**Mina**

Mina, seven kilometres east of the Masjid al-Haram is where Hajj pilgrims sleep overnight on the 8th, 11th, 12th (and some even on the 13th) of Dhul Hijjah. The valley is dotted with more than a 100,000 air-conditioned tents and they are all fire proof.

**Arafat**

Arafat is the fundamental requirement of Hajj and pilgrims come here on the 9th Dhul Hijjah (second day of Hajj).

**Muzdalifah**

where Hajj pilgrims arrive after sunset from Arafat on the 9th Dhul Hijjah (second day of Hajj)

**Jamaarat**

Jamarat are three stone pillars which are pelted as a compulsory ritual of Hajj in emulation of the Prophet Ebrahim (upon him be peace). They represent the three locations where Ebrahim (upon him be peace) pelted the Shaitan (Satan) with stones when he tried to dissuade him from sacrificing his son Ismail (upon him be peace). The pillars are called ‘Jamarat-al-Ula’, ‘Jamarat-al-Wusta’ and ‘Jamarat-al-Aqaba’.

Big one is pelted on the 10th, all 3 on 11th and 12th

**Ghair Hira**

This is Mount Hira (Jabal Hira), which lies about two miles from the Ka’bah. Near the top is a small cave, a little less than 4 meters in length and a little more than one and a half meters in width. It was here that the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) received the first revelations of the Holy Quran during the month of Ramadhan in 610 CE. The mountain is also known as Jabal Noor (the Mountain of Light).

**Ghair Thur**

Mount Thawr (or Jabal Thawr) is the mountain that contains the cave in which the Prophet (ﷺ) and Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) sought refuge for three days and nights from the Quraysh, as they left Makkah and emigrated to Madinah.

**Mount Abu qubays**

This gigantic structure is located near Mount Safa. It is believed that from this place the Holy Prophet (PBUH) pointed towards the moon and split it into half.

**Mount of Rahma**

Small hillock and it is from this platform where the Prophet S.A.W delivered the farewell sermon. There is a small pillar showing that Rasullah S.A.W stood on the same place and delevered the sermon.
Jannat Mualla
Jannatul Maula is a cemetery on the way to the Mina. Here, lies the grave of Um-Al-Momeneen Bibi Khadija (the first wife of Holy Prophet) and that of Prophets’ son Qasim, Asma Bint AbuBaker, Abu-Talib, Abdullah Bin Zubair, and other members of the Holy Prophet’s family. This cemetery is located near the Al Haram and anyone can visit the grave and pay their respects to the people buried.

S.A.W birthplace
Also known as Maktaba Makkah al-Mukarramah, the birthplace of the Prophet (PBUH) has been converted into a National Library of Makkah.

Masjid e Aisha
Also known as Masjid Rajhi, 2nd largest mosque in Makkah, Holds the capacity of 47,000 worshippers and if want to make Umrah then can go there and put the ihram on again and start from there

Masjid Jinn
The Prophet was reciting Quran and jinns passed by and stopped to listen

Masjid Khayf
Rasullah S.A.W and other prophets performed salaah
Ibn abbas mention rasullah said 70 prophets performed salaah here

Masjid Abu Bakr
It is in the Makkah Towers Hotel block, where a masjid (Masjid Abu Bakr) has been built on the 4th floor.

Majid Raiyah
Majid Ra'yah (masjid of the flag) is located on the spot where the Prophet (ﷺ) had his flag planted when he conquered Makkah. It is also known as Masjid Jowdariyyah.

- **Zam-Zam** is the name of the famous well inside al-Masjid al-Haraam. This well sprung up when Prophet Ishmael (Isma'eel) (peace be upon him) as an infant struck the earth with his heels struggling in thirst. His mother Hazrat Hajrah (Hager) looked for water, but could not find any. She climbed to the top of Mount Safa and prayed to Allah for help, and then she climbed Mount Marwa and did the same. Allah responded to her supplication and sent Jibreel (peace be upon him) to dig out the well of Zam-Zam. It is Allah’s special blessing and miracle that the well of Zam-Zam gushes fresh and strong in a desert land like Makkah; a place where even today’s advanced scientific technologies can create no wells.

- **Al-Hajr-al-Aswad** (the Black Stone), from where the Tawaaf (circumambulation) initiates and ends. Hajr-al-Aswad is a stone of Paradise and it was as the Messenger of Allah (peace
be upon him) said: “The black stone descended from Paradise whiter than milk, but the sins of the descendants of Adam made it black.” (Musnad Ahmad and at-Tirmidhee no: 2577). al-Hajar al-Aswad is that touching it causes the (minor) sins to be forgiven, Ibn Umar (May Allah be pleased with him) said: “I heard the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) say: “Touching them both [the Black Stone and al-Rukn al-Yamani] is an expiation for sins.” [(Hasan) by at-Tirmidhee, no: 959 and (Saheeh) by al-Haakim, vol: 1, no: 664]

- **Hateem** When the Prophet (ﷺ) was 35 years old, a devastating flood damaged the Ka’bah and, as it had already been weakened by an earlier fire, was in danger of collapsing. Seeing that their house of worship was under threat, the Quraysh decided to rebuild the Ka’bah. They resolved not to taint the project with resources gained through usury (interest), prostitution or thieving. The construction started with each tribe being allocated specific duties. The nobles among them carried pieces of stone and piled them up in one place. The Prophet (ﷺ) and his uncle Abbas were among those carrying stones. However, the tribes were unable to collect enough money to rebuilt the Ka’bah completely so a small wall was built showing the boundaries of the original foundation laid by Ebrahim (upon him be peace). This small wall enclosed an area on the northern side of the Ka’bah.

- **Multazam** The multazam (place of clinging) is the part of the Ka’bah that is between the Black Stone and the door of the Ka’bah. What is meant by iltizaam (clinging) is when the supplicant (person making du’aa’) places his chest, face, forearms and palms against it and calls upon Allaah saying whatever du’aa’ he wishes.

- **Maqam Ibrahim** The Maqām Ibrahim (Arabic: مَـقَـام إِبْـرَاهِـيْـم, lit. 'Station of Abraham') is a stone associated with Abraham, Ishmael and their rebuilding of the Ka’bah in what is now the Great Mosque of Mecca in Saudi Arabia. According to Islamic tradition, the imprint on the stone came from Abraham’s feet. According to one tradition it appeared when Abraham stood on the stone while building the Kaaba; when the walls became too high, Abraham stood on the maqām, which miraculously rose up to let him continue building and also miraculously went down in order to allow Ishmael to hand him stones.

- **Rukn Yamani** The Yemeni Corner (al-Rukn al-Yamaani) is the Southern west corner of the Ka’bah and parallel to the Black stone corner, al-Rukn al-Yamaani Precede Black stone During Tawaaf and named Yemeni corner because it faces Yemen Country side.