THE STRIVING

MUSLIM ACADEMY

Islamic and Academic Education

ISLAMIC EDUCATION · TEXTBOOK

Fiqh
Semester One

Purity and prayer: water and najasah, wudu, ghusl and tayammum, the conditions and pillars of salah, and the prayer of the traveller, the sick and the latecomer.

WHAT IS INSIDE

- How this book is used beside the workbook
- Four units, twelve lessons, each one taught in two pages
- Worked examples, and the words of every lesson
- What the workbook asks of you, week by week
- The curriculum this book is built on, in full

The Striving Muslim Academy

Built on the Academy's own Islamic Education Curriculum, and keyed to the workbook of the same semester, week for week.

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5 WEEK FIVE

Ghusl

Ghusl: when it is obligatory, and how it is performed

When it is obligatory

After janabah, after menstruation and after post natal bleeding, and on the dead who are washed. The verse: and if you are in a state of janabah, then purify yourselves. **Qur'an 5:6.**

The causes of janabah and their details are in the books and are discussed plainly, because fiqh does not avoid the body. Your teacher will give them at the appropriate age and a student should ask rather than guess, which is how misinformation about this chapter spreads among young people.

How it is performed

The obligation is that water reaches the whole body, with the intention. On rinsing the mouth and nose as obligation or sunnah the schools differ, which is why you will see it listed differently in different books.

The described form, from the hadith of A'ishah and of Maymunah in **al-Bukhari** and **Muslim**, is: wash the hands, then the private parts, then wudu, then pour water over the head three times, then over the rest of the body. Learn this form; it is both easier and more complete than working from the bare obligation.

The recommended occasions

Friday, the two Eids, before ihram, and others the books name. The hadith on the ghusl of Friday is in **al-Bukhari** and **Muslim**; ask your teacher whether this school holds it obligatory or strongly recommended, since there is a known difference.

A practical note: a student who treats Friday ghusl as part of the week rather than as an extra will keep it, and one who treats it as an extra will not.

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WEEK SEVEN

The times, and the conditions

The times, and the conditions before salah is valid

The five times

Fajr, from true dawn to sunrise. Dhuhr, from the sun passing the zenith until the shadow reaches the length the schools specify. Asr, from then until sunset, with a difference between the Hanafi school and the other three on where Dhuhr ends and Asr begins. Maghrib, from sunset. Isha, from the disappearance of the twilight until the schools' stated end.

The hadith of Jibril praying with the Prophet ﷺ on two days, at the beginning and the end of each time, is in the Sunan and is the basis of the chapter. Ask your teacher for the references.

The conditions before validity

Islam, discernment, purity from hadath and najasah, covering what must be covered, facing the qiblah, the time having entered, and the intention.

Note that these are conditions, not pillars. A condition is required before and throughout; a pillar is a part of the prayer itself. That distinction runs through the whole of fiqh and is worth learning here where it is simple.

What a timetable is and is not

A printed timetable is a calculation, and calculations are made on assumptions about the horizon, the latitude and the definition of dawn that scholars discuss.

So use the timetable your teacher or your local mosque uses rather than whichever application is installed on your phone, and ask what it was calculated with. Students in high latitudes meet this as a serious question and should know it is one.

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WEEK EIGHT

The pillars, and the sunnahs

The pillars, the obligations, and the sunnahs

Pray as you saw me pray

The Prophet ﷺ said: pray as you have seen me praying. **Sahih al-Bukhari 631.**

That hadith is why the form of the prayer is not open to construction. It also tells you how the prayer was transmitted: by being seen, which is why learning it from a book alone has never been the method and why your teacher will watch you pray.

The pillars

Standing where able, the opening takbir, the Fatihah, bowing, rising, prostrating, sitting between the two prostrations, the final sitting, the tashahhud, the salam, and performing these in order and in sequence.

No salah for one who does not recite the Opening of the Book, in **Sahih al-Bukhari 756**, from Ubadah ibn as-Samit. The schools differ on whether this applies to the follower in congregation, which is a known question worth asking about.

The sunnahs, which are most of it

Raising the hands, the opening supplication, the surah after the Fatihah, the remembrances in bowing and prostration, the supplication between the prostrations, and much else.

Count them against the pillars and notice the proportion. Most of the prayer is sunnah, which means most of the prayer is where the difference between a valid prayer and a good one lies, and a student who learns only the pillars has learned the minimum and will pray it.

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SAMPLE PAGES

You have read a few pages. The book is longer.

What you are holding is a short sample, taken from different parts of the book so that you can see the teaching, the exercises and the standard of the Arabic before you decide.

The complete book, and the rest of the set, are on our website. Nine subjects, four semesters each: a textbook that teaches the week and a workbook that examines it.

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Islamic and Academic Education

If your child studies with us, you do not buy these.
Families enrolled in our Islamic Education classes, and members of the homeschool community, are given the current semester's books at no cost, inside the classroom their teacher already uses.

Our Islamic Education classes are free. These books are what pays the teachers who teach them.