

Let us learn about Ash hural Hajj



8-12 years



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ASH-HURAL HAJJ

Shawwal, Dhulqa'da and Dhulhijja are the three months named as "*Ash hural Hajj*" (i.e. the months of Hajj). Although the major acts of Hajj are normally performed in the first ten days of Dhulhijja, the whole period starting from the first of Shawwal up to the 10th of Dhulhijja is held to be the period of Hajj because some acts of Hajj can be performed any time during this period. For example, an 'Umra performed before Shawwal cannot be treated as the 'Umra *Tamattu*, while the 'Umra performed in Shawwal can be. For these reasons these three months have been named as the 'Months of Hajj' and the month of Shawwal has the distinction of being the first of these.



THE MONTH OF SHAWWAL

RECOMMENDED 'AMAL

1st night of Shawwal

- Perform ghusl at sunset
- Perform the 'amal for the night of Eid ul Fitr

1st day of Shawwal – Eid ul Fitr

- Ghusl of Eid.
- Wear clean neat clothes and apply perfume.
- Begin breakfast with dates or a sweet dish.
- Recite Ziyarat e Waritha.
- Recite Dua e Nudba.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH OF SHAWWAL

1st Eid ul Fitr

6th Battle of Hunain

8th Destruction of Jannatul Bagee

9th Battle of Ahzab/Khandaq

10th Start of Ghaibatul Kubra of Imam Muhammed Mahdi (pbuh)

23rd Battle of Uhud

25th Death anniversary of Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh)

30th Death of Ibrahim (pbuh) son of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)



EID UL FITR

"O Allah! Bless us in the day of our Eid and our fast breaking and let it be the best day that has passed over us."

Imam Ali Zainul Abideen (pbuh) - Sahifa Al-Sajjadiyya

Eid is an Arabic word derived from root of *a-w-d*. Literally it means a recurring event. The word *Eid* occurs in the Qur'an once, meaning a joyous recurring occasion.

"Isa the son of Maryam said: O Allah, our Lord! Send down to us food from heaven which should be to us a Eid (joyous recurring occasion), to the first of us and for last of us, and a sign from You, and grant us means of subsistence, and You are the best of Providers."

Suratul Maida 5:114

Human history has known festivals from the earliest days of man on earth. Ancient Egyptians had one called the day of adornment. It was during one such festival that Prophet Musa (pbuh) defeated the magicians.

Suratu Taha 20:57-59

Eid ul Fitr is the festival that marks the end of the month of Ramadhan. Fitr means to break and it therefore marks the breaking of the fasting period and of all bad habits. Happiness is observed at attaining spiritual upliftment after a month of fasting.

The Prophet (pbuh) says: "Give beauty to your Eid by doing Takbeer".
Takbeer after takbeer after takbeer.

Imam Ali (pbuh) has said that Eid is a day of happiness for those whose fasts and prayers have been accepted by Allah.

On the day of Eid ul Fitr, Imam Ali (pbuh) delivered a sermon in which he said:
"O people! Verily this day of yours is the day when the God conscious are awarded and the sinners are losers.

It is a day which is similar to the one on which you shall be standing (before your Rabb). When you stand on places of your prayer, remind yourselves of your standing in presence of your Rabb (on the day of Judgement)



O Servants of Allah! Verily the minimum reward for those men and women who fasted (during Ramadhan), is an Angel, who calls out to them on the last day of the month of Ramadhan (saying):

O SERVANTS OF ALLAH! REJOICE THE GLAD TIDING THAT ALL YOUR PREVIOUS SINS HAVE BEEN FORGIVEN.

(Nahjul-Balagha)

Shawwal is also the month when mu'mineen begins to prepare and plan their journey to Hajj.



EID UL FITR



It is also a 'festival of charity'. It is incumbent upon all Muslims to begin the day by paying Zakat ul Fitr – a special religious tax. This is paid before the prayers. It is an act of worship just as important as the prayers.



The special Eid congregational prayer consists of a brief two unit prayer followed by a sermon. After the prayers, it is the norm to visit relatives and friends, exchanging greetings.



Culture dictates the food that is prepared for Eid. However, in many parts of the Muslim world a special kind of sweet is prepared with thin vermicelli. It is said (no religious reason) that it was to signify harmony and unity amongst Muslims. The strands of vermicelli despite the diversity of size, colour and thickness all intertwined.



Eid ul Fitr becomes a means of strengthening family and friendship ties as well as serving to be an occasion for a get together for the community at large.



DHULQA'DA

This is one of the four sacred months, the others being Dhulhijja, Muharram and Rajab. It is also one of the 3 months known as Ash hural Hajj (months of Hajj). In this month duas for important things are heard and accepted.

RECOMMENDED 'AMAL

- It is highly recommended to fast on Thursday, Friday and Saturday consecutively.
- Any Sunday of Dhulqa'da
The Prophet (pbuh) said if you pray a 4 rakaat salaa on any Sunday during this month your sins will be forgiven, you will always have enough livelihood and your parents and children will have Allah's mercy.

Method of recitation of the 4 rakat salaa:

It is to be recited in units of 2 rakat. In every rakat recite:

- Suratul Fatiha (001) once
- Suratul Ikhlas (112) 3X
- Suratul Falaq (113) once
- Suratul Kafirun (109) once
- Suratun Naas (114) once

After salaam recite 70x:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

I ask forgiveness of my Rabb, and to Him I turn.

Then recite:

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

There is no power and no strength except Allah's, the High, the Mighty.



Then recite:

يَا عَزِيزُ يَا غَفَّارُ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَذُنُوبَ جَمِيعِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتِ فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

O the Great, O the Forgiving, forgive my sins and of all the believing men and women, because indeed You are the only One who forgives sins.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH OF DHULQA'DA

4th Treaty of Hdaybiyya

11th Birthday of Imam Ali Ar-Ridha (pbuh)

25th Dahwul Ardh

29th Death anniversary of Imam Muhammad At-Taqi (pbuh)

DAHWUL ARDH

It literally means the spreading of the earth. In Sura Naziaat (79) "and the earth-after that He spread it out..."

Guess we could call it earth day and recognise the importance of respecting the earth we live on... Here's a quote to ponder upon..

"And Man created the plastic bag and the tin and aluminium can and the cellophane wrapper and the paper plate, and this was good because Man could then take his automobile and buy all his food in one place and He could save that which was good to eat in the refrigerator and throw away that which had no further use. And soon the earth was covered with plastic bags and aluminium cans and paper plates and disposable bottles and there was nowhere to sit down or walk, and Man shook his head and cried: "Look at this Godawful mess." - Art Buchwald, 1970

In Sura 7 aya 10 He says: "Indeed We made you live in the earth and made therein for you the means of livelihood; little is it that you thank."



DHULHIJJA

This is one of the four sacred months, the others being Dhulqa'da, Muharram and Rajab. The first 10 nights are highly blessed. It is also one of the 3 months known as Ash hural Hajj (months of Hajj). In this month supplications made for fulfilment of crucial and very necessary needs are heard and accepted. Also the physical journey of Hajj begins

RECOMMENDED 'AMAL

- It is highly recommended to fast on the first 9 days (not on the 10th)
- 'Amal for the first 10 nights

During the first 10 nights recite of Dhulhijja between Magrib and Isha, recite a 2 rakat salaa. In every rakaa, after recitation of Suratul Fatiha and Suratul Ikhlas, recite the following verse (Qur'an: Suratul A'raf 7:142)

وَوَاعَدْنَا مُوسَى ثَلَاثِينَ لَيْلَةً وَأَتَمَمْنَاهَا بِعَشْرِ فِتْنٍ مِيقَاتٍ رَبِّهِ أَرْبَعِينَ لَيْلَةً

وَقَالَ مُوسَى لِأَخِيهِ هَارُونَ اخْلُفْنِي فِي قَوْمِي وَأَصْلِحْ وَلَا تَتَّبِعْ سَبِيلَ الْمُفْسِدِينَ

And when We did appoint for Musa thirty nights, and added to them ten; and he completed the whole time appointed by his Lord of forty nights; and Musa said unto his brother: "Take my place among the people. Do right, and do now follow the way of the mischief-makers".

The reward for this 'Amal is like performing Hajj.

- Day of 9th Dhulhijja – perform 'amal of 'Arafat.



EVENTS OF THE MONTH OF DHULHIJJA

- 1st Birth of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh)
- 1st The marriage of Imam Ali (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) was solemnised
- 7th Death anniversary of Imam Muhammad Al-Baqir (pbuh)
- 9th Day of Arafat
- 10th Eid ul Adha
- 15th Birthday of Imam Ali An-Naqi (pbuh)
- 18th Eid ul Ghadeer
- 24th Eid ul Mubahila



EID UL HAJJ (ADHA)

The 10th day of the last month in the Islamic Calendar is commemorated by Muslims all over the world as the festival (Eid) of Sacrifice. It marks the end of the annual pilgrimage of Muslims to Makka with communal prayers. It is celebrated with prayers, gifts for children and the distribution of meat to the needy and at social gatherings. Muslims exchange the greetings - Eid Mubarak meaning Blessed Eid.

It is the commemoration of the sacrifice of Prophet Ismail by his father Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh). Ismail was not only a son for his father but the result of a whole life's expectations. He was then the only son of a very old father. Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) was asked to sacrifice his son. He had a dream where Allah is asking him to sacrifice his son Ismail. Shaytan tried to create a rift in his conscious by putting his love for his son above his love of Allah. The love of Ismail was a test for Ibrahim.

After the 3rd dream he relates it to his son, who says "Father do as you are instructed, Inshallah you shall find me amongst the patient ones."

After blindfolding himself and his son and laying him in a place, Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) puts a knife to Ismail's throat and a sheep was placed instead.

Allah had accepted his love, his total submission.

All the rituals of the Hajj concentrate around the family of Ibrahim (pubh). The Hajj which is a reformation of the spiritual self culminates with this great 'Eid reminding mankind that "....righteousness can never be reached unless one spends out of what one loves in the way of God..." Suratu Ali Imran 3:91



Points to ponder:

- In order to achieve contentment one needs to search for perfection.
- To attain perfection one needs to sacrifice what one loves the most.
- To be able to sacrifice what one loves the most needs patience
- And patience is attained by Awareness and Knowledge of Allah
- Everyone has an Ismail that has to be sacrificed. It could be a person, an object, a rank or even a 'weakness'.
- Who is YOUR ISMAIL??????

On Eid ul Hajj, therefore when Muslims sacrifice an animal it is a sacrifice instead of one's Ismail and not a sacrifice for the sake of it for then it would be merely a killing.



EID UL GHADEER

In Dhulqa'da the Prophet (pbuh) announced that he was going to perform the Hajj that year. Thousands gathered outside Madina awaiting the departure of the Prophet (pbuh).

The Prophet (pbuh) appointed Abu Dajana as his representative in Madina and proceeded toward Makka taking with him 60 animals for sacrifice.

This Hajj is known as Hajjatul Wida (the Farewell Hajj) because it was the last Hajj that the Prophet (pbuh) performed in his life. During this Hajj he demonstrated every feature of the ceremony, so that there could be no confusion later.

On Thursday 18th Dhulhijja 10 A.H. the returning caravan of Hajis reached Johfa. On it's borders is a pond (called Ghadeer in Arabic). The place is called Ghadeer Khum because of it's location.

Jibrail brought a message for the Prophet (pbuh):

"O Prophet! Deliver what has been revealed to you from Your Lord, and if you do not then you have not delivered His message and Allah will protect you from the people; Indeed Allah does not guide the unbelieving people."

Suratul Ma'ida - 5:68

It was terribly hot; the Prophet (pbuh) gave instructions for making a pulpit (mimbar) so he could deliver the message of the Lord.

A pulpit of saddles was hastily made and Bilal gave the Adhan (call to prayers).

After prayers he stood on the pulpit and delivered the following sermon;

"All glory is exclusively for Allah. We seek his help and have faith in him and rely on him. We seek refuge in him from our evil doings and indecent deeds. He is the Lord besides whom there is no guide. There will be none to mislead one whom he guides.

I testify that there is no God but Allah and Muhammed is his servant and his messenger. O people! I may soon accept the divine invitation and depart from amongst you.

I am responsible and you too are responsible.

What is your opinion about me?"



At this stage those present said loudly:

"We testify that you have carried out your mission and made efforts in this behalf. May Allah reward you for this."

The Prophet (pbuh) continued:

"Do you testify that the Lord of the world is one and Muhammed is his servant and messenger and that there is no doubt about life in the other world?"

All the people said:

"It is correct and we testify it!"

Then the Prophet (pbuh) said:

"O my followers! I am leaving behind two heavy (valuable) things as legacies to you and it is to be seen how you behave with these two legacies of mine."

At this moment a person stood up and said with a loud voice:

"What do you mean by these two valuable things?"

To this the Prophet (pbuh) replied:

"One of them is the book of Allah and the other thing is my progeny and my Ahlulbayt. Allah has informed me that these two things will not get separated from each other. "O People ! don't seek precedence over the Qur'an and over my progeny, and do not be negligent in your behaviour towards them, lest you be destroyed."

At this moment he took Imam Ali's hand and raised it so high that the whiteness of both of their armpits was seen. He introduced Imam Ali (pbuh) to the people and said:

"Who enjoys more rights over the believers than themselves?"

All of them said:

"Allah and His Prophet (pbuh) know better".

Then the Prophet (pbuh) said:

"Allah is my mawla (master) and I am the mawla of the believers and I am more deserving and enjoy more rights over them than they themselves."

"O people! Of whomsoever I am mawla, this Ali is also his/her mawla."

Then he raised his hands for dua:



"O Allah! Love those who love Ali, and be the enemy of those who are the enemies of Ali. O Allah! help Ali's friends and humiliate his enemies and make him the pivot (centre) of truth."

Just then Jibrail appeared and brought the following revelation:

"This day I have perfected your religion for you and completed my favours to you and have chosen Islam as your religion....." **Suratul Ma'ida 5:3**

At this moment the Prophet (pbuh) pronounced takbeer loudly and then added:

"I thank Allah for having perfected His religion and for having completed His favour and for His having been pleased with the master ship and succession of Ali after me."

Then the Prophet (pbuh) stepped down from the pulpit and said to Imam Ali (pbuh):

"Sit in a tent so that the chiefs and distinguished personalities of Islam may shake hands with you and congratulate you." The two shaykhs (Abu Bakr & Umar) were the first to congratulate Imam Ali (pbuh) and call him their mawla.



EID UL MUBAHILA

"To those that argue with you concerning Jesus after the knowledge you have received say: Come, let us gather our sons and your sons, our women and your women, ourselves and yourselves. We will pray together and call down the curse of Allah on every liar."

Suratu Ali Imran 3:61

When real arguments fail to produce the desired effect, then to wish for the intervention of Allah's judgement in order to sift the right from wrong; is called Mubahila.

In the year 9 A.H. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) wrote to the heads of different tribes and countries of the world inviting them to Islam. One of the letters was written to the Christian community of Najran. A large delegation was appointed to go to meet the Prophet (pbuh). Warmly welcomed by the Prophet (pbuh) they were put up in one part of the mosque where they were allowed to perform their prayers comfortably. They asked the Prophet (pbuh) what he thought of Jesus and he said: "He was a human being created by God and was a prophet."

"Have you ever seen any child born in this world without a father?" they asked. The Prophet (pbuh) replied: "Jesus is like Adam in the sight of Allah. He created him from dust and then said to him 'be' and he was "

Suratu Ali Imran 3:59

They could not answer to this argument, but continued to debate the issue when the aya inviting them to a Mubahila was revealed. They accepted the challenge and at the appointed hour arrived at the place where the Mubahila was going to take place.



There they saw the Ahlul Kisaa - The Prophet (pbuh), Imam Ali ((pbuh) Imamayn Hasanayn (pbuh) and Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) and immediately their leader Abu Harith said:

"I see such faces that if they raise their hands in supplication and pray to God that the biggest mountain may be moved from its place, the same will happen immediately. We should in no circumstance engage in a Mubahila with these sacred people because it is possible that.....not even one of us may remain alive on the face of the earth."

They withdrew from the Mubahila.



THE JOURNEY OF HAJJ

"It is the duty of all mankind to come to the House, a pilgrim if he is able to make his way there".
Suratu Aali Imran 3:97

Hajj is not an ordinary journey but one that has a special significance. There are many aspects of Hajj that are just as important as the actual journey.

Social Aspect

Hajj is a cause of Muslims of all nations and origins to gather together in one place. In Hajj they get to know each other better, discuss their problems and exchange views and ideas thus strengthening the Umma.

Hajj is meant to show the solidarity of Islam; the bond that is cemented by faith.

The Prophet (pbuh) has said: "Whoever wakes up without any concern for his fellow Muslim, is indeed not one of them".

Spiritual Aspect

The main goal of us as humans is to recognise Allah and to get closer to Him. This requires cleansing of the soul and remembering Him in all sincerity and turning our hearts towards Him.

In some of the practices of Hajj like entering in the state of Ihraam and going to the plains of Arafat; one remembers the wearing of 'kafan', death, and the multitude that will gather on the day of judgement.

Imam Ali Zaynul Aabideen (pbuh) has said: "...and the Hajj claims from you your awareness that it is a journey to your Lord and an escape from your sins to Him..."

Human Aspect

The Ka'ba although called the house of God is really the house of mankind. The Qur'an tells us: "...The first house for mankind was certainly that at blessed Makka"
Suratu Aali Imran 3:96



Here all human beings whether rich or poor, of whatever creed or colour are equal.

"..Alike in it are the native and the stranger ..."

Suratul Hajj 22:25

Therefore all material aspects, outer clothing and other signs which make class distinction are put aside and two plain white unsewn pieces of cloth are worn.

Political Aspect

"God made the Ka'ba, the sacred house, a stand for mankind".

Suratul Mai'dah 5:97

From Prophet Abraham (pbuh) through to Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), the Ka'ba is the centre of breaking and destroying idols.

Even Imam Mahdi (pbuh) will call out from the Ka'ba.

We must use Hajj to call out in unity against those who cover up the truth. We must destroy the idols, object to the injustices and take an active part in the congregation of Hajj.

Ritual Aspect

There are three kinds of Hajj.

- Hajj Ifraad
- Hajj Qir'an
- Hajj Tamattu

The first two are the duty of the residents of Makka and the surrounding areas upto 48 miles and the latter for those living outside these two areas.



PERSONAL INFORMATION

Name:.....
.....

Address:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Telephone

Home:

Mobile:

Email:

In case of emergency notify:
.....
.....
.....



PRE-HAJJ PREPARATION

3 MONTHS TO GO

- ☐ Ensure Qur'an recitation is correct
- ☐ Start learning about Hajj
- ☐ Make sure will is in order
- ☐ Make sure you ask your friends and family for forgiveness
- ☐ Familiarise yourself with duas
- ☐ Get into the habit of reciting Salatul Layl
- ☐ Start exercising or walking everyday

LIST OF THINGS TO TAKE

- Prayer mat and sajdaga
- Sleeping bag
- Travelling bag for 'Arafat/Mina
- Travel Mug
- Dua book
- Drawstring bag for pebbles and flashlight
- A shoe bag for haram
- A small bag you can wear under your clothes for your money/passport.
- Toiletries (must be without scent)
- Girls - 2 pairs of Ihram (one to go in hand luggage).
Boys can buy from Madina.
- Bath towel
- Some comfy shoes/trainers for when you go for Ziyara. Also some flip flops for when you go to haram.
- Jumper or fleece like jacket (preferably in hand luggage)



1 MONTH TO GO

- Ensure Ihram is ready, sorted and washed
- Ensure khums or any monies borrowed are upto date
- Qur'an recitation – wudhoo/salaa checked and correct
- Purchase iPod or mp3 player (QFatima will upload)
- Start packing (list provided)

Book reading list:

1 WEEK TO GO

- ☐ Call relatives and friends. Ask for forgiveness and any particular requests.
- ☐ Practice talbiyya.
- ☐ Find out the weather in Makka/Madina and take appropriate measures.
- ☐ Recheck wudhoo/salaa and Qur'an recitation

1 DAY TO GO

- ☐ Packing done
- ☐ Take out Sadaqa
- ☐ Write instructions for those left behind
- ☐ Phone organisers to ensure there are no last minute hitches
- ☐ Update list of Marhumeen
- ☐ Ensure all affairs are in order



DAY OF DEPARTURE

(These duas are to be recited when you go on any journey)

- Perform ghusl
- Recite dua before leaving home.
- Recite a 4 rakaat salaa in units of 2 with Suratul Ikhlas after Suratul Fatiha in each rakaat. Then raise your hands in dua and say:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَتَقَرَّبُ إِلَيْكَ بِهِنَّ فَاجْعَلُهُنَّ خَلِيفَتِي فِي أَهْلِي وَمَالِي

O Allah! I seek nearness to You through them (the prayers) so make them my guardian for my family and my property.

Then stand at the door of the house and recite Suratul Fatiha and Ayatul Kursi three times; facing the front, the right and the left sides followed by:

اللَّهُمَّ احْفَظْنِي وَاحْفَظْ مَا مَعِيَ وَسَلِّمْنِي وَسَلِّمْ مَا مَعِيَ بَلِّغْنِي وَبَلِّغْ مَا مَعِيَ بِبِلَاغِكَ الْحَسَنَ الْجَمِيلَ

O Allah! Protect me and protect what is with me; grant safety to me and what is with me and, with Your great help, make me reach my destination in a beautiful way.



THE HAJJ CONSISTS OF TWO PARTS:

- A. Umra Tamattu (for entering Makka)
- B. Hajj Tamattu

A. Umra Tamattu (Anytime from 1st Shawwal to 8th Dhulhijjah)

1. Ihram (Niyya, wearing the clothes of Ihraam and recitation of Talbiyya)
2. Tawaf
3. Salatut Tawaf (2 units of Salaa near Maqame Ibrahim)
4. Sa'ee (Walking 7x between the mountains of Safa and Marwa)
5. Taqseer (Cutting some hair or nails)

B. Hajj Tamattu (9th-12th Dhulhijjah)

1. Ihram (in Makka)
2. Wuquf (Pause) in Arafat
3. Wuquf in Muzdalifa (Mash'ar al-haram)
4. Stoning of Jamarat in Mina
5. Sacrifice (Qurbani) in Mina
6. Taqseer or Halaq in Mina
7. Tawaf
8. Salat ut Tawaf
9. Sa'ee
10. Tawaf un Nisa
11. Salaa ut Tawaf
12. Staying in Mina on the nights of 11th & 12th Dhulhijja
13. Stoning the Jamarats in Mina between sunrise and sunset of 11th & 12th Dhulhijja.



UMRA TAMATTU

There are 5 wajibat of Umra Tamattu:

1. To become Muhrim (Wear Ihram & recite Talbiyya)
2. Tawaf
3. Salatut Tawaf
4. Sae'e
5. Taqseer

IHRAM

(Niyya, wearing the clothes of Ihraam and recitation of Talbiyya)

MEEQAT

Meeqat refers to a particular place where pilgrims recite their Niyya and wear the clothes of Ihram.

If travelling from Jeddah, meeqat is at Johfa:

There is a beautiful masjid here. The Prophet (pbuh) stopped near here (Ghadir e Khum is a few miles from here but is not accessible by road) when returning from Hajj. This is near the very place where Imama was declared on Eid ul Ghadir.



If travelling from Madina, meeqat is at Masjid Shajara:

- Rasulullah (pbuh) did 2 Umras and 1 Hajj. He wore the Ihram from here.
- Imam Husayn (pbuh) wore Ihram from here.
- Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) performed one Hajj and wore Ihram from Masjid Shajara.
- Imam Mahdi (pbuh) wears his Ihram from Masjid Shajara.
- The Prophet (pbuh) was on his way to Me'raj when Buraq stopped at the place where Masjid-e-Shajara now stands.
A voice called out "O Muhammad". The Prophet (pbuh) replied Labbayk (I am here) and so the origination of talbiyya.

AT MEEQAT

BECOMING MUHRIM (Is when a person enters the conditions of wearing Ihram and recites talbiyya)

Clothes for men must be unsewn and recommended to be white

- At meeqat, men will wear their ihram whilst women will normally have worn them and re-adjust.
- Recite 2 rakaat mustahab salaa for Ihram.
- **Niyya – Mustahab to recite aloud – I wear Ihram for Umra Tamattu' for Hajjatul Islam Wajib Qurbatan ilAllah**

TALBIYYA

After making the intention of Ihram, recite the talbiyya:

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ

إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ

Here I am, O Allah, here I am. Here I am, there is no partner to You, here I am. Indeed the praises and bounties belong to You, Yours is the sovereignty, there is no partner to You here I am.

It is mustahab to recite Talbiyya continuously



As soon as one becomes Muhrim you are not allowed to do things such as:

- No fighting
- No **perfume** or of **oil** to the body
- Makeup – no looking into a **mirror**
- No **removal of body hair** or cutting of **nails**
- No **tooth** removal or anything that will cause **blood** to come out
- No swimming in water
- No **killing** of any **animal**, even **insects**.

For boys only:

- No wearing of sewn clothes or covering the head or the feet.

For girls only:

- No covering of the face with a niqab

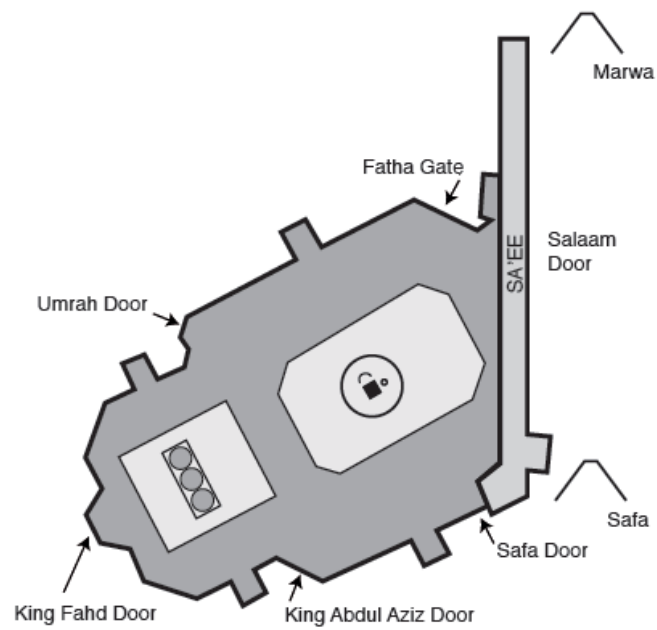
Don't forget it is mustahab to recite Talbiyya as much as you can until you reach the boundary of Makka which is marked by a checkpoint "No Non Muslims allowed"



MAKKA & MASJIDUL HARAM



LAYOUT OF THE HARAM



ENTERING MASJIDUL HARAM

Dua' when entering Masjidul Haram.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ وَمَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ

May peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you O Prophet. In the name of Allah and by Allah, and by what Allah wishes.

Then say 3 times:

اللَّهُمَّ فَكِّ رَقَبَتِي مِنَ النَّارِ

O Allah! Free me from the fire.

When entering the masjid (or any masjid) recite:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ وَعَلَى مِلَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ

In the name of Allah and by Allah, on the religion of the Prophet of Allah peace be upon him and his family.

Dua' in Haram

Try to reach or see the Hajr al-Aswad (or even direct yourself towards it), raise both hands, praise Allah, recite Salawat and say:

O Allah! Accept this from me.

اللَّهُمَّ تَقَبَّلْ مِنِّي

[Recite this all the time whilst in the Haram].

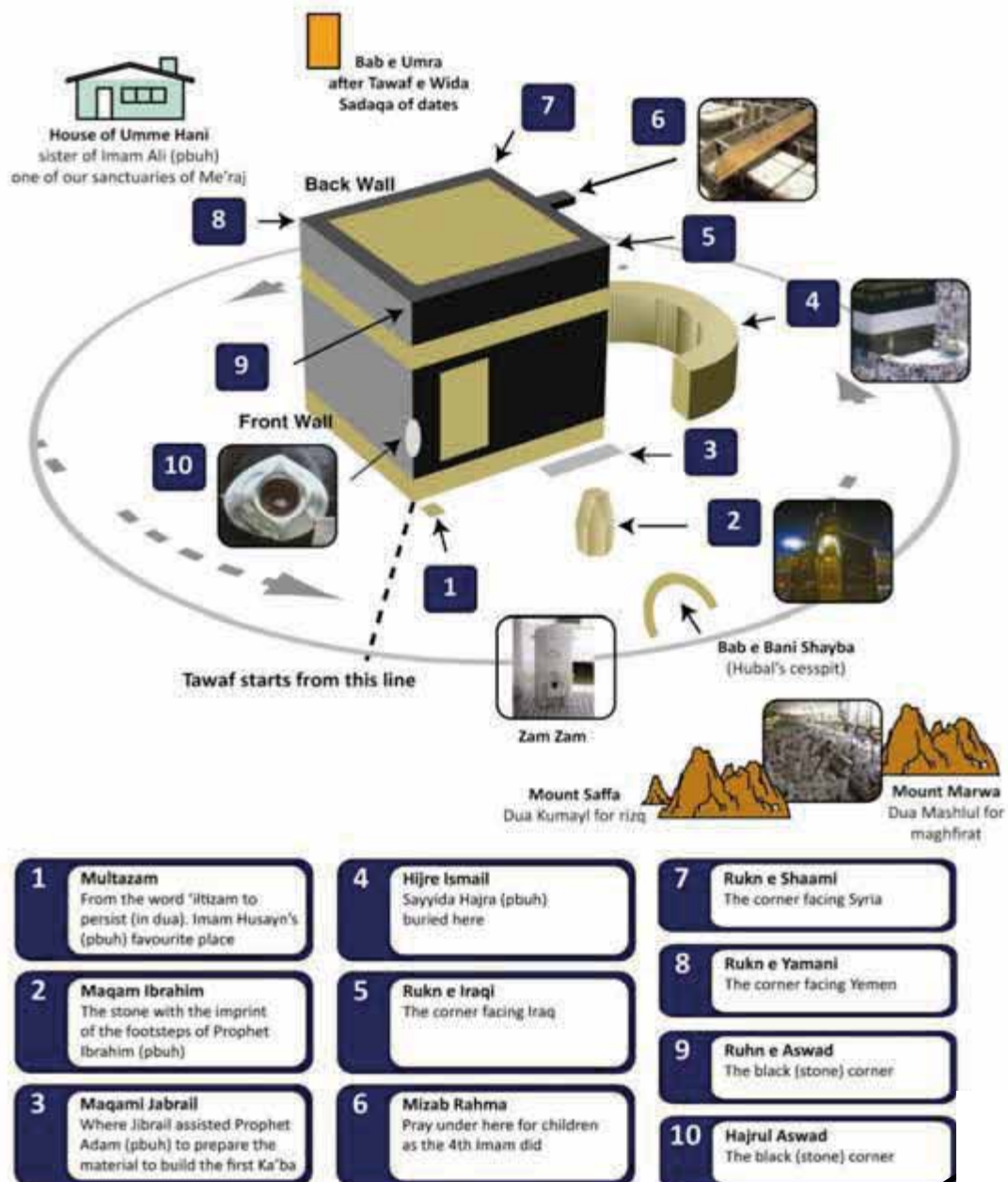


TAWAF

Tawaf is one of the wajibats of Hajj. It means to go around the Ka'ba in an anti clockwise direction. One tawaf consists of 7 rounds.

Niyya for Tawaf - I perform tawaaf of the Ka'ba in 7 rounds for Umra Tamattu (or Hajj Tamattu), Hajjatul Islam, wajib qurbatan ilAllah.

There are rules for tawaf such as there should be 7 rounds each starting and ending at Hajarul Aswad. The Ka'ba should always be on the left hand side and Hijr Ismail to be included in the Tawaf.



DUAS FOR TAWAF FROM THE QUR'AN

Reference	Ayaat
1:6,7 Suratul Fatiha	<p>Guidance</p> <p>إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ</p> <p>Guide us on the right path, The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favours, not the path of those upon whom You are angry nor of those who go astray.</p>
7:23 Suratul A'raaf	<p>Forgiveness</p> <p>Dua recited by Prophet Adam (pbuh) and Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) after being deceived by Shaytan.</p> <p>رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا وَإِنْ لَمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ</p> <p>Our Rabb! We have been unjust to ourselves, and if You do not forgive us and have mercy on us, we shall certainly be of the losers.</p>
23:29 Suratul Mu'minun	<p>Travelling</p> <p>Dua recited by Prophet Nuh (pbuh) when he boarded the ark.</p> <p>رَبِّ أَنْزِلْنِي مُنْزَلًا مُبَارَكًا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْمُنْزِلِينَ</p> <p>My Rabb! Cause me to disembark a blessed landing, and You are the best to cause to land.</p>
54:10 Suratul Qamar	<p>Help against enemies</p> <p>Dua recited by Prophet Nuh (pbuh) when he was being mocked by the people.</p> <p>رَبِّهِ أَتِي مَغْلُوبٌ فَانْتَصِرْ</p> <p>.....Indeed I am overcome, so help me.</p>



Reference	Ayaat
2:127 Suratul Baqara	Offer for acceptance Dua recited by Prophet Ibraheem & Prophet Ismail (pbuh) after they raised the foundations of the Ka'ba. رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ Our Rabb! Accept from us; Indeed You are the Hearing, the Knowing.
14:40 Suratu Ibraheem	Acceptance of salaa Dua recited by Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) for establishment of salaa and for his children. رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ My Rabb! Make me keep up salaa – and from my offspring (too); Our Rabb! And accept my dua
14:41 Suratu Ibraheem	Forgiveness Dua recited by Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ Our Rabb! Forgive me and my parents and believers on the day of accounting.
17:24 Suratu Bani Israil	Parents رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْتَنِي صَغِيرًا My Rabb! Have mercy on them (parents) just as they nourished (cherished & sustained) me when I was young.
66:11 Suratut Tahreem	Strengthen eiman Dua recited by Sayyida Aasiya (pbuh) when she was tortured by her husband Firawn for her belief in tawheed. رَبِّ ابْنِ لِي عِنْدَكَ بَيْتًا فِي الْجَنَّةِ... Rabb! Build for me a house with You in Janna...



Reference	Ayaat
20:25-28 Suratut Taha	<p>Ease of speech</p> <p>Dua recited by Prophet Musa (pbuh) when he was commanded by Allah to go to Firawn.</p> <p>رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِنْ لِسَانِي يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي</p> <p>Rabb! Expand my chest for me, make my task easy for me, loosen the knot of my tongue, that they may understand my speech.</p>
28:16 Suratul Qasas	<p>Forgiveness & protection</p> <p>Dua recited by Prophet Musa (pbuh) when he went to help a man from amongst his people who was being beaten - in the ensuing fight he killed the other man with one blow – he asks for forgiveness and protection.</p> <p>رَبِّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي فَاغْفِرْ لِي فَغَفَرَ لَهُ إِنَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ</p> <p>Rabb! Indeed I have done injustice on myself, thus do You protect me; Indeed He is the Forgiving, the Merciful.</p>
28:24 Suratul Qasas	<p>Beginning a new task</p> <p>Dua recited from Prophet Musa (pbuh) after he had helped the two daughters of Prophet Shuayb (pbuh) obtain water from the well.</p> <p>رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ</p> <p>Rabb! Indeed I need whatever You send down of goodness.</p>
2:250 Suratul Baqara	<p>Steadfastness</p> <p>Dua recited by Taalut (Saul) and his people as they marched towards Palestine to fight the Philistines whose commander was Jaalut (Goliath).</p> <p>رَبَّنَا أَفْرِغْ عَلَيْنَا صَبْرًا وَثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَانْصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ</p> <p>Our Rabb! Pour down upon us patience, and make our steps firm and assist us against the unbelieving people.</p>



Reference	Ayaat
27:19 Suratun Naml	Thanksgiving Dua recited by Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) when marching through the valley of the ants he heard their chief warning the other ants of the coming of Prophet Sulayman (pbuh) and his army. صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَدْخِلْنِي بِرَحْمَتِكَ فِي عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ Rabb! Grant me that I should be thankful to Your favours which You have bestowed upon me and my parents, and that I should do the good deeds which please You and make me be amongst Your righteous 'ibaad through Your Rahma.
21:87 Suratul Ambiya	Ayatul Kareema – Appeal Dua recited by Prophet Yunus (pbuh) whilst in the stomach of the fish. لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ There is no god except You, Glory be to You, Indeed I have been unjust to myself.
18:10 Suratul Kahf	Success Dua recited by Ashabul Kahf (Companions of the cave) when they took refuge in the cave. رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ Our Rabb! Grant us mercy and help us to get out of this trouble in a righteous way.
20:114 Suratu Taha	Knowledge ... رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا Rabb! Increase for me knowledge
23:109 Suratul Mu'minun	Rahma رَبَّنَا آمَنَّا فَاغْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الرَّاحِمِينَ Our Rabb! We believe, so forgive us and have mercy on us, and You are the best of the Merciful ones.



Reference	Ayaat
60:4 Suratul Mumtahana	Tawakkul – Trust Dua recited by Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) when his people including his uncle Azar (father figure) refused to believe in tawheed. <p>رَبَّنَا عَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ أَنَبْنَا وَلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ</p> Our Rabb! On You do we rely, and to You do we turn and to You is the final return.
3:8 Suratu Ali Imran	Strengthen eiman <p>رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَهَبْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ</p> Our Rabb! Do not deviate our hearts after You have guided us, and grant us Rahma from You, for Indeed only You are the Bestower.
3:193 Suratu Ali Imran	To die with eiman <p>رَبَّنَا فَاعْفُ عَنَّا ذُنُوبَنَا وَكَفِّرْ عَنَّا سَيِّئَاتِنَا وَتَوَقَّنَا مَعَ الْأَبْرَارِ</p> Our Rabb! Forgive us our sins and cover our evil deeds and make us die with the righteous.
2:201 Suratul Baqara	Seeking goodness <p>رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ</p> Our Rabb! Grant us good in this world and good in the hereafter, and save us from the punishment of the fire.



Reference	Ayaat
2:286 Suratul Baqara	<p>Forgiveness & ease</p> <p>رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إَصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا</p> <p>رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا فَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ</p> <p>Our Rabb! Do not punish us if we forget or make a mistake, Our Rabb! Do not place on us a burden as You placed a burden on those before us, Our Rabb! Do not impose on us that which we have not the strength to bear, and forgive us, grant us protection and have Rahma on us; You are our mawla, so help us against the unbelieving people.</p>
3:147 Suratu Aali Imran	<p>Remove hardships</p> <p>رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَإِسْرَافَنَا فِي أَمْرِنَا وَثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ</p> <p>Our Rabb! Forgive us our faults and our excesses in our affairs, and make firm our feet and help us against the unbelieving people.</p>
3:191 Suratu Aali Imran	<p>Creation</p> <p>رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَإِسْرَافَنَا فِي أَمْرِنَا وَثَبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَانصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ</p> <p>Our Rabb! You have not created this (creation) in vain, glory be to You, save us from the punishment of the fire.</p>

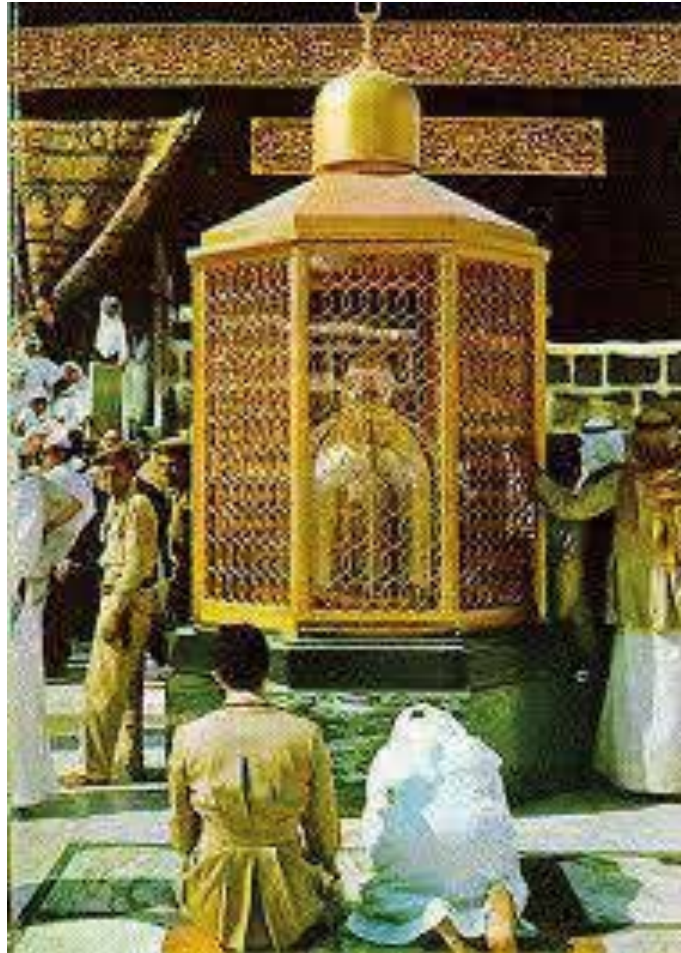


Reference	Ayaat
3:194 Suratu Aali Imran	Safety on Day of Qiyama رَبَّنَا وَإِنَّا مَا وَعَدْتَنَا عَلَىٰ رُسُلِكَ وَلَا تُخْزِنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَمَةِ إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ Our Rabb! Grant us what You promised us through Your messengers and do not disgrace us on the day of Qiyama, Indeed You never break Your promise.
23:118 Suratul Mu'minun	Rahma رَبِّ اغْفِرْ وَارْحَمْ وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الرَّاحِمِينَ Rabb! Forgive and have Rahma, Indeed You are the best of the Merciful ones.
46:15 Suratul Ahqaaf	Thankfulness رَبِّ أَوْزِعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَصْلِحْ لِي فِي ذُرِّيَّتِي إِنِّي تُبْتُ إِلَيْكَ وَإِيَّكَ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ Rabb! Grant me that I should be thankful to Your favours which You have bestowed upon me and my parents, and that I should do the good deeds which please You and do good to me in respect of my offspring, Indeed I turn to You and surely I am of those who submit.



SALATUT TAWAF

After completing tawaf it is wajib to do Salatut Tawaf which is of 2 rakaat. It is better to recite Salatut Tawaf as near as possible to Maqami Ibrahim.



Niyya for Salaa after Tawaf:

I pray two rakaat salaa for tawaf of Umra Tamattu (or Hajj Tamattu) for Hajjatul Islam wajib qurbatan ilAllah



ZAM ZAM

The Zam zam Well is a well located within the Masjid ul Haram. It is mustahab to drink zam zam water. It is said to have healing properties and many benefits.

When drinking recite:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَرِزْقًا وَاسِعًا وَشِفَاءً مِنْ كُلِّ دَاءٍ وَسُقْمٍ

O Allah! Make the water a source of useful knowledge and vast sustenance and cure from every illness and sickness.

THE STORY OF ZAM ZAM

Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) was an old man when Allah granted him a son called Ismail (pbuh). He too was a prophet. The mother of Prophet Ismail (pbuh) was Sayyida Hajra (pbuh). She was a very good lady. Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) took Sayyida Hajra (pbuh) and his son Prophet Ismail (pbuh) to a place which is today called Makka. Just as Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) prepared to leave, Sayyida Hajra (pbuh) called out to him saying: "O Ibraheem! Is this an order of my Rabb?" "Yes!" said Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) "Then go" she said "For He will be with us." Soon Sayyida Hajra (pbuh) found that all their food and water had finished. She went to look for water. There were two mountains called Safa and Marwa in Makka. She climbed up on the mountain of Safa first and looked around. She saw water and ran towards it until she reached the mountain of Marwa. Then she looked back and saw water again. She ran towards it until she reached Safa. She was seeing a mirage. But she did not give up! She ran back and forth seven times.

As she ran backwards and forwards, she used to glance towards her baby son Ismail to keep an eye on him. Suddenly she saw her baby son Ismail (pbuh) with a spring of water near his feet. The spring is still there today and it is called Zam Zam which means - Stop! Stop! (As this is what Sayyida Hajra said when she saw the water for she feared that her baby would drown). It may also mean 'lots of water'. Because of the spring of Zam Zam many people came to live there and soon Makka became the central town of Arabia.



SA'EE

This is the walking between the hills of Safa & Marwa 7 times beginning at Safa. We follow the footsteps of Sayyida Hajra (pbuh) when went in search for water for son Ismail (pbuh)



Niyya for Sa'ee - I walk between Safa and Marwa seven times for Umra Tamattu (or Hajj Tamattu) Hajjatul Islam, wajib qurbatan ilAllah – Takbir

At **Safa** facing the Ka'ba recite 7 times:

There is no god but Allah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Recite **7x ALLAHU AKBER** (*Allah is the Greatest*)



Then 3x

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ وَيُحْيِي وَهُوَ حَيٌّ
لَا يَمُوتُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

There is no god but Allah, He is Unique. There is no partner unto Him; to Him belongs the sovereignty and praise, He gives life and death, He gives death and life and He is Ever-living, He does not die, and He is powerful over everything.



TAQSEER

Taqseer (halaq) is the cutting of hair or nails to end the Umra Tamattu. When you have done this you are now no longer **Muhrim** or in the state of Ihram.

Niyya for Taqseer/Halaq - I perform taqseer (or Halaq after Qurbani) for Umra Tamattu (or Hajj Tamattu) Hajjatul Islam, wajib qurbatan ilAllah

Record your thoughts:



HAJJ TAMATTU

The second part of Hajj consists of Hajj Tamattu.

IHRAM

You need to become Muhrim. Again wear Ihram and after Zhuhr salaa recite Niyya & Talbiyya in Masjudul Haram.

8th DHUL HIJJA

This is the day of 'tarawiyya' – the day on which Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) dreamt of sacrificing Prophet Ismail (pbuh).

DREAM OF IBRAHEEM

Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) was resting not far from Makka on Mount Rahma in a place called Arafatt when he had a dream.

He dreamt that he was sacrificing his son Prophet Ismail (pbuh). For three days he had the same dream. He loved Ismail (pbuh) very much but he realised that Allah wanted to test him. How much did he love Allah?

Ismail (pbuh) was thirteen years old. Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) told Ismail (pbuh) about his dream. Ismail (pbuh) wanted his father to do what Allah wanted.

Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) laid Ismail (pbuh) down. He tied his hands and feet and blindfolded him and himself.

He opened his eyes after he thought he had sacrificed his son but Lo and Behold! Standing near him safe and sound was Ismail (pbuh) and a ram (daddy sheep) was in the place of Ismail (pbuh).

Allah had accepted the sacrifice of Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) and he had passed his test of faith.

We remember the sacrifice of Prophet Ibraheem (pbuh) on Eid ul Adha (Hajj).



ARAFAT

On the way to 'Arafa:

Niyya for travelling to Arafat – After talbiya when boarding bus make the niyya you are starting your journey for your stay in Arafat for the day of the 9th of Dhul Hijja with the intention of going to Mina enroute to Arafat.

Dua recommended to be recited on the way to 'Arafa

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَرْجُو وَإِيَّاكَ أَدْعُو فَبَلِّغْنِي أَمَلِي وَأَصْلِحْ لِي عَمَلِي

O Allah, I have placed my hopes in You only, I ask from You only, so make me attain my hopes and put my affairs in order.

NIGHT OF 'ARAFAT

To keep awake on this night is equivalent to the ibada (worship) of 170 years ibada.

- Recite Jawshan Kabeer,
- Ziyarat Ashura,
- 100 raka'ts salaa
- Ending with Salatul Layl and Salatul Fajr

9th DHULHIJJA

THE DAY OF 'ARAFAT

Niyya for staying in Arafat (I remain in Arafat from mid-day to sunset for Hajj-Tamattu for Hajjatul Islam, wajib qurbatan ilAllah)





Recommended to recite each of the following

- Ayatul Kursi
- Salawaat
- Suratul Qadr
- La hawla wala quwwata illa billah
- Suratul Ikhlas
- SubhanAllah (Glory be to Allah)
- Recite the first 10 ayaat of Suratul Baqara
- Suratul Falaq
- Suratun Naas
- Ayaat 21-24 Suratul Hashr

Ask for hajaat, especially the opportunity to go to Hajj.

THE STAY AT ARAFAT

Arafat is a wide open plain and it represents the beginning of man's creation. In the story of Adam (creation of mankind on earth), it is said: After Prophet Adam's (pbuh) descent onto earth, he met Sayyida Hawwa (pbuh) at Arafat, it was there that they were acquainted with each other".

...During Hajj, the first move starts from "Arafat". The "stop at Arafat" occurs in the daytime beginning at noon of the ninth day when the sun is shining at its most. This time is designated so that you may gain consciousness, insight, freedom, knowledge and love in the sunlight! At sunset, the stop at Arafat is over.



TRAVELLING TO MUZDALIFA

Niyya for traveling to Muzdalifa—I commence my journey for Muzdalifa in order to reside there for the night of 10th Dhul Hijja for Hajj Tamattu for Hajjatul Islam wajib qurbatan ilAllah.

After leaving Arafa, everyone goes to a place called Muzdalifa, which situated between Arafa and Mina. Here they collect pebbles to stone the Jamarat (pillars) in Mina.

It is said that the army of Abraha and his elephant were stoned by the little birds (ababil) when they were going to destroy the Ka'ba – Suratul Feel.

STORY OF SURATUL FEEL: HE WILL LOOK AFTER IT

The king of Yemen built a beautiful church. There were beautiful silk carpets hanging on the walls and it was decorated with the best of everything. He wanted people to come to pray in Yemen rather than go to visit the Ka'ba in Makka.

In spite of all his efforts people still went to Makka. He decided that the only solution was to destroy the Ka'ba. He chose one of his strongest and bravest man called Abraha to take an army of elephants to destroy the Ka'ba.

On the way to Makka, the army of Abraha destroyed everything in their way and stole hundreds of camels. Amongst them were some camels that belonged to Abdul Muttalib who was Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) grandfather.

Abdul Muttalib knew that Abraha was coming to destroy the Ka'ba. He ran to the Ka'ba and prayed to Allah. "O Allah! Save Your house and do not let them destroy it!"

Then he went to Abraha. "Why do you wish to see me?" said Abraha. Abdul Muttalib said he wanted his camels returned. Abraha was shocked!! "I have come to destroy the Ka'ba. You are the chief of Makka and the guardian of the Ka'ba and all you are worried about is your camels!"



Abdul Muttalib replied: "The camels belong to me, and so I ask for their return. The Ka'ba belongs to Allah and He will look after it Himself"

When Abraha heard this he returned the camels and marched forward to destroy the Ka'ba. Allah sent a flock of birds who flew over the army pelting them with small stones of baked clay which killed the elephants and the soldiers.

All except Abraha were destroyed and he rushed back to Yemen to tell the King what had happened. He was followed by one of the birds. "What sort of amazing birds were these!" asked the furious King. Abraha looked up and showed him. The bird threw a stone and Abraha died on the spot in front of the King.

It was in this year that our Prophet, Muhammad (pbuh) was born on the 17th of Rabi ul Awwal.



NIGHT OF EID UL ADHA

MUZDALIFA (MASHARUL HARAM)

Niyya for Muzdalifa (Mashar-ul-Haram) – I am staying in Muzdalifa on the night of the 10th of Dhul Hijja for Hajjatul Islam wajib qurbatan ilAllah



Collect pebbles.

The 4th Imam said to Shibliy, 'use these pebbles to remove the naughty thoughts inside us that Shaytan has given '

Repeat often

O Allah, save me from the fire.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَعِثْنِيْ مِنَ النَّارِ



MINA - 10th DHULHIJJA

Mina is a small town about 3 miles from Makka. It is here that Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) brought his son Prophet Ismail (pbuh) to sacrifice. 3 things are done in Mina:

1. Rami al Jamarat (stoning the pillars)
2. Qurbani (sacrificing an animal)
3. Taqseer (cutting hair or nails/ for men shaving off all the hair if possible)

Niyya for every night in Mina – I am going to spend the 11th (or 12th) night in Mina for Hajj-Tamattu, Hajjatul Islam qurbatan ilAllah



Niyya for stoning shaitan– I am going to stone the small, medium, and then the big shaitan seven times each for Hajj Tamattu, Hajjatul Islam wajib qurbatan ilAllah

Striking Jamarat Aqaba (The big shaitan)

The 'big' shaitan is the only one to strike with seven pebbles on the 10th of Dhulhijja.

Whilst striking with each pebble, recite:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُمَّ ادْحَرْ عَنِّي الشَّيْطَانَ

Allah is the greatest; O Allah, keep Shaytan away from me.



QURBANI (SACRIFICE)

Niyya for Qurbani – Person slaughtering animal for you can make a niyyat with your name. You should make a niyyat for yourself “I offer this sacrifice for Hajj Tamattu, Hajjatul Islam wajib qurbatan ilAllah” if you aren’t slaughtering it yourself, be conscious of when the slaughtering is occurring.

TAQSEER (SHAVING HAIR/ CUTTING HAIR)

Again you need to cut the hair or nails.

Dua after shaving of the head:

اللَّهُمَّ اعْطِنِي بِكُلِّ شَعْرَةٍ نُورًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

O Allah, for every hair, grant me light on the day of Judgement.

Acts still not allowed include: hunting, and using perfume.



11TH DHULHIJJA

Return to Makka to perform Tawaf of Hajj and complete the following actions:

- Tawaf of Hajj
- Salaa of Tawaf
- Sa'ee
- Tawafun Nisa
- Salaa of Tawafun Nisa

Niyya for Tawaf-un-Nisa - I perform tawaaf of the Ka'ba in 7 rounds for tawaf-un-nisa, Hajj Tamattu, Hajjatul Islam, wajib qurbatan ilAllah



RETURN TO MINA

Niyya for every night in Mina – I am going to spend the 11th (or 12th) night in Mina for Hajj-e-Tamattu, Hajjatul Islam qurbatan ilAllah

Stone all 3 Jamaraat

When throwing pebbles at the 3 places, recite salawat followed by:

O Allah accept this from me.

اللَّهُمَّ تَقَبَّلْ مِنِّي

Spend the night of 11th and 12th in Mina

DID YOU KNOW?

Masjid Kheef (In Mina)

Al-Kheef means that which descends from the mountain and stays above the water.

70 Prophets are buried inside it.



TRY TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE BY:

- Smile in another Muslims face and say Salam to strangers
- Shake someone's hand and ask about their health
- Buy tea for someone
- Offer to get someone's groceries
- Sit with a Hajj group from another country
- Carry someone's bags for them
- Shun vain talk
- Gather stones for people
- Give major attention to shy people in your group
- Phone relatives (from Makka) on Eid day
- Remember – during the heat – the unending torment of hellfire
- Give charity to those who sell meagre things (sandals/eggs)
- Forgive people that wrong you
- Talk to 10 different people from 10 different countries
- Compliment someone sincerely.
- Focus hard on helping those immediately near you
- Remember specific blessings Allah has bestowed upon you and say Alhamdulillah
- Fill your pockets with sweets and give to the children that you meet
- Network with Muslims from all over the world



RETURN TO MAKKA FROM MINA

Visit the Ka'ba

Before entering recite:

اللَّهُمَّ الْبَيْتُ بَيْتُكَ وَالْعَبْدُ عَبْدُكَ وَقُلْتَ وَمَنْ دَخَلَهُ كَانَ آمِنًا فَأَمِّتِي مِنْ عَذَابِكَ
وَأَجِرْنِي مِنْ سَخَطِكَ

*O Allah, the house is Your house, and the slave is Your slave; You have said:
"One who enters it is safe", so protect from Your punishment and save me from
Your anger.*

After entering recite:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ قُلْتَ وَمَنْ دَخَلَهُ كَانَ آمِنًا عَذَابِكَ عَذَابِ النَّارِ

*O Allah, You have said one who entered it is safe so o Allah, save me from Your
punishment, the punishment of the fire*



ZIYARAT AROUND MAKKA

Jabalur Rahma (The mountain of mercy)

It is makruh to climb the mountain during the wuqoof in Arafah. Situated in Arafah it is where Prophet Adam (pbuh) landed when he came to earth. It is here that Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) had his dream. Pray two rakaat salaah and ask for forgiveness for it was here that Adam's dua of tawba was accepted.

Masjidun Namira

It is an extensively developed masjid. The Ahlul Kisaa whilst performing Hajj prayed here and it is in this masjid that Dua-e-Arafah was recited by Imam Ali Zaynul Abedeen (pbuh).

Masjidul Umra

It is also called Masjid-e-Taneem, or Masjid-e-Ayesha. An extensively decorated masjid. The Prophet (pbuh) had entered Makka on his way to perform Hajj when his wife – Ayesha told him that she had not done her niyya for Ihram at Masjid-e-Shajarah as she had not become tahir from her periods. He told her to go to Masjid-e-Taneem to do her niyya and wear Ihram as Masjid-e-Shajarah was too far away. She then could do Hajj as planned.

Kohe Abu Qubays

This mountain range which was the first mountain to be created by Allah is all but destroyed now with palaces and tunnels. However, a slight glimpse of what may have been a mountain may be visible. It is here that the ark of Prophet Nuh (pbuh) passed and paused. In this mountain, Prophet Adam (pbuh) is buried and it was here that the Prophet (pbuh) split the moon in two with Allah's permission (refer to Qur'an 54:1,2)



Jannatul Mualla

To mention a few those who are buried here are: Hashim, Abdul Muttalib, Abu Talib, Bibi Khadija, Qasim (the Prophet's infant son)...

Jabalun Nur (Cave of Hira) –

There are no steps cut into the mountain as there are on Jabalur Raham. It takes 'quite a while' (an understatement) to climb to the cave. Exhausted, Think of Sayyida Khadija (pbuh) who used to bring food to the Prophet (pbuh) every day. There is hardly any space in the cave. A 'hole' (window) faces the Ka'ba. It is a breathtaking sight where the key word is 'Peace'.



MADINATUL MUNAWWARA (The lighted city) MADINATUN NABI (The city of the Prophet)

“My son! If someone visits me whilst I am alive or dead, or visits your father, your brother or yourself, it becomes WAJIB on me to visit him/her on the day of Qiyama and rescue him/her from his/her sins.” **Prophet (pbuh) to Imam Husayn (pbuh)**



HISTORY OF MADINA

Yathrib was populated by the Jews who travelled there knowing about the coming of the last Prophet. Following the Hijra from Makka to Madina, each resident wanted Rasulullah (pbuh) to stay with them. He said, he will stay wherever Kiswa (his camel) sits. Kiswa sits outside the house of Abu Ayyub Ansari (he was from the progeny of Tubba). The place where Kiswa sat was designated as masjid and was bought from two orphans. This is the site of Masjidun Nabi (the 2nd mosque to be built, 1st was built in Quba on the way to Madina).



APPROACHING MADINA

As soon as you see the city, remember that it is the city of the Prophet (pbuh). You will be walking upon the very places where the Prophet (pbuh) walked. You are in the city where ISLAM was established, the city where he still lives. Try to make no delay in going directly to the masjid. Remember, that although you cannot visualise him in the physical world, it is he to whom you sent salaams to in every salaa, he to whom you owe your ne'ma – ISLAM. Raise your hopes in anticipation of meeting him...

ENTERING THE MASJID

Bab-e-Jibrail is the best door to enter from – it is located on the North West side of the masjid.

Idhn al-dukhul: Seeking permission to enter the Prophet's mosque for the ziyarat of the Prophet (pbuh).

Try to memorise the following extracts for idhn al-dukhul:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىْ وَ قَفْتُ عَلَى بَابِ بَيْتٍ مِنْ بُيُوتِ نَبِيِّكَ وَ اِلِ نَبِيِّكَ عَلَيْهِ وَ
عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ

O Allah! I am standing at the door of one of the houses of Your Prophet and the family of Your Prophet, peace be upon him and his family.

ءَاَدْخُلُ يَا رَسُوْلَ اللهِ ءَاَدْخُلُ يَا حُجَّةَ اللهِ ءَاَدْخُلُ يَا مَلٰٓئِكَةَ اللهِ
اَلْمُقَرَّبِيْنَ

May I enter, O Prophet of Allah? May I enter, O the proof of Allah? May I enter, O angels of Allah?

Recite takbeer اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ 100x as you walk in.

Recite 2 rakaat salaa with the niyya tahiyyate Masjid (a prayer of greetings to the mosque).



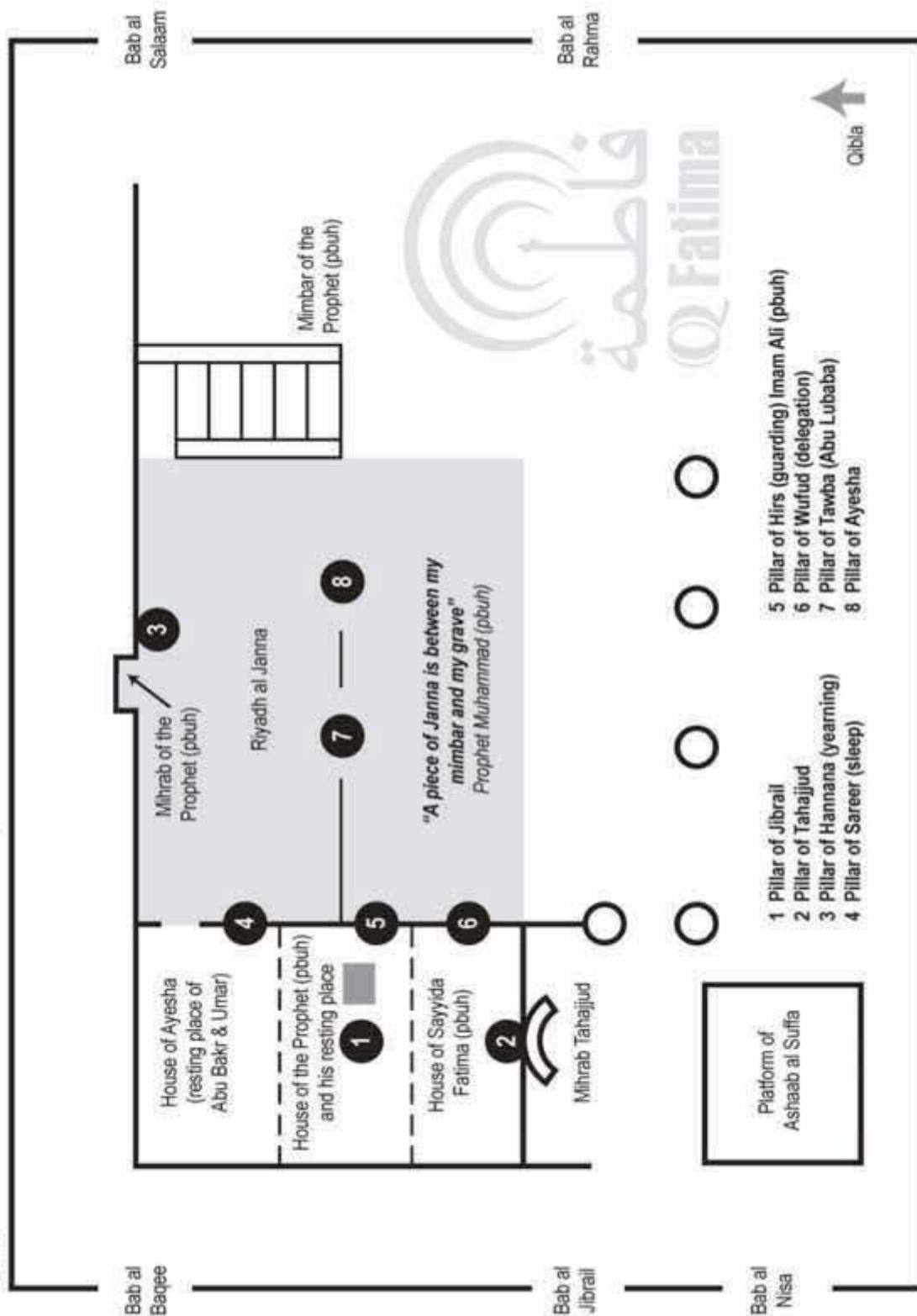
Walking through the door you will see a structure ahead and to the left. It is the 'zarih'. The nearest end is the house of Bibi Fatima (pbuh) whilst further to the left are the graves of the Prophet (pbuh), Abu Bakr and Umar.

Greet the Prophet (pbuh) whilst standing as near as possible, standing in his presence as though he were still alive in the physical world. He knows you are there, and that you have come to visit him. All your salaams reach him, for Allah sends angels to greet anyone from his Umma who greets him.





Pillars inside Masjidun Nabi



Recite the 'ziyara' of the Prophet (pbuh) – [Try to memorise the extract below]:

الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ

Peace be upon you, O messenger of Allah

الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ

Peace be upon you O Prophet of Allah

الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

Peace be upon you, O Muhammad the son of 'Abd Allah

الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ

Peace be upon you, O seal of the Prophets

Also recite the ziyara of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh) for there is a hadith which states that she is buried in her own house.

الْسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا بِنْتَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ

Peace be upon you O daughter of the Prophet of Allah

Recite the two rakaat salaa of ziyara.

Standing there raise your hands in dua and ask Allah for your needs standing in the presence of the Prophet (pbuh)





About the Zaree

Divide it into three. The first third (near Bab-e-Jibrail) is the house of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh). It is reported that she is buried there with her son Muhsin. This is the house for which Suratul Dahr was revealed, the house where her unborn son Muhsin died and the house where Imam Hasan & Husayn (pbuh) were born.

The middle portion is the house of the Prophet (pbuh) and the last portion the house of Ayesha where Abu Bakr and Umar are buried.

In the middle portion it is said that there is the space for one grave – for Prophet Isa (pbuh) besides the Prophet (pbuh)

SUFFA (Platform)

Directly behind Sayyida Fatima's (pbuh) house is a platform where a group of the Prophet's followers called Ahlul Suffa used to stay. They were homeless. The Prophet used to sit and talk to them after Salatut Tahajjud. Follow his sunna by reciting Qur'an after salaa.

THE MIMBAR

Proceed to the member and if you can, try to run your hands over the knobs wiping your face and eyes. It is said that this is a cure for eyes. Standing by it praising Allah and ask for your needs. The Prophet (pbuh) has said:

“One of the gardens of Janna lies between my grave and my mimbar”



MIHRAB

During the time of the Prophet (pbuh) the direction of qibla was marked by a stone. There are 3 mihrabs in Masjidun Nabi – the one which marks the original mihrab of the Prophet (pbuh) is the one to the left of the mimbar (directly behind the mihrab was the house of Umme Salma).

MARBLE PLATFORM (For muaddhin)

Opposite the marble mimbar is a platform about 7 feet high – this marks the height of the original mosque on whose roof Bilal used to climb on to give adhan.

MAQAME JIBRAIL

This is where Jibrail used to stand when delivering wahi to Rasulullah (pbuh).

PILLARS



There are three types of pillars in the masjid.

1. Peach with a golden edge on the bottom half – Put up during the time of the Prophet (pbuh) and are part of the original masjid. (They used to be palm trunks)
2. All Peach – These were built after the wafat of the Prophet (pbuh)
3. Half peach and half white – These are the pillars in **Riyadhul Janna (The piece of paradise)**.

Eight pillars of riyadhul Janna have a significant historical background.



The pillar of Tahajjud

This is in a corner in the house of Sayyida Fatima Zahra (pbuh). It is not visible but you will see a clock opposite the marble platform of Ahlul Suffa. The pillar is directly behind the clock. The Prophet (pbuh) used to recite his Salatut tahajjud here.

The pillar of Jibrail

The pillar cannot be seen as it is completely inside the zaree. It is said that the Prophet (pbuh) used to sit here with Jibrail who used to tell him about the secrets of the universe.

The pillar of delegation

Wufud means delegations. When visitors from outside Madina came to visit the Prophet (pbuh) he received them here. The delegation from Najran for whom there was Mubahila were received here. For a moment stop and take yourself back in time appreciating the honour you have been granted by being invited here.

The pillar of ‘guarding’

This is also known as the pillar of Imam Ali (pbuh). It is here where Imam Ali (pbuh) used to keep guard over the Prophet (pbuh) as he slept.

The pillar of ‘sleeping’ (resting)

Sareer means bed. It is here that the Prophet (pbuh) used to rest during ‘I’tikaf’

The pillar of ‘yearning’

Hannana is the sound of yearning a baby camel makes when it is separated from its mother.

This is the pillar adjoining the mimber of the Prophet (pbuh). The Prophet used to lean against a date palm trunk before the mimber was built.

After the mimber was built, the Prophet (pbuh) used it for delivering his khutbas. On the first day he sat on the mimber, the ‘hannana’ sound was heard from the date palm. The Prophet (pbuh) came down from the mimbar, hugged the date palm and told it that it would accompany him to Jannah. When the date palm dried up and died, it was buried there and a pillar was raised in its memory called the pillar of hannana.



The pillar of ‘tawba’

It is also known as the pillar of Abu Lababa.

When the Muslims first settled in Madina they had a peace treaty with the Jews who lived there. The Jews did not comply with the agreement and Allah ordered the Prophet to fight them. Abu Lababa leaked the news to the Jews (he was then a newly converted Muslim). He realised his error and tied himself to a date palm trunk in the masjid crying to Allah for forgiveness. His daughter used to untie him only for food, Salaah and to visit the bathroom. Otherwise he stayed tied to the date palm trunk day and night.

One day the Prophet (pbuh) was resting in the house of his wife Umme Salma when the aya of Qur’an 4:64 was revealed forgiving Abu Lababa. He smiled and went to untie Abu Lababa and give him the good news.

The Prophet is reported to have said that had Abu Lababa come through him for forgiveness, his ‘tawba’ would have been accepted immediately. Recite two rakaat salaah as ma’sumeen used to do here and ask for the forgiveness of sins.

The pillar of Ayesha

There is a hadith according to some Muslims that the Prophet (pbuh) had said that there was a place in the masjid where there was a lot of thawab to pray and if people knew about it they would form long queues. After the Prophet died it is said that Ayesha pointed out this place and a pillar was raised there.



OTHER ZIYARAT AROUND MADINA

Jannatul Baqee

'Baqee' means a garden. It is known as Jannatul Baqee because in it are buried many of the companions and relations of our Prophet (pbuh). Nearly 7,000 of the Prophet's companions are buried here. Our 2nd, 4th, 5th & 6th Imams are buried here. According to some ahadith Bibi Fatima Zahra (pbuh) is buried here. Fatima binte Asad (the mother of Imam Ali (pbuh)), Ummulbaneen (the mother of Hazarat Abbas (pbuh))... are also buried here.

Besides a few stones marking the graves, Baqee lies in ruin. In the name of expansion and extension even today historical and holy sites are systematically destroyed.

Masjid –e-Ghamama

It is here that the Prophet (pbuh) recited Salaatul Eid & Salaatul Istisqaa (salaah for rain). Also known as Masjid-e-Musalla.

Masjid-e-Qiblatayn

(The masjid with two qiblas). It is here that the Prophet (pbuh) was given the order by Allah to change the qibla from Baytul Muqaddas (Jerusalem) to the Ka'ba in Makka.

Masjid-e-Quba

It is the first masjid built (even before the masjid of the Prophet in Madina). On his way to Madina from Makka during Hijra, the Prophet (pbuh) stayed in Quba for three days waiting for Imam Ali (pbuh) and the ladies of his household to join him. On his way out the people of Quba asked for a remembrance. The masjid was that remembrance. The boundary was marked by Kiswa (Prophet's camel). It is also the first masjid where Salatul Jama' was recited.

Masjid-e-Jumua'

(1/2 mile from Masjid-e-Quba). It is the first masjid where Salaatul Jumua' was recited.



The Battlefield of Khandaq

This is where the Prophet (pbuh) on the advice of his companion Salman Al-Farsi dug a trench during the Battle of Khandaq. The Muslims stayed here for 21 days.

Masjid-e-Fatah

Situated on a hilltop it is where the Prophet (pbuh) prayed for victory for the success of the Muslims in the Battle of Khandaq. Allah sent a violent storm which scared the Kuffar and they ran away so confused that Abu Sufyan forgot to untie his horse. (Refer Qur'an 33:9).

Birr Ali (Not accessible anymore)

During a period of drought in Madina, Prophet (pbuh) sent Imam Ali (pbuh) outside Madina to dig wells. Near Masjid Shajara, the water in the well is known for shafa for stomach and kidney ailments.

The Battlefield of Uhud

This is where the second battle of Islam took place. It is here where Jibrail brought the sword Zulfikar from the heavens for Imam Ali (pbuh) when all his other swords broke and the other companions of the Prophet (pbuh) ran away. The area is surrounded by the mountains in which the other Muslims ran and hid. It is here where Hazrat Hamza – the Prophet's uncle is buried. Bibi Fatima (pbuh) used to come here to mourn him.

Masjid Fadhee (Not accessible anymore)

Alcohol was banned 15 years after Be'that. Some couldn't leave the habit and went out of Madina to drink.

At all these places recite Ziyara and 2 rakaat salaa. Think of the events that happened at each place and take yourself back through time. Ponder over the lessons learnt and the way it changed the course of history.

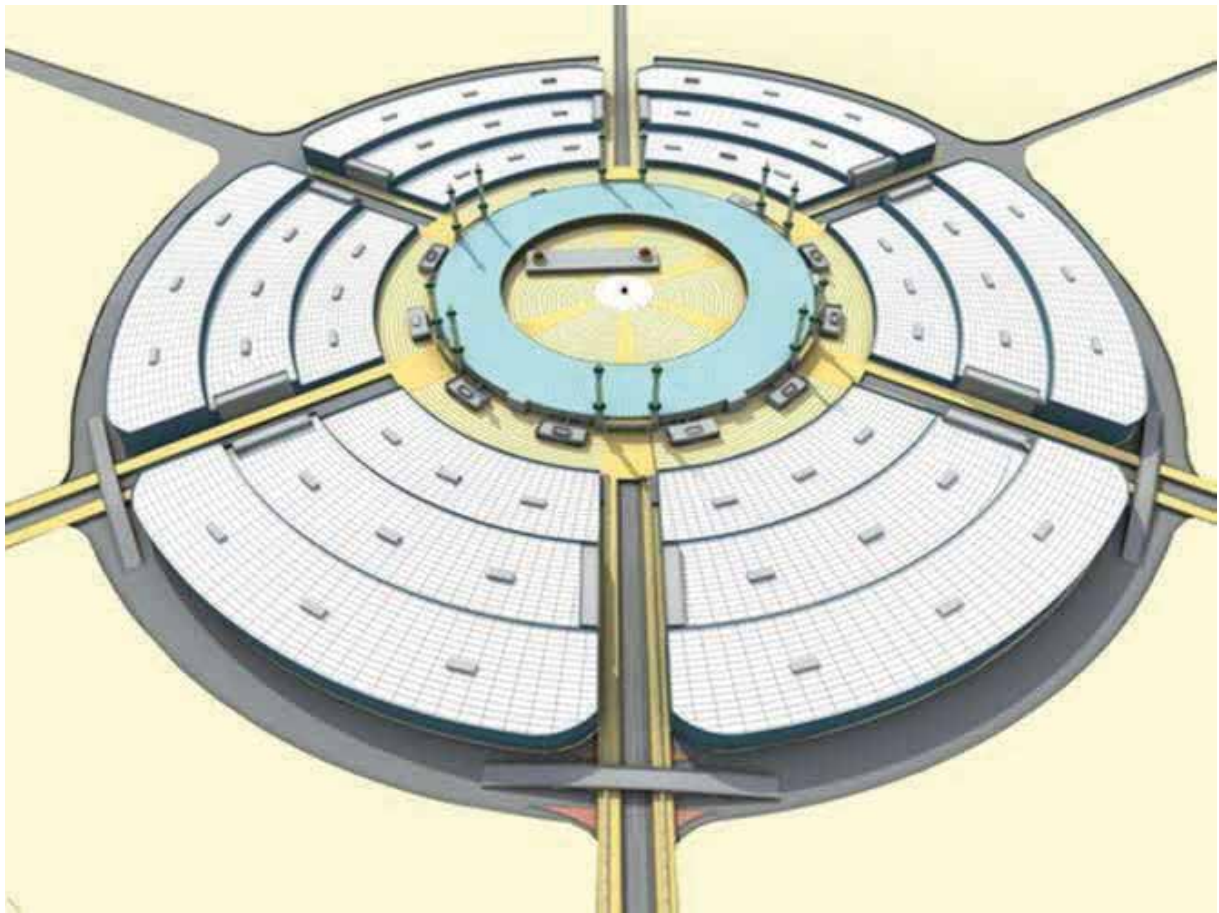


MAKKA AND MADINA IN THE NEAR FUTURE...

After Completion of Jamarat Project in Mina - Makka



Makka after 12 Years



Electric Trains will be started next year from Haram to Mina to Arafat to Muzdalifa.



Ka'ba covered with 4 umbrellas



After three years Haram will look like this



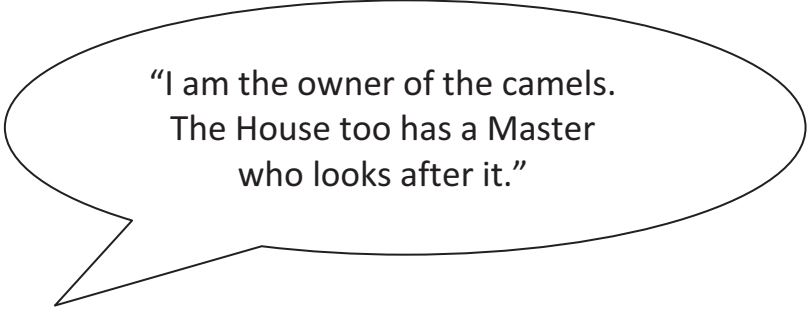
Madina after four years



SAMPLE WORKSHEETS



AAMUL FEEL THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT



"I am the owner of the camels.
The House too has a Master
who looks after it."

1. Who said the above famous saying?

2. Which House was he talking about?

3. Draw this House

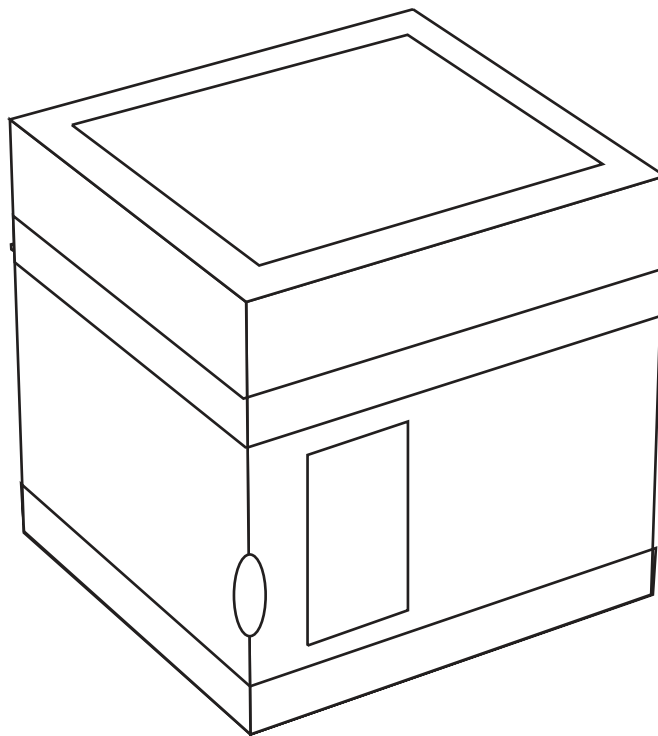
4. Who is the Master of this House?

5. Draw Ababeel.



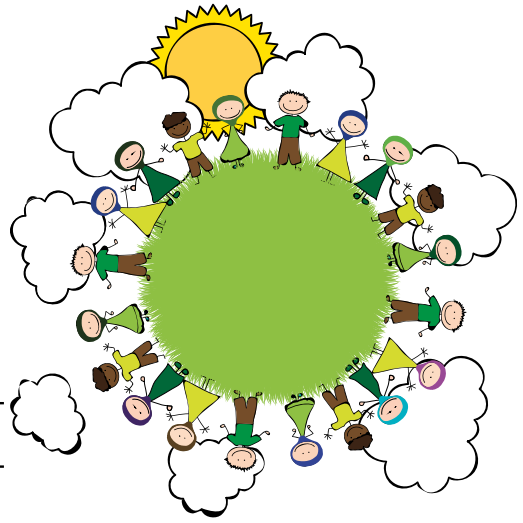
SURATUL FEEL THE YEAR OF THE ELEPHANT

Complete the picture by adding the necessary animals and additions (e.g. the Black Stone) to the Ka'ba from Suratul Feel.



DAHWUL ARDH: WHAT YOU CAN DO

Dahwul Ardh is observed each year on 25th of Dhulqa'da. On this day, we show our appreciation for the environment around us and increase our knowledge and awareness of how to take care of our planet. Think of some things you can do on a regular basis to help protect our world and preserve its natural resources:



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____



DAHWUL ARDH WORD SEARCH

See how many words related to Dahwul Ardh you can find in this word search.

R	Y	N	N	C	Y	L	E	O	N	O	R	O
E	N	N	R	Q	C	G	N	B	Q	T	E	R
D	E	O	N	Y	I	N	R	S	I	N	U	E
U	L	I	C	A	W	A	R	E	N	E	S	S
C	B	T	E	R	Q	S	M	R	E	M	E	R
E	A	A	A	O	E	Z	C	V	Q	N	N	G
G	N	I	M	R	A	W	L	A	B	O	L	G
A	I	C	L	E	A	N	E	N	E	R	G	Y
B	A	E	G	Q	Z	S	S	C	N	I	S	R
O	T	R	E	L	C	Y	C	E	R	V	C	R
E	S	P	R	O	G	R	E	S	S	N	E	R
L	U	P	R	E	Q	E	M	Q	L	E	L	B
N	S	A	S	T	O	O	R	S	S	A	R	G

APPRECIATION
AWARENESS
CLEAN ENERGY
ENVIRONMENT
GLOBAL WARMING
GRASSROOTS
GREEN

OBSERVANCE
PROGRESS
RECYCLE
REDUCE
REUSE
SUSTAINABLE



HAJJ - PLACES

P	B	R	A	N	I	D	A	M	K	S	K	F	L	C
D	F	H	K	T	H	E	U	N	J	W	Z	P	F	D
G	B	A	K	A	A	Z	H	Y	I	U	E	N	J	Y
Z	I	E	A	F	D	L	G	T	I	M	A	W	L	V
S	A	R	M	A	D	E	T	I	Z	X	W	X	Z	U
E	T	Y	L	R	E	Q	J	L	Z	R	B	D	Q	Y
A	S	I	X	A	J	P	Y	A	J	Y	X	T	A	J
Y	F	S	O	O	B	I	Q	Z	I	A	A	D	X	E
A	W	F	A	R	T	H	V	C	I	W	R	I	V	M

Arafat
 Jeddah
 Madina
 Makka
 Mina
 Muzdalifa



HAJJ WAJIBAT

T	A	L	B	I	Y	Y	A	A	L	A	S	D	S	S
F	A	W	A	T	E	K	H	Y	S	H	P	L	J	H
W	U	Q	O	O	F	M	I	N	Y	F	A	K	E	X
B	A	W	S	L	Z	G	B	M	R	I	Y	Q	O	E
X	T	E	Z	E	M	I	A	Y	A	B	N	O	T	P
X	Y	C	P	N	E	H	Z	R	H	R	V	U	C	T
S	O	Z	B	N	H	R	K	H	Z	I	N	K	O	F
T	D	F	E	E	'	A	S	M	N	W	Y	I	J	C
Y	X	D	Q	L	N	M	X	D	O	A	M	L	P	Q

Ihram

Niyya

Rami

Sa'ee

Safa

Salaa

Talbiyya

Tawaf

Wuqoof

Zabiha



EID UL GHADEER

Write the meaning of the following ayat:

مَنْ كُنْتُ مَوْلَاهُ فَهَذَا عَلِيٌّ مَوْلَاهُ

What does this mean?

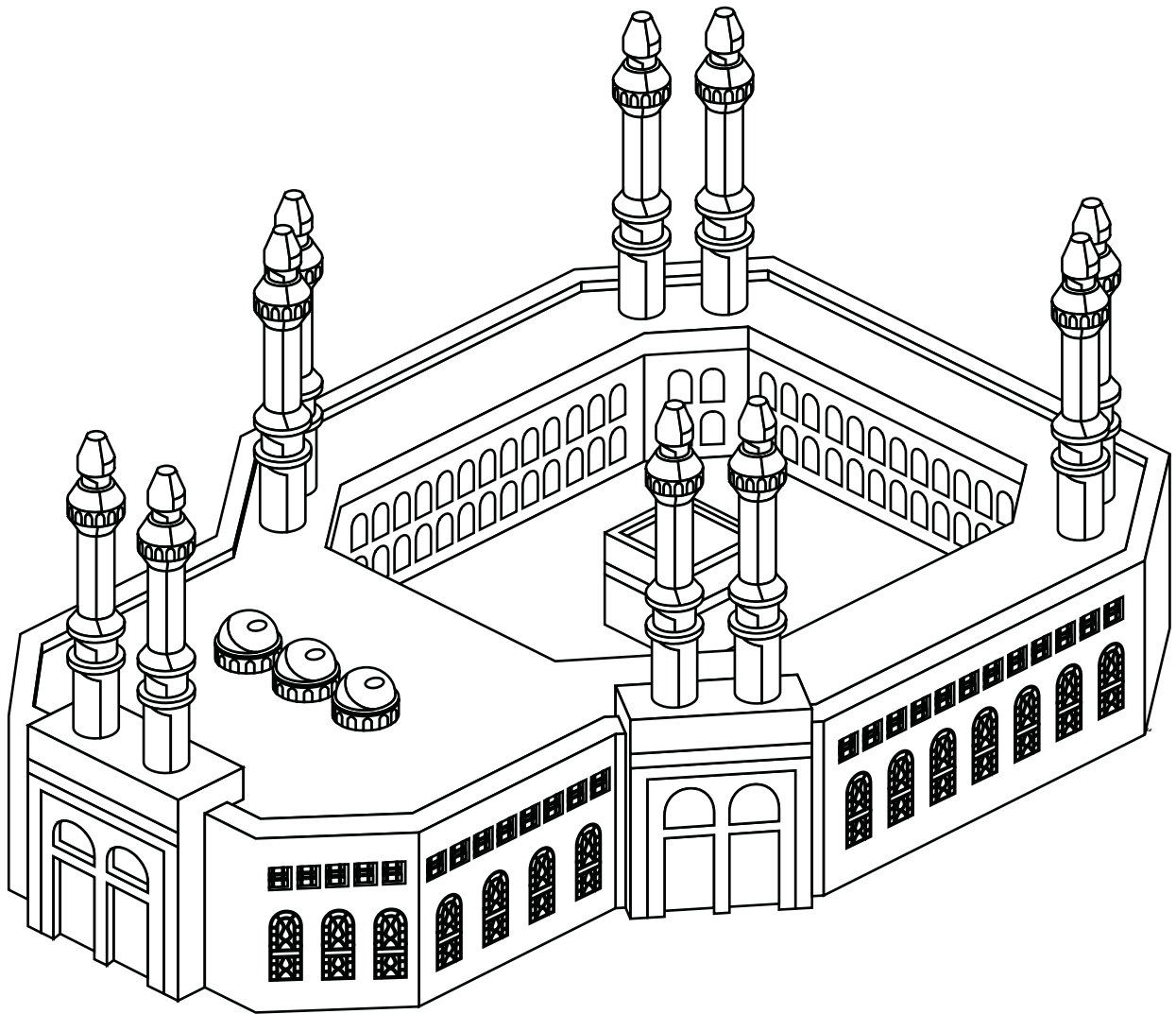
Write what 2 things the Prophet (pbuh) said he was leaving behind.

1. _____
2. _____



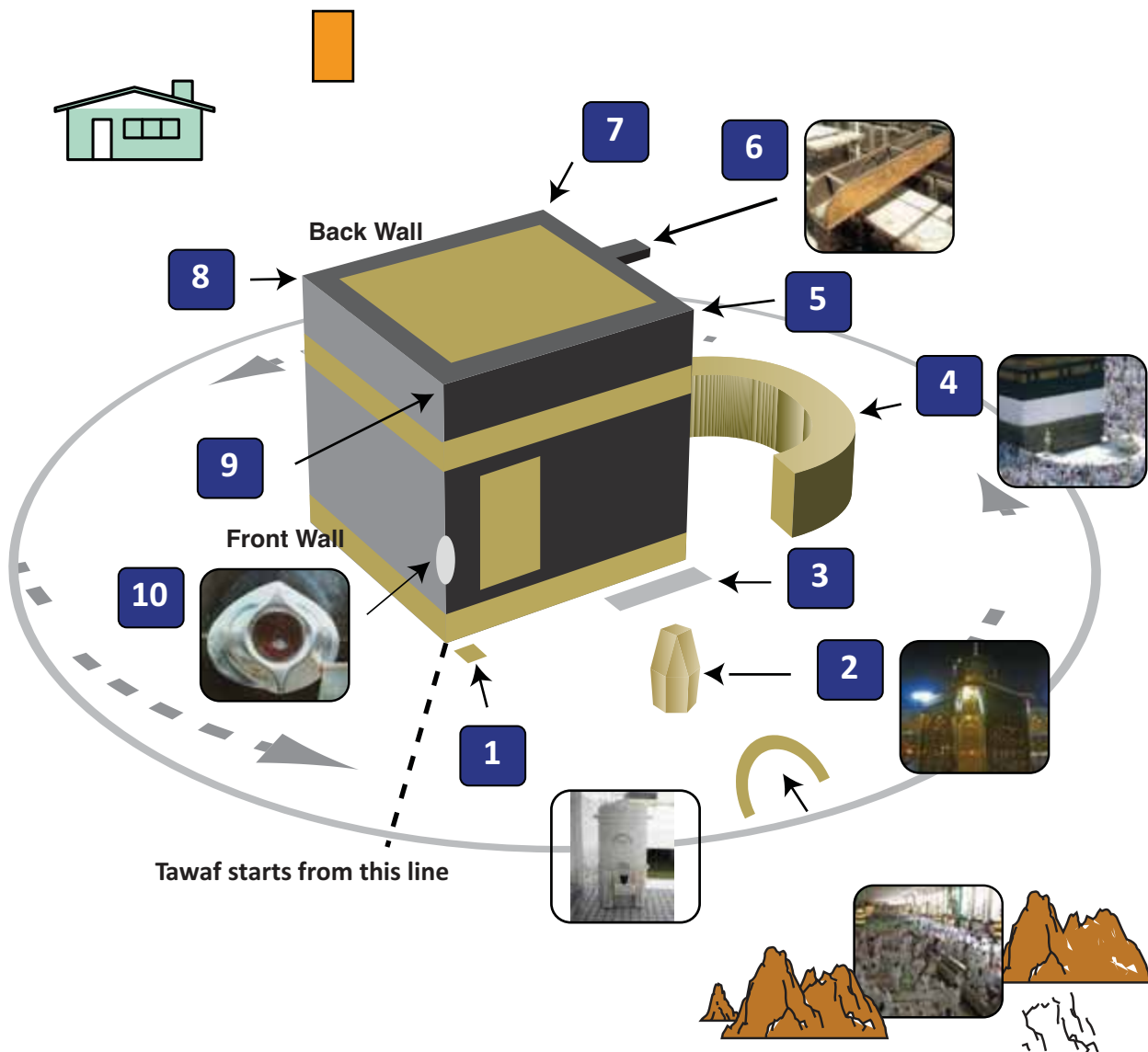
MASJIDUL HARAM

Colour the picture below.



KA'BA

Label the numbers

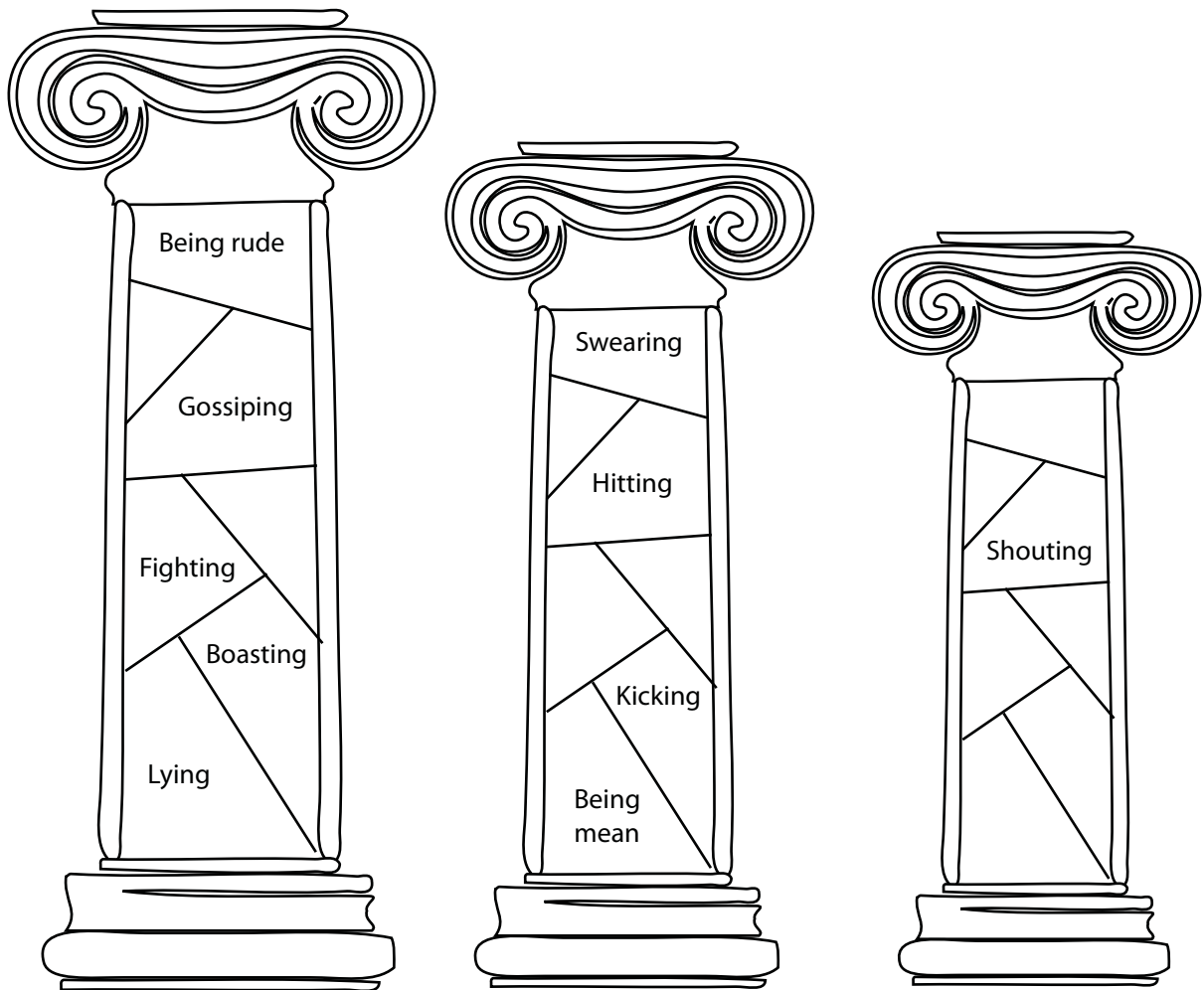


- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1)..... | 6)..... |
| 2)..... | 7)..... |
| 3)..... | 8)..... |
| 4)..... | 9)..... |
| 5)..... | 10)..... |



RAMI AL JAMARAT

Each jamarat is stoned 7 times between 10th and 12th Dhulhijja. When we are hitting these we are really hitting the shayateen (bad habits within us). Colour and/or write the bad habits you need to hit within yourself.



APPENDIX



**SUGGESTED TEACHING SCHEDULE – ASH-HURAL HAJJ (MONTHS OF HAJJ)
SHAWWAL, DHULQA'DA & DHULHIJJA**

Month	Week	Cross Curricular
Shawwal	Week 1	<p>The three months of Shawwal, Dhulqa'da and Dhulhijja known as Ash'hural Hajj.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss Ramadhan and what they gained from the month. Did they make any resolutions? Are they going to keep up the good habits and keep away from the bad habits? • Discuss Qadha Sawm • Discuss Eid ul Fitr & Eid salaa
	Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imam Ja'fer As-Sadiq (pbuh) 6 • Meaning of the word Eid & ref in Qur'an 5:114 • Discuss festivals and celebrations – birthdays – wiladat of Ma'sumeen
	Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take the students through the preparation for Hajj to the journey and philosophy using the Hajj Journal. Encourage memorisation of the ayat 2:196-201. • Start by looking at the list of preparations focusing on correct recitation of Qur'an, salaa, khums update, and writing of a will. Make a list to tick off.
	Week 4	<p>Continue with preparations – looking at each one and discussing practical steps to ensure they are done.</p> <p>History of Makka – All aspects of the Ka'ba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First built by Prophet Adam (pbuh) – first person to do tawaf • Destroyed in the flood of Nuh (pbuh) • Rebuilt by P. Ibrahim & Ismail (pbuh) • Placing of Hajarul Aswad by the Prophet (pbuh)



Month	Week	Cross Curricular
Dhulqa'da	Week 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowing about the personalities that are buried in Makka and Madina – making a list and learning about them Introduce Talbiyya and continue with memorisation of ayat of Qur'an connected to Hajj. Discuss story of Sayyida Hajra when left on her own with the baby and Sa'ee
	Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imam Ali Ridha (pbuh) 8 Discuss title of gharibul ghuraba (only ma'sum buried out of Makka, Madina, Iraq). Our responsibilities towards refugees and the homeless
	Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of Madina and life of Rasulullah (pbuh), Sayyida Fatima (pbuh) and Aemma buried in Baqee (history of Baqee) Discuss of concept of Hajj Talk about Arafat, Muzdalifa & Mina. In Arafat we have to think of all our enemies - lying, being rude, shouting etc. In Muzdalifa we pick up the pebbles as weapons to hit at our enemies that we have now recognised. Ask them to make a list of 'their own' enemies* that they would like to attack. *ensure they have the right concept. In Mina we hit the jamarat but we are really hitting at the enemies within us . If there is time explain the concept of Ihram.
	Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imam Muhammad Taqi (pbuh) 9 Journey to Hajj – Follow diaries of those who are going (maybe on Coej site?) Look at diaries from previous years. Dahwul Ardh – celebration of “Earth Day”. Discuss responsibilities to the environment, e.g. wastage, recycling ...



Month	Week	Cross Curricular
Dhulhijja	Week 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Hajj trip • Imam Muhammad Baqir (pbuh) 5
	Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imam Ali Naqi (pbuh) 10 • Focus on the Hajj and the importance of the day of 'Arafa – knowing oneself • Eid ul Hajj • Discuss sacrifice (aya 3:92) & Eid salaa
	Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eid Ghadeer – memorisation of aya 5:67 and the sermon of the Prophet (pbuh) at Ghadeer. - 'Man kuntu mawlahu fahazha aliyyun mawlahu'. • Explain that the Prophet (pbuh) built ISLAM to perfection just like the builders built the centre. The Aemma are like caretakers of ISLAM who look after it making sure it remains pure, just like we have to look after the centre to keep it going. • Discuss Imama, Dua Nudba & Eid Salaa
	Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eid Mubahila – Link with Hadith Kisaa 3:61 • Prophet Isa (pbuh) • Look at Christian Muslim relations



