



عائشة للحج والعمرة نيوزيلندا

Ayesha Hajj And Umrah
Services **New Zealand**

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Ayesha Hajj and Umrah
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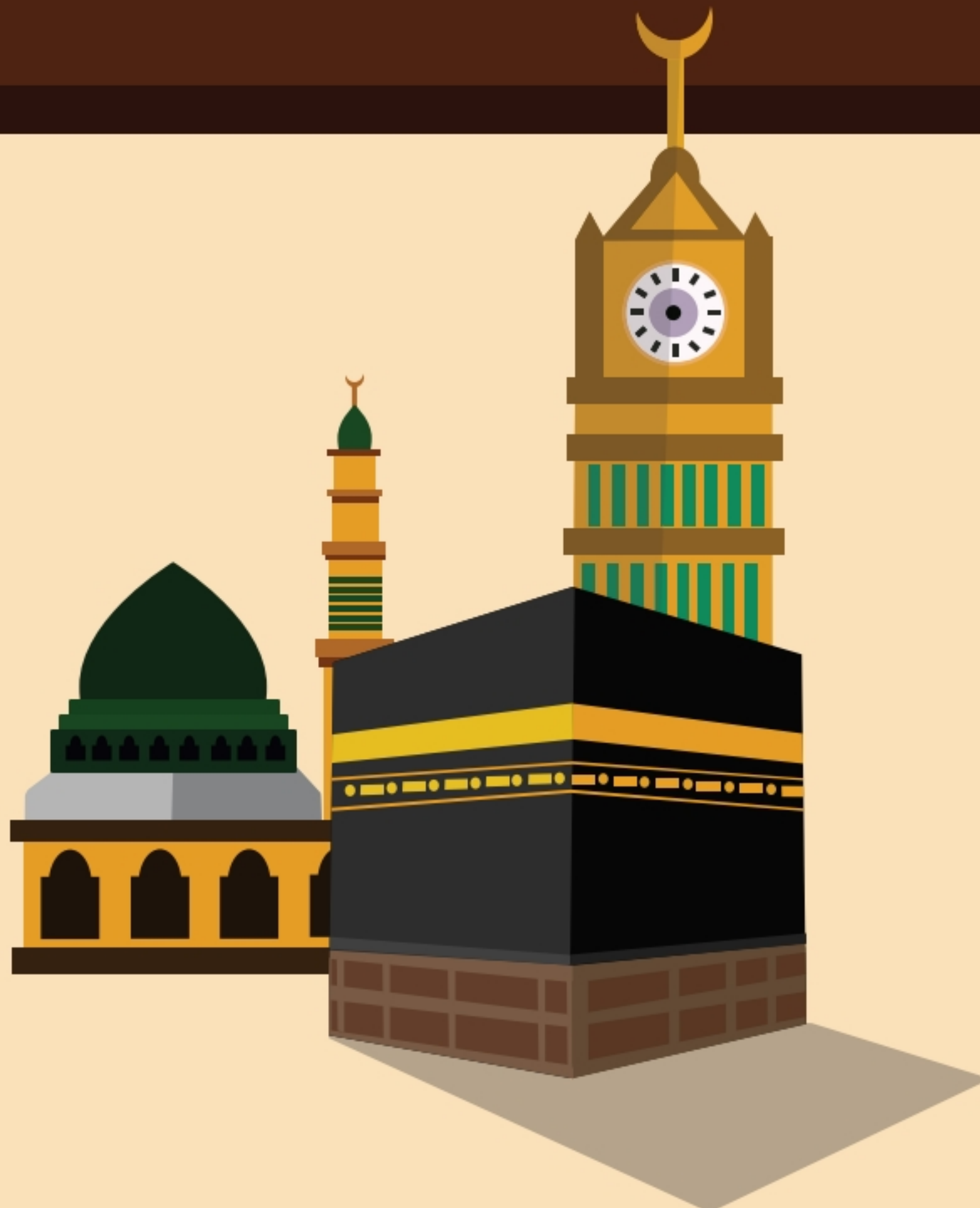
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STEP BY STEP GUIDE FOR HAJJ & UMRAH AND HOLY PLACES IN MAKKAH & MADINAH



Elevate Your Spiritual Quest with Ayesha Hajj and Umrah Services

Embark on a transformative journey with Ayesha Hajj and Umrah Services (AHUS), your trusted companion in spiritual exploration. Serving a diverse community of believers from New Zealand to North America, AHUS is synonymous with excellence in pilgrimage facilitation. As a New Zealand-registered entity, we've broadened our embrace, guiding the faithful to the sacred cities of Makkah and Madinah and beyond.

Solid Foundations, Strong Partnerships

Our inception was inspired by a singular ambition: to elevate the Hajj and Umrah experience. Our alliance with esteemed organizations like the Australian Islamic Culture Centre and the Fiji Muslim League amplifies our capabilities, weaving a tapestry of expertise and communal ties that enrich every pilgrim's journey.

Unmatched Core Services

The essence of AHUS is our unwavering commitment to a five-star pilgrimage experience. In collaboration with Seera Mawasim, our Saudi-based ally, we promise a journey replete with comfort, guidance, and seamless logistics, ensuring your spiritual voyage is as fulfilling as it is serene.

Journeys Beyond the Pilgrimage

AHUS's offerings transcend the traditional pilgrimage. Explore the rich tapestry of Islamic culture with our curated side trips to Turkey, Jordan, the UAE, Malaysia, and Qatar. These journeys are designed to deepen your understanding of our shared heritage and strengthen the bonds within our global ummah.

A Commitment Carved in Excellence

For AHUS, excellence is the cornerstone of our identity. From the initial inquiry to the culmination of your pilgrimage, every touchpoint with AHUS is marked by our dedication to surpassing expectations. Our seasoned professionals ensure a journey focused solely on spiritual enrichment, cementing our status as your preferred pilgrimage partner.

Community First: Engagement and Outreach

At AHUS, we believe in the power of community. Our initiatives, like the AHUS Whatsapp group, keep you connected, informed, and part of a larger family. We're actively involved in community-building through seminars and educational endeavors, deepening the understanding of our sacred traditions.

Visionary Future

With eyes set firmly on the horizon, AHUS is poised for growth, driven by our foundational values of integrity and service. We're constantly innovating to broaden our services, aspiring to be the beacon for your spiritual journey, today and tomorrow.

Charting New Horizons with Ayesha Hajj and Umrah Services - Visionary Path Ahead

Ayesha Hajj and Umrah Services (AHUS) is on an unwavering quest for growth, guided by our foundational pillars of excellence, integrity, and service. We gaze into the future with a spirit of optimism and a resolute will, eager to broaden our horizons and refine our services. Our commitment to crafting extraordinary experiences and nurturing spiritual journeys positions us at the forefront of pilgrimage facilitation, today and into the future.

Our Pledge

In essence, AHUS embodies the strength of purpose, the unity of community, and the pursuit of collaborative success. Our pledge to excellence has solidified our role as the preferred choice for Muslim pilgrims in search of spiritual enrichment. As we journey forward, our dedication to service quality, community connection, and perpetual progress ensures that we will continue to leave an indelible mark on the hearts of pilgrims for many years to come.

Let Ayesha Hajj and Umrah Services (AHUS) be the guide on your path to spiritual discovery,
where every step is an experience in excellence.
Start your journey now!

Introduction

All praise is due to Allah, and peace and blessings upon His messenger Muhammad (SAW).

This brief but comprehensive pocket guide is presented to you to outline the rituals of Hajj & Umrah. It contains all the necessary information regarding the methods, rights and formalities of Hajj & Umrah.

If you've made up your mind to perform Hajj and/or Umrah this year, don't take the opportunity for granted. Acknowledge and appreciate the fact that you're among the few chosen by Allah for this honour. Be grateful to Allah that He provided you with this opportunity and put you in the position to afford it.

Now that you've made the crucial decision, it's time to plan for how you're going to make the most out of it. To reap maximum benefits and rewards, you should understand the proper procedure of performing Hajj & Umrah.

Strict care must be taken to perform Hajj & Umrah with Ikhlaas (sincerity) - solely to please Allah (SWT), adhering to the Sunnah of his Prophet (SAW).

Hajj, the sacred pilgrimage and the fifth pillar of Islam, is a spiritual duty, meaning that Hajj must be performed by every Muslim at least once in their lifetime, so long as they are financially, physically, and emotionally able to do so. Going more than once during your lifetime is permitted whilst sincerely seeking Allah's (SWT) (which means 'The Most Glorified, The Most High) pleasure. Hajj takes place in Makkah during the holy month of Dhul Hijjah, the 12th month in the Islamic calendar.

An Umrah is considered a minor pilgrimage as compared to Hajj. It is a recommended Sunnah which is not obligatory. Umrah can be done any time of the year except for the 5 days of Hajj (which is Makruh). One who steps out to perform the Umrah is considered a pilgrim till he returns home.

For anyone preparing to perform Hajj, it's an incredibly exciting time, but also a time of great spiritual importance – the first time going can be a once in a lifetime experience for a Muslim.

The Hajj is a test of patience and temperament – a spiritual, emotional, and physical challenge. However, it offers Muslims the opportunity to refresh our spiritual selves, to cleanse us of our sins and to draw closer to Allah (SWT).

What is Umrah?

Pilgrims in Mecca The Arabic word 'Umrah' has been derived from 'i'timar', which is defined as 'a visit.' In Islamic terminology, however, Umrah refers to paying a visit to the Holy Ka'abah for the performance of the lesser pilgrimage in Makkah. It is an act of worship based on the teachings of Allah's Prophet (Salallahu Alaihi Wasallam). As opposed to Hajj, the greater pilgrimage, which is performed during the specified days of Dhul Hijjah, Umrah can be performed any time during the year.

The Umrah ritual comprises four basic pillars including Ihram, Tawaf, Sa'ee, and Halq.

There are 4 steps in completing an Umrah:

1. IHRAAM - Entering the state of Ihraam with an intention to perform an Umrah, and reciting at least one Talbiyah – (fardh)
2. TAWAAF - Circling the Kaa'bah with niyyah – (fardh)
3. SA'EE - walking briskly between the hills of Safah and Marwah a total of 7 times (i.e. 7 lengths, or 3 ½ rounds) – (waajib)
4. HALQ or QASR - Shaving all the hair of the head, or trimming at least a quarter-length of it. For women, only a finger wrap of hair has to be cut - (waajib)

*Remember that the Hajj and Umrah are two separate acts of worship. Although there is some overlap, and although the acts of Umrah are incorporated into the Hajj, In Umrah, pilgrims **DO NOT** perform the other acts of Hajj, like travelling to and staying at Mina, 'Arafaat and Muzdalifaah, directing pebbles at the Jamaraat, and sacrificing an animal.*

“One Umrah is an expiation of sins committed between it and the next Umrah.” (Bukhari, Muslim). This hadith implies that one should strive to perform Umrah multiple times as it cleanses one of past sins.

“Do Hajj and Umrah one after the other, as they remove poverty and sins just as fire separates impurities from iron, gold and silver.” (Tirmidhi)

The reward of performing Umrah during Ramadan is equal to that of performing Hajj with the Prophet (saw). (Abu Dawud)

Pre Hajj / Umrah Preparations

- Make the intention to perform Hajj/Umrah with sincerity.
- Repent for your past sins and make an intention to abstain from them in the future.
- Make sure you have halal earnings for Hajj/Umrah purposes.
- Resolve to make up past unperformed prayers, fasting and Zakat.
- Seek forgiveness of parents, relatives, acquaintances you may have hurt.
- Make a will in writing, signed by two adult witnesses. Hand over to your lawyer or close relative.
- Prepare to embark on a journey with a feeling of disconnection from the world.
- Learn about Hajj/Umrah and how to perform it.
- Get in the spirit of Hajj/Umrah - an act of love and submission to Allah.
- Get physically fit. Eat a balanced diet. Get used to sleeping early and waking up early.
- Start learning the Duas and Zikr necessary for the Hajj/Umrah.
- Make arrangements for your dependants left behind.
- Make arrangements for any debts to be paid off.
- Get vaccinated for meningitis, polio and flu (as per Saudi requirement).
- Check your passport. Passport should have 6 months validity from the departure date.
- Photocopy all your essential & travel documents. Leave a copy at home and keep one in your suitcase.
- Get your regular medicines sealed in a blister pack by your pharmacy.
- Make sure you carry a required amount of Saudi Riyals plus credit cards etc.

REMEMBER TO TAKE WITH YOU

NECESSARY	TOILETRIES	MEDICINES	MISC
Passport ticket and visa photocopies	Miswak, Toothbrush, toothpaste	Regular medication	Universal Adaptor
Vaccination card	Non-perfumed Soap, shampoo	Tablet for nausea, vertigo	Alarm clock/phone
Money	Brush, comb	Pain relief	Earplugs
Notebook with Important contact numbers	Nail cutter, Small scissors	Throat lozenges, anti-allergy	Eye mask Face mask
Small Quran and Dua book	Pocket tissues, wet wipes (unscented)	Cold & Flu relief	Small mirror
Mobile phone and charger	Deodorant	Antibiotic	Snacks, biscuits etc
Ihraam & belt	Vaseline, lotion	Band-Aids	Zip lock bags
Pair of slippers	Sanitizer	Anti-bacterial cream	
Normal clothes & shoes, small towel	Safety pins	Anti-diarrhea medicine and Electrolytes for hydration	Prayer mat & tasbeeh
Drawstring bag /backpack to keep shoes/slippers when entering masjids			Sunglasses, sunhat & sunscreen

NOTE: Please carry at least 1 pair of clothes, your medication and any other necessities in your Hand-carry.

BEFORE LEAVING HOME

- Remove unwanted hair from private areas, armpits. Trim nails.
- Make ghusl (full body wash) and apply perfume on your body.
- Wear your Ihraam garments now if you will find it difficult to do it later.
- Perform 2 rakaats of nafl salaah for traveling and thank Allah for giving you this opportunity to perform Hajj / Umrah.
- Recite the following dua while leaving home, for ease and acceptance.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Bismillahi tawakkaltu alallahi la hawla wala quwwata illa billah.

(I leave) in the name of Allah, I place my trust in Allah, there is no power (to stay away from sins) and no strength (to do good deeds) except with Allah's assistance.

- Tell yourself to mentally relax. Condition yourself to take one thing at a time otherwise it will be difficult to cope.
- Leave your ego and temper behind. Exercise humility.
- Set daily goals for Quran recitation, Nafl Salah, Duas, Meditation, Reflection, Tasbeehat, etc.
- Stay light. Keep baggage to the essentials.
- Carry a light backpack for essential belongings like cash, a small Quran, a small dua book, lightweight Musallah (prayer mat), tissues, a small Umrah/Hajj guide, snacks, etc.

Duas for Travelling

To protect yourself and your travel companions it is recommended by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to recite the following dua, with a wish to have a safe and blessed journey:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ، وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا
لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي فَاغْفِرْ لِي، فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

Bismillaah , Alhamdu lillaah . Subhaanal-lathee sakhkhara lanaa haathaa wa maa kunnaa lahu muqrineen. Wa 'innaa 'ilaa Rabbinaa lamunqaliboon . Alhamdu lillaah, alhamdu lillaah, alhamdu lillaah, Allaahu 'Akbar, Allaahu 'Akbar, Allaahu 'Akbar, subhaanakal-laahumma 'innee dhalamtu nafsee faghfir lee, fa'innahu laa yaghfiruth-thunooba 'illaa 'Anta.

“With the Name of Allah. Praise is to Allah. Glory is to Him Who has provided this for us though we could never have had it by our efforts. Surely, unto our Lord, we are returning. Praise is to Allah. Praise is to Allah. Praise is to Allah. Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. Glory is to You. O Allah, I have wronged my own soul. Forgive me, for surely none forgives sins but You.”

(Abu Dawud 3/34, At-Tirmidhi 5/501)

One may also recite the following (for Allah to protect from accidents):

وَمَا قَدَرُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ قَدْرِهِ وَالْأَرْضُ جَمِيعًا قَبْضَتُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ وَالسَّمَوَاتُ
مَطْوِيَّاتٌ بِيَمِينِهِ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ

Wama qadaroo Allaha haqqa qadrihi walardu jameean qabdatuhu yawmalqiyamati wassamawatu matwiyyatun biyameenihi subhanahu wataAla amma yushrikoon. They did not hold Allah in His true esteem. The whole earth will be in a single grip of His hand on the Day of Doom, and the heavens (will be) rolled up on his right hand. Pure is He, far too higher than what they associate with Him. (Az-Zumar 39:67)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ مَجْرَاهَا وَمُرْسَاهَا إِنَّ رَبِّي لَغَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ ﴿٢١﴾

Bismillahi majreha wa mursaha inna rabbi La Ghafoorur Rahim.

With the name of Allah it sails and anchors.

Surely, my Lord is Most-Forgiving, Very-Merciful. (Hud 11:41)

Miqat

-The Miqat are designated places (boundaries) which a pilgrim can only cross in a state of Ihraam.

-The Miqat were defined by the Prophet (saw).

- Dhul Hulaifa for the people of Madinah.
- Al Juhfa for the people of Syria, Egypt etc
- Qarn ul Manazil for the people of Najd.
- Yalamlam for the people of Yemen.
- Dhat ul Irq for the people of Iran, Iraq.

-A pilgrim must put on his Ihraam at Miqat or before.

-The Niyyah for Ihraam must be made at Miqat (or earlier)

-The pilgrim should offer 2 Rakats before making Niyyah.

-If a pilgrim is flying to Jeddah airport the Miqat boundary is crossed 15 minutes prior to landing.



Ihraam

-For anyone who plans to perform Hajj or Umrah, Ihram is a necessary ritual. Without Ihram, your Umrah or Hajj won't be acceptable.

-Ihraam means to enter into a state in which certain conditions apply- it becomes unlawful to use certain halal things. When a person pronounces the Talbiyah (labbaik...) certain halal things become haram upon him.

-The two unstitched garments that a male pilgrim wears are also called Ihraam (the sheet which wraps around the waist covering the lower body is known as the Izar and the sheet that is draped over the upper body like a shawl is known as the Rida), but the real Ihraam are Niyyah (intention) and Talbiyah. Without the latter, one does not enter the state of Ihraam.

-A woman's Ihraam consists of her normal clothes that cover her Awrah. Nothing should be seen except her face, hands and feet. In presence of Non-mahrams, the face should be concealed in a manner that nothing touches the face itself (for those who wear a Niqab).

-A pilgrim should trim the nails, shave the armpits and pubic hair, take a bath, comb the hair and perfume the body before donning Ihraam garments.

-Male pilgrims should wear sandals or slippers so that the central bone of the foot is left uncovered.

-The intention for Hajj or Umrah should be made at Miqat or before.

-The two Nafil of Ihraam can be prayed at home, or at the airport, or in the airplane. It is Sunnah to recite Surah-e-Kafiroon in the first Rakat, and Surah-e-Ikhlaas in the second Rakat.

-The prohibitions apply as soon as the pilgrim makes the intention for Hajj or Umrah and starts reciting Talbiyah.

-The Pilgrim who is in a state of Ihram is called a Muhrim.

-NOTE: if you're going to Madinah before Makkah, you don't need to enter into the state of Ihram at this point. You will do so after your stay in Madinah.

Prohibitions in Ihraam

- A pilgrim may not apply perfume, or use any item which contains fragrance, or consume fragrant raw food.
- Must not shave hair or beards or cut nails, or pluck hair.
- Must not marry nor propose.
- Must not indulge in intimate talk with sexual activity.
- Must not hurt or kill animals or cut plants or trees.
- Must not commit a sin.
- Must not get involved in arguments or quarrels.
- Must not remove dirt from the body or cause the hair to fall.
- Male pilgrims must not wear stitched clothes.
- Men must not wear footwear covering the heel, ankle and the central bone of the foot.
- Men must not cover their head and face.
- Women must not cover their face and hands. In presence of men, they must ensure a covering that does not touch the face.

Permitted Acts in Ihraam

- To take a bath without rubbing off dirt from the body
- To wear a ring, watch, sunglasses, money belt, hearing aid, etc
- To change Ihraam garments
- To apply non-fragrant Kajal
- To file a broken nail
- To use a miswaak
- To tie a bandage
- To kill a dangerous animal
- To use an umbrella
- To place head or cheek on the pillow
- To use a blanket while sleeping (head and face uncovered)
- To pull out a tooth where necessary

Entering the “State of Ihram”

After taking a bath or shower (ghusl) or wudhu, put on your Ihram clothes, either at the miqat or before.

Perform 2 Nafl Rak'aats (Salah al-Ihram). Recite Surah-e-Kafiroon in the first Rakat, and Surah-e-Ikhlaas in the second Rakat.

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾ وَلَا أَنتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾
وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾ وَلَا أَنتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ﴿١﴾ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ﴿٢﴾ لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ﴿٤﴾

Intention (Niyyah) for Umrah

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْعُمْرَةَ فَيَسِّرْهَا لِي وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنِّي

Allahumma Innee Ureedul Umrata fa-Yassirhaa lee wa Taqabbal-haa Minnee.
“O Allah! I intend to perform Umrah. Make it easy for me and accept it from me.”

-The state of Ihraam starts after reciting Talbiyah.

-After your intention, recite the Talbiyah 3 times. You must recite at least once and reciting it more than once is Sunnah.

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّا لَحَمْدُكَ، وَالنِّعْمَةُ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكُ
لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

Labbayk Allaahumma labbayk, labbayk laa shareeka laka labbayk,
'innal-hamda, wanni'mata, laka walmulk, laa shareeka laka.

“Ever at Your service, O Allah, every at Your service. Ever at Your Service,
You have no partner, ever at Your service. Verily all praise, blessings,
and dominions are Yours. You have no partner.” (Muslim 2:841)

-Talbiyah should be recited every now and then, while sleeping, waking, ascending, descending, after prayers, etc

-Men should recite the Talbiyah loudly and women silently, and as often as possible. Also make Du'aa, read Darood shareef and pray for forgiveness until you reach Makkah.

Arriving at Saudi Arabia

If you have travelled directly to Jeddah and going to Makkah you should already be in the state of Ihraam because Jeddah is part of the Meeqaat.

You will be known as a Muhrim (A person in the state of Ihraam).

Please note: not every airport you arrive at may have the facilities or be able to cope with the thousands of people that land there in order to allow them to have a bath, shower or even just to make Wudhu (ablution).

You are advised to have a bath or shower at home, and to take with you a bottle of water so you can perform ablution if no facilities are available.

Also make sure that your Ihraam cloths are in your hand luggage and NOT in your suitcase (if you are going to Makkah first)

Before you reach Makkah there will be lots of frustration, hardships, and disappointments from yourselves and others, but please remember that you are in a state of Ihraam and to **be very patient**. Try not to spoil your Hajj or Umrah before its even started.

Virtues of Makkah Mukarramah

- There is not in the world a land as sacred as Makkah.
- Allah (swt) has sworn by the city of Makkah in the Qur'an.
- It has been referred to as Ummul Quraa in the Qur'an which means "Mother of all Towns".
- The first House of Allah (Kaabah) appointed for mankind was at Makkah.
- Allah made it a Haram (sanctuary) where it is not permitted to shed blood, cut a tree, to kill, hunting animals, to pick up a lost item not belonging to you.
- The prayer in Masjid-ul-Haram is 100,000 times superior to a prayer in any other place.
- Makkah is a Qiblah for all the people on Earth.
- Allah chose Makkah for the rites of Hajj.
- It is a place of return for people and a place of security. That is why the heart keeps desiring to return to it.

Entering Makkah Mukarramah

- Pilgrims should learn and observe etiquette (Adab) before entering the Holy City.
- Enter the holy city in a state of wudhu, with humility and overwhelming love.
- Recite talbiya frequently, along with durood, tahleel, takbeer, and other azkaar.
- Refrain from meaningless conversation or useless activities.
- One should be mindful of hurting or pushing others in a crowded situation.
- Likewise, we should immediately forgive those who hurt us.
- Like good deeds, sins are also multiplied in Makkah so avoid sin.

As you reach the limits of the Haram, constantly recite the Talbiyah, do Dhikr and send Salawat upon the Prophet ﷺ. Recital of the following Dua is recommended upon entering the Haram:

اَللّٰهُمَّ هٰذَا حَرَمُكَ وَاَمْنُكَ فَحَرِّمْنِيْ عَلٰى النَّارِ، وَاَمِّنِّيْ مِنْ عَذَابِكَ يَوْمَ تَبْعَثُ عِبَادَكَ، وَاجْعَلْنِيْ
مِنْ اَوْلِيَّائِكَ وَاَهْلِ طَاعَتِكَ.

Allāhumma hādhā ḥaramuka wa amnuka fa ḥarrimnī ‘ala-n-Nār, wa amminnī min ‘adhābika yawma tab’athu ‘ibādak, wa j’alnī min awliyā’ika wa ahli ṭā’atik.

Allah, this is Your sanctuary and security, so make me unlawful to Hell-Fire, make me safe from Your punishment on the day You resurrect Your servants, and make me one of Your friends and one of the people who obey You.

Aerial Map of the Haram



Entering the Haram

- While entering the Masjid ul Haram, step in with your right foot and make this dua:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ. اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Bismillahi, wassalatu wassalamu alaa rasoolillah.

Allaahummaftah lee abwaaba rahmatik

"In the name of Allah. May the Peace and Salutations (of Allah) be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah, open for me the doors of Your Mercies".

- Whenever you enter the Haram (or any other masjid) make an intention of Itikaaf (spiritual retreat). Itikaaf earns more merit.
- On seeing the Kaabah, stop reciting Talbiyah, say three times:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Allaahu akbar. Laa ilaaha illallaah

Allah is the greatest. There is no deity except Allah

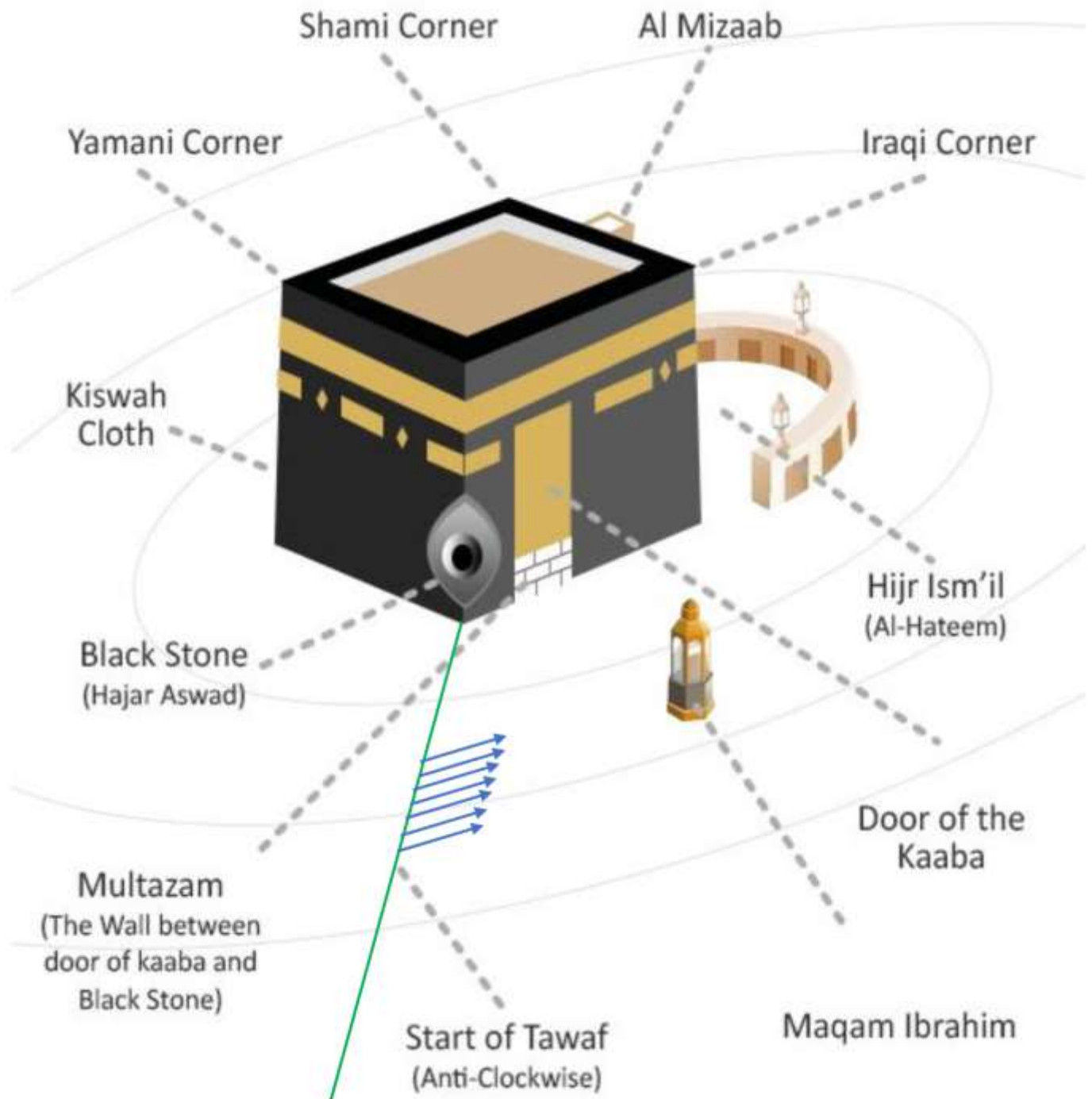
- Recite durud
 - Make dua for as long as you can, while facing the Kaa'bah.
- Duas are accepted at the first glance of the Kaabah.

- Tawaf is the greeting for this Masjid. If you can't make tawaf, pray 2 rakaats Tahiyatul Masjid (provided it is not a Makruh time).
- Women cannot enter the Masjid in a state of menstruation.
- When you step out of the masjid, recite:

اللهم اني اسالك من فضلك

Allahumma innee 'as'aluka min fadhlika (O Allah I ask you from your bounty)

- Do not eat smelly foods like raw onions, garlic etc before coming to the Masjid.
- Switch off/mute your cell phone so as not to disturb other believers.
- Avoid worldly talk, discussions, business transactions, games in the Haram.
- Do not disturb others by raising your voice during recitation or dua.
- It is a grave sin to take home property of the Haram like books, chairs, etc
- Do not pick up an item someone may have dropped. Leave it where it is.



Tawaf

-Tawaf involves going around the Kaabah anti-clockwise 7 times beginning from the Black Stone (Hajr-e-Aswad).

Types of Tawaaf

UMRAH TAWAAF:

Tawaaf ul Umrah is the Tawaf you perform as a part of the rites of Umrah. It is identical to Tawaf ul Qudoom. Whether you are going to Makkah during Umrah season or Hajj season, if you perform an Umrah, you **must** perform this Tawaaf, and this Tawaaf **requires you to wear Ihraam, and practice Idhtibah and Ramal**

HAJJ TAWAAFS:

Tawaaf ul Qudoom is the initial Tawaaf you will perform upon arrival at the Masjid ul Haram in Makkah for the first time. It is a Sunnah and is performed only during the Hajj period, and only by those performing a Qiraan or Ifraad Hajj. **It requires you to wear Ihraam, and practice Idhtibah and Ramal.**

Tawaaf ul Ziyaarah / Ifaadah is the Tawaf you will perform on or after the 10th of Zul Hijjah, usually after taking off the Ihraam and changing into normal clothes. Ihraam, Idtiba and Ramal are not required for this Tawaf. A Sa'ee after this Tawaaf is required of a person doing Tamattu Hajj, but is not required of a person doing a Qiraan or Ifraad Hajj.

Tawaaf ul Widaa (The Farewell Tawaaf) is the Tawaf you will perform immediately before leaving Mecca for your next destination following the completion of Hajj. This Tawaaf is Waajib and should be the last act you perform in Makkah. You are not supposed to linger there after this Tawaf. Ihraam, Idtiba, Ramal and Sa'ee are not required in Tawaaf ul Widaa.

OPTIONAL TAWAAF:

Tawaaf un Nafil is a devotional Tawaf you may perform at any time, and as many times as you wish. No Ihraam is required for this Tawaf. Sa'ee is also not required, though you may perform it if you wish.

Preparation

- Men need to pass the upper sheet of Ihraam from underneath the right arm and drape it on the left shoulder. This act bares the right shoulder and is called Idhtibaa.
- Tawaf is done in a state of wudhu.
- Recitation of talbiyah is stopped when you reach The Black Stone.

Intention (Niyyah)

- Intention is an essential part of Tawaf.
- Stand in front of the Kaabah facing The Black Stone (Hajr-e - Aswad). Then without raising your hands, make intention for Umrah.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ طَوَافَ بَيْتِكَ الْحَرَامِ فَيَسِّرْهُ لِي وَتَقَبَّلْهُ مِنِّي

Allāhumma innī urīdu ṭawaafa baytikal-ḥarāmi fa yassirhu lī wa taqabbalhu minnī.

“O Allah I intend to perform Tawaaf of Umrah to please you.

Accept it from me and make it easy for me.”

Istiqbal

Once you have stepped in line with the black stone with the body facing it, raise your hands like one does in salah whilst facing the

black stone and say: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Allaahu akbar. Laa ilaaha illallaah. (Allah is the greatest. There is no deity except Allah)

Istilam – Initial

- Go towards Hajr e Aswad and kiss it if possible, or touch it with a stick and kiss the stick. If that is not possible then raise your hands to your ears keeping your palms open towards Hajr e Aswad and say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

Bismillahi Allahu Akbar Walillahil Hamd

(In the name of Allah, Allah the greatest, and all praise is for Allah)

- Drop your hands down.
- Point your palms again towards Hajr-e-Aswad and kiss them.
- This act is called Istilam.

Istilam – last 6

Once in line with the Hajr e Aswad, you should perform Istilam again, but this time, and the remaining 6 times, do not turn your body to face it. Then, say the following:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Bismillahi Allahhu Akbar (In the name of Allah, Allah is the Greatest)

Start of Tawaf

- Start the Tawaf around the Kaabah anti-clockwise.
- The Hateem (semi-circle) must be encircled during the Tawaf because it is part of the Kaabah.
- During the Tawaf, the person must not face the Kaabah (except when starting the Tawaf at the Black Stone).

Ramal

- For the first three circuits men are required to walk briskly. This is a Sunnah act called Ramal. In the other four circuits they should walk at a normal pace. If brisk walking is not possible due to heavy crowds, they can walk normally. Ramal and Idtiba are only performed in a Tawaf followed by Sae'e.

Supplications During Tawaaf.

- There are no fixed supplications for Tawaaf. One can recite the Quran, Names of Allah, do Zikr, make personal duas etc. Duae don't have to be necessarily in Arabic. One can make supplications in any language, as long as the heart is engaged. Between the **Rukn-e-Yemeni** (The Yemeni or the Fourth Corner) and the Black stone, it is Sunnah to recite the following prayer:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Rabbanā ātinā fi d-dunyā ḥasanatan wa fi l-ākhirati ḥasanatan wa qinā 'adhāba n-nār
O Allah Grant us the best in this world and in the next world
and save us from the torment of the fire

It is Sunnah to touch Rukn-e-Yamani with both hands or with right hand as you pass it and say Allahu akbar. But if you cannot due to heavy crowds, you pass by without saying or gesturing towards it.

Hatim

Hatim is a semi-circular half-built wall which was originally a part of the Kaabah but it got left out due to lack of funds when the Kaabah was being rebuilt by the Quraish. It is obligatory to encircle the Hatim during Tawaaf.

End of Tawaf

-When you complete 7 rounds do istilam of Hajr e Aswad for the eighth time, saying:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

Bismillahi Allahu Akbar Wa Lillah Hil Hamd

Your Tawaf is now complete. Cover both shoulders now.

Two units of prayer at Maqam-e-Ibrahim

Next offer two rakaat of prayer behind or close to Maqam-e-Ibrahim without covering your head. If it is Makruh time you have to wait until the time you can offer this Nafil. If there are heavy crowds, the prayer can be offered anywhere in the haram. It is Sunnah to recite Surah-e-Kafiroon in the first Rakat and Surah-e-Ikhas in the second Rakat.

Multazam

This is a place five or six feet in length between Hajar-e-Aswad and the door of Ka'bah. This is a very sacred place where prayers are accepted. If you can reach Multazam among a large crowd, cling to Multazam by pressing your chest and cheeks, and while shivering and crying with devotion and with modesty ask for Allah's mercy, His blessings and your wish. If you cannot approach Multazam, face it and pray from a distance.

Zamzam

Now proceed to drink Zamzam water. Face the Kaabah and drink it while standing. Whatever intention is made while drinking Zamzam is fulfilled.

-Dua while drinking Zamzam:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَرِزْقًا وَاسِعًا وَشِفَاءً مِنْ كُلِّ دَاءٍ

Allahumma inni as aluka 'ilman nafi'a wa rizqan wasi'a wa shifa'an min kulli da
O Allah! Grant me beneficial knowledge, an abundant provision,
and a healing from every disease.

During Tawaf

- You **do not** have to touch the Black Stone for your Tawaaf to be accepted. If the area is crowded, you may raise your hands towards the stone and say Allaahu Akbar.
- **Do not** kiss the Yemeni corner. You should only touch it, with your hands.
- It is **not** necessary to follow those du'aa books that contain certain invocations for each circuit around the Kaa'bah. Reading the Qur'aan, glorifying Allaah and making du'aas from the heart is just as rewarding.
- Make personal, private du'aas; **do not** do make du'aas as part of a group, shouting them out as you go round - it is very disturbing for others.
- **Do not** touch the walls of the ka'bah during Tawaaf. Rasulullah [Sal-IAllaahu 'Alayhi Wa sal-lam] did not touch anything other than the black stone and the Yemeni corner.
- **Do not** hurt anyone in trying to kiss the Black Stone.
- **Do not** raise your hands to the Yemeni Corner and say *Allaahu Akbar*. This is only for the Black Stone.
- **Do not** push or hurt anyone during Tawaaf.
- **Do not** do Tawaaf with your back to the kaa'bah. The Kaa'bah should be to your left.
- **Do not** linger at the point where you are in line with the Black Stone. Move on!
- **Do not** indulge in useless or worldly talk.
- After completing Tawaf, it is preferable to go to the Multazim (wall between the Black Stone and the door of the Kaabah). Cling to this wall and make fervent Duas. Supplications made here are accepted. Nowadays the cloth of the Kaabah is heavily perfumed so don't touch it if you are in a state of Ihraam.
- Women should avoid going near the Kaabah if it is very crowded. Remember, touching the Hajr e Aswad or the Multazim is a Sunnah, but non- Mahram men touching women is a sin.
- Women cannot perform Tawaf during menstruation. They are not supposed to bare their shoulders or walk briskly in Tawaf like men. If the ground floor is crowded heavily, they should make use of upper floors for tawaf.
- During the Tawaaf, a pilgrim may not face the Kaabah or look at it, except at the starting point.

-A pilgrim should perform Wudhu again if it is broken during Tawaaf. If it breaks before the completion of first four rounds, he has to start the Tawaaf again. But if it breaks after the completion of four rounds, he may resume Tawaaf from where he had left off.

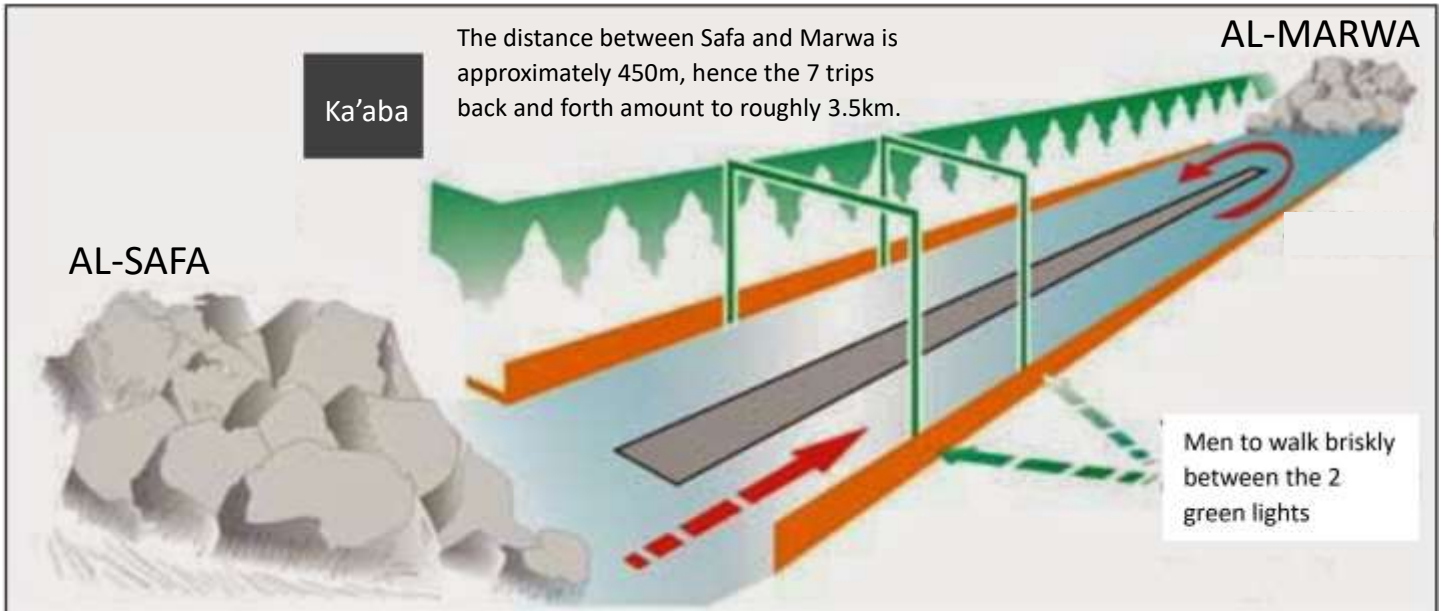
-Tawaaf should be completed without any interruptions. However, if "Adhaan" (the call to prayer) is called out while you are part way into your Tawaaf, you should stop your Tawaaf and join the prayers immediately. After prayers, carry on with your Tawaaf from the point you stopped. You don't have to return to Hajar ul Aswad to restart the interrupted round.

-During Tawaf there is a lot of people moving at different pace, this creates bottlenecks at points. Stay calm and avoid pushing/cursing others. It's normal to get pushed from behind unintentionally due to crowd, so ignore it instead of fighting people behind you.

-Try to avoid getting in way of wheelchairs. Especially, during tawaf, try to stay away from wheel chairs as people tend to hit wheelchairs to get way.



Sa'ee



- Sa'ee literally means to walk and to run. In Shariah, it means covering the difference between Safa and Marwah seven times.
- You do not have to climb to the top of Safaa or Marwah.
- Niyyah (intention) is not a prerequisite for Sae'e.
- Sa'ee must be performed after a Tawaf.
- You can take a break after your Tawaaf and before you start your Sa'ee.
- Although Wudu preferable, but it is not a requirement for Sae'e.
- Women can perform Sa'ee during their period.
- Sa'ee must be performed on foot unless there is a valid reason.
- It is Makrooh to indulge in vain talk during Sae'e.
- It is Makrooh to take intervals between the seven rounds without a valid excuse. You can take breaks to drink water or rest.
- You do not jog the whole way, from Safaa to Marwah; you only jog between the green lights.
- Women do not run between the green lights.
- You are not restricted to any specific du'aas during the Sa'ee.
- However, do not forget to pray the du'aa that the Prophet (s.a.w) prayed when he stood on Mount Safaa. Raise your hands and pray as he (s.a.w) did.

Istilam of Hajr-e-Aswad

- Prior to performing Sa'ee it is a Sunnah to perform Istilam. You will be performing Istilam for the ninth time, following the eight times during Tawaf. This Istilam is applicable if you are going to perform Sa'ee immediately after the Tawaaf and have performed 2 rakaat nafl.

Start of Sa'ee

- Proceed towards the Mount of Safa reciting the following:

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

Innas Safaa wal-Marwata min sha'aaa'iril laahi faman hajjal Baita awi'tamara falaa junaaha 'alaihi ai yattawwafa bihimaa, wa man tatawwa'a khairan fa innal laaha Shaakirun'Aleem [2:158]

Indeed, as-Safa and al-Marwah are among the symbols of Allah. So whoever makes Hajj to the House or performs 'umrah – there is no blame upon him for walking between them. And whoever volunteers good – then indeed, Allah is appreciative and Knowing. [2:158]

- Make the intention to perform Sa'ee (not a prerequisite)
- Climb the hill of Safa and face the Kaabah, raise your hands in dua and recite the following 3 times (Sunnah):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَلِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

Allāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar, wa lillāhi l-hamd.
Allah is the greatest; Allah is the greatest; Allah is the greatest,
and to Allah belongs all praise.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Lā ilāha illallāh waḥdahu lā sharīka lah(u), lahul-mulku wa lahul-ḥamdu yuḥyī wa yumīt(u), wa huwa 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr.

There is no deity except Allah, alone without a partner.
To Him belongs the Dominion, and to Him belongs all praise.
He gives life and death and He has power over everything.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ، أَنْجَزَ وَعْدَهُ وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ وَهَزَمَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ

Lā ilāha illallāhu waḥdah(u), anjaza wa'dahu wa naṣara 'abdahu wa hazama l-aḥzāba waḥdah.

There is no deity except Allah alone. He fulfilled His promise, supported His slave and defeated the confederates alone.

- After reciting this Dua, you may recite your own supplications. Read the Dua a total of three times, making your own supplications in between each time, as was the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.

Sayyidna Abdullah bin Umrah (ra) and Sayyidna Abdullah bin Masood (ra) would recite:

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ وَارْحَمْ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْأَعَزُّ الْأَكْرَمُ

“Rabbighfir warham innaka antal a’azul akram”
Oh Allah forgive me and have mercy upon me,
for You are the most Mighty and Honourable.

Proceed towards Marwah

-Climb down from Safa and start walking towards Marwah. You may make supplications in any language, do dhikr, recite durud, etc. There is no prescribed supplication during Sa’ee.

-Men ONLY have to jog or walk briskly between the green lights.

At Marwah

When you reach the top of Marwah, praise Allah facing the Kaabah repeating the same words that were recited at Safa.

-Safa to Marwah is one round.

-Seven such rounds have to be made.

End of Sa’ee

- The seventh round will end at Marwah.

- Face the Kaabah and make dua.

- Offer two rakats of Nafil in the Haram (optional) if the timing is not Makrooh.

Upon leaving al-Masjid ul-Haraam with the left foot, recite-

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

Bismillahi, wassalatu wassalamu alaa rasoolillah.

Allahumma innee 'as'aluka min fadhlika

In the name of Allah.

May the Peace and Salutations (of Allah) be upon the Messenger of Allah.

Oh Allah, verily I ask You from Your Favor.

Halaq (shaving) or Qasar (trimming)

-A pilgrim must either get his hair shaved or trimmed after the Sa'ee, within the boundaries of the Haram.

-If not shaved, the hair must be trimmed at least an inch or more. If the hair is shorter than an inch, it has to be shaved.

-The minimum requirement is 1/4th of the head to the length of a finger joint (or 1 inch). But this is not the preferred option.

-Women only need to cut off an inch or more from the end of their hair. They are not allowed to shave their hair.

Completion of Umrah

-Umrah is now complete.

-The restrictions of Ihraam are lifted.

-We should thank the Creator for providing us with an opportunity to perform Umrah.

Note: If you intend to perform an **additional Umrah** later on, you must enter into the state of Ihram outside the boundary of the Haram before going back to Masjid al-Haram to perform Umrah. Many choose to enter into Ihram at Masjid Aisha (Tan'im) which is the nearest (7.5km) and most convenient location from Masjid al-Haram. Transportation (free bus) to get there is available near the Haram or hire a taxi to and fro.

Masjid 'Aisha is where the beloved wife of Mohamed (PBUH), 'Aisha (RA) prepared to enter Ihram. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said, "Part of the worship of Hajj and Umrah is to travel in the way of Allah (SWT) and to go out of the city." Thus, this mosque serves as a miqat, or a place for adorning Ihram clothing.

HAJJ

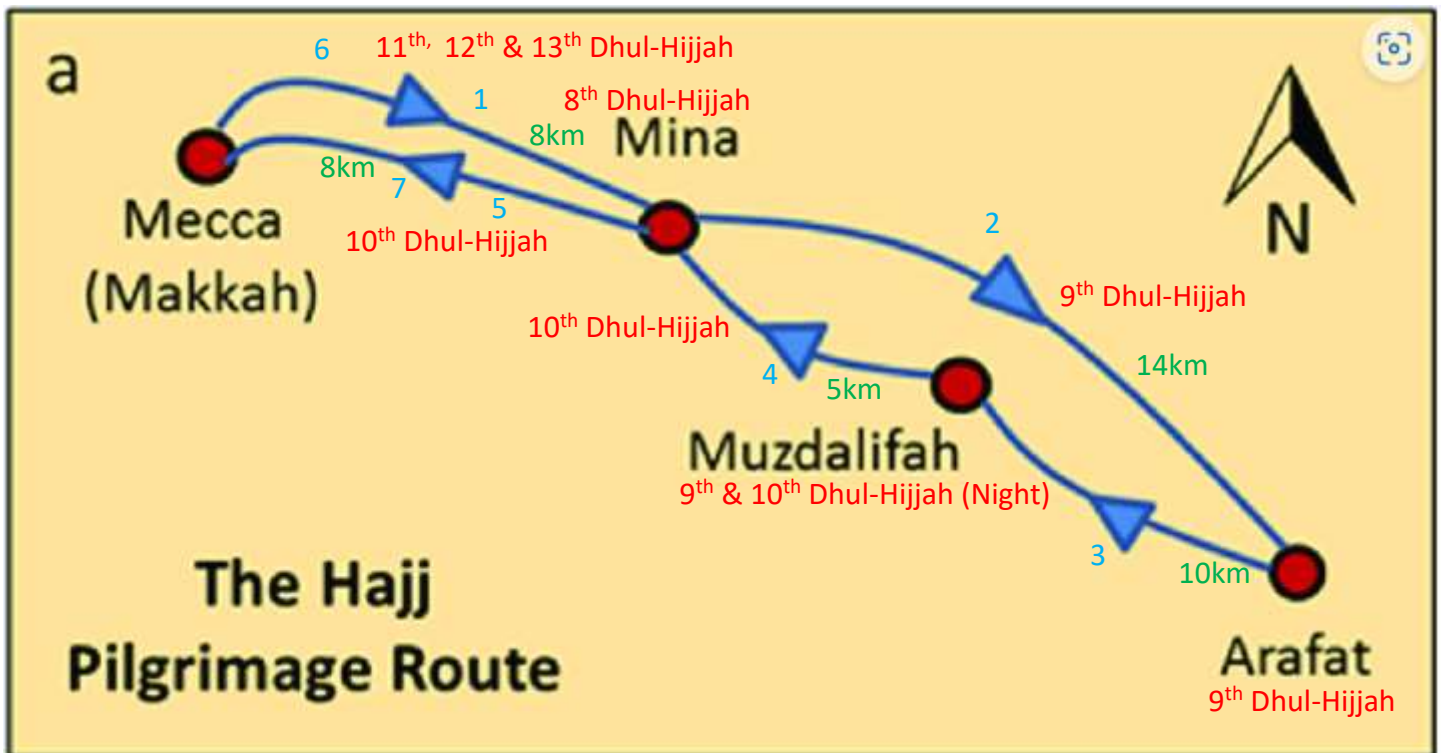
And [due] to Allah from the people is a pilgrimage to the House – for whoever is able to find thereto a way. But whoever disbelieves – then indeed, Allah is free from need of the worlds.

Qur'an | 3:97

Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) said:

Whoever performs Hajj for the sake of Allah and does not utter any obscene speech or do any evil deed, will go back (free of sin) as his mother bore him.

Hadith | Bukhari and Muslim



THE 3 TYPES OF HAJJ

Type 1 – Twice-Ihraam Umrah-Hajj (*Tamattu*) – This Hajj is the most common *Hajj*. A pilgrim enters the state of Ihraam twice. He first enters Makkah in the state of Ihraam, and performs an Umrah.

After the Umrah, Ihraam restrictions are lifted so he can change into normal clothes and do all everyday things.

Later, when the first day of Hajj starts, he makes an intention for Hajj thus entering the state of Ihraam once again, and performs his Hajj.

Ihraam restrictions apply only during the Umrah and the Hajj; in the period between the two, all restrictions are lifted.

Type 2 – Single-Ihraam Umrah-Hajj (*Qiraan*) - In this type of *Hajj*, a pilgrim enters the state of Ihraam just once, and performs an Umrah and a Hajj while in that state.

Ihraam restrictions apply not only throughout the Umrah and the Hajj, but also in the period between the two, and are only lifted on the day of sacrifice at the end of *Hajj* (which at the earliest would be the 3rd day of Hajj).

Type 3 – the Hajj Only (*Ifraad*) - The pilgrim enters the state of *Ihraam* with the intention of performing *Hajj* only (thus he/she does not perform an 'Umrah). After entering the state of *Ihraam*, the pilgrim will remain under Ihraam restrictions until after sacrifice at the end of *Hajj*.

Remember in all the types of Hajj you have to be in the state of Ihraam before you enter the Meeqaat.

Getting ready for Hajj

When the first day of Hajj is about to start, if you are doing a Tamattu Hajj, you must re-enter the state of Ihraam before you leave for Mina on the 8th of Dhul Hijjah. (If you are doing a Qiraan or Ifraad Hajj, you should already be in the state of Ihraam)

Go to Masjidul Haram with your Ihraam on, cover your head with your Ihraam, and perform 2 nafl Rakaats. Uncover your head and make the niyyah (intention) for Hajj and then recite Talibiyah

In all Hajj types, the intention will be:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ فَيَسِّرْهُ لِي وَتَقَبَّلْهُ مِنِّي

Allahumma Innee Ureedul Hajja fa Yassir-hu lee wa Taqabbal-hu Minnee.

O Allah, I intend to perform Hajj, so make it easy for me and accept it from me.

You have now entered the state of Ihraam.

The five days of Hajj

Day 1: 8th Zul Hajj (Yawm al-Tarwiyyah)

- Make your way to Mina.
- If you're walking, you can set off after sunrise on the 8th and arrive at Mina before Zuhr.
- The first day of hajj has started
- If you're travelling as part of a group in a vehicle, you may be forced to set off in the night. It is Sunnah to spend the night at Mina and perform Fajr there.
- Keep reciting the Talbiyah along the way.
- At Mina, perform Zuhr, 'Asr, Maghrib, Isha and the second day's Fajr Salaah.
- Spend your time in worship, recite Qur'an, Dhikr, pray nawafil, make Du'a and ask for forgiveness and sending Durood to the Prophet (s.a.w).

Day 2 - 9th Zul Hajj (Yawm al-Arafah)

The next stage of the Hajj is the *Wuqoof* (stay at Arafat)

Leave Mina and head for Arafat after sunrise, not before. If you arrive before midday, take a rest and conserve your energy. After midday, remain engaged in Durood Shareef, Dhikr, Tasbeeh, praise Allaah and recite the Talbiyah. Pray for yourself, your family and your friends, and the whole Ummah.

You must now stay at Arafat. This is called the *wuqoof*. Staying in Arafat is the core rite of Hajj and **MUST** be completed, even if the stay is momentary. Failure to stay in Arafat during the allotted time will mean your Hajj is not done, and must be repeated. You must stay in Arafat until sunset. This is Waajib. After sunset, you may leave for Muzdallifah. **Do not perform Maghrib Salaah at Arafat.**

You are to perform Maghrib and Isha together at Muzdalifah. You will perform them with a single Adhaan at Isha time.

At Arafat, there is a mosque called Masjid Namirah where you can pray your Salaah, but it is very difficult getting there. If you manage to get to Masjid Namirah then you will pray Zuhr and Asr Salaah together at Zuhr time.

If you pray Zuhr and Asr in your tent, then you will pray them separately at their appropriate times.

Very important – You are advised not to go to Masjid Namirah, because at Arafat, all the tents look exactly the same and it is very easy to get lost in the congestion. And although it is virtuous to stand near Jabal al-Rahmah, you should be wary about straying too far from your tent as you may find it difficult getting back

Du'aa for Arafat

At Arafat, there are a some things that you are encouraged to pray. These include:

- 100 x 4th Kalimah
- 100 x Surah Ikhlas (Qul HuwAllaahu Ahad – surah 112)
- 100 x Durood e Ibraaheem - (Add *Wa'alaynaa ma'ahum* at the end of every Durood shareef)

It is stated that when you read the prayers above after Zawaal (midday) at Arafat, facing Qiblah, Allaah responds:

“Oh my Angels! What is the reward of my servant who glorified Me, praised Me, mentioned my Oneness and Greatness and sent salutations on my Prophet (s.a.w)? I have forgiven him, and accepted his request regarding his needs, and if my servant Intercedes for all who are in Arafat, I will accept it; he can ask for whatever he wishes.”

Remain in worship for all the time you are in Arafat; cry as you ask for His mercy and forgiveness. Pray for everyone and pray for yourself.

Muzdalifah

Do not perform Maghrib Salaah at Arafat.

You are to perform Maghrib and Isha together at Muzdalifah. You will perform them with a single Adhaan at Isha time.

Maghrib and Isha can be performed individually or in congregation up to Sub'h Sadiq (Dawn – Fajr Beginning time)

How to pray Salaah at Muzdalifah

- Call out one Adhaan
- Say Iqaamah
- Perform Fardh of Maghrib Salaah
- Perform Fardh of Isha Salaah
- Perform Sunnah of Maghrib Salaah
- Perform Sunnah and then the Witr Waajib of Isha Salaah

Spend the rest of the night in Ibaadah as this night is full of blessings

While at Muzdalifah, collect 70 pebbles, the size of a pea or date seed to pelt *Jamaraats* (three stone pillars symbolising Shaytaan) and store the stones safely away in a pouch. Try to collect more than you need, just in case you lose some of yours or someone else loses theirs.

Make sure you are collecting pebbles, and not sheep droppings, date seeds or other objects. Also, make sure the stones are collected from a clean place.

70 pebbles must be collected

- 7 Pebbles for Day 3 (10th Zul Hijjah)
- 21 Pebbles for Day 4 (11th Zul Hijjah)
- 21 Pebbles for Day 5 (12th Zul Hijjah)
- 21 Pebbles for Day 6 (13th Zul Hijjah)
 - If you are going to pelt the Jamraats on the 13th, you will need these. Sometimes, due to unforeseen circumstances (weather, illness) you might end up staying this extra day even if you don't intend to. You must plan for such an emergency and are advised to collect 21 pebbles for this day too.

It is also permissible to collect these pebbles from places other than Muzdalifah.

Day 3: 10th Zul Hajj (Day of Eid-al-Adha / Yawm al-Nahr)

You are still at Muzdalifah. Perform Fajr Salaah here, and then, anytime after sunrise, leave Muzdalifah to stone the Jamaraat, which are located at Mina, a short distance from the tents. Leave for Mina reciting the Talbiyah and performing Dhikr.

When you reach Mina you have to fulfil the obligations of:

- 1) Ramee – pelting only the large Jamaraat (Jamarah al-Aqabah or Kubra)
- 2) Nahr – Animal Sacrifice
- 3) Halq or Qasr - Shaving or trimming hair
- 4) Tawaf al-Ziyarah

You must perform the first three obligations in order.

Failure will result in a penalty, called the *DAM*, having to be paid.

Once these 3 rites have been done, you would then perform Tawaaf e Ziyaarah in Makkah.

Ramee /Stoning / Pelting:

Pelting Times are from Ishraq (post-sunrise) until the Subah Saadiq (Fajr beginning time) of the next day.

Come to the large Jamaraat and stand at a distance of about two and a half yards or more. If possible, you should pelt in such a way that masjid Khaif is to your Right and Makkah to your left. However, you can pelt from whichever direction you want.

Stop reciting Talbiyah now and aim Seven pebbles, one at a time, at the Jamaraat. Hold the pebble in your right hand between your index finger and thumb (as if you

are throwing a dart) and as you throw each pebble, recite: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Bismillahi Allaahu Akbar (In the name of Allah, God is great).

You have now finished the day's stoning.

You should try to hit the Jamaraat, but if you miss, it doesn't really matter. What does matter is that the stones land in the walled area surrounding the Jamaraat; if they don't, you must repeat the throw. If you are pelting the Jamaraat pillars on behalf of others, you can only do so if they are excused by a valid Sharee'ah excuse – 'congestion' or 'rush' are not Shar'ee excuses.

Nahr – Animal Sacrifice:

Now that you have finished stoning the Jamaraat, it is time for the Nahr / qurbani / animal sacrifice, which must be done.

When sacrificing the animal, you must make an intention for the Hajj you are performing, for example, "I am sacrificing this animal for my Hajj Tammatu." If you are part of a group, your leader will usually arrange this, and inform you when it is done, so that you can do the halq/qasr.

Halaq or Qasr – Shaving or trimming hair:

Now shave or trim your hair. This is Waajib so it must be completed to fulfil the obligations of Hajj.

For women, only a fingerwrap of hair has to be cut.

Then Tawaaf e Ziyaarah, at Makkah:

The time for Tawaaf Ziyaarah begins at Sub'h Sadiq (Fajr beginning time) on the 10th Zul Hijjah and ends at sunset on 12th Zul Hajj but it is more virtuous to perform it on 10th Zul Hajj.

You must proceed to Makkah and perform Tawaaf e Ziyaarah

After the tawaaf, offer two Nafl Rakaats, make Du'aa, then drink some Zam Zam.

Now perform Sa'ee (if Sa'ee for Hajj has already been performed, then you need not perform it again). After the Sa'ee, head back to Mina.

It is a Sunnah to return back to Mina. Staying anywhere else is Makrooh.

Day 4 - 11th Zul Hajjah

You should be in your tent at Mina. The only ritual to be performed today is the pelting of the Jamaraat. You throw seven pebbles, separately at each of the three Jamaraat.

The time for this on the 11th and 12th Zul Hajj begins at Zawaal and ends at Sub'h Sadiq.

Go to the Small *Jamaraat* (Jamarah al-Sughra) and throw a total of seven pebbles at it, one at a time. Hold each pebble between the index finger and Thumb of your right hand and recite "Bismillahi Allaahu Akbar" as you throw it.

After throwing the seven pebbles, move over to the side and facing Qibla, MAKE Du'aa.

Now walk to the Middle Jamaraat (Jamarah al-Wusta) and follow the same steps as you did with the Small jamaraat.

Now walk to the large Jamaraat and throw seven more pebbles at it as you did with the other jamaraats but after the last one, DO NOT MAKE Du'aa.

Simply return back to Camp Mina and spend the night there.

Day 5 - 12th Zul Hajjah

Follow the same procedure mentioned for Day 4. Once you have finished, return to Makkah with your things.

If you fail to leave mina before Sub'h Sadiq of the next day, then Ramee on the following day Becomes Wajib on you. Thus, you must stay an extra day

Day 6 - 13th Zul Hajjah (Ayyam al-Tashrik)

The Ramee of 13th Zul Hijjah is not Waajib. However, it is virtuous and very rewarding to pelt the three Jamaraat on 13th Zul Hijjah too.

If you are to pelt the three Jamaraat then do so in the same manner as you did on the 11th and 12th Zul Hijjah.

Please note that the three Jamaraat pillars are not Shaytan and Shaytan is not trapped in these pillars. These pillars mark the places where Prophet Ibrahim alayhis salaam was tested by the whispers of Shaytan.

JINAAYAAT (PENALTIES) - Four types:

- 1) Badanah- Sacrifice of a large animal (camel or cow)
- 2) Dam- Sacrifice of a small animal (e.g. Sheep, goat)
- 3) Sadaqah- Charity equal to Sadaqah al-Fitr
- 4) Less than Sadaqah al-Fitr amount

Payments must be made in the precincts of al-Haram.

BADANAH penalty will be binding by the following:

- 1) Having relations with one's spouse - after Wuquf in Arafah and before Halaq.
- 2) Performing Tawaf al-Ziyarah in the state of major impurity (that which necessitates a fardh bath).

DAM - The following will result in a dam penalty

- 1) Being intimate with one's spouse.
- 2) A male wearing normal clothing for an entire day or an entire night. Likewise, half a day and a half night will result in Dam.
- 3) Shaving $\frac{1}{4}$ or more of the hair on head or beard.
- 4) For a male or female to cover the face for a entire day.
- 5) Applying perfume to an entire limb or one's clothes.
- 6) Clipping all the nails of one hand or one foot.
- 7) To omit Tawaf al-Wada'. (A woman is excused if she is in her menses. She does not have to give a dam penalty).
- 8) To omit a Wajib of Hajj.

SADAQAH - The following result in Sadaqah:

- 1) Shaving/cutting or trimming less than a $\frac{1}{4}$ of head.
- 2) Plucking/trimming/cutting 3 or more hair strands.
- 3) Clipping one/two nails.
- 4) Applying perfume to a little portion of the body.
- 5) For a male to wear normal clothing for a couple of hours.
- 6) For males and females to cover the face for a couple of hours.
- 7) For a male to cover his head for a couple of hours.
- 8) To perform Tawaf al-Wada' without Wudhu.
- 9) Leaving one pebble out from Rami.

LESS THAN SADAQAH - The following result in giving less than the Sadaqah al-Fitr amount:

- 1) Killing lice
- 2) Killing a locust
- 3) To pluck one/two hairs

Tawaaf al-Widaa

You are now a Haaji and may stay a little while longer in Makkah.

As long as you remain in Makkah, value every moment. Perform:

Tawaafs – try and perform as many Tawaafs as you can, as Tawaafs are more rewarding than other forms of worship.

Dhikr and Ibaadah

Umrah

When you decide to depart from Makkah, perform the *Tawaaf e Widaa* (the farewell Tawaaf) which is Waajib.

After the Tawaaf, perform two Rak'aats of Tawaaf at Maqaami Ibraaheem, and then drink ZamZam water to your fill. Next, go to the Multazam area, shed some tears, and make Du'aa for as long as possible.

No Sae'e is needed.

Now make Istilaam of Hajarul Aswad as a goodbye to this Holy city. Depart with sadness, as you don't know if you will have the privilege of visiting again.

Leave masjid with left foot forward saying Darood and Dua'a.

**Alhumdulillah – InshAllaah - all the rites of Hajj are now complete.
May Allaah Accept your Hajj and shower His blessings on you, your
family and the whole Ummah. Aameen.**



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+64211589395*

Places to visit in MAKKAH

Masjid al-Haram (Arabic: المسجد الحرام; meaning: “The Sacred Mosque”) is the largest and most important mosque in the Islamic world. Located in Makkah, the mosque houses Islam’s holiest site, the Kaaba, and receives millions of pilgrims each year.

The Kaaba (Arabic: الكعبة; meaning, “The Cube”), also known as Baitullah (Arabic: بيت الله; meaning, “House of Allah”), is a cubical structure at the centre of Masjid al-Haram in Makkah, considered to be the most sacred site in Islam. It is the building towards which Muslims are expected to face during each Salah and is also integral to the rite of Tawaf, where it is encircled by pilgrims performing Hajj and Umrah.

Hajar al-Aswad (Arabic: الحجر الأسود; “The Black Stone”) is a sacred rock encased with silver that has been placed in the southeastern corner of the Kaaba, believed to have descended from heaven. According to a tradition of the Prophet ﷺ, it was originally white in colour but eventually turned black as a result of absorbing the sins of man. The Hajar al-Aswad is the starting and end point of each circuit during the rite of Tawaf, at which point pilgrims are supposed to kiss, touch or gesture towards the stone as they pass it as part of a ritual called Istilam.

Rukn al-Yamani (Arabic: ركن اليماني; “The Yemeni Corner”) is situated in the southwestern corner of the Kaaba, opposite Hajar al-Aswad which is located on the other end of the southern wall. Its name is derived from the fact that it faces Yemen. According to a tradition of the Prophet ﷺ, Rukn al-Yamani, like Hajar al-Aswad, has the capability of absolving sins. It is Sunnah to touch the corner, if possible, during the rite of Tawaf.

Hijr Ismail (Arabic: حجر إسماعيل; “Stone of Ismail”), also known as the Hateem (Arabic: الحَظِيم), is an area adjacent to the Kaaba enclosed by a semi-circular wall.

The Multazam (Arabic: ملتزم) is the area between Hajar al-Aswad and the door of the Kaaba. It is about two metres wide and is a place where supplications are accepted.

Safa and Marwa (Arabic: الصفا والمروة) are two small, enclosed mountains adjacent to the Kaaba within the precinct of Masjid al-Haram, between which pilgrims travel back and forth seven times during the ritual of Sa’i. They are described in the Quran as being among the symbols or signs of Allah.

Zamzam (Arabic: زمزم) is a well located within the precinct of Masjid al-Haram in close proximity to the Kaaba. The entrance to the well was closed in 2003, making it inaccessible to pilgrims, although Zamzam water can still be consumed via dispensers throughout the Haram.

Mina (Arabic: منى) is a valley surrounded by mountains, located to the east of Makkah approximately 6 kilometres away from Masjid al-Haram. A large part of the Hajj pilgrimage is spent in Mina, where more than 100,000 tents are provided for pilgrims.

Arafat (Arabic: عرفات) is a plain about 20 kilometres (12 miles) southeast of Makkah. On the 9th of Dhul Hijjah, pilgrims travel from Mina to Arafat to perform the most important rite of Hajj. It was in Arafat that the Prophet ﷺ delivered the Final Sermon during his Farewell Pilgrimage.

Muzdalifah (Arabic: مزدلفة) is an open area located southeast of Mina on the route to Arafat. On the 9th of Dhul Hijjah, Hajj pilgrims spend the night in Muzdalifah.

The Jamarat (Arabic: الجمرات) are three stone structures situated in Mina, which symbolically represent the locations where Shaytan repeatedly attempted to dissuade the Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام from carrying out the command of Allah. These structures are pelted by pilgrims with small pebbles during the days of Hajj as part of a ritual known as Rami al-Jamarat, which commemorates the actions of Ibrahim عليه السلام.

Jamarat Bridge (Arabic: جسر الجمرات; transliterated “Jisr al-Jamarat”) is a pedestrian bridge in Mina used by Hajj pilgrims during the ritual of Rami al-Jamarat. The bridge was first constructed in 1963, before being demolished to pave the way for a new multilevel structure at a cost of \$1.7 billion.

Jamrat al-Ula (Arabic: الجمرة الاولى; “the first pillar”), also known as Jamrat al-Sughra (Arabic: الجمرة الصغرى; “the small pillar”), is one of the three Jamarat at which pebbles are thrown by Hajj pilgrims performing the ritual of Rami during Ayyam al-Tashreeq. It is the first of the three pillars from the direction of Mina.

Jamrat al-Wusta (Arabic: الجمرة الوسطى; “the medium pillar”) is one of the three Jamarat at which pebbles are thrown by Hajj pilgrims performing the ritual of Rami during Ayyam al-Tashreeq. It is situated between Jamrat al-Aqaba and Jamrat al-Ula.

Jamrat al-Aqaba (Arabic: الجمرة العقبة), also known as Jamrat al-Kubra (Arabic: الجمرة الكبرى; “the big pillar”), is one of the three Jamarat at which pebbles are thrown by Hajj pilgrims during the ritual of Rami on Yawm al-Nahr and Ayyam al-Tashreeq. It is the last of the three pillars from the direction of Mina.

Bayt al-Mawlid (Arabic: بيت المولد) is the birthplace of the Prophet ﷺ. He was born on Monday 12 Rabi al-Awwal (April 22, 570 CE) in the Year of the Elephant. A small library has been built on the spot (adjacent to Marwah).

Bir Tuwa (Arabic: بئر طوى) is a well next to which the Prophet ﷺ camped for one night, before bathing with its water the next morning, performing Salah and entering Makkah.

The Cave of Hira (Arabic: غار حراء), located near the summit of Jabal al-Noor (Arabic: جبل النور), is where the Prophet ﷺ received the first Quranic revelation. Prior to the revelation, he would often retreat to the cave to find peace, solitude and an opportunity to reflect and meditate.

The Cave of Thawr (Arabic: غار ثور) (4km south of Makkah) is famous for having sheltered the Prophet ﷺ and his close companion Abu Bakr al-Siddiq رضي الله عنه for 3 nights from Quryash search parties as they were migrating from Makkah to Madinah.

Jannat al-Mualla (Arabic: جنة المعلى) is the main cemetery in Makkah, housing the graves of many prominent individuals including Khadija (ra), the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, their two sons as well as many companions, scholars and righteous people.

The Grave of Maymuna bint al-Harith رضي الله عنها (Arabic: قبر ميمونة بنت الحارث), the wife of the Prophet ﷺ, is located in Saraf, a town 20 kilometres north of Makkah. She was buried underneath the tree where she got married to the Prophet ﷺ.

The Grave of Abdullah ibn Umar رضي الله عنه (Arabic: مقبرة عبدالله بن عمر), the son of Umar ibn al-Khattab رضي الله عنه and the brother-in-law of the Prophet ﷺ.

Jabal al-Noor (Arabic: جبل النور) is a mountain where the Prophet ﷺ would spend time worshipping and reflecting. He received the first revelation in the Cave of Hira (Arabic: غار حراء) situated near the summit of the mountain.

Jabal al-Thawr (Arabic: جبل الثور) is a mountain located four kilometres south of Makkah known for its cave that sheltered the Prophet ﷺ and his close companion Abu Bakr al-Siddiq رضي الله عنه from Meccan search parties.

Jabal al-Rahmah (Arabic: جبل الرحمة; “Mount of Mercy”), also known as Jabal Arafat (Arabic: جبل عرفات; “Mount Arafat”), is a small mountain in Arafat, at the base of which the Prophet ﷺ supplicated during his farewell pilgrimage. On the 9th of Dhul Hijjah, thousands of pilgrims gather around this mountain during the most important rite of Hajj. There is a white pillar on the mountain where Adam and Eve (Aadam and Hawwa (as))’s repentance for their mistake in Paradise was accepted. It was through the mercy of Allah that they were forgiven, and that is where Allah’s mercy descended.

Jabal Abu Qubais (Arabic: جبل أبو قبيس) is a mountain located next to Masjid al-Haram where the Prophet ﷺ is reported to have split the moon in half. Currently, only remnants of the mountain remain as a result of the ongoing expansion of Masjid al-Haram.

Masjid Aisha (Arabic: مسجد عائشة), also known as Masjid al-Taneem (مسجد التنعيم), is a mosque located at the site where Aisha رضي الله عنها was instructed by the Prophet ﷺ to enter into Ihram in order to perform Umrah during the Farewell Pilgrimage. It is the nearest and most convenient location to enter into Ihram for those residing within the boundaries of the Haram.

Masjid al-Jinn (Arabic: مسجد الجن), (located near Ma’ala graveyard) also known as Masjid al-Bayah (Arabic: مسجد البيعة), is a mosque located on the site where a group of Jinn embraced Islam after hearing the Qur’an.

Masjid Mashar al-Haram (Arabic: مسجد مشعر الحرام) is a mosque situated in Muzdalifah which marks the area where the Prophet ﷺ supplicated during his Farewell Pilgrimage. It is located midway between Masjid al-Khayf in Mina and Masjid al-Namirah in Arafat.

Masjid al-Namirah (Arabic: مسجد نمرة), located in Wadi Uranah / Arafat, marks the location where the Prophet ﷺ camped before delivering his final sermon on the plain of Arafat. During Hajj, on the Day of Arafat, a sermon is delivered by the Imam of the mosque before Dhuhr and Asr prayers are performed together.

Masjid al-Khayf (Arabic: مسجد الخيف) is located near the smallest Jamarat at the base of the mountain in the south of Mina and is considered the most important mosque in this area. It is here that the Prophet ﷺ and 70 other prophets before him had performed Salah.

Masjid al-Bayah (Arabic: مسجد البيعة), also known as Masjid al-Aqaba (مسجد العقبة), is situated near Mina and it is the site where two crucial pledges of allegiance were made by the Ansar of Madinah, which led to the migration of the Prophet ﷺ to the city.

Masjid al-Fath (Arabic: مسجد الفتح) is a mosque which marks the location where the Prophet ﷺ camped alongside 10,000 companions, en route to conquer Makkah.

Masjid al-Hudaibiyah (Arabic: مسجد الحديبية) is a mosque which marks the location of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, a peace agreement between the Prophet ﷺ and the Quraysh tribe of Makkah. Today, it is used as a Miqat for pilgrims intending to enter into Ihram.

Masjid al-Ijabah (Arabic: مسجد الإجابة) is one of the oldest mosques in Makkah, having been built around 3 AH (624 CE). The Prophet ﷺ is reported to have prayed in this location.

Masjid al-Ji'ranah (Arabic: مسجد الجعرانة) is a mosque which marks the location where the Prophet ﷺ entered into Ihram after returning from the Battle of Hunayn. It is one of the designated Miqat points for individuals residing within the area of the Haram who have the intention of performing Hajj or Umrah.

Masjid al-Rayah (Arabic: مسجد الراية), also known as Masjid al-Jowdariyyah (Arabic: مسجد الجودرية), was a mosque which marked the site on which the Prophet ﷺ erected a flag to commemorate the successful conquest of Makkah. The mosque was demolished in 2009 (1431 AH).

Masjid al-Shajarah (Arabic: مسجد الشجرة), or Mosque of the Tree, marks the spot where the Prophet ﷺ summoned a nearby tree which approached him and stood in front of him, before returning to its place.

Wadi al-Muhassab (Arabic: وادي المحصب) is a valley where the Prophet ﷺ stopped, performed his prayers and rested when travelling from Mina to Makkah.

Wadi Muhassar (Arabic: وادي محسر) is a valley situated between Mina and Muzdalifah. It is a Sunnah to walk briskly through this area when crossing between the two sites. It is also reported to be the location where the army of Abraha was destroyed as they marched towards Makkah, as mentioned in Surah al-Fil.

Wadi Uranah (Arabic: وادي عرنة) is a valley situated just outside the boundary of Arafat, next to Masjid al-Namirah, where the Prophet ﷺ delivered the Final Sermon during his Farewell Pilgrimage.

The Kiswah Factory – This is where the Kaaba's cover, called the Kiswa, is made every year. The Kiswa is replaced by a new one every year in Dhul Hajjah. The factory is about 10-minutes drive from the Haram and requires an appointment for a visit.

Places to visit in MADINAH

City of Madinah is 337km north of Makkah. Madinah is the 2nd holiest city in Islam. It is in this city that Islam took root, from this city that Islam expanded. The city is full of blessings. The Prophet (saw) said: “There is a cure to every disease in the dust of Al-Madinah” (Al-Targhib). Travelling to Madinah and visiting the Prophet (saw)’s mosque is not a rite of Hajj or Umrah. However, it is a Sunnah that has been heavily emphasised. There is no Ihram or Talbiyah for the journey to Madinah and the visit to the Prophet’s mosque.

Masjid al-Nabawi (Arabic: المسجد النبوي; “The Prophet’s Mosque”) was built by the Prophet ﷺ shortly after his migration from Makkah to Madinah in 1 AH (622 CE). It was originally a small mosque built from mud bricks and palm fronds but has undergone several expansions throughout history making it one of the largest mosques in the world today. The grave of the Prophet ﷺ, as well as the graves of two of his most faithful companions, Abu Bakr al-Siddiq and Umar ibn al-Khattab رضي الله عنهما, are located within the mosque, making Masjid al-Nabawi one of the most visited sites of Ziyarah.



VIRTUES OF MADINAH

Many pilgrims do not understand the importance of Madinah. Nor do they value the time spent there. Every believer should have the love of Madinah in his heart. He should hope and pray to meet his end in the beloved city of the Prophet (saw).

The Prophet (saw) and his Companions loved Makkah and hated to leave it. But Allah planted the love of Madinah in their hearts. After the Conquest of Makkah, RasoolAllah (saw) chose to return to Madinah and made it his final home. He would pray to Allah to bestow blessings on this sacred city.

Madinah is a sanctuary. Its trees should not be cut and no innovations should be introduced here, nor any sins committed. Whoever does so will incur the curse of Allah, the angels and all the people.

Madinah is also referred to as Madinah al-Munawwara (City of Light), Madinat-un-Nabi (City of the Prophet) (saw) and Taiba (pure, pleasant). The old name of the city was Yathrib.

One Salaah in the Masjid-un-Nabi is equal to a thousand salaahs in any other masjid. The Messenger of Allah (saw) had such immense love for Madinah that whenever he was returning from a journey, he would make his horse go faster as soon as he would draw close to the holy city.

Beneath the sacred soil of Madinah lies the blessed body of the final Messenger (saw) and the remains of thousands of his Companions. Whoever has the means to die in Madinah should do so, for the Prophet (saw) shall intercede on behalf of everyone who dies here or is buried in Jannat-ul-Baqi.

Rasulullah (saw) said:

“Whoever visits my grave, my intercession becomes obligatory for him”

“Whoever visits me after my death is like he who had visited me during my life”

“Whoever undertakes a journey to visit me, will be my neighbour on the Day of Judgement”

The Etiquette of Madinah

- To visit Madinah with the right intention, not as a casual tourist.
- To be involved in righteous deeds like recitation of the Quran, Zikr, Dua, Durood, Sadaqah, pursuit of sacred knowledge, Dawah, assisting others and other such activities.
- To keep oneself away from sin and vain activities.
- To remain in a state of purity (wudhu), and to smell pleasant, and to wear decent attire.
- To send durood on the Prophet (saw) abundantly.
- To be in a state of humility and submission to the Rabb.
- To be in a state of gratitude for having the opportunity of being in the blessed city.
- To display the best of manners.
- To speak in a low tone within the Masjid-e-Nabawi.
- To be careful not to waste food, water, etc. Even water, a precious commodity, should be used sparingly for wudhu and bathing.
- To be careful not to litter in the sacred city. A misdeed becomes magnified in this holy place.
- To make sure we don't step over people or jump over them in order to secure a place in the Masjid.
- To ensure we don't pray in walkways or pathways.
- Every time you enter the Masjid, pray two rakaat called Tahiyattul-Masjid (unless the time is Makruh).



On the Way to Madinah

When you set off for Madinah, make the following intention in your mind:

“O Allah! I am starting my journey. I intend to pray at Masjid an-Nabawi and to visit the tomb of the Holy Prophet (saw). Please accept my efforts.”

Keep reciting Durood Shareef (ideally Durood-e-Ibrahim, the one that is recited in the daily prayers) over and over again and as you get closer, you should start getting more excited, the first thing that you will see are the minarets of Masjid an-Nabawi, which dominates the Madinah skyline.

On reaching Madinah

When you reach Madinah, continue with Durood Shareef, and recite this Du'aa once:

اَللّٰهُمَّ هَذَا حَرَمُ رَسُوْلِكَ فَاجْعَلْهُ لِيْ وِقَايَةً مِّنَ
النَّارِ وَاَمَانَةً مِّنَ الْعَذَابِ وَسُوءِ الْحِسَابِ .

Allahumma haza haramu Rasoolika faj"alhu li wiqaaytam minan naari wa amaanatam minal azaabi wasoo il hisaab.

ya Allah this country is the holy land of your Prophet Muhammad PBUH, then save me from hell, safe from torment and bad of evil.

After reaching your place of residence:

- Either take a bath/shower or perform ablution (wudhu).
- Wear your best clothes (try to wear Islamic clothes)
- Apply fragrance ('Itr) – MEN only
- Make your way towards Prophet's mosque uttering Durood Shareef with full humility.
- Donate some money 'sadaqah' to the poor as you make your way to the mosque – however, BE CAUTIOUS!! Gangs of opportunistists do operate. Lillah Money boxes do exist in the Masaajid of Madinah or give to the Teachers in the Masjids.

Entering the Prophet's Mosque

Try to enter the Mosque through the Gate of Salaam or Gate of Jibrael. Cross the threshold to the mosque with your RIGHT foot, make niyyah for Itikaaf, then praise Allah (by saying Allahu-Akbar, SubhanAllah, AlhamduLillah, etc), then say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ. اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Bismillahi, wassalatu wassalamu alaa rasoolillah.

Allaahummaftah lee abwaaba rahmatik

"In the name of Allah. May the Peace and Salutations (of Allah) be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah, open for me the doors of Your Mercies".

Please note: Women will not be able to visit the Rawdah with the men. Women are segregated, and at certain times, the Rawdah area is cleared of men and they are allowed exclusive access to it. If a husband and wife go to the mosque together, they should find a landmark and decide on a time that they will meet up with each other afterwards.

Tahiyyatul Masjid

Now offer two Rakaats of Tahiyyatul-masjid (greeting of the mosque prayer) preferably in Riyaadh al Jannah, near the tomb of the Prophet (saw). If the area is full, you can pray anywhere else in the masjid, but praying in the garden area is better, since the Prophet (saw) has said:

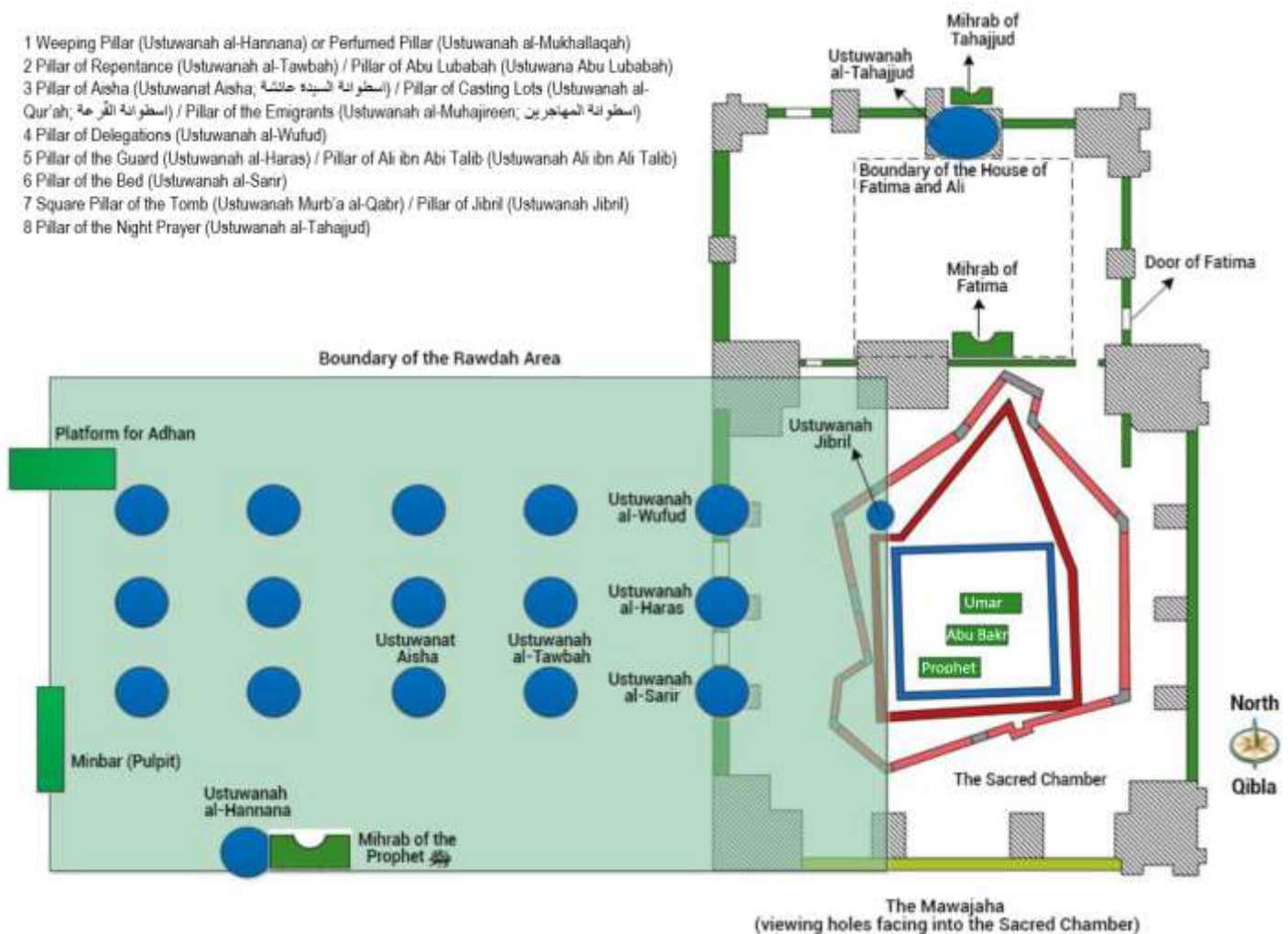
"[the area] between my house and my mimbar is a garden from the Gardens of Paradise"

When you offer your prayer, make sure it is not the makrooh time.

The Rawdah (Arabic: الروضة; “The Garden”; also transliterated as “Rawda” or “Rauda”), sometimes called al-Rawdah al-Shareef (Arabic: الروضة الشريفة; “The Exalted Garden”) is one of the Riyadhul Jannah (Arabic: رياض الجنة; “Gardens of Paradise”) and refers to the area between the tomb of the Prophet ﷺ and his minbar. It is a place of immense spiritual and historical significance, and contains six pillars which stand on the exact places where the original columns, made from date palm trunks, stood during the life of the Prophet ﷺ. Pray 2 rakaat in the Rawdah. Do not push, shove, or exhibit rough behaviour.



Masjid Nabawi Pillars: There are six pillars or columns inside the Rawdah area within Masjid Nabawi that hold special historical and spiritual significance, with a further two inside the Sacred Chamber. These blessed pillars stand on the exact locations where the original pillars, made from palm-tree trunks, stood after Masjid Nabawi was built during the life of the Prophet ﷺ. From that time until present day, those who extended, rebuilt or extended the mosque were very scrupulous in preserving the original location of these pillars.



Once you're inside the Rawdah area, take a moment to absorb your surroundings and reflect upon the hallowed ground you're standing on. You are recommended to do the following inside the Rawdah, providing you have space and don't inconvenience anybody else:

- Pray two Rakahs Nafl behind one of the sacred pillars, preferably behind the Pillar of Aisha (Ustuwaanat Aisha). Aisha is recorded to have said that if people knew the significance of praying in this spot, they would draw lots for a chance to pray there.
- Make an abundance of Dua – the Rawdah is a place where supplications are accepted.
- Ask for forgiveness near the Pillar of Repentance (Ustuwanah al-Tawbah).
- Send an abundance of Salawat upon the Prophet ﷺ.

If there is a lot of crowding, do your best to make space for others.

Visiting The Prophet: The most excellent of deeds on completion of the Hajj or Umrah is to go to Madinah in order to visit the grave of the master of Prophets, the mercy unto mankind, Muhammad ﷺ. Although visiting the Prophet ﷺ is classified as a Sunnah, some scholars have gone to the extent of making it close to Wajib, such is its significance and excellence. Muslims have consistently, from the time of the early righteous Muslim generations, visited him and expended much effort to travel to him because it is from amongst the most important and beneficial acts accepted by Allah. It is an excellent way of attaining spiritual elevation and increasing your love for the Prophet ﷺ.

RASULULLAH ﷺ GRAVE



EMPTY

EMPTY

1. The blessed grave of the Noble Messenger ﷺ
2. The blessed grave of Abu Bakr as-Siddiq (RA)
3. The blessed grave of Umar (RA)

Grave & Tomb of the Prophet: The Prophet ﷺ is buried in the Sacred Chamber, along with two of his most faithful companions and the first two caliphs of Islam, Abu Bakr al-Siddiq and Umar ibn al-Khattab. The Sacred Chamber was once the house (hujra) of his wife Aisha – the house in which he was staying in at the time of his physical demise. Today, it forms part of the Masjid Nabawi complex and is the most venerated tomb in the world. The graves are surrounded by several walls which have no windows or doors and thus can't be seen or accessed.

Giving Salaam to the Prophet:

الْصَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ،
الْصَّلَوَةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ،
الْصَّلَوَةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ،
الْصَّلَوَةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَبِيبَ اللَّهِ ،
الْصَّلَوَةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ ،
الْصَّلَوَةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا شَفِيعَ الْمُذْنِبِينَ ،
الْصَّلَوَةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا سَيِّدَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

*Asslalaatu Assalamu Alaika Ya RasoolAllah! Asslalaatu Assalamu Alaika
Ya NabiyAllah! Asslalaatu Assalamu Alaika Ya HabibAllah! Asslalaatu
Assalamu Alaika Ya Rahmatan lil Alameen. Asslalaatu Assalamu Alaika
Ya Shafee'al Muznibeen! Asslalaatu Assalamu Alaika Ya Sayyidal
anbiyaa'e wal mursaleen, warahmatullahi wa barakaatuh!*

Peace be upon you, O Messenger of God! Peace be upon you, O Prophet of God! Peace be upon you, O beloved of God! Peace be upon you, O mercy for the worlds! Peace be upon you, O intercessor for the sinners! Peace be upon you, O the leader of the Prophets and Messengers.

Then ask for intercession on the Day of Judgement and ask forgiveness from Allah subhanahu wa ta'alaa.

You can also add:

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ بَلَغْتَ الرِّسَالَةَ، وَأَدَّيْتَ الْأَمَانَةَ، وَنَصَحْتَ الْأُمَّةَ، وَكَشَفْتَ
الْغُمَّةَ، وَجَاهَدْتَ فِي اللَّهِ حَقَّ جِهَادِهِ، وَعَبَدْتَ رَبَّكَ حَتَّى أَتَاكَ الْيَقِينُ-
الْصَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَى آلِكَ وَأَهْلِ بَيْتِكَ وَأَزْوَاجِكَ وَذُرِّيَّتِكَ وَأَصْحَابِكَ
أَجْمَعِينَ ، الْصَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَى سَائِرِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ، وَجَمِيعِ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ
الصَّالِحِينَ ، جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَفْضَلَ مَا جَزَى نَبِيًّا وَرَسُولًا عَنْ أُمَّتِهِ .

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ،
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ قَدْ بَلَغْتَ الرِّسَالَةَ، وَأَدَّيْتَ الْأَمَانَةَ. وَنَصَحْتَ الْأُمَّةَ.

I bear witness that you have conveyed the Message, fulfilled the trust, advised the Community and strived for the sake of God as He deserves to be strived for. And you have worshiped Allah until certainty has come to you. Peace be upon you and upon the people of your household, wives, progeny and all of your Companions! Peace be upon you and upon the rest of the Prophets and all the righteous servants of God! God reward you, O Messenger of God, with the best reward a Prophet ever received on behalf of his community! I bear witness that there is no god save God alone, He has no partner. I bear witness that you are His servant and His Messenger. I also bear witness that you have conveyed the Message, fulfilled the trust, advised the Community.

Giving Salam to the Prophet on behalf of others:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ مِنْ (mention their name.....)
Assalamu alaika ya rasoolillahi min.....

Giving Salaam upon Abu Bakr Siddiq (Radhiallaahu Ánhu):

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَلِيفَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ،
Assalamu alaika ya Aba Bakr, Assalaamu alaika ya khalifata rasoolillah
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا صَاحِبَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ فِي الْغَارِ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
Assalaamu alaika ya saheba rasoolillah fil ghare, wa rahmatullahe
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ عَنَّا خَيْرَ الْجَزَاءِ ،
wa barakatoh, Jazakallahu anna khairal jazaa

Peace be upon you, O Abu Bakr, peace be upon you O successor of the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings of Allah be upon you O the companion of the Prophet in the cave. May Allah reward you with good on our behalf.

Giving Salaam upon Umar Faruq (Radhiallaahu Ánhu):

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ عُمَرَ الْفَارُوقَ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
Assalaamu alaika ya amirul mumineen
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ عَنَّا خَيْرَ الْجَزَاءِ ،
Umar Alfarooq wa rahmatullahe wa barakatoh, Jazakallahu anna khairal jazaa

Peace be upon you, O 'Umar, peace be upon you, O leader of the believers, may Allah be pleased with you and reward you with good on behalf of Muhammad).

Jannatul Baqi (Arabic: جنة البقيع; “Garden of Baqi”), also known as Baqi al-Gharqad (Arabic: بقيع الغرقد; “Baqi of the Boxthorn”) is the main cemetery in Madinah, located to the southeast of Masjid al-Nabawi. It contains the graves of many prominent members of the Prophet’s family ﷺ, as well as graves belonging to the Sahabah, Tabi’in, scholars and righteous people. Pray for their forgiveness and ask Allah to elevate their ranks. Make dua that we should also join them and be raised with them on the Day of Judgment.



While visiting other graves give salaam saying:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَهْلَ الْقُبُورِ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَنْتُمْ لَنَا سَلَفٌ،
وَنَحْنُ لَكُمْ تَبِعٌ، وَإِنَّا إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ بِكُمْ لَاحِقُونَ، يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ، وَيَرْحَمُ
اللَّهُ وَإِيَّاكُمْ ،

Assalaamu Alaikum Ya Ahlal Quburi minal muslimeneena wal mu'mineena antum lana salafun, wa nahnu lakum taba'un. Innaa inshaAllahu laahiiqun. YaghfiruAllahu lanaa wa lakum. Wa yarhamullahu wa iyyakum

“Peace be upon you O people of the graves, among the Muslims and believers, You have preceded us, and we are your followers. Insha’Allah we will join you. May Allah forgive us and you, May Allah have mercy upon us and upon you”.

Masjid Quba (Arabic: مسجد قباء) was the first mosque to be built by the Prophet ﷺ after his arrival in Madinah from Makkah. It has been renovated and expanded a number of times since it was first built. Praying 2 rakaat nafil salaah here earns the reward of one Umrah.



Masjid al-Qiblatain (Arabic: مسجد القبلتين), or Mosque of the Two Qiblas, is notable for being the location where the Prophet ﷺ received a divine command to switch the Qibla from Jerusalem to Makkah. It is one of the three earliest mosques in Islamic history. Pray nafil salaah here.



UHUD: The Martyrs of Uhud Cemetery (Arabic: مقبرة شهداء أحد) contains the bodies of 70 Shuhada (martyrs) who were killed during the Battle of Uhud, the most notable being the uncle of the Prophet ﷺ, Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib رضي الله عنه. It is about 3km north of Madinah. Pray for the martyrs of Uhud and offer salutations to them.

Jabal al-Rumah (Arabic: جبل الرماة), also known as Jabal Ainain (Arabic: جبل عينين), is a small mountain located near Jabal Uhud where Muslim archers were positioned during the Battle of Uhud.

Masjid Ainain (Arabic: مسجد عينين) is a small mosque located on the southeastern corner of Jabal al-Rumah. Only its brick walls remain today.

The Cave of Mount Uhud (Arabic: غار جبل احد) is the location where the Prophet ﷺ and some of his companions retreated to during the Battle of Uhud.

Jabal Uhud (Arabic: جبل أحد) is the largest mountain in Madinah, measuring 1,077 metres. It was the site of the Battle of Uhud, the second military encounter between the Muslims and Meccan forces.

Masjid al-Fash (Arabic: مسجد الفصح) is a mosque at the base of Mount Uhud where the Prophet ﷺ is reported to have prayed on the day of the Battle of Uhud.

The Seven Mosques (al-Masajid al-Sab'a)

Masjid al-Fath (Arabic: مسجد الفتح) is the largest of the group of mosques known as al-Masajid al-Sab'a (Arabic: المساجد السبعة) or The Seven Mosques. It is the site at which the Prophet ﷺ supplicated during the Battle of Khandaq.

Masjid Salman al-Farisi (Arabic: مسجد سلمان الفارسي) is part of a group of mosques known as al-Masajid al-Sab'a (Arabic: المساجد السبعة) or The Seven Mosques.

Masjid Fatima al-Zahra (Arabic: مسجد فاطمة الزهراء) also known as Masjid Sa'd ibn Mu'adh (Arabic: مسجد سعد بن معاذ) is the smallest of the group of mosques known as al-Masajid al-Sab'a (Arabic: المساجد السبعة) or The Seven Mosques.

Masjid Umar ibn al-Khattab (Arabic: مسجد عمر بن الخطاب) is part of a group of mosques known as al-Masajid al-Sab'a (Arabic: المساجد السبعة) or The Seven Mosques. There is another mosque in Madinah which shares the same name.

Masjid al-Imam Ali ibn Talib (Arabic: مسجد الإمام علي بن أبي طالب) is part of a group of mosques known as al-Masajid al-Sab'a (Arabic: المساجد السبعة) or The Seven Mosques. There is also another mosque in Madinah with the same name.

Other Mosques:

Masjid al-Jumma (Arabic: مسجد الجمعة) is a mosque located on the site where the Prophet ﷺ led the first Friday prayer after his arrival in Madinah.

Masjid Abu Bakr al-Siddiq (Arabic: مسجد ابي بكر الصديق) is a mosque situated on a site where the Prophet ﷺ is reported to have performed Eid Salah.

Masjid al-Suqya (Arabic: مسجد السقيا) is a mosque where the Prophet ﷺ prayed and supplicated for the well-being of the Muslims of Madinah, before departing for the Battle of Badr.

Masjid Dhul Hulayfah (Arabic: مسجد ذي الحليفة) also known as Masjid al-Shajarah (Arabic: مسجد الشجرة) is a mosque which serves as the Miqat for pilgrims travelling from Madinah to Makkah, with the intention of performing Hajj or Umrah.

Masjid al-Imam Ali ibn Talib (Arabic: مسجد الإمام علي بن أبي طالب) is a mosque located at the site at which the Prophet ﷺ is reported to have performed Eid Salah. There is another mosque in Madinah which shares the same name.

Masjid al-Ghamama (Arabic: مسجد الغمامة) is a mosque situated on the site where the Prophet ﷺ performed the Eid prayer in Madinah. The Prophet once led a prayer for rain here.

Masjid al-Anbariya (Arabic: مسجد العنبرية) is a mosque located southwest of Masjid al-Nabawi, built by the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, Abdul Hamid II in 1908 (1326 AH).

Masjid al-Ijabah (Arabic: مسجد الإجابة) is one of the oldest mosques in Makkah, having been built around 3 AH (624 CE). The Prophet ﷺ is reported to have prayed in this location and made du'aa.

Masjid al-Manaratain (Arabic: مسجد المنارتين) is a mosque built at the location where the Prophet ﷺ had prayed. It was rebuilt and expanded during the reign of King Fahd bin Abdulaziz in 2003 (1424 AH).

Masjid al-Mughaisla (Arabic: مسجد المغيسة) also known as Masjid Bani Dinar (Arabic: مسجد بني دينار) is a mosque where the Prophet ﷺ would often pray.

Masjid al-Misbah (Arabic: مسجد المصباح) also known as Masjid Bani Aneef (Arabic: مسجد بني أنيف) is a mosque located southwest of Masjid Quba.

Masjid al-Mustarah (Arabic: مسجد المستراح) also known as Masjid Bani Haritha (Arabic: مسجد بني حارثة) is a mosque situated on the site where the Prophet ﷺ rested and prayed upon his return from the Battle of Uhud.

Masjid al-Shaikhain (Arabic: مسجد الشيخين) also known as Masjid al-Dar'a (Arabic: مسجد الدرع) is a mosque which marks the location where the Prophet ﷺ prayed before the Battle of Uhud.

Masjid al-Fadhikh (Arabic: مسجد الفضيف) also known as Masjid al-Shams (مسجد الشمس) was a mosque where the Prophet ﷺ and his companions prayed during the siege of Banu Nadir.

Masjid al-Rayah (Arabic: مسجد الراية), also known as Masjid al-Jowdariyyah (Arabic: مسجد الجودرية), was a mosque which marked the site on which the Prophet ﷺ erected a flag to commemorate the successful conquest of Makkah. The mosque was demolished in 2009 (1431 AH).

Masjid al-Sabaq (Arabic: مسجد السبق) was a mosque which was built in an area where horses were trained in preparation for Jihad during the time of the Prophet ﷺ. The mosque has since been demolished.

Masjid al-Sajdah (Arabic: مسجد السجدة) also known as Masjid Abu Dhar al-Ghifari (Arabic: مسجد أبي ذر الغفاري) is a mosque located about 900 metres north of Masjid al-Nabawi.

Masjid al-Tawba (Arabic: مسجد التوبة) also known as Masjid al-Asba (Arabic: مسجد العصبية) is a mosque situated within a botanical garden where the Prophet ﷺ prayed.

Masjid Bani Abdul Ashhal (Arabic: مسجد بني عبد الأشهل) also known as Masjid Waqim (Arabic: مسجد واقم) was a mosque in which the Prophet ﷺ once offered Maghrib Salah.

Masjid Bani Ghifar (Arabic: مسجد بني غفار) is a mosque situated on the south east side of Jabal Sela, in which the Holy Prophet ﷺ had prayed.

Masjid Bani Haram (Arabic: مسجد بني حرام) is a mosque situated west of Jabal Sela and stands in an area where the Holy Prophet ﷺ performed a miracle during preparations for the Battle of Khandaq.

Masjid Juhaina (Arabic: مسجد جهينة) is a mosque that was established by the Prophet ﷺ for the tribes of Juhaina and Bali.

Masjid Mashrabit Umm Ibrahim (Arabic: مسجد مشربة أم إبراهيم) was a mosque situated on the site where the son of the Prophet ﷺ and his wife Maria al-Qibtiyya رضي الله عنهما, Ibrahim رضي الله عنه was born.

Bir al-Ihn (Arabic: بئر العهن) also known as Bir al-Yasra (Arabic: بئر اليسرة) was a well that the Prophet ﷺ would drink from.

Bir Ghars (Arabic: بئر غرس) was one of the wells that was favoured by the Prophet ﷺ due to the freshness of its water. The Prophet ﷺ drank from the well, made Wudhu with its water and requested that he be washed using its water after his death.

Bir Uthman (Arabic: بئر عثمان) also known as Bir Rumah (Arabic: بئر رومة) was a well that was purchased by Uthman ibn Affan رضي الله عنه for the benefit of the Muslim community of Madinah, after the Prophet's ﷺ arrival in the city.

Jabal An'am (Arabic: جبل أنعم) is a mountain located to the right of Wadi al-Aqeeq. The castle on top of the mountain was built by the Ottoman Sultan, Abdulmejid I during the siege of Madinah.

Jabal Ayr (Arabic: مجبل أنعم) is a mountain located in the south of Madinah, about eight kilometres away from Masjid al-Nabawi. It measures approximately 955 metres in height, making it the second largest mountain in Madinah.

Jabal Dhubab (Arabic: جبل ذباب) also known as Jabal al-Rayah (Arabic: جبل الراية) is a small mountain located in the north of Madinah, which measures no more than 20 metres in height.

Jabal Mukaimin (Arabic: جبل مكيمن) is a small reddish mountain located to the southwest of Madinah.

Jabal Sela (Arabic: جبل سلع) is a mountain located about 500 metres west of Masjid al-Nabawi. It is about one kilometre in length and 80 metres in height.

Jabal Sulaya (Arabic: جبل سليع) is a small mountain located about 500 metres from Masjid al-Nabawi.

Jabal al-Jamawat (Arabic: جبال الجموات) is a group of three small mountains clustered to the west of Madinah, extending over part of Wadi al-Aqeeq.

Wishing you a blessed and successful Umrah / Hajj !

May Allah (SWT) grant you a safe and blessed journey.

May Allah take you and bring you back safely.

May Allah's blessings light your way, strengthen your faith and bring joy to your heart as you praise and serve Him today, tomorrow, and always.

May Allah accept your Dua and may He be pleased with you.

May you be filled with joy and happiness!

May Allah make all your dreams and wishes come true.

PLEASE REMEMBER ME AND MY FAMILY IN YOUR DUA

Jazakallaho khair

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