

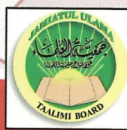
Fiqh (Shāfi'i) made easy

تَسْهِيلُ الْفِقْهِ

TAS-HEELUL FIQH

Shāfi'i

4



تسهيل الفقه

TAS-HEELUL FIQH

Shāfi'ī

4

Tasheelul Fiqh Level 4

First Impression 2007

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Revision – Wudhu, Ghusl & Salaah

In our Deen (Islam) everything that we learn is beneficial and helpful to us throughout our lives. It is important that we remember and practice whatever we have learnt. Let us see how much we remember from our past lessons!

Practical wudhu

1. Make niyyah (intention).
2. Read Bismillah.
3. Read the dua 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 dua after wudhu.

Practical ghusl

1. Make niyyah (intention) and recite Tasmiyyah (Bismillah) before undressing.
2. Wash both hands upto the wrist.
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.

The seven conditions for salaah

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.

Activities

One - State whether the following actions are fardh or sunnah of wudhu.

1. To make masah
2. To make niyyah
3. Gargling thrice to clean the throat
4. To wash both arms including the elbows
5. Khilaal of the beard
6. Putting water in the nostrils
7. To wash both feet including the ankles
8. Washing each portion thrice
9. Reciting "Bismillah"
10. To wash the full face once from the hairline, and from one ear lobe to the other
11. Brushing the teeth by using a miswaak
12. Khilaal of the fingers and toes

C. Match column A with column B.

A	B
1. The awrah of the body	a. must be correct
2. Kaabah	b. Muathtthin
3. Iqamah	c. qiblah
4. The time for salaah	d. must be pure (taahir)
5. Masjids face in the direction of	e. must be made
6. Athaan	f. qiblah
7. The clean body	g. mukabbir
8. Niyyah for salaah	h. must be covered

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Aadaab (Etiquettes) of Wudhu

Wudhu is also an act of Ibaadah. All kinds of Ibaadah have etiquettes that need to be practiced so that it can be accepted by Allaah ﷻ. If these etiquettes are left out, then the rewards could also be lost.

These are some Aadaab of wudhu:

1. To face **Qiblah**.
2. To sit on a high **clean place**.
3. **Not to talk** during wudhu, except when **necessary**.
4. When washing begin at the top of the face **without slapping** the face.



Keywords

sufficient amount | limbs wet | unnecessary help

Two b

Mustahab/Mandoob acts of wudhu

Certain acts are encouraged when making wudhu. These acts perfect the wudhu and increase the reward. If these acts are left out, wudhu will still be correct but we carry out these actions because they show our love for Allah ﷻ and His deen.

They are:

1. To use sufficient amount of water - not too much, not too little.
2. Leave the limbs wet after wudhu by not drying them yourself.
3. To make wudhu without taking unnecessary help from anyone.
4. Not to wipe the neck.

2 two (a & b)

Questions: two (a & b)

Word search

Find the following words:

masah

niyyah

wudhu

mustahab

qiblah

nape

clean place

right

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

Choose the correct words:

1. (Talk, don't talk) during wudhu.
2. (Slap, don't slap) the face with the water.
3. (To accept, not to accept) help from any person.
4. To face the (Masjid / Qiblah)
5. To sit (close to the ground, on a high clean place).
6. Use (too much, too little, sufficient) water for wudhu.

Describe the Mustahab/Mandoob acts of Wudhu:

1	
2	
3	
4	

Makroohaat in wudhu

Certain acts are disliked when making wudhu. These acts lessen the reward of wudhu and cause its blessings to be lost. We must avoid these acts because they are disliked by Allaah تَعَالَى.

There are three things that make wudhu Makrooh:

1. To **unnecessarily** take help from another person to wash one's limbs.
2. To **waste** water.
3. To wash the left before the **right**.



Keywords

unnecessarily | left before | waste

Activities

Fill in the missing letters. Clue: The first and last letters have been given to help you along.

To unnecessarily take help from another person to wash

O				-	l				s
---	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	---

To

W					-	w				r
---	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	---

To wash the

L					-	b					-	r				t
---	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	---

Ghusl

To take a bath is a natural need for Muslims as well as non-Muslims. Taking a bath is good for the body and mind but only Muslims gain reward because they do it according to the teachings of the deen.

Definition of Ghusl

In Islam, ghusl means to wash the entire body by pouring water over our body intentionally, as done by our Nabee Muhammad ﷺ.

Virtues of ghusl

Allaah loves those who are clean. Without ghusl, our Ibaadah is not accepted. Ghusl washes away sins and prevents body odours.

Important points of ghusl

Ghusl will not be complete if any one of the faraa'idh are left out or left incomplete.

Keywords intention | entire body
| folds of the skin | navel | roots of the hair

Faraaidh of Ghusl

There are two faraaidh in ghusl:

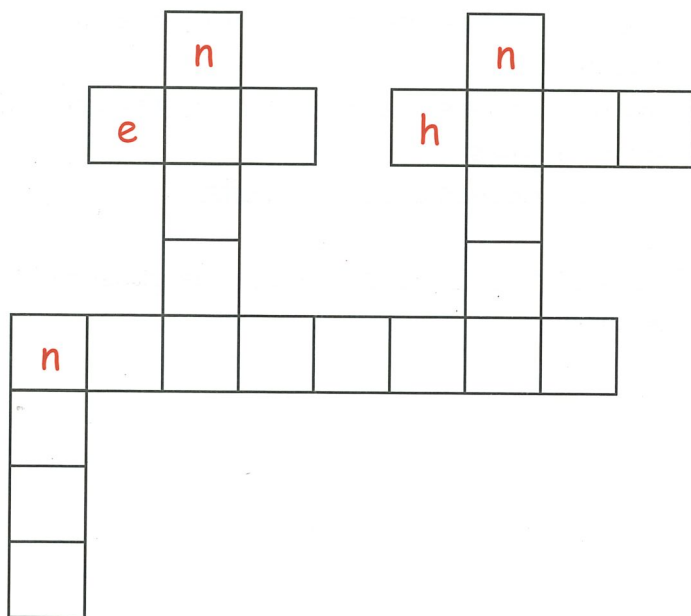
1. To make an intention for removing najaasat (impurity).
2. Pouring water over the entire body. It is important to take special care that:
 - a. Water reaches the roots of the hair.
 - b. Water reaches the inside of the navel.
 - c. Water reaches the inner part of the nose (to the bone).
 - d. Water reaches the inner part of the ear and earring holes.
 - e. Water reaches under the nails.

Note: If any of the above is left out the ghusl will not be complete.

Activity

Cross word - Fill in the missing words.

Clue - It is important to take care of these things during ghusl. There are six answers and 4 of them begin with 'n'.



Keywords

total privacy | small quantity | standing water

1. What does ghusl mean?

2. List the two Faraa'idh of ghusl:

a.

b.

3. Will the ghusl be complete if the portion between the toes is left dry?

4. What are the virtues of ghusl?

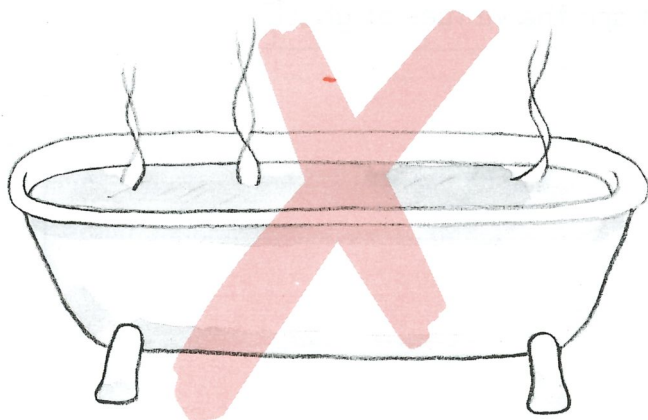
a.

b.

Makroohaat of Ghusl

Certain acts are disliked when making ghusl. These acts lessen the reward of ghusl and cause its blessings to be lost. We must avoid these acts because they are disliked by Allah تَعَالَى.

1. It is not correct to talk unnecessarily while making Ghisl.
2. Ghisl should be made in a place of total privacy.
3. It is wrong to waste water.
4. Ghisl can not be made in a small quantity of standing water. (E.g. water filled in a bathtub, or water collected on the ground.)



Keywords

total privacy | no speaking | entire body

Rules For Making Ghusl

1. Ghusl should be made in a place of total privacy, so that the private parts are not seen by anyone.
2. It is haraam to see another person's awrah (private parts).
3. One can face Qiblah while making ghusl in a closed-up area.
4. Ghusl may be performed standing or seated, but it is better to be seated.
5. Do not waste water.
6. Do not speak or read while making ghusl.
7. Ghusl should not be performed in a small quantity of standing water; for example, water filled in a bathtub.

Activities

Rules of making ghusl

Match column A with column B

A	B
1. Ghusl should be made in place...	a. qiblah
2. It is haraam to see...	b. standing or sitting
3. One could face...	c. waste water
4. Ghusl may be performed...	d. while making ghusl
5. Do not...	e. Small quantity of standing water like in a bath tub
6. Do not speak or read...	f. of total privacy, so that the private parts are not seen by anyone
7. Ghusl should not be performed in a...	g. another persons private parts

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

The sunan of Ghusl

We should not leave any sunnah act while making ghusl. Leaving out a sunnah act will lessen our reward, even though the ghusl will be complete. If we follow the sunnah of Nabee Muhammad ﷺ we earn the love of Allaah and His Nabee.

There are nine sunan in ghusl:

1. To recite Bismillah before undressing and face Qiblah during ghusl.
2. Washing the hands up to the wrists.
3. Washing the private parts and the parts over which filth has fallen; like urine, stool etc.
4. Making wudhu before washing the whole body.
5. To pour water over the head thrice.
6. Then to pour water over the right shoulder thrice.
7. Then to pour water over the left shoulder thrice.
8. To rub the body well to ensure 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.

6 six

Keywords bismillah | wudhu | entire body
| singular : Sunnah | plural : Sunan

Activities

How many sunnah of ghusl are there, and name any five of them?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Explain the manner of pouring water over the body.

.....

.....

.....

Colour activity

Word search

bismillah

ghusl

wash

niyyah

wudhu

dirt

wrists

pour

body

filth

water

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

Sunnah Ghusl

There are certain times when it is Sunnah to make Ghusl. We make Ghusl at these times because they are special occasions in the life of a Muslim. Allah تَعَالَى rewards us greatly for following the Sunnah of Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ .

There are twelve occasions for Sunnah Ghusl:

1. For Jumu'ah Salaah.
2. For the two Eid Salaah.
3. On the days of lunar and solar eclipse (Kusoof).
4. Before the Salaah for rain (Salatul Istisqa) during a drought.
5. After having given ghusl to a Mayyit (deceased).
6. After accepting Islam.
7. For one who recovered from insanity.
8. Before putting on Ihraam for Hajj or Umrah.
9. Before entering the blessed cities of Makkah or Madinah.
10. For standing on the plains of Arafah during Hajj.
11. Before pelting the shaytans during Hajj and on the three days after Eidul-Adha.
12. For Tawaaf of the Kaabah.

Keywords Jumu'ah | accepting Islam
| Salaah for Rain (Salatul Istisqa)

Activities

Fill in the missing letters

1. Ghusl for **J** _____
2. Ghusl for the two _____ **h**
3. Ghusl for putting on _____ **m** for
_____ **j** or _____ **h**
4. Ghusl for standing on the plains of **A** _____ **h**
5. For Kusoof, **L** _____ and
S _____ eclipse.
6. For Istisqa, **R** _____ **n** prayer.
7. After **a** _____ **t** _____ Islam.
8. For one who **r** _____ **d**
from **i** _____ **n** _____.
9. For entering _____ **k k** _____ and
M _____ **n** _____.
10. For after having given **g** _____ **s** _____ to a **m** _____
_____ **t**.
11. For going to **p** _____ the **s** _____
_____ **n** _____ during the Haj and on the _____
days after Eidul-Adha.
12. For the **t** _____ of the **K** _____.

Tayammum

Allaah تَعَالَى has made our deen a very easy one. When there is difficulty in carrying out His commands, then the command is adjusted to make it easier for us; like Tayammum.

Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ has said that: "Three things have been given to us in preference over the rest of mankind; Our sufoof (rows in Salaah) are made like the rows of the Malaa-ikah (Angels), the entire earth has been made a place of Salaah (prayer) for us and its sand has been made as a means of purity for us when we do not find water." (Al-Hadith; Muslim)

Definition of tayammum: Tayammum is a special way of making wudhu or ghusl with sand when there is no water available or when water cannot be used because of some medical reasons.

The six faraaidh of tayammum

1. Niyyah.
2. To strike the soil with the palms of the hands.
3. To pass the hands with some soil over the whole face.
4. To strike the soil for the second time.
5. To pass the hands over the arms including the elbows.
6. To do all the above in the order mentioned.

Note: The portion between the fingers should also be rubbed.

Keywords Substitute | pure sand | niyyah
| strike soil | face | hands

Method of Tayammum

1. Say "Bismillah" and strike both hands (palms, with fingers spread) on clean sand.
2. At this point make niyyah, stating the reason for which tayammum is made.
3. Thereafter pass and rub hands well over the face.
4. Again strike both hands on the sand and rub them well onto the arms including the elbows.
5. No portion of the hands or face may be left out (untouched). Remove all rings, bangles and watches etc. before the tayammum. Make khilaal of the fingers.

Note:

The method of performing tayammum for wudhu and ghusl is the same except that the intention is different.



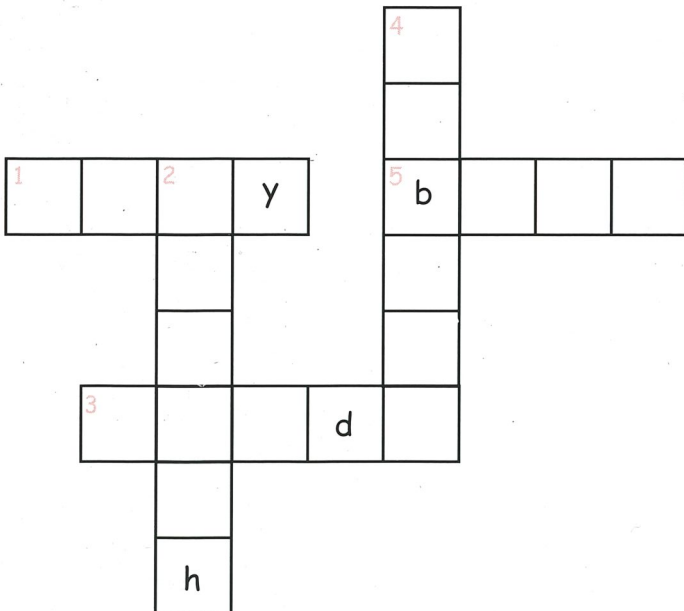
Keywords

absence of water | illness | thirst

Activity

Cross word - Fill in the missing words in the blocks below.

1. Allah تَعَالَى has made our Deen a very _____ one.
2. The entire earth has been made a place of _____ for us.
3. To pass the _____ with some soil over the face.
4. Dust the palms and wipe the _____ including the _____.
5. _____ hands are used to touch the soil.



Conditions to make Tayammum valid

Our deen of Islam takes into consideration the different conditions we face. When the condition becomes tough, then the command of Allaah تَعَالَى also changes to make things easier for us.

Tayammum is one such command of Allaah تَعَالَى that makes life easier for us. Only when any of the following three conditions appear, tayammum will be valid to perform.

1. **Absence of water** - If water is not to be found after a search has been made within a radius of 3km.
2. **Illness** - When the use of water will cause illness or further harm.
3. **Fear of thirst** - When (in places like farms etc) there is only sufficient drinking water for animals or people.

Important Rules for Tayammum

1. If water is not available in a radius of 3 kilometers or if a person is unable to use water, only then can tayammum be made.
2. Tayammum for wudhu and ghusl are the same, only the niyyah (intention) is different.
3. All things that break wudhu also break tayammum.
4. It should be done within the time limits.
5. Tayammum must be done with pure sand that has dust and not any sand mixed with something else, like lime, flour etc.

3 km

water

8 & 9 eight & nine

Keywords

absence of water | illness | thirst

Activities

1. What is tayammum ?

.....

.....

2. When is tayammum made?

a

b

3. What is the difference between the tayammum for ghusl and the tayammum for wudhu?

.....

.....

4. Can sand mixed with something else be used?

.....

5. Must it be done within the time limits?

.....

6. What is so important to know about the 3 kilometers radius regarding making tayammum?

.....

Match the statement of column A with that of column B to give the validity of when tayammum can be made.

Column A	Column B
1. Absence of	a. ill
2. Fear of	a. water
1. Person who is	a. thirst

1	2	3

List the fardh acts of tayammum

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Permissible and non-permissible items for tayammum

Items on which tayammum is permissible:

1. Taahir earth (just clean soil).
2. Unmixed sand which has dust also.

Items on which tayammum is non-permissible:

1. Wood
2. Metals
3. Glass
4. Food items
5. Anything that burns to ash, eg. paper, cloth, wood
6. Anything that melts or rots, eg. plastic, wood
7. Lime
8. Stone or clay
9. Any kind of clay objects, eg. earthen pots, jars, etc.
10. Any kind of wall, eg. bricks, mud, etc.

Note: In short, tayammum is only permissible on the soil itself and not on its products or non-sand material, eg. metal, glass, paper etc.

Keywords

lime | unbaked | clay | unmixed

Activities

Items on which tayammum is permissible

Write Yes or No

gold brick	
sand	
silver jewellery	
taahir earth	
plastic ware	
lime	
stone	
carpets	
unglazed baked earthen pots	
oil	
walls of mud	
wood	
items which have thick dust	

Method of Tayammum

From the information given below, write a sensible paragraph showing the correct method of performing tayammum in sequence!

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Dust the palms | 16. and pass over the face |
| 2. Make niyyah | 17. and ghusl |
| 3. strike both hands | 18. including the elbows |
| 4. the | 19. performing |
| 5. no portion of hands | 20. same |
| 6. find | 21. the |
| 7. make khilaal of the fingers | 22. bangles |
| 8. rub them on to the arms | 23. four |
| 9. method of | 24. points |
| 10. for which reason | 25. on sand |
| 11. for | 26. wudhu |
| 12. remove all rings | 27. clay, sand |
| 13. strike hands (palms with fingers spread) | 28. is the |
| 14. or face is to be felt out (untouched) | 29. in this puzzle |
| 15. tayammum | 30. tayammum is made |

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Actions which break Tayammum

Tick (✓) the correct ones and cross (X) the wrong ones:

1. Passing urine, stool or wind	
2. Drinking water	
3. Flowing of blood or pus from any part of the body	
4. Running nose	
5. Vomitting a mouthfull	
6. Reading Salaah	
7. losing your senses	
8. dressing	
9. Touchingprivate	
10. Skin contact between marriageable male and female	
11. Scratching the body	
12. When water is found	
13. When the disease or illness is cured.	

Times of salaah

The most important act of ibadah is salaah. Salaah has to be read five times a day at certain times as taught to us by Nabee Muhammad ﷺ. Just as we do not perform Hajj outside the appointed time, we cannot read salaah outside its appointed time. It is a great sin to read salaah after the time has expired.

The times of salaah are:

1. **Fajr** The early morning salaah.

It is performed before sunrise.



2. **Zuhur** The midday salaah.

It is performed after the sun has passed the zenith (istiwaah/zawaal).



3. **Asr** The late afternoon salaah.

It is performed before the sun changes colour in the late afternoon.



4. **Maghrib** The evening salaah.

It is performed immediately after the sun has set.



5. **Ishaa** The night salaah.

It is performed after the redness in the sky has disappeared



Keywords ibadaah | appointed time | disappeared |
zenith | zawaal/istiwaah | total darkness

State true or false:

1. Ishaah	The evening salaah performed immediately after sunset.	
2. Asr	The early morning salaah. it is performed 30 minutes before sunrise.	
3. Fajr	The midday salaah. It is performed when the day has passed but not when the sun is at its zenith (zawaal/istiwaah).	
4. Zuhur	The night salaah. It is performed when the redness in the sky has disappeared.	
5. Maghrib	The late afternoon salaah.	

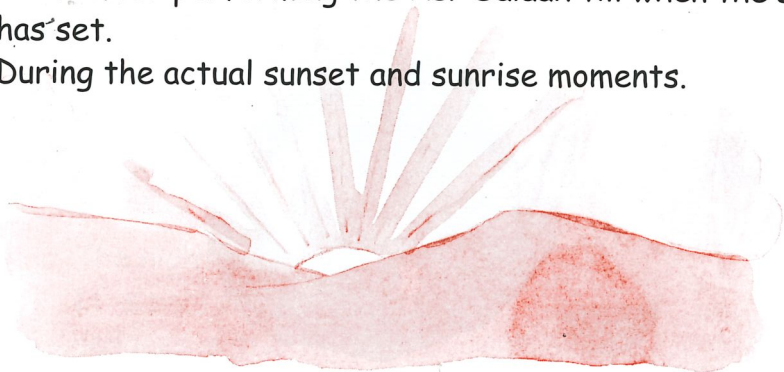


Forbidden times of salaah

Salaah is the actual time for a person to communicate with Allaah تَعَالَى. After all the physical preparation for Salaah, it is now important to know everything about Salaah to get it accepted by Allaah تَعَالَى. Care should be taken that the salaah is done at the right times because there are also prohibited times for making salaah.

There are five occasions during the day when Salaah cannot be made when there is no reason to:

1. From after performing the Fajr Salaah until actual sunrise.
2. During the sunrise until it has risen to the height of one spear-length (ie. up to 20 minutes after actual sunrise).
3. When the sun is at zenith (Istiwaah-Zawaal) ie. this period is approximately 15 minutes, depending on different places and seasons.
4. From after performing the Asr Salaah till when the sun has set.
5. During the actual sunset and sunrise moments.



Permissible and Forbidden times of Salaah

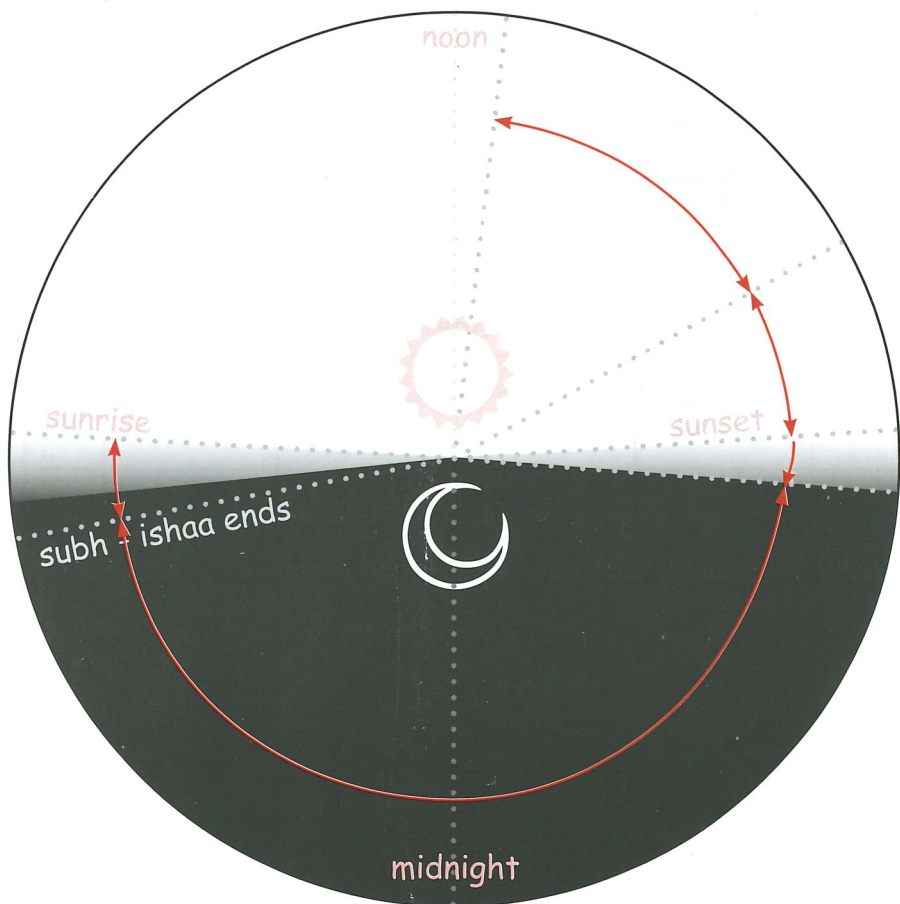


Salaah Chart

Name of Salaah	Rakaahs before Fardh	Fardh Rakaahs	Rakaahs after Fardh	Rakaahs after Fardh	Total
FAJR	2 Sunnah Muakkadah	2	—	—	4
ZUHUR	2 Sunnah Muakkadah 2 Sunnah Ghayr Muakkadah	4	2 Sunnah Muakkadah	—	10
ASR	2+2 Sunnah Ghayr Muakkadah	4	—	—	8
MAGHRIB	2 Sunnah Ghayr Muakkadah	3	2 Sunnah Muakkadah	—	7
ESHA	2 Sunnah Ghayr Muakkadah	4	2 Sunnah Muakkadah	2 + 1 Witr	11

Activities

Write in the correct place the name of each of the 5 salaah and point out the forbidden times as well:



Complete the salaah chart:

Name of Salaah	Rakaahs before Fardh	Fardh Rakaahs	Rakaahs after Fardh	Rakaahs after Fardh	Total
_____	___ Sunnah Muakkadah	2			_____
_____	___ Sunnah Muakkadah _ Sunnah Ghayr Muakkadah	_____	_____ Sunnah Muakkadah		10
_____	_____ Sunnah Ghayr Muakkadah	_____			_____
_____	2 Sunnah Ghayr Muakkadah	3	2 _____		_____
_____	2 _____ _____	_____	_____ Sunnah Muakkadah	2 + 1 _____	11

The Conditions of Salaah

Eight conditions need to be fulfilled before performing salaah. They are as follows.

1. To be a **sane** and **baligh** (mature) **Muslim**.
2. It should be the proper **time** for salaah.
3. A person must be in **taahir** (pure) state.
4. The **place**, **clothes** and **body** should be **taahir**.
5. The **awrah/satar** (private parts) should be covered.
6. Facing the **Qiblah**.
7. To know about the **faraaidh** (compulsory) acts of salaah.
8. Not to do things that will **break** the salaah.

Faraaidh of salaah

Certain acts are compulsory in salaah. If any one of these acts is left out salaah will not be complete. Sometimes we lift our hands when beginning salaah but forget to say the "Takbeer-Tahreemah" which is a fardh of salaah. This will make our salaah incorrect.

There are seventeen faraaidh of salaah and to leave anyone of them, cancels the salaah. They are:

1. Niyaah: to make an intention for that particular salaah.
2. Takbeer Tahrimah: to say "Allaah-u-Akbar" to begin the salaah.
3. Qiyaam: to stand upright before ruku.
4. Qiraat: the recitation of Suratul Fatiha.
5. Ruku: to bow down.
6. Itminaan: to pause in ruku.
7. I'tidaal: to stand upright after ruku.
8. Itminaan: to pause during I'tidaal.
9. Sajdah: to prostrate, there are two sajdahs in each rakaat.
10. Itminaan: to pause in each sajdah.
11. Jalsah: to sit between the two sajdahs.
12. Itminaan: to pause during the jalsah.
13. Qa'dah Akheerah: the final sitting before the salaam of salaah.
14. Tashahhud: recital of this dua during Qa'dah Akheerah.
15. Salat alan Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ : to send greetings/durood upon Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
16. Salaam: the first of the two is fardh.
17. Tarteeb: all the faraaidh should be done in sequence.

4 fourteen (a) & (b)

Activities (a) & (b)

The conditions of Salaah

Complete the following exercise by filling in the gaps!

Correct, clothes, satar/awrah, taahir, nullify place,
Qiblah, sane, baligh, knowledge, faraaidh

1. One should be a _____ and _____ Muslim.
2. One should be in a _____ state.
3. The _____ should be taahir.
4. The _____ must be covered.
5. It must be the _____ time for salaah.
6. One must face the direction of the _____.
7. One must have the _____ of the _____ of salaah.
8. Not to do those things which _____ the salaah.
1. Why are the faraaidh of salaah so important?

2. How many faraaidh are there?

fourteen (a) & (b)

Keywords

qa'dah akheerah | ruku | sajdah |
takbeer tahreemah | qiyam | qiraat | baligh | awrah | taahir

3. Explain the following?

Niyyah: _____

Takbeer Tahrimah: _____

Qiyaam: _____

Ruku: _____

Itminaan: _____

When? _____

I'tidaal: _____

Sajdah: _____

Jalsah: _____

Qa'dah-Akheerah: _____

Tashahhud: _____

Salat-Alan-Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

Salaam: _____

Tarteeb: _____

How to read salaah

Practical Lesson



The method of performing salaah is as follows:

- ◆ Be dressed in taahir clothes and after performing wudhu, stand on a taahir place facing the Qiblah.
- ◆ Make the niyyah.
- ◆ Raise both hands in line to the shoulders, with palms facing the Qiblah and then say "Allaahu Akbar". (Takbeer Tahrimah).
- ◆ Now fold both hands just above the navel below the chest, ie. the right hand must grab hold of the left hand wrist while being placed between the navel and chest. The females will have their hands placed flatly, right palm over the left hand, on the top part of the chest.
- ◆ While standing in salaah do not look around. Stand with respect, and keep your mind (concentration) towards the greatness of Allaah تَعَالَى.
- ◆ Thereafter recite the Istiftaah.
- ◆ Followed by the Ta-awwudh.
- ◆ Thereafter recite the Tasmiyyah as part of Surah Fatiha (Alhamdu Sharief). After completing Suratul Fatiha say "Ameen" softly when performing salaah alone and slightly aloud when in Jamaah (congregation).
- ◆ Females will always say it softly.
- ◆ Then recite any Surah you know.

Keywords

tahmeed | tasbeeh | takbeer | duaa | tasmee'

- ◆ Thereafter raise the hands to the shoulder line, as was done in the beginning and while saying "Allaahu Akbar" go into ruku. In ruku hold the knees with your hands spreading the fingers around the knees and recite the tasbeeh of ruku three times.
- ◆ During the ruku, the males will stretch their backs while the females will keep it humped, just managing to hold their knees.
- ◆ Say the tasmee' while rising from ruku.
- ◆ When rising, raise the hands again to the shoulder line and leave them to the sides when standing upright.
- ◆ Then go into sajdah while saying "Allaahu Akbar".
- ◆ When going into sajdah, first place the knees, then both the hands, then the nose and lastly the forehead between both the hands on the ground.
- ◆ During Sajdah, the males will keep the stomach apart from the thighs, and arms from the sides, but the females will keep them together. The fingers are kept together, facing Qiblah and placed under the shoulders.
- ◆ In Sajdah recite the tasbeeh thrice.
- ◆ Thereafter say the Takbeer and sit upright. The males must sit on the left foot with the right foot straight up keeping the toes facing Qiblah. The females will sit flat on the ground with their left foot slipped underneath the right foot while it is upright.
- ◆ Now repeat the takbeer and go back for a second sajdah in the same manner as in the first sajdah.

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- ◆ After completing the sajdah say takbeer to stand. Before going all the way up, first sit for a moment, and then rise by taking support with the hands by placing them on the ground.
 - ◆ On finishing the second sajdah one rakaat has been completed.
 - ◆ Now the second rakaat will begin as in the first.
 - ◆ Recite the tasmiyyah with Alhamdu Sharief and a Surah, but this time the Istiftah will not be recited.
 - ◆ Perform the Ruku, I'tidaal and both sajdahs.
 - ◆ After the second sajdah do not stand up but remain in a sitting position and recite the Tashahhud, Salat-alan-Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ (Durood Ebraheem), and then the duaa after Salat-alan-Nabee Muhammad صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
 - ◆ This time when sitting, the males and females will sit with the buttocks flat on the ground, the right foot will be kept upright and the left foot will be slipped underneath it.
 - ◆ Lastly make the Salaam.
 - ◆ When making the Salaam, first turn the head towards the right then towards the left.
 - ◆ After the Salaam recite the Duaa after Salaah.
 - ◆ The method of Duaa is to raise the hands to the height of the chest with palms held upwards.
 - ◆ After the completion of Duaa pass the hands over the face while saying "Aameen".

Special Note:

The raising of the hands before Ruku, after Ruku and at the beginning of the 3rd Rakaat is called **Raf'ul-yadain** (raising of the hands).

Activities

Practical Salaah

Each student must be able to stand in front of the Muallim/ah and **perform** a 2 rakaat Salaah as explained in the lesson.

4 Fiqh (Shāfi‘i) made easy

