Departure

فَخَرَجْنَا مَعَهُ

We left (Madeenah Munawwarah) with him (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam)

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) departed from Madeenah Munawwarah on Saturday 25th Zul Qa'dah and entered Makkah Mukarramah on 4th Zul Hijjah. The month of Zul Qa'dah was twenty-nine days. Hence, the entire journey took seven to eight days. Nabi (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) camped every night at different places.

Zul Hulaifah

حَتَّى أَتَيْنَا ذَا الْحُلَيْفَةِ

Until we came to Zul Hulaifah

1. Zul Hulaifah is a place approximately nine kilometers from Madeenah Munawwarah.

2. It is also known as Bir 'Ali or Abyaar 'Ali.

3. It is the meeqaat that one passes when travelling from Madeenah Munawwarah to Makkah Mukarramah.

4. The blessed valley of 'Aqeeq is found in Zul Hulaifah. Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) spent the night in this valley. While Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) was there, Jibreel ('alaihis salaam) came to him from Allah Ta'ala and instructed him to perform salaah in this blessed valley and make the intention of performing 'umrah with hajj. *(Saheeh Bukhaari #1534)* Thus, Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) was performing the Qiraan Hajj.

Notes:

Asmaa bintu 'Umais (radhiyallahu 'anha)

فَوَلَدَتْ أَسْمَاءُ بِنْتُ عُمَيْسٍ ﵂ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ أَبِيْ بَكْرٍ

Asmaa bintu 'Umais (radhiyallahu 'anha) gave birth to Muhammad bin Abi Bakr (radhiyallahu 'anhuma).

فَأَرْسَلَتْ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ : كَيْفَ أَصْنَعُ ؟

She sent a message to Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam), 'What should I do?'

قَالَ : « اِغْتَسِلِيْ ، وَاسْتَثْفِرِيْ بِثَوْبٍ وَأَحْرِمِيْ »

He (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) said, 'Take a bath, place a cloth (pad) in your private area and don the ihraam.'

Asmaa (radhiyallahu 'anha) was blessed with being in the marriage of three great Sahaabah (radhiyallahu 'anhum) one after another.

1. Sayyiduna Ja'far bin Abi Taalib (radhiyallahu 'anhu).
2. Sayyiduna Abu Bakr Siddeeq (radhiyallahu 'anhu).
3. Sayyiduna 'Ali bin Abi Taalib (radhiyallahu 'anhu).

Qaswaa

فَصَلَّى رَسُوْلُ اللهِ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ ، ثُمَّ رَكِبَ الْقَصْوَاءَ

Then Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) performed salaah in the masjid and thereafter mounted Qaswaa (his she-camel).

This was the most famous camel of Raslulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam). It was also known as Adhbaa, Jad'aa and Kharmaa.

Huge Number

حَتَّى إِذَا اسْتَوَتْ بِهِ نَاقَتُهُ عَلَى الْبَيْدَاءِ

Until when it stood erect with him on its back at Baidaa

Notes:

نَظَرْتُ إِلَى مَدِّ بَصَرِيْ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ مِنْ رَاكِبٍ وَمَاشٍ ، وَعَنْ يَمِينِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ ، وَعَنْ يَسَارِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ ، وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ

I saw as far as I could see, in front of him were riders and pedestrians, also on his right and on his left and behind him was the same.

وَرَسُوْلُ اللهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَظْهُرِنَا ، وَعَلَيْهِ يَنْزِلُ الْقُرْآنُ ، وَهُوَ يَعْرِفُ تَأْوِيْلَهُ ، وَمَا عَمِلَ بِهِ مِنْ شَيْءٍ عَمِلْنَا بِهِ

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) was among us and the Quraan Majeed was descending upon him. And it is he who knows (its true) interpretation. And whatever he did, we also did the same.

Talbiyah

فَأَهَلَّ بِالتَّوْحِيْدِ : لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ ، لَا شَرِيْكَ لَكَ

He pronounced the oneness of Allah Ta'ala (saying), 'I am at you service O Allah, I am at your service. I am your service, You have no partner. All praise and bounties belong to You and the sovereignty. You have no partner."

Although, this hadeeth states that Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) recited the talbiyah at Baidaa, Sayyiduna 'Abdullah bin 'Abbaas (radhiyallahu 'anhuma) explained the following:

After Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) performed salaah, he recited the talbiyah. Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) thereafter mounted his she-camel, Qaswaa, and recited the talbiyah again. When the camel reached the hill of Baidaa, Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) recited the talbiyah again. On account of the large crowd of Sahaabah (radhiyallahu 'anhum), all the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu 'anhum) were unable to be with Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) all the time. Hence, some Sahaabah (radhiyallahu 'anhum) heard the first talbiyah, some heard the second, and some heard the third. Hence, each Sahaabi (radhiyallahu 'anhu) thought that Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) only tied his ihraam at the time that he heard the talbiyah. *(Sunan Abi Dawood #1770)*

Notes:

Hence, although Sayyiduna Jaabir (radhiyallahu 'anhu) says that Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) recited the talbiyah when he reached Baidaa, this was not the first time that Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) had recited it, rather it was the first time that Sayyiduna Jaabir (radhiyallahu 'anhu) had heard him reciting it, although he had recited it before this as well.

Notes:

Other Incidents

Although this hadeeth of Sayyiduna Jaabir (radhiyallahu 'anhu) does not discuss other details of the journey, certain narrations do mention other details. Some of the more pertinent ones are:

1. The respected wives of Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) were travelling in a hawdaj as was the norm in those days. *(Tabaqaat Ibni Sa'd vol. 2, pg. 173)*

The hawdaj is a closed carriage that would be tied to the back of the camel. Women would sit in it and remain completely concealed.

2. Sayyiduna Anjashah (radhiyallahu 'anhu) was leading the camels on which the blessed wives of Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) and a few other women were seated. While leading them, he began chanting, thus making them increase their speed. Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) said to him, "O Anjashah! Lead the glass bottles slowly!" *(Saheeh Bukhaari #6161 & Musnad Ahmad #26866)*

There are two possible reasons for this:

a) A fast pace can cause the women to be hurt, especially if they fall from the camel, as women are delicate and fragile like glass bottles.

b) A woman, by nature, is delicate and easily influenced by an attractive voice that has the potential to 'break' her, just as glass is easily broken. *(Fat-hul Baari vol. 10, pg. 667)*

3. Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) abandoned speaking to one of his honourable wives and spending time with her for two and a half months or more, due to her refusing to lend a camel to her co-wife, Sayyidah Safiyyah (radhiyallahu 'anha) and calling her a Jewess. *(Musnad Ahmad #26866)*