

## FIQH SYLLABUS - CLASS 3 (FALL 2012)

LESSON

TOPIC

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LESSON 12-13:

SALAAT - PLACE OF PRAYER

LESSON 14:

SALAAT - CLOTHES OF PRAYER

LESSON 15:

SALAAT - TIMES OF PRAYER

LESSON 16:

QIBLAH

## LESSON 12-13: SALAAT - PLACE OF PRAYER

### 7 CONDITIONS TO BE MET:

1. The place where prayers are offered must be Mubah (not Ghasbi – with permission).



2. The place of prayers should not be unstable, like heaps of sand on the beach



3. It is not allowed to pray in a place where the prayer cannot be completed properly, or where there is danger to one's life, for example, on a busy road during rush hour.

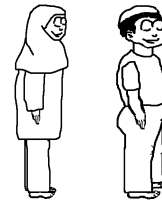


4. There should be enough space to stand properly and to perform Ruku and Sajdah properly.

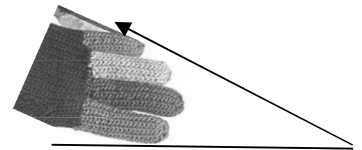


5. The place of Sajdah must be Tahir.

6. Women should stand behind men while praying.



7. The place where we place our forehead while in Sajdah should not be higher or lower than **4 fingers** when compared to the place of our toes



## LESSON 12-13: SALAAT - PLACE OF PRAYER

### MASJID

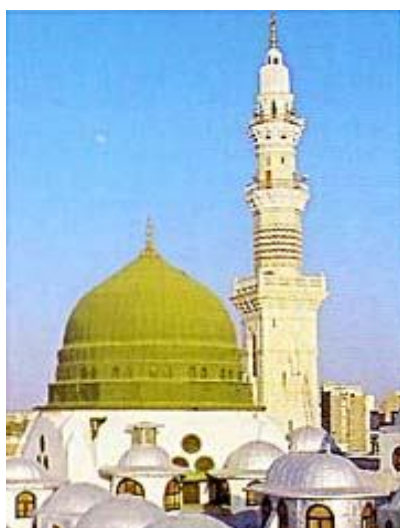
It is stressed that the Salaat should be performed in a Masjid (mosque).  
Masjids in order of preference are:

#### Masjidul-Haraam (around Ka'aba)



A prayer offered here is equal to **100,000 prayers** anywhere else.

#### Masjidun-Nabi (Madina)

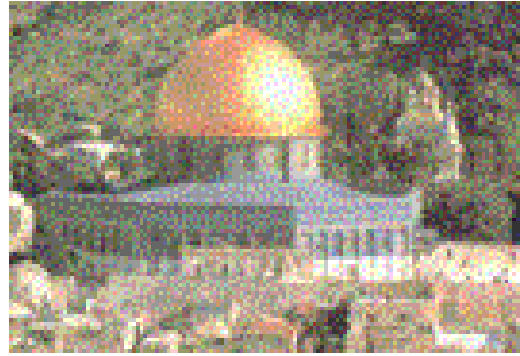


A prayer offered here is equal to **10,000 prayers** anywhere else.

**Masjidul-Kufa and Baitul-Muqaddas -**



**AND**



**MASJID-E-KUFA**

**BAITUL MUQADDAS**

A prayer offered here is equal to **1,000 prayers** elsewhere.

**FOR, WOMEN, IT IS BETTER TO PRAY WHERE THEY ARE PROTECTED  
BEST FROM NA MAHRAM – WHETHER THAT PLACE IS THEIR HOME  
OR THE MOSQUE THEY SHOULD DECIDE**

Our Holy Prophet (S) has said that: **“A Masjid will complain before Allah if it is neglected and nobody comes to pray there.”**

**EXERCISE 12-13: PLACE OF PRAYER**

**Remember to write down the Masail Numbers:**

Hassan went to his friend’s house for a sleepover. In the morning he did not offer Fajr Salaat as he had forgotten to ask his friend’s permission before going to sleep. Was this the right decision to make? Why?

Masail No. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes  No

Because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Husain’s baby sister made the carpet in the Salaat Room Najis when her nappy leaked. By the time Husain went in to offer his Maghribain Salaat, the carpet had dried. So he placed his Mohr on the dried Najis area and prayed. Is his Salaat valid? Why?

Masail No. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes  No

Because \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 14: SALAAT - CLOTHES OF PRAYER

There are certain rules laid down concerning the clothes when saying prayers. Clothes must:



**Be Tahir and Mubah**

**NOT Be made of animal skin**

**For men only:** They **should not wear** anything made of:



**Gold - pure or mixed.**

**OR**

**wear pure silk**

### EXERCISE 14 - CLOTHES OF PRAYER

**Remember to write down your Masail Numbers**

Your friend Abbas has come to visit you for the first time. It is time for prayers and he starts praying in one corner of your sitting room. He prays with his tie and chain, which are made of silk and gold. Is his Salaat Batil? Give three reasons.

**Masail No.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

What would have happened if in the above example, the person visiting your house was your cousin Sabira (also wearing the gold chain, school silk tie?) Would her Salaat be Batil? Why?

**Masail No.** \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Explain: The difference between Najis and Dirty: AND**

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**The difference between Tahir and Clean:**

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## LESSON 15: SALAAT - TIMES OF PRAYER

### The Time of Prayer for the Daily Prayers

The following is explained better by using the timings of Salaat, sunrise and sunset for the 12<sup>th</sup> of November:

#### An Example: Timings for 12<sup>th</sup> Nov are:

Fajr	Sunrise	Dhohr	Sunset	Maghrib
5:52 a.m.	7:15 a.m.	11:51 a.m.	4:17 p.m.	4:27 p.m.

- a. **Subh** (Fajr Prayers)  
Beginning from Subhe Sadiq and ending at sunrise.  
On 12<sup>th</sup> Nov Subhe Sadiq is at 5:52 a.m.  
Sunrise is at 7:15 a.m. that is when Salaat becomes Qadha.
- b. **Dhohr** (Midday Prayer)  
Beginning from exact noon and ending when four Rakaats time remain to sunset.  
On 12<sup>th</sup> Nov Dhohr Salaat time starts at 11:51 a.m. (which is the exact noon for this date) and ends at 4:13 p.m.  
\*\* exact noon is the beginning time for Dhohr Salaat
- c. **Asr** (Afternoon Prayer)  
Beginning after completing of four Rakaats time from exact noon and ending at sunset.  
On 12<sup>th</sup> Nov Asr Salaat time starts at 11:55 noon and ends at 4:17 p.m.
- d. **Maghrib** (Evening Prayer)  
Beginning after sunset, ending when four Rakaats time remains to exact midnight.  
On 12<sup>th</sup> Nov Maghrib time starts at 4:27 p.m. and ends at 11:48 p.m.
- e. **Eisha** (Night Prayer)  
Beginning after the completion of 3 Rakaats time from sunset and ending at exact midnight – 11:51pm. **Exact midnight is 12 hours after exact noon.**  
On 12<sup>th</sup> Nov Eisha time begins at 4:30 p.m. and ends at midnight which on this day is 11:51 p.m.



## EXERCISE 15: TIMES OF PRAYER

Hassan began offering his Maghrib Salaat when he was sure the time for Salaat had set in. In the middle of his Salaat he began to doubt whether the time had set in or not. Is his Salaat valid? Why?

Masail No. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes  No

Because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Naznin began offering her Dhohr Salaat when she was sure that the time for Salaat had set in. In the middle of her Salaat she realised that Salaat time had actually set in just then. Is her Salaat void? Why?

Masail No. \_\_\_\_\_ Yes  No

Because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 16: QIBLAH - KA'ABA IS THE QIBLAH

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

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

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

**Allah has said that:**

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

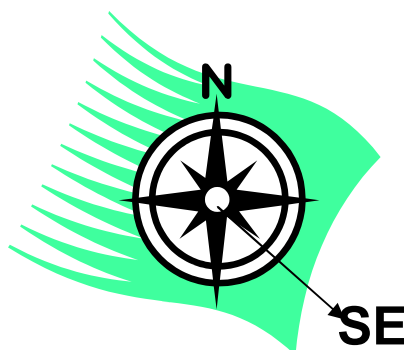
So, Allah has commanded that, all the Muslims should face in **one direction** at the time of prayers and **Allah, as the direction for prayers has selected the Ka'aba.**

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

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

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

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



THE KA'ABA IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH

THE KA'ABA IS OUR QIBLAH

QIBLAH IS THE DIRECTION WE FACE IN SALAAT

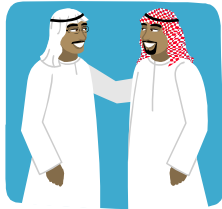


## LESSON 16 : FINDING THE QIBLAH

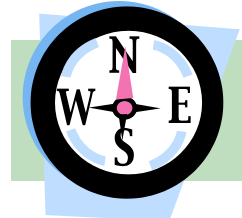
### The Three Ways Of Finding Qiblah

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

#### 1. Any Convincing Means Of Knowledge

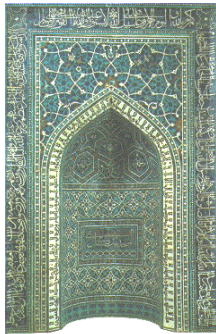


asking a **trustworthy person** **OR**



using a **compass**.

#### 2. Mihrab Of A Mosque

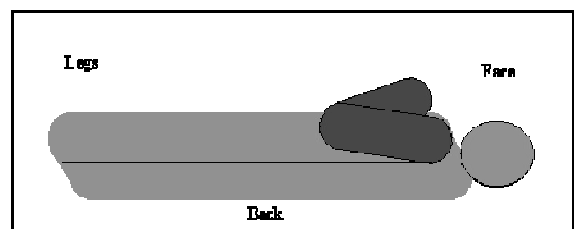


Mihrab is a place in the Mosque specially built for the person who leads the Salaat. It is like an arch that has been carved into the wall and is also built in the direction of Qiblah

#### 3. Grave Of A Muslim

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

Qiblah  
▲



**NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!**  
**DID YOU KNOW THAT ALL SATELLITE DISHES IN ENGLAND FACE TOWARDS QIBLAH – SO, IF YOU WANT TO PRAY WHEN TRAVELLING AROUND ENGLAND, ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS LOOK FOR A SATELLITE DISH!! HOW COOL IS THAT!**

## EXERCISE 16: QIBLAH

**Answer the following Questions – remember to ask for help if you are not sure. You may by now be able to use the Risala (Islamic Laws) by yourself – try and find the answers from there before asking for help.**

The mosque that surrounds the Holy Ka'aba is called **Masjidul Haraam**. It circles the Ka'aba all the way around, if you go into the centre towards the Ka'aba, how would you find Qiblah?

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Imam \_\_\_\_\_ removed the idols from the Ka'aba and the same Imam was also born inside the Ka'aba.

### Section 2

**Answer all the following questions from the Risala. Make sure that you rite both your answer and the Masail number.**

**1. Name the 3 occasions during which it is Wajib to face Qiblah:**

**Masail No.** \_\_\_\_\_

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. For the following questions, answer (T) or (F) and for all questions whose answer is (T) - give the Masail number too:**

It is Haraam to face Qiblah whilst in the toilet. \_\_\_\_\_ **Masail No.** \_\_\_\_\_

It is Wajib to face Qiblah whilst doing Wudhu. \_\_\_\_\_ **Masail No.** \_\_\_\_\_

When a Muslim is buried, he is laid down on his right, with his face towards Qiblah. \_\_\_\_\_ **Masail No.** \_\_\_\_\_