Hajj

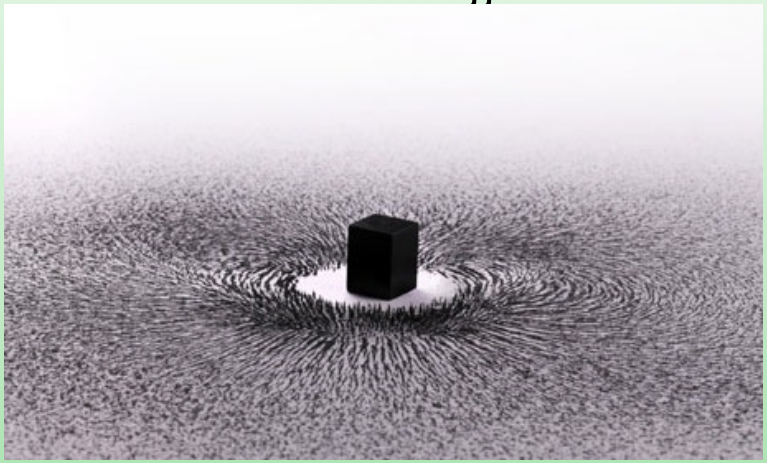


Gary R. Bunt

Lecture Content

- Historical and traditional dimensions of hajj
- Religious background to hajj
- Rituals and practices
- The hajj and religious experience
- Contemporary issues in hajj
- Hajj and technology
- Hajj and the internet

The Hajj



http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/saudiarabia_mecca?source=relatedvideo

Hajj: the basics

Historical and traditional dimensions of hajj

Mecca

- In the late 500s, Mecca was a major centre of trade and commerce as well as the site of the Kaaba, a religious shrine that housed hundreds of gods and goddesses worshipped by the tribes in the region.
- There were a number of shrines in the Arabian peninsular
- Mecca was a trading centre
- Mecca had a haram, or holy place – tribes could come together into the place at specific ritual times of year
- A small group from within the Quraysh tribe controlled the political and economic affairs of the city.
- Muhammad was born into this context c.570 CE

The Kaaba

- The Kaaba, a shrine located near the centre of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, is the most sacred place in the Muslim world. It is also called the “House of God.”
- Millions of Muslims throughout the world turn toward the Kaaba five times each day when they pray. In addition, Muslims bury their dead with their heads pointing toward the Kaaba.

The Kaaba

- The shrine is also the primary destination of Muslims during the hajj.
- Pilgrims visiting Mecca walk counterclockwise around the Kaaba seven times.
- This ritual imitates angels walking around God's heavenly throne and symbolizes for the pilgrims their entry into the presence of God.

The Kaaba

- The Arabic word kaaba means “cube” and reflects the cube shape of the grey stone structure.
- The Kaaba measures about 33 feet wide, 50 feet long, and 45 feet high. Its corners coincide with the four points of the compass.
- The interior of the Kaaba is bare, except for three pillars supporting the roof and silver and gold lamps hanging from the ceiling.
- During most of the year, the Kaaba is covered with a woven black cloth that has verses from the Qur'an embroidered on it.

The Kaaba

- According to popular Muslim tradition, Adam built the Kaaba as a copy of the heavenly house of God.
- Its destruction during Noah's Flood left only the foundation.
- The Qur'an says that Ibrahim (Abraham) and his son Ismail built the shrine.
- By the time of Muhammad , however, the Kaaba had come under the control of the Quraysh, the major tribe of Mecca, and was used as a shrine for idols of their gods.
- In 630 , when Muhammad triumphantly returned from exile to his native Mecca, he rid the Kaaba of its idols and restored the monotheistic religion of Abraham.

Abraham and the hajj

- After receiving God's call, Abraham journeyed with his wife and other family members to Canaan, between Syria and Egypt.
- God promised him that his children would inherit the land and become as numerous as the stars in the sky.
- Abraham was already an old man, and his wife Sarah , who was also very old, had been unable to conceive a child.
- Sarah encouraged Abraham to have sexual relations with her Egyptian servant, Hagar, so that he might have an heir.

Abraham and the hajj

- Abraham agreed, and Hagar gave birth to a son, Ismail. Later, Sarah became pregnant.
- When Abraham was 100 years old, Sarah bore him a son, Isaac.
- Jewish and Christian traditions identify with Isaac, while Islamic tradition identifies with Ismail.

Abraham and the hajj

- After the birth of Isaac, Sarah became jealous of Ismail.
- As the firstborn son, Ismail would have been the primary recipient of Abraham's inheritance.
- Sarah, therefore, insisted that Abraham banish Hagar and Ismail.

Isaac and Ismail

- According to Jewish tradition, he sent them away after God revealed to him that Isaac would be his rightful heir but that Ismail would also become the father of a nation.

Hagar and Ismail

- Muslims believe that Hagar and Ismail traveled to the desert near Mecca, where they nearly died of thirst.
- They were saved by a miraculous spring of water that flowed from the sand.
- When Abraham discovered that they were alive, he joined them in Mecca.

Abraham, Ismail and hajj

- To celebrate the miracle in the desert, Abraham and Ismail built (or rebuilt, according to some traditions) the Kaaba, which became Islam's holiest shrine.
- During the hajj, Muslims participate in a variety of rituals that commemorate Hagar and Ismail's experiences in the desert.

Abraham and Sacrifice

- The most serious test of Abraham's faith occurred when God commanded him to sacrifice his son.
- According to the Biblical account, God instructed Abraham to take Isaac to the top of a mountain and sacrifice him as an offering. Abraham went to the appointed spot, constructed an altar, and placed his son on it. He was about to kill Isaac with a knife when God stopped him.
- Satisfied that Abraham had proved his faith, God provided a ram for the offering instead of the boy.

- The Qur'an presents a similar account but does not name the son. Abraham says, “Oh my son! I see in vision that I offer thee in sacrifice.”
- When God sees that Abraham is willing to obey this command, he then promises him: “Behold, I make you a leader for the people.”
- Most Muslims, therefore, identify Ismail as the one that Abraham intended to sacrifice.

Abraham in the Qur’an

- 125 We made the House a a resort and a sanctuary for people, saying, ‘Take the spot where Abraham stood as your place of prayer.’ We commanded Abraham and Ishmael: ‘Purify My House for those who walk round it, those who stay there, and those who bow and prostrate themselves in worship.’ 126 Abraham said, ‘My Lord, make this land secure and provide with produce those of its people who believe in God and the Last Day.’ God said, ‘As for those who disbelieve, I will grant them enjoyment for a short while and then subject them to the torment of the Fire—an evil destination.’

Abraham in the Qur’an

- 127 As Abraham and Ishmael built up the foundations of the House [they prayed], ‘Our Lord, accept [this] from us. You are the All Hearing, the All Knowing. 128 Our Lord, make us devoted to You; make our descendants into a community devoted to You. Show us how to worship and accept our repentance, for You are the Ever Relenting, the Most Merciful. 129 Our Lord, make a messenger of their own rise up from among them, to recite Your revelations to them, teach them the Scripture and wisdom, and purify them: You are the Mighty, the Wise.’
- Al-Baqarah, 2:125-7, trans. M.A.S. Abdel Haleem

The hajj in the Qur'an

- 26 We showed Abraham the site of the House, saying, 'Do not assign partners to Me. Purify My House for those who circle around it, those who stand to pray, and those who bow and prostrate themselves. 27 Proclaim the Pilgrimage to all people. They will come to you on foot and on every kind of swift mount, emerging from every deep mountain pass 28 to attain benefits and celebrate God's name, on specified days, over the livestock He has provided for them—feed yourselves and the poor and unfortunate—29 so let the pilgrims perform their acts of cleansing, fulfil their vows, and circle around the Ancient House.' 30 All this [is ordained by God]: anyone who honours the sacred ordinances of God will have good rewards from his Lord.
- Al-Hajj, 22:26-30, trans. M.A.S Haleem

Other accounts

- There is an account of Abraham's pilgrimage in a history of Mecca from the 9th century, written by al-Azraqi (d. 834). [c.f. F.E. Peters, p.7-8]
- There are also accounts of pre-Islamic Arab practices in Mecca (i.e. Ibn al-Kalbi)
- It is suggested in some sources that these were distortions of Abraham's earlier practices.
- Some pre-Islamic rituals maintained their currency in Islam, i.e. circling the Kaaba.

Pre-Islamic practices

- The notion of a high god – 'Allah' (al-ilah or the god) – pre-dates Islam.
- 'Allah' was not represented by an idol.
- The cult of al-Lat, al-Uzza and Manat (Allah's daughters') represented one series of practices in the Arabian peninsular.
- The Prophet Muhammad represents a break from pagan practices

Muhammad and the Kaaba

- During Muhammad's pre-prophetic lifetime (when he was around 35 years of age), there are accounts of the rebuilding of the Kaaba. It included pictures of Mary, Abraham and Jesus. Treasures were also kept in the building.
- Muhammad is said to have had a role in reconciling tribal rivalries in the building of the Kaaba – in particular lifting the black stone into place through joint effort (using a cloak).

Ritual and Muhammad

- Mecca was strategic for Muhammad during Islam's early expansion
- Muhammad's practices (sunna) on Umra and Hajj are presented in biographical and other sources.
- A first umra in 629 may have included animal sacrifice and trotting, together with kissing the kaaba (istalama)

Farewell Pilgrimage

- In 632 Muhammad performed the only pilgrimage he led in person.
- Ritual practices were established during this period.
- He also gave a Farewell Sermon
- Muhammad died in 632.
- Surah 9 was revealed during this period:

Qur'an 9: 1-5 'Repentance'

- 1 release by God and His Messenger from the treaty you [believers] made with the idolaters [is announced]— 2 you [idolaters] may move freely about the land for four months, but you should bear in mind both that you will not escape God, and that God will disgrace those who defy [Him]. 3 On the Day of the Great Pilgrimage [there will be] a proclamation from God and His Messenger to all people: 'God and His Messenger are released from [treaty] obligations to the idolaters. It will be better for you [idolaters] if you repent; know that you cannot escape God if you turn away.' [Prophet], warn those who ignore [God] that they will have a painful punishment. 4 As for those who have honoured the treaty you made with them and who have not supported anyone against you: fulfil your agreement with them to the end of their term. God loves those who are mindful of Him.
- 5 When the [four] forbidden months are over, wherever you encounter the idolaters, kill them, seize them, besiege them, wait for them at every lookout post; but if they turn [to God], maintain the prayer, and pay the prescribed alms, let them go on their way, for God is most forgiving and merciful.

Hajj and pagans

- During a 'year of grace', pagans could still visit the shrine. This is stated in the Qur'an 9: 17-19
- *17 It is not right for the idolaters to tend God's places of worship while testifying to their own disbelief: the deeds of such people will come to nothing and they will abide in Hell. 18 The only ones who should tend God's places of worship are those who believe in God and the Last Day, who keep up the prayer, who pay the prescribed alms, and who fear no one but God: such people may hope to be among the rightly guided. 19 Do you consider giving water to pilgrims and tending the Sacred Mosque to be equal to the deeds of those who believe in God and the Last Day and who strive in God's path? They are not equal in God's eyes. God does not guide such benighted people.* Qur'an 9: 17-19

Al-Baqarah on Hajj

- 196 Complete the pilgrimages, major and minor, for the sake of God. If you are prevented [from doing so], then [send] whatever offering for sacrifice you can afford, and do not shave your heads until the offering has reached the place of sacrifice. If any of you is ill, or has an ailment of the scalp, he should compensate by fasting, or feeding the poor, or offering sacrifice. When you are in safety, anyone wishing to take a break between the minor pilgrimage and the major one must make whatever offering he can afford. If he lacks the means, he should fast for three days during the pilgrimage, and seven days on his return, making ten days in all. This applies to those whose household is not near the Sacred Mosque. Always be mindful of God, and be aware that He is stern in His retribution.

Sacrifice Qur'an The Hajj: 22:33-36

- 3 Livestock are useful to you until the set time. Then their place of sacrifice is near the Ancient House:34 We appointed acts of devotion for every community, for them to celebrate God's name over the livestock He provided for them: your God is One, so devote yourselves to Him. [Prophet], give good news to the humble 35 whose hearts fill with awe whenever God is mentioned, who endure whatever happens to them with patience, who keep up the prayer, who give to others out of Our provision to them.
- 36 We have made camels part of God's sacred rites for you. There is much good in them for you, so invoke God's name over them as they are lined up for sacrifice, then, when they have fallen down dead, feed yourselves and those who do not ask, as well as those who do. We have subjected them to you in this way so that you may be thankful. 37 It is neither their meat nor their blood that reaches God but your piety. He has subjected them to you in this way so that you may glorify God for having guided you.

Precedents

- Full information on Muhammad's practices in the hajj are contained in sunnah sources, together with historical and biographical accounts of the Prophet i.e. Bukhari, Ibin Ishaq

Rituals and practices in hajj

Hajj: the Sacred Journey to the Heartland of Islam

- “It is the duty of all mankind to come to the House, a pilgrim if he is able to make his way there.” (3:97)
- “We appointed Abraham to establish the Shrine: "You shall not idolize any other god beside Me, and purify My shrine for those who visit it, those who live near it, and those who bow and prostrate. "And proclaim that the people shall observe Hajj pilgrimage. They will come to you walking or riding on various exhausted (means of transportation). They will come from the farthest locations." (22:26-27)

The Rewards of Excellent

The Prophet said: Umra is an expiation for the sins committed between it and the previous Umra; and the reward of Hajj Mabrur (i.e., one accepted) is nothing but Jannah (Paradise). [Bukhari and Muslim]

The Prophet said: Whoever performs hajj and does not commit any obscenity nor commit any evil, will return as sinless as a new-born child. [Bukhari and Muslim]

Aisha (Prophet’s wife) reported that she said: O Messenger of Allah! We consider jihad as the best deed. Should we not fight in Allah's Cause? He replied: For you (women) the best jihad: Hajj Mabrur (accepted one). [Bukhari]

The Qualities of Excellent Hajj

Hajj Mabrur (an accepted Hajj) is:

A Hajj performed with a good intention of becoming closer to Allah.

A Hajj free of sin; i.e. conducted with full obedience to Allah.

A Hajj performed in accordance to the Sunnah (tradition) of the Prophet.

Preparation before Hajj

- Muslims should seek repentance from all past sins.
- Should resolve outstanding differences and seek forgiveness from others.
- Should pay all debts.
- Ensure the wealth to be used for Hajj is from legitimate sources.
- Learn as much as possible about how to perform Hajj as according to the ways that Prophet Muhammad has prescribed.

Hajj CImate

- Mecca; is relatively on low-lying location, which leads seasonal flash floods despite the low amount of annual rainfall. There are less than 5 inches (130 mm) of rain during the year, mainly in the winter months. Temperatures are high throughout the year and in summer may reach 113 °F (45 °C).

Months of Hajj

Hijri Calendar; 'Lunar'	Days of Hajj
Muharram	8th Dhul-Hijjah: day of Tarwiyah.
Safar	9th Dhul-Hijjah: day of Arafah.
Rabi' al-Awwal	10th Dhul-Hijjah: day of NaHr.
Rabi' al-Thany	11th Dhul-Hijjah.
Jumada al-Ula	12th Dhul-Hijjah.
Jumada al-Thaniya	13th Dhul-Hijjah.
Rajab	
Shaban	Because the Islamic calendar is a lunar calendar, eleven days shorter than the Gregorian calendar used in the Western world, the Gregorian date of the Hajj changes from year to year.
Ramadan	
Shawwal	
Dhul-Qe'dah	
Dhul-Hijjah	

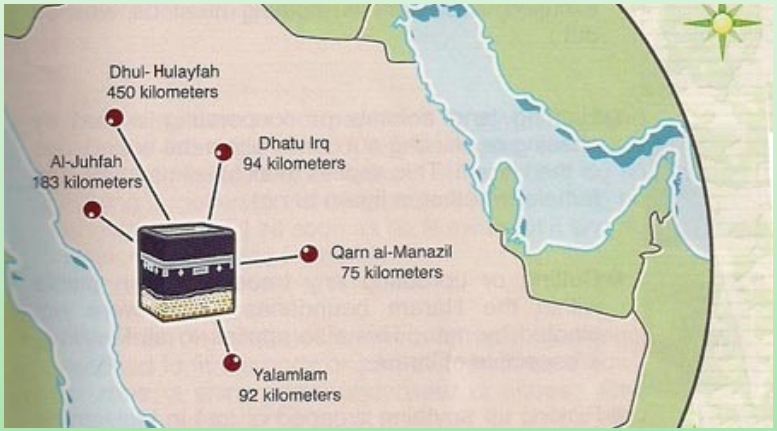
Hajj 2019/1440AH

Hajj 2019 will fall between 9-14 August 2019

Miqat (boundary)

- the geographical boundary (sing. Miqat, Pl. Mawaqeet مواقيت)
- that any Muslim intending to do Hajj must not cross unless assuming the state of Ihram.
- If a Muslim crosses the Miqat without Ihram, he/she must return to the Miqat,
- otherwise he/she must offer an animal sacrifice (Fidya).

Five Locations to Assume Ihram



Locations of Ihram

Dhatu 'Irq
Coming from 'Iraq,
Other names: Al Dhareeba,
55 miles North East of Makkah

Yalamlam
Coming from Yemen
Other names: As-Sa'diya
80 miles South of Makkah

Qarn Al Manazil
Coming from Najd (Riyadh, …), UAE,
Qarn al-Manazil is a valley, the northern part is called As-Sayl al-Kabeer, and the southern part is called Wadi Mahram. The distance between the two is about 20 miles.
50 miles East of Makkah

Dhu-l Hulayfah
Coming from Madinah
Other names: Abyar Ali
255 miles North of Makkah

Al Juhfah
Coming from North Africa, Syria,
116 miles North West of Makkah
Rabigh: 127 miles North West of Makkah

Al-Hill

- The area outside the Haram, the holy land on which the City of Makkah stands, is called al-Hill. Muslims who enter the Haram area on business or for other purposes need not do the ihram before entering the Holy City of Makkah unless they have the intention to perform Umrah or Hajj. Muslims coming to Makkah with the intention of performing Umrah or Hajj must not cross a Miqat without first entering into the state of Ihram, unless they live within the area between Miqat and the Haram. In this case they do Ihram either at home or just before entering the Haram area.

Haram of Mecca

- Haram of Makkah is the sanctified area surrounding Makkah.
- It is believed that the sacred area of Mecca was delimited by Prophet Ibrahim under the guidance of Angel Gabriel.
- After the Prophet Muhammad conquered Mecca, he sent Tameem Ibn Asd al-Khuza'ee to renew the boundaries of the Haram.
- Flags have been put on the mountains and hills to indicate the limits of the Haram, but most of them are ruined.
- Currently the government of Saudi used concrete man-made rocks as signs for the Haram's limit.

Tan'eem 4.6 miles North

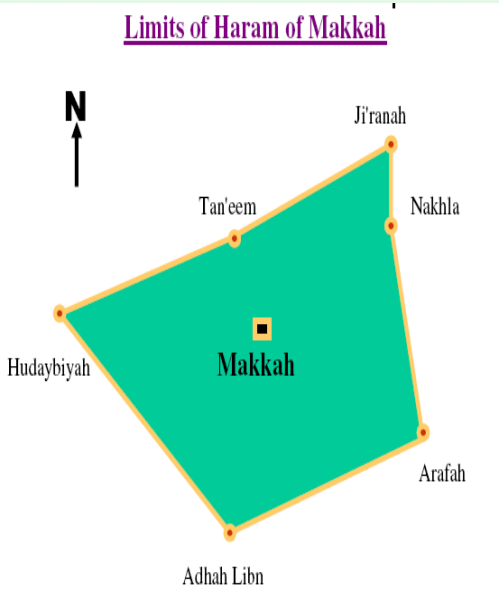
Nakhlah 8miles N.E.

Hudaybiyah 13.5 miles W.

Adhah Libn10 miles S.

Arafah 13.5 miles E.

Ji'ranah 13.5 miles N.E



Signs of Haram Boundary



The Sanctity of Haram

- "Surely (as for) those who disbelieve, and hinder (men) from Allah's way and from the Sacred Mosque which We have made equally for all men, (for) the dweller therein and (for) the visitor, and whoever shall incline therein to wrong unjustly, We will make him taste of a painful chastisement." [Surat al-Hajj 22, verse. 25]

Sanctity of Haram

Its plants must not be cut,

Animals within its boundary must not be frightened or killed; except fleas, bedbugs, snakes and scorpions

Articles lost in it must not be picked up except by someone making announcement to find the owner,

Nor it is allowed for any person to bear arms for fighting in it.

Those restrictions apply to everyone during any time of the year.



Tamattu` means performing `Umrah during the Hajj season, and on the Day of Tarwiyah 8th of Dhul-Hijjah 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. There is a requirement of Animal sacrifice ‘Hady’.

Qiran means to combine Hajj and 'Umrah. This means that the pilgrim should declare the intention to perform both Hajj and `Umrah together. In this kind of Hajj, it is not allowed for the pilgrim to end the state of Ihraam after Sa'ay. A pilgrim is supposed to bring his sacrificial animal with him as the Prophet did.

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

The pilgrim maintains his Ihraam up to the Day of Sacrifice.

No animal sacrifice offering is required from him.

Ihram

A pilgrim must enter into this state before crossing the Miqat, by performing the cleansing rituals and wearing the prescribed attire

Ihram: a sacred state which a Muslim must enter in order to perform the major pilgrimage Hajj.

For women there is no clear prescription. Women's clothing, therefore, varies considerably and reflects regional as well as religious attitudes. In general female in Hajj must clothe themselves in long robes, covering the body from head to foot and leaving the face and hands exposed

Articles lost in it must not be picked up except by someone making announcement to find the owner,

Not it is allowed for any person to bear arms for fighting in it.

Those restrictions apply to everyone during any time of the year.

"The adoption of these garments by all male pilgrims creates a powerful visual image of unity, reinforcing the spiritual harmony among the pilgrims as members of the same community of the faithful."

McMillan M. The Meaning of Mecca (Saqi Books, London 2011) p. 22





Prohibitions while at the State of Ihram

- Regular clothing for men only, e.g. no shirts, pants, undergarments, etc. bn 'Umar, may Allah be pleased with them, reported: a person asked the Messenger of Allah what a Muhrim should put on as dress. Thereupon the Messenger of Allah said: Do not put on a shirt or a turban, or trousers or a cap, or leather socks except one who does not find shoes; he may put on socks but he should trim them below the ankles. And do not wear clothes to which saffron or wars is applied. (Muslim).
- Covering the head for men only- no hats, caps, clothes
- Perfume- for both men and women.: Prophet said: Wash out the trace of yellowness, or he said: The trace of perfume and put off the cloak and do in your 'Umrah what you do in your Hajj. (Muslim).

- Cutting or shaving of hair, beard, moustache, etc, and clipping of nails.
- Sexual acts "So whosoever intends to perform Hajj therein (by assuming Ihram), then he should not have sexual relations (with his wife), nor commit sin, nor dispute unjustly during the Hajj." (Al-Baqarah 2:197).
- Hunting: "forbidden is the pursuit of land game - as long as you are in the Sacred Precincts or in pilgrim garb.'' (Qur'an 5:96)



"Labbayk, Allahumma Labbayk. Labbayk. La shareeka laka. Labbayk. Innal-hamda wan-n'imata laka wal-mulk. La shareeka lak"

Here we come, O Allah, here we come ! Here we come. No partner have You. Here we come! Praise indeed, and blessings, are Yours--- the Kingdom too! No partner have You!

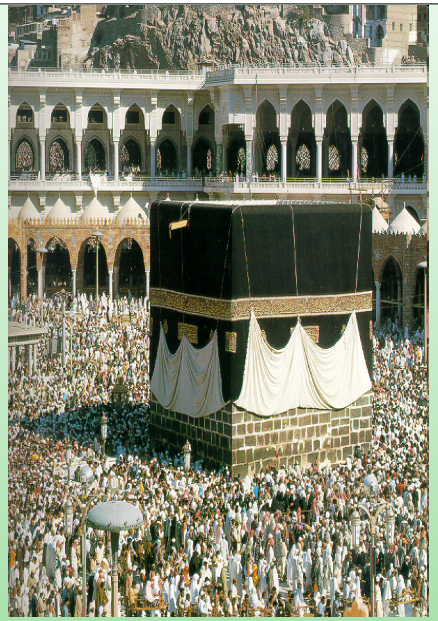
Muslims recite this from the Meeqat until just before stoning the Jamarah on the 10th of Zhul Hijjah

Talbiyah

- It signifies a response to the summons of Allah; “And proclaim to the people the Hajj [pilgrimage]; they will come to you on foot and on every lean camel; they will come from every distant pass” (22.27)

Tawaf

- The first act of the pilgrims when they arrive at Mecca and the last before they leave is to circumambulate in anti-clockwise direction seven times beginning from the Black Stone on the corner of the Kaaba.
- After the completion of Tawaf, all the pilgrims have to offer two Rakaat prayers at the Place of Abraham (Muqaam Ibrahim).
- The Qur'an states that the Kaaba was constructed by Abraham and his son Ishmael (Ismaeel in Arabic), after the latter had settled in Arabia (2.127). The building has a mosque built around it, the Masjid al-Haram. All Muslims around the world face the Kaaba during prayers, no matter where they are. This is called facing the Qiblah.





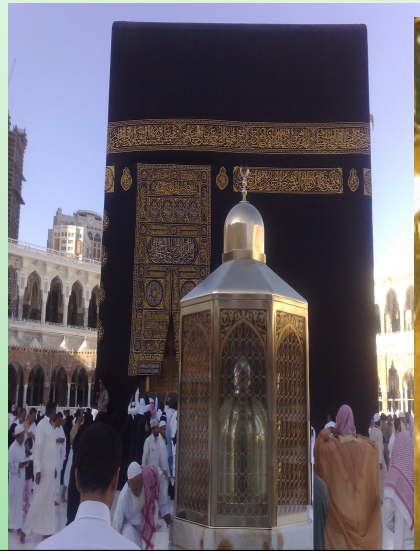
The Black Stone

- Based at the eastern cornerstone of the Kaaba. Muslims, if possible, are to stop and kiss the Black Stone, emulating the kiss that Islamic tradition records of Prophet Muhammad doing so.
- The Black Stone consists of a number of fragments held together by a silver frame, which is fastened by silver nails to the Stone.
- The Black Stone, in Muslim belief, originated in the time of Adam. According to the Hadith, "it descended from Paradise whiter than milk, but the sins of the sons of Adam made it black. An angel spoke to the great prophet Abraham, and told him to institute the rite of the stone in the the Kaaba."

The Black Stone



the Place of Abraham

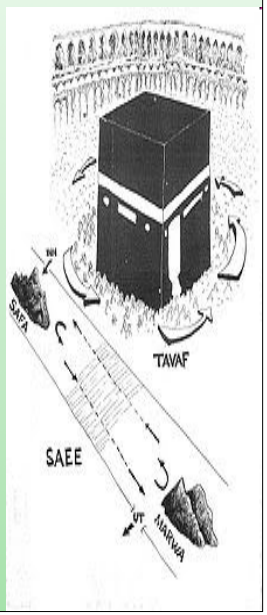




Sa'i

- After the completion of the ritual of Tawaf, pilgrims go on to offer the ritual of a fast walk between the hills of Safa and Marwa. This form of ritual symbolises the patience in the face of hardship and the utmost trust on God.
- This is in commemoration to Hagar, the wife of Abraham, who ran back and forth between those two hills in desperate search for water for her dying baby Ishmael out of thirst.
- Upon her return, she found a spring of water burst out beneath the heels of her baby who was scrabbling the dust, this well is called as Zamzam. (Muslims believe that the Zamzam well is a contemporary miracle, never having gone dry despite the millions of litres of water attributed to the well consumed every year.)
- The distance between Safa and Marwah is approximately 450 m so that seven trips amount to roughly 3.15 km (1.96 mi).







Ali Shariati in his book, Hajj: Reflection on Its Rituals describes the Sa'i:

- Sa'i is a search. It is a movement with an aim. It is depicted by running and hurrying. During tawaf (circumambulation) you acted as Hajar. In Ibrahim's position you acted as Ibrahim and Ismail. Once you begin "trying" (Sa'i) you are acting as Hajar again. Here is a true demonstration of oneness. Shapes, patterns, colors, degrees, personalities, borders, distinctions and distances are destroyed. Naked man and stripped humanity are on the scene! Nothing but faith, belief and action are eminent! Here nobody is spoken of; even Ibrahim, Ismail and Hajar are only names, words and symbols. Whatever exists is moving constantly, humanity and spirituality and between them only discipline. Furthermore, this is Hajj, a decision for an eternal movement in a certain direction. It is also how the whole world moves

Mina

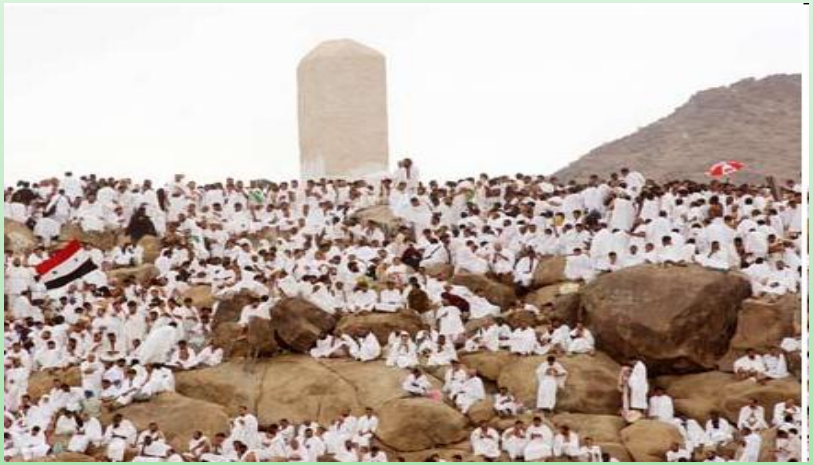
- On the 8th of Dhul-Hijjah, the pilgrims proceed to the Valley of Mina about 10 kms away.
- Most pilgrims stay in a huge built-in tents (some stay in hotels).
- Spending the night in Mina on this day is recommended but not compulsory.



The Day of Arafah

- On the ninth day, after sunrise pilgrims leave Mina for the plain of Arafat (about 24 kms east of Mecca).
- They stand in there, pray and recite the Qur'an, near a hill from which Prophet Muhammad gave his last sermon (known as the Mount of Mercy).
- A pilgrim's Hajj is considered invalid if they do not arrive in Arafat before the sunset of that day.
- No specific rituals or prayers are required during the stay at Arafat, although many pilgrims spend time praying, and contemplating on the real purpose of their lives.
- 'It is a time of great mystical and emotional power, and there is a tremendous sense of release – being totally wrapped in love, totally washed, totally cleansed.' by Maqsood R. Islam (Hodder and Stoughton, London 1994), p. 80

The Mount of Mercy



Muzdalifah

- An area between Mina and Arafat.



Stoning of Devil in Mina

- Back to Mina after sunrise, the pilgrims upon their arrival perform the ritual of throwing pebbles at a stone statue marked the Devil (known as Jamrat'al'Aqabah).
- This symbolizes the trials experienced by Abraham while he was going to sacrifice his son as demanded by Allah. The Devil challenged him three times, and three times Abraham refused.
- In each occasion, Abraham threw seven pebbles at the Devil and so he disappeared.
- While doing this, pilgrims are reminded to do their utmost best to drive out any mischievous and ill thoughts from themselves.



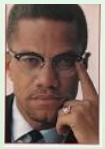
The Sacrifice

- After the Stoning of the Devil, the pilgrims perform animal sacrifices, to symbolize God having mercy on Abraham and replacing his son Ishmael with a ram, which Abraham then sacrificed .
- Today many pilgrims buy a sacrifice voucher in Mecca before the greater Hajj begins, which allows an animal to be slaughtered in their name on the 10th, without the pilgrim being physically present.
- At the same time as the sacrifices occur at Mecca, Muslims worldwide perform similar sacrifices, in a three day global festival called Eid al-Azha.

Final Rites

- Pilgrims to re-visit the Masjid al-Haram mosque in Mecca for another tawaf, to walk around the Kaaba. This is called the Tawaf az-Ziyarah or Tawaf al-Ifadah.
- Male pilgrims can either shave their heads or shorten their hair (Prophet Muhammad shaved his head). Females only trim their hair.
- Nights of 10, and 11 (optional 12) must be spent back on Mina.
- During the afternoon of those days, Pilgrims are supposed to throw stones as the three different locations of devil statue.
- Finally, before leaving Mecca, pilgrims perform a farewell tawaf called the Tawaf al-Wida. 'Wida' means 'to bid farewell'.

Malcolm X on Hajj



Malcolm X described the sociological atmosphere he experienced at Hajj as follows:

- There were tens of thousands of pilgrims, from all over the world. They were of all colors, from blue-eyed blondes to black-skinned Africans. But we were all participating in the same ritual, displaying a spirit of unity and brotherhood that my experiences in America had led me to believe never could exist between the white and the non-white. America needs to understand Islam, because this is the one religion that erases from its society the race problem. You may be shocked by these words coming from me. But on this pilgrimage, what I have seen, and experienced, has forced me to rearrange much of my thought patterns previously held. (Malcolm X with Haley, 1965).

Hajj Documentary

- Published on Sep 13, 2012
- *"We snuck a handicam into Mecca, Saudi Arabia to film the Islamic tradition of Hajj, the world's largest annual pilgrimage and the biggest gathering of people in the world at any given time."*

  Hosted by Suroosh Alvi | Originally released in 2010 on http://VICE.com

Contemporary hajj issues



Source: BBC News, http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/7153540.stm

Contemporary hajj issues

- Critics have suggested that the organisation of the hajj has become too political.
- In the 1980s, the government of Iran demanded that the pilgrimage be removed from Saudi supervision.
- The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) defeated this demand and has tried to defuse political tensions surrounding the hajj.

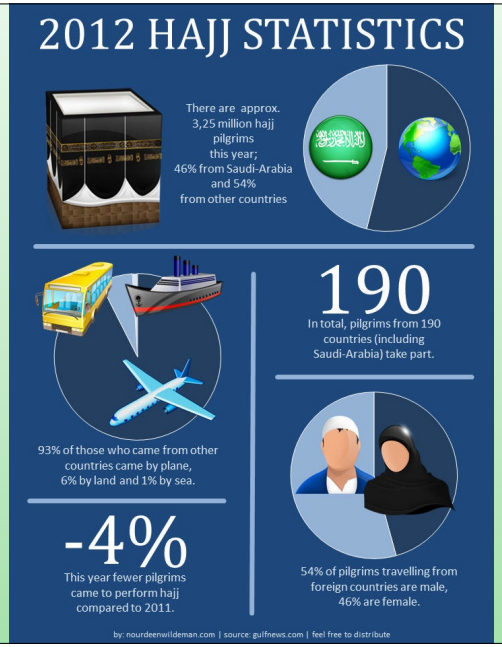
- Source: "Hajj." In The Islamic World: Past and Present. , edited by John L. Esposito. Oxford Islamic Studies Online

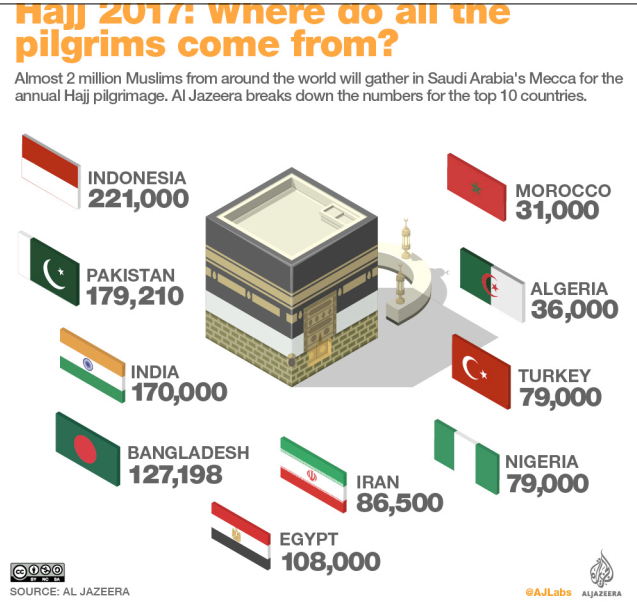
Contemporary Hajj

- The OIC in 1989 endorsed a quota system limiting the number of pilgrims from each nation outside of Saudi Arabia.
- No more than 1,000 pilgrims per one million residents of a country are now permitted to go.
- Exceptions are made for countries with minority Islamic populations, such as South Africa, the United States, and various western European countries.

Contemporary Hajj

- The quota system had been disadvantageous to the countries of the Arab world, especially Yemen and the states that surround the Persian Gulf.
- In the 1980s, Muslims from Arab-speaking countries accounted for 60 percent of all hajj pilgrims, whereas today they make up only about 20 percent of the world total.

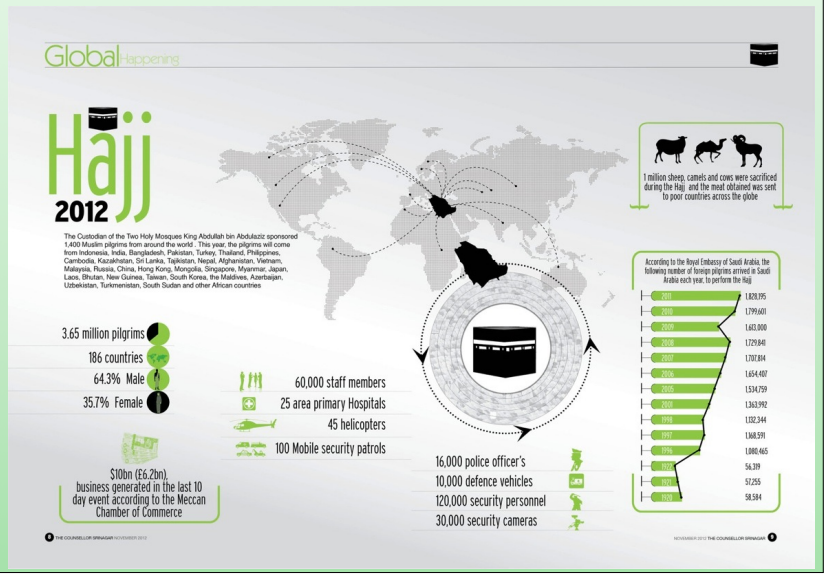




أعداد الحجاج للفترة من عام 1416هـ حتى عام 1431هـ

The number of pilgrims for the Years From 1416H. (1995G.) to 1431H. (2010G.)

إجمالي الحجاج Total	الحجاج من الخارج From Outside The Kingdom	الحجاج من الداخل From Inside The Kingdom	العام Year
1865234	1080465	784769	1416هـ
1942851	1168591	774260	1417هـ
1832114	1132344	699770	1418هـ
1831998	1056730	775268	1419هـ
1839154	1267555	571599	1420هـ
1913263	1363992	549271	1421هـ
1944760	1354184	590576	1422هـ
2041129	1431012	610117	1423هـ
2012074	1419706	592368	1424هـ
2164479	1534769	629710	1425هـ
2258050	1557447	700603	1426هـ
2378636	1654407	724229	1427هـ
2454325	1707814	746511	1428هـ
2408849	1729841	679008	1429هـ
2313278	1613965	699313	1430هـ
2789399	1799601	989798	1431هـ



Hajj 2016 by numbers

Saudi Press Agency, General Directorate of Passports, 2016

At the end of yestarday, 5th of September,

1,194,969

pilgrims arrived in Saudi Arabia.



How pilgrims are arriving?

1,122,170 by air

60,095 by land

12,704 by sea

IBT

Hajj numbers

- In the 2000s, the largest number of hajj pilgrims has come from Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Egypt, India, Nigeria, and Bangladesh.
- In countries with minority Islamic populations, the greatest number has been from the United Kingdom, Russia, and the United States.

Hajj and women



Hajj and women

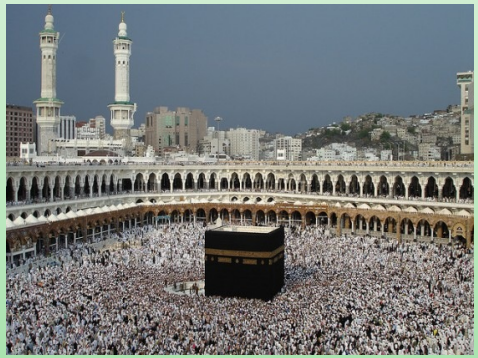
- Countries such as Afghanistan, Yemen, and Bangladesh have a low percentage of women making the hajj, all below 20 percent.
- In several countries, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Lebanon, however, women constitute the majority of hajj pilgrims.

Hajj and women



- The percentage of female pilgrims has risen steadily, from 33 percent in the 1970s to nearly 46 percent in the first years of the twenty-first century.
- Women in modern urban areas are more likely to make the pilgrimage than those in rural and isolated regions.

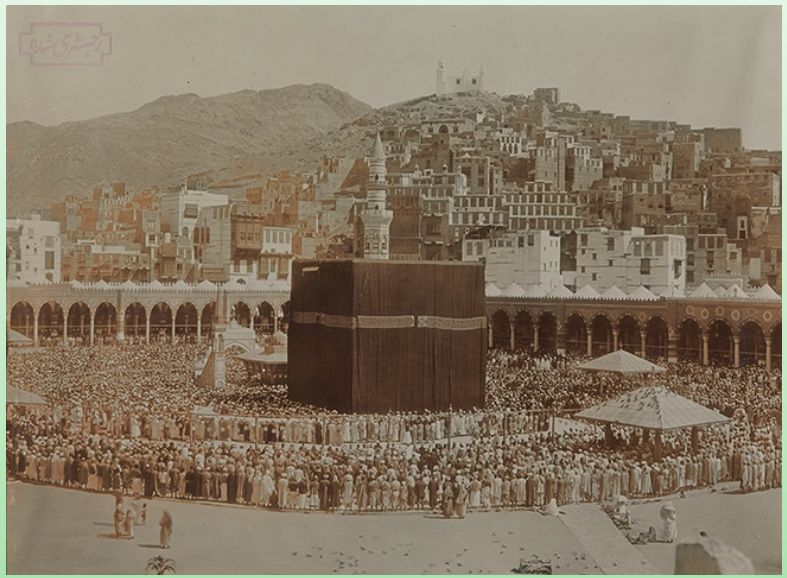
Hajj and Architecture issues



Architecture issues















Mecca Royal Hotel
Clock Tower

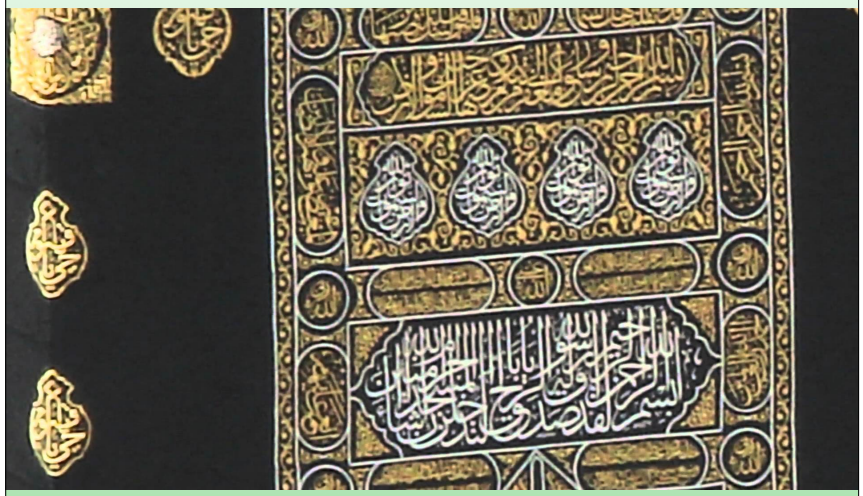
kiswa

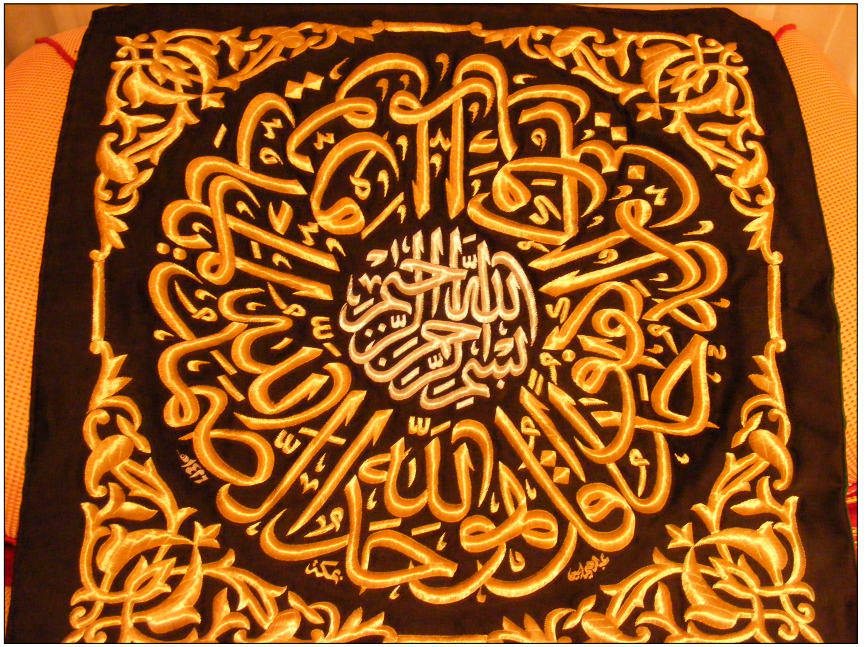


Video: Kiswa change 1434

Kiswa







kiswa





Islamic Expression Online

Hajj

Hajj Online

- The hajj has a place in cyberspace
- a virtual hajj lacks the dangers of its historical precedents. It does not offer participants any honorific title.
- Whether a virtual pilgrim might receive any form of spiritual sustenance from their online journey is clearly in the eye of the beholder.
- It can offer knowledge of practice, accounts of the experiences of hajjis, logistical information, and insight for those unable to make the journey.
- For an online observer, the Internet does offer one way of attaining some comprehension of the impact of this pillar of Islam.

Hajj Online

- In terms of ritualistic practice, the hajj is represented online in many ways.
- Hajj information hubs provide associated information, organization, representation, and substantial advice on aspects of ritualistic practice.
- Hajj websites provide pilgrimage instruction, for hajj and for the minor ʿumrah pilgrimage.
- This includes links to related Islamic textual sources.
- Sites can have a commercial edge, with links for making airline, hotel, and package bookings.
- The logistical elements of hajj are facilitated through visa assistance and health care advice.

Cyber Islamic environments

- The term ‘cyber Islamic environments’ refers to a variety of contexts, perspectives and applications of the media by those who define themselves as ‘Muslims’. Cyber Islamic environments contain elements of specific worldviews and notions of exclusivity, combined with regional and cultural understandings of the Internet and its validity, and have demonstrated the ability to transform aspects of religious understanding and expression within Muslim contexts.

Hajj Online

- The hajj has been represented online in various ways since the emergence of the World Wide Web in the early 1990s. Over time, the text only descriptions that appeared on early websites have been augmented with photographs, film clips, graphics, and interactive features.
- Social networking material discussing the hajj can be found through Facebook and Twitter, together with film clips and personal accounts via YouTube. Some of this content is experiential, and other elements represent contemporary manifestations of pilgrimage guides – which have their roots in the early days of Islam.

Hajj Online

- A broad range of products have been introduced for the use of pilgrims during hajj, which can be utilised on cell phones using a variety of operating systems, and on tablet computers such as the iPad.
- As software has become more sophisticated and the digital divide has reduced, the range of hajj apps and related content has increased. This is in addition to the online marketing by travel companies of hajj packages, which can be organised and paid for via the Internet.

Mobile Phones and Hajj

- Officially, there are still restrictions as to the use of cell phones within the precincts of Mecca. This does not seem to dissuade pilgrims from posting status updates and tweeting during the pilgrimage.
- It may be that the pilgrim can discreetly place a phone within the iḥrām, or that perspectives on the relative merits of technology during pilgrimage are changing.
- Phone cards for hajj are available in KSA.
- After all, those using digital technology can familiarise themselves with every stage of pilgrimage, in order that the ritual and practice fulfil the required obligations.
- For a certain age group with digital access, it would seem that the Internet and mobile phone access would be natural channels for acquiring advice and information about the pilgrimage.

Is the mystery and danger of hajj lost?

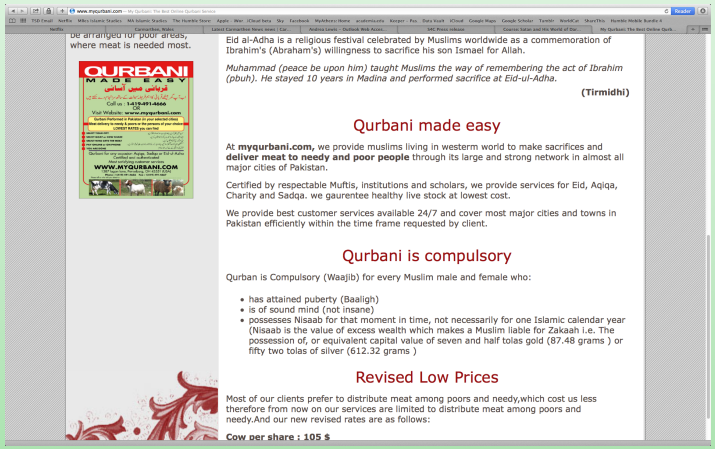
- Some of the mystery of the pilgrimage may also be deconstructed online, through reading numerous experiential accounts, and viewing photos and film clips.
- Several hundred years ago, the pilgrimage would have been an event potentially full of danger along a perilous route: the relative ease of access for contemporary pilgrims, coupled with the depth of data relating to hajj that is available online, may have an impact on pilgrims' expectations and experiences.

Hajj Online

- Those who cannot make the hajj may benefit from its digital manifestation, and view every pilgrimage station online.
- The hajj itself has become open to wider scrutiny, from Muslims and other interested parties, through its coverage in the media. This includes satellite television, conventional print media and Internet coverage – formal and informal, official and unofficial.

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Muhammad (peace be upon him) taught Muslims the way of remembering the act of Ibrahim (pbuh). He stayed 10 years in Madina and performed sacrifice at Eid-ul-Adha.

(Tirmidhi)

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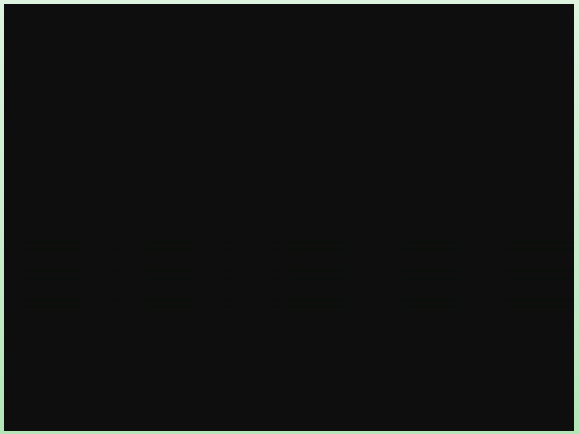
- has attained puberty (Baaligh)
- is of sound mind (not insane)
- possesses Nisaab for that moment in time, not necessarily for one Islamic calendar year (Nisaab is the value of excess wealth which makes a Muslim liable for Zakaah i.e. The possession of, or equivalent capital value of seven and half tolas gold (87.48 grams) or fifty two tolas of silver (612.32 grams)

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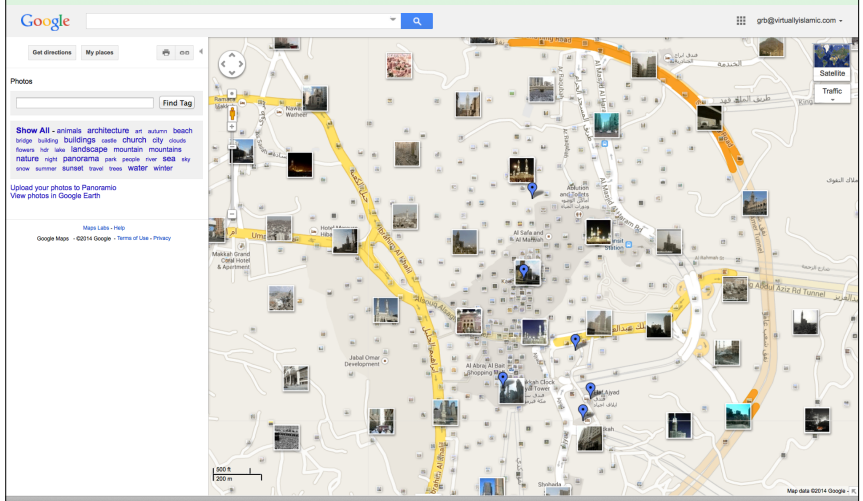
Cow per share : 105 $



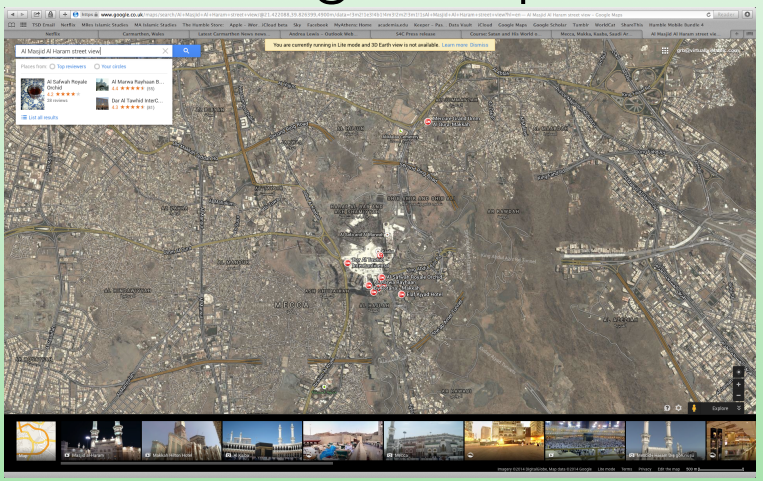


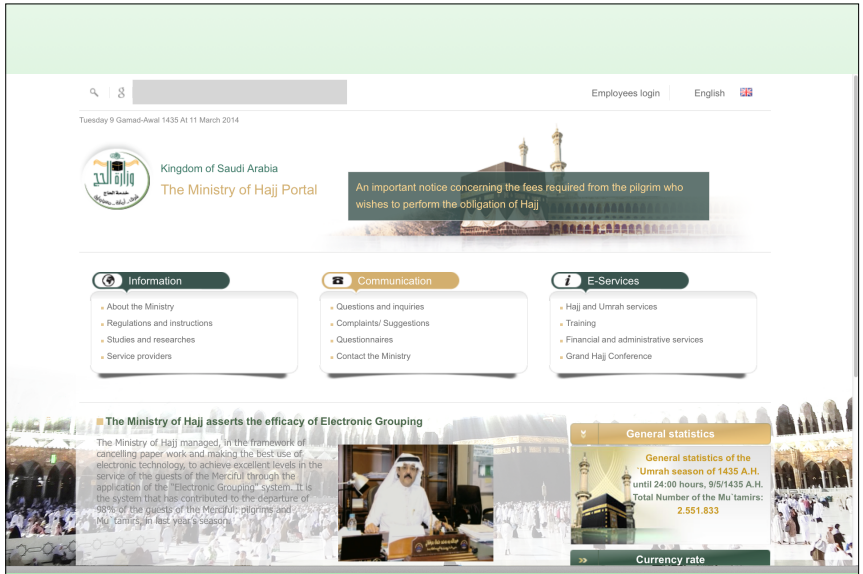


Google Maps



Google Maps

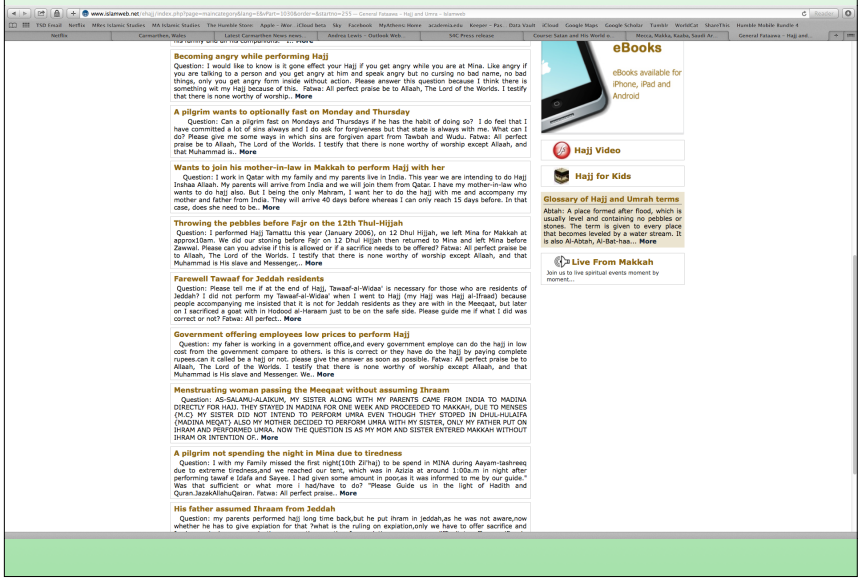






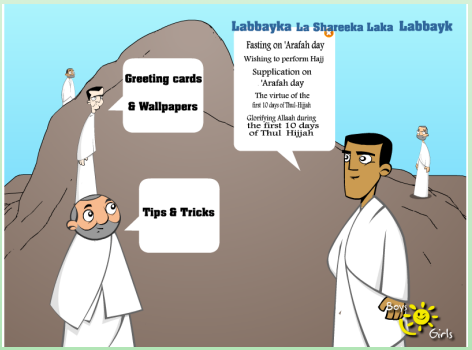
Hajj advice





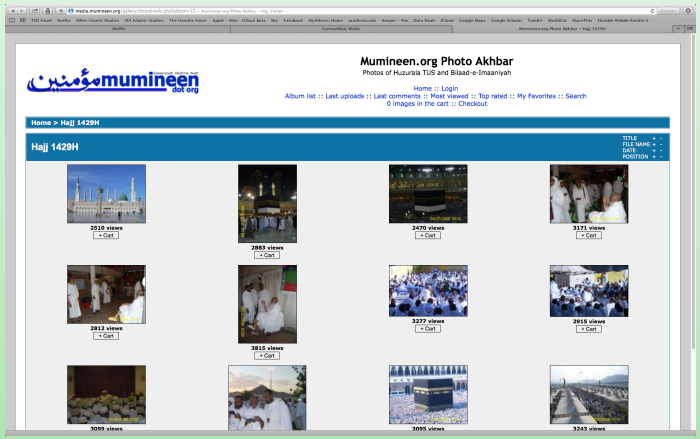
Hajj Online

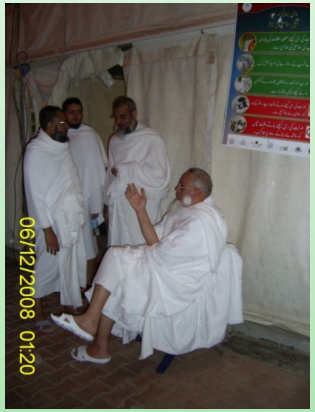
- IslamWeb video
- Hajj for Kids



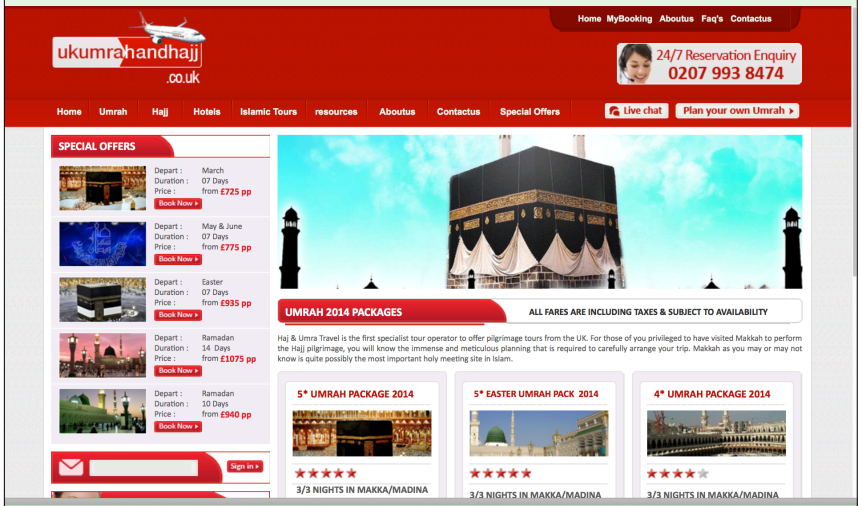
Al-Sistani on hajj

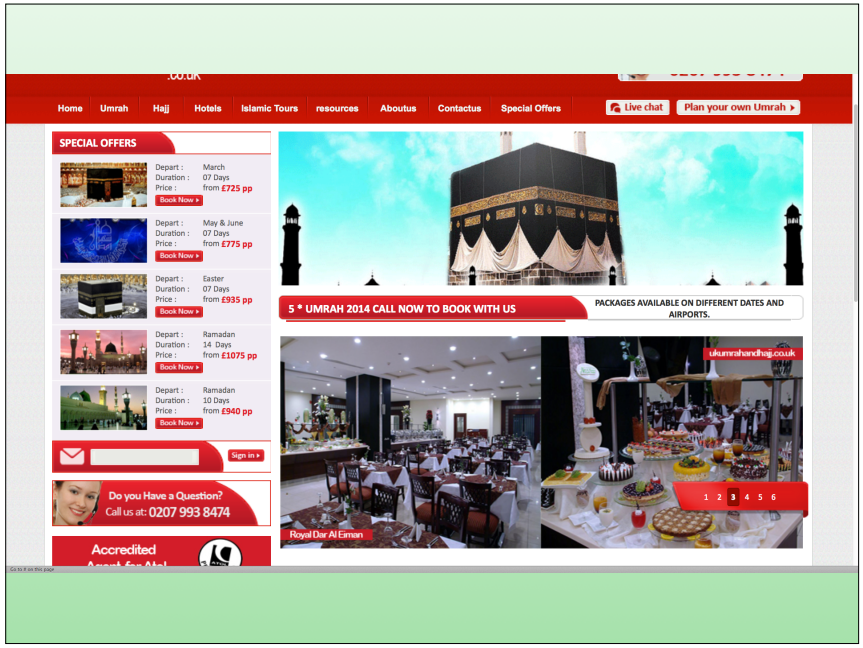



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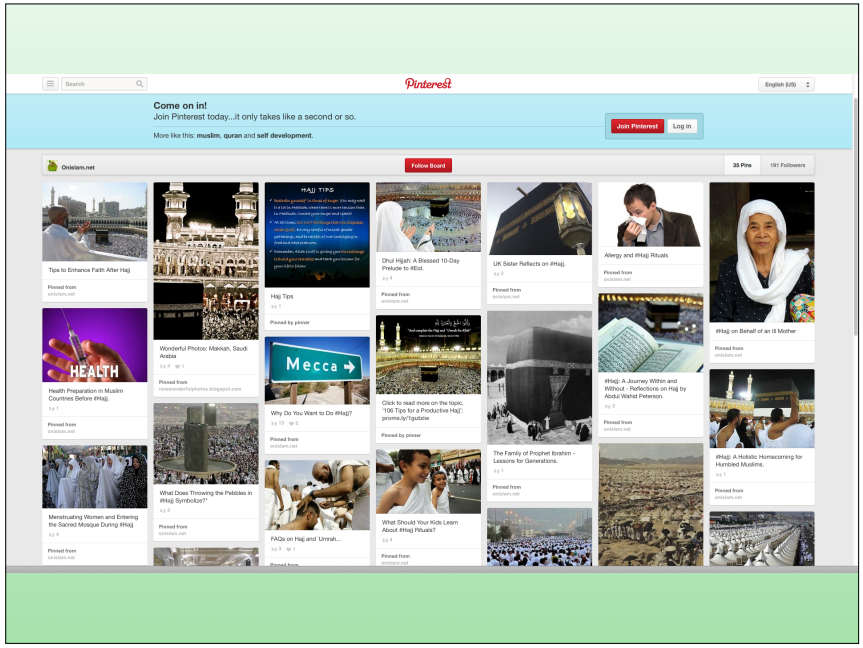

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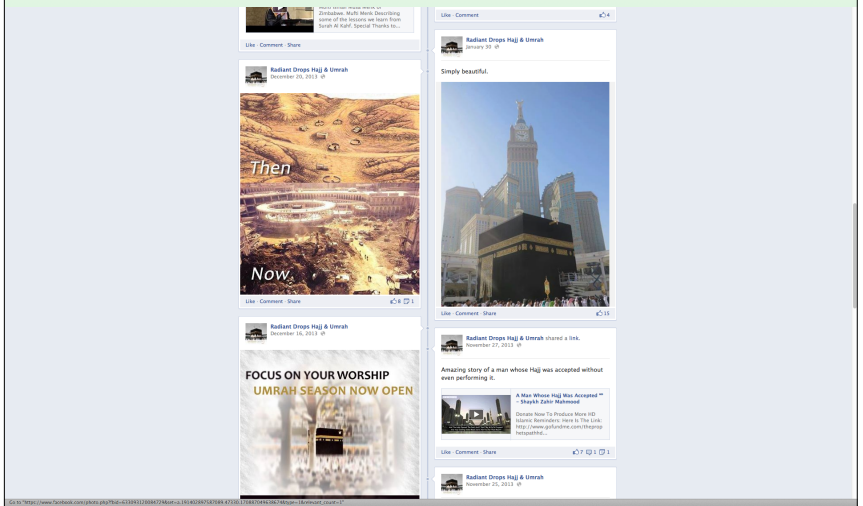

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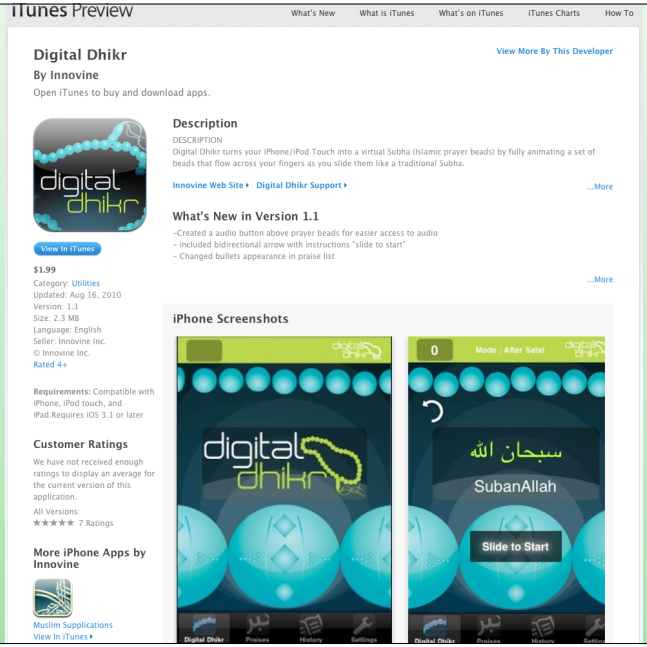

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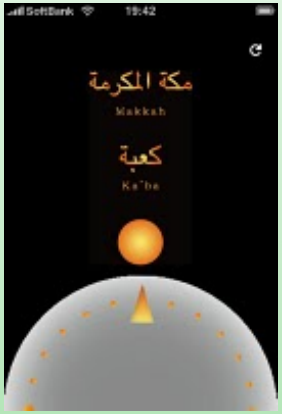

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Digital Dhikr turns your iPhone/iPod Touch into a virtual Subha (Islamic prayer beads) by fully animating a set of beads that flow across your fingers as you slide them like a traditional Subha.
Innovine Web Site
Digital Dhikr Support
...More
What's New in Version 1.1
-Created a audio button above prayer beads for easier access to audio
- included bidirectional arrow with instructions "slide to start"
- Changed bullets appearance in praise list
...More
View In iTunes
$1.99
Category: Utilities
Updated: Aug 16, 2010
Version: 1.1
Size: 2.3 MB
Language: English
Seller: Innovine Inc.
© Innovine Inc.
Rated 4+
Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad.Requires iOS 3.1 or later
Customer Ratings
We have not received enough ratings to display an average for the current version of this application.
All Versions:
★★★★★ 7 Ratings
More iPhone Apps by Innovine
Muslim Supplications
View In iTunes
iPhone Screenshots
digital dhikr
سبحان الله
SubanAllah
Slide to Start


Ela Salaty
الظهر
11:51 am
الشروق
06:44 am
الفجر
05:11 am
العشاء
06:20 pm
المغرب
04:57 pm
العصر
02:39 pm
2:45:34

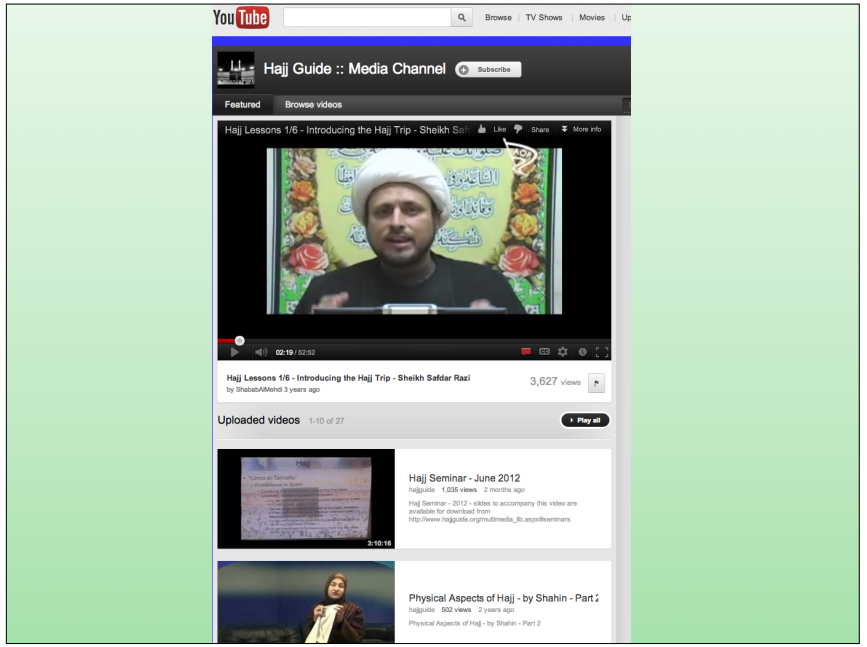

SoftBank
19:42
مكة المكرمة
Makkah
كعبة
Ka'ba


إسلام
آي فون
islam
iphone



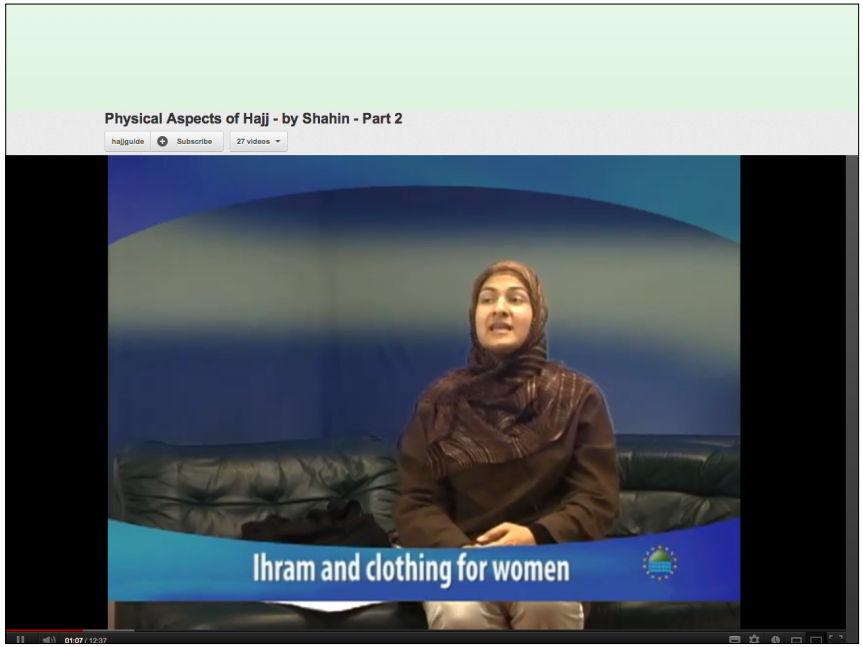
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cjmZljdxQUk&feature=player_embedded

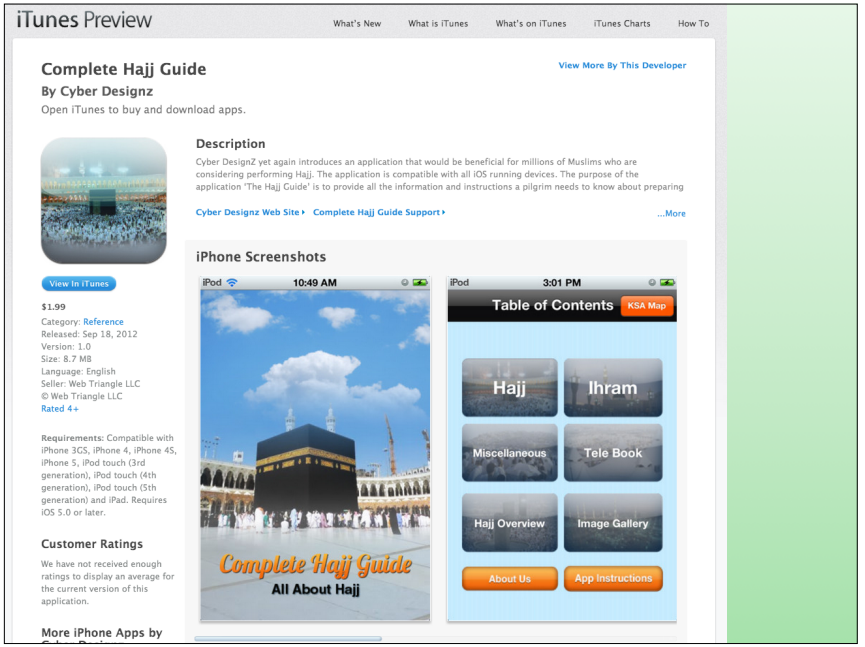
iPhone app Prophet Muhammad

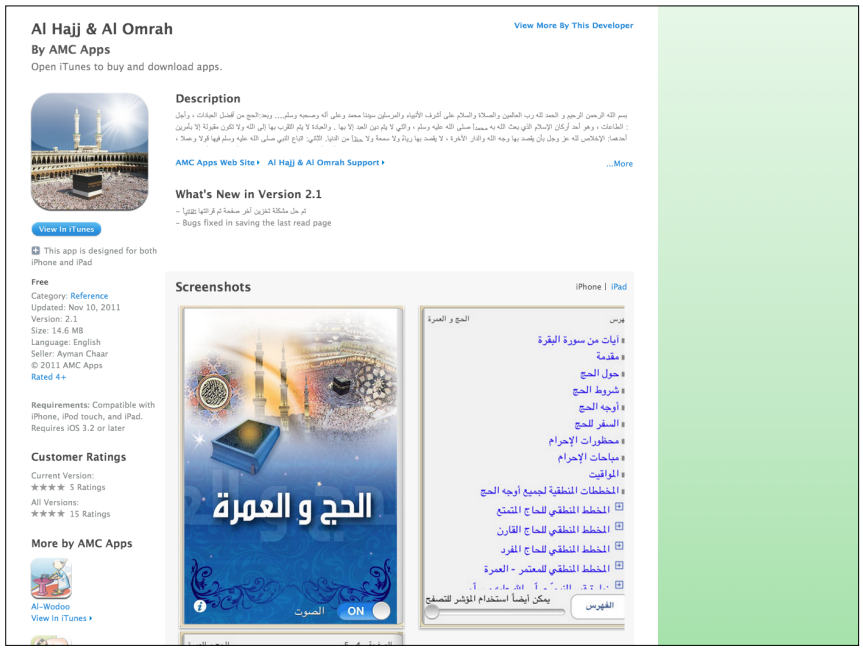


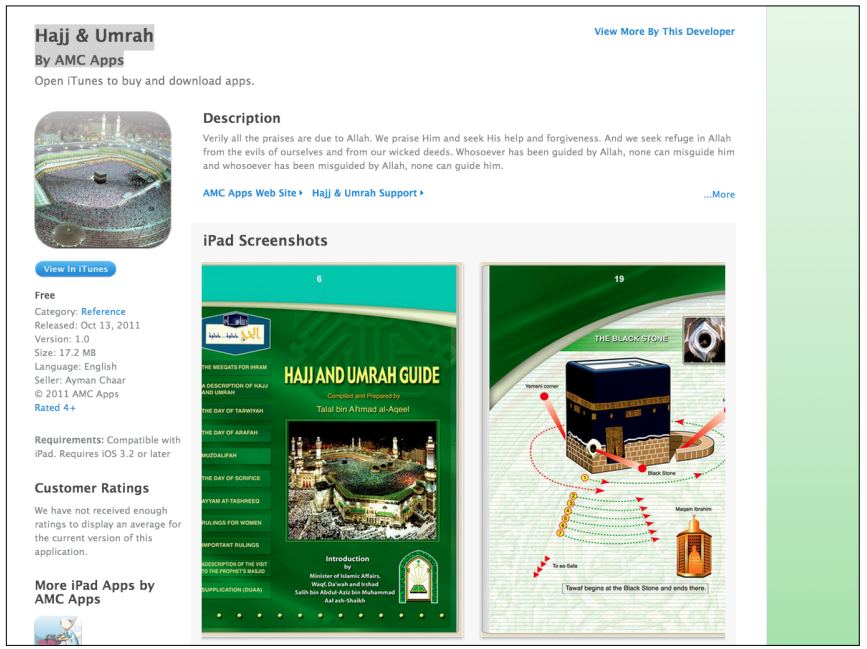





Physical Aspects of Hajj - by Shahin - Part 2
hajjguide
Subscribe
27 videos
Ihram and clothing for women
01:07 / 12:37


iTunes Preview
What's New
What is iTunes
What's on iTunes
iTunes Charts
How To
Complete Hajj Guide
By Cyber Designz
Open iTunes to buy and download apps.
View More By This Developer
Description
Cyber DesignZ yet again introduces an application that would be beneficial for millions of Muslims who are considering performing Hajj. The application is compatible with all iOS running devices. The purpose of the application 'The Hajj Guide' is to provide all the information and instructions a pilgrim needs to know about preparing
Cyber Designz Web Site
Complete Hajj Guide Support
...More
View In iTunes
$1.99
Category: Reference
Released: Sep 18, 2012
Version: 1.0
Size: 8.7 MB
Language: English
Seller: Web Triangle LLC
© Web Triangle LLC
Rated 4+
Requirements: Compatible with iPhone 3GS, iPhone 4, iPhone 4S, iPhone 5, iPod touch (3rd generation), iPod touch (4th generation), iPod touch (5th generation) and iPad. Requires iOS 5.0 or later.
Customer Ratings
We have not received enough ratings to display an average for the current version of this application.
More iPhone Apps by
iPhone Screenshots
iPod 10:49 AM
Complete Hajj Guide
All About Hajj
iPod 3:01 PM
Table of Contents
KSA Map
Hajj
Ihram
Miscellaneous
Tele Book
Hajj Overview
Image Gallery
About Us
App Instructions


Al Hajj & Al Omrah
By AMC Apps
Open iTunes to buy and download apps.
View More By This Developer
Description
AMC Apps Web Site
Al Hajj & Al Omrah Support
...More
What's New in Version 2.1
- Bugs fixed in saving the last read page
View In iTunes
This app is designed for both iPhone and iPad
Free
Category: Reference
Updated: Nov 10, 2011
Version: 2.1
Size: 14.6 MB
Language: English
Seller: Ayman Chaar
© 2011 AMC Apps
Rated 4+
Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad. Requires iOS 3.2 or later
Customer Ratings
Current Version:
5 Ratings
All Versions:
15 Ratings
More by AMC Apps
Al-Wodoo
View In iTunes
Screenshots
iPhone | iPad
الحج و العمرة
الصوت
ON
الفهرس
يمكن أيضاً استخدام المؤشر للتصفح


Hajj & Umrah
By AMC Apps
Open iTunes to buy and download apps.
View More By This Developer
Description
Verily all the praises are due to Allah. We praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. And we seek refuge in Allah from the evils of ourselves and from our wicked deeds. Whosoever has been guided by Allah, none can misguide him and whosoever has been misguided by Allah, none can guide him.
AMC Apps Web Site
Hajj & Umrah Support
...More
View In iTunes
Free
Category: Reference
Released: Oct 13, 2011
Version: 1.0
Size: 17.2 MB
Language: English
Seller: Ayman Chaar
© 2011 AMC Apps
Rated 4+
Requirements: Compatible with iPad. Requires iOS 3.2 or later
Customer Ratings
We have not received enough ratings to display an average for the current version of this application.
More iPad Apps by AMC Apps
iPad Screenshots
HAJJ AND UMRAH GUIDE
Compiled and Prepared by
Talal bin Ahmad al-Aqeel
Introduction
THE BLACK STONE
Black Stone
Tawaf begins at the Black Stone and ends there.

Hajj – Pilgrimage to Mecca

By Magnicode, Inc

Open iTunes to buy and download apps.

View More By This Developer



View In iTunes

$4.99
Category: Reference
Released: Oct 30, 2009
Version: 1.0
Size: 4.3 MB
Language: English
Seller: Magnicode, Inc
© Magnicode, Inc.
Rated 4+

Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad. Requires iOS 3.0 or later

Customer Ratings

Current Version:
★★★★★ 16 Ratings

More iPhone Apps by Magnicode, Inc



TimesTable – A multiplication ...
View In iTunes

Description

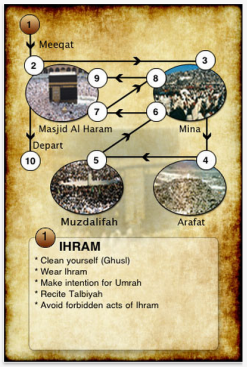
Are you going for Hajj? Do you know someone who is going for Hajj?

This application provides a pocket reference guide to Hajj.

Magnicode, Inc Web Site ▸ Hajj – Pilgrimage to Mecca Support ▸ ...More

iPhone Screenshots





دليل الحج الصوتي

By Karamete Tasarim

Open iTunes to buy and download apps.

View More By This Developer



View In iTunes

$4.99
Category: Reference
Released: Feb 18, 2012
Version: 1.0
Size: 64.4 MB
Language: English
Seller: YUSUF YIGITALP
© Karamete Tanitim Tasarim
Rated 4+

Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch, and iPad. Requires iOS 3.2 or later

Customer Ratings

We have not received enough ratings to display an average for the current version of this application.

More iPhone Apps by Karamete Tasarim



Description

أدعية الحج والعمرة الصوتية والدليل
في تطبيق برنامج أدعية الحج والعمرة الصوتية والدليل من أجل مستخدمي برنامج العمل الترويد فهو تطبيق متطور سهل جدا.

Karamete Tasarim Web Site ▸ Support دليل الحج الصوتي ▸ ...More

iPhone Screenshots





Hajj & Umrah

By UAE Soft

Open iTunes to buy and download apps.

View More By This Developer



View In iTunes

Free
Category: Reference
Released: 30 September 2011
Version: 1.0
Size: 5.3 MB
Language: English
Seller: Mohd Alali
© Copyright: 2011 UAE Soft Int.
Rated 4+

Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch and iPad. Requires iOS 4.0 or later.

Customer Ratings

We have not received enough ratings to display an average for the current version of this application.

More iPhone Apps by UAE Soft



Description

NEW INTERFACE! Download it for FREE!

Praise be to Allah and prayer and peace upon the Messenger of Allah...

Hajj & Umrah Support ▸ ...More

iPhone Screenshots





الحج و العمرة

By UAE Soft

Open iTunes to buy and download apps.

View More By This Developer



View In iTunes

Free
Category: Reference
Released: 30 September 2011
Version: 1.0
Size: 5.4 MB
Language: English
Seller: Mohd Alali
© Copyright: 2011 UAE Soft Int.
Rated 4+

Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch and iPad. Requires iOS 4.0 or later.

Customer Ratings

We have not received enough ratings to display an average for the current version of this application.

More iPhone Apps by UAE Soft

Description

الحمد لله و الصلاة و السلام على رسول الله..
فهذه برنامج ممتع يدعم على أجهزة الايفون و الايباد و الايبود تاتش.
في ضوء الكتاب و السنة الصحيحة -مع توثيق العلماء المحدثين المتأخرين و المعصرين.

Support الحج و العمرة ▸ ...More

iPhone Screenshots





Hajj / Umrah Audio

By Rich Ltd.

View More By This Developer

Open iTunes to buy and download apps.

View in iTunes

$0.99

Category: Productivity
Released: 16 June 2012
Version: 1.0
Size: 128 MB
Language: English
Seller: Preach Media
© Rich Ltd.
Rated 4+

Requirements: Compatible with iPhone, iPod touch and iPad. Requires iOS 4.0 or later.

Customer Ratings

We have not received enough ratings to display an average for the current version of this application.

More iPhone Apps by Rich Ltd.

Description

Important :
May ALLAH(SWT) forgive all muslims. (AMEEN)

Hajj / Umrah Audio Support ▸

...More

iPhone Screenshots



HajjAndUmrahGuideArabicLite

By zoxcell

View More By This Developer

Open iTunes to buy and download apps.



View in iTunes

This app is designed for both iPhone and iPad

Free

Category: Books
Updated: 30 July 2012
Version: 1.1
Size: 9.3 MB
Language: English
Seller: zoxcell Limited
© Zoxcell
Rated 4+

Requirements: Compatible with iPhone 3GS, iPhone 4, iPhone 4S, iPhone 5, iPod touch (3rd generation), iPod touch (4th generation), iPod touch (5th generation) and iPad. Requires iOS 4.0 or later.

Customer Ratings

We have not received enough ratings to display an average for the current version of this application.

More Apps by zoxcell

Tafseer ul Quran In Arabic Lite

Description

Download Hajj Umrah Guide in Arabic
Complete Hajj and Umrah Guide in Arabic for iPhone, iPad, iPod touches. This app explains each Hajj and Umrah steps in detail. Arabic supplications during each step with there translation. With audio of supplications. It is good featured

HajjAndUmrahGuideArabicLite Support ▸

...More

What's New in Version 1.1

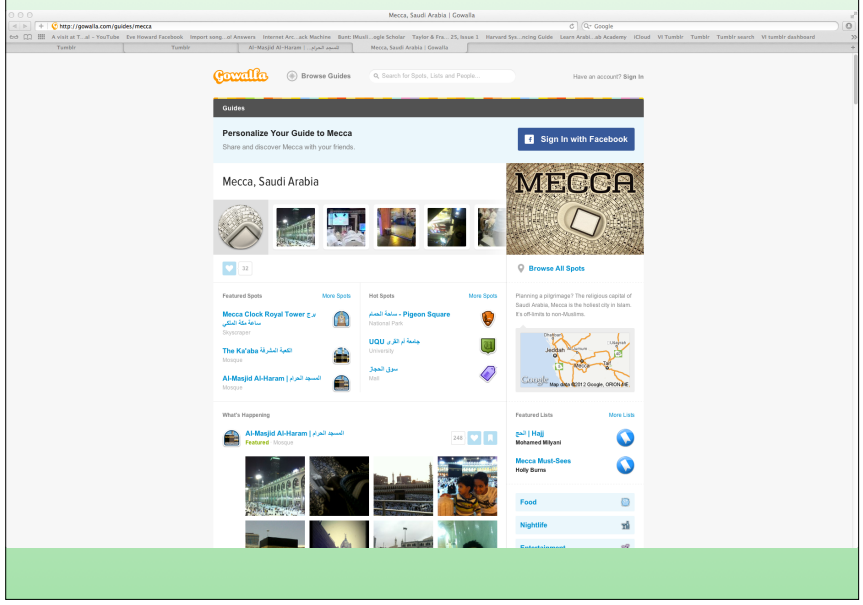
Graphics updated
Bugs Fixed

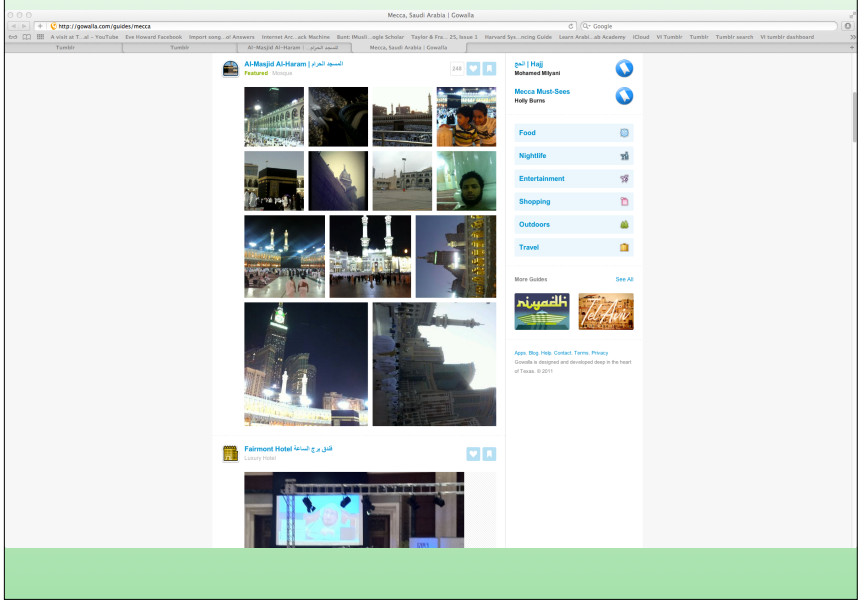
Screenshots

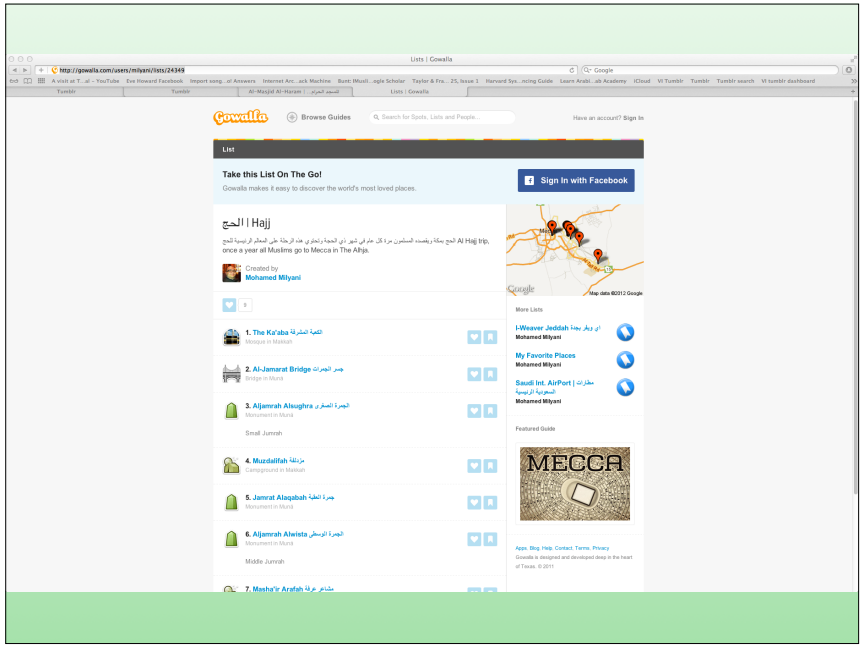
iPhone | iPad



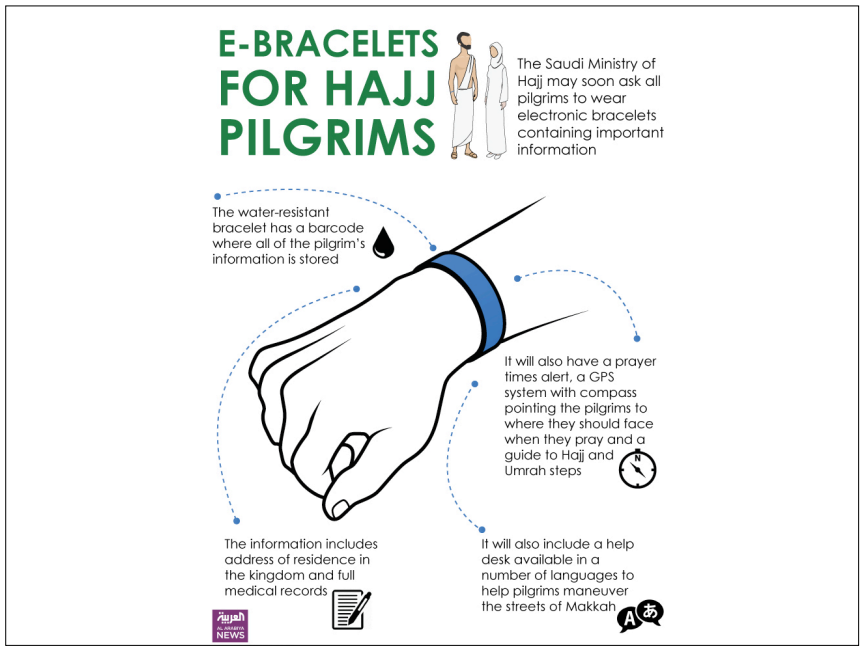












More information:
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