

Fiqh (Islamic Law)

Level 3

(Age 7-8)

Name

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

Lesson One

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said that Islam is built on five (5) Pillars. They are:-

1. To believe in the Kalimah TAYYIBAH
2. To read SALAAH 5 times a day
3. To give ZAKAAH (poor due)
4. To FAST in the month of Ramadaan
5. To perform HAJJ if one has the means.

We will now discuss each of the 5 Pillars separately.



Exercise – Please fill in the missing letters

SHA__ADAH,

SA__AA__

S__WM,

Z__K__H

HA_____

Lesson Two

1. KalimahTayyibah

We have learnt the KalimahTayyibah with its meaning.

“THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH (THE EXALTED), OUR BELOVED PROPHET (MAY ALLAH BLESS HIM AND GRANT HIM PEACE) IS THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH (THE EXALTED).”

(may Allah bless him and grant him peace)

We also learnt that to believe in the Kalimah Tayyibah is the first duty of a Muslim.

We declare our belief in the Kalimah Tayyibah by reading the Kalimah Shahaadah.

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

“I declare that there is no god but Allah (The Exalted). He is One, He has no partner; and I declare that Muhammad is His Servant and His Messenger.”

Exercise – colour in the first kalimah.

لا إله إلا الله
محمد رسول الله

Lesson Three

By believing in the Kalimah Tayyibah and reading the Kalimah Shahaadah we are saying that:-

1. Allah (The Exalted) is One,
2. Allah (The Exalted) has no partner
3. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was sent by Allah (The Exalted) to show us how we must be good and to do whatever Allah (The Exalted) wants to do.

Muslims also believe that Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is the last and final Prophet of Allah (The Exalted). By this we mean that no other prophet will come after him.



‘Uthman ibn ‘Affan (may Allah be please with him) said: I heard Allah's Messenger say: "Verily, I know a phrase which no servant utters truthfully from his heart except the Fire is made unlawful for him."

‘Umar ibn al-Khattab (may Allah be please with him) said: "I shall tell you what that phrase is. It is the kalima of sincerity with which Allah has empowered Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and his Companions, the kalima of fear of Allah which Allah's Prophet enjoined upon his uncle Abu Talib on his deathbed: the witnessing that there is no god but Allah.

Exercise -

Recite Kalimah Tayyibah 100 times with Tasbeehs.



Lesson Four

2. Salaah

Salaah is the most important duty of a Muslim. It is the 5 daily prayers which a Muslim must read. Our beloved Prophet Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) would love to pray Salaah.

Sayyidina Abu Dhar narrates that once the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) came out of his house. It was autumn and the leaves were falling off the trees. He caught a branch of a tree and its leaves began to drop in large number. At this he remarked, 'O, Abu Dhar! when a Muslim offers his salaah to please Allah, his sins are shed away from him just as these leaves are falling off this tree. (Ahmad)

Sayyidina Hudhaifa says that, whenever the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) happened to face any difficulty, he would at once resort to salaah. (Ahmad, Abu Dawud)

Exercise - colour the image below.



Lesson Five

The names of the daily Salaah are:-

1. Fajr
2. Dhuhr
3. 'Asr
4. Maghrib
5. 'Ishaa

We read Salaah to remember and thank Allah (The Exalted) and to be near Him. Salaah helps us to get used to doing what Allah (The Exalted) wants us to do. Salaah also helps us to do well and to keep away from all evil actions. In other words Salaah helps us to become more Allah (The Exalted) aware.

We must start reading our Salaah when we are seven years old and we must not miss any Salaah after we are ten years old.

Remember:-

- **Salaah makes us good Muslims.**

- **Salaah makes us obedient to Allah (The Exalted).**
- **Allah (The Exalted) will put us in Jannah.**

Therefore, if we want to please Allah (The Exalted) and go to Jannah (Paradise) and then we must read Salaah 5 times a day.

Exercise – Colour and learn the names of Salaah.

Fajar

Dhuhr

Asr

Maghrib

Isha

Lesson Six

3. To Give Zakaah (Poor Due)

Zakaah is the giving of money which a Muslim makes towards helping the poor and needy Muslims. In other words, Zakaah is given by Muslims who have extra money to help those Muslims who are poor or in need.

In our lessons on Aqida we learnt that Allah (The Exalted) is the Provider Who gives us all that we need.

Sharing our extra money with the poor and needy Muslims makes us aware that we should not be selfish with the wealth Allah (The Exalted) has blessed us with.

Zakaah helps the poor and needy Muslims out of their difficulties. Zakaah also develops kindness and love between rich and poor.

Allah (The Exalted) loves those who share. Allah (The Exalted) Himself tells us in the Holy Qur'aan that He will give more to all those who give and spend from their wealth (money) for the sake of Allah (The Exalted).

Exercise - Colour the image below



Lesson Seven

Virtues of Zakaah

- The literal meaning of the word zakat is 'purity'.
- Zakaah purifies Halaal money/wealth
- Zakaah helps the poor and needy
- Zakaah helps to prevent people from begging

Exercise – Match up the phrases below.

The meaning of the word

halal money/wealth.

Zakaah helps the

people from begging.

Zakaah helps to prevent

poor and needy.

Zakaah purifies

Zakaah is purity.

Lesson Eight

4. To Fast in the Month of Ramadaan

The Arabic word for fasting is SAWM. In Islam, fasting is to stay away from eating and drinking during the daytime, when it starts to get dark.

Sawm or fasting is done on each day in the month of Ramadaan from dawn (early in the morning) to sunset (in the evening).

Allah (The Exalted) has promised great reward for those who fast; while those who do not fast in Ramadaan without a reason would be punished.

Therefore we must fast to please Allah (The Exalted) and for Allah (The Exalted) to be happy with us.


Fasting teaches us not to be greedy and selfish. It also makes us feel how the poor feel when they have no food.

Fasting also makes us more Allah (The Exalted) conscious. When we are fasting, then Allah (The Exalted) Alone knows that we do not eat or drink

Ramadan
The Muslims Holy Month of Fasting

Fasting is a great act of worship for the Muslim which he performs by neglecting his desires to please his Lord and hopes for His Reward. It just common sense that the one who would not give up desired things except that it would be for something more desirable. In this case the pleasure of Allah is the most sought after desire.

It is also a means of achieving piety and righteousness. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: **"He who does not give up false speech and evil actions, Allah doesn't need his refraining from food and drink."**



anything.
We would not go to the bathroom, close the door and drink water because we know that Allah

(The Exalted) is watching us.

Exercise –

read the

picture with your friends below.

Lesson nine

The virtues of fasting

- Fasting is a shield against the Fire: "Fasting is a shield with which a servant protects himself from the Fire." [Ahmad, Sahih]
- "No servant fasts on a day in the path of Allah except that Allah removes the hellfire seventy years further from his face." [related by the group except for Abu Dawood]
- On the Day of Judgement, "Fasting will say: O My Lord I prevented him from food and desires so accept my intercession for him." [Ahmad, al-Haakim and Abu Nu'aim, Hasan]
- Fasting is a means for one's sins to be forgiven. The Prophet (sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam.) said: "He who fasts Ramadhan, due to Imaan and hoping for reward (from Allah) then his past sins are forgiven." [al-Bukhari, Muslim]

Exercise – colour the words below.

The Virtues of Fasting

Lesson Ten

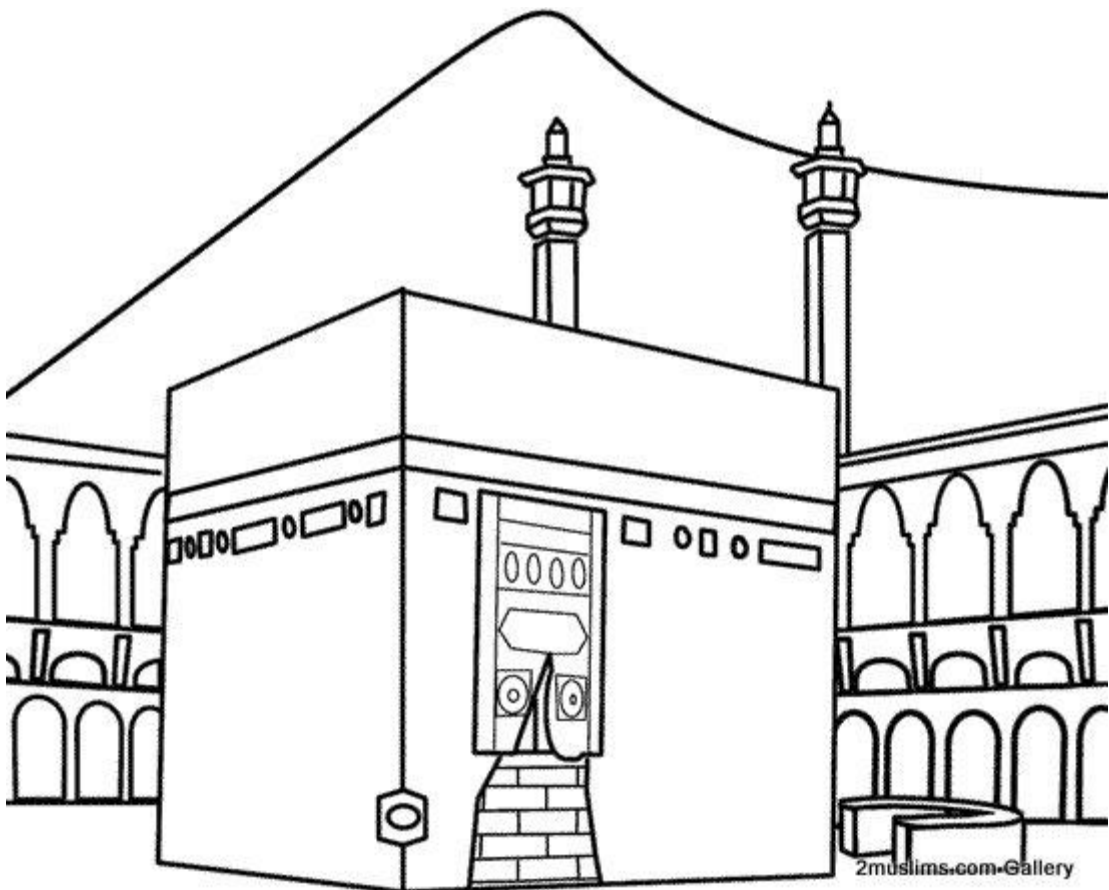
5. To Perform Hajj

Muslims, who can afford to go Makkah and Madinah, must go at least once in their lifetime to perform the Hajj and to visit our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Hajj is a great event for the Muslims. It teaches us that all Muslims are brothers and sisters are equal to one another.

Hajj also teaches us that we belong to Allah (The Exalted) only, so we must always do as Allah (The Exalted) tells us to do.

The Ka'bah, which is the direction towards which all Muslims face when reading Salaah, is in Makkah.

Exercise – colour the image



Lesson Eleven

To be a true and honest Muslim, one has to believe and practice on the Pillars of Islam. Muslims must also keep on doing good deeds and keep away from bad and evil deeds.

Becoming more Allah (The Exalted) aware helps us to keep away from bad deeds.

To explain the importance of practising on all 5 Pillars of Islam we will use the example of a table.



The top of the table which is the most important part of the table is the Kalimah which is the first and most important pillar of Islam.

This table top which is strong and firm is supported by four legs. If one leg is broken, will the table be standing evenly? Most definitely not!

The table will be shaky and falling down on one side.

Therefore we see that if for example we do not read our Salaah, then our belief will not be strong and firm like a table with all four legs, but it will be weak and shaky like a table with three legs only.

Therefore as Muslims:-

We believe that Allah (The Exalted) is One and Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is His servant and messenger.

We read Salaah 5 times a day and on time.
We fast in the month of Ramadaan.
We give Zakaah.
We go for Hajj, when we have the means.

We must therefore practice on the Pillars of Islam and always do good. In this way our Imaan (faith) becomes strong and firm.

Exercise - REVISE THE LESSON AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What are the 5 Pillars of Islam?
2. Read the KalimahTayyibah and give its meaning.
3. Read the KalimahShahaadah and give its meaning.
4. How many times a day must Muslims perform Salaah?
5. What does the paying of Zakaah teach you?
6. What does fasting teach you?
7. During which month do Muslims fast?

8. Where do Muslims go for Hajj?

Lesson Twelve

TAHAARAH

Importance of Tahaarah

TAHAARAH MEANS TO BE CLEAN

In Islam, cleanliness and purity of the body and clothes is very important. In fact cleanliness of our surroundings, like our homes, the school, the Madrasah and the streets is also very important in Islam.

Islam is very particular about cleanliness and we must stay clean at all times.

According to Islam there are five (5) major impurities. These major impurities (unclean things) are:-

Urine, Stool (poo), Blood, Matter or Pus and Alcohol.

If and when any of these impurities comes onto our body or clothes, then it must be washed off immediately.

To show us the importance of cleanliness, Allah (The Exalted) tells us in the Qur'aan in Surah Tawbah, Surah No: 9; Verse 108:

والله يحب المطهرين

“ALLAH (THE EXALTED) LOVES THOSE WHO KEEP THEMSELVES CLEAN”

Therefore, if we want Allah (The Exalted) to love us then we must keep our body and clothes clean at all times.

Remember also that Islam's teachings about cleanliness save one from many diseases and sicknesses.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is reported to have said:-

“Cleanliness is part of faith (Imaan).”

[Hadith]

In other words, for us to practice on Islam and to make our Imaan (faith/belief) strong we must be clean at all times.

Let us now learn about some ways how we can keep our body, clothes and surroundings neat and tidy.

Exercise – colouring

Taharah

Cleanliness

Lesson Thirteen

How to keep clean

We must:-

1. Bath regularly.
2. Wear clean clothes.
3. Change our underwear regularly.
4. Clip our finger nails and toe nails when they grow long.
5. Brush our teeth daily. (The use of a Miswaak to clean the teeth is Sunnah).
6. Comb our hair regularly.
7. Wash our hands before and after eating, etc.
8. Wash our hands after using the toilet.

When we go to the toilet, we must sit and not stand and relieve ourselves (pass urine). We must also be careful not to let the urine splash onto our clothes or body otherwise our clothes and body will become dirty and unclean and will have to be washed.

After we have relieved ourselves (passing urine or stool) we must wash our private parts is known as Istinjaa. Also, we must not forget to wash our hands after using the toilet.

Remember, just as you would keep yourself clean and tidy, you must also keep your home, your classrooms, your Madrasah grounds and also the streets and pavements clean and throw your dirt into bins.

Exercise-

Form groups of 3 or 4 people in your class and take turns to keep your madrasah class clean.

<u>Monday</u>				
<u>Tuesday</u>				
<u>Wednesday</u>				
<u>Thursday</u>				
<u>Friday</u>				

Lesson Fourteen

Cleanliness

Always remember that Allah (The Exalted) loves those who keep themselves clean.

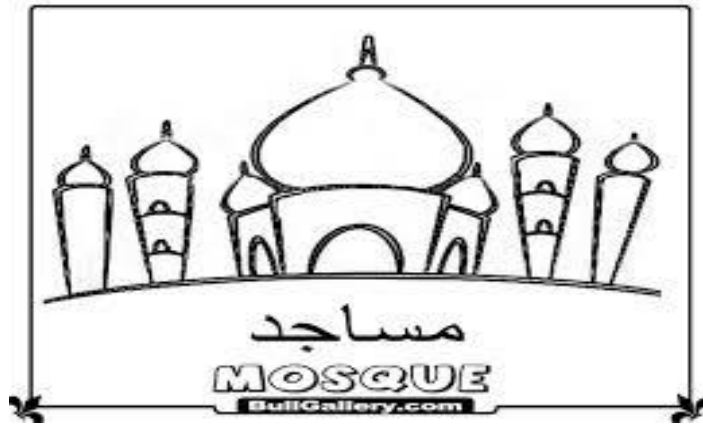
Remember that Allah (The Exalted) is watching us and is seeing if we are keeping our body clean; or if we are throwing our sweet and lunch wrappers and other dirt into dirt bins. We cannot see Allah (The Exalted) but He can see us and is Aware of all that we do. In this way, Tahaarah also teaches us Allah (The Exalted) aware.

Therefore, always remember that Tahaarah of our body, clothes and surroundings is very important in Islam.

Keep the Masjid neat and tidy

“The Messenger of Allah (May Allah bless him and grant him peace) commanded that mosques should be built among the houses (i.e., in each neighbourhood), and that they should be cleaned and perfumed.” (al-Tirmidhi).

The Blessed Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said, “Whosoever removes adhaa (anything repulsive or harmful) from the Masjid, Allah will make a house for him in Jannah.” (ibn majah)



REVISE THE LESSON AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

Answer the questions by selecting the correct answer below.

1. What is the meaning of Tahaarah?
2. List the 5 major impurities
3. What must you do after you have relieved yourself?
4. How do you keep your body and clothes clean?
5. How do you keep your home, school and madrasah clean?

Throw rubbish into the bin
To be clean

Don't let urine splash onto our bodies and clothes
Urine, Stool (poo), Blood, Matter or Pus and Alcohol.
Wash our private parts

Lesson Fifteen

ISTINJAA

During our lessons on Tahaarah we had learnt that Islam is very particular about cleanliness. One of the most important ways of keeping the body and clothes clean is the washing of the private parts after relieving oneself (passing urine or stool) in the toilet.

This washing of the private parts is called Istinjaa.

Do's of Istinjaa

1. Before we enter the toilet we must ask Allah (The Exalted) to protect us by reading the following du'aa:-

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ
مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

“O ALLAH (THE EXALTED), I SEEK PROTECTION IN YOU FROM THE MALE AND FEMALE DEVILS.”

By reading this du'aa, we are asking Allah (The Exalted) to protect us from the shayaateen (Devils) who live in the unclean places, like the toilet.

2. We must enter the toilet with our left foot because we are entering an unclean place.
3. If we are in an open place and there is no toilet, then we must go to a place where we cannot be seen by other.
4. We must sit and relieve ourselves. If we are using a high pan toilet, then we must make sure that the toilet seat is clean before we sit on it.

5. After relieving ourselves, we must wipe the private parts with toilet paper, if available, and then wash with water. If there is no tap in the toilet then fill a container with water and take it into the toilet or take some wet tissue.

Exercise – colour the sink



Lesson Sixteen

1. If there is no water available then only toilet paper or lumps of soil can be used to make Istinjaa.
2. We must always use our left hand to wash out private parts.
3. We must spend as little time as possible in the toilet.
4. We must step out of the toilet with our right foot and once outside, read the du'aa for leaving the toilet:

غُفْرَانِكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ
عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

“I seek Your pardon, All Praises are due to Allah (The Exalted) Who has taken away from me discomfort and granted me relief.”

By reading this du'aa we are thanking Allah (The Exalted) for making it possible to relieve ourselves.

5. We must wash our hands with soap and water after using the toilet.

By practising on what we have learnt about using the toilet, we will be keeping our body and clothes clean. At the same time, we will also be gaining reward and blessings from Allah (The Exalted).

Do's and Don'ts

DO – Make sure the toilet seat is clean before you use it

DO – Use left hand to clean private parts after relieving yourself

DO – Spend as little time in the toilet as possible

DO – Step into the bathroom using left foot

DO – Step out of the bathroom using right foot

DO NOT – Let urine splash onto your body or clothes

DO NOT – Stand up when relieving yourself

DO NOT – Forget to wash your hands with soap and water after relieving yourself

REVISE THE LESSON AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

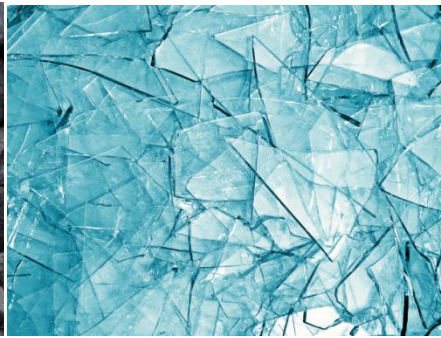
1. What is Istinjaa?
2. Read the du'aa before entering the toilet.
3. Why do we read this du'aa?
4. Why must we enter the toilet with our left foot?
5. Most toilets in schools / public toilets do not have taps in the toilet. How do you make Istinjaa when using these toilets?
6. With which hand must you make Istinjaa?
7. Read the du'aa after coming out of the toilet.

8. Why do we read this du'aa?

Lesson Seventeen

Don'ts of Istinja

1. Istinja cannot be made with coal, pieces of glass, baked bricks, printed paper, etc.



2. Any paper which can be used for printing must not be used for Istinja.



3. We must not pass urine while standing.

Many boys stand and pass urine thinking that they are alone in the toilet and no one is watching them. But remember, Allah (The Exalted) is Aware of everything and He knows everything that we do.

Passing urine while standing will cause the urine to splash onto the clothes and body and will make them unclean and dirty.

4. We must not urinate in public; or under shade giving trees or fruit trees; in a pool; dam or well:-

- under shade giving trees because people go to rest there;
- under fruit trees, because people eat the fruits;
- In a dam, well or pool, because people drink water from dams and wells and swim in pools.

5. We must remove rings, badges or anything else on which the name of Allah (The Exalted), our beloved Prophet or any Qur'aanic Aayaat is written and keep them in our pockets before we enter the toilet. To wear a Taweez (Amulet) is permissible.

6. When sitting in the toilet, we must not face in the direction of the Ka'bah or sit with our back towards the Ka'bah. This would be showing great disrespect to the Ka'bah.

7. We must not use our right hand for cleaning the private parts because we eat with our right hand.

8. We must not talk, waste time, or read in the toilet. (Many people read newspapers, books, magazines, phone, text and waste time in the toilet, which is wrong.)



Remember to wash our hands with soap and water after coming out of the toilet.

All we have learnt about Istinja and using the toilet was taught to us by our our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

If we follow the teachings and examples of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) we would be doing things the correct way. Also we would be living a better and a healthier life and we would be getting sawaab for it at the same time.

REVISE THE LESSON AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. With what can Istinjaah not be made?
2. Why must Muslims not stand and pass urine?
3. Why do we make Istinjaah with our left hand?

Colouring



Lesson Eighteen

I AM A MUSLIM. TO KEEP MY IMAAN FIRM AND TO MAKE IT STRONGER, I:-

- ✓ read my Salaah daily.
- ✓ always speak the truth.
- ✓ keep away from bad company.
- ✓ ask Allah (The Exalted) for forgiveness.
- ✓ ask Allah (The Exalted) to forgive my parents.
- ✓ ask Allah (The Exalted) to bless me with patience.
- ✓ ask Allah (The Exalted) to save me from the wrong path.
- ✓ thank Allah (The Exalted) for all His Blessings upon me.
- ✓ send salutations and salaams upon our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), his family and his Companions.

اللهم صل وسلم وبارك علي سيدنا محمد و علي اله واصحابك اجمعين

O Allah (The Exalted) send salutations & peace & blessings upon our Leader Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) & upon his family & companions all of them.

Exercise – colour the image below.

اللهم صل وسلم وبارك علي سيدنا
محمد
و علي اله واصحابك اجمعين

Lesson Nineteen

IMPORTANCE OF WUDU

Prophet Muhammad
(SalAllahuAlaihiWasallam) said:

"When a Muslim, or a believer, washes his face (in the course of Wudhu), every sin which he committed with his eyes, will be washed away from his face with water, or with the last drop of water; when he washes his hands, every sin which he committed by his hands will be effaced from his hands with the water, or with the last drop of water; and when he washes his feet, every sin his feet committed will be washed away with the water, or with the last drop of water; until he finally emerges cleansed of all his sins." [Sahih Muslim]

We have learnt that a Muslim must perform Salaah 5 times a day. However, before making Salaah, a Muslim has to prepare and clean himself by washing certain parts of the body. This washing of certain parts of the body is known as Wudu.

We will also need to make Wudu if we want to touch and read The Holy Qur'aan.

The importance of making Wudu correctly can be learnt from the Hadith of the Prophet wherein he is reported to have said:

"Wudu is the key to Salaah and Salaah is the key to Jannah" [Hadith]

Therefore, we see that for us to go to Jannah, a place of peace and happiness, we have to read Salaah. But to read Salaah we have to first make Wudu.

In other words, if we do not make Wudu correctly, then Allah (The Exalted) will not accept our Salaah.

This will mean that we will not be able to enter Jannah because we will not have the “key” for the “door” of Jannah.

If any portion of the body that need to be washed during Wudu is covered with bandage/plaster due to injury, and if the bandage cannot be removed, then Allah (The Exalted) has allowed us to make masah (wipe) over the bandage. This is done by simply passing our wet hand over the bandage.

Alhamdulillah, in our practical lesson, we learnt the complete Sunnah method of making Wudu.

Let us practice on what we have learnt and take more care when making Wudu so that we have the correct “key” for Salaah which will help us to have the correct “key” to enter Jannah, Inshaa’Allah (The Exalted).

Exercise – answer the questions below.

1. What must a Muslim do before performing Salaah?

2. Complete the following Hadith:-

“Wudu is the key to..... and Salaah is the key to
.....”

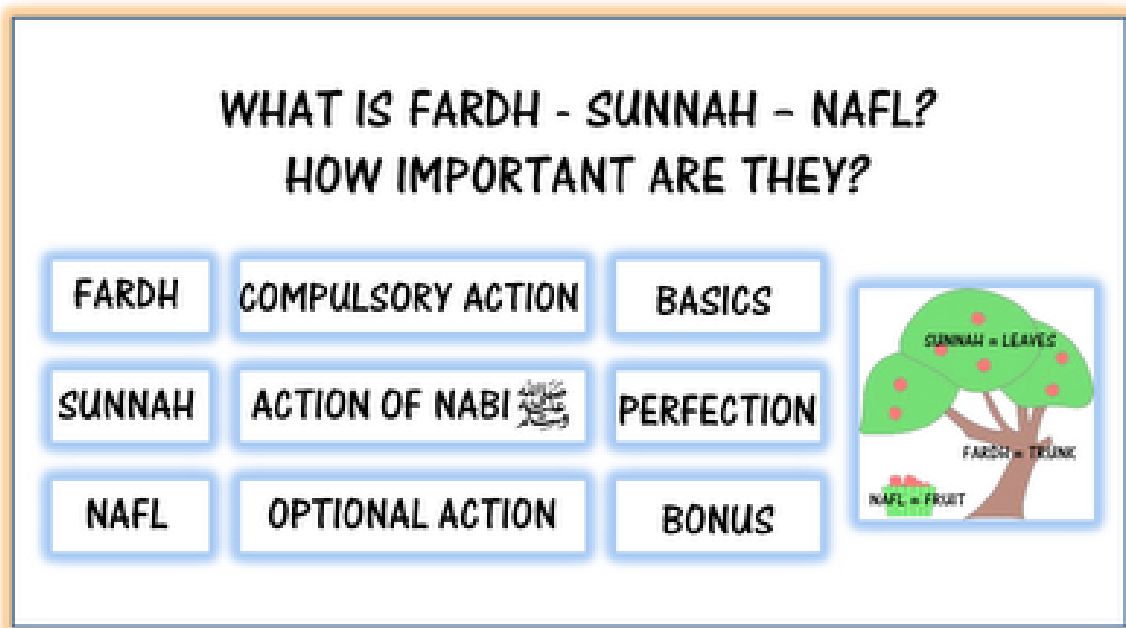
3. When making Wudu, which part of your body must you wash after washing your face?

Lesson Twenty

FARAA'ID ACTIONS OF WUDU

In our Practical lessons we have learnt the Sunnah method of making Wudu.

In this lesson we learn more about Wudu and the actions that are Fard in Wudu.



The word Faraa'id is the plural (more than one) of the word Fard which simply means compulsory actions commanded by Allah (The Exalted) which we must do. In other words, if any Fard action is left out, then Allah (The Exalted) will not accept the Wudu and the Wudu will not be complete.

There are four (4) Faraa'id actions in Wudu which Allah (The Exalted) has commanded us to do. They are:-

1. To wash the face from the tip of the forehead to the lower part of the chin and from one ear to the other ear, once.
2. To wash the arms upto and including the elbow, once.

3. To make masah of a quarter of the head, once.
4. To wash the feet upto and including the ankles, once.



If any one of these four (4) actions is left out, or if any portion is left dry, then the Wudu will be incomplete. In other words, the Wudu will not be accepted by Allah (The Exalted).

We must therefore make sure that nothing will prevent the water from reaching those parts of the body that have to be washed, (for example- paint).

Remember however, that masah can be made over a wound or a bandage that cannot be removed due to injury.

We must be very careful when we are making Wudu, especially when we are washing those parts of the body which are Fard in Wudu.

In order to obtain the full benefit of Wudu, we must follow the Sunnah method and make the complete Wudu.

REVISE THE LESSON AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What is the key to Salaah?
2. What is the meaning of Fard?
3. What is the difference between Fard and Faraa'id?
4. How many Faraa'id are there in Wudu?
5. List the Faraa'id of Wudu.
6. Can a Fard action be left out?

Activity: Word search

S	A	L	A	A	H	A	S	R	W
C	V	B	N	M	F	W	G	F	A
W	S	A	C	M	F	U	S	E	S
F	A	R	A	A	I	D	W	E	H
A	T	M	Y	S	H	U	B	T	N
R	E	S	R	A	T	Y	U	I	O
D	D	F	G	H	H	F	A	C	E

WUDU FEET MASAHA FACE
SALAHAH
WASH
FARD
FARAAID

ARMS

Lesson Twenty-one

SUNNAH METHOD OF WUDU

Before we pray we have to wash our parts of our body. We will now learn how to perform Wudhu the way our beloved Prophet Muhammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) has shown us.



1. Make Niyyah for Wudu.

اتوضأ لرفع الحدث

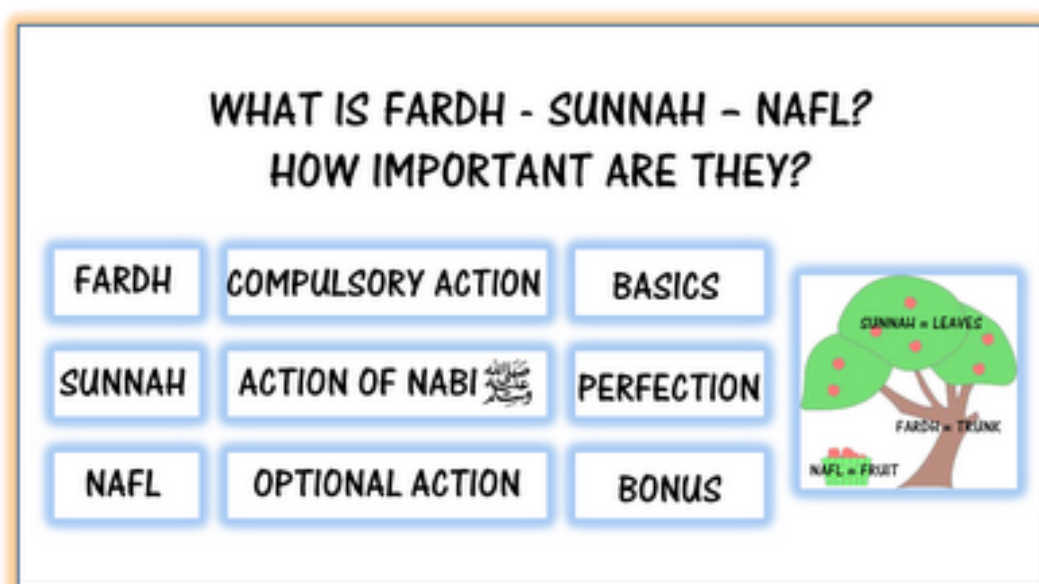
“I am making Wudu for purification”

2. Recite Ta’awwuz and Tasmiyah

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

3. Wash both hands up to the wrists, 3 times.

4. Rinse and gargle the mouth, 3 times. Use a miswaak, toothbrush or finger to clean the teeth.
5. Put water into the nostrils using the right hand and clean the nostrils with the thumb and little finger of the left hand, 3 times.
6. Wash the face from forehead to chin and from one ear to the other ear, 3 times.
7. Wash both arms, first right and then left up to and including the elbows, 3 times.
8. Make Masah (wipe) of the whole head, one time.
9. Make Masah (wipe) of both ears by passing the index fingers (next to the thumb) through the grooves (inside) of the ears and also by passing the thumbs behind the ears.
10. Make Masah of the nape (neck), one time.
11. Make khilaal of the fingers, one time.
12. Wash both feet, first the right and then the left, including the ankles, 3 times. Make Khilaal between the toes, using the little finger of the left hand.



Activity

Practice with your friends the Sunnah method of Wudu. Then do in class for everyone.

The Sunnah of Wudhu

We have learnt in our Practical lessons how to make the complete Sunnah Wudhu as shown to us by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). We have also learnt the 4 Fara'id actions which must be done when we are making our Wudhu.

In this lesson, we will Insha'Allah (The Exalted) learn the Sunan Actions of Wudhu. Sunan is the plural of the word Sunnah and are the actions which our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) included in his Wudhu.

They are:-

1. To make intention (Niyyah) that you are making Wudhu.
2. To read Ta'awwudh and Tasmiyah, that is,

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

3. To wash both hands upto the wrists, three times.
4. To brush/clean the teeth with a miswak.
5. To rinse/gargle the mouth, three times.
6. To put water and clean the nostrils, three times.

The sunnah of wudu.

7. To make khilal of the beard, that is, to pass wet fingers through the beard.
8. To make Khilal of the fingers and toes.
9. To wash the face, arms (upto and including the elbows) and feet (upto and including the ankles), three times.
10. To make Masah of the whole head, once.
11. To make Masah of both ears, once.
12. To make Wudhu in the correct order (as you have learnt in your Practical lessons).
13. To wash each part one after the other, without any delay, so that no part dries up before the Wudhu is complete.

When we make Wudhu as taught to us by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) we are including both the Fara'id and Sunan actions in our Wudhu. In this way we are following the command of Allah (The Exalted) and showing our love for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) by practising on his teachings and example.

Exercise – answer the questions.

1. What is the meaning of Sunnah?
2. List the Sunan of Wudhu?

Exercise two -

Pupils must take turns to make the complete Sunnah Wudhu Practically.

Lesson Twenty-three

NAWAAQID OF WUDU

We know that when we want to read Salaah or touch and read the Holy Qur'aan we must first make Wudu.

However, there are certain actions that will break Wudu. It will then be necessary for us to make Wudu again when we need to read Salaah or touch and read the Holy Qur'aan.

These actions are known as Nawaaqid of Wudu (breakers of Wudu) and are as follows:-

1. Answering the call of nature, that is going to the toilet to pass urine or stool (poo).
2. To pass wind from the back private parts.
3. Flow blood or pus from any part of the body.
4. To vomit a mouthful.
5. To fall asleep, lying down or while resting the body against something, for example a wall.
6. To laugh aloud while reading Salaah. If there was a person next to him he can hear.
7. To faint or to become unconscious.

Remember that laughing in Salaah will break the Wudu and therefore the Salaah will also be broken. In this case, one will have to remake the Wudu and begin the Salaah again.

Therefore, if any of these actions occur while we are in Wudu, then our Wudu will be broken and we will have to make a fresh, new Wudu again.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) has advised us to always stay in Wudu, whenever it is possible.

Exercise – Answer the questions and complete the word search.

1. What is the meaning of Nawaaqid?
2. What must we do before we read Salaah or read the Qur'aan.
3. List the Nawaaqid (breakers) of Wudu?

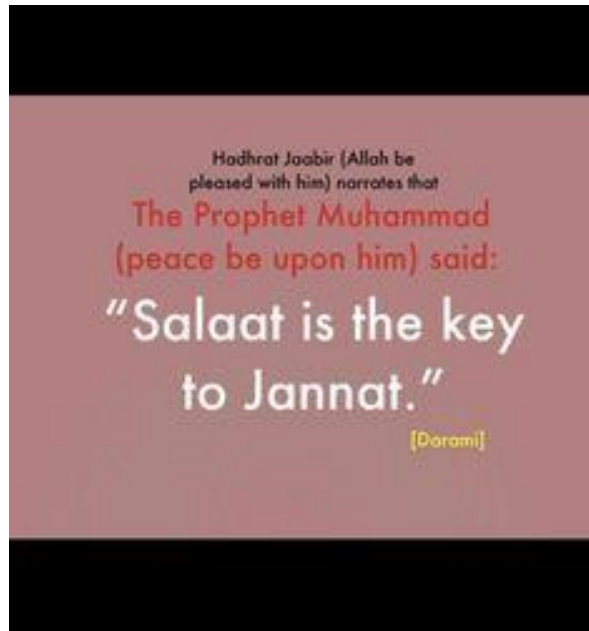
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S	A	E	U	T	Y	U	D	F	U
D	F	S	D	C	V	R	X	C	N
F	L	A	U	C	E	A	N	M	N
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	N	V	B	A
X	C	V	B	N	M	F	G	R	H
C	L	E	A	N	T	W	A	S	H

NAWAAQIDS CLEAN
NAFL WASH
WUDU
QURAN
SUNNAH

Lesson Twenty-four

IMPORTANCE AND BELIEFS OF SALAAH

Salaah (Prayer) is the most important duty of a Muslim. In fact, it is the best way of worshipping (praying to) Allah (The Exalted).



Every Muslim must perform their Salaah 5 times a day as taught/shown to us by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Allah (The Exalted) tells us in the Holy Qur'aan that reading Salaah regularly keeps a Muslim away from doing bad deeds (things). In other words, Salaah teaches us to be good Muslims and by being good Muslims and keeping away from bad actions we will be pleasing Allah (The Exalted).

We know that we read Salaah for Allah (The Exalted) only and that He is watching us. Therefore, reading Salaah helps to make us more aware of our Creator/Maker Allah (The Exalted) Who is aware of whether we are reading our Salaah regularly or not.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) once said:

"Salaah is the key to Jannah" [Hadith]

Exercise – discuss as a class what you have learnt about salaah.

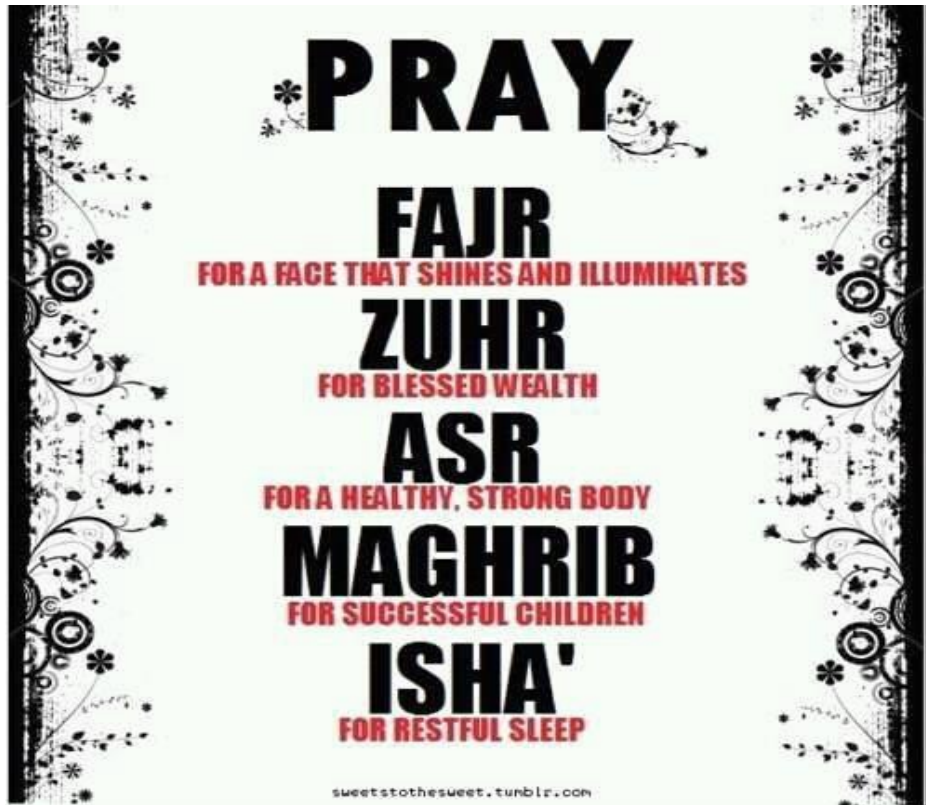
Lesson Twenty-five

IMPORTANCE AND BELIEFS OF SALAAH

Let us now see what are some of the **benefits of Salaah.**

1. Salaah helps us to remember and become more aware of Allah (The Exalted).
2. Salaah reminds us that we are the servants of Allah (The Exalted) only.
3. Salaah is the key to Jannah.
4. By reading Salaah we show our thanks to Allah (The Exalted) for whatever He has given us.
5. By reading Salaah a Muslim gets the Mercy and Help of Allah (The Exalted).
6. Salaah teaches a Muslim to be punctual (to be on time.)

Reading our Salaah regularly and doing good means that we are remembering Allah (The Exalted). Allah (The Exalted) will in return look after us, bless us and keep us happy. Let us therefore make a promise that we will read our Salaah regularly and continue doing good deeds, Inshaa'Allah (The Exalted).



Exercise - THE LESSON AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. How many times a day must a Muslim perform Salaah?
2. Which is the best way of praying to Allah (The Exalted).
3. What is Jannah?
4. What is the key to Jannah?
5. What are some of the benefits of Salaah?

WUDU	SALAAH	PARADISE	FIVE	SALAAH
	Salaah reminds us that we are the servants of Allah (The Exalted) only	Salaah helps us to remember and become more aware of Allah (The Exalted)	Salaah is the key to Jannah	

Lesson Twenty-Six

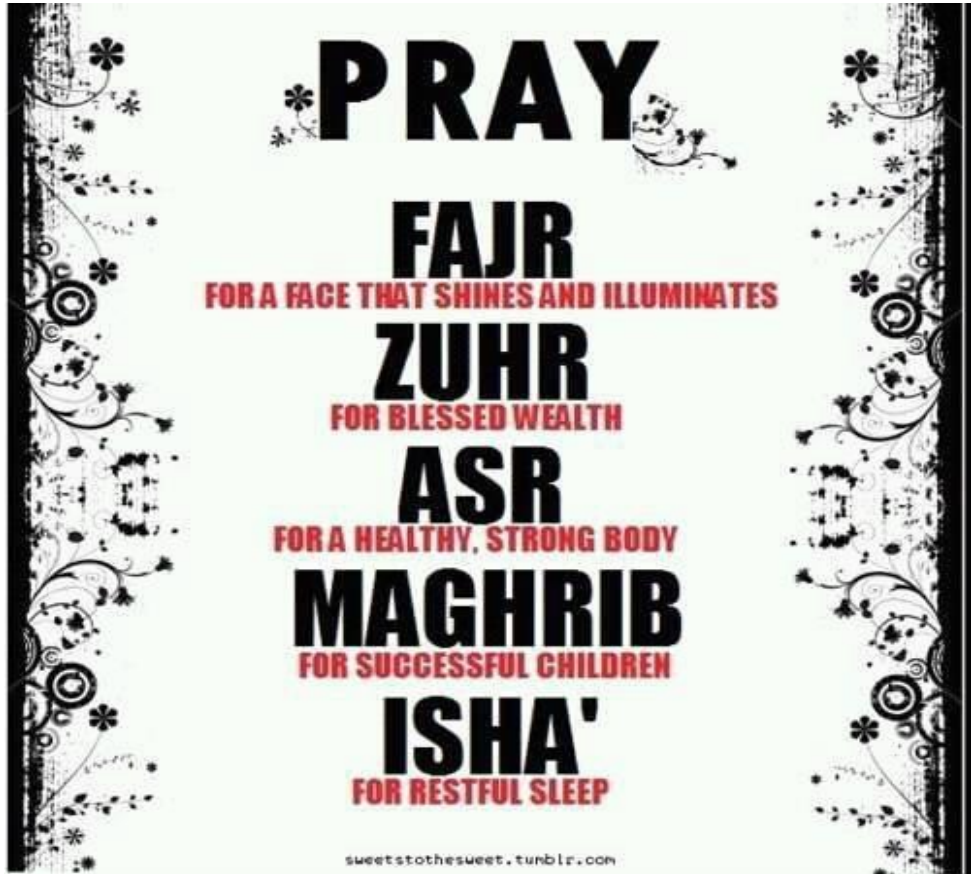
NAMES AND TIMES OF SALAAH

We have already learnt about the importance of Salaah. Salaah is the second Pillar of Islam and it is the best way to pray to Allah (The Exalted). We also know that all Muslims must perform their Salaah five times a day, everyday.

In this lesson, Inshaa'Allah (The Exalted), we will learn the names of the 5 daily Salaah. We will also learn the times of the day during which the 5 daily Salaah are read.

The names of the 5 daily Salaah are:-

1. Fajr
2. Dhuhr
3. 'Asr
4. Maghrib
5. 'Ishaa



Now that we know the names of the 5 daily Salaah let us learn the times during which these Salaah must be read.

Allah (The Exalted) tells us in the Qur'aan in Surah An-Nisaa (4): Verse 103:-

ان الصلوة كانت علي المؤمنين كتبها موقوتا

“SALAAH AT FIXED TIMES HAS BEEN ENJOINED (MADE COMPULSORY) ON THE BELIEVERS”



Exercise – write and colour the names of the salaahs.

Lesson Twenty Seven

4. Fajr Salaah

Very early in the morning, when the sun has not risen(come out). yet

Most people are asleep at this time and Allah (The Exalted) wants to know if we remember Him. So all Muslims must get up and read their Fajr Salaah.

This is the time for **FAJR SALAAH – FROM DAWN UNTIL JUST BEFORE SUNRISE.**

5. Dhuhr Salah

During the middle of the day, after the sun has reached its highest point.

It is about lunch time and we are busy with our work; Allah (The Exalted) wants to know if we still remember Him. So all Muslims must stop whatever they are busy doing and read their Dhuhr Salaah.

This is the time for **DHUHR SALAAH – FROM AFTER MIDDAY UNTIL EARLY AFTERNOON.**

6. 'Asr Salaah

Late in the afternoon, before the sun can set.

People are finishing their work for the day and are thinking of going home; Allah (The Exalted) wants to know if we still remember Him. Therefore at this time we must read our 'Asr Salaah.

This is the time to read **'ASR SALAAH – FROM LATE AFTERNOON UNTIL JUST BEFORE SUNSET.**

Lesson Twenty Eight

4. Maghrib Salaah

Immediately after the sun has set.

Most of us are relaxing at home or are busy doing our homework; Allah (The Exalted) wants to know if we still remember Him. So we must read our Maghrib Salaah immediately after sunset.

This is the time for **MAGRIB SALAAH – FROM AFTER SUNSET UNTIL DAYLIGHT ENDS OR THE SKY BECOMES DARKS.**

5. 'Ishaa Salaah

At night when it is dark.

We have finished eating and have completed our homework for the day. We are preparing to go to sleep and Allah (The Exalted) wants to know if we still remember Him. So we must read our 'Ishaa Salaah before we go to sleep.

This is the time for **'ISHAA SALAAH – FROM WHEN DAYLIGHT ENDS OR WHEN THE SKY BECOMES DARK UNTIL JUST BEFORE DAWN.**

Each of the 5 daily Salaah is performed during a certain time. Reading Salaah regularly during these times shows whether we are Allah (The Exalted) conscious or not. Remember that we read Salaah for Allah (The Exalted) only.

Therefore, when it is time for Salaah, we must stop whatever we are doing and read our Salaah. When we have finished reading our Salaah, then we can continue with whatever we are doing. The purpose of Salaah is to train a Muslim

to be clean from outside (i.e. body/cloths) and inside (i.e. heart/mind/soul) to remember and fear him all the time.

Exercise – answer the questions

1. Give the names and times of the 5 daily Salaah.
2. How does Salaah help you to become more Allah (The Exalted) Conscious?
3. Will Allah (The Exalted) be pleased with you if you continue to play with your friends or you are busy with some other work during Salaah times?

PUPIL ACTIVITY

Discuss with your friends how you make sure that read your 5 daily Salaah before you go to bed at night. **Discuss as a class on board.**

THE FIVE MUSLIM PRAYERS

Yaa Allah (The Exalted) to You I pray

To You I pray alone

To You I pray **FIVE** times a day

Starting at **FAJR** at dawn

And when my second prayer comes

At **DHUHR** after midday noon

I stop my work and wash myself

For my prayer is so soon.

And when my third prayer comes

At '**ASR** mid-afternoon or so

I stop playing and go to pray

and line up in the row.

And when my fourth prayer comes

At **MAGHRIB** or after sunset

I run to pray and never miss

My prayer or even forget.

And when my fifth prayer comes

'ISHAA prayer at night

I pray to Allah (The Exalted) who filled my heart

With faith and love and light.

M	O	R	N	I	N	G	A	S	D
S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	U	H
A	F	T	E	R	N	O	O	N	U
S	U	N	S	E	T	D	F	G	H
R	C	M	A	G	H	R	I	B	R
E	R	T	Y	U	N	I	G	H	T
I	S	H	A	A	C	F	A	J	R

FAJR

DHUHR

ASR

MAGHRIB

ISHAA

MORNING

AFTERNOON

SUNSET

NIGHT

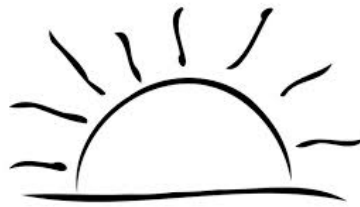
Lesson Twenty-Eight

FORBIDDEN TIMES OF SALAAH

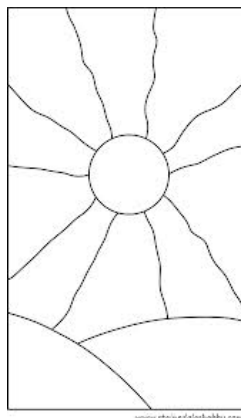
We have already learnt the importance of Salaah and the times during which we must read our 5 daily Salaah. However, there are three times during the day when we are not allowed to read any Salaah. These times are known as the forbidden times of Salaah.

The 3 forbidden times of Salaah are:-

1. The time when the sun is rising, that is, **SUNRISE.**



2. The time when the sun reaches its highest point in the sky, which is Zawaal or **MIDDAY.**



3. The time when the sun is setting, that is, **SUNSET.**



Muslims do not make Salaah at these times because the sun worshippers (people who pray to the sun) pray during these times.

We are Muslims and we worship Allah (The Exalted) only.

Sayyida Asma Binte Umais narrates: “Revelation was sent to the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) while his blessed head rested on the lap of Sayyidina Ali. The sun had set and Sayyidina Ali did not perform his Asr salaah. The Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said to Sayyidina Ali: Did you perform Asr salaah? He replied: No! The Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said: O Allah, verily Ali was in your obedience and the obedience of your Messenger, so return the sun for him. Sayyida Asmaa Binte Umais says: I saw the sun set, then raise after setting.”

Exercise – answer the questions below.

1. List the forbidden times of Salaah.
2. Why is it not allowed to read Salaah at these times?

3. Find out the current times of sunrise, zawaal and sunset.

Lesson Twenty-Nine

Kinds of Religious Actions

We know and we have learnt that Islam is a complete and perfect religion. As Allah (The Exalted) sent this through a complete and perfect Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). We also learnt that Islam is a way of Life as shown to us by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). Together with our beliefs and practices, Islam also teaches us how to lead good, clean and pure lives, this can only be done by following and learning of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

In Islam, we learn about the etiquettes of eating, drinking, sleeping, talking, cleanliness of the body and clothes, justice, fairness, punctuality, etc. if we practice on all these teachings then Allah (The Exalted) will be pleased with us.

Let us learn about some Islamic terms which will explain to us the importance of the different kinds of religious actions we perform.

1. Fardh

The first and most important of all religious actions are those actions which are called Fardh.

These actions are compulsory (must be done) because they are clearly ordered by Allah (The Exalted) in the Qur'an. Examples of Fardh actions are Salaah, Fasting, Zakaah, etc.

Therefore, if we do not read our Salaah regularly or do not fast during the month of Ramadan, then we will be regarded as sinners and Allah (The Exalted) will be displeased with us and will punish us.

We must therefore make sure that we practice on our Fard actions regularly.

Fardh

Lesson Thirty

2. Wajib

These actions have also been commanded by Allah (The Exalted) but are second in importance to or next to Fard in importance.

Examples of Wajib actions include 'Eid Salaah, Al 'Ud-hiyyah (Qurbani), that is to slaughter (sacrifice) an animal on the day of Eidul 'Ad-haa, etc.

Leaving out a Wajib action without any reason will also be a great sin for which one will be punished by Allah (The Exalted).

This is something that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) never missed nor should we. This is the main way to get close to Allah (The Exalted).

Wajib

3. Sunnah

These are actions which were performed by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). As Muslims we must try to follow these actions. By following these actions we show our love for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

There are two kinds of Sunnah:-

3.1 Sunnatul Mu'akkadah – These actions were performed regularly by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). It is therefore important for us to perform these actions also. Examples of Sunnatul Mu'akkadah action include the 2 Raka'aat Sunnah of Fajr, Taraweeh Salaah, etc. we must not miss these either.

3.2 Sunnatul Ghayr Mu'akkadah-Actions of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) which he sometimes left out. Examples of these actions are the 4 Raka'aat Sunnah before 'Asr and 'Ishaa Salaah.

It is important to note that Sunnah actions also include our beloved Prophet's "Way of life", for example, his way of dressing, his likes and dislikes, etc.

To show our love and respect for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), we must practice on his Sunnah. We can miss these but should not make a habit of it. We should not miss it because of laziness.

Sunnatul Mu'akkadah

Sunnatul Ghayr Mu'akkadah

Lesson Thirty-one

4. Halal

Actions which are allowed by Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Halal

5. Haram

Actions which are clearly forbidden (not allowed) by Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Examples of Haram actions are, drinking alcohol, eating pork (ham), eating meat of animals not slaughtered (cut) by a Muslim, gambling, stealing, cheating, following un-Islamic fashion in clothing, hair-style and jewellery etc.

Allah (The Exalted) tells us in the Qur'an, in Surah Hashr, Surah number 59, verse 7:-

The booty which Allah gave to His Noble Messenger from the people of the townships, is for Allah and His Noble Messenger, and for the relatives, and the

orphans, and the needy and the travellers – so that it does not become the wealth of the rich among you; and accept whatever the Noble Messenger gives you; and refrain from whatever he forbids you; and fear Allah; indeed Allah's punishment is severe.

Taking part in or doing Haraam actions is a great sin. We must therefore keep away from Haram actions or we will be punished by Allah (The Exalted).

Haram

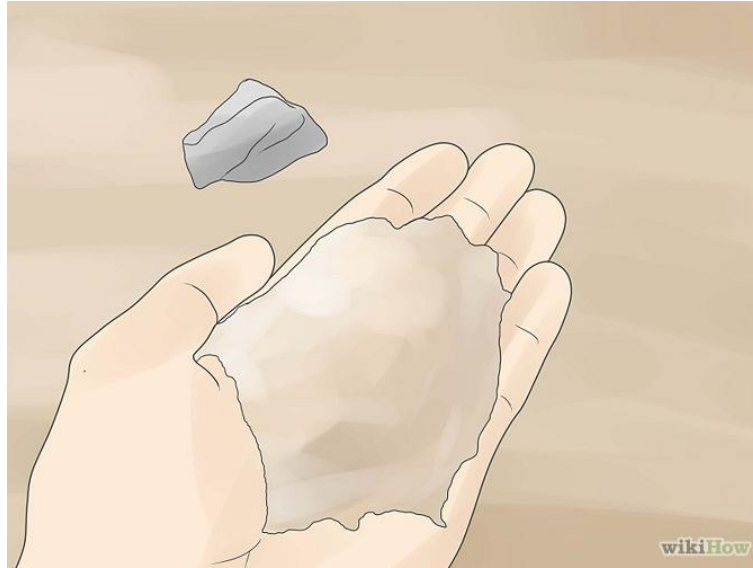
Exercise answer the questions below.

1. Explain the term Fard and give an example.
2. Explain the term Wajib and give an example.
3. What is meant by Sunnah?
4. Explain the 2 types of Sunnah and give an example of each.

5. Explain the term Haraam and give an example.

Lesson Thirty-Two

Tayyammum



Sometimes it may happen, that when we need to make Wudhu for reading Salaah or touching and reading the Qur'an, there is no water available in our area / locality.

In the Qur'an, in Surah Maa'idah, Surah Number 5, verse 6, we read:-

O People who Believe! When you wish to stand up for prayer, wash your faces, and your hands up to the elbows, and pass wet palms over your heads and wash your feet up to the ankles; and if you need a bath, clean yourselves thoroughly; and if you are sick or on a journey, or one of you returns from answering the call of nature, or you have cohabited with women, and you do not find water, then cleanse (yourself) with clean soil - therefore stroke your soiled palms over your faces and your hands with it; Allah does not will to place you in hardship, but He wills to fully purify you and complete His favour upon you, so that you may be grateful.

For example, it was time for Dhuhr Salaah and the water pipe in your area burst. In order to fix the pipe, the water supply to the area had to be stopped. You now had no water to make Wudhu in order to perform your Dhuhr Salaah.

Knowing that Salaah is an important Pillar of Islam and has to be read at fixed times, Allah (The Exalted) has allowed Muslims to make Tayammum with clean sand or dust in place of Wudhu.

The simple meaning of Tayammum is “Dry Ablution”. (Ablution means to wash oneself). However, because we are using sand / dust and not water it is referred to as dry washing, for example:-

- When there is a drought (shortage) and there is a shortage of water; or
- There is just enough water for drinking/cooking purposes; or
- When water is harmful to one's health due to some kind of sickness / illness. etc.

Tayammum can be made on the following items:-

1. Clean earth / sand.
2. Walls of mud, stone or brick (without paint).
3. Items which have thick dust on them.

We cannot make Tayammum on:-

1. Wood
2. Metal
3. Glass

Activity: Word search

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

TAYYAMMUM

CLEAN

SAND

EARTH

Lesson Thirty-three

We will now learn the method of making Tayyammum.

We begin by reading the intention.

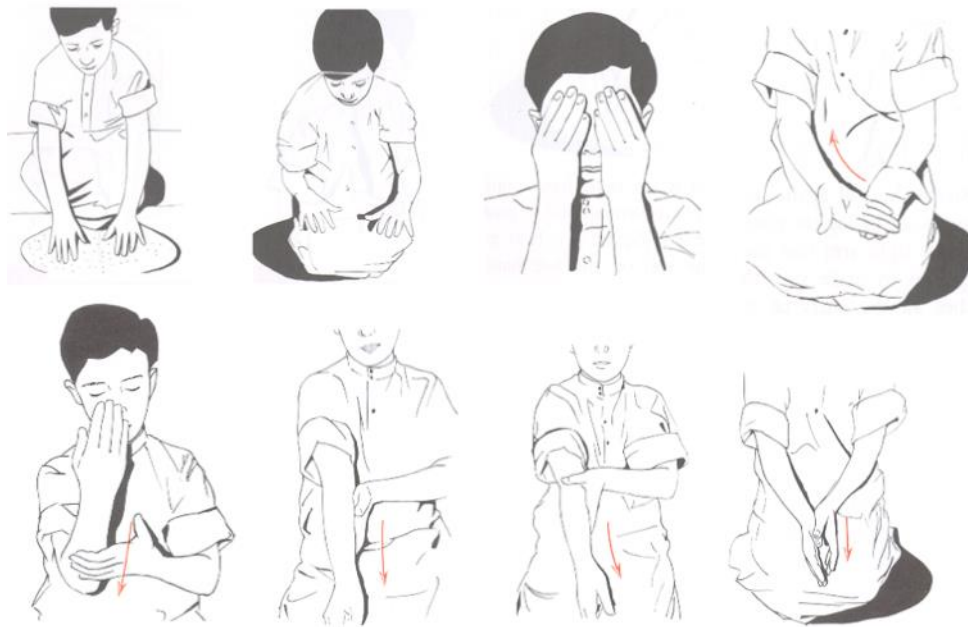
نَوَيْتُ تَيَمُّمَ لِسْتَبَاحَةِ الصَّلَاةِ لِلَّهِ تَعَالَى .

“I am making Tayyammum to purify myself.”

1. Now place the palms of both hands on clean earth, sand or dust and after lightly blowing off extra dust, wipe the whole face from the forehead to the lower portion of the chin and from one ear to the other ear, once only.



2. Place the palms of both hands again on clean earth, sand or dust and after blowing of the extra dust, pass the left palm over the right arm upto and including the elbow. Thereafter pass the right palm over the left arm upto and including the elbow, once only.



Remember, we wipe our right hand first and then our left hand.
This completes the Tayyammum.

The Nawaqid (breaks) of Tayyammum are the same as those of Wudhu.
However, there is one more factor that will break Tayyammum, that is, the availability of water.

If we go back to the example that we used at the beginning of the lesson, when the burst pipe is fixed and the water supply is back to normal, then we will have to make Wudhu when the time for the next Salaah comes as our Tayyammum will no longer be valid.

Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. What is the meaning of Tayyammum?
2. When is Tayyammum allowed?

3. Describe in detail how you would make Tayyammum.

4. List all the Nawaqid of Tayyammum.

Pupil Activity (As a class)

Make a list of things in your home and classroom which Tayyammum can and cannot be done on.

Lesson Thirty-four

The Sunnah Method of Ghusl

In Islam, Ghusl means to take a bath as taught by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

We take a bath to clean our body from impurity or dirt that may be on it. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) also advised us to take a bath on Fridays and on the 2 days of Eid.

Before we learn the Sunnah method of making Ghusl we must know that Ghusl can only be made with clean water. It is disliked to face the Qiblah, talk or to read any Surah, Du'aa, kalimah, etc. whilst making Ghusl.

Let us now discuss the Sunnah method of Ghusl.

1. Begin the Ghusl by reading the intention:-

“I am taking a bath to remove impurities.”

2. Wash both hands upto and including the wrists.
3. Now wash from the navel to the knees.
4. Wash any impurity (dirt) that may be anywhere else on the body.
5. Now make a complete (full) Wudhu.

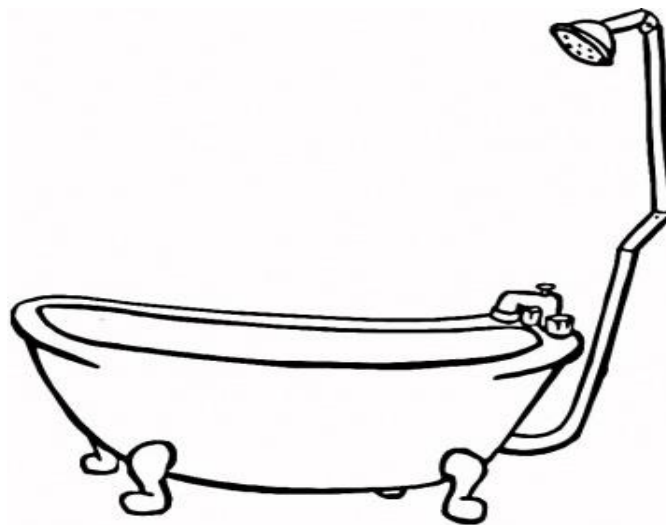
When making Wudhu, make sure to rinse and gargle the mouth properly and also make sure that the inside of the nostrils are wet.

6. Pour water over the head making sure that every strand of hair is wet.
7. Pour water over the whole body, three times, making sure that the water reaches all parts of the body, including the inside of the ears and the navel.
8. If one is making Ghusl in the shower, then let the water pass over the whole body making sure that no spot remains dry.

9. Wipe/dry the body with a clean towel and dress as quickly as possible.

If a single hair or spot on the body is left dry then the Ghusl will not be complete.

We must therefore rub our body while the water is passing over it to make sure no spot is left dry. It is also better to remove rings and earrings so that the water reaches the parts covered by these things.



Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. What is Ghusl?
2. When is it Sunnah to make Ghusl?
3. What must we do when making Ghusl?
4. Will the Ghusl be accepted if a single hair or spot on the body is left dry?

5. How do you make sure that every part of your body is wet when making Ghusl?
6. Explain in detail the Sunnah method of Ghusl

Lesson Thirty-five

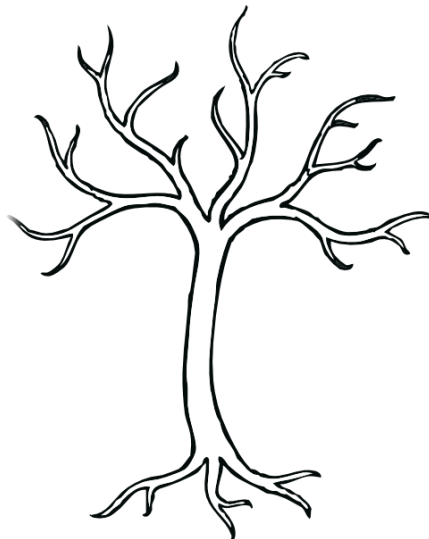
Imaan (faith) and A'maal (actions)

Imaan means to have faith and belief in the 7 Beliefs of Islam (Imaan-e-Mufasssal) within the heart and A'maal means to practise on all the teachings of Islam.

We have already learnt in detail about the Pillars and Beliefs of Islam. Insha'Allah (The Exalted), in this lesson we will learn how the pillars and beliefs of Islam are linked / joined to one another.

For us to understand how the pillars and beliefs are linked to one another we will use the example of a tree by linking the roots of the tree with its branches.

Let us imagine that the Beliefs of Islam are the roots of our tree and the branches, leaves and flowers are our Pillars (Actions).



Now, if we look at the tree above we see that it has roots and branches. However, the branches are crooked and bare with no leaves and flowers. This shows that the tree has weak roots, is incomplete and looks ugly. If we compare this tree with our Imaan (faith) and A'maal (actions) it means that our Imaan (roots) is weak and therefore we are not practicing on the Pillars (bare and crooked branches).



The above tree is a complete and beautiful tree. It has strong roots and its branches has lovely leaves.

If we compare this tree with our Imaan and A'maal it means that our Imaan (roots) is strong and therefore we only practise on the pillars of Islam, for example, read our Salaah regularly, but we also do other good deeds as well.

Therefore, we see that the stronger the roots of a tree the more beautiful the leaves and flowers it will bear. In other words, the stronger our Imaan is (roots), the more it will show in our A'maal (leaves and flowers).

So we see that if our Imaan is weak and we do not practice on the pillars of Islam, like reading Salaah regularly, we are like the first tree – bare and ugly; but

if our Imaan is strong and we read our Salaah regularly, then we are like the second tree – lovely and beautiful.

As Muslims we must always try to do good deeds and keep away from all evil deeds. In this way, the beautiful teachings of Islam will show in our daily life and it will be a way of inviting non – Muslims towards Islam.

Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. What is Imaan?
2. What is A'maal?
3. Discuss in your own words how Imaan and A'maal is linked together.

Pupil Activity

Draw a complete and beautiful tree in the box below



Lesson Thirty-six

Adhan and Iqaamah (Call to Prayer)

The Adhan is the first call for Salaah. It is called out to remind / inform us that the times of a particular Salaah has begun and that all Muslims must prepare to make their Salaah.

It is Sunnah to call out the Adhan for the 5 daily Salaah.

The Adhan is called out in a standing position facing the Qiblah. The person who calls out the Adhan is called the Mu'adhin. Sayyidina Bilal was the first Mu'adhin in Islam.



Grave of Sayyidina Bilal in Damascus, Syria.

We will now learn the Adhan with the meaning.

☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆	☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆
☆ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ☆	☆ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ☆
☆ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ☆	☆ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ☆
☆ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ ☆	☆ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ ☆
☆ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ ☆	☆ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ ☆
☆ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ☆	☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆

La Ilaha Illallah

All Muslims, especially the males, on hearing the Adhan must go to the Masjid and read their Salaah with the congregation (Jamaa'ah).

All those Muslims who are unable to go the Masjid must make sure that they also read their 5 daily Salaah during the appointed times.

Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. Which is the first call for Salaah?
2. Give one reason why the Adhan is called out?
3. The person who calls out the Adhan is known as the _____.

4. Call out the Adhan in its correct order.
5. Call out the Iqamaah in its correct order.

Lesson Thirty-Seven

Conditions before Salah

We know that Salaah is the best way of praying to Allah (The Exalted). However, before we begin our Salaah we need to fulfil certain conditions.

The conditions for Salaah are:-

1. Every part of our body and clothes must be clean.
2. The place where we read Salaah must also be clean.
3. 1) A man's body must be covered from navel to below the knees.
2) A woman's body must be covered from head to feet, except her face, her hands upto her wrists and her feet upto her ankles.
4. We must face the Qiblah, that is, in the direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah.
5. We must make intention (Niyyah) before beginning the Salaah.
6. Each Salaah must be read during its correct time.

The above conditions must be checked before we begin our Salaah otherwise our Salaah will not be accepted by Allah (The Exalted).

Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. Can we perform Salaah if our body or clothes are unclean?
2. Which part of a man's body must be covered when he is reading Salaah?

3. Which part of a woman's body must be covered when she is reading Salaah?
4. In which direction must we face when reading Salaah?
5. List the Names and time for each of the 5 daily Salaah.

Lesson Thirty-Eight

We have learnt in our practical lessons that each of the 5 daily Salaah is made up of Fard, Wajib, Sunnah or Nafil Salah.

In this lesson Insha'Allah, we will learn about the extra Wajib, Sunnah and Nafil Salah and whether we must read them before or after the Fard Salah.

Salah Information Table

Name	Sunnah	Fard	Sunnah	Nafil	Witr	Nafil	Total
<i>Fajar</i>	2	2	*	*	*	*	4
<i>Dhuhr (Zohar)</i>	4	4	2	2	*	*	12
<i>Asar</i>	4	4	*	*	*	*	8
<i>Maghrib</i>	*	3	2	2	*	*	7
<i>Isha</i>	4	4	2	2	3	2	17

From the Salah information Table we see clearly the total number of Rak'at and the breakdown of the Raka'at in each of the 5 daily Salah.

Revise the Lesson and Answer the Questions

1. What is the total number of Raka'at in each of the 5 daily Salah?
2. List in detail the breakdown of the Raka'at in 'Isha Salah.

3. What are the times of the 5 daily Salah?
4. What is the total number of Sunnatul Mu'akkadah Raka'at in the 5 daily Salah?
5. What is the difference between Sunnatul Mu'akkadah and Sunnatul Ghayr Mu'akkadah?