

FIQH

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**ANWAARUL ISLAM
INSTITUTE**

First Edition© 2017

Second Edition© 2019

INTRODUCTION

Bismillahir Rahmaanir Rahim

All praise is due to **Allah** تعالى. Peace and salutations be upon Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

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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ONE

FARAAIDH OF WUDHU

Wudhu means to purify ourselves before carrying out some acts of worship (e.g. Salaah, Reading the Quraan, Tawaaf of the Ka`bah, Hajj, Umrah etc.)

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 is left out then wudhu will not be complete.

1. The Niyyah. (Intention)

The intention is “I am making intention for the Fardh of Wudhu. The intention should be made while 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 up to and including the elbows.

4. Masah (wiping) of the head.

At least **one portion** of the head should be washed with **wet hands** even if it 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 items** should be done in the **correct order**. Meaning first the Niyyah then face then hands then head 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?
 1. _____ 2. _____
 3. _____ 4. _____
 5. _____ 6. _____
3. If Wudhu is not done in the correct order will the Fardh be discharged? _____

4. What is the meaning of a Fardh act?

TWO

THE SUNNAH OF WUDHU

There are **many Sunnahs** of wudhu amongst them are:

1. To start by saying Tasmiyyah.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

2. To wash the hands including the wrist.
3. To brush the teeth with Miswaak.
4. To gargle the mouth and clean the nose three times (Using one hand scoop).
5. To gargle in order to cleanse the throat.

NOTE: This should not be done excessively while fasting in case you swallow water.

6. To put water in to the nostrils.
7. To wipe the whole head when making masah and not just a few strands.
8. To make masah of the ears after wiping the head.

9. To wash each **part** that requires washing 3 times and to make Masah 3 times for each part that requires Masah.

“Meaning to wash mouth, nose, face, arms and feet 3 times and to wipe the head and ears 3 times”.

10. To wash the **right** part before the **left**.

“This Means, to wash the right hand before the left and the right foot before the left foot”.

11. To wash each **part** more than **required**.

“Meaning to wash the hands more than the elbows and the feet more than the ankles”.

12. To wash each part **after** each other. So that the **previous part** does not become **dry** before washing the next.

13. To make wudhu **yourself** and not take **assistance** unnecessarily.

14. To allow the body parts to **dry** by themselves after Wudhu, unless one **fears** getting a **cold** or **flu** then to do it with a towel.

15. To make **Khilaal** of the fingers and the beard.

16. To **turn the face** to the Qiblah after Wudhu and then to recite the Dua.

ACTIVITY:

The student should demonstrate to the teacher the practical of Wudhu, the Fardh and The Sunnah.

QUESTIONS:

- ### 1. Explain the Sunnah of wudhu?

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slight shadow on its right side, suggesting it's resting on a surface.

THREE

THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU

Meaning: if any one of the points mentioned below happens to you then your Wudhu will be broken.

1. When anything comes out of from both of the private parts except semen (semen is pure and does not nullify Wudhu, it nullifies Ghusl)
2. If a person becomes insane.
3. When a person faints or becomes unconscious.
4. When a person falls off to sleep except in a case where a person sleeps in such a condition that the anus is blocked (e.g. sitting cross leg and sleeping).
5. Touching your private parts or the private parts of a child or another person with your bare hands.
6. If a man directly touches the skin of a non mahram woman including his wife without a cloth or covering.
7. If a woman touches a non mahram man including touching her husband without a cloth or covering.

QUESTIONS:

1. If a man touches his wife on her clothes will his Wudhu break?
2. Sleeping (does/does not) break wudhu.
3. If a person passes wind then wudhu will not be broken? (True / False)

FOUR

GHUSL

Ghusl means to wash our 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.

Occasions when Ghusl is Fardh:

1. After janaabah (impurity)
2. After Ihtilaam (wet dream)
3. After the flowing of blood “monthly menses or given birth”

There are certain times when it is Sunnah to make Ghusl. We make Ghusl at these times because they are special occasions in the life of a Muslim. **Allah** تعالیٰ rewards us greatly for following the Sunnah of Nabee ﷺ.

Occasions when Ghusl is Sunnah:

1. Before **Jumuah Salaah**.
2. Before **Eid Salaah**.
3. Before putting on **Ihraam** for Hajj and Umrah.
4. Before standing on **Arafat**.

FIVE

FARAAIDH OF GHUSL

There are 2 **Faraaidh** of Ghusl:

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

THE SUNNAH OF GHUSL

1. To recite **Tasmiyyah**.
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.
6. To rub the body.

WHENEVER WE DO ANY ACTION FOLLOWING
THE SUNNAH WAY OF NABI ﷺ THEN THAT
ACTION ALSO BECOMES AN IBAADAH.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the meaning of Ghusl?

2. Ghusl has 3 Faraaidh (True/ False)? _____

3. What are the Faraaidh of Ghusl?

4. Explain the Sunnah of Ghusl?

SIX

TAYAMMUM

Tayammum is a way of cleaning ourselves with sand when water is not available or water cannot be used. Tayammum is a substitute for wudhu and Ghusl.

Whatever actions we can do with wudhu we can do with Tayammum also (E.g. Salaah, touching Quraan and making Tawaaf).

This is called Tayammum in which one can attain purity through the use of dust and soil.

There are 3 times when Tayammum can be done:

1. When water is not available in the area.
2. When water is available but there is only enough to drink at the time of emergency.
3. If a person uses water on his body and it will cause sickness to a person's body.

4. When water is available but something is preventing one from reaching water (e.g. a wild animal).
5. Water is available but is sold at high rates (more than norm).

QUESTIONS:

1. When is the three times a person can make Tayammum? _____

SEVEN

THE CONDITIONS OF TAYAMMUM

There are certain requirements which must be met before Tayammum can be performed.

1. The time for Salaah must be in.
To make tayammum before the time of Salaah is incorrect.
2. The sand or dust used to make Tayammum must be clean and pure.
3. When the time for Salaah has begun one should first look for water before making Tayammum.

QUESTIONS:

Answer True or False:

1. Tayammum can be made with water? _____
2. Tayammum must be made when the time of Salaah comes in? _____

3. Before a person makes Wudhu a person must look for water before making Tayammum? _____

EIGHT

THE FARAIDH OF TAYAMMUM

TAYAMMUM HAS FIVE FARAIDH:

1. The Niyyah (INTENTION)

The intention should be made at the same time when the hands are hit on the sand or soil and then the face is then wiped.

**The intention is as follows: I AM
MAKING TAYAMMUM FOR THE
PURPOSE OF BEING ABLE TO
PERFORM SALAAH.**

2. Wiping the face

The face should be wiped with the dust covered palms of the hands. This is done as follows.

Place the hands on the sand or soil, with the fingers slightly apart. Place the hands on the face with the tips of the fingers on the forehead and the thumb also on the face at the ears.

3. Wiping the arms and the hands

Wipe both arms up to above the elbows.

4. Tarteeb

To perform Tayammum in the correct order, first intention then wipe face, then wipe arms.

5. Placing the hands twice on the dry dust

A. First place on ground and wipe face

B. Then place on ground and wipe arms

QUESTIONS:

1. How many Faraaidh are there in tayammum?

2. Explain how to make the Niyyah Intention for Tayammum? _____

3. Explain what is the meaning of Tarteeb?

4. How many times must the hands be placed on the dry dust? _____

NINE

WHAT BREAKS TAYAMMUM

1. Whatever breaks Wudhu will break Tayammum.
2. When a person finds water then Tayammum will not be valid.
3. If one recovers from illness for which Tayammum became permissible, Tayammum breaks.

Things on which Tayammum is permissible:

1. Any clean soil / sand which has the following conditions:
 - a) It should be clean.
 - b) It shouldn't be used.
 - c) It should be pure not mixed with something else.
 - d) It should contain dust (which settles on body parts).

2. Clean Soil

Underline the correct answer:

1. Tayammum can be made with water / Dust?
2. Whatever breaks Wudhu will Break/not Break Tayammum?
3. If one finds water then tayammum will be valid/not valid?
4. If one recovers from illness for which Tayammum became permissible then Tayammum will break/ will not break?

TEN

SALAAH

Salaah was the first commandment sent by Allah تعالى and Salaah will be the first thing Allah تعالى will question us on the day of Qiyaamah.

ALLAH تعالى SAYS; “VERILY SALAAH WILL STOP US FROM EVIL AND SHAMEFUL ACTS”.

Hadhrat Abu Dhār رضي الله عنه narrates that once the Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم came out of his house. It was autumn and the leaves were falling off the trees. He caught hold of a branch of a tree and its leaves began to drop in large number. At this he remarked, ‘O, Abu Dhār! When a Muslim offers his

salaah to please **Allah** تعالى, his sins are shed away from him just as these leaves are falling off this tree.”

ELEVEN

TIMES OF SALAAH

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

The Times of Salaah are:

Fajr:

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

Zhuhr:

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

Asr:

Starts when **Zhuhr ends** and continues until the sunset.

Maghrib:

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

Ishaa:

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

TWELVE

DISLIKED TIMES OF SALAAH

There are certain times in the day when it is disliked to perform Salaah except for a valid reason.

1. When the sun is rising. (Until ishraq).
2. When the sun reaches its highest point (Zawaal).
3. When the sun is setting. (Until Magrib).

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. As Muslims we believe that _____ is a means that will stop us from doing _____ and _____ things.
2. By performing Salaah Allah will _____ our _____.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain one virtue of Salaah?

THIRTEEN

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).

Male: navel till the knees.

Female: The entire body except the hands and face.

QUESTIONS:

1. How many conditions are there in Salaah? _____
 2. Explain the covering of the Awrah for male and female? _____
-
-

FOURTEEN

THE METHOD OF PERFORMING TWO RAKAATS OF SALAAH

1. Make the intention: Oh Allah I am performing **two** Rakaats of Salaah **facing** the Qiblah for your **pleasure**.
2. Say the Takbeeratul Ihraam: **اللهُ أَكْبَرُ**
3. The hands should be **lifted** in front of the shoulders, in such a manner that the tip of the fingers are in line with the upper portion of the ear, and the thumb should be in line with the earlobe, and palms in front of shoulders facing Qiblah.
(Note: The thumbs should not touch the earlobes)

The hands should then be folded **above** the navel with the right hand **over** the left hand.

4. Keep your **gaze** on the **place** of Sajdah.

5. Then read the Dua ul Istiftaah:

وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ حَنِيفًا
مُسْلِمًا وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي
وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَبِذَلِكَ
أُمِرْتُ وَأَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

6. Thereafter recite Ta'awwuz **softly**.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

7. Then recite the Tasmiyyah aloud :

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

8. Then **recite** Surah Faatihah:

9. After Surah Faatihah **say** Ameen **loudly**.

10. Then recite any Surah from the Quran.

11. After **reciting** the Surah **raise** your hands to your ears and then **proceed** into Ruku.

12. In Ruku the hands should grasp the knees and not merely be placed. Keep your back and head

straight and the gaze should be at the place of Sajdah.

13. Recite Tasbeeh in Ruku three times.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

14. Then say Samee Allaahu Liman Hamidah and come up from Ruku.

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

15. Stand up straight without bending the knees with the gaze at the place of Sajdah.

16. Thereafter recite the Tahmeed of Ruku:

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ

17. Then say Allaahu Akbar and proceed into Sajdah. First the knees should touch the Ground then the hands, then the forehead and nose.

18. Keep the feet on the ground, do not lift the feet above the ground, and keep the hands and elbows away from the body. Do not rest the arms on the ground. This is for males.

19. Then recite the Tasbeeh of Sajdah 3 times:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

- 20.** Then say Allaahu Akbar and **come up** from Sajdah into a **sitting position**. This is called **Jalsah**.
- 21.** Sit with the **left foot** under the **buttocks** and the right foot should be in an **upright manner** with the **toes** facing the Qiblah.
- 22.** Then recite the **Tasbeeh** of Jalsah:
- 23.** Then say Allaahu Akbar and **proceed** for the second Sajdah, the position of the second Sajdah will be the **same as the first**.
- 24.** Recite the **Tasbeeh** of Sajdah 3 times.
(After every Rakaat which has another Rakaat, a sitting pause is Sunnah so after the 2 Sajdahs pause for a little while then get up for the next Rakaat. This only applies for those Rakaat which continues with another Rakaat).
- 25.** Then say Allaahu Akbar and get up from the **second Sajdah** by **pressing** your hands on the ground and pushing yourself upwards. First raise the **nose**, **forehead** then the **knees**.
- 26.** Start the second Rakaat by **reciting** Tasmiya **loudly**.
- 27.** Then recite Surah Faatihah, after Surah Faatihah say Ameen loudly.

- 28.** Then recite **Tasmiyyah** again and recite a **Surah**.
After reciting the Surah **raise** your hands to your **ears** and then proceed to the **Ruku** position.
- 29.** In Ruku grasp both your **hands** on your **knees**. Keep your **back** and **head** straight and the **gaze** should be at the **place** of Sajdah.
- 30.** Recite the **Tasbeeh** in Ruku at least **three times**.
- 31.** Then say Allaahu Akbar and **come up** from Ruku.
- 32.** Stand up straight **without bending** the knees with the **gaze** at the place of **Sajdah** and then recite the Tasmee of Ruku.
- 33.** Thereafter recite the **Tahmeed** of Ruku 3 times:
- 34.** Then say Allaahu Akbar and **proceed** into Sajdah position. First the **knees** should touch the Ground then the **hands**, then the **forehead** and **nose**.
- 35.** Keep the feet on the **ground**, do **not lift** the feet above the ground, and keep the **hands** and **elbows** away from the **body**. Do not **rest** the **arms** on the **ground**.
- 36.** Then recite the **Tasbeeh** of Sajdah:
- 37.** Then say Allaahu Akbar and come up from Sajdah into a **sitting position**. This is called **Jalsah**.

38. Sit with the left foot under the buttocks and the right foot should be in and upright manner with the toes facing the Qiblah.

39. Then recite the Tasbeeh of Jalsah:

40. Then say Allaahu Akbar and proceed for the second Sajdah, the position of the second Sajdah will be the same as the first

41. Recite the Tasbeeh of Sajdah.

42. Then say Allaahu Akbar and sit in the Tashahhud position with the hands on the knees and recite the Tashahhud.

(The sitting position of the final sitting is different to that of the rest of Salaah. In the final sitting of every Salaah a person should sit with the buttocks on the ground, the left foot should come out by the right foot and the right foot should be in a upright manner with the toes facing Qiblah).

الْتَحِيَّاتُ الْمُبَارَكَاتُ الصَّلَوَاتُ الطَّيِّبَاتُ لِلَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ
أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

43. Then recite the Durood

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ
وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

44. Recite the Dua after Durood

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَمِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ وَاَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيْحِ الدَّجَالِ، وَاَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُبِكَ مِنْ الْمَآْثِمِ وَالْمَغْرَمِ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِيْ ظُلْمًا كَثِيْرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ فَاغْفِرْ لِيْ مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِيْ
اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِيْمُ

45. Then make Salaam to the right and then to the left

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ

46. You have now you have completed two Rakaats of Salaah.

Difference between male and female Postures

1. When saying **Takbeer** raise the hands up to the **shoulders** not the **Earlobes** and then place the **hands** on the **chest**.
2. When making **Ruku** bend only to the **extent** the hands reaches the **knees** and keep the **hands** on the **knees** with the **fingers** kept together and the **elbows** should **touch** the **sides** of the **body**.
3. In **sajdah** the **stomach** and the **thighs** must be kept **together** and the **forearms** should be **flat** on the **ground**.

4. In Jalsah the female does not sit on her left leg but instead sits on the floor.

ACTIVITY:

**THE STUDENT SHOULD DEMONSTRATE
TO THE TEACHER THE METHOD OF
PERFORMING TWO RAKAATS OF SALAAH.**