

FIQH

SHAAFI

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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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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.

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:

1. Rain water
2. Oceans and Seas
3. Rivers
4. Wells
5. Melted snow
6. Hail
7. 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? _____

KHUFFAIN (LEATHER SOCKS)

MASAH ON THE KHUF (LEATHER SOCKS):

Narrated Al-Mughira bin Shu'ba:

"I was in the company of Nabi ﷺ on one of the journeys and He went out to answer the call of nature (and after He finished) I poured water and He performed ablution; He washed His face, forearms and passed His wet hand over His head and over the two Khuff, (leather socks)."

(Muslim)

CONDITIONS FOR THE VALIDITY OF MAKING MASAH ON SOCKS:

1. It must be possible to walk in them without shoes on for more than three miles without tearing.
2. It must be water resistant, preventing water from seeping through.
3. It must remain firm on the foreleg without being tied with laces, elastic, etc. It should not slip down while walking as ordinary socks do.
 - a) It should be Taahir (Clean).
 - b) It should be worn when a person is in a state of wudhu (complete wudhu including washing the feet).

- c) It should cover the entire Fardh part (entire foot including ankles). التقريرات المسديدة ص 140 ج | ط دار الميراث النواي

THE METHOD OF MAKING MASAH:

1. Draw the fingers of the right hand on the upper surface of the Khuffain (leather sock) starting from the toes and ending (the Masah) at the foreleg (just above the ankles).
2. The Masah should be done once only on each sock.
3. The right hand should be used for the right Khuff and the left hand for the left Khuff.

SOME RULES:

The following acts will nullify the Masah which was made on the Khuffain:

1. All things which break Wudhu.
2. When the Khuff (sock) is removed.
3. A Mugeem (Non-Traveler) is allowed to wear it for 24 hours And not 72 hours.
4. A Musaafir (Traveler) is allowed to wear it for 72 hours.
5. It is not permissible to remove one sock and make Masah on one sock only even if the foreleg is exposed by lowering the Khuff, it will be regarded as if the whole sock has been removed.
6. It will then be **COMPULSORY** to remove the Khuffain and wash both feet.
7. It is not permissible to make Masah on a Khuff which is torn to such an extent that three small toes is exposed. It is

permissible to make Masah on the sock if it is torn less than this.

8. If a Musaafir who has made Masah Alal Khuffain returns to his home town then his Masah will be valid for only 24 hours.
9. If after making Masah one sets foot in a puddle of water and water enters the Khuff wetting more than half the foot, then Masah will be nullified. Both Khuffain must be removed and the feet washed.

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 صلى الله عليه وسلم 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 ishraq).
2. When the sun reaches its highest point (Istiwa).
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 _____.

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 in line with the earlobes.
3. Say the Takbeeratul-Ihraam: **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ**
The hands should then be folded above the navel (just below the chest) 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'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 grab 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

This Dua is Sunnah according to the Madhab

مِلْأَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمِلْأَ الْأَرْضِ وَمِلْأَ مَا شِئْتَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ بَعْدَ

Can also be read.

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.

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 الْأَعْلَىٰ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

42. Then say Allaahu Akbar and sit in the Tashahhud position with the hands on the knees and recite the Tashahhud. In the final Tashahhud, Tawarruk is Sunnah.

التَّحِيَّاتُ الْمُبَارَكَاتُ الصَّلَوَاتُ الطَّيِّبَاتُ لِلَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَىٰ 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 أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَمِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ
الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ
الْمَأْثَمِ وَالْمَغْرَمِ

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً
مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

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

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

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.**

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 dislike 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. (Only the second 15 days of Ramadhaan).

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.

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”. سورة الجمعة

HADEETH:

“The best day that the sun has risen upon in this world is the day of Jumuah”.

HADEETH:

“Ibn Umar رضي الله عنه. Narrates that Nab صلى الله عليه وسلم said, anyone of you attending the Friday Prayers should take a bath”.

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 Zuhr Salaah.

WHAT MUST BE DONE WHEN GOING FOR JUMUAH 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 Adhaans 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 Adhaan 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 Adhaan 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.

2 S-M	2 S-G-M	Khutbah	2 Fardh	2 S-M	2 S-G-M
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* **S-M** = SUNNAH MUAKKADAH

* **S-G-M** = SUNNAH GHAYR MUAKKADAH

QUESTIONS:

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

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** تعالى).

1. Say Allaahu Akbar and then fold the arms. (after every Takbeer the arms should be folded).
 - Then recite surah Faatihah.
2. Then say Allaahu Akbar the second time
 - Recite **Salaat Alan Nabi**. The shortest to recite is:

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ

“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:**

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَرَحْمَهُ

“ALLAHAHUMMA-GFIRLAHU WARHAMHU”

(Oh Allah forgive him and have mercy on him).

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

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهَا وَرَحْمَهَا

“ALLAHAHUMMA-GFIRLAHA WARHAMHA”

(Oh Allah forgive her and have mercy on her).

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

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمْنَا اَجْرَهُ وَلَا تَفْتِنَّا بَعْدَهُ وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَلَهُ

“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
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.
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** تعالى alone).

THE FIRST RAKAAH:

1. Then the Imam will make the Takbeers **7 times** and each time the hands will have to be lifted up to the ears.
 - a) After Takbeer Tahreema +7 takbeer, then a person will read Istiftaah etc, (not after the first Takbeer!).
2. 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. And the arms should be folded, like other Salaahs, (contrary to Ahnaaf).
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 Niyyah 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.

TARAAWEH SALAAH

VIRTUES OF TARAAWEH 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...”

(Baihaquee)

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 Taraaweeh.

“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 Taraaweeh is a special Salaah that is performed in the month of Ramadhaan after the Ishaah Salaah.

1. Taraaweeh is Sunnatul Muakkadah for males and females.
2. The time for Salaatut Taraaweeh commences after the Fardh of Ishaah 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 Ishaah an end 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	
Ishaa	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

SALAAH WITH JAMAAH

To perform the 5 daily Salaah with Jamaat is Fardh Kifaayah upon every Male mature sane and Mugeem (non-traveler).

It is best to perform the Salaah in the masjid' as the bigger the congregation the greater will be the reward.

The person who performs Salaah with Jamaat will get 27 times more reward than performing Salaah individually.

A person who does not attend the Salaah with Jamaat, such a person is deprived of many Great benefits. (Rewards).

WHEN CAN SALAAH WITH JAMAAH BE MISSED:

Salaah with Jamaat should not be missed for any small excuse; however there are occasions when a person can miss the Salaah with Jamaat.

1. Strong cold winds or extreme darkness in the night.
2. Heavy rains where a person is not able to reach the masjid.
3. If a person is suffering from severe illness.
4. When one fears loss of life, honor or property.

These are a few reasons we should try our best to make all our
Salaah in Jamaat.

MASBOOQ

1. If a person joins the Imaam while he is in Ruku he will be regarded as if he has performed a complete Rakaat.
2. If the person joins the Imaam after the Ruku then he will be regarded as a Masbooq (One who has missed the Rakaat).
3. If a person misses one Rakaat he should complete the Salaah with the Imaam when Imaam turns to say the second salaam the Masbooq should stand up recite Taawwuz, Tasmiyah, Surah Faatihah and any other surah (depends which Salaah) and complete the Salaah as normal.
4. If a person misses 2 Rakaats in Fajr, Zuhr, Asr and Esha he Should complete both Rakaats by reciting Surah Faatihah and a Surah optional.
5. If 2 Rakaats are missed In Magrib Salaah after the Imaam makes salaam perform the first Rakaah by reciting Surah Faatihah and a Surah and then sit for Qaa'dah. Then complete the Salaah by performing the second with the recitation of a surah Faatihah only.
6. If three Rakaats are missed in Zuhr, Asr or Esha the Masbooq should perform his 2nd Rakaat by reciting Surah Faatihah and a Surah and then sit for Qaa'dah. His 3rd

Rakaah will be performed with the recitation of Surah Faatihah. After Sajdah of his 3rd Rakaat stand up immediately for the 4th Rakaat, do not sit for the Qaa'dah. Thereafter complete the final Rakaah with Surah Faatihah.

7. If the Masboooq missed all the Rakaats of any Salaah he will complete the Salaah as if he is performing the Salaah from the beginning.

QADHAA SALAAH

HADEETH:

“He, who forgets to perform a Salaah or oversleeps, has to make up for his lapse by performing it when he remembers.”

(Bukhaari, Muslim)

“The example of a person who has missed one Salaah deliberately is like the example of one who has lost his entire family and wealth in this world”.

(Tirmidhi)

Qadhaa Salaah is a Salaah that is performed after the time of the Salaah has passed. (E.g. If a person misses Fajr Salaah and the sun rises then he has to make Qadhaa of Fajr Salaah). A Muslim should perform his five times daily Salaah on time and to delay the Salaah after the prescribed time is a major sin. Such a person should make sincere Taubah (repentance) and perform the missed Salaah.

THERE IS NO QADHAA SALAAH FOR:

- A Woman in Haidh and Nifaas.
- A person who is unconscious or suffers from temporary insanity for one entire Waqt.

- a) Eg. If a person becomes insane from the beginning of Thuhr till Asr (entire Waqt of Thuhr) then there is no Qadhaa for Thuhr, so 5 Salaahs is not a condition, one Salaah is sufficient according to the Madhab **مجموع** .
- b) When a person is Muqeem then his Qadhaa of Safr should be like Muqeem, only when he is Musaafir then Qadhaa of Safr can be like Musaafir. **مغنى المحتاج**

HOW TO PERFORM THE QADHA SALAAH:

1. If a person missed Salaah as a Musaafir then he should make Qadhaa as Musaafir, and if he missed Salaah as a Muqeem, he should complete the Qadhaa as a Muqeem.
2. The Niyyah should be that I am performing the Fardh or Waajib of the particular Salaah that was missed.

SALAATUL-MUSAAFIR SALAAT OF A TRAVELLER

A Musaafir is a person who travels 82 km or more. Such a person is granted concession by the Shariah to perform two Rakaats only instead of 4 Rakaats while he is on a journey.

QASR SALAAH:

This concession is called “Qasr Salaah”.

The concession only starts after one has left the town that one is leaving from.

THE CONCESSION WILL BE DUE TO THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. When one intends to become a Musaafir, even when not specifying the period of stay. (Only up to 18 days).
 - ❖ Qasar can be made only when a person is Musaafir for maximum 4 days excluding day of arrival and day of departure, in a case where a person does not know how long he is staying, he can make qasar up to 18 days. عمدة السالك.
2. When one intends to stay at their place for four full days.
3. When one returns back home.
 - ❖ If a Musaafir performs Salaah behind Muqeem Imaam he should perform the full four Rakaats.

JAM`AH BAINAS-SALAATAIN:

Another concession is that the Musaafir may join two Salaahs by performing it in the time of one Salaah.

E.g. A person can perform Zuhr and Asr at the time of Asr Salaah.

Or Magrib and Esha at the time of Magrib.

ONE MAY NOT COMBINE FAJR SALAAH INTO ESHA OR ZUHR.

SALAATUL MAREEDH (SALAAH OF A SICK PERSON)

Once again we emphasize the importance for a Muslim to perform his Salaah. Under any condition a sane Baaligh person (reached the age of puberty) cannot miss his Salaah to such an extent that even a sick person has to perform his Salaah. Allah تعالى out of His sheer mercy has made it easy for a sick person to perform his Salaah according to the level of his sickness.

A SICK PERSON MAY PERFORM SALAAH IN A SITTING POSITION:

1. If he cannot stand at all or standing worsens his illness.
2. If a person cannot perform Sajdah and Ruku then he may sit for these postures (Sajdah & Ruku) however if he has the ability to stand then he has to stand because قيام is a ركن . مغنى المحتاج
3. If a person cannot sit and perform Salaah, he should perform Salaah while lying down in the following manner:

- ❖ The head should be slightly raised with the feet stretched towards the Qiblah.
- ❖ If possible, the legs should be bent slightly.
- ❖ Ruku and Sajdah should be made with the movement of the head. The head should be lowered slightly for Ruku and lowered a little more for Sajdah.
- ❖ If lying on the back is also not possible then Salaah should be performed in any position that is convenient.

MUFSIDAAT OF SALAAH

“When one of you breaks wind in Salaah, let him turn away, make Wudhu and repeat his Salaah.”

(Aboo Dawood)

Salaah is such an important action, when a person is in direct communication with Allah ﷻ. It is therefore very important that a person is in a pure condition, dressed appropriately and have the proper concentration. If certain acts are done in Salaah which will break the Salaah, These are called Mufsidaat of Salaah.

1. When the Wudhu breaks the Salaah will break.
2. During Salaah if any impurity comes on the clothes or body Salaah will break.
3. Whenever the Awrah (private parts) is exposed in Salaah then the Salaah will break.
4. If one has to speak during the Salaah then the Salaah will break.
5. If a person has to eat or drink anything while in Salaah the Salaah will break, even if previously something was stuck

in the teeth and in Salaah a person swallows it then Salaah will break. If it is the size of a chick pea or bigger.

6. When a person adds any extra to the Salaah, like extra Ruku or Sajdah etc. then the Salaah will break.
7. If a person moves his body parts thrice in Salaah then the Salaah will break. If a person moves his head arm or clap hands etc.
8. To be out of the direction of the Qiblah this will break the Salaah.

ISTIKHAARAH SALAAH

Is performed if one wishes to carry out any important task. Then guidance should be asked from Allah تعالى.

This asking Allah تعالى guidance is called Istikhaarah Salaah.

Perform two Rakaats of Salaah then make Dua by praising Allah تعالى and sending Durood on Nabi صلى الله عليه وسلم .

Then read the Dua of Istikhaarah.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْتَخِيْرُكَ بِعِلْمِكَ وَاسْتَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ
وَاسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيْمِ فَاِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَلَا اَقْدِرُ
وَتَعْلَمُ وَلَا اَعْلَمُ وَاَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوْبِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنْ كُنْتَ
تَعْلَمُ اَنْ هَذَا الْاَمْرُ خَيْرٌ لِّيْ فِيْ دِيْنِيْ وَمَعَاشِي
وَعَاقِبَةِ اَمْرِيْ فَاقْدُرْهُ لِيْ وَيَسِّرْهُ لِيْ ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِيْ فِيْهِ

TAHAJJUD SALAAH

Tahajjud Salaah was a practice of Nabi Salallahu Alaihi wasalam. This Salah can be performed between the time of Esha and ends before Subhus-Saadiq.

Any amount of Rakaats can be performed.

SALAATUL- ISHRAAQ

This Salaah consist of two (2) or four (4) Rakaats and is performed 10 to 15 minutes after sunrise.

Nabi ﷺ said “One who performs Fajr Salaah with Jamaat then remains seated engaged in Dhikr until sunrise and thereafter performs two Rakaats will obtain the reward of hajj and Umrah. There are 2 opinions in the Madhab, both are relied upon views:

- 1) Salaatul Ishraaq and Salaatu-Duha is the same.
- 2) It is different.

SALAATUD-DUHA

This Sunnah Salaah consist of two to twelve (12) Rakaats and is performed before midday.

SALAATUL- AWWAABEEN

This Sunnah Salaah consists of two (2) to twenty (20) Rakaats and is performed between Magrib and Esha.

SAJDAH SAHWI

Sajdah Sahwi will be made when there is any mistake made in the Salaah.

EXAMPLE:

1. If a person forgets to sit for the Qaa'dah.
2. If a person forgets to recite the Qunoot.
3. If a person recites surah Faatihah in Ruku or Sujud.

THE METHOD OF PERFORMING SAJDAH SAHWI:

After the Tashahhud, Salawaat and Dua in the last Rakaat perform 2 Sajdahs and thereafter make both salaams.

Sajdah Sahwi is Sunnah.

If anyone does not perform it the Salaah is still valid.

SAJDAH TILAAWAT

Sajdah Tilaawat is a Sajdah you perform when you read certain Aayahs in the Quraan where in it is Sunnah to make Sajdah.

There are fourteen verses in the Quran which if recited the then Sajdah becomes Sunnah.

HOW TO PERFORM, SAJDH TILAAWAT IF NOT IN SALAAH:

1. Face the direction of the Qiblah. Say Allaahu Akbar and go into Sajdah without raising the hands.
2. In Sajdah recite the Tasbeeh of Sajdah thrice.
If a person is not in Salaah and recites an Aayah of Sajdah then make Niyyah say the Takbeeratul Ihraam, then say Allaahu Akbar and go into Sajdah.
3. After the Sajdah sit and make salaam.

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 وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ

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

(Abu Dawood)

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.**

ZAKAAT

WHAT IS ZAKAAT?

Allah Ta'ala has ordered us in Quran to give Zakaat.

A person who gives Zakaat is cleaning his wealth from all impurities.

Zakaat is to give wealth in charity to the poor and needy.

1. Zakaat is a command of Allah Ta'ala and must be discharged if a person possesses the Amount equal to Nisaab. (Stipulated amount).
2. If a person has wealth or merchandise for an entire year equal to the amount of Nisaab (stipulated amount) then this person must give Zakaat.
3. A person must give 2 ½ percent of that amount in Zakaat.
4. Zakaat is not compulsory on a person who does not have the Nisaab (stipulated amount) in ones possession for an entire year.

- ❖ Once Nisaab is met thereafter during the year a person doesn't have Nisaab then at the end of the year Nisaab is met a Zakaat is Fardh. مغنى المحتاج
- 5. If a person does not discharge his Zakaat then Allah Ta'ala will punish that person.

ON WHOM IS ZAKAAT FARDH?

Allah Ta'ala tells us in Quran that there are certain categories of people who can receive Zakaat.

There are 8 types of people Zakaat can be given to:

1. **Faqeer**- Faqeer is a person who has absolutely nothing and is really poor.
2. **Miskeen**- is a person who is earning some wealth but it is not enough for him to live. Example if a person is earning 100 rand a day and a person needs 150 rand for basic necessities then this person can collect Zakaat.
3. **Aamil**- is that person who the Islamic ruler appoints and sends him out to collect Zakaat from the rich people. This person can be paid from Zakaat money.
4. **Mu'allafatul Quloob** - These are people who have recently accepted Islam and who are not yet strong on the Deen. Zakaat can be given to them as an encouragement to practice on Islam and Non-Muslims can see as well that Muslims look after each other so they can also become Muslims.
5. **Ar-Riqaab** - These are for those slaves who have an agreement with their master that they will pay a certain amount of money to the master to set them free. These slaves can be given Zakaat to pay for their freedom.

6. **Al Ghaarimeen**- are those religious people who have fallen into debt, (this means they owe people money) they bought goods or things for good purposes and they cannot pay for it. So these people can also receive Zakaat.
7. **Fee Sabeelillah** - This means all those who fight in the way of **Allah** Ta'ala they can also be given Zakaat.
8. **Ibnus Sabeel** - This refers to a person who is travelling and does not have enough money to reach his home then Zakaat can be given to this person.

SO THESE ARE PEOPLE WHO ZAKAAT CAN BE GIVEN TO HAJJ

Like we have explained that hajj is one of the 5 Pillars of Islam. Hajj means to visit the Sacred House of **Allah** Ta'ala in the Holy Land of Makkah Mukarramah.

ALLAH TA'ALA SAYS IN THE HOLY QURAN:

*“Pilgrimage to the house of **Allah** Ta'ala is the duty of every man if he has the means. The one who disbelieves let him know that **Allah** Ta'ala is independent from all his creation”.* سورة آل عمران

HADEETH:

Nabi ﷺ mentioned a few important Hadeeth regarding Hajj.

*“Verily **Allah** Ta'ala has declared Hajj compulsory upon you, therefore perform Hajj”.*

*“One who dies while on the journey of Hajj and he dies **Allah** will record the reward of Hajj for him on the day of Qiyaamah”.*

“For an accepted Hajj the reward is only Jannah” متفق عليه

UPON WHOM IS HAJ FARDH

Hajj is Fardh once in a lifetime upon every adult, Male & Female.

THE CONDITIONS THAT MAKE HAJJ FARDH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- a. To be A Muslim.
- b. To be mentally fit.
- c. To be physically fit.
- d. To be Mukallaf. (To be matured).
- e. To be a free person (not to be a slave).
- f. To have enough money to go on the journey of Hajj.
- g. Also to leave money for one's children.
- h. A woman must travel with her Mahram. (Like her Husband, Son, Father, Mothers Brother, Brother Etc. (or a group of reliable women).

QUESTIONS:

1. Give one Hadith on the benefit of Hajj?

2. What does **Allah** تعالى say in the Quran about Hajj?

3. Explain what is Hajj?
