

Hajj Day 1: 8th of Dhul Hijjah

The first day of Hajj, known as Yawm al-Tarwiyah, marks the beginning of Hajj. Pilgrims enter into [Ihram](#) and travel to Mina, spending the night there. This day serves as a time for pilgrims to mentally and spiritually prepare themselves for the Day of Arafat. It is a sunnah to perform Dhuhr, Asr, Maghrib, and Isha prayers in Mina.

- If you are performing [Hajj al-Tamattu](#), you would have removed your Ihram garments after having completed Umrah.
- If you are performing [Hajj al-Qiran](#) or [Hajj al-Ifrad](#), you will already be in a state of Ihram as you did not leave Ihram after performing Umrah.
- It is [mustahabb](#) (recommended) that you take a shower, cut your nails and trim your moustache before wearing the Ihram garments for Hajj. Women are free to wear what they please, although clothing should be normal modest Islamic dress with a head covering (scarf) of any colour.
- Perform two rak'ahs of nafl salah, pronounce a new niyyah (intention) for Hajj, recite [Talbiyah](#) and enter into the state of Ihram before the morning of the 8th of Dhul Hijjah
- **Leaving for Mina**
- Pack only essential items for the upcoming 4-5 days and proceed to Mina either by coach or by walking.
- The walk begins from the pedestrian tunnels located between Safa and Marwa, which take you directly to Jamarat in Mina.
- In Mina: You will stay in Mina for the full day and part of the following day (9th of Dhul Hijjah). After settling down in your tent, you will perform Dhuhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha prayers in [Qasr](#) form.
- The wisdom behind staying overnight in Mina is to prepare you for Wuquf in Arafat and to seek Allah's pleasure and mercy. Therefore, recite the Quran, proclaim the Talbiyah, and make sincere du'a on this day in preparation for the next.
- With this, your first day of Hajj has been completed.
- **Spending the day at Mina is considered a sunnah rather than an obligatory duty. Therefore, if you were to miss the stay at Mina, you would have missed out on a significant sunnah, but you wouldn't incur any compulsory [fidyah](#) for not fulfilling it**

Hajj Day 2: 9th of Dhul Hijjah (Day of Arafat)

Day 2, known as Yawm al-Arafat (the Day of Arafat) or Yawm al-Wuquf (the Day of Standing), pilgrims travel to the plain of Arafat where they combine Dhuhr and Asr prayers and engage in Wuquf, the most solemn rite of the Hajj. After sunset, they leave for Muzdalifah without performing Maghrib salah.

- **Fajr in Mina:** After spending the night in Mina, you will perform the Fajr prayer in the morning.
- **Fasting:** Although fasting on the Day of Arafat is very virtuous for non-pilgrims, it isn't recommended for pilgrims. Ikrimah I narrates I entered upon Abu Hurairah in his house and asked him about fasting the Day of Arafat at Arafat. Abu Hurairah said: 'The Messenger of Allah ﷺ forbade fasting the Day of Arafat at Arafat.'¹
- **Takbir al-Tashreeq:** Starting immediately after Fajr salah on the 9th of Dhul Hijjah, audibly recite [Takbir al-Tashreeq](#) at least once after every fardh salah, up to and including Asr salah on the 13th of Dhul Hijjah (a total of 23 fardh prayers).
- Takbir al-Tashreeq is the recitation of the following:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ
 أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

- **Allāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar, lā ilaha illa Llāhu wa Llāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar, wa li Llāhi l-ḥamd.**
 - Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest. There is no deity besides Allah and Allah is the Greatest. Allah is the Greatest and all praises are for Allah only.
- It is sunnah to perform ghusl on the Day of Arafat. This can be done in Arafat before the Wuquf (standing) or it can be done in Mina before departing for Arafat.
- The Prophet ﷺ said in a famous Hadith: Hajj is Arafat.
- Depart from Mina after sunrise, as this was the practice of the Prophet ﷺ. The distance from Mina to Arafat is about 13 kilometres (8 miles).
- The journey from Mina to Arafat takes about three to three and a half hours on foot, covering a distance of approximately 12 km. For pilgrims travelling by bus, the trip can take anywhere from 20 minutes to 6-12 hours.
- According to Imam al-Qurtubi The area was named Arafat because it is there that people get to know one another. For your Hajj to be deemed valid, you must perform Wuquf in Arafat i.e. you must spend a portion of time in Arafat between midday and the beginning of Fajr on the following day
- Dhuhr and Asr Salah in Arafat: head towards [Masjid Nimra](#), combining the Dhuhr and Asr prayers in Qasr mode, i.e., shorten them.
- Wuquf at Arafat : After salah, you will stay in Arafat until sunset and perform Wuquf (standing). This period of time is extremely important
- During your Wuquf, spend your time:
 - Reading the Quran.
 - Doing dhikr.
 - Sending Salawat upon the Prophet ﷺ.
 - Reciting Talbiyah.
 - Offering your supplications.

Remember to supplicate for:

- The Holy Prophet ﷺ.
- Our pious predecessors M.
- Yourself.
- Your family and relatives.
- The entire Muslim community, especially those suffering around the world.
- Those who have passed away.

It is a good idea to prepare a list of du'as beforehand and a list of all those who asked you to pray for them on your Hajj

- Leaving Arafat: It is wajib to stay in Arafat until sunset. Immediately after sunset, you will leave Arafat and proceed to Muzdalifah. Maghrib salah shouldn't be performed at Arafat.
- The journey to Muzdalifah will take approximately 2 hours if you intend to walk. The distance between the two sites is about 8 kilometres (5 miles).

Hajj Day 2: 10th of Dhul Hijjah (Muzdalifah)

فَإِذَا أَفْضُتُمْ مِّنْ عَرَفَاتٍ فَادْكُرُوا اللَّهَ عِنْدَ الْمَشْعَرِ
الْحَرَامِ ۖ وَادْكُرُوا كَمَا هَدَاكُمْ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مِّنْ قَبْلِهِ
لَمَنِ الضَّالِّينَ ❀

But when you depart from Arafat, remember Allah at al-Mashar al-Haram. And remember Him, as He has guided you, for indeed, you were before that among those astray. [\[Surah al-Baqarah 2:198\]](#)

- At Muzdalifah, you will stay under the night sky. Maghrib and Isha, in the form of Qasr
- Collecting Pebbles : You need to collect a total of 49 pebbles to perform Rami over the next three days.
- 7 for the 10th of Dhul Hijjah.
- 21 for the 11th of Dhul Hijjah.
- 21 for the 12th of Dhul Hijjah.
- There are two things you can do during the night: Ibadah and Rest
- Performing Wuquf in Muzdalifah after Fajr salah, even for a moment, is another sunnah. Du'a should be made in the same manner as Arafat, i.e. standing while facing the Qibla.
- Proceed to Mina before sunrise.

Hajj Day 3: 10th of Dhul Hijjah

The third day of Hajj is known as Yawm al-Nahr (the Day of Sacrifice) on account of the large amount of animals that are slaughtered as sacrifices.

This is Eid day, although pilgrims don't partake in celebrations as would normally be the case for non-pilgrims.

Once you're back in Mina on the 10th of Dhul Hijjah, you will partake in these rituals in the following sequence:

- [Rami \(pelting\)](#) of Jamarah al-Aqaba (the big pillar).
- [Hady \(sacrificing an animal\)](#) – this is only wajib (obligatory) for pilgrims performing Hajj al-Tamattu and Hajj al-Qiran. For those performing Hajj al-Ifraad, Hady is recommended.
- [Halq/Taqsir \(cutting the hair\)](#).
- [Tawaf al-Ziyarah](#) and [Sa'i](#).
- On the 10th of Dhul Hijjah, only Jamarah al-Aqaba (the big pillar) will be pelted. You must not pelt the small and medium pillars on this occasion
- Walking to the Jamarat: The Jamarat are located on the far side of Mina, i.e., at the end closest to Makkah. Before you set off, ensure you take your pebbles with you in your pebble bag or plastic bottle.
- Take about 10 pebbles – 7 to throw at the pillar and a few extra, just in case.
- After the pelting has been completed, you have two options:
- Proceed to Makkah to perform Tawaf al-Ziyarah directly from the Jamarat while the animal sacrifice is performed on your behalf, as is normally arranged by tour operators.
- Return to your camp in Mina, where you wait until the animal sacrifice has been performed. You then have your haircut, exit the state of Ihram and proceed to Makkah, where you perform Tawaf al-Ziyarah.
- Hady is the wajib (obligatory) sacrifice performed on the Day of Nahr. It can be carried out after performing Rami of the Jamarah al-Aqaba (the big pillar) up until sunset on the 12th of Dhul Hijjah.
- The sacrifice can be carried out anywhere in Mina, Muzdalifah or Makkah
- After you have received confirmation of the animal sacrifice being carried out, proceed to have your hair shaved if you're a man (Halq) or trimmed if you're a woman (Taqsir).
- After cutting your hair, you will proceed to Makkah to perform Tawaf al-Ziyarah (also known as Tawaf al-Ifadah). Tawaf al-Ziyarah is one of the two pillars of Hajj (the other being Wuquf at Arafat), and its omission would render it invalid
- Before performing Tawaf al-Ziyarah, it is a sunnah to perform [ghusl](#).
- Travelling back to Mina and spending the nights of the 10th and 11th of Dhul Hijjah is a sunnah.

- Return to Mina

Hajj Days 4-6: 11th-13th of Dhul Hijjah

The final three days of Hajj are known as Ayyam al-Tashreeq (Arabic: أيام التشريق; "the Days of Drying Meat") because the early pilgrims would preserve the meat acquired from animal sacrifices by seasoning it with salt and letting it dry in the sun to prevent it from going rotten.

- Pelting must be performed after Zawwal (midday) on the 11th and before Fajr on the 12th.
- After Zawwal, preferably before or after Asr when there should be less of a crowd, proceed to the Jamarat with about 30 stones. You will need seven stones for each pillar, but keep some spare stones with you if you need them.
- It is sunnah to pelt Jamarah al-Ula (the small pillar) first, followed by du'a, then Jamarah al-Wusta (the middle pillar), followed by du'a and finally Jamarah al-Aqaba (the big pillar), with no du'a thereafter.
- Du'a should be made standing away from the crowd, facing the Qibla.
- Upon completion, return to your camp in Mina and spend the day in worship, making the most of your remaining time.

Day 5: 12th of Dhul Hijjah

- On this day, you do exactly the same as the previous day, i.e. pelt all three Jamarat.
- Pelting must be performed after Zawwal (midday) on the 12th and before Fajr on the 13th.
- Ensure any remaining rites you haven't yet performed are completed before sunset on this day, or a penalty will be necessary for each one missed.
- If you want to leave for Makkah after you have performed Rami, you should do so before sunset. Departing after sunset is makruh (disliked), although permissible without incurring a penalty.
- On the way back to Makkah, it is a sunnah to stop in an area called [Wadi al-Muhassab](#), as was the practice of the Prophet ﷺ.

Day 6: 13th of Dhul Hijjah

- Although not necessary, it is desirable to remain in Mina on the 13th of Dhul Hijjah and perform Rami on this day. By this point, all rites of Hajj should have been performed.
- Like the previous two days, all three Jamarat will be pelted.
- On completion, leave Mina for Makkah.
- [Tawaf al-Wida](#) (the farewell Tawaf), also known as Tawaf al-Sadr, is the last rite before departure from Makkah. It is wajib (obligatory) and must be performed before leaving the boundaries of the Haram. Omitting this Tawaf without a valid reason will result in a penalty.
- Tawaf al-Wida may be performed any time after Tawaf al-Ziyarah, although it is preferable that it is performed before departure from Makkah.

