



Life With Allah

THE PROPHET'S HAJJ

Tracing the footsteps of our
beloved Messenger ﷺ



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

This PPT can be read by those who have been invited by Allah ﷻ to perform ḥajj this year, and those at home.

This PPT can be used for self-learning. If you are presenting to a group/class, feel free to reduce the text/omit some of the details etc. according to the needs of your audience.

What You Will Need



a present heart



a notebook to jot down
reflections & du‘ās

Hajj: The Ultimate Journey to Allah

As you go through this PPT:

- Take some time to internalise the significance of this journey and each action of our beloved Messenger ﷺ.
- Hajj connects us to our rich heritage. Think about the significance of each action and the sacrifices made by those beloved to Allah. Think about how Allah ﷻ loved & accepted their actions to the extent that we follow them to this day.
- Think about how you can emulate the example of the Prophet ﷺ during your journey.
- Note down the du'ās of the Prophet ﷺ.
- Use this as an inspiration to formulate your own du'ās.
- Reflect on why ḥajj is one of the greatest acts of worship.

Some History...

9 AH

The āyah making ḥajj obligatory was revealed:

9 AH

The Prophet ﷺ sent Abū Bakr and ‘Alī رضي الله عنه to lead the pilgrims.

فِيهِ آيَاتٌ بَيَّنَّتْ مَقَامَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَمَنْ دَخَلَهُ وَكَانَ
ءَامِنًا وَلِلَّهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ إِلَيْهِ
سَبِيلًا وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٩٧﴾

10 AH

The Prophet ﷺ performed ḥajj

The Journey Begins!



Friday, 24
Dhul
Qa'dah

The Prophet ﷺ reminded people of the purpose of ḥajj: “People, learn that Allah has ordained that ḥajj is a binding duty to you all, so perform ḥajj.”

Saturday,
25 Dhul
Qa'dah

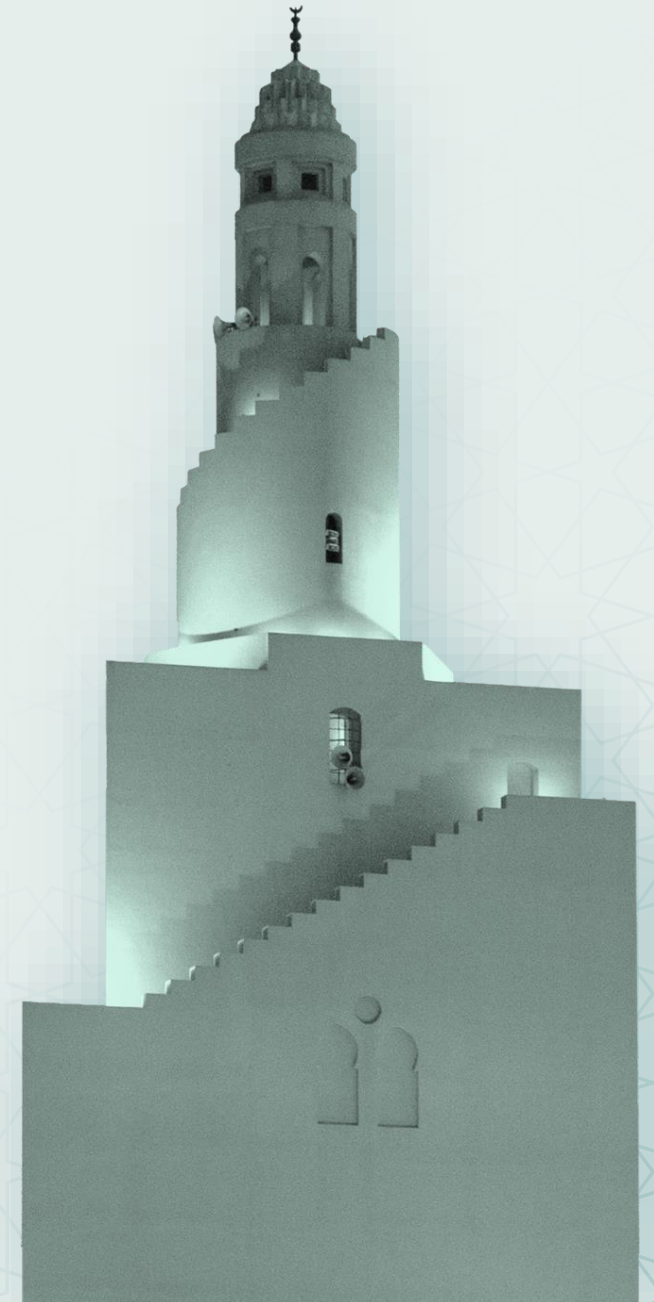
The Prophet ﷺ performed Dhuhr, applied perfume and started his journey. Thousands joined him: men, women, children; some walking, and some riding camels/horses.

Saturday,
25 Dhul
Qa'dah

The Prophet ﷺ left Abū Dujānah in charge of Madinah. Just 5 years before, it was besieged by Arab tribes, but now Allah filled it with security & peace.

Dhul Hulayfah

- Dhul Hulayfah was used as a gathering place as it was an open plain. It is 10km from Madinah and the Prophet ﷺ arrived before 'Aṣr prayer. He performed 2 units of 'Aṣr and stayed the night.
- He visited all of his wives individually **ensuring they were comfortable** and well placed for the journey.
- During the night, Asmā b. 'Umays gave birth to her son, naming him Muḥammad. The Prophet ﷺ ordered her to take a bath and perform all the rites other than ṭawāf.
- He took a few sacrificial animals with him, distinctly marked.
- He then took a bath, applied oil & a sticky paste to his head. He took some of 'Ā'ishah's best perfume and applied it to his head and beard.
- He wore iḥrām, prayed Dhuhr, rode his she-camel and **glorified Allah**.



The Best Friend

- Abū Bakr's luggage camel contained the food of the Prophet ﷺ.
- This trip resembled a similar trip undertaken by the two 10 years ago, yet was so different in many aspects.

While they both were in the cave, he reassured his companion, “Do not worry; Allah is certainly with us.” (9:40)

- The land was now under his authority. All the tribes that chased him on his first trip were now his followers on this one.



Think & Reflect

Ṣabr is a HUGE part of ḥajj. Imagine the ṣabr of the Prophet ﷺ and his companion. Through their ṣabr, the world transformed.



The Three Methods of Hajj

- He ﷺ was full of humility: he walked with the people — no great carriage was prepared for him & no special tent erected for him.
- The echoes & sounds of *Labbayk Allahumma Labbayk* filled the air. People were around him in all directions. He was receiving Qur'ānic revelations. Jābir رضي الله عنه says: “Whatever he did, we did likewise.”
- The Prophet ﷺ did **qirān**: Abū Bakr, ‘Umar, Ṭalḥah, Zubayr & ‘Abdul Raḥmān b. ‘Awf did the same.
- His wives did **tamattu’**.
- Majority of the companions performed **ifrād**.

Qirān

Tamattu’

Ifrād

On the Shoulders of Giants

- Upon passing Rawḥā', he ﷺ said: “70 Prophets went through the Rawḥā' passage to perform ḥajj.”



The Harsha Pathway

He then went passed through the Harshā Pathway. He ﷺ said: “I can almost see (Prophet) **Yunus** b. Matta ﷺ riding a strong red camel, wearing a woollen top garment, and the rein of his she-camel is made of fibre, and he is **reciting the talbiyah.**”



Al-Azraq Valley

He then went through the al-Azraq Valley. He ﷺ said: “I can almost see (Prophet) **Mūsā** ﷺ riding a red camel with a rope for his rein. His fingers are in his ears as he raises his voice **reciting the talbiyah** and passing through this valley.”



‘Usfan Valley

He then passed the ‘Usfān Valley.

He ﷺ said: “Prophets **Hūd and Šālih** went through it riding young red she-camels with fibre reins...reciting **talbiyah** and headed to offer ḥajj of the Ancient House.”



Think & Reflect

Ḥajj was performed by Prophets & Messengers: it is an act of worship which connects us to our deep heritage. We are taking the same road taken by earlier Prophets and will be taken by ‘Isā ﷺ when he comes.

Act

Du‘ā’ List: We should make du‘ā’ that just as Allah enabled us to follow their way physically, He will also place us with them in the eternal abode:

وَمَنْ يُطِيعِ اللَّهَ وَالرَّسُولَ فَأُولَئِكَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِمْ مِنَ
التَّائِبِينَ وَالصَّادِقِينَ وَالشُّهَدَاءِ وَالصَّالِحِينَ وَحَسُنَ أُولَئِكَ رَفِيقًا ﴿٦٩﴾

The Teaching Never Ceases

- He ﷺ would answer people's questions & guide them throughout the journey.
- The Prophet ﷺ would pass by people who were walking and would tell them to ride the camels they had brought for sacrifice (Pre-Islam: they would not ride sacrificial animals).
- Abū Ṭalīq came to the Prophet ﷺ saying my wife asked me to give her a camel to ride on her pilgrimage, but I said it was dedicated for Allah's cause only. She also asked for some money but I said I had nothing other than what I would need on my journey. The Prophet ﷺ then advised him saying: "Had you given her your camel, **it would have been for Allah's cause** and had you given her your money, **Allah would have given you more.**"



Act

Be generous during ḥajj



Think & Reflect

Ḥajj is a reminder of the Hereafter. It is a sacrifice for Allah, and every action we do should bring us closer to Him.

Racing For Rewards

- The caravan was getting closer to Makkah and reached the Jumdān Mountain (a mountain near Makkah). The Prophet ﷺ said, “Keep walking, this is Jumdān. The Mufarridūn have outdone everyone.” They asked, “Who are the Mufarridūn?” He ﷺ replied, “**The men and women who frequently remember Allah.**”
- Some of the companions had raced ahead of others in this physical journey. The Prophet ﷺ took this opportunity to remind them that the real journey is **the journey of the heart to its Creator**. And that the secret to racing ahead in this journey is abundant dhikr. Thus, the true winners are those who remember Allah the most.



Think & Reflect

Dhikr is the cornerstone of ḥajj.

Travel Troubles

- The Prophet ﷺ was unwell and suffered from migraines. He received cupping treatment on his head and foot.
- At ‘Arj, Abū Bakr’s servant lost the camel which contained the provisions of the Prophet ﷺ. Abū Bakr was angered and hit the servant saying: “You had one camel to attend to and you lose him?!” The Prophet ﷺ then smiled and said to those around him: “Look at this man in iḥrām and what he is doing.”
- Generosity of the companions: the family of Naḍlah brought a dish of ḥays (dry yoghurt, dates & fat); Sa’d b. ‘Ubādah offered the Prophet ﷺ a camel but he refused because Ṣafwān b. Mu‘aṭṭal found the camel and brought it back to Abū Bakr.



Think & Reflect

The Prophet ﷺ was so caring and sympathetic to all. He taught his best friend that he should be more tolerant to his servant.

The Incidents of Our Mothers

- Şafiyyah رضي الله عنها was upset as her camel refused to move during the journey. The Prophet ﷺ came to comfort her and wiped away her tears. However, she would not calm down despite his repeated attempts and hence he rebuked her.
- It was Şafiyyah's turn to spend the night with the Prophet ﷺ but she asked 'Ā'ishah to take her turn instead. He was surprised that 'Ā'ishah came and asked her why she came to which she replied: **"It is Allah's bounty and He grants it to whom he wills."**
- The Prophet ﷺ said to Zaynab b. Jahsh: "Lend a camel to your sister" to which she replied: "Shall I lend a camel to your Jewess (Şafiyyah was previously a Jew)?" This angered the Prophet and he ﷺ didn't speak to her until they returned to Madinah.



Think & Reflect

The companions رضي الله عنهم were humans. There will be moments during the journey where we may have troubles/difficulties in our relationships, however this is part of our test and we should do our best to control ourselves.



Camping at Sarif & ‘Aishah رضي الله عنها

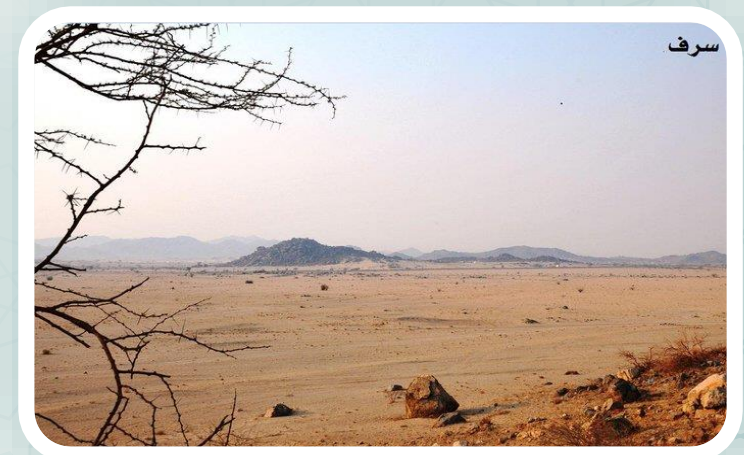
- The Prophet ﷺ camped at Sarif and told his companions: “Whoever does not have his sacrifice with him and wishes to make ‘umrah may choose to do so” — Some did so, whilst others didn’t.
- He found ‘Ā’ishah رضي الله عنها weeping, whilst saying, “I wish I did not come for ḥajj this year... I am prevented from performing ‘umrah.” He then asked: “Perhaps you are on your period?” to which she replied in the affirmative.
- The Prophet ﷺ consoled her, gently saying: “**This is something that Allah has created women with**... You will not be at a disadvantage. You do all that a pilgrim does, but do not perform your ṭawāf until you are clean from menstruation. Join the pilgrims so that Allah may grant it (‘umrah) to you.”



Think & Reflect

The Prophet ﷺ was the best to his family, displayed by the empathy and kindness he showed to them.

There is a wisdom in everything Allah has ordained. This trouble (for ‘Ā’ishah) served as a relief, mercy and blessing for the women of the Ummah.





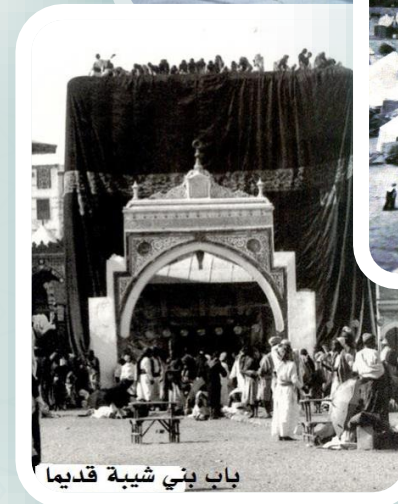
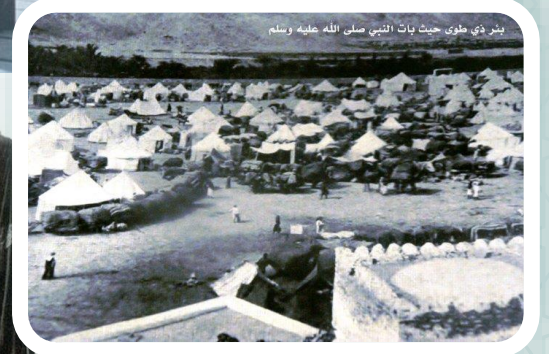
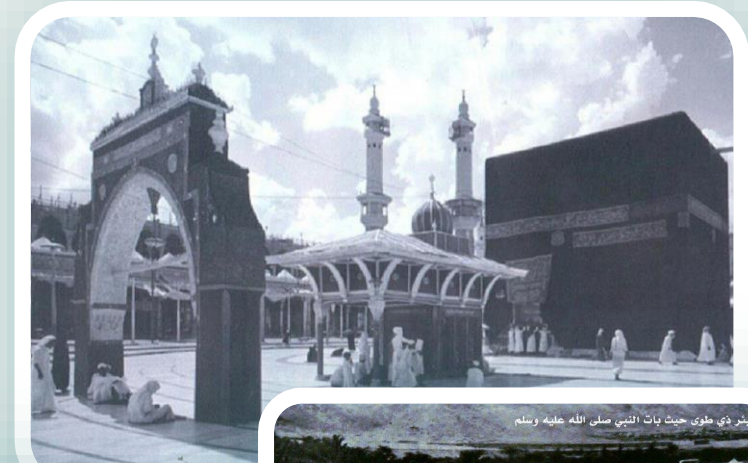
Life With Allah

ENTERING MAKKAH



Coming Closer to His Beloved Hometown

- **8 days had passed** since the blessed caravan had set off from Madinah.
- The Prophet ﷺ encamped at Dhū Ṭawā (Jarwal), which was outside of Makkah, to rest at night and to ensure he was fresh and energetic to enter Makkah.
- He offered the Fajr prayer, advised his companions to do tamattu' and had a bath.
- **Reciting the talbiyah loudly**, the Prophet ﷺ entered Makkah on the morning of Sunday 4th Dhul-Hijjah.
- He dismounted, performed wudu and entered the masjid through the Banū Shaybah door (near Maqām Ibrāhīm).



The Blessed House

- The Kaʿbah, built by Ibrāhīm ﷺ was now in its original form: free from idols, naked people and disbelievers.
- **This space had transformed.** A decade ago, he ﷺ received the worst form of treatment including constant ridicule & opposition.
- Imagine, 10 + years ago, when the disbelievers threw the filthy remains of a slaughtered camel on his back, and the only one to stand by his side was his young daughter Fāṭimah.



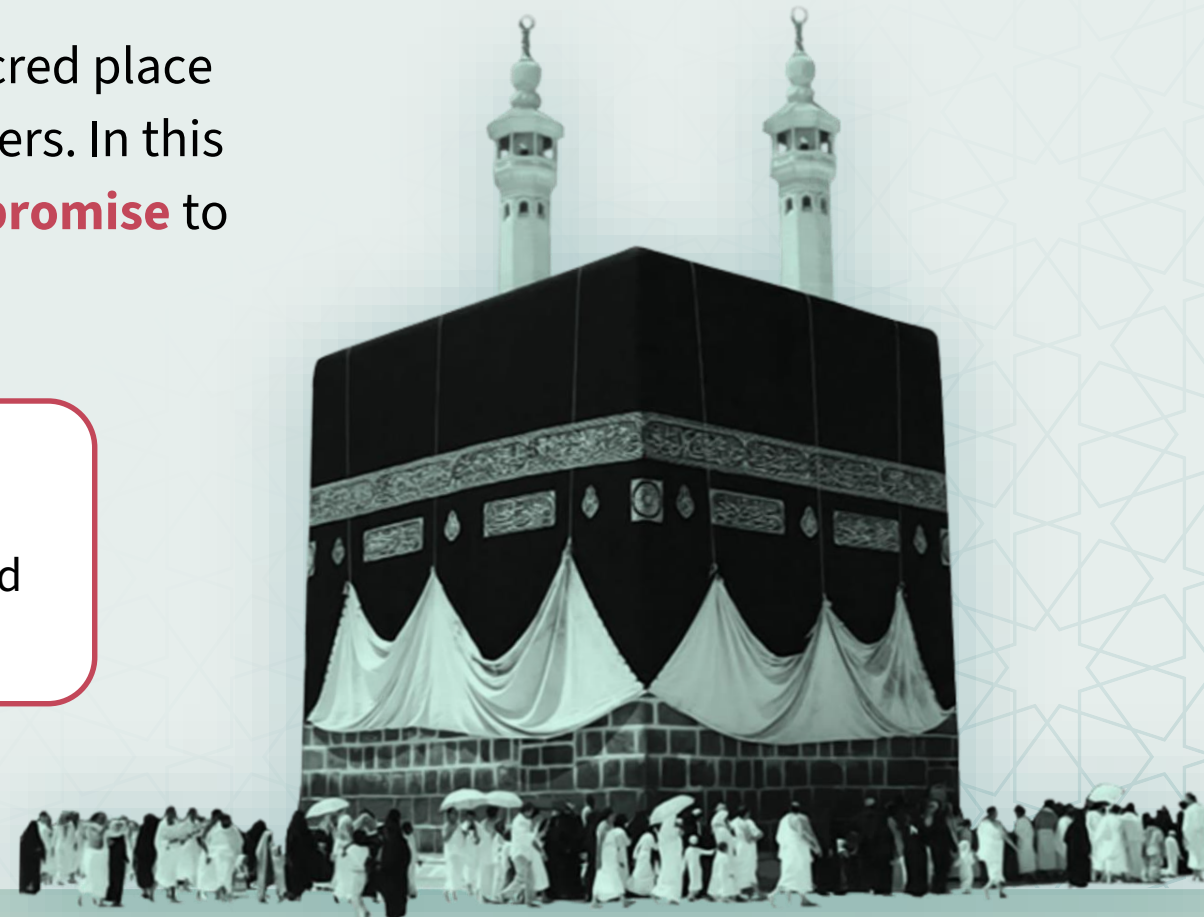
The Truth Prevails

- Imagine, when the Quraysh tried to strangle him, and his best friend (Abū Bakr) came to rescue him saying: **“Will you kill a man because he says my Lord is Allah?”**
- 10 years later, in this moment, everyone in this sacred place and all those accompanying him, were now believers. In this moment, it was clear that **Allah had fulfilled His promise** to His Messenger ﷺ.



Think & Reflect

Allah ﷻ never wastes the efforts of His servants. Ṣabr and perseverance are vital for the victory of Allah to arrive.



The 'Umrah

- He ﷺ walked towards the black stone, put his hands on it, glorified Allah ﷻ and kissed it, in a state of tears.
- He performed ṭawāf, jogging in the first 3 rounds and walking in the remaining 4 rounds.
- Between al-Rukn al-Yamānī & the Black Stone, he said:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً
وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ



Honouring His Grandfather

- After finishing ṭawāf, he then went to Maqām Ibrāhīm, reciting:

وَأَتَّخِذُوا مِنْ مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلًّى

- He performed 2 rak‘ahs and recited **Sūrah al-Kāfirūn** (109) in the 1st rak‘ah and **Sūrah al-Ikhlāṣ** (112) in the second.
- He then drank Zamzam and poured it over his head before returning to the Black Stone, kissing it and wiping it with his hands and face.



Think & Reflect

Ḥajj connects us to our rich heritage and in particular to Ibrāhīm ﷺ and his blessed family, their efforts, and Allah accepting their deeds.

Legacy of Hajar ﷺ

- The Prophet ﷺ left the Masjid and as he approached Mount Şafā, he recited:

إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ أَبْدَأُ بِمَا بَدَأَ اللَّهُ بِهِ

Indeed, Şafa and Marwah are among the symbols of Allah (2:158). I begin with what Allah began with.

- He climbed Şafā until he could see the Ka‘bah. He then faced the qiblah, proclaimed the Oneness of Allah and glorified Him, and then said 3x:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ،
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ، أَنْجَزَ وَعَدَهُ ، وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ ، وَهَزَمَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ

There is no god worthy of worship except Allah. He is Alone and He has no partner whatsoever. To Him Alone belong all sovereignty and all praise. He is over all things All-Powerful. There is no god worthy of worship except Allah. He fulfilled His promise, granted victory to His servant, and He Alone defeated the coalition forces.

- He made du‘ā' in between each utterance of the above.

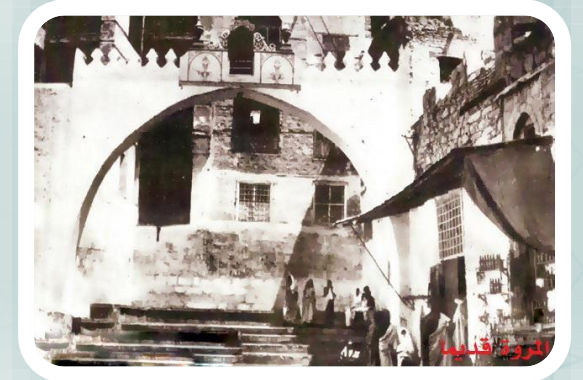
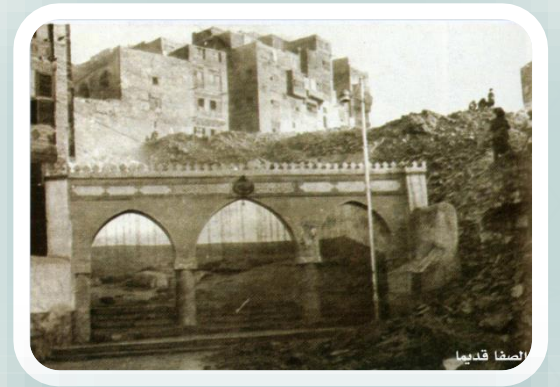


Think & Reflect

Sa‘y is a physically demanding act, even today. Imagine thousands of years ago where the path between the two mountains was full of stones and rocks. Imagine Hājar ﷺ running between the two mountains, all alone; just her trust in Allah keeping her going – an act that Allah ﷻ loved so dearly, we continue to enact it to this day.

Crowds in Awe of the Beloved

- The Prophet ﷺ then walked towards Marwah. At the bottom of the valley, he started jogging and after passing the middle of the valley, he continued walking to Marwah. He walked up the mountain until he could **see the Ka'bah** and repeated what he did at Şafā.
- People were now informed that he ﷺ had reached Makkah so they all came out to see him: men, women, children & slaves. Due to the crowds, he asked for his she-camel to be brought and mounted it so he could be seen by all. He then completed his sa'y riding his camel.



Think & Reflect

Imagine 23 years ago, when he climbed the same mountain (Mount Şafā) and called his people to the worship of the One True God, and they said to him: “Woe to you! Is this why you gathered us?!” — Today, this mountain **is echoing with Allahu Akbar and La ilaha illa Allah!**

Release From Ihram

- The Prophet ﷺ asked his wives to release themselves from ihrām, to which they all complied other than ‘Ā’ishah as she was on her period.
- Ḥafṣah asked him why he ﷺ wasn’t doing so. He replied: “I had applied a sticky paste to my head and marked my sacrifice therefore I cannot release myself from ihrām until I have slaughtered my sacrifice.”
- The companions felt uneasy about releasing themselves due to: (i) In pre-Islamic days, doing ‘umrah in the month of the pilgrimage was a grave sin; (ii) They wanted to follow the Prophet ﷺ who was still in the state of ihrām; (iii) They found it strange not to be in ihrām when the days of ḥajj were so close.
- The Prophet ﷺ felt their reluctance and was angry. He addressed the people starting with praising Allah and then said: “You know that **I have the most taqwā amongst you**... Do as I tell you. If it were not for the fact that I brought my sacrifice with me, I would have released myself from ihrām as you do. Were I to start again, I would have not brought my sacrifice with me.”
- The companions complied immediately & **obeyed him** as they always did – may Allah be pleased with them!
- Surāqah b. Mālik asked whether tamattu‘ was applicable to all years. The Prophet ﷺ replied in the affirmative and said, “Umrah is intertwined with the ḥajj until the Day of Judgement.”

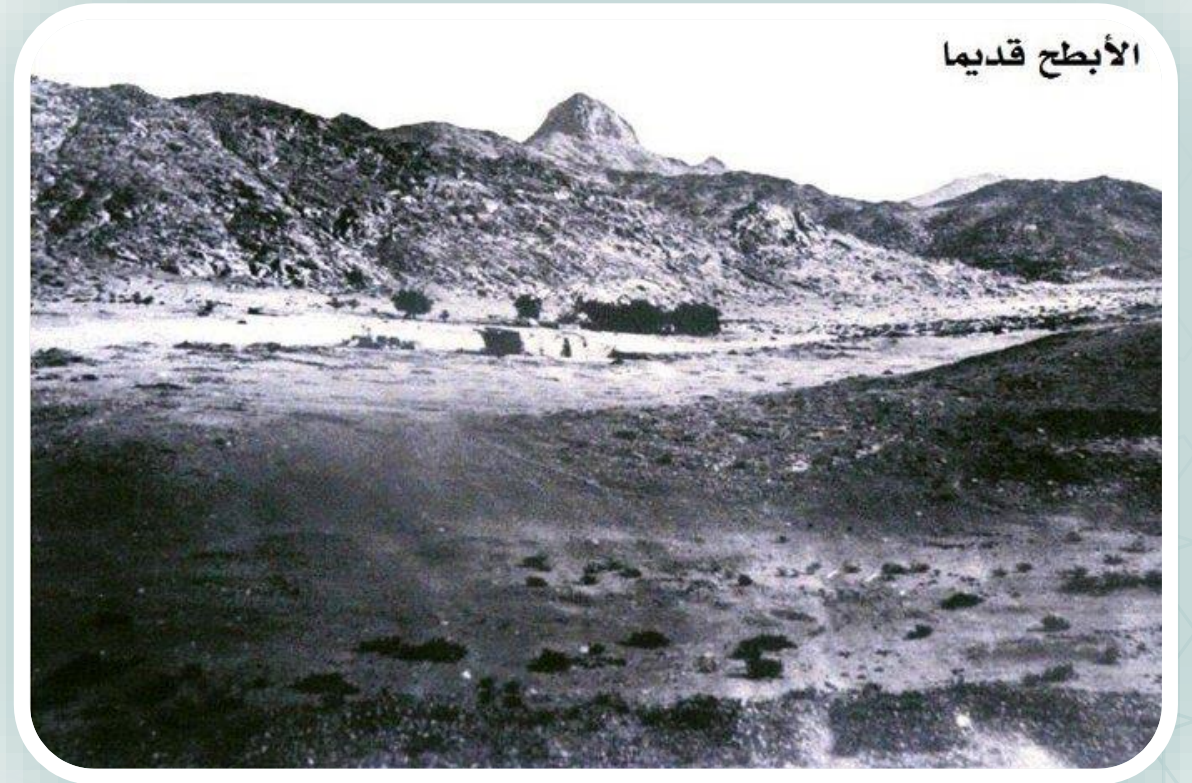


Think & Reflect

Surāqah was the one who chased the Prophet ﷺ when he embarked upon hijrah aiming to capture him for the enemies...and now he was here, asking the Prophet ﷺ about his dīn.

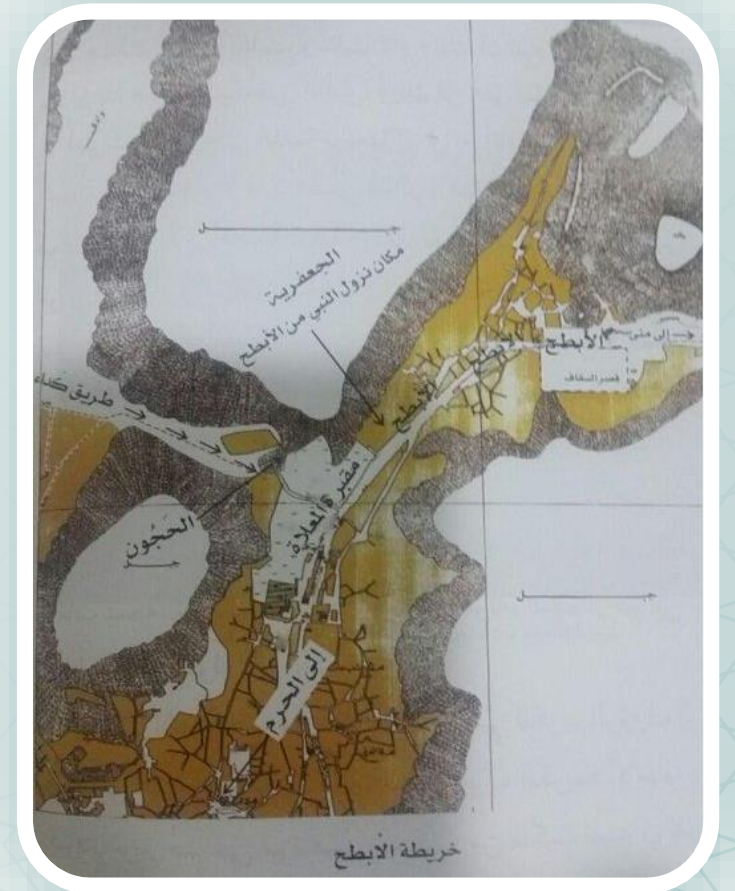
Abtah

- After finishing ‘umrah, the Prophet ﷺ and his companions stayed at Abtah from Sunday-Wednesday (4 days).
- He was very **caring & empathetic** and didn't go to the Ka'bah on those days as it would have been difficult for all of his companions to do so.
- The Prophet ﷺ stayed in a red tent. After performing his ablution, Bilāl took the remains of ablution water and sprinkled it on the people who then wiped it on their bodies to gain the blessings.



Emulating The Prophet ﷺ

- Abṭaḥ was the meeting ground for people who were unable to be with the Prophet during the journey from Madinah to Makkah:
- 1) **‘Alī:** was sent to Yemen to collect taxes and so he came to Abṭaḥ and entered upon his wife Fāṭimah who was dressed and wore kohl. He questioned her about it and went to complain to the Prophet ﷺ about her actions who then replied: “I have ordered her to do so.” The Prophet ﷺ then asked him his intention for iḥrām. Ali replied: I said, **“My Lord, I will do what Your Messenger is doing.”** — The Prophet ﷺ told him not to release himself from iḥrām as he had brought an animal.
 - 2) **Abū Mūsā al-Ash‘arī:** made the same intention as the Prophet ﷺ but didn’t bring an animal so the Prophet ﷺ told him to do ‘umrah and release himself from iḥrām.



The Care & Compassion of The Prophet ﷺ

- The Prophet ﷺ went to see Sa'd b. Abī Waqqāṣ who was ill. He ﷺ found him weeping as he “feared that he may die in the land he had emigrated from” i.e Makkah.
- He had one daughter and he asked the Prophet ﷺ whether he should give all of his wealth to charity, to which the Prophet replied no. He then asked whether he should give half, and again the Prophet replied no. Upon asking about a third, the Prophet replied: “One third, although one third is much. **To leave your heirs well off is better than to leave them poor.**”
- He then asked the Prophet ﷺ to pray for his cure. The Prophet ﷺ placed his hands on Sa'd's forehead and wiped his face, chest and stomach and said “My Lord, cure Sa'd... bestow Your grace on Sa'd.”
- Sa'd lived for over a half a century after this incident and subsequently had 34 children.



Think & Reflect

The Prophet ﷺ was so caring & compassionate; despite his task of leading the ummah, he did not forget the weak and ill and provided tranquillity & comfort to them.

Yawm al-Tarwiyah



7 Dhul-
Hijjah

After Dhuhr prayer, the Prophet ﷺ explained the rituals of ḥajj to his companions.

8 Dhul-
Hijjah

(Day of Tarwiyah): At midmorning, the Prophet ﷺ went to Minā , with his companions resuming their iḥrām. They performed Dhuhr, ‘Aṣr, Maghrib, ‘Ishā’ and Fajr, shortening the 4 unit prayers into 2. They prayed these at the normal times.



Think & Reflect

At every place & in every situation, the Prophet ﷺ gave a lesson; he truly was the best teacher. *Ṣall Allāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam.*



Life With Allah

THE BEST DAY OF THE YEAR

‘Arafah – 9th of Dhul-Hijjah

Towards 'Arafah

- **Friday 9th of Dhul-Hijjah:** The Prophet ﷺ and his companions marched from Mina to 'Arafah via the Dabb route. The air was full of **loud voices** of Allah's praise. Some were repeating the **talbiyah**, others **la ilaha illa Allah**, and some **Allahu Akbar**.
- He arrived at Namirah (situated just before 'Arafah) and stayed there until after the sun started to move down (approx. 12:30pm).
- He then rode his she-camel and went to a spacious area ('Uranah valley) so people could see & hear him.



The Farewell Sermon (Part 1)

- All eyes and hearts were focused on the Messenger of Allah ﷺ as he said: “Listen to me. **You may not see me after this year.**”
- He started by **praising & glorifying Allah**, and delivered key messages:
 1. Upholding **human dignity** – “Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you.”
 2. Honour & respect the **rights of women** – “Fear Allah in your treatment of women... take good care of (them).”
 3. Staying away from **interest** – “Allah has decreed that no usury is permitted.”
 4. Everyone is **equal** in the sight of Allah – “An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab... a white has no superiority over a black – except by **piety and good action.**”
 5. Stay away from Shaytan & hold on to the **Qur’ān and Sunnah.**



The Amanah Has Been Fulfilled

- The sermon was repeated loudly, sentence by sentence by Rabī‘ah b. Umayyah b. Khalaf. His father was killed by the Muslims in the Battle of Badr, but now the son was repeating the Prophet ﷺ’s words. There were no grudges and the light of Islam extinguished all ill feelings and desire for revenge.
- The Prophet ﷺ asked **“People, have I faithfully delivered unto you my message?”**
- A powerful reply vibrated in the air: **“O Messenger of Allah! Yes!”** Thousands of pilgrims replied saying “Allahumma Na‘am”. The Prophet ﷺ raised his forefinger and said: “O Allah bear witness that I have conveyed Your message to Your people.”
- Upon finishing the speech, Bilāl called the adhān and iqāmah. They offered the Dhuhr prayer, called the iqāmah again and performed ‘Aṣr, shortening the prayers.



Think & Reflect

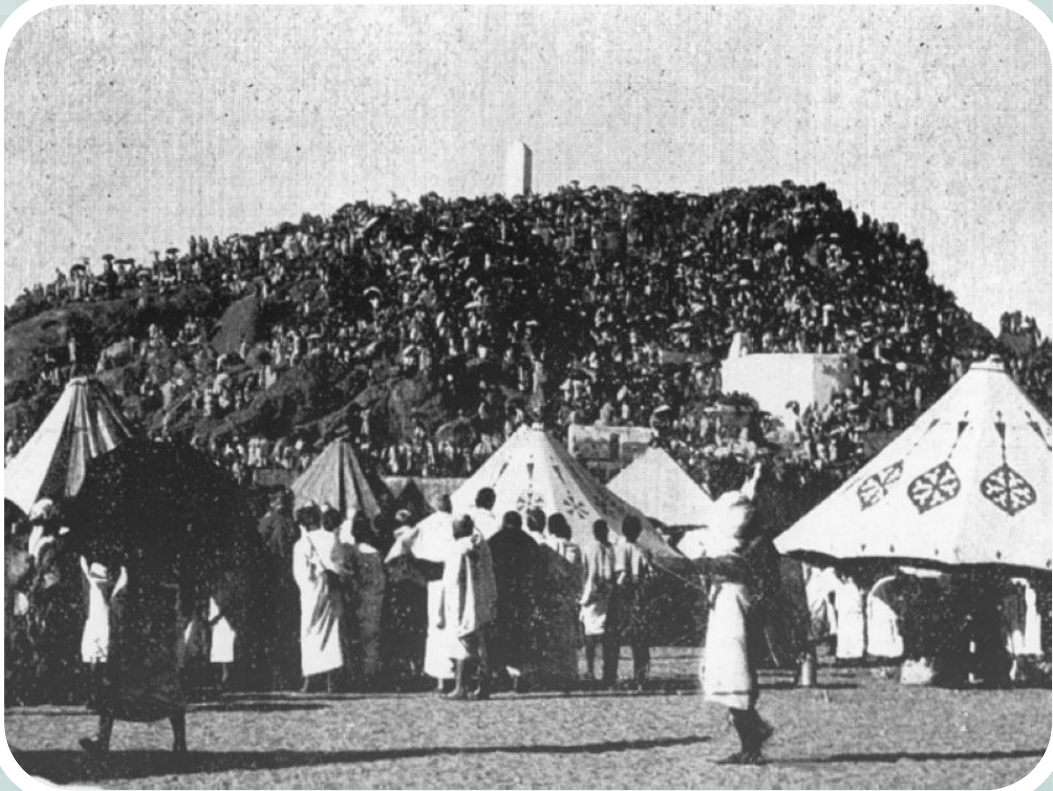
The Prophet ﷺ started the day early, shortened his speech and combined the prayers to devote the rest of his time to **glorifying Allah & making du‘ā’**. Hajj is about strengthening your bond with Allah and spending time in intimate conversation with Him ﷻ!



Think & Reflect

The Prophet ﷺ had experienced 23 years of hardship & sacrifice, remaining steadfast and exercising immense patience. He was driven out of his home, humiliated and hurt for the greatest purpose of delivering the Divine message.

The Mount of Mercy



- The Prophet ﷺ mounted his she-camel and stopped at the bottom of the Mount of Mercy. He faced the qiblah, raised his hands and repeated the **talbiyah**.
- He continued teaching and was asked about ḥajj to which he replied: **“The ḥajj is attendance at ‘Arafah.”**
- He also made clear that no place in ‘Arafah has a special distinction & told Ibn Mirba‘ to tell the people: “Be sure to attend to your worship. You have inherited this from your first father, Ibrāhīm.”

The Religion Has Been Perfected

- One pilgrim fell off his camel, broke his neck and died instantly. The Prophet ﷺ said: “He will be resurrected on the Day of Judgement saying the talbiyah.”
- On that day, the following verse was revealed:

“Today I have perfected your faith for you, completed My favour upon you, and chosen Islam as your way” (5:3)
- ‘Umar رضي الله عنه was tearful upon hearing this, realising that the death of the Prophet ﷺ was imminent as his job was complete.



Du‘a & Forgiveness

- The Prophet ﷺ spent the rest of the day at ‘Arafah in **passionate du‘ā’ & glorification of Allah.**

- He repeatedly said:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ
وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

- He also repeated the talbiyah and was heard saying:

لَبَّيْكَ إِنَّ الْعَيْشَ عَيْشُ الْآخِرَةِ

- He spent approximately six hours in continuous du‘ā’. He was so focused on making du‘ā’ that even when the rein of his camel fell down, he grasped it with only one hand, and left his other hand raised towards the sky. How strong was his connection with His Lord!

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: “The best du‘ā’ is the du‘ā’ of the Day of ‘Arafah.”



Think & Reflect

After years of struggle in conveying the message of his Lord, the whole of the Arabian Peninsula comes under his control and finally accepts his message. Yet, gathered on the plains of ‘Arafah, at his highest point of victory, we do not witness parades or displays of pomp. Rather we witness nothing but humility and turning to Allah in desperate need.



Think & Reflect

Despite being over 60 years old, undertaking a long journey from Madinah to Makkah, and being responsible for huge crowds, none of it came in the way of worshipping His Beloved ﷺ!

Jibril Descends With Good News

- Before sunset, the Prophet ﷺ gave the pilgrims the happy news and said to them: “Jibrīl came to me... He said: ‘Allah has forgiven the people at ‘Arafah and Muzdalifah and has taken over their responsibilities (He will fulfill the rights others have over them e.g. help them to repay their loans).’”
- ‘Umar asked whether this was specific to them, to which the Prophet ﷺ replied: “It applies to you and to all who will come after you until the Day of Judgement.”
- ‘Umar then said: **“Allah’s grace is plentiful and beautiful!”**



The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: “There is no day in which Allah sets free more slaves from Hell-fire than the Day of ‘Arafah. Indeed, He draws near, and He then boasts about them to the angels and says: ‘What do these (slaves of mine) want?’” (Muslim)

Muzdalifah

- After the sun had set, the Prophet ﷺ set off for Muzdalifah, advising: “People, **remain calm** and proceed easily... there is no virtue in rushing.”
- Upon reaching Muzdalifah, he got off his camel, performed wuḍū’ and Bilāl called the adhān. The Prophet ﷺ and his companions offered Maghrib & ‘Ishā’ together. He did not offer any sunnah prayers in between them.
- The Prophet ﷺ approved Sawdah’s request to proceed to Minā ahead of the people, due to her old age. ‘Ā’ishah says she wished she had also asked for the same.
- The Prophet ﷺ slept in Muzdalifah till just before dawn, leaving out the tahajjud prayers (which he never missed).



Concern & Care for Others

- He ﷺ asked his uncle ‘Abbās to “take our weaker ones and our women so that they may offer Fajr at Minā so that they may do the stoning at ‘Aqabah before the crowd catches up with them.”
- The Prophet ﷺ performed Fajr at its beginning time. He mounted his camel and went up to Mt. Quzah; facing the qiblah and lifting his hands, **he thanked, praised & glorified Allah:**

فَإِذَا أَفْضَيْتُمْ مِّنْ عَرَفَاتٍ فَأَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ ۖ
- He also made du‘ā’ and constantly recited the **talbiyah**.



Think & Reflect

During ḥajj, always be considerate to the weak and elderly. Think of others first, and do not be selfish.





Life With Allah

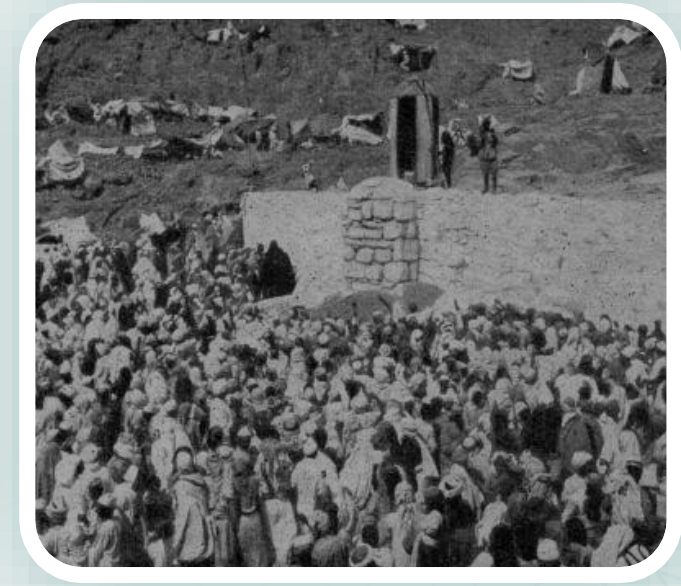
THE GRAND DAY OF HAJJ

10th of Dhul-Hijjah



The Best Example

- The Prophet ﷺ asked his young cousin, Faḍl b. ‘Abbās to pick 7 small stones for him, and then raised them to show the people how the pelting should be done. He then left Muzdalifah before sunrise.
- Usāmah b. Zayd & other young men jogged to Mina.
- The Prophet ﷺ moved at a normal pace, telling the people to remain calm.
- The Prophet ﷺ then reached the Jamarāt with Bilāl and Usāmah b. Zayd to his sides, one holding his she-camel and the other, shading him ﷺ with his robe. Upon throwing each stone, he said **“Allahu Akbar”**.



Think & Reflect

Bilāl was a black, former slave. Usāmah was the son of former slaves. The Prophet ﷺ chose them out of everyone, and practically demonstrated the beauty and justice of Islam.

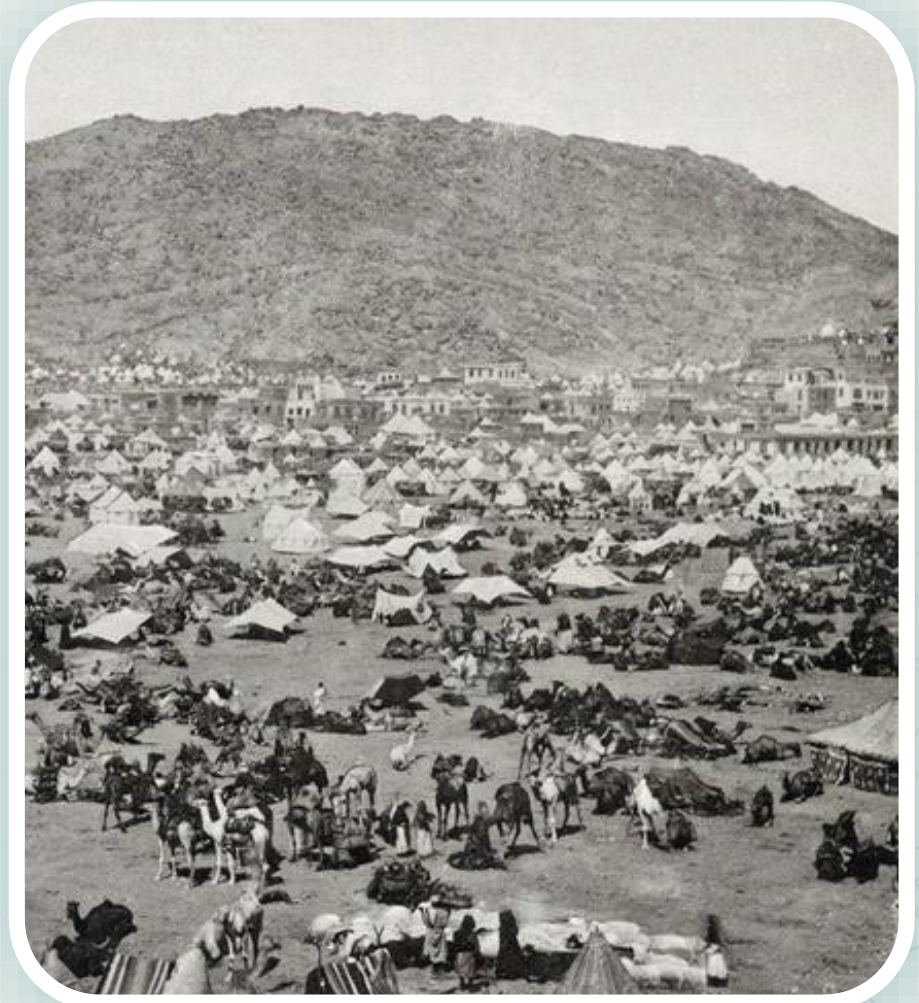
The Best Teacher

- People were all around the Prophet ﷺ. He advised them: “Do not kill one another and **do not injure one another**. When you do your stoning, choose small stones. **Learn your rituals from me!**”
- A woman came to ask the Prophet ﷺ a question and the Prophet ﷺ noticed Faḍl was looking at her. He thus, turned his cousin’s head away from the woman.



Think & Reflect

The Prophet ﷺ was accessible to all, even a young woman. He was also very understanding of the feelings of men and women and showed them how to behave.



The Farewell Sermon (Part 2)

- The Prophet ﷺ asked Jarīr b. ‘Abdillāh to gather the people as he wanted to speak to them.
- He sat on his camel on the morning of the 10th in between the Jamarāt and gave a long sermon. He ﷺ began **by praising & thanking Allah**. He then mentioned:
 1. Your blood, property and honour are forbidden for you (to claim unlawfully) just like the violation of the **sanctity of this day in this month**.
 2. A true Muslim is the one who keeps all Muslims **safe from his tongue and hand**.
 3. A true Believer is the one whom people **trust** with their lives and property.
 4. A Muhājir (migrant for Allah’s sake) is the one who **abandons all sins**.
 5. A Mujāhid (striver) is the one who **strives in obedience to Allah**.
 6. Parents should **not harm** their children & vice versa.
 7. Protect yourself from **Shayṭān**.
 8. Three vital things for a believer: **ikhhlās** (sincerity), giving **sincere advice** to those in authority & staying with the **Muslim community**.

The Mission Has Been Accomplished

- The Prophet ﷺ concluded with: “I do not know whether I will meet you after this day. May Allah have mercy on anyone who listens to my words, understands and conveys them to others.”
- He also requested: “Let those of you who are present inform those who are absent.”
- He ﷺ then lifted his head to the sky and said: **“Have I delivered my message?”**, to which the people replied: “Yes”. He then said: “My Lord, bear witness!” thrice.



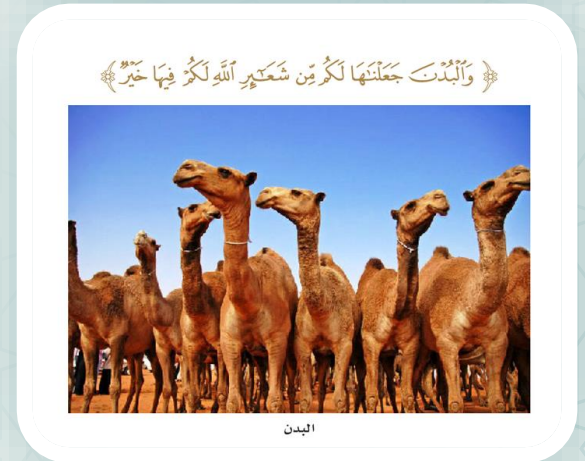
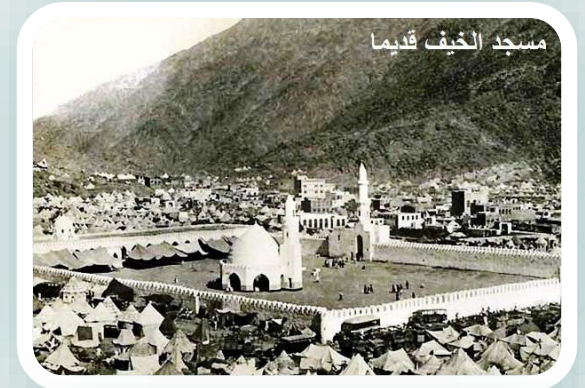
The Questions Continue...

- People came to him from all directions asking questions. He ﷺ replied with patience and kindness.
- One man asked: “I have shaved my head before stoning.” The Prophet ﷺ told him: “Do the stoning now, there is no harm.” Others asked: “I performed ṭawāf before stoning”, He ﷺ replied once again, **“There is no harm.”**
- Some asked whether they should seek medical treatment to which he replied: “Yes.. Allah has not placed an illness without creating a cure for it, except for one disease (old age).”
- He was also asked what the best thing was that people were given to which he replied: **“Good manners.”**
- The Prophet ﷺ then went to his place in Minā (where Masjid al-Khayf is now located). The companions asked whether they could erect a structure to give him shade. He ﷺ refused as “The space in Minā is for whoever comes first” and he did not want to distinguish himself from the pilgrims.



The Day of Sacrifice

- The Prophet ﷺ then went to a place in between where he was staying (Masjid al-Khayf) and the first Jamarah to sacrifice the animals.
- He ﷺ sacrificed 63 camels with his own hands (equating the years of his life). He told ‘Alī to sacrifice the rest and cook a portion for them to eat. He also told the companions: “Whoever wishes to take a portion may do so.”
- His companions asked him whether they could preserve the meat as they were forbidden in the previous year to keep it for more than 3 days [as there were lots of delegations which arrived in Madinah, it was a ‘year in which people were facing hardship’ and the Prophet ﷺ wanted the Muslims to help one another.]
- The Prophet ﷺ replied in the affirmative saying, “Now I make it permissible for you. **Eat what you wish, feed others and preserve what you can.**”
- He also asked his servant, Thawbān to take care of the meat (i.e. dry it) and the Prophet ﷺ ate of it until he arrived back to Madinah.
- He ﷺ also sacrificed a cow on behalf of all of his wives.



Always Bringing a Smile to Others

- After finishing his sacrifice, Ma‘mar b. ‘Abdillāh came to the Prophet ﷺ to shave his head.
- The Prophet ﷺ joked with him saying, “Ma‘mar, Allah’s Messenger lets you have his head when your blade is in your hand”. Ma‘mar replied saying, “**This is a favour Allah has bestowed upon me**” to which the Prophet ﷺ replied, “Then I will sit still for you.”
- The companions surrounding the Prophet were eager to not allow a single hair to fall to the ground and instead collected it.
- Upon shaving the left part of the his head, the Prophet called upon Abū Ṭalḥah and gave him all the hair from his left side.
- The Prophet ﷺ then prayed for people who shaved their heads 3 times: “**Allah, bestow your mercy on those who shaved.**”
- He ﷺ then put on his normal clothes and ‘Ā’ishah applied musk on him with her own hands.



Think & Reflect

Abū Ṭalḥah, his wife Umm Sulaym and his step-son, Anas ﷺ served and welcomed the Prophet ﷺ in Madinah. The Prophet ﷺ chose this day to repay the favour, and honour Abū Ṭalḥah —and in what a blessed way! Allāhu Akbar!

The Blessing of the Prophet ﷺ

- The Prophet ﷺ headed for Makkah and performed ṭawāf on his she-camel so that people could see him and access him easily.
- Upon finishing ṭawāf, he performed the 2 rak‘ahs of ṭawāf.
- He ﷺ then went to where his uncle ‘Abbās was giving people a drink of water infused with dates/raisins to sweeten the salty water. ‘Abbās asked his son Faḍl to go home and bring a drink from home, but the Prophet ﷺ wanted a “drink from what you serve to people”. The Prophet drank from it, saying “You have done well. **Carry on with this good work.**”



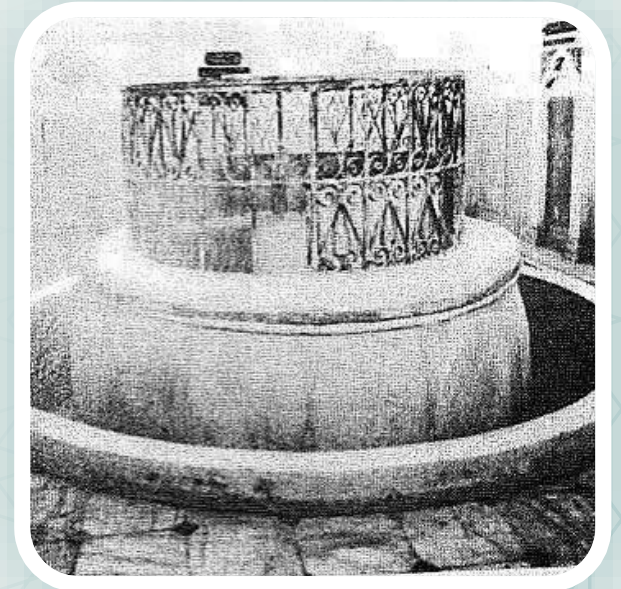
Serving the Pilgrims

- He ﷺ then went to the Zamzam well and saw people from the family of ‘Abdul Muṭṭalib working there, pulling out the water. He also commended them saying **“Carry on with this good work”**.
- He drank the water and said: “Had it not been for fear that you may be overwhelmed, I would have worked with you” i.e. He was fearful people may treat it as a sunnah and thus most would want to do it causing congestion.



Think & Reflect

Imagine, the Prophet ﷺ accomplished all of this: stoning at the Jamarah, giving a speech, answering questions, assigning camping places, slaughtering 63 animals, shaving his head, changing his clothes, going to Makkah, doing ṭawāf, blessing people and then going back to Minā, all in the space of half a day. Allah blessed him and his time immensely, and he was thus able to deliver the enormous message in 23 years of his blessed life too. *Ṣall Allāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam.*





Life With Allah

The Days of Eating, Drinking & Dhikr

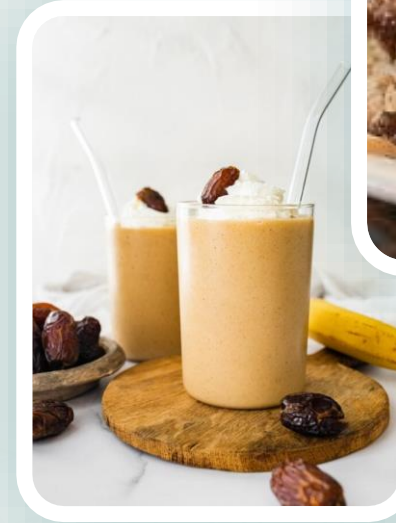
11-13thth of Dhul-Hijjah
(The Days of Tashriq)

The Mountains of Mina Echo With Takbir

- The Prophet ﷺ stayed in Minā for the rest of the day, shortening his prayers in congregation in Masjid Khayf, saying: “70 Prophets offered prayers here”. The masjid was open and without walls.
- The Prophet ﷺ filled his time with **remembering Allah and glorifying Him** (2:203). Everyone around him followed suit:

وَأذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ فِي أَيَّامٍ مَّعْدُودَاتٍ

- The Prophet ﷺ sent his companions, including ‘Alī, Abū Hurayrah, and Ibn ‘Umar to walk through the camps in Minā and announce: “No one will enter Jannah except the one who believes. **The days of Minā are days of eating, drinking & glorifying Allah.** No fasting is allowed in these days.”



الله أكبر

Your Blood, Property & Honour

- On the 11th of Dhul-Hijjah, the Prophet ﷺ climbed on a grey mule to deliver a speech, with the following messages:

All believers are brothers. Everyone has been created equal – the only distinguisher in front of Allah ﷻ is taqwā

Be kind to your slaves

Your blood, property & honour are forbidden for you

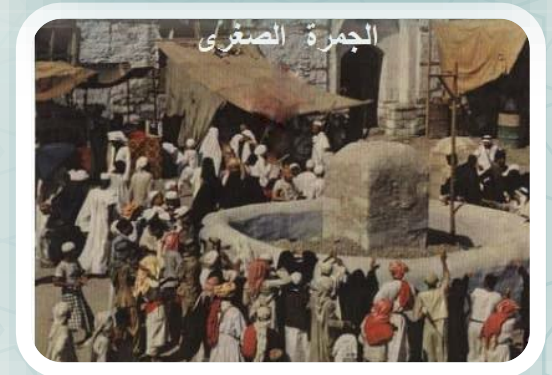
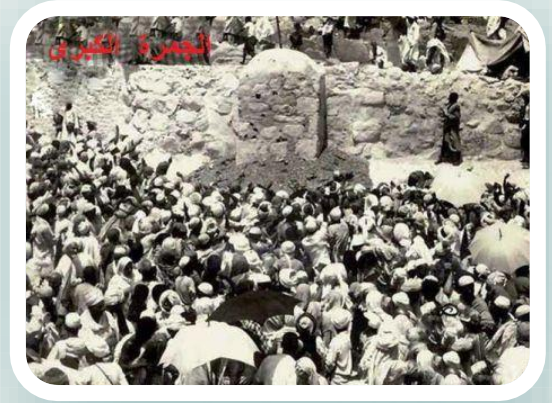


Think & Reflect

On three consecutive days, which are the most sacred days of the year, the same message was repeated: Your blood, property and honour are forbidden for you just like the violation of the sanctity of this day, in this month and this city.

Stoning the Jamarat

- After mid-day, the Prophet ﷺ walked to the Jamarāt.
 1. Starting at the first one, he threw 7 small stones, **glorifying Allah with each stone**. He then walked away from the crowd, stopped and faced the qiblah, continued to praise Allah ﷻ and **made du‘ā’ for a very long time** (equivalent to the time it takes to recite Sūrah al-Baqarah).
 2. He then walked to the second Jamarah doing the same as the first, but making du‘ā’ for an even longer period.
 3. He then walked to Jamarah al-‘Aqabah, threw 7 stones, glorifying Allah with each one, and walked away without stopping.
- He repeated the above on both the **12th and 13th of Dhul-Ḥijjah**.



Allah's Favours Are Plentiful

- The Prophet ﷺ spent 3 days at Minā.
- After finishing the rituals at Minā on the 13th of Dhul-Hijjah, he ﷺ encamped at Khayf Banī Kinānah.



Think & Reflect

15 years ago, in the same place, the Quraysh and the Banū Kinānah tribe made a treaty to boycott the Banū Hāshim and Banū ‘Abdul-Muṭṭalib clan (The Prophet’s relatives) to suppress the Prophet ﷺ and his message. Yet, 15 years later, the light of Allah had spread, despite the attempt of the disbelievers. Allah granted the Prophet ﷺ a great victory: **He perfected His grace upon him ﷺ and made the religion of Islam complete.**

- At Khayf Banī Kinānah, he offered Dhuhr, ‘Aṣr, Maghrib & ‘Ishā’. People started to leave for home but he told them: “No one should leave without **bidding farewell to the Ka‘bah.**”

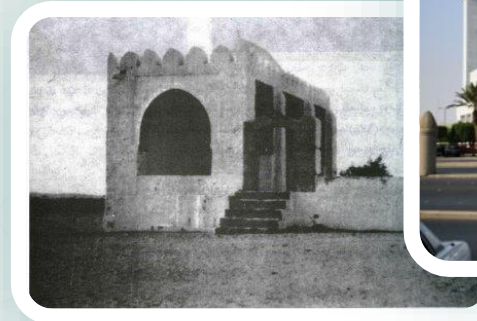
Our Mothers & The Care of The Prophet ﷺ

- ‘Ā’ishah wanted to perform an ‘umrah as she was previously unable to do so due to her period. The Prophet ﷺ told her she did not need to do so but she was very keen so he sent her with her brother ‘Abdul-Raḥmān to al-Tan‘īm to put her ihrām on from there and perform ‘umrah.
- The Prophet ﷺ found his wife Ṣafiyyah looking upset as she had started her period and thus was unable to perform the farewell ṭawāf. He reassured her by saying that the tawaf on the 10th was sufficient for her and she did not need to do the farewell ṭawāf.
- Umm Salamah was unwell and could not perform the farewell ṭawāf with the rest of the people. The Prophet ﷺ advised her to do her ṭawāf on the camel whilst the people were performing the congregational prayer.



Think & Reflect

The Prophet ﷺ was so kind, considerate and compassionate towards his wives. Due to their various issues, the women of the ummah have concessions for years to come. This is all part of **Allah's immense mercy.**



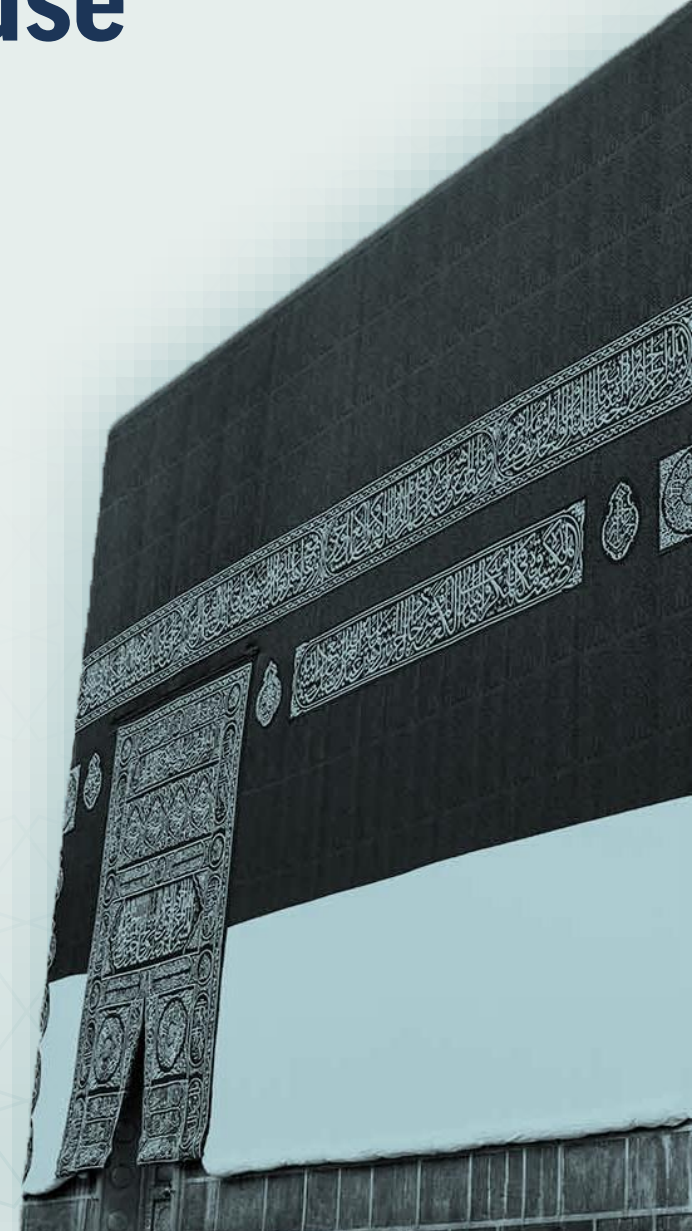
The Last Prayer By The Blessed House

- The Prophet ﷺ went to the Ḥaram to perform the farewell ṭawāf before dawn on the 14th of Dhul-Ḥijjah.
- He ﷺ then led the final prayer by the House of his Beloved (i.e. Ka'bah): Fajr, reciting Sūrah al-Ṭūr.
- He ﷺ then left Makkah, taking the Kuday route, until he arrived at Dhū Ṭuwā. He stopped there waiting for the rest of his companions to catch up.



Think & Reflect

The mission had been accomplished and the message had been delivered. These were an immensely blessed 10 days. No one imagined that as he ﷺ **was bidding them farewell**, he was also bidding farewell to this world. No one imagined that it would only be two months and a few days when he ﷺ would leave this world and be **united with his Lord**. *Ṣall Allāhu ʿalayhi wa sallam.*

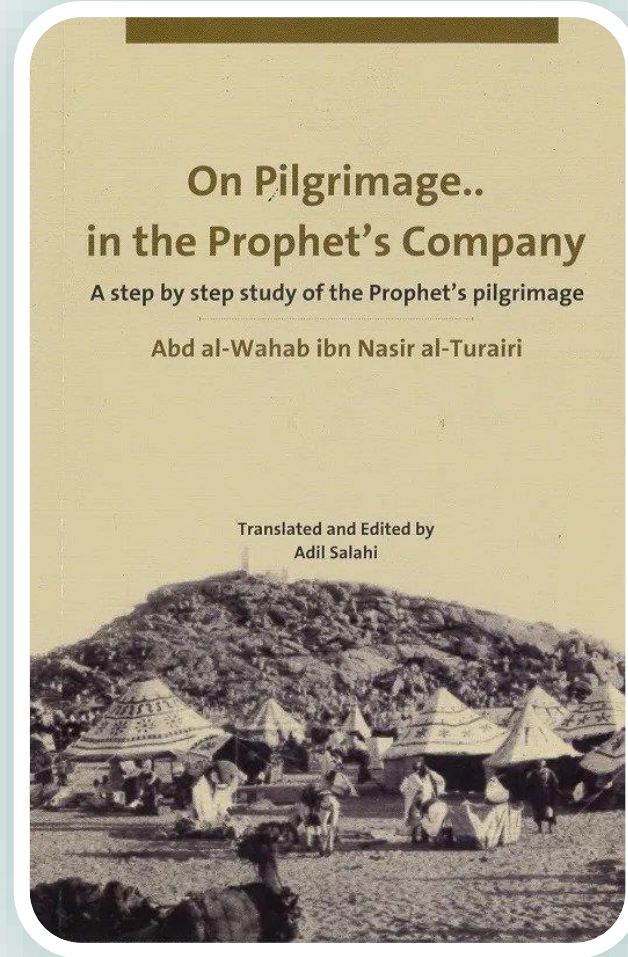


وصلى الله على نبينا وحبينا وقدوتنا محمد
وعلى آله وصحبه وسلم تسليما كثيرا

May Allah allow us to follow in the footsteps of His beloved and grant us his companionship in the next world. May He grant us all an accepted and truly transformational ḥajj. Āmīn.

These slides are based on the following book. Please refer to the book for individual references.

May Allah bless the author and the translator, and make their efforts weigh heavy on the Scales on the Day of Judgement.





Life With Allah

Appendices 1

Terminology

Basic Terminology

Tawaaf

Going round the Ka'bah, the House of Allah, seven times in anti-clockwise direction

Talbiyah

The resounding
proclamation at
Umrah & Hajj

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ Here I am, O Allah, here I am.

لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ Here I am, You have no partner whatsoever, here I am.

إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ Verily, all praise and thanks ...

وَلِنِعْمَةٍ ... and all blessings...

لَكَ وَالْمُلْكُ ... and all sovereignty are Yours

لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ You have no partner whatsoever!

الله أكبر، الله أكبر، لا إله إلا الله والله أكبر، الله أكبر، والله الحمد

Greatest is Allah. Greatest is Allah. Greatest is Allah.

There is none worthy of worship and obedience except Allah

Greatest is Allah. Greatest is Allah!

And to Allah alone belongs all praise and gratitude!

Takbeer

Declaring Allah's
greatness

Terms related to the Three Methods of Hajj

1. Qirān

Qiran means entering ihram for 'Umrah and Hajj both together. Or entering ihram for 'Umrah first then including Hajj in that before starting the tawaf of Hajj. That is done by intending that his tawaf and sa'i will be for both Hajj and 'Umrah. The actions done in Qiran are the same as those done in Ifrad, except that the pilgrim doing Qiran has to offer a hadiy (sacrifice) whereas the pilgrim doing Ifrad does not.

2. Tamattu'

Tamattu' means entering ihram for 'Umrah only during the months of Hajj. When the pilgrim reaches Makkah he performs tawaf and sa'i for 'Umrah, and shaves his head or cuts his hair, and exits ihram. Then when the day of al-Tarwiyah, which is the 8th of Dhu'l-Hijjah, comes, he enters ihram for Hajj only, and does all the actions of Hajj. So Tamattu' involves a complete 'Umrah and a complete Hajj.

3. Ifrād

Ifrad means entering ihram for Hajj only. When the pilgrim reaches Makkah he performs tawaf al-qudum (tawaf of arrival) and sa'i for Hajj, but he does not shave or cut his hair and does not exit ihram, rather he remains in ihram until he exits ihram after stoning Jamrat al-'Aqabah on the day of 'Eid.



Life With Allah

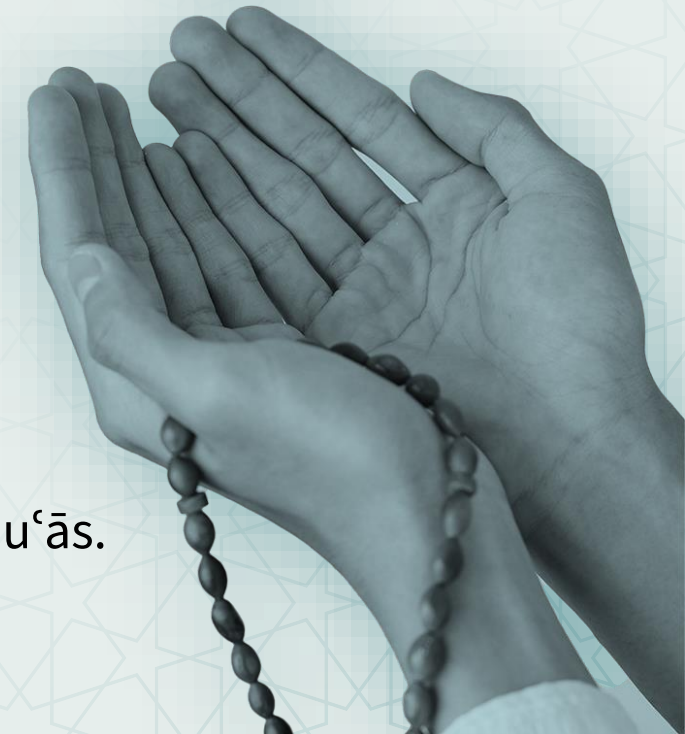
Appendices 2

Dhikr & Du'ā'



How to Make Du‘a on the Day of ‘Arafah

- Spend a long-time praising Allah at the start of your du‘ā’ and during it.
- Send abundant ṣalawāt on our beloved Messenger . ﷺ
- Ask Allah with the du‘ās from the Qur’ān and Sunnah. Have a book/print-out ready. (See the book ‘I Am Near’/‘Dhikr & Dua’ App by LWA for a collection of du‘ās).
- Write down a list of du‘ās beforehand.
- Keep repeating certain du‘ās. E.g. Don’t just ask Allah for Paradise once. Keep asking Him, and keep coming back to it.
- Make du‘ā’ for people by their names.
- Make du‘ā’ for the Ummah, especially the weak, those who are suffering, and imprisoned.
- Learn the deeper meanings of and reflect on the Qur’ānic and Prophetic du‘ās.
- Uphold the etiquettes of du‘ā’.



Dhikr: The Foundation of Hajj

- A man asked the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, “Which warriors are the best?” He ﷺ replied, “Those who remember Allah the most.” The man asked, “Which of those who fast are the best?” He ﷺ replied, “Those who remember Allah the most.” Then the man mentioned ṣalāh, zakāh and ḥajj, and each time the Messenger of Allah ﷺ replied, **“Those who remember Allah the most.”** Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه said to ‘Umar رضي الله عنه, “Those who remember (Allah) have taken all the good,” at which the Messenger of Allah ﷺ remarked, “Yes, indeed!” (Aḥmad).
- To have the best ḥajj, your heart has to be **attached to Allah**, constantly **remembering** Him, praising Him, **supplicating** to Him, **humbling** your heart to Him, and obeying Him.



Internalising Dhikr

سُبْحَانَ
اللَّهِ

glorify Allah above any imperfection or deficiency i.e. Allah is free from all defects

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

combines both:

(1) **Gratitude** for what Allah has blessed us with; īmān, life, health etc.

(2) **Praise**: Allah is worthy of every possible praise on account of His very existence, His mercy, beauty, generosity and all of His other noble Attributes and Names. Even if none of His slaves praised Him, He would still be worthy of all praise. Our praise of Him is, in fact, a blessing from Him which deserves even more praise.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

means 'Allah is Greater than...' By not specifying what He is Greater than, we are saying that He is Greater than everything.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ : The Focus of Hajj

There is no god, deity or being which deserves to be worshipped and obeyed except Allah. It means to be **a slave of Allah alone**, and not of any another being, ideology, object or desire.

To internalise **لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ**, we **submit** ourselves to Allah and **worship** Him alone. We **fear** none but Him and **love** none as much as Him. We **depend** only on Him, **seek protection** only with Him and **invoke** Him alone for help and forgiveness. We turn to Him alone for judgement in all matters. Our bowing, prostration and **unyielding obedience** is solely reserved for Him.