

Fiqh **(Laws)**

Lesson 1

Saláh

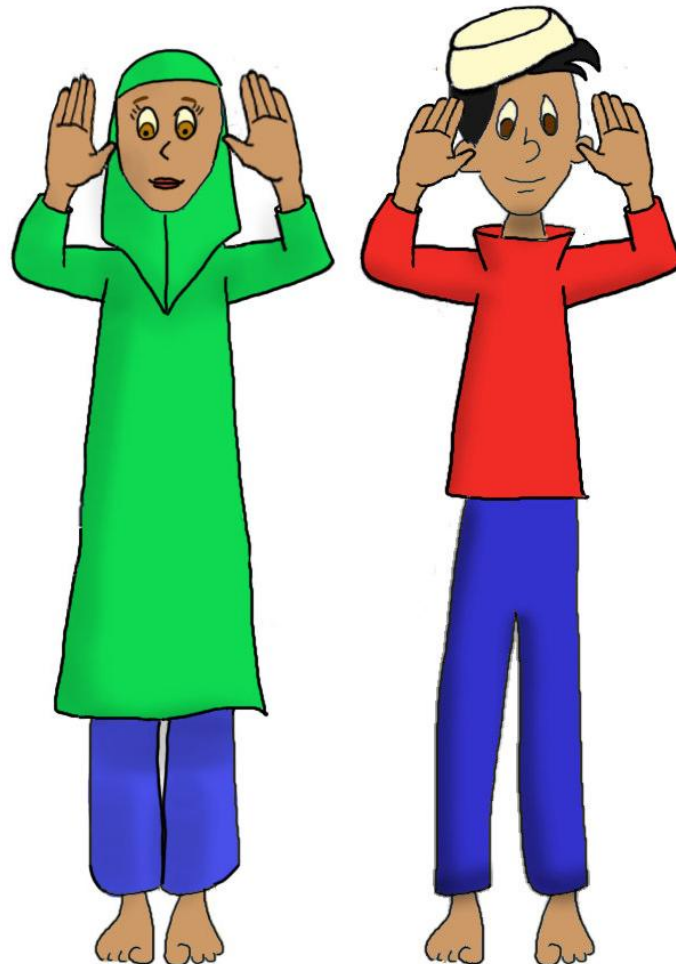
In Book 1 we learnt the following postures of Salāh: Takbirat al-Ihrām, qiyām, qunút, rukú', sajdah and julús.

Now we must learn to do all this together and in the right order. When we wish to pray salāh, here is how we do it:

FIRST RAK'AH

1. Stand up facing qibla.
2. Make your intention (niyyah). This means to say, 'I am praying salāh *qurbatan ilallāh*'.
3. Raise your hands to your ears and say **Allāhu Akbar!** This is called **Takbirat al-Ihrām**.

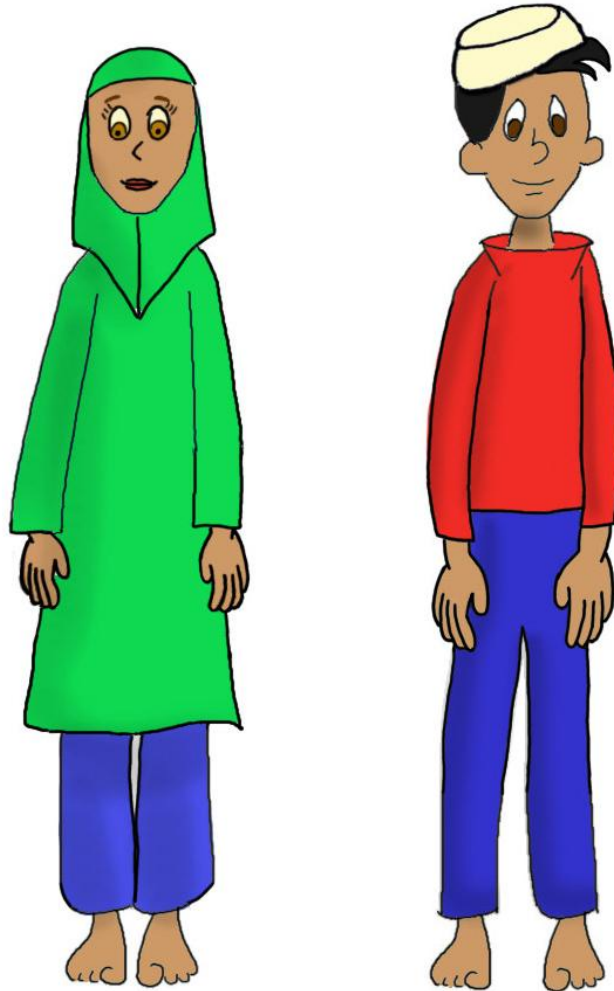
Takbirat al-Ihrām



Takbirat al-Ihram is the first ‘Allāhu Akbar’ you say in salāh. It means the salāh has begun.

4. Then put your arms down and your hands on your thighs and stand still without moving. This is called **Qiyām**. Now recite Surah al-Hamd and Surah al-Ikhlās. This is called **Qirā’ah**. (Teacher to help the students recite the surahs all together.)

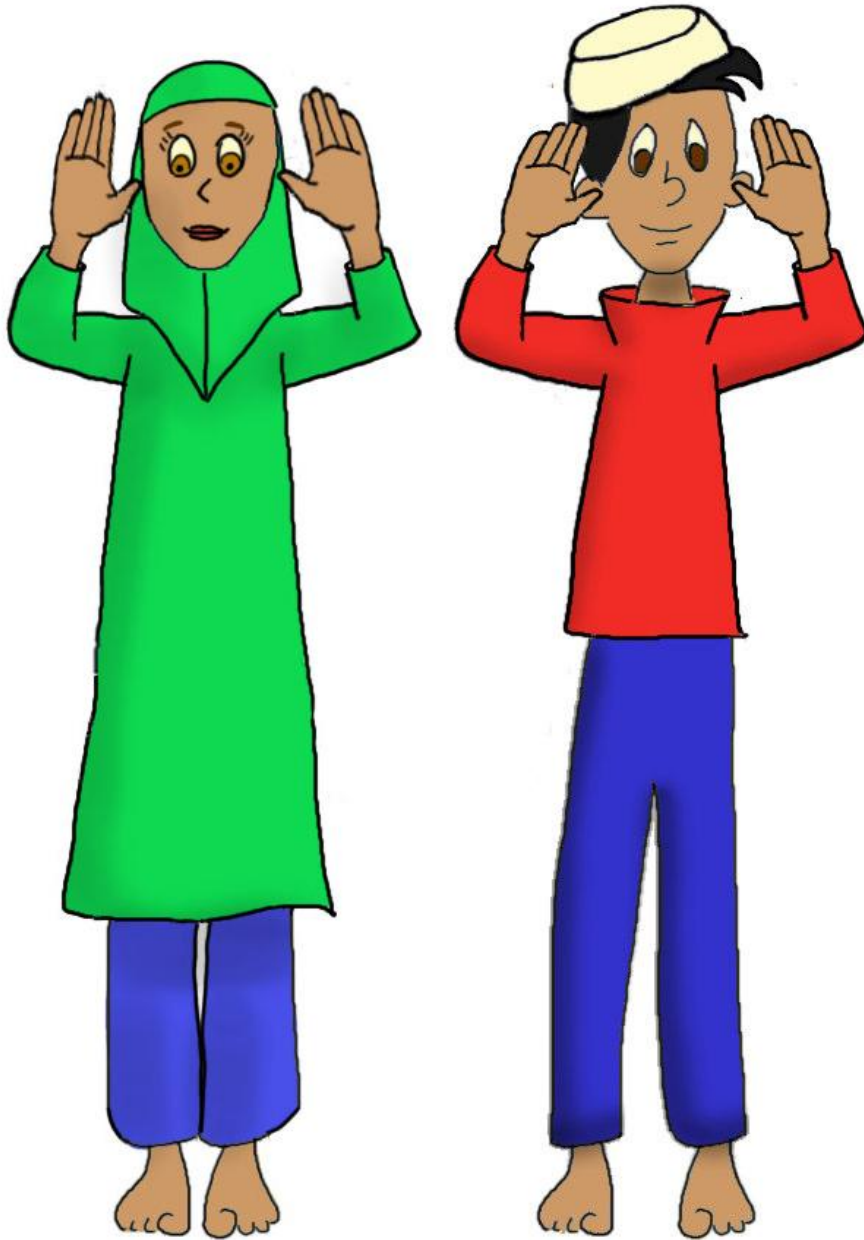
Qiyām & Qirā'ah



During qiyām and qirā'ah, boys keep their legs slightly apart. Girls stand with their legs together. Both boys and girls should look down at the turbah during qiyām and qirā'ah.

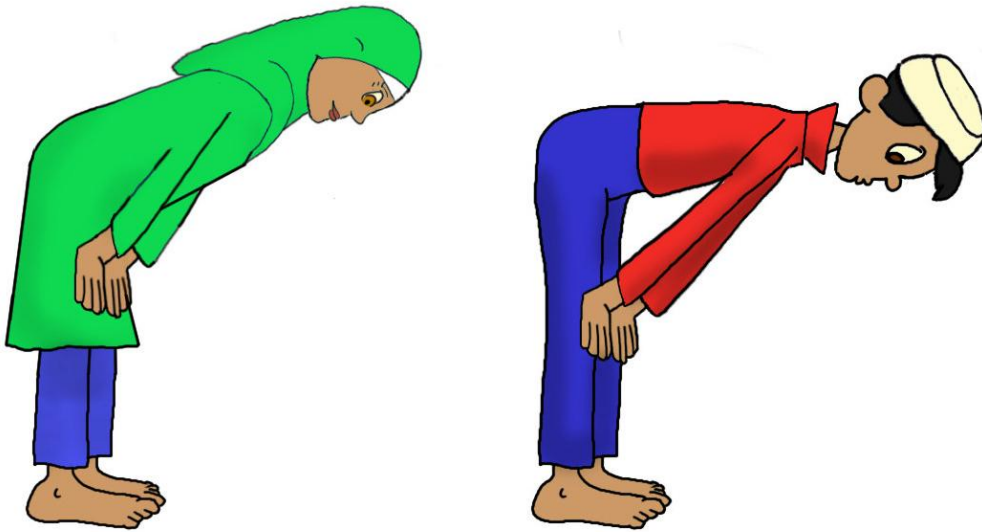
5. Then do the takbir again. Raise your hands to your ears and say **Allāhu Akbar!**

Takbir



6. Bow down to **Rukú** (Students to recite *dhikr* of rukú together with teacher).

Rukú



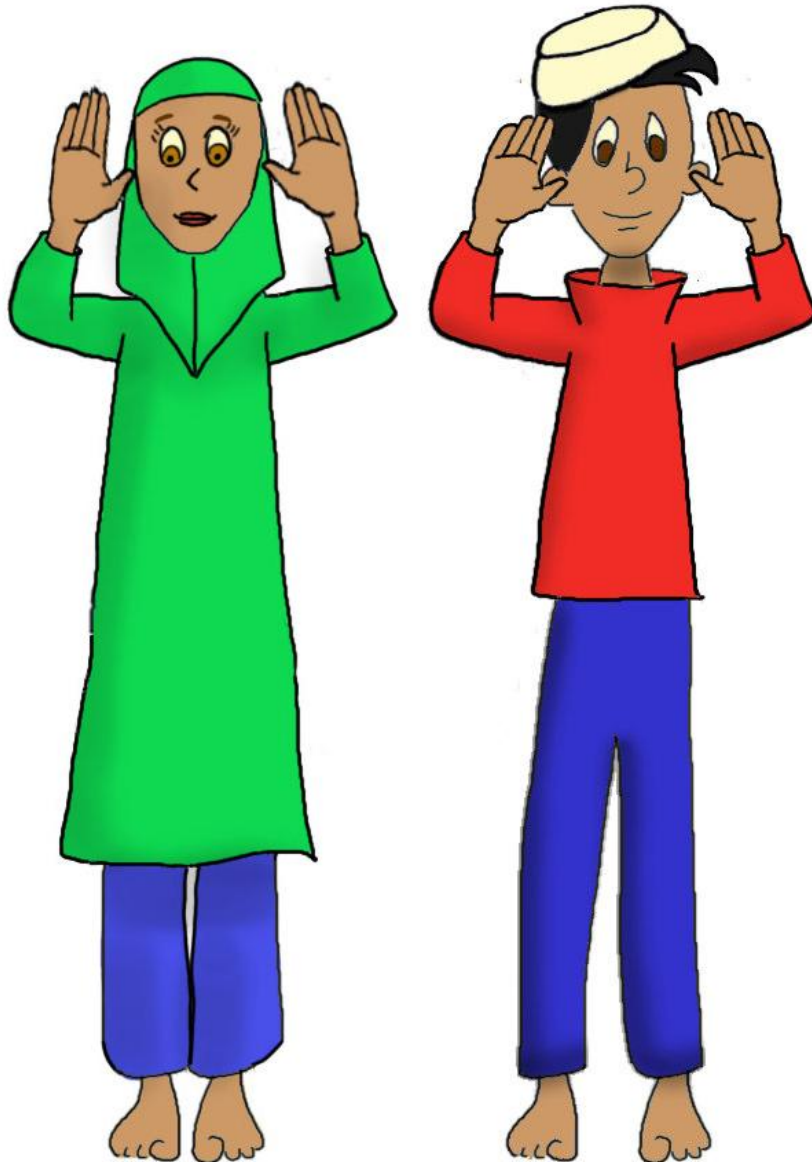
When boys do rukú, they keep their legs slightly apart. Boys should keep their backs and knees straight and place their palms on their knees with their elbows slight bent outwards.

Girls should keep their legs together. Girls bend their backs a little less than boys and keep their palms just above their knees.

We keep our fingers together during rukú.

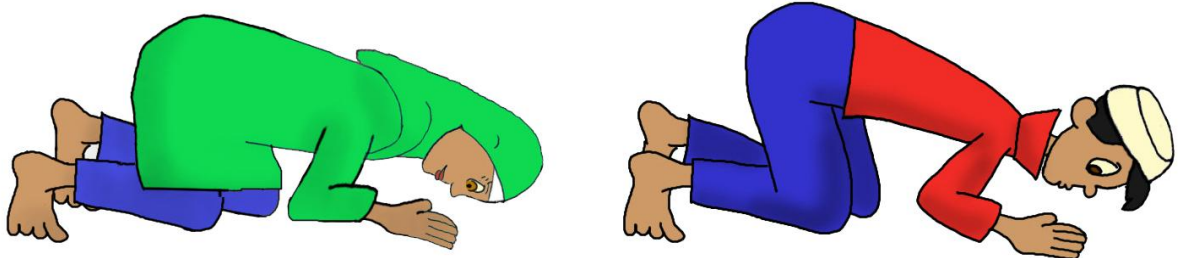
7. Stand up and do the takbir again

Takbir



8. Go down to **Sajdah** (Students to recite *dhikr* of sajdah together with teacher).

Sajdah



In sajdah, the fingers should be straight pointing towards qibla. The forehead should be on the turbah. The knees should be on the ground.

For boys, the elbows should be up and slightly away from the body. Boys keep their feet slightly apart with the big toe touching the ground.

For girls the elbows should touch the ground and be close to the body. Girls keep their feet together with the big toe touching the ground.

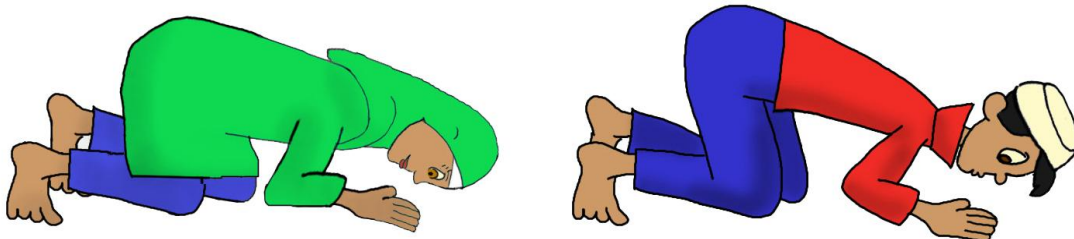
9. Sit up for **julús**. Place palms on thighs with fingers together and still look down. Wait for a few seconds and to do takbir again (whilst sitting).¹

Julús



10. Go to Sajdah (Students to recite *dhikr* of sajdah together with teacher).

Sajdah



¹ Note: Teacher may add recitation of *istighfār* between the two sajdahs if not too much for students.

11. Sit up again (julús).

Julús



SECOND RAK'AH

- a. Stand up again for Qiyām and recite Surah al-Hamd and surah al-Ikhlās (all together with the teacher).
- b. Takbir
- c. Recite the Qunút**

Qunút



- d. **Takbir** and go to **Rukú**.
- e. Stand up. **Takbir** again.
- f. Go into **Sajdah**.
- g. Sit up (**julús**). **Takbir** whilst sitting. **Takbir** again whilst still sitting.
- h. Go into **Sajdah** again.
- i. Sit up. Your teacher will recite the **Tashahhud** and **Salām** with you.
- j. Do the **Takbir** three times whilst sitting.
- k. Recite **salawāt**.

Lesson 2

Islamic Phrases

Learn the following phrases:

- (a) With their meaning, and
- (b) When to recite them

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

Audhu Billahi Min ash-Shaytanir Rajeem

Meaning: I ask Allah to protect me from the cursed Shaytan

When to recite:

Before reciting Qur'an. Whenever we want Allāh to protect us.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bismilláhir Rahmánir Rahím

Meaning: I begin in the name of Allāh, the Kind and the Merciful

When to recite:

Before we start doing anything. Especially before we start eating our food.

Allāh is very Kind and Merciful.

He has given us so many things.

He takes care of us. He loves us.

By starting everything with His Name, we remind ourselves that

He is watching us and that He will help us.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allāhu Akbar

Meaning: Allāh is greater than everything!

When to recite:

In our salāh; in tasbih; and whenever we see or hear something great and wonderful!

Allāh made everything.

He made the earth and the sky.

He made the sun and the moon.

He made all of us, you, me, our mommy, daddy and everyone else.

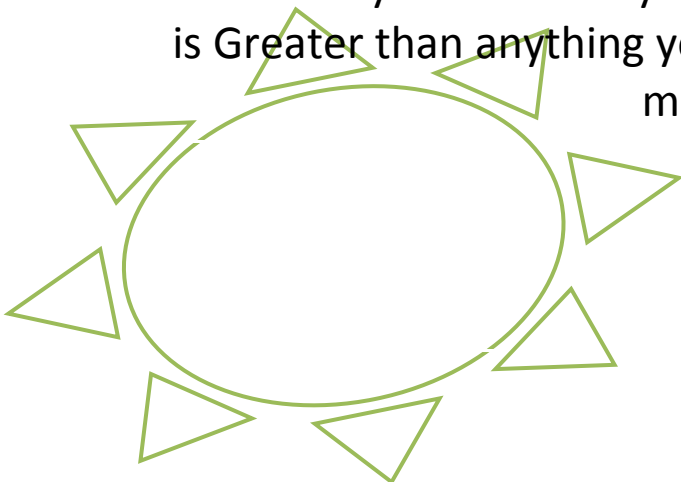
He made all the animals. He made the trees and the flowers.

He is the Maker of everything.

He is the Greatest.

There is no one Greater than Allāh!

So whenever you see or hear something great and wonderful you should say: **Allāhu Akbar** - because Allāh is Greater than anything you can see or hear and even more.



اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Allāhumma salli ‘ala Muhammadin wa Aali Muhammad
Meaning: O Allāh, bless Prophet Muhammad and his family

When to recite:

Whenever we hear the name of Prophet Muhammad (s) or his family (Ahl al-Bayt) (‘a); in qunút; when we finish salāh; and before and after we recite the tasbih.

The family of Rasulullāh (s) is called his Ahl al-Bayt. The Ahl al-Bayt are Sayyida Fatima (‘a), the daughter of Rasulullāh (s) and the twelve Imāms (‘a).

Rasulullāh (s) together with his family (the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a)) are known as the fourteen Ma’sumeen (‘a).

The 14 Ma’sumeen are:

Rasulullāh Muhammad (s)

The first Imām, Imām Ali (‘a).

The daughter of Rasulullāh, Sayyida Fatima (‘a).

And the 11 Imāms from the children of Imām Ali (‘a) and Sayyida Fatima (‘a).

Allāh sent Prophet Muhammad (s) as His Last Prophet and He sent the 14 Ma'sumeen ('a) to guide all human beings. The 14 Ma'sumeen ('a) went through a lot of trouble for us because they love us and want us to be good Muslims. Whenever you hear the name of Rasulullāh (s) or his Ahl al-Bayt ('a) you should recite salawāt. Allāh also tells us in the Qur'ān that we should recite the salawāt.

When you hear the name of the last Imām, Imām al-Mahdi ('atfs) you should stand up, put your right hand on your head, bow your head a little and then recite salawāt. This is because he is our present Imām.

When you are sitting by yourself, or trying to fall asleep at night, you should try and recite as many salawāt as you can.

When you recite salawāt you ask Allāh to send His blessings to Rasulullāh (s) and his Ahl al-Bayt ('a). Allāh loves those who love Rasulullāh (s) and his Ahl al-Bayt ('a). Even the angels cannot count how much thawāb a person gets when he or she recites salawāt!

Remember:

Ta'awwudh is to say:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

Basmalah is to say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Takbir is to say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Salawāt is to say:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Lesson 3

Tasbīh az-Zahrā ('a)

Whenever we finish praying salāh, we should recite the tasbih of Sayyida Fātima az-Zahrā ('alayha salām). Sayyida Fātima az-Zahrā ('alayha salām) is the only daughter of Prophet Muhammad (Allāhuma salli 'ala Muhammadin wa Aali Muhammad!). Her father taught this tasbih to her.



1. Recite salawāt
2. Recite 34 times **Allāhu Akbar** - Allāh is greater than everything!
3. Recite 33 times **Alhamdulillah** - Thank you Allāh!
4. Recite 33 times **SubhanAllāh** - All praise is for Allāh!
5. Recite salawāt



Exercise:

Can you pray a two-rak'ah salāh and then recite Tasbih az-Zahrā ('a)?

Lesson 4

Exercises

1. As a class activity, every child can make his/her own tasbih using some fishing line and big shiny beads. If the activity is not completed in class, the child should take it home and complete it.
2. Alternatively, this lesson can be used to practice postures of Salāh and reciting the tasbih, and each child can be given their own ready-made tasbih. The tasbih should have a 100 beads and not the shortened 33-bead tasbih. The teacher should identify and approve the tasbih to be given to children as gifts (they should have large beads, be easy to use and if possible shiny/colourful). Each child should be encouraged to keep their tasbih by their bedside and to form a habit of reciting one tasbih before bed every night. This can be sent as homework or as a note to the parents.

Lesson 5

Exercises

More exercises on Lessons 1-3 (from the Student Workbook).

Note: If this is the age when girls are asked to wear a scarf at madrasah, introduce wearing of prayer caps for boys. The caps can be kept at madrasah so they are not lost but the concept of wearing a prayer cap should be introduced to boys at the same time as scarves for girls so that the boys continue to wear it as uniform at the madrasah until they are older and graduate.

Teachers can also discuss with their Diniyāt Coordinators the idea of introducing the prayer cap for male teachers as well, during madrasah sessions. This is an example of how theoretical knowledge can be practised at the madrasah and the diniyāt teachings come to life!

Lesson 6

The Islamic Months

Learn the Names of the Islamic Months and what happens in some of them:

- 1. Muharram** First month of Islam. Muslims are sad in Muharram because Imām Husayn (‘a) became shahíd (was martyred) in Karbala on the 10th day of this month, the Day of Ashura.
- 2. Safar** Muslims are sad because Rasulullāh (s) passed away in this month.
- 3. Rabi ul Awwal** The month Rasulullāh (s) was born.
- 4. Rabi ul Thāni**
- 5. Jamadi ul Ula**
- 6. Jamadi ul Ukhra**
- 7. Rajab**
- 8. Sha’bān** The month Imām al-Mahdi (‘atfs) was born.
- 9. Ramadān** The month when Muslims fast.
- 10. Shawwāl** Muslims celebrate ‘Eid al-Fitr.
- 11. Dhul Qa’ada**
- 12. Dhul Hijjah** The last month in Islam. Muslims go to Makkah for Hajj in this month. Muslims celebrate ‘Eid al-Ad-ha.

The Moon and the Islamic Months

The Islamic months start every time there is a new moon.

A new moon is called a crescent (hilāl in Arabic) and looks like this:



Every night the moon grows bigger and bigger...



Until it becomes a full moon in the middle of the Islamic month and looks like this:



Then the moon starts to shrink again....



Until it is very small again:



And then it disappears. When the moon disappears it means the month has ended.

When you see a new moon, you should say: “O Allāh, bless us in this month and keep us safe. Allāhumma ṣalli ‘ala Muhammadin wa Āli Muhammad.”

Lesson 7

Exercises

Listen to and learn the poem 'These are the months in Islam' (Teacher's DVD).

Activity Idea: Students can recite this poem as a group during a regular event at the local masjid.

POEM

These are the Months in Islam

Muharram, Safar, Rabi ul-Awwal, Rabi uth-Thāni,
these are the months in Islam

Jamadil Ula, Jamadil Ukhra, Rajab and Sha'bān

Ramadān, Ramadān, Ramadān and Shawwāl

Dhul Qa'ada and Dhul Hijjah, these are the months
in Islam

