

# **Fiqh** **(Laws)**



# Lesson 1

## How to Perform Wudu

Before we can pray salāh, we must perform wudu. Wudu is also an act of worship ('ibadah) like salāh. So we begin with making an intention (niyyah) and then washing our face, our right hand, our left hand and then wiping our head and feet with a wet hand. These are the wājib parts of wudu in order for our wudu to be correct.

### The Mustahab Parts of Wudu

When starting wudu, it is mustahab to say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*In the Name of Allāh, the Kind and the Merciful*

And then wash your palms twice from the wrists to the fingertips.

Then rinse your mouth and nostrils three times each.

After these mustahab parts of wudu, the wājib parts of wudu begin.

## Performing the Wājib Parts of Wudu Step-by-Step

1. **Niyyah (intention):** Make an intention by saying: ‘I am performing wudu *qurbatan illallāh*’, which means ‘I am performing wudu only to please Allāh.’ The niyyah does not have to be said aloud. But when you are learning how to perform wudu, you should say it loudly so your teacher can correct you if you make a mistake.<sup>1</sup>

2. **Washing the face:** Wash the face from the point where the hair of the head normally grows down to the chin. On the sides, make sure you wipe to the area close to both ears. The area you cover is usually the width covered by the thumb and the middle finger when they are spread out.

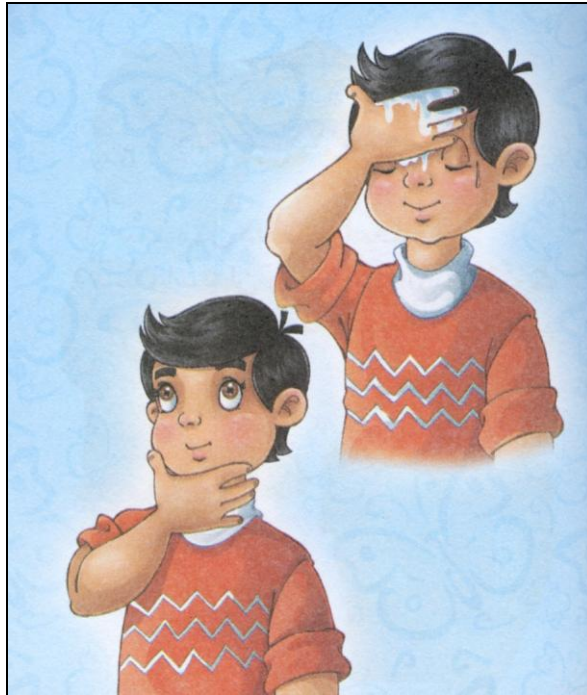
If any of this area remains unwashed your wudu will be wrong and will have to be repeated. So to be sure, it is better to wash a little more than the limit. Within the limits explained above, all visible parts of face skin have to be washed.

You can pour or splash water on your face as many times as you think necessary but once you start wiping the face, you should not add more water. But you can continue wiping your face until you make sure the water has reached the whole face.

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<sup>1</sup> Note to Teacher: Ensure the student is saying “ilal lāh” (إِلَى اللَّهِ) and not “illal lāh” (إِلَّا اللَّهُ). The first one means seeking nearness “towards Allāh” and the second one means “except from Allāh”!!

## Washing the Face



3. **Washing the arms:** After washing the face, the right arm and then the left arm should be washed from the elbow down to the fingertips.

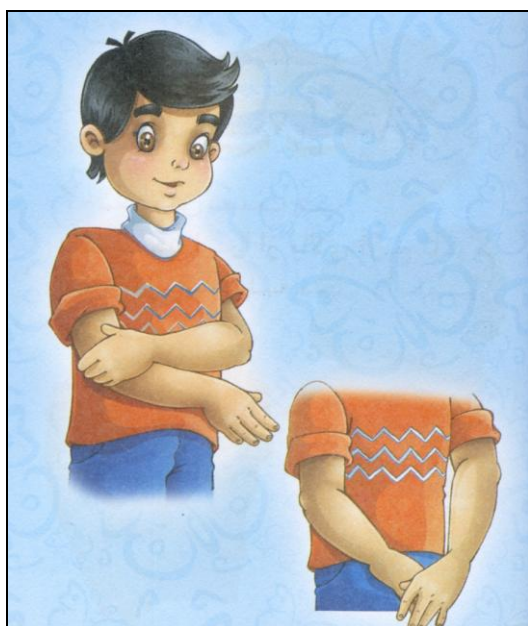
Like the face, they should also always be washed from top to bottom. If washed from below to above, the wudu will be *bātil* (void) and will have to be redone. In order to make sure that the elbow is washed completely, you should wash some of the arm above the elbow as well.

Also, like the face, there is no limit as to how much water should be poured in washing the arms. But once you start wiping the arm, then that is considered to be one wash. You can add more water a second time after wiping. But washing three times is not allowed. For now, only wash once. This means after you have poured water a

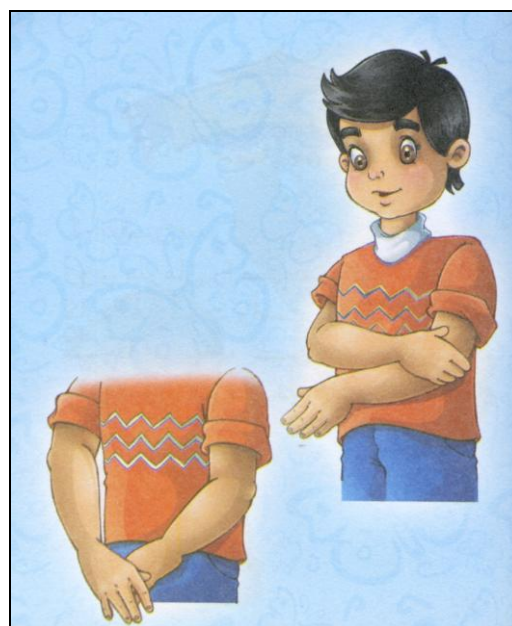
couple of times and you start wiping your arm, do not add more water to wash that hand. Wipe the water on your arm using the other hand to make sure the water reaches everywhere.

After you wash the right arm, repeat the same for the left arm. The right arm must be washed before the left arm. Make sure you start wiping from a little above the elbow and the water reaches all sides of the elbow and arm (inside and outside) and down to the fingertips. Make sure each finger is wiped properly. If you have any rings or watch that is tight, remove it before wudu so that the water reaches everywhere.

#### Washing the Right Arm



#### Washing the Left Arm

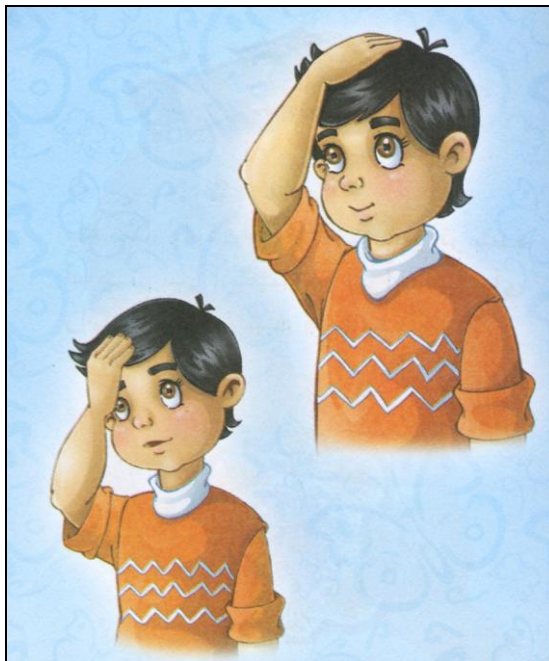


- 4. Wiping (*mas-h*) of the head with a wet hand:** After washing the left arm, you should wipe the top of the head with the wetness on your right palm, without taking any new water. Move the

wet fingers of the right hand from the front quarter of the head up to the front edge of the hair.

In wiping, the hand should not touch the forehead. If your hair is long, your fingers should wipe down to the hair roots to make sure the water reaches the bottom.

### Wiping (*Mas-h*) of the Head



#### 5. Wiping (*mas-h*) of the feet with wet hands:

After the head has been wiped, the feet should also be wiped with the same wet fingers. The right foot should be wiped with the right hand and the left foot should be wiped with the left hand.

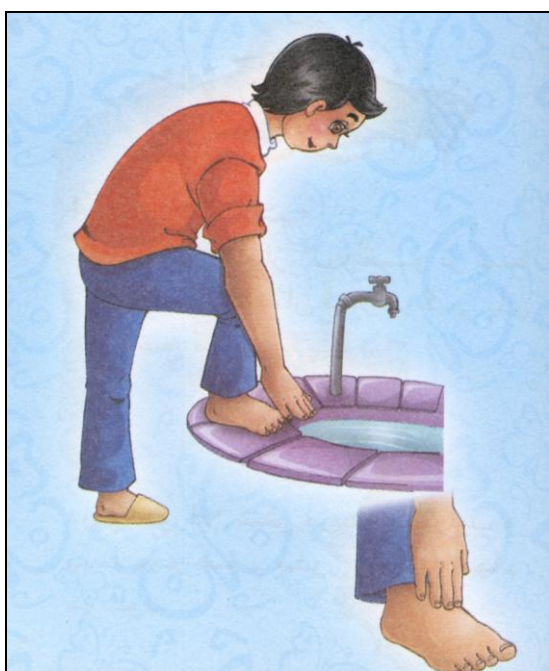
To perform *mas-h* of the feet, wipe the wet fingers of the right hand on the upper part of the right foot, from the tip of the toes to the ankle, and similarly the left with the left hand. There is no

limit to the width of the foot that is wiped but it is better to wipe with three fingers or wipe with the whole palm and all the fingers.

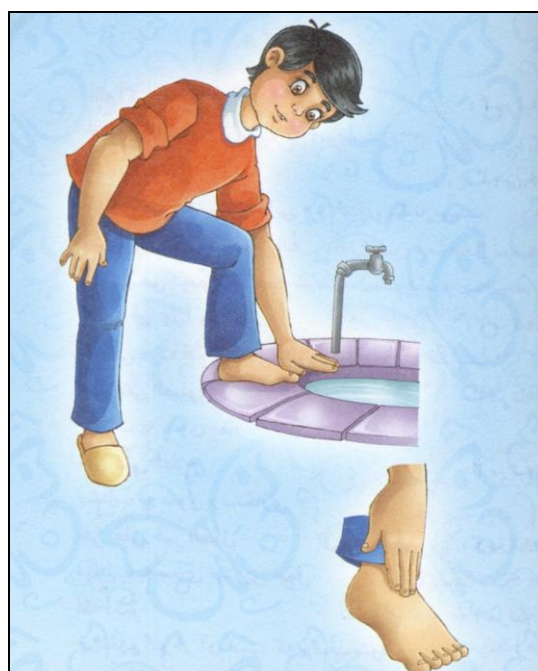
During *mas-h* of the head and the feet, only the hand can move while the head and feet should not move. Also, the places on the head and feet that are wiped must be dry before the *mas-h*.

When performing wudu, it is necessary to follow the sequence (called *tartib*) and to do all the actions continuously (called *muwālāt*). So you must first wash the face, then the right hand, then the left hand, then wipe the head, and finally the feet. The left foot should not be wiped before the right foot. Following this order is called *Tartib*. Similarly wudu should be performed without any intervals or interruptions. This is called *muwālāt*.

### ***Mas-h* of the Right Foot**



### ***Mas-h* of the Left Foot**

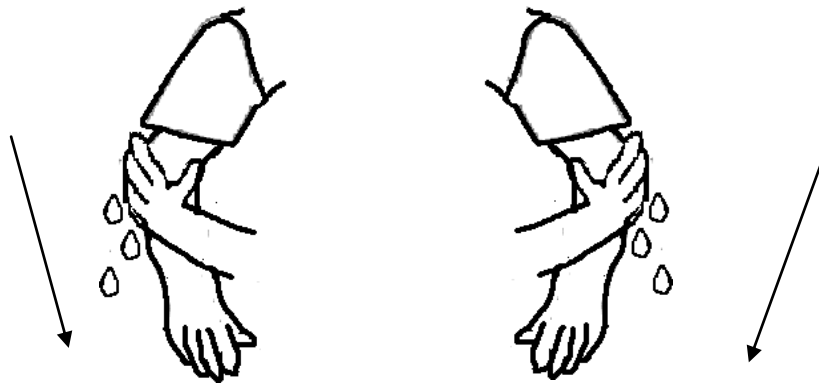




## A Note on Washing Hands

It is recommended for girls when washing their arms to pour water from the inside of the arm and for boys to wash their arms from the outside (elbow-side) of the arm.

Recommended for boys:



Recommended for girls:



## Let Us Save Water!

During wudu it is easy to waste a lot of water. A good Muslim is never wasteful. We should especially not waste water because it is a precious blessing

from Allāh that we should always try and preserve. Your teacher will show you how to perform wudu without wasting water.

For example:

1. After you pour water on your face, close the faucet before you start wiping your face.
2. Similarly, when washing your arms, after you have poured water on them, close the faucet before you start wiping them.

Does it not feel good to save so much water? You should be happy when you save water and sad when water is just running and going to waste!

## Lesson 2

# Adhān and Iqāmah

Adhān is the call to salāh. When someone hears the adhān they know that it is now time for salāh.

After the adhān, the iqāmah is recited. The iqāmah tells people that the salāh is now beginning.

The person who recites the adhān is called the muadhdhin. The person who recites the iqāmah is called the muqim.

### Bilāl – The First Muadhdhin of Islam

After the Masjid in Madina was built, people came to pray together regularly but were often late. To be able to find out the time for salāh they had to look at the sun. There were no clocks or watches at that time. Rasulullāh (s) was looking for a way to announce the time of salāh.

Some people they should use a a bell to tell now time for Rasulullāh (s) did any of these Then the angel came to (s) and told him



suggested trumpet or people it is salāh. not like ideas. Jibrāil (‘a) Rasulullāh to use the

adhān to call people to salāh.

Rasulullāh (s) taught the adhān to Imām Ali (‘a) and told him to teach it to Bilāl. Bilāl had a loud clear voice.

And so Bilāl became the first muadhdhin of Islam. Every time it was time for salāh, Bilāl would stand at a high place and call out the adhān. That way, everyone would stop doing their work and come to the Masjid for salāh.

## When You Hear the Adhān & Iqāmah

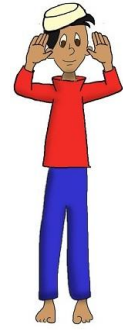
When the muadhdhin starts reciting the adhān at the Masjid, we should stop talking, do wudu if we need to and sit in rows, ready for salāh.

When the muqim recites the iqāmah and says ‘qad qāmatis salāh’, we should stand up, make sure our feet are in line with everyone else and our shoulders are touching the shoulders of the people next to us and we should wait for the salāh to start.

When the adhān and iqāmah are being recited, you should not talk to anyone. Instead you should listen to the adhān and quietly repeat what the muadhdhin says.

Even when you are praying alone, you should recite the adhān and iqāmah before salāh. When you are at home and it is time for salāh, you can be the muadhdhin. Recite the adhān loudly so that everyone at home knows it is time for salāh. Isn’t it wonderful being a muadhdhin?

Before reciting adhān, you should do wudu and stand up facing qibla. Whenever you say ‘Allāhu Akbar’ in the adhān, raise your hands up to your ears just like in Takbirat al-Ihrām.



## How to Recite the Adhān

### STEP

1 4 times

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allāhu Akbar

2 2 times

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Ash-hadu an lā ilāha illalāh

3 2 times

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu anna Muhammadar Rasūlullāh

4 2 times

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَليُّ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu anna ‘Alliyan waliullāh

5 2 times

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Hayya ‘alas salāh

STEP

6 2 times

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hayya 'alal falāh

7 2 times

حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ

Hayya 'ala khayril 'amal

8 2 times

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allāhu Akbar

9 2 times

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Lā ilāha illalāh

Note: Reciting أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ عَلِيًّا وَوَلِيُّهُ اللَّهُ is not a wājib part of the adhān but is highly recommended (mustahab).

### How to Recite the Iqāmah

The iqāmah is very similar to the adhān except for three differences:

1. The first step **1** اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ is said **only twice** instead of four times
2. The last step **9** لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ is said **only once** instead of twice
3. There is **one additional step** that comes between steps **7** and **8** of the adhān and it is recited twice. This is:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

qad qāmatis salāh (2 times)

Did you know: When you were born, someone recited adhān in your right ear and iqāmah in your left ear? Ask your mum and dad to tell you who recited the adhān and iqāmah in your ears and write their name here:



When I was born

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Recited the adhān and iqāmah in  
my ears

# Lesson 3

## Exercises

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Please see the accompanying Workbook for Exercises and Activity Sheets

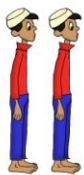


# Lesson 4

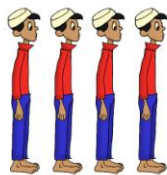
## Saláh

Muslims are required to pray five times a day. In this lesson you will learn the names of these five prayers and how to pray them (together in a group).

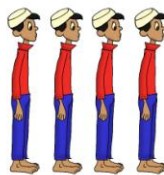
1.	Salāt ul-Fajr	Dawn prayers. It is prayed early morning before sunrise.	2 rak'ahs (also called rak'atayn)
2.	Salāt udh-Dhuhr	Noon prayers. It is prayed at noontime.	4 rak'ahs
3.	Salāt ul-'Asr	Afternoon prayers. It is prayed after Salāt udh-Dhuhr and before sunset.	4 rak'ahs
4.	Salāt ul-Maghrib	Evening prayers. It is prayed soon after sunset.	3 rak'ahs
5.	Salāt ul-'Ishā	Night prayers. It is prayed after Salāt ul-Maghrib and before midnight.	4 rak'ahs



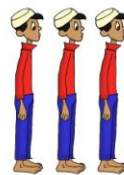
Fajr



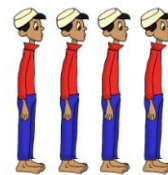
Dhuhr



'Asr



Maghrib



'Isha

## How to Pray a 2 rak'ah Salāh

In Book 2 you already learnt how to pray a 2-rak'ah salāh. In this lesson, you will practice this again but now try and recite everything yourself. Your teacher will help you whenever you need it.

Remember, in the first rak'ah there are 5 important steps:

- 1. Niyyah**
- 2. Takbirat ul-Ihrām**
3. Qiyām and Qirā'ah
4. Ruku'
5. Sajdatayn (Sajdah – Julus – Sajdah)

And in the second rak'ah, there is no Niyyah or Takbirat ul-Ihrām. But instead there are 3 others steps:

1. Qiyām and Qirā'ah
- 2. Qunút**
3. Ruku'
4. Sajdatayn (Sajdah – Julus – Sajdah)
- 5. Tashahhud**
- 6. Salām**

## Step-by-Step 2 Rak'ah Salāh

1. Stand up facing qibla. Qibla is where the Ka'bah is in Makkah. We will learn more about it later on.

## First Rak'ah

2. **Niyyah:** Say: “I am praying 2 rak’ah salāt ul-fajr qurbatan ilal lāh”.<sup>2</sup>
3. **Takbirat ul-Ihrām:** Raise your hands towards your ears with your palms open and facing forward and your fingers straight and together. Now say “Allāhu Akbar” and put your hands down. This means you have started praying and now you cannot do anything else until you finish praying.
4. **Qiyām:** Put your hands down straight on your thighs. Look at the turbah and stand still.
5. **Qirā’ah:** Recite Surah al-Hamd and Surah al-Ikhlās.
6. Do **Takbir** and go to **Rukú’**.
7. Say: ‘Subhāna Rabbi al-‘Adhimi wa bi hamdihi. Allāhumma Salli ‘ala Muhammadin wa Aali Muhammad’.
8. Stand up and pause for a moment. Say: “Sami’ Allāhu liman hamida.”
9. Do **Takbir** and go to **Sajdah**.
10. Make sure your forehead is on the turbah. And both your palms, both your knees and both your big toes are touching the ground.

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<sup>2</sup> Note to Teacher: Ensure the student is saying “ilal lāh” (إِلَى اللَّهِ) and not “illal lāh” (إِلَّا اللَّهُ). The first one means seeking nearness “towards Allāh” and the second one means “except from Allāh”!!

11. Say: “Subhāna Rabbi al-‘Ala wa bi Hamdihi. Allāhumma Salli ‘ala Muhammadin wa Aali Muhammad”.
12. Julus: Sit up. Do Takbir. Then keep your palms on your thighs and say: “Astaghfirullāha Rabbi wa atubu ilayhi”. Do Takbir again and go into **Sajdah** again.
13. Recite the Dhikr in Sajdah again. Then sit up and do Takbir.
14. Stand up while reciting: “Bi hawli lāhi wa quwwatihi aqumu wa aq’ud”.

## **Second Rak’ah**

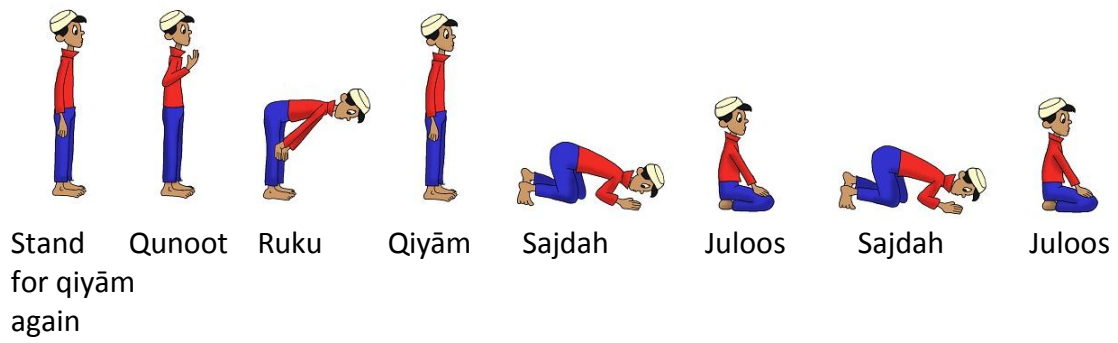
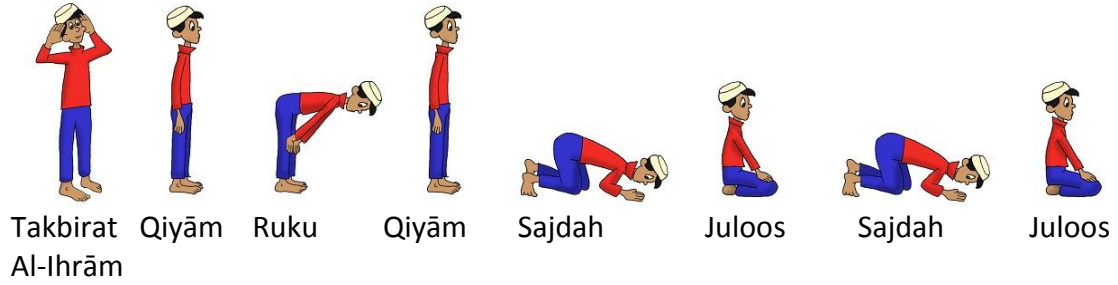
1. **Qiyām**: Put your hands down straight on your thighs. Look at the turbah and stand still.
2. **Qirā’ah**.
3. Do Takbir and then **Qunút**.
4. Recite Salawāt in Qunút.
5. Do Takbir and go to **Rukú’**.
6. Recite the Dhikr of Rukú’.

7. Stand up and pause for a moment. Say: “Sami’ Allāhu Liman Hamida.”
8. Do Takbir and go to **Sajdah**.
9. Recite the Dhikr of Sajdah.
10. Julus: Sit up. Do Takbir. Recite: “Astaghfirullāha Rabbi wa atubu ilayhi”. Do Takbir again and go into **Sajdah** again.
11. Recite the Dhikr in Sajdah again. Then sit up and do Takbir.
12. Recite **Tashahhud**: “Ash-hadu an lā ilāha ilallāhu wahdahu lā sharikā lah. Wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan ‘Abduhu wa Rasuluh. Allāhumma salli ‘ala Muhammadin wā Aali Muhammad.”
13. Recite **Salām**: “As-sālamu ‘alayka ayyuha Nabiyyu wa Rahmatullahi wa barakātuh. As-sāmu ‘alayna wa ‘ala ibādillāhi sālihín. As-sālamu ‘alaykum wa rahmatullah.”
14. Recite Takbir three times.
15. Recite Salāwat.

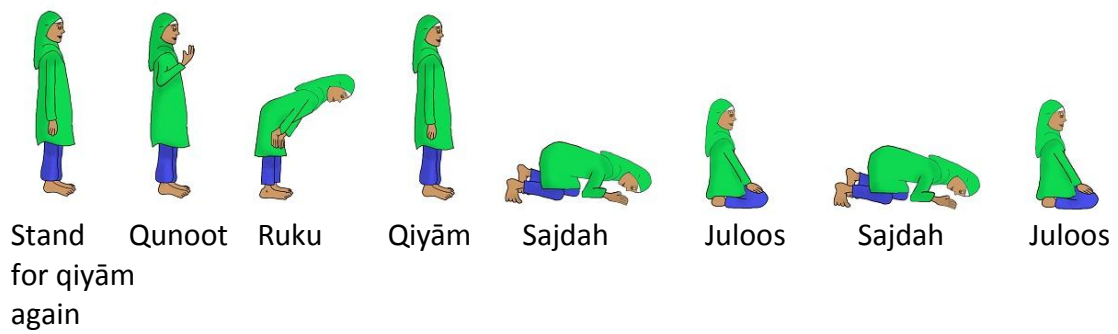
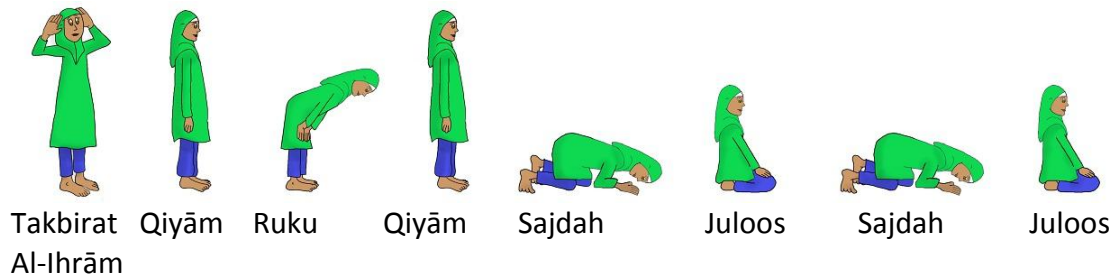
You have now completed your 2-rak’ah salāh!

## TWO RAK'AH SALAH IN PICTURES

### Boys:



### Girls:



## How to Pray a 3 Rak'ah Salāh

A 3-rak'ah salāh is like a two rak'ah salāh except after Tashahhud of the 2<sup>nd</sup> rak'ah, we do not recite the Salām. Instead we stand up for Qiyām again.

In Qiyām and during Qirā'ah, instead of reciting Surah al-Hamd and Surah al-Ikhlās, we recite the Tasbihāt al-Arba'a three times. Tasbihāt al-Arba'a is as follows:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

*Subhānallāhi wal Hamdu lillāhi wa Lā ilāhā illalāhu  
wallāhu Akbar!*

Then we perform Ruku', two Sajdahs, Tashahhud and Salām to complete our Salāh.

## How to Pray a 4 Rak'ah Salāh

A 4-rak'ah salāh is like a 3 rak'ah salāh but instead of reciting Tashahhud and Salām after the 3<sup>rd</sup> rak'ah, we stand up again for Qiyām and Qirā'ah and we recite the Tasbihāt al-Arba'a three times again.

Then we perform Ruku', two Sajdahs, Tashahhud and Salām to complete our Salāh.

Your teacher will help you to pray a two, three and four rak'ah salāh in class or during salāh time.

## Lesson 5

### Exercises

If this lesson is not needed to practice Lesson 4, listen to and learn the poem '**Upsy Daisy, Now Don't be Lazy, It's Time to Go to the Masjid**' (on the Teacher's DVD).

Idea: Students can recite this nasheed during an event at the local masjid.

#### POEM

### Upsy Daisy, Now Don't be Lazy It's Time to Go to the Masjid

Upsy Daisy, now don't be lazy,  
It's time to go to the Masjid.  
Wash your face up, and pick the pace up,  
It's time to go to the Masjid.

Help your mother to get your brother,  
It's time to go to the Masjid.  
It's a wonderful place to go,  
As a family.

We'll be standing,  
All together in prayer.  
We'll meet all our friends  
When we are there. (x2)



So, Upsy Daisy, now don't be lazy,  
 It's time to go to the Masjid.  
 We'll greet everyone with Salām  
 When we're at the Masjid.

Listen carefully to the Imām,  
 When we're at the Masjid.  
 It's a wonderful place to go,  
 Made for you and me.

We'll be standing,  
 All together in prayer.  
 We'll meet all our friends  
 When we are there. (x2)

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So, Upsy Daisy, now don't be lazy,  
 It's time to go to the Masjid.  
 First we'll sit and read Qur'ān,  
 When we're at the Masjid.

Next we pray with everyone,  
 When we're at the Masjid.  
 It's a wonderful place to go,  
 A wonderful place to be.

We'll be standing,  
 All together in prayer.  
 We'll meet all our friends  
 When we are there. (x2)

## Lesson 6

# Furu' ad-Dín

The following 10 acts of worship (**'ibādāt**) are compulsory (**wājib**) on every Muslim and are called the branches of religion (**furu' ad-dín**). You have already learnt about the first one – salāh – and the five daily prayers. In this lesson you will also learn a little bit about the second one – sawm. But you should memorize all the 10 furu' ad-dín:

1. Salāh
2. Sawm
3. Hajj
4. Zakāh
5. Khums
6. Jihād
7. Amr bil Ma'rúf
8. Nahi 'anil Munkar
9. Tawalla
10. Tabarra

### Sawm

Sawm is the Arabic word for 'fasting' and it usually refers to fasting in the holy month of Ramadan.

Sawm means not eating or drinking from fajr time until maghrib time for the sake of Allāh only and to make Allāh happy.

When we fast we are guests of Allāh and we got lots of thawāb. Allāh loves those who fast.

Sawm teaches us to be patient and to think about other poor people who don't have enough to eat or drink.

Muslims have to pray five times a day and have to fast for the whole month of Ramadān when they become bāligh. Bāligh means when a girl is 9 years old or a boy is 15 years old according to their Islamic birthday.

We should try and fast as much as we can in the month of Ramadan so that when we grow up and become bāligh, we can fast the whole month easily.

# Lesson 7

## Exercises

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Please see the accompanying Workbook for Exercises and Activity Sheets