

Chapter – 25

Umrah Pilgrim

(عمره)

[وَأَتَمُّوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ لِلَّهِ فَإِنْ أُخْصِرْتُمْ فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ مِنَ الْهَدْيِ، (02:196)]

[فَإِذَا أَمِنْتُمْ فَمَنْ تَمَتَّعَ بِالْعُمْرَةِ إِلَى الْحَجِّ فَمَا اسْتَيْسَرَ مِنَ الْهَدْيِ، (02:196)]

[وَأَرْنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا، (02:128)]

No.**Hadith**

- 1659 Allah's Prophet said, 'Umrah is an expiation for the sins committed between one 'Umrah to another. The reward of Hajj Mabruur (*the one accepted by Allah*) is Paradise." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 1660/1661 The Prophet had performed 'Umrah before performing Hajj. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umar and Ikrima bin Khalid.*
- 1662/1663 When we entered into the Mosque (*of the Prophet*) we saw some people were offering before noon prayer (جاشت). We asked people about this prayer whether this is correct? They said it is innovation.
It was also asked, how many times the Prophet had performed 'Umrah? It was told 'Four times'; one of them was in the month of Rajab." We took its confirmation from 'Aisha. She said, "The Prophet did not perform any 'Umrah in Rajab. *Narrated: Mujahid, Rawa bin Zubair and 'Aisha .*
- 1664to1667 The Prophet had performed one Hajj and four 'Umrah. He had performed three Umrah in the month of Dull-Qa'dah. The first one was when the pagans hindered him; the second 'Umrah was performed after the peace treaty (*Hudaibiya*) ---

No.**Hadith**

- with pagans; and the third one when he distributed the war booty after the battle of Hunain. The forth 'Umrah was performed with Hajj. *Narrated: Qatada, Hammam and Abu Ishaq.*
- 1668 Allah's Prophet said, "Those who do not afford to perform Hajj they should perform 'Umrah when Ramazan comes. This will be equal to Hajj (*in reward*), or something similar." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 1669/1670 (*Hajj-Tamattu*): These are repeated hadiths. See hadith-308/309, hadith-1427, hadith-1461 and Hadith-1548. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- 1671 (*On the occasion of Hajj-tul-Wida*) No one was having Hadi with them for sacrifice except the Noble Prophet, Talha and 'Ali. Therefore, the rest of the Companions were ordered to Perform Umrah and then open their Ihram. And for Hajj, they should put up Ihram a fresh. The women who were in menses had performed 'Umrah after Hajj. --- When Suraqa bin Malik saw the Prophet doing Rami at 'Aqaba (*Jamrat-ul 'Aqaba*) he asked him, "O Allah's Prophet! Is this permissible only for you?" The Prophet replied, "No, it is forever" (*it is permissible for all Muslims to perform*). *Narrated: Jabir bin 'Abdullah.*
- 1672to1674 (*On the occasion of Hajj*) I told to Allah's Prophet that people are enjoying two rewards (*Hajj and 'Umrah*), whereas I am benefited with only one, i.e. Hajj only. The Noble Prophet said, when you are free from menses, then you go to Tan'im and put up a fresh Ihram for 'Umrah. --- Perform 'Umrah and then meet me. *Narrated: 'Aisha.*
- (See Hadith - 308/309, 1427, 1461 and Hadith-1548).
- 1675 A man came to the Prophet while he was wearing a cloak which had traces of perfume. The man asked the Prophet, "What do you order me to perform in my 'Umrah?" 'Umer noted that at this time Allah is inspiring the Prophet Divinely. So he told that man that he should wait for the reply from the Prophet. ----- After some time the snoring of the prophet was stopped. When the Prophet came out of his peculiar condition then he asked, "Where is that man who questioned me?" And he said to him, take out your cloak, --

No.**Hadith**

remove perfume from the body, and also wash out the saffron. For your 'Umrah, you do everything which you do in Hajj. (Means, seven rounds of Ka'bah, Two Rakat prayer near Maqam-e-Ibrahim and then Sa'e (seven rounds) of Safa and Marwah). *Narrated: Safwan bin Ya'ali*

1676 I asked 'Aisha the meanings and explanations of the following verse of Quran:

إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا

{Undoubtedly Safa and Marwah are among the symbols of Allah; so there is no sin on him, for whoever performs the Hajj to the House (Ka'bah) or performs 'Umrah, it is not harmful for him to perform Tawaf between them. (02:158)}

Narrated: Urwa Bin Zubair. (For 'Aisha's interpretation of the Verse see Hadith 1541- Chapter 24)

1677 We were performing 'Umrah with Allah's Prophet. We did first Tawaf of Ka'bah, then we went for the Sa'e of Safa and Marwah. In order to protect from the possible arrows-attack of the pagans, we kept on surrounding of our Noble Prophet all the time. ---- Someone asked me, "Have you people gone inside the Ka'bah?" I said "No". Then they asked what was being told by the Prophet for Hazrat Khadijah? The Noble Prophet said, "Convey the good news for a house in the Paradise for Khadijah. This house is made up of pearls. Here, there will be neither noise nor any trouble in it."

Narrated: Abdullah bin Abu Aufa.

1678 Ibn 'Umer was asked about performing 'Umrah. He said, "Seven times Tawaf of Ka'bah, two Rakat prayers at Maqam-e-Ibrahim, and Tawaf (Sa'e) of Safa and Marwah are the essentials of 'Umrah. *Narrated: Amr Bin Dinar.*

(See Hadith - 385).

1679 (Hajj-Tamattu or Hajj-Qira'n - Opening of Ihram): This is repeated hadith. See hadith- 1464 and hadith-1467. *Narrated: Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari.*

1680 Abdullah, the slave of Asma bint Abu Bakr, told me that he used to hear Asma', whenever she passed by Al-Hujun, saying, "May Allah bless His Messenger Muhammad, we dismounted here with him, and at that time we were -----

No.**Hadith**

travelling with light luggage; we had a few riding animals and a little food ration too. My sister, 'Aisha, Zubair and I had performed 'Umrah. When we had touched our hands over the *Ka'bah* (performed *Tawaf* round the *Ka'bah* and *Safa* and *Marwah*) we opened our *Ihram*. Later on we assumed *Ihram* for Hajj the same evening." *Narrated: Al-Aswad.*

1681

Whenever Allah's Prophet returned from a Ghazwa, Hajj or 'Umrah, he used to say Takbeer thrice at every elevation of the ground and then would say:

لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له له الملك وله الحمد وهو على كل شيء قدير آيئون تائبون

عابدون ساجدون لرئيسنا حامدون صدق الله وعده ونصر عبده وهزم الأحزاب وحده

{None has the right to be worshipped but Allah; He is One and has no partner. All the kingdoms is for Him, and all the praises are for Him, and He is Omnipotent. We are returning with repentance, worshipping, prostrating, and praising our Lord. He has kept up His promise and made His slave victorious, and He alone defeated all the clans of non-

believers}. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar.*

1682

When the Noble Prophet arrived at Makah, some boys of the tribe of Bani 'Abdul Muttalib came to receive him. The Prophet made one of them ride in front of him and the other behind him. *Narrated: Ibn Abbas.*

1683

Whenever Allah's Prophet left for Makah, he used to pray in the mosque of Shajarah, and when he returned (to Medina), he used to pray in the middle of the valley of Dhul-Halifah and used to pass the whole night there. *Narrated: Ibn Umar.*

1684/1685

The Prophet used to return home from a journey before the night time. The Prophet also forbade all others for reaching their homes at night time. *Narrated: Anas and Jabir.*

1686/1687

Whenever Allah's Prophet returned from a journey and he would see the high places of Medina, (showing love to his place) he would make his she-camel, or any other animal, proceed faster. *Narrated: Humaid and Anas.*

1688

On returning from Hajj, the Ansar of Medina used to enter their houses not through the proper doors but from behind.

No.**Hadith**

Therefore, the following verse was revealed in Quran:

وَلَيْسَ الْبِرُّ بِأَنْ تَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ ظُهُورِهَا وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنِ اتَّقَى وَأْتُوا الْبُيُوتَ مِنْ أَبْوَابِهَا

{It is not righteousness that you enter the houses from the back, but the righteous man is he who fears Allah (*the real virtue is piety*), so enter houses through the proper doors.

(02.189)} *Narrated: Abu Bara'.*

- 1689 The Prophet said, "Travelling is a kind of torture, as it disturbs the routine of one from eating, drinking and sleeping properly. So, when one's needs are fulfilled, one should return quickly to his home." *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.*
- 1690 Whenever the Noble Prophet had to speed up while travelling, and if the time reaching to Maghrib, then he would delay the Maghrib prayer and join both Maghrib and 'Isa together. *Narrated: 'Abdullah Bin 'Umar.*
- 1691to1693 'Abdullah bin Umar set out for Makah intending to perform Umrah, at the time of afflictions. He said, "If I should be prevented from reaching the Ka'bah, then I would do the same as Allah's Prophet did, in the year of Hudaibiya. So he assumed the Ihram for Umrah and left for Makah. He took along his Hadi, and also did slaughtering. *Narrated: Nafi and Salim bin 'Abdullah.* (See Hadith - 1538/1539).
- 1694 When Allah's Prophet was prevented (*from performing 'Umrah*) and reaching Makah, that year he sacrificed his Hadi and he fully shaved his head. He had performed Umrah in the following year. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas and Ikrima.*
- 1695/1696 If anyone of you is prevented from performing Hajj, then for him, the tradition of the Noble Prophet should be enough. -- You should put proper Ihram first. Then after reaching Makah, do Tawaf of the Ka'bah and Sa'e between Safa and Marwah and then open the Ihram and everything will become legal for him. He can perform Hajj in a following year and he should slaughter a Hadi or fast in case he cannot afford the Hadi. (*The second hadith says*): Allah's Prophet slaughtered (*the Hadi*) before he had his head shaved and then he ordered his Companions to do the same. ."*Narrated: Ibn 'Umer, Salim and Miswar.* (See Hadith - 1538/1539).

No.**Hadith**

- 1697 (One year) The Prophet set out to Makah for performing 'Umrah and the infidels of Quraish prevented him from reaching the Ka'bah. Allah's Prophet slaughtered his camels for sacrifice and got his head shaved." *Narrated: Amr Bin Amr Nafi.*
- 1698 ('Umrah during affliction): This is repeated hadith. See hadith-1691 to 1693 above and Hadith 1695/1696 above. *Narrated: Ibn 'Umer.*
- 1699to1702 I approached to the Noble Prophet with my complaint of having lice (*parasites*) in abundance in my head. Allah's Prophet said, "Have your head shaved and then either fast three days or feed six poor persons or slaughter one sheep as a sacrifice."
It is my belief that the following holy verse related to فدية (*releasing of a captive in return for money*) was revealed for my problem:
 فَمَنْ كَانَ مِنْكُمْ مَّرِيضًا أَوْ بِهِ أَذًى مِّن رَّأْسِهِ فَفِدْيَةٌ مِّن صِيَامٍ أَوْ صَدَقَةٍ أَوْ نُسُكٍ
 {So whoever among you is sick or has an ailment in the head, must pay compensation by fasting or charity or sacrifice. (02:196)}
 Abdur Rahman Bin Abi Laila had also approached to the Prophet for the same head ailment, and the Prophet had also ordered him to do to the same. *Narrated: Ka'ab bin 'Ujrah.*
- 1703/1704 Allah's Prophet said, "Whoever performed Hajj and did not approach his wife for sexual relations nor committed sins (*while performing Hajj*), he will come out as sinless as a newly-born child. (*Just delivered by his mother*). *Narrated: Abu Hurairah.* (See Hadith - 1430).
- 1705to1708 Once when we set out for Hajj, and some of us did not assume Ihram. On the way, they met a Gorkhar (*a forest donkey whose meat is considered very tasty*), so they hunted, stabbed and caught it. (*Later after slaughtering*) we all ate its meat. --- When we met the Noble prophet and informed about this hunting he said, "One who assumes Ihram he is not permitted to hunt, however he can eat its meat."
Narrated: 'Abdullah Bin Abu Qatada. (from his father).

- | <u>No.</u> | <u>Hadith</u> |
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| 1709 | Once I presented a Gorkhar (<i>a forest donkey</i>) as a gift to the Noble Prophet. He did not accept it. When he saw the sadness on my face, he said, "I have only returned it because I am Muhrim (<i>assumed Ihram</i>)."
<i>Narrated: Saab bin Jathama.</i> |
| 1710to1713 | Allah's Prophet said, "It is not sinful of a Muhrim to kill five kinds of animals." Those are: the crow, the kite, the scorpion, the mouse, and the rabid dog."
<i>Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Umar and 'Aisha.</i> |
| 1714 | Once we were in the company of the Noble Prophet in a cave at Mina. Surat Al-Mursalat was being revealed, and he was reciting it as soon as its revelation, and I was hearing it directly from his mouth. Suddenly a snake sprang at us and the Prophet ordered us: "Kill it." We ran to kill it but it escaped quickly. The Prophet said, "It has escaped your evil and you too have escaped its evil."
<i>Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Masood. ---- (Imam Bukhari says that since Mina comes under the boundaries of Haram, therefore the matter of killing snake also comes under it.)</i> |
| 1715 | Allah's Prophet called the lizard as a noxious animal, but I did not hear him ordering it to be killed." "
<i>Narrated: 'Aisha.</i> |
| 1716 | When 'Amr bin Saeed was sending the troops to Makah, I (<i>Abu Shuraih Al-'Adawi</i>) told him, "O Chief! Allow me to tell you what Allah's Prophet had said on the day following the Conquest of Makah. He said, Allah has made Makah a sanctuary, so anybody who has belief in Allah and the Last Day should neither shed blood in it, nor should he cut down its trees. And he said, "I got the special permission to fight for a few hours on that Day of the Conquest. But, today its sanctity is valid as it was before." (See Hadith - 1265 and Hadith-1492). In reply to this 'Amr bin Saeed said that, O Abu Shuraih! I know much better than you. Makah never gives shelter to a sinner, a murderer or a thief.
<i>Narrated: 'Adawi.</i> |
| 1717 | The Prophet said, "Allah has made Makah a sanctuary. It was specially made legal for me (<i>I was allowed to fight in it</i>) for a few hours of a day. It was a sanctuary before me and will continue to be a sanctuary after me. It is not allowed to |

No.**Hadith**

uproot its shrubs or to cut its trees, except ldhkhir (*a kind of useful grass*), or to chase or disturb its game, or to pick up its fallen things." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*

(See Hadith - 105, 113, 1265 and hadith 1492)

1718 (*Sanctity of Makah*): This is repeated hadith. See above hadith, and also see hadith -105, 113, 1265 and hadith 1492. However, in this hadith one addition is there. The prophet said, "When you are called for Jihad you must come out." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*

1719/1720 The Prophet was cupped (*took out blood from head*) while he was in a state of Ihram. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas and Ibn Buhaina.*

1721 The Prophet married Maimuna while he was in the state of Ihram. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas..*

(*Compiler's Note: It is stated that only the ceremonies of marriage were held*)

1722 A person asked, "O Allah's Prophet! What clothes may be worn in the state of Ihram?" The Prophet replied, "Do not wear a shirt or trousers, or any headgear, a turban, or a hooded cloak; (*It means cover up with unstitched cloths*). Do not wear anything perfumed with Wars or Saffron. If somebody has no shoes he can wear leather stockings provided they are cut short to the ankles." *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin Umar.* (See Hadith - 1449)

1723 A man was crushed to death by his she-camel and was brought to Allah's Prophet. That fellow was in Ihram. The prophet said, "Give him a bath and shroud him, but do not cover his head, and do not bring any perfume near to him, as he will be resurrected reciting Talbiyah." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*

1724 Abdullah bin Abbas and Miswar bin Makhrama differed at a point whether a Muhrim could wash his head or not. 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas sent me to Abu Ayub Ansari. He said that one can wash his head even if he is in Ihram. Rather demonstrating to this, he caught hold of the sheet of cloth and lowered it till his head appeared before me, and then told somebody to pour water on his head. He poured water on his head, and he rubbed his head with his hands by -----

No.**Hadith**

- bringing them from back to front and from front to back and said, "I saw the Prophet doing like this." *Narrated: Ibrahim Bin 'Abdullah bin Hunain.*
- 1725 I heard the Prophet delivering a sermon at 'Arafat saying, "If a Muhrim does not find slippers, he could wear Khuffs (but he has to cut short the Khuffs to the ankles), and if he does not find an Izar (*a waist sheet for wrapping the lower half of the body*) he could wear trousers." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 1726 (*How Ihram should be?*): This is repeated hadith. See hadith - 1449 and Hadith-1722 above. *Narrated: 'Abdullah.*
- 1727 (*The dress of Hajj or 'Umrah*): This is repeated hadith. See Hadith-1725 above. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 1728 The Prophet assumed Ihram for Umra in the month of Dhul-Qa'dah but the pagan of Makah refused to admit him into Makah till he agreed on the condition that he would not bring into Makah any swords but sheathed. *Narrated: Bara.*
- 1729 The Prophet fixed Dhul-Halifah for the people of Medina, Qarn al-Manazil for the people of Najd, and Yalamlam for the people of Yemen as Miqat. Whereas, for the people of Makah, (*Masjid Taneem*) Makah is the Miqat.. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.* (See Hadith - 1431 to 1433, and hadith 1438/1439)
- 1730 Allah's Prophet entered Makah in the year of its Conquest wearing an Arabian helmet on his head. When the Prophet took it off, a person came and said, "Ibn Khatal is holding the covering of the Ka'bah (*means taking refuge in the Ka'bah*)." The Prophet said, "Kill him." *Narrated: Anas bin Malik.*
- 1731 (*Method of Umrah*): This is repeated hadith. See hadith -1675 above. *Narrated: Safwan bin Ya'ali.*
- 1732to1734 A man at 'Arafat was fallen from his Mount and his neck was crushed by it and he was dead. The Noble Prophet said, "Wash the deceased with water and Sidr leaves and shroud him in two pieces of cloth. Do not use perfume for him nor cover his head, as Allah will resurrect him on the Day of Resurrection and he will be reciting Talbiyah."
Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.
(See Hadith - 1189 to 1192, and hadith 1723 above)

No.**Hadith**

- 1735 A woman came to the Prophet and said, "My mother had planned to perform Hajj but she died before performing it. May I perform Hajj on my mother's behalf?" The Prophet replied, "Perform Hajj on her behalf. Had there been a debt on your mother, would you have paid it or not? ---- So, pay Allah's debt as He has more right to be paid." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 1736/1737 In the year of Hajjat-ul-Wida, a woman came to the Prophet and said, "O Allah's Prophet! My father has come under Allah's obligation of performing Hajj, but he is a very old man and cannot sit properly on his Mount. Will the obligation be fulfilled if I perform Hajj on his behalf?" The Prophet replied in the affirmative. *Narrated: Fazal Bin 'Abbas.*
(See Hadith - 1423)
- 1738 The Prophet sent me at night to Mina from Muzdalifa with the luggage. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
(See Hadith - 1572/1573)
- 1739 I came riding on my donkey and had just then attained the age of puberty. Allah's Prophet was leading the prayer at Mina. I passed in front of a part of the first row and then dismounted from it, and the animal started grazing. I aligned with the people in row. *Narrated: 'Abdullah bin 'Abbas.*
- 1740/1741 It was an opportunity to perform Hajj with Allah's Prophet and I was only a seven-year-old boy. *Narrated: Sa'ib bin Yazid.*
- 1742 Allah's Prophet said, "The best and the most superior Jihad for women is "Hajj Maqbool" (*accepted Hajj*)." *Narrated: 'Aisha.* (See Hadith - 1429)
- 1743 The Noble Prophet said, "A woman should always travel with a Mahram (*her husband or a man with whom that woman cannot marry at all according to the Islamic Jurisprudence*). And no man should visit her, except in the presence of a Mahram." *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*
- 1744 (*Those who do not afford to perform Hajj for any reason*): For them the Noble Prophet said, "Perform 'Umrah in the month of Ramazan. Its reward is equal to a Hajj. *Narrated: Ibn 'Abbas.*

(See Hadith - 1668)

No.**Hadith**

1745

Allah's Prophet said that:

- (1) "No lady should travel without her husband or without a Mahram for a two-days' journey.
- (2) No fasting is permissible on two days; that is: Eid-al-Fitr, and Eid-al-Azha.
- (3) No prayer may be offered after two prayers: after the 'Asr prayer till the sun set and after the morning prayer till the sun rises.
- (4) Not to travel except for three mosques: Masjid-al-Haram (in Makah), my Mosque (in Medina), and Masjid-al-Aqsa (in Jerusalem)." *Narrated: Abu Saeed.*

(See Hadith - 1024/1025/1026, 1115 and hadith 1122).

1746

The Prophet saw an old man walking, supported by his two sons. He asked about him. "How is he?" The people informed him that he did swear to go on foot to the Ka'bah. He said, "Allah is not in need of this torturing himself," and then ordered him to ride. *Narrated: Anas.*

1747/1748

My sister did swear to go on foot to the Ka'bah, and she asked me to take the verdict of the Prophet about it. So, I asked the Prophet and he said, "She should sometime walk and should sometime ride." *Narrated: 'Uqba bin 'Amir.*