

FIQH SYLLABUS CLASS 4 (7 YEARS OLD)

Lesson Topic

LESSON 1: ISLAM

LESSON 2: USOOL-E-DEEN - INTRODUCTION

LESSON 3: TAWHEED

LESSON 4: ADAALAT

LESSON 5: NABUWWAT

LESSON 6: IMAMAT

LESSON 7: QIYAMAT

LESSON 8: THE PREPARATION OF SALAAT

LESSON 9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT

LESSON 10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU

LESSON 11: COMPLETE WUDHU – REVISION

- WUDHU TEST AZ-ZAHRA

LESSON 12: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT

LESSON 13: SALAAT TIMINGS

LESSON 14: NIYYAT

LESSON 15: TA'QIBAAT - TASBEEH & ZIYARAT

LESSON 16: SALAAT RECITATION TEST

– AZ-ZAHRA CERTIFICATE

LESSON 17: SAWM

LESSON 4.1: ISLAM:

Islam = give in and obey the will of Allah.

Allah had made us and therefore knows what is good and bad for us, and by following Islam totally, we will be at peace with ourselves.

**Islam comes from the word
Salaam.**

Salaam = peace

Islam is not like other religions, which are named either by the person who found the religion, or the land where the religion first came about.

E.g.1: Judaism is named after the tribe Judea of the land by the same name.

E.g.2: Christianity is named after Christ (Prophet Isa).

Islam is not named after Prophet Muhammad (S) because we do not believe that he was the founder of Islam. Islam is the religion of Allah. Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in: **Sura Ali Imran verse 19:**

"Indeed the religion with Allah is Islam." (3:19)

Islam is the only religion taught by all 124,000 Prophets, from Prophet Adam to Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.).

The basic teachings of all of the Prophets were the same, but the laws of religion were different depending on the time of the Prophet and the understanding of the people of that time.

E.g.: If you want to explain about a car to a child you will first tell him that it is something with wheels that takes him from one place to another. As the child gets older and more mature you will explain that the car has an engine that needs petrol to make it work. As the child gets older still you will explain more about how the car works, until finally he understands the car fully.

In this same way the Prophets all taught that there is one God and that they were His Prophets. However, the rules of the religion came as and when Allah thought the people were ready understand.

Finally, the complete religion of Islam was sent to the world, through Prophet Muhammad (S).

WORKSHEET 4.1: ISLAM:

Answer the following questions:

1. What does Islam mean?

Islam means:

2. Why is Islam not named after Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)?

Islam is not named after the Holy Prophet (s.a.w.) because:

3. Who is Christianity named after?

Christianity is named after: _____.

4. What have all the Prophets always taught?

All the Prophets have always taught that:

5. What has Allah said about Islam in the Qur'an? And in what Surah?

Allah has said in Suratul _____ that:

LESSON 4.2: USOOL-E-DIN – INTRODUCTION:

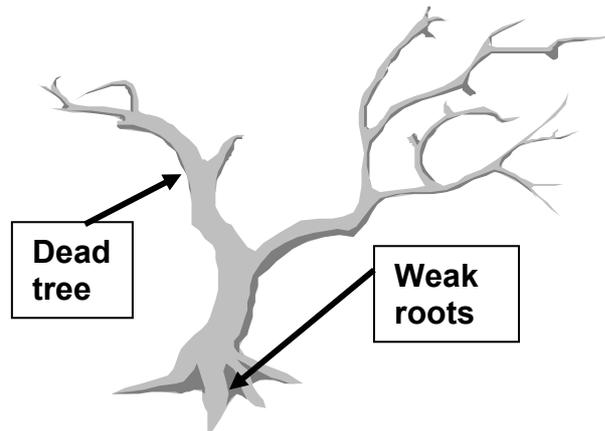
Just as a tree is made up of roots and branches so is the religion of Islam.

Usool-e-din = the roots of the religion

Furoo-e-din = the branches of the religion

Just as in a tree the roots are more important to the tree than the branches, so in Islam the Usool is more important for our Faith than Furoo.

If in a tree the branches of the tree were to be chopped off the tree would still live and the branches would grow back slowly, but if the roots of the tree were to be chopped off, the tree would die.



In the same way if one does not fully understand the furoo (branches) but does them anyway, the religion (Islam) would still live and the understanding would come slowly.

Yet if a person does not understand the Usool (roots) then his Faith would die because these are basic beliefs of Islam.

Every Muslim has to understand Usool to the best of their ability.

Usool-e-din (roots of religion) are 5:

- **Tawheed** - Allah is One.
- **Adaalat** - Allah is Just.
- **Nabuwwat** - Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.
- **Imamat** - Allah sent 12 Imams to guide us.
- **Qiyamat** - The Day of Judgement.

WORKSHEET 4.2: USOOL-E-DIN:

Answer the following:

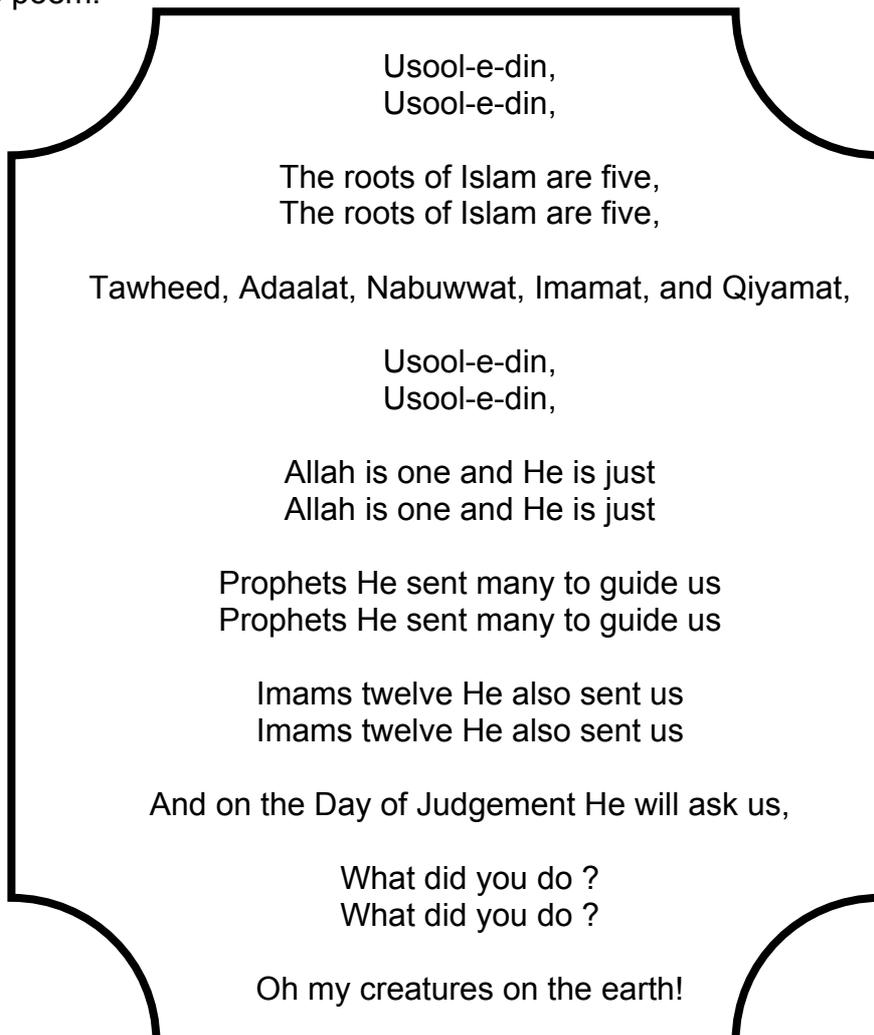
1. Why are the Usools more important to our Faith than the Furoos?

Usools are more important to our Faith because:

2. Which Usool teaches us that there is only One God?

3. Which Usool talks about the Day when we will be rewarded for all the good things we do in our lives?

Learn the poem:



LESSON 4.3: TAWHEED:

Tawheed = there is only One God.

Allah explains Tawheed in the Holy Qur'an in Suratul Ikhlas:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the most Kind, the most Merciful.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say that He is one

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

He needs nothing, but everything else needs Him.

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ

He has no children, nor does He have parents

وَ لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

And there is none other equal to Him.

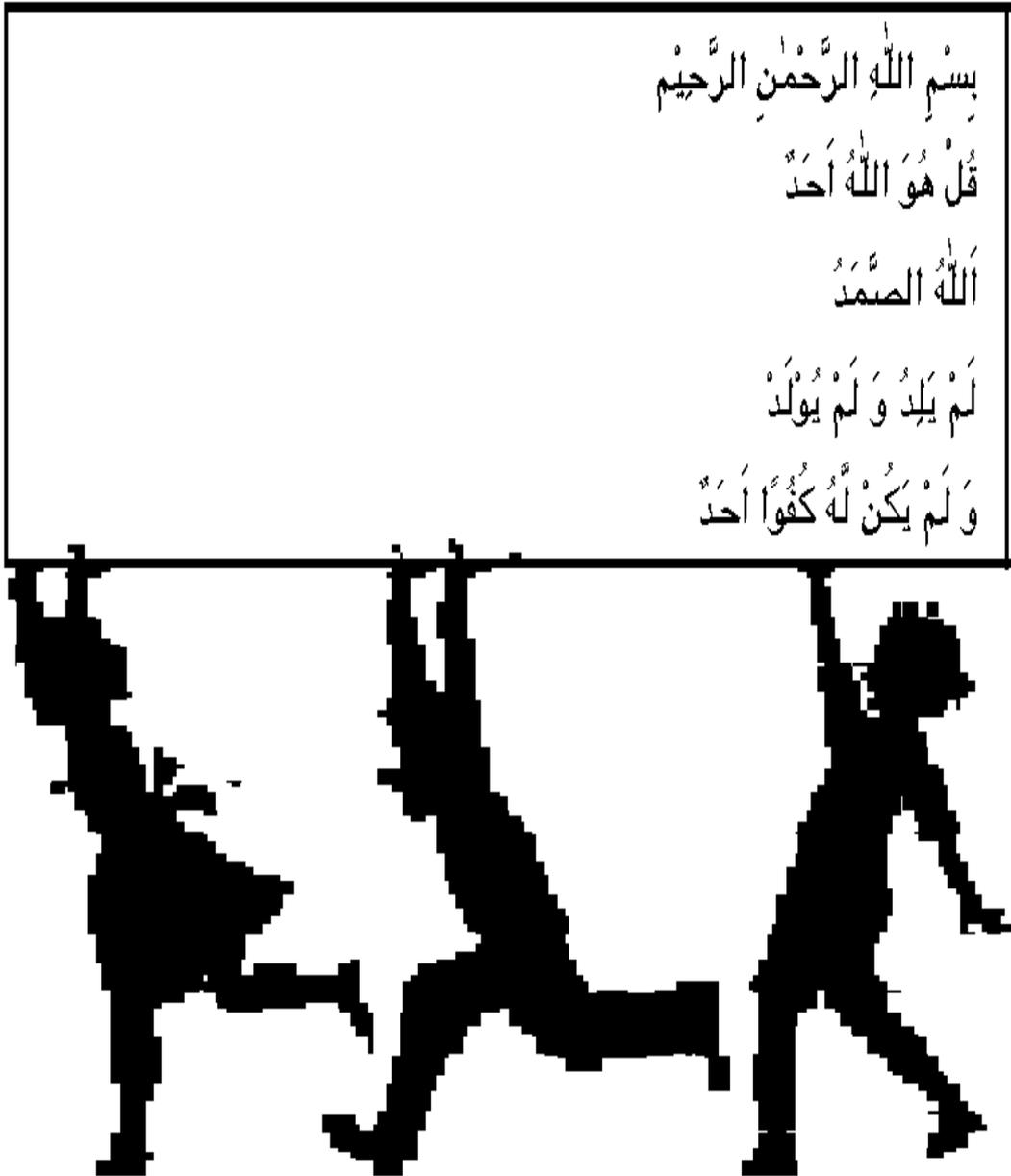
When you believe in Tawheed it means that you believe:

- there is only One God whom you Worship
- that He is the only One on Whom you rely for everything **AND**
- He is the one that you do everything for.

When you truly rely on Allah for everything, you will not need anyone else or be afraid of anyone else.

WORKSHEET 4.3: TAWHEED:

Write down the meaning of each line in Suratul Ikhlas and learn the Surah with its meaning.



What is this Surah teaching us?

This Surah is teaching us:

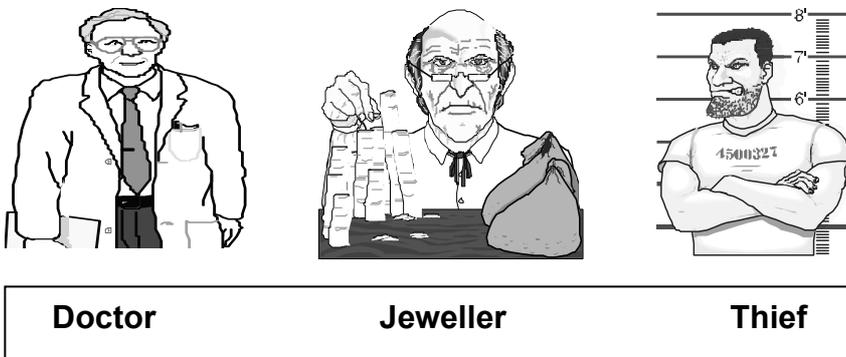
LESSON 4.4: ADAALAT:

Adaalat = Allah is Just.

Allah's Justice does not mean that Allah is equal to everyone. Equal and just are not the same thing.

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

In a town lived a doctor, a jeweller and a thief.



In the morning, they all prayed to Allah to increase His blessings to them.

That day, the thief wanted to go and rob the jeweller. Instead he fell ill and had to go to the doctor.

The jeweller did not make much money at all that day, because it rained and all his customers stayed at home.

Now let us study this story.

The thief fell ill - so it seems that he was treated unfairly by Allah.

The doctor got an extra patient (the thief!) so it seems he was treated fairly by Allah.

The jeweller lost business because it rained, so it seems Allah treated him unfairly.

So was Allah Just to all of them? We see that fairness and unfairness does not describe Adaalat fully. To understand it we must realise that **Allah keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

Now let us study the story again.

The doctor did get blessings from Allah because he got an extra patient.

The thief did get blessings from Allah because his illness saved him from the sin of stealing.

The jeweller did get blessings from Allah because even though he did not do much business, he was not robbed.

So we see that **Adaalat** means that **Allah is Just because He keeps a balance between the needs of all His creatures.**

WORKSHEET 4.4: ADAALAT:

1. How was Allah fair to the jeweller?

2. When we say that Allah is Just do we mean that he will put everybody in heaven?

3. How was Allah fair to the thief?

LESSON 4.5: NABUWWAT:

Nabuwat = Prophethood.

Allah sent 124,000 Prophets to guide us.

The first Prophet was Prophet Adam.
The last Prophet was Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

Allah talks to the Prophets in one of three ways:

1. Directly, **E.g.** Prophet Musa
2. Through a dream, **E.g.** Prophet Ibrahim
3. Through the angel Jibrail, **E.g.** Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.)

All Prophets have to be:

- chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not have committed any sin, not even by mistake.
- able to perform miracles
- the person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most knowledge

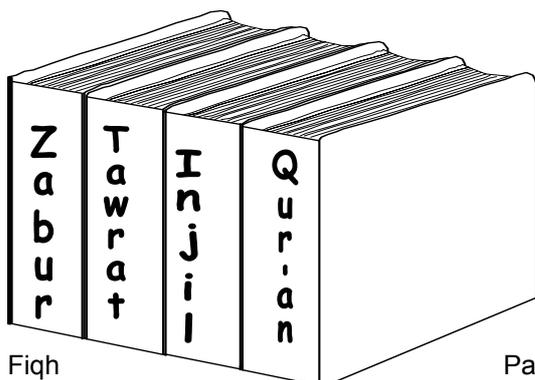
There are 5 Special Prophets called the Ulul Azm Prophets: They are:

- Prophet Nuh
- Prophet Ibrahim
- Prophet Musa
- Prophet Isa
- Prophet Muhammad

The Prophets usually had their new set of laws (Shari'ah) made into a book. These are known as Divine books:

- Prophet Nuh and Prophet Ibrahim each had a Divine book but not much is known about either of these books.

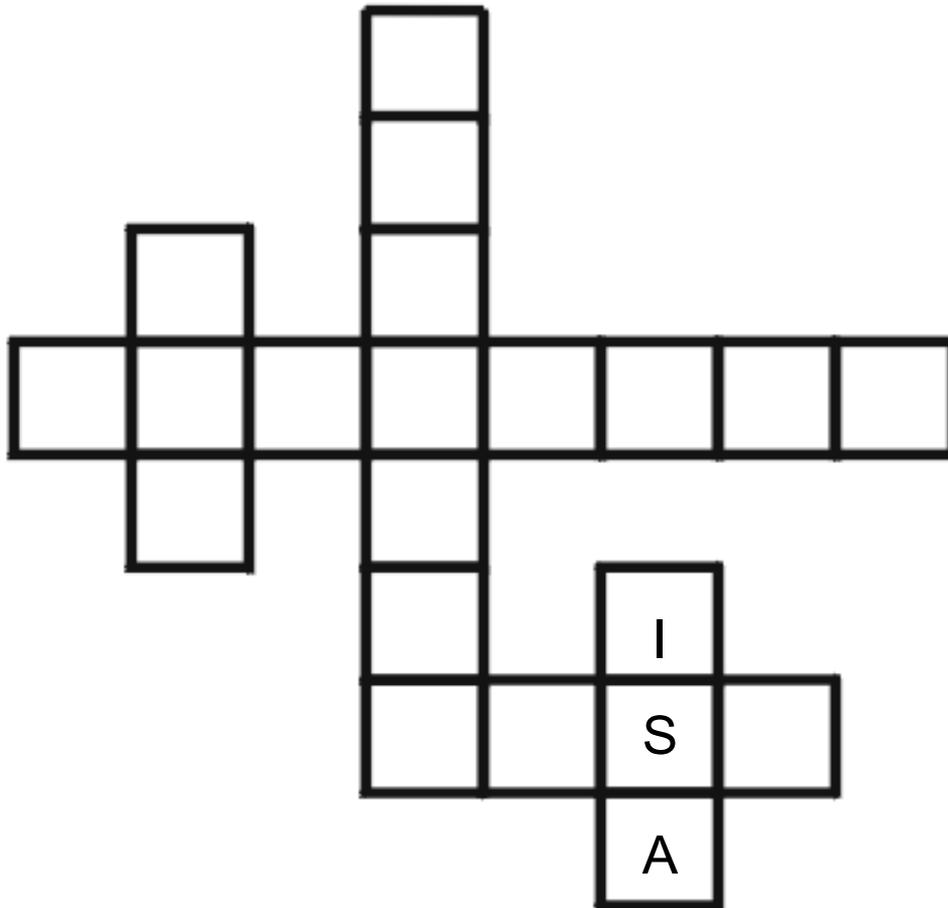
The other Divine books that we know of are:



Zabur – revealed to – P. Dawood
Tawrat – revealed to – P. Musa
Injil – revealed to – P. Isa
Qur'an – revealed to – P. Muhammad

WORKSHEET 4.5: NABUWWAT

Can you fit the names of the Ulul Azm Prophets in the crossword? One has been done for you.



1. What are the 4 qualities that a Prophet must have?

Prophets must be:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

2. How many Divine Books are there? And what are they called?

There are _____ Divine Books. And they are:

LESSON 4.6: IMAMAT:

Imamat = belief in the need for guides after the Holy Prophet (S).

There are 12 such guides (A-immah).

A-immah = plural of Imam.

Imam = guide or leader.

Just like the Prophets, the A-immah have to be:

- chosen by Allah,
- Ma'sum - not commit any sin, not even by mistake.
- able to perform miracles
- the person at that time with the best Akhlaq and the most Knowledge

The 12th Imam, Imam Muhammad al-Mahdi (a.s) is the Imam of our time and is still alive.

When we hear his name we should:

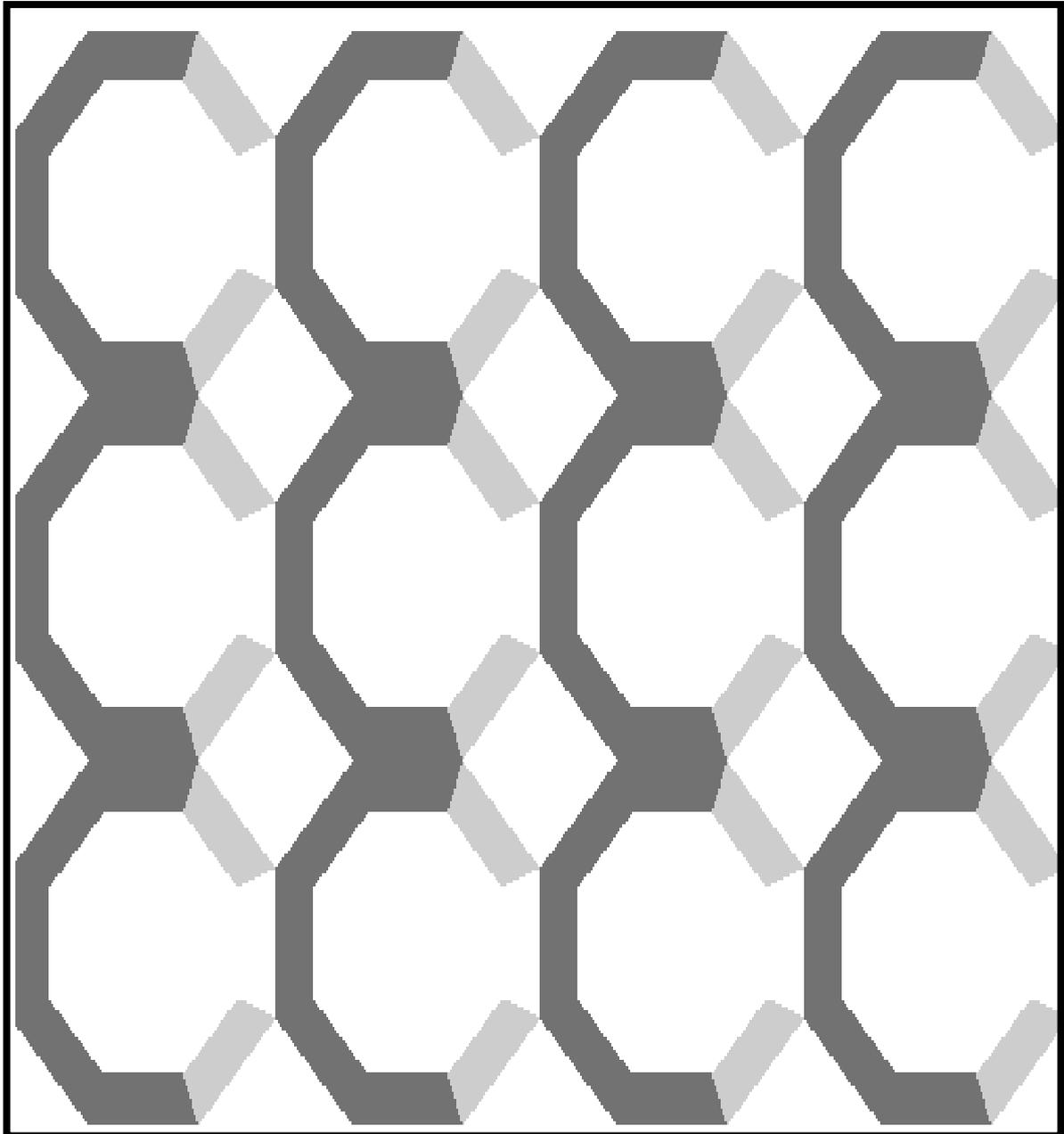
- stand up
- put our right hand on our head **AND**
- bow our head down, to show our respect for him.

Our Holy Prophet (S) has said that any Muslim who dies without knowing the Imam of his time dies the death of a non-believer.

The A-immah (a.s.) are there to help and guide us when we do not understand something, or when we forget something, and to pray on our behalf to Allah.

WORKSHEET 4.6: IMAMAT:

Write the names of the A-Immah (a.s.) in the octagon chain:



LESSON 4.7: QIYAMAT:

Qiyamat = belief in the Day of Judgement.

It is the day that we will account for all our actions in this world.

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an in **Suratul Mulk Verse 2:**

"It is He who has created death and life, that He may test which of you does the best of deeds..." (67:2)

Why does there have to be Qiyamat?

- Allah did not create us without purpose, so that when we die that is the end of us.
- Divine Justice. Not all good can be repaid in this world.
- building a Mosque, teaching a child. **E.g.**

So, we need a Day of Judgement to sort out the account of all our deeds.

The Hereafter:

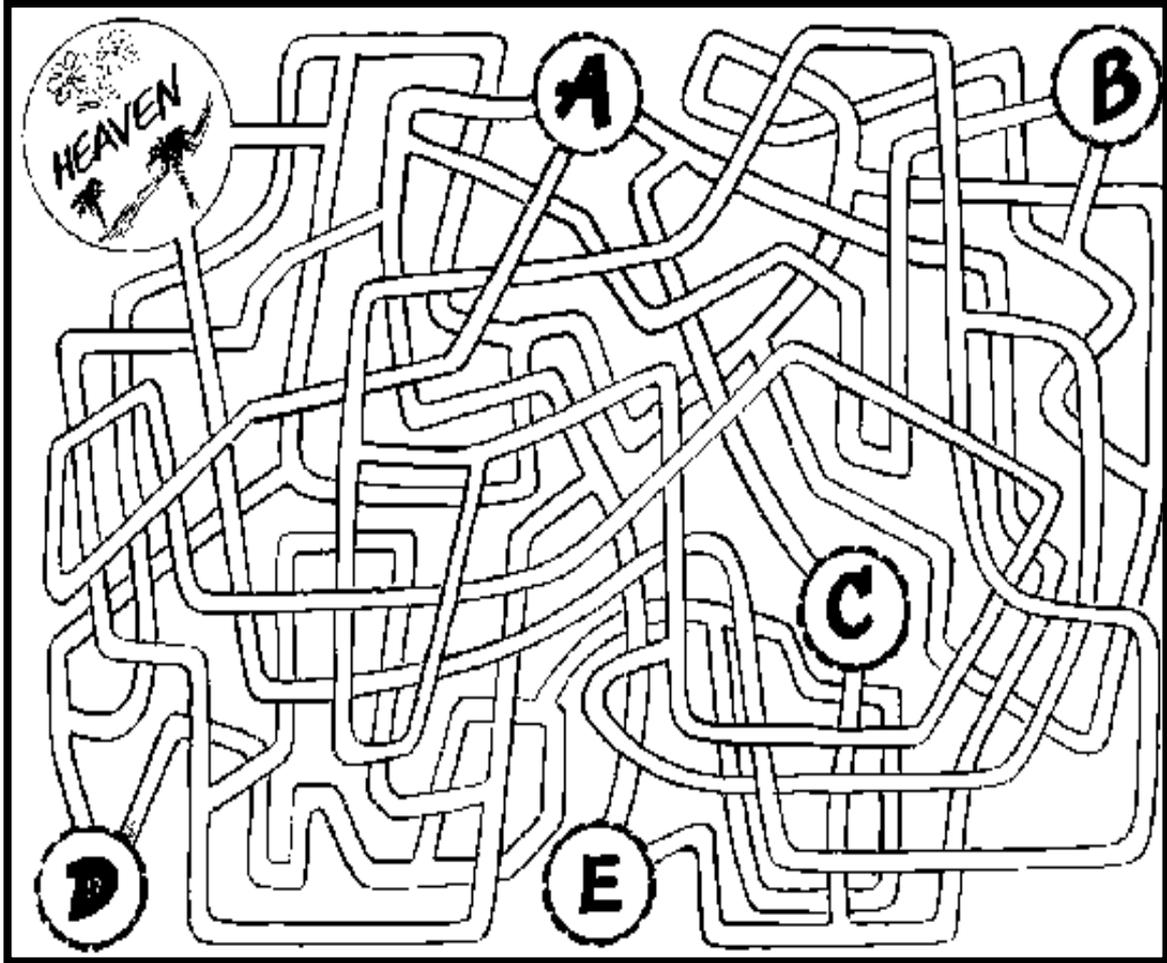
We are told here that no matter how wonderful we think Heaven is going to be, it will be better. We will never be able to imagine how wonderful it really will be.

Everyone was made in this world to go to Heaven. If we always do what Allah has told us to do and stay away from whatever Allah has told us to stay away from, then, we will all end up in Jannat.

WORKSHEET 4.7: QIYAMAT:

Why is there a need to have Qiyamat?

There has to be a Day of Judgement because:



Some of the people, amongst A,B,C,D and E, are Kafirs and cannot seem to find the direct road to heaven. Find out who they are and write down about 3 things that they could do to help them reach Jannat.

1: _____

2: _____

3: _____

LESSON 4.8: PREPARATION OF SALAAT:

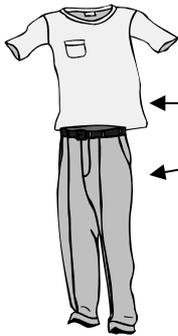
Before starting Salaat, we must prepare ourselves in the following manner:



OUR BODY MUST BE CLEAN



TAHARAT – WUDHOO MUST BE PERFORMED



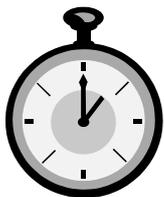
CLOTHES OF SALAAH MUST BE TAHIR



QIBLAH – WE MUST KNOW IN WHICH DIRECTION TO FACE



PLACE OF PRAYER MUST BE PAAK AND NOT GHASBI



TIME OF SALAAH – WE MUST KNOW THE RIGHT TIME FOR OFFERING OUR SALAAH

LESSON 4.9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT:

Taharat = Purity (not cleanliness)

Najasat = Impurity (not dirty)

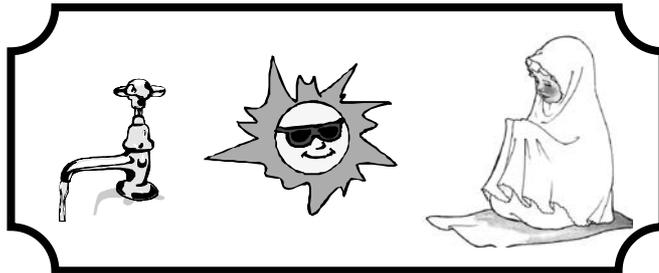
Things that are Najis will make other things Najis when:

- they are wet **AND**
- they are touched by that Najis thing.

Mutahhiraat = those things that can make a Najis thing Tahir (pure).

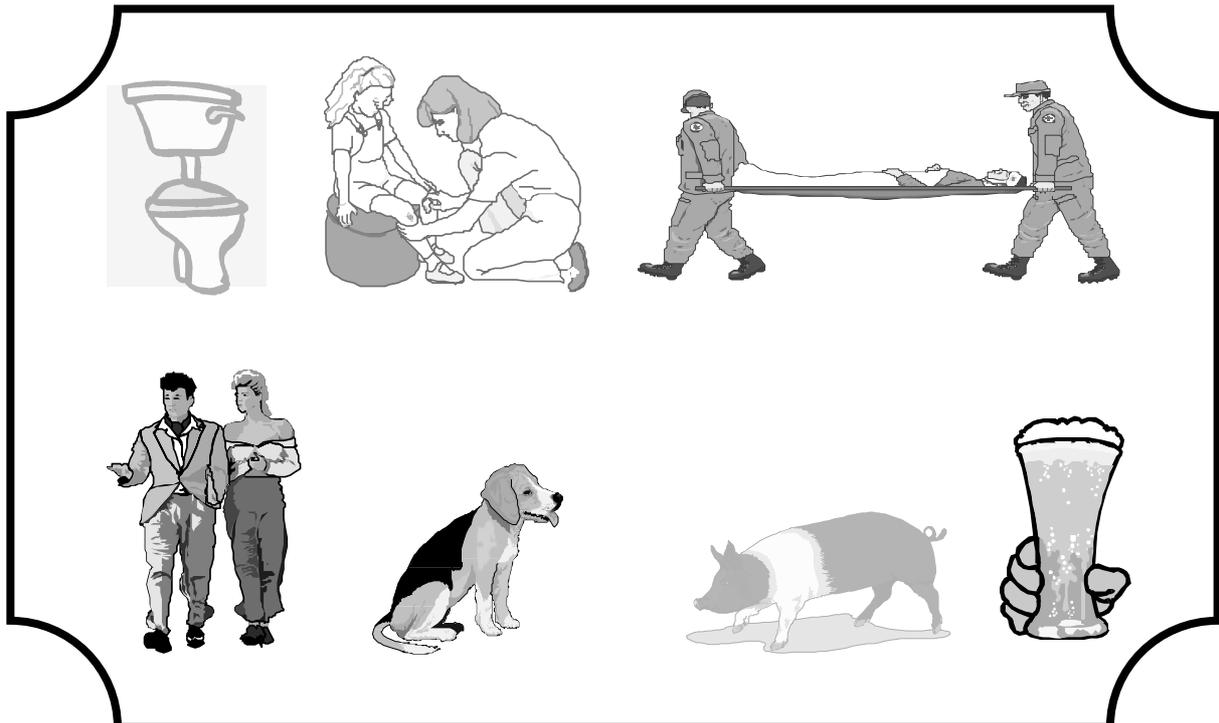
Some Mutahhiraat are:

- Water
- Sun
- Becoming a Muslim.



Some things that are 'Ayn Najis' - originally Najis are:

- Urine and Stool
- Blood
- Dead body
- Kafir (unbeliever)
- Dog
- Pig
- Alcoholic drinks.



WORKSHEET 4.9: TAHARAT AND NAJASAT:

A pig is Ayn-Najis. What does Ayn-Najis mean?

Ayn Najis means:

In the Shape below write down things that are Ayn-Najis.

What does Mutahhiraat mean?

Mutahhiraat means:

In the Shapes below, write some Mutahhiraat.

--	--	--

What is the difference between Najasat and dirty?

The difference is:

LESSON 4.10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU:

Some of the things that break Wudhu (make Wudhu Batil) are:

Urine and Stool:

If after performing Wudhu you go to the toilet to pass urine or stool, your Wudhu is Batil and you have to do Wudhu again.

Passing gas from the Stomach:

If you pass gas from the stomach, after having performed Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

Sleep:

If you sleep after having done Wudhu, your Wudhu is Batil.

E.g.: If you sleep at night after doing Wudhu you cannot pray your Fajr Salaat without redoing your Wudhu because your Wudhu became Batil when you slept.

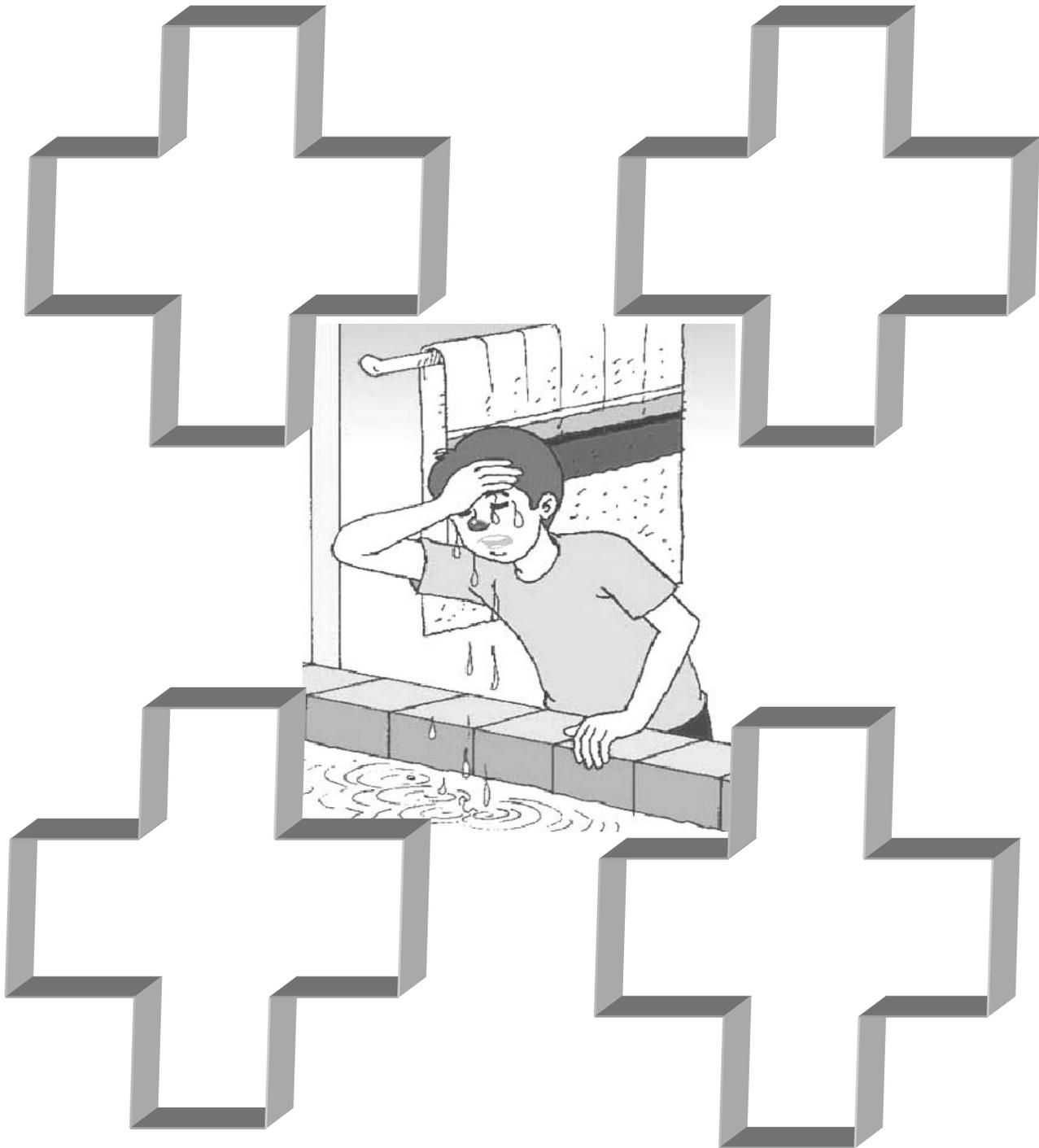
Unconsciousness:

If after having done Wudhu you lose consciousness, your Wudhu is Batil.

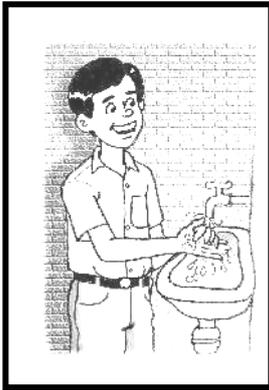
E.g.: Fainting

WORKSHEET 4.10: THINGS THAT BREAK WUDHU:

Zahid is doing Wudhu. Write in each cross, the things he must remember **not to do**, otherwise his Wudhu will become Batil.



LESSON 4.11: COMPLETE WUDHU – REVISION:



Washing Hands (Mustahab)



Gargling 3 times (Mustahab)

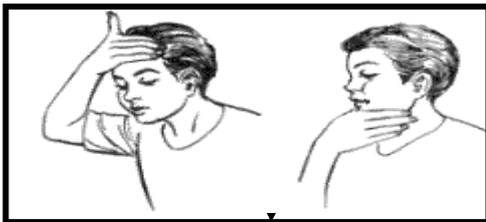


Washing Nose 3 times (Mustahab)

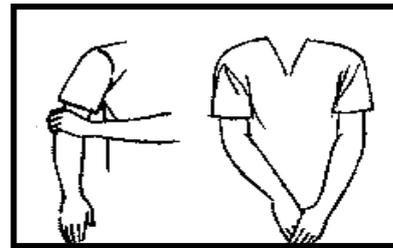
I am doing Wudhu for the pleasure of Allah, Qurbatan ilallah



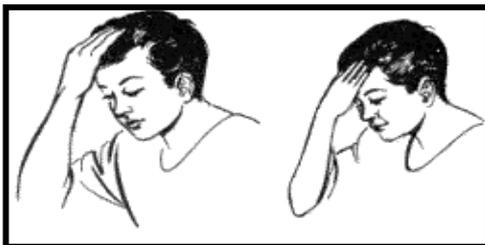
Niyat (Wajib)



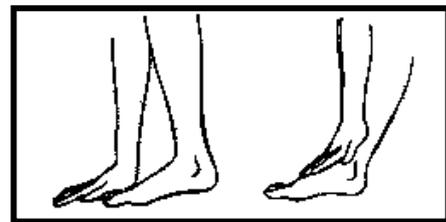
Washing of the face (Wajib)



Washing of the arms (Wajib)



Masah of the head (Wajib)



Masah of the feet (Wajib)

LESSON 4.11: PRACTICAL WUDHU TEST – AZ-ZAHRA CERTIFICATE:

For the Practical Test, your child should know:

- All the Mustahab Actions of Wudhu,
- How many times each Mustahab action is done, **AND**
- All the Wajib Actions of Wudhu

_____ has been tested on the above requirements and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the teacher should fill in the letter below.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Wudhu but did not know:

- All the Mustahab Actions of Wudhu,
- How many times each Mustahab action is done
- All the Wajib Actions of Wudhu

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive their Az-Zahra Certificate.

Signature of teacher

Date

LESSON 4.12: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT:

Some of the things that break Salaat (make it Batil) are:

- All the things that make Wudhu Batil.

E.g. going to the toilet, falling asleep, etc.

- Turning away from Qiblah
- Eating or drinking.
- Speaking - except to reply to Salaam with the same answer (Salaam)
- Laughing
- Folding your arms intentionally.
- Saying 'Ameen' after Suratul Fatiha.

WORKSHEET 4.11: THINGS THAT BREAK SALAAT:

Hassan and Husain were praying their Salaat. Write down all the things that they must not do, otherwise their Salaat will be Batil.



LESSON 4.13: TIMINGS OF SALAAT

Allah says in the Holy Qur'an:

Establish Salaat from the declining of the sun
till the darkness of the
night and the morning recitation;

The above verse tells us that the timings of Salaat are:

- When the sun declines - time for Dhohr and 'Asr Salaat
- Darkness at night - time for Maghrib and Eisha Salaat
- The morning recitation - time for Fajr Salaat.

Dhohr + 'Asr Salaat together = Dhohrain Salaat

Maghrib + Eisha Salaat together = Maghribain
Salaat

Timing in more detail:

Fajr Salaat:

From True Dawn up to Sunrise.

Dhohrain Salaat:

From Midday Noon up to Sunset.

Maghribain Salaat:

From the time the sun sets (the redness in the sky disappears) up to Midnight.

Although Allah has given us so much time in which to pray,
we should try to pray as soon as the time sets in for that Salaat
(Fadhilat - best time), because we can not wait to thank Allah
in the way He likes us to, for all the wonderful things He has given us.

WORKSHEET 4.13: SALAAT TIMINGS:

Write the timings for each Salaat for the whole week:

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Fajr							
Dhohr							
Asr							
Maghrib							
Eisha							

Now write the timings when you prayed each Salaat during this week:

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
Fajr							
Dhohr							
Asr							
Maghrib							
Eisha							

LESSON 4.14: NIYYAT:

Niyyat = intention = what you are going to do.

Before you do any action you should make the habit of doing Niyyat, even if the action is a necessity, **E.g.** eating

And your Niyyat should be that, whatever you are doing, for the pleasure of Allah - "**Qurbatan ilallah**".

In this way you will get Thawaab for all these actions.

In certain actions the Niyyat is Wajib (you have to do it).

Wajib = you have to do it

E.g.: Salaat

Before you start your Salaat you have to do Niyyat.

When making this Niyyat you must:

- Say which Salaat you are about to pray.
- Say whether the Salaat is Wajib or Mustahab
- Say whether the Salaat is Ada (on time) or Qadha (after time).
- Say Qurbatan Ilallah – that the Salaat is only for the pleasure of Allah
- Make sure that the Niyyat remains the same up to the end of your Salaat.

STORY ABOUT NIYYAT:

There was once a very pious man who used to wake up early in the morning before Fajr Salaat to pray Salaat of Tahajjud (Shab).

One morning he was praying his Salaat in the Mosque, when he heard a noise behind him. He thought to himself that someone had come into the Mosque, so he started praying his Salaat slower and more beautifully, to impress the person who had come in.



The man prayed his Salaat so beautifully and so slowly, making sure that he said each word clearly, that it took him twice as long as normal to finish the Salaat.

When at last he finished he turned around to see who it was that had come into the Mosque, and he saw sitting there a dog, who had wandered in.

The man had got up early in the morning and spent so much time and effort to pray his Salaat and all for a dog!



To see if your Niyat is "Qurbatan ilallah" look at how you pray your Salaat when you are at home on your own and when you are at Mosque where everyone can see you. If there is a difference in the way you pray then your Niyat is NOT only "Qurbatan ilallah".

**Remember you will NOT get Thawaab if you
are doing it for anyone except Allah.**

WORKSHEET 4.14: NIYYAT:

Draw below what the man was doing for the dog.



Why did the man not get any Thawaab for His Salaat ?

He did not get any Thawaab because: _____
_____.

What does Niyyat mean?

Niyyat means: _____.

What does 'Qurbatan ilallah' mean?

It means: _____.

When should you do Niyyat?

You should do Niyyat: _____
_____.

LESSON 4.15: TA'QIBAAT – TASBEEH:

Ta'qibaat is the recitation of Qur'an, Du'as, Tasbeeh and Ziyarat after the Salaat.

The Tasbeeh that we recite after our Salaat is known as the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Az-Zahra (a.s.) because her father, our Holy Prophet, Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w.), gave her this as a present.

The Salaat is like a beautiful flower and the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima Az-Zahra (a.s.) gives that beautiful flower a beautiful smell.

So after every Salaat we should say the Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima (a.s.) because we want our Salaat to be like a beautiful flower with a beautiful smell.

The Tasbeeh of Bibi Fatima az-Zahra (A) is:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ -	Allah is the Greatest -	34 times
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ -	All praise is to Allah -	33 times
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ -	Glory to Allah -	33 times

After you have recited the Tasbeeh, you should go down to Sajdah to thank Allah for everything He has given you and to ask Allah for whatever you wish.

Then recite Ziyarat:

LESSON 4.15: TA'QIBAAT: ZIYARAT:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا فَاطِمَةَ الزَّهْرَاءِ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا خَدِيجَةَ الْكُبْرَى
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا حَسَنَ الْمُجْتَبَى
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْحُسَيْنِ
وَ عَلَى التَّسْعَةِ الْمَعْصُومِينَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِكَ
عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحُسَيْنِ وَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ وَ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ
وَمُوسَى بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ وَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُوسَى وَ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ
وَ عَلِيِّ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ
وَ الْحُجَّةَ بْنَ الْحَسَنِ عَجَّلَ اللَّهُ فَرَجَهُ
وَ سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ مَخْرَجَهُ وَ ظَهْرَهُ
وَ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ

Learn the Ziyarat and try and recite after you Salaat everyday.

LESSON 4.16: SALAAT RECITATION

Qiyam:

In Qiyam:

- 1st you do your Niyyat,
- 2nd you do your Takbiratul Ehram
- 3rd you recite your 2 Surahs

Niyyat:

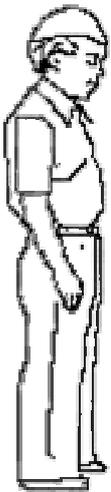
I am praying ___ Rakaats
for Salaatul _____

قُرْبَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ



Takbiratul Ehram: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Suratul Fatiha and Suratul Ikhlas (It can be any complete Surah)



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ① الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ
الْعَالَمِينَ ② الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ
الْذِيْنِ ④ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤ أَهْدِنَا
الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ
عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ① اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ② لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ
يُولَدْ ③ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ④

Ruku:



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

Qiyam after Ruku:



سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Sajdah:



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

Juloos:



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Sajdah:



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

Juloos:



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

AS YOU ARE STANDING FOR THE NEXT RAKAAT:

بِحَوْلِ اللَّهِ وَ قُوَّتِهِ أَقُومُ وَ أَقْعُدُ

In the 2nd Rakaat after the recitation in Qiyam (Qiraat) - Sura Al-Fatiha and Sura Al-Ikhlās,

After that do Qunoot:

Qunoot:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Ruku, Qiyam, Sajdah, Juloos, Sajdah, Juloos - all just like the 1st Rakaat

While still in Juloos:

- recite Tashahud only if it is a 3 or 4 Rakaat Salaat or
- recite Tashahud and Salaam if it is a 2 two Rakaat Salaat

Tashahud:



أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُوْلُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Salaam:



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Then three times (raising your hands each time):

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Then three times:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

In the 3rd and 4th Rakaat in Qiyam, recite Tasbihaat-e-Arba'a 3 times:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

LESSON 4.16: SALAAT RECITATION TEST - AS-ZAHRA CERTIFICATE

The child should:

- know the actions of Salaat perfectly.
- be able to recite Salaat with correct Makhraj

_____ has been tested on Salaat recitation and has performed satisfactorily.

Signature of teacher:

Date:

If the child has not passed the test satisfactorily the letter below should be filled in by the teacher.

Dear Parent,

Your child _____ was tested on Salaat recitation but did not know the following:

- the actions of Salaat perfectly
- the recitation in Salaat with proper Makharij

Please ensure that s/he knows the above for next week, so that s/he may receive the Az-Zahra Certificate.

Signature of teacher:

Date

LESSON 4.17: SAWM:

Sawm = fasting

Fasting = not eating or drinking from 'Subhe-Sadiq' (true dawn) to Maghrib time (just after sunset).

It is **Wajib** to fast in the month of Ramadhan.

The month of Ramadhan is the Holiest month in the Islamic calendar.

Amongst the blessings of this month are:

1. The Holy Qur'an
2. The night of Qadr

In this month, every action, whether good or bad, carries more weight.

So:

- reciting the Holy Qur'an is good at all times, but more in this month; **AND**
- lying is an evil at all times, but more in this month.

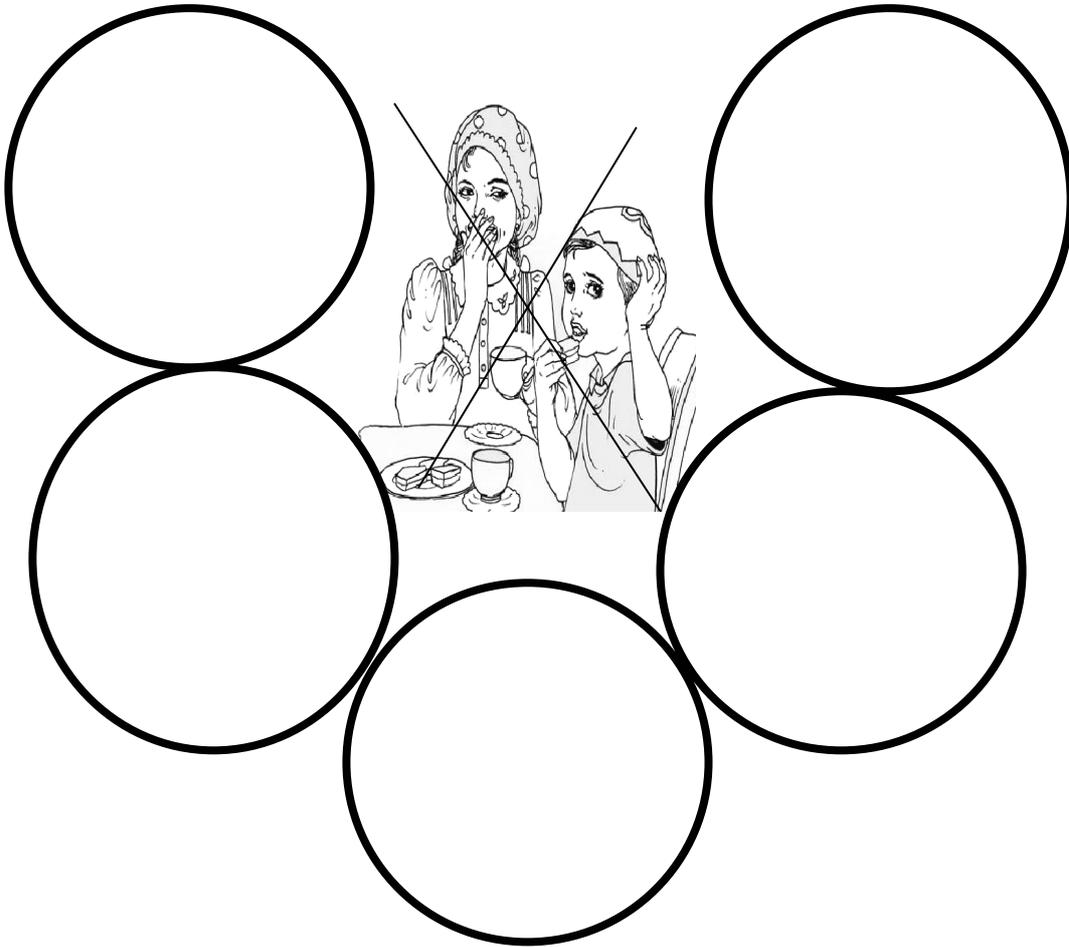
However, Sawm does not mean just staying hungry and thirsty throughout the day, but also to stay away from **Haraam** things as well.

Sawm helps you to:

- Strengthen your willpower.
- Think of the people who are not as lucky as you are.
- Think of Allah more often throughout the day.
- Clean up your digestive system.
- Change the way your life is to become a better Muslim.

WORKSHEET 4.17: SAWM:

Write each circle what Sawm does for us:



Does Sawm mean just staying hungry and thirsty?

Sawm means:

From what time to what time do we keep fast?

We fast from:

In which month is it Wajib to fast?

It is Wajib to fast in the month of _____.

What are the two main blessings of this month?

A: _____

B: _____

Fiqh Homework / Revision / Comments Chart

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