

Revision Sheet – Level 3

A summary of all topics and the areas learnt this term.
There will be an end of term test.

Notes for Parents & Teachers

- **This sheet is complimentary to the revision lesson already done this Saturday by the teachers**
- The children will be tested from the material in this sheet
- The exam will be in one block of 50 minutes
- They have already learnt all of this (week by week) and are not expected to memorise everything.
- The areas that they must memorise will be highlighted in blue as “to memorise”
- There will be two areas tested; their memorisation and their understanding.
- These two parts will be applied to the general Islamic studies and the hadeeth that they have memorised.
- Please note they will **not be tested on every single thing here** and there are things they have learnt that are not present on this sheet such as ayaat, hadeeth or explanation.
- It is good for you to read through with them, every night to help them revise this
- Sample questions are at the end.

Exam Layout

Islamic Studies & Hadeeth

Written Test

- The child will complete a written test
- This will have a few questions chosen randomly from the following material.
- The younger classes will have multiple choice boxes, as opposed to writing questions, which will also be read out to them by the teacher if needed.

Oral test

- His/her answers marked by the teacher
- They will be asked to recall short things from their memories that they have learnt such as the names of Allah, etc.
- The Hadeeth that they have memorised will be tested in this section. The child will be:
 - Asked to read Hadeeth out in Arabic to the teacher from memory.
 - They will read all the hadeeth that they have memorised up to now:
 - They will get higher marks for the **number** of Hadeeth they have memorised
 - They will get a mark on the actual hadeeth they have memorised; their relaying of it correctly, without mistakes, etc.
 - The child will be asked if they know the meaning of **one or two** of the hadeeth in English.

Outline of Syllabus

- Manners of The One Seeking Knowledge
 - > The Importance of Knowledge
 - > Manners When Attending the Masjid and School.
 - > Manners Upon Entering the Masjid During Lessons
 - > Manners with Teachers & Classmates
- Hadeeth - Memorise & Learn: Part 1
- Wudhu
 - > The Definition & Legislation of Wudhu
 - > Wudhu Step by Step
 - > Wiping over Socks
 - > Ghusl
- Hadeeth - Memorise & Learn: Part 2
- Salaah
 - > Importance of Salaah and Its Status in Islam

- > The Conditions (*shuroot*) of the Salaah
- > The Pillars (*arkaan*) of the Salah
- > The Obligatory Elements (*waajibaat*) of Salaah
- > Some *Sunnah* of Salaah
- > The Description of the Prophet's Salaah– Step by Step
 - What to Do and Say After the Salaah.
- > Things That Break the Salaah
- > Other Aspects of the Salaah
 - Recommended Salawaat
 - Praying in Jamaa'ah.
 - The Prayer of the Traveller

Material

The Manners of a Muslim

The Importance of Knowledge

- Knowledge in Islam is defined as knowledge of the Qur'aan and Hadith.
- A student of knowledge is the one who has taken a path to learn about the religion.
- The importance of seeking knowledge of the religion is great
- Seeking knowledge is from the paths that lead to Paradise
- The prophet peace be upon him said: **One who takes a path in seeking knowledge (of the religion) Allah will make a path easy for him by it to paradise**
- Angels attend the circles of knowledge where Muslims are learning about the religion.
- The angels lower their wings in respect for the student of knowledge.

Examples from the past on seeking knowledge:

- The sahabah put a lot of effort in learning from the Prophet peace be upon him.
- And also we see how the great scholars from the past travelled great distances, for weeks and months just to learn a hadith from another person or scholar.

Today Alhamdulillah Allah has made it easier for us to learn the religion. Books are available in abundance. We have school and teachers close to our homes that enable us to learn our religion. And this is a blessing from Allah which we must be thankful, and we must try to make the most of it and learn as much as we can. And we must thank Allah for this.

Perfecting our Character and Manners

Coming to the Masjid and School.

- Being enthusiastic to learn about Allah and his religion.
- Make our intention for the sake of Allah.
- Having good character as Allah describes:

وَالَّذِينَ لَا يَشْهَدُونَ الزُّورَ وَإِذَا مَرُّوا بِاللَّغْوِ مَرُّوا كِرَامًا (٧٢) وَالَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِّرُوا بِآيَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ لَمْ يَخِرُّوا عَلَيْهَا صُمًّا وَعُمْيَانًا

And those who do not witness to falsehood, and if they pass by some evil play or evil talk, they pass by it with dignity. (72) And those who, when they are reminded of the Ayat (proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.) of their Lord, fall not deaf and blind thereat. [Surah: Al Furqaan verse: 72]

Entering the masjid

Upon entering the masjid we must say the Dua for entering the masjid. Then we put our bags in the corner and then we pray two Rak'ah before sitting down.

During a lesson

- Get our table ready
- Be ready even before the teacher says
- Show respect to the one teaching us
- Be respectful to the religion by listening attentively and not disturbing the class or the teacher.
- Raise hands until the teacher allows us to ask the question.
- Not speak before we are allowed to or with other students disturbing the teacher

Reading the Qur'aan

The Qur'aan is the speech of Allah.

So we must respect the Qur'aan by:

- Behaving whilst in the Qur'aan class
- Not tear the pages.
- Not fold the pages
- Take care of the Mushaf and don't damage it
- Not talk to other students and neglect reading the Qur'aan.

Praying

- When we hear the Adhaan we must repeat what the Muadhin says
- We must ask the teacher to make Wudhu if we need to.
- When it is time to pray we must stand straight in line for prayer, and remember we are praying to Allah and Allah sees what we do.
- Concentrate and not to play in prayer or look around.
- We must always look to the floor while we are praying and do not allow anything to disturb us.

Manners with the Teachers

- The teachers are here to teach you your religion
- They are here to make it easy for you because they care about the muslims growing up.
- They want to share with you what they have learnt
- A student must always respect his teacher and listen to what they say
- They want good for you and will always advise you with the good things.
- They teach us how to behave, respect others, what bad things are so that you can avoid them.
- Always listen to them and take their advice. Because it can be hard to find good people who are there for you for the sake of Allah.

Classmates

- Classmates are here at the school to learn as well and they are your brothers/sisters in Islam.
- There is a strong bond between us muslims
- We should respect our classmates whatever background they are from
- Share knowledge with your classmates
- You can compare notes and see if you missed anything that the teacher said

Allah says:

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ فَأَصْلِحُوا بَيْنَ أَخَوَيْكُمْ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ

Verily the believers are nothing else than brothers (in Islamic). So make reconciliation between your brothers, and fear Allah, that you may receive mercy. {Surah: Hujaraat verse: 10}

And Allah says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوا كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا وَلَا يَغْتَب بَّعْضُكُم بَعْضًا أَيُحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ رَّحِيمٌ

O you who believe! Avoid much suspicion, indeed some suspicions are sins. And spy not, neither backbite one another. Would one of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother?

You would hate it (so hate backbiting). And fear Allāh. Verily, Allāh is the One Who forgives and accepts repentance, Most Merciful. {Surah: Hujaraat verse: 12}

Using the Toilet and Wudhu area.

- As Muslims we should not waste the favours that Allah has given us
- So we cannot waste water at all
- We cannot lie to the teachers to go to the Wudhu area then we waste water and time
- We should only go the bathroom when we need it and not to avoid class

Wudhu

The Legislation of Wudhu

Allah Says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ جُنُبًا فَاطَّهَّرُوا وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مَرْضَىٰ أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ أَوْ جَاءَ أَحَدٌ مِّنْكُمْ مِنَ الْغَائِطِ أَوْ لَمَسْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَجِدُوا مَاءً فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ مِنْهُ مَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِّنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَكِنْ يُرِيدُ لِيُطَهِّرَكُمْ وَلِيُتِمَّ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ

O you who believe! When you intend to offer As-Salât (the prayer), wash your faces and your hands (forearms) up to the elbows, rub (by passing wet hands over) your heads, and (wash) your feet up to ankles. If you are in a state of Janâba (i.e. after a sexual discharge), purify yourself (bath your whole body). But if you are ill or on a journey or any of you comes after answering the call of nature, or you have been in contact with women (i.e. sexual intercourse) and you find no water, then perform Tayammum with clean earth and rub therewith your faces and hands. Allâh does not want to place you in difficulty, but He wants to purify you, and to complete His Favour to you that you may be thankful. [Surah Maida, verse 6]

- A Muslim should make wudhu at the time of prayer
- The Prophet Muhammad performed his Wudhu step by step as mentioned by Allah in the verse above.

The Ruling of Wudhu

Wudhu is an act of worship that is compulsory for us to do when we want to pray our Salaah.

Ibnu Umar said: I heard the prophet say: (لا تقبل صلاة بغير طهور) (Prayer is not accepted without purification). [Muslim: 224/204/1]

As Muslims it is compulsory upon us to make Wudhu for three things:

1. Before we want to pray our salaah to Allah.
2. Before we want to touch the Mushaf and read the Quraan.
3. Before we want to make Tawaaf (to circulate) around the Ka'bah in Makkah when we go for Umrah and Hajj.

Before making Wudhu we must make sure:

- Our clothes and bodies do not have any impurities on them.
- If we remember that urine for example fell on his clothes then he must clean and wash that part of his clothes where urine dropped.
- We as Muslims we should be clean from them at all times.

Which water can be used to make wudhu

- Water from rain is pure to make Wudhu with.
- Water from the sea is pure and we can make Wudhu with it.
- Also water found in wells, springs, rivers and lakes are pure and clean to make Wudhu from.

Water which we cannot make Wudhu from.

- Water which is not purifying
- Water which smells like urine or faeces
- Water which tastes like juice, even though juice is clean. The water has been changed.

Important Points

- It is extremely important for a Muslim to make the intention for Wudhu before starting. Because the Prophet said: Verily actions are by their intentions. [Bukhari and Muslim]
- The importance of washing our body parts one after the other and not allowing a big gap between them.

When performing Wudhu we should always wash the parts of our body straight after washing the previous one. We should not allow gaps between washing one part and another part.

Also it is very important to make sure that water touches all the part we need to wash. There is a hadith: That the Prophet saw a man praying, and at the back of his feet there was a part of his skin the size of a dirham coin where water did not reach (meaning it was dry), so the Prophet commanded him to repeat the Wudhu and Salaah. [Dawood: 173/296/1]

It is very important to wash our body parts in order, step by step as mentioned in the Quraan and the same way our Prophet performed his Wudhu.

Wudhu Step By Step

Please read and revise the order as shown in the workbook pages 17-20

The parts we wash by pouring water over them are:

- Both hands.
- Both mouth and nose.
- The face.
- Both hands and forearms and elbow.
- Both feet and ankles.

The parts we wipe over with our wet hands are:

- The head and ears.
- Our socks

Washing

- When making Wudhu make sure that water gets everywhere in between fingers and toes.
- Make sure that the heel of your feet are washed because some people neglect or forget to wash them properly.
- Wash the parts 1, 2 or 3 times.

- 3 times is the best number.
- Do not waste water, leaving the tap to run on full

Supplications for completion of Wudhu:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

"Ash-hadu "an laa "ilaaha "illallahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu wa "ash-hadu "anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa Rasooluhu.

I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah alone, Who has no partner; and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger.

[Muslim 1/209]

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

Allahummaj 'alni minat-tawwabina waj'alni minal-mutatahhirin.

O Allah, make me among those who turn to You in repentance, and make me among those who are purified.

What Breaks Wudhu or when do we have to make Wudhu

1. If we pass urine then it breaks our Wudhu.
2. If we pass wind then it breaks our Wudhu.
3. If we pass stool (faeces) then it breaks our Wudhu.
4. If we fall into deep sleep. Then after we wake up we should perform Wudhu if we want to pray or read the Quraan. Because when we fall into deep sleep we lose control of our body and there is a great chance that we pass wind.
5. If we touch our private part directly with our hands.
6. If we eat camel meat then we have to make Wudhu.

Making Wudhu when Fasting

When we are fasting we make Wudhu the same way, except when sniffing the water into our nose, which should be done more lightly, to avoid us swallowing it.

Mas-h – wiping over the socks

A Muslim can wipe over the socks instead of washing his feet.

Method

- Firstly we must make Wudhu as normal including washing both of our feet.
- Then we wear our socks.
- After this we are allowed to make Mas-h (wiping over the socks) if we need to make Wudhu again later on.
- We wipe our wet hands over the top (not bottom) of our socks from the tip of our feet (toes) up to the other end of the socks.

The Maximum time Allowed to do mas-h

1. **Firstly** for a person who is a resident in a place, he is allowed to do Mas-h for one day and one night without removing his socks.
2. **Secondly** for a person who is a traveller, he is allowed to do Mas-h for three days and three nights without removing his socks.

The time you start counting is the first time you do Mas-h on your socks **not at the time you made wudhu.**

We cannot do the wiping over the socks:

- 1) If we did not do Wudhu before wearing the socks
- 2) If we broke Wudhu before we wore the socks
- 3) If the socks are so thin that you can see your whole feet clearly
- 4) You cannot do Mas-h if you exceeded the time you are allowed to do Mas-h for

You are obliged to take your socks off to perform normal Wudhu in the following cases:

- 1) If you are a resident then you are obliged to take them off at the end of 24 hours if you want to make Wudhu again.
- 2) If you are a traveller then you are obliged to take them off at the end of the third day if you want to make Wudhu again.
- 3) You are obliged to take them off if you need to make Ghusl after a person has a wet dream or had relations with their spouse.
- 4) You are obliged to take them off if impurities (like urine, faeces, dead carcas) fell on it and you cannot wash it off except by removing them.

- 5) If you removed your socks after breaking Wudhu and you put it back on without performing Wudhu normally.
- 6) Also you must remove them if it smells and you need to go to the masjid because you should not disturb people praying in the Masjid with a bad odour coming from your socks.

Some Conditions and Situations related to Mas-h

- When taking socks off, you must make wudhu again (washing your feet) then put the socks on to be allowed to do the wiping again.
- If you have a small hole in your sock then you are allowed to perform Mas-h over it. And Allah knows best.

Ghusl

Ghusl is the purification and washing of the whole body with water from major impurity.

When do we have to Perform Ghusl?

We have to perform Ghusl after one of the following things happens to us:

- 1) If you had a wet dream.
- 2) If you had relations with your spouse.
- 3) If a women reaches then end of her menses or postpartum blood (after having a baby).
- 4) Adding to this we are highly encouraged to perform Ghusl on the day of Jumu'ah for jumu'ah prayer and on Eid day.

How to Perform Ghusl

There are two ways for making Ghusl. There is the recommended Sunnah way and the permissible way.

The Pillars of Ghusl

- 1) Intention.
- 2) Washing the whole body with water.

How to perform Ghusl the recommended Sunnah way?

- 1) He washed his hands.
- 2) Then he took water with his right hand and poured it in his left hand and washed his private part.
- 3) Then he performed Wudhu the same way he performs Wudhu for Salaah.
- 4) Then he took a handful of water and poured it over his head using his fingers to make the water reach his scalp and wet all of his hair. He did this three times.
- 5) Then he poured water over the right side of his body then the left side washing his whole body.
- 6) Then he washed his feet.

How to perform Ghusl the Second Permissible Way?

- 1) Make intention for Ghusl from major impurity.
- 2) Then pour water over your head and body making sure water touches your whole body including your hair and scalp. Use your hand if you need to get water to your scalp. And remember to rinse your mouth and nose as it is part of washing your face.

It is upon the student to revise this all the time, so that he/she can perfect it.

Salaah

Importance of Salaah and its status of Salaah in Islam.

- Salaah has a high status
- The second highest pillar of our religion after the testification that none is worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.
- After a person has believed in Allah and accepted to worship him alone and after believing that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah and that he will follow him, then the first thing a person is commanded with is to perform the five daily prayers
- We must pray the same way our Prophet prayed them and within the time he prayed them.
- Salaah is the action that Allah loves as the most.
- Our prophet although been guaranteed paradise and his companions always prayed their five daily prayers.

Legislation of Salaah (verse commanding Salaah)

Allah says:

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَمَا تُقَدِّمُوا لِأَنفُسِكُمْ مِنْ خَيْرٍ تَجِدُوهُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ

And perform As-Salât (Iqâmat-as-Salât), and give Zakât, and whatever of good (deeds that Allâh loves) you send forth for yourselves before you, you shall find it with Allâh. Certainly, Allâh is All-Seer of what you do. [Surah Al Baqarah: 110]

When was salaah made compulsory in Islam?

Anas ibnu maalik said: Prayers were made compulsory upon the Prophet on the night journey was fifty in number, then it was reduced until it became five. Then he was called: Oh Muhammad my speech will not be changed, and verily you have with these five prayers fifty prayers in reward. [Bukhari and Muslim]

- At the time of the Isra' and The Mir'aj
- Angel Jibreel came to the Prophet while he was in Makkah and he travelled with him on that night to masjid Al Aqsa
- Then they rose to the heavens, passing through the seven heavens until they came to the last level.
- Allah spoke to him directly and commanded him with salaah.
- First Allah commanded him with fifty prayers, then Allah reduced it to five prayers.
- Then he travelled back to Makkah.

Which salaah is compulsory on every Muslim?

Muslims must pray the following five prayers every day at the following time:

- 1) **Fajr:** It starts from daybreak to the rising of the sun.
- 2) **Dhuhr:** From when the sun is directly overhead to when the shadow of something becomes the same height as it.
- 3) **'Asr:** From when the shadows are the same height their objects to when the sun sets in the horizon.
- 4) **Maghrib:** From when the sun sets to when the twilight goes from the sky.
- 5) **'Ishaa:** From when the twilight goes to the middle of the night.

The Reward for these compulsory Salaah.

- One salaah is equivalent to the reward for praying fifty salaah.
- In congregation its 27 times more.

What is the ruling for a Muslim who does not pray?

- A Muslim must always pray the five daily prayers and should not miss them.
- If we don't pray Allah will not be pleased with us.
- The Prophet said: **The covenant that is between us (meaning the Muslims) and between them (meaning the disbelievers) is the prayer (salaah), and those who leave it (meaning salaah) has disbelieved.** [ibnu Maajah: 1079/342]
- So we learn from this hadith that we should not leave our prayers because it will lead us to disbelief.
- If we forget or sleep then we must pray as soon as we remember or wake up

What are the places that we are allowed to pray and which places are forbidden to pray in?

- We can pray anyplace in the world except the places that have been forbidden by the prophet.
- We cannot pray in graveyards, or toilets, or camel enclosures.
- Also when we pray we cannot have any pictures or statues in front of us. We cannot face these whilst praying.

Conditions of Salaah

- 1) Islam
- 2) Sanity
- 3) The age a child is commanded to pray.
- 4) The start of the prayer time.
- 5) Purification from major impurity and minor impurity.
- 6) Cleanness of the clothes, body and place you are praying in.
- 7) To cover the private parts (Awrah).
- 8) To face the Qiblah.
- 9) The intention for Salaah.

Pillars of Salaah

- 1) To be standing on your feet (for those who are able to stand).
- 2) Saying the opening takbir (Allahu Akbar) to start the prayer.
- 3) Reciting Suratul Faatihah in every Raka'ah.
- 4) The bowing (Ruku') and to be at rest (tranquillity) in it.

- 5) To stand up straight after bowing and to be at rest in it.
- 6) Prostration and to be at rest in it.
- 7) To sit between the two prostrations and to be at rest in it.
- 8) **Sitting down** for the final Tashahhud.
- 9) **Saying** the final Tashahhud at the end of the salaah.
- 10) Sending prayers upon the Prophet after saying the last Tashahhud.
- 11) To say the salaam (taslim) at the end of the salaah.
- 12) Performing these pillars in order.

Sunnah of Salaah.

Sayings

1. The Dua which we begin our prayer with.
2. To say Aameen.
3. To recite a Surah after reciting faatihah.
4. So after reciting suratul faatihah and saying amen. Then the person says (Bismillahirrahmaanir-rahim) then he recites another Surah.
5. Dua after the Tashahhud.
6. Actions.
7. Raising the hands when making takbir.
8. Placing your right hand over your left hand on your chest.
9. To look at your place of prostration.
10. To place the hands first on the floor before the knees.

Description of the Prophets' salaah

Look and memorise the order from Page 39-42 of your workbook

Things that nullify or break salaah

- Breaking your Wudhu.
- Missing one of the pillars and conditions of Salaah on purpose without a valid reason.
- To eat or drink
- To speak during salaah.
- To laugh during the Salah
- If the awrah becomes uncovered.

What to do and say after you completed your Salaah.

- Say (Astaghfirullah) three times.

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ. (ثَلَاثًا)

- You say this Dua.

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ
تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ.

- Say Subhaanallah 33 times
- Say Alhamdulillah 33 times
- Say Allahu Akbar 33 times
- Say Laa ilaaha illa Allah once
- Recite ayat-ul kursi

The Prostration of Forgetfulness

This is two prostrations that you do at the end of your salaah if you missed a waajib or added something to your salaah in forgetfulness.

If you:

- Missed a pillar then you will need to pray another rak'ah and make that up
- Forget or missed something then you make two prostration of forgetfulness before you give the taslim.

If you:

- Added to your Salaah then you make two prostration of forgetfulness after you have given taslim and then you give taslim again.

Some Recommended (nawaafil) Salawaat

- Two Rak'ah sunnah before you pray salaatul Fajr
- Salaatu dhuhaa
- Four rak'ah before Dhuhr and two after it
- Two Rak'ah after Maghrib.
- Two Rak'ah after Isha.
- Salaatul Witr.

Other information about the Salah

- Prayer in congregation is better than prayer individually by twenty seven times.
- It is upon the men to pray in congregation if they live close to the masjid.
- Whereas for women they have the choice of praying at home.
- When a person is travelling he can shorten and combine his prayers.
- There are only three prayers that can be shortened. Dhuhr, Asr and Isha. Instead of praying four, you pray two Rak'ah.