

# **ESSENTIAL ITEMS**



**Ihram Clothes** 



Sandals



Personal Clothes



Umbrella



Money



Passport and Plane Ticket



Vaccination Card



Prescription Medicines

# **ESSENTIAL ITEMS**



Sun glass with strap



Camera



Safety Pin



Pocket Qura'n



Portable water thermos



Counter Medications: Chloraseptic, Sore Throat Lozenges Sudafed, Tylenol, Pepto-Bismol Coughing medicine

## Men's Ihram

Ihram for men consists of two pieces of white, un sewn cloth, One of the piece (*izar*) is wrapped around the midriff to cover his body from just above his navel to his ankles, and the other (Rida) is draped around his shoulders to cover the upper body.







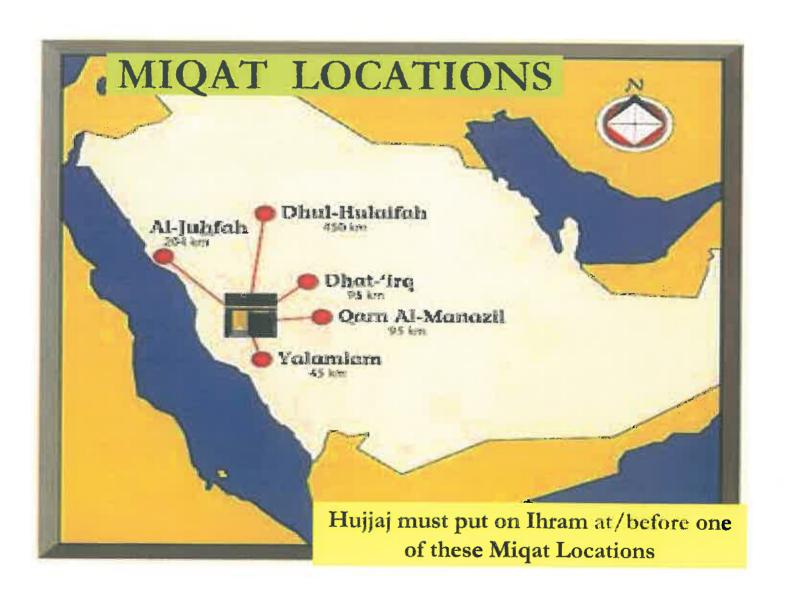
Idtiba:
is practiced only while actually performing Tawaf ul Qudoom

## **Women Ihram**

According to many *hadiths*, it is not necessary for a woman to wear special clothing while in a state of *ihram*. Women are expected to wear clothing that conceals the shape and covers the body completely, leaving only their faces and hands exposed. According to some authors, however, gloves can be worn.





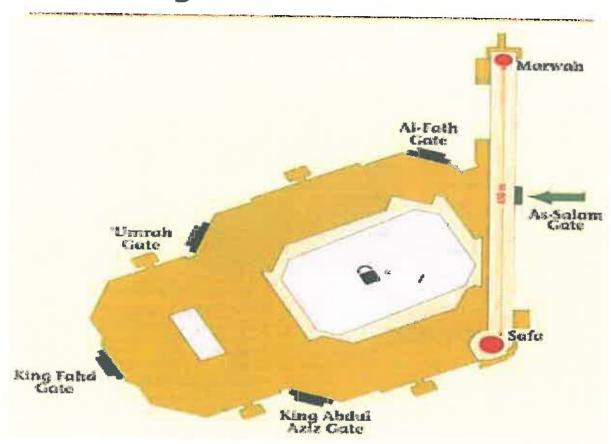


لَبَيْكَ ٱللَّهُمَّ لَبَيْك، لَبَيْك لا شَرِيكَ لكَ لَبَيْك، لَبَيْك، إِنَّ ٱلْخَمِدَ وَالنَّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَٱلْمُلك، لا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

"Here I am, O Lord, here I am, You indeed have no partner, here I am.

No Doubt, all praise and bounties are yours, and so is the absolute Domain. You indeed have no partners, here I am"

# **Masjid Al-Haraam**



## TYPE OF TAWAF

Tawaful Qudoom:

Initial Tawaf when pilgrims enter for the first time in the Masjid ul-Haram. This is the only time that requires Ihram with Idtiba (Leaving right armpits uncover)

Tawaful-Ifada:

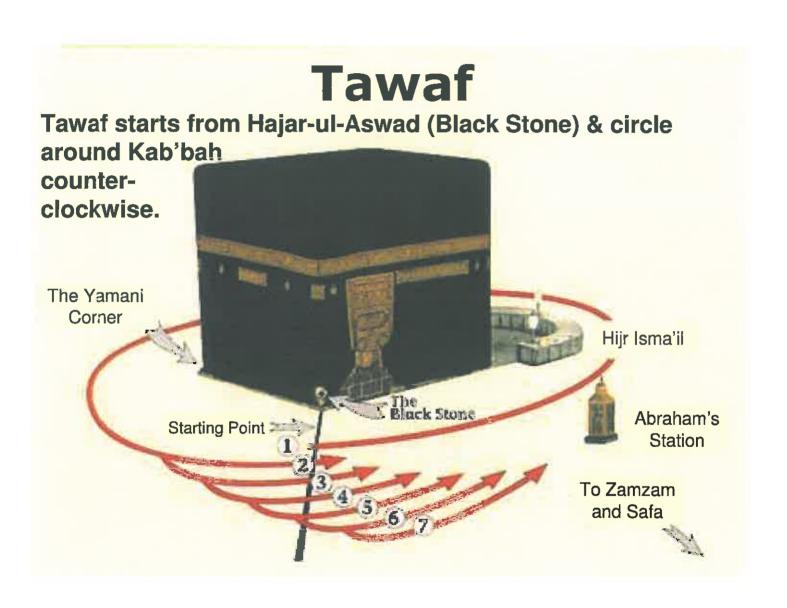
Performed on the 10th of Thul Hijja - The first day of Eid

Tawaful-Wadaa:

Farewell Tawaf before leaving Makkah

· Tawaful-Nafl:

Extra Tawaf that the pilgrims can perform at any time during their visit in Makkah with/without Ihram

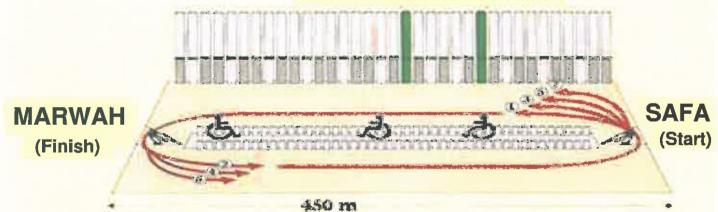






The Fast-Walking Area

**Between the Green Columns** 

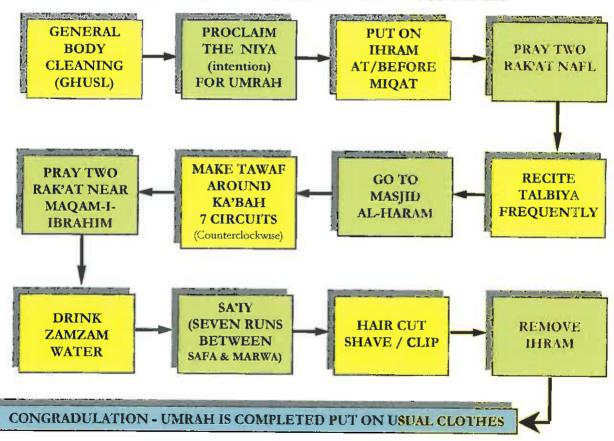


< إِنَّ ٱلصَّفَا رَٱلْمَرْرَةُ مِن شَعَآئِرِ ٱللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ ٱلْبَيْتَ أَو ٱعْتَمَرْ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَن يَطُّرُّفَ بِهِمَا رَمَن يَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهُ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ>



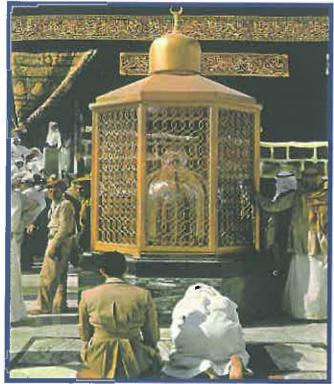
The Sa'iy Area is approximately ½ Km each round The total seven rounds is less than 3.5 km.

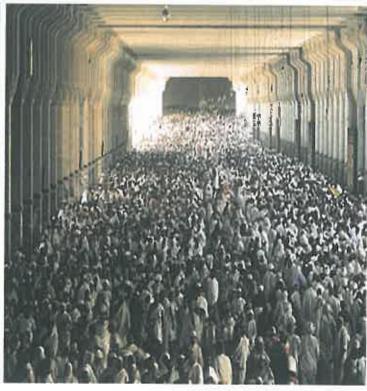
# HOW TO PERFORM UMRAH



# Pray 2 Rak'ats Near MAQAM-I-IBRAHIM

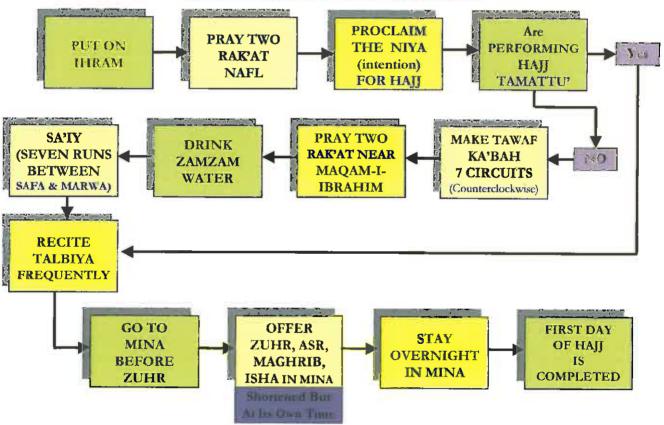
### SA'IY (Seven Runs Between Safa & Marwa)



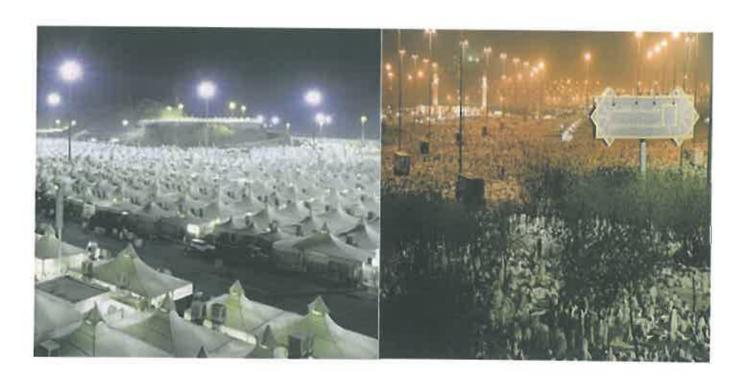


## FIRST DAY OF HAJJ (8 ZUL-HIJJAH)

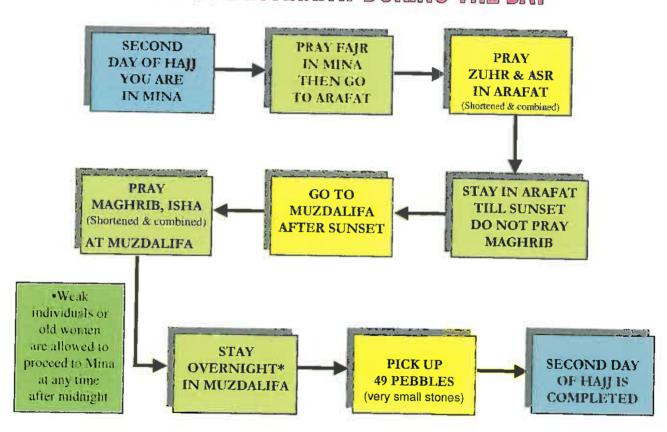
#### YOU ARE IN MINA



# **MINA**



# SECOND DAY OF HAJJ (9 ZUL-HIJJAH) YOU ARE IN ARAFAT DURING THE DAY

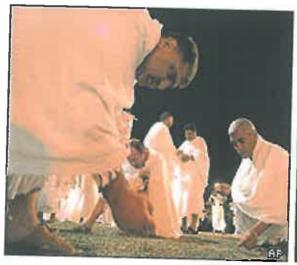


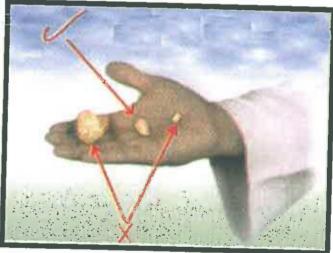
# Jabal Al-Rahma in ARAFAT



## Muzadifa

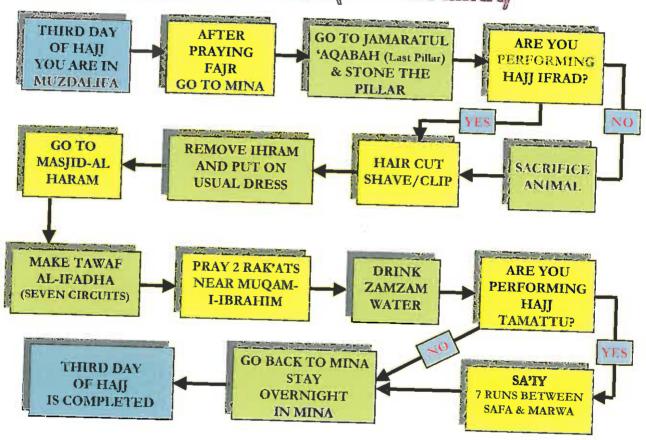
# Picking up Pebbles (Stay Overnight\* on 9<sup>th</sup> of Zul Hijja)



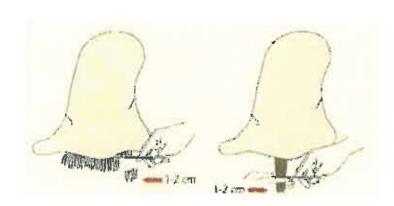


<sup>\*</sup> Old Women or Weak Individuals are allowed to proceed to Mina after midnight

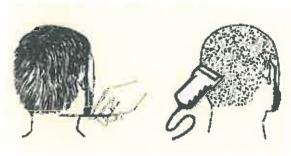
# THIRD DAY OF HAJJ (10 ZUL-HIJJAH) FIRST DAY OF EID (STAY IN MINA)



# HAIR CUT SHAVE / CLIP

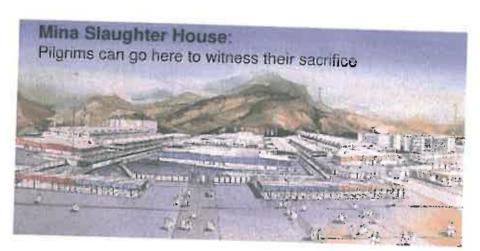


**Cutting Women's Hair** 



Cutting / Shaving Men's Hair

# Sacrifice on the Day of Eid

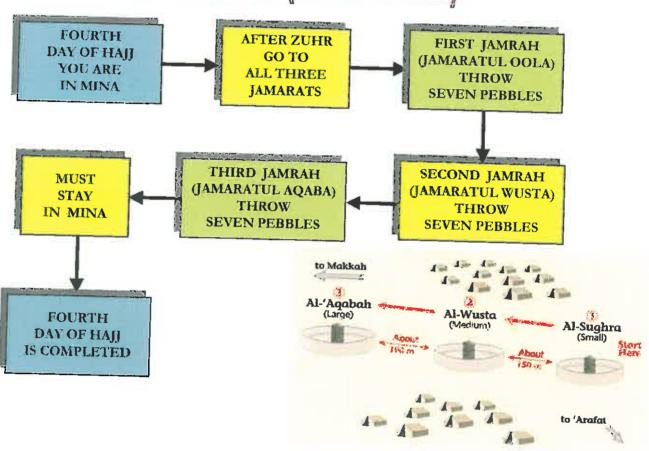


Booths around Makkah and Mina have been set up by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) to facilitate buying coupons for slaughtering and distributing sacrificial animals.

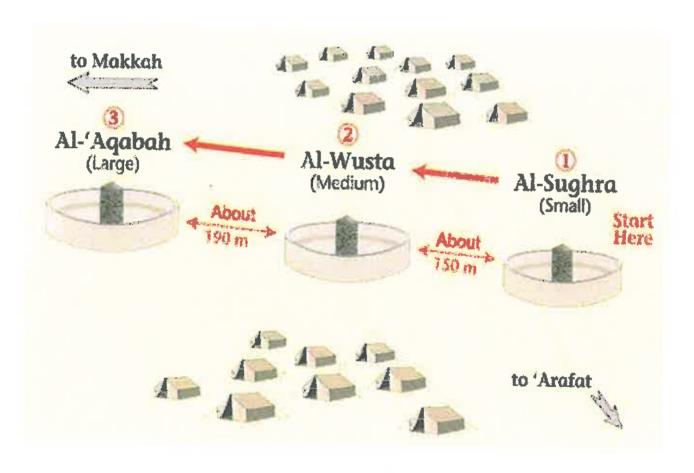




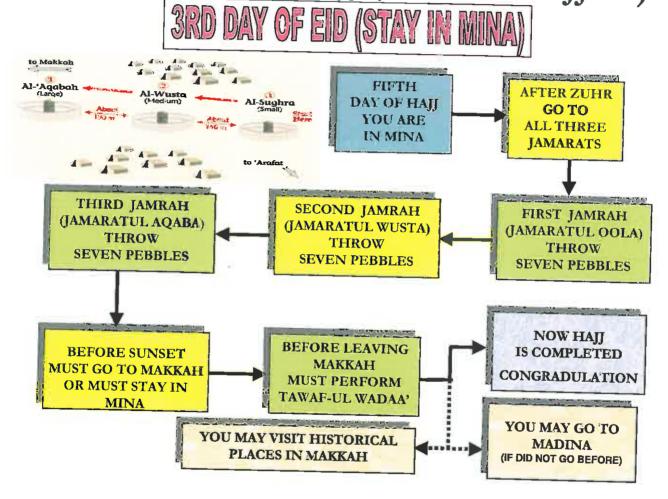
# FOURTH DAY OF HAJJ (11 ZUL-HIJJAH) 2ND DAY OF EID (STAY IN MINA)

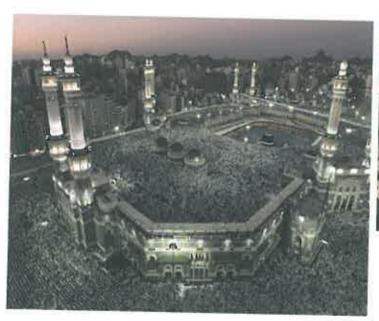


## **Jamaraat**



FIFTH DAY OF HAJJ (12 DHUL-HIJJAH)





Masjid Al-Haram



#### Birth place of Prophet:

The house where the Holy prophet was born is situated in Suq Al-Lail Street. At this place, there exists a library today. If you come out of Haram near Safa hill, this house is about two furlongs away on the right side.



The cave of the First Qur'anic Revelation (Cave of Hira) on the Mountain of Light (Jab al Noor)



Cave of Thaur. A cave in the mountain where The Holy Prophet (S.A.W.) and Hadhrat Abu Bakr Siddique(R.A.) took refuge



Inside Jannat al-Mualla. Behind the white wall where you see people standing is where the Prophet's [s] family members are buried i.e. Abu Talib [a], Abdul Muttalib [a], Sayyida Khadija [a], etc. Looking through the grilled windows on the wall, one can see a white rectangle on the ground (partially visible in the 2nd pic). This is the grave of Ummul Mu'mineen Sayyida Khadija [a], the wife of the Prophet [s] and mother of Sayyida Fatima az-Zahra [a]



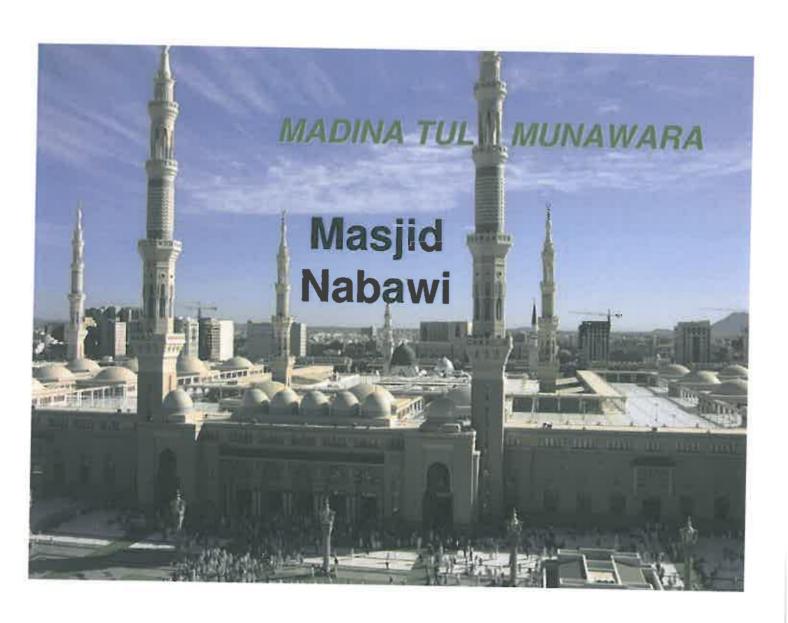
Masjid Shajarah. Not to be confused with the Masjid Shajarah in Madina (Miqat), this is where the Prophet [s] camped when he was stopped by the Meccan leaders from performing Hajj. Thereafter the Treaty of Hudaybiya was signed. This mosque is a little further to the left of Masjid Hudaybiya when coming from Masjid al-Haram



Masjid Jinn. The Prophet [s] was reciting the Qur'an here when a group of jinn passing by heard him. They were impressed and converted to Islam. A verse of the Qur'an in Sura Jinn narrates this incident



Masjid Hudaybiya. This is where the Treaty of Hudaybiya was signed and where the Meccan leaders asked the words in the treaty "Muhammad Rasulullah" to be replaced with "Muhammad bin Abdullah". This mosque is on the way to Jannat al-Mualla from Masjid al-Haram



# Inside Masjid Nabawi

Graves of Prophet Mohammad (swt), Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) and Umar Al Farooq (RA)



## Inside Masjid Nabawi

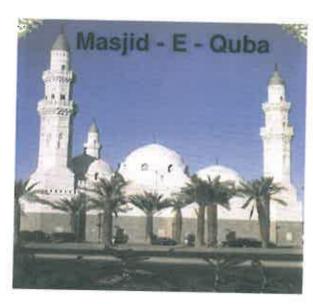
#### Rawdatul-Jannah

The Prophet (saw) said, 'There is a garden from the gardens of Paradise between my house and my pulpit, and my pulpit is on my lake (i.e. al-Hawd al-Kawthar).' [Saheeh al-Bukharee (vol. 3, no. 112)]

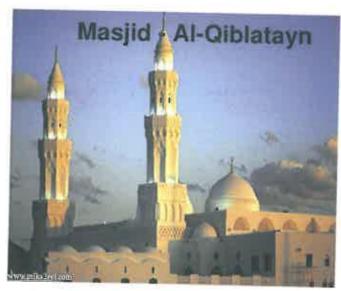


# HISTORICAL PLACES OF MADINA Jabal Uhud all control of the self of

## HISTORICAL PLACES OF MADINA

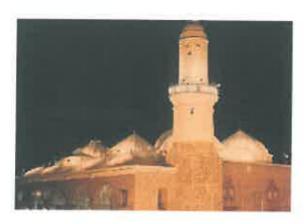


This is the very first mosque of Muslim.
The Prophet Muhammad and his
companions built it with their own hands.
According to authentic Hadith "To offer 2
Rakaats of Nafl in this Masjid is equal
to one Umrah"



In this Masjid, Allah (swt) directed Prophet Muhammad (saw) in the middle of a salaat to turn his face from Islam's first Qibla, "Bait-ul-Muqqadis", (Masjid Alaqs in Jerusalem) to "Ka'ba" in "Masjid al-Haram" in Makka. Consequently, this mosque is known as a mosque with two qiblas (Qiblatayn)

## HISTORICAL PLACES OF MADINA



#### **Masjid Ghamama**

The mosque of clouds derives its name from the occasion when the Prophet prayed for rain and suddenly clouds appeared and rain fell. The mosque is located close to the Masjid al-Nabai (the Prophet's Mosque).



#### **Masjid Juma**

It is near Bustan al Jaza in the valley Zanuna to the east on the new road to Quba. The Messenger of Allah prayed the first Friday there.

## HISTORICAL PLACES OF MADINA

# Janatul Baqi



QABRE-E-HAZRAT IBRAHIM BIN PAYGHMBER MOHAMMAD (P.B.U.H.) (MADINA)



QABRE-E-ABDULLAH BIN JAFER-E-TAYYAR AND AQIL BIN ABU TALIB (MADINA)

