



I would like to do my Hajj soon, Insha'Allāh. Could you summarise for me the things I need to do?

Here is a brief description as to what you should do each day.¹



What is done, on day one?

- Day one happens on the 8th day of the month of Dhul Hijjah;
- Before arriving in Mina ensure that:
 - You are in *ihrām*
 - You went to the *miqāt*
- On this day you assemble with pilgrims from all over the world, in the Valley of Mina;
- The Mina assembly is an important rite of Hajj but, if you couldn't make it on time, Hajj is still valid so long as you reach Arafat the next day;
- While in Mina, the pilgrims stay in tents;
 - For the period of the Hajj, Mina is a gigantic tented city;
- Perform all your *salāh* within the boundary of the Valley of Mina;
- For *Dhuhr*, *Asr* and *Isha*, shorten each *salāh* to two *rak'ah*, but do them at their proper times. In other words, shorten them but do not join them;
- *Magrib* and *Fajr* are read as normal;
- Throughout the day repeat the *talbiya* and make supplications to Allāh;
- Avoid engaging in time wasting talk.

¹ This is a brief guide only. You should go with a reliable group and take with you authentic guide books, containing comprehensive day by day accounts of the rites to observe on the *Hajj*. The *Hajj* guides of the following scholars or writers are particularly recommended: Sheikh Al Albaani, Sheikh Bin Baaz (published in book form), By Sheikh Uthaimen, Sheikh Sayed and Bilal Phillips (published in book form).



What do you do, on day two?

- After sunrise, start leaving Mina to go to the plain of Arafah;
- Once you get to Arafah, you can settle yourself down and start *ibādah* (worship);
- Arafah day is the greatest and most precious day of your life;
- At noon there will be a *khutbah* (sermon), which you should try to listen to;
- Then do *Dhuhr* and *Asr salāh* in *jamā`ah* (congregation);
- These two *salāh* should each be shortened to two *rak`ahs* and joined.
- They will be read together in *jamā`ah* with one *adhān* but TWO *iqāmāhs*;
- Throughout this day, maximise your *ibādah*, read Qur`ān and make *du`a*;
- You may, if you wish, recite *talbiya*;
- You will notice that just before *maghrib* people will be increasing their *du`a*. This is because this precious day is fast coming to an end;
- DON'T perform *Magrib* in Arafah; After sunset, everybody moves to go to Muzdalifah.

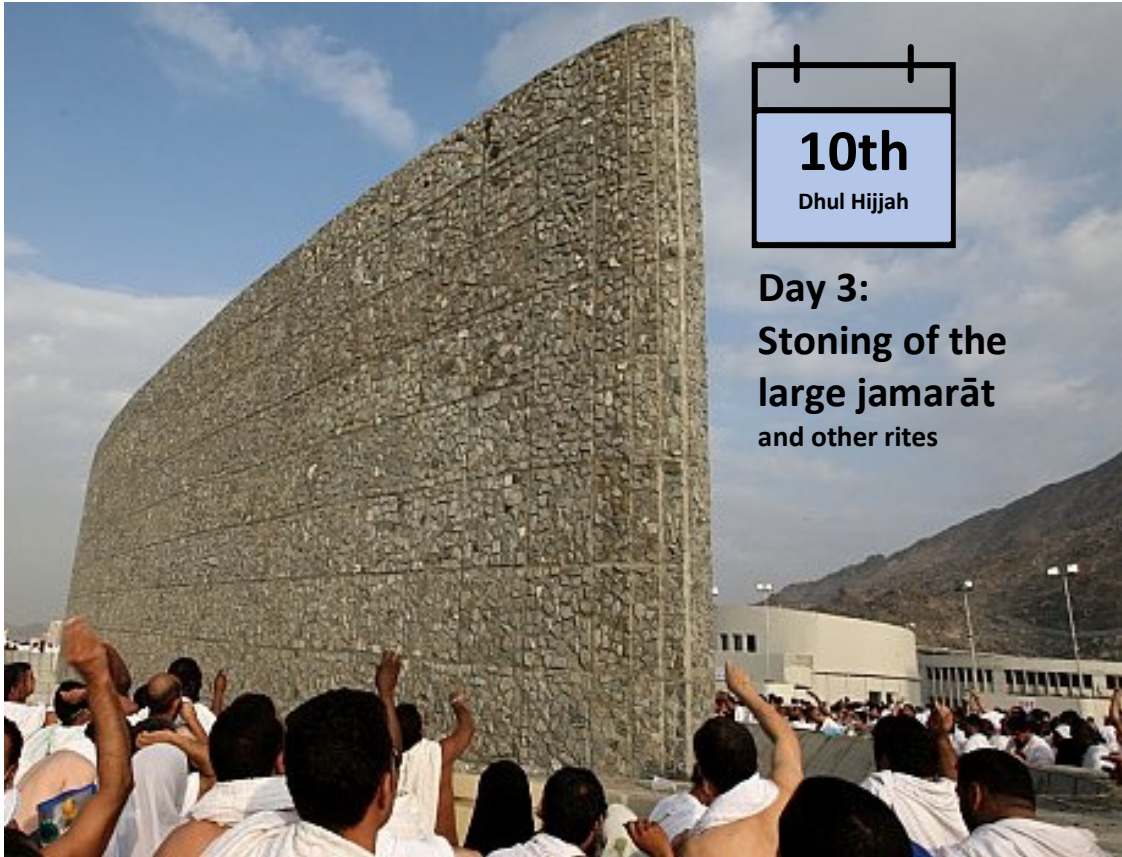
Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم said "Allāh does not release more of His slaves from Hell than on the Day of Arafat. He comes closer to man and speaks proudly of them to His angels. He says, 'What do these slaves of Mine seek?'"

Muslim



What do you do, on the night of day two?

- On arrival in Muzdalifah, immediately do *Magrib* and *Isha*;
 - They should be read together in *jamā`ah* with one *adhān* but TWO *iqāmahs*;
 - *Isha* should be *qasr* (shortened to two *rak`āhs*);
 - Muzdalifah is a vast open plain. Your stay there should be out in the open, under the stars;
 - Many people collect pebbles while in Muzdalifah to throw at the *jamarāt* the next day. There is no obligation to do this, neither is it a known sunnah. Those pebbles can be collected from anywhere;
 - Perform *Fajr* in Muzdalifah and then make *du`a* standing facing *qiblah*;
 - After *Fajr* **but before sunrise**, start moving towards Mina;
 - Move speedily when you go through the Valley of Muhassir;
 - It is possible for people with families to leave Muzdalifah early, shortly after midnight.
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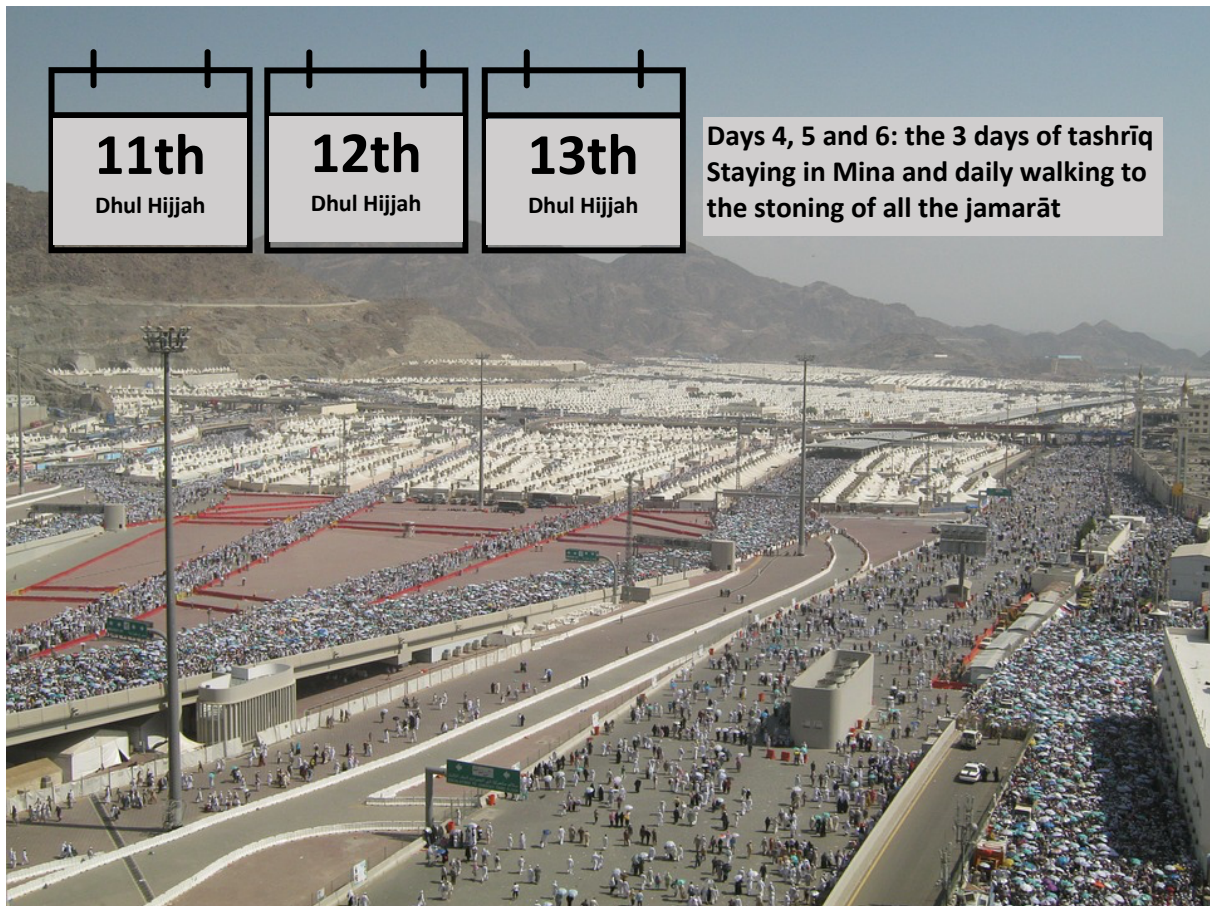


Where should we be, on day three?

- On arrival in Mina, proceed immediately for the biggest of the *Jamarāt* and throw seven stones at it;
- Do not throw all seven at the same time. Throw them one by one;
- All these days you have been saying *talbiya*. Now, before the throw of the first stone, you can stop;
- Say *Allāhu Akbar* on each throw;
- You don't have to hit the *Jamarāt* directly. Try to hit it but if your stones even go in that general direction, that will be fine;
- After this, it is time to sacrifice an animal;²
- Then, cut hair or completely shave it off;
- Remove your *Ihrām* – wear ordinary clothes;
- Around the world it is Eid Al Adha. However, for you on *Hajj*, there is no *Eid salāh*;
- Go to *al Masjid al Haram* and perform *Tawāf* (*Tawāf al-Ifādah*);
- Do *Sa'ī* between *safa* and *marwah*.



² This should be done at this particular stage, and it must happen in Makkah. Nowadays, for reasons of health and safety, all you required to do is purchase a token. The sacrifice is then done by the authorities on your behalf at a slaughterhouse in Makkah.



11th
Dhul Hijjah

12th
Dhul Hijjah

13th
Dhul Hijjah

Days 4, 5 and 6: the 3 days of tashrīq
Staying in Mina and daily walking to
the stoning of all the jamarāt



Is there more, moving into day four?

- Spend each of the nights between 10th and 13th Dhul Hijjah in Mina;
- After *Dhuhr* on each day go to the *Jamarāt* and stone all three of them;
- Start with the smallest one (nearest Makkah) and end with the largest (nearest Mina);
- Throw seven stones at each of the *Jamarāt* and on each throw say *Allāhu Akbar*;
- After stoning the smaller one, move to its **right**, face Makkah, raise hands and make a small *dua*;
- Do the same for the Middle *Jamarāt* but this time moving to its **left**;
- Stay rational and calm when stoning and throw only the pebbles;
 - Some people mistakenly believe they are stoning shaytān himself;
 - Consequently, they get aggressive and say and do things that are not part of the sunnah;



Jamarāt in modern times. From right to left, the 1st tent on the bridge covers the small jamarāt, the 2nd, covers the middle, and the 4th covers the large.

- For example, they may throw larger stones or even shoes, or may start shouting abuse;
- The stoning of the Jamarāt is a remembrance of Allāh. It is just a simple rite of the *Hajj* that has to be fulfilled.
- Stoning the *Jamarāt* should not be delegated to someone else;
- No *du'a* is necessary after stoning the final *Jamarāt*;
- On 12th Dhul Hijjah, it is possible to leave for Makkah. However, if you deliberately fail to leave the boundaries of Mina before sunset, then you **must** stay on and perform *ramy* on the 13th.



Day 6. It's hard to believe, but it's now time to leave.

- Day 6 is the last day of the Hajj corresponding with 13th Dhul Hijjah.
 - However, this could also read as Day 5, 12th Dhul Hijjah.
 - Remember, that it was possible to do these rites in Makkah on day 5, if you had left Mina before sunset.
- On this final day go to *al Masjid al Haram* in Makkah and perform the Farewell Tawaf, know as *Tawāf al Wida*;
- Once this is done, you may, if you wish leave Makkah.

The pilgrimage to Makkah (Hajj) (part b)

Questions

1. What happens on the first day of Hajj, 8th Dhul Hijjah?
2. What date do the pilgrims go to Arafāh?
3. What happens at Arafāh?
4. Why is the day of Arafāh so special for the pilgrims?
5. When do the pilgrims stay on the night of 9th Dhul Hijjah?
6. Name all the events that happen on the 10th of Dhul Hijjah?
7. In the rest of the world away from the Hajj, what is happening on 10th Dhul Hijjah?
8. What are the days of *tashriq*?

Islām around the world



Ramy in earlier times
