

## Hajj and Islamic Terminology

### "Allah" ﷻ

- The **ONE** and **ONLY SUPREME UNIVERSAL GOD**.
- Allah ﷻ has said:

**"Say, He is Allah, The Only ONE.  
He is The Self-Sufficient Master.  
He begets NOT, NOR was He begotten.  
And there is NONE co-equal or comparable unto Him."**

*(Al-Quran:Surah 112)*

- "**ALLAH**" is the Arabic name for **THE ONE SUPREME UNIVERSAL GOD**. The color picture above has the word "**Allah**" written in **Arabic script**.
- "**ALLAH**" is The One, The Creator and The Sustainer of the Universe. He is also The Merciful, The Beneficent, The Alive, The Self Subsisting and other magnificent attributes are **His alone**.
- The word "Allah" ﷻ is **ALSO** used by Arab Christians and Arab Jews for **THE ONE SUPREME UNIVERSAL GOD**. In addition, the word for "**Allah**" is "**Eloh-im**" in Hebrew and "**Allaha**" in Aramaic, the mother tongue of Jesus (pbuh).
- He is **The ONLY GOD WHOM ALL** Judaic Prophets including Prophets Adam, Abraham, Moses, Jesus (pbut) and Prophet Muhammad ﷺ **WORSHIPPED**.
- **Muslims** believe in and submit **ONLY** to Allah believe in and submit **ONLY** to Allah ﷻ.
- "**ALLAH-HU-AKBAR**" means "**Allah is Greater**".
- "**SWT**" is an abbreviation of Arabic words "**Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala**" that mean "**Glory Be To Him**". The following Arabic letters ﷻ (pronounced "**Jalla-Jalaal-lahu**") mean "**Exalted, Majestic, Sublime and Awe-Inspiring**".

### *Al-Quran*

The Book Of Allah. A Divine Guidance for Mankind. The **FINAL**

- **TESTAMENT**.

- Allah ﷻ informs us about Al-Quran:

"This is the Book (Al-Quran), whereof there is no doubt, a guidance to those who are believers [the pious and righteous persons who fear Allah much (abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds which He has forbidden) and love Allah much (perform all kinds of good deeds which He has ordained)]."

*(Al-Quran:Surah 1; Verse 2)*

- The **ORIGINAL** Arabic text of Al-Quran is Allah SWT's Words **verbatim** and has been preserved by Allah SWT for over fourteen hundred years.
- Al-Quran was revealed by Allah SWT to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ through Angel Gibreel (pbuh, Archangel Gabriel).
- The Divine revelations came in the holy month of **Ramadan** for several years.
- Al-Islam's main beliefs are detailed in Al-Quran, sometimes also called Al-Koran.
- It consists of 114 "**Sura**" (chapters) of beautiful poetic verses called "**Ayat**". The Book is divided in to 30 parts called "**Juz**".
- **Al-Quran SUPERSEDES ALL previous Divine Scriptures.** Consequently, it **CLARIFIES** Allah's Orders and **ABROGATES** man-made changes to the Old Testament, Bible, Gospel and other Divine Scriptures revealed to Prophets **BEFORE** Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.
- In Arabic, the word "**Quran**" means "To Read Aloud".
- Since "Al Quran" was revealed in Arabic, **NO translation of the "Al-Quran" retains that 'official and perfect' status, however translations can be tremendously helpful to people wanting to learn more about Islam.**

### ***Tawheed***

- The Islamic creed: "**LA ILAHA ILLALLAH**". It is the **ABSOLUTE** belief in **THE ONE SUPREME UNIVERSAL GOD, ALLAH** ﷻ. **NONE** other.

Muslims believe:

**There is NO God worthy of worship EXCEPT Allah ﷻ  
And Muhammad ﷺ is His LAST Messenger.**

- It is the vital part of a Muslim's beliefs as **detailed in the Holy "Al-Quran"**.
- The **First Pillar** of Al-Islam.

### ***Ka'ba Shareef***

- **The House Of Allah ﷻ on Earth.** The earliest structure dedicated to the worship of Allah SWT on Earth.
- It is a cubic structure made of stones.
- This simple building was re-built by Hazrat Ibraheem (Prophet Abraham) (pbuh) and his oldest son, Hazrat Ismaeel (pbuh) on receiving explicit instructions from Allah SWT.
- It is now within **Al-Masjidul Haram** in Makka, Arabia.
- **Allah protects Ka'ba Shareef.** As described in **Surah Al-Fil** of **Al-Quran**, (**Al-Quran:Surah 105**), the army of Abraha, the king of Yemen, was beaten back by birds carrying clay pebbles.
- Muslims do **NOT** worship the Kaaba.
- **Pictures of Ka'ba.**

### ***Muslim***

- **Muslim** is one who has **SUBMITTED** to the Will of Allah ﷻ, and consequently is in a state of "Peace".
- Muslims worship **ALLAH ﷻ ALONE. NONE OTHER.** This belief is expressed by "**Tawheed**" (A Muslim's creed), "**LA ILAHA ILLALLAH**" which means "**THERE IS NO God WORTHY OF WORSHIP EXCEPT ALLAH**".
- Muslim adhere to "Al Islam" and the "Shariah" (Islamic Laws) detailed in "**Al-Quran**".

- All the Judaic Prophets including Prophets Adam, Noah, David, Solomon, Abraham, Isma'eel, Isaac, Moses & Jesus (pbu them) mentioned in the Torah, Gospel and Al Quran WERE Muslims as they submitted to the Will of Allah and obeyed His Commandments .
- Since **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** was the FINAL prophet of Allah ﷻ who clarified the rules delineated in "Al Quran", MUSLIMS TODAY MUST HONOR & FOLLOW the "**sunnah**" of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to be TRUE Muslims.
- Muslims do NOT worship idols of any sort. Idol worshipping is ABSOLUTELY FORBIDDEN in Al Islam.
- The term "Muhammaddans" is an archaic misnomer since Muslims do NOT worship Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.
- "Mozlem", "Moslem" are considered DEROGATORY by most Muslims. Use "Muslim" instead. Pronunciation: "M \u SL \i M". \u as oo in good; \i as i in hit.

### ***Prophet Muhammad (Prophet Mohammed) ﷺ***

- Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was the LAST Prophet and Messenger that Allah ﷻ sent to guide humanity.
- Proof of "Khatm-e-Nubuwwat" (Finality of Prophethood):

1. Holy Prophet Mohammed ﷺ is described as the "Seal of Prophets" in "Al Quran":

"Muhammad ﷺ is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah ﷻ and the last (end) of the Prophets. And Allah ﷻ is Ever All-Aware of everything"

*(Al-Quran:Surah 33; Verse 40)*

2. Holy Prophet Mohammed ﷺ has said:

"In My Ummah, there shall be born Thirty "Dajjals" (Grand Liars), each of whom will claim to be a prophet, But I am the LAST Prophet; there is NO Prophet after Me."

*(Abu Dawood Vol 2 p. 228; Tirmidhi Vol 2 p.45)*

Muhammad ﷺ was born in "Makka", Hijaz in 570 CE. His father,

- Abdullah, died before his birth and mother, Aminah, passed away when he was only six.
- His grandfather, Abd al-Muttalib, looked after him for two years. When his grandfather died, his paternal uncle, Abu Talib, raised the orphan Muhammad in his family. They belonged to the poor but powerful tribe, "Banu Haashim".
- Even before prophethood, he was looked upon by all, seniors, peers and juniors, as an extremely trustworthy, honest and righteous man.
- He started receiving Allah's ﷻ FINAL TESTAMENT, "Al Quran" when he was 40 years old. Segments of "Al Quran" were revealed to him by the Archangel Gabriel.
- Pagan Arabs in "Makka" became mercilessly hostile to him when he started inviting them to "Al Islam". Although, he and his followers were brutally persecuted, he preached "Al Islam" for over a decade in Makka.
- After receiving instructions from Allah ﷻ, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ emigrated to "Madina" to avoid assassination by the "Makkans". This flight to Madina is known as the "Hijrah" and marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar.
- He returned victorious to Makka after seven years in Madina. The conquering Muslim army did NOT shed any blood nor pillaged when they entered Makka.
- He died soon after he had received the final verses of Al Quran and performed his only Hajj. The "Last Khutbah" (Final Sermon) that he gave from "Arafat".
- Holy Prophet Mohammed ﷺ was buried in Madina. His tomb is in "Masjid An-Nabavi", the mosque he helped build.
- Detailed accounts of his teachings and actions called "sunnan" have been recorded in the collections known as "Hadeeth".
- More than a billion "Muslims" of different racial and ethnic heritage around the world follow his "sunnan".
- ﷺ means "Allah's Peace Be Upon him". It is the Arabic verse recited by muslims everytime the Holy Prophet's name is mentioned in their presence.
- ABSOLUTELY NO pictures, paintings or statues of himself or his companions were allowed by Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to avoid any potential for idol worship after his death. Idol worship of any sort is PROHIBITED in Al Islam.
- More on the life of Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ...

## ***Al-Hajjarul Aswad***

- The "Black Stone", a remainder of the original **Ka'ba**.
- It is a stone from Paradise.
- The **ONLY** reason to kiss the black-stone is that our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ kissed it. It has **NO** special powers it is **NOT** worshipped by Muslims.
- "Istilâm" is to kiss the black stone either actually or symbolically.
- Muslims do **NOT** worship the black stone.
- **Pictures of Al-Hajjarul Aswad.**

## ***Al-Masjidul Haram***

- Al Islam's most revered mosque in Makka, Arabia. **Ka'ba** is situated within this complex.
- The entire area around Ka'ba, up to several miles in every direction, as specified by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ has been declared "Haram Shareef" (sanctuary).
- The reward of one prayer offered in it is worth one hundred thousand prayers offered elsewhere.
- Hujjaj must enter into **Ihram** before entering Haram Shareef.
- **Pictures Of Haram Shareef.**
- **Haram Shareef Layout.**

## ***Al-Hajj***

- The journey to **Ka'ba** and **Haram**, in Makka, Arabia by Muslims, and,
- Performance of specific rites, while in a state of **Ihram**, from 8th through the 13th of **Dhul Hijjah**.
- Al Hajj is the Fifth Pillar of Islam.
- The specific rites [(i.e. Ihrâm, Tawâf of the Ka'bah and As-Safâ and Al-Marwah), stay at 'Arafât, Muzdalifah and Mina, Ramy of Jamarât, (stoning of the specified pillars in Mina) slaughtering of Hady (animal)] of Hajj are collectively referred to as "Manasik".
- The word, "Hajj" in Arabic literally means "a resolve", i.e. to resolve to some magnificent duty.

## *Umrah*

- The journey to **Ka'ba** and **Haram**, in Makkah, Arabia by Muslims, and,
- Performance of specific Arka'n (rites) of Umrah, while in a state of **Ihram**, at any time of the Islamic calendar.
- The "lesser" pilgrimmage to Makkah.
- In Arabic, the word "Umrah" literally means to "visit a populated place".

## *Hajj Mabruur*

- Hajj, that has been performed in the best manner that is acceptable to Allah SWT purely out of His Divine Generosity and Mercy for the Haaji's efforts and intentions.

## *Arka'an or Rites*

- Integral, legally essential elements or rites found within an action that compose it.
- The rites of Hajj and Umrah include: putting on the **Ihram** with **Niyya**, performing **Tawaf**, praying 2 ra'ka of prayers near Maquamu Ibraheem to thank Allah, and performing **Saiy**, drinking **Zamzam**.
- Some of these rites are obligatory others, recommended.
- In Arabic, the rites of Hajj are collectively referred to as "Manasek".
  
- "Rukn" is the singular of Arka'an.

## *Haaji*

- A Muslim who is proceeding on **Hajj**, a journey to **Ka'ba** and **Haram** to perform specific rites from 8th through the 13th of Dhul Hijjah.
- Hajja: female Haaji.

Hujjaj: plural form.

## ***Niyya***

- The "Intention" to perform certain task. Usually in way of Allah SWT. In this case the intention of performing **Hajj** or **Umrah**.

## ***Hajj al-Ifrad, (single)***

- This involves entering into **ihram** for the Hajj either from the prescribed **Miqat or from Makkah** (if a resident of Makkah).
- The **Hujjaj** must bring a **sacrificial animal with** themselves. If they do not bring a sacrificial animal then they have to perform Hajj as **Tamatt'u**.
- The Hujjaj complete the Hajj.
- They sacrifice the animal that they **brought with them** on the Day of Sacrifice.
- The **Hujjaj** have to remain in the state of Ihram till the Day of Sacrifice (the 10th of Dhul Hijjah).
- Complete a **Umrah** after the Hajj.
- The Haaji performing Hajj al-Ifrad is called "**Mufrid**".

## ***Hajj al-Qiran, (combined)***

- This involves entering into **ihram** and making **Niyya** for **both** the **Umrah** and the **Hajj** at the **same time**.
- Performing the **Umrah** and then the Hajj.
- The Umrah and the Hajj are performed **without** exiting the state of Ihram during the time between them
- The Hujjaj have to remain in the state of **ihram** till the Day of Sacrifice (the 10th of Dhul Hijjah).
- The Haaji performing Hajj al-Qiran is called "**Qiran**".

## ***Hajj al-Tamatt'u, (interrupted)***

This involves entering into **ihram** for the Umrah during the months of Hajj.ie.,

- the months of Shawwal, Dhul-Q'idah and the first ten days of Dhul Hijjah.
- Performing the **Umrah**.
- Taking off the **ihram** after completing the Umrah.



- Entering into Ihram **again** on the 8th day of Dhul Hijjah during the **same year** in which the **Umrah was performed**.
- The Haaji performing Hajj al-Qiran is called "**Mutamatti**".


## ***Ihram***

- The state of deep devotion to Allah SWT with the **Niyya** and wearing the special dress (both the intention and dress is called Ihram).
- Ihram for **MEN** is a dress which consists of two pieces of **SEAMLESS** (unstitched) cloth:
  1. One called "**Reda**" for the upper torso. Suggested size:45" (1 1/4yd) x 72" (2 yd).
  2. Other cloth called "**Ezaar**" for the lower body. Suggested size:45" (1 1/4yd) x 120" (3 1/3 yd).
  3. Leave the head **UNCOVERED**.
  4. Clothes dyed with saffron, garancine, etc. are **NOT** allowed.
- Ihram for **WOMEN** is any dress of any color. The conditions are that her clothes **fully cover the body except** the face, hands and feet and that a woman should **NOT** wear a "**Niqab**" or "**Burqa**" (veils). The **Sunnah** is for her to **uncover** her face except if men not related to her might see her, in which case it is obligatory for her to cover her face during Ihram and otherwise.
- After putting on the Ihram with the Niyya and **Talbiya**, pilgrims enter a state of deep devotion.
- The following are **FORBIDDEN** acts while in Ihram:
  1. Sexual intercourse or any kind of sexual contacts.
  2. Marriage or engagement.
  3. To kill or hunt game.
  4. To remove or take off hair from any part of the body without legal excuse such as disease, etc.
  5. To use perfumes **after** the niyya of Ihram.
  6. To clip nails.
  7. To cover the head with fixed headgear.
  8. To wear shoes. **Certain kind of slippers are permitted**.
  9. To wear garments with seams or dyes. This restriction is **ONLY FOR MEN**.
- "**Muhrim**" is a person in the state Ihram.

## ***Miqat***

- The place for **Ihram**.
- The boundary around **Ka'ba** that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ set as the area of **Haram**.
- **Hujjaj** must put on Ihram before entering Haram at the Miqat.
- "**Mawaaqit**" is the plural.

- **Narrated Ibn Abbas**  :

Prophet Muhammad  fixed the boundaries. Dhul-Hulaifa as the Miqat for the people of Madina, Al-Juhfa, for the people of Sham, Yalamlam for the people of Yemen, Qarn for the people of Najd. And these Mawaqit are for those living at those very places, and besides them for those who come through those places with the intention of performing Hajj and Umrah; and whoever is living inside these places can assume Ihram from his own dwelling place, and the people of Makka can assume Ihram from Makka.

- Clarifying the Hadith:
  - **Dhul-Hulaifa** is the Miqat for the people of Madina. **About 156 miles East of Makka; 5.6 miles West of Madinah**
  - **Al-Juhfa**, for Hujjaj coming from Egypt, Syria Morocco & Spain. **About 113 miles West of Makkah.**
  - **Mount Yalamlam** for the people of Yemen, India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, China, etc. **About 67.5 miles South-East of Makka.**
  - **Qarn El Manazil** for the people of Kuwait and Najd. **About 31 miles East of Makkah.**
  - **Zat Irq** for the people of Iran, Iraq and for those coming from that direction. **About 50 miles North-East of Makka.**
  - **Haram** People of Haram of Makka can assume Ihram from Makkah.
  - If people residing at above places, (besides the residents of Makkah & Madinah) visit Madina before Hajj, the miqat for them is "**Abar Ali**"
- The entire world has been divided as per the following:
  - **Afaq**: The area outside the above boundary created by the Miquats is called "Afaq" and the people living there are known as "**Afaqis**". They are not permitted to cross the boundary of Haram without Ihram if they intend Hajj, Umrah or for any other reason for that matter. The Afaqis who come to perform Hajj or Umrah by air should enter into Ihram before boarding the airplane in their home country.

**Hill**: The area within the points of Miqat and the boundary of the Haram of Makka is called "Hill". The people of Hill can go to Mecca for business or for any other reason without Ihram. But if they go

- there to perform Hajj or Umrah, even they have to enter into Ihram. They can enter into Ihram anywhere in their area.

- **Haram:** People who live within Haram of Makkah don't require Ihram for their day to day activities or even for offering prayers in Masjid al-Haram or performing Tawaf. For Hajj, their Miquat is the Haram itself and they can enter into Ihram from their residence. However, if they intend to perform Umrah, they also have to leave Haram and enter into Ihram in Hill, for example, at "**Masjid Ayesha**", which is on Madinah Road at Tan'eem at a convenient distance from Makkah.

Hujjaj who perform Umrah before or after Hajj usually travel to Masjid Ayesha by bus or taxi to enter in to Ihram.

## ***Tawaf***

- Circumambulate (Seven rounds) the **Ka'ba**.
- One should begin Tawaf at the **Al-Hajjarul Aswad** and end them at it too.
- One should recite "**Bismillâhi Wallâh-u-Akbar**" every time passing Al-Hajjarul Aswad.
- When passing the area between the **Yemen Corner** of Ka'ba and the **Al-Hajjarul Aswad**, recite the duas:
  - 1) Our Lord! Grant us good in this world, and in the Hereafter, and save us from the torments of the hell fire.
  - 2) And allow us to enter Paradise in the company of the pious, O Mighty, O All Forgiving, O Lord of All Creatures!

It is said that in the Fourth Heaven, Angels worship Allah SWT by circling "**Bait-al-Maamuur**" (Allah SWT's House in the Fourth Heaven). Angels constantly Praise and Glorify their Lord, Allah SWT. Similarly, for centuries human beings have **worshipped Allah SWT** on the earth by circumambulating **Allah SWT's House on earth, The Ka'ba**.

## ***Tawaf ul-Qudum***

- The First of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj.

## ***Tawaf ul-Ifada***

- This Tawaf is a pillar of Hajj and Hajj is **not** accomplished without it.
- The Second of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj.

- After Tawaf, the pilgrim says two Raka behind the Maquamu Ibraheem.

### ***Tawaf ul-Wada'***

- This Tawaf is for taking leave and it signifies the completion of **Hajj**.
- The Last of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj.

### ***Saiy***

- To walk between **As-Safa** and **Al-Marwa** seven times (3.5 rounds). Starting at As-Safa and ending at Al-Marwa. Men are supposed to walk briskly within green marked zones between **As-Safa** and **Al-Marwa**.

***Prophet Ibraheem's (Prophet Abraham) wife Hajjar, and his oldest son, Prophet Isma'eel (peace be upon them) were blessed by Allah SWT with this miraculous spring in the middle of the desert. Hazrat Bibi Hajjar had been rushing between As-Safa and Al-Marwa looking for water for her son in Tawaf ul-Qudum***

- The First of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj.

### ***Tawaf ul-Ifada***

- This Tawaf is a pillar of Hajj and Hajj is **not** accomplished without it.
- The Second of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj.
- After Tawaf, the pilgrim says two Raka behind the Maquamu Ibraheem.

### ***Tawaf ul-Wada'***

- This Tawaf is for taking leave and it signifies the completion of **Hajj**.
- The Last of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj.

## ***Saiy***

- To walk between **As-Safa** and **Al-Marwa** seven times (3.5 rounds). Starting at As-Safa and ending at Al-Marwa. Men are supposed to walk briskly within green marked zones between **As-Safa** and **Al-Marwa**.
- Prophet Ibraheem's (Prophet Abraham) wife Hajjar, and his oldest son, Prophet Isma'eel (peace be upon them) were blessed by Allah SWT with this miraculous spring in the middle of the desert. Hazrat Bibi Hajjar had been rushing between As-Safa and Al-Marwa looking for water for her son in the desert.

## ***As-Safa and Al-Marwa***

- Two hillocks near the **Ka'ba**.
- As-Safa: name of the hillock where a Muslim begins Saiy.
- Al-Marwa: name of the hillock where a Muslim ends his last lap of **Saiy**.

## ***As-Safa and Al-Marwa***

- Two hillocks near the **Ka'ba**.
- As-Safa: name of the hillock where a Muslim begins Saiy.
- Al-Marwa: name of the hillock where a Muslim ends his last lap of **Saiy**.

## ***Tawaf ul-Qudum***

- The First of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj.

## ***Tawaf ul-Ifada***

- This Tawaf is a pillar of Hajj and Hajj is **not** accomplished without it.
- The Second of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj.
- After Tawaf, the pilgrim says two Raka behind the Maqamu Ibraheem.

### ***Tawaf ul-Wada'***

- This Tawaf is for taking leave and it signifies the completion of **Hajj**.
- The Last of the **THREE MANDATORY** Tawaf of Hajj

### ***Saiy***

- To walk between **As-Safa** and **Al-Marwa** seven times (3.5 rounds). Starting at As-Safa and ending at Al-Marwa. Men are supposed to walk briskly within green marked zones between **As-Safa** and **Al-Marwa**.
- Prophet Ibraheem's (Prophet Abraham) wife Hajjar, and his oldest son, Prophet Isma'eel (peace be upon them) were blessed by Allah SWT with this miraculous spring in the middle of the desert. Hazrat Bibi Hajjar had been rushing between As-Safa and Al-Marwa looking for water for her son in the desert.

### ***As-Safa and Al-Marwa***

- Two hillocks near the **Ka'ba**.
- As-Safa: name of the hillock where a Muslim begins Saiy.
- Al-Marwa: name of the hillock where a Muslim ends his last lap of **Saiy**.

### ***Mabeet***

- To stay nights. One at Muzdalifa and then later on in Mina.
- To end Mabeet after Hajj, it is recommended to leave Mina after Zuhr (midday prayer) but before Maghreb otherwise **another Ramy** is required the following day.

### ***Wuquf***

- To stay at **Arafat** from **midday** to **sunset** of the **9th of Dhul Hijjah**.
  - The person should remain standing praying and begging for mercy from Allah SWT for this life and the Hereafter.
  - The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ has said, "**Hajj is Arafat**".
-

## ***Makkah***

- The ancient city in Arabia where the **Haram Shareef** and the **Ka'ba** are situated. Also called Makkah and Mecca
- Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was born and brought-up in Makkah.
- **A map with important Arabian cities**

## ***Madinah***

- The ancient city in Arabia, 260 miles to the north of Makkah, to where Prophet Muhammad ﷺ migrated from Makka in 622 AD. Also called Madinah.
- The "**Hijrah**", migration, to Madinah from Makkah marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar.
- Visit **Masjid Quba**, near Madina, and offer prayer there.
- Visit **Janatul Baqi**. It is the graveyard in Madinah where Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ family members are buried.
- **A map with important Arabian cities**

## ***Jeddah***

- Saudi Arabia's main port of entry and exit.
- **A map with important Arabian cities**

## ***Mina***

- A town 5 miles east of Makka.
- The place for **Ramy** and **Nahr**.
- Prophets Ibraheem and Ismaeel (Peace Be Upon Them) came to Mina when **Allah SWT** ordered Prophet Ibraheem to sacrifice his only son, Hazrat Ismaeel, for the **sake of Allah SWT**.
- **A VERY USEFUL MAP OF MINA AREA.**

## ***Arafat***

- The plain about 14 miles east of Makkah.
- The place for "**Wuquf**".
- The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ has said, "**Hajj is Arafat**".
- The **English translation** of Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ **Last Khutba** in Arafat. An AU file (Size:655K).
- **A VERY USEFUL MAP OF ARAFAT AREA.**

## ***Muzdalifa***

- An important place between **Mina** and **Arafat** where the Masa'ul Haram mosque is located.
- **Hujjaj** are supposed spend the night or part of the night on their way back from **Arafat** to **Makka** after **Wuquf**.
- As per **sunnah**, the place to pick pebbles for **Ramy**.
- The night spent here by **Hujjaj** is the first night of **Mabeet**

## ***Jamarat***

- Three pillars of stone at **Mina**.
- These masonry pillars represent malevolent Shaitan (Satan) at the location where he appeared in an attempt to dissuade Prophet Isma'eel (pbuh).
- They are called "**Jamarat-al-Ula**", "**Jamarat-al-Wusta**" and "**Jamarat-al-Aqaba**".
- "**Jimaar**" is the plural form.

## ***Ramy***

- To throw pebbles at **Jamarat**.
- Recite "**Bismillâhi Wallâhu Akbar**" before casting each stone.
- It signifies casting stones at "**Shaitan**" (Satan) and his associates.
- This is a re-enactment of Prophet Isma'eel's (pbuh) act of stoning the Shaitan (Satan) when he appeared to dissuade Prophet



Isma'eel (pbuh) enroute to his sacrifice with his father Prophet Abraham(pbuh).

### ***Nahr or Udhiya***

- To slaughter a camel, sheep, goat or cow in the name of Allah SWT for the pleasure of Allah SWT.
- At the time of their slaughtering say: *Bismillah, Wallâhu-Akbar, Allâhumma Minka wa Ilaik*
- This act is performed to commemorate Prophet Ibraheem's (pbuh) act of sacrificing his oldest son Prophet Isma'eel (pbuh) on the command of Allah SWT. Allah SWT substituted Prophet Isma'eel with a ram.

### ***Maquamu Ibraheem***

- The stone on which Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) stood while building Ka'ba, now situated about ten yards from the Ka'ba covered with a glass box. It bears the footprints of the great Prophet Ibraheem. Also called "Maquamu" for short.


### ***Hijr Isma'eel***

- The enclosure of Hazrat Isma'eel (pbuh). Considered to be a portion of the ancient Ka'ba.

### ***Zamzam***

- The ancient well about thirty yards east of the **Ka'ba**, first found by Prophet Isma'eel, Prophet Ibraheem's oldest son, (peace be upon them).
- Prophet Ibraheem's (pbuh) wife Hajjar, and his oldest son, Prophet Isma'eel (pbuh) were blessed by Allah SWT with this miraculous spring in the middle of the desert. Hazrat Bibi Hajjar had been rushing between As-Safa and Al-Marwa looking for water for her son in the desert.

## ***Masjid An-Nabavi***

- Prophet Muhammad's  beautiful Mosque in Madina. He called it "My Mosque"
- The reward of one prayer offered in it is worth **one thousand prayers** offered elsewhere (besides "**Masjid Al-Haram**" and "**Masjid Al-Aqs**" in Jerusalem).

## ***Talbiya***

- **Talbiya** is the motto or motivational call of Hajj. It is to be frequently made in a loud voice during the Hajj period. Men recite aloud while women should say it silently.
- Transliteration:

***Labbaika Allâhumma Labbaik  
Labbaik Lâ Shareeka Laka Labbaika  
Innal Hamda Wanneamata Laka Wal Mulk  
Lâ Shareeka Lak***

- Meaning:

Here I am O Allah, Here I am  
Here I am. There is no partner with you. Here I am.  
Verily, Thine is the praise, the blessings and the sovereignty of the  
Universe  
Thou has no partner

## ***Ibadat***

- Worship of **Allah SWT ALONE**. NONE other!
- Complete acceptance of Allah SWT's Will, of which formal worship is a part.

## ***Fardh or Faridah***

- A **compulsory obligation** on Muslims as ordained by Allah SWT in "**Al-Quran**".
- Allah SWT's orders in the Holy Al-Quran are **Fardh** on Muslims.
- A Muslim who performs an obligatory act out of obedience to Allah is rewarded, while a person who disobeys it without excuse deserves to be punished.
- "**Farâid**" is the plural of Fardh.

## ***Wâjib***

Obligatory and required but **less** severe (second degree) than the

- "**Fardh**".
- "**Wâjibât**" is the plural of Wâjib.

## ***Sunnah***

- The tradition of the **Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** that he has recommended.
- A Muslim who performs a Sunnah is rewarded, though a person who does not do it is not punished.
- "**Sunan**" is the plural of Sunnah.
- Importance of "Sunan" in "Al Quran":


**"And whatever the Messenger ﷺ gives you, take it, and whatever he forbids you, leave it. And fear Allah ﷻ: truly Allah ﷻ is severe in punishment."**

***(Al-Quran:Surah 59; Verse 07)***

- Sunan are recorded in collections called "**Hadeeth**".

- More on "Hadeeth" and English translations of **AUTHENTIC** "Hadeeth"...
- More on the life of **Abu Hanifa**  . A great scholar of Hadeeth. A great scholar of Hadeeth...

### ***Nafil or Nafil***



- Supererogatory worship.
- Optional **ibadat**. Nafil prayers were performed by Prophet Muhammad  and are recommended to achieve higher degree of closeness to Allah SWT.
- A Muslim who performs a Nafil is greatly rewarded by Allah SWT.

### ***Ra'ka***



- One complete cycle of words and actions of **Salaat**.
- It consists of the following acts:
  1. **Niyat**: Intention to pray to **Allah SWT** while facing the **Ka'ba**
  2. **Takbeer**: "**Allah-u-Akbar**"
  3. **Qiyaam**: Standing straight and reciting prescribed prayers from **Al-Quran** verbally
  4. **Ruku**: Bowing in an inclined position
  5. **Qaumah**: Rising after Ruku before performing Sajdah
  6. **Sajdah**: Prostration on the ground with the forehead, knees, nose, palms of both hands and feet touching the ground.  
**Performed for Allah SWT alone!**
  7. **Jalsah**: Sitting briefly, as prescribed, between two Sajdah
  8. **Sajdah**: Prostration on the ground with the forehead, knees, nose, palms of both hands and feet touching the ground.  
**Performed for Allah SWT alone!**
  9. **Qa'dah**: Sitting after the second Sajdah since performing items **2-7** above for a second time but before concluding the prayer by saying **As-salaam-u-Alaikum-wa-rahmatullah** and concluding the prayer if the required number of Ra'ka have been completed

- In general, the items listed **2-9** above are considered **ONE** Ra'ka of **Salaat** (the Muslim's prayer, which consists of a prescribed number of Ra'ka)

### **Salaat (or Namaaz)**

- The **Second pillar** of Islam. Also called "**Namaaz**".
- It is **fardh** on Muslim and Muslima to perform Salaat **five times** a day.
- It consists of prescribed number of **ra'ka**.
- The five daily salaat and their composition as per "**Hannafi Madhab**" (opinions of **Muslim Scholar & Imaam Abu Hanifa** ):
  1. **Maghrib**: the dusk prayer. This is the **first** prayer of a Muslim's day. Since a new **Islamic day begins at sundown** as opposed to midnight in the West.
    - 3 ra'ka Fardh
    - 2 ra'ka **Sunnah**. This Sunnah salaat is **highly recommended** since it was performed **regularly by Prophet Muhammad** 
    - 2 ra'ka **Nafil**
  2. **Isha'a**: the night prayer
    - 4 ra'ka Sunnah
    - 4 ra'ka Fardh

2 ra'ka Sunnah. This Sunnah salaat is **highly recommended** since it was performed **regularly by**

- **Prophet Muhammad** 
- 2 ra'ka Nafil of "**Isha'a**"
- 3 ra'ka "**Waajib**" (required "**Withr**" prayer)
- 2 ra'ka Nafil of "**Withr**"
- 3. **Fajr**: the pre-dawn prayer.
  - 2 ra'ka Sunnah. This Sunnah salaat is **highly recommended** since it was performed **regularly by Prophet Muhammad** 
  - 2 ra'ka Fardh
- 4. **Zuhr**: the early-afternoon prayer

- 4 ra'ka Sunnah. This Sunnah salaah is **highly recommended** since it was performed **regularly by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ**
  - 4 ra'ka Fardh
  - 2 ra'ka Sunnah. This Sunnah salaah is **highly recommended** since it was performed **regularly by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ**
  - 2 ra'ka Nafil
5. **Asr**: the mid-afternoon prayer
- 4 ra'ka Sunnah
  - 4 ra'ka Fardh

### ***Mutawwifs***

- There are persons assigned as caretakers by the Saudi government known as "**Mutawwifs**" or "**Moallims**". Mutawwifs are responsible for the needs of the pilgrims such as transportation, tents in Mina and Arafat, visit to Madinah, and also instructions to perform Hajj ceremonies.

Mutawwifs are assigned to pilgrims, who are divided according to nationality. Each Mutawwif has to take care of about 5000 pilgrims. Thus they have agents and assistants to help them.

- Mutawwifs take custody of the pilgrims' passports on their arrival and return them at the time of departure.
- The transportation to Makkah is arranged by the Mutawwifs once you have purchased the travel passes.
- Mutawwifs are paid a fixed amount for tents at Mina and Arafat. The **other U.S. dollar draft** is to be given to the Mutawwifs.
- Mutawwifs are **supposed** to help pilgrims find accommodations in Makkah and Madinah either in homes or hotels.

### ***Dhul Hijjah***

- **Twelveth month of Islamic Lunar calendar.**
- The beginning of the Islamic calendar is when "**Prophet Muhammad ﷺ** migrated to Madina.
- **More On The Importance of Dhul- Hijjah...**
- **Months of the Islamic calendar:**
  1. **Muharram**

2. Safar
3. Rabi al-Awal
4. Rabi al-Thani
5. Jumad al- Ula
6. Jumad al-Thani
7. Rajab
8. Shabaan
9. Ramadaan: Month for Daily Obligatory Fasts
10. Shawwaal
11. Dhul- Qidah
12. Dhul- Hijjah: Month for Hajj.

### ***Eid-ul Adha***

- "Eid-ul Adha" (The Sacrifice Day) is an **IMPORTANT** day of celebration and festivities for Muslims. This is one of two days main Islamic holidays.
- This act is performed to commemorate Prophet Abraham's (pbuh) act of sacrificing his oldest son Prophet Isma'eel (pbuh) on the command of Allah SWT. Allah SWT substituted Prophet Isma'eel with a ram.
- Eid-ul Adha is on the 10th day of Islamic calendar month, **Dhul Hijjah**.
  
- Muslims pray in congregation in the morning. The Eid-ul Adha prayers are also held all over USA.
- Then they are supposed to **sacrifice** either goats, sheep, rams, camels, or cows.
- Muslims are **REQUIRED** to **DONATE** 1/3 rd of the meat to the poor. Distribute 1/3 rd of the meat to friends and relatives, and keep 1/3 rd of the meat for themselves.
- "Eid-ul Fitr" (The Charity Day) is the other Islamic holiday and it is celebrated at the end of obligatory fasting during **Ramadan**.