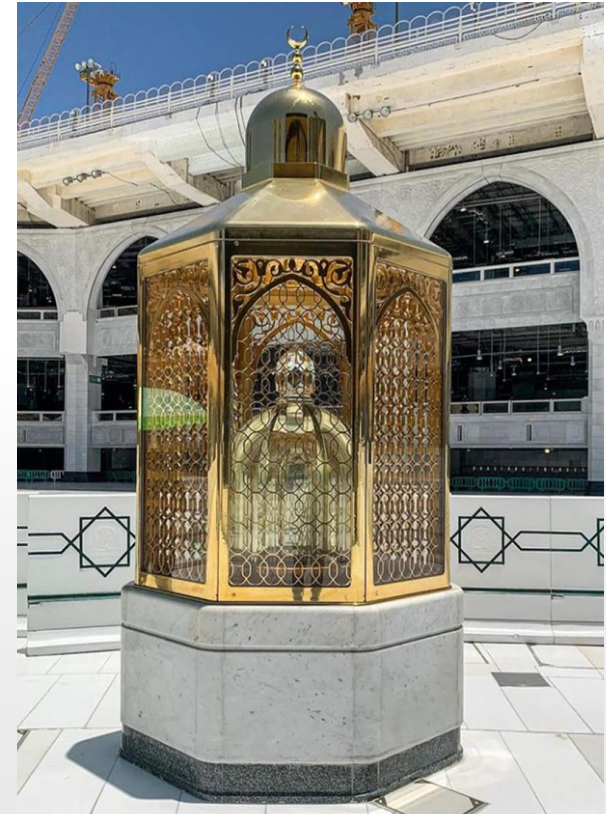
“O Our Lord, give us the good of this world, and the good of the Hereafter and save us from the Punishment of the Hellfire”



IN 1967 SAUDI GOVT. ENCASED IT IN A CRYSTAL AND STEEL CAGE.

The base is of marble, the casing is made of brass while the inner cage was plated with gold. A 10mm glass was fixed outside that can withstand hot temperatures and breaks. Refurbishing cost approx. 2 million riyals.

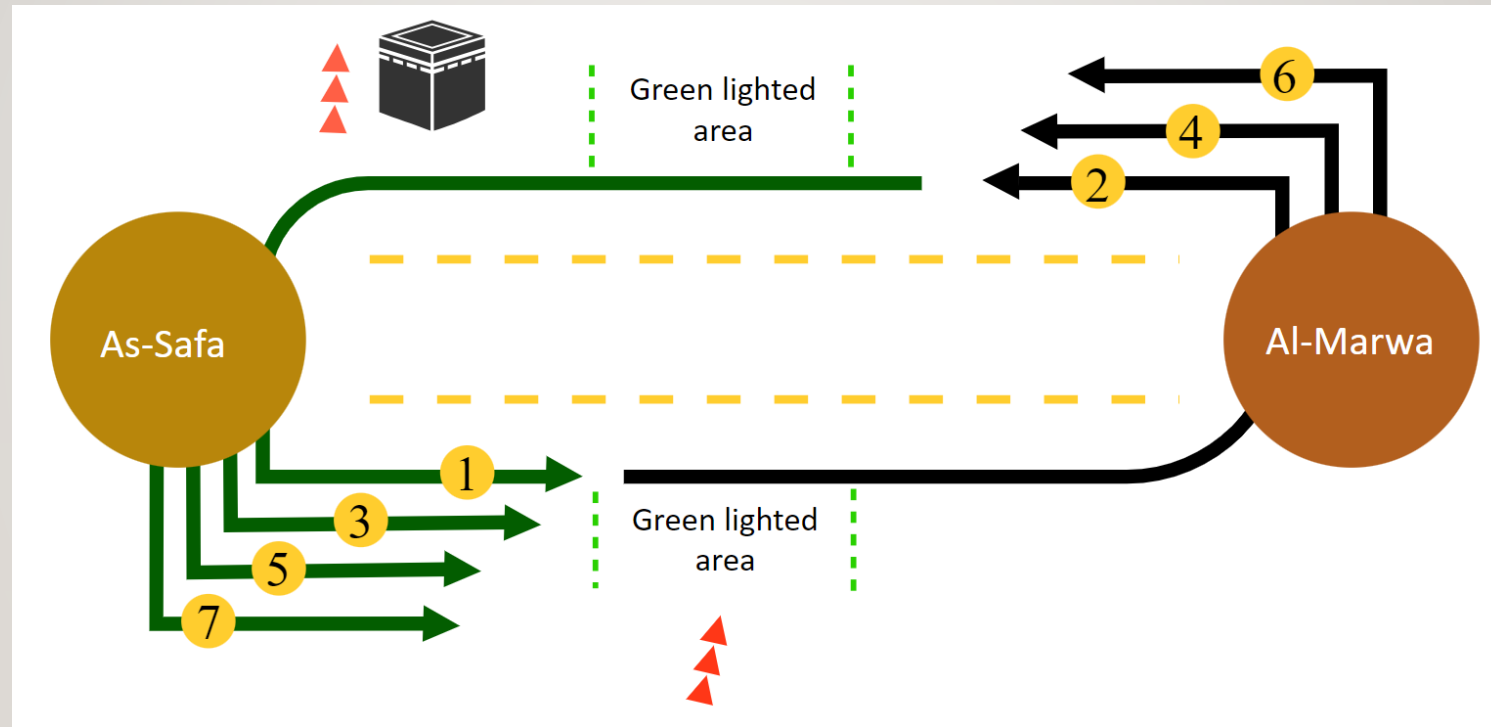
*Maqam Ibrahim should not be kissed



MAQAM IBRAHIM-STATION OF IBRAHIM

- The Maqam Ibrahim refers to the stone that Prophet Ibrahim used to stand on while placing the stones to rebuild the walls of the Ka'bah.
- Our Prophet Ibrahim's footprints are still preserved up until today.
- After performing seven circumambulations around the Ka'bah the Muslim is instructed to pray two rak'ats behind or near the Maqam Ibrahim. Surah Al Baqarah: 125
- It is a clear sign from Allah and remains intact today. Surah Ali Imran:97
- The fact that the footprints of Prophet Ibrahim could leave their imprint on something as hard as a rock makes it clear that Allah can place anything at the service of His sincere believing slaves.
- One time the Maqaam was stolen by a man called Jurayj who was from the People of the Book. He stole it and presented it as a gift to the Roman Emperor. However, the people of Makkah returned it back and Jurayj was executed.
- During a flood in the time of Umar, it was washed away to a lower part of Makkah. Then it was recovered and Umar put it back in its place

SA'EE STARTS AT SAFA AND ENDS AT MARWAH



SAFA AND MARWAH

- Mount Safa and Marwah is the place where 'Sa'ee' is performed. The 'Sa'ee' is a fundamental part of both Hajj and Umrah and an emulation of Prophet Ibrahim's wife Hajar, and the Prophet Muhammad. Allah tells us:

﴿إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا وَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ ١٥٨﴾

Indeed, 'the hills of' Safa and Marwah are among the symbols of Allah. So whoever makes the major or minor pilgrimage to the 'Sacred' House,² let them walk between 'the two hills'. And whoever does good willingly, Allah is truly Appreciative, All-Knowing. (Al Baqarah: 158)

- Safa is a little hill from which one of the rites of Hajj and Umrah begin. Allah mentions it in the Quran (Al Baqarah: 158)

SAFA AND MARWAH

- There are some reports that mention Prophet Ibrahim was instructed to perform the rites of hajj. Shaytaan tried to avert him at the place of Safa and Marwah and disrupt his 'Sa'ee'. Hence Prophet Ibrahim was victorious over him.
- Between Safa and Marwah is where Prophet Ibrahim left his son Ismaa'el with his mother Hajar. Makkah at that time was devoid of vegetation and water. Until Hajar started to run back and forth between the mountains in search of food and drink for young Ismaa'el. On the seventh occasion of running back and forth, she heard a voice and she saw that an angel had struck its wing on the ground and water was flowing from that spot and this was the Zamzam water.



AFTER COMPLETING SA'EE BETWEEN SAFA AND MARWA

- Shave one's head completely for men is best, shortening hair evenly all around one's head is acceptable as well. Women shorten hair
- Come out of one's state of ihram if one is making Tamattu hajj.
- Qarin stays in state of Ihram (Does not cut or shave hair)
- Rest, pray in masjid as much as one can, study about hajj, make tawbah, give charity. Remember you are in the best ten days of the year (First Ten of Dhul Hijjah)
- Get prepared and rested up for hajj
- On the 8th day of Dhul Hijjah, head towards Mina

8TH OF DHUL HIJJAH

- Wake up, pray Fajr, take a bath/shower, perfume oneself, wear one's Ihram clothing, make intention to enter the state of Ihram
 - Say aloud: 'Labayaka Allahuma hajjan, in habasni haabis famahli haythu habastanee'
- "O Allah Here I am making Hajj, if something prevents/hinders me I would be free from it (Ihraam) wherever/whenever You Would Prevent me.'
- *Start reciting Talbiyah (Kalimat Tawheed)
- *Head towards Mina reciting Talbiyah, making dhikr.
- *Once arriving to Mina one will pray: Thur, Asr, Magrib, Isha and Fajr on the morning of the 9th of Dhul Hijjah. Praying all prayers shortened in their designated times, without combining them.
- *Pray Fajr in Mina and remain until before sunrise. After sunrise one starts heading towards Arafat.

MINA

The word 'Mina' means: to flow. It is also named this because it is the place where the blood of the sacrificial animals flow during the days of Eidul Adhaa. Some scholars have mentioned that the word 'Mina' is also used for large gathering places. It is about seven kilometers (4km with tunnels) east of the Masjid Al Haram. Those performing Hajj remain there the 8th, night of 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of Dhul Hijjah.

﴿وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ فِي أَيَّامٍ مَّعْدُودَاتٍ ۚ فَمَنْ تَعَجَّلَ فِي يَوْمَيْنِ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ وَمَنْ تَأَخَّرَ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ ۚ لِمَنِ اتَّقَىٰ ۖ وَآتَقُوا اللَّهَ وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّكُمْ إِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ ۚ ۲۰۳﴾

And remember Allah during 'these' appointed days. | Whoever departs swiftly on the second day is not sinful, neither are those who stay behind 'till the third—seeking additional reward', so long as they are mindful 'of their Lord'. And be mindful of Allah, and know that to Him you will 'all' be gathered. (Al Baqarah:203)

Mina is where Shaytaan appeared to Prophet Ibrahim and he pelted him with numerous stones, where afterwards a ram was sent from the Paradise to be sacrificed in place of Prophet Isma'eel.



MASJID KHAYF

- This masjid is located inside Mina and it marks a historic place where the Prophet Muhammad and many other prophets performed prayer and Hajj. It is in the south of Mina, close to the small Jamarat.
- During Hajj many of the scholars give beneficial lectures there to educate the pilgrims about performing Hajj



مسجد الخيف

Masjid al Khayf

THE JAMARAAT

- There are three Jamaraat located in Mina and pelting them is an emulation of the Prophet Ibrahim and the Prophet Muhammad and one of the compulsory duties of Hajj.
- Pelting the Jamarat is following in the footsteps of the Prophet Muhammad who told us to take our Hajj rituals from him. While announcing our enmity and hatred towards Shaytaan. Pelting the jamarat is following the Prophets and symbolizing the degrading of shaytaan and humiliating him.
- The three different positions of the Jamarat represent where Shaytaan appeared to Prophet Ibrahim trying to avert him from sacrificing his son Isma'eel; each time after pelting him, he would disappear, then reappear. Every time Prophet Ibrahim would throw seven stones at Shaytaan.
- On the 10th of Dhul Hijjah (Day of Eid) pilgrims pelt the large Jamarat. Then on the following three days 11th-13 they pelt all three jamarat.
- The purpose of doing so is to remember Allah, follow the Sunnah and proclaim our enmity to Shaytaan.



The Jamarat during the Hajj of 1953



WADI MUHASSIR

- It is the place between Mina and Muzdalifah where Allah destroyed Abrahah and his army of elephants.
- It is sunnah for the pilgrims to pass by this area rather quickly and not to camp there, as it was a place of punishment for Allah's enemies. As it was the habit of the Prophet Muhammad to walk quickly past any area where Allah's punishment had come. It was also an area where the Arabs of Jahiliyyah would gather to brag, sing, and boast about the achievements of their forefathers.
- Surah al Fil in the Quran explains what occurred in that area



VIRTUES OF DAY OF ARAFAT

THE 9TH OF DHUL HIJJAH IS KNOWN AS THE DAY OF ARAFAT

WHAT SIGNIFICANCE DOES IT HAVE? WHAT SHOULD WE BUSY OURSELVES DOING?



ARAFAT

- The meaning of the word 'Arafat' is 'to know'. It is said that after being separated from each other, it was at Arafat that Prophet Adam and Hawwaa (Eve) met and knew each other once again on earth. It is for this reason this place is called Arafat.
- Another reason mentioned, is that after teaching Prophet Ibrahim the rites of Hajj, it was here where the angel Jibreel asked him 'Do you now know the rights of hajj?'. Whereas, prophet Ibrahim replied that he did.
- It is also mentioned that this place derives its name from the fact that it is the place where people admit their sins and beg for forgiveness from Allah, from the word اعتراف.
- One's presence here on the 9th day of Dhul Hijjah is the fundamental pillar of Hajj. It is here that pilgrims make constant dua and beg forgiveness from Allah.
- All of 'Arafat' is a place to camp and stay, not specifically Masjid Namirah

DAY OF ARAFAT

- Jabir reported Allah's messenger as saying :When the day of 'Arafa comes Allah descends to the lowest heaven and brags about them to the angels saying, "Look at my servants who have come to me dishevelled, dusty and crying out from every deep valley. I call you to witness that I have forgiven all of them."...
- Best supplication on that day is what?
- The pilgrims on this day will perform Dhur and Asr prayer combined while listening attentively to a sermon. After prayer they will spend the rest of the time in supplication up until sunset. Then head towards Muzdalifah.
- Allah revealed during the Prophet Muhammad's Farewell Hajj: "Today I have perfected your religion for you, and completed My favor upon you and I am pleased with Islam as your 'deen'" (Al Ma'idah:3)
- Jabal Ar Rahma-where prophet Muhammad camped and made dua. Also mentioned that is the place where Adam and Hawwaa met once again.





MASJID NAMIRAH

- This masjid is located in Arafat and derives its name from a small mountain to its west. The Prophet Muhammad encamped at the place of Masjid Namirah and delivered his sermon at Wadi Uranah nearby where he led the prayer. He then went to some boulders by Jabal Rahmah where he engaged in dua until sunset.
- Note: Wadi Uranah is outside the boundaries of Arafat, so one must make sure they are in Arafat or their stay will be invalid.

9TH OF DHUL HIJJA/ DAY OF ARAFAT

1. The day that Allah's religion was completed and perfected
2. The day that Allah swore an oath, as mentioned in surah Al Fajr:

“By the witnessing day [Friday] and by the witnessed day [the Day of ‘Arafah].” [al-Buruj 85:3]

Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: “The promised day is the Day of Resurrection, the witnessed day is the Day of ‘Arafah, and the witnessing day is Friday.” (Narrated by al-Tirmidhi and classed as sahih by al-Albani)

Also it is the “odd day” referred to in Surah Al Fajr: And by the even and the odd” [al-Fajr 89:3]. Ibn 'Abbas said: “The even is the Day of al-Adha [i.e., 10th Dhu'l-Hijjah] and the odd is the Day of ‘Arafah [i.e., 9th Dhu'l-Hijjah] This is also the view of 'Ikrimah and al-Dahhak.

***Anything Allah swears an oath by in the Quran is of utmost importance and we need to pay extra attention to**

3. Fasting on this day (for those not making Hajj) is an expiation for two years of sins, past year and upcoming year.
4. It is the day on which Allah took the covenant from the progeny of Adam.
5. It is the day of forgiveness of sins, freedom from the Fire and pride in the people who are there
6. Prophet Muhammad said: “Hajj is Arafat”, i.e. the most important day is the day of Arafat.



ACTIONS ON THE 9TH OF DHUL HIJJAH

- After remaining in Mina until sunrise on the 9th, the pilgrim will now head towards Arafat. (distance 9 miles)
- It is sunnah for him to try to camp as close to Masjid Namirah as possible
- If Thur time comes in, the Imam or leader of the camp should give a khutbah advising the pilgrims and reminding them to fear Allah and repent.
- After the khutbah they will pray Thur and Asr combined with one athaana and two iqamas.
- Then after praying the pilgrims should busy themselves facing the qiblah while raising their hands in supplication, begging Allah for forgiveness and pardon, dhikr, reciting Quran and other acts of worship.
- The best supplication on that day is: 'la ilaha illa Allahu wahdahu la shareeka lahu, lahu al mulk wa lahu alhamdu yuhyee wa yumeet wa huwa ala kulli sha'in qadeer'

THE 9TH OF DHUL HIJJAH-IN ARAFAT

- Try your best to memorize this supplication. If you cannot, then any supplications will due and are recommended.
- It is recommended to beg Allah and constantly repeat your supplications, as the Prophet Muhammad would ask Allah three times repeatedly...
- Repent from ones sins, major and minor
- The pilgrim should not engage in idle speech, wasting time, and overeating; as his hours and time is limited.
- Try to accompany those who are serious and going to encourage you to take advantage of his day of Arafat
- The pilgrims continue making supplication up until sunset
- Once the sun sets, then the pilgrims head towards muzdalifah

AFTER SUNSET ON THE DAY OF ARAFAT

- Now all pilgrims will head towards Muzdalifah, while continuously making the talbiyah, dhikr and remembrance of Allah
- Once the pilgrims reach Muzdalifah they will pray Magrib prayer and Isha prayer combined. Magrib three rak'ats and Isha two rakats with one athaan and two iqamahs.
- The pilgrims will remain in Muzdalifah supplicating to Allah, making Dhikr, and making repentance until the Fajr prayer. Pray Fajr prayer in Muzdalifah, continuing making dhikr and supplication until a little before sunrise; then start heading towards Mina. During their stay in Muzdalifah they should look for stones the size of a chick pea to stone the big Jamarah on the morning of the 10th of Dhul Hijjah in Mina.
- It is permissible for women, children, elderly, weak, and workers serving the pilgrims to leave Muzdalifah to head towards Mina after staying half of the night.



LEAVING ARAFAT TO MUZDALIFAH

- لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ ۚ فَإِذَا أَفَضْتُمْ مِّنْ عَرَفَاتٍ فَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ ۖ وَادْكُرُواهُ كَمَا هَدَاكُمْ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مِّنْ قَبْلِهِ لَمِنَ الضَّالِّينَ ١٩٨
- There is no blame on you for seeking the bounty of your Lord 'during this journey'. When you leave from 'Arafât remember Allah near the sacred place (Al Mash'ar Al Haram-Muzdalifah) and praise Him for having guided you, for surely before this 'guidance' you were astray. (Al Baqarah: 198)

MUZDALIFAH

- Muzdalifah is located between Mina and Arafat. Its name 'Muzdalifah' because the pilgrims reach there in the middle of the night. Some say it is called this because this is where all the pilgrims leave together at the same time. Some historians have mentioned it has been called this because it is where Adam and Hawwaa drew close to each other after leaving the Paradise.

لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ ۚ فَإِذَا أَفَضْتُمْ مِنْ عَرَفَاتٍ فَأَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ ۖ وَاذْكُرُوهُ كَمَا هَدَيْتُمْ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مِنْ قَبْلِهِ لَمَنِ الضَّالِّينَ ۙ ١٩٨

“When you return from 'Arafât, praise Allah near the sacred place and praise Him for having guided you, for surely before this 'guidance' you were astray”...(Al Baqarah:198)

During the farewell Hajj the Prophet Muhammad prayed his Magrib and Isha prayers together at Muzdalifah, and he camped at the spot where the Masjid is presently located 'Mash'aril Haraam.

MASJID MASHARIL HARAAM

- The KSA government and authorities rebuild the masjid at a cost of about 5 million Riyals. The current masjid can accommodate about 12,000 worshippers
- The masjid is about 5km from Masjid Khayf and 7km from Masjid Namirah (in Arafat)



10TH DAY OF DHUL HIJJAH/DAY OF EIDUL ADHA

- After praying Fajr in Muzdalifah and gathering stones there (or in Mina). The pilgrim will now head towards Mina to stone the big Jamarah (Jamaratul Aqabah) farthest one from Mina with seven stones. The pilgrim will continue reciting talbiyah until reaching the Jamaratul Aqabah.
- On this day, only one Jamarat will be stoned, which one?
- It is recommended to stone with the direction of the Ka'bah on the left and Mina on one's right.
- With each stone the pilgrim will recite Takbeer and make sure that the stone lands inside the hole or well.
- After stoning the pilgrim now has a few more things to perform



“DO IT, DO IT, AND THERE IS NO HARM”

EASE, FLEXIBILITY, AND PATIENCE WITH THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT HAJJ AND SPECIFICALLY ON THE 10TH OF DHUL HIJJA.



10TH OF DHUL HIJJAH/DAY OF EID AL ADHA

The scholars have abbreviated the order of actions that should be performed on this day and the upcoming days of Tashreeq (11th-13th of Dhul Hijjah)

R-N-H-T in Arabic رنحط

R=Ramy=Stoning, N=Nahr=Sacrificing Animal, H=Halq=Shaving head, T=Tawaf around the Ka'bah (including Sa'ee). This is the best and easiest way and order that the Prophet Muhammad performed as well.

If the pilgrim performs two of these actions, then he can 'Tahlul Al Awal' terminate his state of Ihram (minor termination), change his clothes, wear perfume, etc...everything is permissible except for sexual relations. If the pilgrim performs three of the four, then he can come completely out of his Ihram.

All pilgrims, regardless of what type of Hajj they are making will have to perform Tawah Al Ifadah/Tawaf Az Zi'arah as it is a pillar of Hajj.

*Slaughtering is performed for majority of the pilgrims. Try to get an approximate time as to when animals will be slaughtered.

Tamattu: needs to make Tawaf and Sa'ee, and sacrifice.

Qarin: need to make Tawaf and sacrifice.

Mufrid: needs to make Tawaf (if he made Sa'ee when doing Tawaf Al Qudoom, then he doesn't need to do another one, if not; the he has to perform Sa'ee). Sacrificing an animal is desirable but not obligatory

10TH - 11TH OF DHUL HIJJAH

- Visiting the Masjidul Haram for Tawaf and Sa'ee...
- After finishing Tawaf and Sa'ee the pilgrim will return back to Mina during the night to reside there for three days and nights.
- On the 11th of Dhul Hijjah, after the sun reaches its zenith (Thur time) the pilgrim will leave his tent and head to stone all three Jamarat with 21 stones
- Where do we get the stones? How does one stone? How many stones? What does one do after stoning each jamarat?
- Stoning the jamarat on the 11th and 12th of Dhul Hijjah are from the obligatory actions of Hajj. As well as sleeping there the night of the 10th-11th, and 11th-12th. The 12th-13th night is not obligatory but recommended.

12TH AND 13TH OF DHUL HIJJA

- After the sun reaches its zenith, Thur time, then the pilgrim should proceed to stone all three jamarat.
- Once stoning all three jamarat the pilgrim can either return back to his tent in mina if he is remaining for the last day 13th or head towards al Masjid al haram but they should leave mina before magrib time.
- If the pilgrim leaves mina, they should spend as much time as they can in the masjid al haram, making dhikr, reading Quran, praying and continuing upon goodness.
- Before leaving to go back home to one's country, they need to perform their farewell tawaf. Seven times around the kabah, and two rakats behind Maqam Ibrahim.

LEAVING MAKKAH AND RETURNING HOME

WHAT DO WE DO?



STEADFASTNESS UPON OBEDIENCE

- If one performs a hajj without any sins or violations, then he will return home free of sins, just as the day his mother gave birth to him.
- The reward for an accepted Hajj is nothing but paradise
- Make constant supplication that Allah accepts our Hajj and worship
- Continue upon goodness, five daily prayers, fasting, charity
- Regularly make umrah to cleanse oneself of sins and shortcomings
- Give 'Shukr' to Allah for selecting you and facilitating for you to make Hajj from amongst 2-3billion Muslims
- Keep striving to learn more and more about your religion, just as we learned about hajj.

MAY ALLAH ACCEPT OUR HAJJ!

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