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INTRODUCTION

Bismillahir Rahmaanir Rahim

All praise is due to Allah تعالى. Peace and salutations be upon Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Alhamdulillah, Madrasah Anwaarul Islam has –after much effort– gathered the Al-Anwaar Maktab syllabus for the benefit of our younger generation.

Sound Islamic education is imperative for every Muslim; young and old.

In this day and age, we are all faced with innumerable challenges. One of the most potent weapons for a Muslim is his Islamic education.

This syllabus was prepared after inspecting the needs of the modern day Muslim child, keeping in mind the limited time and very short tension span available.

After consulting various curriculums and reliable ‘Ulamaa, we present to you the current syllabus.

It is our Dua that Allah تعالى accepts this humble effort towards building good Muslim homes, and the perfect Islamic society.

May Allah تعالى reward all those who contributed in any way to this endeavor. Aameen

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LESSON ONE

MEANING OF ISTINJAA

Istinjaa means the removal of impurities from the private parts with water or stones.

Istinjaa can be made with:

- A. Water.**
- B. Stones.**
- C. Any object that has similar qualities like that of a stone (e.g. piece of wood, pebbles etc...).**

However it is best to use **water** for Istinjaa.



LESSON TWO

METHOD OF ISTINJAA

1. Before entering the toilet it is **Sunnah** to recite the following **Dua**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

2. Enter the toilet with the **left foot**.
3. Boys should **wear a fez (topie)** and girls a **scarf** before entering the toilet.
4. Remove all **papers** or **rings** that have the name of **Allah تعالى** and Nabi **صلى الله عليه وسلم** name on it.
5. It is very important to **sit** and relieve oneself and not to **stand**.
6. Do not face the **Qiblah** or face your **back** towards the Qiblah when relieving yourself.
7. Do not relieve yourself were people **can see you**.
8. Do not **speak** or make **salaam** in the toilet.
9. Do not **sit unnecessarily** in the toilet.
10. It is very important **to wash** the private parts with the **left hand**.
11. When leaving the toilet make sure it is in a **clean condition** so that you do not inconvenience others.
12. Leave the toilet with the **right foot** and recite the following **Dua**.

(غُفْرَانُكَ 3x) الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

13. Wash your hands properly with **soap** and **water** after making Istinjaa.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Name the things that can be used to make Istinja?

2. What does Istinja mean? _____

3. Explain a few things that one should not do in the toilet. _____

4. When in the toilet should one sit or stand when relieving oneself? _____

ACTIVITY:

Unscramble the following words:

Things used to clean ones self.

1. EPPAR OITELT _____

2. REAWT _____

3. POAS _____

4. YALC _____

5. INJAASTI _____

LESSON THREE

WUDHU

Introduction

Our Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم taught us that Wudhu is a special way of cleaning ourselves by washing certain parts of our body.

Virtue:

Our prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم said “Wudhu is the key to Salaah.”

Virtue:

The prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said “A person who makes Wudhu his face, arms, feet and forehead will shine brightly on the day of Qiyaamah.”

QUESTIONS:

1. Give one Hadith on the virtues of Wudhu?

LESSON FOUR

FARAAIDH OF WUDHU

Fardh is an act that is commanded by Allah تعالى and must be done.

There are **six** Faraaidh of Wudhu. If any of the Faraaidh of wudhu are **left out** then the wudhu will **not be complete**.

1. The Niyyah. (Intention)

The intention is: I am making the **Fardh** of **Wudhu**. The intention should be made **whilst washing the face**.

2. To wash the face.

The **complete face** should be washed from **above the forehead** to beneath the chin and from **one earlobe** to the other.

3. Washing the hands and arms.

To wash from the **tip** of the **fingers** including the **elbows**.

4. Masah (wiping) of the forehead.

At least one portion of the head should be washed with wet hands even if it is only one strand.

NOTE: The hair on which masah should be made must be part of the head and not a fringe or hair hanging on the nape.

5. To wash the feet.

Both **feet** should be washed **properly** including the **ankles**.

6. Tarteeb (to do it in order)

Tarteeb **means** that the above should be **done** in the **correct order**. First the Niyyah then face then hands then forehead and then the feet.

NOTE: If Wudhu is not done in this order then the Faraaidh of wudhu will not be complete.

QUESTIONS:

1. How many Faraaidh are there in Wudhu?

2. Name the Faraaidh of Wudhu?

3. If Wudhu is not done in the correct order will the Fardh be discharged? _____

4. What is the meaning of a Fardh act?

ACTIVITY:

Number the sequence of Wudhu in the correct order:

A. Washing hands and arms up to the elbows

B. Washing the feet including the ankles

C. Make Niyjah

D. Tarteel – to make Wudhu in correct order

E. To wash the face

F. Masah wiping the forehead

LESSON FIVE

PRACTICAL WUDHU

1. To make **Niyyah**.
 2. To Read **Bismillah**.
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 3. To Wash **both hands** up to the **wrist** **three** times.
 4. To make **Miswaak**.
 5. To **gargle** the **mouth** and **clean** the **nose** **three** times (Using one hand scoop).
 6. To **wash** the **face** **three** times.
 7. To wash both **arms** including the **elbows** **three** times.
 8. To make **Masah** of the **whole head**.
- Note: It is Sunnah to make Masah of the head three times as well as the ears.
9. To make **Khilaal** of the **fingers** to pass the wet fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other hand).
 10. To wash **both feet** up to the **ankles** and make **Khilaal** of the **toes** (pass a wet finger between the toes).
 11. To **Read** the Dua **after** Wudhu (Facing the Qiblah with hands raised).

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the method of Wudhu?

ACTIVITY:

Label each **Dua** accordingly.

- 1) Dua after wudhu.
- 2) Tasmiyah.
- 3) Dua before wudhu.

☐

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

☐

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

☐

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ
أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

LESSON SIX

NECESSARY TIMES OF WUDHU

It is necessary to have Wudhu when you want to do certain acts of worship.

I **must make** Wudhu when:

- A. I want to make **Salaah**.
- B. I **want** to **hold** or **touch** the **Quraan**.
- C. I want to make **Tawaaf** of the **Ka'abah**.
- D. I want to make **Sajdah Tilaawah**.

NOTE: A PERSON CAN READ QURAAN WITHOUT WUDHU AS LONG AS HE DOES NOT TOUCH THE QURAAN.

FILL IN THE BLANK:

1. I must make Wudhu when I want to _____
Salaah.
2. I must make Wudhu when I want to _____ or
_____ the Quran.
3. I must make Wudhu when I want to make Tawaaf of the
_____.
4. I must make Wudhu when I want to make Sajdah
_____.

LESSON SEVEN

THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU

If any of the following happens to you then your Wudhu will be broken.

1. When anything **comes out** from the **private parts**. (Urine, stool or wind etc.)
2. If a person becomes **insane**.
3. When a person **faints** or becomes **unconscious**.
4. When a **person falls** asleep except in the case where a person **sleeps in such a condition that his buttocks are firm on the ground**.(e.g. sitting position).
5. Touching your **private parts** or the **private parts** of a **child** or **another person** with your **bare hands**.
6. If a man directly (without a barrier) **touches** the **skin** of a strange **woman** (Ghayr mahram) including his **wife** without a **cloth** or **covering**.
7. If a woman **touches** a strange man (without a barrier) including her **husband** without a **cloth** or **covering**.

ANSWER YES OR NO:

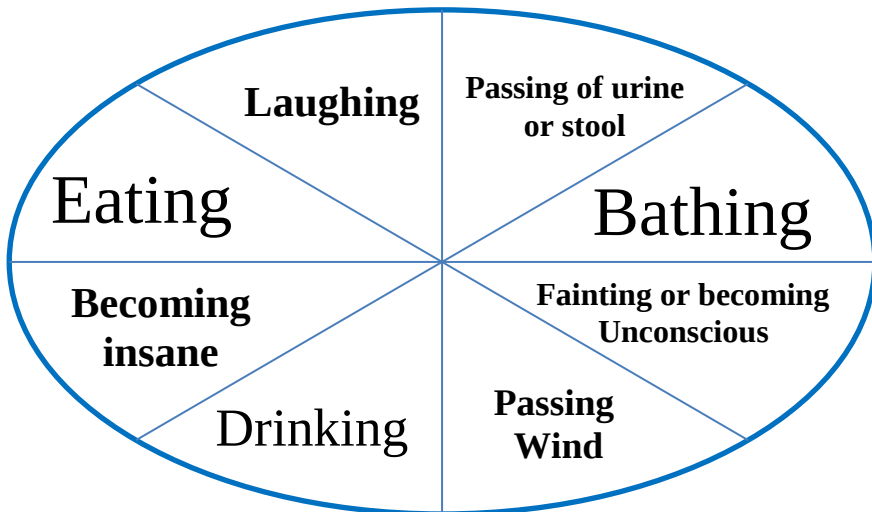
1. If a man touches his wife on her clothes will his Wudhu break? _____
2. If a person sleeps will his Wudhu be broken?

3. If a person passes wind will Wudhu be broken?

4. If a woman directly touches the skin of her husband without a cloth will her Wudhu be broken?

ACTIVITY:

Color in the actions that break Wudhu:



LESSON EIGHT

GHUSL (TAKING A BATH)

Ghusl means to wash your entire body with water in the manner shown to us by our beloved Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

On some occasions it is Fardh (compulsory) to make Ghusl and on other occasions it is Sunnah to make Ghusl.

FARAAIDH OF GHUSL

There are 2 Faraaidh of Ghusl:

1. To make Niyyah (intention).
2. To wash the entire body with water.

QUESTIONS:

1. How many Faraaidh are there in Ghusl?

2. Name the Faraaidh of Ghusl?

3. What is the meaning of Ghusl?

4. If any portion of the body is left dry will the Ghusl be completed?

LESSON NINE

THE SUNNAH METHOD OF GHUSL

1. To recite **Tasmiyah**.
2. To wash the private parts of any impurities.
3. To make a complete Wudhu.
4. To make **Niyyah** for Ghusl when beginning to wash the body.
5. To pour water over the head thrice then the right side of the body thrice then left side of the body thrice.

NOTE: It is very important to gargle the mouth and
rinse the nostrils (When making wudhu).

6. To rub the body.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the Sunnah method of Ghusl?

LESSON TEN

ADHAAN & IQAAMAH

1. **Adhaan** is a means of **inviting** people to **Remember Allah** تعالى.
2. The **person** who calls out the **Adhaan** is called a **Muadhin**.
3. The **Muadhin** calls the Adhaan for **Salaah five times** a day.
4. The Muadhin must **face** the **Qiblah** when calling out the **Adhaan** (It is Mustahab “Preferable”).
5. The Muadhin will have a **high status** on the **day of Qiyaamah**.
6. Shaytaan **runs far away** when the **Adhaan** is called out.
7. We should **not speak** while the **Adhaan** is being called.
8. I must **repeat the words** of Adhaan **after** the Muadhin except for:
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
I should reply by saying: لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ
9. **Iqaamah** is given before the **Imaam begins** the **Fardh Salaah**.
10. A person who gives the **Iqaamah** is called a **Mukabbir**.

ATHAAN:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the greatest.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship besides Allah.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I bear witness that Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the messenger of Allah.

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Come to Salaah (Turn the face to the right when saying these words)

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Come to success (Turn the face to the left when saying these words)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is none worthy of worship besides Allah.

QUESTIONS:

1. How many times a day is the Adhaan called out? _____
2. A person who calls out the Adhaan is called?

3. When is the Iqaamah given? _____
4. A person who calls out the Iqaamah is called?

5. Why is the Adhaan called out?

LESSON ELEVEN

SALAAH

Salaah is the most important act of worship in Islam.

As a Muslim I must read Salaah five times a day.

Virtue:

Nabi Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم said “*Salaah is the key to Jannah*”

Virtue:

Hadhrat Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه narrates that once the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم asked His companions “Do you believe that dirt can remain on a person bathing five times a day in a river running in front of his door?” “No” replied the companions, “No dirt can remain on his body”.

The prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم remarked: “So exactly similar is the effect of Salaah offered five times a day. With the Grace of Allah تعالى, it washes away all the sins”.

Note: The teacher should explain to the learner both the virtues of Salaah and the learner must be able to explain the Hadith in their own words.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم said “Salaah is the _____ to _____”.
2. Which is the most important act of worship in Islam?

LESSON TWELVE

CONDITIONS OF SALAAH

For Salaah to be correct a person must follow these eight conditions. If any of these eight conditions are not found then the Salaah will be incorrect.

1. **Islam:** A person should be a Muslim.
2. **Time:** The time for Salaah must be in.
3. **Tahaarah:** Cleanliness of the body when in need of Ghusl.
4. **Tahaarah:** Cleanliness of the body when in need of Wudhu.
5. **Tahaarah:** Cleanliness of the clothes.
6. **Tahaarah:** Cleanliness of the place of Salaah.
7. **Facing the Qiblah** (The Qiblah is the direction of the Ka'abah).
8. **Covering the Awrah** (covering of the body).

QUESTIONS:

1. How many conditions are there in Salaah?

2. Name 4 conditions of Salaah?

LESSON THIRTEEN

TIMES OF SALAAH

Allah تعالى says “*Surely Salaah has been decreed upon the believers at prescribed times*” (4:103)

Virtue:

Abdullah bin Mas`ood رضى الله عنه said “I asked Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم *which action is the Best?* He صلى الله عليه وسلم said
“*Salaah performed in its prescribed time*”

The Times of Salaah are:

Fajr:

Starts from Subhus Saadiq (The Break of true Dawn) and ends with the beginning of sun rise.

Zuhr:

Starts after Zawaal (Midday) and ends when the shadow of any object is same in length.

Asr:

Starts when Zuhr ends and continue till the sunset.

Maghrib:

Starts after sunset and ends when the red glow disappears in the west.

Esha:

Starts with the disappearance of the red glow in the west and ends at Fajr.

LESSON FOURTEEN

POSTURES OF SALAAH

1. Takbeer-ul- Tahreema: Raise the hands and say “Allaahu Akbar”
2. Qiyaam: To stand up straight
3. Ruku: To bow down
4. Sajdah: To prostrate
5. Qaadah : To sit

NOTE: THE TEACHER SHOULD PRACTICALLY SHOW THE STUDENTS THE POSTURES OF SALAAH. ALSO SHOW THE STUDENTS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE POSTURES OF MALES AND FEMALES.

ACTIVITY:

Match column A with column B

A	B
Ruku	To Prostrate
Sajdah	To Stand
Qaadah	To Raise the hands
Takbeerul-ul- Tahreema	To sit
Qiyaam	To Bow