

Step by Step Guide for *Hajj* and *Umrah*

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Al-Eh-raam – *Eh-raam* is mandatory (*waajib*). Male pilgrims must take off their regular clothes and put on the two unstitched pieces of clothes (*Ezaar and Redaa*). They cannot wear shoes that cover the top of their feet. Female pilgrims can wear any loose-fitting decent dress covering the entire body except face and hands. During the state of *Eh-raam*, pilgrims (male and female) cannot trim or shave their hair, clip nails, use perfumes or colognes, kill or hunt animals, have sexual intercourse with the spouse, or have marriage proposals or contracts.

An-Niyyah - This is the intention to make *Hajj*. There can be three different types of intentions or *niyyah*:

1. The intention to perform first *Umrah* then *Hajj*. This type of *Hajj* is called *Tamattu'*, and is considered the best by Imam Ahmad Ibn Hambal.
2. The intention to perform *Hajj* only. It is called *Efraad*, and is considered the best by Imams Malik and Ash-Shafa'ee.
3. The intention to perform *Hajj* and *Umrah* together. This is called *Qiraan*, and is considered the best by Imam Abu Hanifah.

Note: The *niyyah* has to be made at the place of *Miqat* before entering the jurisdiction of *Haram*.

1. *Hajj At-Tamattu'*

When pilgrims reach *Makkah*, they circle the *Ka'bah* seven times. This is called *Tawaaf al-Umrah*. When finished with the *Tawaaf*, they pray two *raka't* behind *Maqamu Ebraaheem*. Then they walk between *Safa* and *Marwah* seven times. Both of these actions are pillars of *Umrah*. Now it is mandatory (*waajib*) for males to trim or shave their hair and for females to trim only a fingertip-length of their hair. After this the pilgrims can wear regular clothes and engage in all actions that were prohibited during the *Eh-raam*.

On the 8th of *Thel-Hijjah* (before noon) male pilgrims put on their *Eh-raam* again in *Makkah* (women wear regular clothes), make intention for *Hajj* and begin reciting the *Talbiyyah*. Then all pilgrims go to *Mina* and spend the night there.

On the 9th of *Thel-Hijjah* the pilgrims go to *Arafat*. They stay there until sunset and then leave for *Muzdalifah*. They spend the night in *Muzdalifah* and after *Salatul Fajr* leave for *Mina*. Once in *Mina*, they throw seven pebbles at *Jamraat al-Aqabah*. The pilgrims then perform the mandatory (*waajib*) sacrifice of their

animal. After that they trim or shave or clip their hair. This is also mandatory. Then they go to *Makkah* to perform *Tawaaful Efaadah* and make *Sa'ee* between *Safa* and *Marwah*. Both of these actions are pillars of *Hajj*. After this the pilgrims return to *Mina*, spend 3 or 4 nights there and throw pebbles at all the three *Jamraats* during *Ayyamut-Tashreeq*.

2. Hajj Al-Efraad

When pilgrims reach *Makkah*, they circle the *Ka'bah* seven times. It is called *Tawaaful Qodoom*. After this they pray two *rak'at* behind *Maqamu Ebraaheem*. Now they have the option to perform the *Sa'ee* between *Safa* and *Marwah* or delay it until after *Tawaaful Efaadah*, which is done upon leaving *Mina*. The pilgrims must stay *Muhremeen* (in the state of *Eh-raam*) until they have thrown seven pebbles at *Jamraat al-Aqabah* on *Yaumun-Nahr* (*the Day of Eid al-Adha*). For pilgrims of this kind it is not necessary to slaughter an animal. However, they must trim, shave or clip their hair. After *Tawaaful Efaadah* the pilgrims return to *Mina* to spend the night and throw pebbles at all the three *Jamraats* on *Ayyamut-Tashreeq*. After this they go to *Attan'eem*, which is the nearest point of *Miqaat*. Here they make the intention for *Umrah* and go back to *Makkah* to perform *Tawaaf* and pray two *rak'at* behind *Maqamu Ebraaheem*. Then they make *Sa'ee* between *Safa* and *Marwah*. After this they trim, shave or clip their hair again.

3. Hajj Al-Qiraan

Upon reaching *Makkah* the pilgrims make *niyyah* for *Umrah* and perform *Tawaaf* and *Sa'ee*. Then they go to *Arafat* and from there to *Mina* to throw pebbles at *Jamraat al-Aqabah* on *Yaumun-Nahr* (*the Day of Eid al-Adha*). After this they slaughter their animals and trim, shave or clip their hair. Then they go back to *Makkah* to perform the *Tawaaf*, pray two *rak'at* behind *Maqamu Ebraaheem*, and make the *Sa'ee* of *Hajj*.

Hajj can be performed in five or six days

Eighth day of *The-Hijjah* (*Yamut-Tarweyah*) – The *Hajj* starts on this day. Pilgrims leave *Makkah* after *salatul Fajr* for *Mina*. They spend the night in *Mina*. Spending the night in *Mina* is recommended.

Ninth day of *The-Hijjah* (*Yaumu Arafah*) – Pilgrims leave *Mina* after sunrise for *Arafaat*. They perform combined *Zuhr* and '*Asr* prayers at *Zuhr* time (*Jam't*

Taqdeem) behind the imam. Then they stand in *Arafaat* facing the *Qiblah* at the bottom of the mountain beside the big rocks. During this time they make supplications, praise *Allaah (SWT)* and ask for His forgiveness. They stay in *Arafaat* until sunset. This is the greatest pillar of *Hajj*.

Tenth day of *Thel-Hijjah (Yaumun-Nahr)* – Pilgrims leave *Arafaat* after sunset for *Muzdalifah*. There they perform combined *Maghrib* and *'Isha* prayers at *'Isha* time (*Jam't Taakheer*). It is mandatory (*waajib*) for pilgrims to sleep in *Muzdalifah* that night. Next morning they pray *salatul Fajr* and go to *Mina* to throw pebbles at *Jamraat al-Aqabah*. It is mandatory to throw seven pebbles. These pebbles can be the size of a chickpea. Now pilgrims must slaughter their animals, if they have the intention to perform both *Hajj* and *Umrah* at the same time. After this the men trim or shave their hair. Women only clip a fingertip-length of their hair. At this time the pilgrims can do everything that was prohibited except that they still cannot approach their spouses. The pilgrims then return to *Makkah* and circle the *Ka'bah* seven times (*Tawaaful Efaadah*). This is a mandatory act and one of the pillars of *Hajj*. At this time the pilgrims are allowed to do everything which was prohibited during the state of *Eh-raam*, including sexual relationship with spouse. The pilgrims then return to *Mina* before sunset and stay there for most of the *Eid* days (*Ayyamut-Tashreeq*). This is mandatory according to the majority of the scholars.

Eleventh day of *Thel-Hijjah (first day of At-Tashreeq)* - Pilgrims throw seven pebbles at each of the three *Jamraats*. The time for stoning begins at *Zuhr* and ends at *Fajr* the next day.

Twelfth day of *Thel-Hijjah (second day of At-Tashreeq)* - The pilgrims stone the *Jamraats* again. Those who decide to go to *Makkah* do not have to stone the *Jamraats* next day as long as they leave *Mina* before sunset.

Thirteenth day of *Thel-Hijjah (third day of At-Tashreeq)* - Once again, pilgrims stone the *Jamraats*. Stoning comes to an end at sunset. The pilgrims then leave for *Makkah*.

Tawaaful Wada (Farewell Tawaaf)

The pilgrims circle the *Ka'bah* seven times and pray two *raka't* behind *Maqamu Ebraaheem*. This *tawaaf* is mandatory (*waajib*) according to most of the scholars and it should be the last act before departing from *Makkah*.

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