

FIQH SYLLABUS – CLASS 2 (FALL 2016)

Lesson	Topic
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LESSON 1: BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

LESSON 2: INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

LESSON 3: INTRODUCTION TO TAHARAT

LESSON 4: PREPARATION FOR SALAAT

LESSON 5 THE CLOTHES FOR PRAYER

LESSON 6: THE PLACE OF SALAAT

LESSON 7: THE TIME OF SALAAT

LESSON 8: INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT(1)

LESSON 9: INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT (2)

LESSON 10: QIBLAH

LESSON 1: BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLID

In all parts of our life, we need the advice of people who are experts in that field. In the same way, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law – this is called Taqlid.

Taqlid means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.

Mujtahid is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

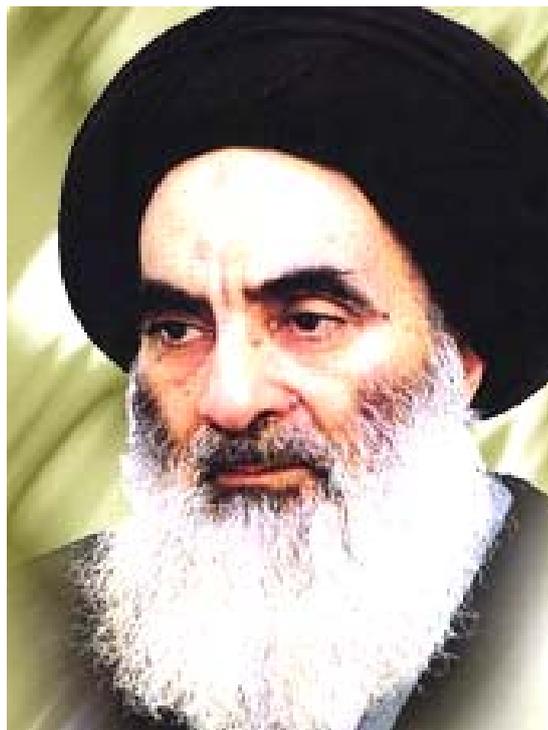
Muqallid is a person who does Taqleed, that is follows the orders of the Mujtahid.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) the rules regarding Furu-e-deen. E.g. how to perform Salaat, rules of fasting, how to perform Haj, etc

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyyat (intention) that you will act or follow one Mujtahid and perform all you Wajibaat according to the rules he has set out.

We are at the present time doing Taqleed of

Ayatullah al-Uzama Syed Ali Seestani (of Najaf, Iraq)



GIRLS BECOME BALIGHA UPON COMPLETION OF THEIR NINTH LUNAR YEAR (ACCORDING TO THE ISLAMIC CALENDAR) AND AFTER THAT ALL WAJIBAAT BECOME APPLICABLE UPON THEM. BOYS BECOME BALIGH CLOSER TO THE COMPLETION OF THEIR FIFTEENTH LUNAR YEAR ۞ 2260

EXERCISE 1 – BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

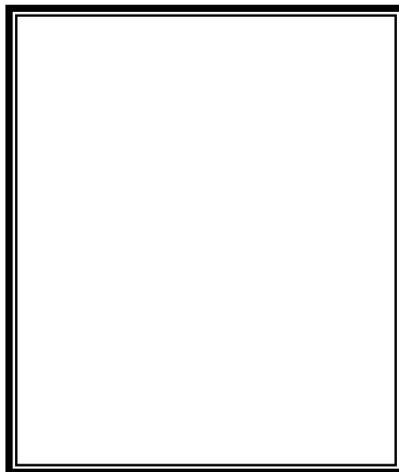
Try and answer the following questions without looking at your notes:

1. Who is a Mujtahid?

2. What does Taqlid mean and when does it become Wajib?

3. What does Muqallid mean?

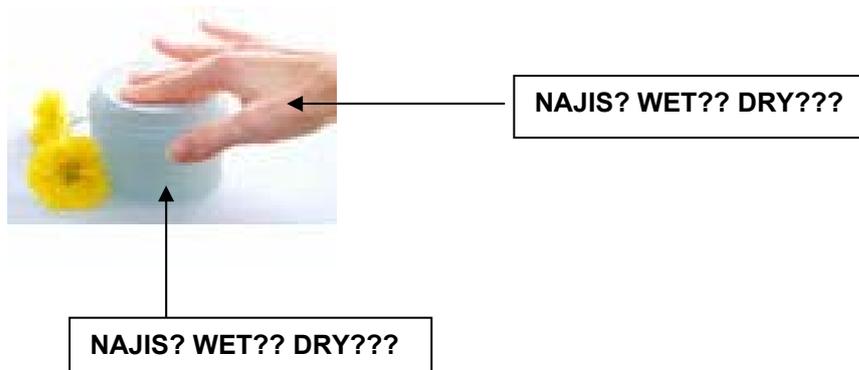
4. Who do you do Taqlid of? Look for a photo of him and stick it in the space provided.



LESSON 2: INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

Najasaat means those things which are considered unclean by Shariat.

Najasaat are unclean by themselves and make other things unclean when touched.



For anything to become Najis (unclean) it has to touch something that is Najis and even the Najasaat can only spread if either one or both the things are wet or even moist.

SO... a dry Najasaat does not make another dry thing Najis.

Some of the Najasaat are:

Urine and Stool



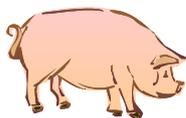
Blood



Dead body



Pig



Kafir

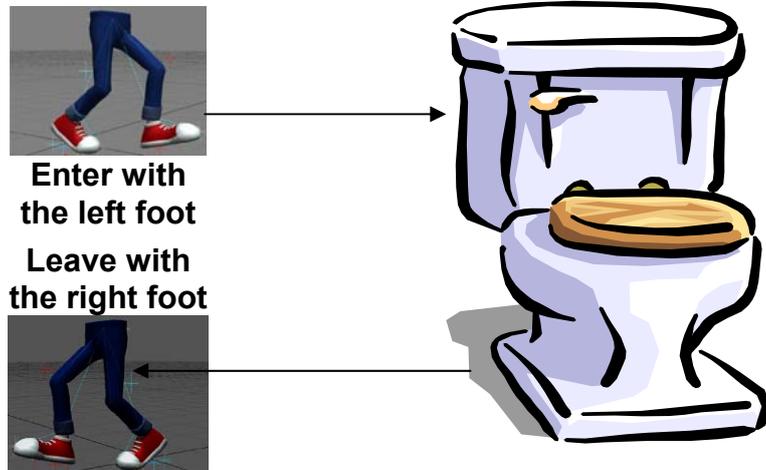


Dog



Toilet Etiquette:

Mustahab: It is Mustahab to enter the toilet with the left foot and leave with the right foot.



Haraam: It is Haraam to face the Qibla, or to have your back to Qibla, when sitting on the toilet. (If your toilet faces Qibla, then sit slightly sideways on it).



After urinating, wash off the Najasaat first, then:

- if using a bottle wash twice (better thrice) and
- if washing with running water through a hose pipe then washing once is enough.



EXERCISE 2: INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

Try and answer without looking at the notes. Ask for help from your teacher and parents wherever you need it. Use the Risala (Islamic Laws) too.

1. If you pat a dog on a hot sunny day at the Park will your hand be Najis? Why?

2. When you moved to a new house the toilet was facing Qiblah. What will you do when you need to go to the toilet? Why?

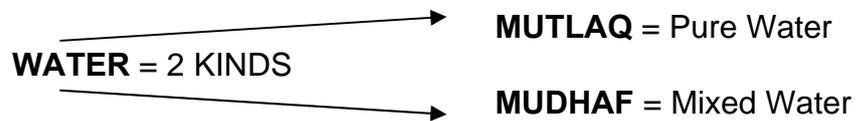
3. Sabira had to use the toilet in the hotel where they had gone for dinner. There was no water but she was able to find a roll of tissue. How will she clean herself?

LESSON 3: INTRODUCTION TO TAHARAT:

Mutahhiraat are those things that make Najis things Pak. 📖149

There are 12 Mutahhiraat but the most common one is Water.

Water



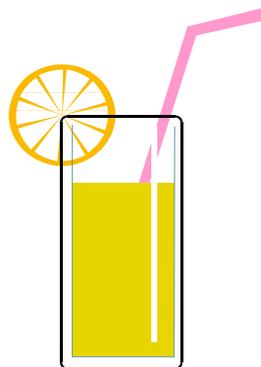
Mutlaq Water

- Is water that has not changed in colour, taste or smell.
- Can make a Najis thing **Pak**
- **E.g. Tap water**



Mudhaf Water

- Cannot make a Najis thing Pak
- Becomes Najis when in contact with Najasaat
- **E.g. Lemon Juice**



Water Makes Najis Things Pak If: 📖 150

- It is Pure and not mixed
- It is Pak itself
- It does not become Mudhaf when a Najis thing is being washed
- No small particles remain after washing the Najis thing

MUTLAQ – E.G



WELL



STILL > KUR



RAIN

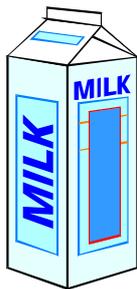


RUNNING



STILL < KUR

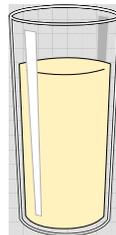
MUDHAF – E.G



MILK COLA



JUICE



VINEGAR

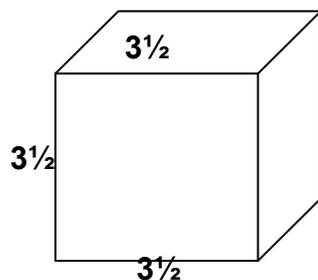
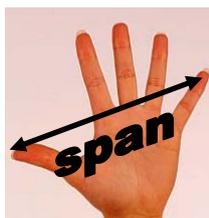


TEA

Abe Kathir = Still Water More Than Kur 📖15

Abe Kaleel = Still Water Less Than Kur 📖15

Kur = 42.875 Cubic Span = 3½ X 3½ X 3½ Cubic Span 📖16



Water that is less than Kur becomes najis when it comes into contact with Najasaat 📖 26

THE SIGN > MEANS GREATER THAN & THE SIGN < MEANS LESS THAN

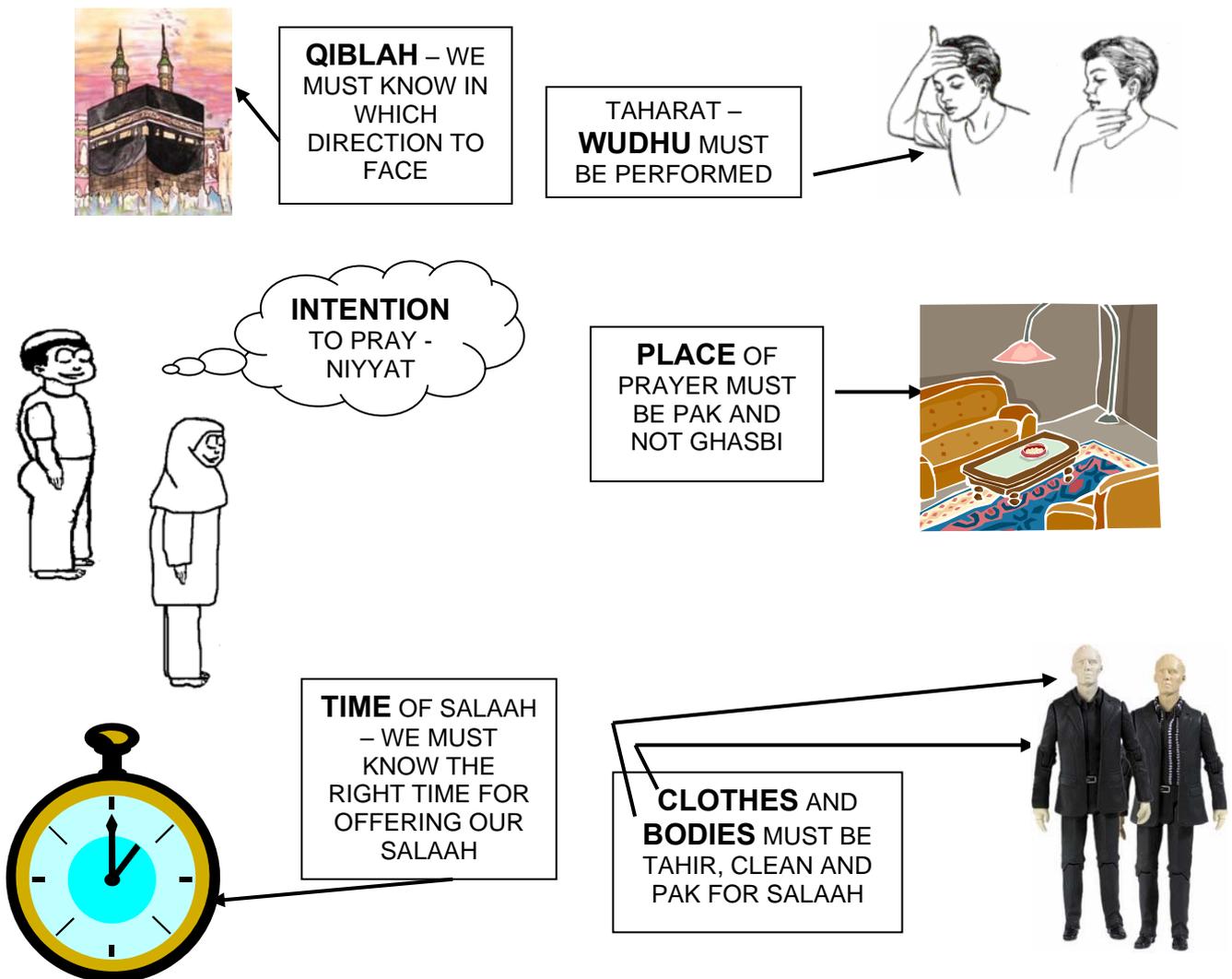
LESSON 4: PREPARATION FOR SALAAH

Before you start your Salaat you must prepare yourself. This is known as **MUQADDAMATUS-SALAAH**.

There is mnemonic checklist to remember this. It goes QWIPTC (pronounced kweepts) and stands for:

Q	=	QIBLAH
W	=	WUDHU
I	=	INTENTION (Niyyat)
P	=	PLACE
T	=	TIME
C	=	CLOTHES & BODY

Before starting salaah, we must prepare ourselves in the following manner:



EXERCISE 4: PREPARATION FOR SALAAT

Try and answer the following question on your own but always ask for help if you find it difficult – both from your teacher and your parents

Match the six Muqaddamatus - Salaat below with their meanings.

Action		Meaning
1. Taharat	<input type="checkbox"/>	A) You must pray at the proper time
2. Wudhu	<input type="checkbox"/>	B) The direction should be towards the Holy Ka'aba
3. Clothes of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	C) Your prayer mat and where you pray must be Pak and not Ghasbi
4. Direction of Qiblah	<input type="checkbox"/>	D) Your body must be Pak
5. Place of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	E) They must be Pak and should cover the parts of your body as required
6. Time of Prayer	<input type="checkbox"/>	F) Must be performed with clean and clear water

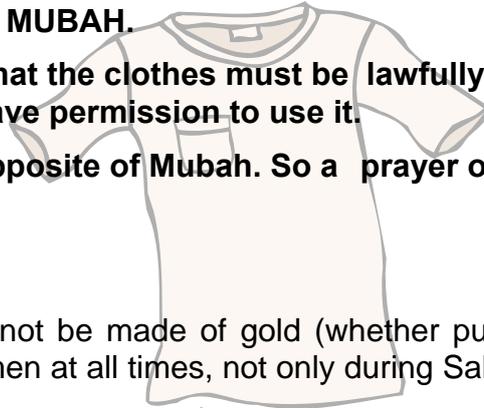
If there are 5 minutes left for the time of Salaah – can I perform Wudhu? Why?

If there are 5 minutes left for the time of Salaah can I recite Adhan and Iqamah while I wait for the time to set it?

LESSON 5: THE CLOTHES FOR PRAYER

The following condition must be observed in the clothes for Salaat

- The clothes must be **TAHIR**.
- The clothes must be **MUBAH**.
 - **Mubah means that the clothes must be lawfully yours. Either you are the owner or you have permission to use it.**
 - **Ghasbi is the opposite of Mubah. So a prayer offered in such clothing is Batil.**



FOR MEN ONLY

- The clothes should not be made of gold (whether pure or mixed). Wearing any gold is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.
- The clothes should not be made of pure silk. Wearing pure silk is Haraam for men at all times, not only during Salaat.

MINIMUM AMOUNT OF CLOTHING REQUIRED FOR SALAAT:

For men:



A pair of trousers covering from the waist to at least the knees

For women:



Cover the whole body with a 'chaadar' – it is not necessary to cover the face, the hands to the wrist or the upper feet up to the ankles

EXERCISE 5 – THE CLOTHES OF PRAYER

For this exercise try and use the Risala with your parents. Put in the Masail No. if you can.

1. Your cousin 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? Explain.

Masail No. _____

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

Masail No. _____

3. Define the following terms:

Ghasbi: _____

Najis: _____

Haraam: _____

LESSON 6: THE PLACE OF SALAAT

Islam teaches us that we have to respect the things which belong to others, and that we should not use them without the owner's permission.

The above rule has to be remembered at all times especially when you want to perform your Salaat.

The place where you intend to pray must either be yours or you must have the permission of the owner to use it

If the place does not belong to you and you do not have the permission of the owner to use it then your Salaat is Batil.

Of course, if you go to Masjid (mosque), you do not need anyone's permission to perform your Salaat in there.

**WHY? Because.....
MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH,
IT IS BUILT FOR PRAYING TO ALLAH**

Also remember that Allah wants us to pray in a clean place.

Therefore always keep your room **clean and Tahir**.

If you have a musalla in your room, always fold it after praying and keep it in a place where it will remain **Tahir and clean**.

THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS MUST BE OBSERVED FOR THE PLACE OF SALAAT

Salaat can only be offered in someone's place with their permission.



The place where you perform your Sajdah must be Tahir. Where you stand or sit while performing Salaat can be Najis, as long as there is no possibility that this Najasat will effect your body or clothes.

EXERCISE 6 – THE PLACE OF SALAAT

For this exercise try and use the Risala with your parents. Put in the Masail No. if you can.

Fasiha and Haider came to live with you over the summer holidays. Do they need to ask for permission before they can pray their Salaat in your home? Why?

Masail No. _____

Last Summer Madressa took all the students to the beach for the day. After a whole morning of fun, the headmaster announced it was time for Salaat. As there were so many students and teachers they decided to pray on the sand – luckily Muhammad had his Risala (Islamic Laws) so he opened it and checked if they could pray on the sand and the Masail said?

Masail No. _____

LESSON 7: THE TIME OF SALAAT (Fazilat and Qadha)

It is better to pray in the time of Fazilat, when the prayers are rewarded with more Thawaab.

By regular offering of Salaat at its fixed timings, the spirit of punctuality is developed.

When the time of a Salaat ends, it becomes Qadha. If you have not prayed your Salaat before it becomes Qadha, you will then pray with the Niyyat of Qadha (rather than 'ada')

THERE ARE SEVERE PUNISHMENTS AND DISADVANTAGES OF DELAYING THE WAJIB SALAAT, MAKING THEM QADHA OR MISSING THEM COMPLETELY.

NAME OF SALAAT	FAZILAT TIME	QADHA TIME
FAJR (Subhu)	Beginning from SUBH-SADIQ	SUNRISE
DHOHR	Beginning from NOON TIME	SUNSET
ASR	After DHOHR prayer	SUNSET
MAGHRIB	After SUNSET	MIDNIGHT
EISHA	After MAGHRIB prayer	MIDNIGHT

EXERCISE 7 – THE TIME OF SALAAT

Simple questions – try and answer without looking at your notes... 😊

What does the time of Fazilat mean?

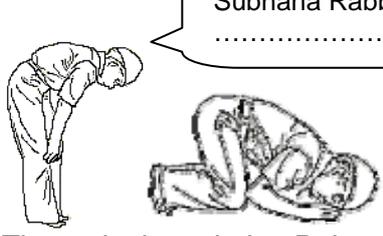
When does a Prayer become Qadha, and what do you have to do when it has become Qadha?

LESSON 8: INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT (1)

What is Wajib in Salaat?

As you already know, Salaat is made up of different parts. In this section, you will come to know the list of the Wajib acts of Salaat.

There are 10 things which are Wajib in the Salaat:

<p>NIYYAT</p>  <p>The intention to perform a particular Salaat, 'Qurbatan ilallah'</p>	<p>TAKBIRATUL EHRAM</p>  <p>The first 'Allahu Akbar' in Salaat.</p>
<p>QIYAM</p>  <p>Standing for recitation</p>	<p>QIRA'AT</p>  <p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝ إِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ إِسْحَاقَ ۝ إِسْحَاقَ الْيَسْرَافَ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝</p> <p>سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ</p> <p>Recitations during the Qiyam</p>
<p>RUKUU</p>  <p>Bending from the waist</p>	<p>TWO SAJDAHs</p>  <p>Prostration with knees, palms and toes touching the ground</p>
<p>DHIKR</p>  <p>Subhana Rabbi..... </p> <p>The recitations during Ruku and Sajdah</p>	<p>TASHAHUD</p>  <p>As hadu al laa ilaaha </p> <p>The recitation while sitting down after the two Sajdahs in the 2nd and final Rakaats of Salaat</p>
<p>SALAAM</p>  <p>As salaamu alaika ayyu</p> <p>The final recitation of salat while sitting down</p>	<p>TARTIB AND MUWALAT</p>  <p>Tartib means to pray in the order prescribed by the Shariah Muwalat means to pray without interruption or gap</p>

LESSON 9: INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT (2)

Our Salaat is like a building which is made up of many parts:

Some of these parts form the foundation of the building, while others are just built upon the foundation.

If the foundation gives way, then the whole building will collapse.

In the same way, the Wajib acts of Salaat are divided into two categories:

Rukn and Ghayr Rukn.

Rukn means those parts of the Salaat which are its foundation.

Ghayr Rukn means these parts of the Salaat which are not considered as its foundation.

EXERCISE 23: INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT (SALAAT)

Do this exercise with your parents using the Risala (Islamic Laws)

1. What does the Risala say about Rukn acts of Salaat?

2. What does the Risala say about Ghayr Rukn acts of Salaat?

3. In the table below, list the Rukn and Ghayr Rukn.

RUKN GHAYR	RUKN

LESSON 10: 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.

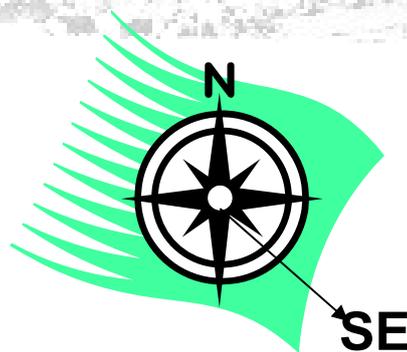
So, Allah has commanded that, all the Muslims should face in **one direction** at the time of prayers and **Allah, as the direction for prayers has selected the Ka'aba.**

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

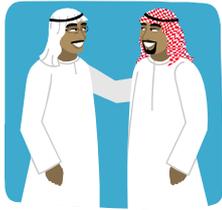
QIBLAH IS THE DIRECTION WE FACE IN SALAAT

LESSON 10: 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

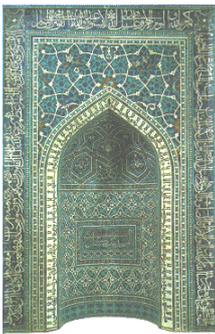


asking a **trustworthy person** **OR**



using a **compass**.

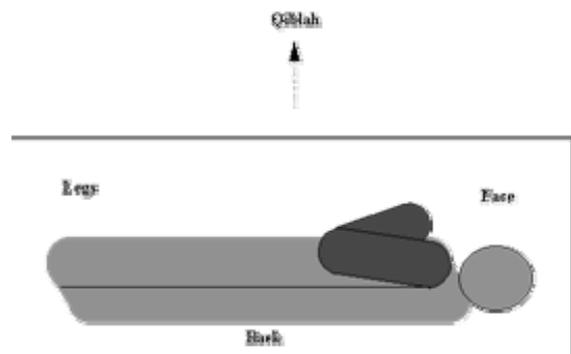
2. Mihrab Of A Mosque



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.



Fiqh

NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS! NEWS!

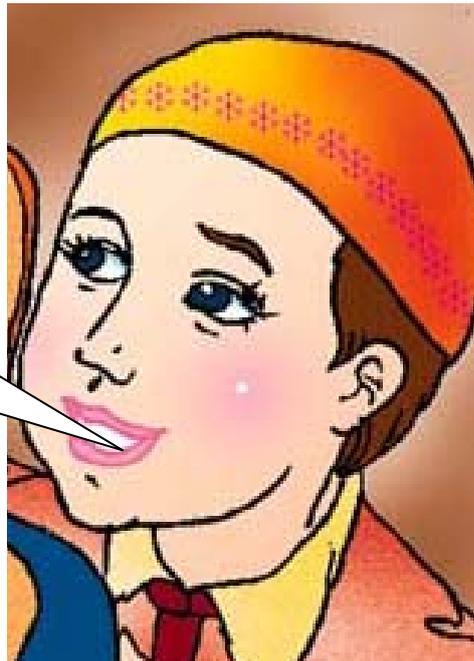
DID YOU KNOW THAT ALL SATELLITE DISHES IN ENGLAND FACE TOWARDS QIBLAH - SO, IF YOU WANT TO PRAY WHEN TRAVELLING AROUND ENGLAND, ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS LOOK FOR A SATELLITE DISH!! HOW COOL IS THAT!

UNCERTAINTY OF QIBLAH

Ali and his friends went on a school trip abroad

DAY 1

I have **no idea** at all about **which direction** to pray and my **Namaaz** is becoming **Qadha!** Help! What should I do?



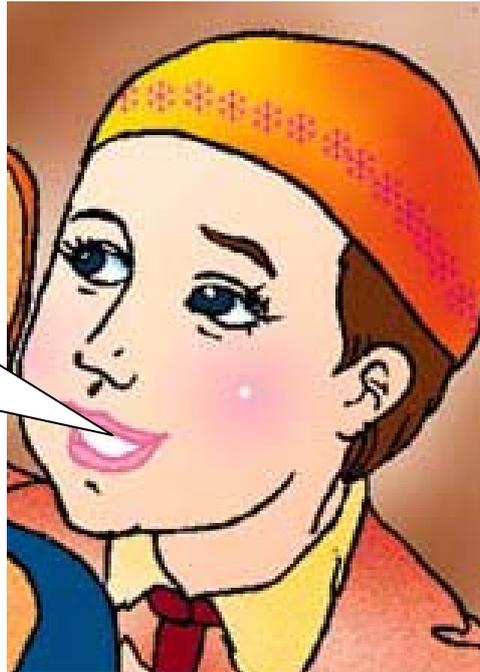
Don't panic! Just **pray in any direction**. However, for your next Namaaz, if there is **enough time**, you will have to **pray in all 4 directions**.

If you have no idea which direction to pray in then

- pray in **any direction** if there isn't enough time.
- pray in **all 4 directions** if there is enough time.

DAY 2

I have been looking around and I am now sure Qiblah is either towards the North or the South. What should I do?



Then you must **pray twice**, facing **both directions**.

If you think it is one of two directions
- you will pray in **both directions**.



DAY 3

I am still not sure which direction Qiblah is but I have a **strong feeling** that it is North East, so now what should I do?



Well, if you have a **strong feeling** about it, then you should pray facing that direction.

If you do not know the Qiblah & there is no way of finding out
- you should pray facing the direction you have a **strong feeling** about.

EXERCISE 10: 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?

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

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

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

- a) _____ Masail No. _____
- b) _____ Masail No. _____
- c) _____ Masail No. _____

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. _____

For those who go inside the Holy Mosque of Ka'aba, the Holy Mosque is their Qiblah. _____ Masail No. _____

It is Mustahab to keep a dying person's feet towards Qiblah. _____
Masail No. _____