

# To Muzdalifah

- After sunset head toward Muzdalifa without praying Maghrib
- Make dhikr and talbiyah while traveling

# Prayers at Muzdalifah

- At Muzdalifa wait for the time of isha to begin and then perform prayers in the following sequence
  - Call azan
  - Iqamah
  - Fard of Maghrib
  - Fard of Isha (no additional iqamah)
  - Sunnah of Maghrib
  - Sunnah of Isha, and witr
- This is done even if praying alone
- If delayed by traffic and cannot reach Muzdalifa by dawn then pray the above sequence wherever one is before dawn.

# Night at Muzdalifah

- Collect pea sized pebbles for pelting of jamarat;
  - 49 if leaving after pelting on the 12<sup>th</sup> Zul Hijjah, 71 if also pelting on the 13<sup>th</sup>
  - Should be pure, wash to make sure
  - Can be collected from other areas, but should not be collected from the location of the jamarat itself
- Spend as much of the remainder of the night in worship as possible or rest

# The night at Muzdalifa

- Remain in Muzdalifah (sunnah mu'akkadah) until dawn
  - Permissible for women to omit wuquf of Muzdalifa due to crowds
  - Omission also permissible for the sick and disabled
- Pray fajr at the beginning of its time in Muzdalifah
  - Time is same as Makkah. Beware of praying early.

# Day Three (10<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah)

- Wuquf of Muzdalifah is wajib and must occur between dawn and sunrise.
  - A moment spent in Muzdalifah during this window absolves obligation
  - If missed then dam
  - If women or sick did not stay then they are absolved
  - Best to stay until right before sunrise (although control limited). Time should be spent standing facing qiblah making dhikr and reciting talbiyah

# To Mina

- Just before sunrise leave for Mina making dhikr and talbiyah
- After reaching Mina perform the following
  - Pelting the large shaytan (wajib)
  - Sacrifice of animal (wajib)
  - Halaq or qasr (wajib)
  - Tawaf al-ziyarat (fard)
- 1-3 should be preformed in order

# Rami

- Refers to throwing stones at three pillars (walls) called jamarat
  - Technically jamarat refers to pebbles

# Rami

- Historically 3 pillars mark areas where Shaytan was pelted by Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)
  - Hazrat Ibrahim commanded to sacrifice son Ismail (AS), who agreed to be sacrificed
  - They headed toward Mina and on the way Shaytan appeared to dissuade Hazrat Ibrahim
  - Each spot where the Shaytan arose Hazrat Ibrahim cast 7 pebbles and Shaytan sank into the earth
  - Pillars mark these spots



# Rami (Pelting) of the 10th

- 7 seven pebbles are tossed at the large shaytan (jamaratul uqbaa)
  - Located farthest from Masjid Khayf
  - Bidah to pelt the other shaytans
- Must be completed between dawn on the 10<sup>th</sup> day to dawn of the 11<sup>th</sup>
  - Dawn to sunrise: makruh
  - Sunrise to zawal: sunnah
  - Zawal to sunset: mubah
  - Sunset to dawn: makruh
- For women, sick, and disabled, no time is makruh

# Method

- Standing facing the large shaytan, ideally with Masjid Khayf on your right and Makkah on your left
- Throw seven pebbles, one at a time, holding each between index finger and thumb of right hand
  - Ideally hand should be raised above head so that armpit is visible
- Recite Bismillahi Allahu Akbar with each throw

# Rami (AP)

- After throwing first pebble talbiyah of Hajj officially ends
- Pebbles must land on the shaytan or within the area of the pillar surrounded by the wall
- Pebbles must be independent
  - Four of the seven must be done properly for Rami to count, otherwise dam
  - If <7 then penalty, but not dam
- Dua is not to be made after pelting the large shaytan

# Rami (AP)

- Any individual who can get to the jamarat safely must pelt for himself
- If cannot get to the jamarat (e.g. can't walk and no transport) or if extreme illness exists, may assign a proxy
- Crowding is not an excuse for proxy

# Nahr

- After rami, sacrifice an animal
- Called dam shukr
  - wajib with hajj qiran and tamattu
  - mustahabb for those performing ifrad
- This sacrifice is distinct from qurbani of eid adha, which is wajib annually on
  - Sane, adult, sahib tartib, who is not a traveler

# Nahr

- Selected animal must meet legal requirements (not an issue today)
  - Goat/sheep covers 1 person
  - Cow/camel covers 7 people
- Most virtue lies in slaughter by one's hand
  - If not possible then still mustahabb to watch.
  - Mustahabb to divide into 1/3 for sadaqah, 1/3 friends, 1/3 self
  - Mustahabb to eat from meat. Nowadays meat frozen and sent to countries in need.

# Nahr

- Animal can be sacrificed anytime after rami until sunset of 12<sup>th</sup>.
- Hair cannot be cut until after sacrifice
  - Must confirm sacrifice
- If cannot afford animal then must fast three days before the day of Arafat 9<sup>th</sup> and 7 after returning home
  - Consult scholars for more details

# Halaq/Qasr

- Hair can be removed in one of two ways
  - Shaving (men only): best
  - Trimming: women and men
- Trimming requires removal of 1 inch of hair over  $\frac{1}{4}$  of head.
  - Over entire head is mustahabb
  - If less than 1 inch is present then head must be shaved.
  - Women will divide hair into three part and trim 1 inch from each part



# Halq/Qasr

- Hair is cut while facing the qiblah and should begin from right side
- If rite of hajj have been completed, individual can trim/shave his own head, or the heads of others
- Removal of hair frees a person from all restrictions of ihram except romance/marital relations
  - He may now change into regular clothing, cover head, apply scent, etc

# Tawaf Ziyarah

- Return to Makkah to perform tawaf (fard)
- Timing is from dawn on 10<sup>th</sup> to sunset of 12<sup>th</sup>
  - Delay past this results in dam
  - Menstruating woman must delay, no dam

# Tawaf Ziyarah

- Tawaf ziyarat can be performed before, after, or in between rami, nahr, and halq/qasr. But sunnah is to perform it after halq (i.e. as the last act).
- If performed earlier will not change the state of ihram. Complete ihram will then be uplifted after rami, nahr, and halq/qasr.

# Tawaf Ziyarah

- Tawaf followed by sa'i
- Done as described previously in umrah lecture
- Include ramal and idtibaa (if still in ihram)
- Will be followed by sa'i

# After Tawaf Ziyarah

- Offer two rakah at or near Maqam Ibrahim
- Make dua at Multazim
- Go to well of Zamzam to drink
- Make istilam
- Perform sa'i
- Return to Mina
  - Sunnah to spend the night in Mina
  - Spending the night elsewhere is makruh

# Day Four (11<sup>th</sup> Zul Hijjah)

- Only one act: wajib to do rami of all the jamarat
  - If missed then dam and redemption (if possible, e.g. 12<sup>th</sup> redeems 11<sup>th</sup>, 13 redeems 12<sup>th</sup>)
- Seven pebbles will be thrown at each
- Sunnah to first to do small, middle, large in order
  - Small is closest to Masjid Khayf
- Time begins at zawal on 11<sup>th</sup> and ends at dawn on the 12<sup>th</sup>
  - Zawal to sunset (sunnah)
  - Sunset to dawn (makruh)

# Method

- Start with small jamarat by throwing in the sunnah manner
- When done move to side, face qiblah, and make dua with hands raised. Should be done for the duration of recitation of 20 ayat.
- Then proceed to middle shaytan and do the same
- Then proceed to large shaytan but do not follow with dua
- Return to camp at mina

# Day Five (12<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah)

- Wajib to rami of all three jamarat
- Similar rulings apply as day four
- If after pelting you have two choices
  - (1) complete hajj at this point by going back to Makkah
  - (2) Stay at Mina for the 13<sup>th</sup> to do one more set of jamarat
    - Ideally if plan on leaving should do so by sunset, and if do not leave mina before dawn the next day (ie 13<sup>th</sup>) then pelting all three shaytans again on the 13<sup>th</sup> becomes wajib



# Day Six (13<sup>th</sup>)

- Rami is of great merit on this day, although it is not wajib
- Timings for rami on this day are as follows
  - Dawn to zawal (makruh)
  - Zawal to sunset (sunnah)
- With this act hajj is officially complete

# Return to Mecca

- Spend time usefully..such opportunities rarely exist
  - Nafl tawaf better than nafl salah
  - Make sure to catch all prayers in jamat
- Additional Umrahs okay after 13<sup>th</sup>
  - Go to Masjid Aisha to enter into state of Ihram

# Tawaf Wida

- This is wajib (for all types of hajj)
- Performed anytime after Tawaf Ziyarah (even right after)
  - Missing this Tawaf mandates dam
  - This obligation is waived from menstruating women
  - No ramal and no Sa'ee after it
- Ideally it should be performed right before one departs from Makkah
  - Even after Tawaf Wida is performed an individual can still enter the masjid, pray, and even perform additional tawaf.

# Ziyarah of Prophet (saw)

# Definition

- To visit the grave of the Prophet (saw)
- This is
  - Act of worship
  - Means of spiritual elevation
  - Chance to connect with the Prophet (saw) directly and hopefully gain his intercession

# Definition

- With a fard hajj it is suggested to make ziyarah after the hajj, otherwise (i.e. umrah or nafl hajj) it can be before or after
  - Whoever performs his hajj in Makkah then comes to Madina with the sole aim of visiting me, for him shall be written two accepted Hajj (Daylami)

# Virtues

- Whoever visits me after my death is like he who had visited me during my life (Tabarani)
- Whoever visits me and has no other motive has right over me that I intercede on his behalf (Tabarani)
- Whoever undertakes a journey specifically to visit me will be my neighbor on the Day of Judgment (Bayhaqi)

# Warnings

- Verily he who performed Hajj and refrained from visiting me has rendered me an injustice (Ibn Adee)



# Heading toward Madina

- Read biography before going
- Connect yourself to the sunnah before going
- Make niyyah
  - Visit sacred grave
    - Most exalted being
  - Pray in Masjid of Prophet (saw)
    - Land next to grave is most exalted land
- Recite abundant salawat on the way

# Entering Madina

- Enter border of city with following dua
  - Allhuma haza haramu nabiyyika, faj'al-hu li wiqayatan min an-nar wa amanan min al-azab wa su il hisab
- Find lodging
- Perform ghusl (or wudu), place on your best Islamic clothing and itar (men only)
- Proceed to masjid with great humility reciting salawat

# Entering Masjid

- Try to enter from Bab Jibril
  - Other doors okay
- Recite dua
  - Bismillahi was salatu was salam ala rasullilah, allahu maftah li abwaba rahmatika
- Make niyyah of itikaf
- Go to Rawdhah
  - Called so because Prophet (saw) said, “Between my grave and my mimbar lies one of the gardens of paradise”

# At Rawdawh

- Before entering make key dua
- Offer two rakah to greet masjid
  - 1<sup>st</sup> = qul yaa ayyuhal kafiroon
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> = qul huwallahu ahad
- Offer salah or sajdah of shukr
  - Incredible that Allah (swt) permits us to visit such blessed land

# At Rawdah (Practical points)

- If makruh or haram times then no salah
  - Make dhikr instead
- If fard in progress then head toward fard
- Women should perform this in their area
- If can't enter rawdah then perform in other areas
  - No need to push or force, especially for women
  - Sanctity and dignity of place calls for following sunnah

# At Rawdah (Practical points)

- Salah should not be offered towards the grave with the intention of worship towards the grave

# At the Grave

- Note three enclosures each with round holes
- Prophet (saw) and Companions are all in middle enclosure
  - Three holes
    - First and largest in line with face of Prophet (saw)
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> in line with face of Abu Bakr
    - 3<sup>rd</sup> in line with face of Hazrat Umar

# Grave (Etiquettes)

- Stand away from grave, facing it with back toward qiblah
- DO NOT touch wire mesh, bow down or kiss the grave
- Do not raise hands at anytime during this encounter
- Recognize that you are standing before Prophet (saw) and that he is before you



# Facing Prophet (saw)

- In this state recite
  - Assalatu was salamu alyaka ya rasullallah
  - Assalatu was salamu alyaka ya nabiyyallah
  - Assalatu was salamu alyaka habiballah
  - Assalatu was salamu alyaka ya khatamal ambiyaa
  - Assalamu alayka ayyuhan nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuhu
  - Ash hadu allaa ilaha illa laahu wa an-naka abduhu wa rasulahu

# Facing Prophet (saw)

- If not able to remember then recite
  - Assalamu alayka ya Rasulallah

# Ayah

- And when they having been unjust to their own selves come to you and seek Allah's forgiveness...
- O Messenger I have to you seeking forgiveness from Allah for my sins and seeking your intercession on my behalf, and O Allah I ask you to grant me forgiveness in a similar manner as you had granted to those who came to Prophet (saw) during his lifetime.

# Facing Prophet (saw)

- Then make dua
  - O Messenger of Allah I ask you for intercession and O Allah, O request through the wasilah (medium) of Your Messenger, that I die as a Muslim

# Facing Prophet (saw)

- Finally convey the salams of those who asked you
  - Assalamu alayka ya rasulallah from A..B..C or
  - From all those who requested that I send you salam...they all request you to intercede on their behalf
- Remember that the entire sequence can be done in your own language

# Facing Hazrat Abu Bakr (rad)

- Move to second hole
- Make salam
  - Assalamu alayka yaa khalifata Rasulillah.  
Jazakallahu an ummati Muhammad sallallahu  
alayhi wasallam

# Facing Hazrat Umar (rad)

- Move to third hole
- Make salam
  - Assalamu alayka yaa Aameeral Mu'mineen.  
Jazakallahu an ummati Muhammad sallallahu  
alayhi wasallam

# Turning toward Qiblah

- Turn towards qiblah and make silent dua



# Ziyarah (practical point)

- Dua made to Allah (swt) only
- Various salams can be recited
- Salam can be recited in your own language
- Do not raise hands towards grave at anytime
- Do not harm another Muslim, if crowded then return at another time

# The Eight Pillars

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# Background

- 8 pillars located in the original Masjid of the Prophet (saw)
- Each has particular significance
- These should be visited
- Dua and nafl should be made at each
- According to Imam Bukhari (rah), Sahabah used to offer prayers at the pillars

# Ustuwaanah Mukhallaq

- AKA Hannaanah (weeping) pillar
- Place of salah of Prophet (saw)
- Date palm used to grow here
- Prophet (saw) used to lean against it while delivering the khutabah
- When mimbar made, Prophet (saw) changed place

# Ustuwaanah Mukhallaq

- Tree began weeping so loud that whole masjid filled with sound and Companions started weeping
- Prophet (saw) placed hand on it and crying stopped
- Prophet (saw) then said, “The tree cries because the dhikr of Allah (swt) was near it, and now that the mimbar has been built it has been deprived of this dhikr in its immediate vicinity. If I did not place my hand on it, it would have cried thus until the day of Qiyamah”

# Ustuwaanah Mukhallaq

- Afterward the tree dried up and was buried.
- In another hadith when Rasulallah went to mimbar for 1<sup>st</sup> time, tree cried so loudly that it almost split open.
- Prophet (saw) descended from the mimbar and put his hand on the tree. The crying then subsided gradually just as a child's cry subsides when it is being consoled after crying severely.

# Ustuwaanah Aisha (raa)

- AKA Muhajireen pillar because muhajireen used to sit near it
- Prophet (saw) used to offer his prayers here before moving to the weeping pillar

# Ustuwaanah Aisha (raa)

- AKA Qur'ah (lots) pillar
  - Named because Hazrat Aisha (raa) used to say, “In this masjid is one such spot that if people knew the true blessed nature thereof, they would flock towards it such that they would have to cast lots to pray there.”



# Ustuwaanah Tawbah

- AKA Ustuwaanah Abu Lubaabah
- After Battle of the Ditch, Sahabah began to take rest
- Angel Jibril came to Prophet (saw) and said, “Have you laid down your arms, the angels have not laid down theirs.”
- Then told of the command to battle Bani Qurayzah

# Ustuwaanah Tawbah

- Prophet (saw) the commanded Sahabah that no one should pray Asr until they reach the territory of Bani Qurayzah
- Sahabah then besieged the fortress for 25 nights
- Bani Qurayzah then asked for Abu Lubabah as an advisor
  - They had been allies of Aws and he was a chief link

# Ustuwaanah Tawbah

- He was stern but the weeping of women and children softened him
- When asked if they should submit he said yes, but pointed to his throat
- Immediately he felt as if he had betrayed Prophet (saw)

# Ustuwaanah Tawbah

- Could not move his feet
- Could not face others from Aws, who were awaiting good news and wanted to take him to the Prophet (saw)
- Left from back door and tied himself to a pillar of the masjid saying, “I will not leave from this place until Allah forgives me for what I did and Prophet (saw) himself unties me.”

# Ustuwaanah Tawbah

- When Prophet (saw) heard he said that if Abu Lubabah had come to him he would have forgiven Him, but now he must wait for Allah to forgive.
- He remained tied for 10-15 days. Family untied him for prayer, restroom, etc
- One day had a dream that stuck in foul slime. Almost died of stench. Then saw a flowing stream and washed himself clean.
- Abu Bakr interpreted this as future relief

# Ustuwaanah Tawbah

- One day Prophet (saw) announced to Umm Salmah that Abu Lubabah is forgiven
- She took permission and then announced this into the masjid
- Sahabah jumped to free him.
- He refused stating that Prophet (saw) should untie instead.
- After prayer Abu Lubabah said wanted to make expiation. Prophet (saw) took 1/3 of his wealth.
  - Take alms of their wealth to purify them (9:103)

# Ustuwaanah Sareer

- Refers to sleeping place of the Prophet (saw)
- Prophet (saw) used to make itikaf here and sleep here during it

# Ustuwaanah Ali (rad)

- AKA Hars pillar (i.e. to watch over)
- Sahabah, especially Hazrat Ali (raa) used to stand watch at this point



# Ustuwaanah Wufood

- Means pillar of delegations.
- Prophet (saw) used to discuss and teach the din to delegations at this point

# Ustuwaanah Tahajjud

- Prophet (saw) often performed tahajjud at this pillar

# Ustuwaanah Jibrail

- Usual place where Hazrat Jibril used to meet Prophet (saw)
- Lies inside the sacred room of the Prophet (saw) and cannot be seen

# Entire Masjid

- These are 8 famous pillars but remember that entire masjid is place where Prophet (saw) and Sahabah used to walk and pray