Hajj & 'Umra Presentation

This presentation can be used by:

- Brothers and sisters going for Hajj this year
- Brothers and sisters planning to go for Hajj in the future
- Presenters and Hajj agencies to provide proper training for groups of Hajj

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Overview Plan (1)

- Introduction:
  - Excellence of Hajj
  - The Hajj Mabrur
- Preparation for Hajj
- What to Take
- Kinds of Hajj & Some Definitions
- Hajj Packages
- Geography of Hajj & 'Umra
  - Mawaqeet
  - Haram of Makkah
Overview Plan (2)

- Day of Departure
- Arrival at Jeddah
- 'Umra Step by Step
- Stay in Makkah
- Hajj Step by Step
- Recap.: Pillars / Obligations
- Visit to Madinah
| The Prophet (pbuh) said:  
(The performance of) Umrah is an expiation for the sins committed between it and the previous Umrah; and the reward of Hajj Mabrur (i.e., one accepted) is nothing but Jannah."  
[Bukhari and Muslim]. | عن أبي هريرة أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال:  
العمرة إلى العمرة كفارة لما بينهما وتسليم قال:  
والحج المبرور ليس له جزاء إلا الجنة.  
[البخاري و مسلم] |
| The Prophet (PBUH) was asked: "Which deed is the best?" He (PBUH) replied, "Faith in Allah and His Messenger." Then he was asked: "What is next?" He replied, "Jihad (fighting) in the Cause of Allah." Then he was asked, "What is after that?" He (PBUH) replied, "Hajj Mabrur (an accepted Hajj)."  
[Bukhari and Muslim]. | عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه قال:  
سأله النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أي الأعمال أفضل قال: إيمان بالله ورسوله قبل ثم ماذا قال جهاد في سبيل الله قبل ثم ماذا قال حج مبرور.  
[البخاري و مسلم] |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Narrated Abu Huraira: The Prophet said, &quot;Whoever performs hajj to this Ka'ba and does not approach his wife for sexual relations nor commit sins (while performing hajj), he will come out as sinless as a new-born child, (just delivered by his mother).&quot; [Bukhari and Muslim]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;عن أبي هريرة قال: سمعت النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول: من حجّ فلم يرفث ولم يفسق رجع كيوم ولدته أمه [لفظ البخاري] ولفظ مسلم { من أتى هذا البيت فلم يرفث ولم يفسق رجع كيوم ولدته أمه }&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrated Aisha: (That she said), &quot;O Messenger of Allah! We consider jihad as the best deed. Should we not fight in Allah's Cause?&quot; He said, &quot;For you (women) the best jihad: Hajj Mabrur.&quot; [Bukhari]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;عن عائشة رضي الله عنها قالت: قلت يا رسول الله نرى الجهاد أفضل الأعمال، أفلا نجاهد ؟ فقال: لكن أفضل الجهاد حج مبرور [رواه البخاري]&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Excellence of Hajj (3)

| Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) reported Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him) as saying: There is no day when Allah sets free more servants from Hell than the Day of Arafah. He draws near, then praises them to the angels, saying: What do these seek? [Muslim]. | عن ابن المسيب قال قالت عائشة إن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: ما من يوم أكثر من أن يعتق الله فيه عبدا من النار من يوم عرفة وإن ليدنو ثم بياهي بهم الملائكة فيقول ما أراد هؤلاء. [مسلم] |
| Follow between Hajj and Umra for they chase away poverty and sins just as a blacksmith's bellows removes impurities from iron, gold and silver, and there is no reward for a Hajj mabrur less than Jannah. [Nasa'ee and Tirmidhee] | على بَابِ زِينَةِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم: تَابِعُوا بَيْنَ الْحَجِّ وَالْعُمْرَةِ فَإِنَّهُمَا يَنْفِيَانِ الْفَقْرَ وَالذُّنُوبَ كَمَا يَنْفِي الْكِيرُ الْحَدِيدِ وَالْجِدْرَةِ وَالْفِضْلَةِ وَلَيْسَ لِلْحَجِّ الْمَبْرُورِ ثَوَابٌ دُونَ الْجَنَّةِ. [النسائي و الترمذي] |
The Goal: A Hajj Mabrur

- Hajj **Mabrur** is:
  - An accepted Hajj
  - A Hajj free of sin; i.e conducted with full obedience to Allah (swt)
  - A Hajj performed with the intention of seeking Allah's pleasure only and not to show off
  - A Hajj performed in accordance with the Sunnah of the Prophet (pbuh)
  - A Hajj which is not followed by disobedience
Another dimension to Hajj Mabrur

Jabir (raa) narrated that the Prophet (pbuh) said: The Hajj Mabrur has no reward except Jannah. He was asked: What makes Hajj Mabrur? He said: Providing food (to people) and spreading good word.

[Ahmad, Tabarani (hasan), Ibn Khuzayma (in his Sahih), Bayhaqi, al-Hakim (Sahih)]
Preparation for Hajj

- Sincerity
- Repentance from all past sins
- Resolve outstanding differences and seek forgiveness from others
- Pay/record all debts
- Write your will
- Make sure the wealth to be used for Hajj is from Halal sources
- Choose the company of the righteous
- Learn as much as possible about Hajj and 'Umra
  - Fiqh and “how to”
  - Meanings, spirit and historical aspects
- Memorize some du’a from Quran and Sunnah
- Learn how to pray during a flight and how to pray Salaat al-Janaazah
- Physical preparation & Medical checkup
What to Take (1)

When packing things for Hajj, keep in mind:

- Stay light. Extra items you don't need will just increase the weight you will have to carry.
- Take necessary items like your usual medication.
- Choose compact and light items. The camping section is a good place to look in.
- Do not take valuables. You run the risk of losing them, and it just adds to your worries.
- Most items are available in Saudi Arabia, and usually cheaper. The advantage is that you will buy only things that you really need.
What to Take (2)

Essentials

- Ihraam towels (for men), if first stop is Makkah
- Medication
- Money (bills of $100 get you a better exchange rate)
- One credit card for emergencies
- Waist pouch / Hajj Belt

Security Belt

Hajj Belt

eBay
What to Take (3)

Clothing

- Comfortable and modest clothes like Indo-Pak shalwar-qamees as well as the Saudi thoub (a one-piece head-to-toe garment) are ideal and are recommended for men.
- Women wear their normal comfortable clothes. Avoid nylon clothing.
- Warm jacket, especially for Madinah at Fajr time.
- Socks: useful for Tawaf (slipper gripper), except Tawaf al-Qudoom (arrival), you will be in a state of Ihraam.
- Slippers/sandals/comfortable shoes.

These are OK for Ihraam
What to Take (4)
for sleeping

Mainly for the night of Muzdalifah

- foam camping mat
- fleece blanket/sleeping bag
- Inflatable camping or travel pillow
What to Take (5)

Misc.

- Surgical masks
- Earplugs
- Safety Pins for your Ihraam garments
- Tawaf/Sa'y counter beads
What to Take (6)

Misc.

- Unscented vaseline, band-aids
- Travel size toileteries, nail clipper, small scissors, comb
- Small flashlight, travel alarm clock, batteries
- A bag to carry your shoes/slippers while inside the masjid (in Makkah and Madinah): quite useful
- A small bag for pebbles
- An empty suitcase, for gifts/items you buy from there
What to Take (7) for communication

- Cell phones can make communication much easier while in Makkah/Madinah/Mena, especially if travelling with relatives.

- Cell phone requirements:
  - GSM
  - Multi-band (tri-band or quad-band) which include the 900 MHz band. Currently, this is the only frequency working in Saudi Arabia.
  - Unlocked

- You buy SIM cards from Saudi Arabia.

Make sure you turn your phone OFF in the masjid!
What to Take (8)

Essential

A LOT of PATIENCE!!!

- And keep most of it towards the end. That's when you will need it most.
- Do not get angry.
- You will see a lot of irritating and misguided behaviour. Try to change it with wisdom and nice words if you can control yourself; otherwise keep silent.
- Ask Allah (swt) to help you on that.
**Kinds of Hajj**

- **Tamattu’ (التمتع)**
  - ‘Umra *then* Hajj during the months of Hajj.
  - Requires Hady

- **Qiran (القران)**
  - ‘Umra *and* Hajj during the months of Hajj
  - Requires Hady

- **Ifrad (الإفراد)**
  - Hajj during the months of Hajj
  - Does not require Hady

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*The Prophet (pbuh) asked his companions to do Tamattu’, even though he did Qiran because he brought the hady (animal for sacrifice) with him.*
Some Definitions

- **Pillar** (ركن) : a mandatory act of Hajj, such as the standing in Arafah, the lack of which invalidates the Hajj.

- **Obligation** (واجب) : an obligatory act of Hajj, such as stoning of the Jamarat, which if missed for any reason, then a Hady (sacrifice of an animal) becomes incumbent for compensation.

- **Sunnah** : desirable act of Hajj other than a Rukn or a Wajib.

- **Manasik** (مناسك) : plural of mansak (منسك), a ritual of Hajj or 'Umra.

- **Restrictions of Ihraam** : all acts a person in a state of Ihraam is prohibited from doing.

- **Fidya/Hady** (فدية / هدي) : compensatory act for missing a wajib or violating a restriction of Ihraam.
  - Hady is an animal sacrifice.
  - Fidya is the fasting of three days, feeding of six needy people or an animal sacrifice.

- **Dhul-Hijjah** (ذو الحجة) : the 12th month of the Hijri calendar

- **Day of Tarwiyyah** (يوم التروية) : the day which marks the start of Hajj: the 8th of Dhul-Hijjah

- **Days of Tashreeq** (أيام التشريق) : the 11th, 12th and 13th of Dhul-Hijjah. Also called the days of Mena
Hajj Packages (1)

- 3 periods:
  - Stay in Makkah
  - Stay in Madinah
  - Hajj days: 8th – 13th of Dhul-Hijjah

- Your Hajj package will be a combination of those 3 periods depending on the chronological order.

- Makkah gets very crowded the week before the Hajj days, i.e. 1st to 7th of Dhul-Hijjah, while Madinah gets less busy.

- Fasting, whether in Makkah or Madinah, during the first days of Dhul-Hijjah is recommended; but not during the days of Hajj, because of the physical effort required during those days.
Hajj Packages (2)

Makkah First or Madinah First

- **Makkah First**
  - You assume Ihraam for 'Umra before landing in Jeddah. Jeddah is beyond the Meeqat.
  - You need to have a pair of Ihraam towels with you for your 'Umra before travel. You can buy a second one for your Hajj from Makkah or Madinah or wash and reuse the ones you used for 'Umra.
  - Make sure you keep the Ihraam towels in your handbag. Do not put them in your luggage.
  - Put on Ihraam towels in the airport, at the last stop of your trip, before boarding your flight to Jeddah. It’s extremely difficult to put on Ihraam towels in the airplane.
Hajj Packages (3)
Makkah First or Madinah First

- Madinah First
  - You do not need to assume Ihraam
  - You can buy Ihraam towels from Madinah
  - Your Meeqat for 'Umra is Dhul-Hulayfah (Abyar 'Ali)
  - If you leave Madinah on the 7th or the 8th of Dhul-Hijjah, then it will be difficult to do a 'Umra before Hajj. In this case make Ihraam for Hajj (Ifraad) and go to Makkah to perform Tawaf al-Qudoom, then proceed to Mena and complete your Hajj as explained later on. After Hajj you may perform 'Umra if you wish (Ihraam from Tan'eem or Masjid 'Aisha). No animal sacrifice is required in this case.
Mawaqeeet (1)

- **Mawaqeeet** (مواقيت) is the plural of **Meeqat** (ميقات): the geographical boundary that a person intending Hajj or `Umra may not cross without assuming Ihraam for Hajj or `Umra, or both.

- A Muslim intending Hajj or `Umra who crosses the Meeqat without Ihraam must return to the Meeqat and make Ihraam from there. If he/she does not return and make Ihraam from the Meeqat, then he/she must offer a sacrifice (Hady).
Mawaqeet (2)

| Narrated Ibn Abbas: Allah's Apostle (p.b.u.h) made Dhu-l Hulayfa as the Meeqat for the people of Madinah; Al-Juhfa for the people of Sham; Qarn al-Manazil for the people of Najd; and Yalamlam for the people of Yemen; and these Mawaqeet are for the people at those very places, and besides them for those who come through those places with the intention of performing Hajj and 'Umra; and whoever is living within these boundaries can assume Ihram from the place he starts, and the people of Makkah can assume Ihraam from Makkah. | عن ابن عباس قال إن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم وقت لأهل المدينة ذا الحليفة ولاهل الشأم الجحفة ولاهل نجد قرن المنازل ولاهل اليمن يلمؤم هن لهن ومن أتى عليهن من غيرهن ممن أراد الحج والعمرة ومن كان دون ذلك فمن حيث أنشأ حتى أهل مكة من مكة [البخاري و مسلم] |

[Bukhari & Muslim]
Abu Zubair heard Jabir b. 'Abdullah (raa) as saying: I heard (and I think he carried it directly to the Apostle of Allah) him saying: For the people of Medina Dhu'l-Hulaifa is the place for entering upon the state of Ihram, and for (the people coming through the other way, i.e. Syria) it is Juhfa; for the people of Iraq it is Dbatu 'Irq; for the people of Najd it is Qarn (al-Manazil) and for the people of Yemen it is Yalamlam. [Muslim]

Narrated Ibn 'Umar: When these two towns (Basra and Kufa) were opened, the people went to 'Umar and said, "O Chief of the faithful believers! The Prophet fixed Qarn as the Meeqat for the people of Najd, it is beyond our way and it is difficult for us to pass through it." He said, "Take as your Meeqat a place situated opposite to Qarn on your usual way. So, he fixed Dhatu 'Irq (as their Meeqat)." [Bukhari]
Dhatu ‘Irq
- Coming from ‘Iraq
- Other names: Al Dhareeba
- 55 miles North East of Makkah

Qarn Al Manazil
- Coming from Najd (Ryadh, ...), UAE, ...
- Other names: Qarn al-Manazil
  is a valley, the northern part is called As-Sayl al-Kabeer, and the southern part is called Wadi Mahram. The distance between the two is about 20 miles.
- 116 miles North West of Makkah

Dhu-l Hulayfah (ذو الخُليفة)
- Coming from Madinah
- Other names: Abyar Ali
- ~255 miles North of Makkah

Al Juhfah (الجُحفة)
- Coming from North Africa, Syria, ...
- 116 miles North West of Makkah
- Rabigh: 127 miles North West of Makkah

Yalamlam (يُلمَلَم)
- Coming from Yemen
- Other names: As-Sa’diya
- 80 miles South of Makkah
The **Haram of Makkah** is the sanctified area surrounding Makkah. It was delimited by Ibraheem (pbuh) under the guidance of Jibreel (pbuh).

After FatH Makkah (the opening of Makkah), Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) sent Tameem Ibn Asd al-Khuza'ee to renew the boundaries of the Haram.

Flags have been put on the mountains and hills to indicate the limits of the Haram. The number of flags reached 943 at some point, but most of them are ruined.

- **Area** of the Haram = 212 mi$^2$ (550 Km$^2$)
- **Perimeter** of the Haram = 79 mi (127 Km)
Limits of the Haram of Makkah

- Tan’eeem (التنعيم) : 4.6 miles North
- Nakhlah (نخلة) : 8 miles N.E.
- Hudaybiyah (الحديبية) : 13.5 miles W.
- Adhah Libn (أضاه لبن) : 10 miles S.
- Mnt of Arafah (جبل عرفة) : 13.5 miles E.
- Ji’ranah (الجِعْرانة) : 13.5 miles N.E.
"Surely (as for) those who disbelieve, and hinder (men) from Allah's way and from the Sacred Mosque which We have made equally for all men, (for) the dweller therein and (for) the visitor, and whoever shall incline therein to wrong unjustly, We will make him taste of a painful chastisement."

[Surat al-Hajj, 25]
Restrictions while in the Haram of Makkah

- Its plants must not be cut,
- Its game must not be frightened,
- Articles lost in it must not be picked up except by someone making announcement to find the owner,
- Nor is any man to bear arms for fighting in it.

- Note: the above is part of a Hadith of the Prophet (pbuh)
- These restrictions also apply to the haram of Madinah.
- They apply to everyone whether in a state of Ihraam or not, during any time of the year.
Mawaqeeet & Haram of Makkah

Dhu-l Hulayfah
Al JuHfah
Jeddah
Haram of Makkah
Yalamlam

Dhatu ‘Irq
Qarnu-l Manazil

Note: for illustration purposes only, does not scale.
Day of Departure

- Double check necessary items to take. Use a checklist.
- Pray two rak'as at home before you leave.
- Recite du'a of travelling once you get in the car...
Du'a for Travel

Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest, How perfect He is, The One Who has placed this (transport) at our service, and we ourselves would not have been capable of that, and to our Lord is our final destiny. O Allah, we ask You for birr and taqwaa in this journey of ours, and we ask You for deeds which please You. O Allah, facilitate our journey and let us cover its distance quickly. O Allah, You are The Companion on the journey and The Successor over the family, O Allah, I take refuge with You from the difficulties of travel, from having a change of hearts and being in a bad predicament, and I take refuge in You from an ill fated outcome with wealth and family.

عن ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما، أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم كان إذا اشتوى على بعيره خارجا إلى سفر، كتب ثلاثاً، ثم قال: «سبحان الذي سخر لنا الله علیه وسلم هذا وما كان له مفرنين، وإنما إلى ربنا لمنقلبون. اللهم إنه نسألك في سفرنا هذا البر والتقوى، ومن العمل ما ترضي. اللهم هوون عليينا سفرنا هذا واطو عنها بعد لهوم أنت الصاحب في السفر، والخليفة في الأهل، اللهم إني أعوذ بيك من وعثاء السفر، وكابفة المنظر وسوء المنقلب في المال والأهل والولد.» وإذا رفع قالهم وزاد فيهن: «آيوبن تائبون عابدون لربنا حامدون.»

رواه مسلم
Arrive in Jeddah

- You will have assumed Ihraam before arriving at Jeddah if Makkah is your destination.
- First you go through the Customs, and then wait for a bus (of the Hajj Ministry Transportation Service) to take you to Makkah.
- Do not lose sight of your luggage.
- Perform your salat on time and with the Jama'ah.
- Jeddah will be a first test for your patience. The wait time in the Hajj Terminal can be 2 to 12 hours or even more.
- Show patience and be nice to the Staff. Most of them are volunteers working very long hours.
Hajj & 'Umra Rituals for Women

General Rule

Narrated Jabir: ... 'Aisha accompanied him (i.e. the Prophet pbuh) to Makkah while she got her menses. The Prophet (pbuh) commanded her to perform all the Manasik except Tawaf and Salat until she gets clean...

[Bukhari]
Umra - (العمرة) Summary

- Ihraam (الإحرام)
- Tawaf (الطواف)
- Sa’y between as-Safa and al-Marwa (السعي بين الصفا و المروة)
- Halq (الحلق) (shaving the head)
  or Taqseer (التقصير) (trimming the hair)
Ihraam (1)

الإحرام

- Arrive at the Meeqat. If you are inside the Haram of Makkah (in your residence in Makkah for example) then you have to go outside the Haram to make Ihraam. Tan'eem (or Masjid 'Aisha) is the closest point outside the Haram of Makkah.

- Clip moustache

- Clip nails; remove pubic and armpit hair.

- Take a shower (ghusl) for Ihraam. This is a Sunnah.

- Put perfume on your body (head, beard, ...)

- Put Ihraam garments (rida’ & ezar)
Pray two rak’as, or a prescribed salat, if it’s time for it.

**Note**: Up to this point, all what you did is preparation for Ihraam.

Make the intention and say:

Labbayka Allahumma 'Umrah

From this point you are in a state of Ihraam!
After intention is made, recite Talbiyah aloud:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labbaika-llaahumma labbaik</th>
<th>لبيك اللهم لبيك لبيك</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>labbaika laa shareeka laka laka</td>
<td>لا شريك لك لبيك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labbaik inna-1 hamda wa-n ni'mata laka wa-l</td>
<td>إن الحمد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mulk, laa shareeka lak</td>
<td>والنعمة لك</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here I am O Allah, here I am, there is no partner for You, here I am, Verily all praise is for You, and every bounty is from You, and all dominion is Yours - You have no partner
Talbiyah should be continued until you see the Ka’bah (or until the Ramy of the largest Jamrah in the case of Hajj).

Make talbiyah especially:

- while descending or ascending during travel,
- joining a party of people,
- after every Salah,
- and in the morning and evening
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talbiyah should be made in a loud voice.</td>
<td>في الحديث عن الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: إن جبرائيل أتاني فأمرني أن أمر أصحابي أن يرفعوا أصواتهم بالإهلال. adidas تمرذي والترمذي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Prophet (pbuh) said: Jibreel came to me and asked me to tell my companions to raise their voices with Ihlal (i.e. Talbiyah). [Ahmed and Tirmidhi]</td>
<td>عن أبي بكر الصديق أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم سئل أي الحج أفضل قال: العج والثج. الترمذي و ابن ماجه و الدارمي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrated Abu-Bakr As-Siddeeq (raa): the Prophet (pbuh) was asked: what is the best of Hajj? He said: al-'ajj (i.e. raising the voice with Talbiyah) and ath-Thajj (i.e. shedding blood for the sake of Allah: animal sacrifice). [Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah, Daarimi]</td>
<td>عن أبي بكر الصديق أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم سئل أي الحج أفضل قال: العج والثج. الترمذي و ابن ماجه و الдарمي</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Talbiyah is a Sunnah, but some scholars consider it a Wajib and require an animal sacrifice (hady) for omitting it.

Making Talbiyah in a low voice is against the Sunnah of the Prophet (pbuh). It should be recited aloud.

Repeating the Talbiyah after a "guide" is also against the Sunnah. The Companions of the Prophet (pbuh) used to recite it individually.
Ihraam & Talbiyah for Women

- It is equally a Sunnah for a woman to shower before Ihraam.

- A woman in her Hayd (menstruation) or Nifaas (baby delivery) takes a shower and assumes Ihraam, but does not pray before Ihraam.

- The majority of scholars say that a woman should make Talbiyah in a low voice. But Al-Albani says that there is no difference between men and women in that respect except if she fears to cause fitnah. 'Aisha (raa) used to say the Talbiyah loudly.
Restrictions of Ihraam (1)

Clothing:

- Men cannot wear any sewn clothes such as a shirt, turban, hooded cloak, trousers, underwear, etc. or shoes. Women can wear their normal clothes, but without covering their faces or hands.
- You should not wear gloves, although there is no harm in wrapping the hands in cloth.
- Men cannot cover their head with something that touches it.

Fragrance:

- You should not perfume yourself, your clothing, your food or drink after entering Ihraam. You should also abstain from cleansing yourself with scented soap.
- Scholars differed about perfume used prior to Ihraam. Those who allow it said: there is no harm in what remains of the effect of perfume used prior to Ihraam.
Restrictions of Ihraam (2)

محظورات الإحرام

- **Sexual intercourse:**
  - ... and all matters leading to it such as kissing, touching, or talking with one's wife/husband about intercourse or related matters.

- **Cleansing:**
  - You should not remove any hair from any part of the body.
  - You should not clip your nails.
  - You should not kill lice.
  - Scholars differed about taking a bath, unless it is for janabah (wet dream). But it is reported that the Prophet (pbuh) took a bath while in a state of Ihraam.
Restrictions of Ihraam (3)

Wedding:
- You shouldn't be wed or make marriage proposals for yourself or others.

Hunting:
- You should not hunt or assist someone in hunting.
- You should not kill animals except those that are harmful or that would attack people, such as mice, snakes and scorpions.
Permissible of Ihraam

مباحات الإحرام

- There is no harm in using an umbrella, the roof of a car or tent for shade. There is also no harm in carrying your baggage atop your head.
- Wearing sandals, rings, glasses, a watch, worn on your wrist or hung from your neck.
- Wearing a hearing aid or a speech aid.
- According to most scholars, it is permissible for you to cleanse yourself with unscented cleansers and to wash and scratch your head and body, even if some of your hair falls unintentionally.
- Washing your Ihraam garments or put on new ones.
- Wearing a belt to keep your money and documents, and to tie your ezar (the lower part of the Ihraam).
Al-Masjid Al-Haraam

Safa

Marwa

Fath Gate

Assalam Gate

Umra Gate

Fahd Gate

AbdulAziz Gate
Al-Masjid Al-Haraam (2)

1. Black Stone corner
2. Yamani corner
3. Shaami corner
4. ‘Iraqi corner

Zamzam tap water

The door of the Ka’ba

The Black Stone

Maqam Ibraheem

To the Safa

Closed as of 2004

Zamzam

Hijr Isma’eeel
From the Past (floods)
**Tawaf Al-Qudoom (Arrival)**
طواف القدوم

**SUMMARY**

- Arrive at Al-Masjid Al-Haram (المسجد الحرام)
- The Black Stone (الحجر الأسود)
- Tawaf
  - Al-IdTiba’ (الإضطِبَاع)
  - Ar-Ramal (الرَّمَل)
- Pray two Rak’as
- Drink from Zamzam
Arrive at Al-Masjid Al-Haram (1)

- Take a bath (ghusl) before entering Makkah, if possible.
- When you enter the masjid do not forget to enter by the right foot, and say:

  `allaahumma salli `alaa muhammadin wa sallim, allaahumma aftah lee abwaaba rahmatika.

  أعوذ بالله العظيم و بوجهه الكريم و سلطانه القديم من الشيطان الرجيم.

  اللهم صل على محمد و سلم، اللهم افتح لي أبواب رحمتك.

  أَعُوذ بِالله العظيم و بوجهه الكريم و سلطانه القديم من الشيطان الرجيم.
Arrive at Al-Masjid Al-Haram (2)

- When you see the Ka'bah raise your hands if you want to - as it is established from Ibn `Abbas.
- And there is no du'a established from the Prophet at this point. So you may make du'a with whatever you wish.
- You should not believe that you have to enter the Masjid from a particular gate. It is permissible to enter from any gate.
Arrive at Al-Masjid Al-Haram (3)

- Du’a established from ‘Umar (raa):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allaahumma anta-s salaam wa minka-s salaam fa Hayyinaa rabbanaa bi-s salaam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اللهم أنت السلام و منك السلام فحينا ربنا بالسلام</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Go straight to the Black Stone and facing it make takbeer.

Then touch it with your right hand and kiss it, and make sajda upon it also, as the Prophet (pbuh) did that.

If your are not able to kiss it then touch it with your right hand then kiss your hand.

If you cannot touch it you should make a sign towards it with your hand, but do not kiss your hand.

And you do that in every circuit.

Do not push and crowd to get to the Black Stone according to the Prophet's saying to ‘Umar.
### Excellence in touching the Black Stone

**Prophet (pbuh) said:** "Allah will raise up the Stone on the Day of Resurrection, and it will have two eyes with which it will see, and a tongue which it talks with, and it will witness in favor of everyone who touched it in truth."

[Ahmad and ad-Daarimee]

---

**And said:** "Touching the Black Stone and the Yemeni corner removes sins."

[Made Hasan by at-Tirmidhee. Made Saheeh by Ibn Hibbaan, al-Haakim and Adh-Dhahabee]

---

**And said:** "The Black Stone is from Paradise, and it used to be whiter than snow, but the sins of the idolaters turned it black."

[Made Saheeh by at-Tirmidhee and Ibn Khuzaimah]
Tawaf Al-Qudoom (1)
طواف القدوم

- Tawaf around the Ka'bah
  - Ka’bah being to your left
  - Go around the Ka’bah past the Stone seven times

- Al-Idtiba’a (الإضطِبَاع):
  - wearing the Ihraam under your right armpit and over the left shoulder
  - throughout the seven rounds of Tawaf

- Ar-Ramal (الرُّمَل):
  - a strong and quick walk with boldness, in which the shoulders are thrust forwards
  - in the first three rounds, then walk normally in the rest
Tawaf Al-Qudoom (2)

- Touch the Yemeni corner with your right hand each time you pass and do not kiss it, and if you are not able to touch it then you should not make any sign towards it with your hand at all.

- And you should say between the two corners:

  \[
  
  \text{Rabbanaa aatinna \text{ } fi-d dunyaa hasanatan wa \text{ } fi-l aakhirati hasanatan wa qinaa 'adhaaba-n naar.}
  
  \text{O Allah gives us good in this life, and good in the Hereafter and save us from the Punishment of the Fire.}
  
  \text{ربنا آتنا في الدنيا حسنة و في الآخرة حسنة و قنا عذاب النار}
  \]
Tawaf

Start Line

Hijr Isma'eel

Ka'bah

To Zamzam

To Safa
You do not have to say your intention out loud to begin Tawaf. Saying intentions out loud is something the Prophet (pbuh) never did except after Ihraam when he said, “Labbayk Allahuma Umrah wa Hajj.”

A state of wuDu’ is required for all kinds of Tawaf.

A menstruating woman does not make Tawaf until she becomes clean.

All kinds of Tawaf, including optional Tawaf, consist of seven circuits around the Ka'bah.
Continue Tawaf without interruption, unless it is necessary, otherwise it will be void.

When it is time for the obligatory Salaat you stop your Tawaf, join the Salaat in your place and then resume your Tawaf from where you left.

If you need to go to the restroom you may interrupt your Tawaf and go. Make Wudu before coming back to resume your Tawaf. You resume your Tawaf from where you left. However, some scholars say that you need to start over from the beginning (this is a safer option).

The Ka’bah should be to your left. Do not do Tawaf with your back or right to the ka’bah. Do not walk backwards.

Tawaf shall be performed within the boundaries of Al-Masjid Al-Haraam.
Tawaf – Notes (3)

- You do not have to touch the Black Stone for your Tawaf to be accepted. If it is crowded you may face your hand toward the Stone and say Allahu Akbar.
- Do not hurt anyone to kiss the Black Stone.
- Do not stand at the Black Stone line for a long time. Make a sign towards it with your right hand, say Allahu Akbar and move on.
- You do not touch the Shami or the 'Iraqi Corners at all.
- Do not kiss the Yemeni corner. You may only touch it.
- Do not face your hand to the Yemeni corner and say Allahu Akbar. This is only for the Black Stone.
There is no particular dhikr for Tawaf, so you may read Qur'an or say any dhikr you like.

Do not follow those Dua books that make up dua for each circuit around the Ka’bah. Read Quran and make Dua from your heart and glorify Allah.

Make Dua by yourself, do not do it in a shouting group.

Do not wipe the walls of the Ka’bah during Tawaf. The Messenger of Allah (pbuh) did not touch anything other than the Black Stone and the Yemeni Corner.
Al-Multazam: you may cling to the place between the corner of the Black Stone and the Door of the Ka’ba (~6.5ft), placing your chest and face and forearms upon this place, and making du’a.
Maqam Ibraheem
مقام إبراهيم

When you finish the 7th round cover your right shoulder and move to the Place of Ibraheem and recite:

When you finish the 7th round cover your right shoulder and move to the Place of Ibraheem and recite:

Place the Maqam Ibraheem between yourself and the Ka'bah and then pray two rak'ahs. And recite therein Surat Al-Kafiroon and Surat Al-Ikhlas.
Maqam Ibraheem

Traces of the feet of Prophet Ibraheem (‘alaihi assalam) as seen inside the structure.
After praying you go to Zamzam and drink from it, and pour some of the water on your head.

Then you return to the Black Stone, say takbeer and touch it, as before, if possible.
Zamzam water is available in coolers everywhere in the Masjid.

During the Hajj season coolers are removed from the Tawaf area, but will be available in other areas of the Masjid.
Sa’y between Safa & Marwah (1)
السعي بين الصفاء و المروة

SUMMARY
- Start with Safa
- Recite a particular ayah [2,158]
- Make dhikr and du’aa
- Walk to Marwa (first lap)
- On the Marwa, do the same as on the Safa
- Walk back to the Safa (second lap)
- Complete seven laps in the same manner
Sa’y between Safa & Marwa (2)

- When reaching the foot of the Safa recite:

Inna-s safaa wal marwata min sha'aa'iri-l Ilaahi faman hajja-l baita aw i’tamara falaa junaaha 'alaihi an yattawwafa bihimaa wa man tatawwa'a khairan fa inna-l Ilaaha shaakirun 'aleem. [2, 158]

Surely the Safa and the Marwa are among the Symbols of Allah; so whoever makes a pilgrimage to the House or pays a visit (to it), there is no sin if he goes round them both; and whoever does good of his own accord, then surely Allah is Grateful, Knowing.
Then say:

"نبدأ بما بدأ الله به"

كما قال النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام

Nabda'u bimaa bada'a Allaahu bihi

We begin with that which Allah began with (i.e. the Safa).
As the Prophet (pbuh) said.

Then climb the Safa until you see the Ka’ba. But this may not be easy with today's construction. So it's sufficient to just face the Ka'bah.
Once on top of the Safa, face the Ka’ba and say:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allahu Akbaru, Allahu Akbaru, Allahu Akbar</td>
<td>الله أكبر، الله أكبر، الله أكبر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laa ilaaha illaa Allahu waHdahu laa shareeka lahu, lahu-l mulk wa lahu-l Hamd, yuHyee wa yumeetu, wa huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in qadeer</td>
<td>لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له، له الملك وله الحمد، يحيي ويميت، وهو على كل شيء قدير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laa ilaaha illaa Allahu waHdahu laa shareeka lahu - anjaza wa'dahu wa nasara 'abdahu wa hazama-l ahzaaba wahdahu.</td>
<td>لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له، أنجز وعده ونصر عبده وهزم الأحزاب وحده</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make du'aa to Allah with whatever you wish</td>
<td>أدع الله بما شئت</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Say all that three times!
Then you descend from Safa and start walking in the direction of Marwah.

You walk till you reach the green sign-post (see picture). You then jog (in a medium pace) till you reach the next green sign-post. Then you walk up to al-Marwah and ascend it.

Do upon Marwah as you did upon Safa. And that forms one complete lap.
Then you return till you ascend as-Safa, jogging between the green sign-posts, and that is a second lap.

Then you return to Marwah, and so on till you complete seven laps finishing upon Marwah.

You may make this du'a in sa'y:

رب اغفر وارحم إنك أنت الأعز الأكرم

Rabbi ghfir warHam innaka anta-l a'azzu-l akram.

Exit from Marwah
Then when you finish the seventh lap upon the Marwah you shorten the hair of your head, thus ending the 'Umrah.

Women trim their hair the length of a finger joint.

Everything that became forbidden to you upon entering Ihraam now becomes permissible again.

You remain in the state of “Hill” (being out of the state of Ihraam) until the day of Tarwiyah (8th Dhu-l Hijjah).
Stay in Makkah

- In the Haram, the reward for good deeds is multiplied many times, and so is the punishment for sins.
- Try not to miss any salat in the Masjid Al-Haram; each salat there is better than 100,000 salat elsewhere: the equivalent of more than 55 years of salat!
- Make optional tawaf as much as possible, as it is better than salat at the Masjid Al-Haram.
- Use time wisely, it is so precious there.
- Try not to walk in front of any praying person there, nor allow anyone to walk in front of you while you are praying.
- You should pray two rak'as of "taHiyyat al-masjid" in case you don't intend to make a Tawaf.
Salat in Jama’a
10 feet of Hijr Isma'eel is part of the Ka'bah. If you have a chance to enter the Hijr, make sure you pray within the 10 feet next to the Ka'bah.
Hajj Step by Step - Summary

- Ihraam - الإحرام
- Mena (8 Dhu-l Hijjah) - منى
- Arafah (9 Dhu-l Hijjah) - عرفة
- Muzdalifah (9 Dhu-l Hijjah – night) - مزدلفة
- Mena (10 Dhu-l Hijjah):
  - Ramy (throw pebbles at Jamrat Al-‘Aqabah) - الرمي
  - NaHr (sacrifice) - النحر
  - Halq (shave hair of the head) - الحلق أو التقصير
- Makkah (10 Dhu-l Hijjah):
  - Tawaf Al-IfaDah - طواف الإفاضة
  - Sa’y between Safa and Marwa - السعي بين الصفا و المروة
- Mena (11, 12 and 13 Dhu-l Hijjah):
  - Ramy (throw pebbles at the 3 Jamarat) - الرمي
- Makkah (last day):
  - Tawaf Al-Wada’ (Farewell tawaf) - طواف الوداع
Hajj Sites

Approximate distances

- **Makkah – Mena:**
  - 5 mi (8 km): road
  - 2.8 mi (4.5 km): tunnel

- **Mena – Muzdalifah:**
  - 2 mi (3.3 km)
  - 3.7 mi (6 km): from the jamarat to the end of Muzdalifah

- **Muzdalifah – Arafah:**
  - 5.6 mi (9 km)

- Mena and Muzdalifah are adjacent to each other.
Al-Masjid al-Haraam (Makkah)
Ihraam for Hajj

- If you are in Makkah, then you make Ihraam from your place of residence (hotel, apartment, etc.).
- If you are in Madinah, then you make Ihraam from the meeqat of Dhu-I Hulayfah (Abyar Ali).
- You do the same things that you did in your Ihraam for the ‘Umra.
- You continue the talbiyah until you throw the pebbles at Jamrat Al-‘Aqabah on the 10th of Dhu-I Hijjah.
Go to Mena in the morning of Yaum at-Tarwiyah (8th of Dhu-l Hijjah).

Pray Dhuhr, Asr, Maghrib, ‘Isha and Fajr in their times with qasr.

Spending this night in Mena is a Sunnah. For some scholars it's a wajib.

Use your time to gather your thoughts and prepare for the next day: the day of Arafah.

Pray in Masjid Al-khaif. It is reported that 70 prophets prayed in that masjid.
After sunrise of the day of Arafah, depart for Arafah while making talbiyah or takbeer.

Pray Dhuhr and Asr at Masjid Namirah, two rak’as each, combined at the time of Dhuhr.

Namira is not part of Arafah, but part of the Masjid is within the limits of Arafah.
ARAFAH

Mount of Mercy

To Muzdalifah

Masjid Namira
After salat, move to your place inside the limits of Arafah, stand facing the Qiblah, raising your hands making du'a and reciting talbiyah.

The Prophet (pbuh) said: “The best thing that I and the Prophets have said on the evening of Arafah is "Laa ilaha illallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu lahu mulk wa lahu hamdu wa huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in qadeer."
The Prophet (pbuh) said:
"There is no day on which Allah frees more of His slaves from Fire than the Day of 'Arafah, and He draws near, then praises them before the angles, saying :'What do they seek?' "
Leaving Arafah

- So when the sun has set you leave Arafah for Muzdalifah, going with calmness and tranquility, not jostling or pushing people; rather whenever you find room then you go faster.
When reaching Muzdalifah pray Maghrib, then 'Ishaa, shortening it (qasr), and joining the two prayers.

You do not pray anything between them or after 'Isha.

You may collect pebbles here.

Then you sleep until Fajr.

Pray Fajr at the beginning of its time.
Muzdalifah (2) - 9 Dhu-l Hijjah

- It is permissible for weak persons and women to leave after half of the night has passed for fear of the crush of people.
Then you come to al-Mash'ar al-Haraam (a small mountain in Muzdalifah) and climb upon it and face the Qiblah - then recite takbeer, tahleel, and make du'a until the sky becomes very bright.

Then you leave for Mena before the sun rises, calmly while reciting talbiyah.

When you come to the river valley of MuHassir you hurry if possible - and it is a part of Mena.

Masjid al-Mash'ar al-Haraam
You arrive to Mena the morning of the 10th of Dhul Hijjah.

This is the busiest day of Hajj. You will be doing the following:

1. Stone Jamrat al-'Aqabah
2. Sacrifice an animal
3. Shave or trim off your hair
4. Go to Makkah to do Tawaf al-Ifadah & Sa'y and come back to Mena
Mena - 10 Dhu-l Hijjah

- You stone Jamrat al-'Aqabah only on this day, with seven small stones - slightly bigger than the chick-pea.

- You recite takbeer while throwing each stone.

- You cease reciting talbiyah when throwing the last stone.

- You cannot perform this stoning until after sunrise. And you may delay it after noon, even up to the night, if you find difficulty in doing it before noon.
TaHallul
التحلل

When you have stoned the Jamrah everything becomes lawful for you again except sexual intercourse, even if you have not sacrificed or shaved your head - so you may wear your clothes and use perfume.

However you should perform Tawaaf al-Ifaada on the same day (before Maghrib) if you wish to continue in your state of having left iHraam - otherwise, if you have not made Tawaaf before the evening (before Maghrib) then you return to the state of iHraam as you were before the stoning.
Skip this step if you made "tawkeel" for animal sacrifice (you bought a coupon)

Slaughter your animal in any part of Mena or Makkah.

The time for slaughter is the four days of 'Eid.

Seven people may share in one camel or cow.

And he who cannot afford a sacrificial animal should fast three days in Hajj (even the 3 days of tashreeq) and seven when he returns to his family.
Then you shave off all of your hair or shorten it.

Shaving is better.

Start with the right side of the head.

The woman shortens her hair the length of a finger joint.
Then you go off that day to Makkah and make Tawaf al-IfaDah in the same way as in the Tawaf of arrival, except that there is no idtiba’ or ramal in this Tawaf.

Pray two rak'ahs behind Maqam Ibraheem.
Then you do sa’y between Safaa and Marwah as before.

And after this Tawaf you are in a state of complete taHallul.

Drink from Zamzam.

Return to Mena.
Sequence of Manasik on the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah

Narrated 'Abdullah bin 'Umar: I saw the Prophet near the Jamrah and the people were asking him questions. A man asked, "O Messenger of Allah! I have slaughtered the Hady (animal) before doing the Rami." The Prophet replied, "Do the Rami (now) and there is no harm." Another person asked, "O Messenger of Allah! I got my head shaved before slaughtering the animal." The Prophet replied, "Do the slaughtering (now) and there is no harm." So on that day, when the Prophet was asked about anything as regards the ceremonies of hajj performed before or after its due time his reply was, "Do it (now) and there is no harm." Narrated by al-Bukhari.
Stay in Mena for the days of tashreeq ( أيام التشريق) and their nights.

It is preferable to stay in Mena during these days than going to Makkah. This is the Sunnah of the Prophet PBUH.

Most scholars consider the staying in Mena as a Wajib.
Mena - 11, 12, 13 Dhu-l Hijjah (Cont.)

- Stone the three Jamarat each with seven pebbles in each of those days, after noon.

- After the first and the second Jamarat, move forward and stand facing the Qiblah for a long while making du'aa while raising your hands.
The Prophet (pbuh) said: "None of you should depart until he makes his last act Tawaf of the House."

The prophet (pbuh) used to carry Zamzam water with him in water skins and containers, and he used to pour it upon the sick and give it to them to drink.

When you finish the Tawaf you leave the mosque like the rest of the people - not walking backwards.
1 - Ihraam
- Assume Ihraam for a Meeqat or your residence if you are in Makkah
- Clean yourself and take a shower
- Put on two Ihraam garments & slippers/sandals
- Pray two rak’as or a prescribed salah
- Make intention and say "labbayk Allahumma Hajjaa"
- Recite Talbiyah
- Go to Mena

2 - Mena - 8th
- Arrive in Mena in the morning
- Spend the day and night there
- Pray Duhr, Asr, Maghrib, Isha and Fajr in their time with Qasr
- Leave Mena for Arafah after sunrise (9th)

3 - Day of Arafah - 9th
- Arrive in Arafah before or around Duhr on the 9th
- Pray Duhr and Asr combined with Qasr early in the time of Duhr
- Spend the day in supplication and remembrance of Allah
- Leave Arafah for Muzdalifah after sunset

4 - Muzdalifah - 10th
- Arrive in Muzdalifah at night
- Pray Maghrib and Isha combined with Qasr
- Sleep the night until Fajr
- Pray Fajr early in its time & then make dhikr
- Leave Muzdalifah for Mena shortly before sunrise

5 - Mena - 10th
- Arrive in Mena in the morning
- Go to Jamrat al-Aqabah and stone it with 7 pebbles
- Slaughter your animal
- Shave or trim off your hair
- First taHallul: Take off Ihraam towels. All restrictions lifted except sexual intercourse
- Take a shower and put on normal clothes.
- Go to Makkah for Tawaf al-Ifaadah

6 - Makkah - 10th
- Proceed to al-Masjid al-Haraam
- Perform Tawaf al-Ifaadah
- Perform Sa'y
- Full taHallul: All restrictions lifted except sexual intercourse
- Go back to Mena

7 - Mena - 11th, 12th & 13th
- Spend the days of Tashreeq and their nights in Mena
- Stone the 3 Jamarat every day between Duhr and Maghrib
- You may leave on the 12th after stoning and before sunrise if you wish

8 - Makkah – Last Day
- Perform Tawaf al-Wadaa’ (farewell Tawaf)
- Make it the last thing you do in Makkah
1. IHraam
2. Standing in Arafah (Wuquf)
3. Tawaf al-IfaDa
4. Sa'y between Safa & Marwa
### Obligations of Hajj (Wajibat)

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<th>Obligations of Hajj (Wajibat)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2. Standing in Arafah until sunset</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Spend one night in Muzdalifah (after Arafah)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Stay overnight in Mina during the days of tashreeq</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Stoning the Jamarat, and in order</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Shaving head or cutting hair short (Halq or Taqseer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Tawaaf al-Wadaa' (farewell)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pillars of 'Umra

1. IHram
2. Tawaaf
3. Sa'y between Safa & Marwa
Obligations of 'Umra (Wajibat)

1. IHram from outside the Haram
2. Halq or Taqseer
Visit to Madinah

Allah's Messenger (pbuh) declared Madinah to be as sacred as Abraham (pbuh) had declared Makkah to be. The Prophet (pbuh) said, "What lies between its (Madinah's) two lava plains is sacred."
Merits of Madinah (1)

- It is the land of the Prophet's migration (pbuh).
- Its people are his neighbors and supporters.
- It is the abode of Faith, for to it returns Faith at the end of time.
- At its entrances, there are Guardian Angels. Neither the Antichrist (Dajjaal) nor the Plague will be admitted to it.
- It will be the last city in the world to be ruined.
- It is the land of Revelation.
Allah's Messenger (pbuh) made these supplications:

- O Allah! Make Madinah as dear to us as You made Makkah dear or more. (1)
- O Allah! Increase in Madinah twice the blessing (Thou showered) upon Makkah. (2)
- O Allah! Bless our Madinah, bless us in our Sa` and Mudd, and make twice Thy blessing. (3)
- Let him die in Madinah who can do so.
Madinah (1)

- The only two Masjids in Madinah to visit with the intention of salat are the Masjid of the Prophet (pbuh) and Masjid Quba (the first masjid in Islam).
- Salat in the Masjid of the Prophet (pbuh) is better than a thousand salat elsewhere, except Al-Masjid Al-Haram.
- The prophet (pbuh) used to go to masjid Quba on Saturday morning and pray two rak'as there. In a Hadith, he (pbuh) said that doing so is equivalent to a 'Umra.
Visit the grave of the Prophet (pbuh) and say your salam to him. But do not repeat the visit, as there is a warning from him (pbuh) not to take his grave as Eid (i.e. something that you do repeatedly). He said:

Do not let your homes become graves, and do not make my grave a Eid, and make salat upon me, for your salat will reach me wherever you are.

[Ahmad and Abu-Dawud]
Visit the graveyard of al-Baqee' (البقيع) where most of the Companions of the Prophet (pbuh) are buried, and make du'a for them. The Prophet (pbuh) used to say:

Assalamu 'alaikum ahla-d diyar min-l mu'mineena wa-l muslimineen, wa innaa in shaa'a Allahu bikum lahikun. Nas'alu-l Laha lanaa wa lakum al-'aafiya.
The Prophet’s Masjid & Al-Baqee’

المسجد النبوي و البقيع

The Masjid

Uhud

Qiblah

Al-Baqee’

Entrance
Map of the Prophet's Masjid

1. The Minbar (pulpit) of the Prophet (pbuh)
2. The MiHrab of the Prophet (pbuh)
3. Pillar Al-Mukhallaqah
4. Pillar of 'Aisha
5. Pillar of Tawbah (Abi Lubabah)
6. Pillar of As-Sareer (bed)
Al-Baqee’
End

Please don't forget us in your du'a.

May Allah accept your Hajj!

Send remarks/suggestions to obellal@yahoo.com

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