



# Illustrated Islamic Jurisprudence for the Acts of Worship

Simplifying and Teaching the Rules of Islam

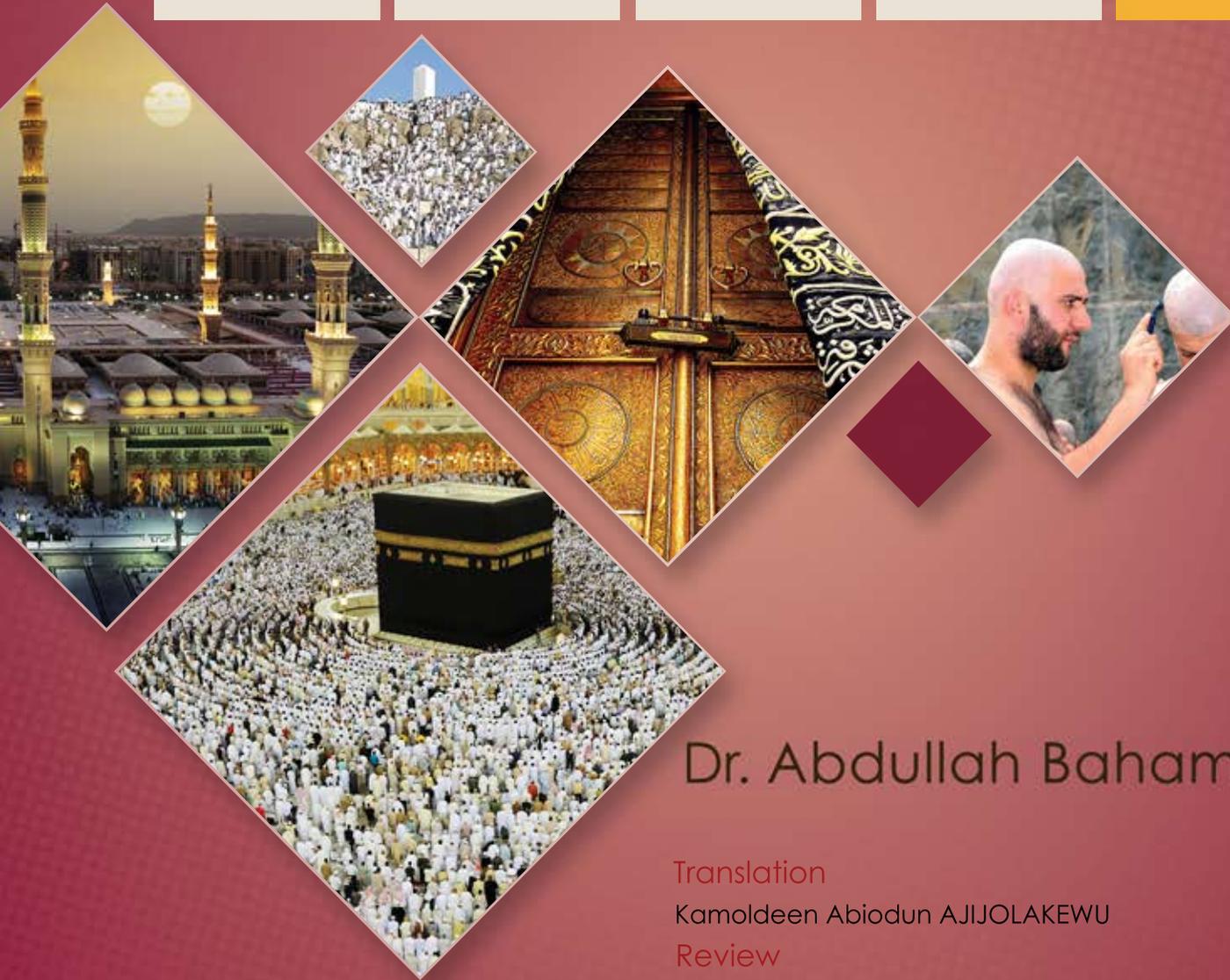
At-Tahara

As-Salāh

As-Saum

Az- Zakah

Al-Hajj



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**Al-Mawaqeeet**

# Al-Mawāqeet

## Al-Meeqāt literal meaning

The boundary between two things.

## Al-Meeqāt in the context of the Shari`ah

Something defined and scheduled-whether in place or time-by the Lawgiver (Allah or His Messenger) for the purpose of worship.

## Types of Al-Mawāqeet

### Firstly: Mawāqeet of place (designated places)

#### The designated places

Places that the Lawgiver has designated as points for entering into the state of Ihrām.

It is therefore not permissible for the person who intends to perform Hajj or ‘Umrah to go beyond them except in the state of Ihrām; and the Mawāqeet are five<sup>(1)</sup>:

#### 1. Dhul-Hulayfah:

It is presently at the southern part of Al Madinah and it is referred to also as Abyar Ali. Its distance from Makkah is close to 420km. It is the meeqāt for the people of Madinah.

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### Al-Mawāqeet

Types of Al-Mawāqeet



Dhul-Hulayfah

## 2. Al-Juhfah:

It is close to the city of Rabigh. Its distance from Makkah is close to 186km. It is the meeqāt for the people of Sham, Egypt and Maghrib (Morocco).



Al-Juhfah

(1) Al-Mawāqeet wa Ab’āduha– by Shaykh Abdullah Al-Bassām, Majma’ul Fiqhil al-Islamiy Journal, Issue 3 vol. 3, pg 1553.

### 3. Yalamlam

It is a big valley on the route linking Yemen to Makkah. Nowadays, it is called As-Sa'diyyah. Its distance from Makkah is close to 120km. It is the meeḡāt of the people of Yemen.



Yalamlam (As-Sa'diyyah)

### 4. Qarnul Manāzil

It is now called As-Saylul Kabeer and its distance from Makkah is close to 75km. It is the meeḡāt of the people of Najd and Ta'if. Its highest point on the route from Tā'if in the direction of al-Hadaa is a place called Wādee Muhrim. Both are meeḡāt for the people of Najd and anyone who comes through Tā'if.



Qarnul Manāzil (As-Sayl)

### 5. Dhātu 'Irq

It is presently called Ad-Dareebah or Al-Khareeba. It is on the east of Makkah at a distance of about 100km. It has now been abandoned. It is the meeḡāt of the people from the east (Iraq, Iran and beyond).

The evidence for the above is what was narrated on the authority of Ibn 'Abbās ؓ who said that: "The Messenger of Allah made as meeḡāt for the people of Madinah Ḍhul-Hulayfah, and for the people of Shām Al-Juhfah, and for the people of Najd Qarnul Manaazil, and for the people of Yemen, Yalamlam."

He ؓ said: "Those meeḡāt are for their residents and non-residents who pass through them with the intention of making Hajj or 'Umrah; as for anyone coming from a place nearer to Makkah, then his meeḡāt will be the very point at which he starts the journey for Hajj or Umrah, including the people of Makkah who will start from Makkah."<sup>(1)</sup> Dhātu 'Irq is not mentioned in the above hadith, as it was prescribed by Umar ibn al-Khattab ؓ.<sup>(2)</sup>

(1) Agreed upon.

(2) Bukhari.



Dhātu 'Irq (Al-Khuraybāt)

**Book of Al-Hajj**





## Issues

Whoever goes beyond these mawāqeet without entering into the state of Ihrām, he would then have to go back to the meeqāt if possible. If he is not able to do that, he has to pay fedyā (a ransom), which is slaughtering an animal in Makkah and distributing its meat among the poor at the Haram.

Whoever passes these mawāqeet and is not one of their residents, he has to enter into the state of Ihram at it. If a resident of Najd comes from the road of Madinah, he has to enter into the state of Ihram at Abyār ‘Ali.

Whoever resides at a place after the meeqāt, nearer to Makkah, he has to enter into the state of Ihrām for Hajj and ‘Umrah from the place he resides, such as the residents of Jeddah, Bahra and Ash-shara’i.

Whoever comes from a road that does not pass by the mawāqeet, by land, sea or air, he should then enter into the state of Ihrām when he reaches the place adjoining the nearest meeqāt to him, for Omar said, when asked about not being able to reach the meeqāt of Qarn: “Take as your meeqāt the place adjoining (Qarn) on your usual route.

Whoever intends to perform Hajj when he is in Makkah, whether he is one of its residents or not, he should enter into the state of Ihrām from Makkah. As for performing ‘Umrah, he should enter into the state of Ihram from the area of Al-Hil, at At-Tan’em or Ajji’rana masjids, which are places outside the boundaries of Al-Haram.



## Secondly: Mawāqeet of Time

### Mawāqeet of Time

The period of Hajj and ‘Umrah

#### a. The specified period for Hajj:

the months of Hajj, and they are: Shawal, Dhul Qa’dah and the first ten days of Dhul Hijjah.

#### b. The specified period for ‘Umrah:

the whole year.

