Reaching Makkah

حَتَّى إِذَا أَتَيْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَعَهُ

Until we came to the Ka'bah with him (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam)

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) entered Makkah Mukarramah on Sunday, 4th Zul Hijjah.

Tawaaf

اِسْتَلَمَ الرُّكْنَ ، فَرَمَلَ ثَلَاثًا وَمَشَى أَرْبَعًا

He made kissed the Hajr Aswad and made raml (walked briskly) in three rounds and walked (normally) in four rounds.

ثُمَّ نَفَذَ إِلَى مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيْمَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ ، فَقَرَأَ وَاتَّخِذُوْا مِنْ مَّقَامِ اِبْرٰهٖمَ مُصَلًّى

He then went to the Maqaam Ebrahim ('alaihis salaam), and recited: "And adopt the Maqaam Ebrahim as a place of salaah."

فَجَعَلَ الْمَقَامَ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ الْبَيْتِ

He then made the Maqaam Ebrahim between him and the Ka'bah.

كَانَ يَقْرَأُ فِي الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ قُلْ هُوَ اللهُ اَحَدٌ وَ قُلْ يٰٓاَيُّهَا الْكٰفِرُوْنَ

He recited Surah Ikhlaas and Surah Kaafiroon in the two rakaats

ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَى الرُّكْنِ ، فَاسْتَلَمَهُ

He then returned to the Hajar Aswad and kissed it.

Sa'ee

ثُمَّ خَرَجَ مِنَ الْبَابِ إِلَى الصَّفَا

He then went out of the door to Safaa

فَلَمَّا دَنَا مِنَ الصَّفَا قَرَأَ اِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَآئِرِ اللهِ ، « أَبْدَأُ بِمَا بَدَأَ اللهُ بِهِ »

As he reached near it he recited: "Safaa and Marwah are among the salient signs of Allah Ta'ala", I begin with what Allah Ta'ala began.

Notes:

فَبَدَأَ بِالصَّفَا ، فَرَقِيَ عَلَيْهِ حَتَّى رَأَى الْبَيْتَ

He commenced with Safaa and ascended it till he saw the Ka'bah.

فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ ، فَوَحَّدَ اللهَ وَكَبَّرَهُ ، وَقَالَ :

Facing the qiblah, he declared the Oneness of Allah Ta'ala and glorified Him, and said:

« لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ ، وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ ، أَنْجَزَ وَعْدَهُ وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ وَهَزَمَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ »

There is none worthy of worship but Allah, He is alone, there is no partner with Him. His is the Sovereignty. To Him praise is due and He is Powerful over everything. There is none worthy of worship but Allah alone, Who fulfilled His promise, helped His servant and defeated the allied forces alone."

ثُمَّ دَعَا بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ ، قَالَ مِثْلَ هَذَا ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ

He then made du'aa in the course of that, repeating the same words three times.

ثُمَّ نَزَلَ إِلَى الْمَرْوَةِ حَتَّى إِذَا انْصَبَّتْ قَدَمَاهُ فِي بَطْنِ الْوَادِي سَعَى ، حَتَّى إِذَا صَعِدَتَا مَشَى

He then descended and walked towards Marwah until his feet came down in the bottom of the valley, he ran, and when he began to ascend he walked.

The act of sa'ee and the running at the bottom of the valley is actually a remembrance of the sacrifice of Sayyidah Haajar ('alaihas salaam), when she ran desperately looking for water for her infant child. This action of hers, and her total submission to the command of Allah Ta'ala was so beloved and dear to Allah Ta'ala that He has made this an important ritual of hajj and 'umrah, despite thousands of years passing.

This is a clear proof of the high position that Islam affords to women and the manner in which Islam appreciates their sacrifices and contributions.

حَتَّى أَتَى الْمَرْوَةَ ، فَفَعَلَ عَلَى الْمَرْوَةِ كَمَا فَعَلَ عَلَى الصَّفَا

Until he reached Marwah. He did on Marwah as he had done at Safaa.

Notes:

8th Zul Hijjah - Mina

فَلَمَّا كَانَ يَوْمُ التَّرْوِيَةِ ، تَوَجَّهُوا إِلَى مِنى ، فَأَهَلُّوا بِالْحَجِّ ، وَرَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ

When it was the day of tarwiyah (8th Zul Hijjah), they proceeded towards Mina and put on the ihraam for hajj and Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) rode (on his camel).

فَصَلَّى بِهَا الظُّهْرَ وَالْعَصْرَ وَالْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ وَالْفَجْرَ

He performed Zuhr, 'Asr, Maghrib, 'Esha and Fajr Salaah in Mina.

9th Zul Hijjah – 'Arafah

ثُمَّ مَكَثَ قَلِيْلًا حَتَّى طَلَعَتِ الشَّمْسُ

He then waited a little until the sun rose.

وَأَمَرَ بِقُبَّةٍ مِنْ شَعْرٍ تُضْرَبُ لَهُ بِنَمِرَةَ

He instructed that a tent of hair should be pitched for him at Namirah.

فَسَارَ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ ﷺ وَلَا تَشُكُّ قُرَيْشٌ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ وَاقِفٌ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ الْحَرَامِ كَمَا كَانَتْ قُرَيْشٌ تَصْنَعُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) then set out and the Quraish did not doubt that he would halt at Mash'arul Haraam (Muzdalifah) as the Quraish used to do in the days of ignorance.

فَأَجَازَ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّى أَتَى عَرَفَةَ ، فَوَجَدَ الْقُبَّةَ قَدْ ضُرِبَتْ لَهُ بِنَمِرَةَ ، فَنَزَلَ بِهَا

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) however, continued until he came to 'Arafah and he found that the tent had been pitched for him at Namirah. There he got down.

During the days of Jaahiliyyah, the Quraish would encamp at Muzdalifah (also called Mash'arul Haraam), while the rest of the people would encamp at 'Arafah. The Quraish would claim that since they were the custodians of the Ka'bah, it was inappropriate for them to leave the boundaries of the Haram and go to 'Arafah (Muzdalifah is within the boundary). However, the true reason was that they wished to stand out from the rest of the people on account of their pride and arrogance.

Notes:

The Quraish were convinced that Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) would encamp in Muzdalifah, as they would do. However, Allah Ta'ala revealed the verses of the Quraan Majeed *(Surah Baqarah, v199)* that commanded him (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) to proceed beyond Muzdalifah until he reached 'Arafah.

Khutbah

حَتَّى إِذَا زَاغَتِ الشَّمْسُ أَمَرَ بِالْقَصْوَاءِ ، فَرُحِلَتْ لَهُ

Till the sun had passed the midday. He commanded that Qaswaa should be saddled for him.

فَأَتَى بَطْنَ الْوَادِيْ ، فَخَطَبَ النَّاسَ وَقَالَ :

Then he came to the bottom of the valley, and addressed the people saying,

« إِنَّ دِمَاءَكُمْ وَأَمْوَالَكُمْ حَرَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ كَحُرْمَةِ يَوْمِكُمْ هَذَا فِيْ شَهْرِكُمْ هَذَا فِيْ بَلَدِكُمْ هَذَا »

"Indeed your blood and wealth are sacred (i.e. haraam for another person to violate) upon you, just like the sanctity of this day of yours, in this month of yours, in this place of yours."

« أَلَا كُلُّ شَيْءٍ مِنْ أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ تَحْتَ قَدَمَيَّ مَوْضُوعٌ »

"Behold! Everything pertaining to the days of ignorance is under my feet completely abolished."

« وَرِبَا الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ مَوْضُوعٌ ، وَأَوَّلُ رِبًا أَضَعُ رِبَانَا رِبَا عَبَّاسِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ ، فَإِنَّهُ مَوْضُوعٌ كُلُّهُ »

"The interest of the days of ignorance is cancelled, and the first interest that I cancel is our interest (i.e. the interest of our family member), the interest of 'Abbaas bin 'Abdil Muttalib (radhiyallahu 'anhu), for his interest has been cancelled entirely (i.e. the interest and the loan amount have both been cancelled)."

« فَاتَّقُوا اللهَ فِي النِّسَاءِ ، فَإِنَّكُمْ أَخَذْتُمُوهُنَّ بِأَمَانِ اللهِ ، وَاسْتَحْلَلْتُمْ فُرُوْجَهُنَّ بِكَلِمَةِ اللهِ »

"Fear Allah Ta'ala regarding women, for you have taken them (into your nikaah) with the trust of Allah Ta'ala (i.e. they are an amaanah from Allah Ta'ala) and you have made relations with them halaal through the words

Notes:

of Allah Ta'ala (as the khutbah recited at the time of nikaah consists of verses of the Quraan Majeed and the name of Allah Ta'ala)."

« وَلَكُمْ عَلَيْهِنَّ أَنْ لَا يُوطِئْنَ فُرُشَكُمْ أَحَدًا تَكْرَهُونَهُ »

"It is your right over them that they do not allow anyone into your home that you do not approve of."

« وَلَهُنَّ عَلَيْكُمْ رِزْقُهُنَّ وَكِسْوَتُهُنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ »

"And it is their right over you that you provide them with their food and clothing in a good manner."

« وَقَدْ تَرَكْتُ فِيكُمْ مَا لَنْ تَضِلُّوا بَعْدَهُ إِنِ اعْتَصَمْتُمْ بِهِ ، كِتَابُ اللهِ »

"I have left among you the Book of Allah, and if you hold fast to it, you would never go astray."

« وَأَنْتُمْ تُسْأَلُونَ عَنِّي ، فَمَا أَنْتُمْ قَائِلُونَ ؟ »

"You would be asked about me (on the Day of Judgement), so what would you say?"

قَالُوا : نَشْهَدُ أَنَّكَ قَدْ بَلَّغْتَ ، وَأَدَّيْتَ ، وَنَصَحْتَ

They (the Sahaabah [radhiyallahu 'anhum]) said: "We will bear witness that you have conveyed (the message), fulfilled (your responsibility) and wished well."

فَقَالَ بِإِصْبَعِهِ السَّبَّابَةِ ، يَرْفَعُهَا إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَيَنْكُتُهَا إِلَى النَّاسِ « اَللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ ، اَللَّهُمَّ اشْهَدْ »

ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) then raised his forefinger towards the sky and pointing it at the people (said), "O Allah, be witness. O Allah, be witness", saying it thrice.

Notes:

Wuqoof

ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّى أَتَى الْمَوْقِفَ

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) then rode his camel and came to the place of wuqoof.

فَجَعَلَ بَطْنَ نَاقَتِهِ الْقَصْوَاءِ إِلَى الصَّخَرَاتِ ، وَجَعَلَ حَبْلَ الْمُشَاةِ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ ، وَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ

He made the stomach of his she-camel, Qaswaa, in line with the rocks, having the path taken by those who went on foot in front of him, and faced the qiblah.

فَلَمْ يَزَلْ وَاقِفًا حَتَّى غَرَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ ، وَذَهَبَتِ الصُّفْرَةُ قَلِيلًا حَتَّى غَابَ الْقُرْصُ

He kept standing there till sunset, and the yellow light had somewhat gone, and the disc of the sun had disappeared.

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) made du'aa for the forgiveness of his Ummah. Allah Ta'ala informed Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam), "I have forgiven them, except for the one who oppresses, as I will hold him accountable for the sake of the one who was oppressed." Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) then made du'aa, "O Rabb! If you wish, you can give the oppressed one Jannah (to compensate him for undergoing oppression) and forgive the one who oppressed!" This du'aa of Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) was not accepted at this time. However, it was accepted in Muzdalifah. *(Sunan Ibni Maajah #3013)*

The following great verse of the Quraan Majeed was revealed after 'Asr Salaah while Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) was seated on his camel. On account of the weight of the wahi, the camel was forced to kneel.

اَلْيَوْمَ اَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِيْنَكُمْ وَاَتْمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِيْ وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْاِسْلَامَ دِيْنًا ؕ

"Today I have perfect your Deen for you, completed My favour upon you and I am pleased with Islam as your Deen." (Surah Maa-idah v3)

Notes: