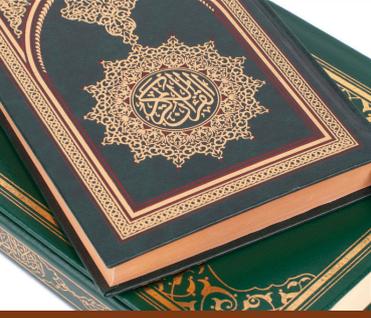


Fiqh Series



# Hafs Academy Sample

من الفقه الإسلامي

YEAR 5

FIQH

Fiqh Series  
Year 5 Fiqh

First Edition  
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# Hafs Academy Sample

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This Book Belongs to:

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Form/Year:

.....

Teacher:

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Hafs Academy is an educational trust founded by some of the country's leading educators, scholars and academics, to push forward the frontiers of Muslim schooling in the UK.

#### A thought out curriculum

We call our secondary school curriculum "the balance" - a union between an analytical national syllabus and a humanising Islamic curriculum. A student benefits from the strengths of both sciences at the highest level, while actualising the hadith: "No father has ever given a child a gift that is superior to good manners".

#### Great teachers

Teachers are our greatest asset. Our educators and scholars are experts in their fields with a strong record of delivering academic success. Together with an emphasis on character development, mentoring and tarbiyya, students are able to achieve their full potential in both the secular and Islamic sciences.

#### Fully resourced

We have fully equipped modern classrooms and laboratories with a full compliment of gadgetry and support staff. Our Islamic teaching collateral is unique and produced in-house by academics at the forefront of curriculum design. The hifz programme is also staffed by experts in qiraat and we regard it as one of the best in the country.

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# Najasah

Najasah means impurity. They are all those things that make clean things unclean. Najasah are generally temporary so they can be removed.

**Najasah can be of two types:**

1. **Najasah Haqiqiyyah** – they are those impurities that are visible.
2. **Najasah Hukmiyyah** – they are those impurities that are not visible.

An example of Najasah Haqiqiyyah is urine. If your clothes become dirtied due to urine then that means there is impurity on your clothes. This is an impurity which you can see and feel.

An example of Najasah Hukmiyyah is when you break your Wudu. Not having Wudu is also a type of impurity. This is why you are not allowed to touch the Quran when you don't have Wudu. You cannot see with your eyes whether someone has Wudu or not.

It doesn't matter how big or small the Najasah is Muslims should always try to stay clean.

# Story about a Bedouin

Once a Bedouin came and urinated in the Masjid of the Prophet (saw). The Companions were outraged and wanted to grab the person. The Prophet (saw) told them to leave him alone because Allah wants us to be nice and easy (muyassireen) and not hard and harsh (mu'assireen). When the Bedouin finished the Prophet (saw) told his Companions to clean that place by pouring a bucket of water over it.

We learn many things from this story. Firstly we learn that Prophet Muhammad (saw) was very gentle and loving. He always gave solutions to people that were easy to do. Those who follow his teachings are also kind and caring.



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Secondly we learn that if a place becomes impure then we should try to purify that place again. In the story this was achieved by pouring water over the area. However there are other ways by which we can make something pure as well. E.g. if our clothes become dirty we can put it in the washing machine. The main thing is that the effects of the impurity should not remain, such as smell.

# Purifying with Water

Water is one of the most important elements through which purity can be attained. But not all types of water are completely pure. You will now learn the different types of water.

Firstly we must know that water in its original state is pure. This includes:

- Rain water
- River water
- Sea water
- Spring water
- Well water
- Water melted from snow



So this is the first type of water; it is both pure and purifying. This means that the water itself is pure and it is also able to make other things pure.

For example, if you were next to a river and your shoe became impure then you can wash your shoe in the river. By doing this your shoe will become pure.

The second type of water is pure but not purifying. This means that although this water is pure, it cannot purify other things. An example of this type of water is **used water**.

**3. Mention one reward for praying Jumu'ah and one punishment for missing it.**

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**4. List three important things that you should do before you come for Jumu'ah.**

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**5. Someone gives you Salam during khutbah. What should you do?**

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**“Whomsoever Allah wants good for, He gives him a deep understanding of the religion (Fiqh) ”**

[Bukhari. Book no1, hadith no 71]

Learning about Allah’s law and how to implement it in one’s life is the business of Fiqh. Imam Abu Hanifa (ra) defined fiqh as, “understanding the Self, of all the things which are beneficial for it and things which are detrimental to it”.

Elementary fiqh is to focus on the most immediate and practical of the divine ordinances: salah, sawm, hajj, zakah etc, what it refers to as “individual obligations” (fardh ‘ayn).

They provide the visible embodiment of faith, a proclamation which is otherwise invisible. Without these rituals one cannot truly be said to profess faith, nor can one’s faith be vouched for.

Thus, the job of fiqh in this sense is to simplify divine ordinances for general consumption and facilitate a steady process of learning through which one can practice easily. This is the purpose of this Fiqh Series

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