

Fourth Edition

Allāh

Beautiful Names Of Allāh

اَلْمُتَكِسِّرُ	ٱلْجَبَّارُ	الْعَزِيْزُ	اَلْمُهَيْمِنُ	اَلْمُؤْمِنُ	اَلسَّلَامُ	اَلْقُدُّوْسُ	اَلْمَلِكُ	اَلرَّحِيْمُ	اَلرَّحْمٰنُ
Al-Mutakubbir The Majestic	Al-Jabbaar The Compeller	Al-'Azeez The Mighty One	Al-Muhaymin The Protector	Al-Mu'min The Giver of Peace	As-Salaam The Giver of Peace	Al-Quddoos Free From All Blemishes	Al-Malik The Sovereign	Ar-Raheem Most Merciful	Ar-Rahmaan The Compassionate
الْقَابِضُ الْقَابِضُ	اَلْعَلِيْہُ	اَلْفَتَّاحُ	اَلرَّزَّاقُ	اَلْوَهَابُ	اَلْقَهَّارُ	ٱلْغَقَّارُ	ٱلْمُصَوِّرُ	الْبَارِئْ الْبَارِئْ	اَلْخَالِقُ
Al-Qaabid The Constrictor	Al-'Aleem The All Knowing	Al-Fattah Remover of Difficulties	Ar-Razzaaq The Provider	Al-Wahhaab The Bestower	Al-Qahhar The Dominant	Al-Ghaffar The Great Forgiver	Al-Musawwir The Fashioner	Al-Bari The Maker	Al-Khaliq The Creator
اَللَّطِيْفُ	اَلْعَدْلُ	اَلْحَكُمُ	اَلْبَصِيْرُ	اَلسَّمِيْغُ	اَلْمُذِلَّ الْمُ	اَلْمُعِزُّدُ	اَلرَّافِعُ	الْخَافِضُ الْخَافِضُ	اَلْبَاسِطُ
Al-Lateef The Subtle One	Al-'Adl The Just	Al-Hakam The Judge	Al-Baseer The All Seeing	As-Samee' The All Hearing	Al-Muthill The Dishonorer	Al-Mu'izz The Honorer	Ar-Rafi' The Exalter	Al-Khaafid The Abaser	Al-Baasit The Expander
الْحَسِيْبُ الْحَسِيْبُ	ٱلْمُقِيْتُ	ٱلْحَفِيْظُ	اَلْكَبِيْرُ	اَلْعَلِيْ	اَلشَّكُوْرُ	اَلْغَفُوْرُ	اَلْعَظِيْمُ	اَلْحَلِيْمُ	اَلْخَبِيْرُ
Al-Haseeb The Reckoner	Al-Muqeet The Controller of Things	Al-Hafeeth The Preserver	Al-Kabeer The Most Great	Al-'Alee The High	Ash-Shakoor The Appreciative	Al-Ghafoor The All Forgiving	Al-'Atheem The Great One	Al-Haleem The Forbearing One	Al-Khabeer The Aware
اَلشَّعِيْدُ	اَلْبَاعِتُ	المجيدُ الم	ا َلْوَدُوْدُ	الْحَكِيثُمُ	الْوَاسِعُ	اَلْمُجِيْبُ	اَلرَّقِيْبُ	اَلْكَرِيْمُ	اَلْجَلِيْلُ
Ash-Shaheed The Witness	Al-Ba'ith The Resurrector	Al-Majeed The Most Venerable	Al-Wadood The Loving	Al-Hakeem The Wise	Al-Wasi' The All Embracing	Al-Mujeeb The Responsive	Ar-Raqeeb The Watchful	Al-Kareem The Benevolent	Al-Jaleel The Majestic
اَلْمُحْيِي ا	ٱلْمُعِيْدُ	الْمُبْدِئُ ا	المُحْصِي الْمُحْصِي	الْحَمِيْدُ	اَلْوَلِيٍّ اَلْوَلِيٍّ	اَلْمَتِيْنُ	اَلْقَوِيُّ	اَلْوَكِيْلُ	اَلْحَقُّ
Al-Muhyee The Giver of Life	Al-Mu'eed The Restorer	Al-Mubdi' The Originator	Al-Muhsee The One Who Records	Al-Hameed The Praiseworthy	Al-Wali The Protecting Friend	Al-Mateen The Firm One	Al-Qawi The Most Strong	Al-Wakeel The Trustee	Al-Haqq The Truth
اَلْمُقْتَدِرُ	اَلْقَادِرُ	اَلصَّمَدُ	ٱلأُحَدُ	اَلْوَاحِدُ	الماجِدُ	اَلْوَاجِدُ	اَلْقَيُّوْمُ	اَلْحَيْ	الْمُمِيْتُ
Al-Muqtadir The Powerful	Al-Qaadir The Able	As-Samad The Eternal	Al-Ahad The One	Al-Waahid The One	Al-Maajid The Noble	Al-Waajid The Finder	Al-Qayyoom The Self Subsisting	Al-Hayy The Alive	Al-Mumeet The Giver of Death
اَلَّتُوَّابُ	اَلْبَرُّ الْ	الْمُتَعَالِ	اَلْوَالِيْ	اَلْبَاطِنُ	اَلظَّاهِرُ	الاخررُ	اَلْأَوْلُ	الْمُؤَجِّرُ	ٱلْمُقَدِّمُ
At-Tawwab The Acceptor of Repentance	Al-Barr The Source of All Goodness	Al-Muta'al The Most Exalted	Al-Waali The Governor	Al-Baatin The Hidden	Ath-Thaahir The Manifest	Al-Aakhir The Last	Al-Awwal The First	Al-MuAkhkhir The Delayer	Al-Muqaddim The Expediter
اَلْمَانِعُ	ٱلْمُغْنِي	الْغَنِيُّ الْغَنِيُّ	اَلْجَامِعُ	ٱلْمُقْسِطُ	ذُوالْجَلَالِ دُ	مَالِكُ الْمُلْك	اَلرَّءُو ْ فُ	اَلْعَفْقٌ	اَلْمُنْتَقِمُ
Al-Maani' The Preventer	Al-Mughnee The Enricher	Al-Ghanee The Self Sufficient	Al-Jaami' The Gatherer	Al-Muqsit The Equitable	Thul-Jalaali-Wal-Ikraam The Lord of Majesty and Bounty	Maalik- Al-Mulk The Eternal Owner of Sovereignty	Ar-Rauf The Compassionate	Al-'Afuw The Pardoner	Al-Muntaqim The Avenger
2111	اَلْصَّبُورُ	اَلْرَّشِيْدُ	اَلْوَارِثُ	اَلْبَاقِيْ	اَلْبَدِيْعُ	اَهْادِيْ اَهْادِيْ	اَلْنُورُ	اَلنَّافِعُ	اَلضَّارُّ
اللة	As-Saboor The Patient	Ar-Rasheed The Guide to the Right Path	Al-Waarith The Supreme Inheritor	Al-Baaqee The Everlasting	Al-Baadee' The Incomparable	Al-Haadee The Guide	An-Noor The Light	An-Naafi' The Propitious	Ad-Daarr The Distresser

Ref: [1] Quran;

^{[2] &}quot;Sunan At-Tirmidhi, English Translation of Jami' At-Tirmidhi", By Muhammad Ibn Eisa, Darussalam, Nov, 2007, Vol 6, Hadith #3507 (Daif), pg 221;

^{[3]&}quot;The 99 Book - Beautiful Names of Allah", By Saads, The Wahy Project (www.thewahyproject.com), First Edition - August 2011.

Note: The Names in this article may or may not be part of those that are referenced as the Ninety-Nine Names of Allah in various Hadith (as it appears that the exact list may not be agreed upon).



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Hajj & Umrah

HAJJ -

Linguistically	Intent
,	Intending Makkah & Mashaair for specific rites during a specific time period in worship to Allah

Umrah

Linguistically	Visit
Legally	Visit to Makkah in performance of specific rites

Types of Hajj

There are three types of Hajj,

Ifraad	Hajj only
Qiran	Umrah joined with Hajj
Tamattu	Umrah and Hajj with a break between the two

Wisdoms of Hajj —

- The pillars of Islam vary in their requirements from Muslims, Hajj tests oneself physically and financially
- It is the answer to the call of Ibrahim
- International conference of Muslims
- Reminder of the journey to the hereafter

VIRTUES OF HAIJ & UMRAH -

- "Whoever performs Hajj without obscenity or evil deeds will return like the day his mother gave birth to him" [Bukhari and Muslim]
- "Yes, upon them is a jihad with no fighting, Hajj and Umrah" [Musnad Imam Ahmed]
- "Umrah is an expiation of sins committed between it and the next and a mabrur Hajj has no reward but paradise" [Bukhari and Muslim]

GOLDEN RULE -

Always ask yourself,

What did the Prophet (鑑),



– Mabrur Hajj

A Mabrur Hajj is one with the following characteristics:

- Sincerity
- According to the Sunnah
- Halal income
- Distanced from sins

Signs of a mabrur Hajj is when your state is better after Hajj than it was before Hajj

WHERE



When is Hajj?

ISLAMIC (HIJRAH) CALENDAR

1001-0

#	Name of Month	Arabic
1	Muharram	المحرم
2	Safar	المحرم
3	Rabi' al-Awwal (Rabi' I)	ربيع الأوّل
4	Rabi' al-Thani (Rabi' II, Rabi' al-Akhir)	ربيع الثاني
5	Jumada al-Ula (Jumada I, Jumada al-Awwal)	ربيع الأوّل ربيع الثاني جمادي الأولى
6	Jumada al-Thani (Jumada II, Jumada al-Akhira)	جمادى الثانية
7	Rajab	رجب
8	Sha'ban	رجب شعبان رمضان شوّال
9	Ramadan	رمضان
10	<u>Shawwal</u>	شوّال
11	<u>Dhul-Qa'dah</u>	ذو القعدة
12	<u>Dhul-Hijjah</u>	ذو القعدة ذو الحجّة

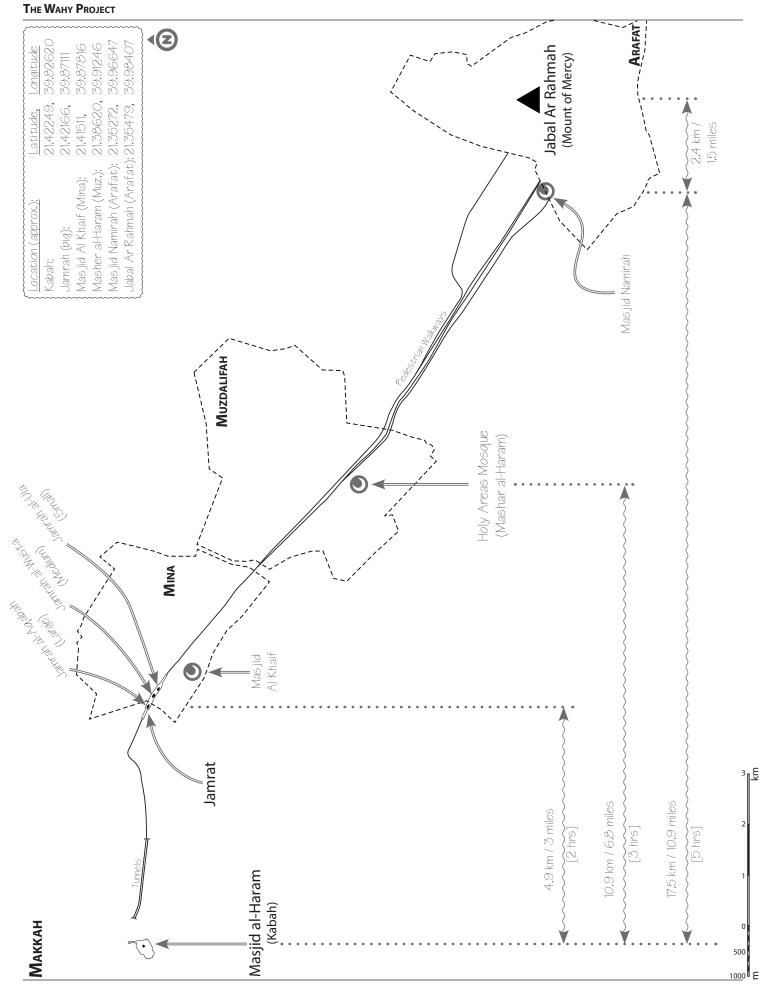
Days of Hajj

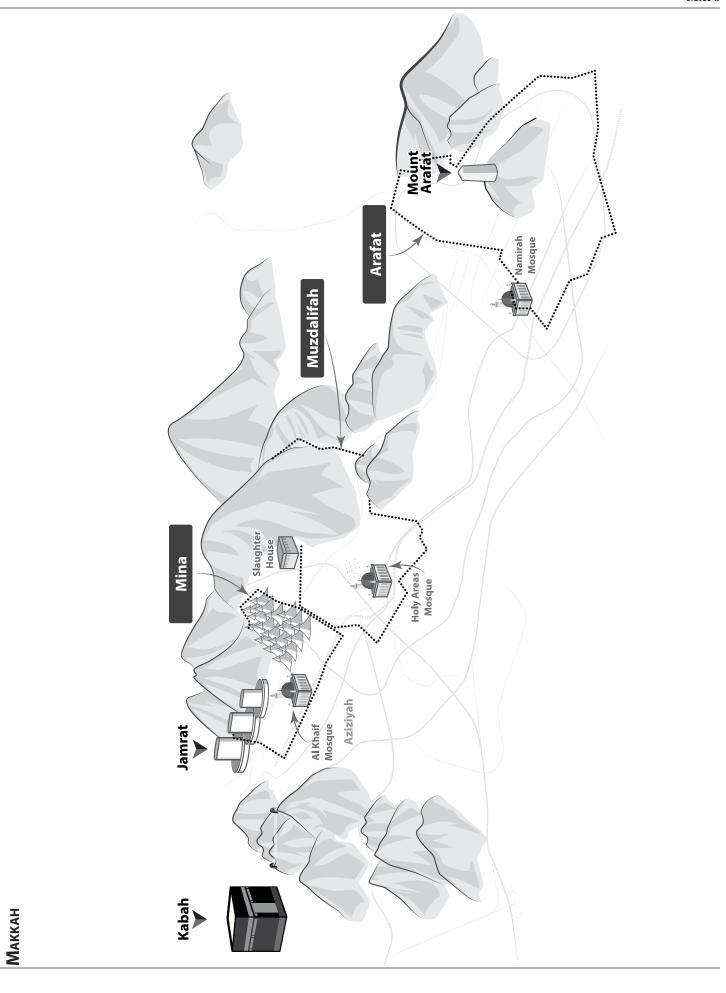
#	Dhul Hijjah	Day	Meaning
1	8 th	day of Tarwiyah	Day of Quenching
2	9 th	day of Arafah	Standing at Arafat
3	10 th	day of Nahr (Eid)	Day of Sacrifice
4	11 th	1st day of Tashreeq	Days of drying of the meat
5	12 th	2 nd day of Tashreeq	Days of drying of the meat
6	13 th	3 rd day of Tashreeq	Days of drying of the meat

- When is Hajj this year (

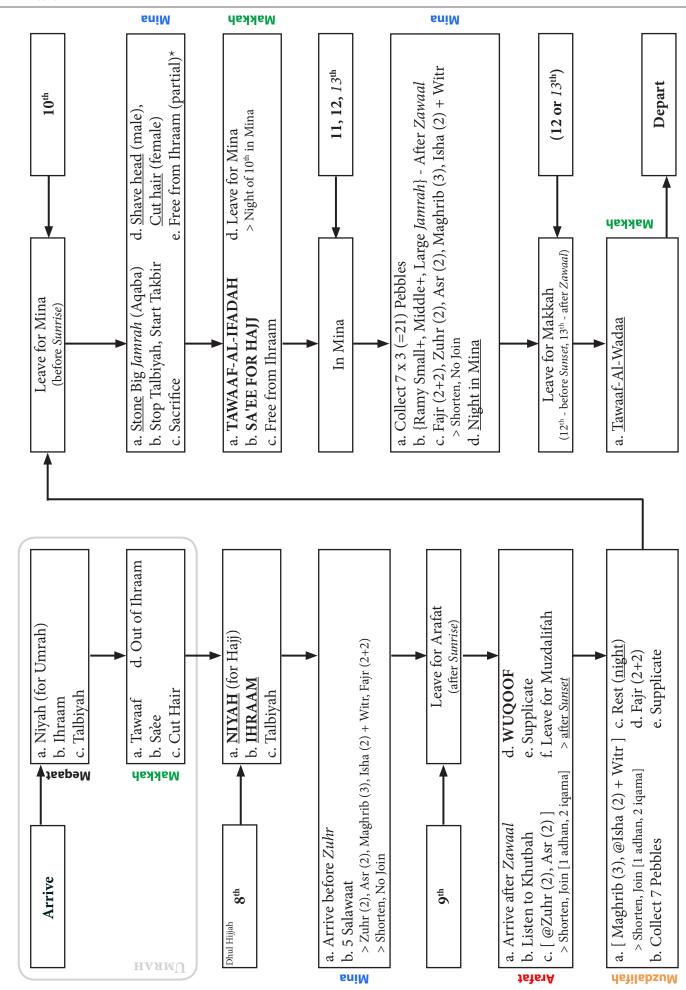
#	Dhul Hijjah	Gregorian Date
1	8 th	
2	9 th	
3	$10^{ m th}$	
4	11 th	
5	12 th	
6	13 th	

There is no other day when Allah sets more people free from Jahanam than on this day (day of Arafat).It is the





OVERVIEW (HAJJ TAMATTU)



Notes - Overview (Hajj Tamattu)

- This flow chart is a basic summary (and may not cover all cases), please double check all the steps and only use it as a summary after you .**.**:
 - Refer to appropriate references and/or a scholar for more details on each step. have studied each part of the Hajj
- **BOLD CAPITAL** font indicate *Pillars (Arkan) of Hajj* Rites which are compulsory for the validity and completion of the Hajj ::: :::
- <u>Jnderlined text</u> indicate *The Wajib (Obligatory) Rites of Hajj* The obligatory rites of Hajj are the rites that if omitted require the pilgrim to Ref [1.] - pg 279) <u>i</u>.
 - ajr (2+2) means 2 Rakat Sunnah + 2 Rakat Fard. offer a Fidyah (expiation). (Ref [1.] - pg 280)
- The '@' symbol used before a Salah indicates the Salah at which the other Salah's in square brackets '[]' are performed. Ÿ. >
 - For e.g. [@Zuhr (2), Asr (2)] means that 2 Rakat for Zuhr and 2 Rakat for Asr will be performed at Zuhr time Shave head - is for men. Women should cut approximately one inch of hair from one place only. Vii.
 - Please refer to appropriate references and/or a scholar. (Ref [1.] pg 42)
- * Free from Ihraam (partial) means The pilgrim is free from all Ihraam restrictions except marital relations (which are lifted after Tawaaf ul-Ifadah). (Ref [1.] - pg 325) Viii.
- The plus sign (+') after the specific Ramy indicates supplication after stoning. ĸ.

WAJIB (OBLIGATORY) RITES OF HAJJ

The obligatory rites of Hajj are the rites that if omitted require the pilgrim to offer a Fidyah (expiation). This is a sacrifice commonly known as dumm. Many scholars rule that if these rites are omitted intentionally (premeditated) without any valid reason, then the Hajj is incomplete.

- Ihraam at the Meqaat
- Being at Arafat until sunset
- To spend the night (or part of) in Muzdalifah
- To ramy (cast pebbles) at the Jamrat
- To shave the head or cut the hair
- To spend the nights of Tashreek in Mina 4. 3. 4.
 - To perform Tawaaf al Wadaa'
- (menstruating women may omit this without expiation)

PILLARS (ARKAN) OF HAJJ

The pillars of Hajj are the rites that are compulsary for the valdity and completion of Hajj,

- Ihraam (with Niyah) Wuqoof in Arafat
 - Tawaaf al Ifadah
- Saee (for Hajj)

Ihraam

PREPARATION

Matters to be observed before entering the state of Ihraam:

1. Perform ghusl

Based upon the statement of the Messenger sallallahu alaihi wa sallam to Asmaa,

"Take a bath, wrap yourself with a cloth and enter the state of ihram" [Muslim]

2. Shave underarm & pubic hair

3. Clip the nails

4. Perfume the body

Based upon the hadith that Messenger sallalahu alaihi wa sallam would apply perfume to his body, head and beard before entering the state of ihram [Bukhari]

5. Dress in two pieces of ihram towels for males

Based upon the statement of the Messenger sallallahu alaihi wa sallam

"and enter wearing an Izaar and a ridaa" [Musnad Imam Ahmed]

6. Pray a salah [if within permitted times]

Based upon the fact that the Messenger sallallahu alaihi wa sallam entered the state of ihram after the fajr or dhuhr prayer. [Zaad al Ma'ad]

7. Intend to enter the state of ihram in the heart

8. Niyah

For Umrah (Hajj Tamattu):

"Labaik Allahuma Umra"

(the Niyah for Hajj is to be made later)

For Hajj only (Hajj Ifraad and for Tamattu later):

"Labaik Allahuma Hajj"

For Umrah & Hajj together (Qiraan hajj):

"Labaik Allahuma Umrah wa Hajj"

Note: Place condition upon your Ihram, with appropriate wording (if required)

9. Continuously recite the talbiyah with a raised voice

Based upon the hadith:

"Jibril has come ordering me to order my companions to raise their voices with tahlil" [Abu Dawood]

PROHIBITIONS

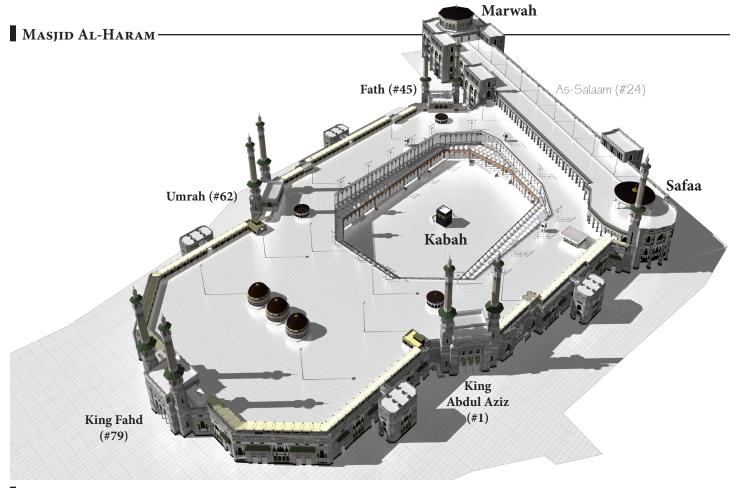
Upon the male and female	Removal of hair
	" and do not shave your heads until the sacrifice has reached its appointed"[2:196]
	Usage of perfume
	Clipping of nails
	Hunting or helping others hunt
	"do not hunt while in ihram" [5:95]
	Intercourse & acts which lead to intercourse
	"there is to be no sexual relations, no disobedienceduring hajj" [2:196] "Do not marry nor marry off another while in ihram" [Muslim]
Upon the male only	Wearing of normal clothing
	Covering of the head
Upon the female only	Wearing of the niqaab*
	Wearing of gloves

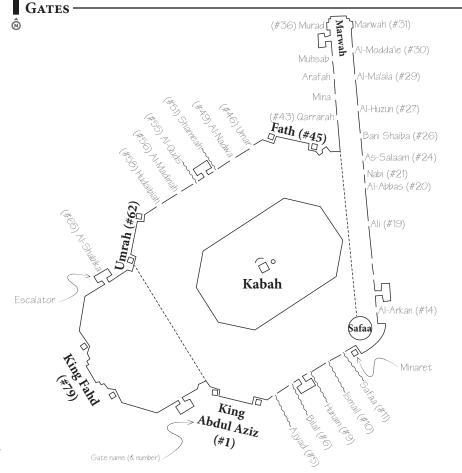
Tips for Ihraam -

- My recommendation is to prepare at home.
- Adopt the Ihraam clothes and utter the niyah in the aircraft. For the females they can prepare everything at home and only utter the niyah in the aircraft.
- Some men prefer to wear the Ihraam clothes from home. That is fine if the journey is not too long, however this makes for an uncomfortable trip and the chance of dirtying the Ihraam clothes.
- The mequat boundary is very close to Jeddah. In actual fact it is about 15 minutes before landing, so don't panic. Most airlines announce about 30 minutes before the boundary and about 5 minutes before also, so you will have plenty of warning.

- Have all your items ready.
- Use the toilet that are designed for infant nappy change, as these are slightly larger and has a table also.
- Take your slippers/sandals with instead of your shoes, but place your shoes in your overnight bag and not under your seat.
- Make a mental note and also ask your wife or friend to remind you about the "no undies" and "no headgear" for men when in Ihram.
- If you are not going to make salah, and making wudhu is difficult, then don't worry about it as wudhu is not a requirement to enter into the state of Ihraam.

Makkah



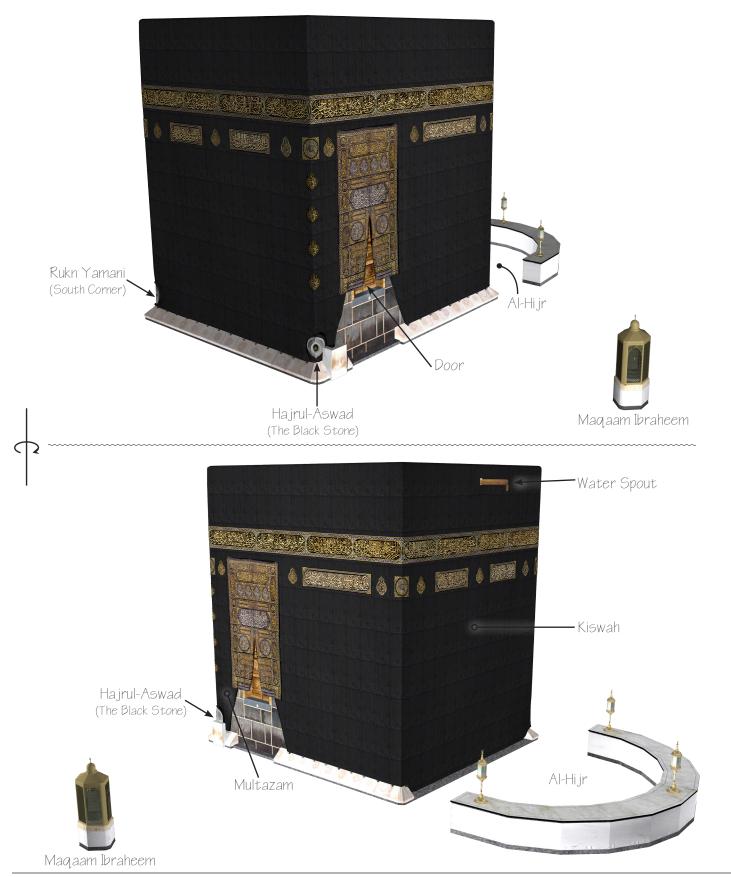


-Significance

- First house built for worship
- Mentioned in Qur'an
- Ibrahim
- Ismail
- Hajr
- Safaa & Marwah mentioned in Qur'an
- Maqaam Ibrahim mentioned in Qur'an
- Zamzam
- Hijr
- Tawaf (rewards of tawaaf: free a slave, 1 good deed is added and 1 bad deed removed for each step, your are lifted 1 step higher in Jannah)
- Jabal Thur Hijra
- Jabal Nur Quran revealed
- Birth place of the Messenger sallalahu alaihi wa sallam
- Place where bloodless conquest took place
- Place where Prophet was taken from for the Miraji
- Mas jid Aysha
- And much more

Kabah

KABAH (& SURROUNDINGS)



Tawaaf

A step-by-step guide to performing Tawaaf

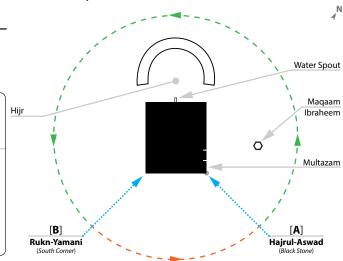
► TAWAAF = [(Circumambulate Kabah 7 times) + (2 Rakat of Prayer)]

■ Preparation

- Wudu
- Niyah (in the Heart)

For **Umrah Tawaaf** ('Tamattu' method of Hajj) or **Tawaaful Qudoom** ('Qiran' or 'Irfad' method of Hajj), the following extra conditions are required,

- + Ihraam
- > adopted at Meqaat
- + Expose Right Shoulder (*Idtiba*) Males only
- > for all 7 circuits
- + Brisk Walk (*Raml*) Males only > in the first 3 circuits only



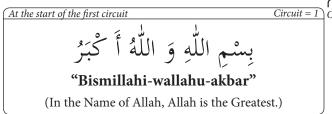
Top view of the Kabah and immediate surroundings

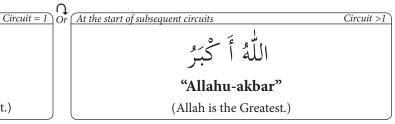
CIRCUMAMBULATE KABAH

1 Start at Hajrul-Aswad [A]

- Action: [Do only 1 of the following]
 - > Kiss the Black Stone (if it is possible);
 - If not possible, go to $(b) \rightarrow$
- > Touch the Black Stone with your Right hand (*Istilam*)
- > Kiss your hand;
 - If not possible, go to (c) \rightarrow
- > Face the Black Stone
- > Gesture towards it ONCE only (with your Right hand)
- > Do NOT kiss your hand.

- Say: [only ONCE]





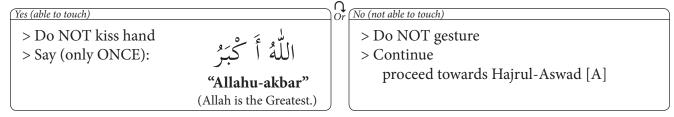
2 OAnti-Clockwise [A] to [B]

- Proceed in an Anti-clockwise direction,

> Supplicate $\frac{And}{Or}$ > make Dhikr $\frac{And}{Or}$ > recite Quran

3 At Rukn-Yamani [B]

- Touch the Rukn-Yamani corner of the Kabah with your Right hand

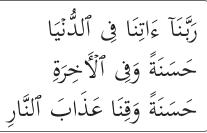


4 ♥ Anti-Clockwise [B] to [A]-

- Continue in an Anti-clockwise direction,
- Recite: [between the Yemenite Corner (Rukn-Yamani) and the Black Stone Corner (Hajrul-Aswad)]

"Rabbanaa aatina fidunya hasanatan wa fil aakhirati hasanatan wa qinaa adhaabanaar"

(Oh Allah, give us the good of this world and the good of the Hereafter and protect us from the punishment of Hellfire.)



Ouran [2:201]

5 End at Hajrul-Aswad [A] -

- Once you reach the *Hajrul-Aswad* again you have completed 1 circuit;
- The number of circuits to perform is always 7, regardless of the type of Tawaaf. > Proceed and repeat the aforementioned steps (1 5) until you have completed 7 circuits in total;
- Upon completing 7 circuits, proceed to the next section (to perform 2 Rakat prayer).

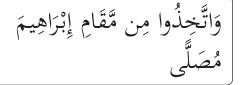
≥ 2 RAKAT OF PRAYER

6 Preparation

- Proceed to Magaam Ibraheem (or any place in the mosque if this area is too crowded)
- Say:

"Wattakhithu min Maqaami Ibraheema musalla"

(And take the station Ibraheem as a place of prayer)



- Cover your right shoulder (if applicable)
- Position the Magaam between you and the Kabah (if possible)

7 Perform -

- Perform 2 Rakat of prayer.

> It is Sunnah to recite the following in the respective Rakahs,

Ist Rakah

> Surah **Al-Fatiha** [1]

> Surah **Al-Kafirun** [109]

2nd Rakah > Surah **Al-Fatiha** [1] > Surah **Al-Ikhlas** [112]

► 8 Finish

- Tawaaf **Complete** (if performing *Nafl Tawaaf* or *Tawaaful-Wadaa*')

9 Post

Zamzam

After finishing the 2 Rakat prayer it is Sunnah to proceed to well of Zamzam and drink your fill,

> Drink Zamzam water

> Sav*:

"Allahumma innee asaluka

'ilman naafi'an wa rizqan

waasi'an wa shifaa 'an min-kul- إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا

(Oh Allah, I ask of You beneficial knowledge, abundant provision, and a cure from all disease.)

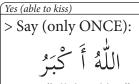
ورِزْقًا وَاسِ وَشِفًاءً مِ

After Drinking Zamzam water

If perfoming a *Tawaaf* after which a *Sa'ee* is to follow, then after drinking Zamzam water, if possible,

> Return to Black Stone (*Hajrul-Aswad*)

> Kiss the Black Stone,



"Allahu-akbar"
(Allah is the Greatest.)

No (not able to kiss)
> Do NOT gesture

> Continue to Sa'ee area

Sa'ee

A step-by-step guide to performing Sa'ee

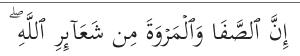
SA'EE = 7 laps between Safaa & Marwah

■ Preparation

- Niyah (in the Heart)

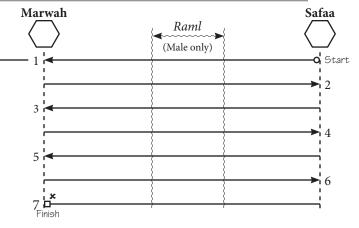
After **Umrah Tawaaf** ('Tamattu' method of Hajj) or **Tawaaful Qudoom** ('Qiran' or 'Irfad' method of Hajj), the following extra conditions are required,

- + Ihraam
- Proceed to Safaa
- Say (when close, only ONCE):



"Innassafa walmarwata min sha'aa' irillah."

(Indeed Safaa and Marwah are among the signs of Allah.) [2:158]



> Followed by saying:

"Abda'u bima bada'a Allahu bihi."

(I begin with that which Allah has begun.)

Perform -

- ► At Safaa or Marwah 🔾
 - Climb until Ka'bah is visible,
 - Face Ka'bah,
 - Raise hands (like dua),
 - Say:

[Dhikr, Dua, Dhikr, Dua, Dhikr] ->

الْحَمْدُ للهِ وَلَا إِلهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَ كُبَرُ ، لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ، فَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ ، لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا الله وَحْدَهُ ، صَدَقَ وَعْدَهُ ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ ، وَهَزَمَ الْا حْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ ، صَدَقَ وَعْدَهُ ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ ، وَهَزَمَ الْا حْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ

"Alhamdu lillah, wala ilaha illallah, wallahu Akbar. Laa ilaha illallahu wahdahu la shareeka lahu, lahulmulku wa lahulhamdu, yuhyee wa yumeetu wa Huwa ala kulli shay'in Qadeer. La ilaha illallahu wahdahu, sadaqa wa'dahu, wa nasara abdahu, wa hazamal-ahzaaba wahdahu."

(All praise is due to Allah, there none worthy of worship but Allah ion (kingdom) and His is the prais of everything. There is none won

- ▶ Between Safaa or Marwah ≒
 - Walk
 - Run briskly between green lights (male)

> Supplicate	$\frac{And}{Or}$	> make Dhikr	$\frac{And}{Or}$	> recite Quran

> Supplicate

Finish

- Complete at *Marwah* (7th lap):
- > No Dhikr / Dua at the end

TIPS FOR TAWAAF

- Choose a less busy time if possible.
- Avoid doing it in a large group.
- Irrespective of how confident you are about not getting separated; make arrangements before you start, where to meet in the event of you getting separated.
- Stay behind your wife.
- There is a green light on the wall indicating the starting point for tawaaf.
- If it is crowded don't even try to kiss the black stone.
- Do not rub or kiss the yamani corner, or any other part of the Kab'ah.
- Do not stop at or rub and kiss the Maqaam Ebrahim.
- There is no need to stop at the 'line' where the tawaaf start (Hajr-al-Aswad). The brown line has been removed.
- Do not recite from set dua in books, instead make your own supplications.
- Men raml in the first 3 rounds. You can raml without going too far ahead, otherwise you will 'lose' your partner.
- Start your first round on the outside, slowly moving inwards until round 6 when you slowly move outwards again.
- If you have women with you, it is best to stay on the outside for all 7 rounds.
- For tawaaf, one of the better places to meet is near the zamzam area under the green light where the tawaaf start.
- After Tawaaf you need to make two units of prayer.
- Though the suggested place is behind the Maqaam Ebrahim, most times it is impossible and impractical to make salah there.
- You will see many pilgrims praying here and 'protecting' their women by standing beside them blocking people from walking over them. This is extremely dangerous so DO NOT do it.
- After the salah, go to the zamzam area and drink zamzam.
- The zamzam well area has been closed, and all the taps are now on the side of the haram area next to the green light stairs.
- This area gets very crowded and wet, so be careful not to slip.
- Now move to the Sa'ee area to perform your Sa'ee, starting at Safaa, which is to your right.

Tips for Sa'ee

- The ground floor of the Sa'ee gets extremely congested.
- The middle floor is most times less crowded and also the roof area.
- However if it is during the day, the roof area is very hot.
- You can go outside the haram to go upstairs.
- To go to the middle floor from inside, the stairs are near the Safaa hill.
- There are designated areas for wheelchairs, but keep an eye out as many wheelchairs 'stray' into the walking area and it is very painful to be knocked by a wheelchair.
- Between the green lit area men run. The green lights are against the wall. Do not run too fast or too far ahead as you may lose your partner or group.
- From Safaa to Marwah is one lap (do not do 14).

Ramy

A step-by-step guide to performing Stoning of the Jamrat

► RAMY = Stoning of the Jamrat (pillars in Mina)

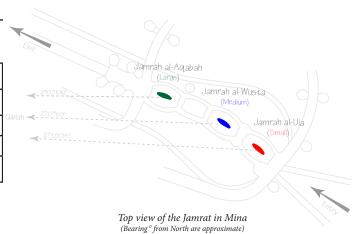
■ Preparation

- Collect 7 pebbles for each Jamrah to be stoned

Dhul Hijjah	Jamrah (# to stone)	Pebbles (total # required)	Time (start of stoning)	Comment
10 th	1 7		from after Sunrise	Only large <i>Jamrah</i> to be stoned
$11^{\rm th}$	3	21	from after Zawaal	All Jamrah to be stoned
12 th	3	21	from after Zawaal	All Jamrah to be stoned
13^{th}	3	21	from after Zawaal	All <i>Jamrah</i> to be stoned (if staying on the 13 th)



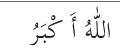
- 11, 12, 13th Dhul Hijjah - Start at Step 1 below



STONING

1 Small Jamrah (al-Ula)

- Cast 7 pebbles (one at a time) with right hand
- Say (each time):



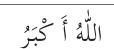
"Allahu-akbar"

(Allah is the Greatest.)

- Face Qiblah (after throwing)
- Dua (long supplication)

2 Medium Jamrah (al-Wusta)

- Cast 7 pebbles (one at a time) with right hand
- Say (each time):



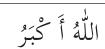
"Allahu-akbar"

(Allah is the Greatest.)

- Face Qiblah (after throwing)
- Dua (long supplication)

B Large Jamrah (al-Aqabah)⁻

- Cast 7 pebbles (one at a time) with right hand
- Say (each time):



"Allahu-akbar"

(Allah is the Greatest.)

- No Dua (i.e. no supplication after throwing at the large *Jamrah*)

Finish

- Ramy is now finished.

Notes

Funeral Prayer

A step-by-step guide on how to perform the Funeral (Janazah) Prayer

The Funeral (Janazah) Prayer (Salah) is performed standing up. There is NO,

- Ruku, Sajdah, etc
- · Adhan, Iqama

The Imam will stand next to the dead body in the following position,

- · Male: Adjacent to head
- Female: Adjacent to abdomen

■ Preparation •

- Wudu

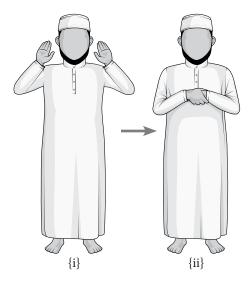
- Face Qiblah
- Niyah (in the Heart)

Perform :

- There are **Four** *Takbirs* in the Funeral prayer.
- Follow the *Imam*,

▶ 1 Takbir 1

Start & Surah Al-Fatiha



Action

- a. Raise hands {i} (between shoulders and ears) & Recite Takbir
- b. Fold arms {ii} & Start Salah in the normal way
- c. Recite "A'oodu billahi ..."
- d. Recite Surah Al-Fatiha

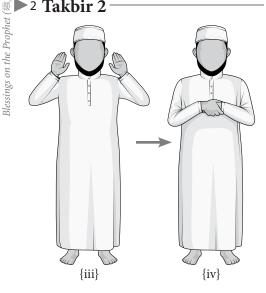
Say

اللهُ أَ كُبُرُ

أَعُو ذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَا نِ الرَّحِيم

هُدِنَا ٱلصِّرَاطَ ٱلْمُسْتَقِيمَ ٥ صِرَطَ ٱلَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِ مْغَيْرًا لْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِ مْ وَلَا ٱلضَّالِّينِ

2 Takbir 2



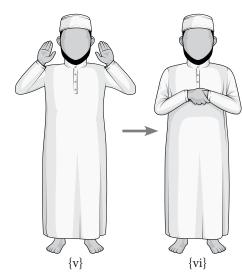
- a. Raise hands {iii} & Recite Takbir
- b. Fold arms {iv}
- c. Recite blessings on the Prophet

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّٰدٍ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ، اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكَ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارِكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ عَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

Ref: [1] "Prayer According to the Sunnah". Compiler Prof. Muhammad Zulfiqar. Darussalam. March, 2006. Chapter - The Funeral Prayer, pg 492, 498.

Supplication for the deceased and the Muslims

▶3 Takbir 3



Action

- a. Raise hands {v} & Recite Takbir
- b. Fold arms {vi}
- c. Invoke blessings of Allah on,
 - the Deceased and on,
 - the Muslims by reciting the appropriate supplication(s).

Say

اللهُ أَكْبَرُ

- Male:

اللَّهُمَّ! عَبْدُكَ احْتَاجَ إِلٰي رَحْمَتِكَ، وَأَنْتَ غَنِيٌّ عَنْ عَذَابِهِ، إِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا فَزِدْ فِي حَسَنَاتِهِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مُسِيئًا فَتجَاوَزْ عَنْهُ

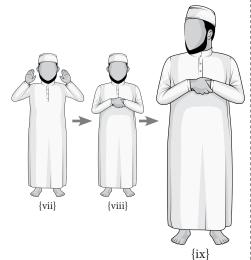
- Female:

اللَّهُمَّ! أَنْتَ رَبُّهَا وَأَنْتُ خَلَقْتَهَا وَأَنْتَ هَدَيْتَهَا لِلإِسْلَامِ وَّانْتَ قَبَضْتَ رُوحَهَا اللهُ وَأَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ بِسِرِّهَا وَعَلَانِيَتِهَا، جِئْنَا شُفَعَاءَ [لَهُ] فَاغْفِرْ لَهُ

هُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا سَلَفًا

- Child:

4 Takbir 4



- a. Raise hands {vii} & Recite Takbir
- b. Fold arms {viii}
- c. Peform Taslim
 - Turn face to **right** {ix} only (while saying salutation)

السَّلامُ عَلَيَّكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

Finish

- Funeral prayer complete

[1] (7) <1> {-}

1. Al-Fatiha

The Opening

1	بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْلِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
2	اَلْحَدُكُ يِلْهِ مِن إِلْعُلَمِينَ فَى
3	الرَّحْلِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ فُ
4	ملِكِيُومِ الرِّيْنِ فَ
5	اِ يَاكَنَعْبُدُو اِ يَاكَ سُتَعِيْنُ ۗ
6	الهُرِنَاالصِّرَاطَالُمُسْتَقِيْمَ ﴾
7	صِرَاطَالَّذِيْنَ أَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْهِمُ فَيُرِالْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمُ وَلَا الضَّالِيْنَ خَ

In the name of ALLAH, the Beneficent, the Merciful.	1
All Praise is for Allah alone, the Lord of all the worlds,	2
The Beneficent, the Merciful,	3
Master of the Day of Judgment.	4
You alone do we worship, and You alone do we resort to for help.	5
Guide us (on) the straight path -	6
The way of those on whom You have bestowed favors; and not (the ways of) those who have been condemned (by You), nor of those who go astray.	7

[109] (6) <30> {-}

109. Al-Kafiroon

The Disbelievers

	بسراللوالرحلنالرجيم
1	قُلْ لِيَا يُنْهَا ٱلْكُفِرُونَ كُ
2	الآ أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ فِي
3	وَلا آنْتُم عَبِدُونَ مَا آعُبُدُ خَ
4	وَلِدُ إَنَاعَابِكُمَّا عَبِثُ فَيْ لَ
5	وَلا آنْتُمْ عَبِدُونَ مَا آعُبُدُ ٥
6	تَكُمْ دِينِكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ^ع َ

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.	
Say: O disbelievers!	1
I do not worship (serve) that which you worship,	2
Nor do you worship that which I worship.	3
And I am not a worshipper of that which you worship,	4
Nor are you worshippers of that which I worship.	5
To you your religion, and to me my religion.	6

[112] (4) <30> {-}

112. Al-Ikhlas

Sincerity

	بسمالتوالرَّحْلِنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
1	قُلْهُ وَاللَّهُ أَحُدُّ حَ
2	الصَّعَلُ الصَّعَلُ آ
3	كَمْ يَكِلُ فُولَمْ يُولُنُ لِ
4	وَلَمْ يَكُنُ لَكُ كُفُوا إَحَدًا حَ

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.	
Say: Allah is the One.	1
Allah is the Eternal, on Whom all depend.	2
He does not beget, and He is not begotten;	3
And no one is comparable to Him.	4



Niyah for Umrah (Hajj Tamattu)

لَبَيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ عُمْرَةً

Oh Allah here I am performing Umrah.

Labbayk Allahumma Umratan.

Pilgrimage

Niyah for Hajj (Hajj Tamattu)



Oh Allah here I am performing Hajj.

Labbayk Allahumma Hajjan.

Н	S
В	(2) #1549

Pilgrimage

Talbiyah - Pilgrim's Announcement of arrival for Hajj or Umrah

لَتَيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَتَيْكَ . لَتَيْكَ لَا شَرِ يكَ لَكَ لَبَيْكَ . إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ والنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ ، لَا شَرِ يكَ لَكَ لَكَ لَكَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ ،

Here I am O Allāh, Here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Surely all praise, grace and dominion are Yours, and You have no partner. Labbayk Allahumma labbayk. Labbayka laa shareeka laka labbayk. Innal-hamda wan-ni'mata laka wal mulk, Laa shareeka lak.

Pilgrimage Takbir

الله أكبر ، الله أكبر ، الله أكبر ، لا إله إلا الله ، الله أكبر الله أكبر الله أكبر ولله الحمد ولله الحمد

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest, None has the right to be worshipped but Allah, Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest, All praise is due to Allah Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, La ilaha illallah, Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, wa lillah-il-hamd

Н	S
В	(2) #1613

Pilgrimage

Tawaaf - Passing the Black Stone (Hajrul-Aswad)

Start the *Tawaaf* at the Black Stone (*Hajrul-Aswad*) and say only once*,



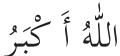


In the Name of Allah, Allah is the Greatest

Bismillahi-wallahu-akbar

On the following circuits, when passing the Black Stone (*Ha-jrul-Aswad*) say only*,





Allah is the Greatest Allahu-akbar

Note

^{*} This 'supplication' sheet only covers what should be said and does not address the actions to be taken (if applicable).

Η Η AD

Pilgrimage

Tawaaf - Between the Yemenite Corner (Rukn-Yamani) and the Black Stone (Hajrul-Aswad)

Quran [2:201]

Oh Allah, give us the good of this world and the good of the Hereafter and protect us from the punishment of Hellfire

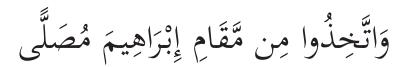
Rabbanaa aatina fidunya hasanatan wa fil aakhirati hasanatan wa qinaa adhaabanaar

^{*} This 'supplication' sheet only covers what should be said and does not address the actions to be taken (if applicable).

Н	S
AD	(2) #1905

Pilgrimage

Tawaaf - Upon Completion, Before Two Rakat of Prayer*



Quran [2:125]

And take the station of Ibraheem as a place of prayer

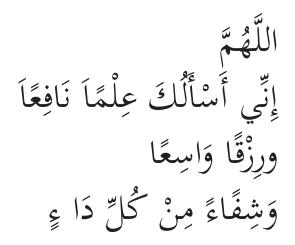
Wattakhithu min Maqaami Ibraheema musalla

Note:

^{*} Upon completion of the Tawaaf, proceed to *Maqaam Ibraheem* or any place in the mosque if this area is too crowded. It is commendable to say the above, then cover your right shoulder (if applicable) and perform 2 Rakat of prayer. [1]

Pilgrimage

After Drinking Zamzam Water*



Oh Allah, I ask of You beneficial knowledge, abundant provision, and a cure from all disease. Allahumma innee asaluka 'ilman naafi'an wa rizqan waasi'an wa shifaa 'an min-kulli daa'in

Note:

^{*} There is no particular supplication established in the Sunnah when drinking Zamzam. However, Abdullah bin Abbas (may Allah be pleased with him) used to recite the above after drinking Zamzam water. [1]



Pilgrimage
Sa'ee - Before Starting

Proceed to Safaa. Say (when close to Safaa):

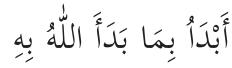


Quran [2:158]

Indeed Safaa and Marwah are among the signs of Allah.

Innassafa walmarwata min sha'aa' irillah.

Followed by saying:



I begin with that which Allah has begun.

Abda'u bima bada'a Allahu bihi.

Note

^{*} The above are only to be said ONCE, that is at the beginning of the Sa'ee and not at the beginning of every lap. [1]

^{*} This 'supplication' sheet only covers what should be said and does not address the actions to be taken (if applicable).

Pilgrimage

Sa'ee - Standing at Safaa or Marwah*

عَبْدُهُ، الأحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ

All praise is due to Allah, there is no God but Allah, and Allah is Greater.

There is none worthy of worship but Allah alone, no partners are unto Him, His is the dominion (kingdom) and His is the praise.

He gives life and He gives death and He is capable of everything.

There is none worthy of worship but Allah alone, who fulfilled His promise, and gave victory to His servant and defeated the confederates alone.

Alhamdu lillah,
wala ilaha illallah, wallahu Akbar.
Laa ilaha illallahu wahdahu la shareeka lahu,
lahulmulku wa lahulhamdu,
yuhyee wa yumeetu
wa Huwa ala kulli shay'in Qadeer.
La ilaha illallahu wahdahu,
sadaqa wa'dahu,
wa nasara abdahu,
wa hazamal-ahzaaba wahdahu.

Н	D
Т	(6) #3585

Pilgrimage
Hajj - Day of Arafat

لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ ، وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِير

None has the right to be worshipped but Allah alone, Who has no partner,
His is the dominion and His is the praise,
and He is Able to do all things.

Laa 'ilaaha 'illallahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul-hamdu wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeer.

H S

Forgiveness

Afdal Al-Istighfar (the best way of asking for forgiveness from Allah)

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ رَبِّي لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ خَلَقْتَنِي وَأَنَا عَبْدُكَ، وَأَنَا عَبْدُكَ، وَأَنَا عَلَى عَهْدِكَ وَأَنَا عَلَى عَهْدِكَ وَوَعْدِكَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ، وَوَعْدِكَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ، أَعُوذُ بِكَ مَنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ، أَعُوذُ بِكَ مَنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ، أَعُودُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ، أَبُوءُ لِكَ بِنِعْمَتِكَ عَلَيَّ، أَبُوءُ لِكَ بِنِعْمَتِكَ عَلَيَّ، وَأَبُوءُ بِذَنْبِي فَاغْفِر لي وَأَبُوءُ بِذَنْبِي فَاغْفِر لي إِنَّهُ لا يَغْفِرُ الذَّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ إِنَّهُ لا يَغْفِرُ الذَّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

O Allāh, You are my Lord!

None has the right to be worshipped but You.

You created me and I am Your slave,
and I am faithful to my covenant and my promise
(to You) as much as I can.

I seek refuge with You from all the evil I have done.
I acknowledge before You all the blessings You have bestowed upon me,
and I confess to You all my sins.

So I entreat You to forgive my sins, for nobody can forgive sins except You.

ʻAllāhumma Anta Rabbī lā ilāha illā Anta <u>kh</u>alaqtanī wa ana ʻabduka, wa ana ʻalā ʻahdika wa waʻdika mastaṭaʻtu. Aʻū<u>dh</u>u bika min <u>sh</u>arri mā ṣanaʻtu, abū'u laka biniʻmatika ʻalaiya, wa abū'u bi<u>dh</u>anbī faghfirlī innahū lā yaghfiru<u>dh-dh</u>unūba illā Anta.

H S
B (8)
#6382

Guidance

Istikhārah (an appeal to Allāh to guide you on the right path as regards to a certain matter)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَستَخِيرُكَ بِعَلْمِكَ، وأستَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ، وَأُسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلَكَ الْعَظيم، فإنَّكَ تَقدِرُ وَلا أَقدِرُ، وتعلم ولا أعلم، وَأَنتَ عَلَّامُ الغُيوبِ. اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنتَ تَعلمُ أَنَّ هٰذا الأَمْرَ خَيرٌ لی فی دینی وَمَعاشِي و عاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي - أو قالَ: في عاجل أَمْرِي وَآجلِهِ -فاقدُرْهُ لي. وَإِنْ كُنتَ تَعلمُ أَنَّ هذا الأمْرَ شَرُ اللهُ لی فی دِینِی وَمَعاشِي وَ عاقِبَةِ أُمْرِي - أَوْ قَالَ: في عاجِل أُمْرِي وَآجلِهِ -فاصرفْهُ عَنِّي وَاصرفْنِي عَنْهُ، واقْدُرْ لي الخيرَ حَيْثُ كانَ، يُم رَضِّنِي بهِ. وَيُسَمِّي حاجتَهُ

Н	S
В	(8) #6382

O Allāh! I consult You as You are All-Knowing, and appeal to You to give me power as You are Omnipotent, and ask You for Your great favour, for You have power, but I don't, and You have knowledge, but I don't have, and You know all hidden matters. O Allāh, if You know that this matter is good for me in my religion, my livelihood, and for my life in the Hereafter (or said: for my present, and future life), then do it for me; and if You know that this matter is evil (not good) for me in my religion, my livelihood, and for my life in the Hereafter (or said: for my present and future life), then keep it away from me and take me away from it, and choose what is good for me wherever it is, and please me with it.

Then he should mention his matter (need).

'Allāhumma innī astakhiruka bi'ilmika, wa astaqdiruka biqudratika, wa as'aluka min fadlikal-'azīm, fainnaka taqdiru wa la aqdiru, wa talamu wa lā a'lamu, wa Anta 'Allāmul-Ghuyūb. Allāhumma in kunta taʻlamu anna hādhal-amra khairun lī fī dīnī wa ma'āshī wa 'āqibati amrī (or said: fī 'ājili amrī wa ājilihī) faqdurhu lī. Wa in kunta ta'lamu anna hādhal-amra sharrun lī fī dīnī wa ma'āshī wa 'āqibati amrī (or said: fī 'ājili amrī wa ājilihī) faşrifhu 'annī waş-rifnī 'anhu, waqdur lī al-khaira haithu kāna, thumma raddinī bihi.

Then he should mention his matter (need).



Qur'an

Before Reciting Qur'an*

أَعُو ذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَا نِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allāh from Satan the outcast

'A'oothu billaahi minash-Shaytaanir-rajeem

Note:

^{* &}quot;Fortress of the Muslim, Invocations from the Qur'an and Sunnah" references this supplication as an *Invocation against the distractions of Satan during the prayer and recitation of the Qur'an*. This 'supplication' sheet only covers what should be said and does not address the actions to be taken (if applicable).

H H
T (6)

Qur'an

Prostration of Recitation

اللَّهُمَّ لِي بِهَا عِنْدَكَ أَجْرًا وَضَعْ عَنِّي بِهَا وِزْرًا وَضَعْ عَنِّي بِهَا وِزْرًا وَاجْعَلْهَا لِي عِنْدَكَ ذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهَا لِي عِنْدَكَ ذُخْرًا وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنِّي كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَهَا مِنْ عَبْدِكَ دَاوُدَ

O Allāh!

Record for me, a reward with You for it, remove a sin from me by it, and store it away for me with You for it, and accept it from me as You accepted it from Your worshipper Dāwud

Allāhumma Aktub Lī Bihā 'Indaka Ajran, Waḍa' 'Annī Bihā Wizran, Wāj'alhā Lī 'Indaka <u>Dh</u>u<u>kh</u>ran, Wa Taqabbalhā Minnī Kamā Taqabbaltahā Min 'Abdiki Dāwud

Н	S
В	(1) #614

Adhan

After Adhan (Invocation at the time of Adhan)

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ ، وَاصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ ، وَاصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ ، وَاصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ ، آتِ مُحَمَّدًا الْوسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَة ، وَالْفَضِيلَة ، وَابْعَنْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ وَابْعَنْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ

O Allāh, Lord of this perfect call and established prayer. Grant Muhammad the intercession and favor, and raise him to the honored station You have promised him

Allaahumma Rabba haathihid-da'watit-taammati wassalaatil-qaa'imati, 'aati Muhammadanil-waseelata walfadheelata, wab'ath-hu maqaamam-mahmoodanil-lathee wa'adtahu

Н

Event

Invocation for Sighting the New Moon

الله أَكْبَرُ ، الله أَكْبَرُ ، الله أَهْلَهُ عَلَيْنَا بِالْأَمْنِ وَالْإِيمَانِ ، وَاللهُمَّ أَهِلَهُ عَلَيْنَا بِالْأَمْنِ وَالْإِيمَانِ ، وَالسَّلَامَةِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ ، وَالسَّلَامَةِ وَالْإِسْلَامِ ، وَالتَّوْفِيقِ لِمَا تُحِبُّ رَبَّنَا وَتَرْضَى ، وَاللهُ وَرَبُّكَ اللهُ.

Allāh is the Most Great.

O Allāh, bring us the new moon with security and Faith, with peace and in Islam, and in harmony with what our Lord loves and what pleases Him. Our Lord and your Lord is Allāh.

Allaahu 'Akbar, Allaahumma 'ahillahu 'alayna bil'amni wal'eemaani, wassalaamati wal-'Islaami, wattawfeeqi limaa tuhibbu Rabbanaa wa tardhaa, Rabbunaa wa Rabbukallaahu.

H H?

IM (2)
#1753

Fasting
Breaking the Fast

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ بِرَحْمَتِكَ الَّتِي وَسِعَتْ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ أَنْ تَغْفِرَ لِي

O Allāh, I ask You by Your mercy, which encompasses all things, that You forgive me. Allaahumma ʻinnee ʻasʻaluka birahmatikal-latee wasiʻat kulla shayʻin ʻan taghfira lee.

Note:

- Ref [1] States "(One of the narrators) Ibn Abi Mulaikah said: "When he broke his fast, I heard 'Abdullâh bin 'Amr say: 'O Allâh! I ask You by Your mercy, which encompasses all things, to forgive me.' " "
- Ref [2] References "Ibn Mājah 1/557 from a supplication of Abdullah bin 'Amr. Al-Hāfidh graded it as good in his checking of An-Nawawi's Kitābul-'Athkār. See Sharhul-'Athkār 4/342."

Н

Funeral

Funeral Prayer - Supplication for a Male

اللَّهُمَّ! عَبْدُكَ وَابْنُ أَمْتِكَ، احْتَاجَ إِلَى رَحْمَتِكَ، وَأَنْتَ غَنِيٌّ عَنْ عَذَابِهِ، وَأَنْتَ غَنِيٌّ عَنْ عَذَابِهِ، إِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا فَزِدْ فِي حَسَنَاتِهِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا فَزِدْ فِي حَسَنَاتِهِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ مُسِيعًا فَتَجَاوَزْ عَنْهُ

O Allah, Your male slave and the child of Your female slave is in need of Your mercy, and You are not in need of his torment. If he was pious then increase his rewards and if he was a transgressor then pardon him. Allahumma 'abduka wabnu amitika ihtaaja illa rahmatika, wa anta ghaniyyun 'an 'athaabihi, in kaana muhsinan fazid fee hasanaa-tihi, wa in kaana musee'an fata jaawaz 'anhu.



Funeral

Funeral Prayer - Supplication for a Female

اللَّهُمَّ! أَنْتَ رَبُّهَا وَأَنْتَ خَلَقْتَهَا وَأَنْتَ هَدَيْتَهَا لِلإِسْلَامِ وَأَنْتَ قَبَضْتَ رُوحَهَا وَأَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ بِسِرِّهَا وَعَلَانِيَتِهَا، جِنْنَا شُفَعَاءَ [لَهُ] فَاغْفِرْ لَهُ جِنْنَا شُفَعَاءَ [لَهُ] فَاغْفِرْ لَهُ

O Allah, you are her Lord; you created her; You guided her to Islam; You have taken her soul back and you know best her inner secrets and outer aspects. We have come as intercessors, so forgive her. Allahumma anta rabbuhâ, wa anta khalaqtahâ, wa anta hadaytahâ lil-islâm, wa anta qabadta rûhahâ, wa anta a'lamu bisirrihâ wa 'alâniyyatih, ji'nâka shufa'â' a faghfir-laha.

H S
B (2) #(65)

Funeral

Funeral Prayer - Supplication for a Child

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا سَلَفًا وَفَرَطًا وَفَرَطًا وَأَجْراً

Oh Allah, Make him as the one who prepares the way for us and as a source of reward for us Allâhumma ij'alhu lanâ salafan wa faratan wa salafan wa ajran

Н	S
M	(3) #3275

Travel

Invocation for Traveling (Start of a Journey)

اللَّهُ أَ كُبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَ كُبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَ كُبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَ كُبَرُ، ذي سَجَّرَ لَنَا هَلْدَا فِي سَفَرنَا هَاذَا هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَنَا هَاذَا،

Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. 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.

O Allah, we ask You on this our journey for A goodness and piety,
and for works that are pleasing to You.

O Allah, lighten this journey for us and make its distance easy for us.

O Allah, You are our Companion on the road and the One in Whose care we leave our family.

O Allah, I seek refuge in You from this journey's hardships, and from the wicked sights in store and from finding our family and property in misfortune upon returning.

at. Allaahu 'Akbar, Allaahu 'Akbar, Allaahu 'Akbar, Subhaanal-la<u>th</u>ee sakhkhara lanaa haa<u>th</u>aa wa maa kunnaa lahu muqrineen. Wa 'innaa 'ilaa Rabbinaa lamunqaliboon. Allaahumma 'innaa nas'aluka fee safarinaa haa<u>th</u>al -birra wattaqwaa, wa minal-'amali maa tardhaa, Allaahumma hawwin 'alaynaa safaranaa haa<u>th</u>aa watwi 'annaa bu'dahu, Allaahumma 'Antas-saahibu fis-safari, walkhaleefatu fil-'ahli, Allaahumma 'innee 'a'oo<u>th</u>u bika min wa'thaa'is -safari, wa ka'aabatil-man<u>dh</u>ari, wa soo'il-munqalabi fil-maali wal'ahli.

Н	S
M	(3) #3275

Travel

Invocation for Traveling (End of a Journey - Upon Returning)

اللَّهُ أَ كُبُرُ، اللَّهُ أَ كُبُرُ، اللَّهُ أَ كُبُرُ، اللَّهُ أَ كُبُرُ، ذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَاذَا فِي سَفَرنا هَاذَا هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَنَا هَلْدًا،

Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. 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.

O Allah, we ask You on this our journey for A goodness and piety, and for works that are pleasing to You.

O Allah, lighten this journey for us and make its distance easy for us.

O Allah, You are our Companion on the road and the One in Whose care we leave our family.

O Allah, I seek refuge in You from this journey's hardships, and from the wicked sights in store and from finding our family and property in misfortune upon returning. We return repentant to our Lord, worshipping our Lord, and praising our Lord.

tt. Allaahu 'Akbar, Allaahu 'Akbar, Allaahu 'Akbar, Subhaanal-la<u>th</u>ee sakhkhara lanaa haa<u>th</u>aa wa maa kunnaa lahu muqrineen. Wa 'innaa 'ilaa Rabbinaa lamunqaliboon. Allaahumma 'innaa nas'aluka fee safarinaa haa<u>th</u>al -birra wattaqwaa, wa minal-'amali maa tardhaa, Allaahumma hawwin 'alaynaa safaranaa haa<u>th</u>aa watwi 'annaa bu'dahu, Allaahumma 'Antas-saahibu fis-safari, walkhaleefatu fil-'ahli, Allaahumma 'innee 'a'oo<u>th</u>u bika min wa'thaa'is -safari, wa ka'aabatil-man<u>dh</u>ari, wa soo'il-munqalabi fil-maali wal'ahli. 'Aa'iboona, taa'iboona, 'aabidoona, lirabbinaa haamidoon.

Hajj in the Quran

SURAH 3: AL-E-IMRAN

3. Al-E-Imran
THE FAMILY OF TMRAN, THE HOUSE OF TMRAN
Total Verses: 200
Revealed At: MADINA

	دَخَلَهُ	زمن	•	ِبرهِ يُم ^ا	مقامر	ي الم	ي بَيِّ	اليظ	فِيُهِ
E	enters it -	and who	ever sta	nding place	e of Ibrahim,	cle	ar, (are	e) signs	In it
	حج	•	لتّاسِ	لکی ا	é	يللو	6	امِنًا	کان
	(is) pilgrin	nage t	he manki	nd upo	n And	(due) to	Allah	safe.	is
	وَمَنْ	2	سَبِيلً	إكثيء	ستطاع	1	مَنِ	بُتِ	الُبُ
	And whoev	er (find) a way.	to [it]	is able	(for	one) who	(of) the	House
9	يْنَ ﴿	العكيا	عَنِ	وي بي	غُز	عثّا	فَإِنَّ		كَفَرَ
9	7 the	universe.	of	(is) free f	rom need	Allah	then indee	d, dist	elieved

97. In it are clear signs, standing place of Ibrahim, and whoever enters it is safe. And pilgrimage to the House is a duty that mankind owes to Allah for those who are able to find the means. And whoever disbelieves, then indeed, Allah is free from the need of the universe.

SURAH 2: AL-BAQARA

2. Al-Baqara
THE COW
Total Verses: 286
Revealed At: MADINA

for Allah And complete you are held back and the Umrah the Hajj of (can be) obtained with ease then (offer) whatever And (do) not the sacrificial animal. an ailment he (has) his head among you Then whoever you are secure Then when sacrifice. fasting or then a ransom then (offer) whatever (by) the Hajj, followed of the Umrah took advantage then whoever But whoever the sacrificial animal. of (can be) obtained with ease (can)not Allah and know And fear Allah (near) Al-Masjid Al-Haraam

196. And complete Hajj and Umrah for Allah, but if you are held back, then offer whatever you can obtain with ease of the sacrificial animal. And do not shave your head until the sacrificial animal reaches its destination. Then whoever among you is ill or has an ailment of the scalp he must offer a ransom of fasting or charity or sacrifice. Then when you feel secure, perform Umrah followed by Haji and offer whatever can be obtained with ease of the sacrificial animal. And whoever cannot afford it should fast for three days during Hajj and seven days after returning, making ten (days) in all. This is for those whose family does not live near Al-Masjid Al-Haraam (i.e., Kabah). And fear Allah and know that Allah is severe in retribution.

196

(in) retribution.

SURAH 2: AL-BAQARA well known. (are) months and no sexual relations then no undertakes the Hajj Allah knows it. you do And whatever | the Hajj. | during | quarrelling provision (the) best (but) indeed, (is) righteousness 197 And when your Lord. from bounty you seek any sin you depart near Allah then remember (Mount) Arafat [the] Sacred. the Monument [and] though | He (has) guided you, [from] And remember Him from Then 198 those who went astray. surely among before [it] depart Allah Indeed. (of) Allah. and ask forgiveness the people depart your acts of worship | you complete[d] | Then when | Most Merciful (is) Oft-Forgiving, then remember (with) greater your forefathers as you remember Grant us "Our Lord! say, who the people And from remembrance. €. the Hereafter for him 200 in And not the world." the world and in Grant us "Our Lord! good who And from those the Hereafter 201 (of) the Fire." good, (from the) punishment and save us they earned, of what (is) swift and Allah (is) a share for them Those -202 (in taking) account.

197. For Hajj there are months well known, so whoever undertakes (to perform) Hajj (in that period), should not indulge in sexual relations, nor wickedness, nor quarrelling during Hajj. And whatever good your do - Allah is aware of it. And take provision for Hajj, but indeed, the best provision is righteousness. And fear Me, O men of understanding!

198. There is no sin upon you for seeking bounty from your Lord. And when you depart from Mount Arafat, remember Allah at the Sacred Monument (Masharil-Haram). And remember Him as He has guided you, even though, before that, you were surely among those who went astray.

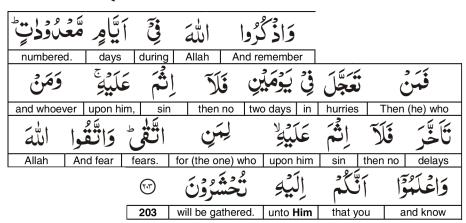
199. Then depart from wherever the people depart and ask forgiveness of Allah. Indeed, Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.

200. Then when you complete your acts of worship, remember Allah as you remember your forefathers or (rather) with greater remembrance. Of the people there are some who say, "Our Lord! Give us in this world." They will have no share in the Hereafter.

201. And there are some who say, "Our Lord, grant us good in this world and good in the Hereafter, and save us from the punishment of the Fire."

202. Those will have a share of what they have earned, and Allah is swift in taking account.

SURAH 2: AL-BAQARA



203. And remember Allah during the numbered days. Then he who hurries in two days there is no sin upon him and whoever delays, there is no sin for the one who fears (Allah). And fear Allah and know that unto Him you will be gathered.

Surah 5: Al-Maeda

5. Al-Maeda
THE TABLE, THE TABLE SPREAD
Total Verses: 120
Revealed At: MADINA

Are made unlawful and the blood, and what and flesh the dead animals, on you (of) the swine and that which is strangled (to death), to other than has been dedicated and that which is hit fatally, and that which is gored by horns, and that which has a fatal fall, vou slaughtered. what except the wild animal ate (it) and that which and that you seek division the stone altars those who (have) despaired This day (is) grave disobedience. that so (do) not This day but fear **Me** fear them. your religion, and I have completed your religion for you I have perfected (is) forced But whoever (as) a religion. [the] Islam for you and I have approved الله Allah then indeed, (and) not inclining hunger by to sin, (T)

3

Most Merciful.

(is) Oft-Forgiving,

3. Are made unlawful for you the dead animals, blood, the flesh of swine, and that which is dedicated to other than Allah, and that which is killed by strangling or by a violent blow or by a head-long fall or by the goring of horns, and that which is eaten up by the wild animal except what you slaughter (before its death), and that which is sacrificed on stone altars, and that you seek division by divining arrows - that is grave disobedience. This day those who disbelieve have despaired of (defeating) your religion; so do not fear them, but fear Me. This day I have perfected your religion for you and I have completed My Favor upon you, and I have approved for you Islam as a religion. But whoever is forced by hunger with no inclination to sin, then indeed, Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.

SURAH 22: AL-HAJJ

22. Al-Hajj THE PILGRIMAGE Total Verses : 78 Revealed At : MADINA

أنثه (of) Allah. the Most Merciful. the Most Gracious. In (the) name (the) convulsion Indeed, great. everv will forget (The) Day (is) a thing you will see it, everv and will deliver she was nursing, that which nursing mother intoxicated, [the] mankind | and you will see while not her load, pregnant woman (will be) severe. (of) Allah (the) punishment (are) intoxicated: thev الثه (7)Allah concerning disputes (is he) who the mankind And among 2 E / E (7) rebellious devil everv and follows knowledge without then indeed, he befriends him that he It has been decreed (of) the Blaze. (the) punishment to and will guide him will misguide him O mankind! about the Resurrection, doubt you are a semen-drop then We created you then indeed, We an embryonic lump, from then a clinging substance formed in And We cause to remain to you. that We may make clear and unformed. چ پ پ مَا then appointed, a term for We will what the wombs [then] (as) a child, [your] maturity. that you may reach is returned (is he) who and among you dies. (is he) who And among you

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

- **1.** O mankind! Fear your Lord. Indeed, the convulsion of the Hour is a terrible thing.
- 2. The Day you will see it, every nursing mother will forget whom she was nursing, and every pregnant woman will deliver her load, and you will see people intoxicated while they are not intoxicated; but the punishment of Allah will be severe.
- **3.** And among mankind is he who disputes concerning Allah without knowledge and follows every rebellious devil.
- **4.** It has been decreed for him (i.e., the devil) that whoever befriends him, then indeed, he will misguide him and will guide him to the punishment of the Blaze.
- 5. O mankind! If you are in doubt about the Resurrection, then (consider that) indeed, We created you from dust, then from a minute quantity of semen then from a clinging substance, then from an embryonic lump, formed and unformed, that We may make (it) clear to you. And We cause to remain in the wombs whom We will for an appointed term, then We bring you out as a child, and then (We develop you) that you may reach maturity. And among you is he who dies (young) and among you is he who is returned

SURAH 22: AL-HAJJ

22. Al-Hajj THE PILGRIMAGE Total Verses: 78 Revealed At: MADINA

إِلَّى أَنْهُ ذَٰلِ الْعُمُرِ لِكُيْلًا يَعْلُمُ مِنْ بَعْدِ عِلْمٍ عِلْمٍ
having known, after he knows, so that not age, the most abject to
شَيًّا وَتَرَى الْأَنْ صَ هَامِدَةً فَإِذَا آنْزَلْنَا عَلَيْهَا
on it We send down then when barren the earth And you see anything.
الْمَاءَ اهْتَرَّتُ وَرَبَتُ وَإَنْبَتَتُ مِنْ كُلِّ زَوْجٍ
kind every of and grows and it swells it gets stirred water,
بَهِيْجٍ ۞ ذٰلِكَ بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْحَقُّ وَٱنَّهُ
And that He (is) the Truth. He Allah - (is) because, That 5 beautiful.
يُحْيِ الْمَوْتَى وَاتَّهُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ
All-Powerful. thing every (is) over and that He (to) the dead, [He] gives life
السَّاعَةُ النِيَةُ لَا سَايَبُ وَيُهَا وَانَّ السَّاعَةُ النِيَةُ لَا سَايَبُ وَيُهَا وَانَّ
and that about it, doubt (there is) no will come, the Hour And that 6
الله يَبْعَثُ مَنْ فِي الْقُبُونِ ۞ وَمِنَ النَّاسِ
mankind And among 7 the graves. (are) in (those) who will resurrect Allah
مَنْ يُجَادِلُ فِي اللهِ بِغَيْرِ عِلْمٍ قَلا
and not any knowledge without Allah concerning disputes (is he) who
هُدًى وَّلا كِتْبِ مُّنِيْرٍ ﴿ قَانِيَ عِطْفِهِ
his neck Twisting 8 enlightening, a Book and not any guidance
لِيُضِلَّ عَنْ سَبِيْلِ اللهِ لَهُ فِي النَّانِيَا خِزْيٌ
(is) disgrace, the world in For him (of) Allah. (the) way from to mislead
وَّنْذِيْقُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِلْمَةِ عَنَابَ
(the) punishment (of) Resurrection (on the) Day and We will make him taste
الْحَرِيْقِ ۞ ذٰلِكَ بِمَا قَتَّامَتُ يَلَاكَ
your hands, have sent forth (is) for what That 9 (of) the Burning Fire.
وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَيْسَ بِظَلَّامِ لِلْعَبِيْدِ أَن وَمِنَ النَّاسِ
the mankind And among 10 to His slaves. unjust is not Allah and that
مَنْ يَعْبُدُ اللهَ عَلَى حَرْفٍ ۚ فَإِنْ أَصَابَهُ خَيْرُ ۗ
good, befalls him And if an edge. on Allah worships (is he) who
اطْهَانَ بِهِ وَإِنْ إَصَابَتُهُ فِتُنَةً انْقَلَبَ عَلَى وَجُهِم ﴿
his face. on he turns a trial befalls him and if with it, he is content

to the most abject age, so that he knows nothing after having known. And you see the earth barren, then when We send down water on it, it gets stirred and swells and grows every beautiful kind.

- 6. That is because Allah is the truth. And it is He Who gives life to the dead and that He is, over all things, AllPowerful.
- 7. And that the Hour will come, there is no doubt about it, and that Allah will resurrect those who are in the graves.
- 8. And among mankind is he who disputes concerning Allah without any knowledge or guidance or an enlightening Book,
- 9. Twisting his neck (in arrogance) to mislead (men) from the way of Allah. For him is disgrace in this world, and on the Day of Resurrection We will make him taste the punishment of the Burning Fire.
- 10. (It will be said), "That is for what your hands have sent forth, and that Allah is not unjust to His slaves."
- 11. And among mankind is he who worships Allah on an edge. If good befalls him, he is content with it; and if a trial befalls him, he turns on his face (reverts to disbelief).

SURAH 22: AL-HAJJ

بِجَالًا	ć	يأثؤك	"	يخ	بِأَلُهُ	ب	الثّار	فِي	وَاذِّنُ
(on) foot	they wi	II come to	you [c	of] the F	ilgrimage;	[the] n	nankind	to A	nd proclaim
<u>بر</u>	ۏ	گُلِّ	مِن	ق	يَّانِدُ	بر	ضَاهِ	گُلِّ	وعلى
mountain	highway	every	from	they	will come	lean	camel;	every	and on
گُرُ و ا	وَ يَٰذُ	م	لَهُ	نئافع	اۋا د	شهر	لِيَ	(A)	عَبِيقٍ
and m	nention	for t	hem,	benefits	S That the	y may	witness	27	distant.
مَا	على	٣	لمعكوم	9	ٱتَّامِر	فِي	تلج	11	اسم
what	over		known		days	on	(of) A	llah (the) name
مِنْهَا	1	فَكُلُوْ	عَامِرٌ	الأذ	فيتة	م ب	مِّ	قهم	تاذ
of them	S	o eat	(of) ca	ttle.	(the) bea	st c	of He	has prov	vided them
			(ز ج	ؙڡؘٛۊؚؽڗ	İ	بآيِسَ	إً الْ	وأظعِبُو

the poor.

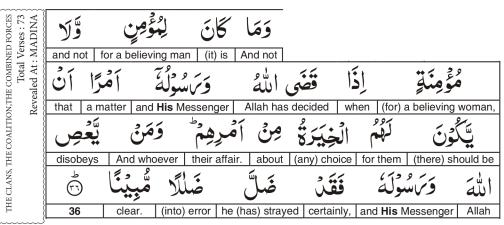
the miserable,

and feed

- 27. And proclaim to mankind the Pilgrimage; they will come to you on foot and on every lean camel; they will come from every distant mountain highway.
- 28. That they may witness benefits for themselves and mention the name of Allah on the known days over the beast of cattle which He has provided for them. So eat of them and feed the miserable and the poor.

SURAH 33: AL-AHZAB

33. Al-Ahzab



28

36. And it is not for a believing man or woman, when Allah and His Messenger have decided a matter, that they should have any choice about their affair. And whoever disobeys Allah and His Messenger, certainly he has strayed into clear error.

Hajj in the Hadith

SAHIH MUSLIM (THE HAJJ OF THE PROPHET SAWS)

Ja'far b Muhammad reported on the authority of his father:

We went to Jabir b. Abdullah and he began inquiring about the people (who had gone to see him) till it was my turn. I said: I am Muhammad b. 'Ali b. Husain. He placed his hand upon my head and opened my upper button and then the lower one and then placed his palm on my chest (in order to bless me), and I was, during those days, a young boy, and he said: You are welcome, my nephew. Ask whatever you want to ask. And I asked him but as he was blind (he could not respond to me immediately), and the time for prayer came. He stood up covering himself in his mantle. And whenever he placed its ends upon his shoulders they slipped down on account of being short (in size). Another mantle was, however, lying on the clothes rack near by. And he led us in the prayer. I said to him: Tell me about the Hajj of Allah's Messenger (May peace be upon him). And he pointed with his hand nine, and then stated: The Messenger of Allah (stayed in (Medina) for nine years but did not perform Hajj, then he made a public announcement in the tenth year to the effect that Allah's Messenger () was about to perform the Hajj. A large number of persons came to Medina and all of them were anxious to follow the Messenger of Allah (May peace be upon him) and do according to his doing. We set out with him till we reached Dhu'l-Hulaifa. Asma' daughter of Umais gave birth to Muhammad b. Abu Bakr. She sent message to the Messenger of Allah (May peace be upon him) asking him: What should 1 do? He (the Holy Prophet) said: Take a bath, bandage your private parts and put on Ihram. The Messenger of Allah (May peace be upon him) then prayed in the mosque and then mounted al-Oaswa (his she-camel) and it stood erect with him on its back at al-Baida'. And I saw as far as I could see in front of me but riders and pedestrians, and also on my right and on my left and behind me like this. And the Messenger of Allah () was prominent among us and the (revelation) of the Holy Qur'an was descending upon him. And it is he who knows (its true) significance. And whatever he did, we also did that. He pronounced the Oneness of Allah (saying): "Labbaik, O Allah, Labbaik, Labbaik. Thou hast no partner, praise and grace is Thine and the Sovereignty too; Thou hast no partner." And the people also pronounced this Talbiya

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْر بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، وَإِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، جَمِيعًا عَنْ حَاتِمٍ، - قَالَ أَبُو بَكْر حَدَّثَنَا حَاتِمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ الْمَدَنِيُّ، - عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ دَخَلْنَا عَلَى جَابِر بْن عَبْدِ اللهِ فَسَأَلَ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ، حَتَّى انْتَهَى إِلَى فَقُلْتُ أَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنِ، . فَأَهْوَى بِيَدِهِ إِلَى رَأْسِي فَنَزَعَ زرِّي الأَّعْلَى ثُمَّ نَزَعَ زرِّي الأََسْفَلَ ثُمَّ وَضَعَ كَفَّهُ بَيْنَ ثَدْيَّ وَأَنَا يَوْمَئِذِ غُلاَمٌ شَابُّ فَقَالَ مَرْحَبًا بِكَ يَا ابْنَ أَخِي سَلْ عَمَّا شِئْتَ . فَسَأَلْتُهُ وَهُوَ أَعْمَى وَحَضَرَ وَقْتُ الصَّلاَةِ فَقَامَ فِي نِسَاجَةٍ مُلْتَحِفًا بِهَا كُلَّمَا وَضَعَهَا عَلَى مَنْكِبِهِ رَجَعَ طَرَفَاهَا إِلَيْهِ مِنْ صِغَرِهَا وَرِدَاؤُهُ إِلَى جَنْبِهِ عَلَى الْمِشْجَبِ فَصَلَّى بِنَا فَقُلْتُ أَخْبِرْنِي عَنْ حَجَّةِ رَسُولِ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم. فَقَالَ بِيَدِهِ فَعَقَدَ تِسْعًا فَقَالَ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَكَثَ تِسْعَ سِنِينَ لَمْ يَحُجَّ ثُمَّ أَذَّنَ فِي النَّاسِ فِي الْعَاشِرَةِ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَاجُّ فَقَدِمَ الْمَدِينَةَ بَشَرُ كَثِيرٌ كُلُّهُمْ يَلْتَمِسُ أَنْ يَأْتَمَّ بِرَسُولِ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَيَعْمَلَ مِثْلَ عَمَلِهِ فَخَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ فَوَلَدَتْ أَسْمَاءُ بِنْتُ عُمَيْسٍ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ أَبِي بَكْرِ فَأَرْسَلَتْ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ قَالَ " اغْتَسِلى وَاسْتَثْفِرِي بِثَوْبِ وَأَحْرِمِي ". فَصَلَّى رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم في الْمَسْجِدِ ثُمَّ رَكِبَ الْقَصْوَاءَ حَتَّى إِذَا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ نَاقَتُهُ عَلَى الْبَيْدَاءِ نَظَرْتُ إِلَى مَدِّ بَصَرِي بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ مِنْ رَاكِب وَمَاشٍ وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ وَعَنْ يَسَارِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ وَرَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِنَا وَعَلَيْهِ يَنْزِلُ الْقُرْآنُ وَهُوَ يَعْرِفُ تَأْوِيلَهُ وَمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ عَمِلْنَا بِهِ فَأَهَلَّ بِالتَّوْحِيدِ " لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ لاَ شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَيْكَ إِنَّ الْحُمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ لاَ شَرِيكَ

which they pronounce (today). The Messenger of Allah (May peace be upon him) did not reject anything out of it. But the Messenger of Allah (May peace, be upon him) adhered to his own Talbiya. Jabir (Allah be pleased with him) said: We did not have any other intention but that of Hajj only, being unaware of the Umra (at that season), but when we came with him to the House, he touched the pillar and (made seven circuits) running three of them and walking four. And then going to the Station of Ibrahim, he recited:" And adopt the Station of Ibrahim as a place of prayer." And this Station was between him and the House. My father said (and I do not know whether he had made a mention of it but that was from Allah's Apostle [May peace be upon him] that he recited in two rak'ahs:" say: He is Allah One," and say: "Say: 0 unbelievers." He then returned to the pillar (Hajar Aswad) and kissed it. He then went out of the gate to al-Safa' and as he reached near it he recited:" Al-Safa' and al-Marwa are among the signs appointed by Allah," (adding:) I begin with what Allah (has commanded me) to begin. He first mounted al-Safa' till he saw the House, and facing Qibla he declared the Oneness of Allah and glorified Him, and said:" There is no god but Allah, One, there is no partner with Him. His is the Sovereignty. to Him praise is due. and He is Powerful over everything. There is no god but Allah alone, Who fulfilled His promise, helped His servant and routed the confederates alone." He then made supplication in the course of that saying such words three times. He then descended and walked towards al-Marwa, and when his feet came down in the bottom of the valley, he ran, and when he began to ascend he walked till he reached al-Marwa. There he did as he had done at al-Safa. And when it was his last running at al-Marwa he said: If I had known beforehand what I have come to know afterwards, I would not have brought sacrificial animals and would have performed an 'Umra. So, he who among you has not the sacrificial animals with him should put off Ihram and treat it as an Umra. Suraqa b. Malik b. Ju'sham got up and said: Messenger of Allah, does it apply to the present year, or does it apply forever? Thereupon the Messenger of Allah (May peace be upon him) intertwined the fingers (of one hand) into another and said twice: The 'Umra has become incorporated in the Hajj (adding):" No, but for ever and ever." 'All came from the Yemen with the sacrificial animals for the Prophet (May peace be upon him) and found Fatimah (Allah be pleased with her) to be one among those who had put off Ihram and had

لَكَ ". وَأَهَلَّ النَّاسُ بِهَذَا الَّذِي يُهلُّونَ بِهِ فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم عَلَيْهِمْ شَيْئًا مِنْهُ وَلَزمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم تَلْبِيَتَهُ قَالَ جَابِرٌ - رضى الله عنه - لَسْنَا نَنْوِي إِلاَّ الْحُجَّ لَسْنَا نَعْرفُ الْعُمْرَةَ حَتَّى إِذَا أَتَيْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَعَهُ اسْتَلَمَ الرُّكْنَ فَرَمَلَ ثَلاَثًا وَمَشَى أَرْبَعًا ثُمَّ نَفَذَ إِلَى مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ - عَلَيْهِ السَّلاَمُ - فَقَرَأَ { وَاتَّخِذُوا مِنْ مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى} فَجَعَلَ الْمَقَامَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ فَكَانَ أَبِي يَقُولُ وَلاَ أَعْلَمُهُ ذَكَرَهُ إِلاَّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم كَانَ يَقْرَأُ فِي الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ { قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدُّ } وَ { قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ } ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَى الرُّكُن فَاسْتَلَمَهُ ثُمَّ خَرَجَ مِنَ الْبَابِ إِلَى الصَّفَا فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنَ الصَّفَا قَرَأَ { إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَاثِرِ اللَّهِ } " أَبْدَأُ بِمَا بَدَأُ اللَّهُ بِهِ ". فَبَدَأَ بِالصَّفَا فَرَقِيَ عَلَيْهِ حَتَّى رَأَى الْبَيْتَ فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ فَوَحَّدَ اللَّهَ وَكَبَّرَهُ وَقَالَ " لَا إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لاَ شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحُمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ أَنْجَزَ وَعْدَهُ وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ وَهَزَمَ الأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ ". ثُمَّ دَعَا بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ قَالَ مِثْلَ هَذَا ثَلاَثَ مَرَّاتٍ ثُمَّ نَزَلَ إِلَى الْمَرْوَةِ حَتَّى إِذَا انْصَبَّتْ قَدَمَاهُ فِي بَطْن الْوَادِي سَعَى حَتَّى إِذَا صَعِدَتَا مَشَى حَتَّى أَتَى الْمَرْوَةَ فَفَعَلَ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ كَمَا فَعَلَ عَلَى الصَّفَا حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ آخِرُ طَوَافِهِ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ فَقَالَ " لَوْ أَنِّي اسْتَقْبَلْتُ مِنْ أَمْرِي مَا اسْتَدْبَرْتُ لَمْ أَسُقِ الْهَدْيَ وَجَعَلْتُهَا عُمْرَةً فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ لَيْسَ مَعَهُ هَدْيٌ فَلْيَحِلُّ وَلْيَجْعَلْهَا عُمْرَةً ". فَقَامَ سُرَاقَةُ بْنُ مَالِكِ بْن جُعْشُمٍ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ أَلِعَامِنَا هَذَا أَمْ لأَبَدٍ فَشَبَّكَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم أَصَابِعَهُ وَاحِدَةً فِي الأُخْرَى وَقَالَ " دَخَلَتِ الْعُمْرَةُ فِي الْحُجِّ - مَرَّتَيْنِ - لاَ بَلْ لأَبَدٍ أَبَدٍ ". وَقَدِمَ عَلِيٌّ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ بِبُدْنِ النَّبِيِّ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَوَجَدَ فَاطِمَةَ - رضى الله عنها - مِمَّنْ حَلَّ وَلَبِسَتْ ثِيَابًا صَبِيغًا وَاكْتَحَلَتْ فَأَنْكَرَ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهَا فَقَالَتْ إِنَّ أَبِي أَمَرَنِي بِهَذَا. put on dyed clothes and had applied antimony. He (Hadrat'Ali) showed disapproval to it, whereupon she said: My father has commanded me to do this. He (the narrator) said that 'Ali used to say in Iraq: I went to the Messenger of Allah () showing annoyance at Fatimah for what she had done, and asked the (verdict) of Allah's Messenger (regarding what she had narrated from him, and told him that I was angry with her, whereupon he said: She has told the truth, she has told the truth. (The Prophet then asked 'Ali): What did you say when you undertook to go for Hajj? I ('Ali) said: 0 Allah, I am putting on Ihram for the same purpose as Thy Messenger has put it on. He said: I have with me sacrificial animals, so do not put off the Ihram. He (Jabir) said: The total number of those sacrificial animals brought by 'Ali from the Yemen and of those brought by the Apostle () was one hundred. Then all the people except the Apostle () and those who had with them sacrificial animals, put off Ihram, and got their hair clipped; when it was the day of Tarwiya (8th of Dhu'l-Hijja) they went to Mina and put on the Ihram for Hajj and the Messenger of Allah () rode and led the noon, afternoon, sunset 'Isha' and dawn prayers. He then waited a little till the sun rose, and commanded that a tent of hair should be pitched at Namira. The Messenger of Allah () then set out and the Quraish did not doubt that he would halt at al-Mash'ar al-Haram (the sacred site) as the Quraish used to do in the pre-Islamic period. The Messenger of Allah (), however, passed on till he came to 'Arafa and he found that the tent had been pitched for him at Namira. There he got down till the sun had passed the meridian; he commanded that al-Qaswa should be brought and saddled for him. Then he came to the bottom of the valley, and addressed the people saying: Verily your blood, your property are as sacred and inviolable as the sacredness of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this town of yours. Behold! Everything pertaining to the Days of Ignorance is under my feet completely abolished. Abolished are also the blood-revenges of the Days of Ignorance. The first claim of ours on blood-revenge which I abolish is that of the son of Rabi'a b. al-Harith, who was nursed among the tribe of Sa'd and killed by Hudhail. And the usury of she pre-Islamic period is abolished, and the first of our usury I abolish is that of 'Abbas b. 'Abd al-Muttalib, for it is all abolished. Fear Allah concerning women! Verily you have taken them on the security of Allah, and intercourse with them has been made lawful unto you by words of Allah. You too have

قَالَ فَكَانَ عَلِيٌّ يَقُولُ بِالْعِرَاقِ فَذَهَبْتُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مُحَرِّشًا عَلَى فَاطِمَةَ لِلَّذِي صَنَعَتْ مُسْتَفْتِيًا لِرَسُولِ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فِيمَا ذَكَرَتْ عَنْهُ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ أَنِّي أَنْكُرْتُ ذَلِكَ عَلَيْهَا فَقَالَ " صَدَقَتْ صَدَقَتْ مَاذَا قُلْتَ حِينَ فَرَضْتَ الْحُجَّ ". قَالَ قُلْتُ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُهِلُّ بِمَا أَهَلَّ بِهِ رَسُولُكَ . قَالَ " فَإِنَّ مَعِيَ الْهَدْيَ فَلاَ تَحِلُّ " . قَالَ فَكَانَ جَمَاعَةُ الْهَدْيِ الَّذِي قَدِمَ بِهِ عَلِيٌّ مِنَ الْيَمَنِ وَالَّذِي أَتَى بِهِ النَّبُّيُّ صلى الله عليه وسلم مِائَةً - قَالَ - فَحَلَّ النَّاسُ كُلُّهُمْ وَقَصَّرُوا إِلاَّ النَّبِيَّ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَمَنْ كَانَ مَعَهُ هَدْيُ فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ تَوَجَّهُوا إِلَى مِنَّى فَأَهَلُّوا بِالْحَجِّ وَرَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَصَلَّى بِهَا الظُّهْرَ وَالْعَصْرَ وَالْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ وَالْفَجْرَ ثُمَّ مَكَثَ قَلِيلاً حَتَّى طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ وَأَمَرَ بِقُبَّةٍ مِنْ شَعَر تُضْرَبُ لَهُ بِنَمِرَةَ فَسَارَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَلاَ تَشُكُّ قُرَيْشٌ إِلاَّ أَنَّهُ وَاقِفُ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْخُرَامِ كُمَا كَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ تَصْنَعُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ فَأَجَازَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَتَّى أَتَى عَرَفَةَ فَوَجَدَ الْقُبَّةَ قَدْ ضُرِبَتْ لَهُ بِنَمِرَةَ فَنَزَلَ بِهَا حَتَّى إِذَا زَاغَتِ الشَّمْسُ أَمَرَ بِالْقَصْوَاءِ فَرُحِلَتْ لَهُ فَأَتَى بَطْنَ الْوَادِي فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ وَقَالَ " إِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ حَرَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا فِي شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا فِي بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا أَلاَ كُلُّ شَيْءٍ مِنْ أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ تَحْتَ قَدَىً مَوْضُوعٌ وَدِمَاءُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَوْضُوعَةٌ وَإِنَّ أَوَّلَ دَمِ أَضَعُ مِنْ دِمَائِنَا دَمُ ابْنِ رَبِيعَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ كَانَ مُسْتَرْضِعًا فِي بَني سَعْدٍ فَقَتَلَتْهُ هُذَيْلٌ وَرِبَا الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَوْضُوعٌ وَأُوَّلُ رِبًا أَضَعُ رِبَانَا رِبَا عَبَّاسِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ فَإِنَّهُ مَوْضُوعٌ كُلُّهُ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ فِي النِّسَاءِ فَإِنَّكُمْ أَخَذْتُمُوهُنَّ بِأَمَانِ اللهِ وَاسْتَحْلَلْتُمْ فُرُوجَهُنَّ بِكَلِمَةِ اللهِ وَلَكُمْ عَلَيْهِنَّ أَنْ لاَ يُوطِئْنَ فُرُشَكُمْ أَحَدًا تَكْرَهُونَهُ. فَإِنْ فَعَلْنَ ذَلِكَ فَاضْرِبُوهُنَّ ضَرْبًا غَيْرَ مُبَرِّحٍ وَلَهُنَّ عَلَيْكُمْ

right over them, and that they should not allow anyone to sit on your bed whom you do not like. But if they do that, you can chastise them but not severely. Their rights upon you are that you should provide them with food and clothing in a fitting manner. I have left among you the Book of Allah, and if you hold fast to it, you would never go astray. And you would be asked about me (on the Day of Resurrection), (now tell me) what would you say? They (the audience) said: We will bear witness that you have conveyed (the message), discharged (the ministry of Prophethood) and given wise (sincere) counsel. He (the narrator) said: He (the Holy Prophet) then raised his forefinger towards the sky and pointing it at the people (said): "O Allah, be witness. 0 Allah, be witness," saying it thrice. (Bilal then) pronounced Adhan and later on Igama and he (the Holy Prophet) led the noon prayer. He (Bilal) then uttered Igama and he (the Holy Prophet) led the afternoon prayer and he observed no other prayer in between the two. The Messenger of Allah () then mounted his camel and came to the place of stay, making his she-camel al-Qaswa, turn towards the side where there we are rocks, having the path taken by those who went on foot in front of him, and faced the Qibla. He kept standing there till the sun set, and the yellow light had somewhat gone, and the disc of the sun had disappeared. He made Usama sit behind him, and he pulled the nosestring of Qaswa so forcefully that its head touched the saddle (in order to keep her under perfect control), and he pointed out to the people with his right hand to be moderate (in speed), and whenever he happened to pass over an elevated tract of sand, he slightly loosened it (the nose-string of his camel) till she climbed up and this is how he reached al-Muzdalifa. There he led the evening and 'Isha prayers with one Adhan and two Iqamas and did not glorify (Allah) in between them (i. e. he did not observe supererogatory rak'ahs between Maghrib and 'Isha' prayers). The Messenger of Allah () then lay down till dawn and offered the dawn prayer with an Adhan and Igama when the morning light was clear. He again mounted al-Qaswa, and when he came to al-Mash'ar al-Haram, he faced towards Qibla, supplicated Him, Glorified Him, and pronounced His Uniqueness (La ilaha illa Allah) and Oneness, and kept standing till the daylight was very clear. He then went quickly before the sun rose, and seated behind him was al-Fadl b. 'Abbas and he was a man having beautiful hair and fair complexion and handsome face. As the Messenger of Allah (May peace

رِزْقُهُنَّ وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَقَدْ تَرَكْتُ فِيكُمْ مَا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ إِنِ اعْتَصَمْتُمْ بِهِ كِتَابَ اللهِ. وَأَنْتُمْ تُسْأَلُونَ عَنِّي فَمَا أَنْتُمْ قَائِلُونَ ". قَالُوا نَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ قَدْ بَلَّغْتَ وَأَدَّيْتَ وَنَصَحْتَ . فَقَالَ بإصْبَعِهِ السَّبَّابَةِ يَرْفَعُهَا إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَيَنْكُتُهَا إِلَى النَّاسِ " اللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدِ اللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ ". ثَلاَثَ مَرَّاتٍ ثُمَّ أَذَّنَ ثُمَّ أَقَامَ فَصَلَّى الظُّهْرَ ثُمَّ أَقَامَ فَصَلَّى الْعَصْرَ وَلَمْ يُصَلِّ بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَتَّى أَتَى الْمَوْقِفَ فَجَعَلَ بَطْنَ نَاقَتِهِ الْقَصْوَاءِ إِلَى الصَّخَرَاتِ وَجَعَلَ حَبْلَ الْمُشَاةِ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ فَلَمْ يَزَلْ وَاقِفًا حَتَّى غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ وَذَهَبَتِ الصُّفْرَةُ قَلِيلاً حَتَّى غَابَ الْقُرْصُ وَأَرْدَفَ أُسَامَةَ خَلْفَهُ وَدَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم وَقَدْ شَنَقَ لِلْقَصْوَاءِ الزِّمَامَ حَتَّى إِنَّ رَأْسَهَا لَيُصِيبُ مَوْرِكَ رَحْلِهِ وَيَقُولُ بِيَدِهِ الْيُمْنَى " أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ السَّكِينَةَ السَّكِينَةَ ". كُلَّمَا أَتَى حَبْلاً مِنَ الْحِبَالِ أَرْخَى لَهَا قَلِيلاً حَتَّى تَصْعَدَ حَتَّى أَتَى الْمُزْدَلِفَةَ فَصَلَّى بِهَا الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ بأَذَانِ وَاحِدٍ وَإِقَامَتَيْنِ وَلَمْ يُسَبِّحْ بَيْنَهُمَا شَيْئًا ثُمَّ اضْطَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم حَتَّى طَلَعَ الْفَجْرُ وَصَلَّى الْفَجْرَ -حِينَ تَبَيَّنَ لَهُ الصُّبْحُ - بِأَذَانِ وَإِقَامَةٍ ثُمَّ رَكِبَ الْقَصْوَاءَ حَتَّى أَتَّى الْمَشْعَرَ الْحُرَامَ فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ فَدَعَاهُ وَكَبَّرَهُ وَهَلَّلُهُ وَوَحَّدَهُ فَلَمْ يَزَلْ وَاقِفًا حَتَّى أَسْفَرَ جِدًّا فَدَفَعَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ وَأَرْدَفَ الْفَضْلَ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ وَكَانَ رَجُلاً حَسَنَ الشَّعْرِ أَبْيَضَ وَسِيمًا فَلَمَّا دَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم مَرَّتْ بِهِ ظُعُنُ يَجْرِينَ فَطَفِقَ الْفَضْلُ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِنَّ فَوَضَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَدَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ الْفَصْلِ فَحَوَّلَ الْفَضْلُ وَجْهَهُ إِلَى الشِّقِّ الآخَر يَنْظُرُ فَحَوَّلَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم يَدَهُ مِنَ الشِّقِّ الآخَر عَلَى وَجْهِ الْفَضْل يَصْرِفُ وَجْهَهُ مِنَ الشِّقِّ الآخَرِ يَنْظُرُ حَتَّى أَتَى بَطْنَ مُحَسِّر فَحَرَّكَ قَلِيلاً ثُمَّ سَلَكَ الطَّريقَ الْوُسْطَى الَّتِي تَخْرُجُ عَلَى

be upon him) was moving on, there was also going a group of women (side by side with them). Al-Fadl began to look at them. The Messenger of Allah () placed his hand on the face of Fadl who then turned his face to the other side, and began to see, and the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) turned his hand to the other side and placed it on the face of al-Fadl. He again turned his face to the other side till he came to the bottom of Muhassir. He urged her (al-Qaswa) a little, and, following the middle road, which comes out at the greatest jamra, he came to the jamra which is near the tree. At this be threw seven small pebbles, saying Allah-o-Akbar while throwing every one of them in a manner in which the small pebbles are thrown (with the help of fingers) and this he did in the bottom of the valley. He then went to the place of sacrifice, and sacrificed sixty-three (camels) with his own hand. Then he gave the remaining number to 'All who sacrificed them, and he shared him in his sacrifice. He then commanded that a piece of flesh from each animal sacrificed should be put in a pot, and when it was cooked, both of them (the Prophet and Hadrat 'All) took some meat out of it and drank its soup. The Messenger of Allah (May peace be upon him) again rode and came to the House, and offered the Zuhr prayer at Mecca. He came to the tribe of Abd al-Muttalib, who were supplying water at Zamzam, and said: Draw water. O Bani 'Abd al-Muttalib; were it not that people would usurp this right of supplying water from you, I would have drawn it along with you. So they handed him a basket and he drank from it.

الجُمْرَةِ الْكُبْرَى حَتَّى أَتَى الجُمْرَةَ الَّتِي عِنْدَ الشَّجَرَةِ فَرَمَاهَا بِسَبْعِ حَصَيَاتٍ يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ مِنْهَا مِثْلِ حَصَى الْخَدْفِ رَمَى مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَى الْمَنْحَرِ فَنَحَرَ الْخَدْفِ رَمَى مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ إِلَى الْمَنْحَرِ فَنَحَرَ مَا غَبَرَ وَأَشْرَكَهُ فِي الْاَثْ وَسِتِّينَ بِيَدِهِ ثُمَّ أَعْطَى عَلِيًّا فَنَحَرَ مَا غَبَرَ وَأَشْرَكَهُ فِي هَدْيِهِ ثُمَّ أَمْرَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَدَنَةٍ بِبَضْعَةٍ فَجُعِلَتْ فِي قِدْرٍ فَطُبِخَتْ فَلَا عَنْ مَرَقِهَا ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى فَأَكَلاَ مِنْ خَوْمِهَا وَشَرِبَا مِنْ مَرَقِهَا ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم فَأَفَاضَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَصَلَّى بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ فَأَتَى الله عليه وسلم فَأَفَاضَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَصَلَّى بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ فَأَتَى الله عليه وسلم فَأَفَاضَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَصَلَّى بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ فَأَتَى الله عليه وسلم فَأَفَاضَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَصَلَّى بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ فَأَتَى الله عليه وسلم فَأَفَاضَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَصَلَّى بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ فَأَتَى الله عليه وسلم فَأَفَاضَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَصَلَّى بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ فَأَتَى الله عَلَيه وسلم فَأَفَاضَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ فَلَى زَمْزَمَ فَقَالَ "انْزِعُوا بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَلِبِ فَلُولًا أَنْ يَغْلِبَكُمُ النَّاسُ عَلَى سِقَايَتِكُمْ لَنَوْعُوا بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَلِبِ فَلُولًا أَنْ يَغْلِبَكُمُ النَّاسُ عَلَى سِقَايَتِكُمْ لَنَوْلُوهُ دَلُوا فَشَرِبَ مِنْهُ .

Hajj in the Haditi

Checklists

Раск —

Item	Details	✓	Remarks
Ihraam	Ihraam At least one set, if you are going to Makkah first		
	(otherwise it can be purchased in Madinah)		
Medicine	Tablets for Pain & Fever		
	• Salt Tablets		
	Muscle Cream		
	• Antibiotics		
	Cough Medicine		
	Diarrhoea Tablets		
	• Throat Lozenges		
	Antiseptic lotion/cream		e.g. Dettol
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
Toiletries	* Shampoo		
	* Toothpaste		
	* Miswak		
	* Liquid soap (shower hair & body wash)		
	* Scent free soap		
	* Moisturising Cream		
	* Vaseline (petroleum jelly)		
	* Underarm deodorant		
	* Sanitary pads		
	* Pocket Tissues		
	* Wound care / First aid adhesive bandages		e.g. Band-aid
	* Toiltery bag (with hook)		
	*		
	*		
	*		
Clothes	Casual wear		
	• Pyjamas		
	Underwear / Undergarments		Including socks
	• Shoes		<i>G</i>
	• Slippers		
	Money belt		
	/		<u> </u>

Раск+ —

Item	Details	✓	Remarks
Clothes	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
Electronics	* Mobile phone		
	* Charger		
	* Travel power adapter		
	* Power bar		Multiple recepticle
	*		
	*		
	*		
Utility	• Umbrella		
Othicy	• Sunglasses		
	• Watch		
	Nail clippers		
	• Scissors		
	• Flashlight (small)		
	Alarm clock		
	• Adam clock • Towels		
	• Sheets (travel type)		a Dussistica a tama
	Back pack (small)		e.g. Drawstring type
	Drawstring bags		
	Ziplock bags		
	Prayer mat		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
Reference	* Quran		
	* Hajj / Dua / Note books		
	* Pen / pencil		
	* Travel documentation & currency		including Passport
	*		
Food	• Snacks		e.g. Muesli bar, etc
	•		
	•		

PACK / PREPARE -

Item	Details	/	Remarks
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Umrah -

#	Action	/	Remarks
1	Trim nails, if required		
2	Shave under arms, if required		
3	Shave pubic hair, if required		
4	Ghusl		
5	Apply Perfume (men only)		
6	Meqaat reached		
7	Adopt Ihraam		
8	Niyah for <i>Umrah</i>		
9	Recite Talbiyah		
10	Read <i>Dua</i> when entering Haram		
11	Expose right shoulder (Men)		
12	Start at the Hajrul-Aswad and say "Bismillahi Allahu Akbar"		
13	Kiss/Touch/Gesture to Black Stone		
14	Men Raml (slow running) in first 3 rounds		
15	Touch the <i>Rukn-Yamani</i> Comer if possible		
16	Read "Rabanaa Aatina"		
17	Kiss/touch or gesture and Say "Allahu Akbar" as you pass the Black Stone		
18	Complete 7 rounds (circuits)		
19	Cover the right shoulder (Men)		
20	Perform 2 <i>Rak'at</i> near <i>Maqaam Ibraheem</i>		
21	Read Surah Al-Kafirun (109) in 1st Rakah after Suratul-Fatiha		
22	Read Surah Al-Ikhlaas (112) in 2nd Rakah after Suratul-Fatiha		
23	Drink Zamzam water		
24	Kiss/Touch Black Stone if possible		
25	Proceed to Safaa		
26	Read "Inaa Safaa"		
27	Read "Allahu Akbar" x 3, with Dua' in between		
28	Start Sa'ee from Safaa		
29	Men Raml (slow running) between the green lights		
30	Stop at <i>Marwah</i> and do the same as at <i>Safaa</i>		
31	Complete 7 laps (Safaa to Marwah = 1)		
32	Cut Hair		
33	Remove Ihraam, adopt normal clothes		
34	Ihraam restrictions lifted		

Hajj (Tamattu) -

#	Action	√	Remarks
Day 1	8 th of Dhul Hijjah: <i>At-Tarweya</i>		
1	Ghusl		
2	Apply perfume (men only)		
3	Adopt <i>Ihraam</i> from where you are		
4	Make Niyah for Hajj		
5	Recite Talbiyah		
6	Proceed to Mina		
7	Perform Zuhr, 'Asr, Maghrib & 'Eshaa in Mina		
8	Shorten Zuhr, 'Asr, 'Eshaa to 2 Rak'at each in Mina		
	(Perform Witr and the Sunnah for Fajr)		
Day 2	9 th of Dhul Hijjah: <i>Wuqoof-bil-Arafat</i>		
9	Perform Salatul- <i>Fajr</i> in Mina		
10	Proceed to Arafat		
11	Listen to <i>Khutbah</i> , if possible		
12	Join & shorten (2 Rak'at each) Zuhr and 'Asr Salah at Zuhr time		
13	Wuqoof has now 'started' - Supplication		
14	After sunset, leave Arafat		
15	Muzdalifah before 12.00pm?		
16	Yes, Perform Maghrib & 'Eshaa (2)		
	Joined upon your arrived in Muzdalifah		
17	No, Perform Maghrib & 'Eshaa where you are		
18	One Adhaan & two Iqaamat		
19	Collect 7 pebbles in Muzdalifah if you wish		Not a requirement
20	Sleep		
21	Perform Salatul- <i>Fajr</i> in Muzdalifah		
22	Supplication		
Day 3	10 th of Dhul-Hijjah: <i>Yaumun-Nahr</i>		
23	Depart for Mina shortly before sunrise		
24	Collect pebbles in Mina if you did not get them in Muzdalifah		
25	Stone the big <i>Jamrah</i> (<i>Aqaba</i>)		
26	Perform sacrifices (<i>Hady</i>)		
27	Shave hair (men only)		
28	Women cut hair (approx. 1 inch)		
29	Tawaaful-Ifadah: Tawaaf (same as for Umrah)		
30	Sa'ee for Hajj: Sa'ee (same as for Umrah)		
31	Return to Mina		
32	Shorten (Zuhr, 'Asr, 'Eshaa) Salah (Do not join), while in Mina.		
	(Witr & Fajr Sunnah)		

■ Hajj (Tamattu) + —

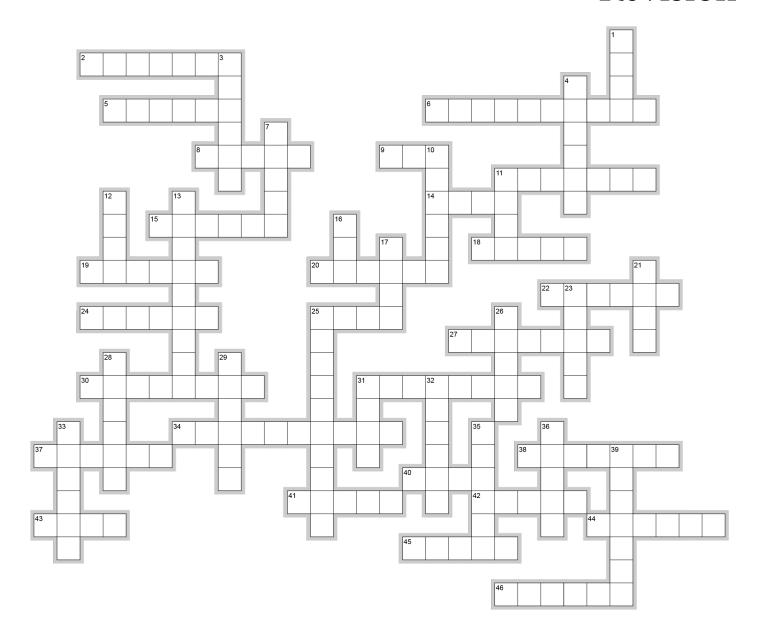
#	Action	/	Remarks
Day 4	11th of Dhul-Hijjah: Day one of <i>Tashreek</i>		
33	Collect pebbles $(7x3 = 21, at least)$		
34	After Zawaal (midday)		
35	Stone the Small <i>Jamrah</i>		
36	Make dua facing Qiblah		
37	Stone the Middle <i>Jamrah</i>		
38	Make dua facing Qiblah		
39	Stone the Big <i>Jamrah</i>		
Day 5	12 th of Dhul-Hijjah: Day two of <i>Tashreek</i>		
40	Collect pebbles $(7x3 = 21, at least)$		
41	After Zawaal		
42	Stone the Small <i>Jamrah</i>		
43	Make <i>dua</i> facing <i>Qiblah</i>		
44	Stone the Middle <i>Jamrah</i>		
45	Make <i>dua</i> facing <i>Qiblah</i>		
46	Stone the Big <i>Jamrah</i>		
47	Leave for Makkah?		
48	Yes, Before sunset		
49	No, Stay until 13 th		
Day 6	13 th of Dhul-Hijjah: Day three of <i>Tashreek</i>		
50	Collect pebbles $(7x3 = 21, at least)$		
51	After Zawaal		
52	Stone the Small <i>Jamrah</i>		
53	Make Dua' facing Qiblah		
54	Stone the Middle <i>Jamrah</i>		
55	Make <i>Dua</i> ' facing <i>Qiblah</i>		
56	Stone the Big <i>Jamrah</i>		
57	Return to Makkah		
58	Tawaajul-Ifadah and Sa'ee for Hajj		If not done earlier
Home	Ready to leave for Home?		
59	Last rite = Tawaaful-Wadaa' (no Sa'ee)		
60	Leave for Home		
			1

PEOPLE I MET

Name	Email / Address	Telephone

Checklist

Revision



Word bank

AQABA ARAFAT BLACKSTONE FOUR IDTIBA IFADAH IFRAD FAST FIDYAH HAJJ IHRAAM IMRAN ISTILAM JANNAH KHAIF KISWAH MADINAH MALE MARWAH MEQAAT MINA MUHRIM MULTAZAM MUTAMATTI MUZDALIFAH NAFARAH NAHR NAMIRAH ONE QIBLAH QIRAN RAMY RIDA RIGHT SAEE SAFAA SEVEN SIXTYTHREE SUNSET ZAMZAM ZAWAAL TALBIYAH TAMATTU TAWAAF TENTH TRUE WUQOOF YAMANI YES

Across

- 2. Touching with the hand the Black Stone or the Yamani corner, is referred to as?
- 5. Expiation for a missed rite (normally by sacrificing a sheep or goat) is known as?
- After Arafat, staying in this place (spending the night or part of) is an Obligratory (Wajib) rite of Hajj.
- 8. Which shoulder (male) should be uncovered whilst in Ihraam for the Umrah Tawaaf?
- Can Ramy (stoning) be performed on the behalf of someone else*
- 11. The type of Hajj which involves, Umrah and Hajj with a break between the two?
- 14. The 10th day of Dhul Hijjah is called?
- 15. Standing/staying (in Arafat on the 9th of Dhul-Hijjah) is known as?
- 18. Which day (of Dhul Hijjah) is the preferred day to got to Makkah to perform Tawaful Ifadah?
- 19. The 9th of Dhul Hijjah is known as the Day of "?
- 20. The place (location) where a pilgrim should not pass without being in Ihraam?
- 22. "From one 'Umrah to the next is an atonement for any sins committed in between, and the reward for an accepted Hajj is nothing but..."?
- 24. A state of ritual consecration that is required for performing Umrah & Hajj.
- 25. The walk made between Safaa and Marwah (7 laps in total) is known as?
- 27. Term used for the movement of Pilgrims from Arafat after sunset.
- 30. What should be recited after Ihraam is adopted?
- 31. The area between the Black stone and door of the Kabah is known as?
- 34. Hajrul Aswad is also known as?
- 37. The south corner of the Kabah is also known as Rukn "_____"?
- 38. This holy city in Saudi Arabia is approximately north of Makkah and is not part of Hajj?
- 40. A Pilgrim that violates the Ihraam restrictions can do this for 3 days as expiation*
- 41. How many pebbles are to be thrown at the Jamrah?
- 42. Hajj is a duty (obligation) owed to Allah. In which Surah is this stated?
- 43. Term used to describe stoning of the Jamrat?
- 44. The cover of the Kabah is called?
- 45. The type of Hajj which involves Hajj with Umrah (without coming out of Ihraam after Umrah).
- 46. Name of the Tawaaf which is a Pillar of Hajj?

Down

- 1. The upper cloth of the Ihraam (male)?
- 3. A person in Ihraam is referred to as?
- 4. The direction that Muslims face when praying and making dua?
- 7. The name of the mosque in Mina in which it is reported that at least 70 Prophets (pbut) performed Salah?
- 10. The pilgrim leaves Arafat after this time.
- 11. Jeddah is NOT a Megaat (True or False)?
- 12. How many Umrahs did the Prophet (pbuh) perform is his lifetime?
- 13. A pilgrim performing Hajj Tamattu is known as?
- 16. When required, A women cuts approximately this many inche(s) of hair (from one spot only)?
- 17. The Gender that should run between the green lights in Sa'ee?
- 21. Pilgrimage to Makkah (also a pillar of Islam).
- 23. Which Jamrah does the Pilgrim stone on the 10th of Dhul Hijjah (from after sunrise)?
- 25. How many animals did the Prophet (pbuh) sacrifice himself during the farewell pilgrimage? Hint it is one for each year of his (pbuh) life.
- 26. The type of Hajj which consists of Hajj only (i.e. no Umrah)?
- Water from the sacred well inside the Haram in Makkah.
- 29. A term used to describe when the sun is at it's zenith (i.e. midday)?
- 31. On the 8th of Dhul Hijjah where is the first place all Pilgrims head to?
- 32. The ritual which involves circumambulating the Kabah (7 times) is known as?
- 33. The hill where Sa'ee ends?
- 35. Uncovering the right shoulder (male) while in Ihraam is referred to as?
- 36. Sa'ee starts here?
- 39. The Mosque which is partly in Arafat is called?

Glossary

A-H —

Term	Arabic	Explanation
Ahadith	أحاديث	Plural for hadith.
(Jamrat) al-Aqabah	(جمرة) العقبة	The big place for stoning at Mina. The last one coming from Muzdalifah.
Arafah / Arafat	عرفة / عرفات	Name of the area located 7.6 miles (12km) from Mina, where the pilgrims spend the 9 th of Dhul-Hijjah: the main pillar (Rukn) of Hajj.
Aswad	أسود	Black.
Ashwat	أشواط	Plural of Shawt. Circuits of Tawaf or laps of Sa'y.
Aurah	عورة	Parts of the body that must be covered.
Ayat	آیات	Plural for ayah (verse from the Qur'an).
Ayam	أيام	Days. Plural of Yawm (day).
Aziziyah	العزيزية	City next to Mina. Aziziyah is not part of Mina and is not a site of Hajj. But it is part of the Haram of Makkah.
Barakah	بركة	Blessings of Allah.
Baqee'	البقيع	Graveyard of Madinah, close to the Prophet's Masjid, where most of the companions of the Prophet (peace be upon him) are buried.
Dhatu 'Irq	ذات عرق	Meeqat of the people of (and those coming from) Iraq.
Dhikr	ذکر	Remembrance of Allah and mentioning His name and attributes (in Ibadah).
Dhul Hulayfah	ذو الحليفة	Meeqat of the people of (and those coming from) Madinah.
Du'a	دعاء	Supplication, invocation.
Dumm	دم	Blood. The sacrifice of a sheep, goat, etc., in order to compensate for failing to perform a wajib act of Hajj.
Dhul-Hijjah	ذو الحجة	The 12 th month of the Muslim (Hijra) calendar.
Dhul-Qe'dah	ذو القعدة	The 11 th month of the Muslim (Hijra) calendar.
Eid-ul-Adha	عيد الأضحى	The 10 th of Dhu-Hijjah. The day of celebration after the day of Arafat.
Fidyah	فدية	An expiation for a missed rite (fasting 3 days OR feeding 6 needy people OR sacrificing a sheep or a goat)
Ghusl	غسل	Taking a bath in a special ceremonial way.
Ghuroob	غروب	Sunset.
Hady	هدي	The sacrifice (sheep, goat, etc.) for the Tamattu' and Qiran pilgrims.

■ H - K —

Term	Arabic	Explanation
Hajar-al-Aswad	الحجر الأسود	The Black Stone implanted in the corner of the Ka'bah.
Halq	الحلق	Shaving one's hair.
Haraam	حرام	Forbidden, prohibited.
Haram of Makkah	حرم مكة	The sanctuary of Makkah. The mosque in Makkah around the Ka'bah (al-Masjid al-Haram) is commonly referred to as al-Haram.
Haram of Madinah	حرم المدينة	The sanctuary of Madinah. The mosque in Madinah (al-Masjid an-Nabawi) is sometimes referred to as al-Haram as well.
Hateem	الحطيم	See "Hijr Isma'eel."
Hijr Isma'eel	حجر إسماعيل	The area adjacent to the Ka'bah on its northwest side, enclosed by a low semi-circular wall. Also called Hateem. 10 feet of the Hateem is part of the Ka'bah.
Idtiba'	الإضطباع	Uncovering the right shoulder (men) during Tawaf al-Qudoom.
Ifrad	الإفراد	Hajj-Ifrad is Hajj only, without Umra.
Ihram (Ihraam)	الإحرام	The state of ritual consecration. The ceremonial state of starting Umra or Hajj. Traditionally, the garments of Ihram themselves are called Ihram.
Istilam	الإستلام	Touching with the hand the Black Stone or the Yamani corner.
Jabal ar-Rahma	جبل الرحمة	The Mountain of Mercy in Arafat.
Jamrah	جمرة	The pillars in Mina for stoning, signifying the places where the Shaytan tempted the Prophet Ibraheem
Jamarat	الجمرات	Plural for jamrah.
Janazah	جنازة	The dead.
Jannah	الجنة	Paradise.
Juhfah	الجحفة	Meeqat of people of (and those coming from) Sham (Syria, Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon), North Africa and Europe. Juhfah is ruined. The actual place used now is the small village of Rabigh.
Ka'bah	الكعبة	The cube structure in the mosque in al-Masjid al-Haram in Makkah.
Kaffarah	كفارة	Expiation.
Khaif	(مسجد) الخيف	Name of a mosque in Mina where it's reported that 70 prophets performed prayer.
Khutbah	خطبة	Lecture, sermon.
Kiswah	كسوة	The cloth that covers the Ka'bah.

■ H - M —

Term	Arabic	Explanation
Mahram	محوم	Husband, or a male relative of a woman whom she is prohibited to marry (father, grandfather, son, grandson, brother, uncle, nephew). A woman has to accompanied by a mahram to travel for Hajj & Umra.
Manasik	مناسك	Rites of Hajj & Umra. Plural of Mansak.
Mansak	منسك	A rite of Hajj or Umra, such as Tawaf, Ramy and Sa'y.
Maqam-Ibraheem	مقام إبراهيم	The station where Prophet Ibraheem stood while building the Ka'bah. (It was moved from its original place, which was next to the Ka'bah.)
Marwah	المروة	The hill where the Sa'y ends.
Mas'a	المسعى	The stretch between Safa and Marwah
Mashaair		Places of religious significance
Al-Mash'ar al-Haram	المشعر الحرام	The small mountain in Muzdalifah where the Prophet (peace be upon him) stood after the Fajr prayer on the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah. Now there is a Masjid in that location with the same name. Muzdalifah is also called al-Mash'ar al-Haram by extension, since the Prophet (pbuh) mentioned that "I stood here and all of Jam' (i.e. Muzdalifah) is place for standing."
Al-Masjid al-Haram	المسجد الحرام	The mosque around the Ka'bah in Makkah.
Al-Masjid an-Nabawi	المسجد الحرام المسجد النبوي	The mosque of the Prophet (peace be upon him) in Madinah.
Meeqat (Meqaat)	ميقات	Boundary of the area around Makkah, which a pilgrim should not pass without being in Ihram. Plural is Mawaqeet.
Mihrab	محراب	The place where the Imam stands while delivering a Salat.
Minbar	منبر	The place where the Imam stands while delivering a khutbah (sermon).
Mina	منى	One of the Hajj ceremonial sites, 5 miles (8km) from Makkah.
Muakkadah	مؤكدة	Strongly recommended. Usually refers to a Sunnah, an act or saying of the Prophet (peace be upon him).
Muhassir	(وادي) محسر	Valley between Mina and Muzdalifah, about 50 meters wide, where the army of elephants led by Abraha from Yemen was destroyed the year the Prophet (peace be upon him) was born. The Sunnah is to pass this valley quickly.
Muhrim	محوم	A person in Ihram.

■ M - Q —

Term	Arabic	Explanation
Multazam	ملتزم	The part of the Ka'bah (about 6.5 feet) between its door and the Black Stone Corner. Du'a is accepted at this place. It is Sunnah to cling to the wall of the ka'bah at the Multazam and make du'a.
Mustahab	مستحب	Desirable (act)
Mutamatti'	متمتع	A pilgrim performing Hajj Tamattu.
Muzdalifah	مزدلفة	One of the Hajj ceremonial sites, between Mina and Arafat, adjacent to Mina.
Namirah	(مسجد) نمرة	The Mosque in Arafat.
Nafl	نفل	Optional (voluntary).
Nafrah	النفرة	Process of pilgrims departing from Arafat on the 9th.
Nahr	النحر	Slaughtering of an animal such as on the 10th of Dhul- Hijjah
Niqab	نقاب	Face covering for women.
Niyah	نية	Intention.
Niyaat	نيات	Plural for niyah.
Qarn al-Manazil	قرن المنازل	Meeqat of people coming from the east: Najd (Riyadh, etc), UAE, etc.
Qasr	قصر	Shortening Salat from 4 to 2 Rak'at during travel.
Qaswa'	القصواء	The name of the camel of the Prophet (peace be upon him).
Qiblah	القبلة	The direction of prayer for Muslims.
Qiblatayn	(مسجد) القبلتين	Name of the mosque in Madinah where the Prophet (pbuh) received the command to change the direction of prayer (qibla) from Jerusalem to Mecca
Qiran	القران	Hajj with Umra without coming out of Ihram after Umra.
Qaarin	قارن	Pilgrim who performs Hajj Qiran.
Quba	قباء	The name of a mosque in Madinah. The first mosque in Islam. The Sunnah of the Prophet (peace be upon him) is to go this Masjid on Saturday morning and pray 2 Rak'at, the reward of which is equal to that of a Umra.
Rak'ah	ركعة	A unit of prayer.
Raka'at	ركعات	Plural for rak'ah.
Ramal (Raml)	رمل	A brisk walking in the first 3 rounds of Tawaf al-Qu-doom.
Rida'	رداء	The upper cloth of the Ihram.
Ramy	ري	Stoning of the jamarat.

■ R - T —

Term	Arabic	Explanation
Rukn	رکن	Important pillar. Omitting a pillar invalidates the Hajj with no possibility for compensation.
Rukn-al-Yamani	الركن اليماني	The corner of the Ka'bah which faces Yemen (South).
Sa'y (or Sa'ee)	السعى	The walk made between Safa and Marwah.
Sadaqah	" صدقة	Charity.
Safa	الصفا	The hill where you start your Sa'y.
Shurooq	شروق	Sunrise.
(Jamrah) Sughra	الجمرة الصغري	The small place for stoning at Mina. The first one coming from Muzdalifah.
Sujood	سجود	Prostration in Salat.
Sunnah	سنة	Way of the Prophet (peace be upon him). A particular act or saying of the Prophet (peace be upon him).
Surah	سورة	A chapter of the Qur'an.
Shawal	شوال	The 10 th month of the Muslim (Hijra) calendar.
Shawt	شوط	One circuit of Tawaf around the Ka'bah, or one lap of Sa'y between Safa and Marwah.
At-Tahallul al-Akbar	التحلل الأكبر	The complete relief from the state of Ihram where all the restrictions of Ihram are lifted and the pilgrim returns to normal life.
At-Tahallul a-Asghar	التحلل الأصغر	The partial relief from the state of Ihram where all restrictions of Ihram are lifted with the exception of sexual intercourse.
Tahleel	تهليل	Saying "La Ilaaha Illa Allah" (there is no god but Allah).
Tahmeed	تحميد	Saying "Al-hamdu lillah" (praise be to Allah).
Takbeer	تكبير	Saying "Allahu Akbar" (Allah is great).
Talbiyah	تلبية	The supplication one recites once in Ihram and having made the intention.
Tamattu'	التمتع	Hajj performed with Umra preceding it (two niy'at).
Tan'eem	التنعيم	Boundary of the Haram of Makkah 4.6 miles (7.4km) to the north of Makkah. Also called Masjid 'Aisha.
Taqseer	التقصير	Shortening hair at the completion of Hajj and Umra. For men this is an alternative (less rewarding) option for Halq (shaving of the head). For women this is the only way and consists of cutting the length of a fingernail from the extremities of hair.
Tarweya	التروية	Quenching (The 8 th day of Dhul-Hijjah).
Tashreek	التشريق	Drying of meat (11th, 12th and 13th of Dhul-Hijjah).

■ T - Z —

Term	Arabic	Explanation
Tawaf (or Tawaaf)	طواف	Circumambulation of the Ka'bah.
Tawaf al-Hajj	طواف الحج	Same as Tawaf al-Ifadah.
Tawaf-al-Ifadah	طواف الإفاضة	Tawaf for Hajj (Pillar of Hajj).
Tawaf an-Nafl	طواف النفل	Voluntary Tawaf.
Tawaf-al-Qudoom	طواف القدوم	Welcome Tawaf, done when first arriving to Makkah.
Tawaf-al-Wida'	طواف الوداع	Farewell Tawaf (a wajib of Hajj).
Tawaf az-Ziyarah	طواف الزيارة	Same as Tawaf al-Ifadah.
Umra (or Umrah)	عمرة	Minor Hajj, consisting of Ihram, Tawaf, Sa'y and Halq or Taqseer.
Udhiya	أضحية	Sacrifice of an animal on the day of Eid-ul-Adha.
Uranah	(وادي) عرنة	Valley bordering Arafah on the west side, and is not part of Arafah.
Wajib	واجب	Obligatory, requisite. Omission of a Wajib requires an animal sacrifice.
Wajibat	واجبات	Plural of Wajib.
Wudu	وضوء	A prescribed method of washing to prepare for Salat (prayer). Ablution.
Wuqoof	وقوف	Standing/staying (in Arafat on the 9th of Dhul-Hijjah).
(Jamrah) Wusta	الجمرة الوسطى	The middle place for stoning at Mina.
Yalamlam	يلملم	Meeqat of people of (and those coming from) Yemen.
Yawm	يوم	Day.
Zamzam	زمزم	The sacred well inside the Haram in Makkah. The water from it is commonly known as zamzam.
Zawal	الزوال	When the sun moves from its zenith (midday).
Ziyarah	زيارة	Visiting. Usually refers to visiting Madinah.

AT A GLANCE

Official Name Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Capital Riyadh

Area 2,149,690 sq km

Population 26.5 million

\mathbf{A}_{IR}

The national carrier is Saudi Arabian Airlines (Saudia: 01-488 4444; www.saudiairlines. com). There are four airports handling international traffic in Saudi Arabia:

- Jeddah King Abdul Aziz International Airport (02-684 2227).
- **Dammam** King Fahd International Airport (03-883 5151; www.kfia.com.sa).
- **Riyadh** King Khaled International Airport (01-221 1000; www.riyadh-airport.com).
- Medina Medina International Airport (04-842 0000).

Airlines Flying to/from Saudi Arabia:

- Air Arabia (www.airarabia.com)
- Air France (www.airfrance.com)
- British Airways (www.british-airways.com)
- EgyptAir (www.egyptair.com.eg)
- Emirates (www.emirates.com)
- Etihad Airways (www.etihadairways.com)
- Gulf Air (www.gulfair.com)
- Iran Air (www.iranair.com)
- Kuwait Airways (www.kuwait-airways.com)
- Lufthansa (www.lufthansa.com)
- Middle East Airlines (www.mea.com.lb)
- Oman Air (www.oman-air.com)
- Qatar Airways (www.qatarairways.com)
- Royal Jordanian Airlines (www.rj.com)
- Yemenia (www.yemenia.com)

Electricity



- Both 110 VAC and 220 VAC;
- European two-pin plugs are the norm, but three-pronged British plugs are also present
- Most of the hotels in Jeddah provide outlets for both 110v and 220v.
- Makkah and Madinah are mainly 220v.
- The wall plug holes are mainly the small twopoint, round-holed ones.
- If the item is dual voltage, 110v and 220v, it is best to keep the switch set at 220v. This will save your item if you plug it into the wrong voltage socket.

Radio

Jeddah Radio (96.2FM)

• broadcasts in English and French

BBC World Service

- short-wave frequency (11.760khz or 15.575khz)
- online (www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/)

Embassies & Consulates

Travel Facts

All of the following are in Riyadh's diplomatic quarter in the west of Riyadh.

- Australian (01-488 7788; www.saudiarabia.embassy.gov.au)
- Bahraini (01-488 0044; www.mofa.gov.bh/riyadh/Home.aspx)
- Canadian (01-488 2288; www.canadainternational.gc.ca/saudi_arabia-arabie_saoudite)
- French (01-434 4100; www.ambafrance-sa.org)
- German (01-277 6919; www.riad.diplo.de)
- Irish (01-488 2300; www.embassyofireland.org.sa)
- Jordanian (01-488 0039; www.jordanembassyksa.gov.jo)
- Kuwaiti (01-488 3500)
- New Zealand (01-488 7988; www.nzembassy.com/saudi-arabia)
- Omani (01-482 3120)
- **Qatari** (01-483 5544)
- UAE (01-488 1227; www.uae-embassy.ae/Embassies/sa)
- UK (01-488 0077; ukinsaudiarabia.fco.gov.uk)
- USA (01-488 3800; riyadh.usembassy.gov)

998

Emergency

- Ambulance 997
- Fire
 - - 999
- Police Traffic Accidents 993

Language

Arabic

Money

Currency

- The unit of currency is the Saudi riyal (SR)
- One rival (SR1) is divided into 100 halalas
- Coins come in 25 and 50 halala denominations.
- Notes come in SR1, SR5, SR10, SR20, SR50, SR100, SR200 and SR500 denominations.
- The Saudi riyal is a hard currency and there are no restrictions on its import or export.

ATM (Automatic Teller Machine)

- Banks and ATMs that accept international cards are ubiquitous throughout Saudi.
- Saudi Arabia has an excellent ATM network called SPAN.

Exchanging Money

For exchanging cash, you'll get a much better rate at a money exchange bureaux. All major hard currencies are exchanged and commission is not usually charged, but check this first. Exchange desks at hotels usually offer poor rates.

(ES	SR3.9	SR9.9	SR4.9	SR13.1	SR9.7	SR1.03	SR1.02	SR5.7	SR3	SR1.74
IGE RAT	A\$1	BD1	€1	KD1	OR\$1	QR1	Dh1	ϵ_1	US\$1	YR100
Exchange Rates	Australia	Bahrain	Euro	Kuwait	Oman	Qatar	UAE	NK	USA	Yemen

ROAD RULES

The main rules include:

- Driving on the right side of the road.
- Right turns are allowed at red lights unless specifically forbidden.

${ m T}_{ m ELEPHONE}$

Country code

966

International dialing prefix (IDD) 00

Directory assistance Directory assistance 905 (domestic) 900 (international)

The mobile-phone network run by STC operates on the GSM system.

The major networks included:

• STC (www.stc.com.sa)

• Mobily (www.mobily.com.sa):

• Zain (www.zain.com)

SMS is the easiest and cheapest way to communicate with home

Timezone

Arabia Standard Time (AST)

- UTC/GMT + 3
- · No DST

Weights & Measures Metric system



Fill in the blanks below for your specific year,

■ Months of Hajj -

Islamic Year:	Gregorian Year:	Day of the Week
Shawwal 1 [10 th month]		
Dhul-Qa'dah 1 [11th month]		
Dhul-Hijjah 1 [12 th month]		

Days of Hajj -

Dam af Haii	Islamic	Gregorian		Salat Times for Makkah					
Days of Hajj	Dhul Hijjah	Date/Day	Fajr	Sunrise	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghrib	Isha	
Day of Tarwiyah	8								
Day of Arafah	9								
Day of Nahr (Eid)	10								
1st Day of Tashreeq	11								
2 nd Day of Tashreeq	12								
3 rd Day of Tashreeq	13								

Makkah: Latitude:	Longitude:	Timezone: GMT +3.00	Altitude:
Juristi	c Method:	Calculation Method:	_

Leaving *Arafah*: [Very Important]

On the Day of Arafah (9th of Dhul-Hijjah) do **NOT** leave *Arafah* before sunset.

Prayer:

On the Day of Arafah delay Maghrib prayer until you reach *Muzdalifah*. But in any case, do NOT delay Maghrib and Isha past the middle of the night. Pray anywhere if you don't have time to reach *Muzdalifah* before the middle of the night.

Leaving Muzdalifah:

- The time to leave *Muzdalifah* is shortly before sunrise.
- Eligible people (e.g. weak, etc) can leave *Muzdalifah* after the middle of the night. Check eligibility criteria/conditions and time for leaving early with a scholar.

■ CLIMATE OF MAKKAH—

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	23 (75)	24 (76)	26 (80)	30 (87)	34 (94)	35 (96)	35 (96)	35 (96)	35 (95)	31 (89)	28 (83)	25 (78)
Avg. Max Temperature °C (°F)	30 (87)	31 (89)	33 (93)	38 (101)	42 (108)	43 (110)	42 (109)	42 (108)	42 (109)	39 (103)	35 (95)	31 (89)
Avg. Min Temperature °C (°F)	18 (66)	18 (66)	20 (68)	23 (75)	27 (82)	28 (83)	28 (84)	28 (85)	28 (84)	25 (78)	22 (73)	20 (68)
Avg. Rain Days	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Ref: [1] https://www.islamicfinder.org/prayer-times/

Note: [a] Dates & times (if provided) are approximate. Reconfirm all dates & times.

[[]b] Middle of night time (if provided) - Is taken as the approx. mean time between Maghrib and Fajr. This may not be the same for all schools of thought - pls check with a scholar.

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