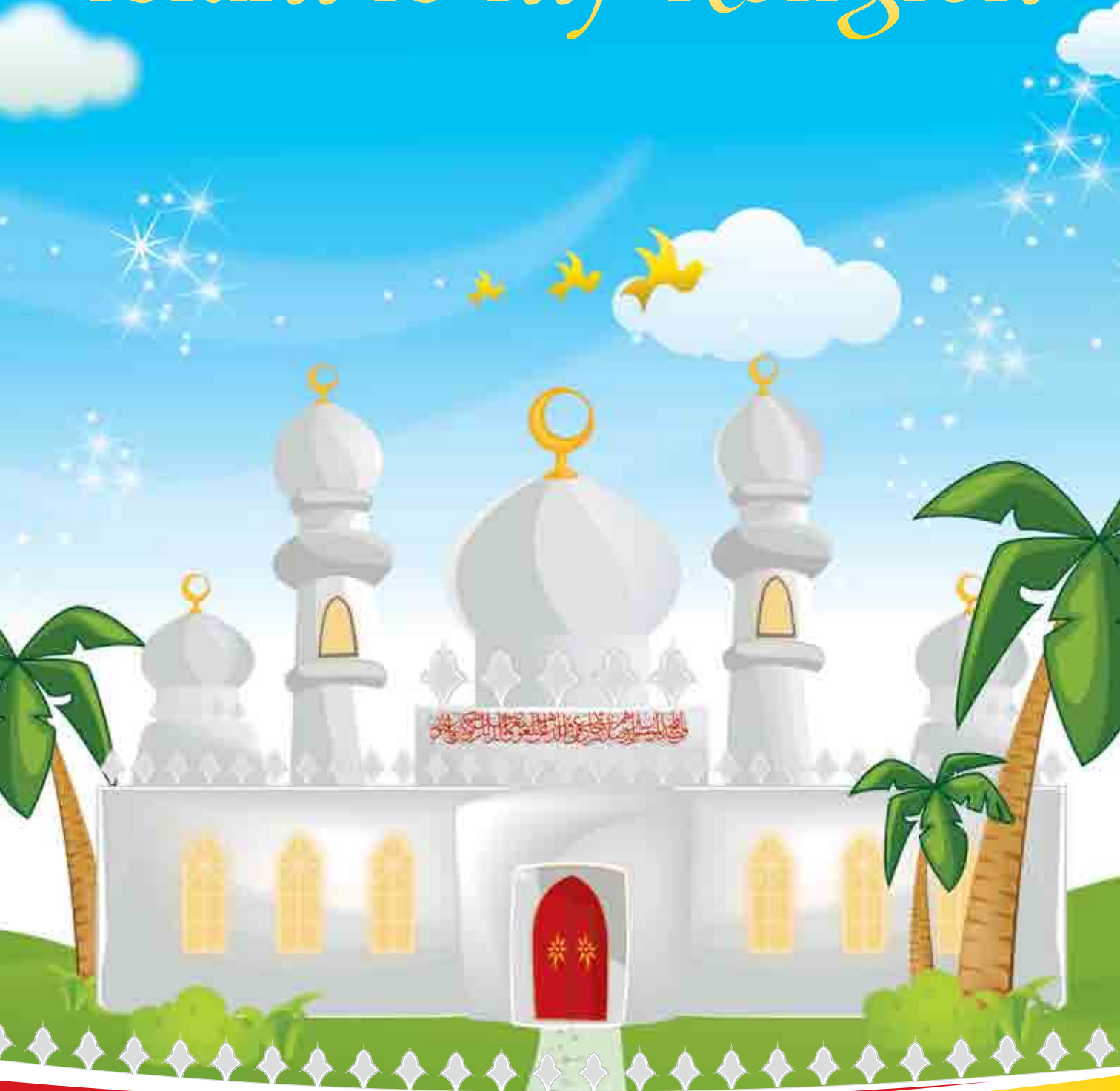


# Islam is my Religion



# Islam is my Religion

## First Series - Prayer Syllabus

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# *Introduction*

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Praise be to Allah, the Almighty, the Lord of the Worlds, and extend our prayers and salutations towards the holy prophet and his immaculate progeny.

Within the plan undertaken by the Islamic Ulamaa Council in Bahrain to promote religious education, this is the second issue in the series: "Islam is my Religion" which addresses issues related to Prayer.

Since prayer is the Pillar of religion, there is increased importance to bring up the young generation and train them to uphold this divine duty.

In this syllabus, the following aspects were given due consideration:

- The Prayer tenets are presented in a scholarly, precise and attractive style.
- Simplicity in the choice of language and words.
- Use of different presentation techniques to convey the teachings to the students easily.
- Presentation of the contents through natural educational examples to enable effective interaction between the student and the contents.

The Islamic Council, in appreciating the enormous response to the first issue in the series, the "Wudoo Teaching Unit", finds itself compelled to continue this series earnestly to satisfy the eagerness of the young generation to acquaint themselves with the teachings of their religion and the fundamentals of the shareeah.

Education Section  
Islamic Ulama'a Council  
Kingdom of Bahrain.

*In the name of Allah, the  
Beneficent, the Merciful*

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# *Chapter One*

## **Considerations Prior to Prayer**



*In the name of Allah,  
the Gracious , the Compassionate*

*"Prayer has been ordained upon the  
believers at specified times." Al-Nissaa:103.*

*Allah, Almighty, has spoken the truth.*



## Introduction

It is reported that the holy Prophet (PUH&HF) had said:

"Prayer is the Pillar of religion, and whoever abandons it, has effectively demolished the religion."

The Muslim prays five times each day, called the daily prayers, and these are obligatory for every Muslim.

### The Daily Prayers are:

- Fajr (Dawn, Break of the day) Prayer and consists of two Rakaahs.
- Dhuhr (Noon, Midday) Prayer and consists of four Rakaahs.
- Asr (afternoon) Prayer and consists of four Rakaahs.
- Maghrib (Sunset, Dusk) Prayer and consists of three Rakaahs.
- Isha (Night) Prayer and consists of four Rakaahs.

### Note:

During a long journey lasting ten days or less, the traveler prays only two Rakaahs for the Dhuhr as well as for Asr and Isha prayers.



# Prayer Timings

Almighty Allah Said: {Establish worship at the going down of the sun until the dark of the night, and (the recital of) the Qur'an at dawn. Lo! (the recital of) the Qur'an at dawn is ever witnessed.} Israa:78.

## When do I pray?

For every prayer, there is specified time period, and I pray at the beginning of the specified time period.



I perform the morning (Fajr) prayer between dawn and sunrise. I do not delay it till sunrise.



Sun rises from the east and sets in the west.



I perform the midday (Dhuhr) prayer when the sun just inclines to the west from the top position. Later on, I perform the Asr (afternoon) prayer.



I pray the Maghrib prayer after sunset, followed by Isha (night) prayer.

### **Abstract**

- A Muslim performs five prayers every day .
- Every prayer has prescribed timing.
- A Muslim starts praying just after the start of the prescribed timing.
- A Muslim does not delay the prayer beyond the prescribed timing.

# I Test Myself

1. I put a tick mark (✓) against the true statement and a cross mark (✗) against the false statement:

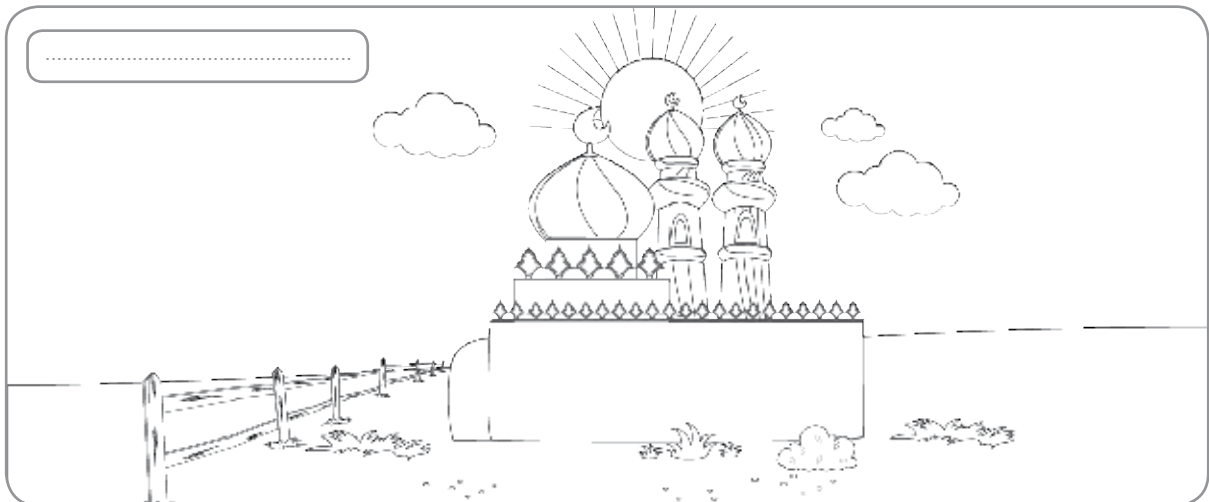
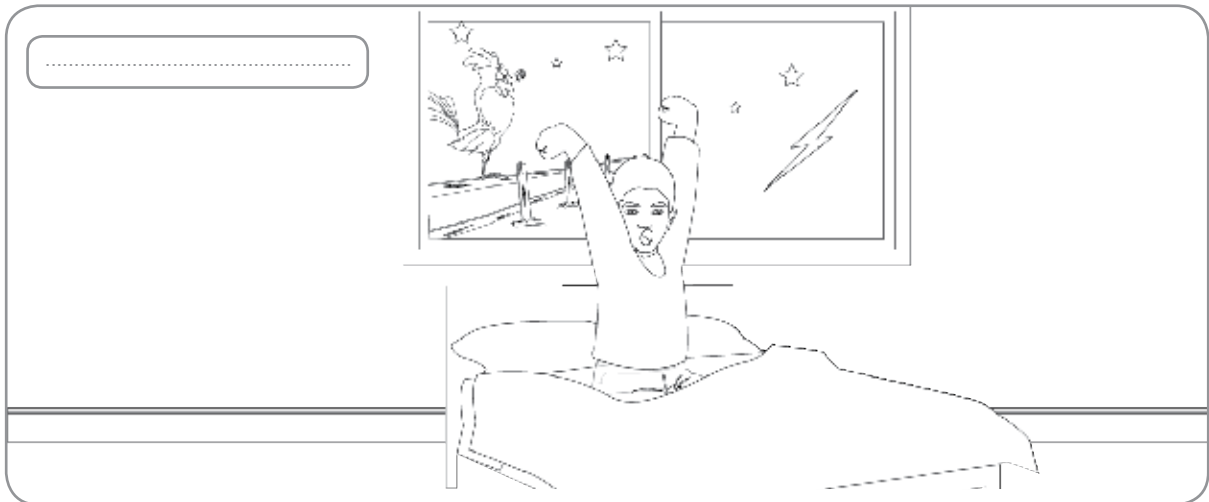
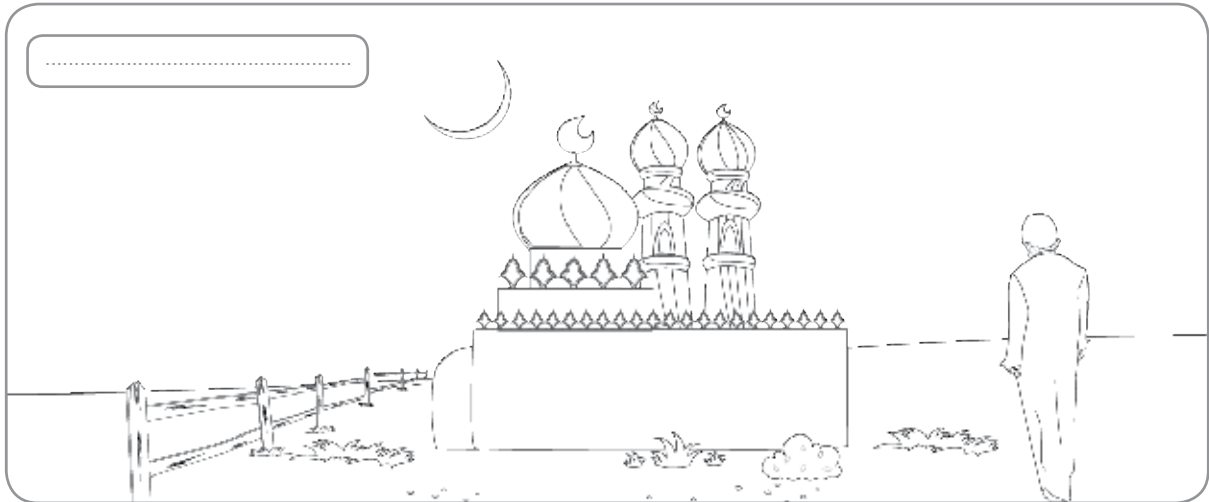
- (     ) Prayer is the pillar of religion.
- (     ) I pray four times each day.
- (     ) I pray at the start of the specified prayer period.

2. I write "east" and "west" in the appropriate space:



**3. If fill in the spaces with the appropriate words.**

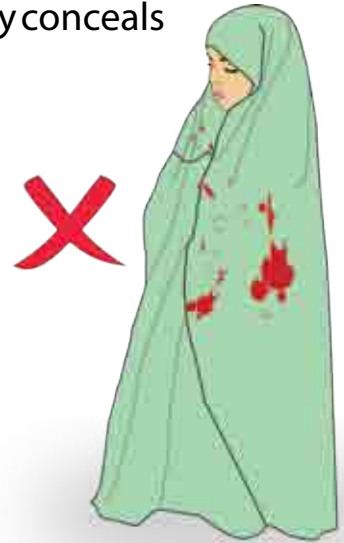
(Morning Prayer - Noon Prayer - Maghrib Prayer )



# Proper dress during prayer

**Prayer Dress** is defined as that dress which adequately conceals my body during prayer.

- During my prayer I use only pure clothing and I do not put on unclean clothing.
- Pure clothing is that not contaminated with any impurity (najasah).
- Najasaat (impurities) are many such as : Blood, urine and stool.



Being a boy, I use my normal clothing, but my sister has to cover her entire body except the face and the two palms.

- I use clothing that belongs to me legitimately (Mubah).
- My Prayer is correct if I use my own clothing and I do not use clothing belonging to my brother without his consent.





Being a girl, I may use clothing made from pure silk and I may put on golden ornaments but my brother does not wear pure silk nor gold.



- I do not pray in any clothing made from leather of animals slaughtered illegitimately (carcass).
- I do not pray in any clothing made from wild animals' leather.

### Abstract

- Proper dress should conceal the body during prayer.
- A Muslim girl covers her entire body during prayer except the face and the palms.
- Unlike the requirement for girls, the Muslim boy need not cover every part of the body.
- During prayer, a Muslim must not use any dress that is unclean (Mutanajes), usurped or made from leather of animals not slaughtered properly or from wild animals.
- A girl's prayer is correct even if she uses golden ornaments or pure silk, provided such ornaments are not exposed or visible to non-relative males.
- A boy may not use pure silk or gold during or outside prayers.

# I Test Myself

## 1. I answer:

a. This boy's prayer is incorrect because he is wearing .....  
.....



b. This girl's prayer is incorrect because .....

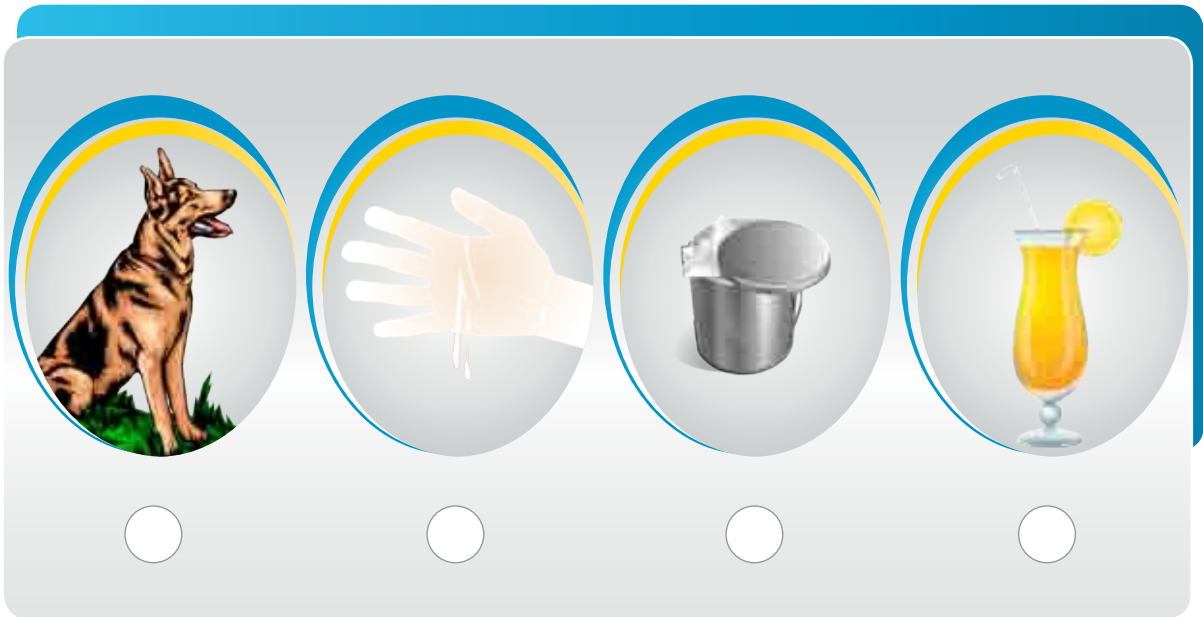


c. This boy's prayer is not correct because .....





2. I put a ( X ) mark in the circles below the unclean things:

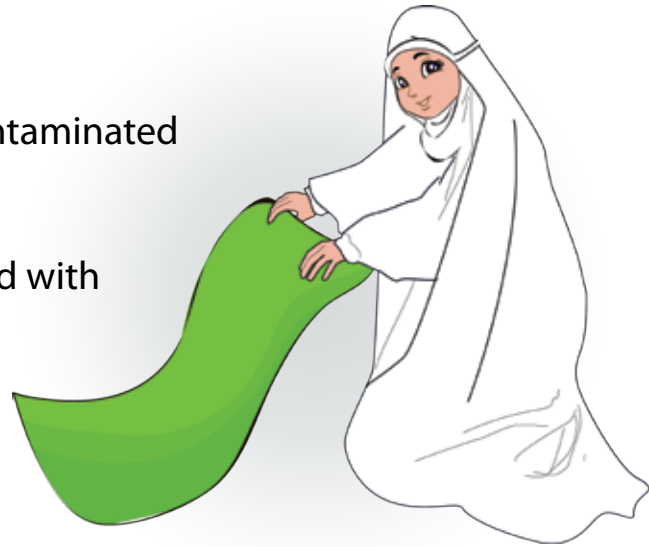


3. I put a tick ( ✓ ) mark against the correct statements and a cross mark ( ✗ ) against the incorrect statements as follows:

- a. (    ) My sister covers her entire body except the face, the palms and the feet.
- b. (    ) I can cover my body using Lion's leather.
- c. (    ) I wear during prayer allowable dress (that belongs to me and is made from permissible materials).
- d. (    ) I use only clean and pure dress.
- e. (    ) My brother uses dress made of pure silk.

## Proper place of prayer

- I perform prayer only at clean and un-contaminated places.
- I do not pray at filthy places contaminated with Najasat.



- The Place for performing my prayer must be Mubah (permissible & undisputable).
- A permissible place is that at which I have the right to stay.
- The family house is an acceptable place for prayer and so is the house of my friend who allows me to pray in it.
- I do not pray in the properties of others without their consent.

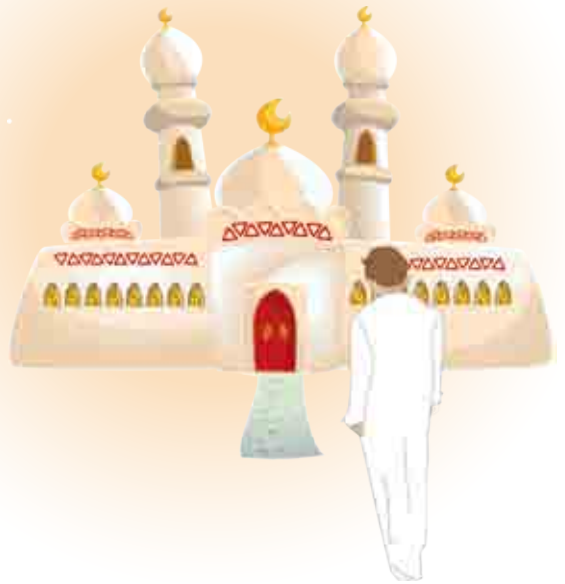


- I pray in a place which is stable and does not vibrate or shake.

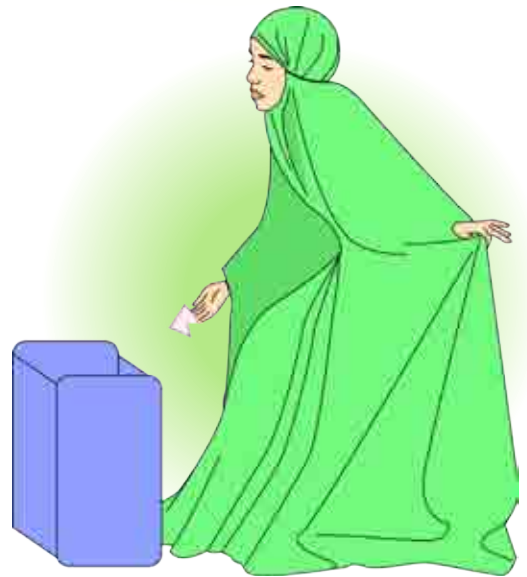
## Prayer in the Mosque:

The holy Prophet (pbuh & hf) said:

"Whoever walks to the Mosque gains 10 rewards (Hasanat) and is relieved from 10 vices and he is uplifted 10 grades for every step he makes until he returns to his house."



- I pray at the mosque.
- There is great reward for praying in the mosque.
- I go to the mosque to perform every prayer.
- I do my best to perform my prayer in congregation.
- I ensure cleanliness of the Mosque.
- I maintain quietness and do not disturb the persons praying in the mosque.



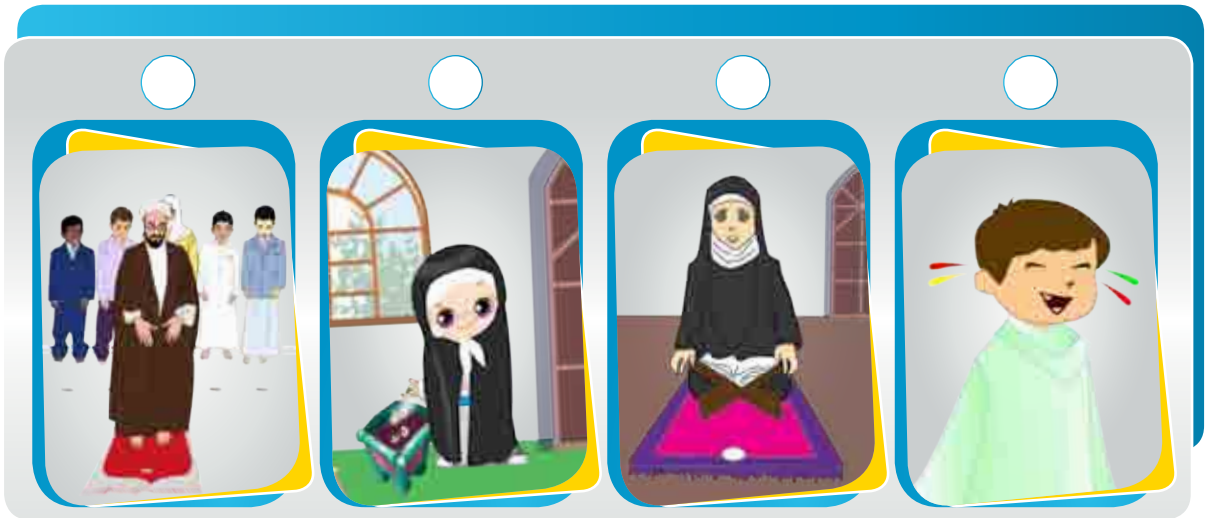
## Abstract

- a. A Muslim performs his prayer in a place that is clean and not foul or filthy.
- b. Prayer is not correct if performed in an usurped place or in a place belonging to others without their consent.
- c. A Muslim prays in a stable place that does not shake or vibrate.
- d. A Muslim endeavors to perform his prayer in the mosque and in congregation.

# I Test Myself

1. Given below is a number of pictures for children in the mosque:

I mark the proper behavior with  color and improper behavior with  color.



2. I connect the statement in column (A) with the appropriate phrase in column (B).

**A**

Place of my prayer  
must be



My prayer is incorrect if  
my dress is



I maintain cleanliness of



**B**

unclean  
(Mutanajes)



big



clean



the mosque



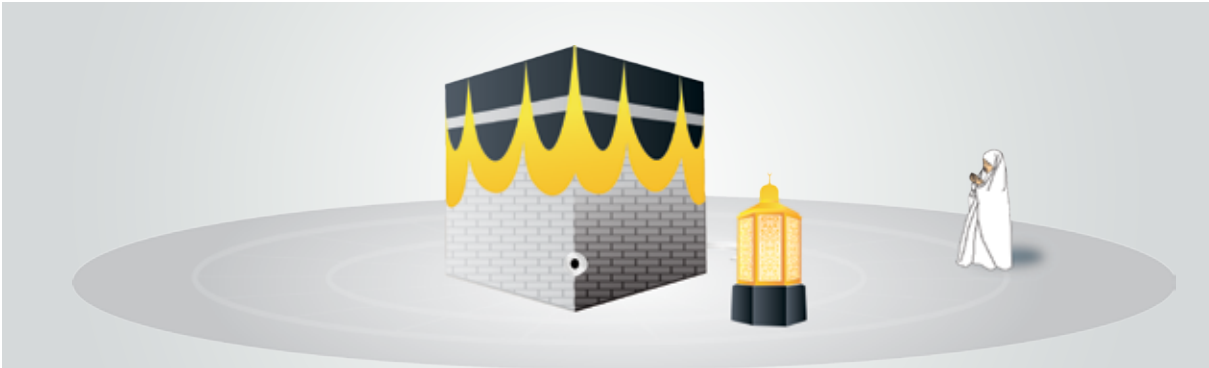
3. I choose a word from one of the balloons and place it in the right space:



- a. I maintain ..... and do not disturb others offering prayer.
- b. I do not pray in an ..... place.
- c. .... in the permissible place.
- d. I do not pray in an ..... place.

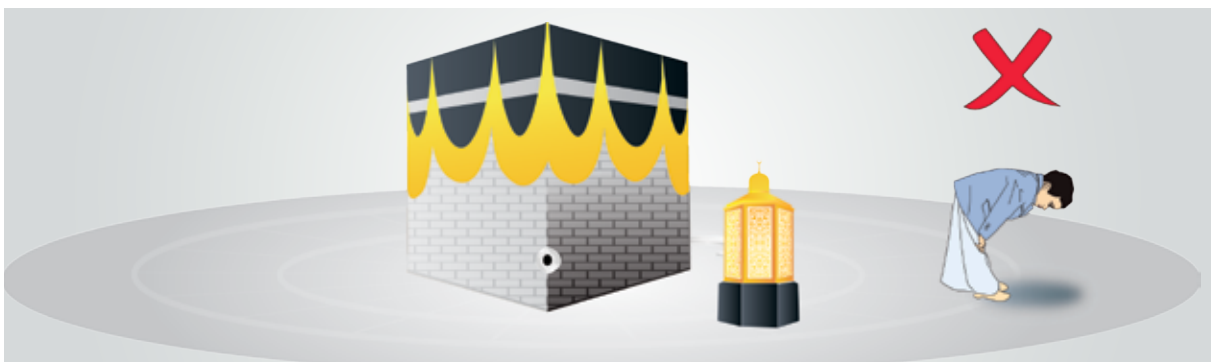
# Qiblah (Prayer Direction)

-The holy Kaabah is the Qiblah (Prayer direction) for Muslims. So when praying, I follow the Qiblah by facing the holy Kaabah.



- When I pray, I do not turn or look right or left.

- My prayer is void & incorrect when I pray facing away from the Qiblah or sway right or left from it.



- A void prayer is that which has to be re-performed.

## How do I know the Qiblah?

I know the Qiblah through:



The position of the Mihrab (front extension) in the Mosque



Magnetic Compass



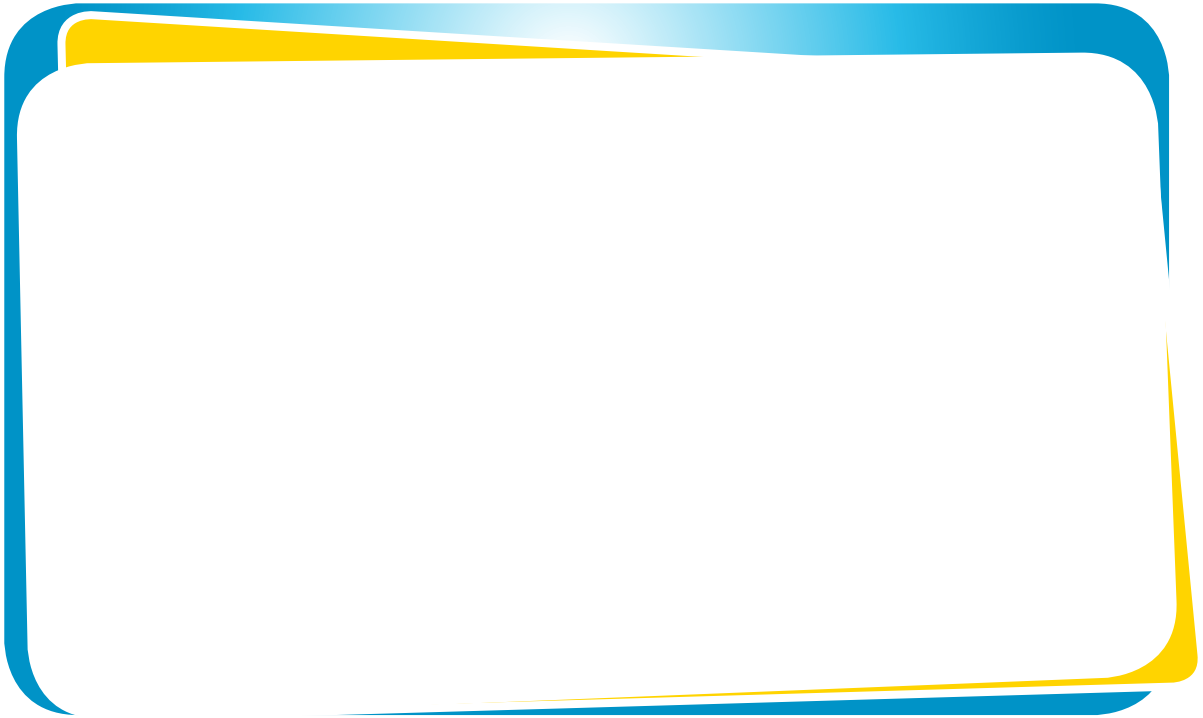
I ask reliable believers about the direction of Qiblah

### Abstract

- Muslims face the Qiblah during their prayer.
- The holy Kaabah is the Qiblah of the Muslims.
- Prayer is void if we do not face towards the holy Kaabah.
- I know the direction of Qiblah through magnetic compass, the front projection of the mosque or through information from reliable believers.

# I Test Myself

1. I draw within the frame below the Muslims' Qiblah

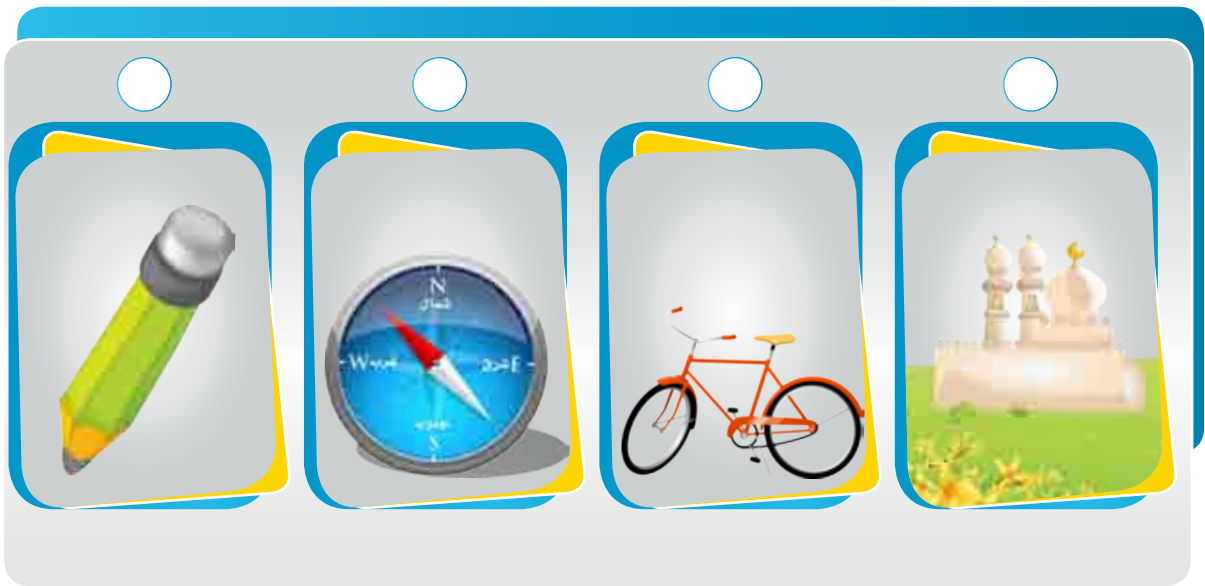


2. I color and discover the false direction.





**3. I tick the objects that define the direction of Qiblah.**



**4. I put a tick ( ✓ ) mark against the correct statements and a cross mark ( ✕ ) against the incorrect statements as follows:**

- a. (     ) I When I pray, I face any direction I like.
- b. (     ) I can find out the direction of prayer through magnetic compass.
- c. (     ) My prayer becomes void if I deviate right or left from Qiblah.
- d. (     ) Muslims face Jerusalem when they pray.
- e. (     ) I seek information about the direction of Qiblah from reliable believers.

## How do I prepare for prayer?

- I perform Wudoo (ablution) correctly.
- I perform my prayer at the beginning of the specified timing and I do not delay it.
- I wear my cleanest clothes for prayer.
- I use pleasant perfume before prayer so that I smell well. (A Muslim girl takes care so that strange men do not smell her perfume.)



- I lay my prayer mat and put some material appropriate for prostration.
- I do not get busy with other matters during my prayer.



### Abstract

- A Muslim prepares for prayer by choosing for his prayer a clean place and beautiful dress.
- The Muslim puts on pleasant perfume so that he smells well.
- A Muslim does not engage himself during prayer in anything other than Allah's remembrance.
- A Muslim performs his prayer expeditiously at the beginning of the specified timing.

# I Test Myself

1. I colour the following sentence:

I perform my prayer at the  
beginning of its specified timing.

2. I reorganize the following words to make a correct sentence:

I - before - so that - use pleasant perfume - prayer - well- smell- I.

3. I observe, color, speak:





# *Chapter Two*

**How do I pray?**



# Athaan (Call for Prayer)

## The Announcement Athaan

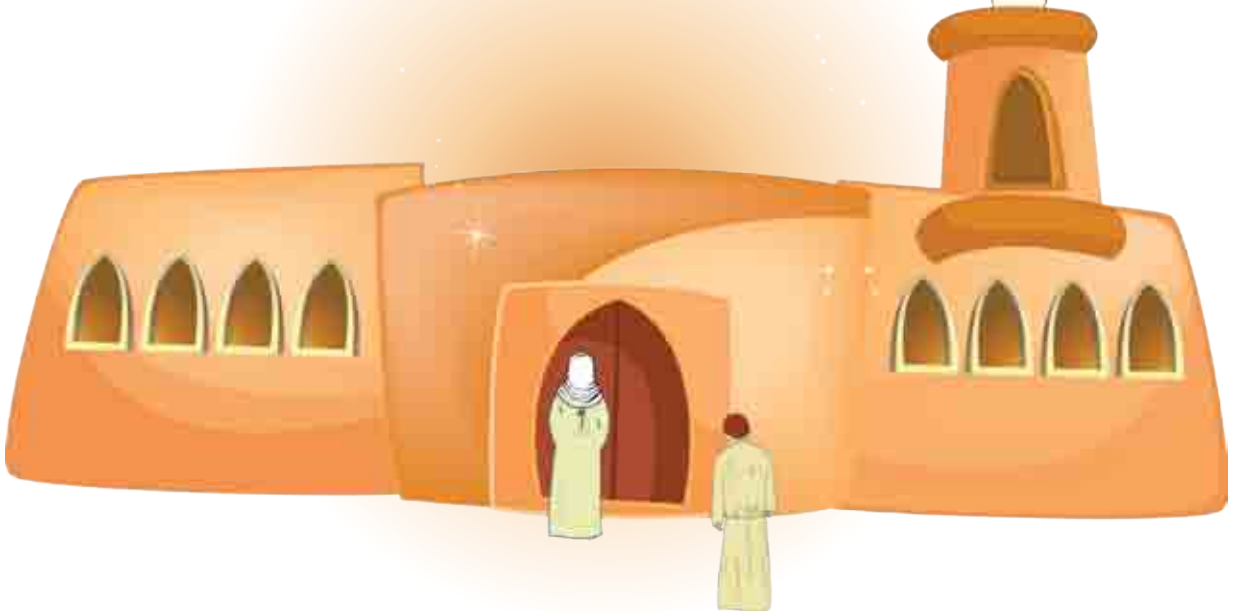
Bilal, the Athaan reciter for the holy Prophet, said that he had heard the holy Prophet saying: "Whoever recites the Athaan for a whole year will be resurrected on the day of Judgment with all his sins forgiven no matter how numerous they are even if they weigh the like of Uhud mountain".

- Bilal was the reciter of the Athaan for the holy prophet (pbuh & hf).
- The holy Prophet (pbuh & hf) used to enjoy hearing the Athaan (announcement for the Prayer).
- The Athaan that informs us about the commencement of prayer timing is called the Announcement Athaan.
- When I hear the Athaan, I go to the Mosque immediately.

Allaho Akbar

Allaho Akbar

Allaho Akbar  
Allaho Akbar



## The Prayer Athaan

- I recite Athaan and Iqaamah just before commencement of prayer.
- I declare my intention of saying Athaan and Iqaamah as Qurbah for Allah, Almighty, i.e. to achieve nearness to and acceptance by Allah.

### I perform the Athaan as follows:

Allaho Akbar      Allaho Akbar  
Allaho Akbar      Allaho Akbar

Ash-hado An la illaha Illa Allah  
Ash-hado An la illaha Illa Allah

Ash-hado anna Mohammadan Rasoolo Allah  
Ash-hado Anna Mohammadan Rasoolo Allah

Ash-hado anna Aliyan waliyyo Allah  
Ash-hado anna Aliyan waliyyo Allah

Hayya ala al-Salat      Hayya ala al-Salat

Hayya ala- Falah      Hayya ala- Falah

Hayya ala khayri al-amal      Hayya ala khayri al-amal

Allaho Akbar      Allaho Akbar

La ilaaha illa Allah      La ilaaha illa Allah

\* This is not part of the Athaan but it is preferable to include it as it complements the two Shahadat.

Allaho Akbar



## Abstract

- Bilaal was the official Moathen (reciter of Athaan) for the holy Prophet (pbuh & hf) and the holy Prophet (pbuh & hf) used to enjoy hearing the Athaan.
- The Athaan that informs us of the commencement of prayer time is known as the Announcement Athaan.
- When the Muslims hear the Athaan, they waste no time before going to the Mosque.

# I Test Myself

## 1. I encircle the correct answer:

a. The official Moathen for the holy Prophet (pbuh & hf) was:

Bilal s/o Rabah

Ammar s/o Yasser

Misaab s/o Omair

b. I repeat the phrase "Allaho Akbar" at the beginning of the Athaan:

Twice

Three times

Four times

c. I conclude the Athaan by using the phrase:

La ilaaha illa Allah

Allaho Akbar

Hayya ala khayri al-amal

## 2. I write down the reward that the Muslim gets if he recites the Announcement Athaan for a whole year:

.....  
.....

## 3. Exercise

I repeat the Athaan several times by heart in front of the teacher.

4. I Colour and talk about the holy Prophet's reciter of Athaan:





# The Iqaamah

## The Iqaamah:

After the Athaan, I supplicate to Almighty Allah and then say the Iqaamah .

## I recite the Iqamah like this:

Allaho Akbar      Allaho Akbar

Ash-hado An la illaha Illa Allah

Ash-hado An la illaha Illa Allah

Ash-hado anna Mohammadan Rasoolo Allah

Ash-hado Anna Mohammadan Rasoolo Allah

Ash-hado anna Aliyan waliyyo Allah

Ash-hado anna Aliyan waliyyo Allah

Hayya ala al-Salat

Hayya ala al-Salat

Hayya ala- Falah

Hayya ala- Falah

Hayya ala khayri al-amal

Hayya ala khayri al-amal

Qad Qaamati al-Salaat

Qad Qaamati al-Salaat

Allaho Akbar

Allaho Akbar

La ilaaha illa Allah

\*This is not part of the Athaan but it is preferable to include it as it complements the two Shahadat.



## Abstract

The Muslim, who intends to pray, says the Iqaamah after the Athaan.

# I Test Myself

## 1. I encircle the correct answers:

a. I repeat the phrase "Allaho Akbar" at the beginning of Iqaamah:

(Twice            Three times            Four times)

b. The phrase that I make during Iqaamah but not during the Athaan is:

(Qad Qaamati al-Salaat    Hayya ala- Falah    Hayya ala al-Salat)

c. I conclude Iqaamah by saying "La ilaaha illa Allah" :

(Once            Twice            Three times)

## 2. I arrange in the right sequence the Iqaamah phrases as follows:

- Allaho Akbar            Allaho Akbar
- La ilaaha illa Allah
- Ash-hado An la illaha Illa Allah            Ash-hado An la illaha Illa Allah
- Hayya ala al-Salat            Hayya ala al-Salat
- Ash-hado anna Mohammadan Rasoolo Allah  
Ash-hado Anna Mohammadan Rasoolo Allah
- Qad Qaamati al-Salaat            Qad Qaamati al-Salaat
- Hayya ala khayri al-amal            Hayya ala khayri al-amal
- Ash-hado anna Aliyan waliyyo Allah  
Ash-hado anna Aliyan waliyyo Allah
- Allaho Akbar            Allaho Akbar
- Hayya ala- Falah            Hayya ala- Falah

# Acts of Prayer

**(Standing upright, Niyah, Takbeeratul Ihram)**

## Standing Upright

- I stand straight upright to perform prayer.
- I focus straight down on the location of Sujood.
- I separate my legs about 20 cms.
- I lay my feet flat pointing towards Qiblah.
- I hang my hands towards my knees



## The Niyah – declaration of intention

- I target prayer with the intention of achieving nearness to and satisfaction of Almighty Allah.
- I specify the prayer I am about to perform:  
( Morning, Noon, Afternoon, Maghreb or Night).



- I do not lean or rely on anything when I am standing.



### **Takbeeratul Ihram**

- I raise my hands close to my face up to the ears and then say: "Allahu Akbar."
- I do not move when I say: "Allahu Akbar."

### **Abstract**

- The Muslim stands upright during prayer.
- The Muslim declares his intention (niyyah) to offer prayer to achieve nearness to Almighty Allah .
- The Muslim raises his hands on the sides of his face and makes takbeeratul ihram by saying "Allahu Akbar."

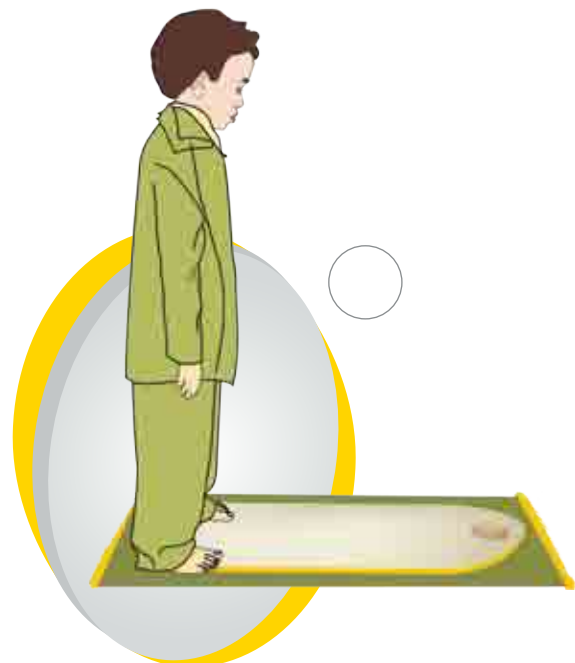
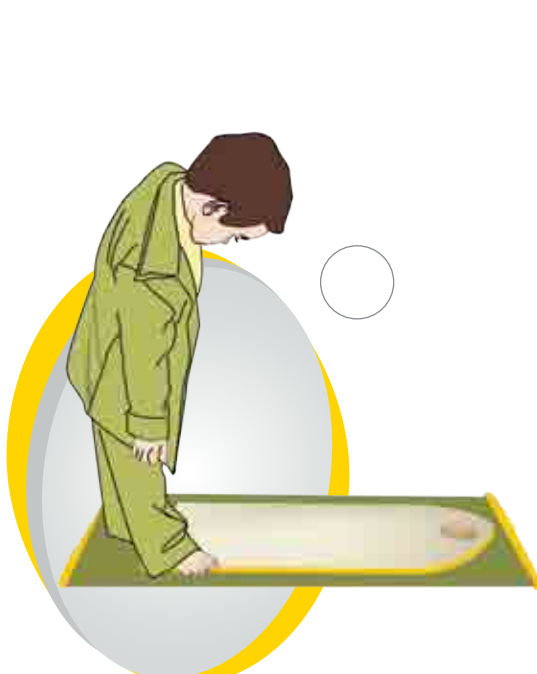
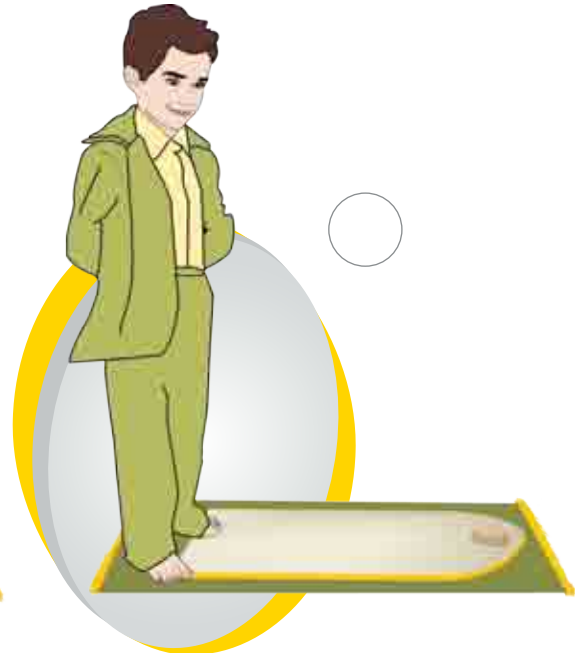
Note to the teacher:

- The Niyah, Takbeeratul Ihram and standing upright when uttering Takbeeratul Ihram are cornerstones of Salaat.
- Cornerstones of Salaat are those that render prayer void if left out intentionally or unconsciously.

# I Test Myself

**1. I observe the pictures below and:**











- a. fill in the circle in front of the one showing the correct standing position,
- b. then put ( X ) mark against the faults in the remaining pictures.



2. I colour the following statement:

I perform Morning Prayer to  
achieve nearness to ALLAH.

3. I place the first letter of the name of each picture below to  
discover one of the cornerstones of Salaat.

 T					 e		
							

- I write the complete word in the space below:

..... is one of the cornerstones of Prayer.

4. I make Takbeeratul Ihram in front of my teacher.

# Recitation

- I recite in every prayer Suratul Al-Fatihah and another Surah from the holy Quran.
- I recite, while upstanding for the first Rakaah and for the second Rakaah, Suratul Al-Fatihah and another complete Surah like the Tawheed.



- I recite properly during prayer in the same way the professional readers of the holy Quran recite.

## Abstract

- The Muslim recites Suratul Al-Fatihah and another complete Surah when standing upright for the first and second Rakaahs.

# I Test Myself

1. I repeat with my teacher Suraatul Al-Fatihah and Suratul Al-Tawheed.

2. I recite the holy Surah:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝  
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ  
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝ الفاتحة: ١ - ٧

✦ Bismilaahi Al-Rahmani Al-Raheem(1) Alhamdu li-Llahi Rabbi al-aalameen(2) Al-Rahmani Al-Raheem(3) Maaliki yawmi al-deen (4) Iyyaka na'abodoo wa-iyyaka nastaeen (5) Ehdina al-siraata al-mustaqeem(6) Sirata al-latheena ana'mta alaihim ghairi al-maghdoobi alaihim walaa al-ddaaleen(7).. ✦ (Al-Fatihah 1 - 7)

✦ In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful (1) Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds, (2) The Beneficent, the Merciful. (3) Owner of the Day of Judgment, (4) Thee (alone) we worship; Thee (alone) we ask for help. (5) Show us the straight path, (6) The path of those whom Thou hast favo-red. Not (the path) of those who earn Thine anger nor of those who go astray. ✦ (Al-Fatihah 1 - 7)

3. I choose the word for the appropriate space below:

Twice - once - Al-Fatihah - after - before

- This Surat is .....
- We recite this Surah ..... in every prayer.
- We recite this holy Surah ..... Rukoo'

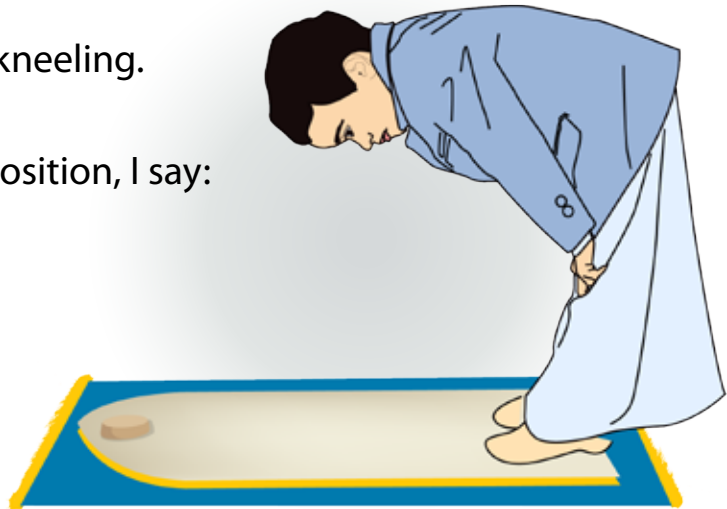


# Rukoo'

- After finishing recitation or Tasbeeh, I bend downwards until my hands reach my knees.
- I put my palms on my knees with the fingers separated from each other.
- I look between my feet when I am kneeling.

When I am in a stabilized kneeling position, I say:

Subhana Rabbia Al-Atheemi  
Wabihamdeh (Glory to my Lord and  
His praise), Allahomma salli ala  
Mohammaden waali Mohammad.



## Standing after 'Rukoo':

I lift my head after I complete the

kneeling ritual and stand upright in a stable position and then say:

Sameaa Allaho liman hamidah, Allaho akbar – God Almighty hears those who  
praise Him, God is Great.

## Abstract

- Rukoo' means kneeling.
- The Muslim says during Rukoo': (Subhana Rabbia Al-Atheemi wabihamdeh, Allahomma salli ala Mohammaden waali Mohammad).
- After Rukoo', I stand upright and then go down for Sujood (prostration).

### Note to the Teacher:

- Rukoo's is a cornerstone of Prayer.
- It is permissible to replace the above dua' said during rukoo' by :( Subahana Allah) three times.

# I Test Myself

1. I connect the word with the picture showing the appropriate action.

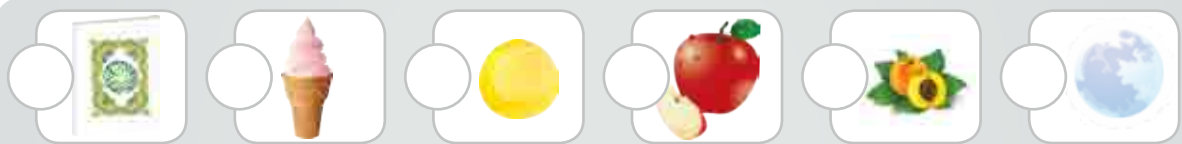


Takbeeratul Il-ehram

Rukoo'

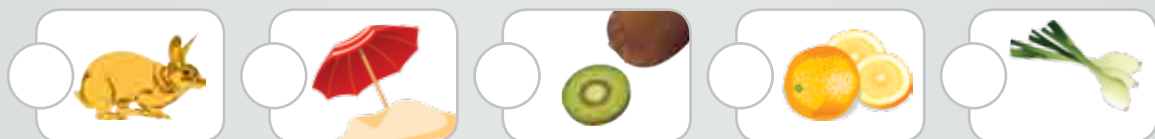
Qiyaam

2. I place the first letter of the name of each picture below to discover one of the cornerstones of Salaat.



a. I write the complete word:

The ..... is one of the cornerstones of prayer



b. I write the complete word:

The ..... is one of the cornerstones of prayer

3. I repeat the Duaa' for Rukoo' in front of my teacher.

# Sujood 1 (Prostration)

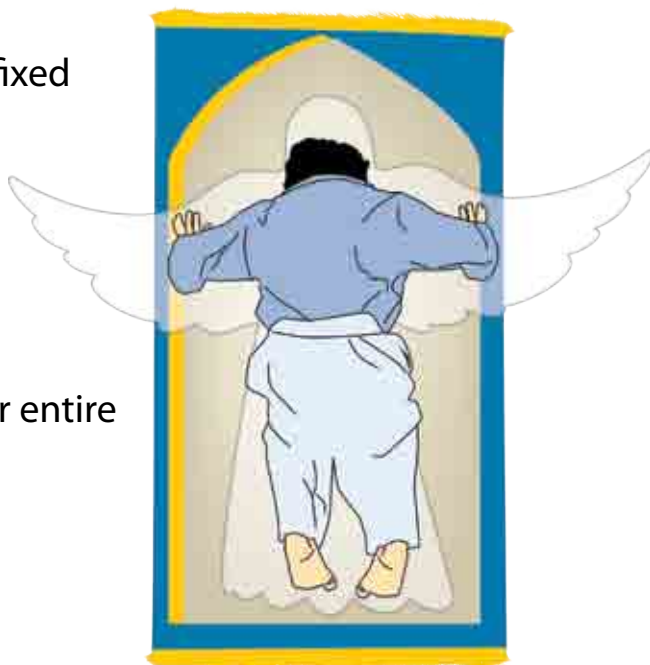
## How do I prostrate?

I place seven parts of my body on the ground, namely:

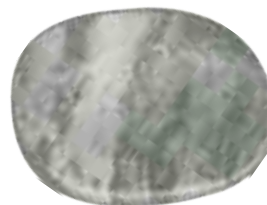
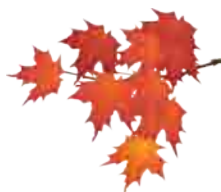
(the forehead, the two palms, the two knees and the thumbs of the two feet).



- I place my forehead on the ground in a fixed and stable position.
- I place the two palms on the ground.
- I place my knees on the ground.
- I place the tips of the two large toes of the feet on the ground also.
- I spread my hands but the girl places her entire arm on the ground.



- The materials that are permissible to place my forehead upon are: (Sand, or stone, or natural marble, or mat made from tree leaves, or wood.)



- I do not lay my forehead during prostration on: Cloth, rug made of cotton or edible vegetables.



- I like most to make Sujood for Allah Almighty upon the Turbah - molded sand/clay from Karbala.

### Abstract

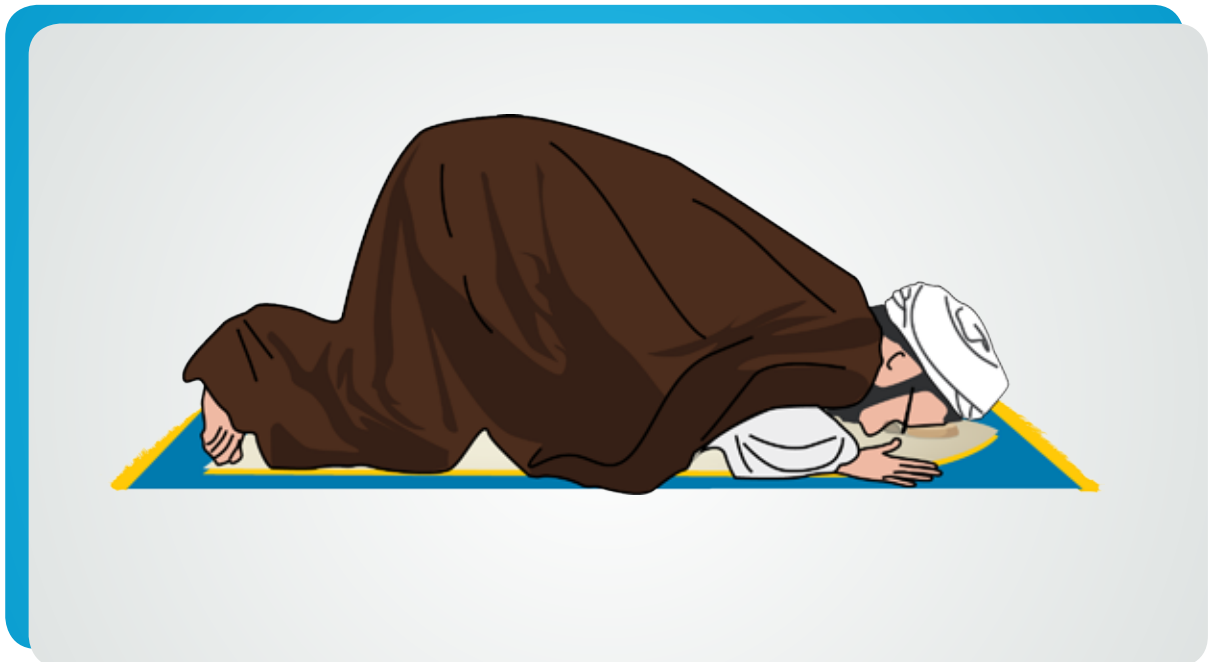
- During prostration, we place seven body parts on the ground, namely: the forehead, the two palms, the two knees, and the thumbs of both feet.
- Sujood is correct if the forehead rests upon earthy material or any earthy growth except what is edible or wearable.
- It is desirable for the male to spread out the two hands during prostration.

# I Test Myself

1. I tick the materials which are permissible for Sujood:



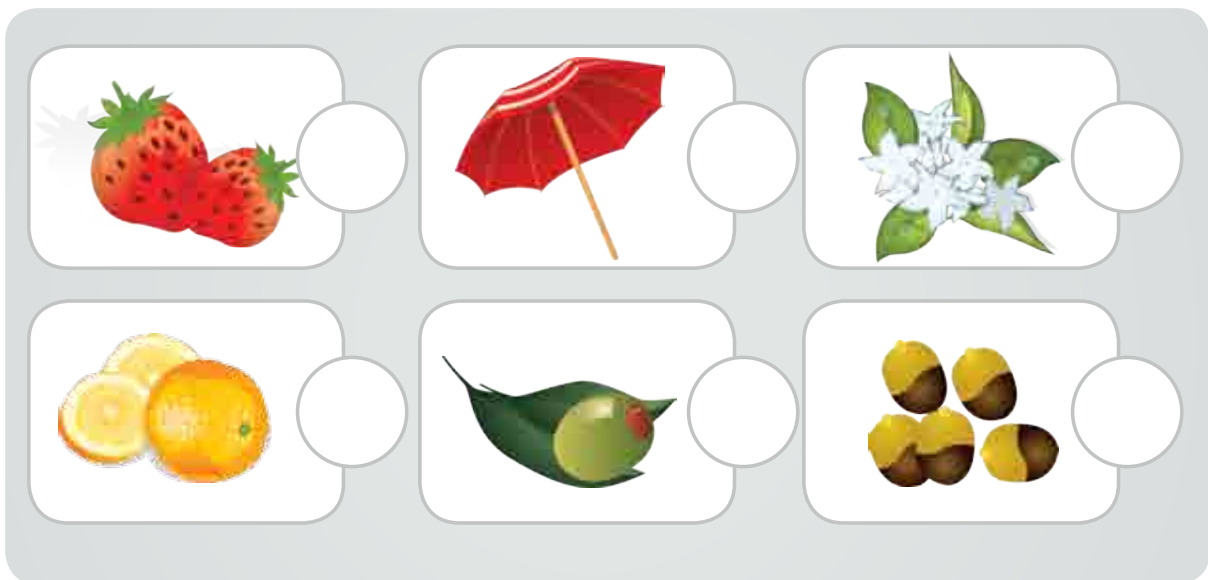
2. I encircle the body parts that rest on the ground during Sujood.



**3. I put a tick mark ( ✓ ) against the correct statement and (X) mark against the incorrect statement:**

- A. ( ) Stability is a must during Sujood.
- B. ( ) It is desirable for the girl to spread out the hands during Sujood.
- C. ( ) It is permissible to lay the forehead on cotton material during Sujood.
- D. ( ) It is desirable to make Sujood on clay/materials from Kerbala.

**4. I place the first letter of the name of each picture below to discover yet another cornerstone of Salaat.**



I write the complete word:

( ..... represents a cornerstone of Prayer)

## Sujood 2 (Prostration)

### Duaa during Sujood

I say during my Sujood: "Subhana Rabbia al-Alaa Wabihamdeh - Glory be to my Great Sustainer, Most High and I praise Him- ; allahm omma salli ala Mohammaden waali Mohammad !"

### Sitting upright after Sujood:

- I raise my head after Sujood
- I sit upright and in a stable position with the ankle of the right foot in the sole of the left foot.
- I say while I am sitting upright: "astighfirullah rabbi wa-attobo elaih, Allaho Akbar" – I seek God's forgiveness and I repent to Him.

### Second Sujood

I repeat my Sujood once more.  
Second Sujood resembles the first sujood.

### Limited sitting interval

- During this interim act, I sit for a little while before standing.
- I sit in the same manner as I sat between the two sujoods.



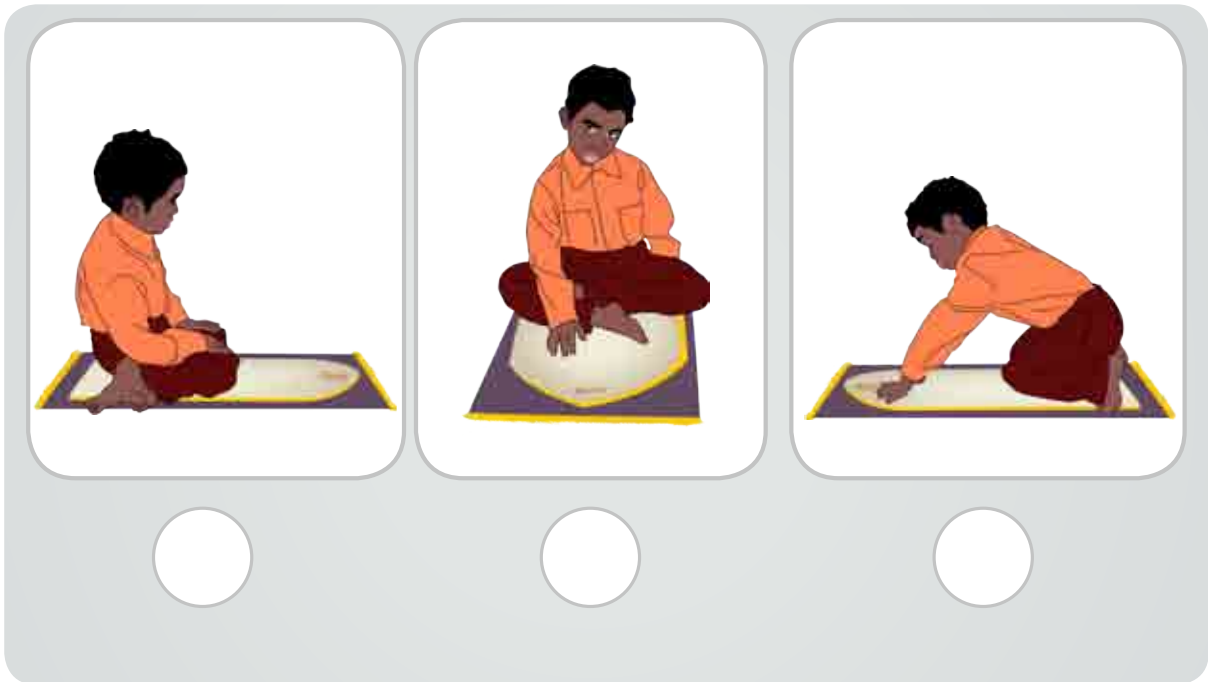
### Abstract

- When I prostrate, I say: Subhana rabbi al-Alaa wabihamdeh, allahm omma salli ala Mohammaden waali Mohammad.
- There are two sujoods during each rakaah separated by a sitting interval.
- During the interim sitting interval, I say: "astighfirullah rabbi wa-attobo elaih, Allaho Akbar."
- After the second sujood, I sit upright for a limited period.

# I Test Myself

1. I repeat the Duaa said during Sujood in front of my class mates.

2. I put a tick mark against the limited sitting interval.



3. I choose the correct statement:

After the first Sujood:

- ( ) I stand upright
- ( ) I sit upright in a stable condition
- ( ) I raise my hands for supplication with humility.



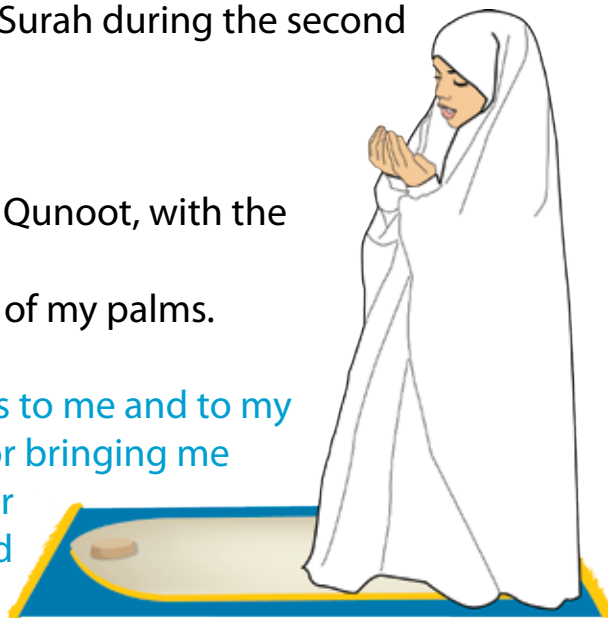
## The Second Rakaah.

### Standing for the second Rakaah

- After the limited sitting interval, I stand up for the second rakaah and I say while in the process of standing: ( bihawllillahi waqowatehi aqoomo wa-akud, wa-arkaao wa-asjod)
- I recite Al-Fatihah and another complete Surah during the second Rakaah.

### Qunoot ( Supplication)

- I raise my two hands towards my face for Qunoot, with the inside of the palms facing Heavens.
- During Qunoot, I look towards the inside of my palms.
- I supplicate as follows:  
(O Almighty Allah, extend your forgiveness to me and to my parents and extend your mercy to them for bringing me up when I was a child, and reward them for their good deeds and forgive their sins and extend your prayers upon Mohammad and His descendants.)
- I can choose another supplication for Qunoot.
- I lower my hands after I finish the supplication and say: (Allaho Akbar) and then bend downwards for Rokoo'.



### Abstract

- After the first Rakaat is completed, the Muslim stands up for the second rakaah and while doing so says: ( bihawllillahi waqowatehi aqoomo wa-akud, wa-arkaao wa-asjod)
- He then recites Al-Fatihah and another complete surah and then performs Qonoot.
- Qunoot consists of raising the hands towards the face and reciting a Duaa.
- After Qunoot, the Muslim says "Allaho Akbar" and then kneels downwards for Rukoo'.

# I Test Myself

## 1. I re-write the following dua:

bihawlillahi waqowatehi aqoomo wa-akod, wa-arkaa wa-asjod

---

---

## 2. I choose the right statement:

In the second Rakaah after reciting Al-Hamd and the complete surah :

- a.  I kneel.
- b.  I go down for prostration
- c.  I perform Qunoot.

## 3. I write below a supplication suitable for Qunoot.

---

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## 4. I repeat the Qunoot supplication in front of my class mates.

## Al-Tashahhud

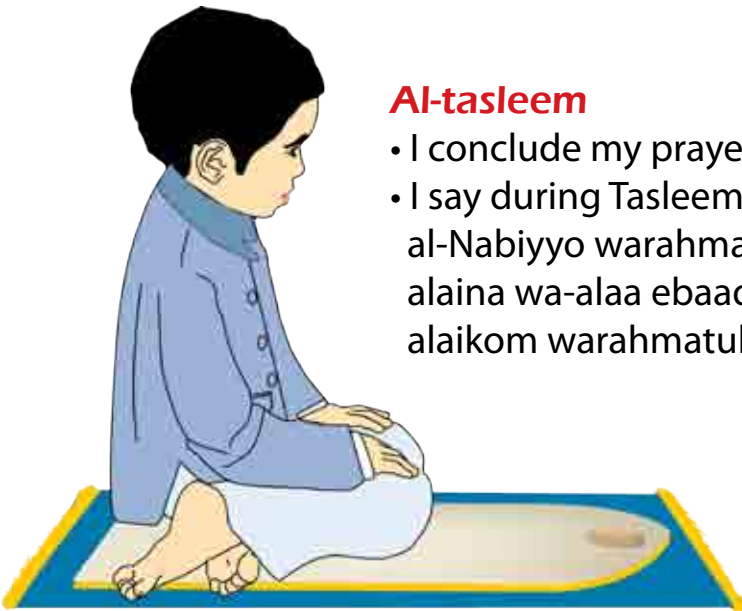
I sit upright in a stable position with the ankle of the right foot within the sole of the left foot, and I say: "Allaho Akbar."

Then I make Tashahhud by saying:

"Bismillah, wabillah, wa-alhamdulillah, wakhayro al-asmaa lillah, ash-hado an la illaha illa Allah wahdaho la shareeka lah, wa ash-hado anna Mohammadan abdoho warasooloh, Allahomma salli ala Mohammaden waali Mohammad."

I make Tash-haud in the following situations:

- The second rakaah of every salaah.
- The third rakaah of the Maghrib prayer.
- The fourth rakaah of Noon, Afternoon and Ishaah prayers.



## Al-tasleem

- I conclude my prayer with Tasleem
- I say during Tasleem: "Al-salaamu alaika ayyoha al-Nabiyyo warahmatullah wa-barakatoh, al-salaam alaina wa-alaa ebaadi Illahi al-saleheen, al-salaamo alaikom warahmatullahi wabarakaatoh."

## Abstract

- The Muslim performs Tashahhud in the second and the last rakaah of every prayer.
- The Muslim concludes his prayer by making the Tasleem.

# I Test Myself

## 1. What is the correctness or otherwise of the following situations?

a. Ahmad prayed but he did not aim at achieving nearness to Almighty Allah.

Correct

Incorrect

b. Mahmood is praying but he is not making rukoo'.

Correct

Incorrect

c. Qasim prayed and concluded his prayer with Tasleem.

Correct

Incorrect

## 2. I use colour against the correct statements and color against incorrect statements:

a.  I perform Tashahhod twice during the morning prayer.

b.  I perform 8 Sujoods during the Noon prayer.

c.  I make three rakaat during the Maghrib prayer.

## 3. I Fill in the spaces below:

a. Ash-hado an la illaha ill Allah ..... la shareeka lah, wash-hado anna ..... abdoho ..... ; Allahomma salli ala Mohammaden waali Mohammad.

b. Al-salaamu alaika ayyoha ..... warahmatullahi wa-barakatoh; al-salaam ..... wa-alaa ebbadi Illahi al-saleheen, ..... warahmatullahi wabarakaatoh .

## The four Tasbeehat

These are recited while in the upright position during the third rakaah of Maghrib and during the third and fourth rakaahs of Noon, Afternoon and Isha prayers

The Four Tasbeehat are:

Subahana Allah

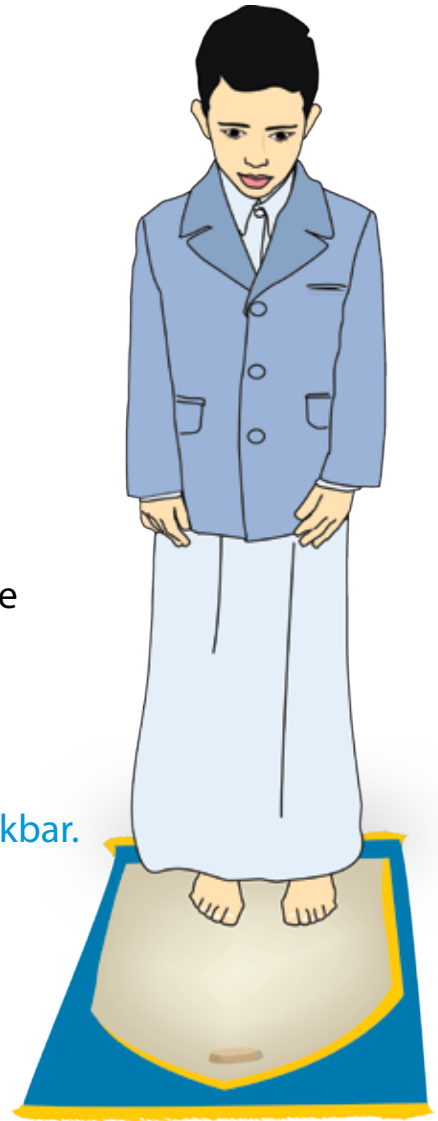
Walhamdo lillah

Wala illaha illa Allah

Wa Allaho Akbar

- I recite these Tasbeehat when I am stable in the upright position
- I repeat these Tasbeehat three times
- After I complete these Tasbeehat, I say:  
*Astighferollaha rabbi wa-atoobo Elaih; Allaho Akbar.*

Then I bend for Rukoo'



### Abstract

In the third and fourth Rakaahs and in the upright standing position, the Muslim recites:

"Subahana Allah, Walhamdu lillah  
Wala illaha illa Allah, Wa Allaho Akbar"

# I Test Myself

**1. I repeat the four Tasbeehat in the presence of my teacher.**

**2. I put ( ✓ ) or ( x ) against the following statements:**

a. (     ) I make the four Tasbeehat in the first Rakah of every prayer.

Correction: .....

b. (     ) In the third Rakaah of Maghrib prayer, I read Al-Fatihah and one surah.

Correction: .....

c. (     ) I do not make the four Tasbeehat during the morning prayer.

Correction: .....

d. (     ) After I complete reciting the four tasbeehat, I say:  
Astighferullaha rabbi wa-atoobo Elaih, Allaho Akbar.

Correction: .....

**3. I fill in the blank spaces in the following sentence:**

(..... Allah, ..... lillah  
Wala illaha illa Allah, Wa Allaho .....) )

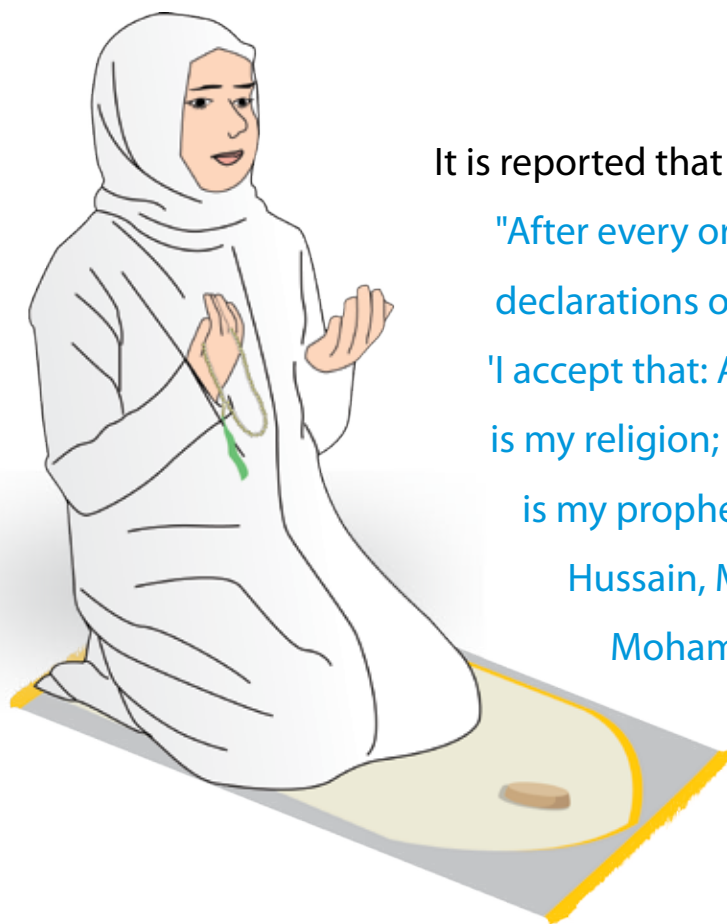
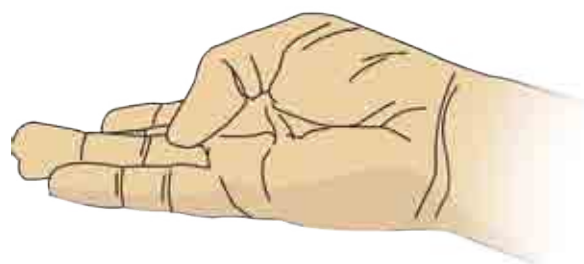
# Complementary Acts

## Taaqeebaat

**After completing the Tasleem, which is the last act of the prayer:**

- I raise my hand towards my face and say: 'Allaho Akbar, Allaho Akbar, Allaho Akbar.'
- and then I say: "La Illaha Illa Allah; Allahomma Salli ala Mohammeden wa-aali Mohammad."
- and then make the Tasbeehatul Al-Zahraa (alaiha Al-Salaam) as follows;
 

Allaho Akbar	34 times,
Alhamdo li-llah	33 times
Subhana Allah	33 times.



It is reported that the holy Imam Al-Jawad had said:

"After every ordained prayer, say the following declarations of faith:

'I accept that: Allah is my God and Creator; Islam is my religion; Quraan is my Book; Mohammad is my prophet; Ali, Hassan, Hussain, Ali ibnul Hussain, Mohammad ibno Ali, Jaafar ibno Mohammad, Moosa ibni Jaafar , Ali ibni

Moosa, Mohammad ibni Ali, Ali ibni Mohammad, Hassan ibni Ali and al-

Hujjati ibni Al-Hassan are my Imams; Allahuma Waliyyoka Al-Hujjah, protect him and extend his life, and make it possible for him to uphold your orders, decrees & values and make him the propagator of your religion, and show him what he desires and grant him comfort and satisfaction at all fronts within himself, his family, his belongings, his followers; and his enemies by overcoming them and taking revenge for the Believers from them."

**Sajdata Al-Shukr:** The two gratefulness prostrations

- I thank Almighty Allah for making it possible for me to offer prayers and say three times: 'Shukran lillah' ( Thanks to Almighty Allah,)
- I raise my head and I put my right cheek on the ground then my left cheek on the ground and prostrate once more.



### **Abstract**

- Complimentary acts (Taaqeebaat) take the form of remembrance of Allah and supplication to Him after finishing the Salaat proper.
- We glorify Allah Almighty using the Tasbeeh of Fatimatul Al-Zahraa (a.s.)
- After prayer, we then reiterate our beliefs and thank Allah who made it possible for us to offer the prayer and supplication to Him.



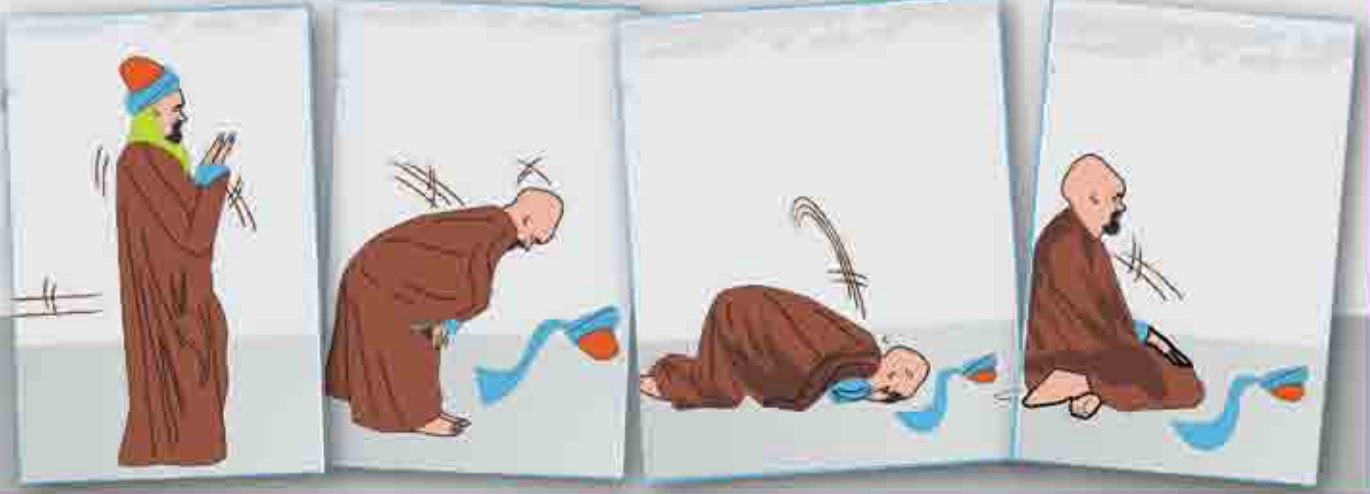
# Hasty prayer

I perform my prayer carefully and thoughtfully

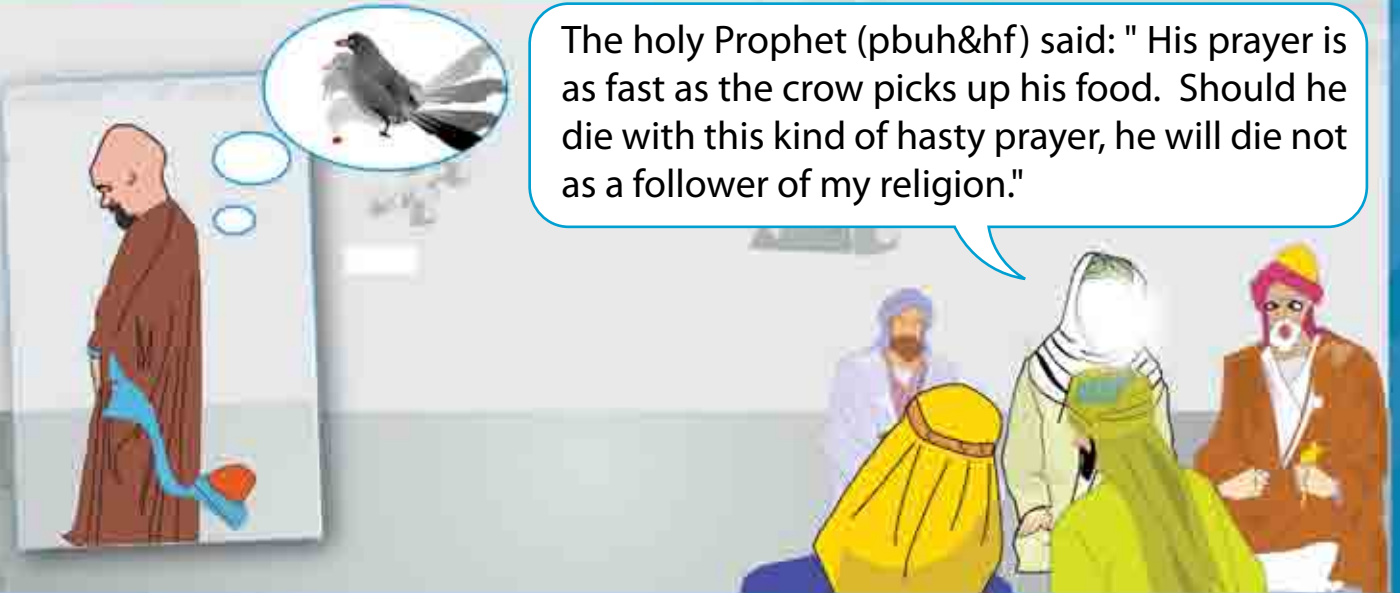
One day, while the holy Prophet (pbuh&hf) was sitting in the mosque, a man entered and started praying very hastily.



He did not complete his Ruko'o or his Sujood.



The holy Prophet (pbuh&hf) said: " His prayer is as fast as the crow picks up his food. Should he die with this kind of hasty prayer, he will die not as a follower of my religion."



# I Test Myself

1. I join from column A what relates to it from column B  
I repeat during Tasbeehat Al-Zahraa (a.s.)

**A**

Allaho Akbar

Subhana Allah

Alhamdu lillah

**B**

35 times

33 times

33 times

34 times

2. I place the numbers in the circles below against the names of the fourteen Maasooms (infallibles) according to their proper sequence:

Prophet Mohammad (pbuhahf)

Jaaffar AlSadiq (a.s.)

Ali Al-Hadi (a.s.)

Al-Mahdi Al-Montadhar (a.s.)

Mohammad Al-Baqer (a.s.)

Fatimatu Al-Zahraa (a.s.)

Mohammad Al-Jawad (a.s.)

Al-Hassan bin Ali (a.s.)

Ali bin Moosa Al-Ridha (a.s.)

Al-Hassan Al-Askari (a.s.)

Moosa Al-Kadhem (a.s.)

Al-Hussain bin Ali (a.s.)

Ali bin Abi Talib (a.s.)

Ali bin Al-Hussain (a.s.)



# *Chapter Three*

## **Prayer conditions and invalidating actions**



## Proper Sequences & continuity

### Proper Sequence

I perform the acts of prayer and the associated supplications in their proper sequence.

#### For Example

- I perform Takbeeratul Ihram before Rukoo' and I do not do the opposite.
- I do not recite the Surah before Al-Fatihah.



### Continuity

- I perform the acts of prayer and the associated supplications one after the other.
- I do not separate parts of the prayer by long intervals.

#### For Example

I do not separate Qunoot & Rukoo' with a long silence period.

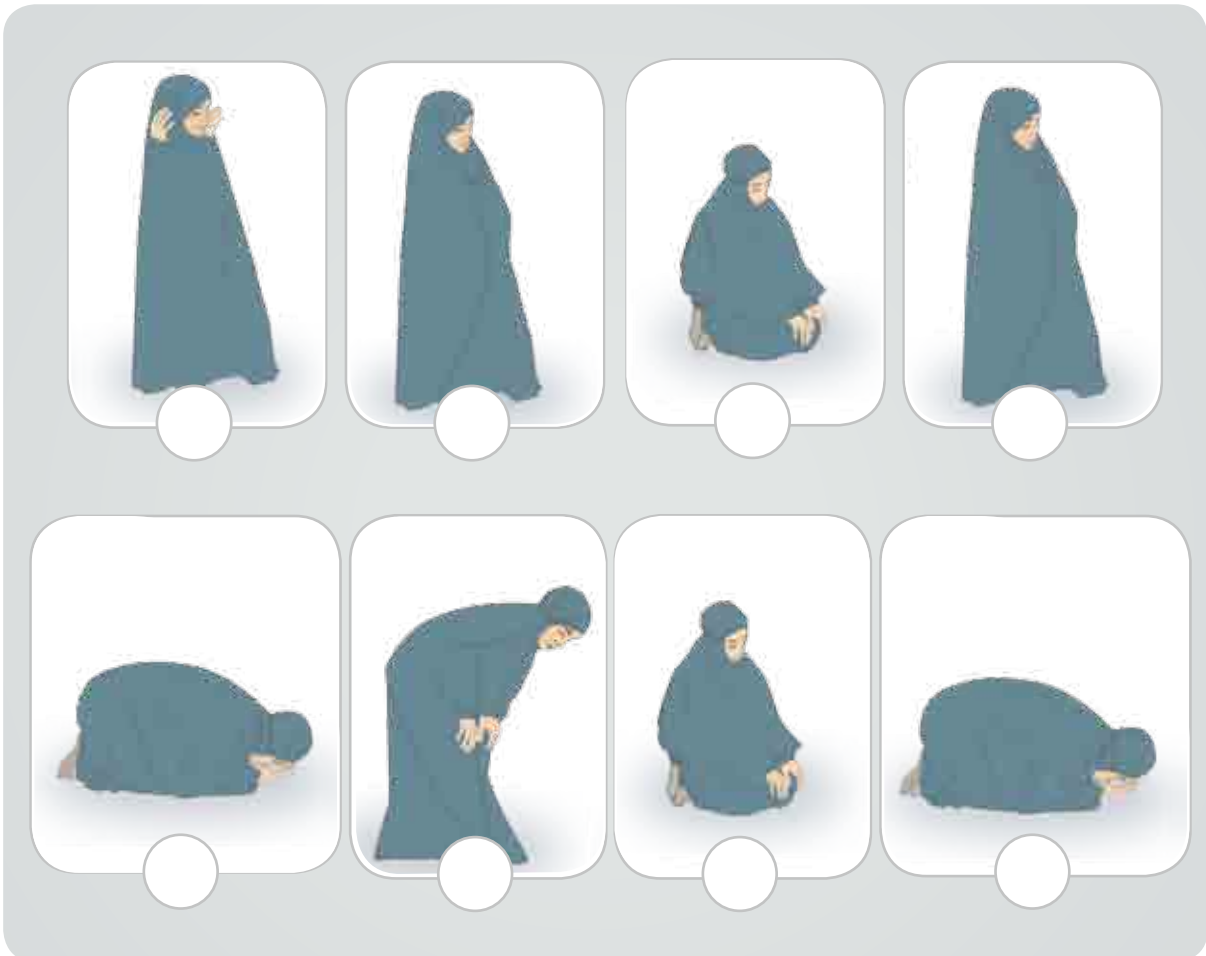


### Abstract

- I perform acts of prayer systematically and in the proper sequence.
- I perform acts of prayer and its supplications one after the other and without noticeable interruptions.

# I Test Myself

1. I arrange acts of prayer in the proper sequence:



2. I show the correctness or incorrectness of the following acts of prayer:

a. Zainab prays and recites al-Fatihah before the Surah.

Correct  Incorrect

b. Ahmad made the Takbeeratul Ihram then made Rukoo' followed by recitation of Al-Fatihah.

Correct  Incorrect

c. Mahmood made Qunoot then he went silent for a long time before making the Rukoo'.

Correct  Incorrect

## Invalid Actions of Prayer

These are the actions that render the prayer incorrect and invalid.

### Invalidators of Prayer:



Crossing the hands



Eating & drinking



Laughter



Talking



Playing and excessive movement

### Abstract

- Prayer is invalidated through various acts such as: eating, drinking, crossing the hands across the chest, laughter and excessive movements.

# I Test Myself

## 1. I write the reason for the following :

Ahmad's prayer is incorrect because he is:

.....



Ameena's prayer is invalid because she is:


.....

## 2. I colour in invalid acts of prayer and in permissible acts of prayer:



## 3. I place tick sign ( ✓ ) against correct statements and cross sign ( x ) against incorrect statements:

1. (     ) Laughter invalidates Prayer.
2. (     ) Crossing the hands across the chest does not invalidate prayer.
3. (     ) Excessive movement render prayer incorrect.



**R**eligious Scheme is a primary element in developing the correct doctrine, morality, culture, spirituality, manners and conduct of the youth. The more successful the scheme in its contents, approach, language, and performance is, the more it is able to shape up the mind, the heart, the spirit and the conduct and such is the ideal, the favorable and the commendable scheme.

We hope that this series is a pioneer in this direction and that it achieves its objectives in producing a highly believing generation.

I pray to Almighty Allah to give proper guidance to the workers on this scheme and to steer them in the right direction, the direction of righteousness and goodness.

**Al-Sayyed Abdullah Al-Ghuraifi**

