

# Departing from Home

## Lecture 1

# The Day of the Journey

- Try to arrange departure on Thursday
  - May not have choice
  - Prophet (saw) left for his Hajj on Thursday
  - Often commenced trips on Thursday
- Give charity a few days before
  - Applies throughout the trip
- Dua of traveling
- Two rakat at home prior to leaving

# Packing

- Travel Light
  - Makes your journey easier
  - Don't deceive airline by sneaking on more weight than allowed
- Separate cash into different places
- Don't pack ihram into suitcase
- Make photocopies of passport, leave one at home and one with a companion

# An Amir

- Appoint a leader to organize the group for this stage of the travel
  - Prophet (saw) said, “When three people travel they must appoint one of them as their amir.”
  - Most groups arrange this beforehand, in which case it becomes imperative to follow the amir

Hadrat Abu Saeed Al-Khudri; Abu Dawud

# Being a Traveler

- 48 miles from border of city equals travel
- Fiqh Implications
  - Shorten Zuhr, Asr, and Isha from 4 to 2 rakahs
    - Exception = praying behind imam
  - Sunnahs downgraded
    - If actively moving then leave except fajr
    - If stationary then pray
  - Witr remains wajib
- Spiritual implications: Duas accepted
- Remain traveler unless make niyyah to stay in one place for 15 days

# Praying on the way

- Must offer prayers
  - Must not be too particular about this
  - Going to perform 1 fard and miss five daily

# Praying on the way

- In plane use map channel to determine Qiblah
- Pray standing in small groups or individually if possible. Otherwise, pray seated and make up after landing.
- Use the position of the sun in your location to determine prayer times.

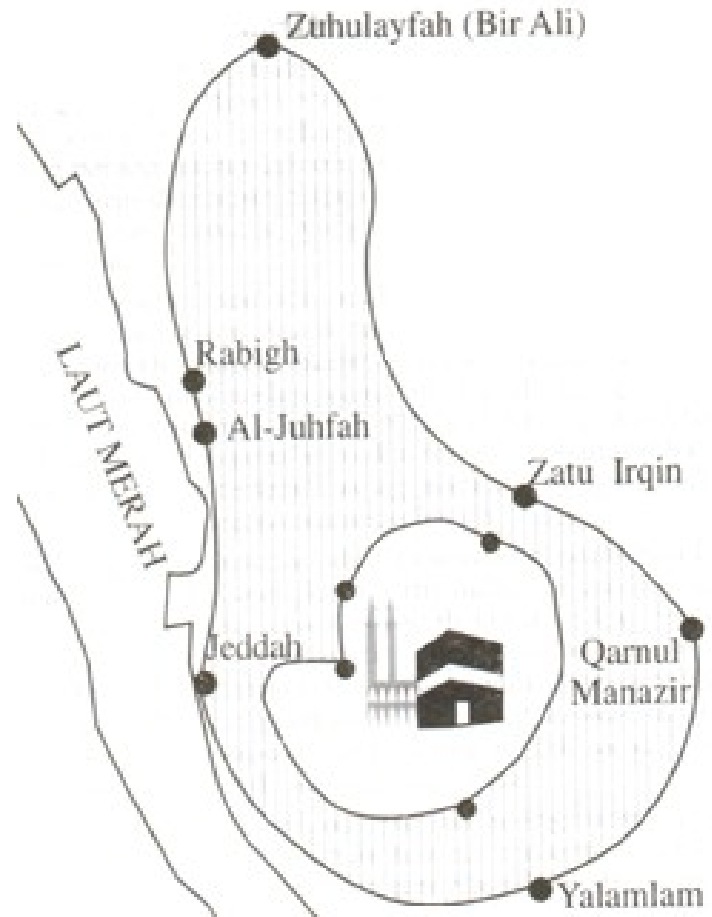
# Miqat

## Lecture 2



# Miqat

- 1<sup>st</sup> major milestone in the journey
- Defined by
  - Zul Hulayfah for approach from Medina Munawarah
  - Zat Irq from Iraq
  - Juhfah from Syria and Egypt
  - Yalamlam (aka Sa'diyah) for people of Southeast Asia
    - Mountain 30 miles south of Makkah

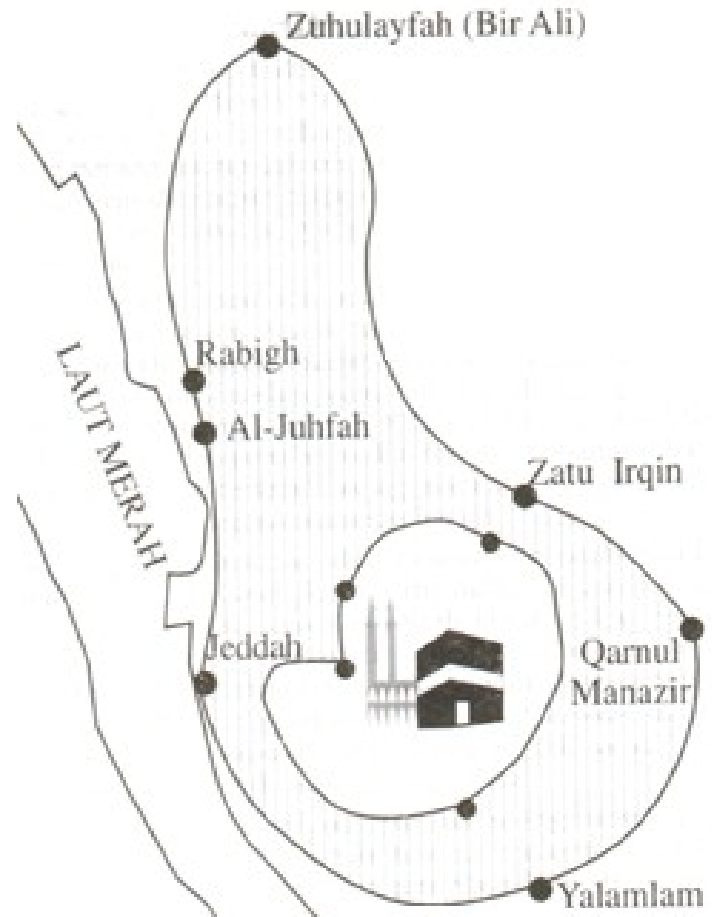


# Reaching Miqat

- Wajib to enter state of ihram before crossing this border if intending to enter Haram
  - Even if no intention of hajj or umrah rule still applies
- If ihram not entered then must return back to border and enter ihram
  - If not possible then must offer a dam

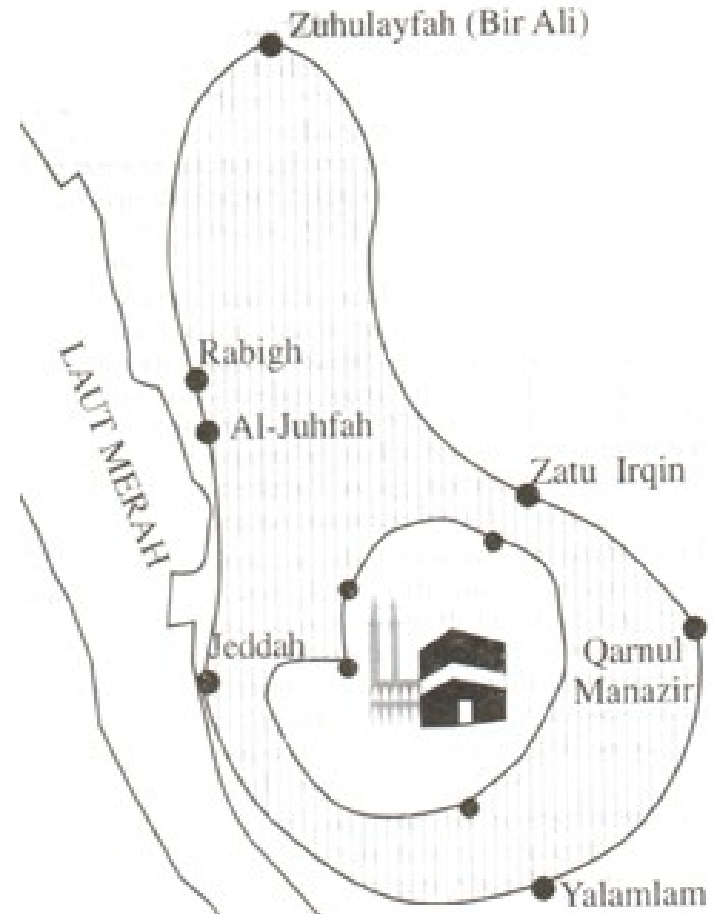
# Miqat

- Person coming from outside miqat will place ihram before crossing, whether for umrah or hajj
- If living in area of miqat then place ihram in that area
- If in Haram then place ihram for hajj there, but place ihram for umrah outside of boundaries of Haram



# Miqat

- Jeddah is within miqat
- Majority of scholars agree that if going to Haram must be in ihram prior to landing at Jeddah
  - Enter ihram at stop over just before Jeddah
  - Don't pack in check-in luggage
- Ihram not necessary if going directly to Madina



# Ihram

## Lecture 3

# Introduction

- Literally, to make unlawful
- Legally, state entered when intending hajj or umrah
- Spiritually, the state entered by someone who forsakes everything for Allah (swt)
- Represented by two sheets of cloth (males), also called ihram
  - Dress of the dead
    - Reminds us of our fate
    - Also marks the death of our connection with dunya for the next few days

# Before Entering Ihram

- Clip nails, remove armpit hair and pubic hairs (mustahabb)
  - Done before leaving home
- Ghusl or wudu (sunnah)
  - For cleanliness
  - Thus, not replaced by tayammum
  - Done by menstruating women as well
- Entering into clothing of ihram
- Apply uncolored scent (sunnah) to body

# Clothes of Ihram

- Males
  - must remove all clothing (including socks and shoes and hat) and wear two unstitched white sheets of cloth
    - Unstitched means not stitched in the pattern of the body
- Females
  - Wear regular stitched clothes, hijab, socks, shoes, etc
  - Cloth cannot touch face
    - Instead can use baseball type cap
  - Menstruating woman will enter ihram



# Prayer of Ihram

- Two rakah (sunnah) with intention of ihram
  - Head covered (males)
  - Qul ya ayyuhal kafirun in 1<sup>st</sup>
  - Qul hulllahu ahad in 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - Prayer not offered at makruh or haram times or by menstruating woman

# Entering Ihram

- Remain seated facing Qiblah (mustahabb)
- Uncover head
- Make niyyah
  - Umrah alone or one of three types of Hajj
    - Tamattu
    - Qiran
    - Ifrad
  - If on behalf of someone else then should take that person's name
  - Verbal better but silent accepted
  - Can be done in one's own language

# Three types of Hajj

- Hajj Qiran
  - Enter ihram with intention to perform umrah and hajj in one ihram
  - After completion of umrah will not trim or shave hair
  - Then remain in Makkah in ihram waiting for hajj

# Three Types of Hajj

- Hajj Tamattu
  - Enter ihram with intention of performing umrah only to be later followed by new ihram for hajj
  - After umrah trim/shave hair to remove ihram
  - Remain in Makkah without ihram until the Hajj

# Three Types of Hajj

- Hajj Ifrad
  - Enter ihram with intention to only perform hajj

# Dua for Ihram of Hajj

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ فَيسِّرْهُ لِي وَتَقَبَّلْهُ مِنِّي

# Dua for Ihram of Umrah

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْعُمْرَةَ فَيَسِّرْهَا لِي وَتَقَبَّلْهَا مِنِّي

# Dua for Ihram of Hajj and Umrah

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُرِيدُ الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ فَيَسِّرْهُمَا لِي  
وَتَقَبَّلْهُمَا مِنِّي



# Talbiyah

- Recite three times (once is wajib; three is sunnah)
  - Men loudly (sunnah), women softly
  - Cannot be absolutely silent

# Talbiyah

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ إِنَّ  
الْحَمْدَ وَالنُّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

# Talbiyah

- Should be continuously recited with every change in state
  - Not a group dhikr
  - Not recited during tawaf or sa'ie
- Ends
  - with the first stoning in hajj
  - With the beginning of tawaf in umrah

# Milestone of Talbiyyah

- Legally (with niyyah) places a servant in a state of ihram
- Represents answer to Allah's (swt) call to perform Hajj
- Represents answer to Prophet Ibrahim's (AS) call to Hajj

# Talbiyah –Ramifications

قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ يُلِّبِي إِلَّا لَبَّى  
مَنْ عَنِ يَمِينِهِ وَشِمَالِهِ مِنْ حَجَرٍ أَوْ شَجَرٍ أَوْ  
مَدْرٍ حَتَّى تَنْقَطِعَ الْأَرْضُ مِنْ هَهُنَا وَهَهُنَا

A Muslim does not call the talbiyah except that from his right and from his left every stone, tree, and the ground also recites the same to the end of the earth

Sahl ibn S'ad; Tirmizi and Ibn Majah

# Talbiyah

- It is reported that when Ali Zainul Abideen (ra) used to enter into ihram, his face would become pale, his body would shake, he and could not recite labbaik
- When asked why, he stated, “I fear greatly that in reply to my labbaik, a cry may come saying laa labbaik. Your presence here is not accepted. He would then utter labbaik and fall off his camel unconscious.”

# Ihram (Practical Points)

- Locks you into performing the hajj/umrah
- Only other way to remove state is by sacrificing in Makkah