



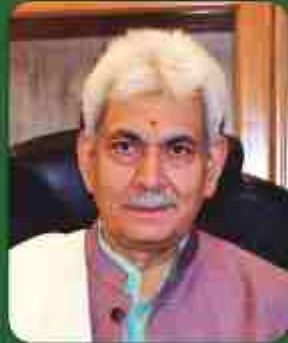
*The Spiritual
Journey*
HAJ

JAMMU & KASHMIR UT HAJ COMMITTEE



“

MESSAGE



Sh Manoj Sinha
*Lieutenant Governor
Jammu and Kashmir*

श्रीमान् श्री
मानोज सिन्हा
मानोज सिन्हा
MANOJ SINHA
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
JAMMU & KASHMIR



राजभवन
1444-100001/श्रीनगर-190001
RAJ BHAVAN
JAMMU-190001/SRINAGAR-190001

I am happy to know that a Coffee Table Book is being brought out by Jammu Kashmir UT Haj Committee highlighting sacred sites of Haj and Umrah pilgrimage.

The pilgrimage to the Holy places during Haj and Umrah is a cherished life-long dream and the Coffee Table Book will considerably improve the ease of travel and provide much-needed information about services rendered to the respected Hajis. Jammu Kashmir UT Haj Committee is taking various measures to further improve management of Haj pilgrimage and taking care of the needs of pilgrims.

I extend my greetings and felicitations to Jammu Kashmir Haj Committee for this thoughtful publication, which will also provide glimpses of places, instructions as well as the guidelines to pilgrims to ensure they are able to perform their pilgrimage in a proper and befitting manner. I reiterate the commitment of UT Administration to ensure welfare and well-being of Haj pilgrims and constant coordination with Ministry of Minority Affairs, Haj Committee of India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for smooth and hassle-free pilgrimage.

I Wish the Jammu Kashmir UT Haj Committee success in all its efforts and initiatives.

Manoj Sinha
(Manoj Sinha)

14 January 2024,
Jammu

”

FOREWORD

(CHAIRPERSON J&K HAJ COMMITTEE)



It is with immense pleasure and a sense of deep reverence that I extend my warmest greetings on the auspicious occasion of the release of this remarkable book on Haj and Umrah titled "The Spiritual Journey". This pilgrimage journey hold a special place in the hearts of Muslims all around the world millions, transcending geographical boundaries and uniting believers in a spiritual quest.

In a world where the pursuit of material possessions often takes precedence, the acts of Haj and Umrah stand as timeless symbols of faith, devotion, and submission to the Divine Will. This book serves as a comprehensive guide, shedding light on the profound rituals, and the spiritual dimensions associated with these sacred pilgrimages.

The Haj and Umrah experiences are not merely physical journeys; they are transformative odysseys of the soul. As Chairperson, I commend the author for his meticulous research, insightful narratives, and sincere efforts invested in presenting a work that not only educates but also inspires a deeper connection to one's faith.

Our world today is in dire need of universal messages embedded in the practices of Haj and Umrah—messages of unity, compassion, and humility. This book not only serves as a valuable source of information for those embarking on these sacred pilgrimages but also extends its reach to a broader audience, fostering understanding and respect among diverse communities.

Regards,

Ms Safina Beigh
Chairperson
J&K UT Haj Committee

FOREWORD

(BY EXECUTIVE OFFICER)



Dear Viewers,

I am thrilled to share with you a unique and captivating venture that has been a labor of love from our team—the creation of a stunning coffee table book that delves into the profound and sacred journeys of Haj and Umrah.

Titled "**The Spiritual Journey**" A Visual Odyssey of Haj and Umrah, this exquisite coffee table book is a visual celebration of the spiritual pilgrimages undertaken by millions around the world. Through breathtaking photography, insightful narratives, and carefully curated content, we aim to transport readers into the heart of these sacred journeys, offering a glimpse into the profound experiences and rich traditions that define Haj and Umrah.

Immerse yourself in the beauty of sacred sites, capturing the essence of Mecca and Medina through awe-inspiring images that evoke the spiritual significance of these places. Explore the cultural diversity of pilgrims from various corners of the globe, highlighting the unity and diversity that characterizes the global Muslim community during these sacred pilgrimages. Gain a deeper understanding of the historical significance of Haj and Umrah, tracing their roots through centuries and exploring the evolution of these spiritual journeys.

We believe that "Spiritual Journey" will not only serve as a visual feast for the eyes but also as an educational and inspirational resource for individuals of all backgrounds particularly intending Haj Pilgrims fostering a deeper appreciation for the significance of these sacred journeys.

Your support and interest mean the world to us, and we can't wait to share this profound exploration of faith and culture with you.

Warm regards,

Dr Shujaat Ahmad Qureshi (JKAS)
Executive Officer, J&K UT Haj Committee

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UMRAH

Compulsions (Faraz)	Obligations (Wajib)
Acquiring/ attaining the status of Ahram	Sae'e (Running between Safa & Marwa)
Tawaf (Circling of Holy Kaaba)	Halq (Trimming hair or shaving one's head.)



Meeqat Qran Al-Manazil

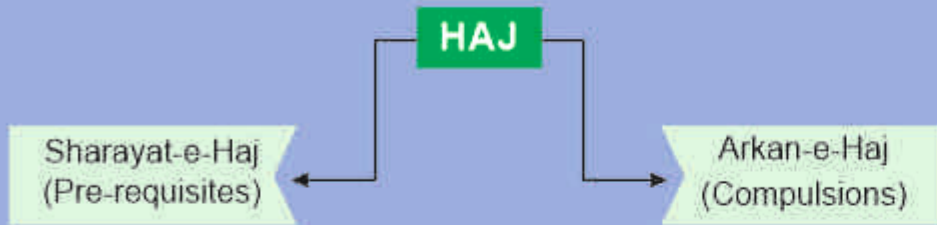
Acquiring/ Attaining status of Ahram		
Compulsions (Faraz)	Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Intention of Umrah	Using Ahram Clothing	Performing Gusal (Bath) or Ablution
Recitation of Talbiya (once)	Before or from Miqaat	Offering two Rakkat Namaz of Ahram
	Abstaining from impermissible acts of Ahram	Reciting Talbiya thrice
Tawaf		
Compulsions (Faraz)	Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Intention of Tawaf	Two Rakat Namaz Tawaf after conclusion of tawaf	Iztibah for Male pilgrims (bare right shoulder)
Physical Purity (Free from both Major and Minor Impurity) with ablution		Istiqbal of Hijr-Al-aswad
To be in status of Ahram		Istilaam (Kiss, touch or Pointing) of Hijr-Al-Aswad at the start of each shoot
Within Jurisdiction of Masjid Al-Haram		Raml in first three rounds (stout jog walk)
To conceal Awrah (Satr)		Touching Rukne Yamani with right hand during each round
To start from Hijra-I Aswad		Reciting dua "Rabana aatina" (Verse-2:201) between Rukni-yamani and Hajr-al-aswad
To perform in anti-clockwise directions		Not facing Ka'ba during Tawaf
To include Hateem area inside during tawaf		8 th Istilam at the end of Tawaf
To perform Seven Circuits/shoot		Tawaf Prayers be offered behind Maqam-e-Ibrahim
		Taking Zamzam as much as possible after tawaf and making Specific dua
	Embracing Multazim after Namaz and making dua	
Sae'e		
Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)	
To be in state of Ahram	Facing Kabba before start.	
Starting from Safa	Istilaam of Hijra-Al-Aswad (9 th)	
Seven Rounds	Reciting verse: Ina safa wal marwa-- (2:158)	
	Running fast at Malian-al-akhzariyan	
	Offering two Rakkat Nafal after Sae'e	
Halq/ Qasr		
Compulsions (Faraz)	Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Trimming hair/ shaving one's head.		Shaving of head
Cutting at least an inch (if available)		
Cutting hair from atleast ¾ of head		



Meeqat Yalamlam

SHARAYAT-I-HAJ

1. Haj is obligatory on Muslim Only.
2. Ayam-ul-Haj / Season of Haj
3. One should have attained age of Maturity
4. One should be wealthy to meet expenses of Haj
5. Physically & Mentally fit
6. Maharam should be accompanied (In case of female) *
7. Female must not be passing through iddat Period
8. Free (from Slavery/ Imprisonment/restrictions from authorities)
9. Knowledge of haj being obligatory



ARKAN-I-HAJ

Compulsions (Faraz)	Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Acquiring/ attaining the status of Ahrām (Halt-e-Ahrām)	Staying in Muzdalifah (Waqoof-e-Muzdalifa)	Tawaaf-e-Qadoom (for haj-e-Ifrad & Qiran)
Staying in Arafat (Waqoof-e-Arafat)	Rami-Jammrat (Stoning of Jammrat)	Listening three sermons. At Makkah on 7 th At Arafat on 9 th At Mina on 11 th Zil Hija
Tawaf of Holy Ka'ba (Tawaf-e-Ziyarat)	Sacrifice of animal (Qurbani)	
	Trimming hair or shaving one's head (Qasr/Halq)	
	Running b/t Safa & Marwa (Performing Saa'e)	
	Tawaf-I-Wlida	
	Staying in Mina during Ayam-e-Nahir*	
	Rami-Qurbani-Halq in sequence*	



Meeqat Al Jahfa

Compulsions (Farayiz)

Acquiring/ attaining status of Ahram		
Compulsions (Faraz)	Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Intention of Haj	Wearing Ahram Clothing	Taking Bath or Ablution
Talbiya Recitation (once)	To abstain from the evils of Ahram	Two Rakkat Namaz of Ahram
		Reciting Talbiya (thrice) & loudly
Waqoof-i-Arfat (Staying at Arfat)		
Compulsions (Faraz)	Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Staying in the plans of Arafat between Zawal of 9 th to Subah Sadiq of 10 th <small>(even for a movement)</small>	Leaving Arafat after sunset of 9 th Zil Hija.	To take bath/Gusal in Arfat
		To listen Haj Sermon (Khutba)
		Offering two prayers(Zuhar & Asar) at one time together at the time of Zuhar
		To climb on mountain of Jabli-rahmat after Asar time
		To ask forgiveness while standing for 3-4 hours in Arfat
		To leave arfat after the Imam leaves
Tawaf of Holy Kaaba (Tawaf-i-Ziyarat)		
Compulsions (Faraz)	Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Intension of Tawaf	Two Rakkat Namaz Tawaf after completion of tawaf.	Iztibah for Male pilgrims (bare right shoulder) if in Ahram
Physical Purity (Free from both Major and Minor Impurity) Bawuzu		Istiqbal of Hijr-Al-aswad
Start from Hijr-Al- Aswad		Istilaam (Kiss, touch or Pointing) of Hijr-Al-Aswad at the start of each shoot
To include Hateem inside		Raml in first three rounds(stout jog walk)
To perform in anticlockwise direction		Touching rukni Yamani with right hand during each round
To conceal Awrah (Satr)		Reciting dua "Rabana aatina__" (Verse-2:201) between Rukni-yamani and Hajr-al-aswad
Within Jurisdiction of Masjid Al-Haram		Not facing Ka'ba during Tawaf
To perform Seven Circuits		8 th Istilam at the end of Tawaf
Performing between 10 th to 12 th Zil-Hij (Ayam-i-Nahr)		Tawaf Prayers be offered behind Maqam-e-Ibrahim
		Embracing Multazim after Namaz and making dua

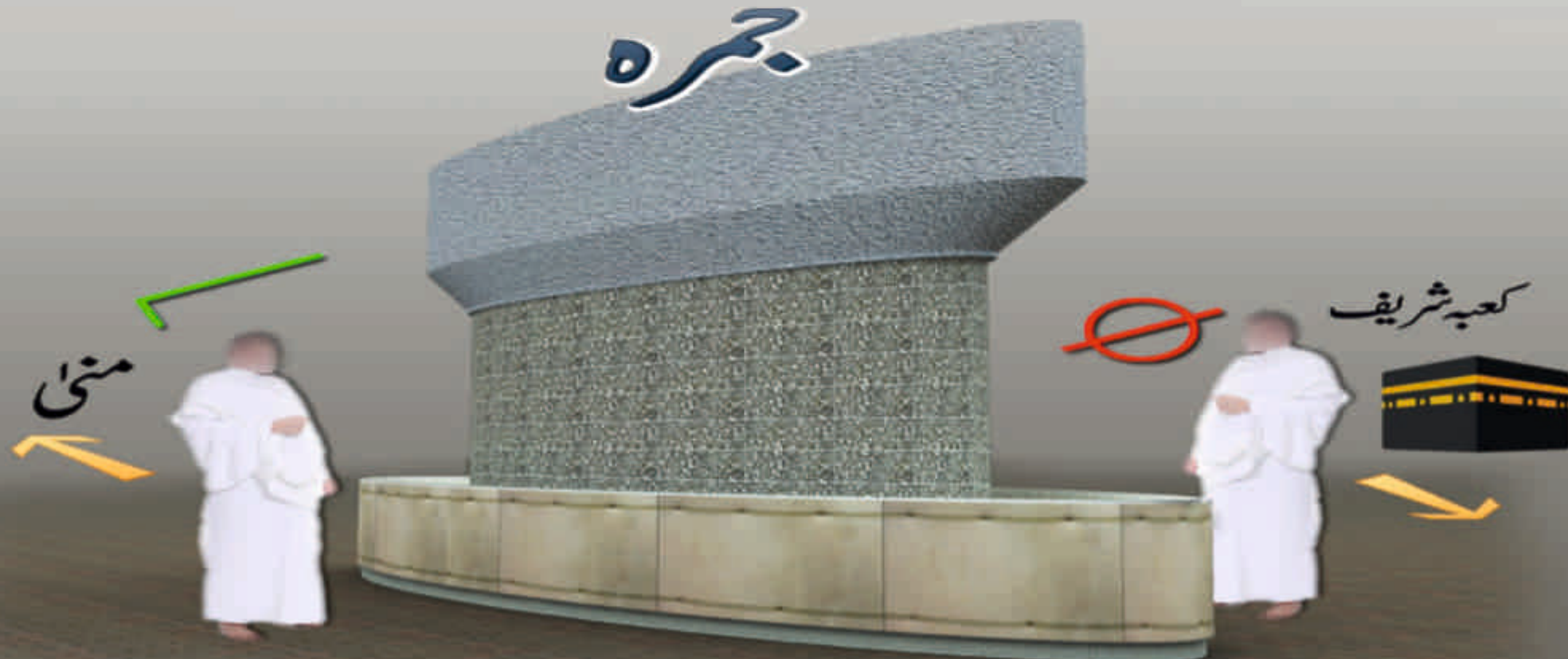


Obligation (Wajibaat)

Staying in Muzdalifah (Waqoof-i-Muzdalifa)	
Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Staying at Muzdalifa *	To spend whole night at Muzdalifa
Offering of two Prayers (Magrib and Esha) at Muzdalifah at the time of esha	Collection of pebbles from Muzdalifa
Rami-Jammrat (Stoning of Jammrat)	
Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Stoning Seven times	
Performing it after sunrise on 10 th and after Midday on 11 th and 12 th	Making exhaustive/lengthy duas after stoning first and middle Jammrah
Sae	
Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
	Facing Kabba before start,
Starting from Safa	Reciting verse: Ina safa wal marwa-- (2:158)
Seven Rounds	Running fast at Malian-al-akhzariyan
	Offering two Rakkat Nafal after Sae

Staying in Mina during Ayam-I Tashreeq	
Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Stay on 8 th , 10 th , 11 th and 12 th nights at Mina.	Stay during night of 13 th at Mina.
Trimming hair or shaving one's head.	
Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Trimming hair shaving one's head.	Shaving
At least an inch (if available)	
Cutting hair from atleast ¼ of head	
Sacrifice of animal (Qurbani)	
Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
During Ayam-i-Nahr	
Within Jurisdiction of Haram	
Tawaf-I – Wida	
Obligations (Wajib)	Recommendations (Sunnat)
Seven rounds	Offering it on last visit of Masjid-Al-Haram

* There is difference in opinion among scholars on this subject.





Haj Pilgrims Entering Haj House.



Foreign Exchange Counter for Haj Pilgrims



Check-In Baggage handed over to Staff



Pilgrim's check-in their luggage at airline check-in counters.



Documents checking of pilgrims.



Checking of Identification cards.



Applying of Makkah Accommodation Stickers on International Passports.



Pilgrims waiting at Reception Hall for leaving to airport.



Pilgrims leaving for airport from Haj House, Srinagar.



Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor JK UT
Seeing off the pilgrims for Haj 2023



Pilgrims are waiting at Srinagar International Airport

What is Ihraam?

1 It is entering into the act of worship of Hajj or 'Umrah, which is done by forming the intention to enter into the 'Umrah or Hajj and begin with the Talbiyah.

2 One has to declare the exact form of worship that he intended at the beginning of his Talbiyah, saying: "*Labbayka 'Umratan*" or "*Labbayka Hajjan*". By he enters the state of Ihraam and starts his worship of Hajj or Umrah.

3 It is Sunnah for him to perform ghusl (bath) or wudoo' (ablution) before he intends to enter Ihraam.

4 As soon as he has formed the intention, he will have begun his rituals and must abstain from all the prohibitions of Ihraam.

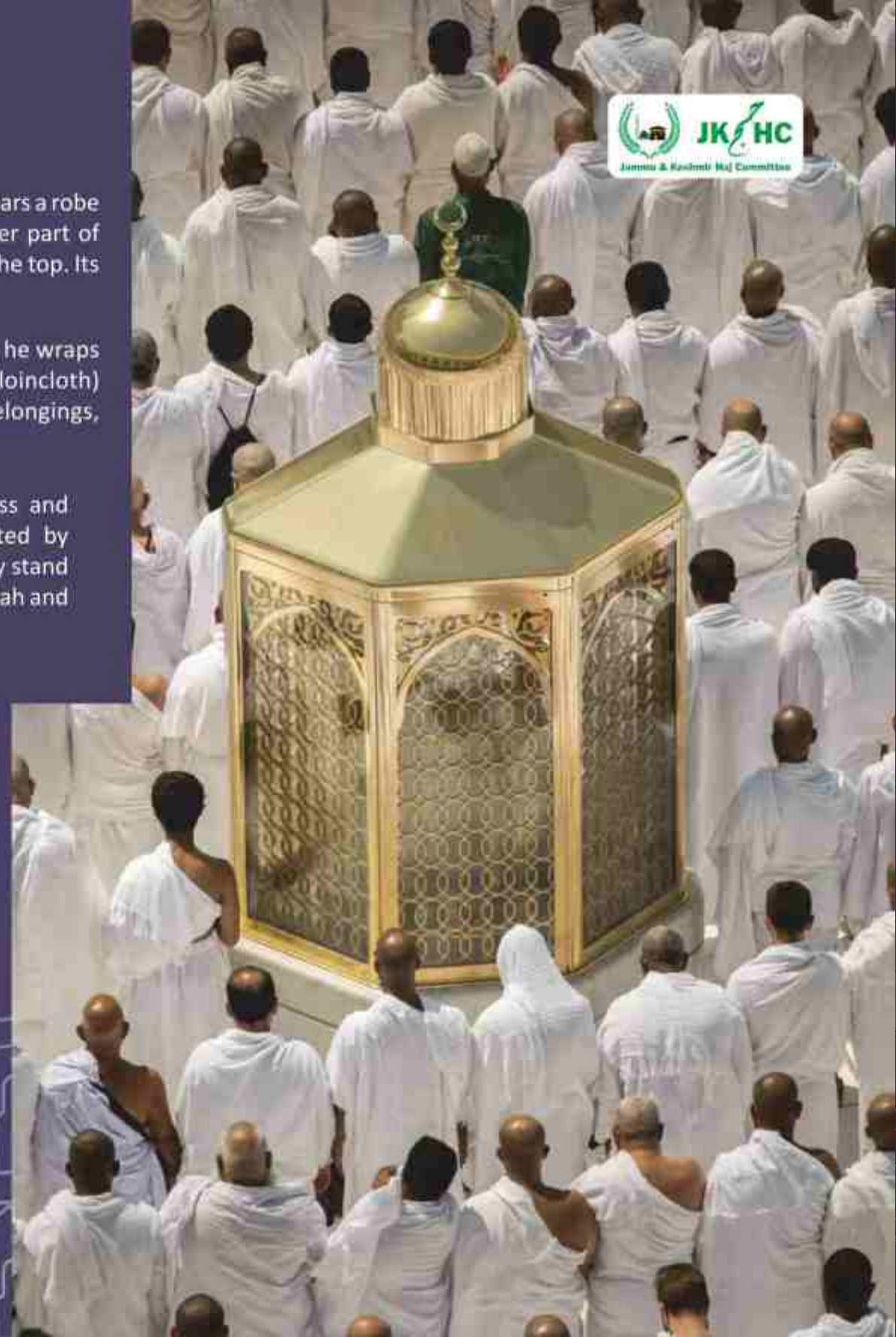


The clothes of Ihraam

The person in Ihraam (*Muhrim*) wears a robe which is wrapped around the lower part of his body, and a robe which covers the top. Its colour should be white.

He can use a buckle or belt which he wraps around his waist to hold his Izaar (loincloth) from falling and to keep his belongings, phone, and money in.

All people are equal in their dress and appearance, and are not separated by colours or material things, and they stand on equal footing, supplicating to Allah and imploring Him.



Women take on the Ihraam in whatever clothes they want, provided that they are:

- 1 Loose and wide, covering everything and not hindering movement.
- 2 It has no adornment which are charming to men.



Stipulation

If a pilgrim performing Hajj or 'Umrah fears that he will not be able to complete his rituals due to a disease or a legitimate excuse or a reason outside of his control, then it is permissible for him to stipulate the intention. He does so by saying this after mentioning his ritual when saying "Labbayka 'Umratan" or "Labbayka Hajjan":

"If anything prevents me, then my place is where You prevented me."

(he can say this in any language he prefers).

If he says this and stipulates a condition, and then something prevents them from completing the ritual, it is permissible for him to leave state of Ihraam, and there is no atonement for him.



The Talbiyah

The Talbiyah is when you recite: *"Labbayk-Allaahumma labbayk, labbayka laa shareeka laka labbayk, Innal hamda wan-ni'matah laka wal-mulk, laa shareeka lak"* ("At your service, o Allah, at Your service! At Your service, there is no partner for You, at Your service! Indeed all praise and grace belong to You, and so does the supreme authority, You have no partner.")

And its meaning is: O Allah, we came, answering Your call to perform Hajj time after time, acknowledging You in monotheism and worship, acknowledging Your grace and the perfection of Your supreme authority. It is the majestic motto of the pilgrims, which declares servitude and obedience to the Creator, the Blessed, Glory be to Him.

The men raise their voices and the women whisper.

The Talbiyah starts from the beginning of the Ihraam



And the Talbiyah ends:




For the person performing 'Umrah: when seeing the House (Ka'bah).

For the person performing Hajj: When stoning the Jamrah of 'Aqabah

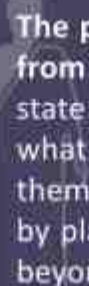





The Miqats



In veneration of the Sacred House of Allah, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ specified places before Makkah from which those coming for Hajj and 'Umrah must enter the state of Ihraam. They begin reciting the Talbiyah before they reach the boundaries of the Sanctity (Haram). These locations vary according to the location one is travelling from.



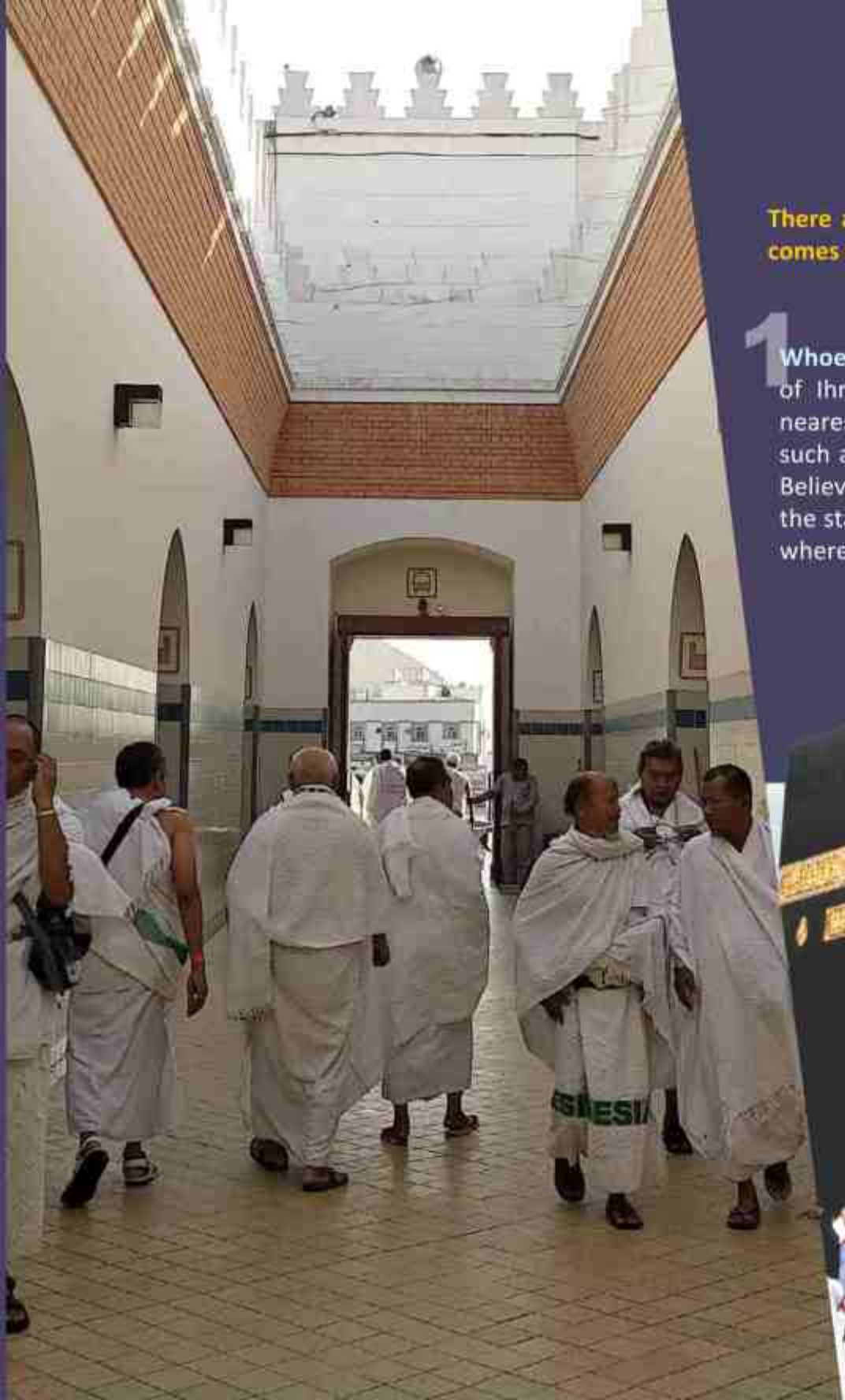
The pilgrim or the visitor who lives far from Makkah is obliged to take on the state of Ihraam from these Miqats or what is adjacent to them and parallel to them on their way, whether he travels by plane or by land. One should not go beyond these points without Ihraam.

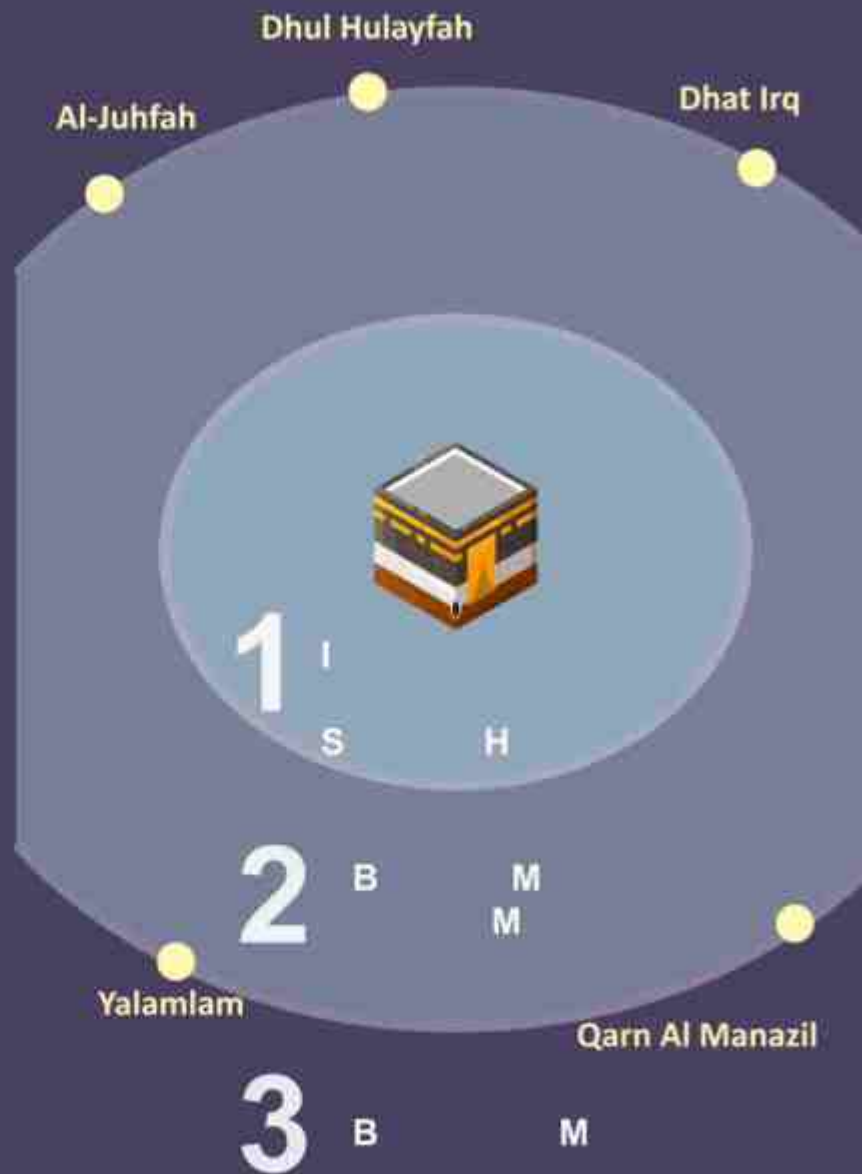


Usually, planes coming to Jeddah announce the timing of alignment with the Miqat, so that pilgrims coming for Hajj and 'Umrah can enter into the state of Ihram.

There are three types of people when it comes to entering the state of Ihraam:

- 1** **Whoever is in Makkah:** He enters the state of Ihraam to perform 'Umrah from the nearest place outside the Sanctity (Haram), such as the mosque of the Mother of the Believers 'Aishah in At-Tan'im. One takes on the state of Ihraam for Hajj from the place where he is.
- 2** **Whoever is located between Makkah and the Miqats:** he takes on the state of Ihraam for Hajj and 'Umrah from the place where he is.
- 3** **Whoever is in his place beyond the Miqats:** he must take on the state of Ihraam from the Miqats or those adjacent to them for Hajj or 'Umrah.





- 1 Dhul Hulaifa** The miqat for the people of Madinah, which is 420 km (260 miles) from Makkah.
- 2 Al-Juhfah** The miqat for the people of the Levant and those on their way, and it is 187 km (116 miles) from Makkah. Nowadays people take on the state of Ihraam at 204 km (128 miles) from Rabigh.
- 3 Qarn Al Manazil** The miqat for the people of Najd and those on their way, which is 94 km (58 miles) from Makkah.
- 4 Yalamlam** The miqat for the people of Yemen and those on their way, 115 km (71 miles) from Makkah.
- 5 Dhat Irq** The miqat for the people of Iraq and those on their way, and it is 92 km (57 miles) from Makkah.





Prohibitions for people in Ihraam

General prohibitions



Sexual intercourse



Entering a marriage contract



Killing game



Shaving the head or clipping nails



Applying perfume

Prohibitions for men



Covering the
head



Wearing clothes that
consist of sewn joints



Prohibitions for women



Covering
the face

Things which are not forbidden in *Ihraam*



Washing
yourself



Wearing glasses, rings,
and watches



Bandaging a
wound



Wearing a belt and purse
around the body



Wearing
sandals



Carrying a
parasol



Women covering their face when
they fear temptation



Prevention of peeling skin and inflammation of the body folds after entering into the state of ihraam

The problem of peeling skin and inflammation of the body folds is common among pilgrims performing Hajj and 'Umrah, especially among people with obesity or diabetes. The skin becomes infected and redness occurs in the folds of the thighs, and sometimes in the armpits or under the breasts, accompanied by annoying and painful itching.



The Status and Virtues of Makkah

Makkah is the best of all lands and the dearest of all Allah's lands to Him and to His Messenger, peace be upon him. Allah has chosen it for the Hajj rituals to be performed in it and considers the journey to it for this purpose an act of worship by which degrees are raised and sins are erased.

The Prophet, peace be upon him, said, addressing Makkah, **"I swear by Allah that you are the best land of Allah and the dearest of all His lands to Him."**

It is the first house of worship ever built on earth for people to worship Allah and declare His unity: **"The first house of worship ever set up for mankind was indeed the one in Bakkah—a blessed place and source of guidance for all people."** (3:96)

In this guide, you are going to learn everything you need to visit the Ka'bah and achieve all the goals for which you have undertaken the journey to stay by it.



What is *Al-Haram* (The Sanctuary) and Why Is It so Important?

It is the place where it is forbidden to do certain things that are not forbidden elsewhere. Avoiding such things in this place testifies to one's veneration of Allah who has declared such things forbidden in it:

"All this is ordained by Allah; therefore, venerate His commandments. Those who venerate Allah's commandments and honour His sacred rites will fare better in the sight of their Lord." (22:30)

Allah has chosen and exalted this land and made it a sanctuary, in which He has forbidden what He has made permissible in other places and conferred on it manifold virtues and benefits that are not found elsewhere.



Its sanctity and lofty status are deeply rooted in the history of the entire universe.

Indeed, Allah chose this land and made it sacred on the day He created this universe and it will continue to be as such until the end of time.

The Prophet, peace be upon him, said, “**Allah made this town a sanctuary on the day He created the heavens and the earth, and it will remain a sanctuary—as Allah has ordained—until the Day of Resurrection.**”



What Does *Al-Haram* Mean to Me?

You are now in a place on which Allah conferred a lofty status, honour and virtue before He created humans, and commanded Abraham, peace be upon him, to raise the foundations of the Ka’bah and build its walls upon them to be the prayer direction (*qiblah*) and provide guidance to all mankind:

“The first house of worship ever set up for mankind was indeed the one in Bakka— a blessed place and source of guidance for all mankind.” (3:96)



You are in a place where the reward for one good deed is multiplied many times over, and the sin incurred for one bad deed is not like that committed anywhere else.



Allah commanded his noblest servants, Abraham and Ishmael, peace be upon them, and after them His Messenger, Muhammad, peace be upon him, to purify it, maintain it and take good care of it.

بداية حد الحرم
BEGINNING OF HARAM BOUNDARY

Al-Haram Boundaries

The Sanctuary (*Al-Haram*) has well-known boundaries which Allah taught Abraham, peace be upon him. Knowledge of these boundaries had been passed down from one generation to another and was ultimately approved and clarified by the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him.

They can be seen today on the roads leading to Makkah.

Their distances from the Ka'bah differ from one place to another:

From Al-Madinah Al-Nabawiyah
(At-Tan'eem) Road:

6.5 km

From Jeddah Expressway:

22 km

From the new Al-Laith Road:

17 km

From At-Taif (As-Sail) Road:

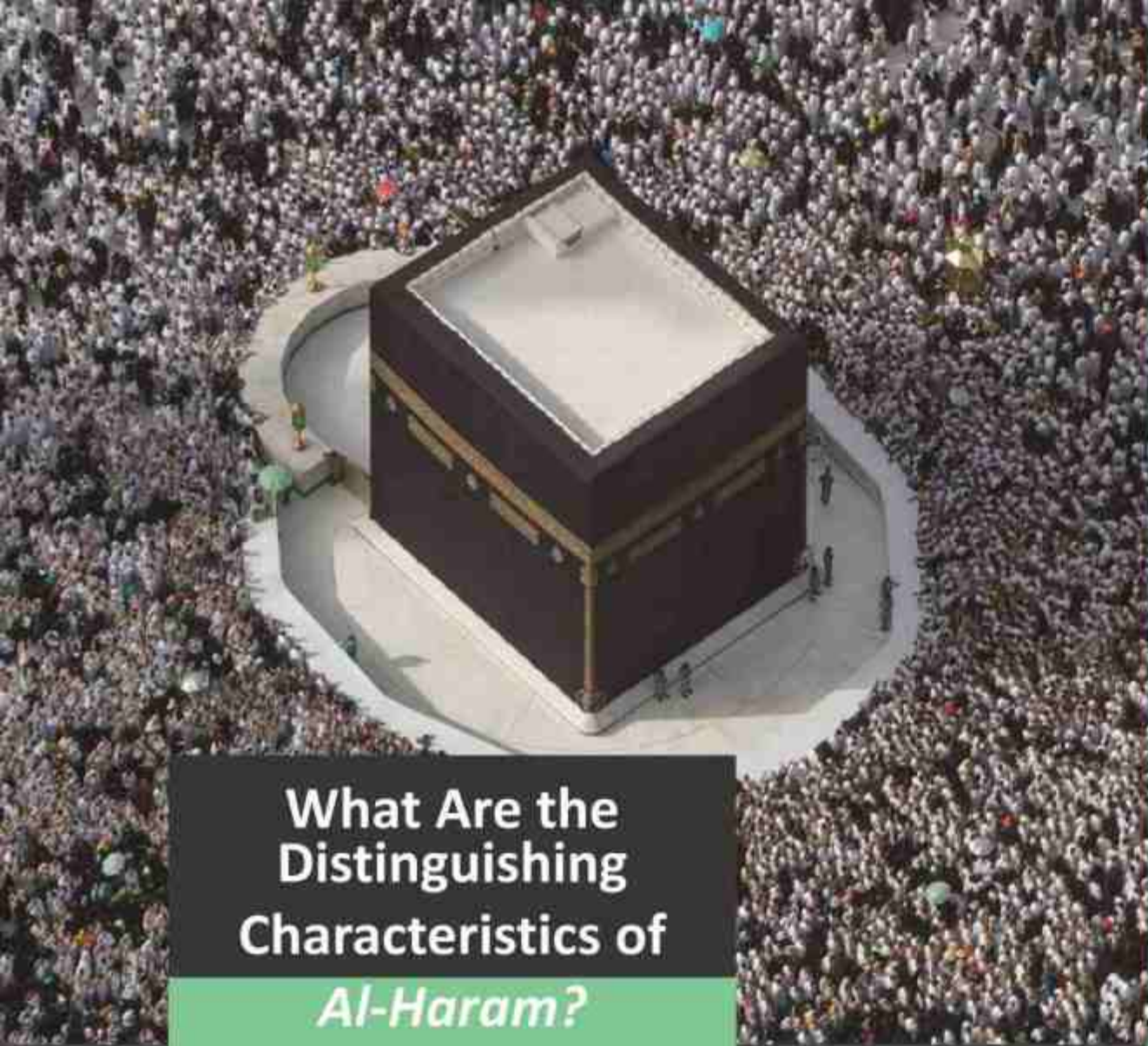
12.850 km

From Taif (Al Hada) Road:

15.5 km

Al-Haram area holds a very special position in Islam because there are rulings related to it for those who enter it. We are going to learn about some of these rulings in this guide.





What Are the Distinguishing Characteristics of *Al-Haram*?

There are a number of rules and virtues that pertain solely to Makkah and its sanctuary (*Al-Haram*), to the exclusion of all other places on earth, including the following:

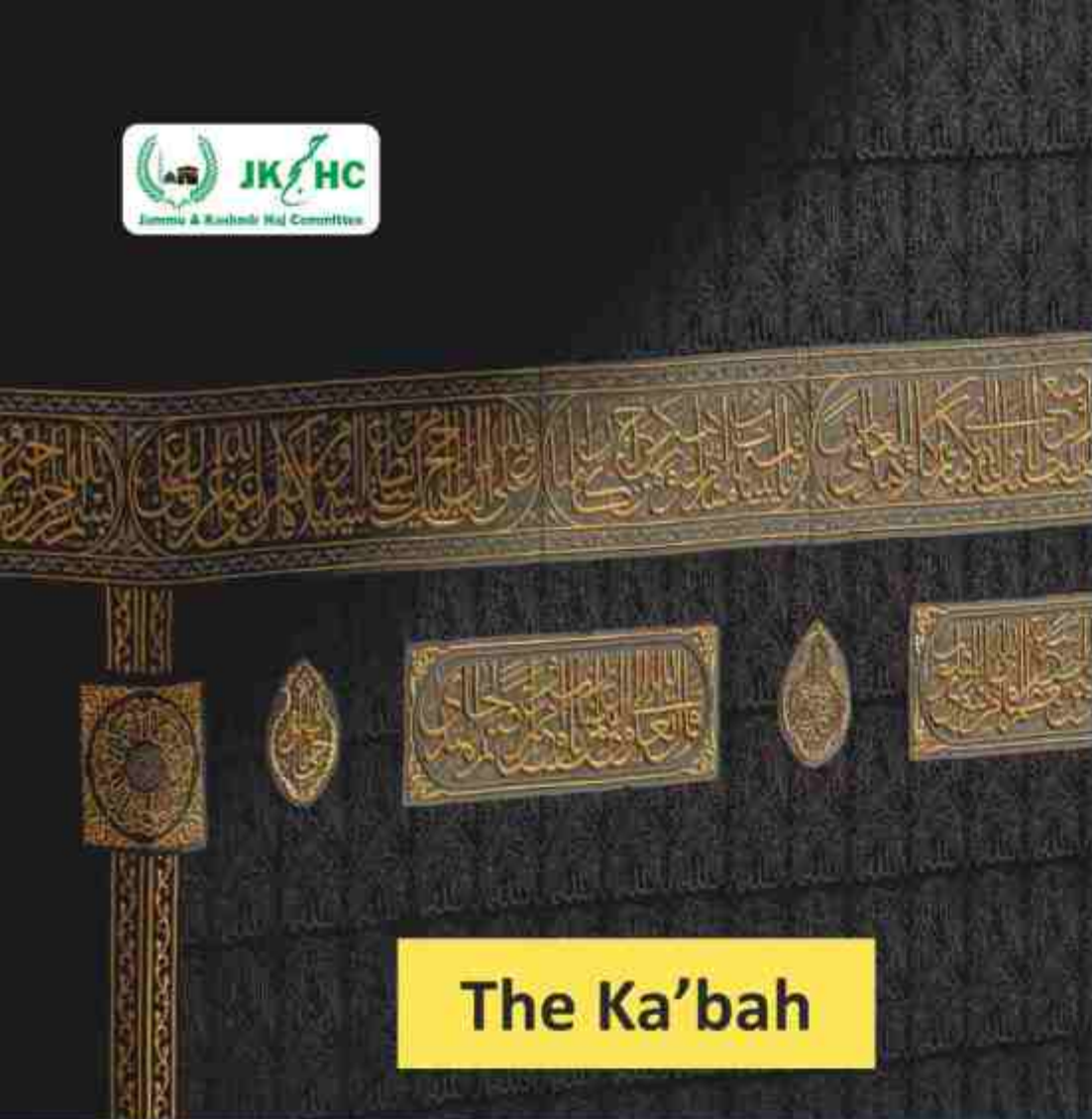
1 The reward for one single prayer in Makkah sanctuary (*Al-Haram*)—including all mosques and houses in Makkah that are within it—is equivalent to one hundred thousand prayers anywhere else.

2 Non-Muslims are not allowed to enter it.

3 It is forbidden to engage in any form of hunting animals and birds in it.

4 It is forbidden to cut down its trees or grass.

5 Any person who enters it is safe with regard to his life and property and thus must not be killed or wronged in any way. The Almighty says, “**Whoever enters it is safe.**” (3:97)

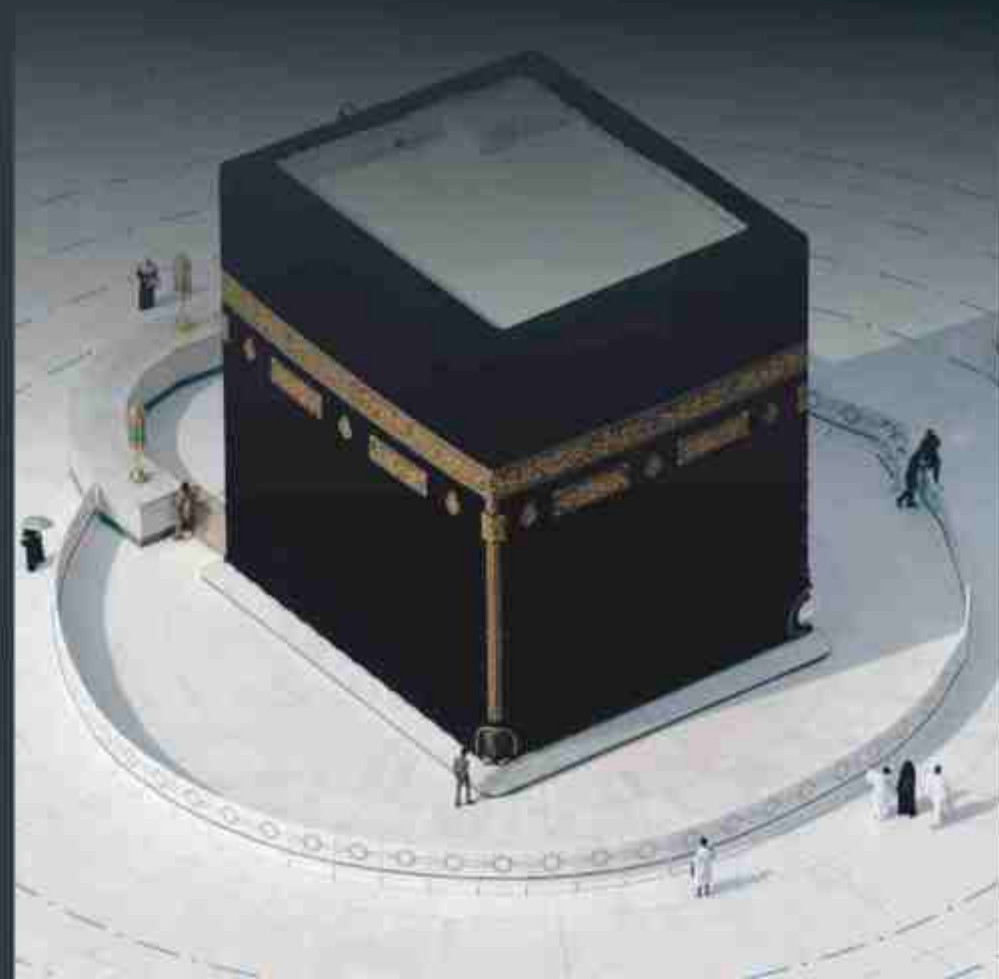


The Ka'bah

The Ka'bah is the direction which Muslims face in their prayer (*qiblah*) and to which their hearts incline. It is only around it that they walk (perform *tawaf*) as an act of worship to Allah Almighty.

The Ka'bah has four corners that are named after the directions they are facing:

- The Yemeni Corner in the south
- The Black Stone in the east
- The Syrian Corner in the west
- The Iraqi Corner in the north



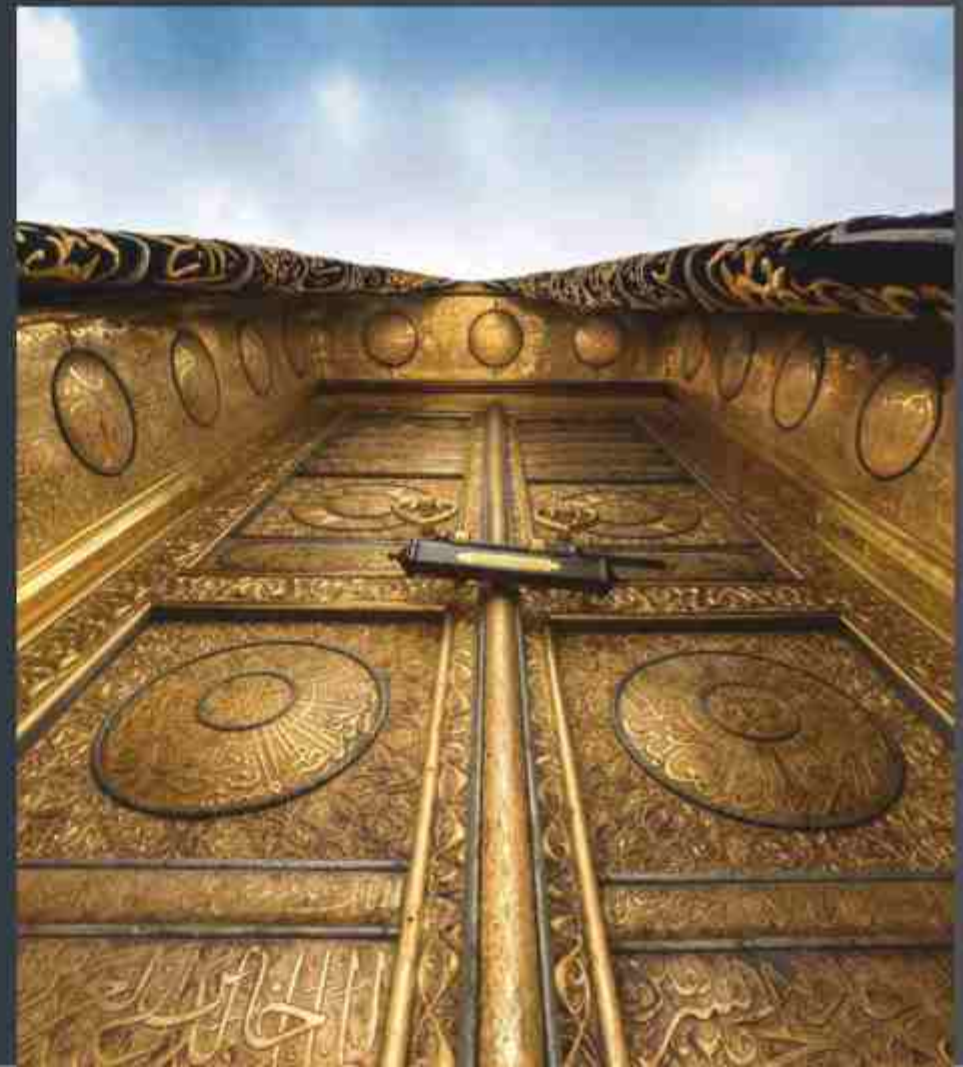
Al-Hateem (Hijr Ismaa'eel)

This is a semi-circular open space next to the Ka'bah, part of which used to be part of the Ka'bah.



The Door of the Ka'bah

- It is located on the eastern side of it.
- Its length is 318 cm and its width is 171 cm.
- It is made today of pure gold and weighs 280 kilograms.



Al-Multazam

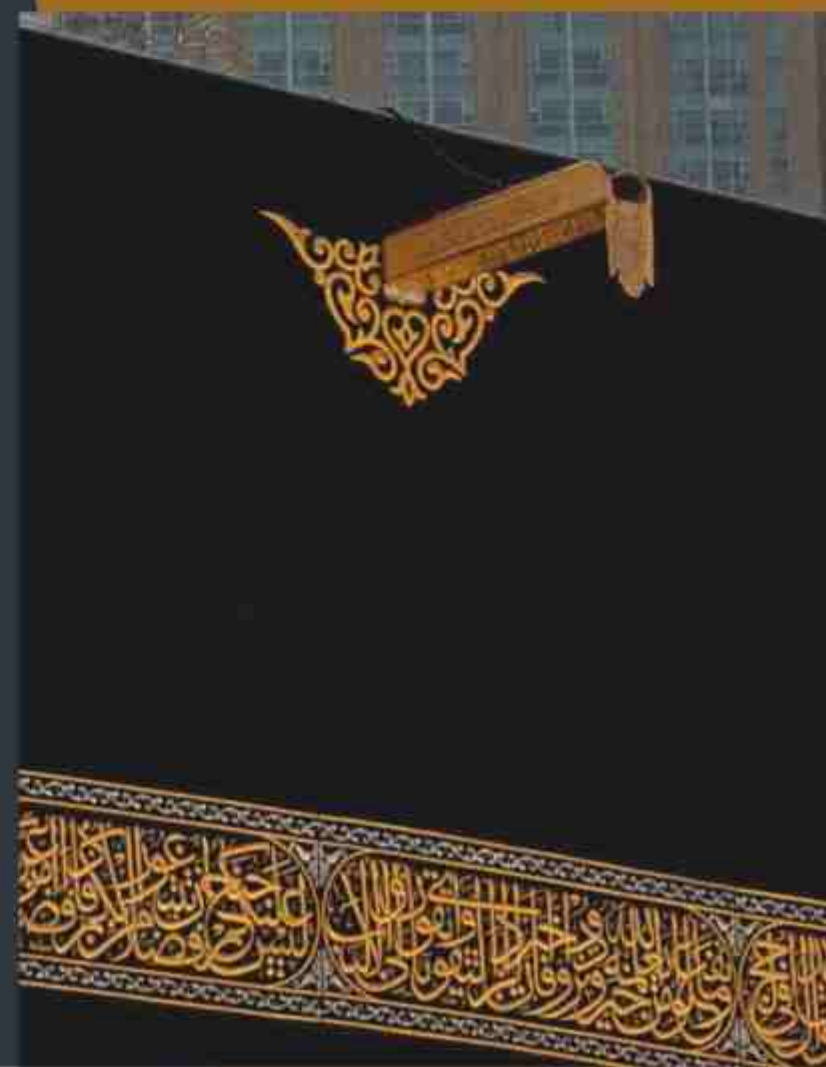
This is the eastern wall or part of it between the Black Stone and the door of the Ka'bah.

Ittizaam refers to the act of placing one's chest, face, arms and palms on this wall and supplicating Allah Almighty for whatever one wishes. Doing so may be difficult or rather impossible during the hajj season and in overcrowded conditions.



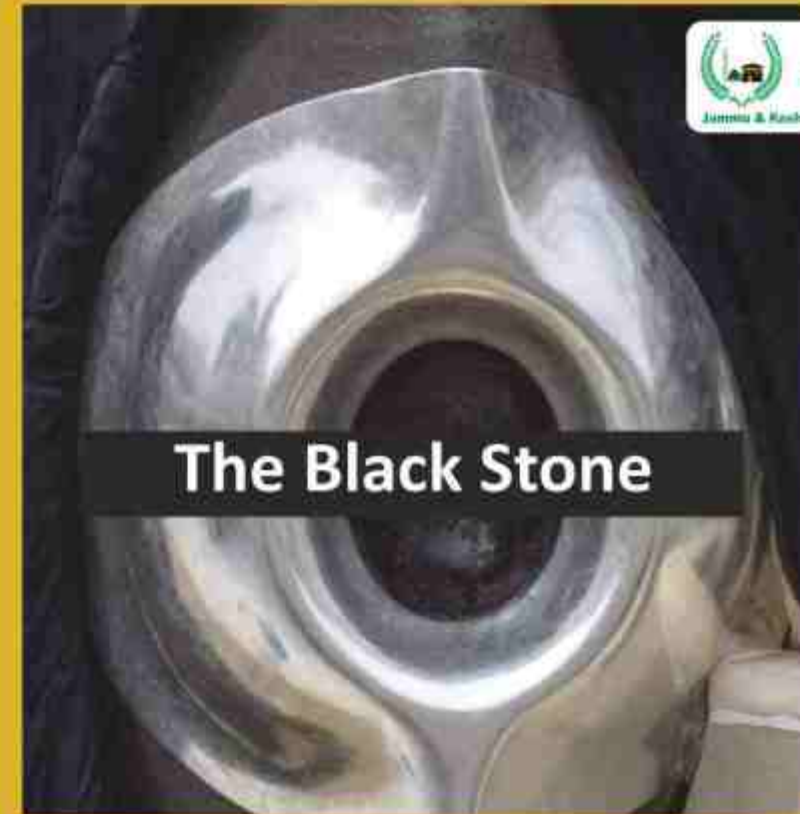
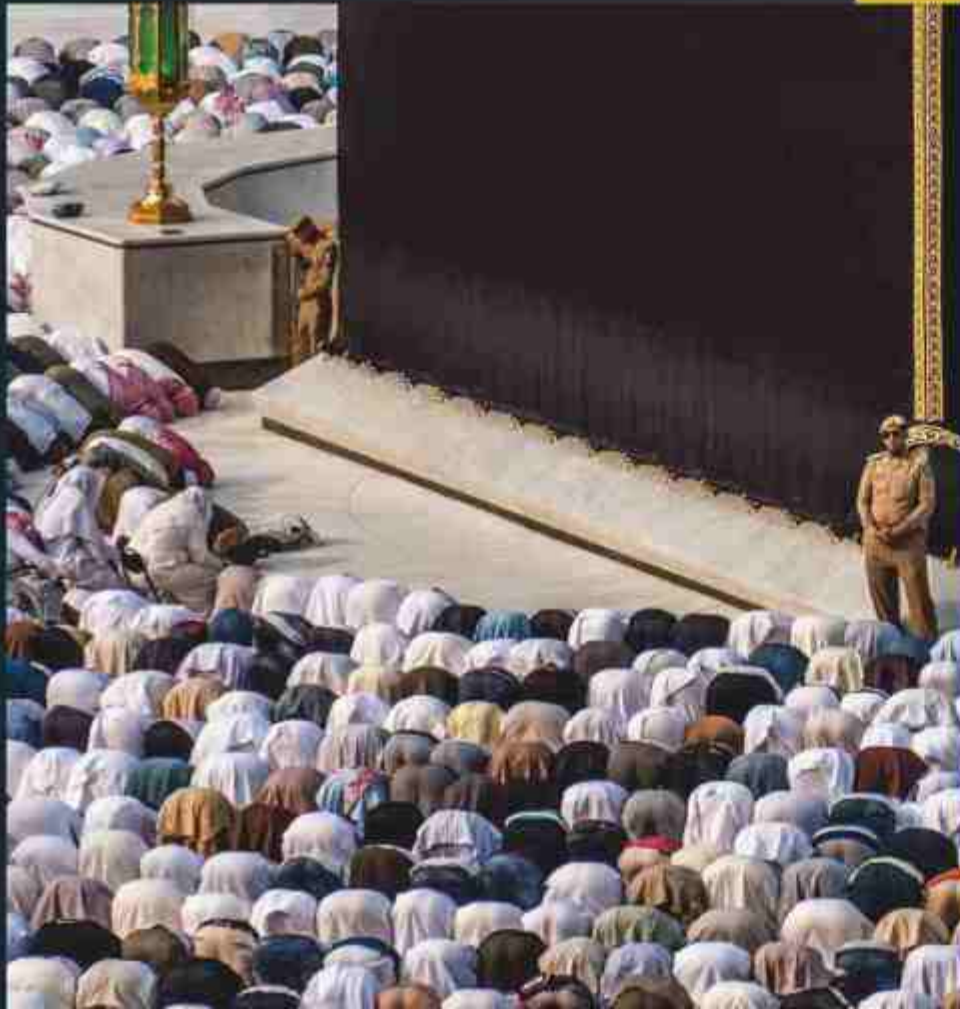
Al-Meezaab (The Roof Drain)

This is the part that is attached to the roof of the Ka'bah to channel water from the roof, which then falls onto Hijr-Is maa'eel.



Ash-Shaadharwaan (The Riser)

This is a structure that supports the Ka'bah and surrounds it from three sides. It was initially erected to strengthen the Ka'bah and protect it from torrential rain. It has been preserved over the years and is covered today with white marble.



The Black Stone

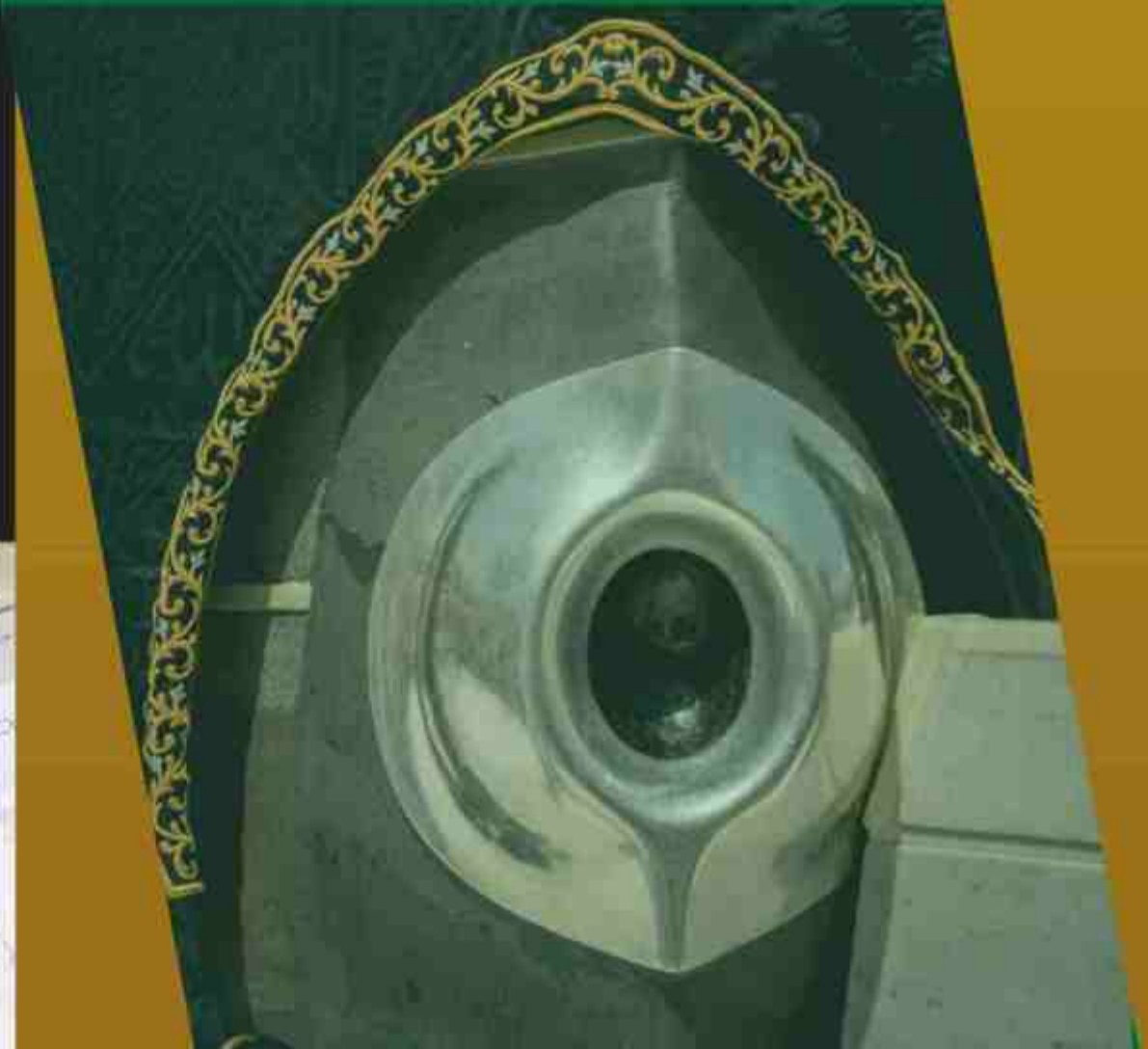
- The Black Stone is one of the stones of Paradise, as the Prophet, peace be upon him, once mentioned.
- It is the start and finish points of each circumambulation (*tawaf*) that pilgrims perform around the Ka'bah.
- The Prophet, peace be upon him, deposited it in its proper place following a dispute that broke out between people as to who should have the honour of raising it to its place after part of the building of the Ka'bah was damaged by heavy rain.

The Location of the Black Stone

- It is located in the southeastern corner of the Ka'bah.
- It rises 1.5 m from the ground.

The Silver Frame:

- The Black Stone is encased in a silver frame that serves to protect it.
- The first to join the parts of Black Stone with silver was 'Abdullaah ibn Az-Zubayr, may Allah be pleased with him.



Touching and Kissing the Black Stone

- A pilgrim should touch and kiss the Black Stone at each circuit, as this was the very practice of the Prophet, peace be upon him, as far as it is possible in the off-seasons when there is no overcrowding.
- A pilgrim should recite the takbeer (say, 'Allaahu akbar') when touching it or waving at it from afar in case of overcrowding.

Maqaam Ibraaheem (Abraham's Station)



Maqaam Ibraaheem is the stone on which Abraham, peace be upon him, stood when he was building the Ka'bah.

It is one of the clear signs in *Al-Haram*, as the Almighty says, "In it are clear signs [testifying to its exalted status], including the place where Abraham stood" (3:97).





Its Location

In front of the door of the Ka'bah
10-11 m east of the Ka'bah

Its Shape

It is square-shaped with two oval pits in the middle bearing the footprints of Prophet Ibrahim (Ibraaheem), peace be upon him.

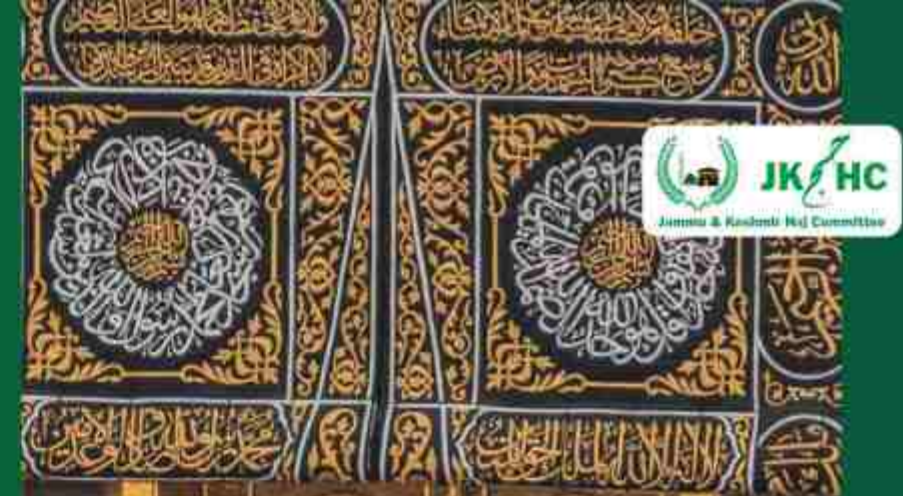
Its Colour

The shades of black, yellow and white.

Its Size

Its width, length and height are 50 cm.

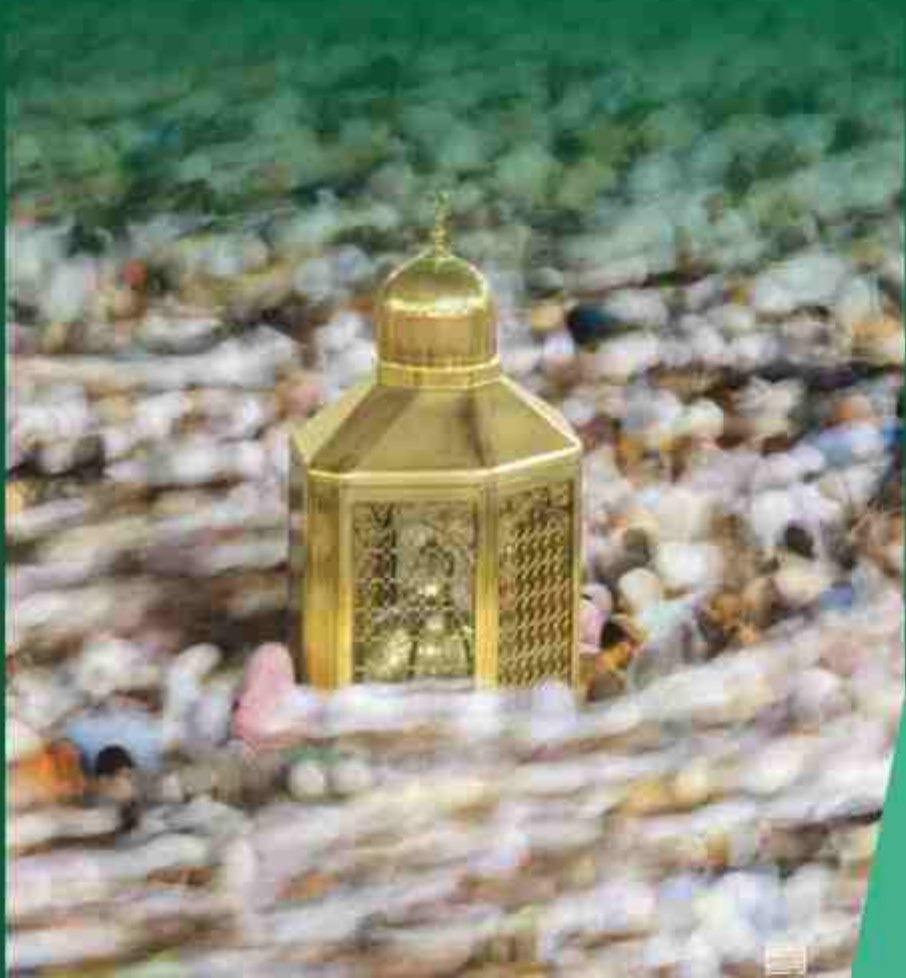
- The stone is housed today in a glass enclosure.
- It is also silver-coated from all sides.



Anyone who has performed *waf* around the Ka'bah is recommended, as far as he can, to perform a two-*rak'ah* prayer between *Maqam Ibraaheem* and the Ka'bah in a place that is suitable for prayer even if it is far away. As the Almighty says, "**Make the place where Abraham stood a place of worship.**" (2:125)



However, strictly follow the instructions of security officers and try not to harm or harass others when performing this prayer. You can pray anywhere behind Maqaam Ibraaheem, far away from crowds, or anywhere in the Grand Mosque.



Safa and Marwa

These are two small mountains which Hagar, the mother of Ishmael, peace be upon him, climbed in her search of food or water.

Safa

- This is a small mountain from which walking back and forth between these two mountains (*Sa'ee*) begins.
- The mountain rocks are still visible on the ground floor of the *Mas'aa* (the path extending between Safa and Marwa)

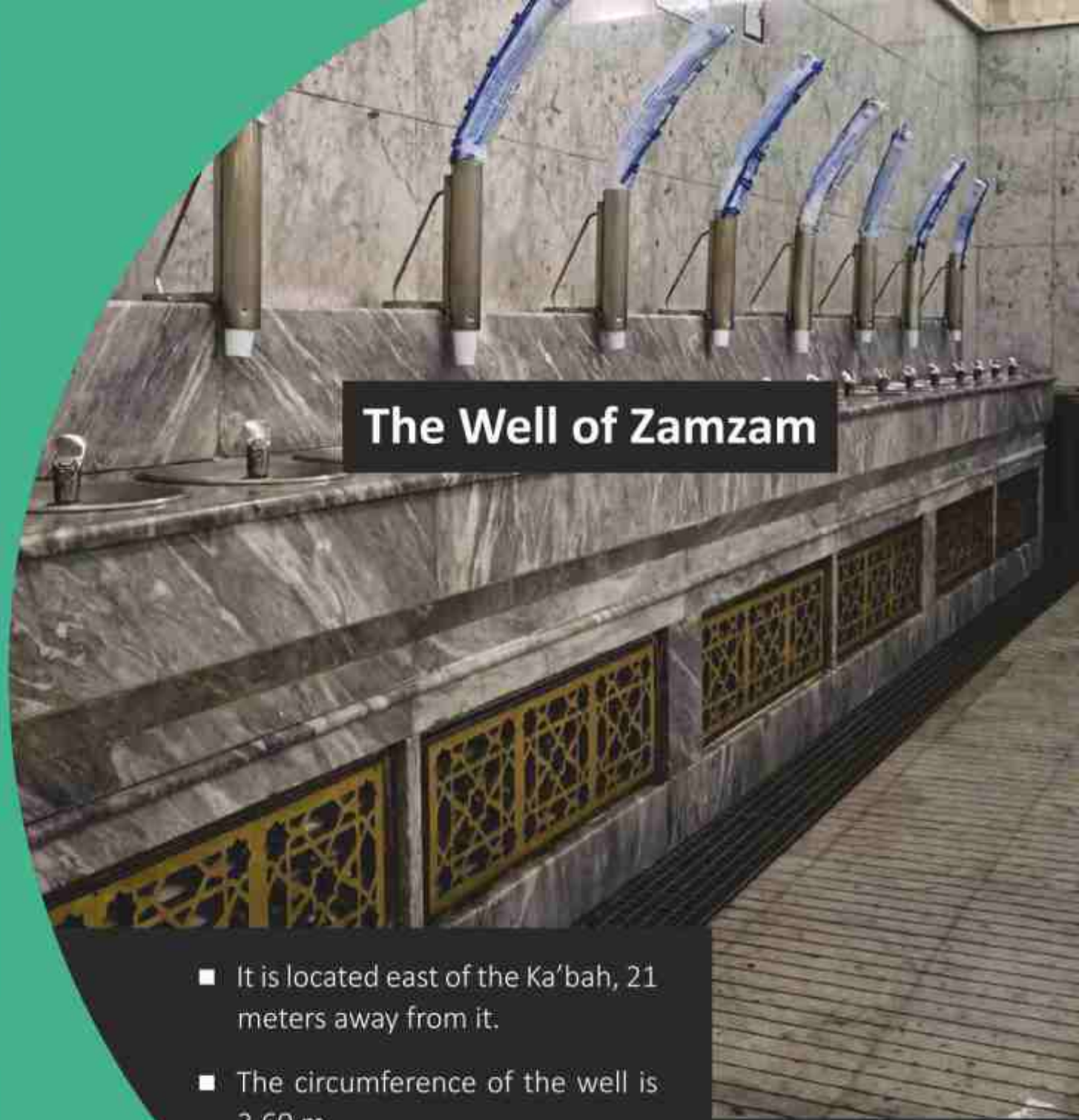
Marwa

This is a small mountain at which walking back and forth between these two mountains (*Sa'ee*) ends.



Walking back and forth between Safa and Marwa (*Sa'ee*) them is one of the rites of the major and minor pilgrimage (*hajj* and *'umrah*).

The Almighty says, "Safa and Marwa are among the apparent symbols of Allah's religion [that have been prescribed for the performance of the pilgrimage]." (2:158)



The Well of Zamzam

- It is located east of the Ka'bah, 21 meters away from it.
- The circumference of the well is 3.60 m

Other Names of Zamzam

- Suqyaa Ismaa'eel (Allah's Gift of Water to Ishmael), Saafiyah (Pure), Mubaarakah (Blessed) Saalimah (Flawless) and Taahirah (Pure)



- Caliphs and kings throughout the ages have taken great care of the well of Zamzam.



- This interest has continued to the Saudi era.

This began with the reign of King Abdul-Azeez, may Allah have mercy on him:

- In 1345 AH (1926 CE), he gave orders to install drinking fountains to provide Zamzam water for free (Sabeel).
- In the following year, he ordered the construction of the second Sabeel drinking fountains, as well the restoration of the well and the placement of a cover over it.



And has continued until the reign of King Salman, may Allah protect him:

- In 1439 AH (2018 CE), he gave orders to complete the Zamzam Well restoration project.
- He also ordered the construction of five-service bridges to Zamzam well from the eastern side.



Zamzam Watering Department

It monitors the operations connected with the Well of Zamzam so that water is offered to pilgrims performing *hajj* and *umrah* according to the highest quality standards.



Zamzam Laboratory

- This service supervises the stages of sterilization of Zamzam water.
- It monitors the process of filling water tankers that transport Zamzam water to the Prophet's Mosque.



Answering Worshippers' Queries

Distributed throughout the Grand Mosque, these telephone booths have been set up to provide answers to the queries of pilgrims and worshipers in seven international languages.



Wheelchair Service

There are large numbers of electric and manual wheelchairs available in the Grand Mosque.

Services for People with Disabilities

- The translation of the Friday sermon is available in sign language for people with hearing impairments. This service is provided in the prayer hall at the King Fahd Expansion, Gate No. 64.
- Sign language CDs and prayer rugs are distributed to people with hearing and visual disabilities.
- Spaces have been allocated for people with disabilities at King Fahd Expansion, accommodating more than 25 people, in addition to Ar-Rak'atayn Prayer Hall in the circumambulation area (*Mata'af*) (where they can perform the two *rak'ah*-prayer after performing *tawaf*), Ayyad Prayer Hall on the first floor, and the prayer hall for people with special needs located at the King Fahd Expansion on the ground floor in front of Gate No. 67. There are also women's prayer halls next to Gate 88 and Gate No. 74 on the ground floor.



MAKKAH LANDMARKS





Mount An-Noor and Hira Cave



- It is the place where Allah Almighty honoured His Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, with prophethood.
- In this cave, he would spend his time worshipping his Lord and contemplating His creation.
- In it, the history of mankind underwent a significant change when Gabriel brought down divine revelations to Muhammad ﷺ.
- The first verses to be revealed were: **“Read in the name of your Lord who created—created man from clots of blood. Read! Your Lord is the Most Bountiful One, who has taught man the use of the pen, taught man what he did not know.”** (96:1-5)

Location of Cave Hira: north of the Grand Mosque, at the top of Jabal Al-Nour

Distance from it to Makkah:

Approximately **4.8** km

Its height above the ground:

approximately **634** m

Hira Cave Described

- It is a gap with its entrance towards the north.
- It can accommodate up to 9 seated people.
- Its height perfectly suits one standing person of average height.



Mount Thawr

- Mount Thawr is located south of the Sacred Mosque.
- It is 4 km away from Makkah.
- It is approximately 748 m high.

Thawr Cave is Located on This Mountain

It is the cave in which Allah's Messenger ﷺ, stayed with his companion Abu Bakr as-Siddeeq, may Allah be pleased with him, for three nights during his migration to Madeenah, hiding from the idolaters and under Allah's care and protection.

The Almighty says, **"Allah will assist him, just as He assisted him before when the unbelievers drove him out [of Makkah]. He was only one of two. While they were in the cave, he assured his companion, saying, 'Do not worry. Allah is with us.'"**
(9:40)

Thawr Cave Described

- It is a hollow rock, 1.25 m high.
- It has two mouths, one on its eastern side and the other on its western side.
- It is located on the northern side at the top of Mount Thawr.

Visiting this cave is not one of the recommended acts or the requirements of Hajj.

It is difficult for the elderly and sick people to reach Thawr Cave due to the long distance and the considerable hardship climbing up to the cave.

The Mosque of the Mother of the Believers, 'Aishah, May Allah Be Pleased with Her. (Also Known as At- Tana'eem Mosque)

This is a rather ancient mosque which was built at the site from which the Mother of the Believers, 'A'ishah bint Abi Bakr As-Siddeeq, may Allah be pleased with her, assumed the state of consecration (*ihraam*) for Umrah after the Farewell Pilgrimage.

- It is located in the western part of Makkah.
- It is 7 km away from the Grand Mosque in Makkah.
- It constitutes one of the boundaries of *Al-Haram*, from the north-western direction.
- The inhabitants of Makkah assume the state of consecration (*ihraam*) from it for Umrah because it is the closest point outside Al-Haram for them.

- **It was first built:** During the reign of Abbasid Caliph Al-Mutawakkil in 240 AH (854 CE).
- **It was rebuilt:** During the reign of King Fahd

Whoever wishes to perform Umrah again may do so from At-Tan'eem after obtaining permission through these applications:



Al-Bay'ah Mosque (Al Jamarat Area)



This is a small ancient mosque which was built at the site where the Ansaar (the inhabitants of Madeenah) met the Prophet ﷺ during Hajj and made a solemn promise to him that they would support and protect him if he migrated to their city.

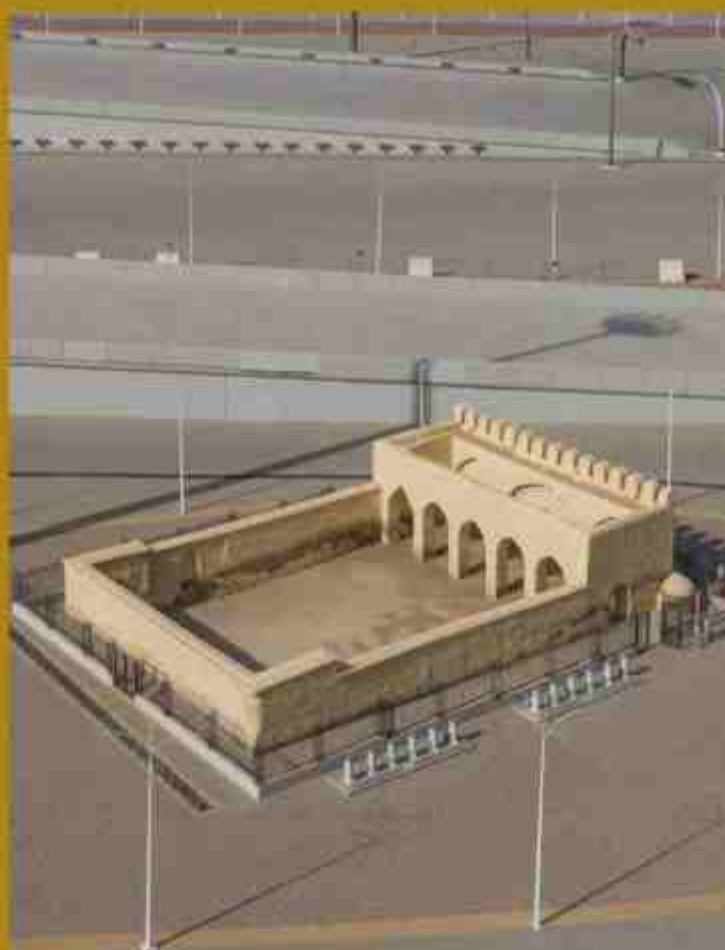
The First to build it: The Abbasid Caliph Abu Ja'far Al-Mansur in 144 AH (761/2 CE).

Its Location: About 500 meters away from Jamarat Al-'Aqabah (the greatest of the three stone pillars (*jamarat*) located in the valley of Mina).

Al-Bay'ah Mosque Described

It is a roofless prayer hall with a prayer niche (*mihrab*) and a courtyard.

This mosque stills retains some of its pristine inscriptions.





'A'ishah Ar-Rajhi Mosque

- This mosque is a typical example of integrated mosques.
- It is one of the largest mosques in the Makkah Region.
- It is characterized by its multiple services and numerous activities.

Its Location

An-Naseem District, Makkah

Inauguration Date

1434 AH (2013 CE)

Mosque Area:

60,864 m²

External Space:

10,000 m²

Number of Worshippers:

47,000

Number of Floors:

6 floors



Distinctive Characteristics of the Mosque:

- It provides social programs.
- It provides educational programs.
- It provides volunteer services during peak seasons.
- It receives delegations from inside the country and from abroad.



The Ka'bah Covering (Kiswah) Exhibition

This exhibition displays the stages and mechanisms employed in the process of weaving and embroidering the covering of the Ka'bah, as well as its history and the Qur'anic verses and other inscriptions it bears.

- Learn about the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in serving the Ka'bah and its covering.
- Watch a presentation on the stages of both the manufacture and replacement of the Kiswah in the Kingdom.

Visitors can sometimes participate in weaving and embroidering the Ka'bah covering.





The Clock Tower Museum

This is an astronomy museum located on the balcony of the Clock Tower at the highest point in Makkah.

Date of Inauguration

Ramadan 1440 AH (May 2019 CE)



The Museum Floors

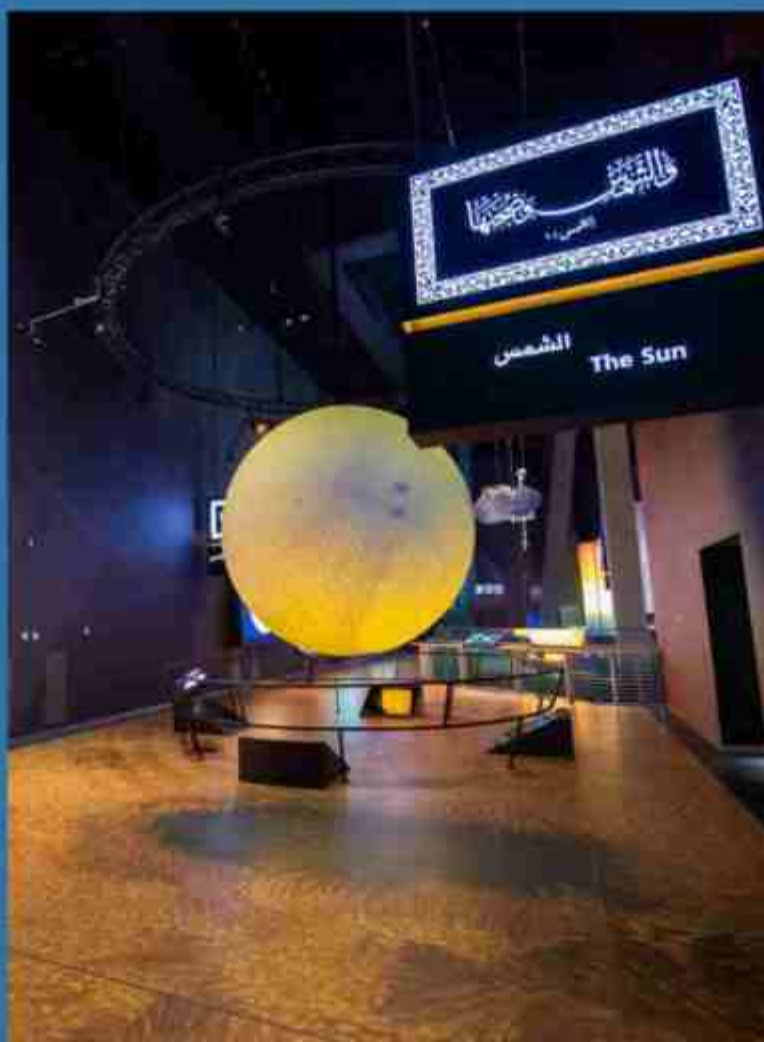
- **First Floor:** This floor showcases the iconic Makkah Tower, its design, features and techniques used to determine the time.



- **Second Floor:** This floor exhibits the time measurement methods people used in the olden days.



- **Third Floor:** This floor is dedicated to the sun, the earth and the moon and how they were used in the past to organize one's life and activities.



- **Fourth Floor:** This floor depicts the theme of the universe at large (stars, constellations, planets and astronomical phenomena).





Umrah



Umrah is one of the best deeds and one of the best acts which draw you closer to Allah. When performing 'Umrah, the pilgrim turns to the House of his Lord with his heart, tongue, limbs, and seeks His mercy and pleasure.



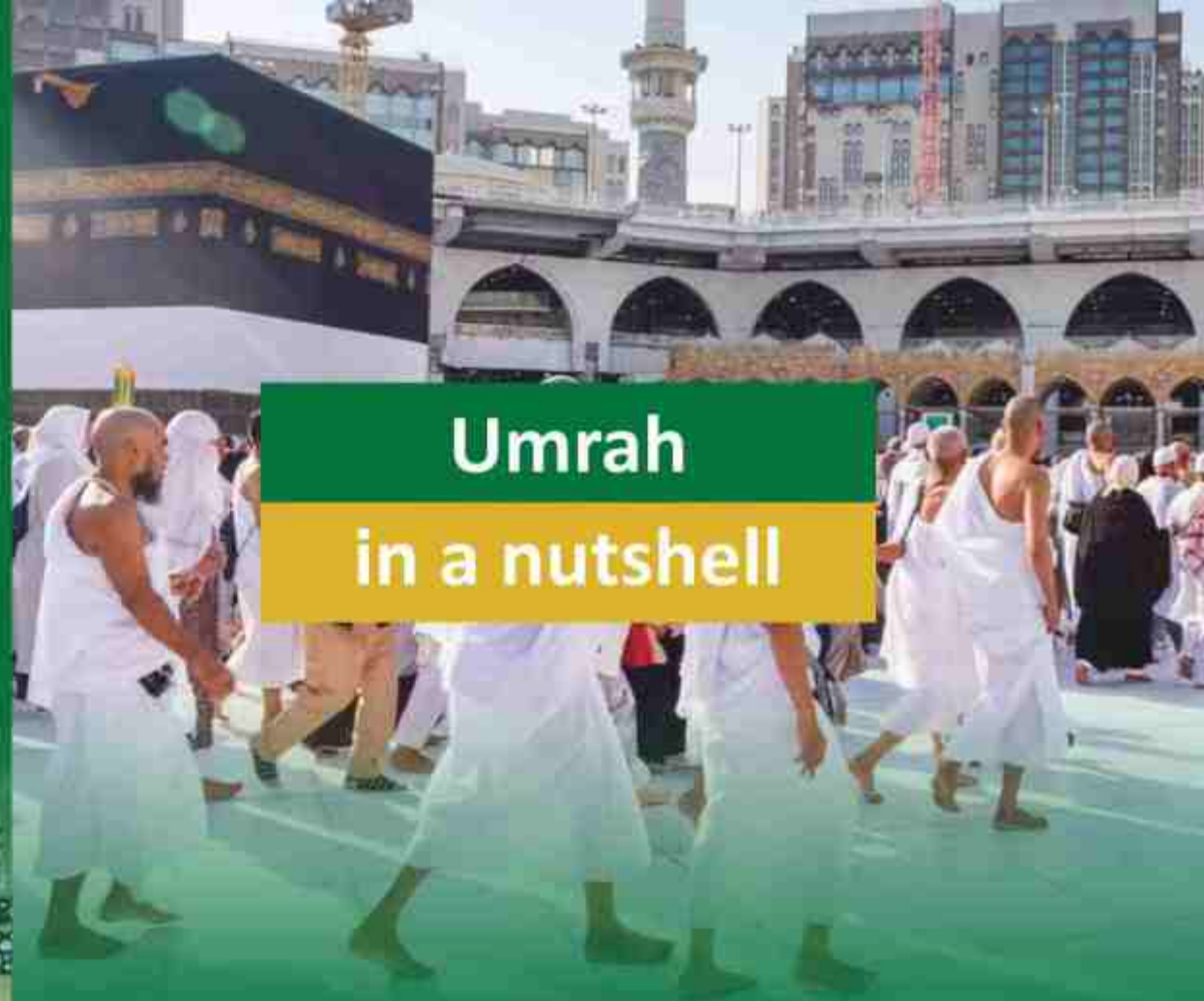
The virtues of 'Umrah

Here are some of the many virtues of 'Umrah:

- It cleanses from sins and reduces poverty and need. The Prophet ﷺ said: **"Perform Hajj and 'Umrah consecutively; for they remove poverty and sin as the bellows removes impurity from iron."**



- Repeating 'Umrah expiates the sins committed between them. The Prophet ﷺ said: **"From one 'Umrah to the next is an expiation for what was committed between them."**



Umrah in a nutshell



Umrah is an act of worshipping Allah by entering the state of Ihraam, circumambulating the House, running between Safaa and Marwa, and shaving or trimming your hair.

1



A Muslim enters into the state of Ihraam from the place specified for him by Islamic law, and he abstains from the prohibitions which he is prohibited from while in Ihraam.

2



He recites the Talbiyah, saying: *"Labbayk-Al-laahumma labbayk, labbayka laa shareeka laka labbayk. Innal hamda wan-ni'matah laka wal-mulk, laa shareeka lak"* ("At your service, o Allah, at Your service! At Your service, there is no partner for You, at Your service! Indeed all praise and grace belong to You, and so does the supreme authority, You have no partner.")

3



He goes to the Sanctuary (Haram), circumambulating the Ka'bah seven times, with the Ka'bah to his left. He begins at the Black Stone and ends at the Black Stone.

4

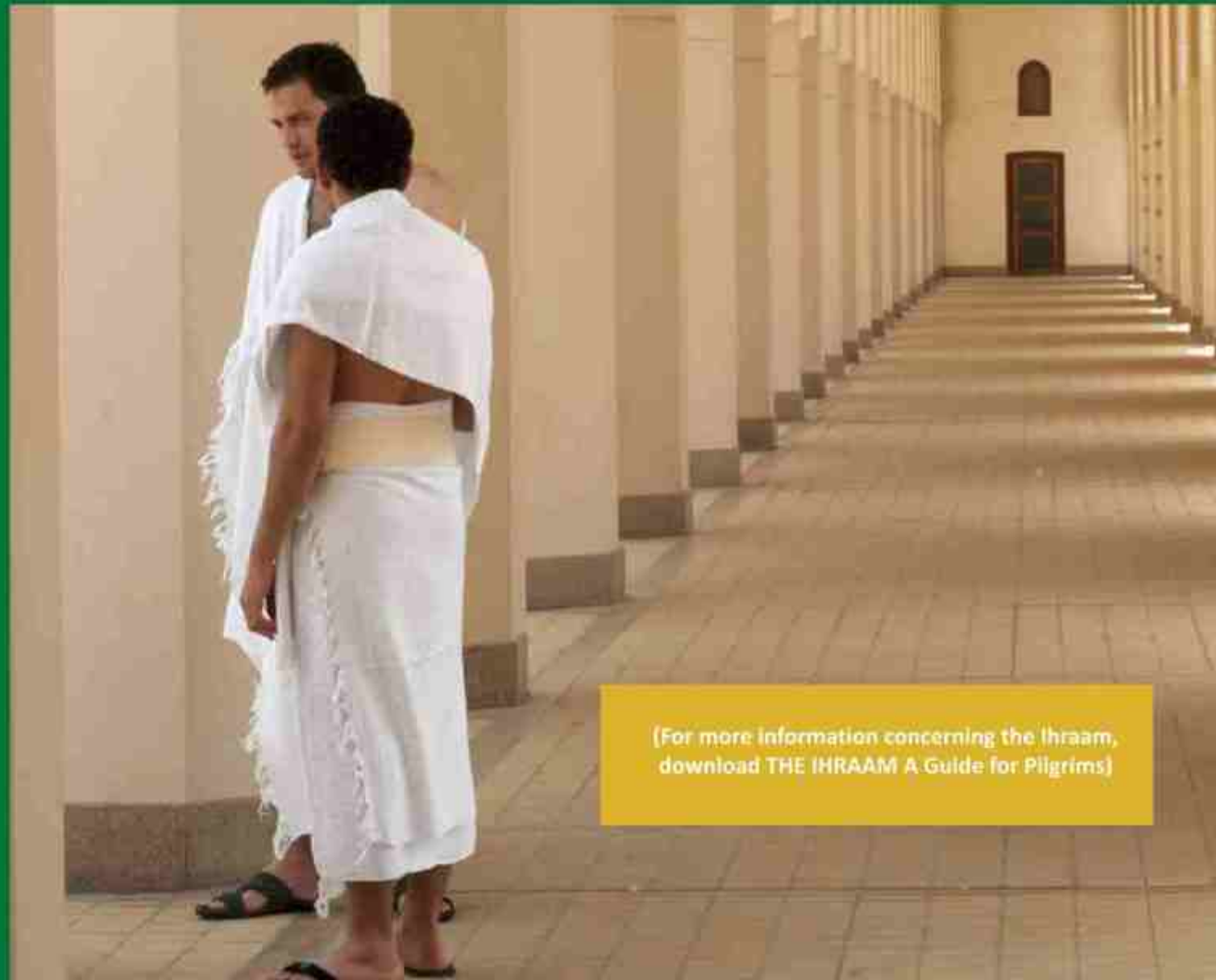


He prays two rak'ahs after completion.

5



He heads to Safa, and from here he starts the quest towards Marwah. If he reaches Marwah, he has completed one circuit. Then he returns to Safa to complete the second circuit, and so on, until he completes 7 circuits, ending in Marwah.



(For more information concerning the Ihraam, download THE IHRAAM A Guide for Pilgrims)

The 'Umrah of the person who performs Hajj At-Tamattu

Tamattu' refers to a person who wishes to perform Hajj and first enters into the state of Ihraam to perform his 'Umrah. Then, after completing his 'Umrah, he leaves the state of Ihraam, only to re-enter the state of Ihraam on the eighth of Dhul-Hijjah. In this way, he has completely separated his 'Umrah from his Hajj.



The method of performing At-Tamattu



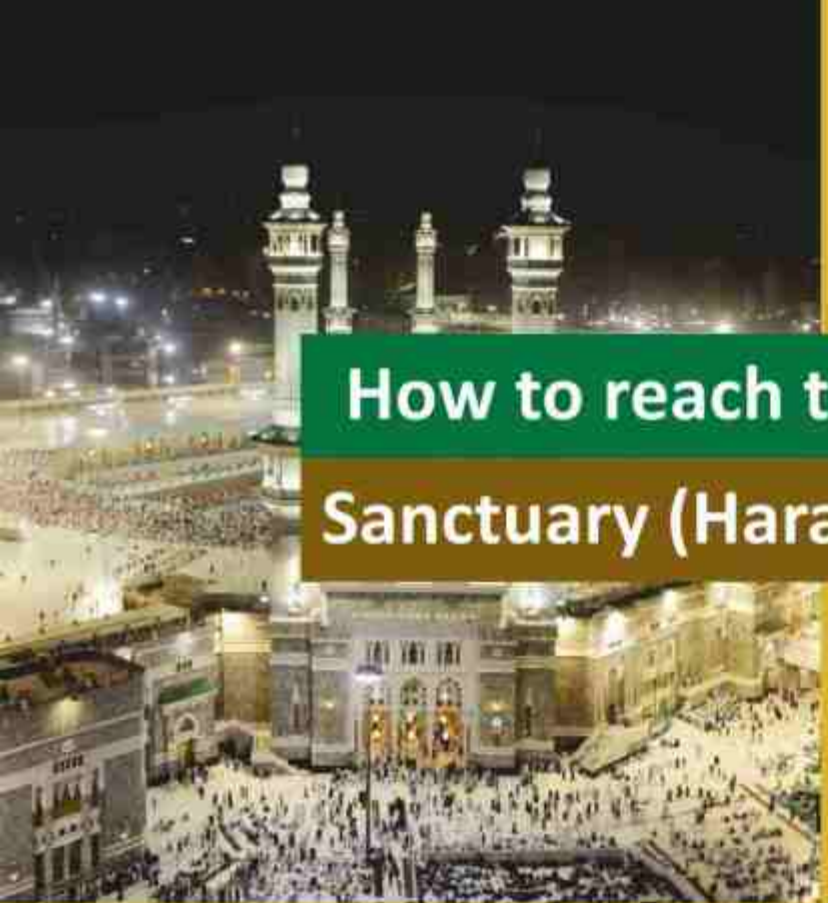
- One takes on the state of Ihraam for 'Umrah alone in the Hajj-months (Shawwal, Dhul-Qi'dah and Dhul-Hijjah).



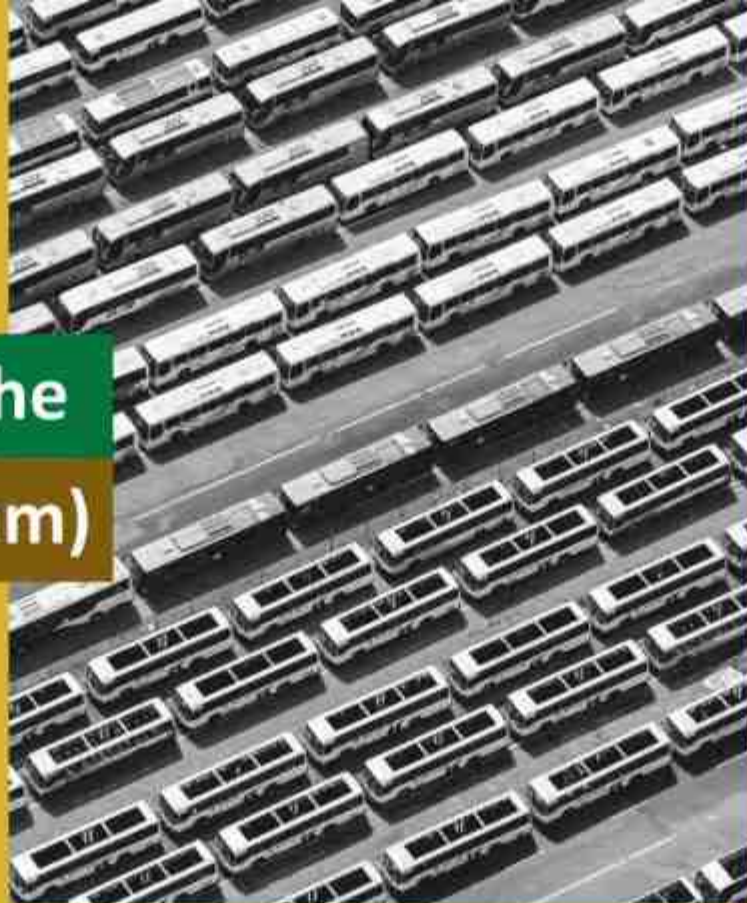
- When he reaches Makkah, he performs Tawaf and performs Sa'i for his 'Umrah, shaves or trims his hair, and then leaves his Ihraam.



- On the day of Tarwiyah (the 8th of Dhul-Hijjah), he re-enters the state of Ihraam for Hajj alone and performs all its actions.



How to reach the Sanctuary (Haram)



Al-Haramain Express Train

There are different ways to get from the airport to the Sanctuary (Haram):



Taxis



Buses of Hajj and 'Umrah companies.



The Haramain Train.



Car rental.

From there, buses are available to serve pilgrims performing Hajj and 'Umrah, taking them directly from all car parks to the Sanctuary (Haram).



A high-speed train, serving pilgrims performing Hajj and 'Umrah. The train connects the regions of Makkah and Madinah, passing through the most important sites between them.

The location of the Makkah train station:

The station is located in Al-Rusaifa District, 3.5km from the Sacred Mosque.

There are

4750 parking spaces



and dedicated buses for transportation from Makkah Al-Mukarramah Station to the Sanctuary (Al-Haram).



Important Instructions:



You can book a ticket through the Al Haramain Train website.



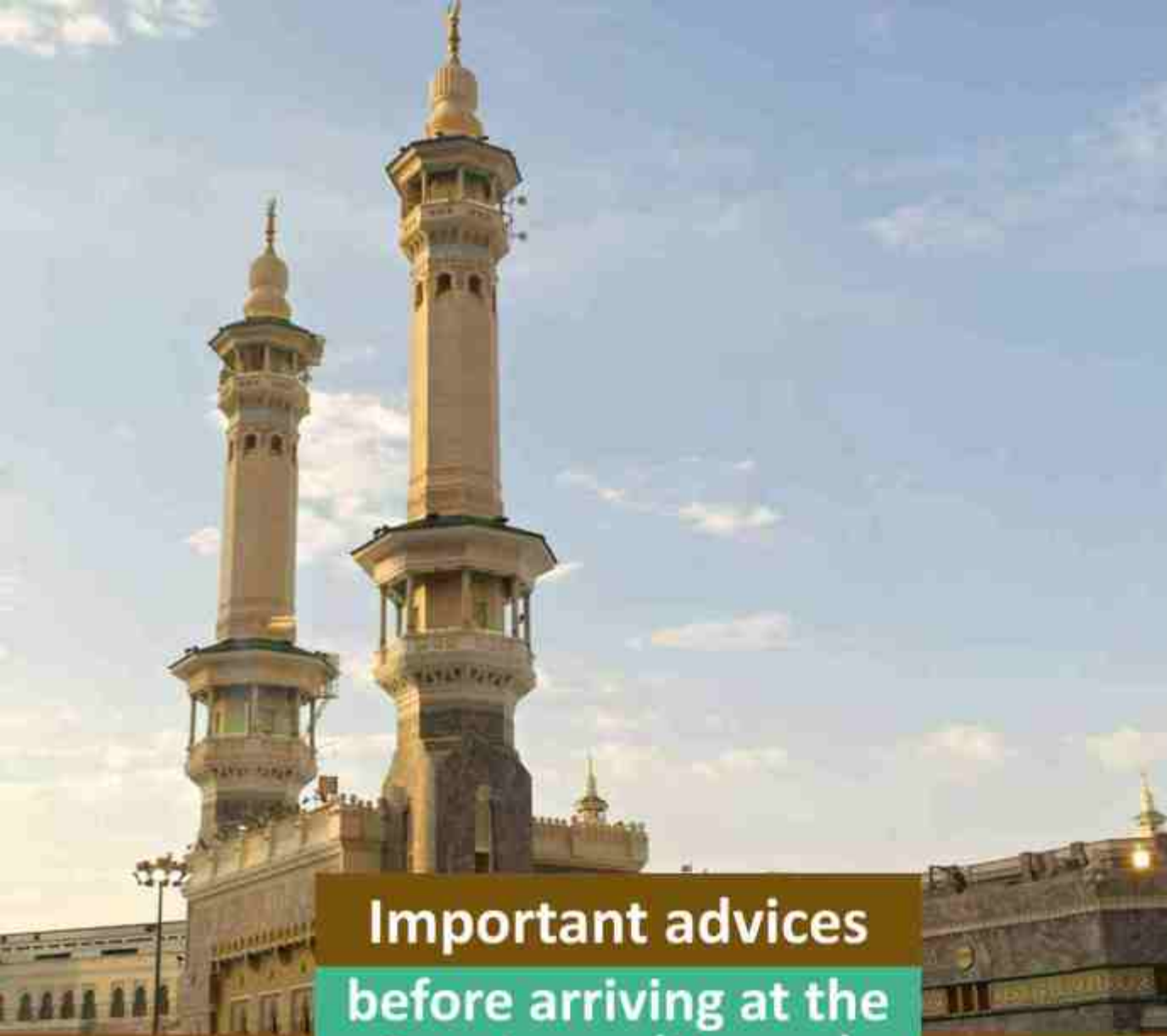
Check your baggage allowance through the website.



At the train station, there are buses and taxis which take you to the Sanctuary (Haram).



Make sure to arrive at the train station on time.



Important advices before arriving at the Sanctuary (Haram)

The pilgrim should not go to the Sanctuary (Haram) until after full coordination with the official of the group with whom he came, in order to know the exact time for performing 'Umrah. It is also important to clearly know the location of his residence, and to note the address of this residence on his mobile phone or on a piece of paper.



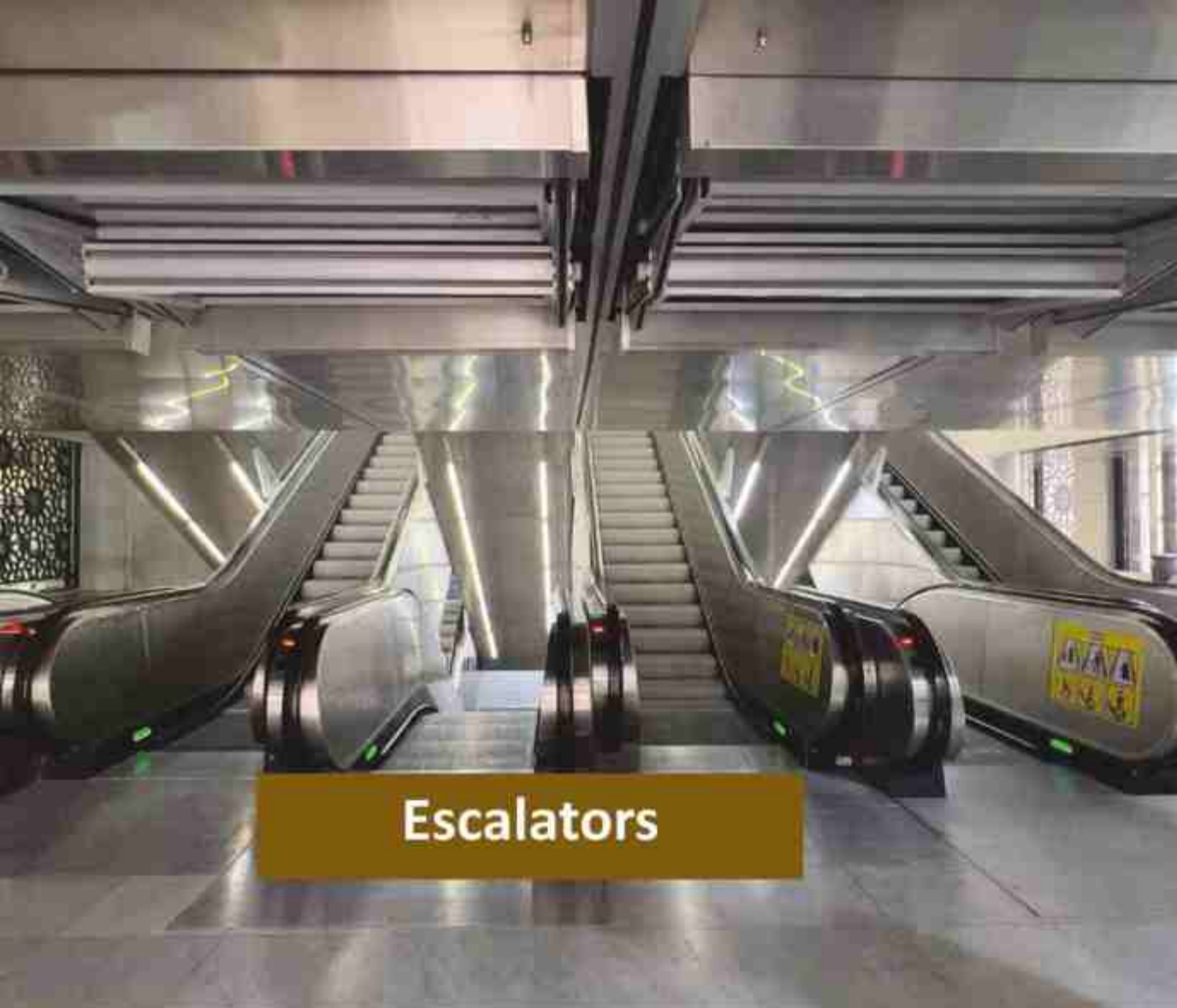


In the event that you are coming to the Sanctuary (Haram) via buses: Remember the bus stop and be sure of the meeting point after completing your 'Umrah.



When you arrive at the squares around the Sanctuary (Haram), you will find panels in front of the gates showing those coming from far whether the gate is suitable for entry or exit.





Escalators



You will usually need to use the escalators to go up or down in the Sanctuary and its squares and services, so here are the most important warnings for when using the escalators:





Do not take wheelchairs onto the escalator, unless you do so with the help of a competent person.



If you have an elderly person or a person who is not accustomed to taking the escalator, be by his side and hold him to protect him from falling.



Do not push people or annoy the pilgrims if there is crowding when going up or down, and give all pilgrims an opportunity to get on.



Do not place your foot on the side brush at the bottom of the escalator, as this may injure you and disrupt the cleaning system of the escalator.

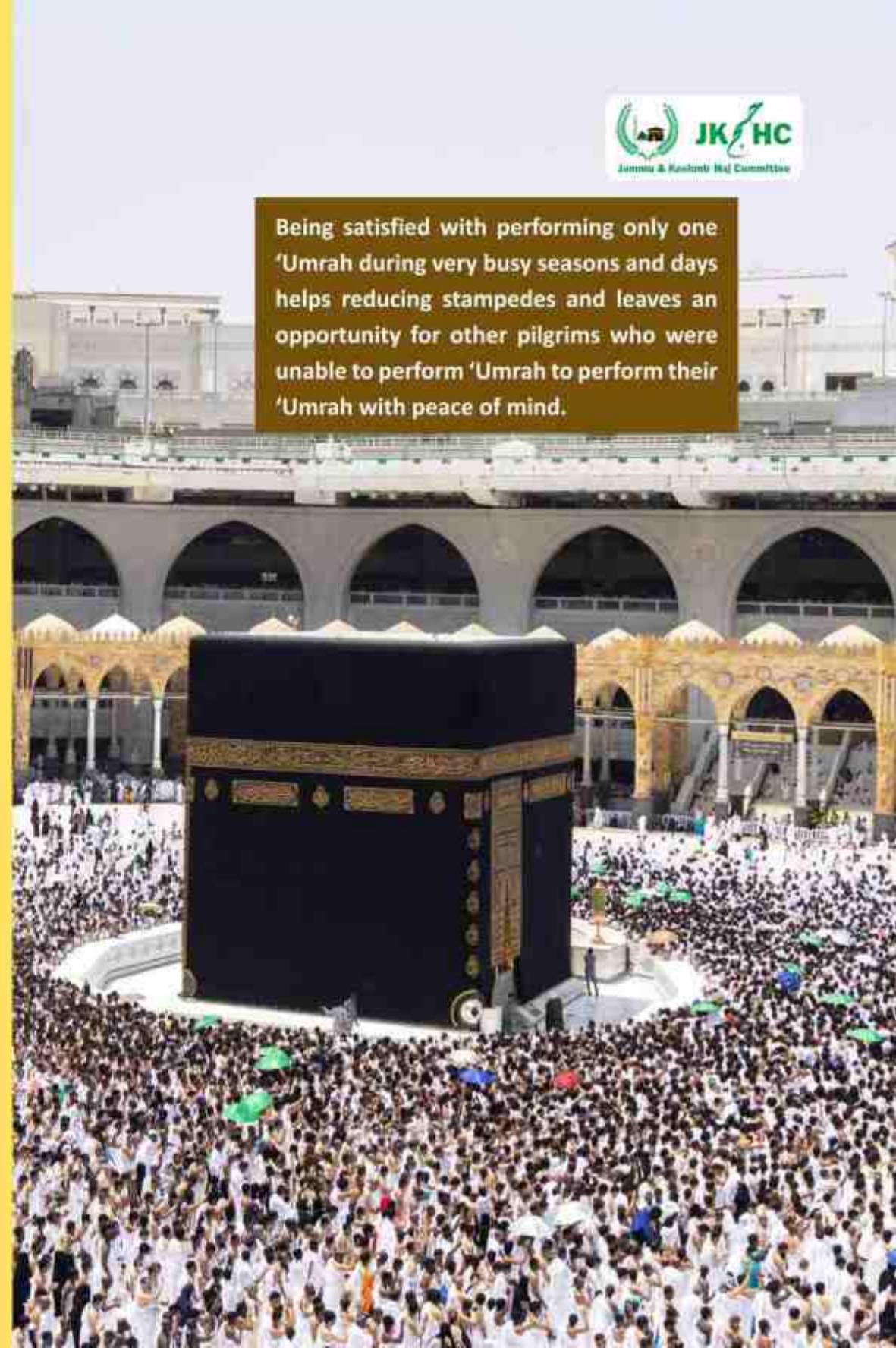
But repeating the 'Umrah in one and the same trip was something not known among the Companions, except for a reason. After performing their 'Umrah, they used to perform a lot of acts of worship, such as reciting the Qur'an and praying.

However, if it brings ease to the pilgrims, it is permissible **to repeat the 'Umrah on the same trip, for oneself or for others, if that does not cause hardship for the pilgrims.**

Whoever wishes to perform 'Umrah must obtain permission from the official applications to perform 'Umrah at the time specified for him.

Whoever wants to perform 'Umrah and takes the official permit, must leave the boundaries of the Sanctuary (Haram) to enter the state of Ihraam from there. He can, for example, go out to the mosque of 'Aishah- may Allah be pleased with her- in Al-Tan'im and enter Ihraam from there.

Being satisfied with performing only one 'Umrah during very busy seasons and days helps reducing stampedes and leaves an opportunity for other pilgrims who were unable to perform 'Umrah to perform their 'Umrah with peace of mind.



Health tips

To regulate body temperature, avoid fatigue and compensate for the loss of body fluid:

We recommend drinking generous amounts of Zamzam water, bottled water, and juices.



To protect the feet when walking on tiles:

- Take a break when you feel tired.
- Avoid walking barefoot for a long time.
- Do not walk barefoot on the tiles of the outer squares.



How do I protect myself from peeling skin?

- Clean and shower before Umrah.
- Use ointments for the folding skin of the thighs (available at pharmacies).
- Apply anti-fungal powder.





Shopping centres around the Sanctuary (Haram)

There are a number of shopping centres and restaurants near the Sanctity (Haram), including:

Makkah
Towers

The King Abdul
Aziz Endowment

Al-Khalil
Square

Jabal Umar
Towers



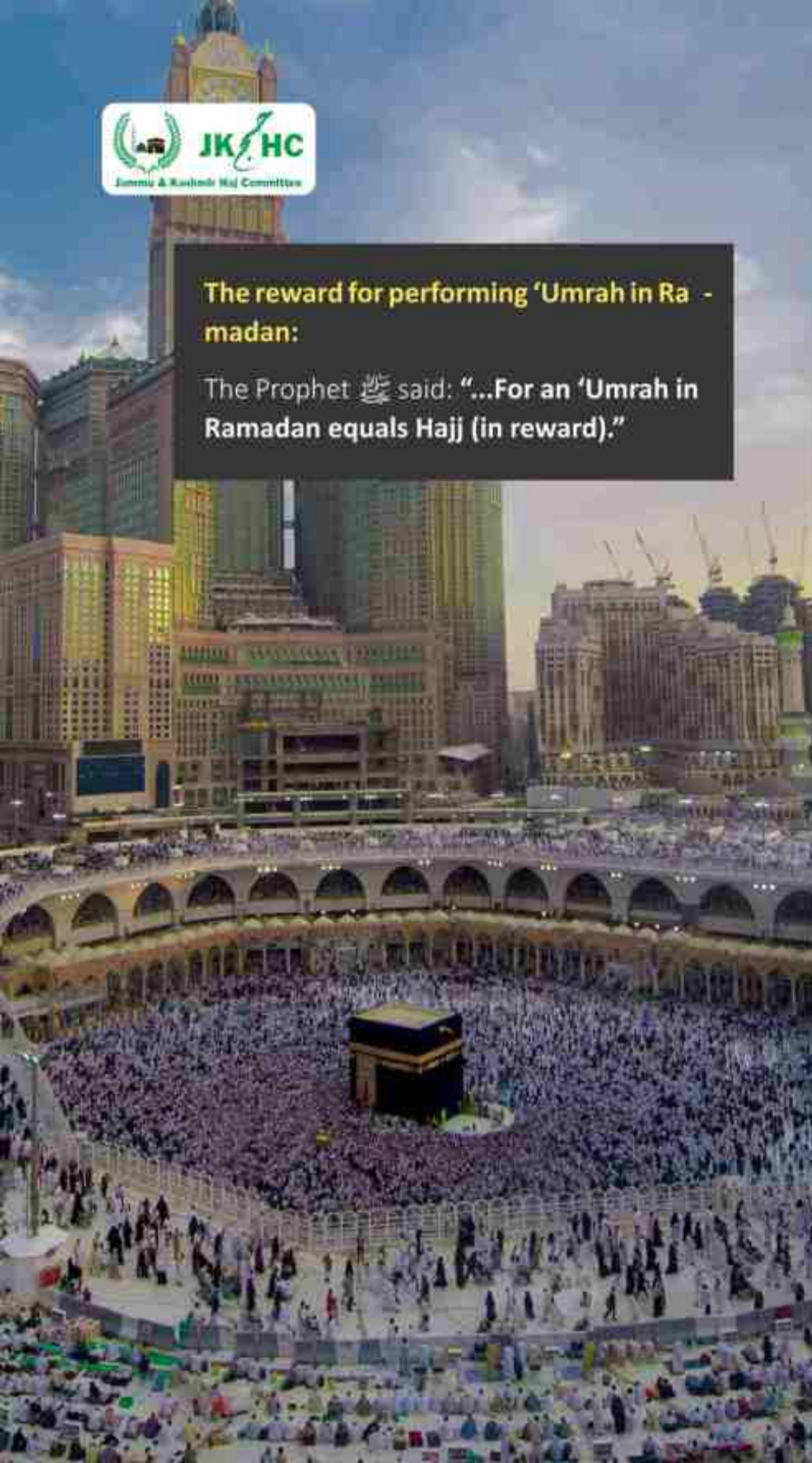
Performing 'Umrah in Ramadan

Umrah has great virtues at all times. It is one of those deeds which expiate sins, as the Prophet ﷺ informed us. But during Ramadan, 'Umrah has a special virtue.



The reward for performing 'Umrah in Ra - madan:

The Prophet ﷺ said: "...For an 'Umrah in
Ramadan equals Hajj (in reward)."



Umrah permit

The pilgrim must, before traveling to per-
form 'Umrah, make sure that he meets
the requirements in order to be issued
with an 'Umrah permit.

He can obtain the permit and verify it
through these two apps:

Eatmarna App and **Tawakkalna** App.



To issue an 'Umrah permit, all you have to do is follow these steps:

1



Select the desired service, and choose the day and time.

2



Your identity will be verified.

3



After that, the permit will be issued according to the available date.



In order for the 'Umrah-pilgrim to complete the rituals with ease, he must commit to performing them on the specified times.

These times will appear when obtaining the 'Umrah permit.



Choosing the times when there is less crowding helps one to complete the 'Umrah with reverence and tranquility.



The circumambulation (Tawaf)

Circumambulation (Tawaf) is an act of worship to Allah in which the Muslim performs circumambulation around His Holy House (the Ka'bah), worshipping the Lord of the House and drawing close to Him according to what He has prescribed.



Beginning and end of the circumambulation:

- The pilgrim performing Hajj or 'Umrah begins his circumambulation from the corner where the Black Stone is. There is a green sign indicating this on the upper floors.
- The pilgrim performing Hajj or 'Umrah should do *Takbir* (saying "Allaahu Akbar") in each round when he passes the Black Stone, But it is not a condition that the *Takbir* should be done exactly at this point. It is not the case that it is not valid to say the *Takbir* before or after it; rather one can do *Takbir* somewhere near this point. So if the pilgrim finds himself past the Black Stone, he can still say *Takbir*.



General tips while circumambulating:



- Stopping inside the square of *Tawaf* causes crowding and pushing.



- Do not go in the opposite direction of the circumambulation, whatever the reasons.



- Avoid places with big crowds and pushing.



- Be sure to wear a face mask, and apply precautionary measures.



Special wheelchairs for circumambulation are available for the elderly and those who need them.

From the Sunnahs of Tawaf



Al-Ithtiba: This is a special way of wearing the robe for a man, by which he brings out his right shoulder, following the example of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.





The two Rak'ahs of prayer after the circumambulation (Tawaaf)



If the pilgrim performing Hajj or 'Umrah has completed the seven circuits, he should cover his shoulder. Then, it is Sunnah for him to pray two swift Rak'ahs behind the Maqaam of Ibraahim according to the place designated by the responsible authorities, or he may pray them anywhere in the Sacred Mosque (Haram). Allah the Exalted said: ***"Take to yourselves Abraham's station for a place of prayer."*** [Surah Al-Baqarah, Aayah 125].

The right place to perform the two Rak'ahs after circumambulation:

- The pilgrim prays them anywhere in the sanctuary, according to the instructions of the policemen at that specific time.
- But if it is easy for him to pray so that the Maqaam of Ibraahim is in front of him, even from a far place, then this is desirable, because Allah the Exalted says: ***"Take to yourselves Abraham's station for a place of prayer."***





- Beware of irritating the people circumambulating the Ka'bah or disrupting their circumambulation, for the person circumambulating the Ka'bah has priority and more right to be there. Allah mentioned them first in His Book when He said: ***“Purify My house for those who go around and those who meditate therein and those who bow down and prostrate themselves (in worship).”***

It is Sunnah to recite Surah Al-Kaafiroon in the first rak'ah and Surah Al-Ikhlâas in the second.

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ drank from Zamzam after he finished his circumambulation, and it is Sunnah to follow him in that. This is very easy nowadays on your way to the Sa'i and inside the place of Sa'i, as Zamzam water dispensers are spread throughout the Sacred Mosque (Haram).





As-Sa'i: how to reach the place of Sa'i

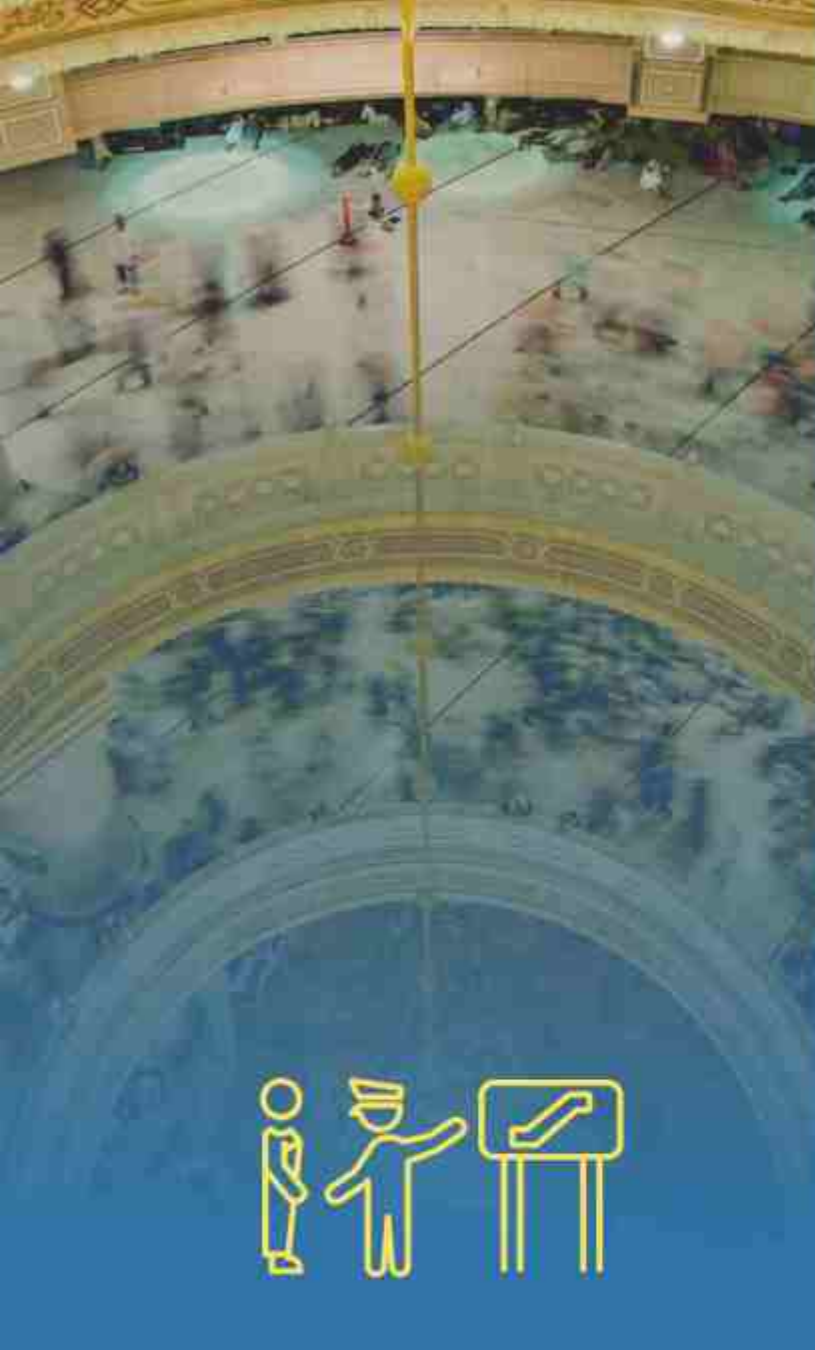
- When you finish your circumambulation, you will find inside the Sacred Mosque guiding panels which guide you to the place of Sa'i and point towards Safa, where the starting point of the Sa'i is.



We advise you, after you have completed the circumambulation in the courtyard, to head to the place of Sa'i on the upper floors:

- In order to avoid crowding on the ground floor of the place for Sa'i.
- In order to make things easier for yourself and your Muslim brothers.





To go to the upper floors of the place for Sa'i:

Head to the designated entrances by escalator (you can ask the security guards to show you the way).



Safa and Marwa

Safa and Marwa are two small mountains on which Hagar (Umm Ismail), peace be upon him, climbed in search of food or water.

Safa:

- A small hill from which the Sa'i begins.
- The rocks of the hill are still visible on the ground floor of the place of Sa'i.



Marwa:

- A small hill where the Sa'i ends.
- The Sa'i of people performing Hajj and 'Umrah ends here.



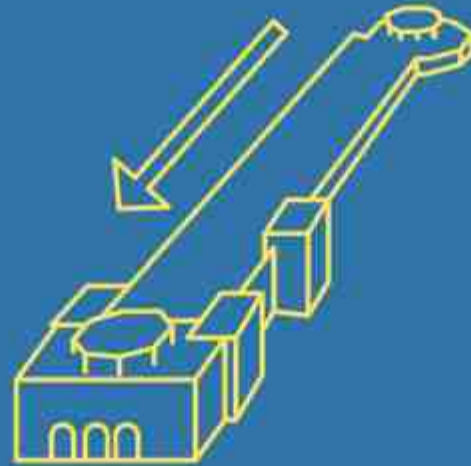
Sa'i between Safa and Marwa is one of the indications of Hajj and 'Umrah:
Allah the Exalted said: ***"Lo! (the mountains) As-Safa and Al-Marwah are among the indications of Allah."***

A description of the Sa'i

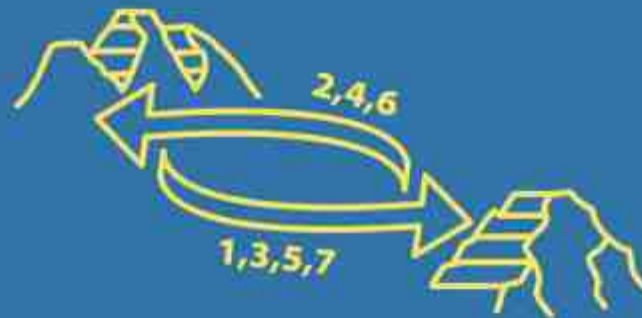
The pilgrim worships his Lord by walking the distance between Safa and Marwa 7 times, as his Noble Messenger ﷺ did.



One starts his Sa'i in Safa and ends it in Marwa.



- Walking the distance from Safa to Marwa is considered as one circuit.
- From Marwa to Safa is considered as the second circuit, etc.



The two green signs:

It is recommended (mustahabb) for men who are able to, to run between the two green signs, as did the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.



Supplication at the place of Sa'i

Supplication at the beginning of Safa and Marwah:

When the Sa'i arrives at the beginning of Safa or Marwah, it is Sunnah for him to raise his hands towards the Qiblah at the beginning of each circuit and supplicate to Allah by reciting "Allahu akbar" before starting a new circuit.



The supplication of Allah's Messenger



When the Messenger of Allah ﷺ first reached Safa after the circumambulation, he would recite the Words of Allah the Exalted: "**Lo! (the mountains) As-Safa and Al-Marwah are among the indications of Allah.**" Then he said: "Begin with what Allah begun with." (meaning Safa before Marwah).

Supplication at the place of Sa'i:

The pilgrim should fill the entire time of his Sa'i with remembering and supplicating Allah or with reciting the Qur'an.





When climbing up Safa and Marwa, the Prophet ﷺ used to face the Qiblah and recite:

"Allaahu akbar, Allaahu akbar, Allaahu akbar, laa ilaaha il-Allaah, wahdahu, laa shareeka lahu, laahul mulku wa laahul-hamdu wa huwa 'aala kulli shay'in qadeer. Laa ilaaha il-Allaahu wahdahu. Anjaza wa'dahu, wa nasara 'abdahu, wa hazamal-ahzaaba wahdahu." (Allah is greater, Allah is greater, Allah is greater. There is no god but Allah, One, there is no partner with Him. His is the Sovereignty, to Him praise is due and He is Powerful over everything. There is no god but Allah alone, Who fulfilled His promise, helped His servant and routed the confederates alone).

After that he supplicates with whatever he wishes, after that he repeats this remembrance, after that he supplicates with whatever he wishes, after that he repeats the remembrance, then he continues with his Sa'i.



The person performing Sa'i should not stop to pray in a place which disrupts traffic and causes crowding, and he must adhere to the instructions of security personnel in the Sanctuary.



The average total length of the complete Sa'i is

2761.5m



The average time to complete the Sa'i is between

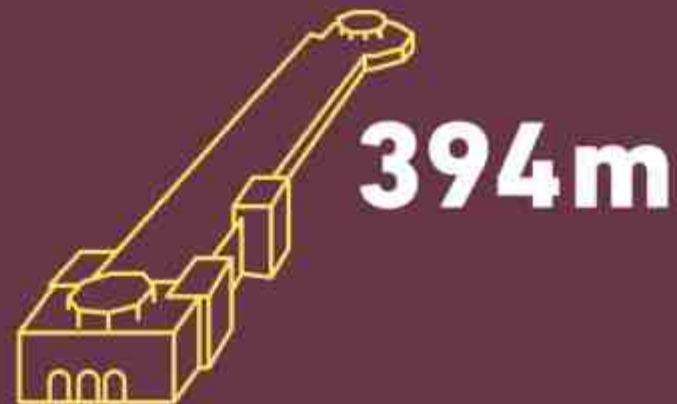
55-45 minutes



Walking speeds vary according to several factors, such as: continuity, height, weight, age, location, obstacles, crowding, and the duration of supplication.

Some facts and figures about the Sa'i

The length of the place for Sa'i is



Several floors for performing Sa'i

The place for Sa'i is divided into different floors with an area of 87,000 square metres (936,460 sq.ft.), which are:

- Basement.
- Ground floor.
- Mezzanine floor for electric wheelchairs.
- First floor.
- Second floor.

Answering pilgrims' inquiries

Throughout the Sacred Mosque, there are special telephones dedicated to answering the questions and inquiries of pilgrims and visitors in seven international languages.



Wheelchair service



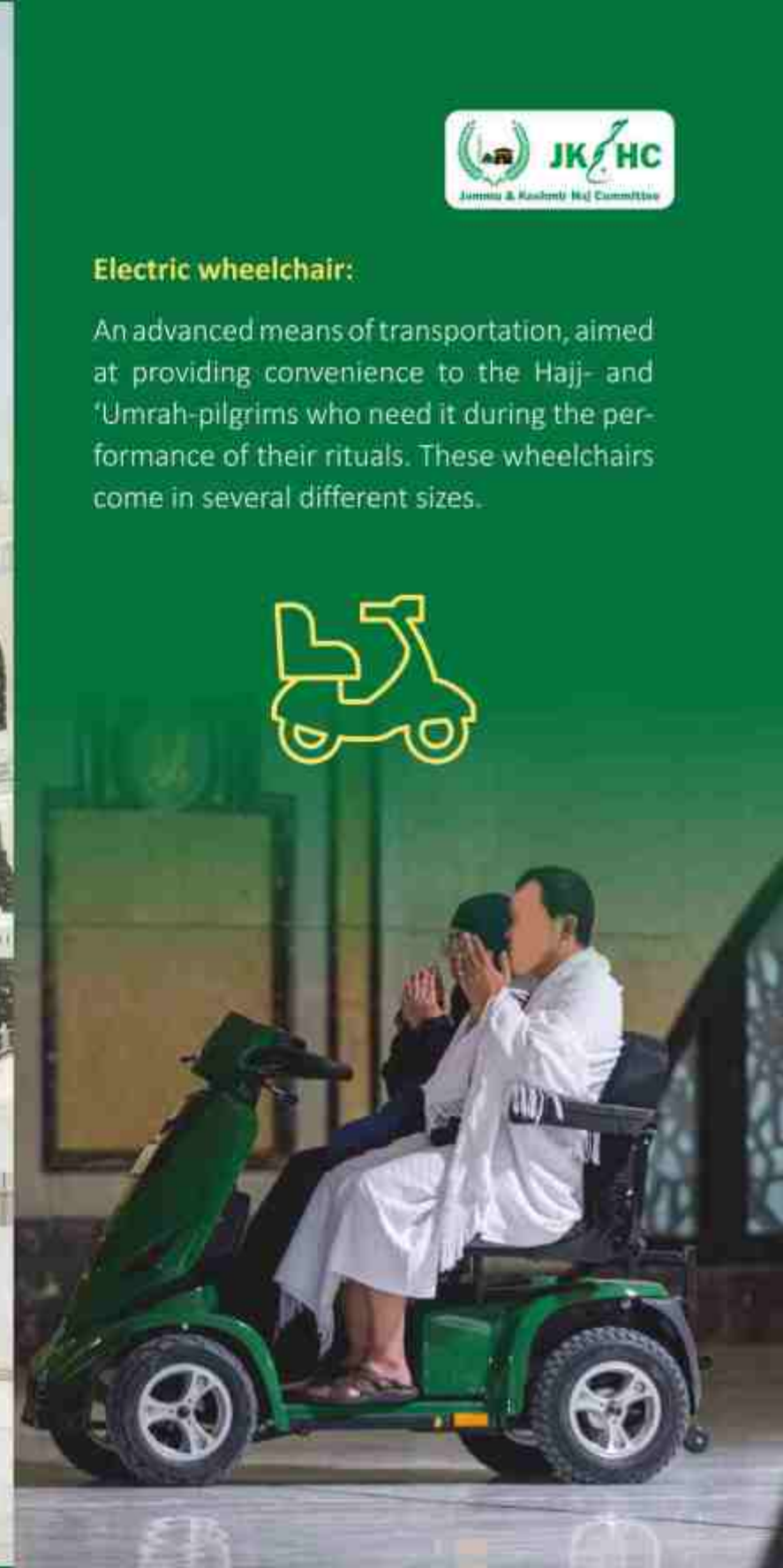
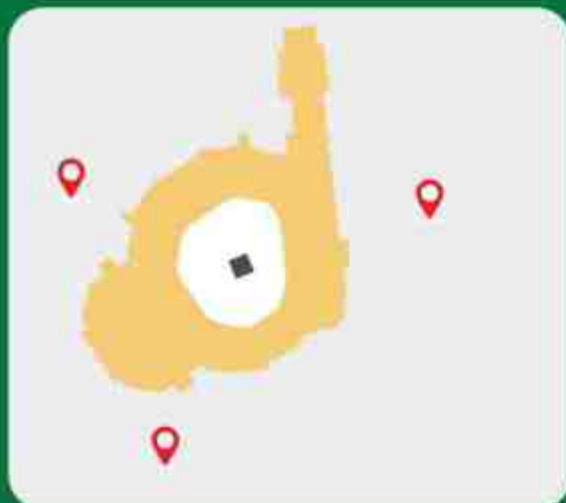
Electric wheelchair:

An advanced means of transportation, aimed at providing convenience to the Hajj- and 'Umrah-pilgrims who need it during the performance of their rituals. These wheelchairs come in several different sizes.



Free wheelchairs can be found in the following places:

1. Eastern Square (the entrance to mass transit).
2. Southern Square (next to the King Abdulaziz Endowment, may Allah have mercy on him).





More than 5,000 regular wheelchairs, and nearly 3,000 electric wheelchairs are available to those pilgrims and visitors who need them, to facilitate their transportation.

Service locations for wheelchair pushers service:

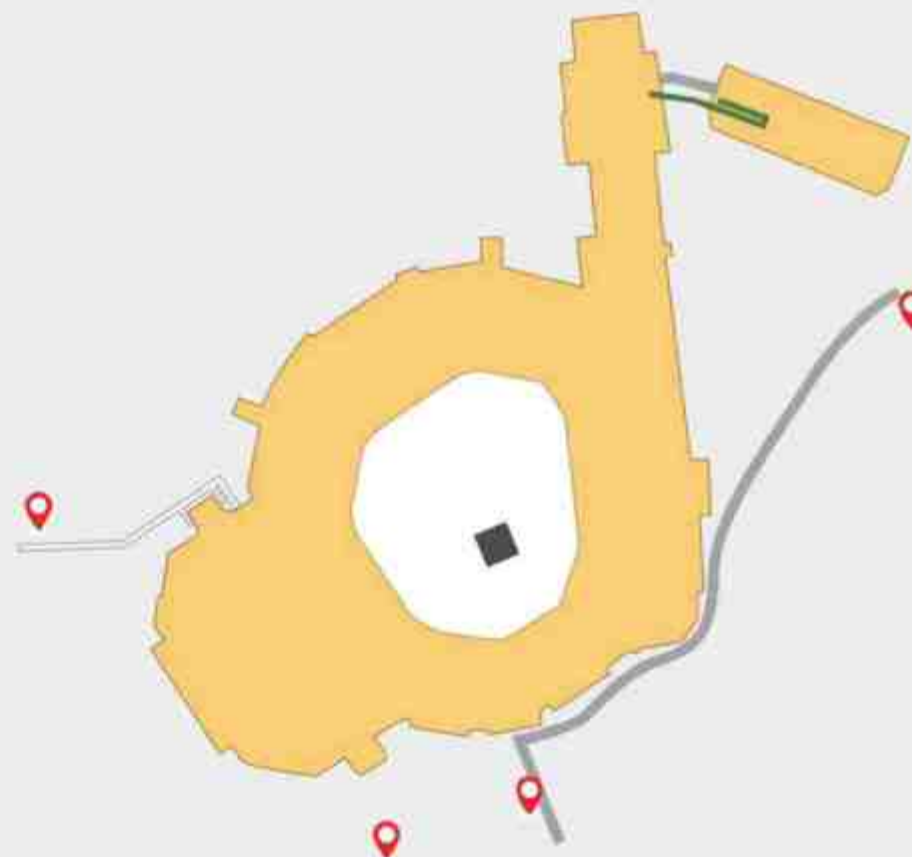
1. The ground floor of the place of circumambulation.
2. The ground floor of the place of Sa'i (Gate 14).
3. The second floor of the place of Sa'i (The Al Arqam Escalators).
4. The King Abdulaziz Endowment, may Allah have mercy on him.



The electric wheelchair service can be accessed from four entrances to the Sacred Mosque, which are:

1. The eastern square (on the roof of Al-Qashashia).
2. The southern square (Ayyad Bridge leading to the first floor).
3. The escalator for the Ayyad gate.
4. The western square (Shbeika Bridge).

The electric carts are located on the first mezzanine floor.





Follow the supervisors' instructions.



Maintain the safety of the wheelchair.



Drive the wheelchair carefully and calmly.

To make the best use of the wheelchairs, we advise you to:



A free golf cart service is available to transport pilgrims, elderly worshipers, and people with special needs in side the Sacred Mosque.



Enter from the specified entrances.



Stick to the wheelchair tracks.



Barber shops

- There are many shops which are authorised to shave pilgrims and others around the Sacred Mosque.
- They are equipped for a safe shave in a healthy environment.



- For his own safety, the pilgrim must go to one of these shops.
- Avoid going to the barbers on the streets or cutting your hair in a manner which is inappropriate for the sanctity and purity of the Sanctuary.



Tips for a safe haircut

When at the barber, make sure of the following:

- That he uses disposable razors with plastic handles.
- That he changes the shaving tools and brings out new ones after finishing cutting the previous pilgrim.
- That he washes his hands with soap and water before he starts shaving.



Repeating your 'Umrah

It is recommended (mustahabb) to travel again to perform 'Umrah from time to time, for those who are able. As the Prophet ﷺ said: "From one 'Umrah to the next is an expiation for what was committed between them."



5 DAYS OF HAJ

The boundaries of Mina and information about it

It is a valley within the boundaries of the Sanctuary (Haram), extending from east to west, surrounded by mountains from the north and south, and bounded by Wadi Muhassir in the east to the Big Jamrah.

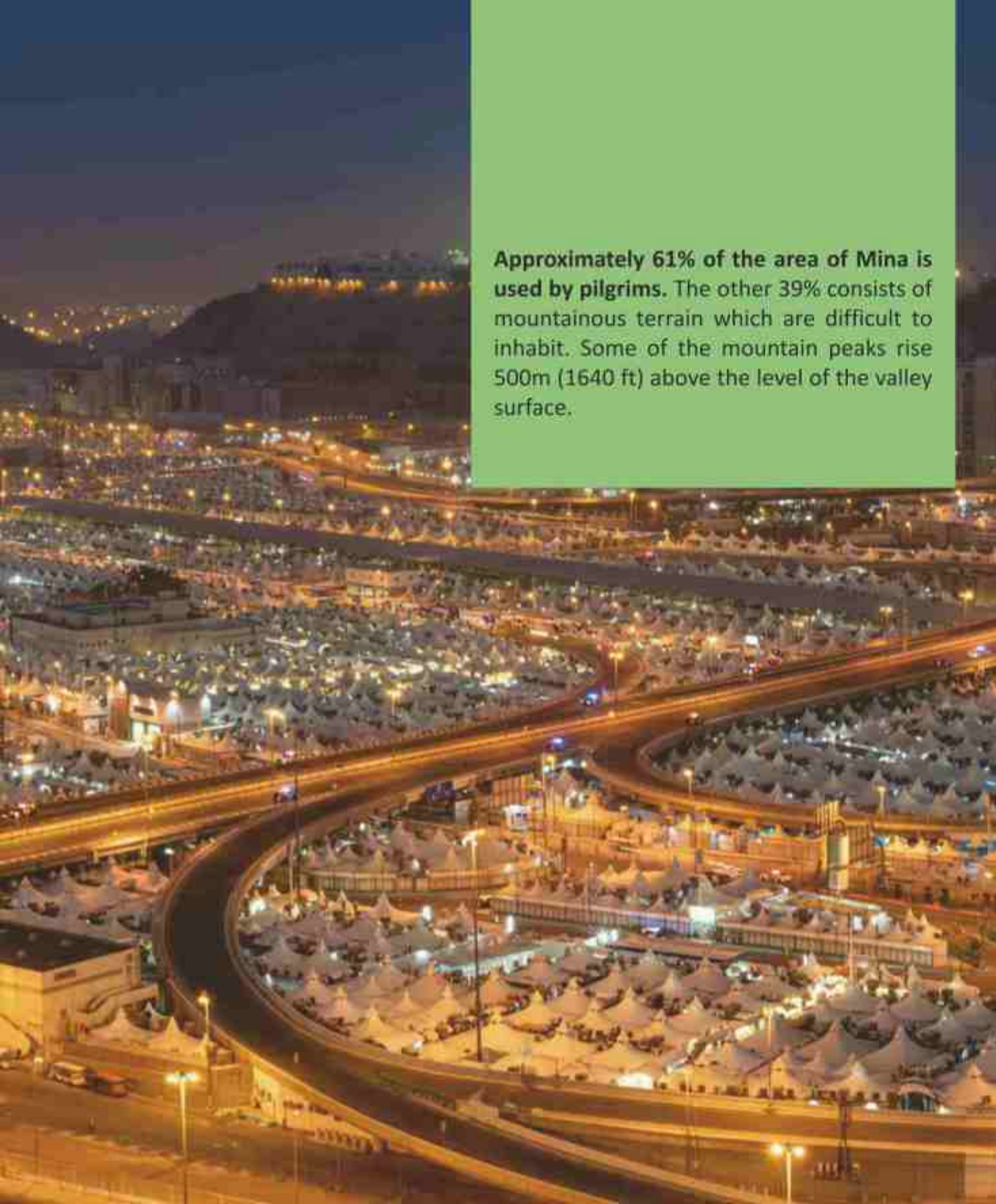
3.2

The length of the site is about 3.2 km (2 miles).

7.82

The area of Mina according to Islamic law is estimated at 7.82 km² (3.02 square miles).





Approximately 61% of the area of Mina is used by pilgrims. The other 39% consists of mountainous terrain which are difficult to inhabit. Some of the mountain peaks rise 500m (1640 ft) above the level of the valley surface.



If Mina becomes too narrow for the Hajj-pilgrims, there is room for leniency and it is possible to encamp in the areas next to it within the boundaries of the Sanctuary (Haram).



The reason for the name Mina

It is possible that Mina was named by this name for one of two following reasons:

Firstly, it may be due to the sacrifices made in an attempt to draw closer to Allah when rituals are complete; 'mina' means 'sacrifice'.

Secondly, it is said that our father Adam (PBUH) was in Mina, and Jibreel (Gabriel) said to him upon leaving him: "Make a wish (*tamanna*)!" He said "I wish (*atamanna*) for Paradise", so it was called Mina from At-Tamanni" (requesting a wish)

This day was called Yawm At-Tarwiyah (the Day of Irrigation). The name originates from the ancient tradition of people having to carry water with them in preparation for the Day of 'Arafah, and praise be to Allah for His facilitation and grace these days.



Reaching Mina



Find out the camp's location, its number, nearest landmarks, and metro station number (if your group uses the metro), and ensure you have proof of this.



Record the camp's geographical location using GPS service on your mobile phone.



Warning: All of the roads and the camps are very similar in Mina.



When you arrive in Mina, be sure to take all your baggage from the bus which you were on.



Find out which services are available for you at the camp.



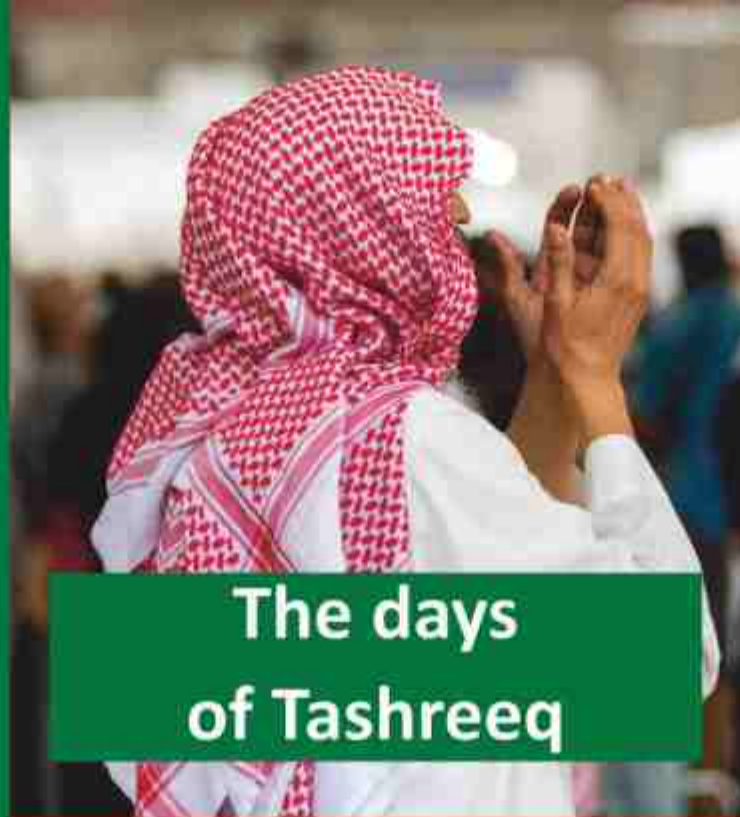
Make sure to frequently recite the Talbiyah and the Qur'an and remember Allah. Supplicate to Allah to make Hajj easier for you and that He may accept it from you.



Pilgrims shorten their prayers in congregation (jamaa'ah) in their camps.



Make sure to rest and sleep enough before the Day of 'Arafah.



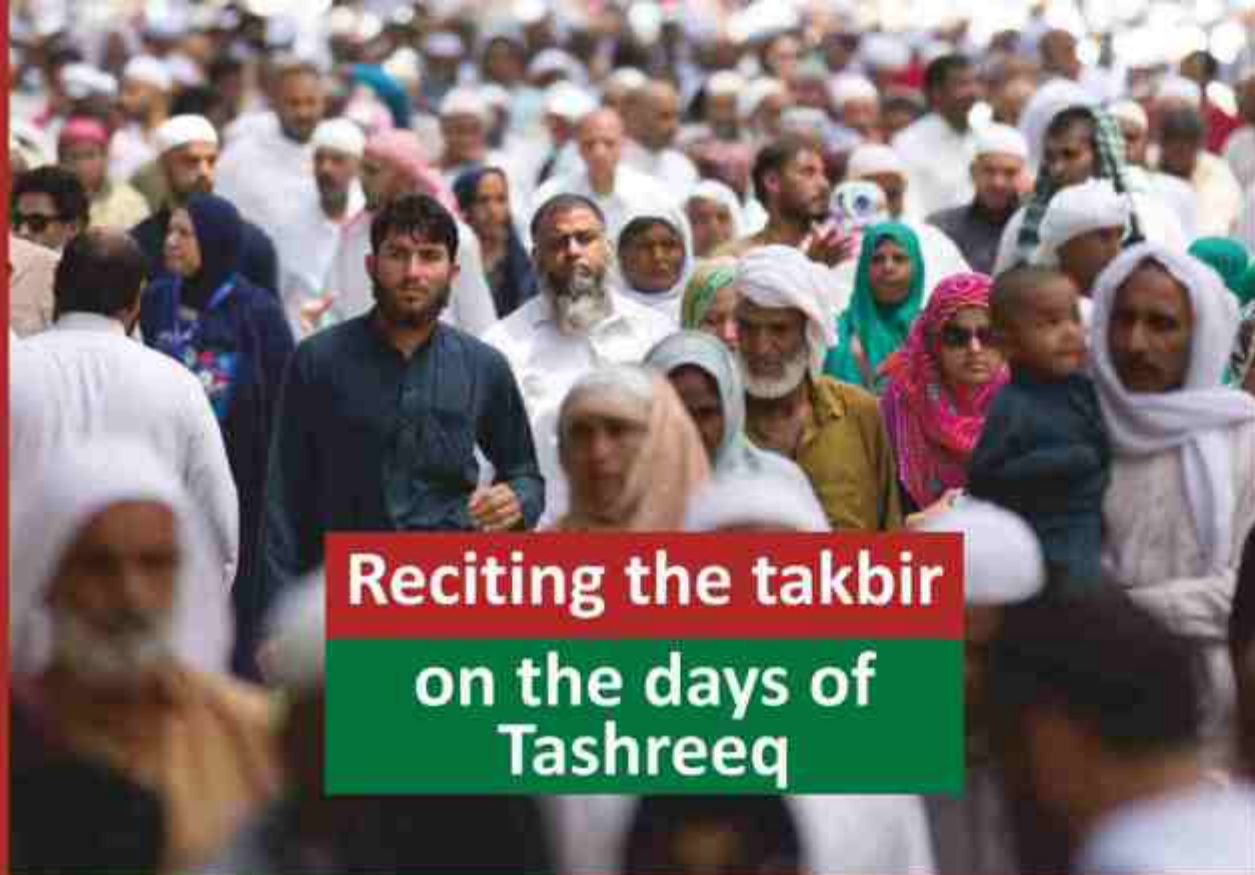
The days of Tashreeq

The name '**Tashreeq**' originates from the practice of slaughtering the Eid sacrifice, where people would cut the meat and expose it under the sun, so that it would dry and not spoil. This method of food preparation is called 'Tashreeq'.

The days of al-Tashreeq are three days after Eid-ul-Adha: 11th, 12th, and 13th, Dhul-Hijjah, which are days of Eid and joy following the completion of the Hajj.

The Prophet ﷺ said about these days: "The days of Tashreeq are days of eating, drinking and remembering Allah."





Reciting the takbir on the days of Tashreeq

It is Sunnah for the pilgrim to do takbir of Allah and to repeat it during the days of Tashreeq at all times, especially after the obligatory prayers.

He should recite

Allaahu akbar, Allaahu akbar, laa ilaaha il-Allaah. Allaahu akbar, Allaahu akbar, wa lillaahil-hamd." (Allah is Greater, Allah is Greater, there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah. Allah is Greater, Allah is Greater, and all praise belongs to Allah.)

"Allaahu akbar kabeeran, wal-hamdu lillaahi katheeran, wa subhaan Allaahi bukratan wa aseelan." (Allah is Most Great and much praise belongs to Allah, and Allah glory be to Allah in the morning and the evening)





Strictly adhere to the directives of the security forces and the rules for crowd control as they are only in place for the benefit, safety, and comfort of the pilgrims. Be sure not to disobey these directives and rules as this will lead to overcrowding, bottlenecks, and will cause harm to the guests of the Most Merciful.



There are emergency teams scattered all over the Jamarat, and you can call them in case you experience any health issues, Allah forbid.



After you have finished stoning the Jamarah of 'Aqabah you can find many services, such as toilets, barbers, and restaurants.



Hastening and delaying

It is permissible for a pilgrim to perform his Hajj in a hurry and leave Mina on the 12th, or delay and leave on the 13th of Dhul-Hijjah, as the Almighty said: »Then whoso hasteneth (his departure) by two days, it is no sin for him, and whoso delayeth, it is no sin for him .»

Leaving Mina



Strictly adhere to the appointments and directions of the group's supervisor concerning the time and manner of departure and the time of the farewell tawaf (circumambulation of the Ka'bah), so as not to expose yourself to inconveniences.

Al-Khayf Mosque

AL-Khayf Mosque is the greatest mosque in Mina, and it is the place where the Messenger of Allah ﷺ stayed and prayed during the Farewell Pilgrimage.

Other Prophets before Prophet Muhammad ﷺ also stayed and prayed in this mosque. It was narrated that "seventy Prophets prayed in the mosque of Al-Khayf."

Pilgrims still pray there today.

25000 m² 

(269,097 sq.ft.)

The area of the mosque

45000  

The number of worshipers
which the mosque can
accommodate

The mosque has four tall
minarets situated on its four
corners.



Al-Khayf Mosque is located on
King Faisal Road in Mina.





Advice for not losing the way to your housing camp



Note down the number of the area, street and camp on your mobile phone.



Find out which landmark building is closest to your camp such as a hospital, train station etc.



One should not leave the camp except when needed, or because for the purpose of performing the rituals of Hajj.



Make sure you know the number of your camp, its location, and gate, and carry with you evidence of it: a bracelet or a piece of paper.



Save the location of your camp via GPS service on your mobile phone.



Carry your mobile phone with you when you leave the camp.



Make sure to be in the company of others when leaving the camp.



If you travel to the Jamarat by metro, make sure you know the number of the nearest station to the camp.

Health tips in Mina



Always wash or sanitize your hands, especially before and after eating, after using the bathroom, after sneezing or coughing, and when returning to your place of residence.



Stay away from cold air streams, especially after physical exertion, or after arriving at the camp from outside.



One should always try to wear face masks, especially in crowded places.



Be sure to get rid of waste and rubbish by disposing in designated places. See it as your contribution towards keeping the House of Allah and His Sanctuary clean.



Always keep your personal hygiene, clothes, mouth, and teeth clean, in order to protect yourself from many diseases and germs, inshaAllah.



Avoid going out in the heat of the sun if not necessary.



If going out during the day, do your best to avoid direct exposure to the sun, and use a light-colored parasol for further protection.



Get as much sleep at night as possible and avoid staying up late, because lack of sleep exposes the body to stress and weakens its immunity.



Avoid drinking very cold drinks.



Avoid direct air flows from air conditioners.



Always wear a face mask so as not to harm others.



Drink warm fluids.

When you are in your camp

- Ensure that your baggage is placed in its designated place and that you can clearly identify it.
- Keep an eye your personal belongings and do not leave them on the ground while you are sitting.
- Put your medicines that need refrigeration in the refrigerator designated for medicines in coordination with the group supervisors.



- Strive to regularly the place where you sit and sleep.
- Be careful to apply precautionary measures, including not sharing your personal utensils with others.
- Identify the emergency exits.
- Identify the location of the medical clinic.
- Get to know the timetable for your group.
- Identify the locations of nearby health centres.

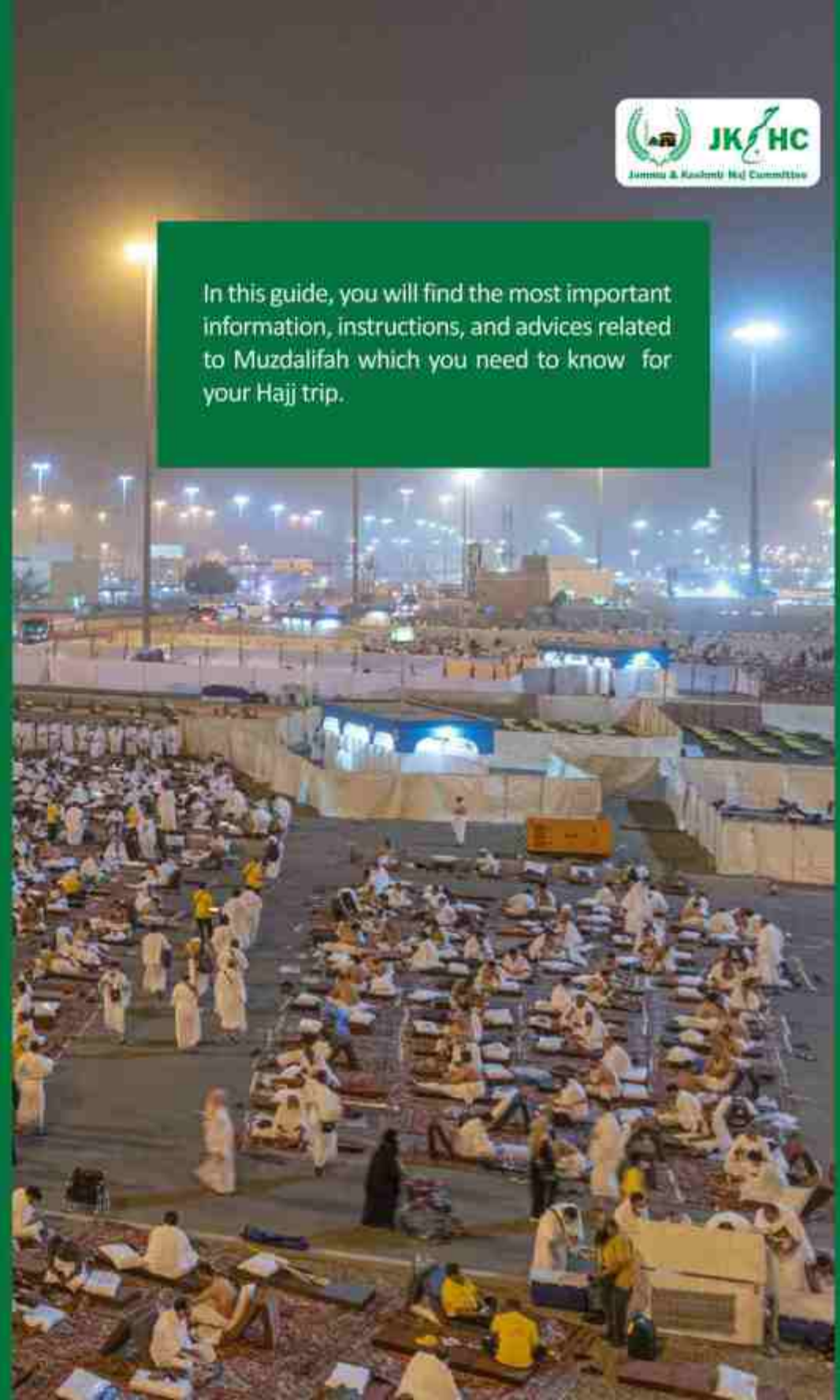


When leaving your camp

- Inform the group's supervisors of your exit, and where you are going.
- Carry a parasol with you during the daytime.
- Carry your identification card with you at all times.
- Locate the campground, and save it on your phone using GPS services before leaving the camp.
- Store the contact numbers of your group leader and emergency services on your phone.



In this guide, you will find the most important information, instructions, and advices related to Muzdalifah which you need to know for your Hajj trip.





THE DAY OF ARAFAH



The Day of 'Arafah

The Day of 'Arafah is the greatest pillar of Hajj, as if what preceded it was a preparation for it and what followed is a continuation of it. The Prophet ﷺ said: "Hajj is 'Arafah."

It is a venerable day, on which all pilgrims of different colours, countries and needs stand in one place, invoking Allah and supplicating to Him for His mercy and forgiveness.



The Day of 'Arafah is a day on which the honour of time and place come together, in moments of faith in which Allah's mercy and kindness prevail.

It is on the ninth of Dhul-Hijjah, and the first ten days of Dhul-Hijjah are the greatest days of the year, as the Prophet ﷺ said: "There are no days in which a good deed is more pleasing to Allah than these ten days."



The virtue of the Day of 'Arafah

- 1** It is a day on which many people will be manumitted from the Fire: The Prophet ﷺ said: "There is no day on which Allah sets free more slaves from the Fire than He does on the Day of 'Arafah."
- 2** Allah, the Exalted and Majestic, brags about the people of 'Arafah to His honorable angels, out of love and contentment with what they do:
The Prophet ﷺ said: "When the day of 'Arafah comes, Allah descends to the lowest heaven and praises them to the angels saying, "Look at My servants who have come to Me dishevelled, dusty and crying out from every deep valley."
- 3** The supplication made on this day is the best and greatest supplication: The Prophet ﷺ said: "The best supplication is the supplication of 'Arafah."
- 4** It is the most severe day for Shaytaan: The Prophet ﷺ said: "Shaytaan is not considered more abased or more cast out or more contemptible or more angry on any day than on the Day of 'Arafah. That is only because he sees the descent of the Mercy and Allah's disregard for great wrong actions."

Season of Mercy and Gifts

Standing at 'Arafah is a great place of standing, in which Allah draws close to His servants. Their calls, concerns and needs are not hidden from Him, despite their different languages and different requests.

The Companions and the early scholars were in two states on that day:

Some of them were overcome by shyness and fear of Allah Almighty in those moments.

And among them were those who were dominated by hope, having good thoughts of Allah, and being confident that Allah would answer their supplications.

And both states of being are great.

Fasting on the Day of 'Arafah

For the dignity of this day, its bounties and blessings reach all Muslims, even those who did not perform Hajj. For this reason, Allah has prescribed for non-pilgrims to fast on the Day of 'Arafah so that they are also able to receive some of the blessings. The Prophet ﷺ said: "Fasting on the Day of 'Arafah, I hope from Allah, expiates for the sins of the year before and the year after."

As for the pilgrim, he does not fast, following the example of the Prophet ﷺ. He was breaking his fast on the day of 'Arafah in the Farewell Pilgrimage to strengthen himself for the different rituals of pilgrimage.

The location of 'Arafah



'Arafah is a flat plain surrounded by an arc of mountains. It is located on the road between Makkah and Taa'if, east of Makkah Al-Mukarramah, and outside the boundaries of the Sanctuary (haram).



Sacred Mosque



Mina

Muzdalifah

Arafah

Taa'if

The time for standing at 'Arafah



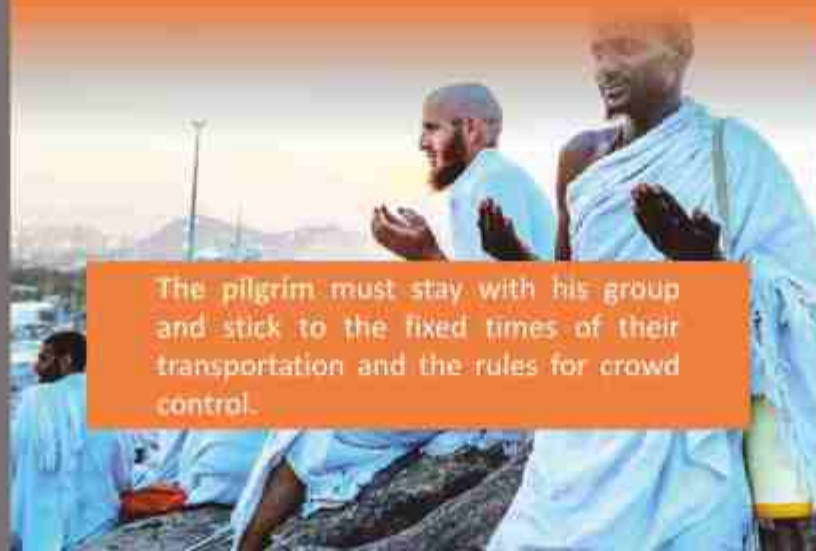
The Prophet ﷺ stood, supplicated at 'Arafah, from after the sun had passed its zenith, until sunset and the call to prayer for Maghrib.



It is possible to reach 'Arafah before this time and leave after it, according to what is easy to the pilgrim, but the time for supplication begins after the sun has passed its zenith.

It covers a total area of 10,4 km²

It is 6 kilometres (3.7 miles) from Muzdalifah, 10 kilometres (6.2 miles) from Mina and approximately 20 kilometres (12.4 miles) from the Sacred Mosque.



The pilgrim must stay with his group and stick to the fixed times of their transportation and the rules for crowd control.



How do I spend my time

Standing in 'Arafah, one experiences moments of faith which are irreplaceable, so the pilgrim must make the best use of his time as he can, by:



Combines and shortens his Zuhr and 'Asr prayers in congregation with the people of his group, immediately after the sun has passed its zenith, or after arrival if he arrived after the zenith.



He should take care to stay in his camp and not go out except for necessary, as the roads of 'Arafah are very similar and can be difficult to navigate.



Using his time and diversifying his worship to keep himself away from weariness and boredom, and remembering that these are only short moments which will soon pass, while the reward will remain.



Supplication



Reciting
the Qur'an



Reciting
the Talbiyah



Remembering Allah,
praising Him and
testifying of His Oneness

Supplication of the Day of 'Arafah



The best supplication and the closest to an answer is your supplication made on the Day of 'Arafah, so take advantage of all the moments with supplication and recourse to Allah.

Here are some useful ideas for you:

1



Record your concerns and the things you want to pray for before the day of 'Arafah.

2



Supplicate to Allah in your language and dialect and in the way closest to your heart, for Allah knows the secret and the most hidden, and the greatest supplication is what the heart and the tongue agree on.

3



Pray for the good of your parents, your family, your brothers and your friends, and mention them by their names, "Whoever prays for his brother in his absence, an angel will say to him: And for you the same."

4



Pray to Allah for the good of this world and the Hereafter, and do not be ashamed of supplicating Allah for your worldly needs.

5



Supplicate to Allah by His Beautiful Names that you know, and say: O Most Merciful (Raheem), have mercy on me, O Forgiving (Ghafoor), forgive me, and O Generous (Kareem), be generous to me.

6



Repeat the same supplication many times, for Allah loves insistency in supplication.

7

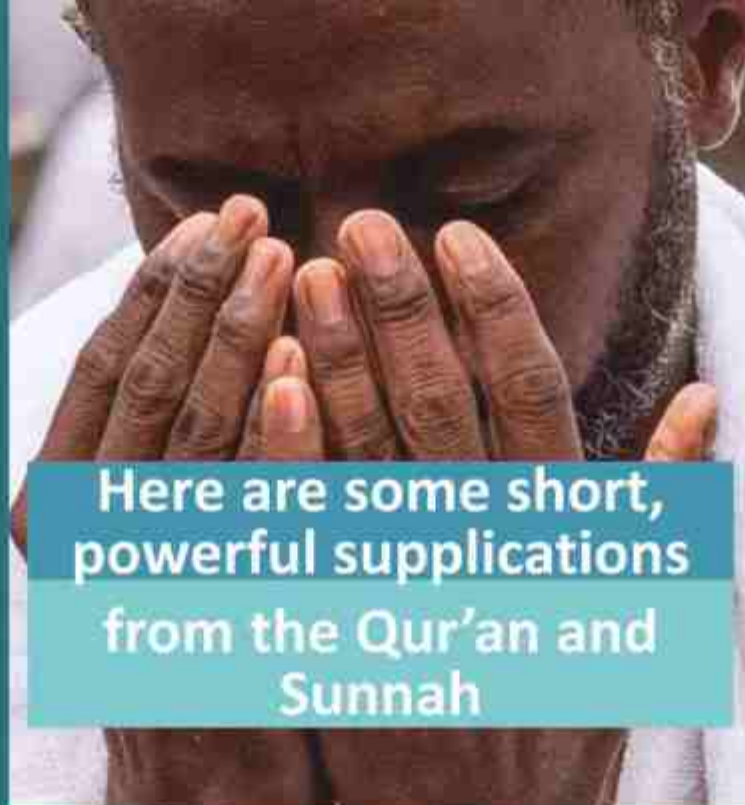


Summon your heart in supplication and conjure that Allah, the Exalted, is approaching His servants at this time to answer their supplication.

8



Pray to Allah with the supplications of the Qur'an and the Prophetic supplications which you know. You can use your notes/paper to remind you of these.



Here are some short, powerful supplications from the Qur'an and Sunnah



Rabbanaa taqabbal minnaa innaka antasamee'-ul-'aleem, wa tubb'alaynaa, innaka antat-tawaabur-raheem (Our Lord! Accept from us (this duty). Lo! You, only You, are the Hearer, the Knower. And relent toward us. Lo! You, only You, are the Relenting, the Merciful).



Rabbanaa aatinaa fid-dunyaa hasanatan wa fil-akhirati hasanatan waqinaa 'adhaab-an-naar (Our Lord, give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter, and save us from the torment of the Fire).



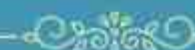
Rabbanaa laa tu'aakhidhnaa in naseenaa aw akhta'naa (Our Lord, do not punish us if we forget or err.)



Rabbanaa wa laa tuhammilnaa maa laa taqaata lanaa bihi wa'foo'anna, waaghfir lanaa warhamnaa (Our Lord, do not burden us with what we cannot bear, and pardon us, and forgive us and have mercy on us).



Rabbanaa laa tuzigh qulaabanaa ba'da idh hadaytanaa wa hablanaa min ladunka rahmah, innaka antal-wahhaab (Our Lord, do not deviate our hearts after You have guided us, and grant us mercy from You, for You are the Bestower.



Rabbanaa innaa sami'naa munaadiyan yunaadi lili-imaani an aaminooow bi rabbikum fa aamanna. Rabbanaa faghfir lanaa dhunoobanaa wa kaffir 'anna sayyi'aatinaa wa tawaffanaa ma'al-abraar. Rabbanaa wa aatinaa maa wa'adtanaa 'aala rusulika wa laa tukhzinnaa yawmal-qiyaamati, innaka laa tukhliful-mi'aad. (Our Lord, we have heard a caller calling us to belief, saying, "Believe you in your Lord!" And we believe. Our Lord, forgive our sins and acquit us of our evil deeds, and take us to You with the pious. Our Lord, give us what You have promised us by Your Messengers, and abase us not on the Day of Resurrection; You wilt not fail the trust.)



Rabbi awzi'ni an ashkura ni'mataka allati an'amta 'alayya, wa 'aala waalidayya, wa an a'mala saalihon tardaahu, wa aslih li fi dhuriyyati. Inni tubtu ilayka wa inni minal-muslimeen. (My Lord, arouse me to be thankful for Your favour wherewith You have favoured me and my parents, and to do good that shall be pleasing to You, and correct the affairs of my offspring. I have repented to You and I belong to the Muslims).

Rabbanaa-gh-fir-lanaa wa li ikhwaaninaa-ladheena sabaqona bil-imaani, wa laa taj'al fi quloobinaa ghillan lil-ladheena aamanoow. Rabbanaa innaka ra'oofun raheem. (Our Lord! Forgive us and our brothers who were before us in the faith, and place not in our hearts any rancour toward those who believe. Our Lord! You are Full of Pity, Merciful.

Allaahumma inni as'alukal-hudaa wat-tuqaa wal-'afaafa wal-ghinaa (O Allah! I ask You for guidance, piety, chastity and self-sufficiency)".

Yaa muqallib al-quloobi, thabbit qalbi 'aala deenika (O Allah, turner of the hearts, make my heart steadfast on Your religion).

Allaahumma aati nufoosanaa taqwaahaa wa zakkihaa. Anta khayrun man zakkaahaa. Anta walliyuhaa wa mawlaahaa (O Allah, give our souls fear of You and purify them, You are the best of those who purify it, You are their Patron and Master)

Allaahumma zidnaa wa laa tanqusnaa, wa akrimnaa wa tuhinnaa. Wa a'tinnaa wa laa tohrimnaa. Wa aathirnaa wa laa tu'thir 'alaynaa. Wa ordinaa warda 'anna ("O Allah, give us more and do not give us less; honour us and do not humiliate us; give us and do not withhold from us; choose us and do not prefer others to us; please us and be pleased with us.)

Allaahummah-dinee fi man hadayt, wa 'aafinee fi man 'aafayt, wa tawallani fi man tawallayt, wa baarik li fi maa a'tayt, waqini sharra maa qadayt, innahu laa yadhillu man waalayt, tabaarakta Rabbanaa wa ta'aalayt (O Allah, guide me with those whom You have guided, and strengthen me with those whom You have given strength. Take me to Your care with those whom You have taken to Your care. Bless me in what You have given me. Protect me from the evil You have ordained. Surely, You command and are not commanded, and none whom You have committed to Your care shall be humiliated [and none whom You have taken as an enemy shall taste glory]. You are Blessed, Our Lord, and Exalted).



The Nimrah Mosque

A mosque built in the place where the Messenger of Allah ﷺ prayed and delivered the farewell sermon.

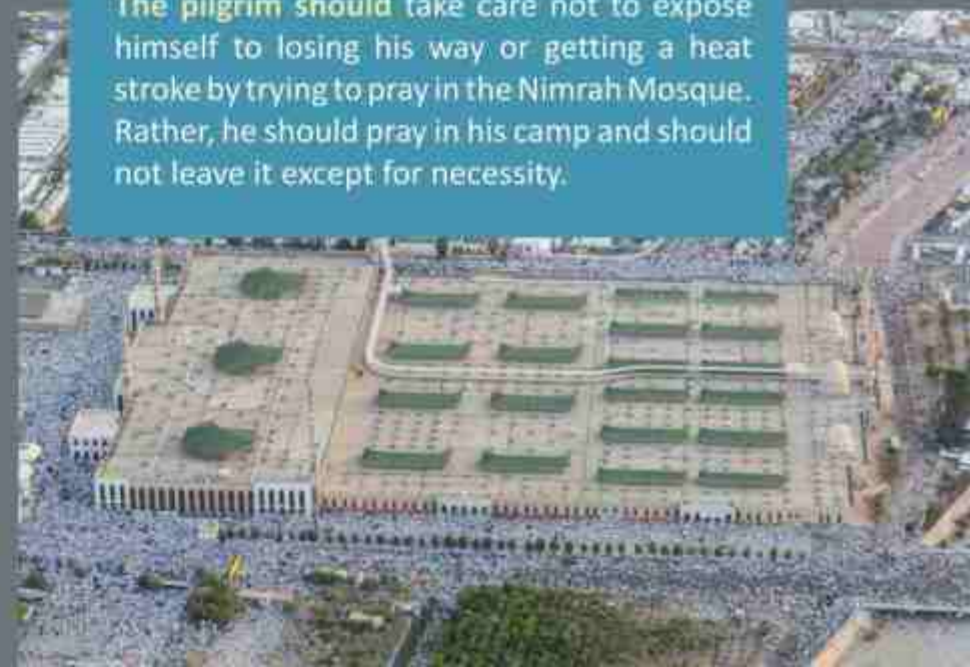
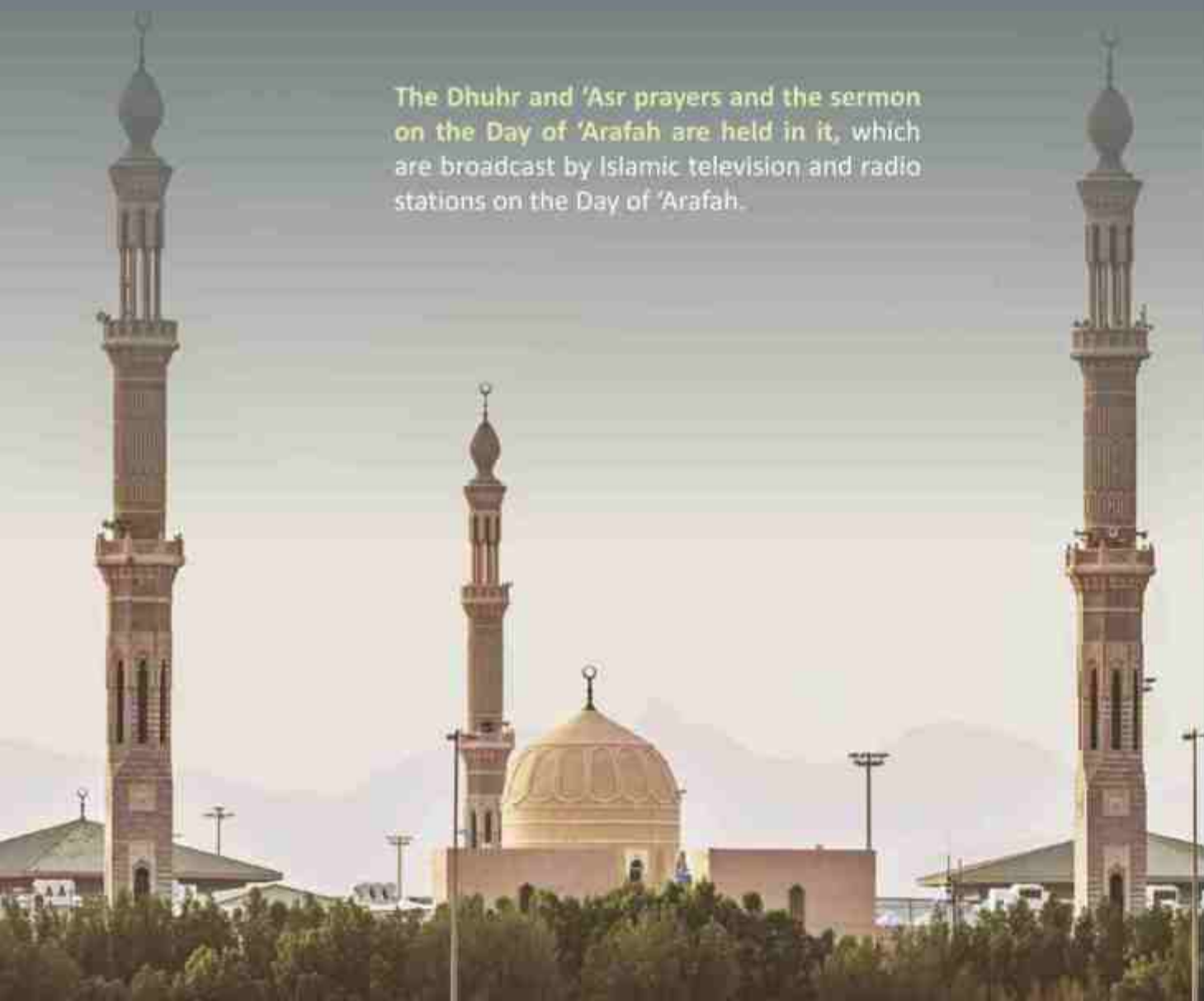
The Dhuhr and 'Asr prayers and the sermon on the Day of 'Arafah are held in it, which are broadcast by Islamic television and radio stations on the Day of 'Arafah.

It is a great mosque which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has taken great care in expanding and caring for, until it reached an area of **110,000** square metres (1,184,030 square foot) and accommodated more than **350,000** worshippers.

It has **6** minarets on its edges with a height of **60** metres (197 foot), which can be seen from the various sides of 'Arafah.



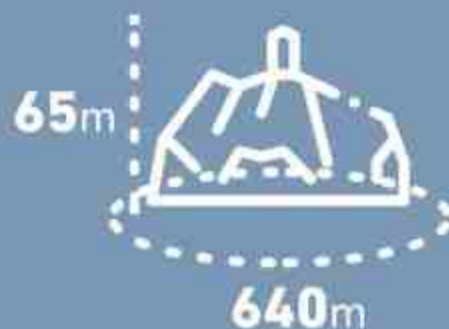
The pilgrim should take care not to expose himself to losing his way or getting a heat stroke by trying to pray in the Nimrah Mosque. Rather, he should pray in his camp and should not leave it except for necessity.



Mount 'Arafah



A Mount with a small, flat-surfaced ridge of a large area, made of large black, hard rocks.



The base of the mountain is 65 metres (213 foot) higher than the surrounding ground.

It has a circumference of 640 metres (700 yards).

On the top of the mountain there is a sign with a height of 7 metres (23 foot), on which some warnings are written.

The mountain is called by different names such as Mount 'Arafah, Mount Tawbah (Repentance), and Mount Rahmah (Mercy).

Mount
'Arafah

Mount
Tawbah

Mount
Rahmah

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ stood at the bottom of the mountain and did not climb it. When he stood there, he said: "I stand still right here, but all of 'Arafah is a place for standing."

It is not prescribed for a Muslim to go to the mountain or to climb it, for our role model, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ never climbed it, nor did the Companions or their followers (Tabi'oon).

The pilgrim must adhere to the location of his own group in 'Arafah so that he does not get lost or harm himself in the sun and heat, and following the words of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ "I stand still right here, but all of 'Arafah is a place for standing."



Beware of heat strokes



Pilgrims lose large amounts of fluid through perspiration, and it is always recommended to drink sufficient amounts of water and juices to compensate for this.



Avoid going out in the sun unnecessarily.



When you go out during the day, avoid direct exposure to the sun and use a light coloured parasol.



Get enough sleep at night as much as possible and avoid staying up late, because lack of sleep exposes the body to stress and weak resistance.

To prevent you from food poisoning



Avoid storing cooked food or eating it a long time after buying it, especially while moving for long periods of time.



Be careful, when storing cooked food at room temperature for more than two hours leads to the proliferation of germs and the possibility of food poisoning.



Make sure to wash fruits and vegetables thoroughly before eating them.



Do not buy food from street vendors.





Adhere to the means of transportation of your own group, whether it is by bus or by metro.



Do not crowd, do not rush, and remain calm, for the Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to take the reins of his she-camel and say: "Be calm, be calm, for piety does not consist in going quickly."

Going from 'Arafah to Muzdalifah in groups

Be sure to adhere to the instructions given by the Mutawwif (Hajj guide) for the time of leaving the camp in 'Arafah, so as not to be exposed to crowding and losing your way.



Make sure you are ready when it's time to travel to Muzdalifah.



Provided services at 'Arafah



Your group usually sets up a camp for its members which includes a resting place and private toilets for your group.



Make sure to wear the bracelet of your group to benefit from the services provided by the camps.

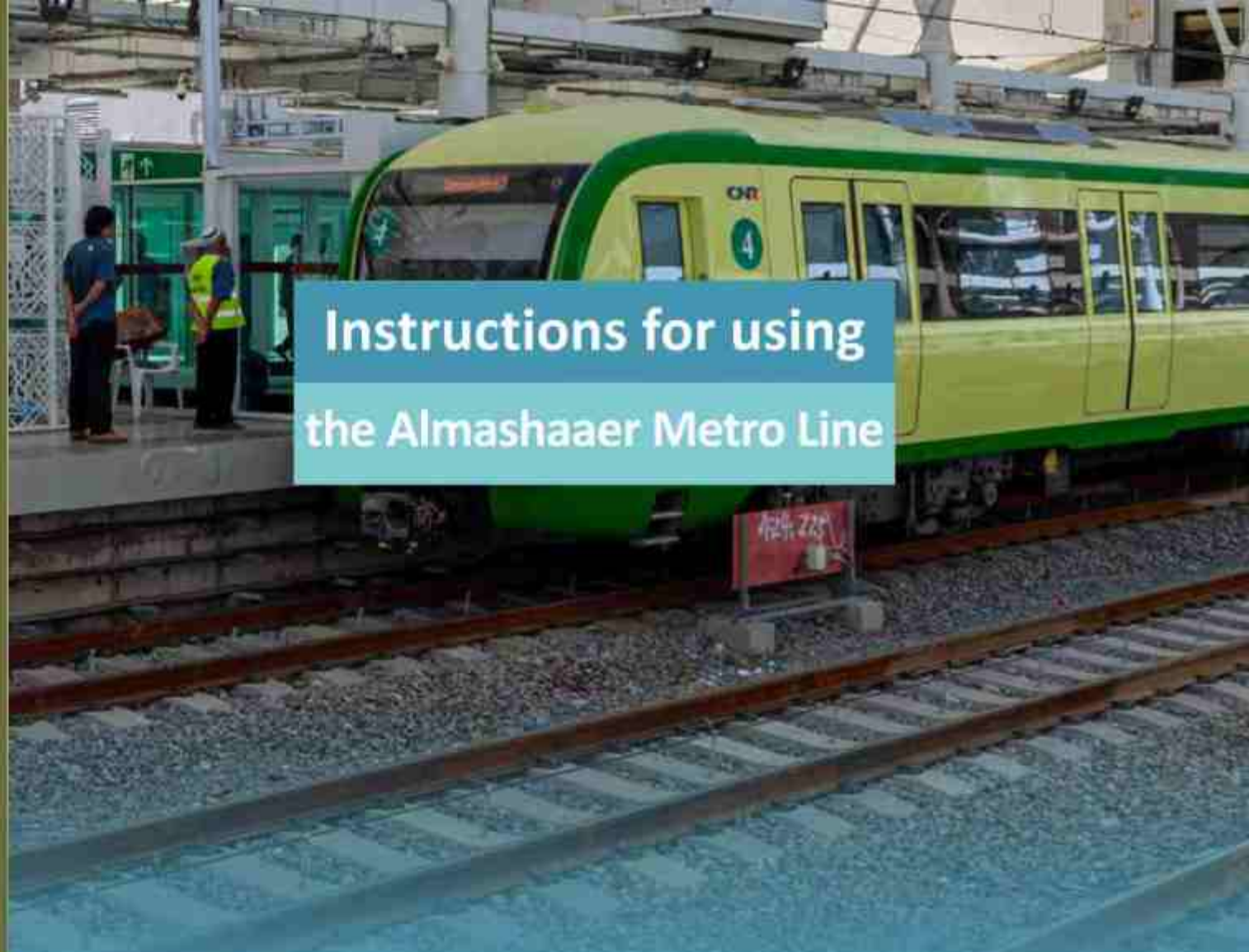




Make sure to go to the toilet before you leave the camp, because your arrival to Muzdalifah may be delayed for any reason.



Be sure to be lenient and polite. Restrain yourself, and stay away from arguments as much as you can, in compliance with the Words of Allah the Exalted: *"...who so undertakes the duty of Pilgrimage in them shall not go in to his womenfolk nor indulge in ungodliness and disputing in the Pilgrimage."*



Instructions for using the Almashaer Metro Line



Adhere to the instructions of your guide, the control officers and the security services.



Adhere to the timetable for sending the groups of pilgrims to the metro stations.

Muzdalifah

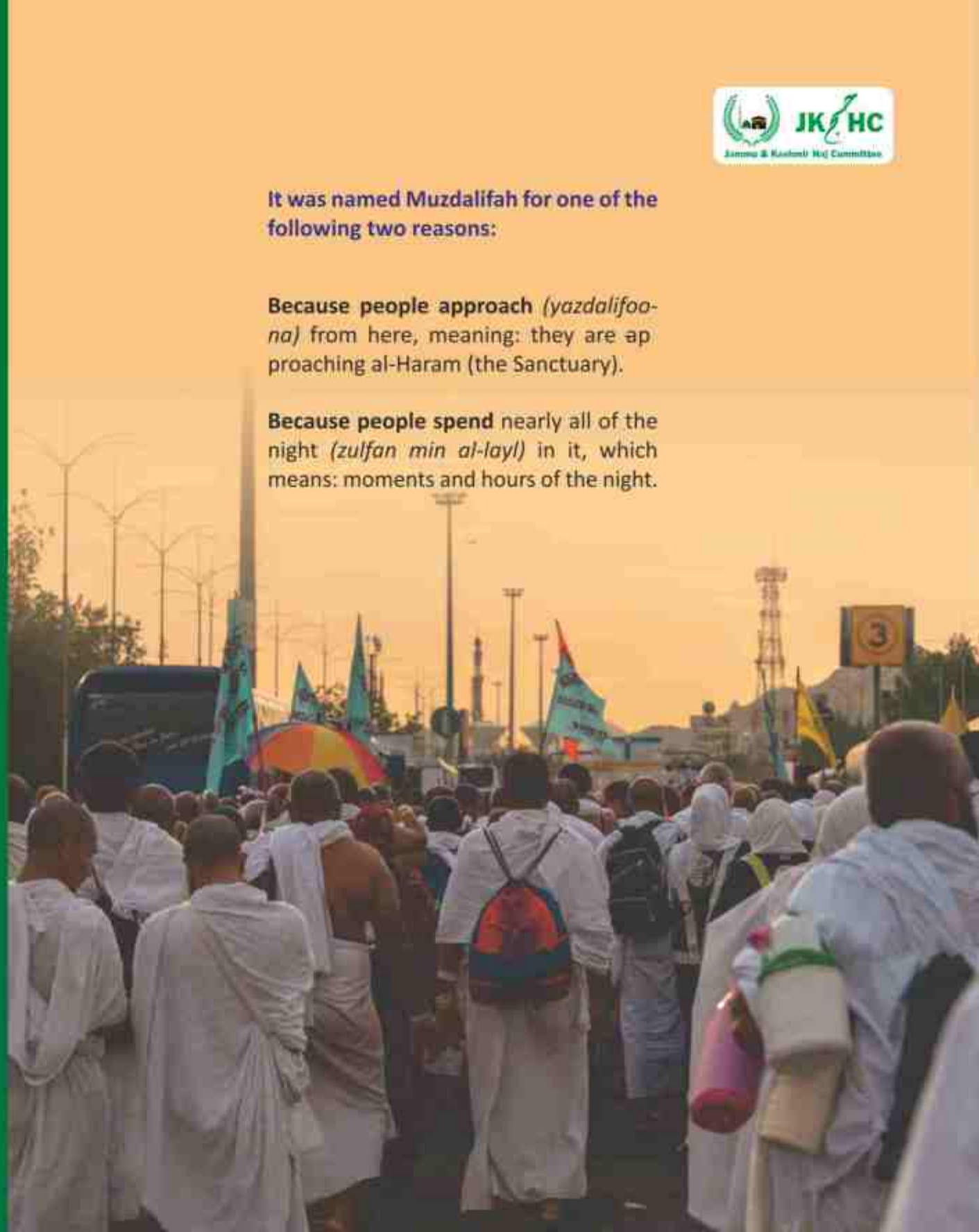
After experiencing the great moments during the Day of 'Arafah you will now move to the third leg of your journey of faith, which is to **Muzdalifah**. Allah the Exalted said: *"But, when ye press on in the multitude from 'Arafat, remember Allah by the sacred monument."*



It was named Muzdalifah for one of the following two reasons:

Because people approach (*yazdalifoo-na*) from here, meaning: they are approaching al-Haram (the Sanctuary).

Because people spend nearly all of the night (*zulfan min al-layl*) in it, which means: moments and hours of the night.



Other names:

It is called “Jam”, because the people gather there (from the Arabic root ja-ma-’a, meaning: to gather).

It is also referred to as Al-Mash’ar Al-Haraam (the Sacred Monument) -because it belongs to the Sanctuary, as mentioned in the Qur’an.



What do I do in Muzdalifah?

Hajj groups differ in preparing a place for Muzdalifah, but most of them provide carpets, bedding and snacks, and use public toilets.

The moment you arrive you must combine and shorten Maghrib and ‘Ishaa, with your group.





Make sure you rest and sleep as much as you can during your stay in Muzdalifah in preparation for the day of Eid.



The weather in Muzdalifah in recent years tends to be hot, so a woman should choose a covering dress which is not too thick.



Make sure to carry your usual medication and to take it during this night.



While awake, strive to remain in remembrance of Allah, praise Him, and recite the Talbiyah.



Feel the extent of Allah's blessings upon you; that He guided you, made the Hajj easy for you, made you reach 'Arafah, and granted you success by enabling you to supplicate to Him. As Allah the Exalted said: *"...remember Allah by the sacred monument. Remember Him as He hath guided you, although before ye were of those astray."*



Al-Mash'ar Al-Haraam Mosque



This is a mosque erected in the place where the Messenger of Allah ﷺ stayed in Muzdalifah during the Farewell Pilgrimage.



It is located in Muzdalifah, between the fourth pedestrian road and King Faisal Road.

It is located approximately in the middle between the Nimrah Mosque and the Al-Khayf Mosque.

It is 5 km (3.1 miles) away from Al-Khayf Mosque and 7 km (4.3 miles) away from the Nimrah Mosque.



The Kingdom maintained it and rebuilt it.

It is 90 metres (98 yards) long and 56 metres (61 yards) wide.



Today, it accommodates more than 12,000 worshippers.



It has two minarets, each metres (105 feet) high.



Avoid drinking very cold water.



When you arrive at the camp, stay away from the direct air of the air conditioners, especially when the body is sweating, as the extreme variation in body temperature affects your health.

The duration of the stay in Muzdalifah



The time for standing in Muzdalifah begins after sunset on the day of 'Arafah (9 Dhul-Hijjah).

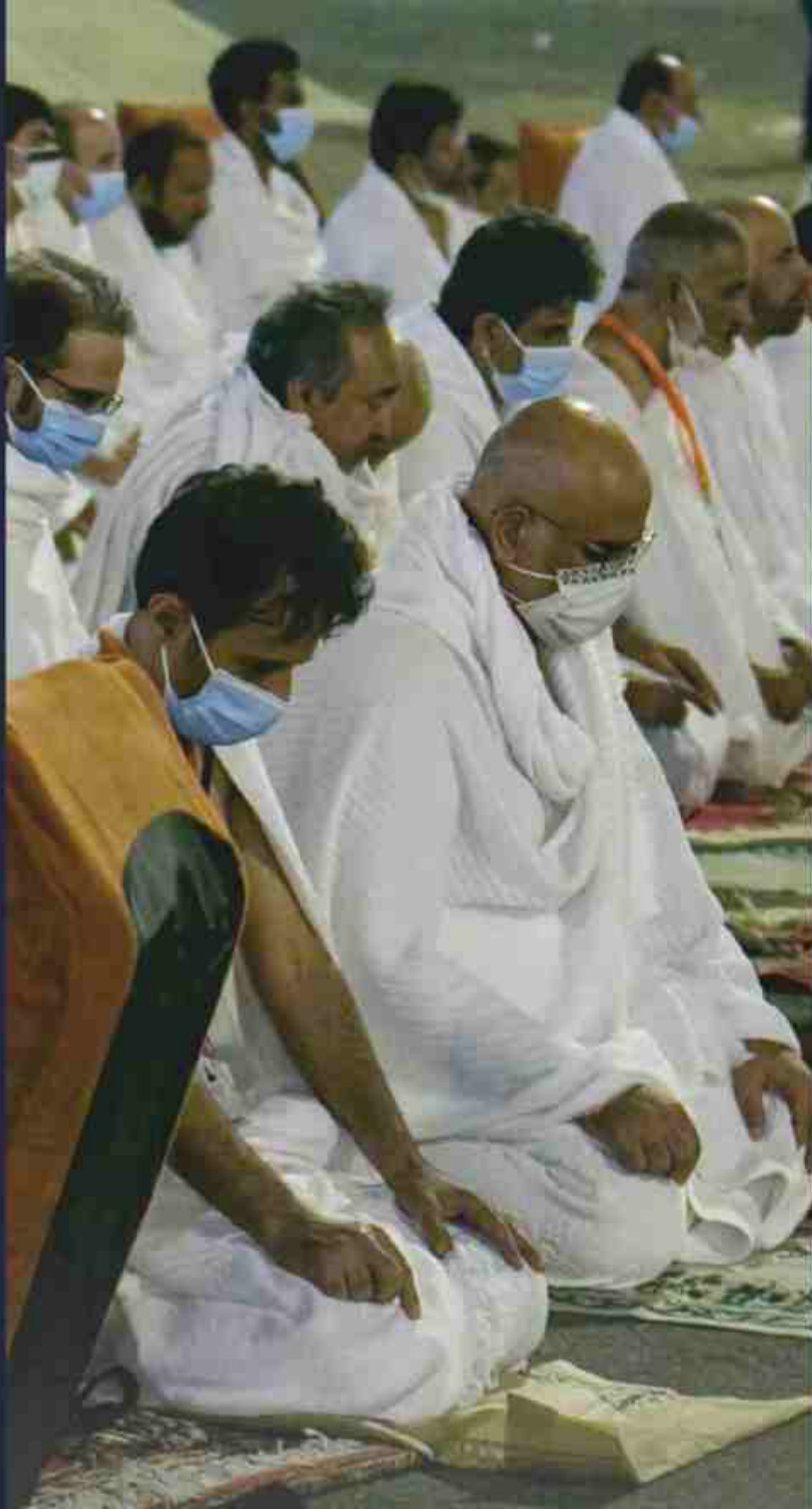


The Madhhabs (schools of jurisprudence) have a difference of opinion about the amount of time one should stay in Muzdalifah. Some say that it is sufficient to pass through and have a short break, while others say it is necessary to stay until midnight, to spend two-thirds of the night there, or until dawn.



The Messenger of Allah ﷺ remained in Muzdalifah until he prayed the dawn (Fajr) prayer. Then he supplicated to his Lord, after which he went to Mina.





How do I know my location in Muzdalifah?



You should stay within the location and the camp of your own group and not leave unless necessary.



Save your location via GPS services on your phone such as Google Maps.



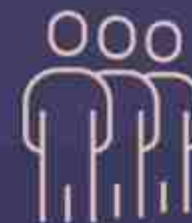
Clearly identify the most important nearby landmark and make sure you have someone to accompany you.



Buses, roads and stations look similar, so make sure to stay with your group and do not venture outside alone. Get to know the supervisor of the bus or the group to ask his permission and consult him in everything you need.



Toilets can be located on all sides of Muzdalifah, and next to your place of arrival you will find a complex of toilets and a place to perform ablution for men, and another for women.



Wait for your turn and do not skip the line by taking the turn of someone who needs to use the toilet facilities and arrived before you.



Make sure to leave the toilet clean for the next user and throw your trash in the designated places.



Throwing stones is one of the great rituals of Hajj that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) did and commanded.

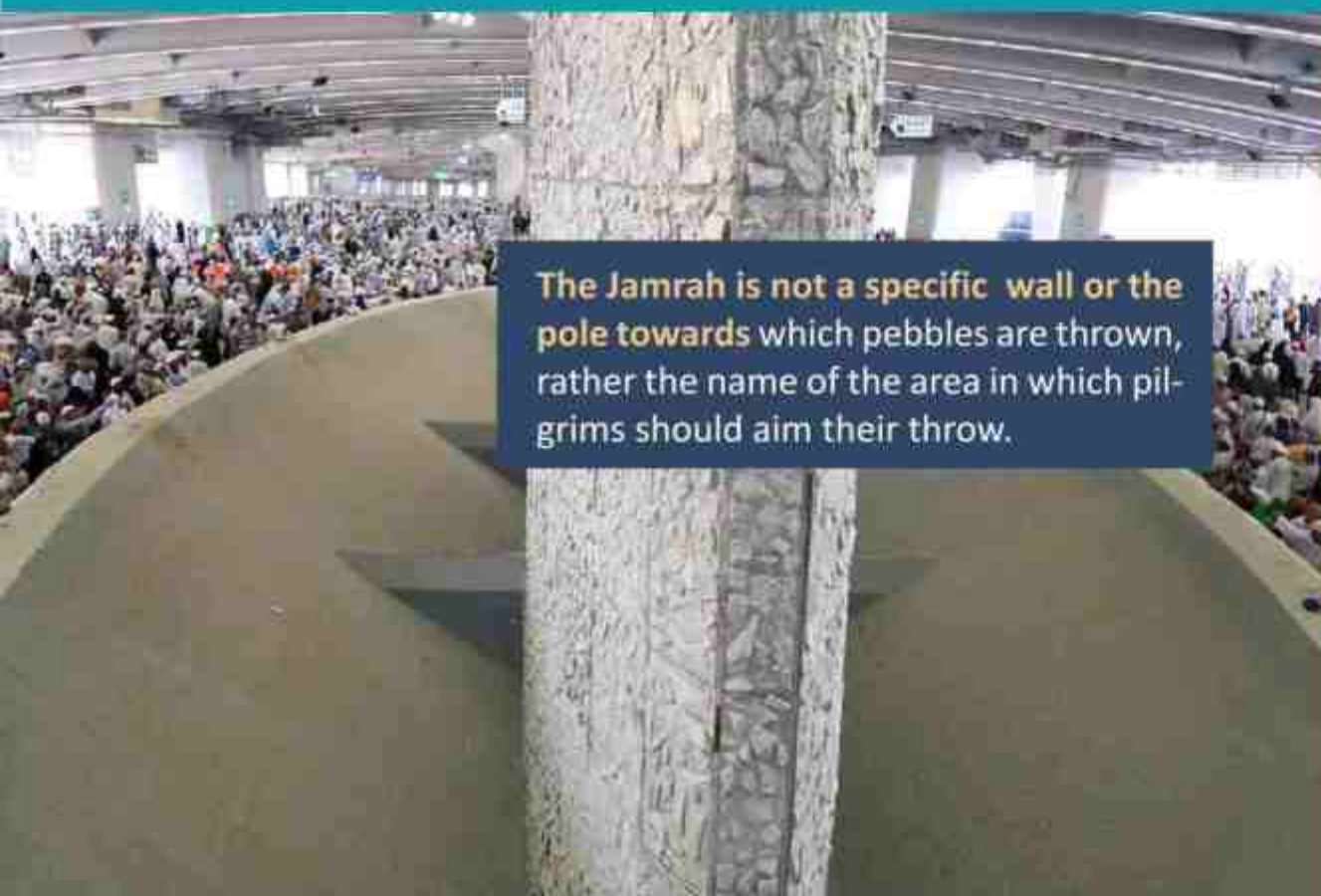
In this guide, we will explain the information and directions you need to know about the Jamarat on your trip.

What is the stoning of the Jamaraat?

Throwing stones is one of the great rituals of Hajj that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) did and commanded.



This is done by throwing a specific number of small pebbles at the place specified by the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) in Mina, which is called the Jamaraat.



The Jamarah is not a specific wall or the pole towards which pebbles are thrown, rather the name of the area in which pilgrims should aim their throw.

The three Jamaraat

There are three Jamaraat which are stoned. They are:

The small Jamrah: This one is also referred to as the first Jamrah. It is the first Jamrah after Al-Khayf mosque in Mina for he who heads towards Makkah.

The middle Jamrah: this is the second Jamrah, after the small Jamrah and before the Jamrah of 'Aqabah.

The Jamrah of 'Aqabah: This one is also referred to as the big Jamrah and is located at the end of Mina when going towards Makkah.





The story of the Jamaraat

When Allah commanded His Prophet Ibrahim Al-Khalil to slaughter his son Ismaa'il, Al-Khalil responded to the command of Allah and sought to implement this command, but Shaytaan objected to him at the site of the small Jamrah, and whispered to him not to slaughter his son.

Ibrahim threw seven pebbles at him, and he disappeared and vanished. Ibrahim went away, only to be intercepted by Shaytaan again, at the middle Jamrah, so he threw seven pebbles at him again, and Shaytaan disappeared and vanished. Finally, Shaytaan intercepted Ibrahim (PBUH) a third time, at the big Jamrah, and once again he stoned him seven times and the Shaytaan disappeared.

Ibraahim (PBUH) proceeded to carry out the command and so he placed his son on his forehead to slaughter him. It was then that Allah called him with the Words: *"We called unto him: O Abraham! Thou hast already fulfilled the vision. Lo! thus do We reward the good. Lo! that verily was a clear test."* (Surah As-Safat, aayah 104-106). Meaning: 'You have complied and submitted to the command of Allah and succeeded in this trial and test.'

Why do we stone the Jamaraat?



3



We remember the story of Allah's prophet Ibraahim Al-Khalil, peace be upon him.

4



We anger Shaytaan with it, declaring that we are following the path of the Prophets in their enmity for him, for he gets angry when he sees people stoning the place where Allah's friend Ibraahim (PBUH) opposed him.

1



We follow the example of the Prophet (PBUH) and follow his command. He threw pebbles at the Jamaraat and said: "Take your Hajj rituals from me."

2



By doing so, we submit to Allah, His commands, and His laws. Hajj is a great form of worship which is filled with complete submission to Allah and His laws in all its entirety.



2

The Jamrah is stoned by seven separate pebbles, one pebble for each throw.



How do I throw the pebbles?

1

Go out to throw with your own group and at the specific time which was allocated to your group in order to avoid crowding, getting lost, and harassing other pilgrims.



5



We remember Allah by it and we magnify Him and glorify Him with our tongues and our hearts. The Prophet (PBUH) said: **The circumambulation of the House, the Sa'i between Safaa and Marwah and the stoning of the Jamarat were established for the remembrance of Allah."**

This is why, with each pebble throw, the pilgrim should recite "Allaahu Akbar" (Allah is Greatest), as if declaring that Allah's glorification and love is greater than all whims and temptations.



How do I throw
the pebbles?

3

Declare the greatness of Allah with every throw by reciting "Allaahu Akbar" (Allah is Greatest).



How do I throw
the pebbles?

4

Be sure to stay away from the crowd and try to approach the Jamrah from a less crowded side.



How do I throw
the pebbles?

5

Direct your throw at the wall in front of you in the middle of the Jamrah so that the pebble falls into a basin located in the place of the Jamrah.



The stoning of the Jamrah of 'Aqabah on the day of Eid



- The pilgrim throws seven pebbles, saying takbeer (Allaahu Akbar) with each one.

- The pilgrim stops reciting the Talbiyah after stoning the Jamrah of 'Aqabah.

Continue walking after stoning the Jamrah and do not stop so as not to disrupt the movement of pilgrims and leave an opportunity for others.

Jamrah of 'Aqabah



The Jamrah of 'Aqabah is the farthest Jamrah when you come to perform the actions of stoning. It is located at the end of Mina, towards Makkah, and it is the only Jamrah which a pilgrim stones on the day of Eid.

- The pilgrim must stone the Jamrah of 'Aqabah on the day of Eid, the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah, or the night thereof, after leaving Muzdalifah.



The time for stoning the Jamrah of 'Aqabah



The time for stoning the Jamrah of 'Aqabah begins at midnight for those who hurry and leave Muzdalifah at night, and the time for stoning continues throughout the day of Eid. It is better not to delay the stoning until dawn on the eleventh day, for those who are able.



The Messenger of Allah (PBUH) left Muzdalifah between dawn and sunrise, and reached the Jamrah at the time of Duha (forenoon).

Throwing pebbles during the days of Tashreeq



Pilgrims stone the Jamarat on the three days of Tashreeq; 11th, 12th, and 13th of Dhul-Hijjah for the one who postpones, and 11th and 12th for the hasty one.

Throwing pebbles is the most important work of pilgrims during these days, as they continue to remember Allah and recite the Takbeer.



How do I throw pebbles during the days of Tashreeq?



- The pilgrim should go out with his own group at the time specified for them and in the specified manner, whether it is by train or walking to the Jamarat.



The pilgrim takes the Jamarat road and follows the directions and instructions he receives.

The small Jamrah



- The pilgrim begins with the small Jamrah, which is the first one he will meet from the Jamarat, and he throws seven pebbles at it, reciting the Takbeer with each throw.



- Then he moves away from the Jamrah a little, away from the crowds, and withdraws from the road so as not to affect the path of the pilgrims. He turns towards the Qiblah, raises his hands in supplication, and prays for what he wants of mercy, forgiveness, reconciliation, and acceptance of his Hajj.





The middle Jamrah



- After that, he walks to the middle (second) Jamrah and stones it, just as he did with the one before it, with seven pebbles, reciting the Takbeer with each throw.
- Then he turns away from it, heading to the Jamrah of 'Aqabah, withdraws from the road, supplicates to Allah and asks for whatever he wills.

The Jamrah of 'Aqabah



- Finally, he sets out for the Jamrah of 'Aqabah (the big one), which is the third of the Jamaraat, and he stones it as he did with the one before it, with seven pebbles. But it is not prescribed for him to supplicate after stoning this Jamrah.

The pilgrims should not stop after they have finished stoning the Jamaraat, so as not to disrupt the pilgrims' movement and their departure.





The time for throwing pebbles

All days of Tashreeq are considered the right time for stoning, until sunset on the 13th of Dhul-Hijjah.

Rest assured that all the times officially scheduled for throwing are in accordance with the opinions of reputable jurists and legal scholars.

The pilgrim must abide by the allotted time for his group to throw pebbles, in coordination with the competent authorities.



Appointing a representative on your behalf to perform the stoning

The Kingdom provides services during the rituals of Hajj, and the Jamarat in particular. The arrangement of stoning the Jamarat has become smooth, safe and easy, enabling pilgrims to stone the Jamarat and perform the rituals safely and smoothly.



It is permissible for the elderly, the weak, the sick, the pregnant women, and anyone who fears harm to himself by going for the stoning ritual, to assign someone from among the pilgrims to stone the Jamarat on his behalf.

The representative who will perform the stoning shall stone the Jamarah on his own behalf first, then on behalf of whomever he represents. Then move to the next Jamarah and do the same, and so on until the final Jamarah.

A description of the pebbles with which he throws



A description of the pebbles with which he throws:

- They should be small pebbles
- Smaller than hazelnuts, close to the size of peas or date kernels.
- Approximately 1cm in length. One should not use large pebbles.



Do not waste too much time with choosing the shape of the pebbles and matching its size.

After he had collected the stones in his hand, the Prophet (PBUH) said “**Throw stones like these and beware of exaggeration in religion, for those who came before you were destroyed by exaggeration in religion.**”





Picking up pebbles for stoning

It is prescribed for the pilgrim to pick up 7 pebbles before leaving Muzdalifah, which he will throw at the Jamrah of 'Aqabah on the day of Eid. But if he collects them in Mina or any other place, then this is also permissible.

It is not good to pick up the pebbles for the rest of the days from Muzdalifah, so as not to burden the pilgrim, in addition to the fact that this is not prescribed. Pebbles for the rest of the days should be picked up in Mina or from anywhere else on the way.

To make it easier for pilgrims, many groups nowadays provide pebbles, and there is nothing wrong with using them.

Be careful not to pick up pebbles in walking areas so as not to endanger yourself and others.

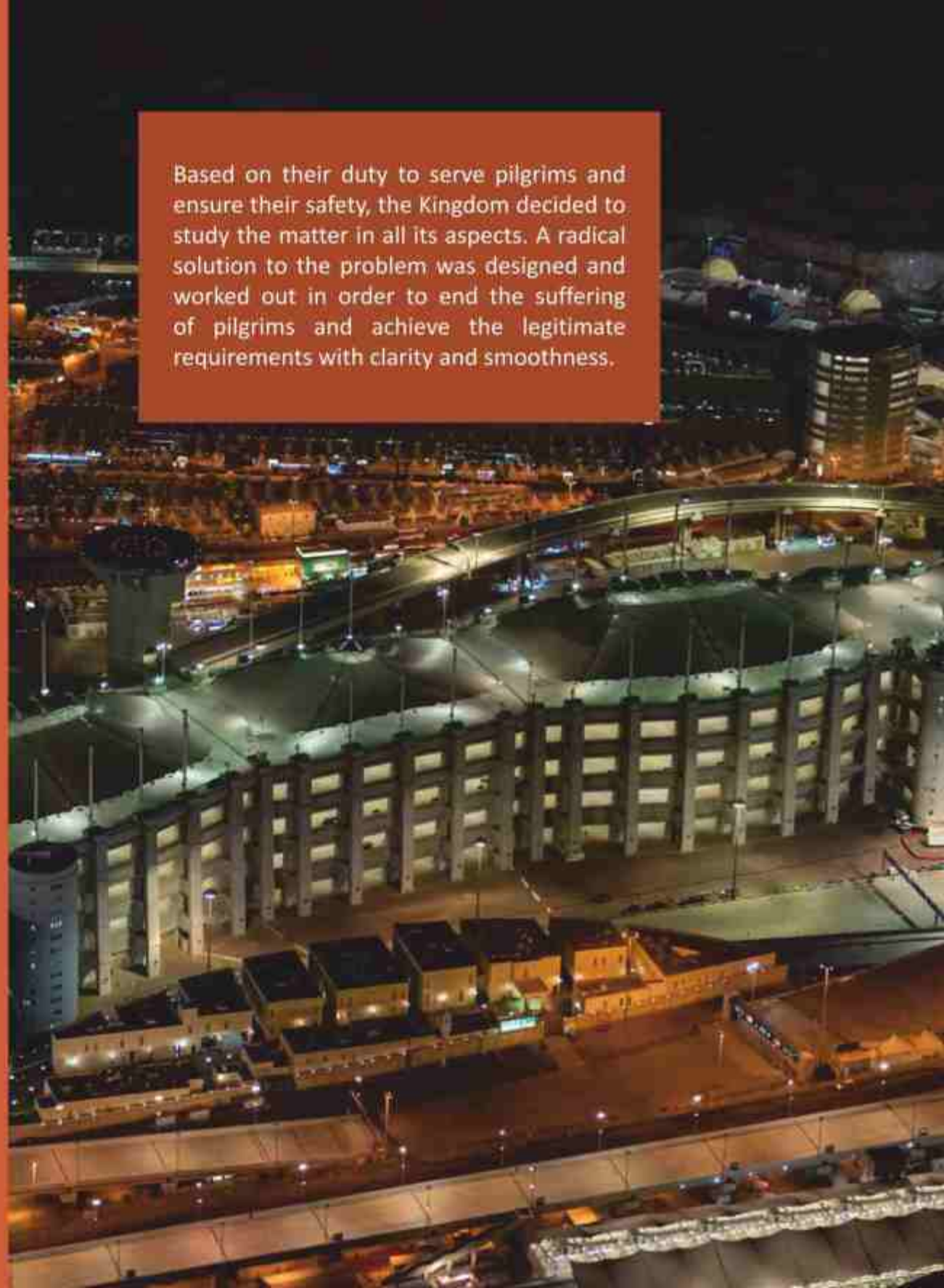


The Jamarat then and now

In the past, stoning the Jamarat was fraught with difficulties due to the big crowds and the stampedes of pilgrims at specific points, in which a number of deaths occurred every year.



Based on their duty to serve pilgrims and ensure their safety, the Kingdom decided to study the matter in all its aspects. A radical solution to the problem was designed and worked out in order to end the suffering of pilgrims and achieve the legitimate requirements with clarity and smoothness.





The Jamarat Bridge nowadays

Number of floors
5 floors



12 metres

Height of each floor

It has a strong
foundation
which ensures

12

floors can be built
in the future if
needed.



The length of the bridge is
950 metres

Its width is **80 metres.**

A total area of more than
200,000 square metres



11 entrances to the
Jamarat



12 exits
in four directions



300,000 pilgrims
can be accommodated per hour



Advanced multi-sided cooling
system which reduces the
temperature to **29 degrees**

Airstrips



Counting system for pilgrims
and advanced monitoring.
The bridge has more than
900 cameras.

It also contains many advanced protection
and safety systems, and a system to
make public announcements.

How do I get to the Jamarat?



Ways to reach the Jamarat vary according to the group, its time and location. Pilgrims must adhere to the method of regulation and crowd control used for his group.



The Almashaaer Metro Line: A section of the pilgrims arrive at the Jamarat via the Almashaaer Metro Line, after which the pilgrims have a great distance to travel on foot to reach the place of stoning.



2) Pedestrians: Those who reach the Jamarat on foot: it is preferable for them to carry a sunshade to protect them from direct sunlight if their stoning takes place during the day. Pilgrims should ensure they wear comfortable shoes which are suitable for long walks.



3) Buses: Other pilgrims may choose to arrive at the Jamarat by buses which are suited for larger groups.



Open-top cars (golf carts) are available to transport the elderly and those who are not able to walk when ascending the Jamarat Bridge.



Be sure to take your medicines, such as inhalers for asthma and allergies, for those who suffer from these illnesses, as you may need them due to fatigue, long walking and dust inhalation.



Strictly adhere to the directives of the security forces and the rules for crowd control, as they are only in place for the benefit, safety, and comfort of the pilgrims. Be sure not to disobey these directives and rules, as this will lead to overcrowding, bottlenecks, and will cause harm to the guests of the Most Merciful.



There are emergency teams scattered all over the Jamarat, and you can call them in case you experience any health issues, Allah forbid.



After you have finished stoning the Jamarah of 'Aqabah you can find many services, such as restrooms, barbers, and restaurants.



Instructions for using the Almashaaer metro line

Before leaving the camp, ask for the station numbers which you will use to reach the Jamarat and return from it.

At the metro station:

- Follow the instructions of the train operators.
- Elevators are available for the elderly and people with special needs.

When riding the metro:

- Mind the gap between the platform and the train carriage.
- Do not try to get on the metro if the carriage is full.
- Ensure to give up seats for the elderly or anyone with mobility issues.



When getting off the train:

- Make sure you get off at the correct stop.
- Mind the gap between the platform and the train carriage.
- Avoid pushing others while exiting the carriage.

When returning from the Jamarat:

- Follow the instructions of the train operators.
- Stand on the path designated for you.
- Exit at the station designated for you.



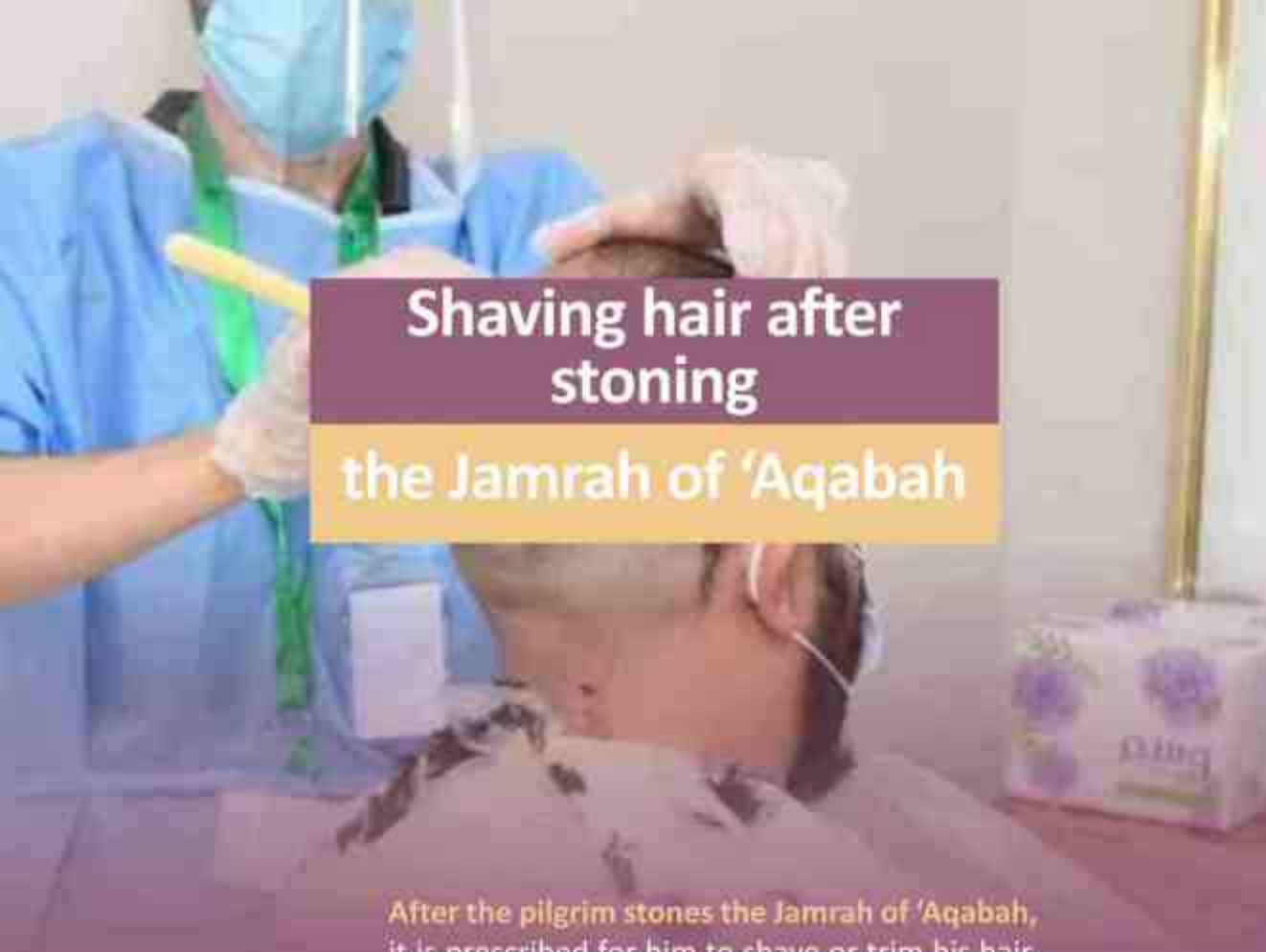
Feel free to ask train staff how to get to your destination.



Stick to your designated times for using the metro.



Keep your metro bracelet, as it is not possible to use the metro without it.



Shaving hair after stoning the Jamrah of 'Aqabah

After the pilgrim stones the Jamrah of 'Aqabah, it is prescribed for him to shave or trim his hair, which is one of the duties of Hajj.



A large number of certified barber shops and stalls are available after stoning the Jamarah of 'Aqabah.

[Click here to access the website](#)

Choose a licensed barber in a designated place. Stay away from road and sidewalk barbers, and do not expose yourself to infectious diseases.

When at the barbers, make sure:



- The barber uses razors with plastic handles, which are disposable.



- He has changed the shaving tools after the previous pilgrim, and brought out new ones.



- He washed his hands with soap and water before he starts shaving.



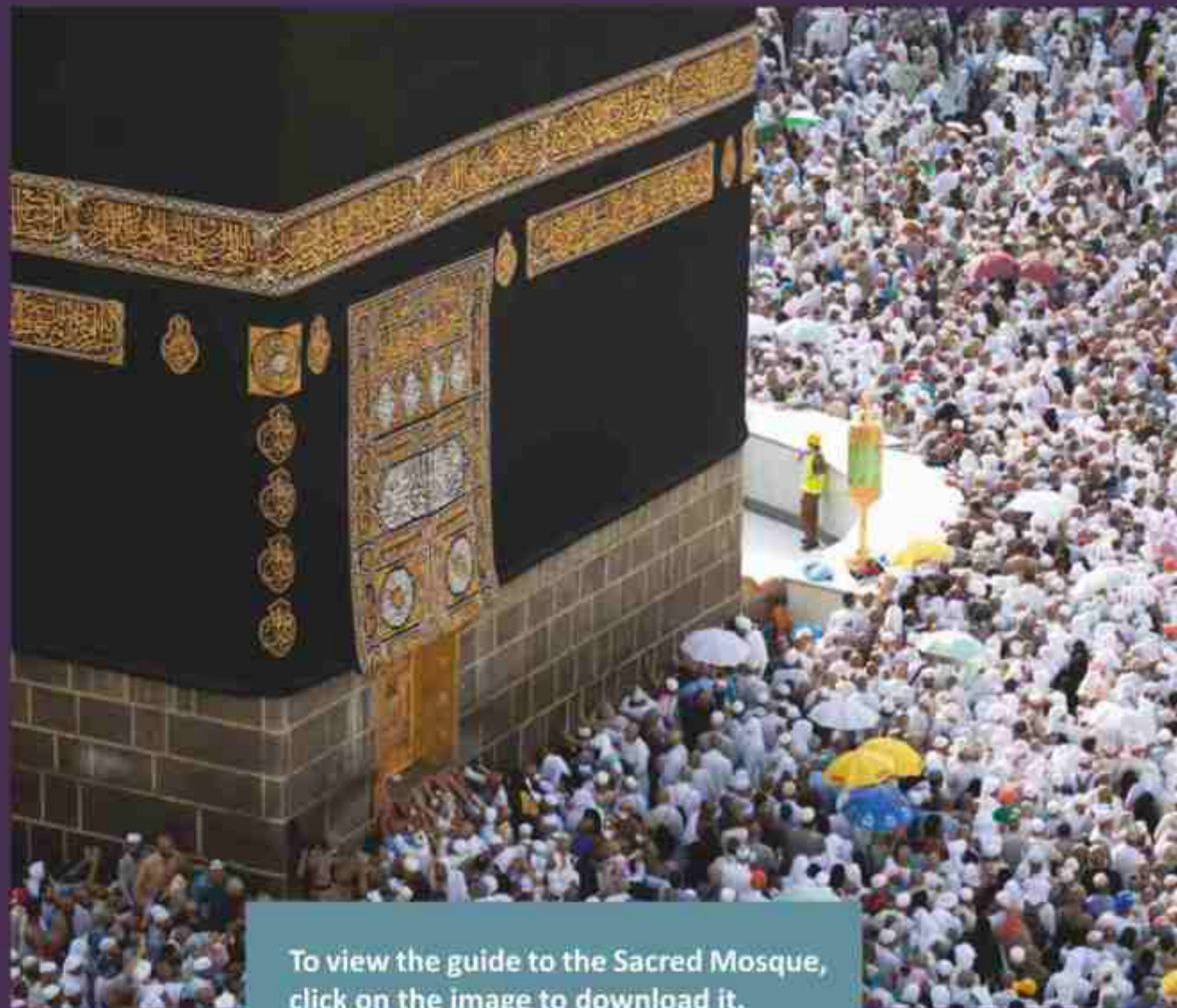


**Farewell Tawaaf
(circumambulation)**

The farewell Tawaaf (circumambulation) is a Tawaaf that the pilgrim performs after leaving Mina and before leaving Makkah, in compliance with the command of the Prophet ﷺ for the pilgrims to make the Tawaaf their last engagement with the House (Ka'bah).

There is an exception for those with a legitimate excuse, such as menstruation or postpartum bleeding; in such cases the farewell circumambulation is not prescribed for her.

If the pilgrim delays the Tawaaf al-Ifaadah (the Tawaaf of Hajj) until the time of his departure from Makkah, his Tawaaf al-Ifaadah suffices him for the farewell circumambulation, and he does not need to perform Tawaaf again.



To view the guide to the Sacred Mosque,
click on the image to download it.



Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah

Al Madinah Al-Munawwarah was the abode where the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ migrated to and resided, and the place where his grave and his honorable body are.

It is the second holiest city for Muslims after Makkah.

It was also the first capital of Islam, and the nucleus of Islamic civilization whose light spread throughout the world.



In this guide, you will find the most important information and directions for a complete visit to the Mosque of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ.



Madinah's virtue and position

The Prophet's city is the second holiest spot in Islam, and Allah has singled it out with many virtues, including:



It is the home of Islam and guidance.

The Prophet's city was and will remain the home of Islam and guidance; from it it goes out and to it it will return. And from it, it will grow and multiply, as the Prophet ﷺ said:

Verily, belief returns and goes back to Madinah as a snake returns and goes back to its hole (when in danger)."





That it is blessed:

Blessing means the abundance and growth of goodness, and the Messenger of Allah ﷺ supplicated for Madinah to be blessed in its food, sustenance, and all its affairs, when he said:

"O Allah, bless us in our fruits; bless us in our city; bless us in our saa' and bless us in our mudd. O Allah, Ibraahim (Abraham) was Thy servant, friend and prophet, and I am Thy servant and prophet. He made supplication to Thee on behalf of Makkah, and I make on behalf of Madinah the same supplication as he made on behalf of Makkah, and as much again."

That it is a sanctuary:

A sanctuary in which (the reward for) good deeds are multiplied, and bad deeds are magnified. Harming its people is considered one of the greatest sins in the sight of Allah.

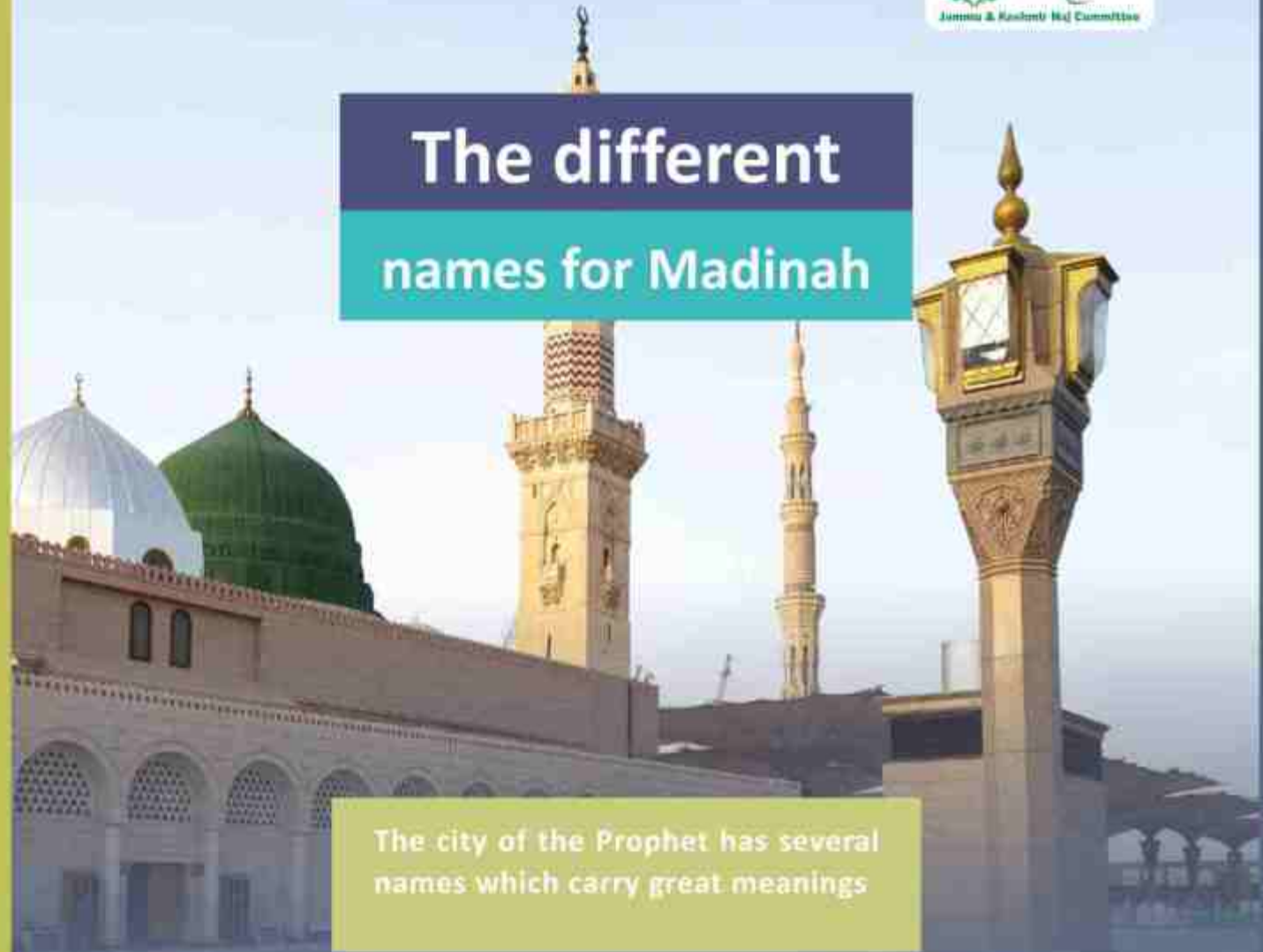


The different names for Madinah

The city of the Prophet has several names which carry great meanings

From these names are the following:

Al-Madinah (the city): Every city is ascribed to what follows it (like: the city of London, the city of Amsterdam, etc), except for the city of Allah's Messenger, as it is THE city defined by itself.



It is then described as *An-Nabawiyyah* (prophetic), referring to the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

It is described as *Munawwarah* (enlightened) because of the light of the Chosen One, who illuminated it with guidance and the religion of Islam after the migration.



Daar-ul-Hijrah (the abode of Hijrah):

because it was the land which had the honour to welcome the Messenger of Allah and his companions and had the honour to come to their aid and defend them.

Taybah: which is derived from "At-Tayyib", meaning something which is good, nice, beautiful, pure, and graceful. This is because of the purity of its soil, the goodness of its inhabitants, and the good quality of life in it.



Travelling to visit the mosque

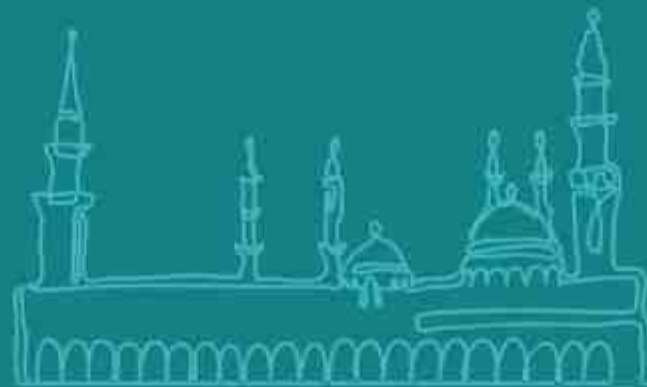
A multiplication of reward for the prayers



The reward for a prayer performed in the Prophet's Mosque is multiplied, as the Prophet ﷺ said: "And a prayer performed in this mosque of mine is equal to a thousand prayers in any other mosque, except for the Sacred Mosque (in Makkah)."



It is desirable for a Muslim, if he is able, to travel to pray in the mosque of the Messenger of Allah, as he ﷺ said: "Mounts are saddled only for prayer in the three mosques: the sacred mosque, this mosque of mine, and the Al-Aqsa mosque."



The Muslims have successively built and taken care of it, following their Noble Messenger ﷺ.

It was expanded more than once by the Kings of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. After the expansions carried out by the Saudi state in the mosque on all different floors, its prayer area is now bigger than 500,000 square metres (5,382,000sq.ft.)

It accommodates up to

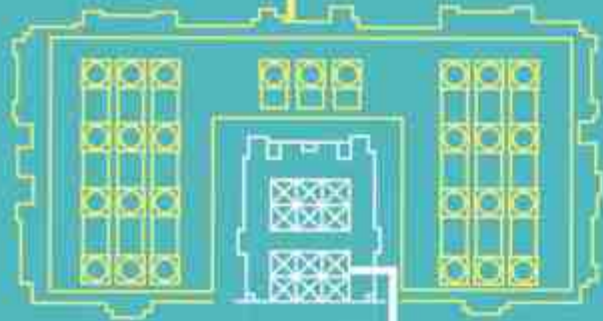
1.000.000
worshippers at peak times.



The different parts of the mosque

The expansions

The open squares



The Old Mosque

As-Sarhaat (the Courtyards)



The Old Mosque: This is the mosque in which the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and his companions prayed. Its historical shape and ancient inscriptions have been preserved.



As-Sarhaat (the Courtyards): Two roofless areas behind the old mosque. In the past, they were furnished with pebbles, and for this reason the Sarhah is called: Al-Haswah (the place covered with pebbles). Nowadays, there are sunshades which open automatically during the day to protect the worshipers from the sun, and they close at night to ventilate the mosque.



Some facts and figures about the Masjid An-Nabawi



229

Indoor and outdoor gates



196

Fixed and moving domes



10 Minarets



10496

Quran holders



262

Sunshades in the open square and inside the mosque



424

Mist Fans



Al-Hujrah Ash-Shareefah

(the Honourable Room)



The name (the Honorable Room) is given to the house of the Prophet ﷺ in which he was staying with the mother of the believers, 'Aishah bint Abi Bakr Al-Siddiq, may Allah be pleased with her and her father. Allah Almighty honored 'Aishah by placing in her room the tomb of the Prophet ﷺ and his two companions, Abu Bakr as-Siddiq and Umar ibn al-Khattab, may Allah be pleased with them both.

This honourable room is located to the southeast of the Noble Prophet's Mosque, and its door opens directly to the honourable Rawdah.

For this reason, the Prophet ﷺ may have offered his head to 'Aishah, may Allah be pleased with her, so that she could do his hair and comb it while he ﷺ was in seclusion in the mosque.



Madeenah



Madeenah was the migration destination of the Prophet, peace be upon him, who resided in it and was buried in it after his death.

It is the second holiest city in Islam after Makkah.

It is also the first capital of Islam and the nucleus of Islamic civilization whose light has spread throughout the world.



The Virtues and the Lofty Position of Madeenah

Madeenah is the second holiest site in Islam, on which Allah has conferred manifold virtues including the following:



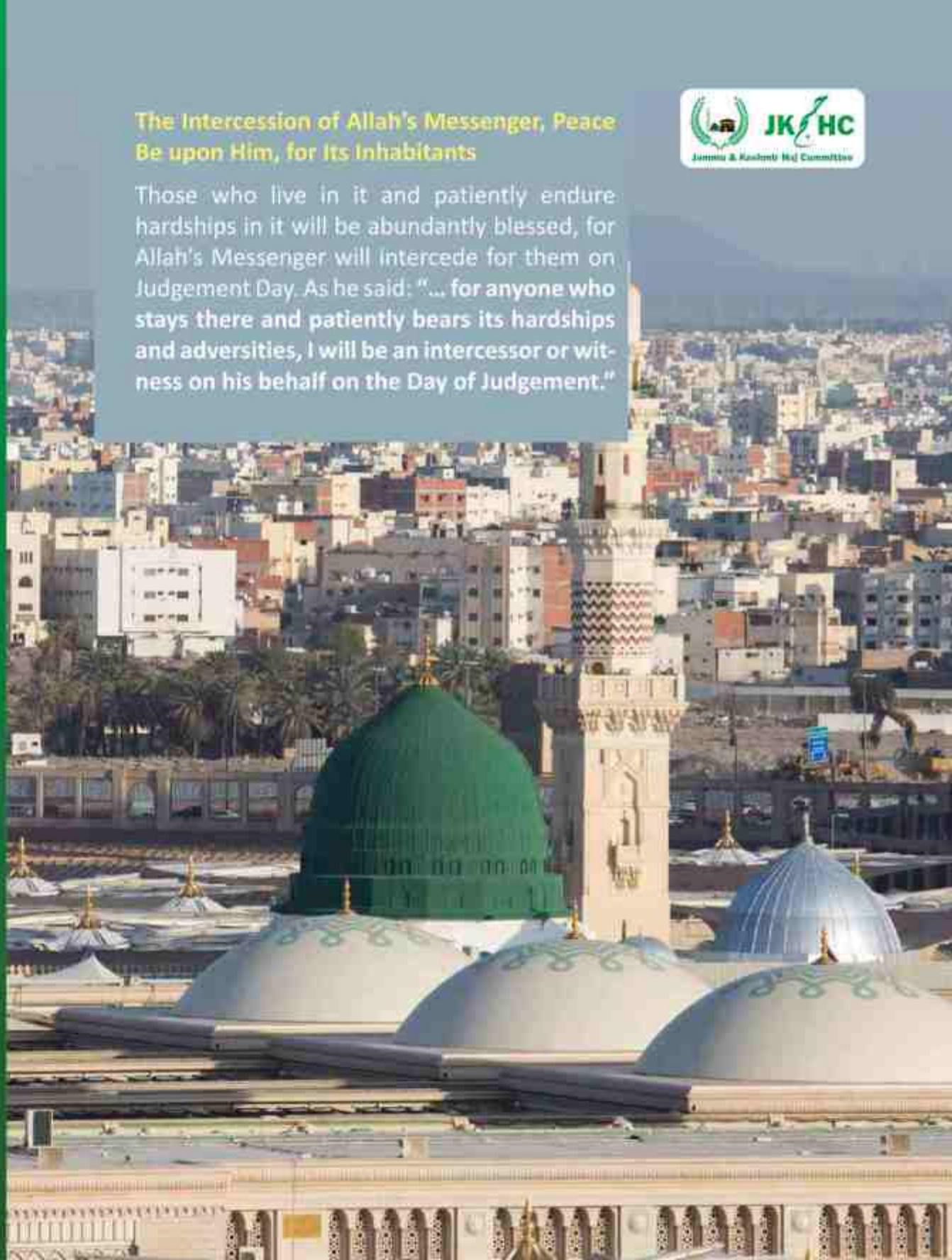
It is the Home of Islam and Right Guidance

Madeenah was, and will always continue to be, the home of Islam and right guidance. From it guidance emerges and to it it will return, grow and multiply. The Prophet, peace be upon him, said: "Faith will retreat to Madeenah just as a snake retreats to its hole."



The Intercession of Allah's Messenger, Peace Be upon Him, for Its Inhabitants

Those who live in it and patiently endure hardships in it will be abundantly blessed, for Allah's Messenger will intercede for them on Judgement Day. As he said: "... for anyone who stays there and patiently bears its hardships and adversities, I will be an intercessor or witness on his behalf on the Day of Judgement."



It Is a Blessed City

The Arabic word '*barakah*' (blessing) denotes abundance and growth of good. The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, prayed to Allah to bless its food, sustenance, and everything else in it, saying: "O Allah, bless for us our fruits, bless for us our city, bless for us our saa' (a measure of approx. 650 grams), and bless for us our mudd (a measure of approx. 650 grams). O Allah! Abraham was Your servant on whom You conferred special love, and Your Prophet. I am Your servant on whom You conferred special love, and Your Prophet. He prayed to You for Makkah. I pray to You for Madeenah for the like of what He prayed to You for Makkah, and the like of it with it."

It is a Sacred City

It is a sacred city in which the reward for good deeds is multiplied and the sin incurred for bad deeds is considered graver. Harming its inhabitants in any way is considered one of the major sins in the sight of Allah.



It is described as “An-Nabawiyyah”, which means it is the Prophet’s city.

It is further described as “Al-Munawwarah” (the Illuminated One), because of the Prophet’s light which illuminated it with Islam and right guidance following his migration to it.



The Names of Madeenah

Madeenah has a number of highly significant names.

Its names include the following:

Al-Madeenah (The City): In Arabic, the word ‘madeenah’, or city, is followed by the name of the city, such as ‘The city of London’. The prophet’s City, or Madeenah, is an exception as it is self-defind and we do not say, ‘The city of the City’.



Daar Al-Hijrah (The Home of Migration): It was so named because it was honoured by the migration of Allah's Messenger, peace be upon him, and his companions to it and the safety and protection it afforded them.

Taybah (the City of Purity and Goodness): This name is derived from the Arabic adjective 'tayyib', which means, among other things, 'good, beautiful, and pure'. It is so named because of its pure soil, good inhabitants and the agreeable, peaceful life it affords its inhabitants.

The Prophet's Mosque

Visiting the Prophet's Mosque is a highly recommended act.

Visiting it is not restricted to a particular time, so one can visit it throughout the year.



The Prophet, peace be upon him, said:
"A journey must not be undertaken to
visit any mosque but three: the Grand
Mosque (Al-Masjid al-Haraam), this
mosque of mine and Al-Aqsa Mosque."





- Performing voluntary prayers in Ar-Rawdhah Ash-Shareefah ('the Noble Garden' at the heart of the Mosque), after obtaining permission to pray there, taking care to avoid peak times and crowds
- Engaging in a great deal of supplications and remembrance of Allah Almighty
- Sending greetings of peace to the Prophet, peace be upon him, and his two companions, may Allah be pleased with them, all the while abiding by the prescribed Islamic rules in this respect.
- **Making the best use of one's time** by observing the obligatory prayers in the Prophet's Mosque. The Prophet, peace be upon him, said, **"Performing one single prayer in this mosque of mine is better than a thousand prayers performed in any other mosque, except the Grand Mosque [in Makkah]."**

Qubaa' Mosque



- The Almighty says about this mosque, "It is more fitting that you should pray in the mosque that was founded from the very first day upon fear of, and obedience to, Allah; for in it are men who love to purify and cleanse themselves of filth and sins, and Allah loves those who purify themselves." (9:108)

The Virtues of Qubaa'

The Prophet, peace be upon him, used to visit Qubaa' Mosque and pray in it. He used to say, "Whoever performs his ablutions in his house, then comes to Qubaa' Mosque and offers one prayer in it will have a reward equivalent to that for performing 'Umrah."

- It is the first mosque built in Islam
- It was constructed by the Prophet, peace be upon him, as he approached Madeenah.
- The Prophet, peace be upon him, stayed in Qubaa' for four days, and on the fifth day he continued his journey to Madeenah along with Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq, may Allah be pleased with him.



Its Location

Southwest of Madeenah, in an area that abounds in palm tree farms.



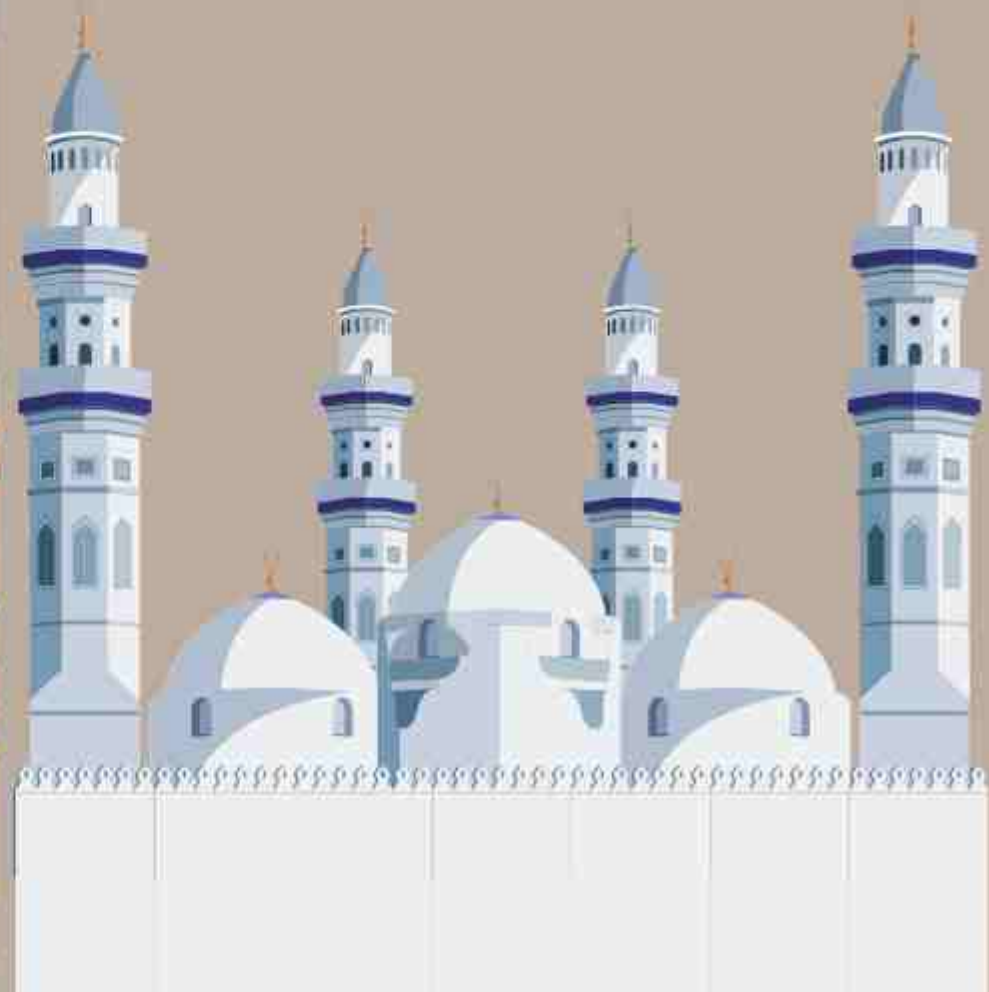
Area of the Mosque:

- The total area of the mosque is 13,500 square metres.
- It accommodates 25,000 worshippers.



King Salman's Project to Expand Qubaa' Mosque in Madeenah (1443 AH/2022 CE)

- It is the largest expansion in the history of Qubaa' Mosque.
- It aims to expand the mosque and develop the area surrounding it
- and increase its total area to **50,000** square metres
- with a capacity of **66,000** worshippers.



Qubaa' Avenue

This is a wide pedestrian-only street linking the Prophet's Mosque to Qubaa' Mosque. It is superbly equipped in such a way as to make it easy for pedestrians to walk from the Prophet's Mosque to Qubaa' Mosque and vice versa.

This pedestrian path abounds in shops, cafes and restaurants serving popular traditional dishes.

The walkway is 3.6 km long.

Visitors, both young and old, may walk part of it to enjoy the atmosphere of Madeenah. It is highly convenient for night walks in hot weather.





Al-Qiblatayn Mosque

It is the mosque in which the change of the qiblah took place for the first time.

When the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, was in Makkah, he used to face Bayt Al-Maqdis (Jerusalem) in his prayers, with the Ka'bah in front of him, between him and Jerusalem.

When he migrated to Madeenah, he continued facing Jerusalem in his prayers for more than a year, albeit eager to face the Ka'bah instead, until the Almighty granted his wish and revealed the following verse: "We have seen you looking up into heaven, turning this way and that, so We will turn you towards a direction which will please you. Turn your face, therefore, towards Al-Masjid al-Haram." (2:144)

Then he started facing the Ka'bah in his prayers.



Tradition has it that this happened when the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, was leading Muslims during the afternoon (*Dhuhr*) prayer in the quarters of Banu Salamah. Halfway through into the prayer, he received divine revelations to change the direction of prayer (*qiblah*), and so he moved along with those behind him to face the Ka'bah instead of Jerusalem during their prayer, hence the name 'Masjid Al Qiblatayn (the Mosque of the two directions of prayer).



Al-Ijaabah Mosque

(Also Known as Banu Mu'aawiyah Mosque)

This is an ancient mosque, which was built during the time of the Prophet, peace be upon him.

- It was so named because the Prophet, peace be upon him, supplicated Allah in it and his prayer was answered, hence the name '*ijaabah*' (answering the prayer).
- It happened once that he passed by this mosque and performed two units of prayer in it along with some of his companions. He asked his Lord for three things, two of which were granted but the third one was denied.
- Al-Ijaabah Mosque is located to the northeast of the Prophet's Mosque.
- Its distance from it after the expansion is **580** metres.
- The current mosque was built during the Saudi era on the same site where the old mosque was.
- Its area is estimated at **500** square metres.





Al-Ghamaamah Mosque

- This mosque was built in the very spot where the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, once performed the Eid prayer and the rain prayer.
- It is about 500 metres away from the Prophet's Mosque, from its southwestern side.

The Story behind Its Name

- It was so named because the Prophet, peace be upon him, performed the rain prayer in it and asked Allah. According to another report, a cloud (*ghamaamah*) obscured the sun when he prayed in this place.
- The mosque was built when Caliph 'Umar ibn 'Abdul-'Azeez was governor of Madeenah.
- It has witnessed successive restorations throughout the ages.

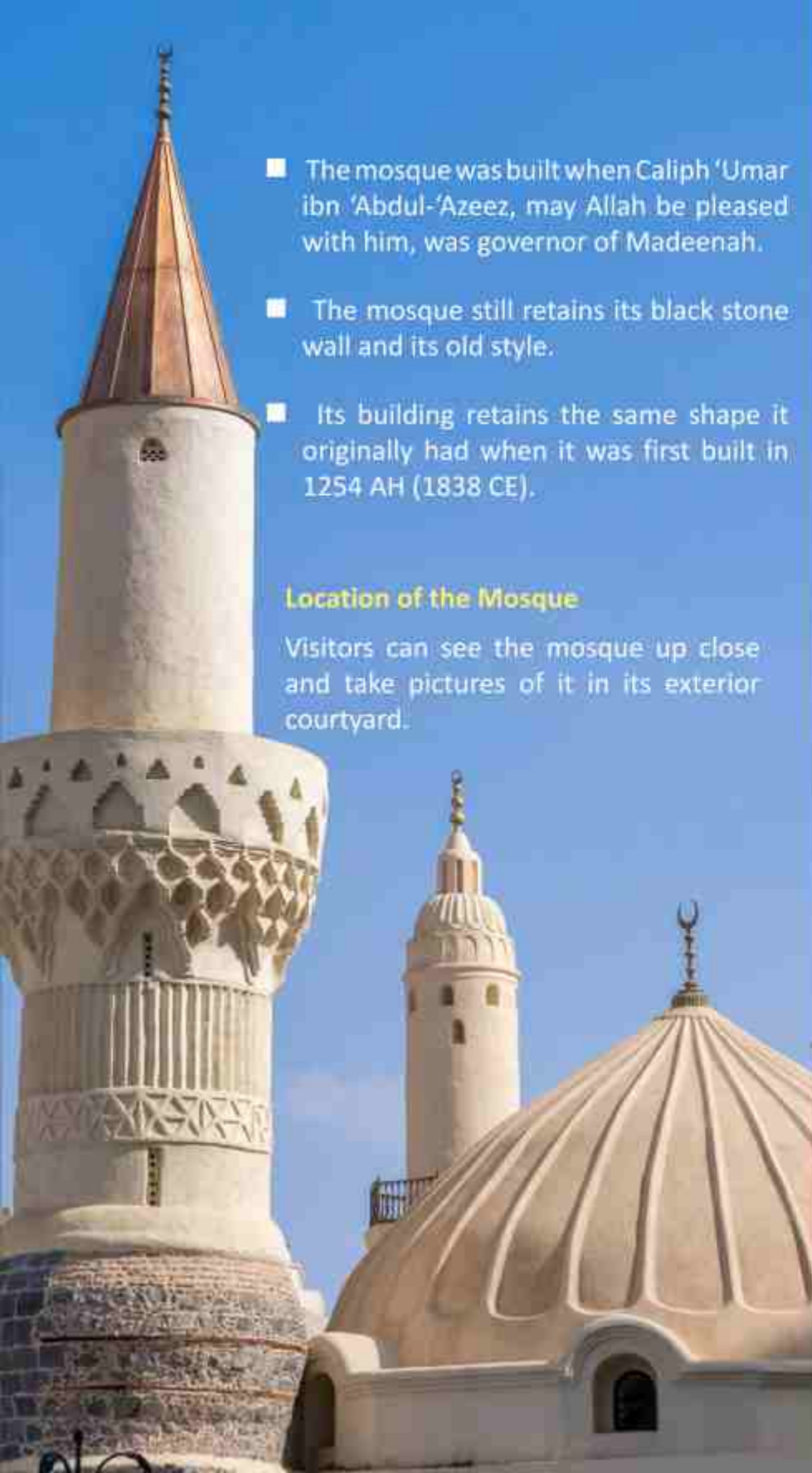




Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq Mosque

- This mosque was built in the very place where Abu Bakr As-Siddeeq, may Allah be pleased with him, used to lead the inhabitants of Madeenah during the Eid prayers during his caliphate, not far from the place where Allah's Messenger, peace be upon him, used to lead Muslims during the Eid prayers.
- It is very close to Al Ghamaamah Mosque.
- It is one of the ancient mosques that has retained its old style and attract visitors'





- The mosque was built when Caliph 'Umar ibn 'Abdul-'Azeez, may Allah be pleased with him, was governor of Madeenah.
- The mosque still retains its black stone wall and its old style.
- Its building retains the same shape it originally had when it was first built in 1254 AH (1838 CE).

Location of the Mosque

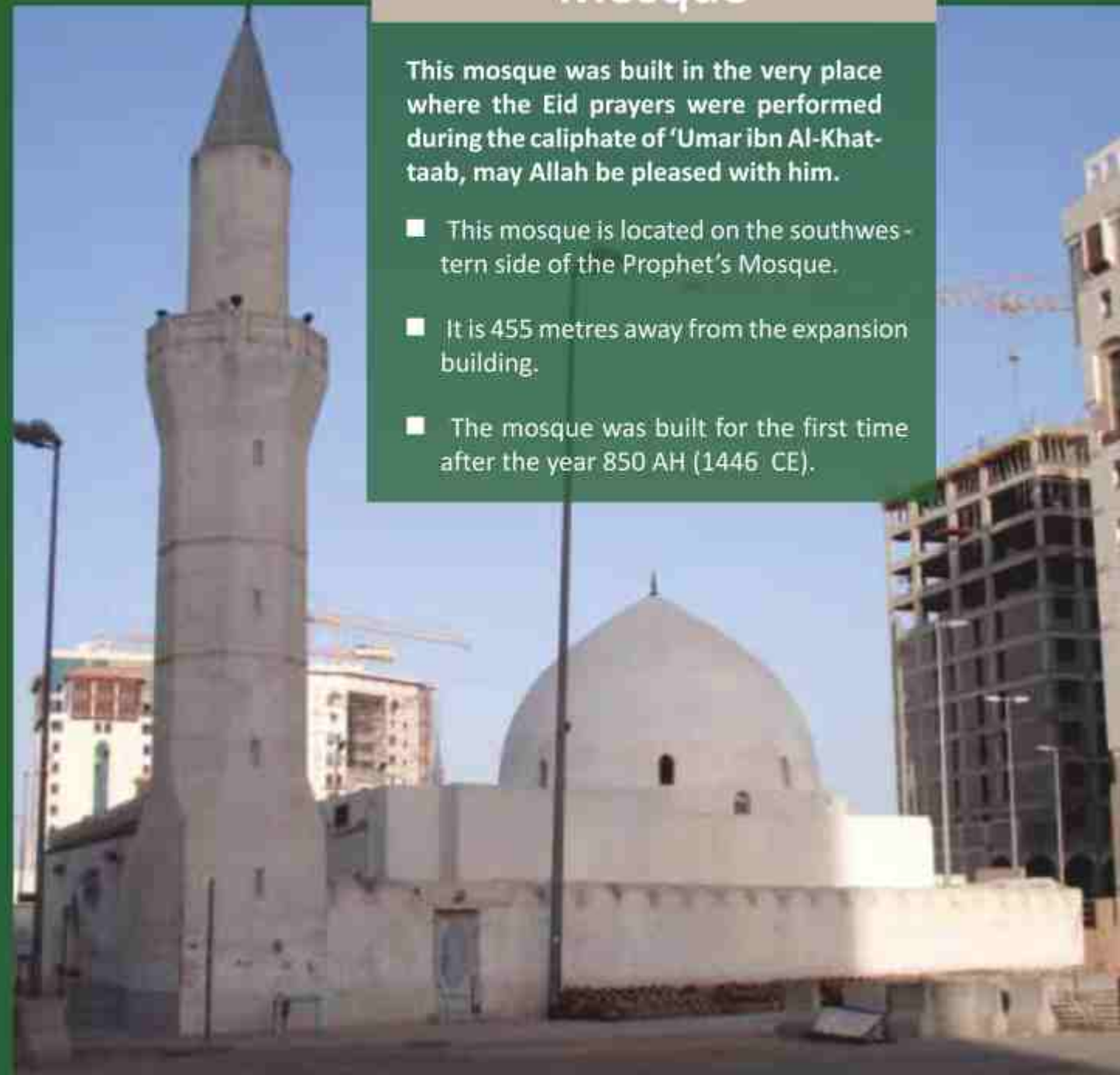
Visitors can see the mosque up close and take pictures of it in its exterior courtyard.

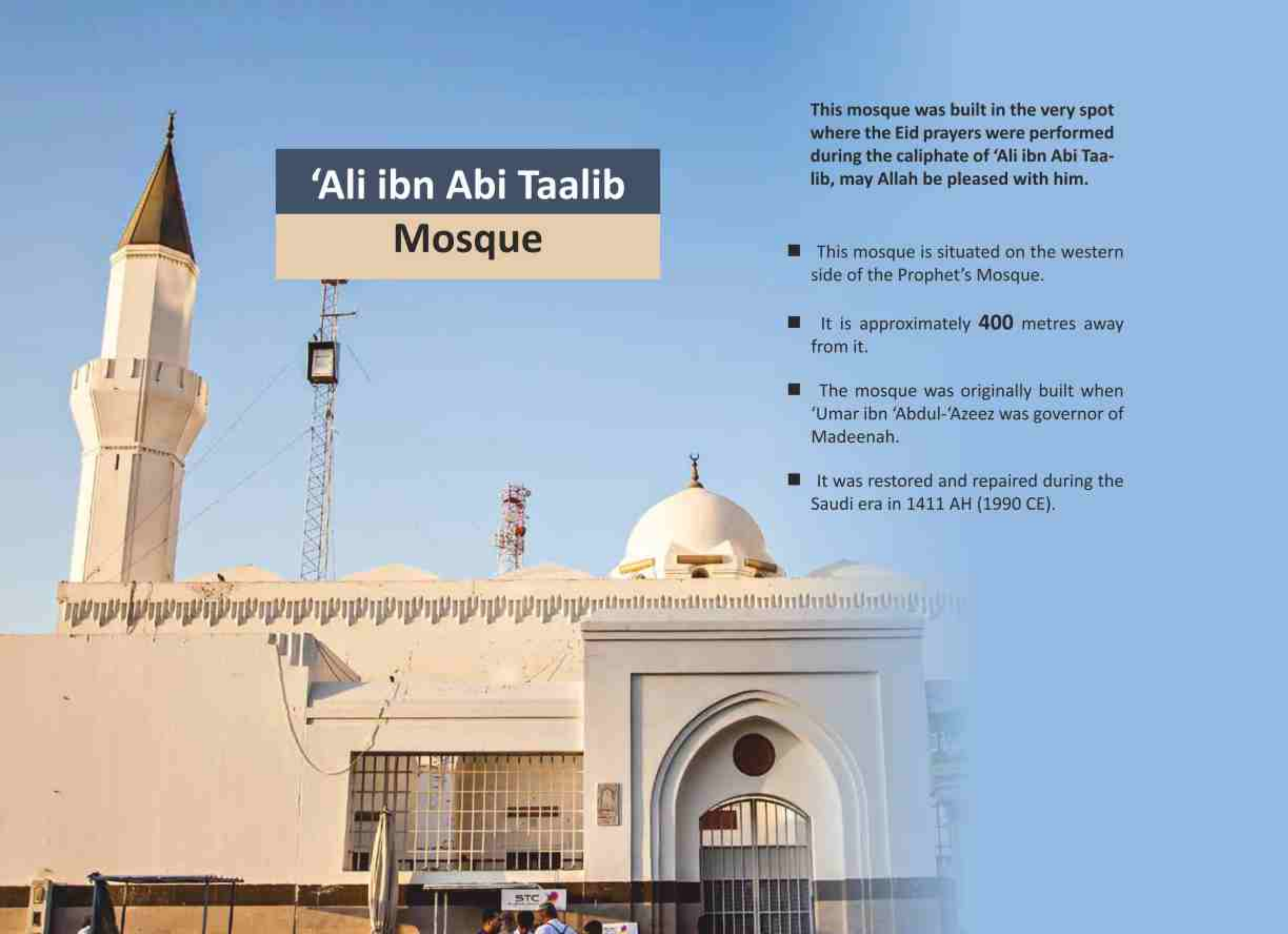
'Umar ibn Al-Khattab

Mosque

This mosque was built in the very place where the Eid prayers were performed during the caliphate of 'Umar ibn Al-Khattab, may Allah be pleased with him.

- This mosque is located on the southwestern side of the Prophet's Mosque.
- It is 455 metres away from the expansion building.
- The mosque was built for the first time after the year 850 AH (1446 CE).

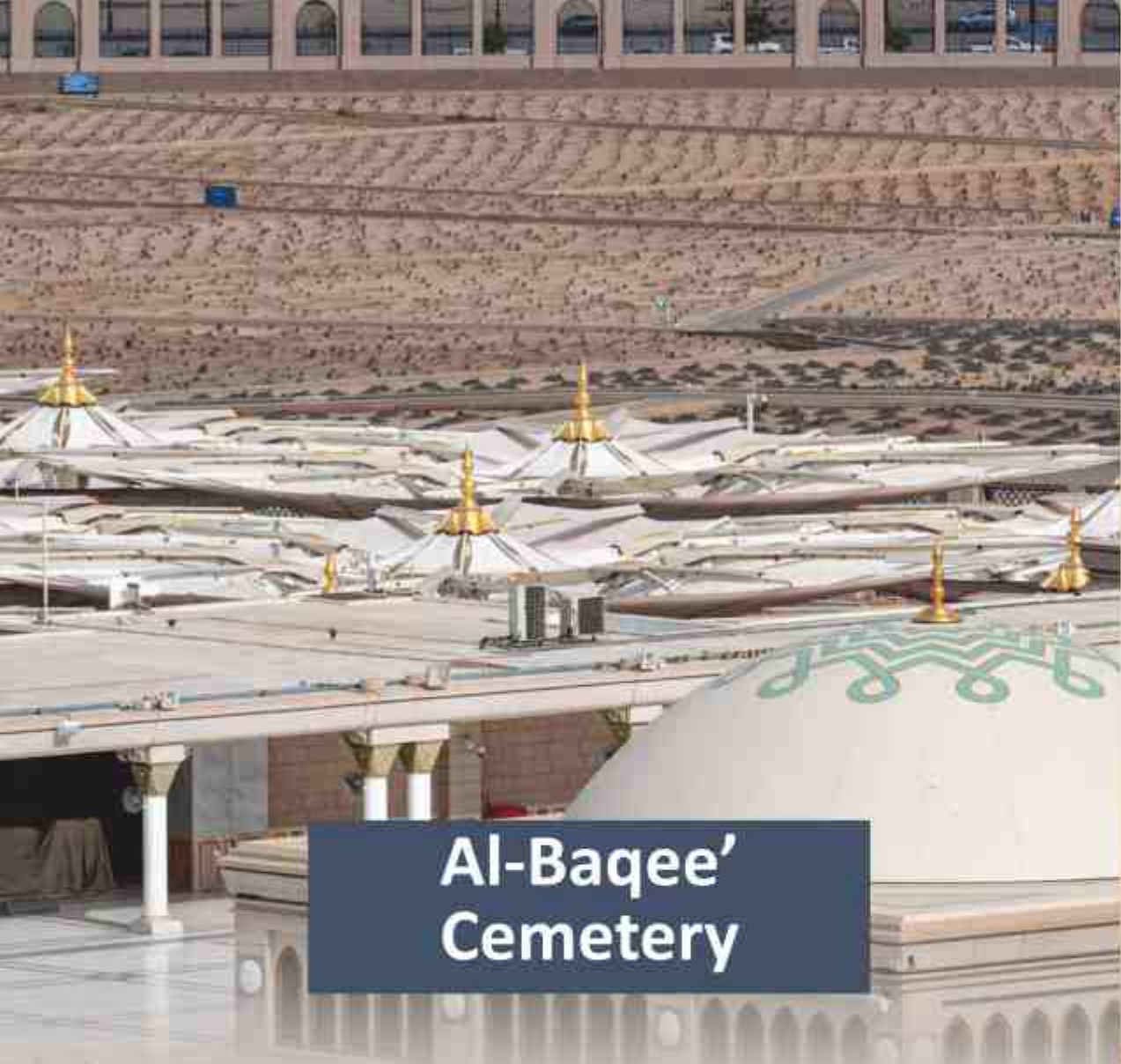


A photograph of the Ali ibn Abi Taalib Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. The mosque is a large, white, rectangular building with a prominent white dome and a tall, slender minaret on the left side. The minaret has a dark, conical top. The building's facade features a large arched entrance with a smaller archway above it. A sign with the Arabic name 'مسجد علي بن أبي طالب' is visible above the entrance. In the foreground, there are some people and a sign for 'STC'. The sky is clear and blue. A text box is overlaid on the image, containing the title 'Ali ibn Abi Taalib Mosque' and a list of facts about the mosque.

'Ali ibn Abi Taalib Mosque

This mosque was built in the very spot where the Eid prayers were performed during the caliphate of 'Ali ibn Abi Taalib, may Allah be pleased with him.

- This mosque is situated on the western side of the Prophet's Mosque.
- It is approximately **400** metres away from it.
- The mosque was originally built when 'Umar ibn 'Abdul-'Azeez was governor of Madeenah.
- It was restored and repaired during the Saudi era in 1411 AH (1990 CE).



Al-Baqee' Cemetery

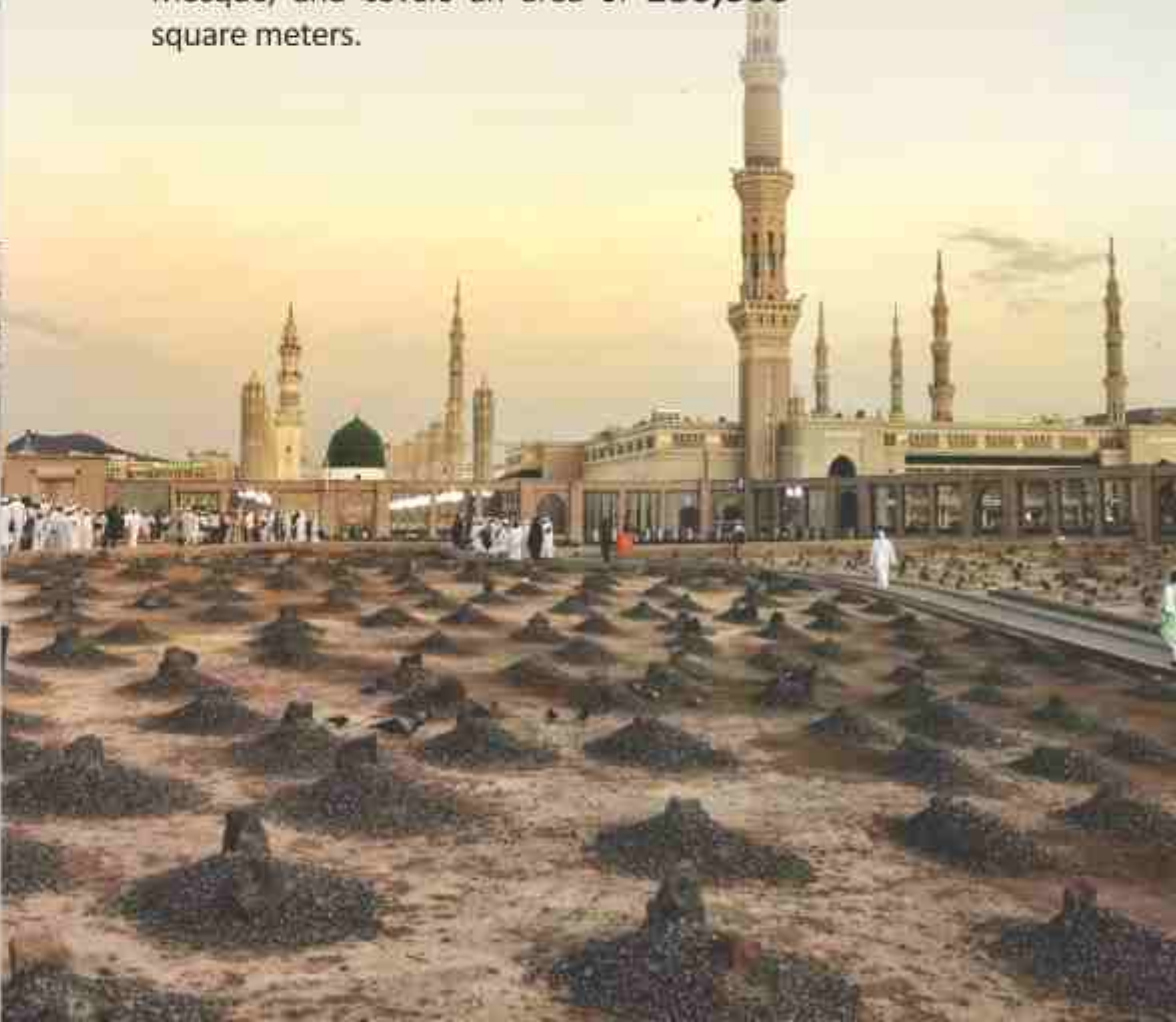


This has been the cemetery of Madeenah since the time of the Prophet, peace be upon him.

Many people have been buried in it over the ages, foremost among them are some of the Mothers of the Believers and a large number of the Prophet's Companions, may Allah be pleased with them.




It is located to the southeast of the Prophet's Mosque, and covers an area of **180,000** square meters.





Mount Uhud

This is a majestic mountain which held a special place in the heart of our Prophet, peace be upon him, who once said, "**Uhud is a mountain which loves us and which we love.**"

- 
- One of the greatest battles of Islam took place close to it, namely, the Battle of Uhud in which **70** of the Prophet's Companions were martyred, including the Master of Martyrs, Hamzah ibn 'Abdul-Muttalib, may Allah be pleased with him.

- The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, often mentioned it when referring to something great in size. An example of this is his statement, in which he praised his companions, saying, “By the One in Whose Hand is my soul, if any one of you were to spend the equivalent of Mount Uhud in gold, it would not be equal to a *mudd* (a measure of approx. 650 grams) spent by anyone of them, nor even half a *mudd*.”

- It is about **4 km** north of the Prophet’s Mosque.



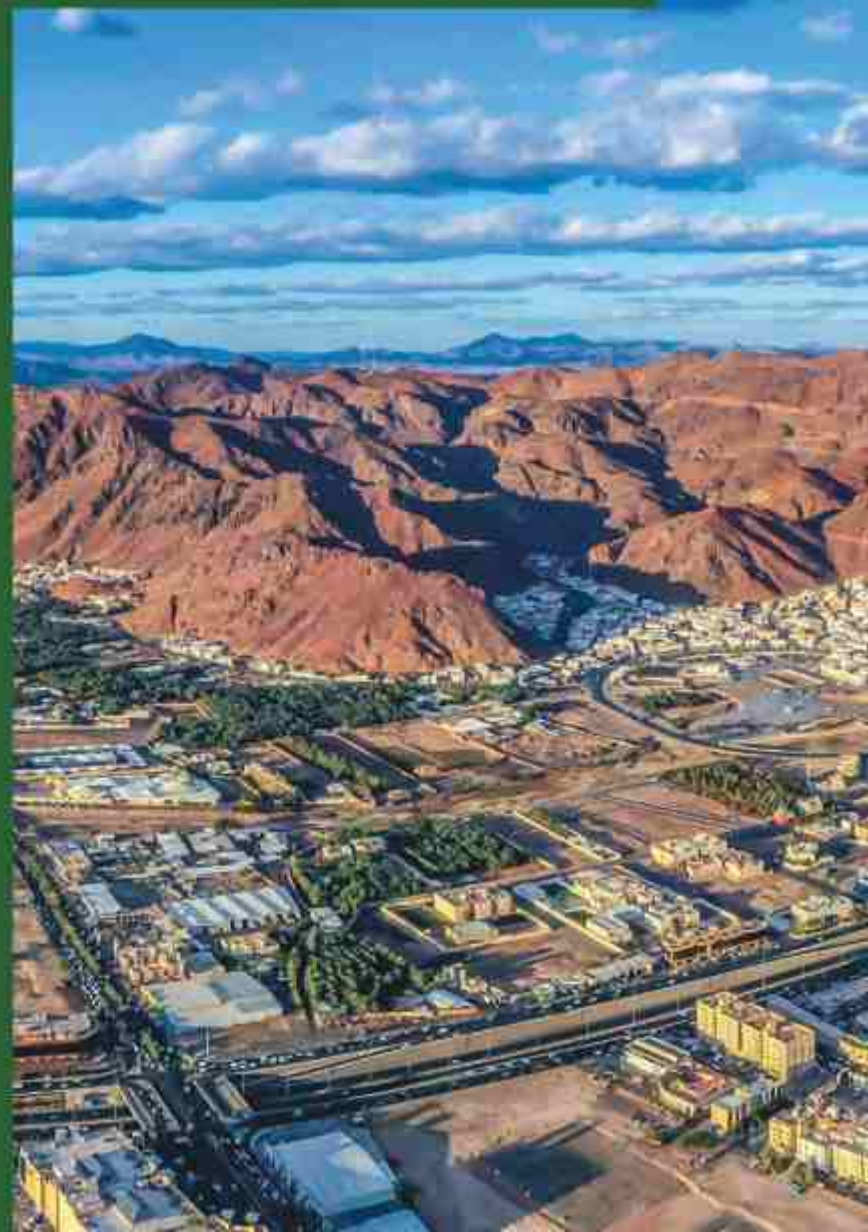
- Most of the mountain rocks are red granite, and some of them tend to dark green and black.
- It has many caves, fissures, and cavities that collect rainwater.

Why was it called ‘Uhud?’ Because it looks different and separate from the mountains around it, hence the name ‘Uhud’, which signifies uniqueness.

This mountain is situated north Madeenah, forming a natural buffer chain that extends from east to west with a slight slope towards the north.

Approximate Dimensions

- Length: **7 km**
- Width: **2 - 3 km**
- Altitude: up to **1,077 m**



Uhud Martyrs Cemetery



- It is located to the north of the Prophet's Mosque.
- It is 5 km away from it
- Right at the foot of Mount Uhud

- The area of this cemetery is called Martyrs' Square
- The cemetery was so named because it contains the remains of 70 of the Prophet's Companions who were martyred in the Battle of Uhud.

The most famous of the Prophet's Companions, may Allah be pleased with them, buried there:

- The Master of Martyrs, Hamza ibn 'Abdul-Muttalib, a paternal cousin of the Prophet, peace be upon him.

- Today, the cemetery is surrounded by a wall from all its sides, affording visitors the chance to see what is inside it.

It is the Prophet's practice (Sunnah) to send greetings to those buried in it and pray to Allah for them, and visitors of the cemetery are recommended to do so. The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, used to greet the dead, saying, **"Peace be upon you, dwellers of the abode of believers. We will soon join you when Allah wills. May Allah have mercy on those who have gone ahead of us and those who will come after us."**





The Banu Saa'idah Hall (Saqeefat Banu Saa'idah)

- It is the place where the Prophet's Companions, may Allah be pleased with them, called a meeting after the death of the Prophet, may peace be upon him, and pledged allegiance to Abu Bakr as-Siddeeq, may Allah be pleased with him, to succeed the Prophet.
- It bears the name of the Banu Saa'idah clan because it was on one of their farms.
- It is one of the most important historical landmarks in Madeenah.
- It holds a significant place in the hearts and minds of Muslims due to its historical value, which stems from the crucial event that took place in it.
- It is located in the northwestern side of the Prophet's Mosque.
- It is about 500 metres away from it.

- In the olden days it was a spacious roofed structure with three walls and an open side.
- Today, the place where it used to be has been transformed into a walled garden.

Location of the Hall

- The site is like a garden in which visitors walk among the various trees to get to know this ancient archaeological site.





The King Fahd Glorious Qur'an Printing Complex

This is a leading complex which serves the Noble Qur'an and its sciences, undertakes its translation into other languages and protects its passages from distortion through the optimal use of advanced technologies in the field of printing, audio recordings, electronic publishing and digital applications.

This complex houses the largest printing press in the world for printing the Holy Qur'an.

It is one of the distinctive landmarks that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has offered in its efforts to serve Islam and Muslims.

So far, over 350 million copies of the Qur'an have been printed.

The complex prints around 20 million Qur'an copies every year.

More than 250 copies of all sizes and translations have been produced and printed.

The Holy Qur'an has been printed and issued in more than 70 languages covering the entire world, including 39 Asian languages.

Its Location

Tabuk Road, Madeenah

Opening Year: It was opened in 1405 AH (1985 CE)



Madeenah Museum

(Al-Hijaz Railway Station Museum)

In 1983, a project was launched to transform Al-Hijaz Railway Station, which was established in 1908, into a museum by the name 'Madeenah Museum'.



Exhibits

- Various archaeological collections, visual exhibits and rare photos related to the city throughout the ages
- Approximately 2,000 artefacts embodying the heritage and culture of Madeenah and documenting the natural and population landscapes and how the city has been formed over the ages.





Dar Al-Madeenah Museum of Urban and Civilized Heritage

This is the first specialized museum for displaying the civilizational, cultural and Islamic history of Madeenah since the Prophet's migration to the present time.

The museum takes you on a rich experience through the history of Madeenah, the Prophet's Mosque and the life of the Prophet, peace be upon him.

Museum guides provide visitors with **detailed information** in different languages about:

- The number of historical and archaeological artefacts
- Historical models
- Pictures, drawings, inscriptions, writings and manuscripts



Mount Ar-Rumaat (The Archers' Mount)

This is small mountain beside Mount Uhud.

The Story behind Its Name

It was so named because the Prophet, peace be upon him, ordered the archers during the Battle of Uhud to maintain their positions on the mountainside in order to protect the Muslim army from the rear and to prevent them from encircling the Muslims.

- The number of archers was fifty among the Prophet's Companions.
- They were all under the command of 'Abdullaah ibn Jubayr, may Allah be pleased with him.
- It was Allah's will that some of the archers disobeyed the Prophet's command not to leave their positions in which he had posted them and went down to collect their share of the booty despite the fact that their leader pleaded with them not to go.
- Khaalid ibn Al-Waleed, who was still an idolater, took advantage of the situation by coming with the cavalry to the rear of the Muslims and turning their victory into defeat, causing them to suffer heavy casualties. The Almighty says, "Why is it when you suffered casualties [at Uhud]—although you had made your enemy suffer twice as much [at Badr]—you protested, 'How could this be??' Say, [O Prophet,] 'It is because of your disobedience.'" (3:165)



The Prophet's Mosque Expansion and Maintenance Exhibition

The architecture and maintenance of the Prophet's Mosque bear witness to the beauty and accuracy that characterize Islamic architecture and the ancient historical heritage that the Prophet's Mosque comprises.

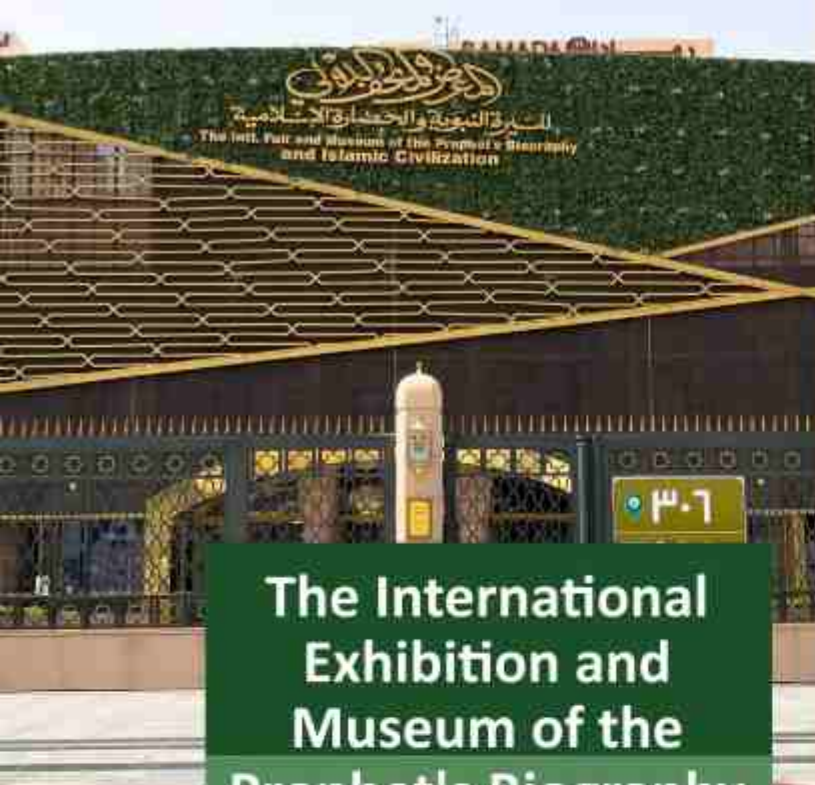
This exhibition aims to enrich visitors' experience and highlight the architectural aspects of the Prophet's Mosque as well as the services provided in it.

Its Location

On the southern side (the Qiblah direction) of the Prophet's Mosque

- The exhibition enriches visitors' experience by providing them with information about the features of the Prophet's Mosque, such as the pulpit (*minbar*), the prayer niche (*mihrab*), domes, canopies, gates and minarets.
- It presents its content through the latest presentation methods and in several international languages.





The International Exhibition and Museum of the Prophet's Biography and Islamic Civilization

This exhibition is concerned with a comprehensive definition of the Prophet, peace be upon him, his practices and law, through the use of an exceptional scientific method, detailed, in-depth research, unique technical innovation and innovative creative presentations.

Its Location

In the southern region opposite the Qiblah of the Prophet's Mosque

The exhibition aims to:

- Enlighten visitors about Allah Almighty, His Names, Attributes, and the evidence of His Power
- Introduce Islam and its values and principles

- Present the biography of the Prophet of Islam—Muhammad ibn 'Abdullaah, peace be upon him
- Introduce Allah's prophets and messengers, peace be upon them
- Introduce Islamic antiquities and the civilizational landmarks of Islam

Display Languages

The display is available in several languages. These include:

English, French, Spanish, Urdu, Turkish and Indonesian.



Madeenah Buses



These buses that provide **the best possible services** take you to and from the most important sites in Madeenah through scheduled trips and at affordable prices.



Tourist Buses

These are double-decker open-topped buses with high-frequency service, passing through 12 of Madeenah's most important sites and attractions. Visitors may get off wherever and whenever they wish, and then catch the next bus to complete their tour.

The ticket is valid for **24 hours**. Voice guidance is available in **8 languages**.



Qur'an memorisation sessions for visitors

One of the great services provided to visitors to the Prophet's Mosque are the Qur'an memorisation sessions.

When you enter the mosque, you will find many study circles taking place in all the different parts of the mosque. They have been set up as a service to visitors, to correct and improve their recitation, starting with Surah Al-Fatihah.

Guidance Office for Lost People

Whoever is lost or wants to search for a lost person, or whoever finds a lost visitor and cannot help him, must go to the Guidance Office for Lost People in one of the following locations:

Annex 1 southeast of the mosque.

At the exit of gate 21a.

The wall around Al Baqi' cemetery.





In the event of finding a lost child, take the child to the nearest gate of the mosque. The gate overseer will take over the task of uniting the child with the family.

Warning:

Make sure to put an identification card or bracelet bearing the child's name, your name, and your phone number, so that it is easy to reach you if the child is lost, Allah forbid

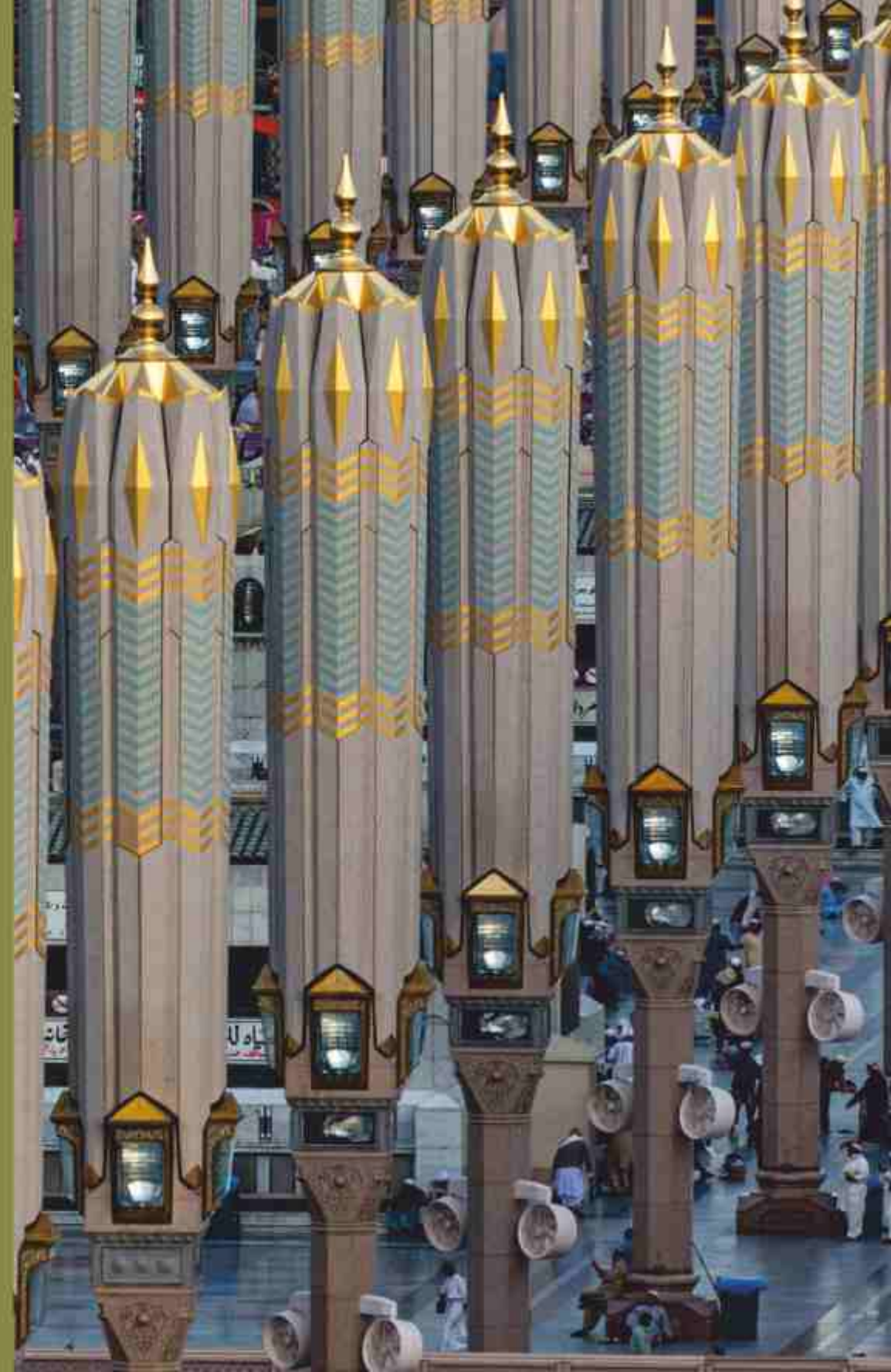
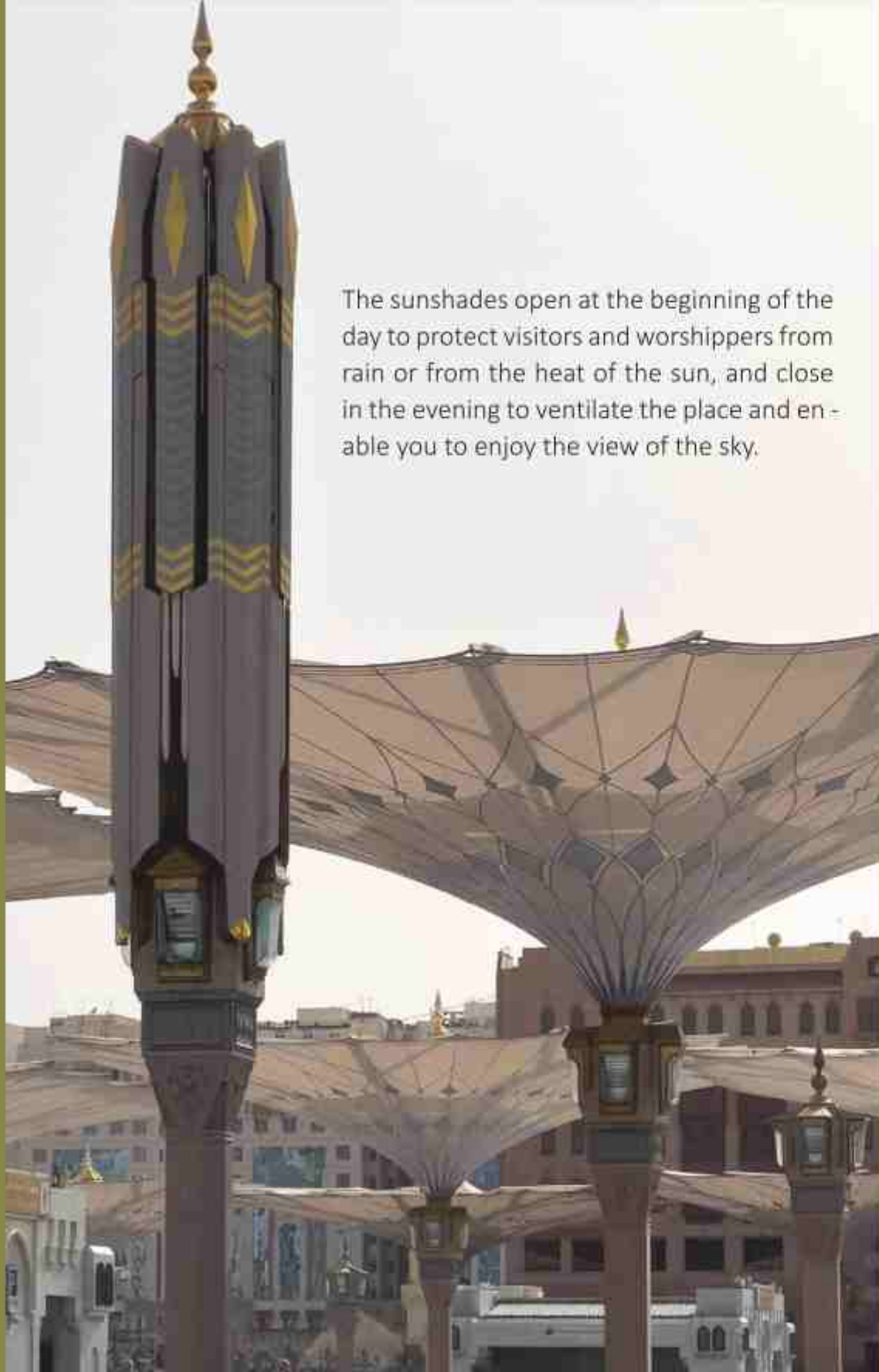


The giant sunshades

They are **262 giant sunshades** with majestic decorations and design spread in the outer squares and in the courtyards inside the mosque. They open and close when needed.



The sunshades open at the beginning of the day to protect visitors and worshippers from rain or from the heat of the sun, and close in the evening to ventilate the place and enable you to enjoy the view of the sky.



Whoever has lost something and wants to search for it, he should go to the Lost and Found office of the Security of the Sanctuary, at the exit of the square - Office No. (18)



Lost items in the women's prayer hall:



What is lost in the women's prayer hall is kept for a week in the office of the women's section in the eastern prayer hall.

If it is not collected, it is transferred to the lost and found office at the exit of the square - office No. (18).



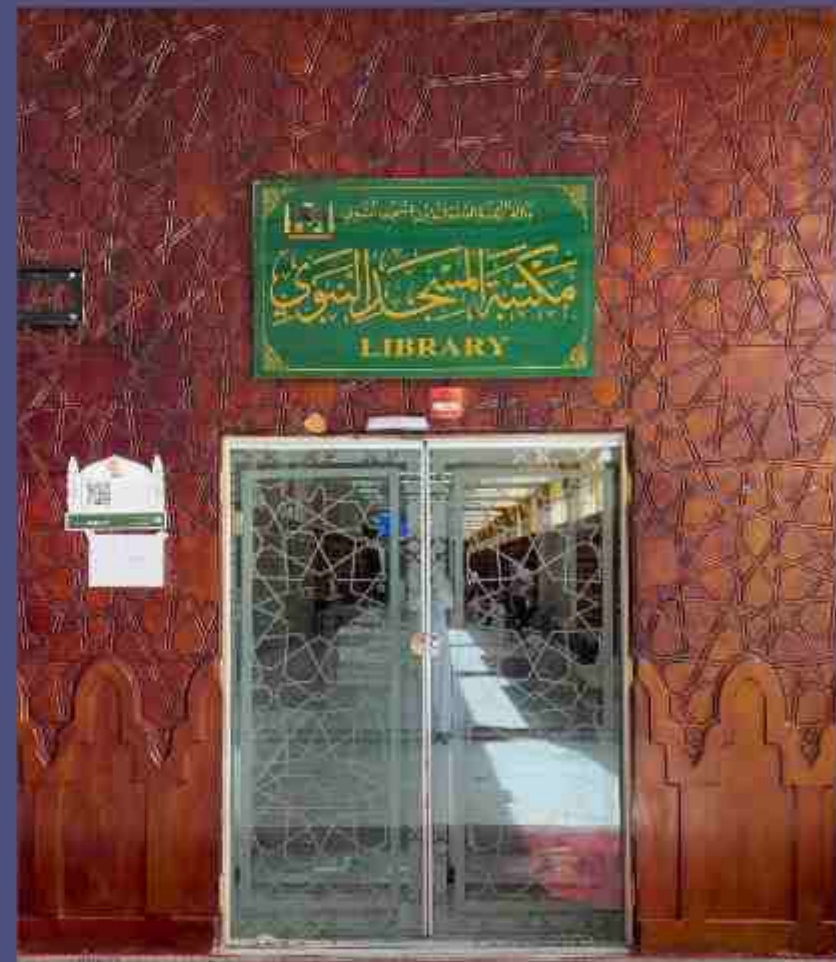
The Library of the Prophet's Mosque

The Library of the Prophet's Mosque is an edifice of science and knowledge in the Mosque of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. It is intended for students of knowledge, researchers, and visitors to the Prophet's Mosque, of all ages and educational levels.

Establishment of the library:

The library was established before the year **886 AH**.

It was re-established in the modern era in **1352 AH**





Its area is
744 m² (8008 sq.ft).



The library contains
more than **172,548**
books on **71** subjects.



The library is open to vis-
itors from **8** am to **10** pm.



Women can visit the honorable Rawdah and pray there by booking through the official applications:

Eatmarna App

Tawakkalna App

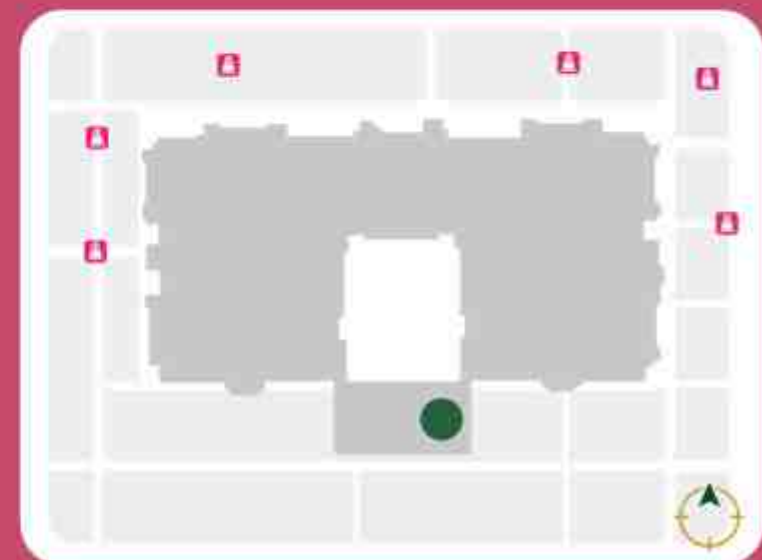
It can be accessed from gates 25 and 29 in the Eastern prayer hall for women.

Toilets for women are available in all parts of the sanctuary, close to their prayer areas and have a clear sign for women:

North of the mosque: 11b-9-12a.

East of the mosque: 13a.

West of the mosque: 7a-7b.



IMPORTANT WEBSITE AND APPS



Important numbers

911

For emergencies and security services

937

Medical consultations and inquiries

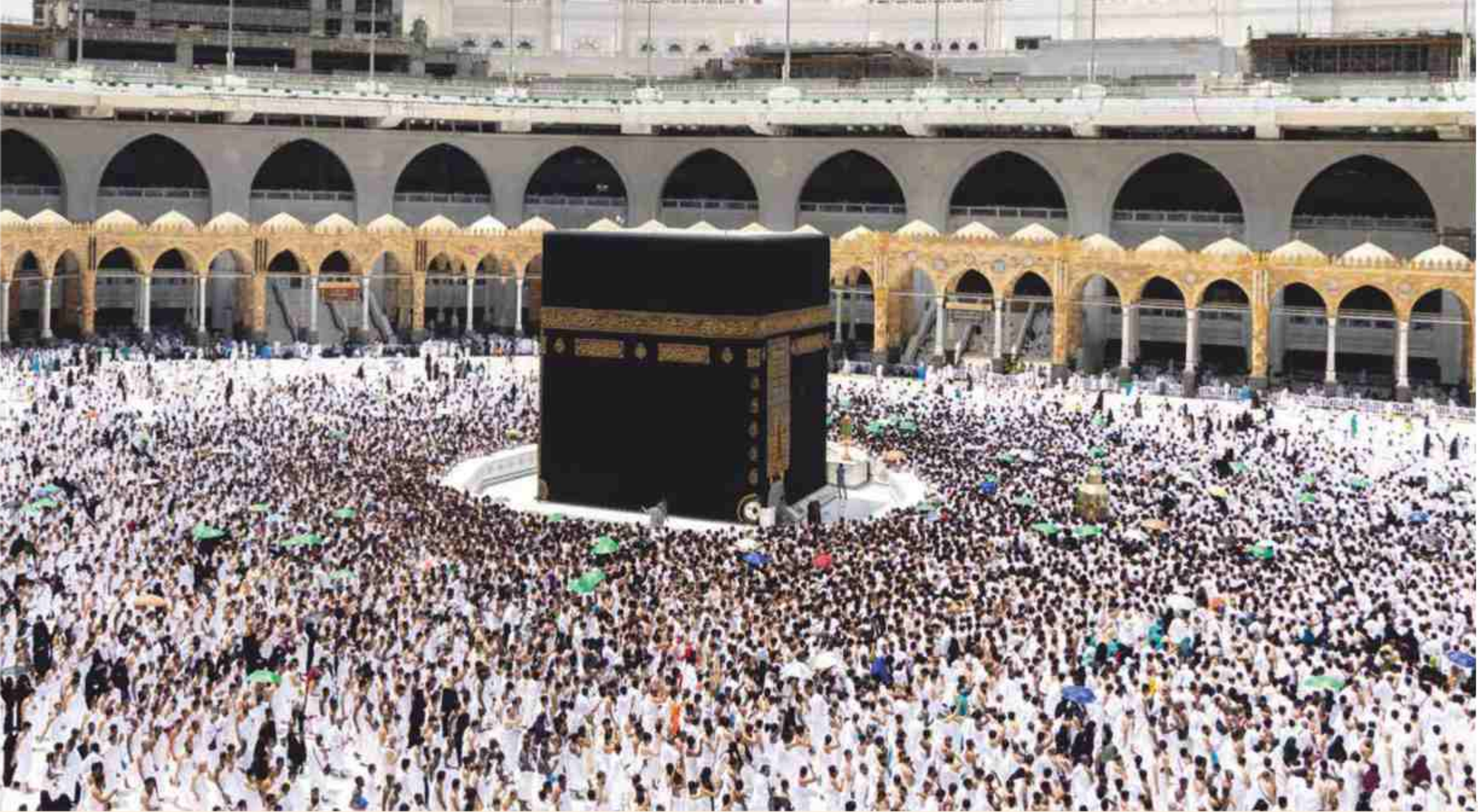
920002814

The call center of the Ministry of Hajj and Umrah to answer inquiries from pilgrims

1966

For inquiries about the Sacred Mosque and the Prophet's Mosque





*And hold firmly to the rope of Allah all together
and do not become divided (Al-Quran)*