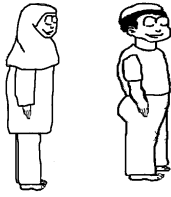


## LESSON 5-7: SALAAT – ARABIC AND TRANSLITERATION

### STEP BY STEP ON HOW TO PRAY

#### 1. NIYYAT:

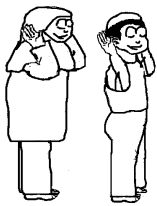


I AM OFFERING  
\_\_\_\_ PRAYERS,  
\_\_\_\_ RAKAATS,

قُرْبَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ

QURBATAN ILAL LAH

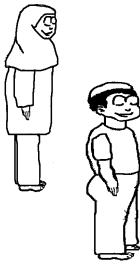
#### 2. TAKBIRATUL IHRAM



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

ALLAHU AKBAR

#### 3. QIYAM – SURATUL FATIHA



BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHEEN بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ALHAMDULILLAHI RABBIL A'ALAMEEN الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

AR RAHMAN NIR RAHIM الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

MALIKI YAW MID DIN مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

IYYA KA NA'BUDU WA IYYA KA NASTA'EEN إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

IHDI NAS SIRATAL MUSTAQEEM اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

SIRAATAL LADHINA AN A'MTA A'LAIHIM صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

GHAIRIL MAGHDUBI A'LAIHIM غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

WALADH DHAAAALLEEN وَالَّذِينَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُمْ

4. QIYAM – SURATUL IKHLAS

BISMILLAHIR RAHMANIR RAHEEN بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

QUL HU WAL LAH HU AHAD قُلْ هُوَ اللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ

ALLAH HUS SAMAD اللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ

LAM YA LID, WA LAM YU LAD لَمْ يَلِدْ وَا لَمْ يُولَدْ

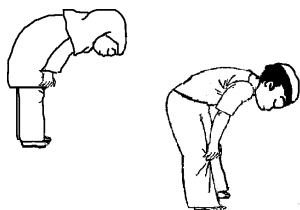
WA LAM YA KUL LA HU KUFU WAN AHAD وَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهٗ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ



## LESSON 5-7: SALAAT – ARABIC AND TRANSLITERATION

### STEP BY STEP ON HOW TO PRAY

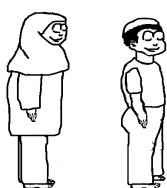
#### 5. RUKU'



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ  
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

SUBHANA RABBI YAL A'DHIMI WABI HAMDIH  
ALLAHUMMA SALLI ALAA MUHAMMADIW  
WA AALI MUHAMMED

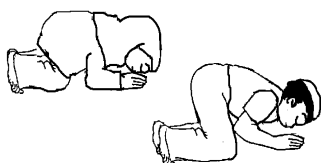
#### 6. QIYAM AFTER RUKU'



سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ سَامِي

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ALLAHU AKBAR

#### 7. SAJDAH

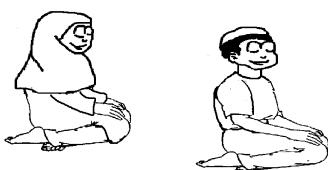


سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ  
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

SUB HANA RABBI YAL A'ALA WABI HAMDIH

ALLAH HUMMA SALLI ALAA MUHAMMADIW WA AALI MUHAMMAD

#### 8. JULOOS



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

ALLAHU AKBAR  
ASTAGH FIRUL LAAHA RABBI WA ATUBU ILAIHI  
ALLAHU AKBAR

#### 9. DHIKR FOR WHEN RISING FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT:

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

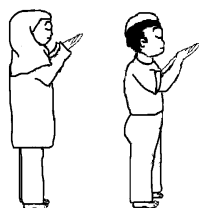
BEHAW LIL LAAHI WA QUW WATIHI AQUMU WA AQ UD

## LESSON 5-7: SALAAT – ARABIC AND TRANSLITERATION

### STEP BY STEP ON HOW TO PRAY

IN THE 2<sup>ND</sup> RAKAAT AFTER THE RECITATION IN QIYAM (QIRAAT) - SURA AL-FATIHA AND SURA AL-IKHLAS, AFTER THAT DO QUNOOT:

#### 10. QUNOOT:



رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً

وَّ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَ قِنَاعِدَابِ النَّارِ

RABBANA AATINA FID DUNYA HASSANAH

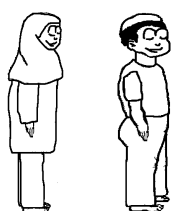
WA FIL AAKHIRATI HASSANATAW WAQINA ADHAABAN NAAR

RUKU, QIYAM, SAJDAH, JULOOS, SAJDAH, JULOOS - ALL JUST LIKE THE 1ST RAKAAT

WHILE STILL IN JULOOS:

- AT THE END OF THE 2ND RAKAAT RECITE TASHAHUD AND SALAAM IF IT IS A 2 RAKAAT SALAAT
- AT THE END OF THE 2ND RAKAAT RECITE ONLY TASHAHUD IF IT IS A 3 OR 4 RAKAAT SALAAT AND RISE FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT.
- 

#### 11. TASBIHAT-E-ARBA' 3 TIMES IN THE 3<sup>RD</sup> AND 4<sup>TH</sup> RAKAAT IN QIYAM:



سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ SUBHANALLAAHI

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ WAL HAMDU LILLAAHI

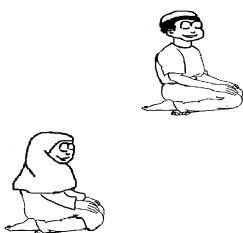
وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ WALAA ILAHA ILLAL LAAHU

وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ WAL LAAHU AKBAR

## LESSON 5-7: SALAAT – ARABIC AND TRANSLITERATION

### STEP BY STEP ON HOW TO PRAY

#### 12. TASHAHUD



أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ

وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

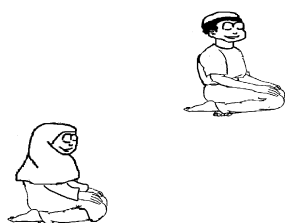
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

ASH HADU AL LA ILAHA ILLAL LAHU WAHDAHU LA SHARIKA LAH

WA ASH HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN ABDUHU WA RASULUH

ALLA HUMMA SALLI A'LAA MUHAMMADIW WA AALI MUHAMMAD

#### 13. SALAAM



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

AS SALAAMU A'LAIKA AYYUHAN NABIYYU WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKAATUHU

AS SALAAMU A'LAINA WA A'LA I'BAADIL LAAHIS SWALIHEEN

AS SALAAMU ALAIKUM WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKAA TUH

## LESSON 8: REVISION OF KALIMA WITH TRANSLATION

You learnt your Kalima in Class 1 and now here is your chance to confirm that you still remember it.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no God but Allah

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Prophet Muhammad (S) is the messenger of Allah

عَلِيٌّ وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

Imam Ali (A) is the beloved of Allah.

وَصِيٌّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ

And Imam Ali (A) is the successor of the Prophet (S)

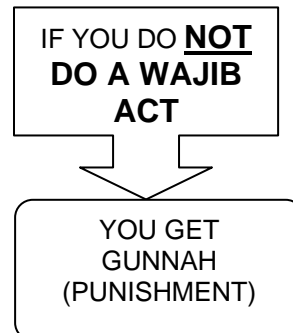
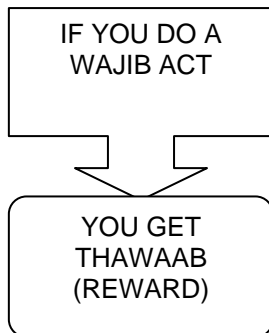
وَ خَلِيفَتُهُ بِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ

And Imam Ali (A) is the 1st Khalifah

## LESSON 9: USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 1 & 2

### Wajib

Wajib means compulsory, we must do it. Allah has given us so many blessings. In return, when He tells us to do something, we must obey Him.

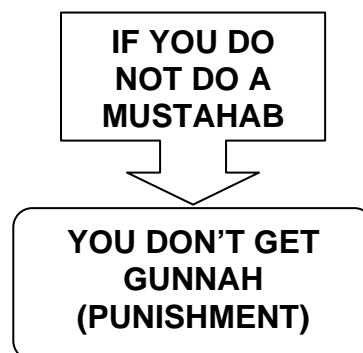
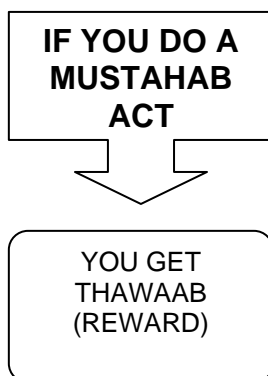


### Examples of Wajib acts:



### Mustahab

A Mustahab act is one that is good to do because it makes Allah happy. However, it is not Wajib. Every time we find out that the Prophet Muhammad (S) used to do a certain act, then we should also do it because it is Mustahab.

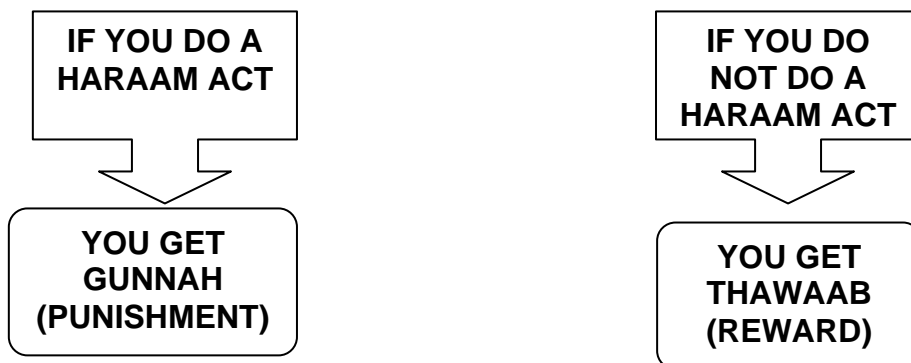


### Examples of Mustahab acts

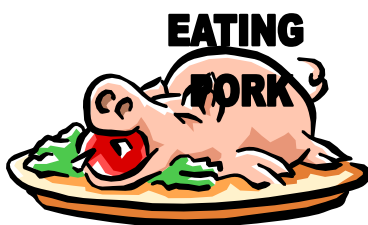


## Haram

Haram means forbidden, we must never do it. This is because it makes Allah angry.



### Examples of Haram acts



But I have done my homework!!

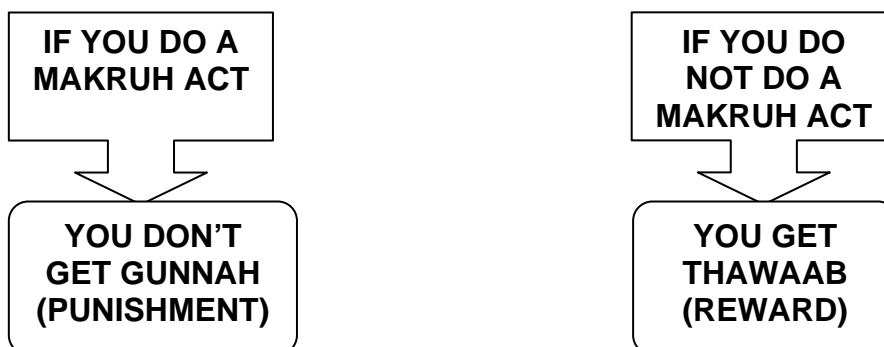


No you haven't!! Look, you've not filled in all the answers!!

**TELLING LIES**

## Makruh

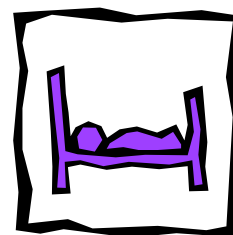
A Makruh act is one that we should try not to do because it is not liked by Allah. However, it is not Haram.



### Examples of Makruh acts



**WEARING BLACK, DIRTY AND TIGHT CLOTHES FOR SALAAT**

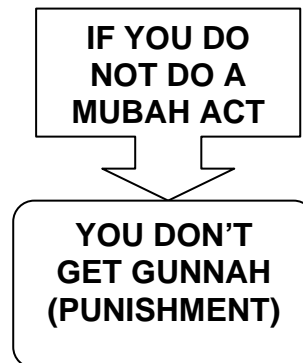
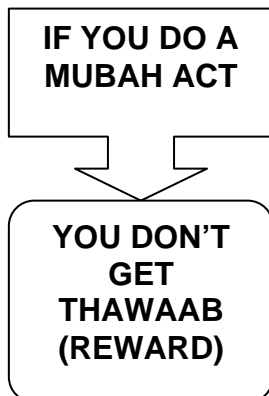


**SLEEP TOO MUCH**

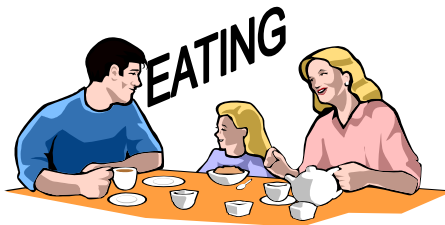


## Mubah

Mubah acts are those that we are allowed to do. Another word for Mubah is Jaiz, which means allowed. We can get Thawaab for Mubah acts if we do them in the way Allah likes.



## Examples of Mubah acts



WAJIB	-	WE MUST DO THEM
MUSTAHAB	-	ARE GOOD TO DO THEM AS IT MAKES ALLAH HAPPY
HARAAM	-	WE MUST NEVER DO THEM
MAKRUH	-	WE SHOULD TRY NOT TO DO THEM
MUBAH	-	WE ARE ALLOWED TO DO THEM & WE GET THAWAAB IF WE DO THEM IN THE WAY ALLAH LIKES

## LESSON 9: USEFUL EXPLANATIONS 1 & 2

### Muslim

A Muslim is a person who submits to the will of Allah.



I believe in One God, the Prophets (S) & the Day of Judgement. I have said and understand the Kalima

### Mu'min

This is a higher position than a Muslim.



I believe in everything that a Muslim believes in plus in Justice of God & the 12 Imams (S)

### Kaafir

This is a person who is not a Muslim.

I am a Kaafir. I do not believe in one God, Prophets, Day of Judgement or 12 Imams



## Mushrik

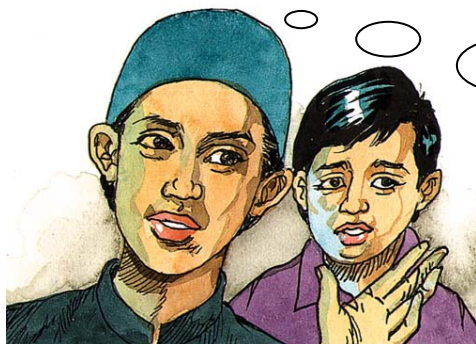
A Mushrik believes that Allah has a partner.

I am a Mushrik. I believe that there are different gods for different things. There's a god for rain, food, money, etc...



## Munaafiq

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



Everyone thinks I am a very good Muslim... but they really haven't got a clue.....

**Muslim has said & understands The Kalima and Believes in One God & Day Of Judgement and the Prophets (S)**

**Mu'min believes in all that A Muslim does and also in the Justice Of God & 12 Imams (S)**

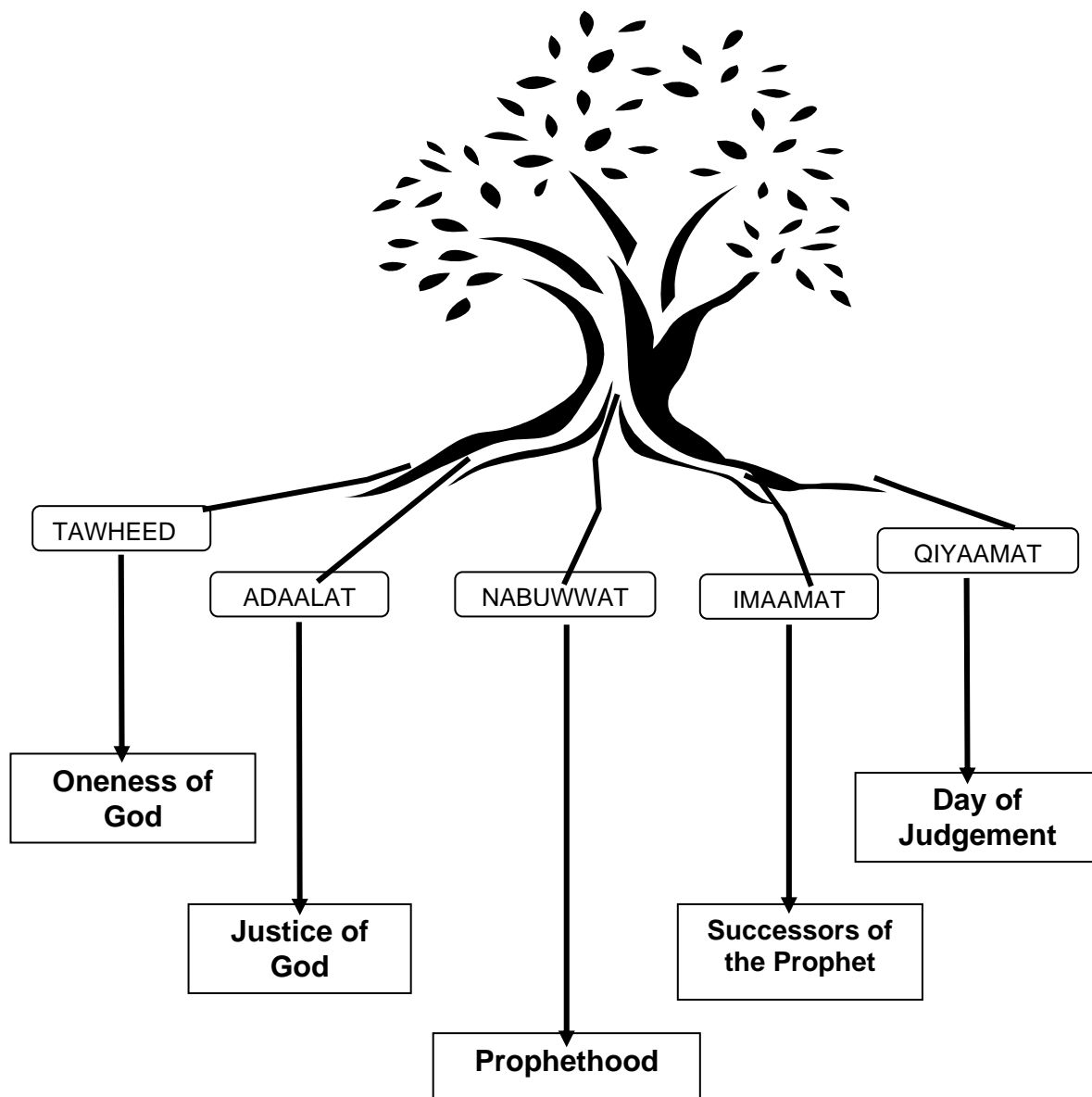
**Kaafir is a person who is not a Muslim**

**Mushrik believes that Allah has a partner**

**Munaafiq is a person who says he is a Muslim but in his heart he does not follow Islam**

## LESSON 10: USOOL-E-DEEN

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



**USOOL E DEEN ARE ROOTS OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 5.**

**THESE ARE TAWHEED, ADAALAT, NUBUWWAT, IMAAMAT & QIYAAMAT**

## EXERCISE 10 – USOOL-E-DEEN

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

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

This information is available in Lesson 5, - but see if you can remember the meanings without looking.

I  
S  
L  
A  
M

TAWHEED	ADAALAT	NABUWWAT	IMAAMAT	QIYAAMAT
تَوْحِيدٌ	عَدَالَةٌ	نَبُوَّةٌ	إِمَامَةٌ	قِيَامَةٌ
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

## LESSON 11: TAWHEED

### Tawheed (Oneness of God)

Tawheed means that:

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

### The Surah that best explains Tawheed is Suratul Ikhlas (Tawheed)

Allah is everywhere and He can see everything we do – we will have to answer to Him for everything we do and say, so we must always **THINK** before we do or say anything because even if others don't see us – Allah **DOES!!**



### EXERCISE 11 – TAWHEED:

There is a short Surah of the Holy Qur'an called at-Tawheed (Sura No.112). Read the translation and then write down: Remember to perform Wudhu before touching the writings of Qur'an.

1. What does the first verse say about Allah?

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2. What does the second verse say about His needs?

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---

3. What does the third verse say about His children and parents?

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4. What does the last verse say about Allah?

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## LESSON 11: ADAALAT (JUSTICE OF GOD)

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

Sometimes we think that Justice means fairness and injustice means unfairness. This is not completely correct.

When the word Justice is used for Allah, it means that He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.

### EXERCISE 11: ADAALAT:

**Whenever we pray to Allah to forgive us for our sins, we are taught to ask Allah to judge us through His Mercy and not through His Justice.**



**Discuss it with your teacher, family and friends and write down in your own words what you think.**

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## LESSON 12: NABUWWAT (PROPHETHOOD)

Nabuwat means Prophethood. It calls for the belief in the Prophets sent by Allah from time to time to guide the people.

Allah sent 124,000 in all.

Prophet Adam (A) was the first prophet and Prophet Muhammad (S) was the last prophet sent by Allah.

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



### EXERCISE 12: NABUWWAT:

Last year you learnt about the Prophets too. See what you can remember and answer the questions below.

1. Name the Ulul Azm Prophets:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Certain Prophets had books revealed to them. They were:
  - a. Prophet \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Prophet \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Prophet \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Prophet \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. The Books revealed to them were?
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_



## LESSON 12: IMAAMAT (SUCCESSORS OF THE PROPHET)

Aimma = Plural of Imam

After the death of Prophet Muhammad (S) the duty of guiding the Muslims was the responsibility of the Aimma (A).

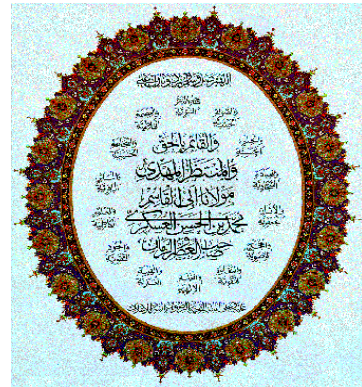
Allah chose 12 Aimma (A).

Imam Ali (A) was the first and Imam Mahdi (A) is the last Imam. By the will of Allah he is still alive today. He is the Imam (A) of our time.

One day a man made a very clever machine. Many people found the machine useful and used it all the time.

Before he died, the man taught his student how to fix the machine if it ever got spoilt. After his death, whenever the people had any questions about their machines, they would go to the student, and he would always answer their questions.

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



### EXERCISE 12: IMAAMAT:

List the names of all our Aimma in order. See how many you can remember by yourself before asking for help.

1<sup>st</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

4<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

5<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

6<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

7<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

8<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

9<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

10<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

11<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

12<sup>th</sup> Imam is Imam \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 12: QIYAAMAT (DAY OF JUDGEMENT)

Qiyaamat means the Day of Judgement or Resurrection.

The day when everyone will be brought back to life to account for their deeds.

Then, according to their deeds, they will either be rewarded by being sent to Heaven or punished by being sent to Hell.



There was a Muslim boy who used to steal sweets from the Corner Shop. He used to do it secretly and hide everything in his room. One day his friend came visiting and saw all the sweets in his room. Now the boy was terrified. Would the boy tell someone what he had seen? How would the boy face his family and friends in the mosque? He could not sleep at nights as he worried about everybody finding out about his stealing.

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

### EXERCISE 12 - DISCUSSION ON USOOL-E-DEEN

**Can you remember the answers to the following questions without looking at the notes in your manual? Try and see...**

1. Why did Allah send Prophets (A)?

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2. Why do we need the Aimmah (A)?

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3. Why did Allah keep a Day of Judgement?

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## LESSON 13: FUROO-E-DEEN (1)

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

### 1. **Salaat (Daily Prayers)**

We offer Wajib Salaat 5 times a day daily.  
There are 17 Raka'ats in the Daily Prayers:

**Fajr has 2;**  
**Dhohr has 4;**  
**'Asr has 4;**  
**Maghrib has 3 &**  
**Eisha has 4.**



#### **Question:**

**There are other Wajib Salaat and some Mustahab Salaat too. Can you write down one of each by yourself? If not then ask your parents for help and if they cannot remember any then you all can look in the Islamic Laws Book.**

Wajib Salaat = \_\_\_\_\_

Mustahab Salaat = \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. **Sawm (Fasting in the Month of Ramadhan)**

Fasting is Wajib for every Muslim who is Baligh, for the whole lunar month of Ramadhan every year.

It starts at Subhe Sadiq and ends at the time of Maghrib. During this time we cannot eat or drink anything.



#### **Question:**

**There are other Wajib fasts and some Mustahab, Makruh and Haraam fasts too. Can you write down one of each by yourself? If not, then ask your parents for help and if they cannot remember then you all can look in the Islamic Laws Book.**

Wajib fast = \_\_\_\_\_

Mustahab fast = \_\_\_\_\_

Makruh fast = \_\_\_\_\_

Haraam fast = \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Haj (Pilgrimage to Makka)

Every Muslim has to go to Makka once in their life-time for Pilgrimage when they can afford to go. Millions of Muslims from all over the world go every year to perform the Haj.



**Question:**

**Do you think a person who is physically disabled can go for Haj? Ask your family, relatives and friends who have been for Haj if they have seen any people there who are on wheel chairs performing Haj and how they performed all the Wajib Acts and write it down below.**

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### 4. Zakaat (Charity)

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



**Question:**

**After the month of Ramadhan is over, on Eid day our parents give a Zakaat. Ask them the name of the Zakaat they give and write it down below.**

Zakaat-e- \_\_\_\_\_

### 5. Khums (Islamic Tax)

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



**Question:**

**Do you know who introduced Khums? Ask someone at home about it and write down the answer below:**

Khums was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_

## LESSON 14: FUROO-E-DEEN (2)

### 6. Jihaad (To Fight for Allah)

Jihad means to strive to follow Islam to the best of our ability and in the best way we can. It also means striving in the path of Allah in response to the call from the Prophet (S) or the Imam (A) of the time.



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

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

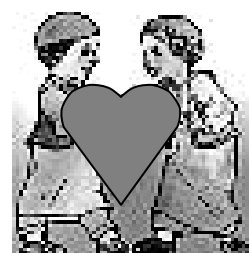
### 8. Nahy 'anil Munkar (Stop others from doing evil)

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

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

The Prophet (S) has said: **“Whoever pleases my family, has pleased me, and whoever annoys them, has annoyed me.”**

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



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

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



**FUROO E DEEN ARE BRANCHES OF RELIGION. THERE ARE 10.**

**THESE ARE SALAAT, SAWM, HAJ, ZAKAAT, KHUMS, JIHAD, AMR BIL MA'ROOF, NAHY 'ANIL MUNKAR, TAWALLA & TABARRA**

### EXERCISE 13-14: FUROO-E-DEEN (1 & 2)

Match the meanings with the appropriate Furoo-e-Deen. Try and do it without looking at the notes in your manual.

FUROO-E-DEEN		MEANING
1. Salaat	<input type="text"/>	A) Stop others from doing evil
2. Sawm	<input type="text"/>	B) To be enemies of the enemies of Ma'sumeen (A)
3. Haj	<input type="text"/>	C) Guide others to the Good
4. Zakaat	<input type="text"/>	D) Daily Prayers
5. Khums	<input type="text"/>	E) To be friends of the friends of Ma'sumeen (A)
6. Jihad	<input type="text"/>	F) Fasting
7. Amr bil Ma'roof	<input type="text"/>	G) Islamic Tax
8. Nahy anil Munkar	<input type="text"/>	H) Charity
9. Tawalla	<input type="text"/>	I) Pilgrimage
10. Tabarra	<input type="text"/>	J) To Strive in the path of Allah

## LESSON 15: BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLID

In all parts of our life, we need the advice of people who are experts in that field. In the same way, in the matter of Islamic laws, we must obey the rulings of the experts of that law – this is called Taqlid.

**Taqlid** means obeying Islamic Laws according to the ruling of a Mujtahid.

**Mujtahid** is an expert in the ruling of Islamic Laws.

**Muqallid** is a person who does Taqlid, that is follows the orders of the Mujtahid.

Every Baligh male and female has to follow (WAJIB) the rules regarding Furoo-e-deen. E.g. how to perform Salaat, rules of fasting, how to perform Haj, etc

Upon becoming Baligh, you should make Niyat (intention) that you will act or follow one Mujtahid and perform all you Wajibaat according to the rules he has set out.

We are at the present time doing Taqlid of

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



**GIRLS BECOME BALIGHA UPON COMPLETION OF THEIR NINTH LUNAR YEAR (ACCORDING TO THE ISLAMIC CALENDAR) AND AFTER THAT ALL WAJIBAAT BECOME APPLICABLE UPON THEM. BOYS BECOME BALIGH CLOSER TO THE COMPLETION OF THEIR FIFTEENTH LUNAR YEAR ﷻ 2260**

## EXERCISE 15 – BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO TAQLID

Try and answer the following questions without looking at your notes:

1. Who is a Mujtahid?

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2. What does Taqlid mean and when does it become Wajib?

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3. What does Muqallid mean?

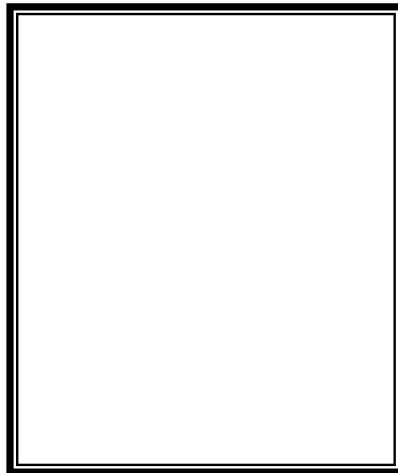
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4. Who do you do Taqlid of? Look for a photo of him and stick it in the space provided.

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## LESSON 16: INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

**Najasaat means those things which are considered unclean by Shariat.**

Najasaat are unclean by themselves and make other things unclean when touched.



For anything to become Najis (unclean) it has to touch something that is Najis and even the Najasat can only spread if either one or both the things are wet or even moist.

**SO... a dry Najasat does not make another dry thing Najis.**

**Some of the Najasaat are:**

Urine and Stool



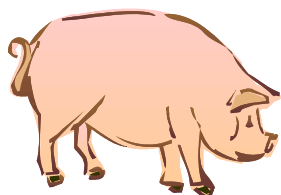
Blood



Dead body



Pig



Kafir

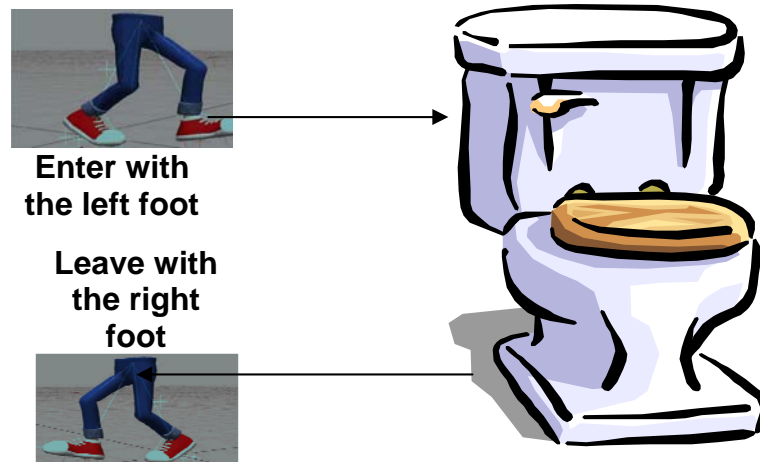


Dog



## Toilet Etiquette:

**Mustahab:** It is Mustahab to enter the toilet with the left foot and leave with the right foot.



## Haraam:

- It is **Haraam** to face the Qibla, or to have your back to Qibla, when sitting on the toilet. (If your toilet faces Qibla, then sit slightly sideways on it).



After urinating, wash off the Najasaat first, then:

- a. if using a bottle wash twice (better thrice) and
- b. if washing with running water through a hose pipe then washing once is enough.



## Makruh:

- It is **Makruh** to urinate whilst standing
- It is **Makruh** to suppress or constrain your urge for urine or excretion, and if it is injurious to your health, it becomes Haraam.

## Wajib:

- After relieving the bowels, the part of the body concerned may be cleaned with water or with a cloth or even with paper, as long as the cloth or paper used itself is Pak and dry.
- It is **Wajib** to use 3 separate pieces, even if the body becomes clean before that. If, however, after using 3 pieces, the body is still not clean extra pieces should be used until it becomes clean.

## EXERCISE 16: INTRODUCTION TO NAJASAAT

Try and answer without looking at the notes. Ask for help from your teacher and parents wherever you need it. Use the Risala (Islamic Laws) too.

1. If you pat a dog on a hot sunny day at the Park will your hand be Najis? Why?

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2. When you moved to a new house the toilet was facing Qiblah. What will you do when you need to go to the toilet? Why?

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3. Sabira had to use the toilet in the hotel where they had gone for dinner. There was no water but she was able to find a roll of tissue. How will she clean herself?

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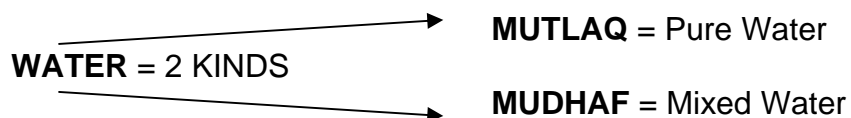
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## LESSON 17: INTRODUCTION TO TAHARAT:

Mutahhiraat are those things that make Najis things Pak. 📖149

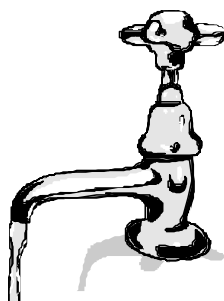
**There are 12 Mutahhiraat but the most common one is Water.**

### Water



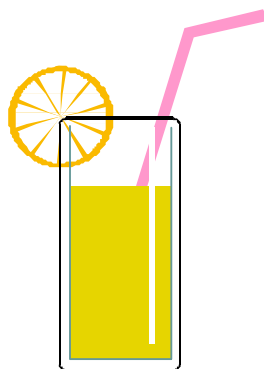
### Mutlaq Water

- Is water that has not changed in colour, taste or smell.
- Can make a Najis thing **Pak**
- **E.g. Tap water**



### Mudhaf Water

- Cannot make a Najis thing Pak
- Becomes Najis when in contact with Najasaat
- **E.g. Lemon Juice**



**Water Makes Najis Things Pak If: 📖 150**

- It is Pure and not mixed
- It is Pak itself
- It does not become Mudhaf when a Najis thing is being washed
- No small particles remain after washing the Najis thing

**MUTLAQ – E.G**



**WELL**



**STILL > KUR**



**RAIN**

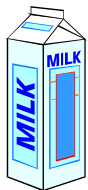


**RUNNING**



**STILL < KUR**

**MUDHAF – E.G**



**MILK**



**COLA**



**JUICE**



**VINEGAR**

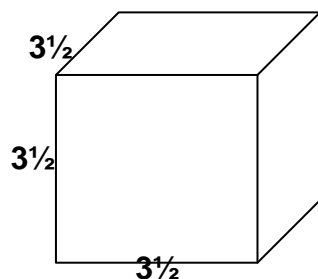


**TEA**

**Abe Kathir = Still Water More Than Kur 📖15**

**Abe Qaleel = Still Water Less Than Kur 📖15**

**Kur = 42.875 Cubic Span = 3½ X 3½ X 3½ Cubic Span 📖16**



Water that is less than Kur becomes najis when it comes into contact with Najasaat 📖 26

THE SIGN > MEANS GREATER THAN & THE SIGN < MEANS LESS THAN