

BASIC FIQH

PART 1 & 2

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Permission is granted for reprinting this booklet without any alterations. A humble appeal is made to the readers to offer suggestions/corrections to improve the quality of this publication. May Allah Ta'ala reward you for this. The author, translators, editors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, Asaatiza and Mashaaikh.

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INTRODUCTION

All Praise be to Allah Ta'ala, The Master of the worlds. May Allah Ta'ala's special blessings, mercies and salawaat descend upon our beloved master Sayyidina, Rasulullah ﷺ forever and ever.

The Basic 'ilm (knowledge of Deen) is the weapon of every believer. Without knowing what is right from wrong, man will never be able to save himself from evil and sin. Without the knowledge of Deen, man is a vulnerable victim of shaytaan.

The primary maktab system is designed to equip the children of the Ummah with the basic knowledge of Deen, which will carry them along for the rest of their lives in the obedience of Allah Ta'ala and in following the sunnah of Rasulullah ﷺ.

This book titled '**Basic Fiqh**' is designed to teach little children the basic Islamic laws according to the teachings and the Fiqh of Hadhrat Imaam Abu Hanifah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ. An attempt has been made to cover the basic but very important aspects of Fiqh in this little booklet (*Insha Allah*).

Though many books of Fiqh are currently available, the intention in preparing this little booklet was to present some basic rules of fundamental importance making it easier for children to learn. The Ta'limi Board (KZN) has officially introduced this booklet into the maktab curriculum. Part One of this book is taught in Grade 6 and Part two in Grade 7.

May Allah Ta'ala accept this little publication and make it a means of attaining His pleasure and may He make this book a means of great benefit for the Ummah. *Aameen*.

Ta'limi Board (KZN)
27 Rajab 1440

SYLLABUS BREAKDOWN

GRADE	JANUARY to JUNE	JULY to NOVEMBER
GRADE 6	Basic Fiqh (Part 1) Page 1 - Cleanliness To Page 29 - Iqaamah	Basic Fiqh (Part 1) Page 30 - Salaah To Page 57 - Musaafir
GRADE 7	Basic Fiqh (Part 2) Page 58 - Jumuah To Page 87 - Qurbaani	Basic Fiqh (Part 2) Page 88 - Zakaat To Page 106 - Islamic months

PART 1

In this section:

-  Cleanliness
-  Najaasat
-  Definitions
-  Wudhu
-  Ghusal
-  Tayammum
-  Masah on Khuffain
-  Azaan
-  Iqaamah
-  Salaah
-  Sajdatus Sahwu
-  Sajdah-e-Tilaawat
-  Salaah with Jamaat
-  Masbooq
-  Qadhaa
-  Musaafir

CLEANLINESS

1. As Muslims, we should always be clean. We must keep our body, clothing, homes and classrooms clean at all times.
2. Our Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "Allah is pure and He loves purity." He also said, "Cleanliness is half of Imaan."
3. If a person remains dirty all the time, the Angels will stay far away from him.
4. We should make sure that we clip our nails once a week on a Friday.
5. We should also brush our teeth regularly so that no foul smell comes out of the mouth.
6. We should shave the hair under our arms and below the navel regularly. If this hair is left for more than 40 days, then we will be sinful.

Water

It is permissible for us to use the following water to clean ourselves:

1. Rain water
2. Well water
3. River water
4. Sea water
5. Water from a big tank or pool

The Toilet

1. Our religion of Islam is perfect. It teaches us how to live our day to day life. Our beloved Nabi Muhammad ﷺ even taught us how to use the toilet.
2. The low pan type toilet is the best to use. This is closest to the sunnah of Nabi ﷺ and all the Ambiyaa عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَام. It is very important for us to learn to use the low pan toilet. Using the low pan toilet is very beneficial for our health. If a person is forced to make use of the high pan due to sickness, etc., he should be very careful about the splashes of urine.
3. We should be very careful that no splashes of urine come onto our body or clothing. A person will be punished in his grave if he is not careful of the splashes of urine.

Etiquettes of the toilet

1. Ensure that your head is covered.
2. Wear shoes/sandals when going to the toilet.
3. Remove anything that has the name of Allah Ta'ala on it before entering the toilet.
4. Before entering, recite بِسْمِ اللَّهِ and then the following dua:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

5. Enter with the left foot.

6. Do not stand and urinate.
7. Sit down when relieving yourself.
8. Do not face your back or your front towards the Qiblah.
9. After urinating, wait until all the drops of urine have come out before washing.
10. Clean and wash the private parts properly after relieving yourself. This is called Istinjaa.
11. Use the left hand for making Istinjaa.
12. Use clean water for Istinjaa.
13. Do not eat, drink or talk in the toilet.
14. Do not read books, comics, newspapers or use the cell-phone in the toilet.
15. Do not read any Dua, Kalimah or Aayat of the Qur-aan in the toilet.
16. Step out of the toilet with the right foot and recite the following dua:

غُفْرَانِكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

17. Wash your hands after coming out of the toilet.
18. Relieve yourself in such a place where you cannot be seen, especially when on a journey.
19. Do not urinate or relieve yourself under trees, in swimming pools, on the roadside, on pathways, in public places and in the shower.
20. Leave the toilet in a better state than you found it in.

Questions

1. Cleanliness is _____ of Imaan.
2. Which type of toilet is best to use? _____
3. With which leg must one enter the toilet? _____
4. Should one stand or sit when urinating? _____
5. What is istinjaa? _____
6. With which hand should one make istinjaa? _____
7. Can one read the kalimah or duas in the toilet? _____
8. List 5 types of water which are permissible to use? _____

NAJAASAT (IMPURITY)

Najaasat means filth/impurity. A person cannot perform Salaah if he has Najaasat on his body or clothes. We must make sure that our body and clothes are pure and clean at all times.

There are 5 types of Najaasat (impurity):

1. Urine of people and animals
2. Stool (faeces) of people and animals
3. Blood
4. Matter (Pus)
5. Alcohol

Cleansing of Najaasat

1. If any of the above 5 Najaasat (impurity) falls on your clothes, it must be washed three times with clean water, and squeezed after each wash.
2. If any of the above five types of Najaasat (impurity) falls on your body, it must be washed off three times with clean water.
3. We cannot perform Salaah if there is Najaasat (impurity) on our body or clothes.
4. Wash off the Najaasat three times in order to make your clothes, bedding, carpets, etc., clean.

Questions

1. If blood falls on our clothes how should we clean it? _____

2. What is the meaning of Najaasat? _____
3. Mention four things that we should not do in the toilet? _____

4. Our Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "Allah Ta'ala is _____
_____ and He loves _____"
5. How many types of Najaasat are there? List them. _____

6. When coming out of the toilet, we should step out with the _____
_____ foot.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions of few important words that are used in Fiqh which will help us to understand the Masaa-il (laws) better.

Fardh: A compulsory act.

Waajib: An act which is also compulsory.

Sunnah: An act which Rasulullah ﷺ said, did or liked.

Sunnat-e-Muakkadah: That act which Rasulullah ﷺ never missed out.

Sunnat-e-ghair Muakkadah: That act which Rasulullah ﷺ occasionally missed out.

Mustahab: A Preferred act.

Nafal: An Optional act.

Makrooh: A disliked act.

Halaal: A permissible act.

Haraam: A forbidden act.

WUDHU

Definition: Wudhu is a special way of washing certain parts of the body as shown to us by Rasulullah ﷺ.

1. Wudhu cleans our body and washes away our sins.
2. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ said, "The key to Jannah is Salaah, and the key to Salaah is purity."
3. We should try our best to remain in the state of wudhu at all times.
4. **Do not waste water when making wudhu!!!**

Faraaidh of wudhu

There are four Faraaidh (compulsory acts) in wudhu:

1. Wash the entire face once from the hair line to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other.
2. Wash both the arms once up to and including the elbows.
3. Make masah of quarter the head.
4. Wash both feet once up to and including the ankles.

Sunnah method of making wudhu

1. Face the Qiblah whilst making wudhu.
2. Sit on a little high place so that the water doesn't splash on one's clothing.
3. Make intention for wudhu, (O Allah, I am making wudhu to become pure).
4. Recite the dua:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

I begin in the name of Allah and all praise is for Allah

5. Wash both hands up to the wrist thrice.
6. Brush the teeth with a miswaak.
7. Gargle the mouth thrice. Use the right hand to put water into the mouth.
8. Put water into the nostrils with the right hand thrice. (The nose should be cleansed with the little finger and the thumb of the left hand).
9. Wash the entire face thrice. (The entire face from the hairline to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other).
10. Make khilaal of the beard. (Run the fingers of the right hand through the beard).
11. Wash the right hand including the elbow thrice. Thereafter, wash the left hand including the elbow thrice.
12. Recite the dua whilst making wudhu:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِيْ ذَنْبِيْ وَوَسِّعْ لِيْ فِيْ دَارِيْ وَبَارِكْ لِيْ فِيْ رِزْقِيْ

13. Make khilaal of the fingers. (khilaal of the fingers must be done by crossing the fingers of the left hand into the right hand and then the right into the left).
14. Make masah of the entire head, ears and nape once.
15. Thereafter wash the right foot, including the ankle thrice, and then wash the left foot in the same manner.
16. Make khilaal of the toes using the little finger of the left hand. Make the khilaal starting with the small toe on the right foot and finishing off with the small toe on the left foot.
17. When making wudhu, make sure that every portion of the limb gets wet.
18. Recite the dua after wudhu

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا
عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِيْنَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ

*I bear witness that there is no God besides Allah Ta'ala. He is One.
He has no partner. I bear witness that Hadhrat Muhammad
ﷺ is His servant and Messenger.*

*O Allah, make me of the repenters and make me of the purified
ones.*

When does one have to make wudhu?

1. To perform Salaah.
2. To touch the Qur-aan.
3. To make Tawaaf of the Ka'bah.
4. To make Sajdah-e-Tilaawat.

Acts that Break wudhu

There are nine acts that break wudhu:

1. To relieve oneself (urine or stool).
2. To break wind.
3. The flowing of matter (pus) or blood from any part of the body.
4. To vomit a mouthful.
5. To fall asleep whilst leaning against something.
6. To fall unconscious (fainting).
7. To become insane (mad).
8. To become intoxicated.
9. To laugh loudly in Salaah.

It is mentioned in a Hadith that: "When a person makes wudhu and washes his face, all those sins which he committed with his eyes are washed off with the water or the last drop of water. When he washes his hands, all those sins which he had committed with his hands are washed off with the water or the last drop of water. When he washes his feet, all those sins which he committed with his feet are washed off, until he is completely purified from all sins."

Questions

1. What is wudhu? _____

2. How many Faraaidh are there in wudhu? Mention them?__

3. Mention 7 Sunnats of wudhu? _____

4. When does a person have to make wudhu? _____

5. How many actions will break wudhu? Mention 3. _____

6. Mention one virtue of wudhu that is mentioned in the Hadith? _____

GHUSAL (BATH)

Definition: Ghusal means to wash the whole body in the way shown to us by our Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

Faraaidh of ghusal

There are three Faraaidh (compulsory acts) in ghusal:

1. Gargling of the entire mouth.
2. Rinsing the nostrils till the soft bone.
3. Washing the entire body without leaving any part dry.

Sunnah Method of ghusal

1. Make niyyah (intention), (O Allah, I am making ghusal to become pure from all impurity).
2. Wash both hands up to the wrists thrice.
3. Make istinjaa (i.e. to wash both the private parts).
4. Wash off any najaasat (impurity) that may be on one's body.
5. Perform wudhu according to the sunnah manner.
6. Pour water over the entire head thrice. Thereafter pour water over the right shoulder thrice and then over the left shoulder thrice.

NB: Rub the body when pouring water to ensure that every part of the body gets wet.

Occasions when ghusal becomes compulsory

1. When one is in the state of Janaabat (major impurity).
2. When a woman completes the period of Haiz (menses).
3. When a woman completes the period of Nifaas (childbirth)

Note: Once Ghusal becomes compulsory, one should try and have a bath as soon as possible.

Aadaab (Etiquettes) of ghusal

1. Bath in a clean place.
2. Bath in privacy i.e. in such a place where no one can see you.
3. Ensure that the satr (parts of the body that need to be compulsorily covered at all times) is completely covered when taking ghusal in a public place or in the presence of others.
4. Relieve oneself before taking ghusal. One should not urinate in the place where one is taking ghusal.
5. Use soap or anything else that will clean the body thoroughly.
6. A clean body is loved by Allah Ta'ala and it is protected from germs and sicknesses.

7. Do not waste water when making ghusal!!!

Ghusal will only be complete if every part of our body gets wet!!!

Hadhrat Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that Rasulullah ﷺ said: "O Anas! Wash thoroughly when you are making ghusal of janaabat (major impurity). If you do this, then without doubt you will come out from the place of bathing in such a state that no sin will remain on you." I asked: "O Rasulullah ﷺ! How does one wash thoroughly?" He replied, "It means that you wet the roots of the hair and clean the body thoroughly."

Questions

1. What is the meaning of ghusal? _____

2. How many faraaidh are there in ghusal? _____

3. Explain the sunnah method of making ghusal in your own words? _____

4. We should ensure that our _____ is completely covered when taking ghusal in the presence of others.
5. Ghusal will only be complete if every _____ of our body gets _____
6. Mention one virtue of ghusal that is mentioned in the Hadith? _____

7. Mention the occasions when ghusal becomes compulsory? _____

TAYAMMUM

Definition: When no water is available then to purify oneself using clean sand, in a specific way shown to us by Nabi ﷺ is called Tayammum. Tayammum is a substitute for water at the time of wudhu and ghusal.

There are three compulsory acts in Tayammum:

1. Niyyah (intention), (O Allah, I am making tayammum for wudhu or ghusal to become pure).
2. Striking both the hands on the earth and rubbing them on the face.
3. Striking both the hands on the earth and rubbing both the forearms including the elbows.

Method of making Tayammum

1. First recite *Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem*.
2. Thereafter make intention (e.g. I am making tayammum for ghusal or wudhu to perform my salaah).
3. Then strike both the hands on clean ground or dust. After dusting off the excess sand, rub both the palms on the entire face in such a way that no space, even to the size of a strand of hair is left out. Make khilaal of the beard as well.

4. Thereafter strike both the hands again on the ground. After dusting off the excess sand, rub the left palm over the entire right hand including the elbow. And then rub the right palm over the entire left hand including the elbow. Then make khilaal of the fingers.

A person will be allowed to make Tayammum in the following cases

1. When water is not available within a radius of 1.7 kilometers.
2. When the water is so little that if the water is used for wudhu or ghusal then there is fear of thirst.
3. When the use of water is harmful to the health.
4. When there is fear of an enemy or dangerous animal near the water.
5. When one does not have sufficient money to pay for water which is being sold or water is being sold at a very high price.

Note: Tayammum for wudhu and ghusal is the same.

Items with which a person can make Tayammum

1. Pure earth.
2. Stone.
3. Sand.
4. Clay.
5. Walls made of brick, mud or stone, which are not glazed or painted.
6. All items which have thick dust on it.
7. Limestone.

NOTE: *A person cannot make tayammum on metal, glass, wood, items that melt or burn to ash and food items.*

Things that break Tayammum

1. Those things that break wudhu also break tayammum.
2. If water becomes available after making tayammum, then the tayammum will break.
3. If a person made tayammum due to sickness and then he got cured, his tayammum will break.

NB: A person can perform any number of salaah he wishes with one tayammum.

Questions

1. What is the meaning of tayammum? _____

2. How many compulsory acts are there in tayammum?
Mention them. _____

3. Mention 5 things with which you can make tayammum? ____

4. Mention 3 things that you cannot use for tayammum? ____

5. If water is not found within a radius of _____
kilometres, tayammum will be permissible.
6. Mention 2 occasions when tayammum is permissible? ____

7. If a person made tayammum due to sickness, when will his
tayammum break? _____

8. How many salaah are you allowed to read with one
tayammum? _____

MASAH ON KHUFFAIN

1. Khuf means a leather sock.
2. Masah means to pass wet hands over something.
3. We are allowed to make masah on the khuffain (leather socks) instead of washing the feet when making wudhu.
4. We will only be allowed to make masah on condition that the khuffain are such that:
 - Water does not seep through it.
 - A person can walk with it for 3 miles (about 5 kilometers) without it getting torn.
 - It covers the whole foot till above the ankle.
5. **It is not permissible to make masah on normal cotton socks.**

Duration of Masah

When a person has made a complete wudhu (including washing his feet) and thereafter puts on the khuffain, then Nabi ﷺ allowed such a person to make masah on his khuffain; for three days and three nights (72 hours) while on journey (musaafir) and for one day and one night (24 hours) for a person who is not on a journey.

Note: A person will not start calculating this period from the time of actually wearing the khuffain but rather from the time his wudhu breaks after wearing the khuffain. For e.g. if he made wudhu and put his khuffain on at 7:00am but broke his wudhu at 10:00am, he will start his calculations from 10:00am.

Method of making Masah

1. Wet the fingers of both the hands and place them on top of the khuffain (right hand on right khuf and left hand on left khuf). Starting from the toes, pull the fingers towards the ankles, ensuring that your fingers go up to the ankles.
2. Masah is only done on the top of the khuf and not on the bottom.
3. Masah should be done once on each foot.

Important: The top surface equal to at least three fingers space must be covered when making masah.

Actions that break Masah

1. If the khuf is removed, slips off, or it tears to the extent of three small toes, the masah breaks.
2. When the time of masah expires, the masah breaks.
3. When having ghusal, first remove the khuf and then take a bath. A person in need of ghusal cannot make masah on the khuffain.

NB: "Masah breaks" means that the person will have to remove both the khuffs and wash his feet again.

Questions

1. What is a khuf? _____

2. What should a person do if his khuf slips off? _____

3. When will the masah on the khuffain break? _____

4. Must masah be made on the top or the bottom section of the khuf? _____
5. Will masah on the khuffain be permissible if there is a hole in it? Explain in detail. _____

6. Explain in your own words the method of making masah? _____

AZAAN

(THE CALL TO SALAAH)

1. Azaan means to call people to Salaah.
2. Azaan is one of the salient (important) signs of Allah Ta'ala. We must always respect the azaan.
3. Azaan is sunnah for the five Fardh Salaah and the Jum'ah Salaah (Friday).
4. Azaan should be called out on its prescribed time. If it was called out before the time, it will have to be repeated in the correct time.

The wording of the Azaan

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar Allaahu Akbar

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar Allaahu Akbar

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ

Ash-hadu al-laa Ilaaha illallaah

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ

Ash-hadu al-laa Ilaaha illallaah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu anna Muhammadar-Rasoolullaah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu anna Muhammadar-Rasoolullaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Hayya a`las-Salaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Hayya a`las-Salaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hayya a`lal-Falaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hayya a`lal-Falaah

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar Allaahu Akbar

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Laa Ilaaha illallaah

The Muazzin (One who calls out the azaan)

1. The muazzin must be a male.
2. He must be understanding, i.e. he must not be mad (insane).
3. He must have knowledge of the sunnats and masaa'il (rules and laws) of azaan.
4. He must have knowledge of the salaah times.
5. He must be Muttaqi (a pious and upright Muslim - he must not be a person who commits sins openly).

Etiquettes for calling out the Azaan

1. Be in the state of wudhu.
2. Face the Qiblah.
3. Stand and call out the azaan.
4. Place the index finger into the ears when calling out the azaan.
5. Turn the face to the right when saying *hayya alas-salaah* and to the left when saying *hayya alal-falaah*.
6. Call out the azaan outside the Masjid boundary.
7. Call out the azaan from a high place in a loud voice.

Replying to the Azaan

1. When the azaan is being called out, one should stop whatever work he is doing and reply to the azaan.
2. It is Mustahab to repeat the words of the muazzin.
3. Reply to the words **حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ** and **حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ**, by saying: **لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ**.
4. After the words **أَلْصَلُّوْهُ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ النَّوْمِ** in the Fajr Azaan, say: **صَدَقْتَ وَبَرَرْتَ**.
5. The following dua should be recited after the azaan:

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبِّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ وَالصَّلٰوةُ الْقَائِمَةُ اَتِي مُحَمَّدٌ
الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَاَبْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مِّمَّ مُحَمَّدٌ الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ اِنَّكَ لَا
تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ

Nabi صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ is reported to have said, "My intercession is necessary on the day of Qiyaamah for that person who recites durood shareef and then recites this dua after hearing the azaan."

IQAAMAH

1. Iqaamah is called out in the Masjid to inform the people that salaah is about to begin.
2. It is preferable that the one who called out the azaan should also call out the Iqaamah.
3. Another name for Iqaamah is Takbeer.
4. The one who calls out the Iqaamah is called a **Mukabbir**.
5. As soon as the Iqaamah is called out, the Imaam should commence the Salaah.
6. The musallis should also reply to the words of the Iqaamah.

Words of Iqaamah

The words of the Iqaamah are the same as the words of the azaan. However, after:

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hayya alal Falaah

One will add...

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Qad Qaamatis-Salaah Qad Qaamatis-Salaah

SALAAH

The Virtues of Salaah

Salaah is the most important Ibaadah in the life of a Muslim. It is the second pillar of Islam. Rasulullah ﷺ said, "A person who has missed one salaah is like the one who has lost all his family and wealth."

Hadhrat Abu Zar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ narrates that once Nabi ﷺ came out of his house. It was autumn and the leaves were falling off the trees. He caught hold of a branch and shook it. Its leaves began to fall in large number. At this he remarked, "O Abu Zar! When a Muslim offers Salaah to please Allah, his sins are shed away from him just as these leaves are falling off this tree."

Hadhrat Abu Qataadah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ says that he heard Rasulullah ﷺ saying that Allah سُبحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى has said, "O Muhammad! I have ordained five daily Salaah on your followers. I made a promise with myself that whosoever is regular in performing his Salaah at its fixed hour shall be admitted into Jannah. And those of your followers who do not guard their Salaah, are not included in this promise."

It is mentioned in a Hadith that Allah Ta'ala gives five favours to a person who is mindful of his Salaah: His sustenance is made easy for him; he is saved from the punishments in the grave; he shall receive his book of deeds in his right hand on the Day of Qiyaamah; he shall cross the bridge of Siraat with the speed of lightning and he shall enter Jannah without being questioned.

Benefits of Salaah

1. Salaah is the key to Jannah.
2. Salaah is the difference between a Muslim and a Non-Muslim.
3. Allah Ta'ala will be happy with us if we read our five daily Salaah.
4. Salaah will save us from the punishment in the grave and in the hereafter.

The names & times of the five daily Salaah

There are five salaah in a day:

1. **Fajr** - The early morning Salaah. It is performed after Subh Saadiq and before sunrise.
2. **Zuhr** - The midday Salaah. It is performed after Zawaal i.e. when half the day has passed.
3. **Asr** - The late afternoon Salaah. It is performed $\pm 1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours before sunset.
4. **Maghrib** - The evening Salaah. It is performed immediately after the sun has set.
5. **Esha** - The night Salaah. It is performed when total darkness has set in (about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours after sunset).

Questions

1. Which is the most important act of worship in Islam? _____

2. What is the example of Salaah in Islam? _____

3. How many times do we perform Salaah in a day? _____

4. Mention two benefits of Salaah? _____

5. If a person reads his Salaah after the time has passed, will Allah Ta'ala be happy with him? _____

6. When is Maghrib Salaah performed? _____

7. What time do we read Fajr Salaah? _____

The Eight Conditions before Salaah

Salaah is very important to a Muslim. Therefore we should ensure that before performing Salaah, eight conditions are adhered to. Allah Ta'ala will only accept our Salaah if all these eight conditions are found.

Before performing Salaah, we must ensure that:

1. Our clothes are clean.
2. Our body is clean.
3. The place where we will perform Salaah is clean.
4. We must face the Qiblah.
5. Our satr (private areas) are covered.
6. We have the correct intention.
7. The time for Salaah is correct.
8. We are in the state of wudhu.

NOTE: The satr (private area) of a male is from the navel to the knee and the satr (private area) of a female is her entire body besides her face, palms and feet.

Very Important

It is not permissible for males to have their trousers or kurtas below their ankles at all times and more especially in Salaah.

Faraaidh of Salaah

There are six Faraaidh (compulsory acts) in Salaah:

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreemah (first takbeer).
2. Qiyaam (standing posture).
3. Qiraat (Qur-aan recitation).
4. Ruku (Bowling).
5. Both the Sajdahs (prostration).
6. Qa'dah Akheerah (last sitting).

Actions that Break Salaah

The following actions will break our Salaah:

1. When one's wudhu breaks.
2. To speak in Salaah.
3. To turn one's chest away from the Qiblah.
4. To eat or drink in Salaah.
5. To step ahead of the Imaam.

Impermissible Times for Salaah

It is not permissible to perform any Salaah at these times:

1. Sunrise
2. Sunset
3. Zawaal

Questions

1. How many conditions are there for Salaah? _____

2. If one of these conditions are not found, will the Salaah be accepted? _____

3. Explain what is the satr of a man and a woman? _____

4. Mention three things that will break Salaah? _____

5. How many faraaidh are there in Salaah? Mention them? ____

6. What is the Qa'dah Akheerah? _____

7. Is it permissible for a man to have his kurta or trousers below his ankles? _____

Practical method of performing a two rakaat Salaah

One must first make niyyah (intention). Thereafter raise both hands up to the ears and with the palms facing the Qiblah say: *Allahu Akbar*, while folding both hands below the navel.

Thereafter recite the Sanaa:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ
غَيْرُكَ

*Sub-haana-kal-law-hum-ma / wa bi-ham-di-ka / wa tabaa-ra-kas-
mu-ka / wa ta'aa-laa jad-du-ka / wa laa-ilaa-ha ghai-ruk*

Read Ta'awwuz:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

A-'oo-zu / -billa-hi / -mi-nash / -shay-taw-nir / -rajeem.

Then recite Tasmiya:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bis-mil-laa / -hir-rah-maa / -nir-ra-heem

Now recite Surah Faatiha (Alhamdu). After completing Surah Faatiha, say Aameen softly. Thereafter recite any Surah you know, and then while saying *Allahu Akbar* go into Ruku. In Ruku hold the knees with your hands and spread the fingers around the knees.

Recite the Tasbeeh of Ruku three times:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Sub-haa-na / rab-bi-ya / 'a-zeem

Stand up while saying:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Sa-mi-'Al law-hu / li-man / ha-mi-dah

While standing in Qaumah (standing up) say:

رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ

'Rab-ba-naa / la-kal hamd

While Saying Takbeer, go into Sajdah by first placing your knees, then both the hands, the nose and lastly the forehead between both hands on the ground.

In Sajdah recite the Tasbeeh thrice:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Sub-haa-na / rab-bi-ya / 'a'-laa.

Thereafter, while saying the Takbeer, sit upright in Jalsa. One must sit on the left foot with the right foot straight up with the toes facing the Qiblah.

Now repeat the Takbeer and go back into Sajdah in the same manner as in the first Sajdah. On finishing the second Sajdah, one Rakaat has been completed. After completing the second Sajdah stand up while saying *Allahu Akbar* without putting the hands on the ground.

Now the second Rakaat will begin as in the first.

Recite the Tasmiya, Surah Faatiha and a Surah, perform the Ruku, Qauma and both Sajdahs. After the second Sajdah do not stand up but remain in a sitting position and recite Tashahhud followed by Durood-e-Ibraaheem and the dua after Durood-e-Ibraaheem.

Tashah-hud

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

*At-ta-hiy-yaa-tu / lil-laa-hi / was sa-la-waa-tu / wat tay-yi-
baa-tu / as-salaamu / 'alay-ka / ay-yu-han na-biy-yu / wa
rah-ma-tul-law-hi / wa ba-ra-kaa-tu-hu / as-salaamu 'alay-
naa / wa 'alaa / 'ibaa-dil laa / his saw-li-heen. / Ash-ha-du
allaa ilaa-ha il-lal-law-hu / wa ash-ha-du an-na mu-ham-
ma-dan / 'ab-du-hoo wa ra-soo-luh*

Durood-e-Ibraaheem

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ
وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

Al-law-hum-ma / sal-li 'alaa / mu-ham-ma-diw / wa 'alaa aa-li / mu-ham-ma-din / ka-maa sal-lay-ta / 'alaa ibraa-heema wa 'alaa aa-li ibraa-heema / in-na-ka ha-mee-dum ma-jeed./

Al-law-hum-ma / baa-rik 'alaa / mu-ham-ma-diw / wa 'alaa aa-li / mu-ham-ma-din / ka-maa baa-rak-ta / 'alaa ibraa-heema / wa 'alaa aali ibraa-heema / in-na-ka ha-mee-dum ma-jeed.

Dua after Durood-e-Ibraaheem

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

Al-law-hum-ma / in-nee / za-lam-tu / naf-see / zul-man / ka-see-ra wa laa/ yagh-fi-ruz zunoo-ba / il-laa an-ta / fagh-fir lee / magh-fi-ram min in-di-ka / war-ham-nee / in-na-ka / an-tal gha-foo-rur ra-heem/.

Lastly make the salaam:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

As-sa-laa-mu 'alay-kum / wa rah-ma-tul laah

First turn the head towards the right and make salaam and then towards the left and make salaam.

After the salaam, make dua asking Allah Ta'ala to fulfil all your needs.

The method of dua is to raise the hands to the height of the chest with the palms facing the sky. After the completion of dua, pass the hands over the face.

Differences in the Salaah of Females

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreema (The first takbeer)

- Females should raise their hands up to the chest without exposing their hands i.e. the hands should remain beneath the Burqah.
- She must not bend her head forward nor make her head touch her chest.

2. Qiyaam (standing posture)

- She should keep her feet together and tie her hands on her chest in such a way that the palm of her right hand is placed on the back of her left palm.
- She will not tie her hands below the navel (as men do).

3. Ruku (Bowing)

- She should only bow down so much that the tips of her fingers are able to touch the top of her knees.
- Her fingers and feet should be kept together.
- She should also ensure that her elbows touch her sides in Ruku.

4. Sajdah (Prostration)

- Her stomach and thighs must be kept together with her forearms placed flat on the ground and her feet horizontally facing towards the right.

5. Qa'dah (Sitting Posture)

- She should not sit on the left leg (as men do) but rather sit on the floor.
- Her feet should be spread out horizontally on the ground towards the right side.

- Her both hands should be kept on the upper part of the thighs with the fingers kept together.

Women must not raise their voices when reciting in Salaah.

Hadhrat Abu Hurayrah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ narrates that once Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ asked his companions, "Do you believe that dirt can remain on a person bathing five times a day in a stream running in front of his door?" 'No', replied the companions. 'No dirt can remain on his body.' Rasulallah صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ remarked: 'Exactly is the effect of Salaah offered five times a day. With the grace of Allah Ta'ala it washes away all sins.'"

Salaah Chart

NAME OF SALAAH	BEFORE FARDH		FARDH	AFTER FARDH				
	SGM	SM		SM	NAFL	WAAJIB	NAFL	TOTAL
FAJR	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
ZUHR	-	4	4	2	2	-	-	12
ASR	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	8
MAGHRIB	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	7
ESHA	4	-	4	2	2	3	2	17
TARAAWEEH	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
JUMUAH	-	4	2	4+2	2	-	-	14
EID	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
JANAZAH	4 TAKBEERS ONLY. NO AZAAN, IQAAMAH OR RAK'AATS.							
SM = SUNNAT -E- MUAKKADAH			SGM = SUNNAT -E- GHAIR MUAKKADAH					

Questions

1. Explain the method of making dua after Salaah? _____

2. What is the difference in the first Takbeer of a man and woman? _____

3. Mention one virtue of Salaah that has been mentioned in the Hadith? _____

4. What is the meaning of Sunnat-e-Ghair Mu'akkadah? _____

5. How many Rakaats are there in Janaazah Salaah? _____

6. How many Fardh are there in the Maghrib Salaah? _____

7. All together how many Rakaats are there in the Esha Salaah? _____

8. What Dua should we read in Sajdah? _____

9. What is the meaning of Nafil? _____

10. Should a woman recite the Qur'aan loudly or softly in Salaah? _____
11. When going into Sajdah, should we place the hands on the ground first or the knees? _____

12. Fill in the following salaah chart.

NAME OF SALAAH	BEFORE FARDH		FARDH	AFTER FARDH				
	SGM	SM		SM	NAFL	WAAJIB	NAFL	TOTAL
FAJR								
ZUHR								
ASR								
MAGHRIB								
ESHA								
TARAAWEEH								
JUMUAH								
EID								
JANAZAH								
SM = SUNNAT -E- MUAKKADAH SGM = SUNNAT -E- GHAIR MUAKKADAH								

SAJDATUS SAHWU

Definition: When a person makes a major mistake in salaah, then he will have to make two extra sajdahs at the end of the salaah to cover up for the mistake. If he does not make these two sajdahs, then he will have to repeat the salaah.

There are 5 major mistakes for which a person will have to make Sajdah Sahwu:

- To **delay**, **repeat** or **leave out** a Waajib act.
- To **delay** or **repeat** a Fardh act

If a person **leaves out** a Fardh act of Salaah, he cannot cover it up by making Sajdatus Sahwu, rather he will have to repeat the Salaah.

If a person makes a mistake in a Sunnah or Nafl act of Salaah, he will not have to make Sajdah Sahwu.

Method of making Sajdatus Sahwu:

In Qa'dah Akheerah (the last sitting), after reciting tashahhud, make one salaam to the right and thereafter, go into sajdah (make two sajdahs). Thereafter, sit up and complete the salaah as normal by reciting Tashahhud, Durood-e-Ibraaheem and the dua. Thereafter make salaam and complete the salaah.

Note: If the *muqtadee* (one reading behind the Imaam) makes a mistake which makes Sajdatus Sahwu necessary, he will not have to make Sajdatus Sahwu.

Questions

1. When will a person have to make Sajdatus Sahwu?_____

2. If the *muqtadee* makes a mistake, what should he do?_____

3. Explain in your own words how to make Sajdatus Sahwu?_

SAJDAH-E-TILAAWAT

Definition: Sajdah-e-Tilaawat means to make a sajdah after reading or hearing an Aayat of sajdah from the Qur-aan Shareef.

There are 14 Aayaat of sajdah in the Qur-aan Shareef.

It is Waajib to make the Sajdah-e-Tilaawat.

Method of making Sajdah-e-Tilaawat:

Out of Salaah: On reading the verse of sajdah, a person should say Allahu Akbar (without raising the hands) and go into Sajdah. Recite the Tasbeeh in sajdah three times and then come up from sajdah. A person has the option of making the sajdah from the standing posture or from the sitting posture.

In Salaah: As soon as the sajdah verse is recited in salaah, one should immediately make a sajdah and then continue the salaah as normal.

1. The conditions that are a pre-requisite for salaah are also a pre-requisite for Sajdah-e- Tilaawat, i.e. to have wudhu, to face the Qiblah, to be clean, etc.

2. Sajdah-e-Tilaawat is necessary on the one who read the Sajdah Aayat as well as the one who heard it.
3. The second sajdah in the 17th Para should not be made by the Hanafis. This is a Sajdah Aayat according to the Shaafees.

Questions

1. What is the meaning of Sajdah-e-Tilaawat? _____

2. How many Aayaat of Sajdah are there in the Qur-aan? _____
3. Mention 3 pre-requisites for Sajdah-e-Tilaawat. _____

4. Is Sajdah-e-Tilaawat also necessary for the one who only heard the Sajdah Aayat being recited? _____
5. Each child should practically demonstrate how the sajdah should be done while in salaah and out of salaah.

SALAAH WITH JAMAAT

- Salaah with jamaat means to read salaah in a group with one person as the **Imaam**.
- Nabi ﷺ said, *"The salaah performed with jamaat is twenty seven times superior to the salaah which is performed alone."*
- Nabi ﷺ said, *"Give glad tidings to those people who go to the masjid during the hours of darkness, for they will have a perfect light on the day of Qiyaamah."*
- Nabi ﷺ said, *"I wish I could ask the boys to collect a huge quantity of firewood for me. I would then go around and set fire to the houses of those who read their salaah in their homes without any valid excuse."*
- It is mentioned in another Hadith, *"A person who does not go for salaah after hearing the azaan, is committing a great wrong and is doing an act of kufr (disbelief) and nifaaq (hypocrisy)."*

1. The person who is leading the salaah is called the **Imaam** and the people following him are called the **Muqtadees**.
2. It is necessary for men to read their salaah with jamaat. To neglect salaah with jamaat without a valid excuse is very sinful.
3. Salaah with jamaat is not necessary for women, children, those who are very sick, the blind and those men who have a valid excuse.
4. Examples of a valid excuse are: sickness, disability, severe storm, road not being safe (due to enemy, wild animal, riots), there is no masjid or musalla close by.

MASBOOQ (LATE COMER)

1. A **Masbooq** is a person who joins the salaah after the Imaam completes the ruku of the first rakaat.
2. When the masbooq joins the Imaam, he will continue his salaah as normal with the Imaam.
3. As soon as the Imaam completes his salaah with the **second salaam**, the masbooq will stand up and complete the missed rakaats.
4. If a person joins the Imaam whilst he is still in ruku, it will be as though he got that rakaat. Therefore, he will not have to repeat that particular rakaat.
5. Once the Imaam makes the first salaam to the right, the latecomer cannot join in the jamaat salaah.

Note: Refer to the kitaab Ta'leemul Haq (page 132–133) for a detailed explanation on how to complete the missed rakaats.

Questions

1. Explain the following terms:

IMAAM: _____

MUQTADEE: _____

MASBOOQ: _____

2. Mention one reward for reading salaah with jamaat? _____

3. Once the Imaam makes the first salaam, can a latecomer join in the jamaat? _____

4. Is salaah with jamaat necessary on men or on women? _____

5. Mention one warning from the Hadith for neglecting salaah with jamaat? _____

QADHAA SALAAH

1. Qadhaa means to perform a fardh or waajib salaah after its prescribed time has expired.
2. To delay any salaah and cause it to become qadhaa without a valid excuse is a major sin.
3. Nabi ﷺ said in a Hadith, *"The example of the one who has missed one salaah is like a person who has lost all his family and wealth."*
4. Qadhaa is only compulsory for fardh and waajib salaah. There is no qadhaa for sunnah and nafl salaah.
5. When a person is completing his missed salaah, he should make this intention, e.g. 'I am performing Fajr or Zuhr, etc. of such and such day.'
6. If a person has so many qadhaa salaah that he doesn't know the exact amount, then he should make a fair estimate of all the salaah that he has missed (e.g. 1 month, 6 months, 2 years etc.). He should then draw up a chart and strike off one salaah at a time as he completes his qadhaa.
7. The person performing his qadhaa must make his intention like this, e.g. 'I am reading qadhaa for the first Fajr or first Zuhr etc. that I missed.' He should continue in this manner until his heart is at ease that all his qadhaa salaah is now completed.
8. Women in the state of haiz and nifaas will not have to make qadhaa for the salaah missed while they were in the state of haiz or nifaas.

Questions

1. What does qadhaa mean? _____

2. Mention the Hadith regarding a person who makes his salaah qadhaa? _____

3. Is there qadhaa for the sunnah and nafl salaah? _____

4. If a person is making qadhaa for an unknown estimated period of time, what intention should he make? _____

5. Does a woman in the state of haiz and nifaas have to make qadhaa? _____

MUSAAFIR (TRAVELLER)

1. A person who travels 77km or more out of the boundary of his town is called a *musaafir*.
2. If a *musaafir* intends staying at a place for less than 15 days, he will perform his salaah by making **Qasr** (shortening the salaah). i.e., for Zuhr, Asr and Esha Salaah, he will read only two rakaats fardh and not four. However, he will read the fardh of the Fajr and Maghrib Salaah as normal.
3. If the *musaafir* is in a hurry, he can leave out the sunnah and nafl salaah. However, if he has time, it is better that he reads the sunnah and nafl salaah as well.
4. The *musaafir* has to also read the **witr** salaah. He cannot leave it out even if he is in a hurry.
5. If a *musaafir* reads salaah behind a *muqeeem* (resident) Imaam, he will read the full salaah.
6. If the *musaafir* is the *Imaam* and the *muqtadees* (followers) are all residents, he (*Musaafir*) will only read two rakaats. After he makes salaam, the followers will stand up and complete the remaining two rakaats without reciting Surah Faatihah and a Surah.

Questions

1. When will a person be regarded as a musaafir _____

2. How many rakaats will a musaafir read for Maghrib Salaah?

3. Does the musaafir have to read all the sunnah and nafl salaah? Explain in detail. _____

4. If a musaafir reads salaah behind the local Imaam, will he make qasr or not? _____

5. If the musaafir is in a hurry, can he leave out the witr salaah?

PART 2

In this section:

- ✽ Jumuah
- ✽ Saum (Fasting)
- ✽ Taraaweeh
- ✽ I'tikaaf
- ✽ Eid
- ✽ Qurbaani
- ✽ Zakaat
- ✽ Hajj / Umrah
- ✽ Halaal and Haraam
- ✽ Sins
- ✽ Islamic Months

THE DAY OF JUMUAH

- Allah Ta'ala mentions in the Qur-aan, *"O you who believe! When the azaan is called for Salaah on Friday, then hasten to the remembrance of Allah and stop doing business. That is better for you if you knew. Thus, when the salaah is completed, then spread out in the earth and seek the grace of Allah and remember Allah often that you may be successful."*
- Nabi ﷺ mentioned in a Hadith, *"The best of days that the sun has risen on is the Day of Jumuah (Friday). It was on this day that Aadam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام was created, on this day he entered Jannah and on this day he was removed from there. Qiyaamah will also take place on the day of Jumuah."*

Etiquettes on the Day of Jumuah

- Clip the finger and toe nails.
- Remove unwanted hair.
- Have a ghusal (bath).
- Wear clean clothes.
- Apply itr (perfume). [for men]
- Use the miswaak.

- Read Surah Kahf.
- Go early to the Masjid for Jumuah. [for men]
- Make lots of dua especially between Asr and Maghrib.
- Recite abundant durood on Nabi ﷺ.

Salaatul Jumuah

1. On Friday, there is no Zuhr Salaah for men. The men perform the Jumuah Salaah (which consists of 2 rakaats). Women perform the Zuhr Salaah as normal.
2. Jumuah Salaah is fardh on all adult Muslim men who are sane, healthy and muqem (person not on a journey).
3. There is no Jumuah on minors, insane people, the sick, travellers and women. They will read Zuhr Salaah.
4. Jumuah Salaah should be performed in a town or city. It is not proper to perform Jumuah in a small village.

The Khutbah

1. Before the Jumuah Salaah, the Imaam will sit on the mimbar. The Muazzin will then give the azaan. After the azaan, the Imaam will stand and deliver a khutbah (sermon).
2. The khutbah will be delivered in **Arabic** only.

3. After the first khutbah, the Imaam will sit down for a while and then stand up again and deliver the second khutbah. After the second khutbah is complete, the Imaam will step down from the mimbar and lead the people in the two rakaats of Jumuah Salaah.

Jumuah consists of 14 rakaats:

Sunnat-e-Muakkadah	Fardh	Sunnat-e-Muakkadah	Nafil
4	2	4 + 2	2

Things not allowed during the Jumuah Khutbah

- Talking. (Everyone should sit with respect and listen to the khutbah silently).
- Eating and drinking.
- Reciting Qur-aan or any other form of zikr.
- Reading sunnah and nafl salaah.
- If someone makes salaam to you, do not reply.
- If someone else is talking, don't even tell him to keep quiet.
- Fiddling with one's clothing, toes, carpet, etc.
- Playing with the cell-phone or any other device.

Questions

1. Mention 5 etiquettes for the day of Jumuah? _____

2. On whom is Jumuah Salaah fardh? _____

3. Where should Jumuah Salaah be performed? _____

4. In which language must the Jumuah Khutbah be delivered? _____

5. How many rakaats are fardh in Jumuah Salaah? _____

6. Mention three things that you cannot do while the Khutbah is being delivered? _____

7. What did Nabi ﷺ say regarding the day of Jumuah? _____

8. Since Jumuah Salaah is not fardh on women and travellers, what salaah will they read? _____

SAUM (FASTING)

Definition: Fasting in Islam means to stay away from eating, drinking and having relations with one's spouse, from *subh saadiq* (early dawn) until sunset.

- Fasting in the month of Ramadhaan is one of the pillars of Islam.
- The fast of Ramadhaan is Fardh upon every Muslim, male and female who is *baaligh* (mature) and sane.

What intention should one make for fasting?

1. Making intention for fasting is necessary. If someone stays away from eating, drinking, etc. without any intention, the fast will not be valid.
2. A person should make this intention, '**I intend fasting tomorrow**'. A person doesn't have to make the intention verbally. Intention from the heart is sufficient. However, it is better to make the intention verbally.
3. The dua for fasting is:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اَصُوْمُ غَدًا لَكَ فَاعْفِرْ لِيْ مَا قَدَّمْتُ وَمَا اَخَّرْتُ

Alternatively recite this dua: بِصَوْمِ غَدٍ تَوَيْتُ

Sehri and Iftaar

1. **Sehri** is the early morning meal which is eaten before *subh saadiq*.
2. **Iftaar** is the meal which is eaten at the time of sunset when one breaks his fast.
3. It is preferable to delay the sehri until just before the time expires (\pm 7-10 minutes).
4. It is preferable to make iftaar immediately after sunset.
5. Nabi ﷺ said that there is a lot of barakah (blessings) in eating sehri. Therefore, we should try our best to wake up for sehri.
6. At the time of sehri and iftaar, duas are accepted. We should thus engage in dua at these two times.
7. It is preferable to break ones' fast with dates (khajoor) or water.
8. Dua when opening fast:

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَبِكَ اَمَنْتُ وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ اَفْطَرْتُ

Questions

1. What is the definition of fasting? _____

2. On whom is fasting fardh? _____

3. What intention should a person make for fasting? _____

4. If a person did not make his intention verbally but rather made an intention in his heart, will his fast be valid? _____

5. What is sehri and iftaar? _____

6. It is preferable to break one's fast with _____

People exempted from fasting in Ramadhaan

1. A traveller. (A person who is regarded as a musaafir in Islam)
2. A very sick person when he fears for his life.
3. A person who fears death due to extreme hunger and thirst.
4. A woman in the state of haiz and nifaas.

Note: The above mentioned persons will have to keep these missed fasts later on (after Ramadhaan).

Things that break the fast

1. Eating and drinking intentionally.
2. Having relations with one's spouse.
3. To vomit a mouthful intentionally.
4. Putting oil into the ears.
5. To swallow any kind of medicine intentionally.
6. Water going down the throat when gargling (while being conscious that one is fasting).
7. Smoking.

Things that don't break the fast

1. Using itr.
2. Water going into the ears.
3. Applying oil on the body or hair.
4. Taking an injection (as long as it is not given directly into the stomach).
5. Applying surma to the eyes.

6. A fly or mosquito going down ones throat unintentionally.
7. Using a miswaak.
8. Swallowing your own saliva.

Types of Fast

Apart from Ramadhaan, there are other Masnoon fasts as well during the year.

1. The 9th and 10th of Muharram or the 10th and 11th of Muharram.
2. Six days in Shawwaal.
3. The first 9 days of Zul Hijjah.
4. Every Monday and Thursday.
5. Fasting on the 13th, 14th and 15th of every Islamic month.

Note: It is **Haraam** to fast on **FIVE** days in the year. They are:

- Eidul Fitr
- Eidul Ad-haa
- Three days after Eidul Ad-haa.

Questions

1. Mention four people who are excused from fasting? _____

2. If a person applies oil to his body or uses itr, will his fast break? _____

3. A person yawned and a fly went down his throat. Will his fast break? _____

4. Will a person's fast break if he uses a miswaak? _____

5. A person went to the doctor and took an injection, will his fast break? _____

6. A person went swimming in Ramadhaan and some water went into his ears, will his fast break? _____

7. Mention the 5 days which are haraam to fast on? _____

Qadhaa and Kaffarah Fasts

Qadhaa: To keep one fast in place of a fast that was missed or broken.

Kaffarah: To keep 60 fasts continuously without a break in between, as a penalty for breaking a Ramadhaan fast.

1. If a person eats, drinks or has relations with his spouse **intentionally** whilst fasting in the month of Ramadhaan, he will have to keep one qadhaa fast followed by the 60 kaffarah fasts.
2. If he eats, drinks or has relations unintentionally or forgetfully (i.e. he forgot that he was fasting), his fast will not break and he will not have to keep a qadhaa fast.
3. If a person vomits a mouthful intentionally, his fast breaks and he will have to make qadhaa only.
4. Drinking any kind of medicine intentionally will make qadhaa and kaffarah necessary.
5. A person who ate or drank unintentionally and thereafter thought that his fast broke and he ate again, then he will have to keep one qadhaa fast.
6. If a person, whilst keeping his kaffarah fasts, misses out one or two in between (even if it is due to sickness), he will have to start the 60 fasts all over again.

7. If the month of Ramadhaan comes in between the kaffarah fast, it will have to be started all over again after Ramadhaan.
8. A very old person or a person who is extremely sick and has no hope of recovering from his sickness after Ramadhaan should give **Fidyah** (compensation) for each fast of Ramadhaan that he missed.
9. The Fidyah amount is equal to the amount of Sadaqatul Fitr.
10. If after Ramadhaan, the old person gains strength or the sick person recovers, he should keep the Qadhaa of the fasts he missed. He will be rewarded for whatever Fidyah he gave.

Questions

1. What is the meaning of qadhaa fast? _____

2. Kaffarah means to keep _____ fasts _____
without a break in between.
3. What happens if a person puts oil into his ears whilst
fasting? _____

4. A person was keeping his kaffarah fast. After 51 fasts he got
sick and didn't fast for one day. What should he do? _____

5. Will a persons' fast break if he eats or drinks
unintentionally? _____

6. What should a very old person do if he cannot keep the
Ramadhaan fast? _____

7. If a sick person recovers after paying the Fidyah, what
should he do? _____

TARAAWEEH

1. Taraaweeh Salaah is the salaah which is performed in Ramadhaan after the fardh and sunnah of Esha Salaah. The Witr Salaah is read in jamaat after the Taraaweeh Salaah.
2. Nabi ﷺ mentioned in a Hadith, *"He who performs (taraaweeh) salaah in Ramadhaan with Imaan and with the hope of gaining reward, all his past (minor) sins will be forgiven."*
3. Taraaweeh Salaah is Sunnat-e-Muakkadah on males and females.
4. The Taraaweeh Salaah consists of **twenty rakaats** in sets of two (i.e. 10 x 2 rakaats).
5. It is mustahab to rest for a while after every four rakaats.
6. It is sunnah to complete the whole Qur-aan once in the Taraaweeh Salaah during the month of Ramadhaan.
7. If a person has the strength to stand, it will be makrooh for him to sit and read the Taraaweeh Salaah.

Questions

1. What is Taraaweesh Salaah? _____

2. How many rakaats are there in the Taraaweesh Salaah? _____

3. Taraaweesh Salaah is _____ on males and females.
4. When is the Witr Salaah performed in the month of Ramadhaan? _____

5. Mention one virtue that has been stated in the Hadith for reading Taraaweesh Salaah? _____

6. If a person has the strength to stand, it will be _____ for him to sit and read the Taraaweesh Salaah.

I'TIKAAF

1. I'tikaaf means to enter the Masjid with the intention to remain there for a period of time.
2. The person sitting in I'tikaaf is called a **Mu'takif**.
3. It is Sunnat-e-Mu'akkadah to sit in I'tikaaf for the last ten days of Ramadhaan in the Masjid.
4. The Mu'takif is not allowed to leave the Masjid boundary except for the following reasons:
 - To make wudhu
 - To have a compulsory bath
 - To relieve oneself

Note: To leave the Masjid without a valid reason will nullify the I'tikaaf.

Things permitted during I'tikaaf

- Sleeping
- Eating
- Discussing necessary matters or matters of Deen.

I'tikaaf for women

If a woman desires to sit for I'tikaaf, she should sit in her home at the place where she performs her Salaah or any other suitable place in the home.

THE DAY OF EID

(Eidul Fitr and Eidul Adhaa)

1. The two Eids (Eidul Fitr and Eidul Adhaa) are days of celebration for a Muslim.
2. Eidul Fitr is on the 1st of Shawwaal and Eidul Adhaa is on the 10th of Zul Hijjah.
3. In order to show gratitude to Allah Ta'ala, we read an extra salaah of two rakaats with jamaat on these two occasions.

Etiquettes to observe on the day of Eid

- Wake up early.
- Have a bath according to the sunnah.
- Use the miswaak.
- Wear ones best clothes (not necessarily new).
- Apply itr. [for men]
- Go walking for the Eid Salaah. [for men]
- Go to the Eidgaah (place where Eid Salaah is performed) taking one route and returning via another route.
- Eat something sweet before going for the Eidul Fitr salaah.
- To say the takbeer loudly when going for the salaah of Eidul Adhaa.

- To discharge ones sadaqatul fitr before going for the Eidul fitr salaah.

Rules concerning the Eid Salaah

1. Eid Salaah is waajib on those whom Jumuah Salaah is fardh.
2. The Eid Salaah consists of two rakaats with six extra takbeers.
3. Eid Salaah is generally performed on the outskirts of the town.
4. There is no Azaan and Iqaamah for the Eid Salaah.
5. Women do not perform Eid Salaah.

Method of performing Eid Salaah

1. Firstly make intention thus, "I am performing two rakaats of waajib Eid Salaah with six extra takbeers behind the Imaam."
2. Then say *Allahu Akbar* and fold the hands.
3. Then recite sanaa.
4. Thereafter say *Allahu Akbar*, raise the hands to the ears and leave it on the sides. Then for the second time say *Allahu Akbar*, raise the hands to the ears and leave it on the sides. For the third time say *Allahu Akbar*, raise the hands to the ears and then fold it below the navel.

5. The Imaam should then recite Ta'awwuz, Tasmiyah, Surah Faatiha as well as another surah and complete the first rakaat as normal.
6. When he stands up for the second rakaat, he will read Surah Faatiha and another surah and then he will say *Allahu Akbar*, raise his hand to his ears and leave it on the sides. A second time he will do the same. For the third time he will do the same.
7. Then, whilst saying the fourth takbeer, he will go into ruku and complete the salaah as normal.

After the salaah, the Imaam will deliver two Khutbahs with a pause in between the two Khutbahs. Everyone should sit silently and listen to the Khutbahs.

Important: Remember that on the day of Eid, we should dress as Muslims. We should not wear the clothing of the non-Muslims.

Questions

1. On what dates do Eidul Fitr and Eidul Adhaa fall? _____

2. Mention 6 etiquettes to be observed on the Day of Eid? _____

3. On whom is the Eid Salaah waajib? _____

4. Where is the Eid Salaah generally performed? _____

5. Eid Salaah consists of _____ rakaats with _____
extra takbeers.
6. Will Azaan and Iqaamah be given for the Eid Salaah? _____

7. Do women perform Eid Salaah? _____

SADAQATUL FITR

Sadaqatul Fitr is the charity given to the poor Muslims so that they can also enjoy something to eat on the Day of Eid.

Sadaqatul Fitr is compulsory upon all those on whom zakaat is compulsory.

A person should discharge Sadaqatul Fitr for himself and on behalf of his wife and minor children (if they do not possess wealth).

Rules regarding Sadaqatul Fitr

1. Sadaqatul Fitr becomes compulsory on the morning of Eid when Fajr time sets in. If a person passes away before the Fajr time sets in, Sadaqatul Fitr will not be compulsory on him.
2. A person should discharge his Sadaqatul Fitr before going to the Eidgaah. He may also discharge the Sadaqatul Fitr in the month of Ramadhaan before the day of Eid.
3. Sadaqatul Fitr becomes compulsory whether a person fasted in Ramadhaan or not.
4. Before Ramadhaan comes to an end, we should ask the Imaam in the Masjid regarding the amount that needs to be given as Sadaqatul Fitr.

Questions

1. Who is a Mu'takif? _____

2. Mention 3 reasons why the Mu'takif can leave the Masjid? _____

3. Where should a woman sit for I'tikaaf? _____

4. What is Sadaqatul Fitr _____

5. On whom is Sadaqatul Fitr compulsory? _____

6. When does Sadaqatul Fitr become compulsory (time)? _____

7. If a person passes away before Fajr time sets in, will Sadaqatul Fitr become necessary on him? _____

QURBAANI

- Qurbaani means to sacrifice animals on the days of Qurbaani after the Eid Salaah in remembrance of the sacrifice of Hadhrat Ibraaheem عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام and his son Hadhrat Ismaa-eel عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام.
- The time of Qurbaani starts from the 10th of Zul Hijjah after the Eid Salaah and ends on the 12th of Zul Hijjah at sunset.
- There is more reward to do the Qurbaani on the 10th, then the 11th and then the 12th of Zul Hijjah.
- Those living in remote villages and farms where there is no Eid Salaah, can make Qurbaani once Subh Saadiq (Fajr time) sets in.

Importance of Qurbaani

Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ mentioned in a Hadith: *“There is nothing dearer to Allah Ta’ala during the days of Qurbaani than the sacrificing of animals. The sacrificed animal will come on the day of Qiyaamah with its horns, hair and hooves (to be weighed). The sacrifice is accepted by Allah Ta’ala before the blood reaches the ground. Therefore sacrifice with an open heart.”*

Once, the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ asked Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, *"O Nabi of Allah صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ, what is Qurbaani?"* He replied, *"It is the sunnah of your father Ibraaheem عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ."* They then asked, *"What benefit will we get from it?"* He replied, *"A reward for every hair of the sacrificed animal."* They then asked, *"And what about an animal with wool?"* Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ replied, *"A reward for every fibre of wool."*

Warning for not carrying out Qurbaani

Nabi صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ said, *"The person who has the means for making Qurbaani but does not do so, should not even come near our Musalla (Eidgaah - place where Eid Salaah is performed)."*

On whom is Qurbaani Waajib?

1. Qurbaani is waajib on all Muslims, males and females who are sane, mature and possess the minimum nisaab.
2. Qurbaani is necessary on a person for himself only. However, he should make sure that his family members also fulfil their Qurbaani if it is waajib on them.
3. Qurbaani is not waajib on the poor, travellers and minors.

Questions

1. What is the meaning of Qurbaani? _____

2. When does the time of Qurbaani commence? _____

3. Mention one reward for making Qurbaani? _____

4. What warning did Nabi ﷺ give to those who neglect to make Qurbaani despite having the wealth? _____

5. On whom is Qurbaani waajib? _____

Animals which can be slaughtered for Qurbaani

1. The following animals, whether male or female, can be slaughtered for Qurbaani: goats, sheep, cattle and camels.
2. Goats and sheep have to be at least one year old. However, very healthy sheep which are older than 6 months but look like a one year old animal may also be used. Cattle must be at least two years old. Camels must be at least five years old.
3. Sheep and goats count as only one share. Cattle and camels are divided into seven shares, i.e. seven people can share in one cow or one camel. If more than seven people share in a cow or camel, the Qurbaani of all the shareholders will be invalid.

Rules pertaining to the Qurbaani animal

The animal chosen for Qurbaani should be healthy and free from defects.

If the animal has the following defects, it will not be permissible for Qurbaani:

- The horn is broken off from the root. However, if the horns are cut off, it will be permissible.
- Those animals that are totally blind or have lost one third or more of their eyesight.
- An animal that has no teeth at all.

- Animals born without ears. If it has very small ears, it can be slaughtered.
- Very thin and weak animals.

Rules pertaining to zabah (slaughtering)

1. It is preferable to slaughter your own animal provided you can slaughter it correctly.
2. A woman can also slaughter her own animal provided the laws of purdah are adhered to.
3. Ensure that the knife is very sharp before slaughtering.
4. When slaughtering the animal, make sure that **four veins** are properly cut: the throat, two jugular veins and the wind pipe.
5. One animal should not be slaughtered in front of another.
6. When laying the animal down, face the animal towards the Qiblah. Say "*Bismillahi Allahu Akbar*" and swiftly pass the knife over its neck, cutting all four veins.
7. Make sure that the animal is not put through any difficulty unnecessarily.
8. After slaughtering the animal, allow it to cool down first before skinning it. (at least 5 minutes)
9. One should recite the following dua when slaughtering the animal:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Takbeer of Tashreeq

Takbeer of Tashreeq is a special Takbeer which is recited on the days of Hajj.

The Takbeer is:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَ
لِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

1. The Takbeer of Tashreeq is Waajib upon all mature males and females.
2. It is Waajib to say it once after every Fardh Salaah.
3. The Takbeer will be recited after every Fardh Salaah from the Fajr of the 9th of Zul-Hijjah to the Asr of the 13th of Zul-Hijjah (23 Salaahs in total).
4. The Takbeer will not be said after the Witr Salah.
5. The Takbeer is also waajib on a Musaafir and those performing Salaah individually.
6. Women will say the Takbeer softly and men will say it audibly.
7. A person who joins the Jamaat Salaah late in the Masjid will say the Takbeer after he has performed his missed rakaats. He will also say it audibly.

Questions

1. List the animals which can be slaughtered for Qurbaani?____

2. How old should a cow be if you want to slaughter it for Qurbaani?_____

3. What kind of animal should be chosen for Qurbaani?_____

4. For how many Salaahs will the Takbeer be recited?_____

5. Which four veins should be cut properly when making zabah?_____

6. Is a woman allowed to slaughter her animal?_____

7. If an animal was born without ears, can it be slaughtered for Qurbaani?_____

8. Write the words of the Takbeer of Tashreeq _____

9. If more than seven people share in a cow, will the Qurbaani be valid?_____

ZAKAAT

What is Zakaat?

Definition: Zakaat literally means to purify. In Islam, Zakaat means to give a small portion of our wealth to the poor Muslims once a year. By giving zakaat to the poor, we are purifying our wealth and our hearts from greed.

1. Zakaat is one of the five pillars of Islam.
2. Zakaat is not a tax.
3. Zakaat is fardh on those who are wealthy (i.e. those who possess the nisaab).

The punishment for not giving zakaat

- Allah Ta'ala mentions in the Qur-aan, *"Those who hoard gold and silver and do not spend it in the path of Allah, inform them of a painful punishment. On the day of Qiyaamah it will be heated in the fire of Jahannam. Then they will be branded with it on their foreheads and their sides and backs. (It will be said to them). This is your treasure which you hoarded for yourselves, so taste the treasure that you had been hoarding."*
- It is stated in a Hadith, *"The person whom Allah Ta'ala has bestowed with wealth and he does not fulfil its zakaat, on the day of Qiyaamah his wealth will be turned into a poisonous bald snake which will wrap around his neck and bite his jaws saying, 'I am your wealth. I am your treasure.'"*

Some benefits of giving Zakaat

1. Increases ones wealth.
2. Protects one's wealth from losses.
3. Serves as a shield from the fire of Jahannam.
4. Attracts the pleasure of Allah Ta'ala.
5. Brings about barakat (blessings) in ones' wealth.
6. Saves one from the love and greed for wealth.
7. The poor and destitute are taken care of.

Types of wealth on which zakaat is fardh

1. Gold and silver, be it in any form.
 2. Goods that are bought with the intention of resale.
 3. Livestock. (Animals that a person owns e.g. goats, sheep, cattle, etc.)
 4. Cash. (Whether it is with you or in the bank.)
- There is **no zakaat** on precious stones like diamonds, pearls, etc. if it is not for the purpose of re-selling.
 - There is **no zakaat** on all metals besides gold and silver unless it is for trade.
 - There is **no zakaat** on household items such as furniture, utensils, tools, etc.
 - There is **no zakaat** on one's personal items like one's clothes, shoes, books, etc.

Questions

1. What is zakaat? _____

2. What is the status of zakaat? _____

3. Mention five types of wealth on which zakaat is payable? _____

4. Mention one warning for those who neglect to pay their zakaat? _____

5. A person bought lots of diamonds and pearls to sell. Does he have to give zakaat on that? _____

6. Does a person have to pay zakaat on his household items? _____

7. Mention four benefits of giving zakaat? _____

Nisaab

1. The amount of wealth that makes a person liable for the paying of zakaat is called **nisaab**.
2. If a persons' wealth equals to or is more than the nisaab and it is in his possession for **one lunar year**, then he should give **2,5%** of it as zakaat (i.e. $1/40^{\text{th}}$).
3. Nisaab of gold is: **87,48 grams**.
4. Nisaab of silver is: **612,36 grams**.
5. The easiest way to find out how much is nisaab is to ask some Aalim that you know.

General rules regarding Zakaat

1. Zakaat should be given immediately when it becomes due.
2. Stipulate a date for calculating your zakaat. For example: Fix the 1st of Ramadhaan as your date for discharging zakaat and every year discharge your zakaat on the 1st of Ramadhaan.
3. **Niyyah** (intention) is very important when giving zakaat. A person should have this intention that, 'I am giving this wealth as zakaat'. If a person gives some wealth without the intention of zakaat, the zakaat will not be fulfilled.
4. Zakaat can be paid in cash or in the form of goods.
5. When giving zakaat, give preference to ones' poor relatives.

6. If a person has nisaab, but he also has debts which are more than the wealth in his possession, then zakaat will not be fardh on him.
7. It is better that the person distributes his zakaat himself (i.e. he personally gives it to the poor). However, it is permissible for him to ask someone pious and reliable to distribute it for him.

Who can accept Zakaat?

1. Zakaat must be given to the poor.
2. A poor person is one who does not own nisaab.
3. When discharging zakaat, the person you are giving the zakaat to must be made the **owner** of that wealth.
4. Zakaat cannot be given for building masjids, madrasahs, wells, hospitals, etc.
5. Zakaat can only be given to **Muslims**. Non-Muslims cannot be given zakaat.
6. A person cannot give zakaat to his parents, grandparents, children, grandchildren and spouse.
7. Ensure that the person you are giving the zakaat to is worthy of accepting zakaat. If he is not entitled to accept zakaat, then your zakaat will not be discharged.

Questions

1. What is the meaning of nisaab? _____

2. What is the nisaab of gold? _____

3. What is the most important rule when giving zakaat? _____

4. Can zakaat be given to non-Muslims _____

5. Zakaat can be paid in cash or _____

6. When giving out our zakaat, who will be given first preference? _____

7. If a person gives his zakaat to someone who is not entitled to receive it, will his zakaat be fulfilled? _____

8. A person gave away some wealth without the intention of zakaat, will his zakaat be fulfilled? _____

9. Can a person give his zakaat to construct a Masjid or a hospital? _____

10. Can you give zakaat to your father? _____

11. Is it necessary for a person to distribute his zakaat himself to the poor? Or can he ask someone else to distribute it on his behalf? _____

HAJJ

Definition: Hajj means to visit the house of Allah Ta'ala in Makkah Mukarramah during the days of Hajj and perform some special acts of Ibaadat.

- Hajj is one of the five pillars of Islam.
- The days of Hajj are 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Zul Hijjah.
- Hajj is compulsory on every adult male and female who are Muslims, sane (not mad), physically fit (not blind etc.) and has wealth which is over and above his/her basic necessities, which will be sufficient for him/her to make the onward and return journey for Hajj as well as leaving behind enough money for his dependants to survive in his absence.

There are great virtues for performing Hajj. Rasulullah ﷺ said, *"There is nothing in return for a Hajj that is free of sins and evils except Jannah."* He also said, *"Hajj and Umrah wipe out sins just as a furnace removes the rust that has settled on steel."*

Rasulullah ﷺ gave a severe warning for not performing Hajj despite it being Fardh, *"The person who has food, drink and the means of transport to undertake Hajj and still does not go, Allah has no concern if the person dies as a Jew or a Christian."*

Few rules pertaining to Hajj

1. Hajj is Fardh once in a person's life.
2. If a person performs Hajj before becoming Baaligh, it will not be regarded as his Fardh Hajj but as a Nafil Hajj.
3. Once Hajj becomes Fardh on a person, it is necessary for him to go that very year. It is not permissible for him to delay without a valid reason.
4. If a woman wants to go for hajj, it is necessary for her to be accompanied by her husband or some other **mahram**. She cannot go without a mahram. If she cannot find a suitable mahram throughout her life, she will not be sinful. However, she should make a bequest that hajj be performed on behalf of her.
5. There are many rules and regulations of Hajj which cannot be understood and remembered without really going for Hajj. Before one intends going for Hajj, one should speak to an Aalim and ask him to explain all the rules to him.

A person should also visit the grave of Nabi ﷺ in Madinah Munawwarah either before or after Hajj. Nabi ﷺ said, *"The person who visits me after my demise will receive the same blessings as the person who visited me during my lifetime."*

Nabi ﷺ also said, *"The person who goes for Hajj and does not visit me has shown great disrespect to me."*

UMRAH

Definition: Umrah means to go to the house of Allah Ta'ala in Makkah Mukarramah and perform a special ibaadat.

- It is sunnat-e-mu'akkadah to perform Umrah once in a person's life.
- Umrah can be performed throughout the year except on the days of Hajj.
- The best Umrah is that Umrah which is performed in Ramadhaan. Rasulullah ﷺ said, *"An Umrah performed in Ramadhaan is like performing Hajj with me (in reward)."*
- Since Umrah is a special Ibaadat, before we go, we should ask the Ulama how to perform it.

Note: The reward for a good deed performed in Makkah Mukarramah is multiplied 100 000 times and in Madinah Munawwarah 50 000 times. Similarly, the severity of sins committed there, are also multiplied.

Therefore, we should try our best to do as much good deeds as we can and save ourselves from all sins in those blessed places.

Questions

1. What is the definition of Hajj? _____

2. Mention the days of Hajj? _____

3. Mention one virtue of Hajj? _____

4. Can a woman go for Hajj if she does not have a mahram? _____

5. If a person performed Hajj when he was a child, is it considered as his fardh Hajj? _____

6. What is the reward for doing a good deed in Makkah and Madinah? _____

7. What is the status of Umrah in Shariah? _____

8. Which is the best time to perform Umrah? _____

9. When can Umrah not be performed? _____

10. What did Nabi ﷺ say regarding the person who visits his grave? _____

HALAAL AND HARAAM

1. Nabi ﷺ mentioned in a Hadith, "*The body which has been nourished with Haraam will not enter Jannah.*"
2. We should, therefore, be very cautious of the things we eat and ensure that we only eat halaal food.
3. Eating halaal food gives us the energy and strength to perform good actions. A person who eats haraam is deprived of doing good deeds.
4. For an animal to become halaal, reciting **tasmiyah** (bismillah) and making **zabah** (slaughtering) is absolutely necessary.

Halaal Animals

The following animals are **HALAAL** to eat only if the tasmiyah is recited when slaughtering:

Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Deer	Buck
Buffalo	Rabbit	Camel	Oxen	All Poultry
Ostrich	Turkey	Duck	Peacock	Sparrow

Haraam Animals

The following animals are **HARAAM** to eat even if tasmiyah was recited when slaughtering:

Pig	Hawk	Cat	Dog	Jackal
Snake	Worms	Rats	Monkey	Owl
Lion	Insects	Elephant	Lizard	Snails

1. All types of fish are halaal. However, the fish that dies naturally and floats on top of the water is not permissible to eat.
2. Fish and locusts can be eaten without making zabah.
3. The meat of all halaal animals that are slaughtered without reciting *bismillah* will be haraam.

Few rules pertaining to things that are permissible and impermissible

1. It is not permissible to buy meat or meat products from a non-Muslim butcher.
2. It is permissible to eat the liver and tripe of the animal which was slaughtered in a halaal way.
3. Items that contain animal fats or by-products of animals are haraam if they were slaughtered by non-Muslims.
4. Men are not allowed to use gold and silver jewellery.
5. Women are allowed to wear gold, silver and imitation jewellery. However, imitation rings are not permissible to wear.
6. Only women are allowed to wear silk clothing and not men.
7. Besides jewellery, items that are made of pure gold or silver are not permissible for men and women to use e.g. gold cups, plates, spoons, etc. However, if the item is of stainless steel, or it is only plated in gold or silver, then it will be permissible to use.
8. All intoxicants and drugs, be it in any form, are haraam.
9. The buying, selling and transporting of all intoxicants and drugs are haraam.
10. All forms of interest, gambling and bribery are haraam for which severe warnings have been mentioned.

Income which is Haraam

The monies received from the following avenues are haraam to use. If a person gives it in charity, he will not receive any reward for it.

1. Gambling
2. Interest
3. Stealing
4. Bribery
5. Money received from selling haraam items like drugs, alcohol, etc.
6. Selling of goods while concealing its defects.
7. Taking the wealth of orphans and heirs.

Questions

1. What did Nabi ﷺ say regarding that body which has been nourished with haraam? _____

2. What is the benefit of eating halaal food? _____

3. Mention 10 animals that we can eat? _____

4. If you read bismillah and slaughter an elephant, will it become halaal to eat? _____

5. Can men wear gold jewellery? _____

6. All intoxicants, be it in any form, are _____

7. What type of fish are we not allowed to eat? _____

8. Is it permissible for us to buy meat from a non-Muslim butcher? _____
9. The buying, selling and _____ of all intoxicants are haraam.
10. For an animal to become halaal, what two things are necessary to do? _____

11. Can we eat snakes, frogs and monkeys? _____

SINS PERTAINING TO THE LIMBS OF THE BODY

Sins related to the heart

1. Shirk (Ascribing partners with Allah Ta'ala).
2. To lose hope in the mercy of Allah Ta'ala.
3. To be fearless of Allah Ta'ala.
4. To think bad of people.
5. To have jealousy for people.
6. To have hatred.

Sins related to the tongue

1. To speak lies.
2. To falsely accuse someone.
3. To give false testimony.
4. Singing.
5. To take false oaths.
6. To backbite.
7. To call people by names which they don't like.
8. To swear.

Sins related to the stomach

1. To eat the wealth of orphans.
2. To give or take interest.
3. To take intoxicants and drugs.
4. To eat and drink haraam things.
5. Abortion.

Sins related to the private parts

1. To commit zina (adultery).
2. To commit homosexuality.
3. To masturbate
4. To expose the satr.

Sins related to the hands

1. To steal.
2. To kill.
3. To fight.
4. To gamble.
5. To perform black magic.

Sins related to the legs

1. To run away from the battle field.
2. To dance.

Sins related to the whole body

1. To be disobedient to one's parents, elders and teachers.
2. To disrespect the Ulama.
3. To be harsh and rude to those under us e.g. servants.
4. To show disrespect and disregard to the salient signs of Islam e.g. the Masjid, the month of Ramadhaan, the azaan.

ISLAMIC MONTHS

There are **twelve** months in the Islamic calendar. The first month is Muharram and the last month is Zul Hijjah.

The Islamic calendar is based on the movement of the moon in the sky. When the new crescent is sighted, this means that the new month has commenced.

The Islamic months are:

- Muharram
- Safar
- Rabee'ul Awwal
- Rabee'ul Aakhir
- Jumaadul Ula
- Jumaadul Ukhraa
- Rajab
- Sha'baan
- Ramadhaan
- Shawwaal
- Zul Qa'dah
- Zul Hijjah