

FIQH SYLLABUS - CLASS ' 'fi 5 @@&\$% Ł

LESSON TOPIC

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- LESSON 2-3: SALAAT-UL-JAMAAT – CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER**
- LESSON 4-5: HOW TO JOIN SALAAT-UL-JAMAAT**
- LESSON 6: SALAAT – E – AYAAT**
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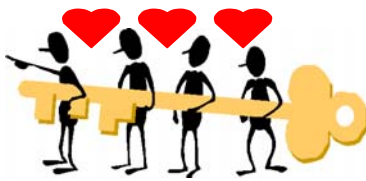
LESSON 1: INTRODUCTION TO SALAAT-UL-JAMAAT

Definition: Salaat-ul-Jamaat means prayers that are offered in gathering (i.e. more than two people).

Benefits

Praying in congregation provides us with rewards both in this world and the hereafter; some of which are listed and illustrated below:

Love & Co-operation



Unity & Prestige of Islam

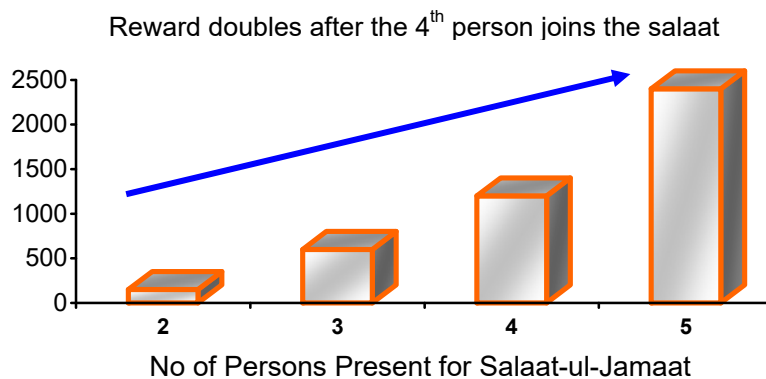
Discipline / Islamic Equality



Unlimited Reward

Allah has put a very big reward for Salaat-ul-Jamaat. Our Holy Prophet (S) and our Imams (A) have placed great emphasis on Salaat-ul-Jamaat. Therefore, whenever we get an opportunity we should offer congregational prayers.

Rewards



After the 11th person joins, only Allah knows the reward we get

LESSON 2-3: SALAAT-UL-JAMAAT – CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER

Importance of Salaat-ul-Jamaat

The following are a few examples of the importance of offering the congregational prayers. For a full listing please refer to 'Islamic Laws' (page 262)

1. 25 times better than the prayers offered alone. 📖 1409
2. It is not permissible to absent oneself from nor abandon congregational prayers intentionally. 📖 1410
3. When Salaat-ul-Jamaat is being offered, it is Mustahab for a person who has already offered his prayers alone, to repeat the prayers in congregation. 📖 1412

Conditions of Salaat-ul-Jamaat

The following are a few examples of the conditions of offering the congregational prayers. For a full listing of please refer to 'Islamic Laws' (page 263 - 275).



- 📖 1416 – As a precaution, Mustahab prayers cannot be offered in congregation in any situation except:
 - Istisqa prayers (invoked for rain); or
 - Prayers which were obligatory during the presence of Ma'soom Imam (A.S) but became Mustahab during his occultation like Eid ul Fitr and Eid ul Azha
- 📖 1462 – The Imam of the congregation prayers should be: Baligh, adil, of legitimate birth, Sane and be able to recite the Salaat correctly



Mustahab Acts

1. Learned and pious persons occupy the first row. 📖 1491
2. Rows of the congregation are properly arranged and that there is no gap between the persons standing in one row; all standing shoulder to shoulder. 📖 1492

LESSON 4-5: HOW TO JOIN SALAAAT-UL-JAMAAT

Scenario's	Where to join in Congregational Prayers				
	Qiyam	Ruku'	Sajdah	Tashahud	Salaam
Imam in 1 st Rakaat, better to join in:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Imam in 2 nd Rakaat better to join in:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Imam in 3 rd \ 4 th Rakaat, better to join in:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Imam in 3 rd \ 4 th Rakaat (Qiyam):	Join and recite Surah Al Hamd and if you cannot finish the recitation by the time the Imam rises from Ruku' you have to change your Niyyat to furada.				
If you do not know which Rakaat it is always join in:		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
You enter the Mosque it is the last Sajdah, you perform your Niyyat and Takbiratul Ehram and then go into:			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	During Tashahud and Salam, raise your knees and place your palms on the floor – rise up to your 1st Rakaat when Imam completes Salam.	
Extra note:		Raising of the knees from the ground is also followed in Tashahud and Salaam when you join in 2nd, 3rd and 4th Rakaat.			

EXERCISE 1- 5: SALAAT-UL-JAMAAT

1. You join in Qiyam when the Jamaat is in the 3rd Rakaat. The Imam goes to Ruku' and rises from Ruku' and you have still not completed the recitation of Suratul Hamd. What should you do in this situation?

2. You join when the Imam is in Ruku' and are not sure whether you reached the Ruku' of the Imam or not. What should you do in this situation?

3. With road construction going on, Fatema decided to offer her salaah before leaving for the mosque, as she knew that she might not arrive in time for Salaah-e-Jamaat. However, when she arrived at Stanmore, the program had been delayed due to the absence of Mukhi Saheb and Salaah-e-Jamaat was about to start. What will she do?

4. You arrive at the mosque when the Imam is reciting the last Tashahud and you wish to earn the Thawaab of Salaah-e-Jamaat. What can you do?

5. Which of the following will the Imam recite quietly (Q) and which will he recite loudly (L) in the Jamaats of Dhoor and Maghrib. Put 'Q' or 'L' for your answer:

DHOOR

- a) Suratul Hamd
- b) Bismillahir-Rahmanir-Rahim
- c) Qunoot
- d) Tasbeehat-e-Arba'
- e) Dhikr of Ruku'
- f) Dhikr of Sajdah
- g) Tashahud & Salaam

MAGHRIB

LESSON 6: SALAAT – E – AYAAT

Salaat-e-Ayaat is WAJIB when any of the following occur 📖 1500

Solar (Sun) Eclipse



Lunar (Moon) Eclipse



Earthquake



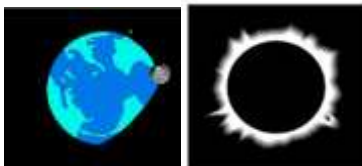
Natural Disaster



The offering of Salaat-e-Ayaat becomes Wajib only on the people who live in the town where a natural disaster occurs. 📖 1503

It is NOT Wajib for people who live in nearby towns.

Timing Of Salaat-e-Ayaat 📖 1504, 1505, 1507 & 1508



PRAYED ANYTIME FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE ECLIPSE TILL IT CLEARS COMPLETELY

This relates to those NOT KNOWING that there was an eclipse until after the event

DID NOT PRAY

NOT WAJIB TO PRAY IF PARTIAL ECLIPSE

DID NOT PRAY

SHOULD BE PRAYED WITH QADHA NIYYAT IF TOTAL ECLIPSE

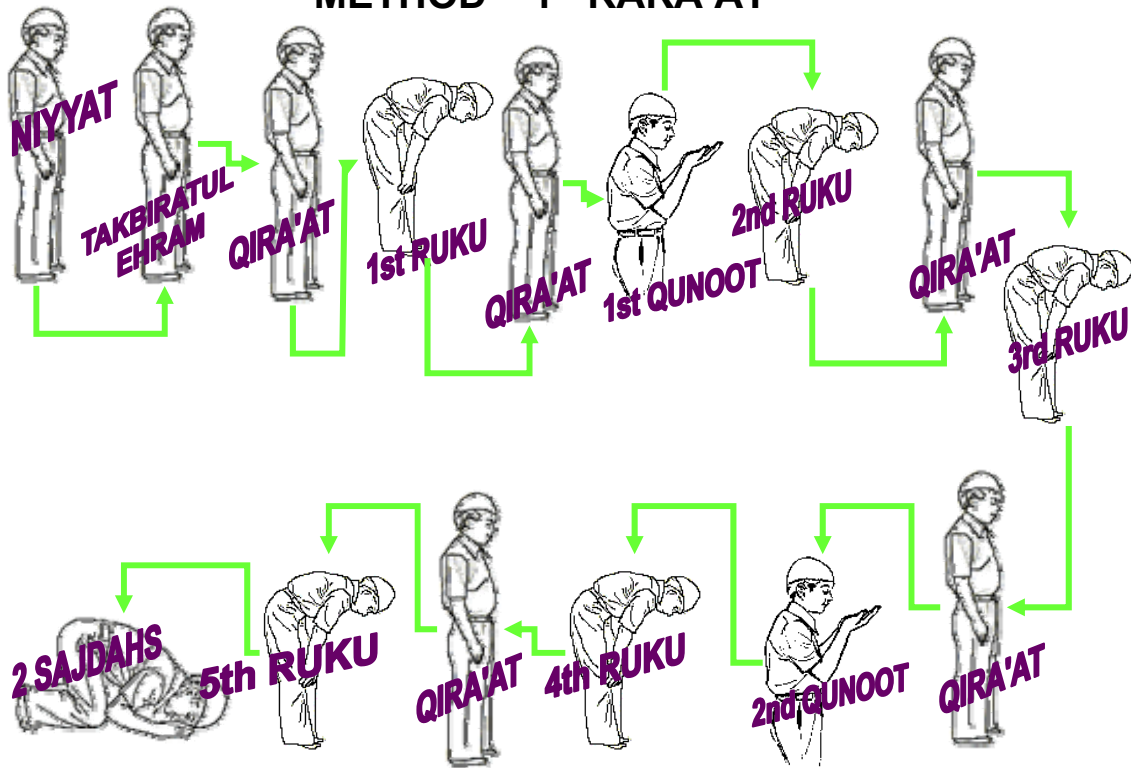


PRAYED AS SOON AS THE DISASTER IS OVER

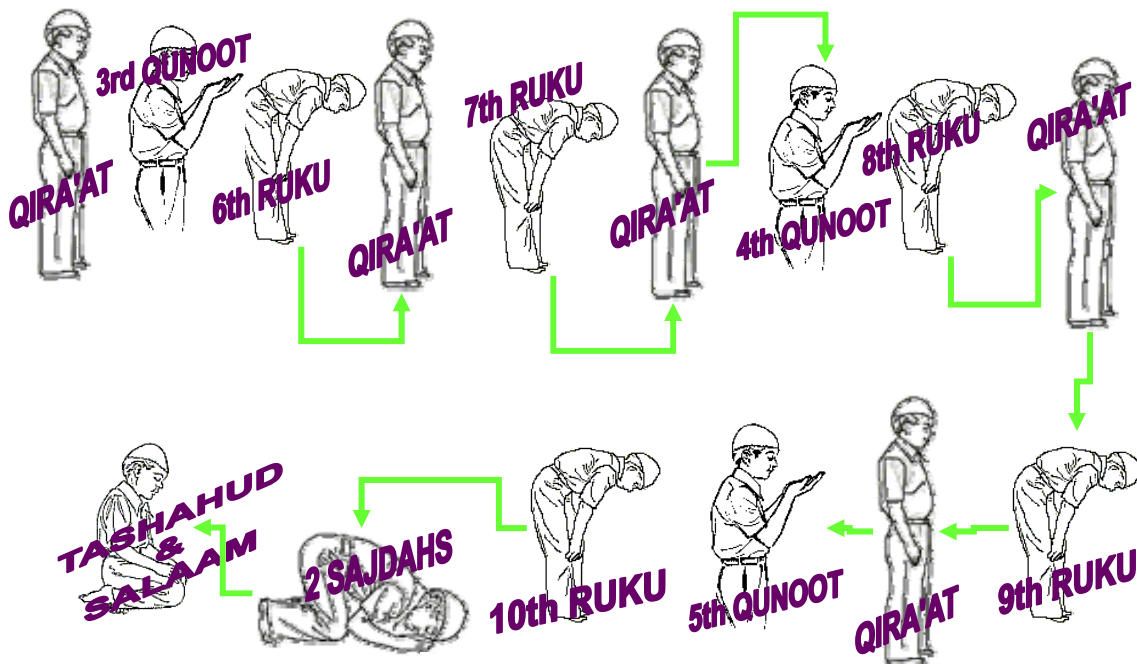
LESSON 7-8: METHOD OF RECITING SALAAAT – E – AYAAT

1516 – 1524

METHOD – 1st RAKA'AT



METHOD – 2nd RAKA'AT



TOTAL:	No. OF RAKAAT - 2 (Wajib)
	No. OF RUKU - 10 (Wajib)
	No. OF QUNOOT - 5 (Mustahab)

EXERCISE 6-8 - SALAAT – E – AYAAT

Anwer had just arrived from school. He had to offer his Dhohr and Asr Salaat, as well as Salaat-e-Ayaat but there wasn't enough time to offer all of them. What will he offer first?

There wasn't enough time after reciting the first Rakaat of Salaat-e-Ayaat, so Qawsar recited in the second Rakaat, after Surah Al Hamd, Surah Ikhlas in five parts. Is this right?

Murtaza was offering his daily prayers on time, when he realised that by the time he finished his prayers; time for Salaat-e-Ayaat would have finished. What will he do?

Mehdi's friends at school were talking about a moon eclipse that had happened at night, but Mehdi had not heard of it from his mum nor seen any news on it and so he put it down to his friends once again trying to pull a prank on him. But when he got home, his mum did confirm that there had been a moon eclipse in the early hours of the morning but it was not a total eclipse. Will Mehdi offer Salaat-e-Ayaat? Why?



LESSON 9-10: SALAAT – E – QASR

A traveller has to reduce the Rakaats in Zuhr, Asr and Isha prayers, that is, he should perform two Rak'ats instead of four, subject to the seven conditions mentioned below.

7 Conditions To Be Fulfilled For Salaat-E-Qasr To Apply

1. TOTAL Travelling Distance covered is 28 miles or more
2. Town/City Boundary – HADDE TARAKH -KHUS - The traveller should be out of the boundary of the town or city.
3. Niyat - Before starting the journey, there must be a firm intention (Niyat) of travelling 28 miles or more.
4. Purpose of Journey - The journey should not be for a Haraam purpose.
5. Length of Stay - The intention (Niyat) to stay must be for less than 10 days.
6. Destination - The destination should not be to a place which the traveller has made his/her hometown – WATAN.
7. Journey Frequency - The travelling is NOT the normal journey which a person does on account of work.

How The 17 Rakaats Are Reduced

PRAYER	RAKAATS RECITED DAILY	RAKAATS RECITED BY TRAVELLER
Fajr 2		2
Zuhr	4	2
Asr	4	2
Maghrib 3		3
Isha	4	2
Total 17		11

It is recommended that a traveller should say thirty (30) times after every prayer:

"Subhanallahi walhamdu lillahi wala ilaha illallahu wallahu Akbar".

To recite dua after - Dhohr, Asr and Isha Salaat is highly recommended; and to recite the above sixty (60) times rather than thirty (30) after these three prayers.

LESSON 11-12: SALAAT – E – QASR – WORKED EXAMPLES

London

Below is a map of the City of London. The M25 is London's boundary i.e. **HADDE TARAKHUS**.



Examples of towns or major airports outside M25:

- Gatwick Airport
- Stansted Airport
- Luton
- Stevenage

Now, let's apply these rules to everyday life by studying the lives of different people leaving in London.

Case 1 - Zahra

She lives in Harrow but is currently studying law at the University of Luton. She stays at University as this saves her commuting everyday but comes home during the weekend and holidays.

Town/City Boundary	She is outside the city of London. She travels 16 miles one way from M25.
Niyyat	She has made a niyyat to go to University of Luton
Purpose of Journey	She is going to study – Halaal
Length of Stay	She is to stay there for 4 years to finish her course
Destination – WATAN	University will be her temporary home
Journey Frequency	As and when required
Decision	She will pray full Salaat
Reason	She is going to stay there for 4 years

Case 2 – Jawad

He and his friends have come to Manchester to attend a majlis at their friend's place

Travelling Distance	More than 28 miles
Town/City Boundary	Outside M25 i.e. boundary of London
Niyyat	To attend majlis at friend's place
Purpose of Journey	HALAAL – Parents aware of journey and journey is to listen to majlis
Length of Stay	1 day
Destination – WATAN	Not their home
Journey Frequency	Once for that day
Decision	They will pray Qasr Salaat
Reason	Their journey is for a Halaal purpose

Case 3 - Haider

He has just moved with his family to Birmingham from London. He moved because both his sons are studying at the University in Birmingham. He, however comes to work here in London.

Travelling Distance	More than 28 miles
Town/City Boundary	Outside M25
Niyyat	He has made niyyat to make homes in both cities
Purpose of Journey	Moved so that he can accommodate his sons – HALAAL
Length of Stay	<u>Indefinite</u>
Destination – WATAN	He has made both cities his home
Journey Frequency	Everyday
Decision	He will pray full Salaat
Reason	He has made both towns his home town and will also be staying in Birmingham indefinitely.

Case 4 - Amena

She is a police woman and will be attending a training course at a Police Station in Stevenage.

Travelling Distance	More than 28 miles
Town/City Boundary	Outside London
Niyyat	Amena knows that she will travel to Stevenage that day
Purpose of Journey	To attend a course– HALAAL
Length of Stay	She is going there for the day
Destination – WATAN	Destination is not her home town as Amena will commute to work everyday
Journey Frequency	One off
Decision	She will pray Qasr Salaat
Reason	This is a one off visit to Stevenage

EXERCISE 9-12 : SALAAT – E – QASR

A new amusement park together with a hotel had opened up outside the city of London, where Ali and Muhammad lived. Their parents decided to go there during the half term holiday for a few days. In their excitement, they were not sure if they had travelled more than 28 miles. What should they do?

Captain Hussein is a pilot and therefore tends to travel different parts of the world. How should he offer his salaah when in different parts of the world?

Muhammad and his non-Muslim school friends went to Paris for a week and as a dare on the first night he drank a glass of beer. As he was feeling guilty for having done something Haraam, he offered his Namaaz in full. Was this a correct decision?

Sajida and her family moved to Peterborough for good from London. By chance, they had to come to London for her cousin's wedding. How will they offer their prayers in London?

LESSON 13-14: SIFAATE SUBUTIYA

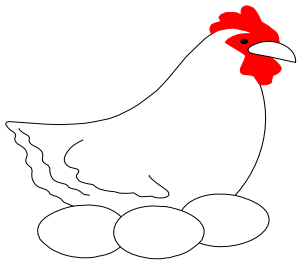
SIFAATE SUBUTIYA = The positive attributes which are befitting Allah.

Some of the Positive Attributes of Allah

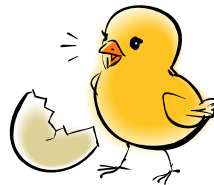
QADEEM = Allah is Eternal. He has neither a beginning nor an end.

Unlike us, there was a time we weren't there, then we were born and one day we will die.

E.g. Egg – Chicken - Hen



It wasn't there



It was born



It will die

Allah has no beginning because there has never been a time when He was not there, so He wasn't born and He has no end because there will never be a time when He will not be there.

QAADIR = Allah is Omnipotent. He has power over everything, and everyone

E.g. If we are afraid of something or someone, we should pray to Allah for help and not turn to Super heroes like Superman or Superwoman who aren't real.



Allah made everything and has power over everything and everyone.

There is no one and nothing stronger than Him, He is the strongest.

That is why we should only ask Allah for help because only He can really help us.

AALIM = Allah is Omniscient i.e. He knows everything.

Nothing can be kept a secret from Allah.

He knows what you shout, what you whisper, even what you think and do not say out loud.

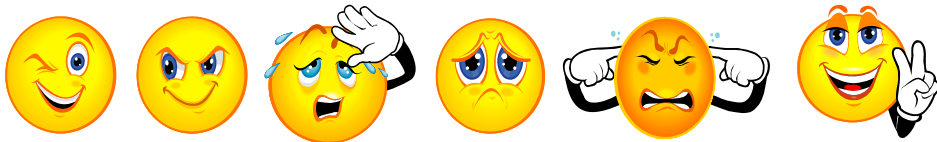
He knows when you are good and when you are bad.

He knows if you are telling the truth and when you are lying.

He knows when you are happy and when you are sad.

He knows when you need help and He helps you.

He knows everything.



HAI = Allah is Alive and will remain alive forever.

**Without Allah, nothing can survive in this world.
Allah looks after everything and everyone.
He makes sure everything works properly.
When we die, we will return to Allah**


MUREED = Allah has His own discretion in all affairs. He does not do anything under compulsion.


**Allah made everything and everything belongs to Him.
He can do whatever He likes without having to ask anyone.**

E.g. if a toy belongs to a child, s/he does not need to ask anyone's permission to play with it. But, if it belongs to someone else, then s/he has to get permission.

Allah made everything. So, He does whatever He wants..

MUDRIK = Allah sees and hears everything although He has neither eyes nor ears.

 **Allah has no eyes or ears**

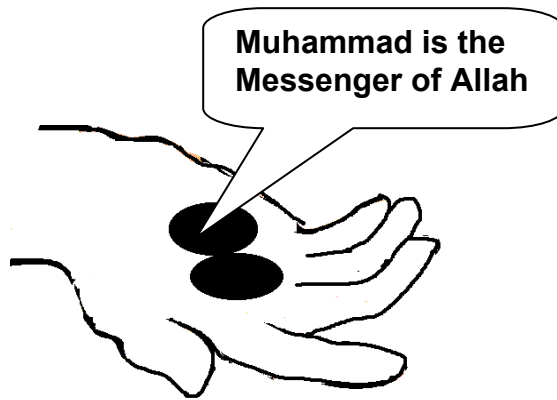
HOWEVER, 

There is nowhere that you can hide where Allah cannot see you.

There is nothing that you can say which Allah cannot hear, even if you whisper it ever so softly.

MUTAKALLIM = Allah is the Master of the word.

He can create speech in anything as He did in with the pebbles, when the people asked Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.) to prove that he was a Prophet. .



SADIQ = Allah is truthful.

**Allah never lies
AND
He always keeps His Promises**

LESSON 15-16: SIFAATE SALBIYYAH

SIFAATE SABIYYAH = the negative attributes that cannot be found in Allah.

Some of the Negative Attributes of Allah

SHAREEK = colleague or partner.

**Allah has neither a colleague nor a partner.
We recite in Suratul Ikhlas that there is only One God
He is totally independent
He has no parents or children
A person who believes that Allah has a partner is called a Mushrik**



MURAKKAB = Compound or Mixed

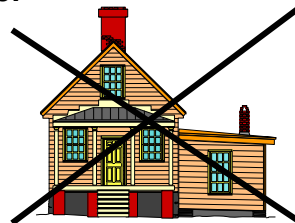
**Allah is not made of anything.
He cannot be divided even in the imagination.**

MAKAAN = Place

Allah is not at a fixed place.

He has no BODY.

He is EVERYWHERE.



HULOOL = Entering

**Nothing can enter Allah nor does He enter anything or anybody.
E.g. It is wrong, what the Christians believe about Jesus**

MAHALE HAWADIS = Subject to change

**Allah never changes
He is everywhere
He has no BODY
He has no need to change.
He is Perfect
being reborn in God's spirit.**

MAR-I = Visible

**Allah is not visible.
He has not been seen NOR
will He ever be seen because He has no BODY.**

IHTIYAJ = dependence or need

**Allah does not depend on anybody
He does not need anything
We recite in Suratul Ikhlas that there is only One
God AND
He is totally INDEPENDENT – (SAMAD)**

SIFATE ZAID = Added qualification

**The attributes of Allah are not separate from His Being.
E.g. When we say that Allah is Aalim, it does not mean that
His knowledge is separate from His Existence.
There has never been a time when Allah had less
knowledge.**

EXERCISE 13-16 - SIFAATE SUBUTTIYA AND SIFAATE SALBIYYAH

Match the meanings with the appropriate attribute

1 Qadeem	<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Allah is not at a fixed place, as He has no BODY. He is everywhere
2 Qadir	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Nothing can enter Allah nor does he enter anything or anybody
3 Aalim	<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Allah does not depend on anybody nor does he need anything.
4 Hai	<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Allah has neither a colleague nor a partner.
5 Mureed	<input type="checkbox"/>	E	He has not been seen nor will He ever be seen, because he has no BODY.
6 Mudrik	<input type="checkbox"/>	F	The attributes of Allah are not separate from His Being.
7 Mutakallim	<input type="checkbox"/>	G	This means Subject to change. Allah cannot change.
8 Sadiq	<input type="checkbox"/>	H	Allah is not made of anything. He cannot be divided even in the imagination.
9 Shareek	<input type="checkbox"/>	I	He has power over everything, and every affair
10 Murakkab	<input type="checkbox"/>	J	He knows everything. No thing remains a secret from Him.
11 Makaan	<input type="checkbox"/>	K	He has neither a beginning nor an end.
12 Hulool	<input type="checkbox"/>	L	This means that Allah is true in His word and promises.
13 Mahale Hawadis	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	It means that Allah is the Master of the word, i.e. He can create speech in anything
14 Mar-l	<input type="checkbox"/>	N	It means that Allah is Alive and will remain alive forever.
15 Ihtiyaj	<input type="checkbox"/>	O	It means that Allah sees and hears everything though He has neither eyes nor ears.
16 Sifate Zaid	<input type="checkbox"/>	P	He does not do anything under compulsion.