



AL MAHDI MADRASAH

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Fiqh

AlMahdi Madrasah

Notes Adapted from Shia Ithna-asheri Madressa of London

CLASS 5 - LESSON 1

USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 1

Wajib

Wajib means compulsory. If something is Wajib, we must do it. This is because Allah has ordered us to do it. Allah has given us so many blessings. In return, when He tells us to do something, we must obey Him. When we do the Wajib acts we are rewarded (Thawaab) by Allah. If we do not do them, we are sinning (Gunah) and will be punished by Allah. Some examples of Wajib acts are:

Salaat (Prayers), Sawm (Fasting) and Zakaat (Charity).

Sunnat

A Sunnat act is one that is good to do because it makes Allah happy. However, it is not Wajib. There are many Sunnat acts taught to us by our Prophet Muhammad (S). In fact, every time we find out that the Prophet (S) used to do a certain act, then we should also do it because it is Sunnat. If we do a Sunnat act then we are rewarded (Thawaab) by Allah, but if we do not do it, we have not committed a sin. Some examples of Sunnat acts are:

Reciting Qur'an, visiting the sick and helping poor people.

Haraam

Haraam means forbidden. If something is Haraam, we must never do it. This is because it makes Allah angry. If we do an act that is Haraam, then we are sinning (Gunah) and will be punished by Allah. If we do not do these sins, then we will be rewarded (Thawaab) by Allah.

Some examples of Haraam acts are:

Eating pork, disobeying your parents and telling lies.

Makruh

A Makruh act is one that we should try not to do because it is not liked by Allah. However, it is not Haraam. If we avoid doing a Makruh act then we are rewarded (Thawaab) by Allah, but if we do it, we have not committed a sin. Some examples of Makruh acts are:

Talking rudely, smoking cigarettes and sleeping too much.

Mubah

Mubah acts are those that we are allowed to do. There is no reward if you do them and there is no punishment if we do not. Another word for Mubah is **Jaiz**, which means allowed.

However, we can get Thawaab for even Mubah acts if we do them in the way Allah likes. For example, we should say Bismillah before eating. Some examples of Mubah acts are:

Eating, drinking and playing sports.

Exercise

Next to the following acts, write whether it is Wajib, Haraam, Sunnat, Makruh or Mubah.

1. To wear black shoes. _____
2. To eat a beefburger at McDonalds. _____
3. To have a bath on Friday. _____
4. To travel in the month of Ramadhan. _____
5. To obey your parents. _____
6. To travel in the month of Safar. _____
7. To eat when you are already full. _____
8. To listen to music. _____
9. To cut your nails on Thursday. _____
10. To pray Salaat on time. _____

CLASS 5 - LESSON 2

USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 2

Muslim

A Muslim is a person who submits to the will of Allah. That means he does not go against what Allah wants. A Muslim believes in One God, the Prophets (A) and the Day of Judgement. Any person who says and understand the **Kalima** can be called a Muslim.

The Kalima is:

Laa Ilaha Illallah - There is no god but Allah.

Muhammadur Rasoolullah - Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 102, Surah Aali Imraan)

*O people who believe, be aware of all Allah's laws and respect them, and always be **Muslims**.*

Mu'min

This is a higher position than a Muslim. A Mu'min believes in One God, the Prophets (A) and the Day of Judgement, just like a Muslim. However, he also believes in the Justice of God and In the 12 Imams (A).

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 15, Surah al-Hujaraat)

*The **Mu'mins** alone are the true believers in Allah and His Prophet. Once they believe, they never doubt again. They give up their wealth and even their lives for Allah. They are always truthful.*

Zaahid

This is the person who does not love the things of this world too much. If something good happens to him, he does not become so happy that he forgets Allah. And, if something bad happens to him, he does not get so upset that he forgets Allah. He is always pleased with the will of Allah and does not complain to Him. This person is content.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 23, Surah al-Hadeed)

Do not grieve (too much) at what you missed or rejoice (too much) at what He has given to you. Allah does not like proud people.

Muttaqi

This is a person who is pious. This means that he always remembers what Allah's wishes are. He never does what Allah has forbidden, and always does what Allah wants him to do. We should all try to be Muttaqi.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 183, Surah al-Baqarah)

*You should fast so that you become **Muttaqi**.*

Exercise

In the wordsearch below, there are 8 words which you have learnt in the notes. Can you find them?

A S C M U T A K K R
M O P D E R R T A K
I R T M U S L I M T
L Y E T Y H P K N I
A V N I M U M E Z Q
K X E K O I T A M A
P I O U S N H V I T
P L T N O I N O C T
P L S C D D R U M U
W T R U T H F U L M

CLASS 5 - LESSON 3

USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 3

Kaafir

A Kaafir is a person who does not believe in Allah, the Prophets (A), Imams (A) or the Day of Judgement. This is a person who is not a Muslim

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 161, Surah al-Baqarah)

*The people who are **Kaafirs**, and die while they remain **Kaafirs**, are cursed by Allah, His angels and all mankind.*

Mushrik

A Mushrik believes that Allah has a partner. This means that he does not believe in only One God. This is such a great sin that Allah does not forgive it.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 107, Surah al-An'aam)

*Follow only what has been commanded by Allah, there is no god except Him, and turn away from the **Mushriks**.*

Munaafiq

A Munaafiq is a person who says that he is a Muslim, but in his heart he does not follow Islam. He is a hypocrite. Such a person is a liar and makes Allah very angry.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 138, Surah an-Nisaa)

*Inform the **Munaafiqs** that there will be a painful punishment for them (in the next world).*

Fiqh

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Faasiq

This is a person who disobeys Allah openly. He sins in public. Such a person who defies Allah in front of everyone is the worst kind of sinner and follows the way of Shaitan.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an (Simplified meaning of Ayat 40, Surah al-Kahf)

*When Allah said to the angels to bow down in front of Aadam, they all obeyed, except Shaitan. He was a jinn and a **Faasiq**, and did not obey the command of his Lord.*

Exercise

In the wordsearch below, there are 8 words which you have learnt in the notes. Can you find them?

C R Y O G E N I C S
H Y P O C R I T E W
F L M O C E I T E W
Q Y P O C N I T M W
R I F A K T I U U E
E L S O C R N T S M
N K P A C A I R H N
N M P O F P U T R O
I Y P I C C I T I P
S Z Q O C R I T K W

CLASS 5 - LESSON 4

USOOL-E-DEEN

Usool-e-deen are the roots of our religion. They are also called **Aqaaid**, which means our beliefs. They are five in number.

1. Tawheed (Oneness of God)

Tawheed means that Allah is One. He does not have any partner. He has no parents or children. He does not need anything and everything needs Him. There is nothing equal to Him.

2. Adaalat (Justice of God)

Adaalat means that Allah is Just. He is not a tyrant. He will reward everybody according to their deeds. Those who obey His commands will be awarded a place in Paradise and those who disobey Him will be sent to Hell.

3. Nabuwwat (Prophethood)

Nabuwwat means Prophethood. It calls for the belief in the Prophets sent by Allah from time to time to guide the people. Allah sent 124,000 in all. Prophet Adam (A) was the first prophet and Prophet Muhammad (S) was the last prophet sent by Allah.

4. Imaamat. (Successors of the Prophet)

After the death of Prophet Muhammad (S) the duty of guiding the Muslims was the responsibility of the Imams (A). Allah chose 12 Imams (A). Imam Ali (A) was the first and Imam Mahdi (A) is the last Imam. By the will of Allah he is still alive today. He is the Imam (A) of our time.

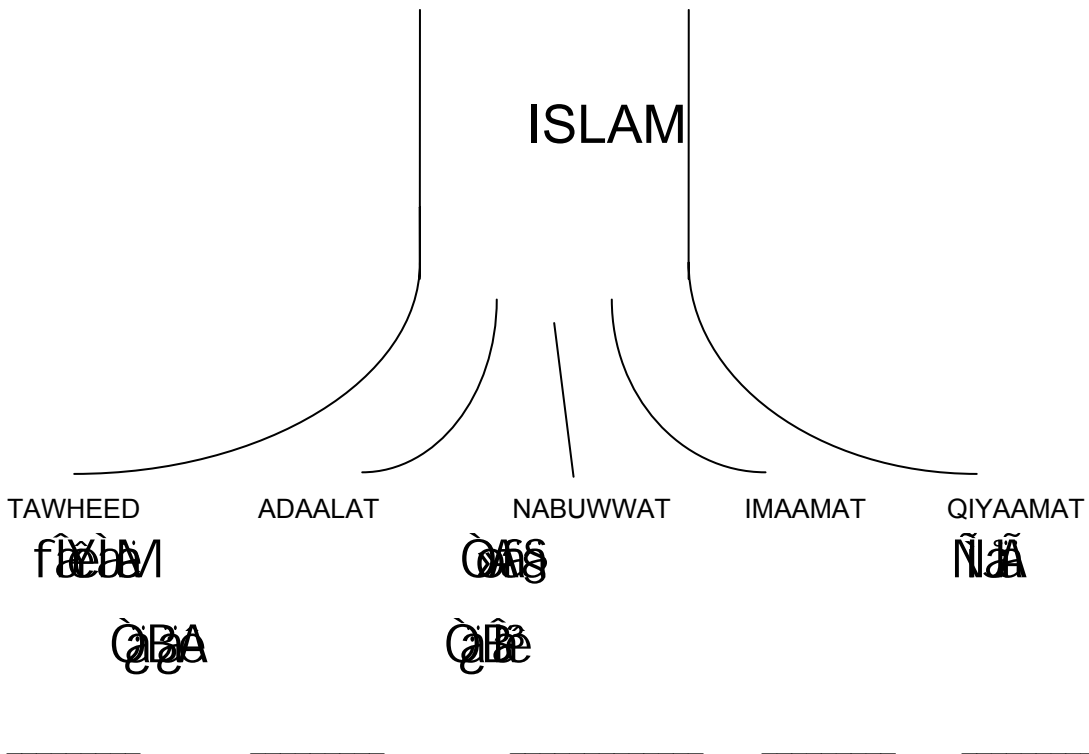
5. Qayaamat (Day of Judgement)

Qayaamat means the Day of Judgement or Resurrection. The day when everyone will be brought back to life to account for their deeds. Then, according to their deeds, they will be either be rewarded by being sent to Heaven or punished by being sent to Hell.

Exercise

Just like a strong tree needs strong roots, a good Muslim needs to understand and believe strongly in the roots of religion.

In the picture below, fill in the meanings of the Arabic words for the Usool-e-deen.



CLASS 5 - LESSON 5

BRIEF DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN - PART 1

1. Tawheed (Oneness of God)

One day, the Prophet (S) and some of his companions were going out. On the way they saw an old woman working at a spinning-wheel and heard her praising Allah for His bounties. The Prophet (S) went upto her and enquired about her health.

Then he said to her: "Your faith in Allah is good to see. Would you tell me what made you believe in Allah ?"

On hearing this, the woman stopped working on the spinning-wheel, thought for a while and then replied :

"O Prophet of Allah ! You see this spinning-wheel. As long as I don't move it, it can't spin. When this happens with such an ordinary thing, how can it be possible that the such a big universe should work so well without a driving force? There must be someone to run it. One who must be controlling every detail. That can only be Allah, who is the Creator and the Master of Everything ! "

The Prophet (S) was very pleased with the old woman's reply. He told his companions :

"Just see how this old lady has come to know about Allah in such a fine and simple way. Your faith in Allah should also be firm like hers."

2. Adaalat (Justice of God)

Sometimes we think that Justice means fairness and injustice means unfairness. This is not completely correct. When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.

The following story will make you understand better how Allah is 'Adil (Just)

In a town lived a doctor, a baker and a robber. In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings to them.

That day, the robber was planning to rob the baker. Instead he fell ill and had to go to the doctor. The baker did not make much money at all that day, because it rained and all his customers stayed at home.

Now let us study this story.

The robber fell ill - so it seems that he was treated unfairly by Allah.

The doctor got an extra patient (the robber!) so it seems he was treated fairly by Allah.

The baker lost business due to the rain so it seems he was treated unfairly by Allah.

So was Allah Just to all of them? We see that fairness and unfairness does not describe Adaalat fully. To understand it we must realise that Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.

Now let us study the story again.

The doctor **did** get blessings from Allah because he got an extra patient.

The robber **did** get blessings from Allah because his illness saved him from the sin of stealing.

The baker **did** get blessings from Allah because even though he did not do much business, he was not robbed.

So we see that Adaalat means that Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.

Exercise

There is a short Surah of the Holy Qur'an called at-Tawheed. (Surah no 112). Read the translation and then write down:

1. What does the first verse say about Allah?
2. What does the second verse say about His needs?
3. What does the third verse say about His children and parents?
4. What does the last verse say about Allah?

CLASS 5 - LESSON 6

BRIEF DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN - PART 2

3. Nabuwwat (Prophethood)

Two men were travelling together and became friends. When they reached their town, one of them invited the other to his house for dinner the next day. However, he did not give him his address or phone number. His friend wanted to go to his house for dinner, but how could he? He did not know how to get there.

When Allah created us, it was so that we should worship Him. If he had not sent down Prophets (A) to guide us, how would we have known what to do to please Him? It was because He wanted us to find Him that He sent so many Prophets (A) to teach and guide us.

4. Imaamat. (Successors of the Prophet)

One day a man made a very clever machine. Many people found the machine useful and used it all the time. Before he died, the man taught his student how to fix the machine if it ever got spoilt. After his death, whenever the people had any questions about their machines, they would go to the student, and he would always answer their questions.

Similarly, although the Prophet (S) had brought all the laws of Islam, after his death there needed to be someone who could answer the peoples' questions. These were the Imams(A), who were chosen by Allah to carry on with the Prophet's (S) work.

5. Qayaamat (Day of Judgement)

There was a Muslim man who began to drink alcohol. He used to do it secretly in his house. One day a small boy walked into his room and saw him. Now the man was terrified. Would the boy tell someone what he had seen? How would the man face his family and friends in the mosque? He could not sleep at nights as he worried about everybody finding out about his drinking.

What a strange man! He was more scared of a little boy than of Allah. Allah sees all we do and there will be a day when we will have to account for all we have done. That will be the Day of Judgement.

Exercise

Answer the following questions in the space below.

1. Why did Allah send Prophets (A)?
2. Why do we need the Imams (A)?
3. Why did Allah keep a Day of Judgement?

CLASS 5 - LESSON 7

FUROO-E-DEEN - PART 1

Furoo-e-deen are the branches of religion. They are the acts of worship that we do when we have understood the Usool-e-deen. There are 10 Furoo-e-deen altogether.

1. Salaat (Daily Prayers)

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

*Seek assistance through patience and **Salaat**... (2:45)*

There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily Prayers:

Fajr has 2; Zuhr has 4; 'Asr has 4; Maghrib has 3 and 'Isha has 4.

2. Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan)

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

*O you who believe, **Sawm** is prescribed for you... so that you may become pious. (2:183)*

Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim for the whole lunar month of Ramadhan every year. It starts at Subhe Sadiq and ends at the time of Maghrib.

3. Haj (Pilgrimage to Makka)

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

*And go for **Haj** for the pleasure of Allah... (2:196)*

Every Muslim has to go to Makka once in their life-time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go.

4. Zakaat (Charity)

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

*And surely those who believe and do good deeds and keep up Salaat and pay **Zakaat** shall have their reward with their Lord... (2:277)*

Zakaat is a charity that is paid on certain items and is given to needy Shia Muslims.

5. Khums (Islamic Tax)

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

*And from everything you gain, **Khums** is for Allah and His Prophet...(8:41)*

Everyone has to pay 1/5th of their year's savings. The money is divided between Saadaat (descendants of the Prophet (S) and our 12th Imam (A); during his Ghaibat it is given to the Mujtahid.

Exercise

Can you find other verses in the Holy Qur'an about Salaat?
Look at Surah al-Maa'oon (number 107) and write its translation below.

CLASS 5 - LESSON 8

FUROO-E-DEEN - PART 2

6. Jihaad (To Fight for Allah)

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

*O Prophet! Encourage the believers to go for **Jihaad**. If there are twenty patient ones amongst you, you will overcome 200... (8:65)*

Jihaad means fighting in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet (S) or the Imam (A) of the time. It is not just with a weapon, it can be with your writing and speech also.

7 Amr bil Ma'roof (Guide others to the Good)

8. Nahy 'anil Munkar (Stop others from doing evil)

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

*And among you there should be a group who invite to do good and do **Amr bil Ma'roof** and **Nahy 'anil Munkar**. These will be the successful people. (3:104)*

If we see someone who is not doing a good action, we should encourage him to do it. This is called Amr bil Ma'roof.

If we see someone doing a bad action, we should try to stop him from doing it. This is called Nahy 'anil Munkar.

9. Tawalla (To be the friends of the friends of Ma'sumeen (A))

10. Tabarra (To be the enemies of the enemies of Ma'sumeen (A))

The Prophet (S) has said:

“Whoever pleases my family, has pleased me, and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me.

Tawalla means to love and follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen (A) and to keep friends with their followers.

Tabarra means to keep away from the people who do not love or follow the teachings of the 14 Ma'sumeen (A).

Exercise:

Allah tells us why we should love the Ma'sumeen (A) at the end of verse 33 of Surah al-Ahzaab.

He also warns us about going against the Prophet (S) in verse 57 of Surah al Ahzab.

This Surah is Number 33 in the Holy Qur'an. Look up the translation of the two verses and write them below.

CLASS 5 - LESSON 9

WUDHU

Wudhu is a special way of washing that makes us spiritually clean. The Wudhu is made up of washing the face, the arms and wiping the front of the head and the upper part of the two feet.

Wudhu is required for:

1. Salaat.
2. Tawaaf of the Holy Ka'ba.
3. Touching the letters of the Holy Qur'an.
4. Touching the names of Allah and the Fourteen Ma'sumeen (A).

Conditions Of Wudhu

1. All parts of the body on which Wudhu is performed should be Paak.
2. The water used must be Tahir (clean), Mubah (taken with permission) and Mutlaq (pure).
3. The place where Wudhu is done must be Mubah.
4. The intention i.e. Niyyat must be of "Qurbatan Ilallah" (To seek nearness to Allah).
5. Tarteeb - Wudhu should be done in proper order.
6. Muwaalaat - Wudhu must be performed without any interruptions.
7. Wudhu must be performed by yourself. No help should be taken unless you are sick or if you are handicapped.
8. Nail varnish or tight rings must be removed before doing Wudhu. The water should reach all parts of Wudhu.

Things that are Sunnat in Wudhu

1. Washing the face and arms two times.
2. Gargling three times.
3. Taking water into the nostrils three times.

Note: All of the Sunnat actions are done before the Wajib actions of Wudhu.

Things that are Wajib in Wudhu

1. **Niyat:** "I am doing Wudhu for (Salaat, etc.), Qurbatan Ilallah".
2. **Washing of the face:** This is from the place where the hair normally starts growing, to the chin length-wise.
3. **Washing of the right arm:** This is done from the elbow to the fingers.
4. **Washing of the left hand:** This is also done from the elbow to the fingers.
5. **Masah of the head:** This is performed by drawing the wet fingers of the right hand from the middle of the head up to the edge of the hair. (Water of Wudhu and Masah **should not join**)
6. **Masah of the feet:** This is performed by drawing the wet fingers of the right hand over the upper part of the foot from the tip of the toe to the junction of the ankle. First the right foot and then the left.

Things that make Wudhu Baatil

1. Going to the toilet; whether to pass urine or faeces.
2. Passing wind from the rear. (stomach wind)
3. Sleeping.
4. Becoming unconscious.

Exercise

Wudhu is Sunnat for certain acts. Look up Agha Seestani's "Islamic Acts", Masaa-il 328 and list below the six acts he has mentioned.

CLASS 5 - LESSON 10

ADHAN AND IKAMAH

Adhan - The Call to Salaat

ٱدُّعَا ٱلْعِبَادَ - (4 times)

Allah is the Greatest

ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times)

I bear witness there is no god but Allah.

ٱشْهَدُ ٱللَّهُ ٱحَدٌ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2

times)

I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

ٱشْهَدُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2

times)

I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.

ٱشْهَدُ ٱلْحَسَنُ ٱلْمَوْءُودُ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times)

Hasten to prayer.

ٱهْبِطُوا ٱلْحَقِيقَةَ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times)

Hasten to success.

ٱهْبِطُوا ٱلْحَقِيقَةَ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times)

Hasten to the best deed.

ٱدُّعَا ٱلْعِبَادَ - (2 times)

Allah is the Greatest.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ - (2 times)

There is no god but Allah.

Iqamah - The Recitation Just Before Salaat

الله أكبر - (2 times)

Allah is the Greatest

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (2 times)

I bear witness there is no god but Allah.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ - (2 times)

I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُهُ - (2 times)

I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ عَلِيٌّ مَوْجُوْدٌ - (2 times)

Hasten to prayer.

هَيِّئْ لِي سُبُوْحَةَ يَوْمِي - (2 times)

Hasten to success.

هَيِّئْ لِي نَجْحَةَ يَوْمِي - (2 times)

Hasten to the best deed.

هَيِّئْ لِي خَيْرَ عَمَلِي - (2 times)

Indeed the prayer has begun.

الله أكبر - (2 times)

Allah is the Greatest.

لا إله إلا الله - (1 time)

There is no god but Allah.

ADHAN AND IQAMAH COMPARED

ADHAN - call for Salaat	IQAMAH-call to start Salaat
<p><u>X4</u> ٱدُّعَا ٱلْعِبَادَ <u>X2</u></p> <p>ٱدُّعَا ٱلْعِبَادَ</p>	
Allah is the greatest	
<p><u>X2</u> ٱشْهَدُ ٱلَّيْلَةَ ٱلنَّهَارَ ٱلَّيْلَةَ ٱلنَّهَارَ <u>X2</u></p> <p>ٱشْهَدُ ٱلَّيْلَةَ ٱلنَّهَارَ ٱلَّيْلَةَ ٱلنَّهَارَ</p>	
I bear witness there is no God but Allah	
<p><u>X2</u> ٱشْهَدُ ٱنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُولَ ٱللَّهِ <u>X2</u></p> <p>ٱشْهَدُ ٱنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُولَ ٱللَّهِ</p>	
I bear witness Muhammad is the messenger of Allah	
<p><u>X2</u> ٱشْهَدُ ٱنَّ ٱلْحَقَّ ٱلْحَقَّ ٱلْحَقَّ ٱلْحَقَّ <u>X2</u></p> <p>ٱشْهَدُ ٱلْحَقَّ ٱلْحَقَّ ٱلْحَقَّ ٱلْحَقَّ</p>	
I bear witness Ali is the beloved of Allah.	
<p><u>X2</u> ٱسْرِعُوا ٱلْعِبَادَ ٱلْعِبَادَ <u>X2</u></p> <p>ٱسْرِعُوا ٱلْعِبَادَ ٱلْعِبَادَ</p>	
Hasten to prayer.	
<p><u>X2</u> ٱسْرِعُوا ٱلْعِبَادَ ٱلْعِبَادَ <u>X2</u></p> <p>ٱسْرِعُوا ٱلْعِبَادَ ٱلْعِبَادَ</p>	
Hasten to success.	

Fiqh

AlMahdi Madrasah

Notes Adapted from Shia Ithna-asheri Madressa of London

X2 ~~ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ~~ X2

~~ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ~~

Hasten to the best deed.

X2

~~إِنَّمَا ٱلْعِبَادَةُ لِلَّهِ~~

Indeed the Salaat has begun.

X2 ~~ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ~~ X2

~~ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ٱللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ~~

Allah is the greatest.

X2 ~~لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ~~ X1

~~لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا ٱللَّهُ~~

There is no god but Allah.

Conditions of Adhan and Iqamah

1. It is Sunnat for every person that they should recite Adhan and Iqamah before offering their daily Wajib Salaat. For Salaat that are not recited every day like Salaat of Jumu'a or 'Eid, it is recommended that that the words **as-Salaat** be said thrice before offering the Salaat (for Jamaat only).
2. They should be recited after the time of Salaat has set in, and not before.
3. They should be recited in correct Arabic, with proper pronunciations. It should not be recited in a musical voice like singing - that makes it Baatil.

4. There should not be an unusual gap between sentences of Adhan and Iqamah.
5. It is Sunnat that if a person hears Adhan or Iqamah recited by someone else, he himself should also utter, in a low voice, the part he happens to hear.
6. It is Sunnat that while pronouncing Adhan a person should be standing with his face towards Qiblah and should have performed Wudhu. He should place his hands on his ears and raise his voice. He should leave a short gap between the sentences and should not talk with anyone during the recital of Adhan.

Exercise

Look up Masaa-il no 926 in “Islamic Acts” and then ask your parents who performed this act for you!

Class 5 Fiqh Project - 1997

This year the project is based on Wudhu. Guidelines for doing this course-work are given below.

1. Design a Cover Page with the title “My Wudhu Book” (use a piece of card).
2. When is Wudhu required?
3. Conditions of Wudhu regarding water.
4. Rest of the Conditions of Wudhu.
 - Sunnat actions of Wudhu - drawings and explanations.
 - Wajib actions of Wudhu - drawing and explanations.
5. Things that make Wudhu Baatil.

Marks will be given for presentation. Try to make your Wudhu Book as interesting as possible.

You have almost the whole year to do the project - get started straight away and ask your Fiqh Teacher for help with any part you do not understand.

CLASS 5 - LESSON 11

INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT (NAMAAZ)

Salaat (prayer) is Wajib on a Muslim five times a day. The Salaat is wajib on those who have become 'BALIGH'. Boys become 'Baligh', at the latest, by the age of 15 and girls become 'Baligh' at the age of 9.

Salaat is one of the main pillars of Islam. It is the first and foremost duty of every Muslim. In the Holy Qur'an Allah has mentioned it again and again in more than 80 places. Allah has given more importance to Salaat than any other act of worship. Salaat keeps us away from evil things and helps us live a clean and pure life.

How many kinds of Salaat are there ?

The following Prayers are **Wajib**:

1) The five daily Prayers:

FAJR	2 RAKAATS
ZUHR	4 RAKAATS
ASR	4 RAKAATS
MAGHRIB	3 RAKAATS
EISHA	4 RAKAATS
TOTAL	: 17 RAKAATS WAJIB EVERYDAY

- 2) The Prayer of Aayat - Prayer recited when an eclipse takes place or an earthquake or any other event which causes fear in people.
- 3) The Prayer of Mayyit - Prayer recited before a dead body before it is buried.
- 4) The Prayer after completing Wajib Tawaf of Kaaba.

Exercise

Answer the following questions in the space below:

1. When does Salaat become Wajib on a Muslim?
2. How do we know Salaat is so important?
3. Write the names of the five daily Prayers and how many Rakaats does each one have?
4. What is the Prayer of Aayat and the Prayer of Mayyit?
5. Which other Prayer is Wajib?

CLASS 5 - LESSON 12

PREPARATION FOR SALAAT

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

You must prepare yourself in the following manner:

- 1) **Taharaat** - Your body must be Paak.
- 2) **Wudhu** - Must be performed with clean and clear water.
- 3) **Clothes of Prayer** - Your clothes must be Paak, and you must make sure that the parts of your body which should be covered during the Prayer are covered.
- 4) **Direction of Qiblah** - You must know the direction of the Qiblah, that is the Holy Kaaba in Mecca.
- 5) **Place of Prayer** - The Prayer mat and the place where you pray should be Paak and NOT Ghasbi (must have been obtained by lawful means).
- 6) **Time of Prayer** - You must make sure that it is the proper time for the Prayer when you are ready to offer it.

**THE ABOVE ASPECTS WILL BE COVERED IN DETAIL,
BEGINNING IN CLASS 5 AND ENDING IN CLASS 7.**

Exercise

Answer the following questions in the space below:

1. What does 'Muqaddamatus-Salaat' mean?
2. What does 'Taharaat' mean and what is the difference between this and dirty?
3. List the six Muqaddamatus-Salaat that you have learnt and explain each one a little.

CLASS 5 - LESSON 13

THE CLOTHES FOR PRAYER

The following condition must be observed in the clothes for Salaat:

1. The clothes must be **TAHIR**.
2. The clothes must be **MUBAH**.
 - a) Mubah means that the clothes must be lawfully yours. Either you are the owner or you have permission to use it.
 - b) A dress bought from money from which Zakaat and Khums has not been paid, is regarded as **GHASBI**. Ghasbi is the opposite of Mubah.

So a prayer offered in such clothing is Batil.

3. The clothes must not be made from any part of an Haraam animal. Therefore, for example a coat made of Lion's hair is not allowed to be worn in Salaat.
4. If the clothes are made from any part of an Halaal animal which was slaughtered in the Islamic way, then there is no problem with it at all.
5. If the clothes are made from an Halaal animal which died by itself or was slaughtered in an un-Islamic way then there are two rules:

- a) If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have feeling during lifetime (like, fat, meat, skin, hide), then such clothing are not allowed in Salaat.
- b) If the clothes are made from those parts of such an animal which have no feeling during lifetime (like, hair, horn, teeth, bone, nails), then such clothing are allowed in Salaat.

6. FOR MEN ONLY:

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

Exercise

1. What does Tahir mean?
2. What does Mubah mean?
3. What does Ghasbi mean?
4. If the clothes you are wearing in Salaat are made from a part of an animal, what do you have to be careful about before starting your Salaat?
5. What are two types of clothes forbidden for men to wear, especially in Salaat, but okay for women?

CLASS 5 - LESSON 14

THE PLACE OF SALAAT

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

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

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

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

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

WHY ?

Because Masjid is the house of Allah which is built for Salaat.

Also remember that Allah wants us to pray in a clean place. Therefore always keep your room clean and tahir.

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

MASJID IS THE HOUSE OF ALLAH IT IS BUILT FOR PRAYING TO ALLAH

Exercise

1. What does Islam teach us about other peoples' belongings?
2. What are the conditions you have learnt about the place where you about to Pray?
3. Do these conditions apply to the Masjid as well, and why?
4. What is a Masjid, and what is its purpose?
5. Why should you keep your room clean and tahir?

CLASS 5 - LESSON 15

THE TIME OF SALAAT (Fazilat and Qadha)

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

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

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

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

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

(These timings will be covered in detail in class 7)

Exercise

1. What does the time of Fazilat mean?
2. When does a Prayer become Qadha, and what do you have to do when it has become Qadha?
3. Draw a clock, marking on it: Subh-Sadiq
Sunrise
Noon-time
Sunset
and Midnight.

Now draw on that clock each Salaat with its Fazilat time and the time it becomes Qadha.

CLASS 5 - LESSON 16

INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

Meaning of the word - Najasaat

Najasaat means those things which are considered unclean by Shariat.

Najasaat are unclean by themselves and make other things unclean by contact.

A thing becomes Najis (unclean) by coming into contact with another Najis thing, but only if either one or both the things are wet or moist.

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

Types of Najasaat

The following things are Najis:

- 1) Urine
- 2) Stool
- 3) Blood
- 4) Dead body
- 5) Dog
- 6) Pig
- 7) Kafir
- 8) Liquor
- 9) Fuqqa (mild beer).

Toilet Etiquette

1. When entering the toilet one should enter with the left foot first.
2. It is Haraam to face the Qibla, or to have your back to Qibla, when sitting on the toilet. (If your toilet faces Qibla, then sit slightly sideways on it).
3. After urinating, the part of the body concerned must be washed twice (better thrice) with water.

It is forbidden to urinate whilst standing. There are severe punishments after death due to this act.

4. After relieving the bowels, the part of the body concerned may be cleaned with water, or with a cloth, or paper; provided the cloth or paper itself is Tahir (clean) and dry.

It is Wajib to use three separate pieces, even if the body becomes clean before that. If after using three pieces, the body is still not clean, extra pieces should be used until it becomes clean.

Exercise

1. What does Najasaat mean, and how does it make another thing Najis?
2. Write down the types of Najasaat that you know of?
3. What is Haraam when sitting on the toilet?
4. What should you clean yourself with after urinating, and how many times?
5. What should you clean yourself with after emptying your bowels, and how many times?

CLASS 5 - LESSON 17

BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLEED

In every sphere of life, we need advice of the experts in that field. Likewise, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law.

These experts are called **Mujtahids**; and the act of obeying these rules is called **TAQLEED**.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (**WAJIB**) the rules regarding **Furu-e-deen**.

Taqleed is to obey the Islamic laws according to the rulings of the Mujtahid.

The one who follows the orders of the Mujtahid is called a Muqallid.

We are at the present time doing Taqleed of:

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

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyyat (intention) that you will act or follow him in accordance with verdicts when ever the need arises.

BULOUGH

Girls become Baligh upon completion of their ninth lunar year (according to the Islamic calendar) **and after that all Wajibaat become applicable upon them.**

Exercise

1. What is a Mujtahid?
2. What does Taqleed mean, and when does it become Wajib?
3. What does Muqallid mean?
4. What does Buloogh mean, and when does it happen for boys/girls?
5. Who do you do Taqleed of?

CLASS 5 - LESSON 18 & 19

REVISION

1) 'ALLAH'

Whenever we say 'ALLAH' we should also say 'Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala' after His name.

2) PROPHETS

- a) Allah sent **124,000 Prophets**, all of them were truthful.
- b) The first Prophet was Prophet Aadam (A). The last Prophet was Prophet Muhammad Mustafa (S).

3) THE ULUL AZM PROPHETS

The Ulul Azm are the Great Prophets and they are FIVE:

PROPHET NUH (A)

PROPHET IBRAHIM (A)

PROPHET MUSA (A)

PROPHET ISA (A)

PROPHET MUHAMMAD MUSTAFA (S)

4) HEAVENLY BOOKS

The Heavenly Books were revealed as follows:

TAWRAT was revealed to **Prophet Musa (A)**

ZABUR was revealed to **Prophet Dawood (A)**

INJIL was revealed to **Prophet Isa (A)**

THE HOLY QUR'AN was revealed to our **Holy Prophet Muhammad (S)**

5) AHLUL - BAYT

The Ahlul - Bayt are 14 and they are:

Our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S)

His daughter Fatima az-Zahra (A)

And the 12 Imams (A)

DO YOU KNOW THE NAMES OF YOUR 12 IMAMS (A)?

When we say the name of any Imam, we should say '**ALAIHI-SALAAM (A)**'

When we say the name of Bibi Fatima, we should say '**ALAIHI-SALAAM (A)**'

We should bow our heads and recite the **SALAWAT** after the names of the Ahlul - Bayt.

Our Holy Prophet (S) has said: 'That person is a MISER who does not recite Salawat upon hearing the name or names of the Ahlul - Bayt.'

6) TASBEEH

Immediately after Salaat, it is Mustahab (Sunnat) to recite Tasbeeh-e-Fatima (A) as follows:

ALLAHU AKBAR (Allah is the Greatest)	34 times
ALHAMDU LILLAH (All Praise is only for Allah)	33 times
SUBHANALLAH (Glory to Allah)	33 times
TOTAL	100

7) THE ANGELS

The angels are many in number and although invisible, they perform countless duties reserved for them by Allah. They offer prayers to Allah and obey with His Commands. Some are in the Heavens in Rukuu, some in Sajdah, some will remain doing Ibadat until the Day of Judgement.

Four of the best known angels are:

JIBRAIL - The angel who delivered the Commands of Allah to His Prophets.

He delivered the Ayats of the Holy Qur'an to our Holy Prophet Muhammad (S).

MIKAIL - The angel who distributes sustenance (RIZQ) to us. Sustenance means the food, the clothes and the roof over our heads. Allah provides us with these things which we all need for living.

ISRAFIL - The angel who will blow the trumpet before Qiyamat which will cause death to every living thing. Again he will blow the trumpet for the second time, and ALL the dead will become alive again. THEN IT WILL BE THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT (QUIYAMAT).

IZRAIL - The angel who takes out the soul of human beings, and he is better known as the ANGEL OF DEATH.

Apart from these main angels, there are other well known angels. Some examples include:

RAQEEB - The angel who keeps a record of our good deeds. This angel rests on our right shoulder.

ATEED - The angel who keeps a record of our bad deeds. This angel rests on our left shoulder.

These angels keep our records by writing each and every one of our deeds in Books. These Books will be used to remind us of our Good and Bad Deeds during the Day of Judgement. So you might forget your Deeds, but these angels do not forget writing everything down in the Books.

Exercise

1. What should you say after saying Allah?
2. How many Prophets (A) were sent to guide us, and who was the first and last of these Prophets(A)?
3. What does Ulul Azm mean and name them?
4. Name the Heavenly Books and who they were revealed to?
5. Write the names of all the Ahlul - Bayt.
6. What should you recite after the name of any of the Ahlul - Bayt?
7. What do you have to say in Tasbeeh-e-Fatima (A) and how many times?
8. Name the four main angels and what are their duties?
9. What is the name of the angel who keeps a record of all our good deeds and where does he stay?
10. What is the name of the angel who keeps a record of all our bad deeds and where does he stay?

CLASS 5 - LESSON 20

THE WAJIB ACTS OF SALAAT - AN INTRODUCTION (RUKN AND GHAYR RUKN)

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

There are 10 things which are wajib in the Salaat:

1. NIYYAT:

The intention to perform a particular Salaat, 'Qurbatan Ilallah'

2. TAKBIRATUL EHRAM:

The first 'Allahu Akbar' in Salaat.

3. QIYAM:

Standing for recitation.

4. QIRA'AT:

Recitations during the Qiyam.

5. RUKUU:

Bending from the waist.

6. TWO SAJDAHs:

Prostration with knees, palms and toes touching the ground.

7. ZIKR:

The recitations during Rukuu and Sajdahs.

8. TASHAHUD:

Fiqh

AlMahdi Madrasah

Notes Adapted from Shia Ithna-asheri Madressa of London

9. **SALAAM:**

10. **TARTIB AND MUWALAT:**

The Salaat is like a building which is made up of many parts: Some of these parts form the foundation of the building, while others are just built upon the foundation. If the foundation gives way, then the whole building will collapse.

In the same way, the wajib acts of Salaat are divided into two categories; **Rukn and Ghayr Rukn.**

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

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

TO BE CONTINUED IN CLASS 6

Exercise

1. Write down the 10 things which are Wajib in Salaat, with a little explanation of what each one is.
2. What does Rukn mean?
3. What does Ghayr Rukn mean?
4. Using Rukn and Ghayr Rukn explain how Salaat can be like a building.