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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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CHAPTER ONE

REVISIONS

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. Enter the toilet with shoes or sandals.
4. Boys should wear a fez (topie) and girls a scarf before entering the toilet.
5. Remove all papers or rings that have the name of **Allah** **تعالى** and Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم name on it.
6. It is very important to sit and relieve oneself and not to stand.
7. Do not face the Qiblah or face your back towards the Qiblah when relieving yourself.

Note: this ruling is exclusive to an open land without a barrier or a non-designated area, however in a building or designated area it is permissible to face Qiblah or face your back towards Qiblah without even be Makrooh.

8. Do not relieve yourself where people can see you.
9. Do not speak or make salaam in the toilet.

10. Do not sit unnecessarily in the toilet.
11. It is very important to wash the private parts with the left hand.
12. When leaving the toilet make sure it is in a clean condition so that you do not inconvenience others.
13. Leave the toilet with the right foot and recite the following Dua.

غُفْرَانَكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

14. Wash your hands properly with soap and water after making Istinja.

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 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 up to and 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 the hands then elbows then head and then the feet.

NOTE: IF WUDHU IS NOT DONE IN THIS ORDER THEN THE FARAAIDH OF WUDHU WILL NOT BE COMPLETE.

THE SUNNAN OF WUDHU

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

1. To start by saying Tasmiyah.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

NOTE: This should not be done excessively in 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.

(To wipe the inside and outside of the ears with new water).

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 up to the elbows and above and the feet up to the ankles and above.”

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 METHOD OF WUDHU, THE FARDH AND THE SUNNAH.

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.

ACTIVITY: THE TEACHER SHOULD ASK THE STUDENT QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LESSON.

WATER

Water is one of the many great Bounties that Allah Ta'ala has given us. We cannot survive without using water. We also use water for drinking, bathing, our plants etc. Water can also become impure. We need to use clean water to clean ourselves.

THERE ARE 7 TYPES OF FLOWING WATER:

- a- Rain water
- b- Oceans and Seas
- c- Rivers
- d- Wells
- e- Melted snow
- f- Hail
- g- Springs

WATER CAN BE DIVIDED INTO THREE TYPES:

PURIFYING WATER:

This means that the water is pure in itself and can purify other things. (Can be used for Wudhu and other things).

PURE WATER:

This means the water is pure in itself but cannot purify other things and cannot be used for Wudhu.

IMPURE WATER:

It is neither purifying nor pure water.

(It cannot be used for Wudhu or anything else).

State whether True or False:

1. Impure water can be used for Wudhu? _____
2. Purifying water can be used for Wudhu?

3. There are 8 types of flowing water? _____

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 Nabi ﷺ.

OCCASIONS WHEN GHUSL IS SUNNAH:

1. Before Jumuah Salaah.
2. Before 2 Eids Salaah.

3. Before putting on Ihraam for Hajj and Umrah.
4. Before standing on Arafat.

NOTE: THE TEACHER SHOULD ASK THE STUDENT QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LESSON.

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 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.

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

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 sand and soil.

There are 5 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).

ACTIVITY: THE TEACHER SHOULD ASK THE STUDENT QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LESSON.

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 soil 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.

THE FARAAIDH OF TAYAMMUM

TAYAMMUM HAS FIVE FARAAIDH:

1. The Niyyah (INTENTION)

The intention should be made at the same time when the hands are hit on the dust 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.

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

CHAPTER ONE

NEW LESSONS

MISWAAK

It was a habit of Rasulullah ﷺ to clean his teeth with a Miswaak. Miswaak is a tree – twig – used for brushing and cleansing the teeth. Nabi ﷺ has said: “the Miswaak is a means of cleansing the mouth and gaining the pleasure of Allah”. (Bukhari)

The benefits of using the Miswaak are as follows:

- a.** It cleans, sweetens the mouth, and removes bad smell.
- b.** It is a cause of Allah`s pleasure and a blow to the devil.
- c.** Allah and His Angels love the person using Miswaak.
- d.** It strengthens the gums and improves eye – sight.
- e.** It increases the reward of Salaah by seventy times.

We Make Miswaak On The Following Occasions:

1. On awakening.
2. When making Wudhu.
3. Before and after eating.
4. Before sleeping.
5. Before going to a gathering.
6. Upon leaving home.
7. Before reciting Quraan.

CHAPTER TWO

REVISIONS

SALAAH

Salaah was the first commandment sent by **Allah** تعالى and the first thing that **Allah** تعالى will question us about on the day of Qiyaamah. All the other commandments were sent with Jibraeel عليه السلام to Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم but for the gift of Salaah **Allah** تعالى called Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم above the seven heavens to give him the gift of Salaah. This journey is known as Me'raaj

Quraan:

Allah تعالى says: "command your family with Salaah and be firm on it. We do not ask of you sustenance rather we give sustenance and the end result is for the one who adopts Taqwa".

(Surah Taha: 132)

Hadeeth:

Nabi ﷺ said that Allah تعالى says verily I have made compulsory upon your followers five times Salaah and I have taken upon myself an oath that any person who observes (these five Salaah) at their appointed time, I shall admit him into Paradise. If anyone does not offer (these five Salaah) regularly there is no such guarantee from me for him. (Abu Dawood)

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.

Zuhr:

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

Asr:

Starts when Zuhr 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.

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 Ishraaq).
2. When the sun reaches its highest point (Zawaal).
3. When the sun is setting. (Until Maghrib).

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 _____

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. (To remove all such things from the skin like paint, nail polish etc.
- 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'bah).
8. **Covering the Awrah** (covering of the body).
Male: navel till the knees.
Female: The entire body except the hands and face.

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. The hands should be lifted to the ears with the thumbs touching the earlobes. اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
3. Say the Takbeeratul-Ihraam:
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

مِنْ

6. Thereafter recite Ta'awwuth softly:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

7. Then recite the Tasmiyah 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 place both your hands on your knees. Keep your back and head straight and the gaze should be at the place of Sajdah.

13. Recite Tasbeeh in Ruku at least three times.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

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

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

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

16. Thereafter recite the Dua of Qawmah:

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ

17. Then say ~~Allaahu Akbar~~ ^{حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا} 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.

NOTE: FOR WOMEN THE ELBOWS SHOULD BE PRESSED AGAINST THE SIDES, WHILE THE THIGHS BE PRESSED AGAINST THE STOMACH.

19. Then recite the Tasbeeh of Sajdah:

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.
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 Rakaah by reciting Tasmiyah loudly.
27. Then recite Surah Faatihah, after Surah Faatihah say Ameen loudly.
28. Then recite Tasmiyah 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 place 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 Samee Allaahu Liman Hamidah coming up from Ruku.
32. Stand up straight without bending the knees with the gaze at the place of Sajdah.
33. Thereafter recite the Dua of Qawmah:
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 an 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.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

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

التَّحِيَّاتُ 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 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

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَمِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ وَأَعُوذُكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ
الْمَسِيحِ الْبَاقِي، وَأَعُوذُكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُكَ
مِنَ الْمَأْثَمِ وَالْمَغْرَمِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا
وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

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

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

46. You have now completed two Rakaats of Salaah.

Difference Between Male And Female Postures:

1. Female should raise their hands to their shoulders when saying Takbeer.
2. When lifting the hands for Takbeer keep the hands to the sides.
3. Press the elbows to the sides in Sajdah.
4. Keep the hands close to the face and knees together in Sajdah.

ACTIVITY:

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

CHAPTER TWO

NEW LESSONS

DIFFERENT TYPES OF SALAAH

Together With the Fardh Salaah there are other types of Salaah that are performed during the day.

❖ **SUNNAH SALAAH:**

This Salaah is performed either before a Fardh Salaah or after Fardh Salaah. The method of this Salaah is the same as the 2 Rakaats explained in the previous pages

❖ **NAFL:**

An optional Salaah which can be performed during the day or night, except it cannot be performed on the three forbidden times of Salaah.

❖ **WITR SALAAH:**

To be performed after the Fardh Salaah of Ishaah every Night.

It is Sunnah Muakkadah to perform Witr Salaah every night after the Ishaah Salaah Individually.

After the Sunnah Salaah of Ishaah the Witr Salaah must be performed.

Method of performing Witr Salaah:

- A.** Witr Salaah consists of 3 Rakaats.
- B.** A person must read 2 Rakaats then make Salaam.
- C.** Thereafter one Rakaah must be read and Salaam must be made.
- D.** In each Rakaah Surah Faatihah and a Surah must be read.
- E.** The Witr Salaah must be performed individually.
- F.** It is Sunnah in the month of Ramadhan to perform Witr Salaah in Jamaat.

QUESTIONS:

1. How many Rakaats are there in Witr Salaah?
-

2. When must a person perform Witr Salaah?

3. When must the Witr Salaah be performed in Jamaat? _____

ACTIVITY: STUDENT MUST DEMONSTRATE THE WITR SALAAH TO THE TEACHER.

JUMUAH SALAAH (THE FRIDAY PRAYER)

The virtues of the day of Jumuah (Friday):

The day of Jumuah (Friday) is a very important and virtuous day in the life of a Muslim.

Allah تعالى says in the holy Quran: *“When the call is made to come to the prayer on Friday (Jumuah Salaah) then come to the remembrance of Allah تعالى and leave all business. Also everything else that you are doing”.*

It comes in the hadith of Nabi ﷺ : *“The best day that the sun has risen upon in this world is the day of Jumuah”.*

It comes in another Hadeeth: *“Ibn Umar رضي الله عنه Narrates that Nab ﷺ said, anyone of you attending the Friday Prayers should take a bath”.*

QUESTIONS:

1. Mention one Hadeeth on the virtues of the day of Jumuah?

ON WHOM WILL JUMUAH SALAAH BE FARDH (OBLIGATORY)

Jumuah Salaah is compulsory on every Muslim Male who is Mukallaf (meaning every male who has reached the age of puberty.

It is not compulsory on a male who did not reach the age of puberty, a traveler, a slave, a sick person and a female. However if any of these people attend the Jumuah Salaah then they will not have to read Zohar Salaah.

WHAT MUST BE DONE WHEN GOING FOR JUMA AT THE MASJID?

1. Make Sunnah Ghusl then proceed to the Masjid.

2. Cut ones nails.
3. Put on ones best clothes.
4. Use Itr (to make the body smell nice.)
5. Try and walk to the Masjid because there is more reward in walking to the Masjid.
6. Try and recite Surah Kahf.
7. Try and remain busy in Dhikr .(praise Allah Ta'ala and send greetings (Durood on Nabi ﷺ))

WHAT TO DO WHEN REACHING THE MASJID:

On the Day of Jumuah 2 Azaans will be called out.

After the First Azaan these actions can be carried out:

1. Try and perform 2 Rakaats of Tahiyatul Masjid.
2. After the first Azaan offer four Rakaats of Salaah (perform two Rakaats and then make salaam and stand up and make another two Rakaats and then make salaam.

3. This will be Sunnah Salaah. (Then intention will be 'I perform the Niyyah of performing two Rakaats Sunnah for Allah Ta'ala alone'.

After the Second Azaan these actions can be carried out:

❖ THE KHUTBAH:

After the second Azaan the Khutbah will be read by the Imaam. The Imaam will read two Khutbahs.

1. When the imam is reading the Khutbah we should not talk.
2. We should listen attentively.
3. We should not disturb anyone.

❖ THE SALAAH:

After the second Khutbah the Iqaamah for the Salaah of Jumuah will be called out.

1. Salaah of Jumuah is two Rakaats.
2. If anyone misses the Salaah of Jumuah then he should read four Rakaats of Zuhr and not read two Rakaats.

EID SALAAH

As Muslims we celebrate two Eids every year. The first one is at the end of Ramadhaan (this is known as Eidul Fitr) and the second is at the time of hajj (this is known as Eidul Adhaa).

EIDAIN - THE TWO EIDS:

- Eidul Fitr.
- Eidul Adhaa.

- ✓ 2 Rakaats of Sunnah Muakkadah with 12 extra Takbeers.
 - ✓ 7 Takbeers after Takbeerat-ul-Ihraam before surah Faatihah in the first Rakaah.
 - ✓ 5 Takbeers in the 2nd Rakaah before Surah Faatihah.
 - ❖ There is no Azaan and Iqaamah for both Eid Salaah.
 - ❖ Before the Eid Salah one may perform Nafil Salaah.
1. The Salaah of Eid is Sunnah Muakkadah.
 2. This Salaah is slightly different to the normal Salaah.

The Method of Performing Eid Salaah:

➤ First the Niyyah (Intention).

The Niyyah is as Follows:

(I'm making Niyyah to perform 2 Rakaats Eid Salaah in Jamaat for **Allah** Ta'ala alone).

THE FIRST RAKAAH:

1. Thereafter the Imam will say Allaahu Akbar and the Dua Istiftaah must be read.

2. Then the Imam will make the Takbeers **7 times** and each time the hands will have to be lifted up to the ears.
3. Then the balance of the Rakaats will be completed as normal.

THE SECOND RAKAAH:

1. When the Imam stands up for the second Rakaah he will make **5 extra** Takbeers and after each Takbeer the hands must be raised up to the ears.
 2. Thereafter the Balance of the Rakaah will be completed as normal.
- ❖ So there are **12 extra** Takbeers in the Salaah of Eid.

QUESTIONS:

1. How many extra Takbeers are there in Eid Salaah?

2. What is the Niyah for Eid Salaah?

3. How many Eid Salaah are there in a year? _____
4. How many extra Takbeers are there in the First Rakaah? _____

5. How many extra Takbeers are there in the second Rakaah? _____

**ACTIVITY: THE STUDENT
MUST STAND AND
DEMONSTRATE TO THE
TEACHER THE METHOD
OF THE EID SALAAH.**

JANAAZAH SALAAH

The Janaazah Salaah is performed when somebody passes away. This Salaah is different to our normal daily Salaah. There is no Ruku and Sajdah in Janaazah Salaah. It only consists of four Takbeers.

- ❖ Janaazah Salaah has 4 Takbeers.
- ❖ No Azaan and no Iqaamah.

❖ No Rakaats.

The Method of Performing Janaazah Salaah:

➤ **Make Niyyah (Intention)**

The Niyyah is as Follows:

(I intend to perform the Fardh Salaah of Janaazah on this Mayyit with four Takbeers, for the sake of **Allah** Ta'ala).

1. Say Allaahu Akbar and then fold the arms.
 - Then recite surah Faatihah.
2. Then say Allaahu Akbar the second time
 - Recite **Salaat Alan Nabi**. The shortest to recite is:

اللهم صل على محمد

“Allahumma Salli Alaa Muhammad”

(Oh Allah Shower Your mercy upon Muhammad)

The full Durood that is read in Tashahhud in Salaah can also be made.

3. Thereafter say Allaahu Akbar for the third time.

➤ **If the deceased is a man the shortest can be recited:**

اللهم اغفر له ورحمه

“Allahahumma-Gfirlahu Warhamhu”
(Oh Allah forgive him and have mercy on him).

➤ **If the deceased is a woman then recite:**

اللهم اغفر لها ورحمها

Oh Allah forgive her and have mercy on her.

4. Then say Allahu Akbar for the fourth time and recite the following Dua.

اللهم لا تحرمانا اجره ولا تفتنا بعده وغفر لنا وله

“Allahumma laa Tahrimnaa Ajrahu walaa Taftinnaa
ba`dahu Waghfir lanaa Wa lahu”

(Oh Allah do not deprive us of reward through him
and let us not fall into the trials after him and
forgive us and him).

➤ **Then make salaam and the Salaatul Janaazah is complete.**

IF A PERSON COMES LATE FOR THE SALAATUL
JANAAZAH THEN HE SHOULD START HIS
SALAAH IN THE CORRECT ORDER FROM THE
BEGINING TO THE END. WHEN THE IMAAM
REACHES THE SALAAM THEN HE SHOULD
CONTINUE THE MISSED TAKBEERS. WHEN HE
STARTS HIS SALAAH AND THE IMAAN IS IN THE
THIRD OR FOURTH TAKBEER, IT WILL BE
REGARDED AS HIS FIRST TAKBEER.

QUESTIONS:

1. Does one make Ruku and Sajdah in Janaazah Salaah?

2. How many Takbeers are there in Janaazah Salaah?

3. What happens if you come late for the Janaazah Salaah? _____

4. What must be recited after the third Takbeer?

**ACTIVITY: THE STUDENT MUST STAND AND
DEMONSTRATE TO THE TEACHER THE
METHOD OF THE JANAAZAH SALAAH
TARAWEEH SALAAH**

VIRTUES OF TARAWEH SALAAH:

“O people a great month has dawned upon you... Allah has made fasting obligatory upon you during the day and standing in prayer a Sunnah during the night...”

(Baihaqee)

Ramadhaan is the month of the Quraan. It is a month wherein the reward of a Fardh act is multiplied seventy times and the reward of a Sunnah is equal to a Fardh. One of the greatest Sunnahs of the month of Ramadhaan is Salaatut Taraaweesh.

“A person who stands in Salaah during the nights of Ramadhaan reading or listening to the Quraan, in the state of Imaan, and in the hope of earning reward, all his past sins will be forgiven”.

Salaatut Taraaweesh is a special Salaah that is performed in the month of Ramadhaan after the Ishaa Salaah.

1. Taraaweesh is Sunnatul Muakkadah for males and females.
2. The time for Salaatut Taraaweesh commences after the Fardh of Ishaa and ends before Subhus Saadiq.
3. Salaatut Taraaweesh consists of **twenty (20)** Rakaats performed in units of two Rakaats.
4. It is Sunnah to recite the entire Quraan in Taraaweesh Salaah.
5. It is Mustahab to rest for a while after every four Rakaats.
6. Witr Salaah is performed in congregation after the Taraaweesh Salaah.

ANSWER TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Taraaweesh Salaah consists of 18 Rakaats?

2. Taraaweesh Salaah is Sunnah Muakkadah for males and females? _____
3. Taraaweesh Salaah commences after the Fardh of Ishaan and ends at Tahajjud time? _____
4. It is Fardh to rest a while after every four Rakaats?

5. The Salaah of Witr is performed in congregation after the Taraaweesh Salaah? _____

SALAAH CHART

Salaah	Rakaats	S-M	S-G-M	Fardh	S-M	S-M-G
Fajr	4	2		2		
Zuhr	12	2	2	4	2	2
Asr	8		2+2	4		
Maghrib	7		2	3	2	
Ishaan	11		2	4	2+Witr	
Jumuah	10	2	2	2	2	2

Eid Salaah	2					2
Janaazah Salaah	4 TAKBEERS					
Taraweeh Salaah	20					

*S-M = Sunnah Muakkadah

*S-G-M = Sunnah Ghair Muakkadah

CHAPTER THREE

NEW LESSONS

THE FIVE PILLARS

Our beautiful Deen is based on five Pillars

1. Imaan
2. Salaah
3. Fasting
4. Zakaat
5. Hajj

FASTING

In this term we are going to learn about the third Pillar, which is Fasting.

The Arabic word Is “SAUM” (Fasting).

(Fasting means to stay away from food, drinking and intimate relations with Husband or Wife).

ON WHOM IS FASTING FARDH:

1. Fasting is Fardh (compulsory) upon every Male and Female that is Mukallaf (reached the age of puberty).
2. Fasting is not Fardh on any child under the age of puberty and any insane person.
3. If a woman has her monthly Menses or she is in Nifaas, then she should not fast, however she must keep Qadhaa of that fast after the month of Ramadhaan.

Fasting has 2 Faraaidh.

1. The Niyyah (Intention)

The intention must be made every night before the fasting starts. I.e. Before Subhus-Saadiq.

The intention should be as follows (short Intention)

“I Make Niyyah for the Fast of Ramadhaan”

NOTE: THE NIYYAH MUST BE RECITED, IF THE NIYYAH IS LEFT OUT THE FAST WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

2. Abstention

The second Fardh of Fasting is to Abstain from Eating, Drinking and Intimate Relation between husband and wife.

(This means from Subhus-Saadiq (The morning Before Fajr till the Time of the Maghrib Azaan there should be no eating and drinking and intimate Relationship with Husband and Wife).

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain briefly what is Fasting?

2. How many Pillars are there in Islam? _____

3. What are the Pillars of Islam?

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

QUESTIONS:

1. How many Faraaidh does Fasting Have? _____
2. Explain the Faraaidh of Fasting? _____

WHAT BREAKS THE FAST:

While a person is Fasting if they happen to eat any food or drink any liquid **INTENTIONALLY**, then the Fast will be broken. This person has caused a Sin and he will have to repeat the Fast after the Month of Ramadhaan.

WHAT WILL NOT BREAK THE FAST:

However if a person eats and drinks by **MISTAKE** and he does not realize he or she was Fasting, the Fast will not be Broken.

Questions:

1. Explain when will the fast not be broken?

2. Explain when will the fast be Broken?

THE SUNNAH METHOD OF FASTING:

1. It is a Sunnah to break the Fast by eating a Date, if dates are not available then, water will suffice.
2. The Dua at the time of Breaking the Fast is as Follows:

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُومْتُ وَبِكَ أَمَنْتُ وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ

“Oh Allah, I fasted for You, In You do I believe and with Your provision (food) do I break my fast”.

3. It is also Sunnah to recite Quran as much as possible when Fasting.
4. While Fasting a Muslim should avoid all unnecessary talk (Like Backbiting, lies etc.).
5. It is also Sunnah to help other people who are Fasting.

ACTIVITY: THE STUDENT SHOULD READ THE DUA TO THE TEACHER. ALSO EXPLAIN WHAT THE OTHER SUNNAH OF FASTING ARE