

Hijab-ul-Wadaa- Prophet Muhammad's Farewell Pilgrimage

Islam Spread Peacefully Over Arabia

- There were no wars a military expeditions after Tabook
- Peace across Arabia
- 9th & 10th Prophet received delegations representing various tribes
- Tribes
 - *Daws
 - *Taqeef
 - *Fazarah
 - *Haneefah
- 2 Christian delegations joined and showed their acceptance of Islam

The Prophet Plans for Hajj

-Allah prescribed the Hajj in the 9th year after Hijrah

-Prophet decided not to go because the Arabs hadn't embraced Islam and they were going to Makkah to make Hajj to their traditional ways.

*Some of them did Hajj naked while other brought their idols.

-Because of that Rasoolullah sent Abu Bakr with a few hundred Muslims to perform Hajj in order to teach the Arabs the proper way that it should be done

-Rasoolullah ordered Abu Bakr and Ali Ibn Abi Talib to teach the Quraysh and the Arabs Surat-ut-Tawbah

*Which invited the Arabs to become Muslims.

*And not to come to Al-Masjid-ul-Haram

-In the 10th year A.H. the Prophet prepared for Hajj and ordered Madinat people to do the same.

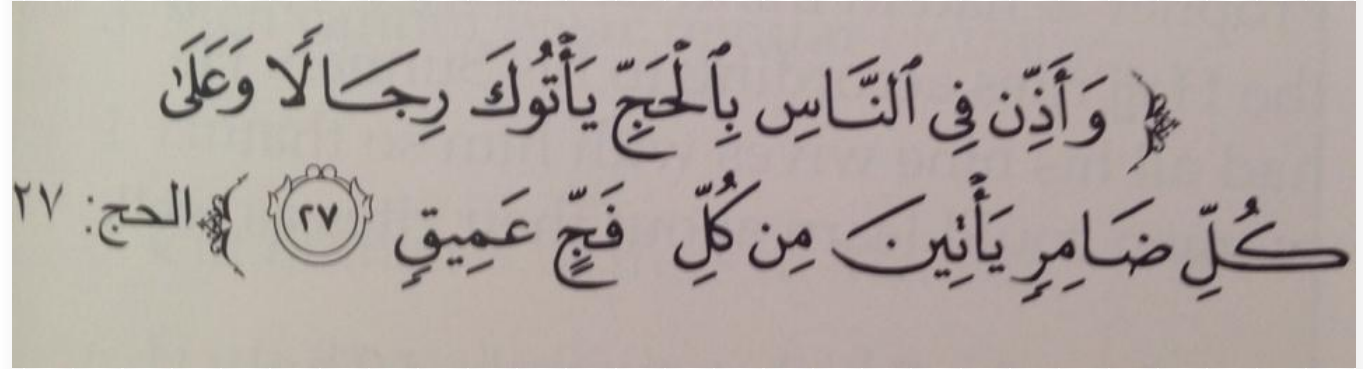
Fast Facts



Prophet Muhammad performed Hajj only one time after he became a prophet. That was Hajjat-ul-Wadaa'.

He performed 'Umrah twice. The first was in the seventh year of Al-Hijrah, which is called 'Umrat-ul-Qadaa'. He performed it with many of the Sahabah based on the agreement with the Quraysh in Al-Hudaybiyah. Rasoolullah performed the second 'Umrah along with Hajjat-ul-Wadaa' in the tenth year of Al-Hijrah.

Responding to the Call of Prophet Ibraheem



“And proclaim amongst mankind the pilgrimage. They will come to you on foot and upon all kinds of lean camels coming from every remote land.”

Preparing for the Great Hajj

- Tents were pitched outside Madinah.
- Thousand of Muslim from different tribes and localities of Arabia came to join the Prophet on his first Hajj.
- Before the people used to tear each other to pieces due to their addiction to evils of drinking, gambling, adultery, and discrimination. But later on they didn't because they understood their purpose to: "respond to the Lord's call to visit His Sacred House."
- Prophet made sure that the Hajj rituals were very clear to the Muslims, and God saw that he did not miss anything.
- The Prophet made sure that his followers followed his exact teachings.
- And he forgave all his enemies- Abu-Sufyan, Ikrimah, Ibn Abi Jahl, Malik Ibn Awf, 'Uyaina Bin Hisn, and others.

25th of Thul-Qi'dah: The March of Pilgrims

- Tens of thousands of Muslims set off toward Makkah at the end of Thul-Qi'dah (25th).
- Along with the Prophet came his nine wives so that they could learn about their rites.
- When the Prophet reached Thul-Hulayfah, the Miqaat, he stayed the night.
- People who wish to perform the pilgrimage cannot pass the Miqaat without having the intentions of wanting to go to Hajj and wearing their Hajj uniform Ihram.
- In the morning the Prophet and his followers prayed Salat-ul-Fajr, and instructed them about the rules of Hajj.

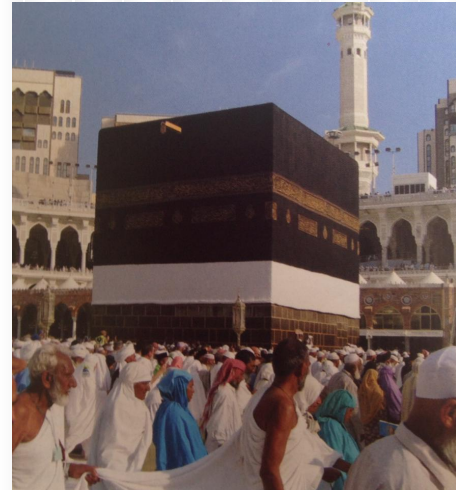
Fiqh Point

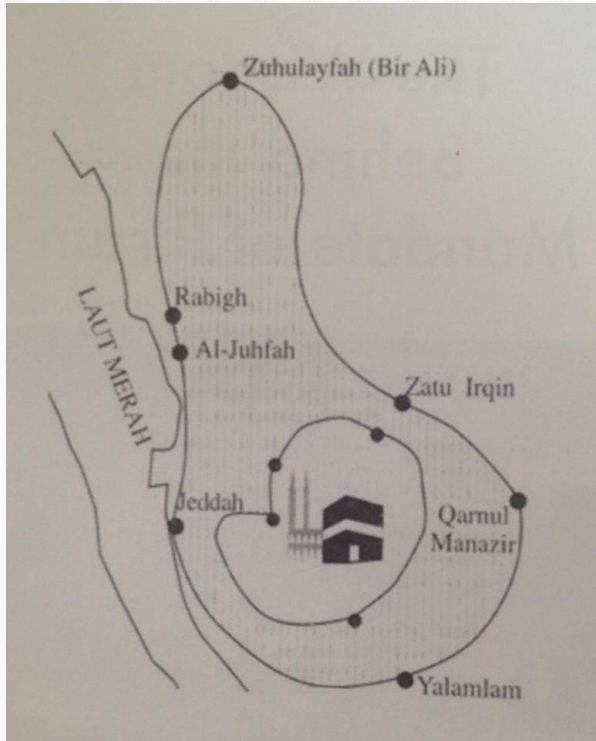
When in state of ihram, pilgrims cannot do the following:

1. Cut hair or clip nails
2. Wear perfume
3. Men cannot wear regular clothing
4. Hunt
5. Cut branches of trees in Makkah
6. Have Sexual relations with a spouse.

The Wisdom Behind the Mandate of Ihram

- All men stand before their Lord as equals.
- Ihram provides a visual picture of equality of human beings.
- This is a reality check for many people, giving them a dose of humility especially for those who are vulnerable and in higher position in society.





Map shows the location of the miqaats for beginning Hajj from all directions. Pilgrims must adhere to Ihram clothes and rituals in the Haram area as they perform Hajj or 'Umrah.

Starting the Hajj

-With their bodies washed clean, their hearts purified, and clothed in white, the Muslims follow their leader, their beloved brother in faith, Prophet Muhammad who leads Salat-ul-Thuhr.



Spiritual Awakening

-While Prophet Muhammad said the Talbiyah at each stop, he was followed with thousand of voices in unison repeating what he said.



It is the most fascinating and spiritual journey for a Muslim.

-People who have attended Hajj say that they feel and intense spiritual awakening.

-Hajj is a symbol of sacrifice which the soul of a man sacrifices worldly comforts, luxuries, and joys for the sake of pleasing Allah.

The Fourth of Thul-Hijjah: The Tawaf of Arrival

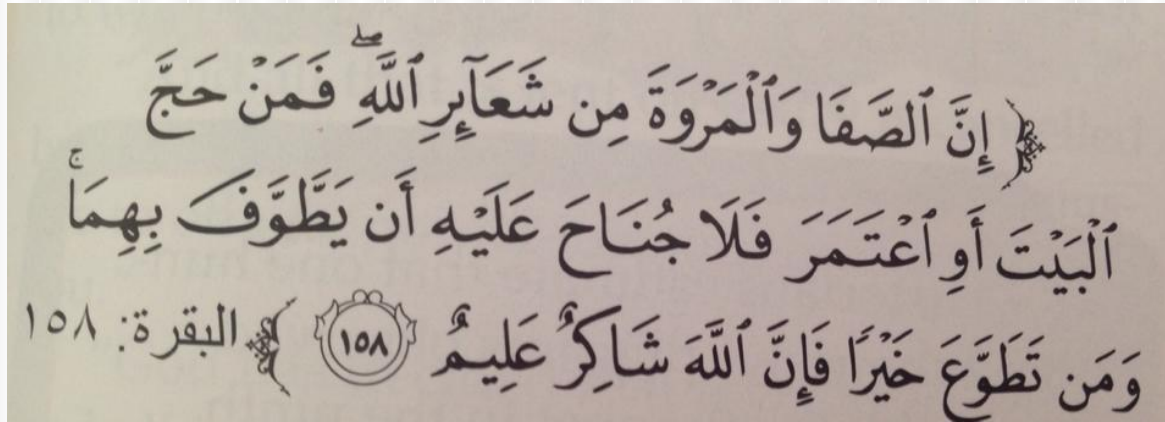
- Before arriving to Makkah on the 4th day of Thul Hijjah, the Prophet spent the night at Thee-Tuwa Vally (a location near Makah). Then prayed Fajr, and made ghusl before entering Makkah
- Once he entered Makkah, he hastened to Al'La'na, kissed Blac kStone, and made seven circuits around Al-Ka'bah. This action is called Tawaf-ul-Qudoom, or the Arrival to Tawaf.
- Then he prayed the two rak-aat at Maqam Ibraheem and recited:

A rectangular box containing Arabic calligraphy in black ink on a light brown background. The text is a verse from the Quran: 'وَآتَاخُذُوا مِنْ مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ الْبَقْرَةَ: ١٢٥'. The calligraphy is in a traditional style, with clear, legible letters and some decorative flourishes at the beginning and end of the line.

“And make the stand of Ibraheem a place to pray.”

Performing Sa'i Between As-Safa and Al-Marwah

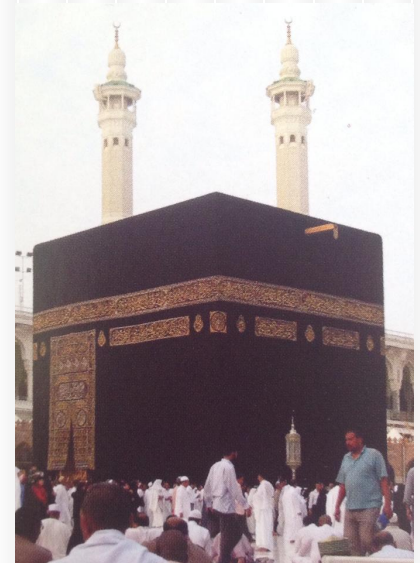
-The Prophet (pbuh) proceeded to the Hill of As-Safa. And on his approach Rasoolullah recited the Qur'anic verse:



-And after his seventh round the Prophet commanded all those who had no 'Hadiy', or cattle for sacrifice to shave or shorten their hair to free themselves from the restriction of ihram for the time being.

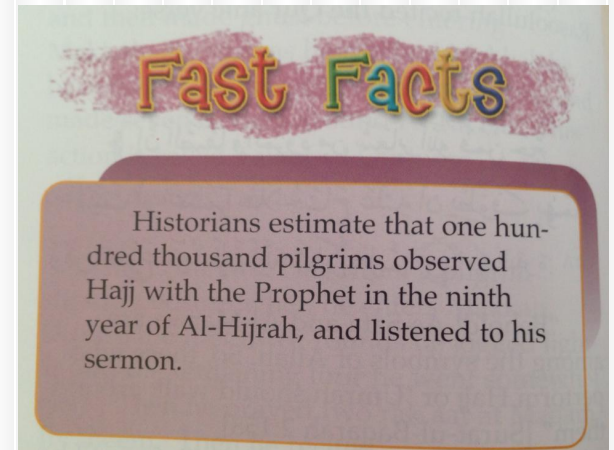
The Eighth of Thul-Hijjah: THE Day of Tarwiyah

- On the day of Tarwiyah, or eight of Thul-Hijjah, the prophet left Makkah for Mina and reached there at noon.
- And the muslims joined him at Mina, and they stayed overnight.



The Ninth of Thul-Hijjah: Arriving at Arafaat

- After the Fajr prayer on Friday, on the ninth day of Thul-Hujjah, the prophet rode his camel from Al-Qaswaa' to Arafaat.
- His followers followed the Prophet to Arafaat, and later he rode his camel to the center of Arafaat to deliver his famous sermon.



Famous Sermon

“O People! Listen to me very well, because I do not know that after this year I will ever meet you again in this place.”

“He who is entrusted with property belonging to another should deliver his trust to whom it belongs.”

“And all that is lent on usury is cancelled but your capitals are yours. DO not do injustice to others, nor let injustice be done to you.”

“God has decided that there is no usury. And all interest due to ‘Abbas bin Abdul-Muttablib is cancelled.”

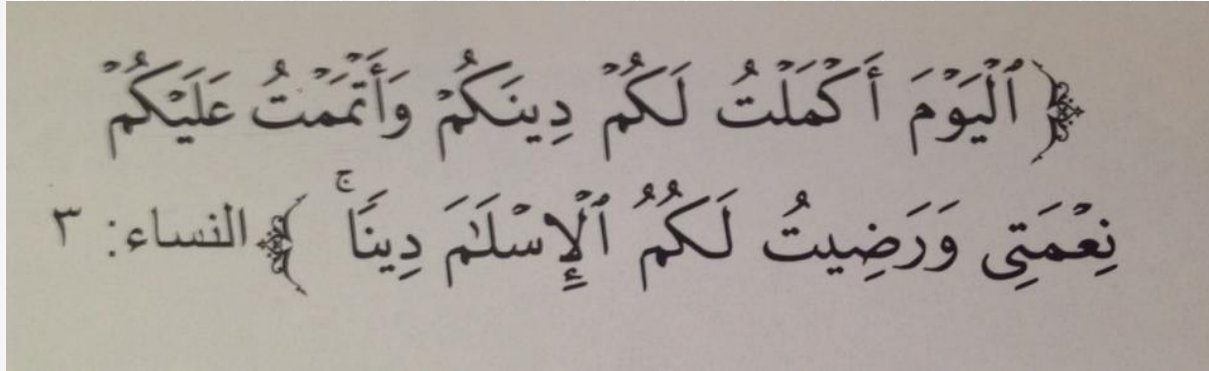
“And All compensation for bloodshed in the Time of Ignorance (Jahiliyyah) is abolished”

“Therefore, Oh, people, understand well my sayings. I am conveying Allah’s message to you. I have left with you something that if you take hold of, you will never go astray namely the Book of God and my Sunnah. Don’t become kuffar (Non-believers) after me, beheading each other.

Oh, people, listen to my speech and make sure that you understand it. You are taught that each Muslim is a brother of every other Muslim and Muslims form one brotherhood. It is not lawful for a man to take anything of his brother’s except what is given with one’s free will. Therefore, do not do injustice to one another.

Oh, God! Have I conveyed my message?”

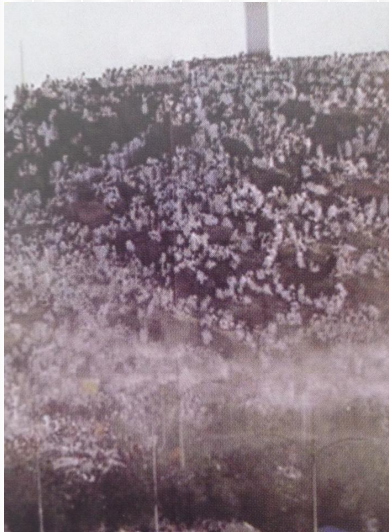
The Completion of the Message



“This day, I have perfected for you your Faith, and completed My blessing upon you, and have accepted for you Al-Islam as a religion.” [Surat-un-Nisaa’ 5:3]

Reading Between the Lines

-After hearing the verse about Faith being perfected, Abu Bakr sobbed! As he realized that since the message was completely delivered the Messenger had to leave.



Arafat

“My slaves have come to Me so lovingly,
I’ll be Generous and Merciful, willingly.
I have forgiven their sins, -to this you are
witness-
Fulfilled their hopes, and showered them
with goodness.”

Praying at Al-Muzadalifah

-After sunset, the Prophet traveled to Al-Muzdalifa.

*There he prayed Maqhrif and Isha' prayers, and combined them with one 'athan and two iqamahs.

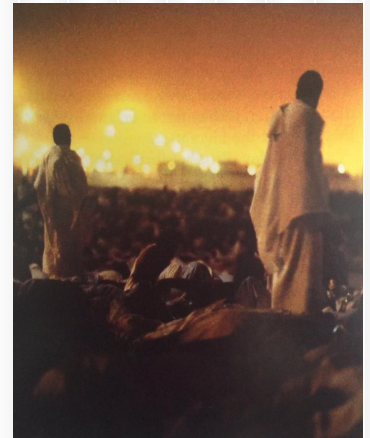
-He stayed the night at Al-Muzdalifah.

-On the morning of the tenth day of Thul-Hijjah, the prophet prayed Fajr in Al-Muzadalifah, which was the first day of Eid-ul-Adha.

-Before sunrise he traveled and reached al-Masha'ril Haram.

*Then he made du'aa until there was daylight.

-The Prophet then traveled to Jamrat-ul aqabah in Mina.



The Tenth of Thul-Hjjah

Throwing the Stones

*In this day, Prophet Ibraheem threw seven stones on one spot, where Iblees appeared. This is called Jamrat-ul-Aqabah AL-Kubra.

The Sacrifice

*Yawm-un-Nahr, or the day of slaughtering because the pilgrims start slaughtering their sacrifices on that day.

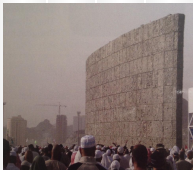


Shaving and Removing Ihram

*After the throwing the stones, and the sacrifice, the Prophet shaved his head and changed his ihram clothes.

Tawaf-ul-Ifadah

*After he took off his Ihrama and wore ordinary clothes and musk perform. He went to Makkah and me Tawaf-ul-Ifadah. Which started from the Black Stone and made seven circuits.



11th- 13th of Thul-Jijjah: The Remaining Days of Eid-ul-Adha.....

-The Prophet stayed at Mina for the 2-4 days of Eid-ul-Adha.

*These 3 days are called 'Ayyam-ut-Tashreeq' in the Fiqh books.

-On each of the blessed days, he threw seven stones on the three Jamtaat in the following order:

*Jamrat-ul-Aqabah Al-Kubra

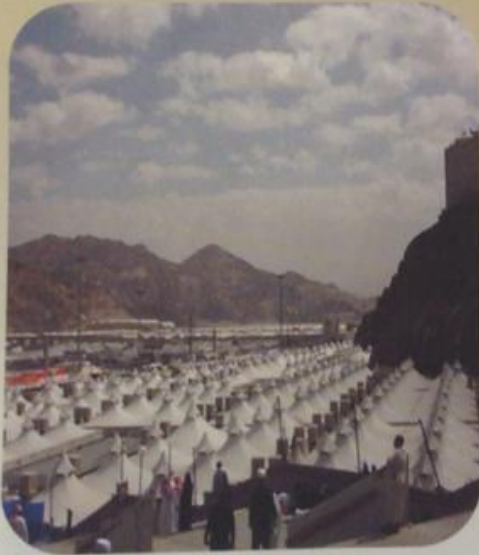
*Jamrat-ul-Aqabah Al-Wusta

*Jamrat-ul-Aqabah Al-Sughra



Mina

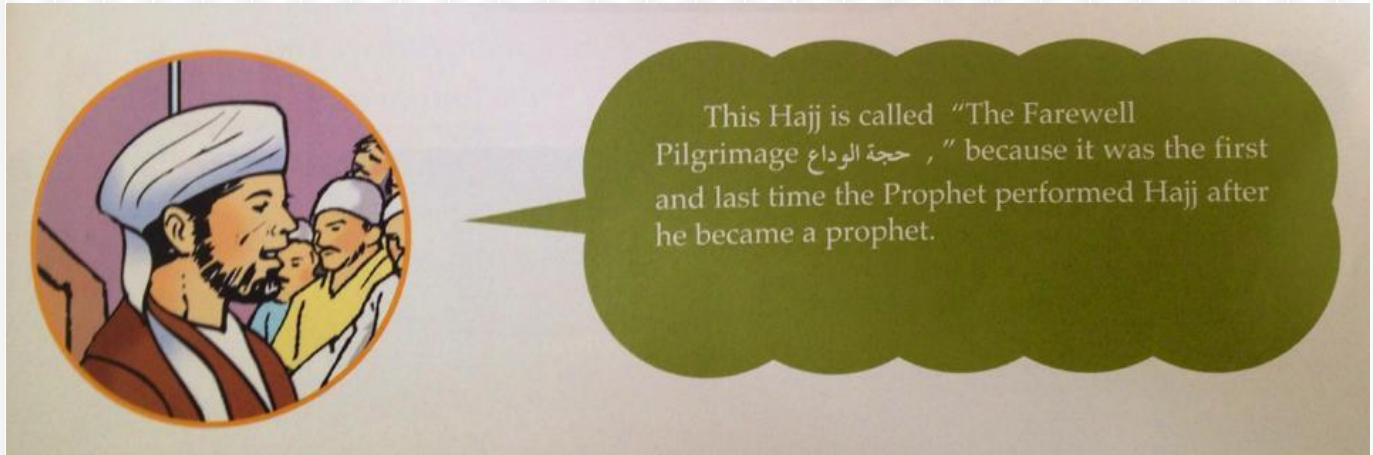
Mina



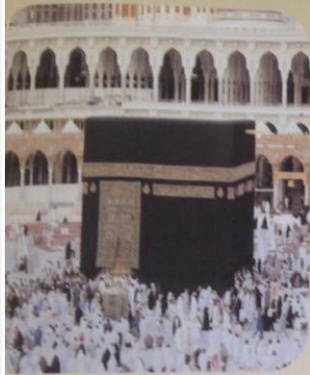
Then they return to Mina, each to his tent,
Every minute, wishes is granted, and they are content;
They stay there a day, then another, then a third,
They're allowed to depart early, but to stay is preferred;
They stone the pillars daily after the sun's decline,
With a slogan of takbir in the presence of the Divine!
If only you could see their standing there:
Palms outstretched, hoping for Mercy's share!
"O Lord! O Lord! Knowing as You do
That we hope for no one, only You!
Then grant our wish, O You All-Knowing,
We pray for Your Mercy overflowing."

13th of Thulhijjah: Tawaf-ul-Wadaa', The Final Hajj Rite

- The Prophet concluded by throwing the stones in Mina on the 13th of Thul-Hijjah, and this is the fourth day of Eid-ul-Adha.
- Then after the Maghrib time, he left to Makkah, and that is the place where he performed the final rite of Hajj, which is Tawaf-ul-Wadaa'.



The Farewell Tawaf



The Farewell Tawaf

When they've achieved at Mina all their gains,
Once more they fill the valleys and plains:
To the Ka'bah, the Sacred House, by the end of the day,
To circle it seven times, and then to pray.
When departure nears and they are certain
That the bond of proximity is about to loosen,
There's only a last stand for a final farewell:
Now for Allah are the eyes that swell,
And for Allah are the heavy hearts that turn
Into cauldrons of desire, where fire does burn;
And the passionate sighs whose heat so vigorous
Nearly melts the lover, ecstatic, rapturous!
Now you see those bewildered, perplexed in the throng,
Whilst others chant their sorrowful song:
"I depart, but there remains for You my yearning,
My fire of grief is raging and burning;
I bid farewell, but longing pulls my reins -
My heart is encamped in Your eternal plains!"
No blame today for saying what you feel:
No blame for expressing what you used to conceal!

Table of Hajj Rituals That the Prophet Performed

Thul Hijjah Days	Major Hajj days	Eid-ul-Adha days	Place	Rituals
8th	Day of Tarwiyah		Mina	Staying in Mina
9th	Day of Arafah		Arafah/ Muzdalifah	Staying in Arafah until Sunset, overnight in Al-Muzdalifah
10th	Day of Sacrifice	1st	Mina	Sacrifice/ Throw stones/ Tawaf- ul-Ifadah/ Remove Ihram uniform
11th	Day of Tashreeq 1	2nd	Mina	Throw stones
12th	Day of Tashreeq 2	3rd	Mina	Throw stones
13th	Day of Tashreeq 3	4th	Mina	Throw stones (If stayed in Mina)

Miqaat

Miqaat means "a stated place" which are the stations at which pilgrims on the Hajj, the pilgrimage to required of all able Muslims, put on ihram, the pilgrim's garment. Five of these stations were set up by Prophet Muhammad, a sixth being added later for the convenience of travelers from India and points further east. The stations are as follows:

- § *Zu 'I-Hualafa*, serving pilgrims coming from Medina
- § *Juhfa*, for Syria
- § *Qarnu 'I-Manzazil*, for those coming from Najd
- § *Yalamlam*, for Yemen
- § *Thaneim*, for Mecca
- § *Zar-i-'Irq*, for 'Iraq

Tamattu

Hajj can be performed in three different ways:

Tamattu' - Qiran - Ifraad.

1-Tamattu' means performing `Umrah during the Hajj season, and on the Day of Tarwiyah the pilgrim gets into the state of Ihram for Hajj. Anyone intending to perform a Tamattu' Hajj should make intention for `Umrah when approaching the Miqat. The intention here should be for `Umrah. The pilgrim should say,

"Labbayk-Allahumma labbayka bi'Umrah!" or "Labbayka 'Umratan!" "O Allah! I answer Your call to perform `Umrah."

.....

2-Qiran means to combine Hajj and 'Umrah. This means that the pilgrim should declare the intention to perform both Hajj and `Umrah together,

"Labbayk-Allahumma labbayka bi-Hajjin wa-'Umrah!" or "Labbayka Hajjan wa 'Umratan!" "O Allah! I answer Your call to perform Hajj and 'Umrah!"

In this kind of Hajj, it is not allowed for the pilgrim to end the state of Ihraam after Sa'ay. The pilgrim will not have to perform after the Ifadah Tawaaf on the 10th of dhil Hijjah the Sa'y because it is already performed for both Hajj and `Umrah. The pilgrim is supposed to bring his sacrificial animal with him as the Prophet (S) did. This must be done because the rituals of Hajj and `Umrah were joined together.

Ifraad

3-Ifraad means that the pilgrim declares his intention for Hajj only.

" Labbayk-Allahumma labbayka bi-Hajj!" or " Labbayka Hajjan"
"O Allah! I answer Your call to perform Hajj."

The pilgrim maintains his Ihraam up to the Day of Sacrifice. No animal sacrifice offering is required from him.

Reflection

-The lesson of Haijat-ul-Wadda' had a lot of facts which were a review from the past years which we have studied Hajj and the Farewell pilgrimage. The most interesting part of the lesson was reading about the specific days of Thul Hijjah, and learning about what they do on each day. The 'Table of Hajj Rituals that the Prophet Performed' really helped with the summarization of the overall lesson and having a better overview about the days of Thul Hijjah along with its details.