

### **FIQH SYLLABUS - CLASS 5**

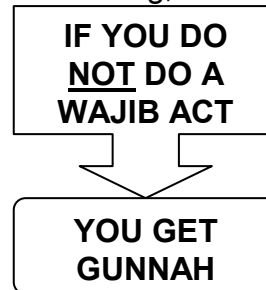
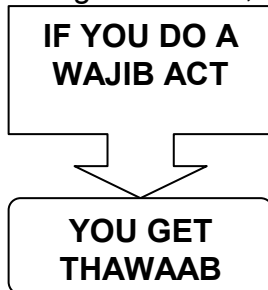
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## CLASS 5 - LESSON 1

### USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 1

#### Wajib

Wajib means compulsory, we must do it. Allah has given us so many blessings. In return, when He tells us to do something, we must obey Him.

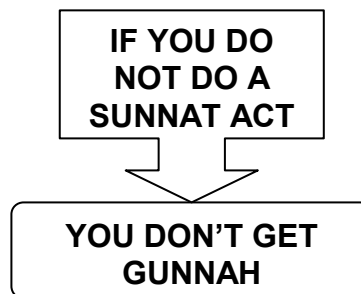
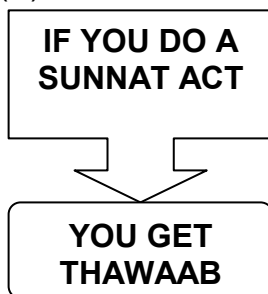


#### Examples of Wajib acts



#### Sunnat

A Sunnat act is one that is good to do because it makes Allah happy. However, it is not Wajib. Every time we find out that the Prophet Muhammad (S) used to do a certain act, then we should also do it because it is Sunnat.



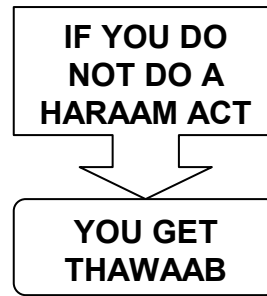
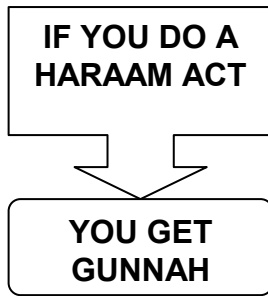
#### Examples of Sunnat acts



**Allah & The  
Holy Quran**

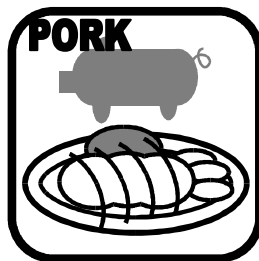
## Haraam

Haraam means forbidden, we must never do it. This is because it makes Allah angry.



## Examples of Haraam acts

### EATING

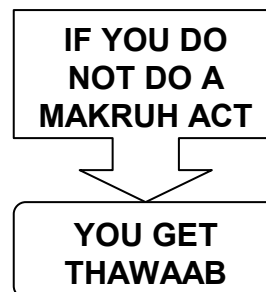
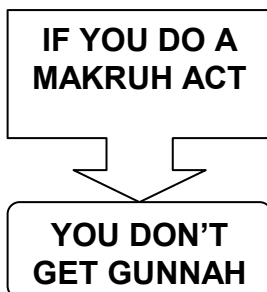


But I have done my homework!!



## Makruh

A Makruh act is one that we should try not to do because it is not liked by Allah. However, it is not Haraam.

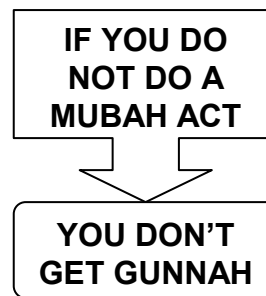
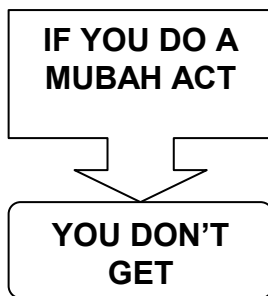


## Examples of Makruh acts



## Mubah

Mubah acts are those that we are allowed to do. Another word for Mubah is Jaiz, which means allowed. We can get Thawaab for Mubah acts if we do them in the way Allah likes.



## Examples of Mubah acts



<b>WAJIB</b>	<b>– WE MUST DO THEM</b>
<b>SUNNAT</b>	<b>– ARE GOOD TO DO THEM AS IT MAKES ALLAH HAPPY</b>
<b>HARAAM</b>	<b>– WE MUST NEVER DO THEM</b>
<b>MAKRUH</b>	<b>– WE SHOULD TRY NOT TO DO THEM</b>
<b>MUBAH</b>	<b>– WE ARE ALLOWED TO DO THEM &amp; WE GET THAWAAB IF WE DO THEM IN THE WAY ALLAH LIKES</b>

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 2

### USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 2

#### Muslim

A Muslim is a person who submits to the will of Allah.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 102, Surah Aali Imraan):

***“O people who believe, be aware of all Allah’s laws and respect them, and always be Muslims.”***



I believe in One God, the Prophets (S) & the Day of Judgement. I have said and understand the Kalima

#### Mu'min

This is a higher position than a Muslim.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 15, Surah al-Hujaraat):

***“The Mu’mins alone are the true believers in Allah and His Prophet. Once they believe, they never doubt again. They give up their wealth and even their lives for Allah. They are always truthful.”***



I believe in everything that a Muslim believes in plus in Justice of God & the 12 Imams (S)

**MUSLIM HAS SAID & UNDERSTANDS THE KALIMA AND BELIEVES IN ONE GOD & DAY OF JUDGEMENT.**

**MU'MIN BELIEVES IN ALL THAT A MUSLIM DOES AND ALSO IN THE JUSTICE OF GOD & 12 IMAMS (S)**

## Zahid

This is the person who does not love the things of this world too much.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 23, Surah al-Hadeed):

***“Do not grieve (too much) at what you missed or rejoice (too much) at what He has given to you. Allah does not like proud people.”***



I am always pleased with whatever Allah [s.w.t] wills for me. I never complain to him.

## Muttaqi

This is a person who is pious. This means that he always remembers what Allah's wishes are. He never does what Allah has forbidden, and always does what Allah wants him to do. We should all try to be Muttaqi.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 183, Surah al-Baqarah):

***“You should fast so that you become Muttaqi.”***



I always remember Allah's wishes and never do what Allah has forbidden. I always do what Allah wants me to do.

**ZAHID IS ALWAYS PLEASED WITH WHATEVER ALLAH WILLS FOR HIM AND NEVER COMPLAINS**

**MUTTAQI ALWAYS REMEMBERS WHAT ALLAH'S WISHES ARE.**

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 3

### USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 3

#### **Kaafir**

This is a person who is not a Muslim.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 161, Surah al-Baqarah):

***“The people who are Kaafirs, and die while they remain Kaafirs, are cursed by Allah, His angels and all mankind.”***

I AM A KAAFIR. I DO **NOT** BELIEVE IN ONE GOD, PROPHETS, DAY OF JUDGEMENT OR 12 IMAMS



#### **Mushrik**

A Mushrik believes that Allah has a partner.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 107, Surah al-An'aam):

***“Follow only what has been commanded by Allah, there is no god except Him, and turn away from the Mushriks.”***

I AM A MUSHRIK. I BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE DIFFERENT GODS FOR DIFFERENT THINGS. THERE'S A GOD FOR RAIN, FOOD, MONEY, ETC...



**KAAFIR IS A PERSON WHO IS NOT A MUSLIM**

**MUSHRIK BELIEVES THAT ALLAH HAS A PARTNER**

## Munaafiq

A Munaafiq is a person who says that he is a Muslim, but in his heart he does not follow Islam. He is a hypocrite. Such a person is a liar and makes Allah very angry.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 138, Surah an-Nisaa):

***“Inform the Munaafiqs that there will be a painful punishment for them (in the next world).”***



I AM A MUSLIM.....HAH!! HAH!!  
HAH!! THAT'S WHAT YOU THINK  
RIGHT??

TRUTH IS, I AM NOT. I DON'T PRAY OR  
FAST, JUST SAY THAT I AM A MUSLIM  
SO THAT PEOPLE THINK OF ME AS A  
GOOD PERSON!! HAH! HAH! HAH!!!!

## Faasiq

This is a person who disobeys Allah openly. He sins in public. A person who defies Allah in front of everyone is the worst kind of sinner and follows the way of Shaitan.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 40, Surah al-Kahf):

***“Allah said to the angels to bow down in front of Adam, they all obeyed, except Shaitan. He was a jinn and a Faasiq, and did not obey the command of his Lord”***



I LOVE TO DO WHAT  
I LIKE IN PUBLIC. I  
DON'T HIDE IT. I DO  
IT WHERE  
EVERYBODY CAN  
SEE ME!!



THIS IS FUN!!  
HAH! HAH! HAH!

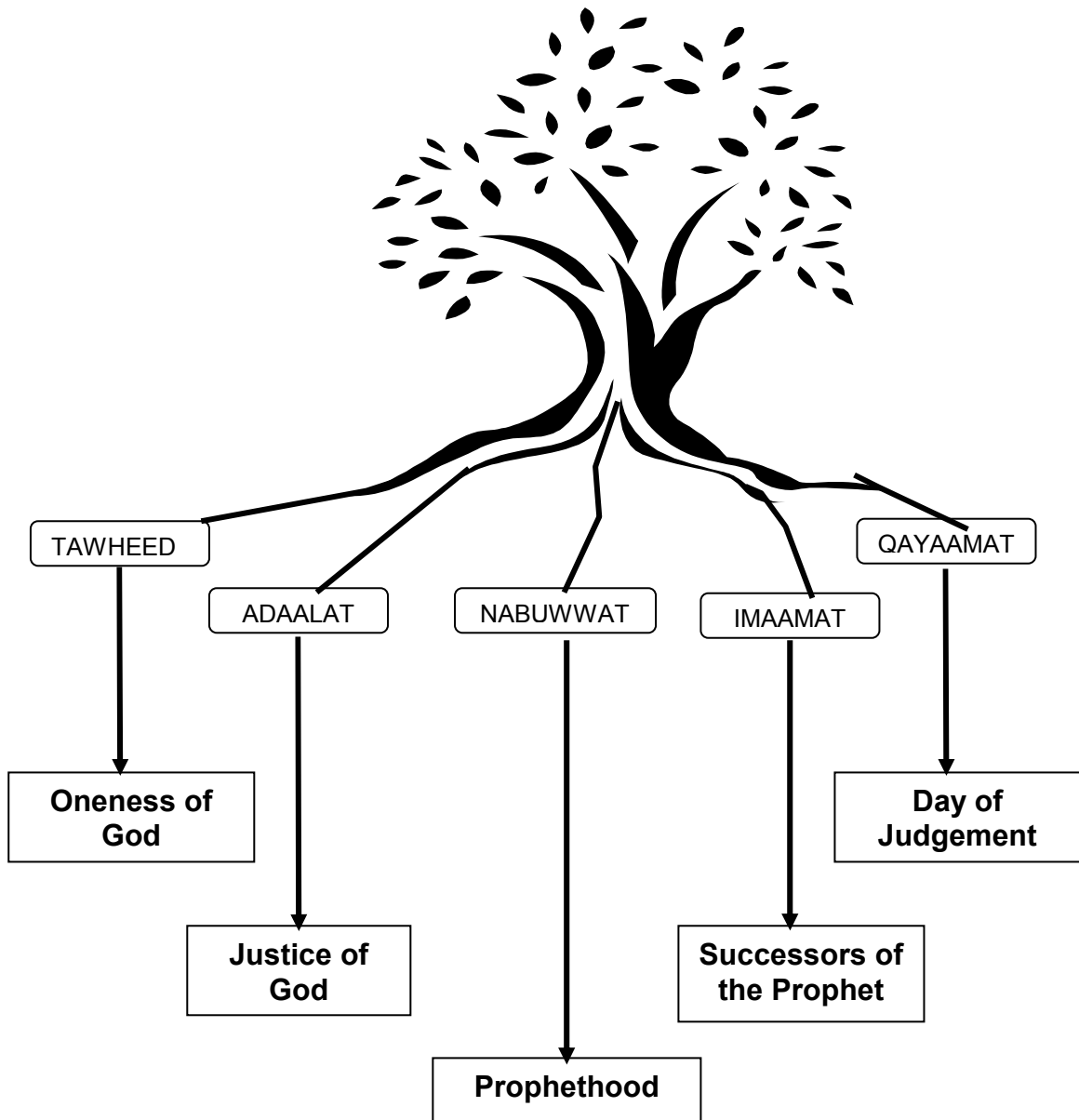
**MUNAAFIQ IS A PERSON WHO SAYS HE IS A MUSLIM BUT IN HIS HEART HE DOES NOT FOLLOW ISLAM**

**FAASIQ IS A PERSON WHO DISOBEYS ALLAH OPENLY**

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 4

### USOOL-E-DEEN

**Usool-e-deen are the roots of our religion.** They are also called Aqaaid, which means our beliefs. They are five in number.



**USOOL E DEEN ARE ROOTS OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 5.**

**THESE ARE TAWHEED, ADALAT, NUBUWWAT, IMAAMAT & QAYAAMAT**

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 5

### BRIEF DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN - PART 1

#### Tawheed (Oneness of God)

Tawheed means that Allah is One. He does not have any partner. He has no parents or children. He does not need anything and everything needs Him. There is nothing equal to Him.

# ONE

One day, the Prophet (S) and some of his companions were going out. On the way they saw an old woman working at a spinning-wheel and heard her praising Allah for His bounties.

The Prophet (S) went up to her and enquired about her health.

Then he said to her: **"Your faith in Allah is good to see. Would you tell me what made you believe in Allah ?"**

On hearing this, the woman stopped working on the spinning-wheel, thought for a while and then replied: **"O Prophet of Allah ! You see this spinning-wheel. As long as I don't move it, it can't spin. When this happens with such an ordinary thing, how can it be possible that such a big universe should work so well without a driving force? There must be someone to run it. One who must be controlling every detail. That can only be Allah, who is the Creator and the Master of Everything! "**

The Prophet (S) was very pleased with the old woman's reply. He told his companions: **"Just see how this old lady has come to know about Allah in such a fine and simple way. Your faith in Allah should also be firm like hers."**

#### Adaalat (Justice of God)

Adaalat means that Allah is Just. He is not a tyrant. He will reward everybody according to his or her deeds. Those who obey His commands will be awarded a place in Paradise and those who disobey Him will be sent to Hell.



Sometimes we think that Justice means fairness and injustice means unfairness. This is not completely correct.

When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.

**The following story will make you understand better how Allah is 'Adil (Just):**

In a town lived a doctor, a baker and a robber. In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings to them.

That day, the robber was planning to rob the baker. Instead he fell ill and had to go to the doctor. The baker did not make much money at all that day, because it rained and all his customers stayed at home.

**Now let us study this story.**

The robber fell ill - so it seems that he was treated unfairly by Allah.

The doctor got an extra patient (the robber!) so it seems he was treated fairly by Allah.

The baker lost business due to the rain so it seems he was treated unfairly by Allah.

So was Allah Just to all of them?

We see that fairness and unfairness does not describe Adaalat fully. To understand it we must realise that Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.

**Now let us study the story again:**

The doctor did get blessings from Allah because he got an extra patient.

The robber did get blessings from Allah because his illness saved him from the sin of stealing.

The baker did get blessings from Allah because even though he did not do much business, he was not robbed.

**So we see that Adaalat means that Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 6

### BRIEF DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN - PART 2

#### Nabuwwat (Prophethood)

Nabuwwat means Prophethood. It calls for the belief in the Prophets sent by Allah from time to time to guide the people. Allah sent 124,000 in all. Prophet Aadam (A) was the first prophet and Prophet Muhammad (S) was the last prophet sent by Allah.



Two men were travelling together and became friends. When they reached their town, one of them invited the other to his house for dinner the next day. However, he did not give him his address or phone number. His friend wanted to go to his house for dinner, but how could he? He did not know how to get there.

When Allah created us, it was so that we should worship Him. If he had not sent down Prophets (A) to guide us, how would we have known what to do to please Him? It was because He wanted us to find Him that He sent so many Prophets (A) to teach and guide us.

#### Imaamat (Successors of the Prophet)

After the death of Prophet Muhammad (S) the duty of guiding the Muslims was the responsibility of the Imams (A). Allah chose 12 Imams (A). Imam Ali (A) was the first and Imam Mahdi (A) is the last Imam. By the will of Allah he is still alive today. He is the Imam (A) of our time.



One day a man made a very clever machine. Many people found the machine useful and used it all the time.

Before he died, the man taught his student how to fix the machine if it ever got spoilt. After his death, whenever the people had any questions about their machines, they would go to the student, and he would always answer their questions.

Similarly, although the Prophet (S) had brought all the laws of Islam, after his death there needed to be someone who could answer the peoples' questions. These were the Imams(A), who were chosen by Allah to carry on with the Prophet's (S) work.

## **Qayaamat (Day of Judgement)**

Qayaamat means the Day of Judgement or Resurrection. The day when everyone will be brought back to life to account for their deeds. Then, according to their deeds, they will be either be rewarded by being sent to Heaven or punished by being sent to Hell.



There was a Muslim man who began to drink alcohol. He used to do it secretly in his house. One day a small boy walked into his room and saw him. Now the man was terrified. Would the boy tell someone what he had seen? How would the man face his family and friends in the mosque? He could not sleep at nights as he worried about everybody finding out about his drinking.

What a strange man! He was more scared of a little boy than of Allah. Allah sees all we do and there will be a day when we will have to account for all we have done. That will be the Day of Judgement.

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 7

### FUROO-E-DEEN - PART 1

**Furoo-e-deen are the branches of religion.** They are the acts of worship that we do when we have understood the Usool-e-deen. There are 10 Furoo-e-deen altogether.

#### 1. **Salaat (Daily Prayers)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"Seek assistance through patience and Salaat... "(2:45)**

There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily Prayers:

**Fajr has 2;**

**Zuhr has 4;**

**'Asr has 4;**

**Maghrib has 3 &**

**'Isha has 4.**



#### 2. **Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan)**

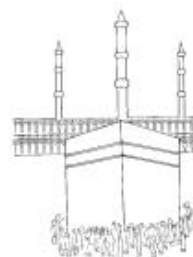
Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"O you who believe, Sawm is prescribed for you... so that you may become pious. "(2:183)**

Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim for the whole lunar month of Ramadhan every year. It starts at Subhe Sadiq and ends at the time of Maghrib.

#### 3. **Haj (Pilgrimage to Makka)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And go for Haj for the pleasure of Allah..." (2:196)**

Every Muslim has to go to Makka once in their life-time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go.



#### 4. **Zakaat (Charity)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And surely those who believe and do good deeds and keep up Salaat and pay Zakaat shall have their reward with their Lord..." (2:277)**

Zakaat is a charity that is paid on certain items and is given to needy Shia Muslims.



#### 5. **Khums (Islamic Tax)**

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **"And from everything you gain, Khums is for Allah and His Prophet..."(8:41)**

Everyone has to pay 1/5th of their year's savings. The money is divided between Saadaat (descendants of the Prophet (S) and our 12<sup>th</sup> Imam (A); during his Ghaibat it is given to the Mujtahid.

**20%**

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 8

### FUROO-E-DEEN - PART 2

#### 6. Jihaad (To Fight for Allah)

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **O Prophet! Encourage the believers to go for Jihaad. If there are twenty patient ones amongst you, you will overcome 200... (8:65)**



Jihaad means fighting in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet (S) or the Imam (A) of the time. It is not just with a weapon, it can be with your writing and speech also.

#### 7. Amr bil Ma'roof (Guide others to the Good)

#### 8. Nahy 'anil Munkar (Stop others from doing evil)

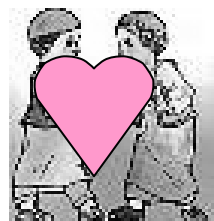
Allah says in the Holy Qur'an: **And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do Amr bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'anil Munkar. These will be the successful people. (3:104)**

If we see someone who is not doing a good action, we should encourage him to do it. **This is called Amr bil Ma'roof.**

If we see someone doing a bad action, we should try to stop him from doing it. **This is called Nahy 'anil Munkar.**

#### 9. Tawalla (To be the friends of the friends of Ma'sumeen (A))

The Prophet (S) has said: **"Whoever pleases my family, has pleased me, and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me.**



**Tawalla** means to love and follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen (A) and to keep friends with their followers.

#### 10. Tabarra (To be the enemies of the enemies of Ma'sumeen (A))

**Tabarra** means to keep away from the people who do not love or follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen (A).



**FUROO E DEEN ARE BRANCHES OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 10.**

**THESE ARE SALAAT, SAWM, HAJ, ZAKAAT, KHUMS, JIHAD, AMR BIL MA'ROOF, NAHY 'ANIL MUNKAR, TAWALLA & TABARRA**

## **CLASS 5 - LESSON 9**

### **BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED**

**In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law.**

Taqleed means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.

Mujtahiid is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

Muqallid is a person who does Taqleed, that is follows the orders of the Mujtahid.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) the rules regarding Furu-e-deen.

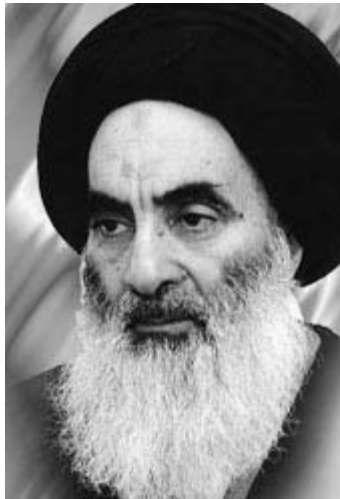
Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyyat (intention) that you will act or follow him in accordance with verdicts when ever the need arises.

### **BULOUGH**

Girls become Baligh upon completion of their ninth lunar year (according to the Islamic calendar) and after that all Wajibaat become applicable upon them.

We are at the present time doing Taqleed of

**Ayatullah al-Uzama Syed Ali Seestani (of Najaf, Iraq)**



## CLASS 5 - LESSON 10

### INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

**Najasaat means those things which are considered unclean by Shariat.**

Najasaat are unclean by themselves and make other things unclean by contact. A thing becomes Najis (unclean) by coming into contact with another Najis thing, but only if either one or both the things are wet or moist.

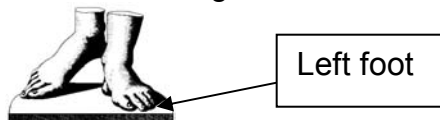
Thus a dry Najasaat does not make another dry thing Najis.

**The following things are Najis**



### Toilet Etiquette

1. When entering the toilet one should enter with the left foot first.



2. **It is Haraam to face the Qibla**, or to have your back to Qibla, when sitting on the toilet. (If your toilet faces Qibla, then sit slightly sideways on it).
3. After urinating, the part of the body concerned must be washed twice (better thrice) with water.
4. It is makruh to urinate whilst standing. There are severe punishments after death due to this act.
5. After relieving the bowels, the part of the body concerned may be cleaned with water, or with a cloth, or paper; provided the cloth or paper itself is Tahir (clean) and dry.
6. It is Wajib to use three separate pieces, even if the body becomes clean before that. If after using three pieces, the body is still not clean, extra pieces should be used until it becomes clean.

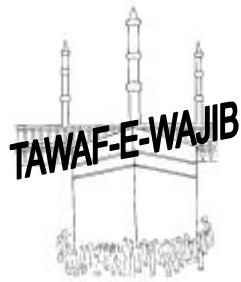


## CLASS 5 - LESSON 11

### WUDHU

**Wudhu** is a special way of washing that makes us spiritually clean. Wudhu is made up of **washing the face and arms, and wiping the front of the head and upper part of the two feet.**

Wudhu is **Wajib** [required] for:



**WRITINGS OF:**



Wudhu is **Sunnat** [recommended] for:



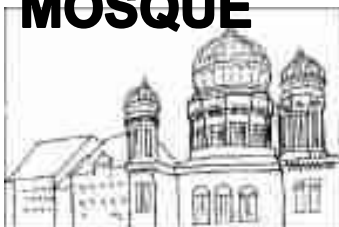
**VISITING GRAVEYARD**



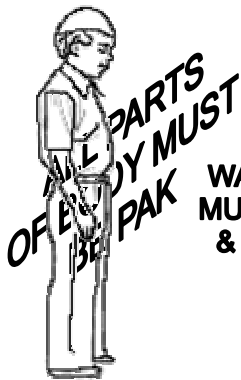
**GOING TO SLEEP**



**ENTERING MOSQUE**

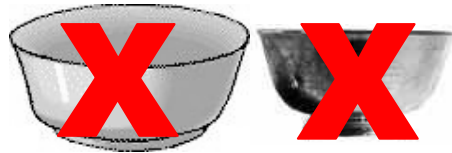


**Conditions Of Wudhu**



**WATER IS TAHIR; PURE [MUTLAQ]; MUBAH [TAKEN WITH PERMISSION] & ENOUGH FOR WUDHOO AND FOR ANY OTHER USE**

**IF USING A CONTAINER IT MUST BE MUBAH AND NOT MADE OF GOLD OR SILVER**



I am doing Wudhoo for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan Ilallah



**WUDHOO DONE BY YOURSELF**



**ENOUGH TIME AVAILABLE**

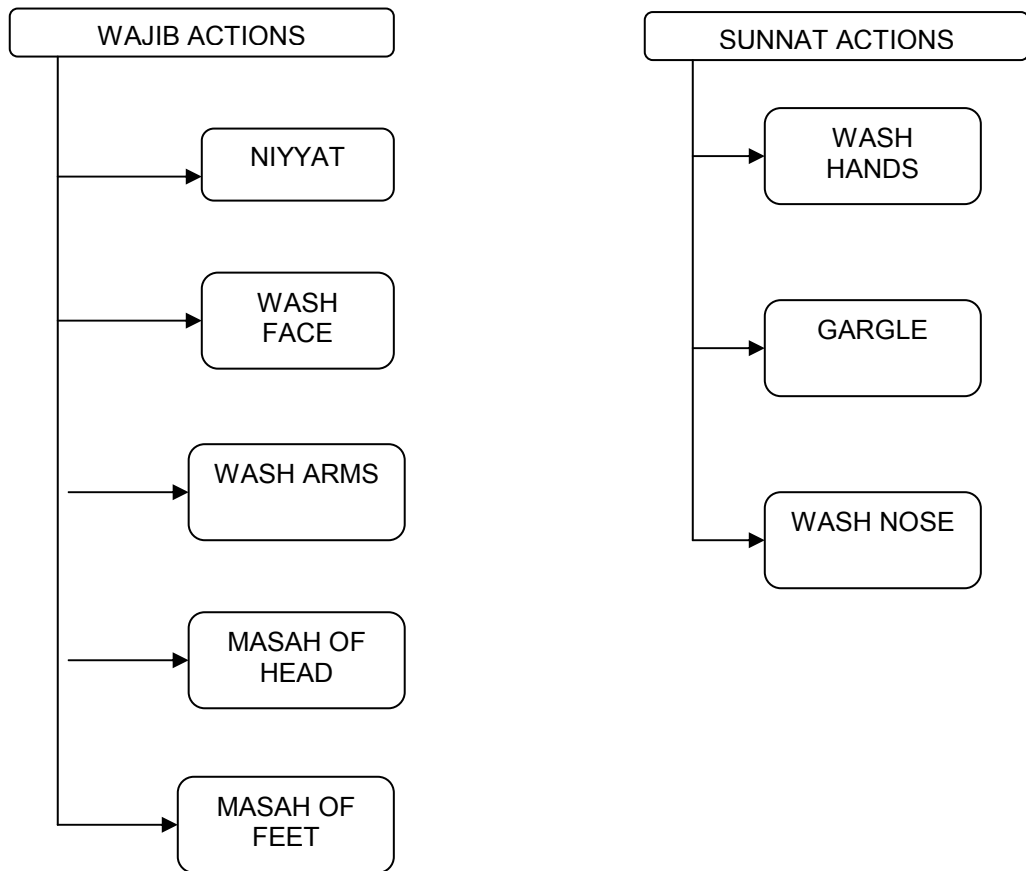


**WATER NOT HARMFUL TO HEALTH**



## STEP-BY-STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

Wudhoo is divided into



**THESE ACTIONS HAVE TO BE DONE, OTHERWISE WUDHOO IS WRONG [BATIL]**

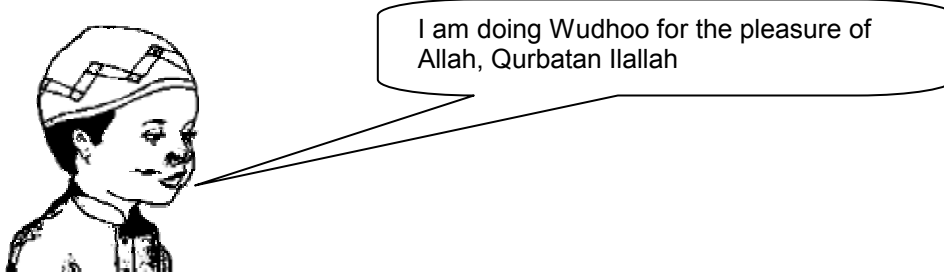
**IF YOU DO THESE ACTIONS YOU GET THAWAAB, BUT IF NOT DONE YOUR WUDHOO IS SAHIH [RIGHT]**

## STEP – BY – STEP EXPLANATION OF HOW TO PERFORM WUDHOO

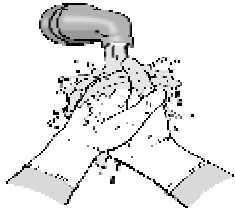
While performing wudhoo, it is mustahab to recite du'as during each action.

### 1. Niyyat - Wajib Action

The first action of wudhoo is Niyyat i.e. you say what you are going to do and for whom. The niyyat must be of Qurbatan ilallah.



### 2. Washing your hands - Sunnat Action



Wash your hands two times

### 3. Gargling - Sunnat Action



Oh Allah! Please help me speak the truth.

Gargle i.e. wash your mouth three times

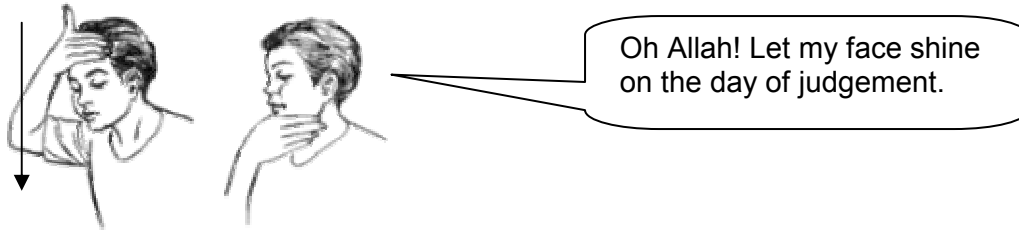
### 4. Washing your nose - Sunnat Action



Oh Allah! Please help me to smell the fragrance of paradise.

Wash your nose [take water into the nostrils] three times

5. Washing your face - Wajib Action



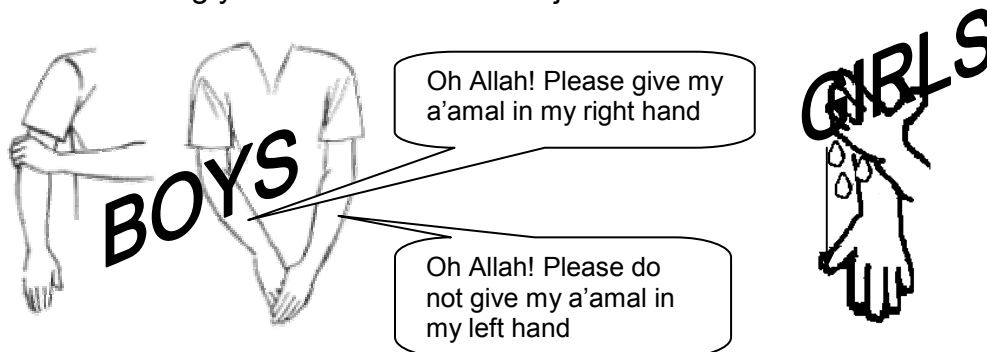
**First get some water in your right hand and then pour it onto your forehead, where the hair grows.**

You have to wash the whole length of your face, beginning from your forehead (where the hair grows) and ending at the bottom of the chin.

You have to wash the whole width of your face. You do this by stretching your hand out (from your thumb to your middle finger). To make sure that the whole width has been washed, you should pass your wet hand on either side of your face.

Washing of the face once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your face twice but wudhoo becomes batil if washed more than two times.

6. Washing your arms - Wajib Action



The washing of the arms is from the elbow to the fingertips. First the right arm is washed with the left hand, then the left arm is washed with the right hand. THE WASHING OF THE ARMS IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

**BOYS - THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE BACK PART OF THE ELBOW.**

**GIRLS – THE WATER IS POURED ABOVE THE FRONT PART OF THE ELBOW.**

Washing of the arms once is Wajib. It is Mustahab to wash your arms twice but wudhoo becomes batil if washed more than two times.

7. Masah of the head - Wajib Action



Oh Allah! Please decrease the heat of the sun on the day of judgement.

This is done by wiping the wet three fingers of the right hand from the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair, without touching the forehead.

The water of the face and head should not join.

This is done once only.

8. Masah of the feet - Wajib Action



Oh Allah! Please help me pass pool – e – sirat with ease

**Things that make Wudhu Baatil**

This is done by wiping the wet fingers of the right hand over the upper part of the right foot from the tip of the toes to the ankle.

Then the same is done with the left hand for the left foot.

This is done once to each foot.

- Going to the toilet; whether to pass urine or faeces.
- Passing wind from the rear. (stomach wind)
- Sleeping.
- Becoming unconscious.

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 12

### ADHAN AND IQAMAH

#### Adhan - The Call to Salaat

أَلِلُّهُ أَكْبَرُ (4 times)

Allah is the Greatest

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . (2 times)

I bear witness there is no god but Allah.

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ . (2 times)

I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ . (2 times)

I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.

حَيِّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ (2 times)

Hasten to prayer.

حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ (2 times)

Hasten to success.

حَيِّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ (2 times)

Hasten to the best deed.

أَلِلُّهُ أَكْبَرُ (2 times)

Allah is the Greatest.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (2 times)

There is no god but Allah.

## **IQAMAH**

### **The Recitation Just Before Salaat**

**اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ - (2 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ . - (2 times)**

**I bear witness there is no god but Allah.**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُوْلُ اللّٰهُ . - (2 times)**

**I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah**

**اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَلِيُّ اللّٰهُ . - (2 times)**

**I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ - (2 times)**

**Hasten to prayer.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ - (2 times)**

**Hasten to success.**

**حَيِّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ - (2 times)**

**Hasten to the best deed.**

**قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ - (2 times)**

**Indeed the prayer has begun.**

**اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ - (2 times)**

**Allah is the Greatest.**

**لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ - (1 time)**

**There is no god but Allah.**

## ADHAN AND IQAMAH COMPARED

	ADHAN - call for Salaat		IQAMAH-call to start Salaat
<b>X4</b>	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	<b>X2</b>	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest			
<b>X2</b>	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	<b>X2</b>	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
I bear witness there is no God but Allah			
<b>X2</b>	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	<b>X2</b>	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah			
<b>X2</b>	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ	<b>X2</b>	أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيَّ وَليُّ اللَّهِ
I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah			
<b>X2</b>	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ	<b>X2</b>	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
Hasten to prayer			
<b>X2</b>	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ	<b>X2</b>	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
Hasten to success			
<b>X2</b>	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ	<b>X2</b>	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ
Hasten to the best deed			
<b>Not to be recited in Adhan</b>		<b>X2</b>	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
Indeed the Salaat has begun			
<b>X2</b>	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	<b>X2</b>	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Allah is the greatest			
<b>X2</b>	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	<b>X1</b>	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
There is no god but Allah			

## Conditions of Adhan and Iqamah

- It is Sunnat for every person that they should recite Adhan and Iqamah before offering their daily Wajib Salaat. For Salaat that are not recited every day like Salaat of Jumu'a or 'Eid, it is recommended that the words as-Salaat be said thrice before offering the Salaat (for Jamaat only).
- They should be recited after the time of Salaat has set in, and not before.
- They should be recited in correct Arabic, with proper pronunciations. It should not be recited in a musical voice like singing - that makes it Baatil.
- There should not be an unusual gap between sentences of Adhan and Iqamah.
- It is Sunnat that if a person hears Adhan or Iqamah recited by someone else, he himself should also utter, in a low voice, the part he happens to hear.
- It is Sunnat that while pronouncing Adhan a person should be standing with his face towards Qiblah and should have performed Wudhu. He should place his hands on his ears and raise his voice. He should leave a short gap between the sentences and should not talk with anyone during the recital of Adhan.

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 13

### PREPARATION FOR SALAAT

Before you start your Salaat you must prepare yourself. This is known as **MUQADDAMATUS-SALAAT**.

There is mnemonic checklist to remember this. It goes QWIPTC (pronounced kweepts) and stands for:

<b>Q</b>	=	QIBLAH
<b>W</b>	=	WUDHOO
<b>I</b>	=	INTENTION (Niyyat)
<b>P</b>	=	PLACE
<b>T</b>	=	TIME
<b>C</b>	=	CLOTHES

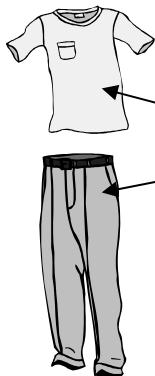
**Before Starting Salaah, We Must Prepare Ourselves In The Following Manner**



OUR BODY  
MUST BE  
CLEAN



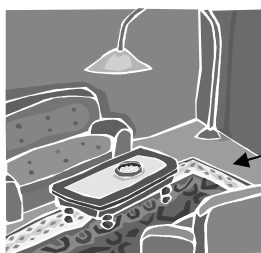
TAHARAT –  
WUDHOO MUST  
BE PERFORMED



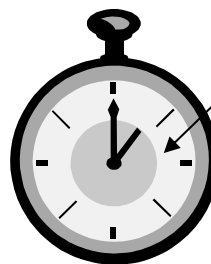
CLOTHES  
OF SALAAH  
MUST BE  
TAHIR



QIBLAH – WE  
MUST KNOW IN  
WHICH  
DIRECTION TO  
FACE



PLACE OF  
PRAYER MUST  
BE PAAK AND  
NOT GHASBI



TIME OF SALAAH  
– WE MUST  
KNOW THE  
RIGHT TIME FOR  
OFFERING OUR  
SALAAH

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 14

### THE CLOTHES FOR PRAYER

The following condition must be observed in the clothes for Salaat

- The clothes must be **TAHIR**.
- The clothes must be **MUBAH**.
  - **Mubah means that the clothes must be lawfully yours. Either you are the owner or you have permission to use it.**
  - **A dress bought from money from which Zakaat and Khums has not been paid, is regarded as GHASBI. Ghasbi is the opposite of Mubah.**

**So a prayer offered in such clothing is Batil.**

- The clothes must not be made from any part of a Haraam animal. Therefore, for example a coat made of Lion's hair is not allowed to be worn in Salaat.
- If the clothes are made from any part of a Halaal animal which was slaughtered in the Islamic way, then there is no problem with it at all.
- If the clothes are made from an Halaal animal which died by itself or was slaughtered in an un-Islamic way then there are two rules:
  - If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have feeling during lifetime (like, fat, meat, skin, hide), then such clothing are not allowed in Salaat.
  - If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have no feeling during lifetime (like, hair, horn, teeth, bone, nails), then such clothing are allowed in Salaat.

#### FOR MEN ONLY

- The clothes should not be made of gold (whether pure or mixed). Wearing any gold is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.
- The clothes should not be made of pure silk. Wearing pure silk is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.

S = Satre auratein means that the clothes must be adequate to cover the body of the person:

For a female, a 'chadar' covering head to toe is required;

For male the minimum is trouser or 'lungi' from the hips to at the least below the knees.

**PRAYERS CANNOT BE RECITED IN CLOTHING LESS THAN THE SPECIFIED.**

**IT IS HARAAM TO FACE QUIBLA WITHOUT ANY CLOTHES ON!**

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 15

### THE PLACE OF SALAAT

**Islam teaches us that we have to respect the things which belong to others, and that we should not use them without the owner's permission.**

The above rule has to be remembered at all times especially when you want to perform your Salaat.

The place where you intend to pray must either be yours or you must have the permission of the owner to use it

If the place does not belong to you and you do not have the permission of the owner to use it then your Salaat is Batil.

Of course, if you go to Masjid (mosque), you do not need anyone's permission to perform your Salaat in there.

**WHY? Because.....**

**MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH,  
IT IS BUILT FOR PRAYING TO ALLAH**

Also remember that Allah wants us to pray in a clean place. Therefore always keep your room clean and Tahir. If you have a musalla in your room, always fold it after praying and keep it in a place where it will remain Tahir and clean.

#### **The following conditions must be observed for the Place of Salaat**

- ❖ Salaat can only be offered in someone's place with their permission. (Mubah)
- ❖ The place where you perform your Sajdah must be Tahir. Where you stand or sit while performing Salaat can be Najis, as long as there is no possibility that this Najasat will effect your body or clothes.
- ❖ You cannot offer your Salaat in a place where you are not sure you will be able to complete your Salaat or that there is a possibility of danger to your life, for example on a busy road in the rush hour.
- ❖ The place where you pray must not be unstable, like on a bed or a couch.
- ❖ There should be enough space to stand and perform Rukuu and Sajdah properly.
- ❖ If women and men are praying in the same room, then the women must stand behind the men. The minimum difference should be that her place of Sajdah be at least in line with his thighs during Sajdah. It is better that there be a curtain or wall in between.
- ❖ The place where the head is kept for Sajdah must not be 2.5 inches above or below the place where the knees and toes are put.

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 16

### THE TIME OF SALAAT (Fazilat and Qadha)

**It is better to pray in the time of Fazilat, when the prayers are rewarded with more Thawab.**

By regular offering of Salaat at its fixed timings, the spirit of punctuality is developed.

When the time of a Salaat ends, it becomes Qadha. If you have not prayed your Salaat before it becomes Qadha, you will then pray with the Niyyat of Qadha (rather than 'ada')

**THERE ARE SEVERE PUNISHMENTS AND DISADVANTAGES OF DELAYING THE WAJIB SALAAT, MAKING THEM QADHA OR MISSING THEM COMPLETELY.**

NAME OF SALAAT	FAZILAT TIME	QADHA TIME
FAJR (Subhu)	Beginning from SUBH-SADIQ	SUNRISE
DHUHR	Beginning from NOON TIME	SUNSET
ASR	After DHUHR prayer	SUNSET
MAGHRIB	After SUNSET	MIDNIGHT
ISHA	After MAGHRIB prayer	MIDNIGHT

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 17

### INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT (NAMAAZ)

**Salaat (prayer) is Wajib on a Muslim five times a day. The Salaat is wajib on those who have become 'BALIGH'.**

Boys become 'Baligh', at the latest, by the age of 15 and girls become 'Baligh' at the age of 9.

Salaat is one of the main pillars of Islam. It is the first and foremost duty of every Muslim. In the Holy Qur'an Allah has mentioned it again and again in more than 80 places. Allah has given more importance to Salaat than any other act of worship. Salaat keeps us away from evil things and helps us live a clean and pure life.

**How many kinds of Salaat are there?**

**The following Prayers are Wajib**

#### 1. The five daily Prayers

FAJR	2 RAKAATS
ZUHR	4 RAKAATS
ASR	4 RAKAATS
MAGHRIB	3 RAKAATS
ISHA	4 RAKAATS
TOTAL	17 RAKAATS WAJIB EVERYDAY

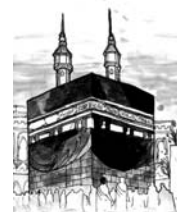
**2. The Prayer of Aayat** - Prayer recited when an eclipse takes place or an earthquake or any other event which causes fear in people.



**3. The Prayer of Mayyit** - Prayer recited before a dead body before it is buried.











**4. The Prayer after completing Wajib Tawaf of Ka'aba**



## What is wajib in Salaat?

As you already know, Salaat is made up of different parts. In this section, you will come to know the list of the Wajib acts of Salaat.

There are 10 things which are wajib in the Salaat:

<p><b>NIYYAT</b></p>  <p>The intention to perform a particular Salaat, 'Qurbatan ilallah'</p>	<p><b>TAKBIRATUL EHRAM</b></p>  <p>The first 'Allahu Akbar' in Salaat.</p>
<p><b>QIYAM</b></p>  <p>Standing for recitation</p>	<p><b>QIRA'AT</b></p>  <p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (أَنْخَذَ يَلِيهِ رَبِّ الْعَلِيِّينَ (الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (عَلِيَّهِ بَسْمِ الَّذِينَ (إِيَّاهُ نَعُوذُ وَإِلَيْهِ نَسْتَعِينُ (أَقْرَبْنَا الْحَيْرَةَ الْكُنُوزِيَّةِ (بِسْمَةِ الَّذِينَ كُنْتُمْ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرَ الْمُنْجَبِينَ وَلَا تَلَايَنَ (ع)</p> <p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ فَإِنِ غَوَىٰ أَلْفُ أَحَدٍ (أَلْفُ أَحَدٍ) (لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ (وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ (ع)</p> <p>سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ</p> <p>Recitations during the Qiyam</p>
<p><b>RUKUU</b></p>  <p>Bending from the waist</p>	<p><b>TWO SAJDAHS</b></p>  <p>Prostration with knees, palms and toes touching the ground</p>
<p><b>DHIKR</b></p>  <p>The recitations during Ruku and Sajdah</p>	<p><b>TASHAHUD</b></p>  <p>The recitation while sitting down after the two sajdahs in the second and final rakaats of salaat</p>

## SALAAM



The final recitation of salat while sitting down

## TARTIB AND MUWALAT



**Tartib** means to pray in the order prescribed by the Shariah

**Muwalat** means to pray without interruption or gap

The Salaat is like a building which is made up of many parts: Some of these parts form the foundation of the building, while others are just built upon the foundation. If the foundation gives way, then the whole building will collapse.

In the same way, the wajib acts of Salaat are divided into two categories: **Rukn and Ghayr Rukn.**

**Rukn** means those parts of the Salaat which are its foundation.

**Ghayr Rukn** means these parts of the Salaat which are not considered as its foundation.

## CLASS 5 - LESSON 18

### QIBLAH - KA'ABA IS THE QIBLAH

**WHEN YOU HAVE DONE YOUR WUDHU AND ARE READY TO PRAY, WHAT DIRECTION SHOULD YOU FACE?**

You should face the direction of the Ka'aba, which is in Makka.

#### **BUT WHY SHOULD WE FACE KA'ABA?**

**Allah has said that:**

- all the Muslims are brothers and sisters.
- all are the same in their relationship to Allah.
- all believe in **ONE** and the same Allah.

So, Allah has commanded that, all the Muslims should face in **one direction** at the time of prayers and **Allah, as the direction for prayers has selected the Ka'aba.**

Just imagine how funny it would look if four Muslims in a single room were to pray facing four different directions!

So, **facing the direction of Ka'aba is Wajib** for all Muslims.

It is also a sign of Muslim **UNITY** and **BROTHERHOOD.**

In England the direction of Qiblah is **south-east**. This can be found using a compass:



**THE KA'ABA IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH**

**THE KA'ABA IS OUR QIBLAH**

**QIBLAH IS THE DIRECTION WE FACE IN  
SALAAT**

## FINDING THE QIBLAH

**It is Wajib to face the Qiblah while praying all the Wajib Prayers**

The mosque that surrounds the Holy Ka'aba is called **Masjidul Haram**. Because the mosque circles the Ka'aba all the way around, if you are outside you just have to face the mosque and you will automatically be facing Qiblah.

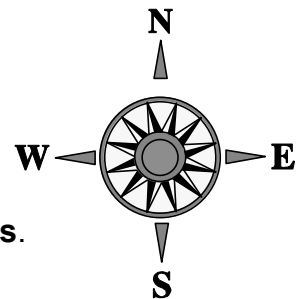
### The Three Ways Of Finding Qiblah

- any convincing means of knowledge
- mihrab of a Mosque
- grave of a Muslim

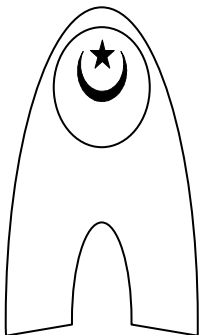
#### 1. Any Convincing Means Of Knowledge



This means that something or someone makes you sure that Qiblah is in a certain direction. This would include asking a **trustworthy person** or using a **compass**.



#### 2. Mihrab Of A Mosque



Mihrab is a place in the mosque specially built for the person who leads the prayers. It is like an arch that has been carved into the wall and is also built in the direction of the Qiblah.

#### 3. Grave Of A Muslim

When Muslims dies, they are laid down in their grave on their right side, with their face towards the Qiblah. If you know which side the dead person's head is, then you can easily know the direction of the Qiblah.



**Uncertainty Of Qiblah**  
**Ali and Zainab at a school trip abroad**

**DAY 1**



I have **no idea** at all about **which direction** to pray and my **Namaaz is becoming Qadha!**  
Help! What should I do?

Don't panic! Just **pray in any direction**. However, for your next Namaaz, if there is **enough time**, you will have to **pray in all 4 directions**.



**DAY 2**



I have been looking around and I am now sure Qiblah is either towards the North or the South. What should I do?

Then you must **pray twice**, facing **both directions**.



## DAY 3



I am still not sure which direction Qiblah is but I have a **strong feeling** that it is North East, so now what should I do?

Well, if you have a **strong feeling** about it, then you should pray **facing that direction**.



## REMEMBER

**If you have no idea which direction to pray in then**

- pray in **any direction** if there isn't enough time.
- pray in **all 4 directions** if there is enough time.

**If you think it is one of two directions**

- you will pray in **both directions**.

**If you do not know the Qiblah & there is no way of finding out**

- you should pray **facing the direction** you have a **strong feeling** about.