

Types of Hajj

1. Explain the Types of Hajj

i. Hajj al-Qiran:

This is to perform Hajj and Umrah in the same state of Ihram. It requires putting on of Ihram once for both. This pilgrim called Muqrin, is under obligation to offer sacrifice.

ii. Hajj at-Tamatui:

This is to perform Umrah during the Hajj season then get out from the state of Ihram till days of Hajj when he resumes Ihram. This pilgrim is called Mutamatuii he is required to make sacrifice or observe fasting, three days during the Hajj and seven days after Hajj, when he gets home, making it ten days.

iii. Hajj al-Ifrad:

This is performing Hajj without Umrah. The pilgrim is called Mufrid, he enters the state of Ihram with the intention of performing Hajj only. He is however under no obligation to offer sacrifice.

2. Discuss the obligatory (fardh) rites of Hajj

These are the acts which are compulsory. Failing to observe them means one`s Hajj is not valid. These are:

- i. To put on Ihram with the intention of performing Hajj.
- ii. To stay at Arafah in the afternoon on the 9th Dhul-Hijjah.
- iii. To make seven circuits of Tawaf round the ka`aba on 10th Dhul Hijjah (Tawaf al-Ifadah).
- iv. To run between Safa and Marwa seven times.
- v. To shave off at least three hairs from head.
- vi. To perform the rites in order given.

3. State The essential (wajib) rites of Hajj

These are activities which are essential to be observed by a pilgrim, however the omission compensated by slaughtering an animal or fasting ten days. These are:

- i. To put on Ihram at the Miqaat (appointed station).
- ii. To stay one night at Muzdalifah.
- iii. To perform the first circumambulation (Tawaf Qudum)
- iv. To stay two or three night at Mina during Ayaamu al-Tashreeq
- v. To stone the pillar of Satan.
- vi. To perform the final circumambulation (Tawaf al-Wdaai)
- vii. Abstinence from the things which are forbidden.

4. Mention the Optional rites (Sunnah)

- i. To take the optional bath before proceeding to Arafah.
- ii. To utter the glorification (Talbiyah).
- iii. To perform a ritual prayers of two rakaahs.
- iv. To drink from the spring of Zam Zam.
- v. To visit the tomb of the prophet (saw).

5. State the forbidden acts (Haram) while in Ihram

- i. For – men wearing of sewn clothes or headgear. For- women wearing of veil
i.e. to cover the face.
- ii. To comb or groom the hair (anointing the hair).
- iii. Shaving or trimming the hair.
- iv. Cutting the nails.
- v. Applying perfume
- vi. Hunting or killing animals (except snakes, scorpions and like)
- vii. Cutting grass or felling trees.
- viii. Undergoing marriage ceremonies.
- ix. Having sexual pleasures.

Performance of Hajj

1. Discuss the Performance of Hajj

A. Day one: the 8th day of Dhul Hijjah

- i. Pilgrims put on Ihram, performing Tawaf Qudum and preceding to Mina before Dhuhr.
- ii. They spend the whole day and night in Mian.
- iii. They pray Dhuhr and Asr shortened to two rakahs unit each, Maghrib and Isha shortened to two rakahs.
- iv. They stay until sunrise on the 9th and set out to Arafah.

B. Day two: 9th of Dhul Hijjah

- i. After praying Fajr in Minaa, the pilgrims wait until after sun rise, then they head out to the plain of Arafah.
- ii. In Arafah, they pray Dhuhr and Asr joined and shortened.
- iii. They stay in Arafah until just after sunset, and then set out to Muzdalifah(an area between Arafah and Minaa).
- iv. In Muzdalifah they pray Maghrib and Isha together with Isha shortened, and then they spend the rest of the night in prayer and sleep.

C. Day three: the 10th of Dhul Hijjah (Idd day of Iddul-Adha)

- i. The pilgrims pray Fajr in Muzdalifah, and then leave Muzdalifah for Minaa shortly before sunrise.
- ii. In Minaa they collect seven small stones and proceeding to the Jamaratul Aqaba for stone throwing.
- iii. In Jamarat there are three pillars: one has to throw three pebbles at each.
- iv. The Talbiya comes to end soon as throwing begin.
- v. On completing the rite of stoning, they cut or shave their heads and take off their Ihram. They become free to everything except sex.
- vi. They go to Mecca and make seven circuits of the Ka`aba known as Tawaf al-Ifadah and run between Safa and Marwa seven times. They become free to do everything even sex.

- vii. Those who are performing Hajj of Tamattui or Qiran make their sacrifice.
- viii. Then they return to Minaa and spend the rest the night there.

D. Day four, five and six: The 11th, 12th & 14th of Dhul Hijjah (Ayamu-Tashreeq)

- i. The pilgrims spend two to three days at Minaa. On these days they collect pebbles to stone all the three Jamrat, start with Jamaratul-ulaa, then al-Wustaa and al-Aqabah.
- ii. It is recommended that the pilgrims stay for the 13th and do the exactly as he did on 11th and 12th.
- iii. After completing the stoning they should return to Mecca to perform the farewell Tawaf (Tawaf al-Wadaa) before leaving Mecca either for home or Medina.

2. Mention the Slaughtering for sacrifice during Hajj

There are number of reasons why slaughtering of animal becomes compulsory for a pilgrim. These are:

- i. In the case of a pilgrim who enjoyed a period of freedom from the scarifications of Ihram after performing Umrah.
- ii. In the case of a pilgrim who conjoined the Umrah and Hajj, it is
- iii. In the case of a pilgrim who failed to spend night in Muzdalifah.
- iv. In the case of a pilgrim who failed to spend three night in Minaa (11th, 12th & 13th days)
- v. In the case of a pilgrim who failed to observe any of the restrictions of Ihram
- vi. In the case of a pilgrim who failed to take part in the throwing stones at the Jamar.

3. Discuss the significance of Hajj

- i. It is a commandment of Allah and a pillar of Islam. By performing it a Muslim shows his loyalty, love and dedication to Allah.
- ii. It is symbol of unity and signifies equality of Muslims, when all stand side by side in one and the some uniform of Ihram.

- iii. It acts as the annual gathering where Muslims from every corner of the world meet and know one another, discuss their common affairs and promote their general welfare and brotherhood.
- iv. It promotes economic activities of the Muslims as the pilgrims exchange goods and services during Hajj.
- v. It teaches and encourages peace among mankind because during the time of Hajj peace is one of the most important objectives, since the carrying of arms and breaking of peace are forbidden.
- vi. It develops the habits of sacrifice. The pilgrim sacrifices his wealth, family, relatives, friends, and country all for the sake of Allah.
- vii. It inculcate perseverance, since most of the acts are done under hardships and difficulties i.e. sa`y and Tawaf.

4. State the significance of hill of Arafat

- i. It remains the pilgrims the last Day.
- ii. After Adam and Hawa were expelled from paradise this is the place they first mate.
- iii. It forms an essential rite of Hajj.
- iv. The prophet (saw) gave his farewell speech at the hill of Arafah.
- v. It was the venue of the first proclamation of Islam.

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