

Fiqh (Shāfi'i) made easy

تَسْهِيلُ الْفِقْهِ

TAS-HEELUL FIQH

Shāfi'i

3





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Shāfi'ī

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Tasheel-ul-Fiqh Level 3

First Impression 2007

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INTRODUCTION TO *FIQH*

Allaah *Ta'aala* has commanded us to worship and obey Him. He sent Nabee Muhammad *Sallallahu Alaihi Wa Sallam* to teach us how to obey and worship Him. We cannot worship Allaah *Ta'aala* according to our own understanding. Our worship has to be in accordance to the laws of Allaah *Ta'aala*. The rules and regulations which outline the method of worship and obedience are termed as "Fiqh". The manner of purifying ourselves, the manner of performing Salaah, Fasting, Haj, Zakaah, Nikaah, etc. is explained to us through the subject of Fiqh. We acquire a clear understanding of the Deen through the study of Fiqh. Nabee Muhammad *Sallallahu Alaihi Wa Sallam* said:

"Whenever Allaah ﷻ desires good for a person, he grants him deep understanding of the deen. I only distribute (the knowledge) whilst Allaah ﷻ bestows (it to me)."

The great and famous Imaams have extracted the rules and regulations of Fiqh from the Qur'aan and Ahadeeth. Imaam Aboo Haneefah, Imaam Shaafi'ee, Imaam Maalik and Imaam Ahmad bin Hambal (May Allaah's mercy be upon them) are some of the great Imaams. After a deep study of the Sharee'ah, they have compiled books on Fiqh, making it easy for us to follow the Deen.

Arabic terms

Our deen is based on the law of Allaah تَعَالَى. The law of Allaah تَعَالَى is understood from the Holy Qur'aan and from the teachings of Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ. The teachings of Nabee مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ are known as the Sunnah. Certain laws are compulsory, while other acts may not be compulsory. The Ulama have placed the laws of our deen into different categories, to help us understand and practice our deen. The following Arabic terms will help us understand which acts are compulsory, forbidden or disliked by Allah تَعَالَى.

1. **Fardh** or **Waajib** - A compulsory act.
2. **Sunnah** - An act which Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ approved and encouraged.
3. **Mandoob** or **Mustahab** - A recommended act. It is something good to do.
4. **Nafil** - An optional act for which there is great reward.
5. **Haraam** - A forbidden (not allowed) act.
6. **Makrooh** - A disliked act.
7. **Halaal** - A permissible (allowed) act.

Keywords

compulsory | sunnah | categories | forbidden

Questions

One - Answer True or False:

1. Fardh or Waajib is a forbidden act
2. Makrooh is a compulsory act
3. Haraam is a forbidden act (not allowed)
4. Mandoob or Mustahab is an optional act.
5. Halaal is a permissible act (allowed).
6. Nafl is a compulsory act

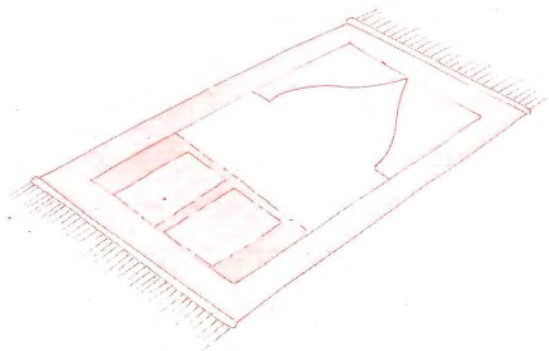
True	False

Two - Complete the following sentences:

1. The law of Allaah ﷻ is understood from the and from the teachings of
2. The teachings of Nabee Muhammad ﷺ are known as the
3. The Ulama have placed the laws of our deen into different, categories to help us and our deen.

Three - Answer the following questions:

1. What are the Arabic terms for a compulsory act?
..... or
2. What are the teachings of Nabee Muhammad ﷺ called?
.....
3. What is the Arabic term for a forbidden act?
.....
4. Explain the difference between a compulsory and optional act?
.....
.....
.....
5. What is the Arabic term for a permissible act?
.....



Activity

Fill in missing letters

Fa _ _ dh - Wa _ _ _ ib

Na _ _ _ - _ _ un _ _ ah

M _ _ sta _ _ _ _

_ _ _ raa _ _ -H _ _ _ aa _ _

Ma _ _ _ o _ _ _

Colour the words

واجب

فرض

سنة

Compulsory acts of wudhu

There are six acts, which are compulsory (fardh) in wudhu. If any one of these six is left out or left unfinished, wudhu will be incomplete. Allah تَعَالَى does not accept salaah with incomplete wudhu.

The fardh acts of wudhu:

1. To make niyyah (intention) before making wudhu.
2. To wash the full face once from the hairline of the forehead to just below the chin and from one earlobe to the other.
3. To wash both arms including the elbows once.
4. To make masah (wiping) of at least three hairs on the head.
5. To wash both feet including the ankles once.
6. To do all of the above in the order mentioned.



Keywords

hairline | earlobe | masah | niyyah

Questions

One - Answer True or False:

1. There are five fardh acts in wudhu
2. Allaah does not accept salaah with incomplete wudhu.
3. It is fardh to gargle the mouth in wudhu
4. Masah is to wash three hairs on the head.
5. To keep the order is fardh.

True	False

Two - Answer the following questions?

1. What happens if we leave out a compulsory act in wudhu?
2. How many times is it fardh to wash each part?
3. How do we wash the full face?

Three - Answer the following questions and give a reason for your answer.

1. Will your wudhu be complete if you did not make masah of the whole head? Give a reason for your answer.

2. Will your wudhu be complete if your elbows are not washed?

3. Is it fardh to wash each part in sequence?

Activity

Word search

wash
arms
head

masah
feet
earlobe

hairline

s	v	g	j	h	a	a	d	m	i
h	g	v	h	e	c	g	u	p	e
n	u	h	e	u	l	c	z	u	a
a	r	w	a	s	h	v	a	o	r
f	i	e	d	i	j	u	o	c	l
e	v	e	w	a	r	m	s	l	o
e	n	u	i	o	d	s	g	e	b
t	v	h	a	i	r	l	i	n	e
g	t	h	i	z	m	i	h	n	o
m	a	s	a	h	h	h	t	y	e

The sunnah acts of wudhu

Certain acts in wudhu are sunnah. If the sunnah acts are left out, wudhu will be complete although the full reward will be lost. Nabee Muhammad ﷺ has said: "He who makes wudhu and he does it perfectly; his sins fall off his body; even from under his finger nails" (Bukhaaree & Muslim)

The sunnah acts in wudhu:

1. To recite tasmiyyah - Bismillaah.
2. To wash both hands including the wrist.
3. To brush the teeth with a miswaak (tooth stick)
4. To rinse the mouth after using miswaak.
5. Gargling to clean the throat (not when fasting).
6. To pass water into the nostrils three times.
7. To make khilaal of the beard - pass wet fingers through the beard
8. To make khilaal of the fingers and toes.
9. To make masah of the whole head, not only 3 hairs.
10. To make masah of the ears.
11. To do each wash and wipe three times.
12. To wash the right part before the left and to wash a little more than required.

Keywords

niyyah | miswaak | masah | tasmiiyyah

13. To make wudhu by oneself without unnecessary help.
14. To wash each limb before the previous limb dries, e.g. to wash the hands before the face dries.
15. To let the parts dry by itself as long as it does not harm the body by getting sick.
16. To recite the Kalimah Shahadah and the dua'a after wudhu while facing the Qiblah.

Questions

One

1. How many acts are sunnah in wudhu?
2. Which is the first sunnah of wudhu?
3. Which is the last sunnah of wudhu?
4. What is the difference between masah of the whole head and 3 hairs only?

Two - Complete the following sentences:

1. If the sunnah acts are left out, wudhu will be , although the full reward
2. It is sunnah to wash both hands including three times. To clean the teeth using To gargle times.
3. It is sunnah to make wudhu in such a way that no is taken from anyone.

Three - Answer the following questions and give a reason for your answer.

1. Yusuf made wudhu without making niyyah. Is his wudhu complete, why?

Activity

2. Zaynab forgot to wash her feet? Is her wudhu complete, why?

3. Fatimah washed her feet first? Is her wudhu complete, why?

4. Faheem say that wudhu is not complete if each part is not washed three times. Is he correct, why?

Colour the word



Practical wudhu

1. Make niyyah (intention)
2. Read Bismillah
3. Read duaa before wudhu
4. Wash both hands upto the wrist three times.
5. Make miswaak and rinse the mouth.
6. Gargle the mouth three times to clean out the throat.
7. Clean the nose three times.
8. Wash the face three times.
9. Wash both arms three times
10. Make masah of the whole head three times.
11. Make khilaal of the fingers (khilaal is to pass the wet fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other hand).
12. Wash both feet and make khilaal of the toes. (wet and pass the left little finger between the toes).
13. Read the Kalimah Shahadah with the duaa after wudhu.

Questions

One

Explain the method of Practical Wudhu

1. Make
2. Read
3. Read
4. Wash
5. Make
6. Gargle
7. Clean
8. Wash
9. Wash
10. Make
-
11. Make
12. Wash
-
13. Read

4 four

Activity

Link words to numbers to put wudhu in correct order.

- 1 • Read Bismillah.
- 2 • Make niyyah .
- 3 • Read dua before wudhu.
- 4 • Make miswaak and rinse the mouth.
- 5 • Gargle the mouth three times to clean out the throat.
- 6 • Wash the face three times.
- 7 • Wash both hands upto the wrist three times.
- 8 • Clean the nose three times.
- 9 • Wash both arms three times.
- 10 • Make khilaal of the fingers.
- 11 • Read the Kalimah Shahadah with the duaa after wudhu.
- 12 • Wash both feet and make khilaal of the toes.
- 13 • Make masah of the whole head.

Activity

Unscramble these words

uhduw

hwas

ggrael

hkliala

amhsa

ader

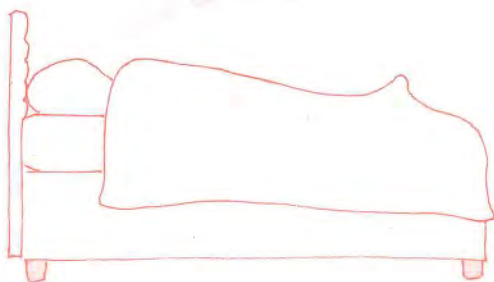


Things that break wudhu

When wudhu breaks, we are in the state of a lesser (lighter) impurity. Salaah will only be accepted if we make wudhu again.

Six things break wudhu:

1. The passing of urine, stool or wind.
2. The direct contact of the skin of a male adult with the skin of a marriageable female adult.
3. The direct touching of the private parts with the palm or insides of the fingers.
4. To sleep while lying down or leaning against something.
5. To faint.
6. To become insane.



Keywords

lesser impurity | urine | stool | contact | fainting | insane

Questions

One - Answer: True or False

1. Muhammad's wudhu broke because he spoke lies.
2. Aqeel's wudhu broke because he fainted.
3. Touching the private parts with the back of the hands breaks wudhu.
4. To sleep while lying down or leaning against something breaks wudhu.

True	False

Two - Answer the following questions:

1. How many acts break wudhu?
.....
2. Zahrah ate food after making wudhu. Is her wudhu broken?
.....

3. Zaid fell asleep lying against the wall of the masjid. Is his wudhu broken, why?
.....
4. While fasting Maseeha fainted. Is her wudhu broken, why?
.....

Three - Complete the following sentences:

1. When wudhu breaks, we are in the state of a impurity
2. The passing of,
or breaks wudhu.
3. Sleeping while or
also breaks wudhu.
4. To breaks wudhu

Activity

Circle those things which break wudhu!

1. sleep

9. reading

2. wash

10. stool

3. talking

11. insane

4. blood

12. laughing

5. playing

13. passing wind

6. urine

14. sneezing

7. pus

15. vomit

8. coughing

16. faint

When is wudhu necessary

Wudhu is a special way of cleaning ourselves before performing certain acts of worship. Wudhu cleans our body and cleans us from sins. It makes us worthy of performing certain acts of ibadah. Nabee Muhammad ﷺ has said: "the key to Jannah is salaah, and the key to salaah is purity." (Ahmad)

Wudhu is necessary when:

1. We read salaah.
2. We touch or hold the Qur'aan.
3. We make sajdah-tilawah.
4. We make tawaaf of the Kaabah.



Questions

One - Answer: True or False.

If false write the correct answer:

1. Wudhu is necessary when we read Qur'aan.
.....
2. Wudhu cleans our body and cleans us from sin.
.....
3. Salaah without wudhu is not accepted by Allaah.
4. We cannot make tawaaf without wudhu.
.....

Two - Complete the following sentences:

1. Wudhu cleans our and cleans us from
2. It makes us to carry out certain acts of ibadah.
3. The key to Jannah is, and the key to salaah is

When is wudhu necessary

Three - State four acts for which wudhu is necessary

1.
2.
3.
4.

Four - Tick off the correct one "✓". Put a "x" by the wrong one.

	✓	x
Entering the masjid		
Salaah		
When dressing		
Touching the Holy Qur'aan		
Before sleeping		
Tawaaf of the Kaabah		
Carrying of Holy Qur'aan		
When entering home		
Sajdah-tilawah		
Before school		

Activity

Join the dots

sajdah-tilawah

tawaaf

Kaabah

Colour the words

سُجْدَةُ-تِلَاوَةٍ

طَوَافُ

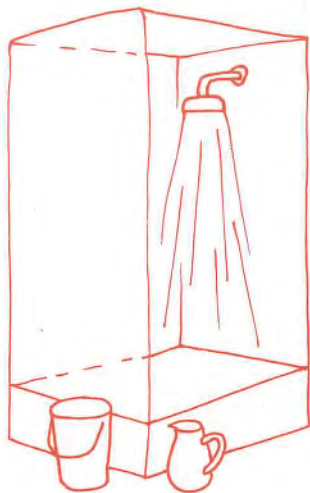
كَابَةِ

Ghusl

Ghusl is a special method of washing the entire body to become clean from the greater impurity. Ghusl is only complete if every part of our body is wet. A clean body is loved by Allaah ﷻ and protects us from germs and sickness. Water is a gift from Allaah ﷻ ; we must not waste it when making ghusl.

The following two acts are fardh in ghusl:

1. To make Niyyah (intention).
2. To pour water at least once over the entire body from head to toe without leaving a single hair dry.



Keywords

impurity | gift | awrah

Questions

One - Complete the following sentences:

1. Ghusl is a special method of
the entire body to become clean from the
..... impurity.
2. Ghusl is only complete if every
of our body is
3. Water is a gift from, we
must not water when making
ghusl

Two - Name the two fardh acts of ghusl?

1.
2.

Three - Answer the following questions and give a reason for your answer.

1. Adnaan forgot to make niyyah when making ghusl. Is his ghusl complete, why?

.....

.....

2. Irfaan did not gargle his mouth. Is his ghusl complete, why?

.....

.....

3. Zaheer did not wash his hair with shampoo, but made sure that all his hair was wet. Is his ghusl complete, why?

.....

.....

Activity

Cross word - Fill in the missing words

1. To pour water over the
----- body.

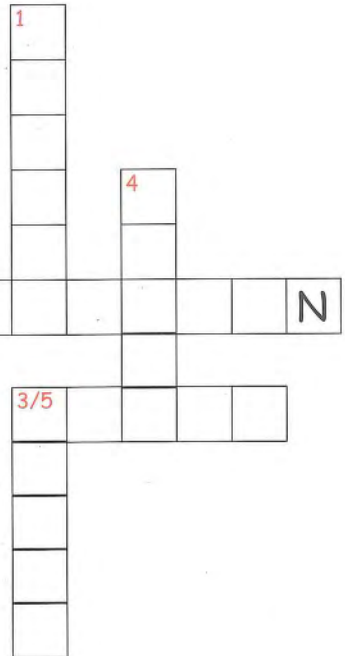
2 I ----- N

2. To make -----
-----.

3. ----- is a special
method of washing.

4. ----- is a gift.

5. A clean body protects us
from -----.



The sunnah method of ghusl

Allaah تَعَالَى rewards us for making ghusl according to the method shown to us by Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ .

The sunnah manner of making ghusl is:

1. Make niyyah (intention) and recite Tasmiyyah (Bismillah) before undressing.
2. Wash both hands upto the wrists.
3. Wash the private parts and impure areas.
4. Make a complete wudhu.
5. Pour water over the head and wash it three times.
6. Pour water over the right shoulder and wash it three times.
7. Pour water over the left shoulder and wash it three times.
8. Rub the body well each time so that not a single hair remains dry.
9. To face the Qiblah and after ghusl recite the Kalimah Shahadah when the awrah (private parts) is covered.

Keywords

private parts | rub | whole body

Questions

1. Explain the sunnah method of making ghusl to your teacher?
.....
2. Will your ghusl be complete if a sunnah is left out?
.....
3. Why must you make ghusl according to the sunnah method?
.....
4. How many times must you wash each part to complete the fardh?
.....
5. How many times must you wash to complete the sunnah?
.....

8 eight

Word search

bismillah

head

private parts

shoulder

rub

niyyah

wrist

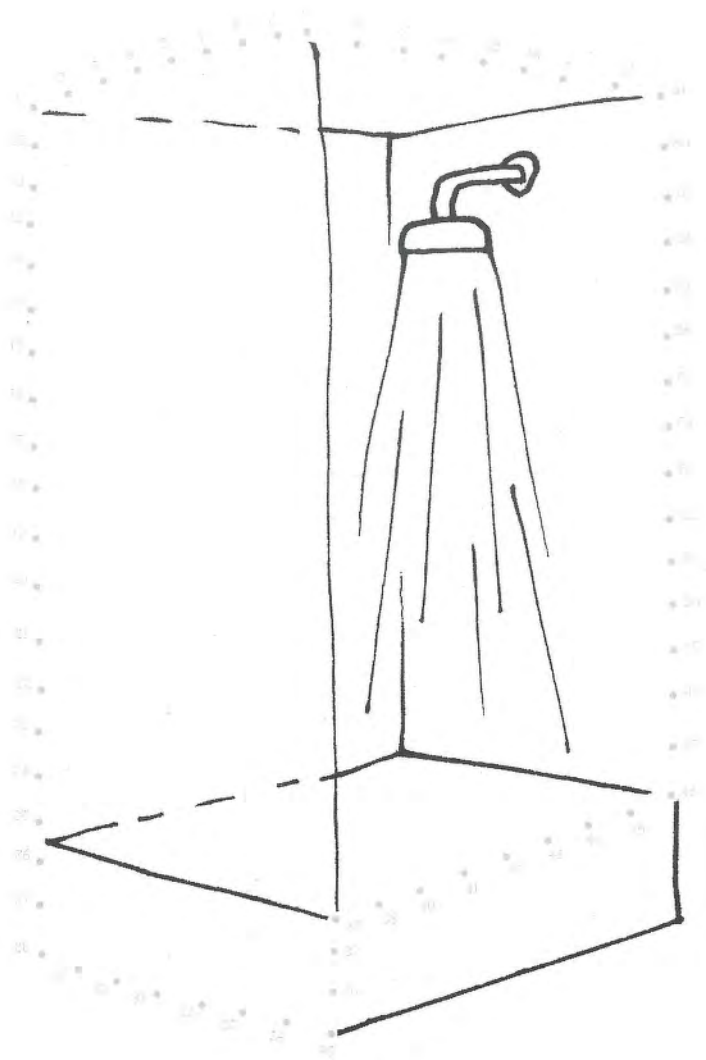
wudhu

left shoulder

b	s	h	o	u	l	d	e	r	x	z	p	s	a	m
i	m	n	i	e	f	g	j	m	w	q	r	z	w	h
s	w	m	r	t	s	i	r	w	h	y	i	u	j	m
m	s	i	i	f	k	l	h	u	n	b	v	p	g	t
i	x	k	g	v	i	p	d	d	c	v	a	o	f	r
l	e	o	h	b	u	q	e	h	w	s	t	u	z	x
l	e	f	t	-	s	h	o	u	l	d	e	r	a	q
a	d	l	r	g	j	a	m	k	i	o	-	h	l	p
h	c	p	c	t	t	z	j	u	y	h	p	e	n	b
n	i	y	y	a	h	w	c	v	f	r	a	a	t	g
h	r	q	d	y	r	u	b	d	e	w	r	d	s	x
n	f	a	e	h	i	s	k	l	o	p	t	q	a	z
u	v	z	x	n	c	x	e	i	u	j	s	m	n	h
j	t	w	s	m	e	c	d	r	f	v	b	g	t	y

Activity

Follow the numbers to join the dots



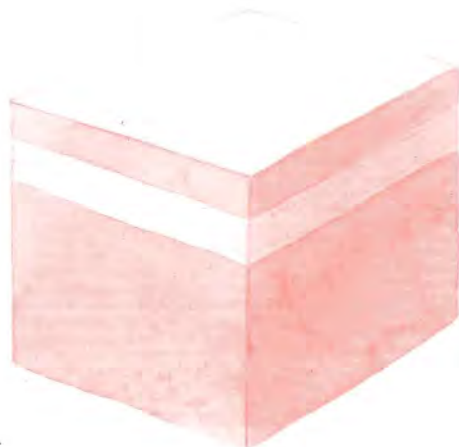
The Qiblah

The Kaabah is the House of Allaah ﷻ situated in Makkah. Muslims from every corner of the world face the direction of the Kaabah when performing salaah. To face in the direction of the Kaabah when performing salaah is called the Qiblah. When we read salaah, we all stand as one ummah, facing one direction, worshipping one Allaah.

1. The Kaabah is the first House of worship built on earth
2. We give Athaan facing the Qiblah
3. We read salaah facing the Qiblah
4. We perform Tawaaf around the Kaabah
5. We do not face the Qiblah when relieving ourselves
6. The Qiblah unites the Muslims ummah.

Keywords

Qiblah | ummah | facing | worship
relieving | unites



Questions

One - Complete the following sentences:

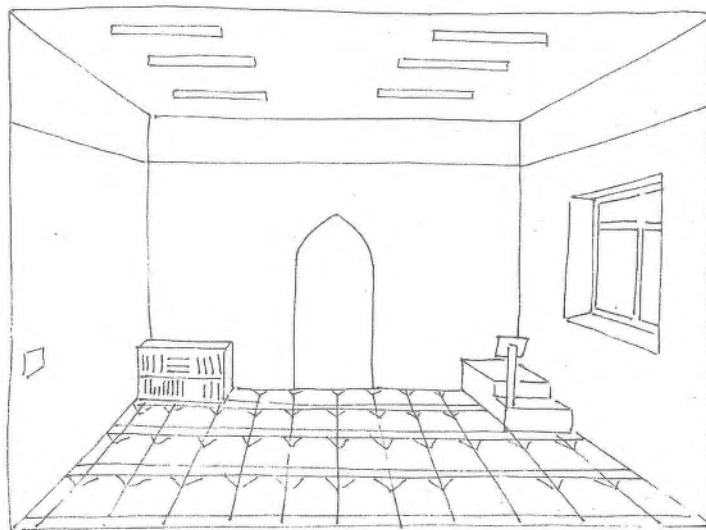
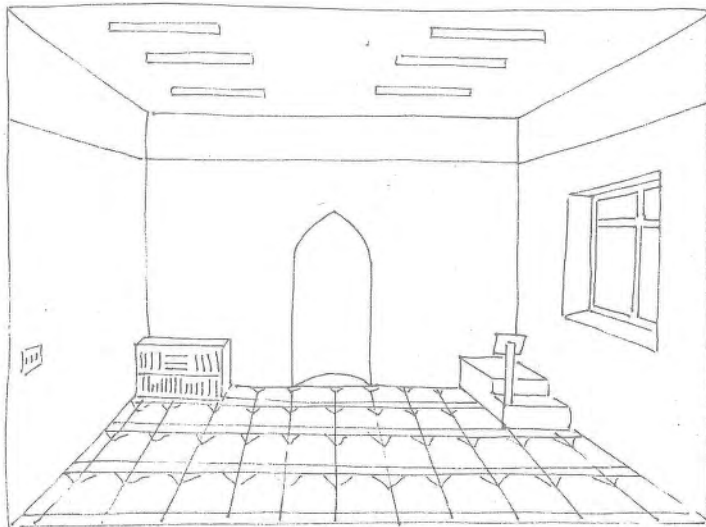
1. The Kaabah is the House of
situated in Makkah.
2. Muslims from every corner of the world face
the direction of the when
performing salaah.
3. To face in the direction of the Kaabah when
performing salaah is called the

Three - Fill in YES or NO.

Muslims must face qiblah while...	
1. Athaan is given	
2. While eating	
3. While reading salaah	
4. While in the toilet	
5. While making wudhu	
6. While sleeping	

Activity

Can you spot the five differences?



Conditions of salaah

Salaah is the most important act of worship in Islaam. It is the first duty of a Muslim, after he has brought eemaan. We read salaah five times a day. Allaah only accepts Salaah if we complete seven conditions. If any one of these seven conditions are absent, our salaah will not be complete.

1. We must be Muslim first.
2. Our clothes must be taahir - pure.
3. Our body must be taahir - pure.
4. Our body must be covered.
5. The place of Salaah must be taahir - pure.
6. The time for Salaah must be correct.
7. We must face the Qiblah (direction of the Kaabah).

Keywords

conditions | muslim | taahir

Questions

1. Which is the most important act of worship in Islaam?
.....
.....
2. How many times do we read salaah in a day?
.....
.....
3. How many conditions are there for salaah?
.....
.....
4. What is meant by "the time for salaah must be correct"?
.....
.....
5. If you complete six of the seven conditions, will your salaah be valid?
.....
.....
6. Can dirty clothes be taahir, explain?
.....
.....

Seven - Match column A with column B

Column A	Column B
1. The clean clothes	a. the qiblah
2. The body	b. must be correct
3. The time for salaah	c. must be taahir
4. To be a	d. of salaah must be taahir
5. The body must be	e. Muslim first
6. One must face	f. must be covered
7. The clean place	g. must be taahir

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Activity

Word search

eemaan
taahir
pure

qiblah
muslim
salaah

l	p	n	i	y	y	a	h	g	e
b	a	t	i	o	j	h	t	r	c
m	z	a	b	u	a	o	m	p	a
o	i	a	g	l	x	u	w	u	p
z	o	h	b	y	s	d	i	r	d
s	o	i	q	l	b	u	b	e	m
u	q	r	i	j	i	p	b	v	c
r	d	m	k	e	e	m	a	a	n
s	a	l	a	a	h	z	a	u	n
t	b	i	n	f	e	x	w	o	j

Athaan

Athaan is a call to salaah. Athaan reminds the Muslims of the greatness of Allaah and His Prophet. It invites people to salaah and calls them to success. The person who calls out the athaan will be among the most honoured persons on the Day of Judgement. (Muslim)

1. It is sunnah to give athaan for the five daily salaah.
2. The person who calls the athaan is called the muaththin.
3. The muaththin must face the qiblah when giving athaan.
4. It is sunnah to give athaan with wudhu
5. Athaan must be given only after the salaah time enters.
6. Athaan must be given in a loud voice
7. Iqaamah is given before beginning the fardh salaah.
8. A person who gives iqaamah is called a Mukabbir
9. Iqaamah is given in a much lower voice than the athaan.

The method of giving Athaan is as follows:

The muaththin will face the qiblah and insert his forefingers into his ears.

He will say as follows:

- Allaah is the greatest - four times

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

- I bear witness that there is no one worthy of worship besides Allaah - two times

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

- I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allaah - two times

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

- Come to salaah - two times

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

- Come to success - two times

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

- Allaah is the greatest - two times

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

- There is no object of worship besides Allaah
- one time

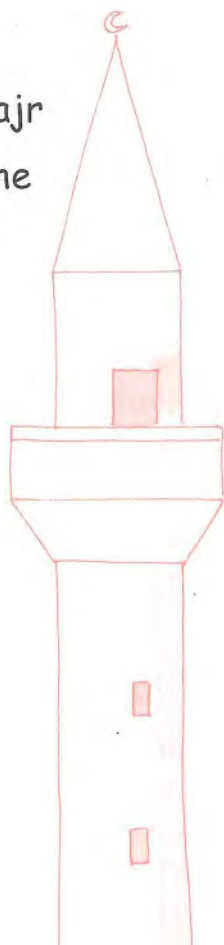
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

- After حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ in the fajr athaan, the muathtthin will add the following words

- two times

- Salaah is better than sleep

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ النَّوْمِ





Questions

1. What is the athaan?
.....
2. What will be the position of the muaththin on the Day of Judgement?
.....
3. Is it fardh or sunnah to give athaan for the five daily salaah?
.....
4. What is a person who gives the iqaamah called?
.....
5. Can athaan be given without wudhu?
.....
6. Why must athaan be given in a loud voice?
.....
7. What is added in the fajr athaan?
.....

8. Who was the first Muaththin in Medeena?

.....

9. How do we say: "come to salaah" in Arabic

.....

10. Explain what is meant by: "Athaan must be given only after the salaah time enters?"

.....

Activity

Unscramble these words

laaahl

raegttse

ntwsise

alasaah

pwohris

thanaa

Call out the Athaan! ... and all reply!

Note to Teacher!

Each boy should call out the Athaan confidently. Concentrate on correct pronunciation and beautiful melody. The rest of the class, including girls, reply to the Athaan.



3 Fiqh (Shāfi‘i) made easy

