Pillars of islam

Mr. Pahary S. M. Yasser (Islamic Studies)

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- 1. Shahadah
- 2. Swalaat
 - 3. Sawm
- 4. Zakaat
 - 5. Hajj



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- ➤ What Is Meant By Pillars Of Islam?
 - **Foundations**
 - Basement
 - **Elements Necessary** 3.
 - Rejection Or Denial = Not Muslim
 - Muslim = Accepts All Of Them 5.
 - 6. No Criticism





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Shahadah

What Is Meant By Shahadah?

It Is To Witness That There Is No God Except Allah And That Muhammad Is His Servant And His Messenger

- Shahadah Has 2 Parts:
 - Tawheed (Belief In The Oneness And Uniqueness Of Allah)
- Uniqueness In Being a.
- **Uniqueness In Action**
- Uniqueness in Attributes
- Uniqueness in Worship
 - Risaalah (Belief In The Prophethood And Messengership Of Sayyidouna Muhammad (S))
- The First And The Last Prophet a.
- Mercy To All The Worlds
- **Universal Message**
- **Universal Prophet**





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Belief In A Single Creator God (*Tawhid*) (1)

Imaam At Twahawiy (Ra) (239-321 A.H) Said:

"We Say About Allah's Tawhid (Allah Being Different From The Creation In Every Way) While Believing That Allah Is The One Who Enables Us To Be Obedient- That Allah Is One, Without Any Partners. There Is Nothing Like Him. There Is Nothing That Makes Him Powerless. There Is No God Other Than Him.

He Is The Eternal Without A Beginning And The Everlasting Without End. He Will Never Perish Or Come To An End. Nothing Happens Except What He Wills.

No Delusion Can Conceive Of Him And No Comprehension Can Encompass His Reality. He Is Different From Any Created Being. He Is Alive And Never Dies And He Manages The Entire Creation And Never Sleeps.

He Creates Without His Being In Need For His Creation And Provides For His Creation Without Encountering Any Hardship. He Causes Death With No Fear And Quickens Without Difficulty. He Has Always Existed Having His Attributes Eternally Before Creating The Creation. Bringing Creation Into Existence Did Not Add Anything To His Attributes That Did Not Exist In Eternity.





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1. Belief In A Single Creator God (*Tawhid*) (2)

Imaam At Twahawiy (Ra) (239-321 A.H) Said:

As He Was, Having His Attributes, In Eternity, So He Will Remain Everlastingly. It Was Not Only After The Act Of Creation That He Is Attributed As The Creator Nor Was It Only By The Act Of Bringing The Creation Into Existence That He Is Attributed As The One Who Made The Creation Begin.

He Was Always The Lord (Owner) Even When The Created Beings Were Nonexistent, And Always The Creator Even When There Was No Creation.

By The Same Analogy That He Is The Bringer To Life Of The Dead, After He Has Brought Them To Life, And Deserves This Name Before Bringing Them To Life, So Too He Deserves The Name Of Creator Before He Has Created Them. This Is Because He Has The Power To Do Everything, Everything Is Dependent On Him, Everything Is Easy For Him, And He Does Not Need Anything.



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Belief In A Single Creator God (*Tawhid***) (3)**

Imaam At Twahawiy (Ra) (239-321 A.H) Said:

"There Is Nothing Like Him In Any Way And He Is The Hearer, The Seer". [Ash-shura 42:11]

He Created The Creation With His Knowledge. He Gives Guidance To Whoever He Wills, And Protects Them From Sinning, And Keeps Them Healthy In Their Religion And Safe From Harm, Out Of His Generosity; And He Makes Astray Whoever He Wills, And Casts Them Down And Deprives Them His Support, And Afflicts Them, Out Of His Justice.

All Of Them Are Subject To His Will Between Either His Generosity Or His Justice. He Is Exalted Beyond Having Opposites Or Equals. We Believe In All Of This And Are Certain That All Things Come From Him.

Anyone Who Attributes To Allah Attributes In Any Way The Same As A Human Being Has Become An Unbeliever. All Those Who Grasp This Will Take Heed And Refrain From Saying Things Such As The Unbelievers Say, And They Will Know That He, In His Attributes, Is Not Like Human Beings."

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2. The Role Of Prophets As Human Messengers, Delivering Revelations (*Risalah*)

Imaam At Twahawiy (Ra) (239-321 A.H) Said:

"And We Are Certain That Muhammad (S) Is His Chosen Servant And Selected Prophet And His Messenger Whom He Highly Accepts. And That He Is The Seal Of The Prophets And The Imam Of The God-fearing And The Most Honored Of All The Messengers And The Beloved (Highly Accepted) Of The Lord Of All The Worlds.

Every Claim To Prophethood After Him Is Falsehood And Deceit. He Is The One Who Has Been Sent To All The Jinn And All Mankind With Truth And Guidance And With Light And Illumination.

We Say With Belief, Acceptance And Submission That Allah Took Ibrahim As A Khalil (A Special Status Of Being Vastly Accepted) And That He Spoke Directly To Musah.

We Believe In The Angels, And The Prophets, And The Books Which Were Revealed To The Messengers, And We Bear Witness That They Were All Following The Manifest Truth."





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2. Purification Of The Mind From Worldly Thoughts And The Importance Of Making The Right Intention (Niyyah) And Purification Of The Heart Through The Statement Of Faith (Shahadah)

Purification Of The Heart Through The Statement Of Faith (Shahadah)

- > (26: 88-89) The day when wealth and sons avail not (any man) Save him who brings unto Allah a whole heart.
- > (13: 28) Who have believed and whose hearts have rest in the remembrance of Allah. Verily in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find rest!
- > (Tirmidhi 3383) Jabir bin `Abdullah (ra) narrated that: the Messenger of Allah (s) said: "The best remembrance is: 'there is none worthy of worship except Allah (Lā ilāha illallāh)' and the best supplication is: 'All praise is due to Allah (Al-ḥamdulillāh)."
- (Nasa'i 1354) Abu Hurairah said: "The Messenger of Allah (s) said: 'Whoever says the tasbih one hundred times following the morning prayer, and the tahlil one hundred times, he will be forgiven his sins even if they are like the foam of the sea."
- (Hadith Swahih Bukhari Hadith 52, Swahih Muslim Hadith 1599) Hazrat An-nu'man Bin Bashir (Ra) Said That The Holy Prophet (S) Said That Beware! There Is A Piece Of Flesh In The Body If It Becomes Good (Reformed) The Whole Body Becomes Good But If It Gets Spoilt The Whole Body Gets Spoilt And Beware That Is The Heart."
- (Ibn Majah 3796) Mu'adh bin Jabal that the: Messenger of Allah (s) said: "There is no soul that died bearing witness to La ilaha illallah, and that I am the Messenger of Allah, from the heart with certainty, but Allah will forgive it."
- > (Bukhari 6423) Utban bin Malik Al-Ansari: who was one of the men of the tribe of Bani Salim: Allah's Messenger (s) came to me and said, "If anybody comes on the Day of Resurrection who has said: La ilaha illal-lah, sincerely, with the intention to win Allah's Pleasure, Allah will make the Hell-Fire forbidden for him."





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- 1. Meaning Of Swalaat
- 2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat
 - 3. Steps Of Swalaat
 - Importance Of Swalaat







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1. Meaning Of Swalaat

- a. Prayer
- b. Worship
- c. Namaz
- d. Ibaadah
- e. Time Of Mi'raj Of Rasouloullaah (S)
 - f. Fard Upon Muslims





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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

1. Age Of Puberty

- (Nasa'i Book 14, Hadith 7) It Was Narrated From Hafsah, The Wife Of The Prophet (S) That: The Prophet (S) Said: "Going To Jumu'ah Is Obligatory For Everyone Who Has Reached The Age Of Puberty."
- (Abu Dawud 4398) Narrated Aisha, Ummul Mu'minin: The Messenger Of Allah (S) Said: There b. Are Three (Persons) Whose Actions Are Not Recorded: A Sleeper Till He Awakes, An Idiot Till He Is Restored To Reason, And A Boy Till He Reaches Puberty.







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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

2. Cleanliness Of Body / Tahaarat

- (Bukhari 640) Narrated Abu Huraira: Once Igama Was Pronounced And The People Had Straightened The Rows, Allah's Messenger (S) Went Forward (To Lead a. The Prayer) But He Was Junub, So He Said, "Remain In Your Places." And He Went Out, Took A Bath And Returned With Water Trickling From His Head. Then He Led The Prayer.
- b. (Bukhari 331) Narrated 'Aisha: The Prophet (S) Said To Me, "Give Up The Prayer When Your Menses Begin And When It Has Finished, Wash The Blood Off Your Body (Take A Bath) And Start Praying."
- (Abu Dawood 101) Narrated Abu Hurayrah: The Messenger Of Allah (S) Said: The Prayer Of A Person Who Does Not Perform Ablution Is Not Valid, And The c. Ablution Of A Person Who Does Not Mention The Name Of Allah (In The Beginning) Is Not Valid.
- d. (Abu Dawud 171) Abu Asad B. 'Amr Said: I Asked Anas B. Malik About Ablution. He Replied: The Prophet (S) Performed Ablution For Each Prayer And We Offered (Many) Prayers With The Same Ablution.
- (Bukhari 343) Narrated 'Ammar: The Prophet (S) Stroked The Earth With His Hands And Then Passed Them Over His Face And The Backs Of His Hands (While e. Demonstrating Tayammum).





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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

3. Cleanliness Of Garment

- (7: 31) 'O Children Of Adam, Take Your Adornment At Every Masjid And Eat And Drink But Don't Be Excessive. Indeed, He Doesn't Like Those Who Commit Excess'
- b. (Abi Dawud 343) Abu Sa'id Al-khudri And Abu Hurairah Reported The Messenger Of Allah (S) As Saying: if Anyone Takes A Bath On Friday, Puts On His Best Clothes, Applies A Touch Of Perfume If Has Any, Then Goes To Congregational Prayer (In The Mosque), And Takes Care Not To Step Over People, Then Prayer What Allah Has Prescribes For Him, Then Keeps Silent From The Time His Imam Comes Out Until He Finishes His Prayer, It Will Atone For His Sins During The Previous Week.







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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

4. Cleanliness Of Place

- a. (Jami` At-tirmidhi 594) Aishah Narrated: "The Prophet Ordered The Construction Of Masajid In All Dur And That They Be Kept Clean And Scented."
- b. (Bukhari 460) Narrated Abu Rafi: Abu Huraira Said, "A Man Or A Woman Used To Clean The Mosque." (A Sub-narrator Said, 'Most Probably A Woman..')
- c. (Tirmidhi 450) Zaid Bin Thabit Narrated That the Prophet (S) Said: "The Most Virtuous Prayer Of Yours Is In Your Homes, Except For The Obligatory."
- d. (Tirmidhi 451) Ibn Umar Narrated That :The Prophet (S) Said: "Offer Salat In Your Homes And Do Not Turn Them Into Graves."







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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

5. Covering The Satr / 'Awrah

- (Nasa'i 765) Salamah Bin Al-akwa Said: " I Said: 'O Messenger Of Allah (S) I Go Hunting Wearing Nothing But A Single Shirt. Can I Pray In It?' a. He Said: 'Fasten It To Yourself Even With A Thorn.'"
- (Tirmidhi Vol. 5, Book 41, Hadith 2797) Narrated Ibn 'Abbas: That The Prophet (S) Said: "The Thigh Is 'Awrah." b.
- (Tirmidhi 1173) Abdullah Narrated That The Prophet Said: "The Woman Is Awrah, So When She Goes Out, The Shaitan Seeks To Tempt Her." C.
- (Ibn Majah Vol. 1, Book 1, Hadith 655) It Was Narrated From 'Aishah That: The Prophet Said: "Allah Does Not Accept The Prayer Of A d. Woman Who Menstruates (I.E., An Adult Woman) Except With A Head Cover."
- (Abi Dawud 639, 640) Zaid B. Qunfudh Said That His Mother Asked Umm Salamah: In How Many Clothes Should A Woman Pray? She e. Replied; She Would Pray Wearing A Veil And A Long Shirt Which Covers The Surface Of Her Feet.







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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

6. Right Time For Swalaat

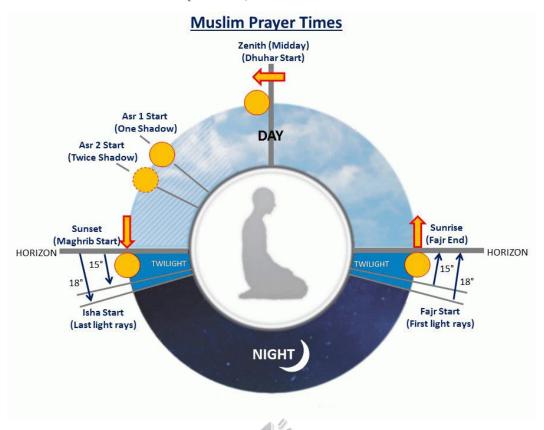
- (4: 103) '.... Worship At Fixed Hours Has Been Enjoined On The Believers' a.
- (Bukhari 527) Narrated 'Abdullah: I Asked The Prophet (S) Which Deed Is The Dearest To Allah?" He Replied, "To Offer The Prayers At Their Early Stated Fixed b. Times."
- (Nasa'i Vol 1 Book 6 Hadith 503) It Was Narrated That Abu Hurairah Said: "The Messenger Of Allah (S): This Is 'Jibril (As), He Came To Teach You Your Religion. c. He Prayed Subh When The Dawn Appeared (The "First Dawn" Is Followed By Darkness And The "Second Dawn" Is Not Followed By Darkness, Rather The Light Increases), And He Prayed Zuhr When The Sun Had Passed Its Zenith, And He Prayed 'Asr When He Saw That The Shadow Of A Thing Was Equal To Its Height, Then He Prayed Maghrib When The Sun Had Set (Until The Twilight Or Red Afterglow Has Faded) And It is Permissible For The Fasting Person To Eat. Then He Prayed 'Isha' When The Twilight Had Disappeared. Then He Came To Him The Following Day And Prayed Subh When It Had Got A Little Lighter, Then He Prayed Zuhr When The Shadow Of A Thing Was Equal To Its Height, Then He Prayed 'Asr When The Shadow Of A Thing Was Equal To Twice Its Height, Then He Prayed Maghrib At The Same Time As Before, Then He Prayed 'Isha' When A Short Period Of The Night Had Passed. Then He Said: 'The Prayer Is Between The Times When You Prayed Yesterday And The Times When You Prayed Today."



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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat





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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

7. Facing The Qiblah

- (2: 144) 'We Have Certainly Seen The Turning Of Your Face, [O Muhammad], Toward The Heaven, And We Will Surely Turn You To A Qiblah With Which You Will Be Pleased. So Turn Your Face Toward Al-masjid Al-haram. And Wherever You [Believers] Are, Turn Your Faces Toward It [In Prayer]. Indeed, Those Who Have Been Given The Scripture Well Know That It Is The Truth From Their Lord. And Allah Is Not Unaware Of What They Do.'
- b. (Nasa'i 2916) It Was Narrated That Usmah Said: "The Messenger Of Allah Came Out Of The House And Prayed Two Rakahs In Front Of The Kabah, Then He Said: 'This Is The Qiblah.'"







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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

8. Intention / Nivyat

- (Bukhari No. 1, Muslim 1907) Narrated 'Umar Bin Al-khattab: I Heard Allah's Messenger (S) Saying, "The Reward Of Deeds Depends Upon The Intentions ...'
- (Abu Dawud 102) Rabi'ah Said: This Tradition Means That If A Person Performs Ablution And Takes A Bath But b. Does Not Have The Intention To Perform Ablution For Prayer And Purify Himself From Sexual Defilement, His Ablution Or Bath Is Not Valid.
- (Muslim 2564) Abu Huraira Reported Allah's Messenger (S) As Saying: Verily Allah Does Not Look To Your Faces And Your Wealth But He Looks To Your Heart And To Your Deeds.





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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

9. Adhan And Iqaamah

- (Tirmidhi 200) Abu Hurairah Narrated That: Allah's Messenger Said: "None Should Call The Adhan Except For One With a. Wudu."
- b. (Abi Dawud 1266) Narrated Abu Hurairah: The Messenger Of Allah (S) As Saying: When The Igamah Is Pronounced For Prayer, No Prayer Is Valid Except The Obligatory Prayer.
- (Tirmidhi 193) Anas Bin Malik Narrated: "Bilal Was Ordered To Make The Phrases Of The Adhan Even, And The Phrases Of C. The Igamah Odd."
- (Tirmidhi 194) Abdullah Bin Zaid Said: "Allah's Messenger Would Say Each Phrase Of The Call (For Prayer) Two Times, For The d. Adhan And The Iqamah."

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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

10. Follow The Imaam

- (Nasa'i 1561) It Was Narrated From Tha'labah Bin Zahdam That: 'Ali Appointed Abu Mas'ud Over The People, Then Went Out On a. The Day Of 'Eid And Said: 'O People, It Is Not Part Of The Sunnah To Pray Before The Imam.'"
- b. (Al Muwatta Book 3 Hadith 61) Yahya Related To Me From Malik From Muhammad Ibn Amr Ibn Aigama From Malik Ibn Abdullah As-sadi That Abu Hurayra Said, "The One Who Raises His Head And Lowers It Before The Imam - His Forelock Is In The Hand Of A Shaytan." Malik Said, Concerning Someone Who Forgot And Raised His Head Before The Imam In Ruku Or Sujud, "The Sunna Of That Is To Return To Bowing Or Prostrating And Not To Wait For The Imam To Come Up. What He Has Done Is A Mistake, Because The Messenger Of Allah, May Allah Bless Him And Grant Him Peace, Said, 'The Imam Is Appointed To Be Followed As A Leader, So Do Not Oppose Him.' Abu Hurayra Said, 'The One Who Raises His Head And Lowers It Before The Imam - His Forelock Is In The Hand Of A Shaytan.' "





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2. Prerequisites / Conditions Of Swalaat

11. Sincerity

- (Abu Dawood 906) Uqbah. B Amir Al-juhani Reported The Messenger Of Allah (S) As Saying: Any One Performs Ablution And Performs The Ablution Perfectly And Then Offers Two Rak'ahs Of Prayers Concentrating On Them With His Heart And Face But Paradise Will Necessarily Fall To His Lot.
- (Nasa'i 3178) It Was Narrated From Mus'ab Bin Sa'd, From His Father, That He Thought He Was Better Than b. Other Companions Of The Prophet (S) The Prophet Of Allah (S) Said: "Rather, Allah Support This Ummah Because Of Their Supplication, Their Salah, And Their Sincerity."





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3. Steps Of Swalaat

Conditions For Swalaat 1.

- Cleanliness Of Body a.
- Cleanliness Of Garment b.
- Cleanliness Of Place C.
- Cleanliness Of Satr d.
- Right Time For Swalaat e.
- f. Facing Qiblah
- Intention / Niyyat g.





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3. Steps Of Swalaat

2. Takbir

- (Muslim 390) Zuhri As Narrated By Ibn Juraij (Who) Said. When The Messenger Of Allah (S) Stood Up For Prayer, He Raised Hands (To The Height) Apposite The Shoulders And Then Recited Takbir.
- (Muslim 391) Malik B. Huwairith Reported: 'The Messenger Of Allah (S) Raised His Hands Apposite His Ears At The Time Of Reciting The Takbir ...'





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3. Steps Of Swalaat

3. Tilaawat

- (Tirmidhi 243) Aishah Narrated: "When The Prophet Opened The Salat He Would Say: (Subhanaka Allahumma Wa Bihamdika Wa Tabarakasmuka, Wa Ta'ala a. Jadduka Wa La Ilaha Ghairuk)"
- b. (Abi Dawud 759) Narrated Tawus: The Messenger Of Allah (S) Used To Place His Right Hand On His Left Hand, Then He Folded Them Strictly On His Chest In Prayer.
- (Abi Dawud 756) Narrated Ali Ibn Abutalib: Abujuhayfah Said: Ali Said That It Is A Sunnah To Place One Hand On The Other In Prayer Below The Navel. c.
- (Abu Dawood 757) Jarir Ad-dabbi Reported: I Saw Ali (Allah Be Pleased With Him) Catching Hold Of His Left Hand) By His Right Hand On The Wrist Above The d. Navel.
- (Nasa'i 2963) Jabir Bin Abdullah Said That When The Messenger Of Allah Came To Magam Ibrahim He Recited: "And Take You The Magam (Place) Of Ihrahim As e. A Place Of Prayer." Then He Prayed Two Rakahs Reciting The Opening Of The Book (Al-fatihah) Said: "Say: O You Disbelievers" And "Say: He Is Allah, (The) One." Then He Went Back To The Corner And Touched It, Then He Went Out To As-safa.







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3. Steps Of Swalaat

4. Ruku'

- (Tirmidhi 304) "Then He Would Straighten (His Back) So That He Would Not Lower His Head, Nor Raise It, And He Placed His Hands On His Knees. Then He Said: a. (Sami Allahu Liman Hamidah) "Allah Listens To Those Who Praise Him." And He Raised His Hands And Stood Up Straight Until All Of His Bones Completely Returned To Their Places. "
- (Muslim 425, Bukhari 742) Anas Reported: The Apostle Of Allah (S) Said: Complete The Bowing And Prostration Well. By Allah, I See You Behind My Back As To b. How You Bow And Prostrate Or When You Bow And Prostrate.
- (Tirmidhi 262) Hudhaifah Narrated That: He Performed Swalaat With The Prophet, And That While He Was Bowing He Would Say: (Subhana Rabbiyal 'Azim); C. "Glorious Is My Lord The Magnificent" And While Prostrating: (Subhana Rabbiyal A'la) 'Glorious Is My Lord The Most High.'
- (Bukhari 690) Narrated Al-bara: (And He Was Not A Liar) When Allah's Messenger (S) Said, "Sami'a L-lahu Liman Hamidah" None Of Us Bent His Back (For d. Prostration) Till The Prophet (S) Prostrated And Then We Would Prostrate After Him.
- (Bukhariy 691, Muslim 427) Narrated Abu Huraira: The Prophet (S) Said, "Isn't He Who Raises His Head Before The Imam Afraid That Allah May Transform His Head Into That Of A Donkey Or His Figure (Face) Into That Of A Donkey?"







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3. Steps Of Swalaat

5. Sajdah

- a. (Tirmidhi 304) 'Then He Went Down To The Ground Prostrating, Then He Said: (Allahu Akbar) "Allah Is Most Great." Then He Held His Upper Arms Away From His Midsection, And Opened His Toes On His Feet (Facing The Qiblah)"
- b. (Bukhari 809, 810, 816) Narrated Ibn `Abbas: The Prophet (S) Was Ordered (By Allah) To Prostrate On Seven Parts And Not To Tuck Up The Clothes Or Hair (While Praying). Those Parts Are: The Forehead (Along With The Tip Of Nose), Both Hands, Both Knees, And (Toes Of) Both Feet.
- c. (Bukhari 822) Narrated Anas Bin Malik: The Prophet (S) Said, "Be Straight In The Prostrations And None Of You Should Put His Forearms On The Ground (In The Prostration) Like A Dog.'







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3. Steps Of Swalaat

6. Jalsah / Qa'dah

- (Tirmidhi 304) Then He Said: (Allahu Akbar) "Allah Is Most Great," Then He Bent His Foot And Sat And Straightened Up Until All Of His Bones Completely Returned To Their Places. a.
- (Nasa'i 1145) And Between The Two Prostrations He Would Say: "Rabbighfirli, Rabbighfirli (Lord Forgive Me, Lord Forgive Me)." b.
- (Tirmidhi 293) He Spread His Left Foot, And Made The Top Of His Right (Foot) Face The Qiblah, And He Placed His Right Hand On His Right Knee, And His Left Hand On His Left Knee, And c. Indicated With His Finger - Meaning The Index Finger.
- (Muslim 579) He Placed His Right Hand On His Right Thigh And His Left Hand On His Left Thigh, And Pointed With His Forefinger, And Placed His Thumb On His (Milddle) Finger, And d. Covered His Knee With The Palm Of His Left Hand
- (Ibn Majah Vol. 1, Book 5, Hadith 904) It Was Narrated That Hakam Said: "I Heard Ibn Abi Laila Say: 'Ka'b Bin 'Ujrah Met Me And Said: "Shall I Not Give You A Gift? The Messenger Of Allah e. (S) Came Out To Us And We Said: 'We Know What It Means To Send Greetings On You, But What Does It Mean To Send Peace And Blessings Upon You?' He Said: 'Say: Allahumma Salli 'Ala Muhammadin ...'
- f. (Muslim 498) 'Aisha Said: '.... At The End Of Every Two Rak'ahs He Recited The Tahiyya; And He Used To Place His Left Foot Flat (On The Ground) And Raise Up The Right; He Prohibited The Devil's Way Of Sitting On The Heels, And He Forbade People To Spread Out Their Arms Like A Wild Beast. And He Used To Finish The Prayer With The Taslim.'







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3. Steps Of Swalaat

7. Tasleem

- (Bukhari 838) Narrated 'Itban Bin Malik: We Prayed With The Prophet (S) And Used To Finish Our Prayer With The Taslim Along With Him.
- (Nasa'i 1317) It Was Narrated That Sa'd Said: "I Used To See The Messenger Of Allah (S) Saying The Taslim To His Right And To His Left Until The Whiteness Of His Cheek Could Be Seen."
- (Nasa'i 1248) It Was Narrated That Abdullah Bin Ja'far Said: "The Messenger Of Allah (S) Said: 'Whoever Has Doubt During His Prayer, Let Him Prostrate Twice After He Has Said The Taslim'".







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3. Steps Of Swalaat

8. Du'a

- (Bukhari 845) Narrated Samura Bin Jundub: The Prophet (S) Used To Face Us On Completion Of The Prayer. a.
- (Bukhari 841) Narrated Abu Ma'bad: (The Freed Slave Of Ibn 'Abbas) Ibn 'Abbas Told Me, "In The Lifetime Of The Prophet (S) It Was The Custom To b. Celebrate Allah's Praises Aloud (أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَفْعَ الْصَّوْتِ بِالذِّكْرِ) after The Compulsory Congregational Prayers." Ibn `Abbas Further Said, "When I Heard The Dhikr, I Would Learn That The Compulsory Congregational Prayer Had Ended."
- (Muslim 594) Abu Zubair Reported: Abdullah B Zubair Used To Say La Ilaha Illallah At The End Of Every Prayer Like The Hadith Narrated By Ibn Numair C. And He Reported It In The End, And Then Reported Ibn Zubair Saying: The Messenger Of Allah (S) Uttered La Ilaha Illallah At The End Of Every Prayer.
- (Muslim 591) Thauban Reported: When The Messenger Of Allah (S) Finished His Prayer. He Begged Forgiveness (اسْتَغْفَرَ) Three Times And Said: (اسْتَغْفَرَ) d. O Allah! Thou Art Peace, And Peace Comes From Thee; Blessed Art Thou, O Possessor Of Glory And Honour. (أَنْتَ السَّلاَمُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلاَمُ تَبَارَكْتَ ذَا الْجَلاَلِ وَالإِكْرَامِ Walid Reported: I Said To Auza'i: How Is The Seeking Of Forgiveness? He Replied: You Should Say: I Beg Forgiveness From Allah, I Beg Forgiveness From Allah."





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4. Importance Of Swalaat

- (Abu Dawood 864) Abu Hurayrah: the Prophet (S) Said: The First Thing About Which The People Will Be Called To Account Out Of Their Actions On The Day Of Judgment Is Prayer......'
- > (20: 14) Lo! I, Even I, Am Allah. There Is No God Save Me. Serve Me And Establish Worship For My Remembrance
- > (Tirmidhi 4) Jabir Bin 'Abdullah (R) Narrated That: Allah's Messenger (S) Said: "The Key To Paradise Is Salat, And The Key To Salat Is Wudu'."
- > (2: 152) Therefore Remember Me, I Will Remember You. Give Thanks To Me, And Reject Not Me
- > (51: 56) I Created The Jinn And Humankind Only That They Might Worship Me.
- > (2: 2,3) This Is The Scripture Whereof There Is No Doubt, A Guidance Unto Those Who Ward Off (Evil). 3. Who Believe In The Unseen, And Establish Worship, And Spend Of That We Have Bestowed Upon Them;
- > (5: 91) Satan Sees Only To Cast Among You Enmity And Hatred By Means Of Strong Drink And Games Of Chance, And To Turn You From Remembrance Of Allah And From (His) Worship. Will Ye Then Have Done?
- > (29: 45) Recite That Which Hath Been Inspired In Thee Of The Scripture, And Establish Worship, Lo! Worship Preserves From Lewdness And Iniquity, But Verily Remembrance Of Allah Is More Important. And Allah Knows What Ye Do
- > (2: 153) O Ye Who Believe! Seek Help In Steadfastness, And Prayer. Lo! Allah Is With The Steadfast.







sawm

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Meaning Of Sawm

Steps Of Sawm

Importance Of Sawm





sawm

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Meaning Of Sawm

- > Sawm = Fasting
- > Sacrifice = Eating, Drinking, Intimate Contact, Sins, Immoralities
- \geq 29 30 Days
- Established = In Madina



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3. Fasting In Ramadan (Sawm) As A Form Of Physical And Spiritual Renewal

- (Bukhariy 621) `Abdullah Bin Mas`ud: The Prophet (S) Said, "The Adhan Pronounced By Bilal Should Not Stop You From Taking Suhur, For He Pronounces The Adhan At Night, So That The One Offering The Late Night Prayer (Tahajjud) From Among You Might Hurry Up And The Sleeping From Among You Might Wake Up. It Does Not Mean That Dawn Or Morning Has Started."
- > (Nasa'i 1605) Abu Dharr : The Prophet (S) Said Then He Led Us In Praying Qiyam When There Were Three Days Left. He Gathered His Family And Wives (And Led Us In Prayer) Until We Feared That We Would Miss Al-falah. I (One Of The Narrators) Said: "What Is Al-falah?" He Said: "The Suhur".
- > (Bukhariy 577) Sahl Bin Sa'd: I Used To Take The "Suhur" Meal With My Family And Hasten So As To Catch The Fajr (Morning Prayer) With Allah's Rasoul (S)
- (Bukhariy 1923) Anas Bin Malik: The Prophet (S) Said, "Take Suhur As There Is A Blessing In It."
- > (2: 187) It Is Made Lawful For You To Go Unto Your Wives On The Night Of The Fast. They Are Raiment For You And Ye Are Raiment For Them. Allah Is Aware That Ye Were Deceiving Yourselves In This Respect And He Hath Turned In Mercy Toward You And Relieved You. So Hold Intercourse With Them And Seek That Which Allah Hath Ordained For You, And Eat And Drink Until The White Thread Becomes Distinct To You From The Black Thread Of The Dawn. Then Strictly Observe The Fast Till Nightfall And Touch Them Not, But Be At Your Devotions In The Mosques. These Are The Limits Imposed By Allah, So Approach Them Not. Thus Allah Expounds His Revelations To Mankind That They May Ward Off (Evil).
- (Muslim 1091) Sahl B. Sa'd Said That When This Verse Was Revealed: "Eat And Drink Till The White Streak Is Distinct From The Dark Streak," A Person Would Take Hold Of A White Thread And A Black Thread And Keep On Eating Till He Could Find Them Distinct (In The Light Of The Dawn). It Was Then That Allah, The Majestic And Great, Revealed (The Words) Min Al-fajr (From The Dawn), And Then It Became Clear (That The Word Khait Refers To The Streak Of Light In The Dawn).







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3. Fasting In Ramadan (Sawm) As A Form Of Physical And Spiritual Renewal

- (Bukhariy 6057) Abu Huraira: The Prophet (S) Said, "Whoever Does Not Give Up False Statements (I.E. Telling Lies), And Evil Deeds, And Speaking Bad Words To Others, Allah Is Not In Need Of His (Fasting) Leaving His Food And Drink."
- (Bukhariy 1894) Abu Huraira: Allah's Messenger (S) Said, "Fasting Is A Shield (Or A Screen Or A Shelter). So, The Person Observing Fasting Should Avoid Sexual Relation With His Wife And Should Not Behave Foolishly And Impudently, And If Somebody Fights With Him Or Abuses Him, He Should Tell Him Twice, 'I Am Fasting." The Prophet (s) Added, "By Him In Whose Hands My Soul Is, The Smell Coming Out From The Mouth Of A Fasting Person Is Better In The Sight Of Allah Than The Smell Of Musk. (Allah Says About The Fasting Person), 'He Has Left His Food, Drink And Desires For My Sake. The Fast Is For Me. So I Will Reward (The Fasting Person) For It And The Reward Of Good Deeds Is Multiplied Ten Times."
- (Nasa'i 2408) Abu Hurairah Said:" I Heard The Messenger Of Allah Say: 'The Month Of Patience (Ramadan) And Three Days Of Each Month Is Fasting For A Lifetime." (Sahih).
- > (Tirmidhi 3519) Banu Sulaim Narrated: "The Messenger Of Allah (S) Counted Them Out In My Hand" Or "In His Hand: 'At-tasbīḥ Is Half Of The Scale, And "All Praise Is Due To Allah (Alḥamdulillāh)" Fills It, And At-takbīr (Allāhu Akbar) Fills What Is Between The Sky And The Earth, And Fasting Is Half Of Patience, And Purification Is Half Of Faith."
- (Abu Dawood 2356) Anas Ibn Malik: The Messenger Of Allah (S) Used To Break His Fast Before Praying With Some Fresh Dates; But If There Were No Fresh Dates, He Had A Few Dry Dates, And If There Were No Dry Dates, He Took Some Mouthfuls Of Water
- > (Tirmidhi 769) Jafar Bin Humaid Narrated That: Anas Bin Malik Was Asked About The Prophet's Fasting And He Said: "...... (There Was No Time) That I Wanted To See If He Was Performing Salat During The Night, Except That I Would See Him Praying, Nor To See Him Sleeping, Except That I Would See Him Sleeping."







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3. Fasting In Ramadan (Sawm) As A Form Of Physical And Spiritual Renewal

- (Bukhariy 2010) 'Abdur Rahman Bin 'Abdul Qari Said, "I Went Out In The Company Of 'Umar Bin Al-khattab One Night In Ramadan To The Mosque And Found The People Praying In Different Groups. A Man Praying Alone Or A Man Praying With A Little Group Behind Him. So, 'Umar Said, 'In My Opinion I Would Better Collect These (People) Under The Leadership Of One Qari (Reciter) (I.E. Let Them Pray In Congregation!)'. So, He Made Up His Mind To Congregate Them Behind Ubai Bin Ka'b. Then On Another Night I Went Again In His Company And The People Were Praying Behind Their Reciter. On That, 'Umar Remarked, 'What An Excellent Bid'a (I.E. Innovation In Religion) This Is; But The Prayer Which They Do Not Perform, But Sleep At Its Time Is Better Than The One They Are Offering.' He Meant The Prayer In The Last Part Of The Night. (In Those Days) People Used To Pray In The Early Part Of The Night."
- (Bukhariy 5052) `Abdullah Bin `Amr Bin Al `As: My Father Got Me Married To A Lady Of A Noble Family, And Often Used To Ask My Wife About Me, And She Used To Reply, "What A Wonderful Man He Is! He Never Comes To My Bed, Nor Has He Approached Me Since He Married Me." When This State Continued For A Long Period, My Father Told The Story To The Prophet Who Said To My Father, "Let Me Meet Him." Then I Met Him And He Asked Me, "How Do You Fast?" I Replied, "I Fast Daily," He Asked, "How Long Does It Take You To Finish The Recitation Of The Whole Qur'an?" I Replied, "I Finish It Every Night." On That He Said, "Fast For Three Days Every Month And Recite The Qur'an (And Finish It) In One Month." I Said, "But I Have Power To Do More Than That." He Said, "Then Fast For Three Days Per Week." I Said, "I Have The Power To Do More Than That." He Said, "Therefore, Fast The Most Superior Type Of Fasting, (That Is, The Fasting Of (Prophet) David Who Used To Fast Every Alternate Day; And Finish The Recitation Of The Whole Qur'an In Seven Days."
- (Muslim 789) Ibn 'Umar From The Messenger Of Allah (S) But In The Hadith Transmitted By Musa B. 'Uqba, This Addition Is Made: "When One Who Had Committed The Qur'an To Memory (Or Who Is Familiar With It) Gets Up (For Night Prayer) And Recites It Night And Day, It Remains Fresh In His Mind, But If He Does Not Get Up (For Prayer And Thus Does Not Recite It) He Forgets It."







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3. Fasting In Ramadan (Sawm) As A Form Of Physical And Spiritual Renewal

- (Abi Dawud 2473) Aisha, Ummul Mu'minin: The sunnah for one who is observing i'tikaf (in a mosque) is not to visit a patient, or to attend a funeral, or touch or embrace one's wife, or go out for anything but necessary purposes. There is no i'tikaf without fasting, and there is no i'tikaf except in a congregational mosque.
- (Bukhariy 2025) Abdullah bin `Umar: Allah's Messenger (s) used to practice I`tikaf in the last ten days of the month of Ramadan.
- > Muslim (1167) Abu Sa'id al-Khudri (ra) reported that the Messenger of Allah (s) observed i'tikaf in the first ten (days) of Ramadan; he then observed i'tikaf in the middle ten (days) in a Turkish tent with a mat hanging at its door. He (the Holy Prophet) took hold of that mat and placed it in the nook of the tent. He then put his head out and talked with people and they came near him
- > (97: 3) The Night of Power is better than a thousand months.
- (Bukhariy 2020) 'Aisha: Allah's Messenger (s) used to practice I'tikaf in the last ten nights of Ramadan and used to say, "Look for the Night of Qadr in the last ten nights of the month of Ramadan."
- > (Bukhariy 2036) Abu Salama bin `Abdur-Rahman: I asked Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri, "Did you hear Allah's Messenger (s) talking about the Night of Qadr?" He replied in the affirmative and said, "Once we were in I`tikaf with Allah's Messenger (s) in the middle ten days of (Ramadan) and we came out of it in the morning of the twentieth, and Allah's Messenger (s) delivered a sermon on the 20th (of Ramadan) and said, 'I was informed (of the date) of the Night of Qadr (in my dream) but had forgotten it. So, look for it in the odd nights of the last ten nights of the month of Ramadan. I saw myself prostrating in mud and water on that night (as a sign of the Night of Qadr).
- > (Bukhariy 1156 1158) Nafi' narrated: ... The companions of the Prophet (s) used to tell him their dreams that (Laila-tul-Qadr) was on the 27th of the month of Ramadan. ...





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3. Importance of Fasting

- > (Bukhariy 1891) Talha Bin 'Ubaidullah: Tge Prophet (S) Said: "You Have To Fast During The Whole Month Of Ramadan, Unless You Want To Fast More As Nawafil."
- > (2: 183) O Ye Who Believe! Fasting Is Prescribed For You, Even As It Was Prescribed For Those Before You, That Ye May Ward Off Evil);
- > (2: 184) (Fast) A Certain Number Of Days; And (For) Him Who Is Sick Among You, Or On A Journey, (The Same) Number Of Other Days; And For Those Who Can Afford It There Is A Ransom: The Feeding Of A Man In Need. But Whoso Doeth Good Of His Own Accord, It Is Better For Him: And That Ye Fast Is Better For You If Ye Did But Know
- > (2: 185) Allah Desireth For You Ease; He Desireth Not Hardship For You;
- (Bukhariy 1904) Abu Huraira: The Prophet (S) Said: Fasting Is A Shield Or Protection From The Fire And From Committing Sins.
- (Bukhariy 1905) 'Algama: The Prophet Said:He Who Cannot Afford To Marry Is Advised To Fast, As Fasting Will Diminish His Sexual Power.'





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3. Importance Of Fasting

- > (Bukhariy 35) Abu Huraira: Allah's Messenger (S) Said, "Whoever Establishes The Prayers On The Night Of Qadr Out Of Sincere Faith And Hoping To Attain Allah's Rewards (Not To Show Off) Then All His Past Sins Will Be Forgiven."
- > (Bukhariy Book 65 Hadith 4505) 'Ata Heard Ibn Abbas Said... For Old Men And Old Women Who Have No Strength To Fast, So They Should Feed One Poor Person For Each Day Of Fasting (Instead Of Fasting).
- > Ibn Majah 1827 Bn Umar Narrated That: The Messenger Of Allah Enjoined Zakatul-fitr, One Sa Of Dates Or One Sa Of Barley. Abdullah Said: The People Made Two Mudd (Equal To Half Of A Sa) Of Wheat As Its Equivalent.
- (Muslim 1780) Abdullah B. Rabah Who Said: We Came To Mu'awiya B. Abu Sufyan As A Deputation And Abu Huraira Was Among Us. Each Of Us Would Prepare Food For His Companions Turn By Turn For A Day. (Accordingly) When It Was My Turn I Said: Abu Huraira, It Is My Turn Today. So They Came To My Place.
- (Bukhariy 3257) Sahl Bin Sa'd: The Prophet (S) Said, "Paradise Has Eight Gates, And One Of Them Is Called Ar-raiyan Through Which None Will Enter But Those Who Observe Fasting."



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1. Meaning Of Zakaat

2. Recipients Of Zakaat

3. Importance Of Zakaat







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Meaning Of Zakaat 1.

- Charity
- ➤ Money From Better Off / Rich
- Money To Poor / Needy
- Established = In Madina







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4. Almsgiving (Zakat) As A Means Of Purification Of Wealth.

- > Zakaat = Poor Due and the Amount Of Money Taken From The Better Off Or The Rich And To Be Given To Those In Need.
- Obligatory Since The Second Year Of Hijri.
- > (36: 47) And When It Is Said Unto Them: Spend Of That Wherewith Allah Hath Provided You...
- > (2:261) "The parable of those who spend their wealth in the way of God is that of a grain of corn. It grows seven ears and each ear has hundred grains. God increases manifold to whom He pleases."
- > (Bukhariy Vol. 1, Book 60, Hadith 183) Khālid bin Aslam: We went out with 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar and he said, "This (Verse) was revealed before the prescription of Zakat, and when Zakāt was prescribed, Allah made it a means of purifying one's wealth."

Amount Of Zakaat:

- 2 ½ % Of Our Money Or Wealth. 1.
- If The Nisab; The Minimum Amount On Which Zakaat Is Taken, Equals Or Exceeds 598.40 Gm On Silver Or 85.5 Gm On Gold, Then Zakaat Must Be Paid. 2.
- Mines As 1/5 Of The Produce 3.
- Land Tax As 1/10 If The Land Is Watered By A Lack Or A River Or 1/20 If Not Watered Naturally. 4.







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4. Almsgiving (Zakat) As A Means Of Purification Of Wealth.

> (9: 60) The Alms Are Only For The Poor And The Needy, And Those Who Collect Them, And Those Whose Hearts Are To Be Reconciled, And To Free The Captives And The Debtors, And For The Cause Of Allah, And (For) The Wayfarers; A Duty Imposed By Allah. Allah Is Knower, Wise.

> Beneficiaries:

- The Poor (فُقَرَاء) According To Ibn Abbas , The Fugaha Are The Folk Of The Platform. According To Qatada, They Are The Ill Person.
- The Needy (مَسَاكِين) The Needy Is Not The One Who Goes Round People And Asks Them For A Mouthful Or Two Or A Date Or Two, But He Is The One Who Does Not Have Enough 2. To Satisfy His Needs And Whose Condition Is Not Known To Others
- Those Who Collect Them (الْعَامِلِينَ عَلَيْهَا) Collectors Of Alms
- Those Whose Hearts Are To Be Reconciled (الْمُوَلِّفَةِ قُلُوبُهُمْ) Done To Attract People To The Religion Of Islam By Giving Them Gifts
- The Captives (فِي الرِّقَابِ) To Ransom Themselves To Be Free 5.
- The Debtors (الْغَارِمِينَ) Expenses In Solving Disputes Between People, Those Who Guarantee A Loan That Became Due (Unpaid), Causing Financial Strain To Them, And Those Whose Funds Do Not Sufficiently Cover Their Debts
- The Cause Of Allah (فِي سَبِيلِ اللهِ) Fighters For The Cause Of Allah On The Battle Field 7.
- The Wayfarers (ابْن السَّبِيلِ) The Guests, The Passer-by And The Needy Traveller In A Land, Where He Does Not Have What Helps Him Continue His Trip 8.





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4. Almsgiving (Zakat) As A Means Of Purification Of Wealth.

➤Importance:

- 1. (41: 7) Who Give Not The Poor Due, And Who Are Disbelievers In The Hereafter.
- 2. (3: 92) Ye Will Not Attain Unto Piety Until Ye Spend Of That Which Ye Love. And Whatsoever Ye Spend, Allah Is Aware Thereof.
- 3. (9: 103) Take Alms Of Their Wealth, Wherewith Thou Mayst Purify Them And Mayst Make Them Grow, And Pray For Them. Lo! Thy Prayer Is An Assuagement For Them. Allah Is Nearer, Knower.
- 4. (2: 261) The Likeness Of Those Who Spend Their Wealth In Allah's Way Is As The Likeness Of A Grain Which Groweth Seven Ears, In Every Ear A Hundred Grains. Allah Giveth Increase Manifold To Whom He Will. Allah Is All Embracing, All Knowing.
- 5. (2: 274) Those Who Spend Their Wealth By Night And Day, By Stealth And Openly, Verily Their Reward Is With Their Lord, And There Shall No Fear Come Upon Them Neither Shall They Grieve.







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1. Meaning Of Hajj

2. Preparation Of Hajj

3. Steps Of Hajj

4. Importance Of Hajj





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1. Meaning Of Hajj

- ➤ Hajj = Pilgrimage
- Month Of Dhul Hijja
- \gt 5 Days = 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th13th





- > (2: 197) "Take Provisions With You For The Journey, But The Best Of Provisions Is God-consciousness..."
- > (Bukhariy 1523) Ibn `Abbas: The People Of Yemen Used To Come For Hajj And Used Not To Bring Enough Provisions With Them And Used To Say That They Depend On Allah. On Their Arrival In Medina They Used To Beg The People, And So Allah Revealed, "And Take A Provision (With You) For The Journey, But The Best Provision Is The Fear Of Allah." (2.197)
- > (Bulugh Al-maram 712) Anas (Ra) Narrated That The Messenger Of Allah (S) Was Asked, 'What Is As-sabil?' The Messenger Of Allah (S) Replied, "Provision Of Food And Means To Make The Journey."







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"Take Provisions With You For The Journey, But The Best Of Provisions Is God-consciousness..." (2:197)

- ➤ Logistical Preparation:
 - Agent / Booking Etc. (Logistical Preparation)
 - Accessories (Medicine, Clothes ...)
- > Religious Preparation
 - Health
 - **Financial Aspects** 2.
 - Enough Provision For Hajj And Enough Left At Home (Logistical Preparation)
 - Wasiyyah (Will)
 - Niyyah
 - Ihram
 - Knowledge Of 'Umrah 7.
 - Knowledge Of The (Wuquf) Standing Mina, 'Arafah, Muzdalifa, Rami 8.
 - Knowledge Of Tawaaf Ziyaarah And Al Widah
 - Masa'il Of Whole Hajj
 - Visit Of Madina
 - What To Do And What Not To Do
 - Swabr, Akhlaag, Muhabbah, Imaan, Tagwa, Tazkiyah, Ihsaan (Spiritual Preparation)







- > State Of Purification (Wudu/Ghusal) Done At Boundary (Migat) And Must Wear The Pilgrim Dress Known As Ihram.
- > It Is A Two Pieces Of Unstitched Cloth For Men And For Women It Can Be Any Appropriate Dress Or Jilbab.
- > (Bukhariy 1545) Abdullah Bin Abbas Said The Prophet (S) ... Putting On Two Sheets Of Lhram (Upper Body Cover And Waist Cover) ... And When He Reached Mecca On The 4th Of Dhul-hijja He Performed The Tawaf Round The Ka`ba And Performed The Tawaf Between Safa And Marwa.
- > (2: 197) The Pilgrimage Is (In) The Well Known Months, And Whoever Is Minded To Perform The Pilgrimage Therein (Let Him Remember That) There Is (To Be) No Lewdness Nor Abuse Nor Angry Conversation On The Pilgrimage. And Whatsoever Good Ye Do Allah Knows It. So Make Provision For Yourselves (Here After); For The Best Provision Is To Ward Off Evil. Therefore Keep Your Duty Unto Me, O Men Of Understanding.
- > (Bukhariy 1536) Safwan Bin Ya'la Said The Prophet (S) Said, "Wash The Perfume Off Your Body Thrice And Take Off The Cloak And Do The Same In 'Umra As You Do In Hajj."







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- ➤ (Bukhariy 1522) Zaid Bin Jubair: "Allah's Messenger (S) Had Fixed As Miqat (Singular Of Mawaqit) Qarn For The People Of Najd, Dhul-hulaifa For The People Of Medina, And Al-juhfa For The People Of Sham."
- (Bukhariy 1524) **Ibn `Abbas:** Allah's Messenger (S) Made Dhul-huiaifa As The Miqat For The People Of Medina; Al-juhfa For The People Of Sham; Qarn-al-manazil For The People Of Najd; And Yalamlam For The People Of Yemen; And These Mawaqit Are For The People At Those Very Places, And Besides Them For Those Who Come Thorough Those Places With The Intention Of Performing Hajj And `Umra; And Whoever Is Living Within These Boundaries Can Assume Lhram From The Place He Starts, And The People Of Mecca Can Assume Ihram From Mecca.





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- (Bukhariy 1549) `Abdullah Bin `Umar: The Talbiya Of Allah's Messenger (S) Was: 'Labbaika Allahumma Labbaik, Labbaika La Sharika Laka Labbaik, Inna-l-hamda Wan-ni'mata Laka Walmulk, La Sharika Laka' (I Respond To Your Call O Allah, I Respond To Your Call, And I Am Obedient To Your Orders, You Have No Partner, I Respond To Your Call All The Praises And Blessings Are For You, All The Sovereignty Is For You, And You Have No Partners With You.
- > (Bukhariy 1515) Jabir Bin `Abdullah: That Allah's Messenger (S) Started Saying, "Labbaik" From Dhul-hulaifa When His Mount Stood Upright Carrying Him.
- > (Bukhariy 1573) Narrated Nafi: on Reaching The Sanctuary Of Mecca, Ibn `Umar Used To Stop, Reciting Talbiya And Then He Would Pass The Night At Dhi-tuwa And Then Offer The Fajr Prayer And Take A Bath. He Used To Say That The Prophet (s) Used To Do The Same.







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- > (Bukhariy 1627) Ibn `Umar: The Prophet (S) Reached Mecca, Circumambulated The Ka`ba Seven Times And Then Offered A Two Rak`at Prayer Behind Magam Ibrahim. Then He Went Towards The Safa. Allah Has Said, "Verily, In Allah's Apostle You Have A Good Example."
- (Bukhariy 1603) Salim That His Father Said: I Saw Allah's Messenger (S) Arriving At Mecca; He Kissed The Black Stone Corner First While Doing Tawaf And Did Ramal In The First Three Rounds Of The Seven Rounds (Of Tawaf).
- > (Bukhariy 1616) 'Abdullah Bin 'Umar: When Allah's Messenger (S) Performed Tawaf Of The Ka'ba For Hajj Or 'Umra, He Used To Do Ramal During The First Three Rounds, And In The Last Four Rounds He Used To Walk; Then After The Tawaf He Used To Offer Two Rak'at And Then Performed Tawaf Between Safa And Marwa.
- (Bukhariy 1617) **Ibn `Umar:** When The Prophet (s) Performed The Tawaf Of The Ka`ba, He Did Ramal During The First Three Rounds And In The Last Four Rounds He Used To Walk And While Doing Tawaf Between Safa And Marwa, He Used To Run In The Midst Of The Rain Water Passage.







- > (Tirmidhi 879) Ata Reported That Ibn Abbas Narrated: "The Messenger Of Allah Led Us In Salat At Mina For Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, Isha, And Fajr, Then He Left In The Morning To Arafat."
- (Al Muwatta Book 20, Hadith 204) Yahya related to me from Malik from Nafi that Abdullah ibn Umar used to pray dhuhr, asr, maghrib, isha and subh at Mina. Then in the morning, after the sun had risen, he would go to Arafa.
- > (Bukhariy 1653) 'Abdul 'Aziz Bin Rufai: I Asked Anas Bin Malik, "Tell Me What You Remember From Allah's Messenger (S) Regarding These Questions): Where Did He Offer The Zuhr And `Asr Prayers On The Day Of Tarwiya (8th Day Of Dhul- Hijja)?" He Relied, "(He Offered These Prayers) At Mina." I Asked, "Where Did He Offer The 'Asr Prayer On The Day Of Nafr (I.E. Departure From Mina On The 12th Or 13th Of Dhulhijja)?" He Replied, "At Al- Abtah," And Then Added, "You Should Do As Your Chiefs Do."
- > (Bukhariy 1655) `Abdullah Bin `Umar: Allah's Messenger (S) Offered A Two-rak`at Prayer At Mina. Abu Bakr, `Umar And `Uthman, (During The Early Years Of His Caliphate) Followed The Same Practice.





- Before Zawaal (Zenith)
- Mount Of Mercy (Jabal Al Rahmah).
- Standing (Wuquf).
- (Bukhariy 1662) **Ibn Shihab Said:** Salim Said, "In The Year When Al-hajjaj Bin Yusuf Attacked Ibn Az-zubair, The Former Asked 'Abdullah (Ibn 'Umar) What To Do During The Stay On The Day Of 'Arafa (9th Of Dhul-hajjah). I Said To Him, "If You Want To Follow The Sunna (The Legal Way Of The Prophet (S) You Should Offer The Salat Just After Midday On The Day Of The 'Arafa. 'Abdullah Bin 'Umar Said, 'He (Salim) Has Spoken The Truth.' " They (The Companions Of The Prophet (S) Used To Offer The Zuhr And Asr Prayer Together According To The Sunna, I Asked Salim, "Did Allah's Messenger (S) Do That?" Salim Said, "And In Doing That Do You (People) Follow Anything Else Except His (S) Sunna?"







- After Sunset left Arafat To Muzdalifah
- Gather 49 Pebbles For Rami, That Is The Beating Of Shaitaan.
- (Bukhariy 1668) Nafi: `Abdullah Bin `Umar Used To Offer The Maghrib And `Isha' Prayers Together At Jam' (Al-muzdalifa). But He Used To Pass By That Mountain Pass Where Allah's Messenger (S) Went, And He Would Enter It And Answer The Call Of Nature And Perform Ablution, And Would Not Offer Any Prayer Till He Had Prayed At Jam.'
- (Bukhariy 1673) Ibn 'Umar: The Prophet (S) Offered The Maghrib And 'Isha' Prayers Together At Jam' (I.E. Al-muzdalifa) With A Separate Igama For Each Of Them And Did Not Offer Any Optional Prayer In Between Them Or After Each Of Them.
- > (Bukhariy 1684) Amr Bin Maimun: I Saw `Umar, Offering The Fajr (Morning) Prayer At Jam'; Then He Got Up And Said, "The Pagans Did Not Use To Depart (From Jam') Till The Sun Had Risen, And They Used To Say, 'Let The Sun Shine On Thabir (A Mountain).' But The Prophet (S) Contradicted Them And Departed From Jam' Before Sunrise."







- Leave Muzdalifa After Swalaat Fajr Before Sunrise And Way To Mina
- (Bukhariy 1750) Al-a`mash: I Heard Al-hajjaj Saying On The Pulpit, ".... `Abdur-rahman Bin Yazid Told Me (Ibrahim), 'I Was With Ibn Mas`ud, When He Did The Rami Of The Jamrat-ul-agaba. He Went Down The Middle Of The Valley, And When He Came Near The Tree (Which Was Near The Jamra) He Stood Opposite To It And Threw Seven Small Pebbles And Said: 'Allahu-akbar' On Throwing Every Pebble.'
- > (Sunan Abi Dawud 1998) Ibn 'Umar: The Prophet (S) Performed The Obligatory Circumambulation (Tawaf Al-ziyarah) On The Day Of The Sacrifice; He Then Offered The Noon Prayer At Mina When He Returned.
- (Ibn Majahvol. 4, Book 25, Hadith 3059) It Was Narrated From 'Aishah And Ibn 'Abbas That The Prophet(s) Delayed Tawafuz-ziyarah Until Nighttime.
- > (Bukhari 985) Narrated Jundab: On The Day Of Nahr The Prophet (S) Offered The Prayer And Delivered The Khutba And Then Slaughtered The Sacrifice
- (Bukhariy 1729) Narrated `Abdullah: The Prophet (S) And Some Of His Companions Got Their Heads Shaved And Some Others Got Their Hair Cut Short.
- > (Bukhariy 1732) Narrated Nafi' That Ibn 'Umar (Ra) Performed Only One Tawaf. He Would Take An Afternoon Nap And Then Return To Mina. That Was On The Day Of Nahr (Slaughtering).







- (Bukhariy 1746) Wabra: I Asked Ibn `Umar, "When Should I Do The Rami Of The Jimar?" He Replied, "When Your Leader Does That." I Asked Him Again The Same Question. He Replied, "We Used To Wait Till The Sun Declined (After Zawaal) And Then We Would Do The Rami (I.E. On The 11th And 12th Of Dhul-hijja)."
- (Bukhariy 1748) `Abdur-rahman Bin Yazid: When `Abdullah, Reached The Big Jamra (I.E. Jamrat-ul-agaba) He Kept The Ka`ba On The Left Side And Mina On His Right Side And Threw Seven Pebbles
- (Bukhariy 1751) Salim: Ibn `Umar Used To Do Rami Of The Jamrat-ud-dunya (The Jamra Near To The Khaif Mosque) With Seven Small Stones And Used To Recite Takbir On Throwing Every Pebble. He Then Would Go Ahead Till He Reached The Level Ground Where He Would Stand Facing The Qibla For A Long Time To Invoke (Allah) While Raising His Hands (While Invoking). Then He Would Do Rami Of The Jamrat-ul-wusta (Middle Jamra) And Then He Would Go To The Left Towards The Middle Ground, Where He Would Stand Facing The Qibla. He Would Remain Standing There For A Long Period To Invoke (Allah) While Raising His Hands, And Would Stand There For A Long Period. Then He Would Do Rami Of The Jamrat-ul-agaba From The Middle Of The Valley, But He Would Not Stay By It, And Then He Would Leave And Say, "I Saw The Prophet (@Doing Like This."







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- > (Bukhariy 1755) Ibn `Abbas: The People Were Ordered To Perform The Tawaf Of The Ka`ba (Tawaf-al-wada`) As The Lastly Thing, Before Leaving (Mecca), Except The Menstruating Women Who Were Excused.
- > (Muslim 1352) Al-'ali' B. Al-hadrami Reported Allah's Messenger (May Peace He Upon As Saying: For A Mahijir, It Is Only Three (Days') Stay At Mecca, After Completing (The Hajj Or 'Umra) That Is Allowed, And It Seemed As If He Was Saying That He Should Not (Stay) Beyond This (Period).
- > (Bukhari 1189) Abu Huraira: The Prophet (S) Said, "Do Not Set Out On A Journey Except For Three Mosques, That Is, Al-masjid-ai-haram, The Mosque Of Allah's Messenger (S), And The Mosque Of Al-aqsa, (Mosque Of Jerusalem)."
- > (Nasa'i 1282) Abdullah Said: "The Messenger Of Allah (s) Said: 'Allah (Swt) Has Angels Who Travel Around On Earth Conveying To Me The Salams Of My Ummah."
- > (Abi Dawud 2041) Abuhurayrah: The Prophet (s) Said: If Any One Of You Greets Me, Allah Returns My Soul To Me And I Respond To The Greeting.
- > (Allamah An-nawawi From Al- Bazzar And Dar Qutni) Abdullah Ibn Umar I Narrated That The Messenger Of Allah (s) Said: Whoever Visits My Grave, My Intercession Becomes Obligatory For Him.
- > (Dar Qutni, At-tabrani And Al-bayhaqi.) Abdullah Ibn Umar I Reported That The Messenger Of Allah (S) Said: The Person Who Performs Hajj Then Visits My Grave After My Death, Is Like He Who Visited Me During My Lifetime.

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- (3: 97) Wherein Are Plain Memorials (Of Allah's Guidance); The Place Where Abraham Stood Up To Pray; And Whosoever Enters It Is Safe.
- > (2: 196) Perform The Pilgrimage And The Visit (To Mecca) For Allah Observe Your
- Duty To Allah, And Know That Allah Is Severe In Punishment.
- (Muslim 1337) Abu Huraira (Allah Be Pleased With Him) Reported: Allah's Messenger (S) Addressed Us And Said: O People, Allah Has Made Hajj Obligatory For You; So Perform Hajj.
- > (Bukhariy 1521) Abu Huraira: The Prophet (S) Said, "Whoever Performs Hajj For Allah's Pleasure And Does Not Have Sexual Relations With His Wife, And Does Not Do Evil Or Sins Then He Will Return (After Hajj Free From All Sins) As If He Were Born Anew."
- (Muslim 1349) Abu Huraira (Ra) Reported Allah's Messenger (S) As Saying: An Umra Is An Expiation For The Sins Committed Between It And The Next, And Hajj Which Is Accepted Will Receive No Other Reward Than Paradise.
- > (Bukhariy 1520) `Aisha: (The Mother Of The Faithful Believers) | Said, "O Allah's Messenger (S) We Consider Jihad As The Best Deed." The Prophet (s) Said, "The Best Jihad (For Women) Is Hajj Mabrur."

