

Hajjatul Wadaa'

Module #04

Muzdalifah

وَأَزْدَفَ أُسَامَةَ ؓ خَلْفَهُ

He (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) made Usaamah (radhiyallahu 'anhu) sit behind him.

وَدَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ، وَقَدْ شَنَقَ لِلْقَصْوَاءِ الزِّمَامَ حَتَّىٰ إِنَّ رَأْسَهَا لَيُصِيبُ مَوْرِكَ رَحْلِهِ

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) left Muzdalifah while pulling the reins of Qaswaa so tightly that her head touched the saddle (in order to keep her under control).

وَيَقُولُ بِيَدِهِ الْيُمْنَىٰ « أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ ، السَّكِينَةَ السَّكِينَةَ »

He pointed out to the people with his right hand and said, "O people! (Move) calmly, (move) calmly.

كُلَّمَا أَتَى حَبْلًا مِنَ الْحَبَالِ ، أَزْحَىٰ لَهَا قَلِيلًا حَتَّىٰ تَصْعَدَ

Whenever he happened to pass over an elevated tract of sand, he slightly loosened it (the reins of his camel) till she climbed up.

حَتَّىٰ أَتَى الْمُرْدَلَفَةَ ، فَصَلَّىٰ بِهَا الْمَغْرِبَ وَالْعِشَاءَ ...

Until he reached Muzdalifah. There he performed Maghrib and 'Esha salaah (together).

ثُمَّ اضْطَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّىٰ طَلَعَ الْفَجْرُ

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) then laid down till dawn.

وَصَلَّىٰ الْفَجْرَ حِينَ تَبَيَّنَ لَهُ الصُّبْحُ بِأَذَانٍ وَإِقَامَةٍ

He performed Fajr Salaah with azaan and iqamah when the morning light was clear.

ثُمَّ رَكِبَ الْقَصْوَاءَ حَتَّىٰ أَتَى الْمَشْعَرَ الْحَرَامَ

He again mounted Qaswaa until he reached Mash'arul Haraam.

فَاسْتَقْبَلَ الْقِبْلَةَ ، فَدَعَاهُ وَكَبَّرَهُ وَهَلَّلَهُ وَوَحَّدَهُ

He faced towards the qiblah, made du'aa to Allah Ta'ala, glorified Him, recited "La ilaaha illallah" and pronounced His Oneness.

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فَلَمْ يَزَلْ وَاقِفًا حَتَّى أَسْفَرَ جِدًّا

He continued making wuqoof until the daylight was very clear.

فَدَفَعَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَطْلُعَ الشَّمْسُ

He then left before the sun rose.

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) repeated the du'aa for the forgiveness of his Ummah. This du'aa of Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) was now accepted for even the oppressor. (Sunan Ibni Maajah #3013)

This forgiveness refers to those people who sincerely repent and are genuinely unable to fulfill the right that they owe. If they are able to fulfill the right, they will have to do so in order to secure forgiveness. (At-Ta'leeq Sabeeh vol. 3, pg. 224)

Departure to Mina

وَأَزْدَفَ الْفَضْلُ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ ، وَكَانَ رَجُلًا حَسَنَ الشَّعْرِ أَبْيَضَ وَسِيمًا

He seated behind him Fadhal bin 'Abbaas (radhiyallahu 'anhuma). He was a man with beautiful hair, a fair complexion and a handsome face.

فَلَمَّا دَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَرَّتَ بِهِ طُغْرٌ يَجْرِيْنَ

As Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) was moving on, a group of women were also going (side by side with them).

فَطَفِقَ الْفَضْلُ يَنْظُرُ إِلَيْهِنَّ ، فَوَضَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ الْفَضْلِ

Fadhal (radhiyallahu 'anhu) began looking at them. Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) placed his hand on the face of Fadhal (radhiyallahu 'anhuma).

Other narrations explain that a young, attractive girl from the tribe of Khath'am came to Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) to ask him regarding her father, as he was unable to sit on a conveyance and thus could not perform hajj. Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) instructed her to perform hajj on his behalf.

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While the young girl was there, Sayyiduna Fadhal (radhiyallahu ‘anhu) happened to look towards her and she looked towards him. Rasulullah (sallallahu ‘alaihi wasallam) immediately held his head and turned it away.

When Sayyiduna ‘Abbaas (radhiyallahu ‘anhu) asked him the reason for this, he said, “I saw a young boy and young girl, and I feared Shaitaan’s influence over them.” (Saheeh Bukhaari #4399 & Sunan Tirmizi #885)

Batnu Muhassir

حَتَّى أَتَى بَطْنَ مُحَسِّرٍ ، فَحَرَّكَ فَلَيْنًا

Until he came to the valley of Muhassir. He urged her (Qaswaa) a little.

Rasulullah (sallallahu ‘alaihi wasallam) urged the camel to move faster as this was the place in which the punishment of Allah Ta‘ala had befallen the people of Abrahah. (Juz-u Hajjatil Wadaa’ pg. 104)

Pelting

ثُمَّ سَلَكَ الطَّرِيقَ الْوُسْطَى الَّتِي تَخْرُجُ عَلَى الْجُمْرَةِ الْكُبْرَى ، حَتَّى أَتَى الْجُمْرَةَ الَّتِي عِنْدَ الشَّجَرَةِ

He followed the middle road, which comes out at Jamaratul Kubraa (the big Jamarah). When he came to the Jamarah which is near the tree.

فَرَمَاهَا بِسَبْعِ حَصِيَّاتٍ ، يُكَبِّرُ مَعَ كُلِّ حَصَاةٍ مِنْهَا مِثْلَ حَصَى الْخُذْفِ

He pelted it with seven small pebbles, saying Allahu Akbar while throwing each one of them in a manner in which the small pebbles are thrown (with the index finger and the thumb).

رَمَى مِنْ بَطْنِ الْوَادِي

He pelted from the bottom of the valley.

Slaughtering

ثُمَّ انصَرَفَ إِلَى الْمَنْحَرِ ، فَنَحَرَ ثَلَاثًا وَسِتِّينَ بِيَدِهِ

He then went to the place of sacrifice, and sacrificed sixty-three (camels) with his own hand.

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ثُمَّ أُعْطِيَ عَلِيًّا عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فَفَنَحَرَ مَا عَبَّرَ ، وَأَشْرَكَهُ فِي هَدْيِهِ

Then he gave the remaining to Sayyiduna 'Ali (radhiyallahu 'anhu) who sacrificed them, and he shared him in his sacrifice.

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) slaughtered sixty-three camels with his own blessed hands. These were the camels that he had brought with him from Madeenah Munawwarah. Sayyiduna 'Ali (radhiyallahu 'anhu) slaughtered the remainder of the camels (thirty-seven) on his own. These were the camels that he had brought from Yemen. (Juz-u Hajjatil Wadaa' pg. 118)

Eating the Meat

ثُمَّ أَمَرَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَدَنَةٍ بِيَضْعَةٍ ، فَجُعِلَتْ فِي قَدْرِ ، فَطَبِخَتْ

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) instructed for a piece of meat from every camel to be placed into a pot and cooked together.

فَأَكَلَا مِنْ لَحْمِهَا وَشَرَبَا مِنْ مَرَقِهَا

The two of them (Rasulullah [sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam] and Sayyiduna 'Ali [radhiyallahu 'anhu]) then ate some meat and drank from the gravy.

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) wished to gain the tremendous blessings contained in the meat of all the hundred animals. Therefore, he ordered that the above should be done. In this way, he secured in just a few morsels, the blessings of one hundred camels. (Sharhun Nawawi – Saheeh Muslim vol. 1, pg. 399)

Blessed Hair

After slaughtering, Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) called Sayyiduna Ma'mar bin 'Abdillah (radhiyallahu 'anhu) to shave his blessed head.

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) gave half his hair to Sayyiduna Abu Talhah and Sayyidah Ummu Sulaim (radhiyallahu 'anhuma), and instructed Sayyiduna Abu Talhah (radhiyallahu 'anhu) to distribute the other half between the Sahaabah (radhiyallahu 'anhum). (Juz-u Hajjatil Wadaa' pg. 125)

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Going to Makkah Mukarramah

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) then wore normal clothing and applied 'itr.

ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ، فَأَفَاضَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ ، فَصَلَّى بِمَكَّةَ الظُّهْرَ

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) rode again and came to the Ka'bah.
He offered Zuhr Salaah in Makkah.

Well of Zamzam

فَأَتَى بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ يَسْتَفُونَ عَلَى زَمْزَمَ ، فَقَالَ :

He came to the family of 'Abdul Muttalib who were supplying water at Zamzam and said:

« إِنزِعُوا بَنِي عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ ، فَلَوْلَا أَنْ يَغْلِبِكُمُ النَّاسُ عَلَى سِقَاتِكُمْ لَنَزَعْتُ مَعَكُمْ »

“Draw! O children of 'Abdul Muttalib! If it was not for the (fear of) people overwhelming you in your drawing the water, I would also draw Zamzam with you.”

Had the people seen Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) drawing water, they would have understood it to be one of the rites of hajj and would have thus all flocked to the well to draw water. Obviously, this would have caused great difficulty and inconvenience on account of the space being restricted and the large number of people performing hajj.

فَنَاولُوهُ دَلْوًا ، فَشَرِبَ مِنْهُ

So they handed him a bucket and he drank from it.

End of Narration

The hadeeth of Jaabir (radhiyallahu 'anhu) concludes here. However, the details of the remainder days till Rasulullah's (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) return to Madeenah Munawwarah have been mentioned in other narrations. Some of which are:

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Last Few Days

Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) thereafter performed sa'ee and returned to Mina. He remained in Mina and pelted on the 11th, 12th and 13th, after which he departed after zawaal and went to Muhassab.

At the time of sehri, Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) went to Makkah Mukarramah and performed Tawaaful Wadaa'.

Sayyidah 'Aishah (radhiyallahu 'anha), wished to perform an 'umrah that night, as qadhaa for her 'umrah that was cancelled due to her experiencing her monthly cycle when they entered Makkah Mukarramah. So Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) sent her brother, Sayyiduna 'Abdur Rahmaan bin Abi Bakr (radhiyallahu 'anhuma) with her to perform 'umrah from Tan'eem. She completed her 'umrah during the night.

Departure

When Sayyidah 'Aishah (radhiyallahu 'anha) had completed her 'umrah, Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) gave the instruction for departure. It was on the morning of Wednesday 14th Zul Hijjah.

Uhud

Upon reaching Madeenah Munawwarah and seeing Uhud, Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) said, "This is a mountain that loves us and we love it." (Saheeh Bukhaari #4083 & Juz-u Hajjatil Wadaa' pg. 155)

Hajj with Me

There were certain Sahaabiyyaat (radhiyallahu 'anhunna) who were unable to perform hajj with Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam). On his return from hajj, Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam) informed them that performing 'umrah during the month of Ramadhaan would earn a person the reward of hajj or hajj performed with Rasulullah (sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam). (Saheeh Bukhaari #1863 & Sunan Abi Dawood #1988)

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