



FQH 141 – Fiqh Curriculum – Midterm Revision

FQH 141

Midterm Interactive Session

Dr. Amro Ibrahim

Agenda

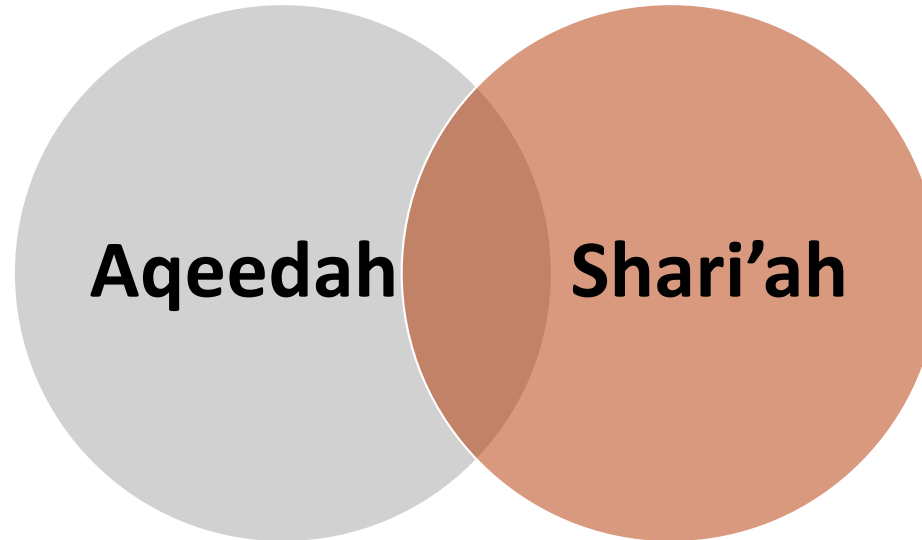
- Directions to study for the Midterm
- Revision
- Q & A



Directions to Study

- Check Kahoot quizzes in the lectures (similar questions)
- Study from the PowerPoint is sufficient
- Focus on this review session
- Ask questions if you have any

Fiqh in Islamic Studies



Names:

Fiqh

Ilm-ul-ahkam-ash-Shar'iyyah

Ilm-ul-halal-wal-haram

Al-fiqh al-asghar

Furo' ad-Deen

Fiqh (Definition)

الفِقهُ هُوَ مَعْرِفَةُ الْأَحْكَامِ الشَّرْعِيَّةِ الْعَمَلِيَّةِ الْمَكْتَسَبَةِ مِنْ أَدِلَّتِهَا التَّفْصِيلِيَّةِ

Fiqh:

- **Lexically:** to **understand**, to know **1** **2**
- **Technically:** (in juristic terms): “**The knowledge of the practical Shar’i rulings that are derived from their detailed evidences.**” **3** **4**

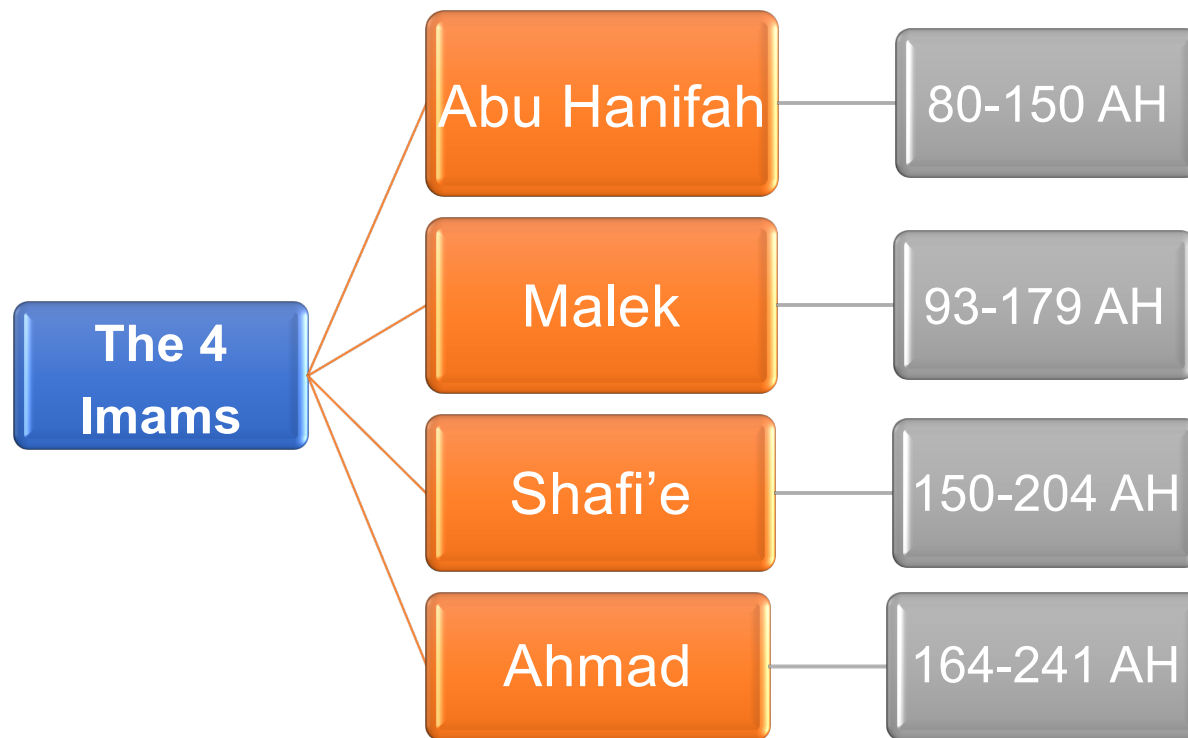
Ruling of Learning Fiqh

- **Fard 'ayn** (individual duty): for what is need to be known so that ibadah or Mu'amala becomes valid
- **Fard Kifaya** (collective duty): more than that and up to Fatwa level

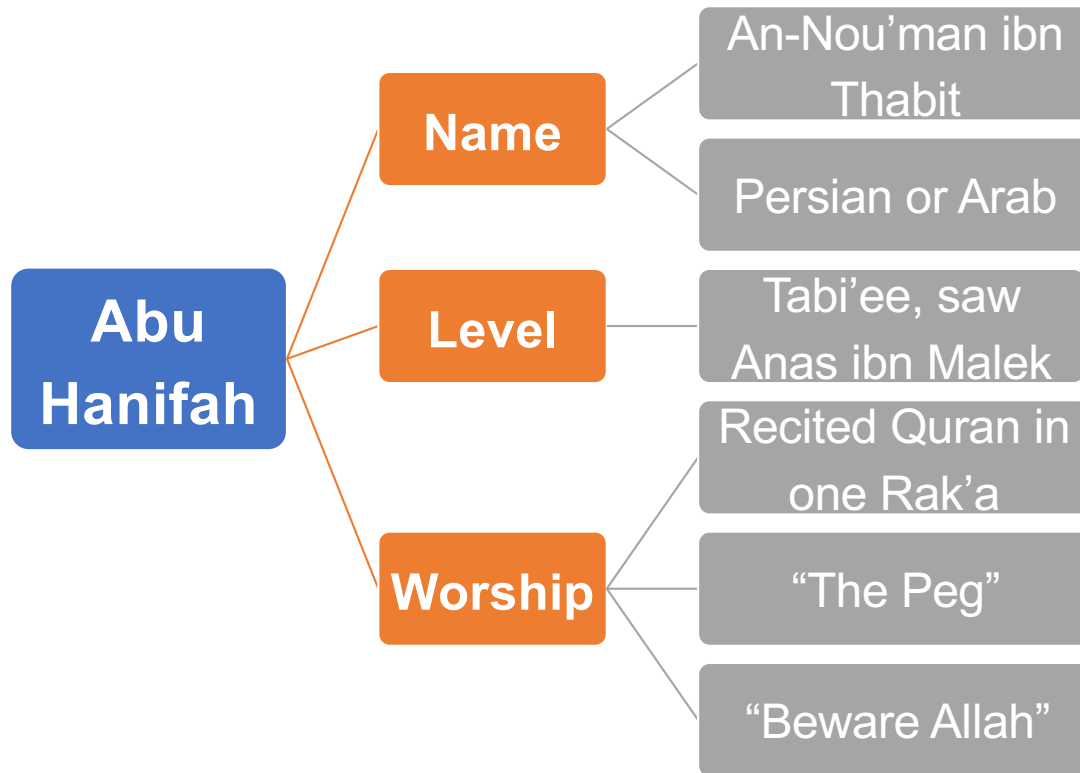
Hukm Shar'ie (Terminologies)

<i>Wajib/Fard</i>	Obligatory	Reward for doing AND Sin for not doing
<i>Mandoob/Mustahab/Sunnah</i>	Recommended	Reward for doing, but NO sin for not doing
<i>Mubah</i>	Permissible	No reward or sin for doing or not doing
<i>Makrooh</i>	Detested/ Disliked	Reward for NOT doing, but no sin for doing
<i>Haram</i>	Prohibited	Reward for NOT doing AND sin for doing

Schools of Fiqh – Madhhabs



Imam Abu Hanifah

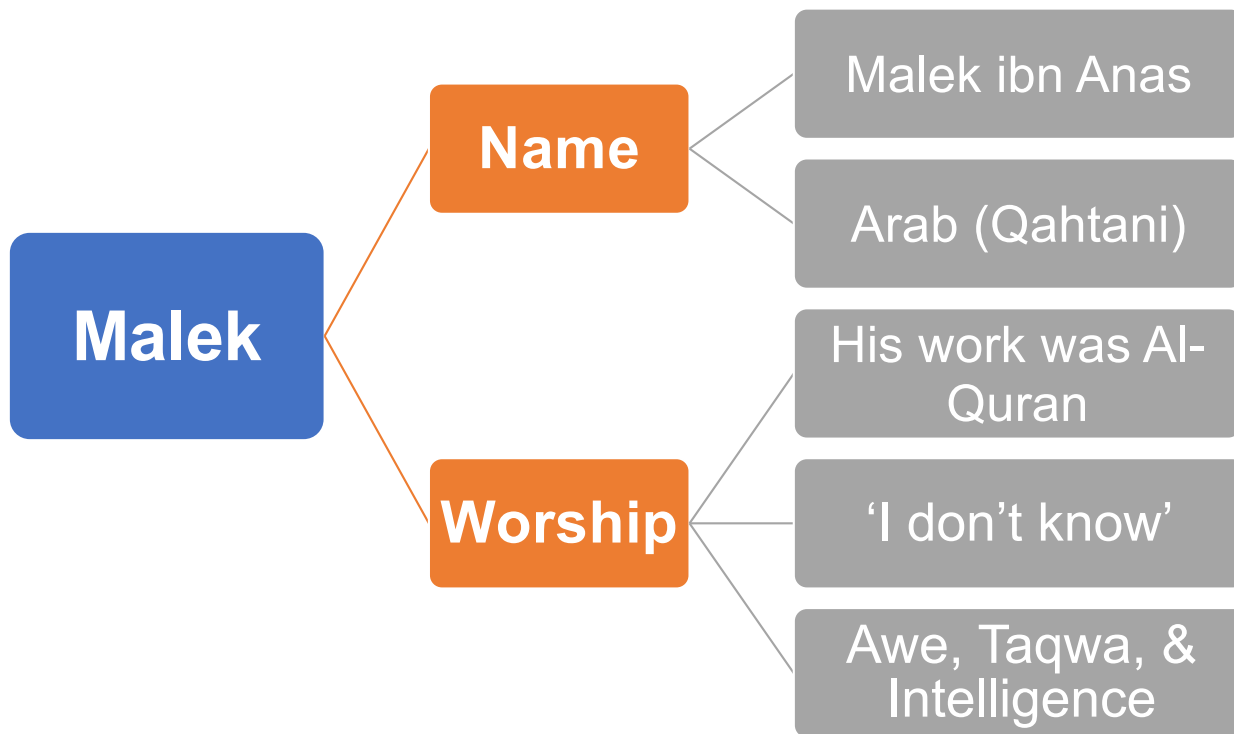


“I’ve seen a man, who if he wishes, will convince you that this column you see, is made of gold!” *(Malek ibn Anas)*

“People are all dependent in Fiqh on Abu Hanifah” *(Ash-Shafi’e)*

“Abu Hanifah is the most faqih of all people” *(Ibn Al-Mubarak)*

Imam Malek



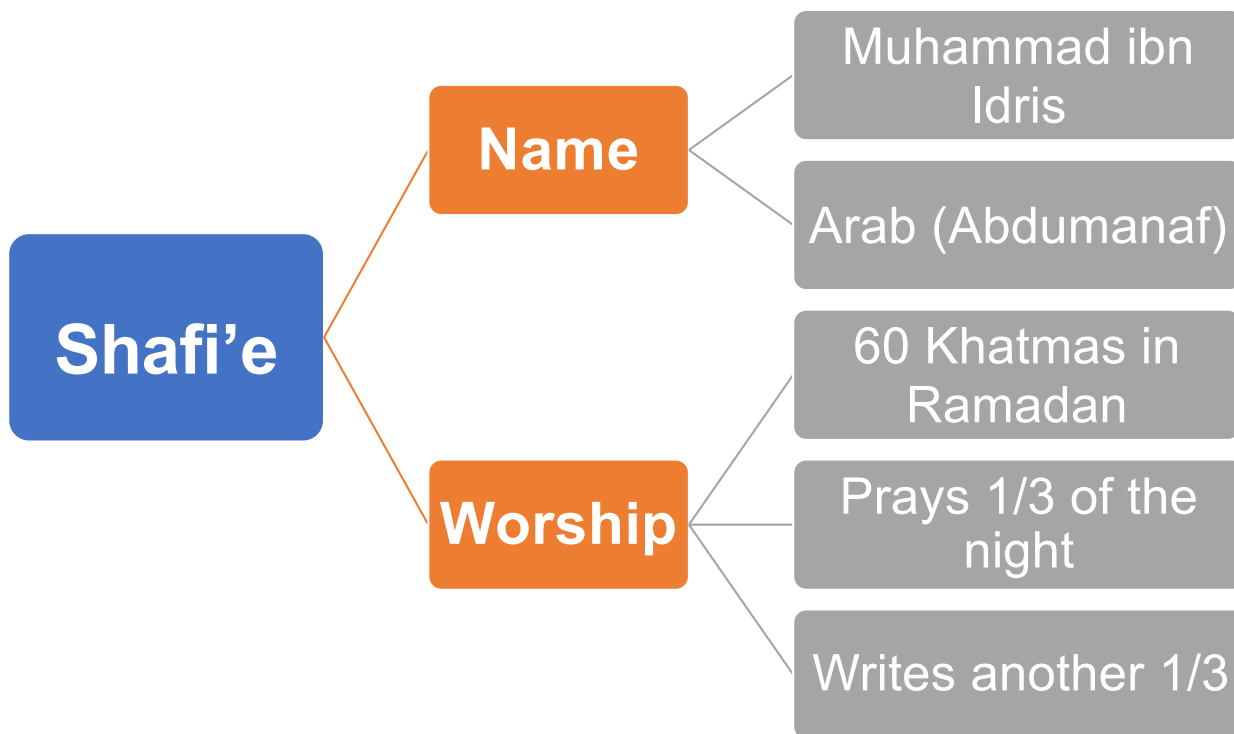
People are beating the livers of camels seeking knowledge, but they will not find anyone more knowledgeable than a **scholar of Al-Madinah.**

Became a Mufti when he was 21!

He said: "I didn't give Fatwas until 70 have witnessed that I can give it"

"When the scholars are mentioned, Malek is the star" (Shafi'e)

Imam Shafi'e

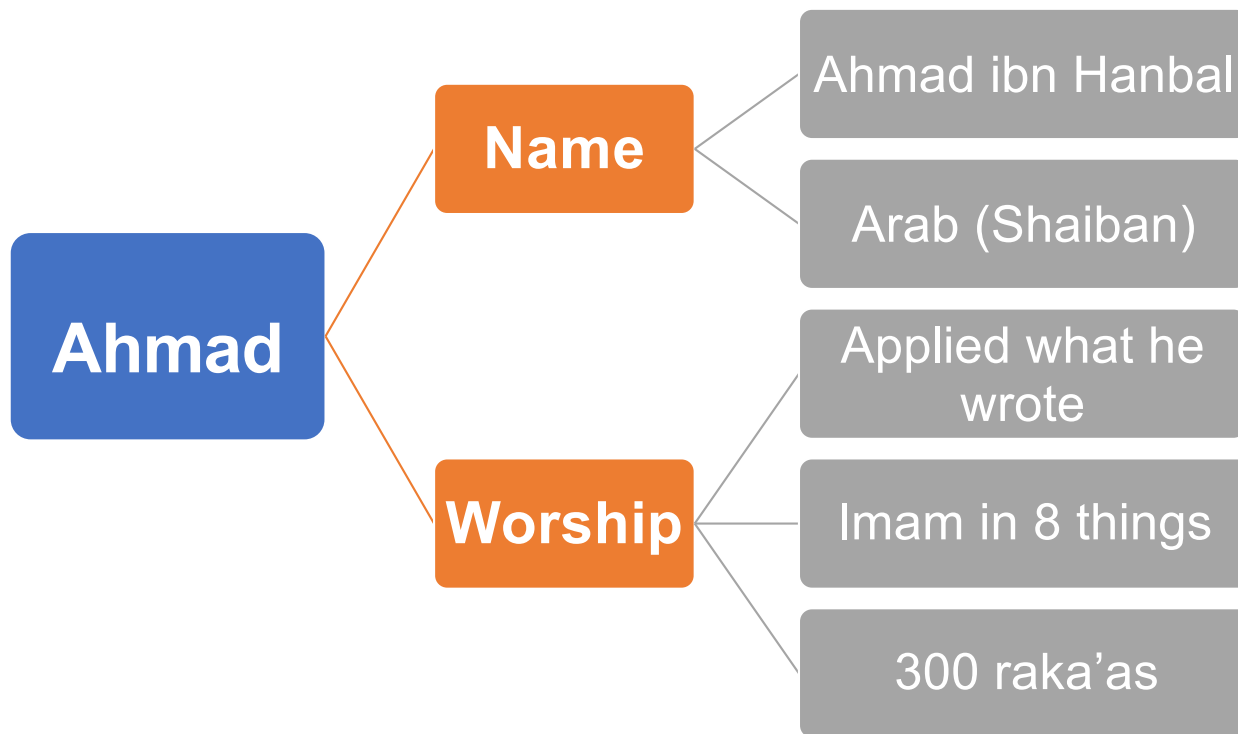


Memorized Quran in 7, Mutta' in 10, became a Mufti when he was 15!

“As-Shafe'i is the best of his time” (Ibn ‘Oyaynah)

“Not one of the scholars of hadith touched an inkwell nor a pen except he owed a huge debt to al-Shafi'i.” (Ahmad)

Imam Ahmad



“Your father memorizes 1000
1000 Hadiths” (*Abu Zar’aa*)

“I’ve never seen someone has
more Fiqh or Wara’ than Ahmad”
(*Abdurrazzaq*)

“I left Baghdad, and left no one
in it has more virtues, more
knowledge, more Fiqh, more
Taqwa, than Ahmad ibn Hanbal”
(*Shafie*)

Following a Madhhab

- The Rule of Following a Madhhab is **Permissible**
- Acceptance of the **existence** of the **4 Madhabs without discrimination**
- **Do not** accept the **calls to abolishment** of madhabs
- Following a madhab means **following the Fiqhi school** that reads the evidences and search the most correct in Shariah
- The follower, if he reaches the **level of Ijtihad**, and he has seen a better opinion to follow, that's better for him

Difference in Opinions (Scholars)

Beginning

Sahaba Era

Causes

Evidence and usage

Evidence reached?

Evidence not accepted

Evidence cannot be used

Understanding of evidence

Evidence has contradictions

Different understandings

Difference about the cause (illah)

Our position

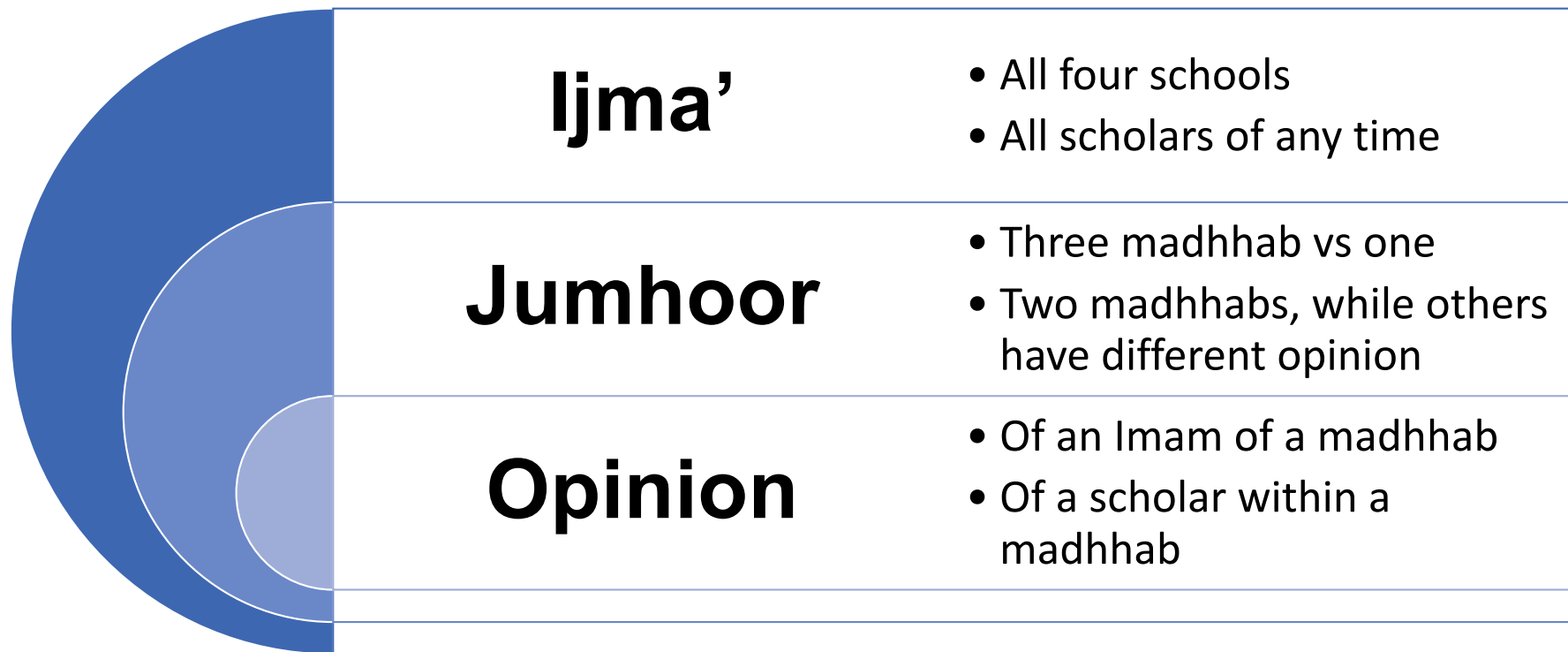
Never use it for disunity and arguments

Accept different opinions if it is Ijtihad matter

Never follow the easiest always

There is one correct opinion

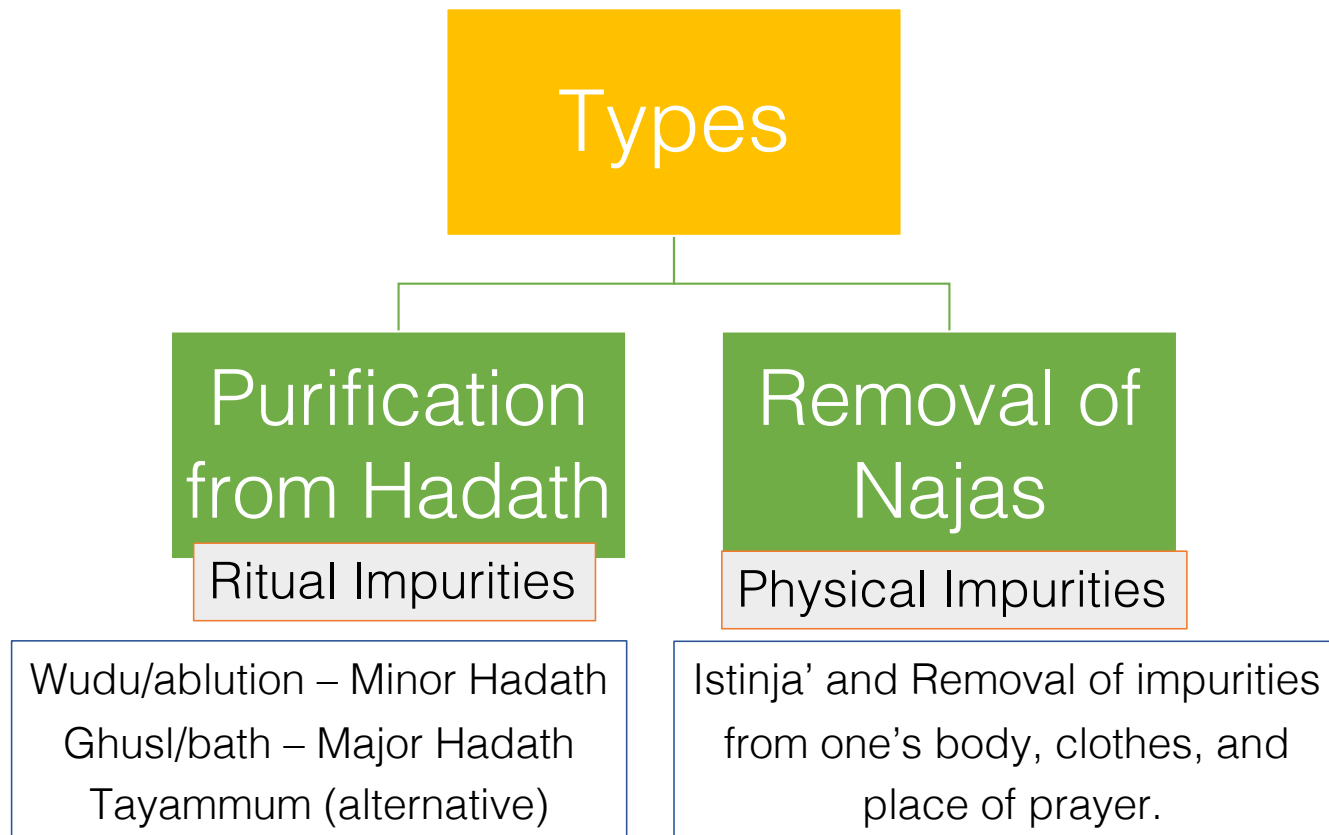
Jumhoor vs Ijma'



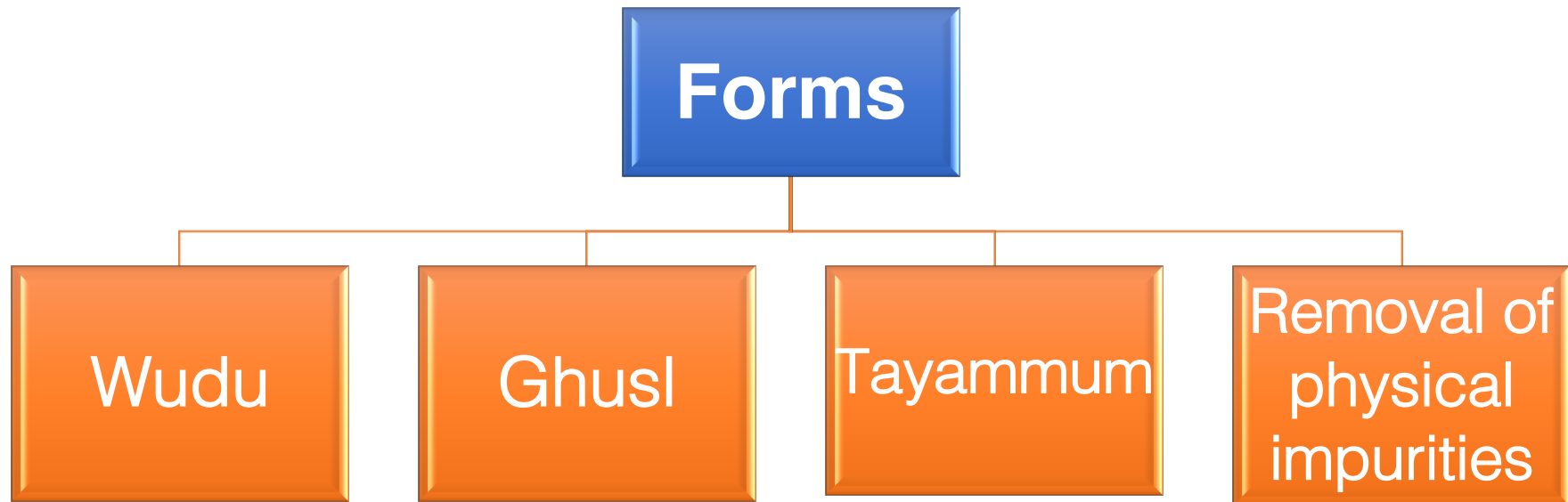
Chapters/Books of Fiqh

- Ibadat (Acts of Worship)
- Mu'amalat (Transactions)
- Mu'sharat (Family, personal affairs)
- Hudud wa Jinayat (Legal punishments and felonies)

Taharah Types



Taharah Forms/Objectives



Taharah Means

Means

Water

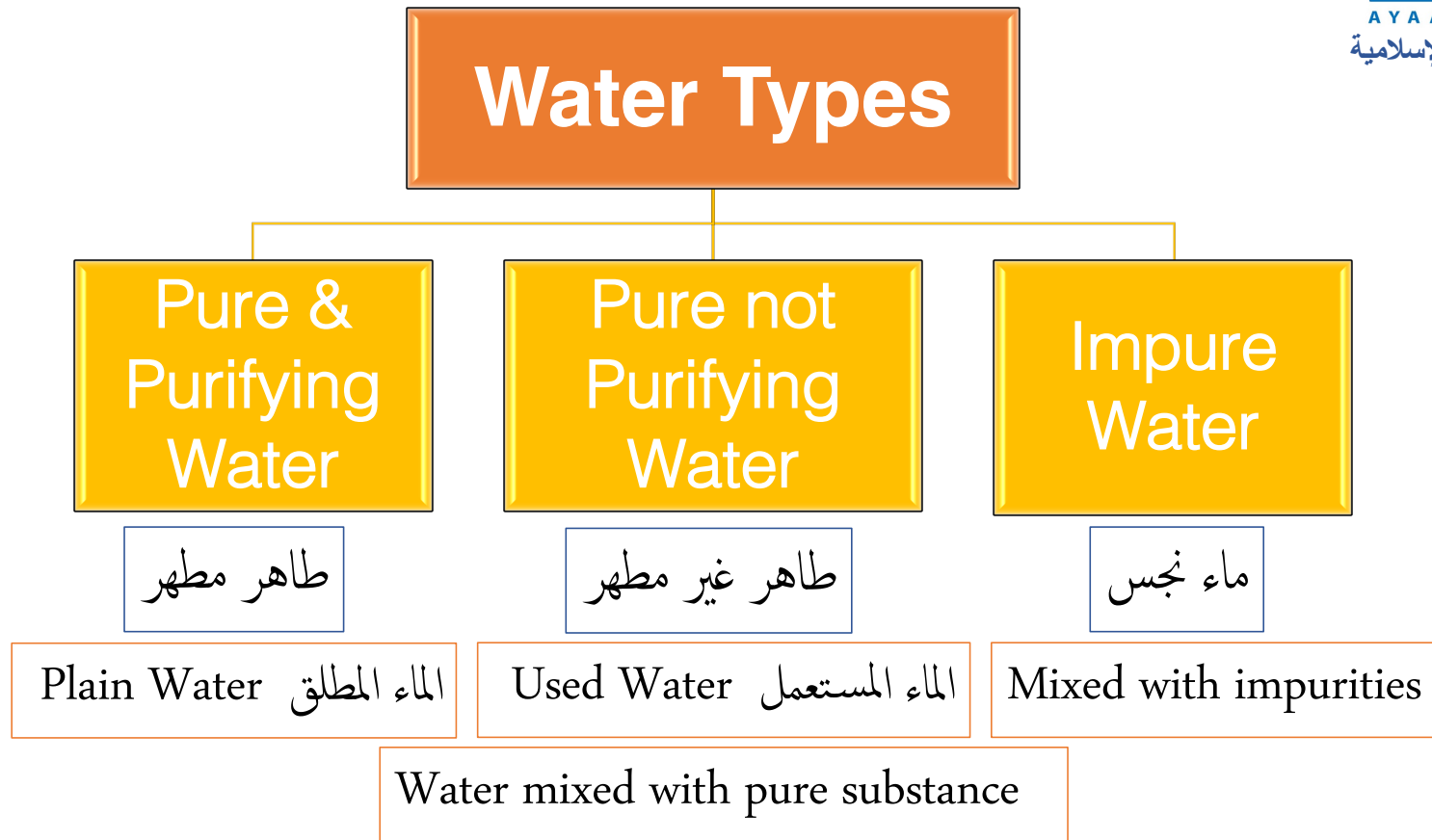
Dust

Stones

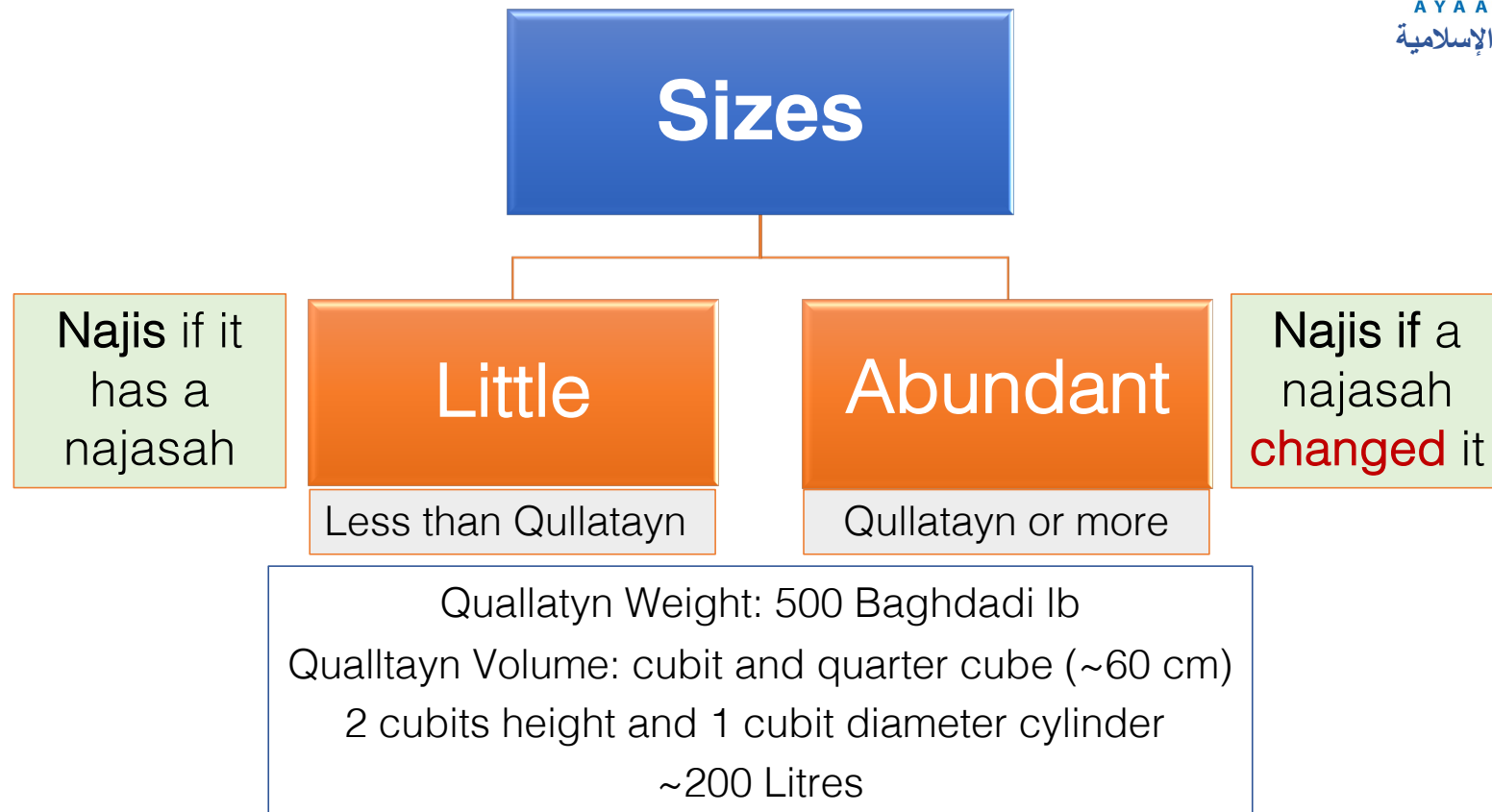
Tanning

Transformation

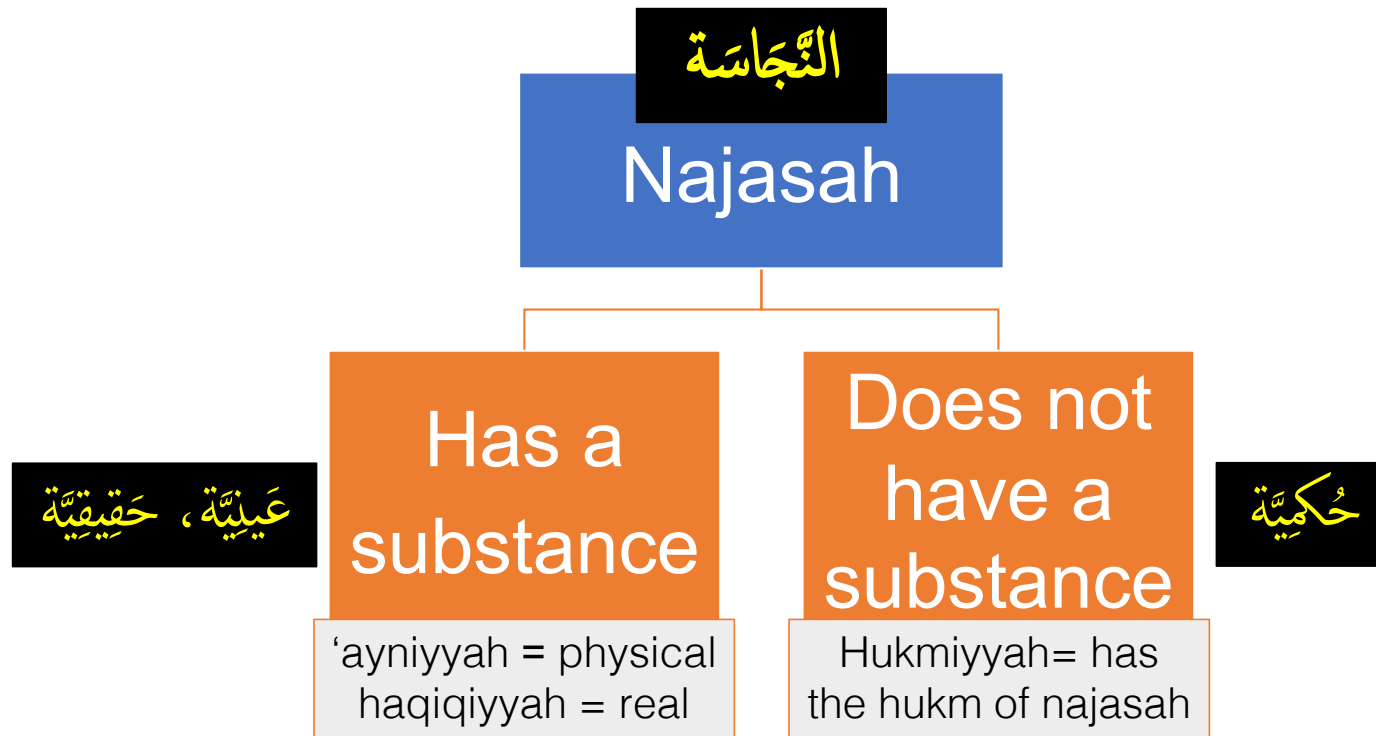
Water Divisions



Water Size



Impurities

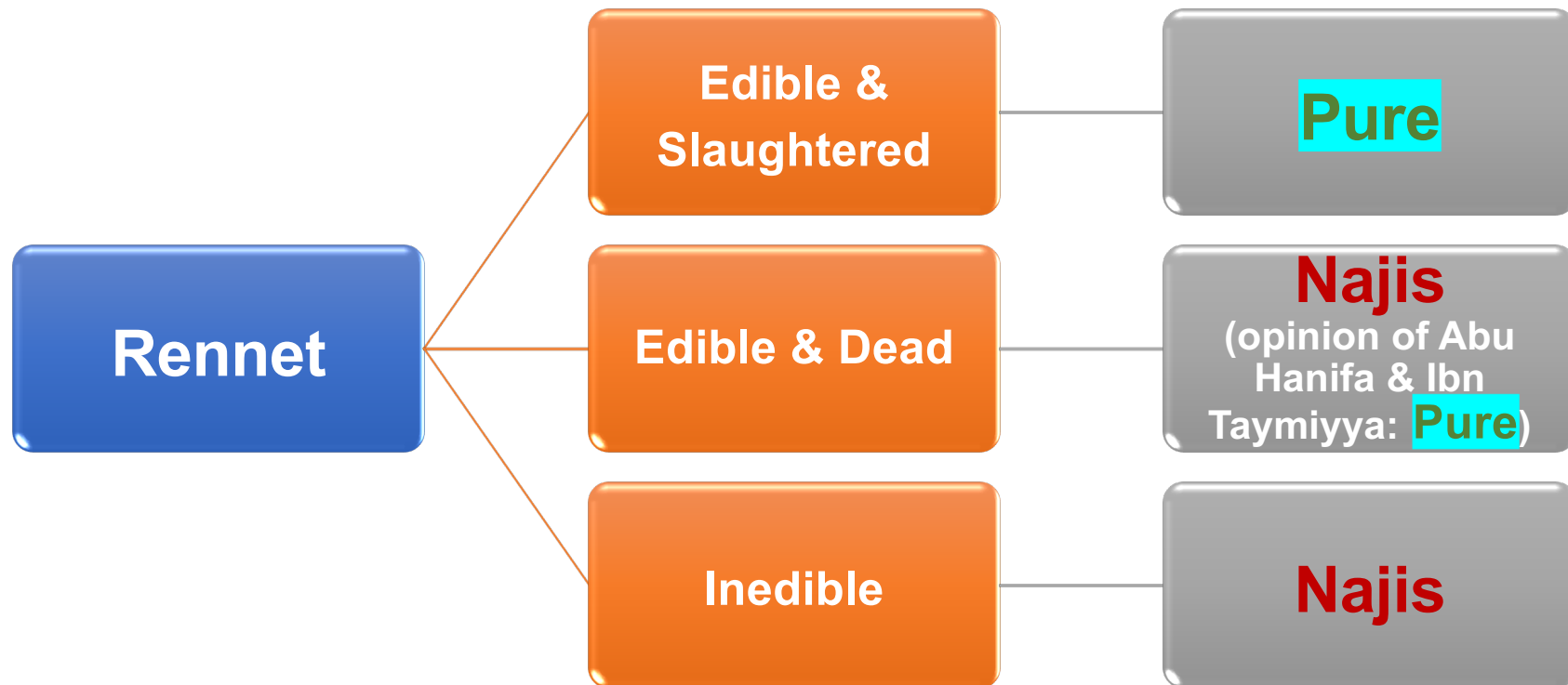


Impurities

- Urine and excrement
- Blood
- Madhi
- Wadi
- Semen
- Vomit

- Carrion
- Hair and feathers
- Animals skin
- Wine
- Pig
- Dog

Rennet



Removal of Impurities

Water

Drying

Istihalah

Tanning

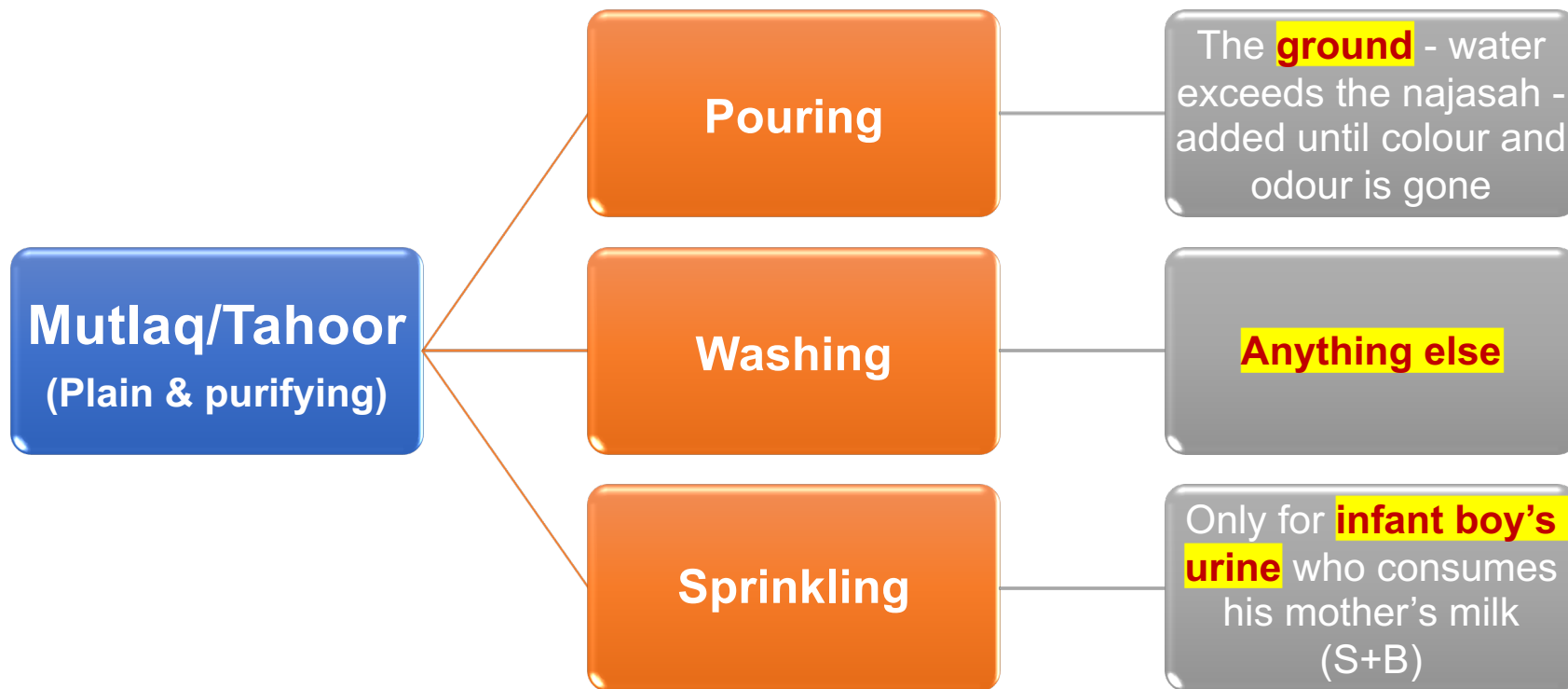
Slaughtering

Removal

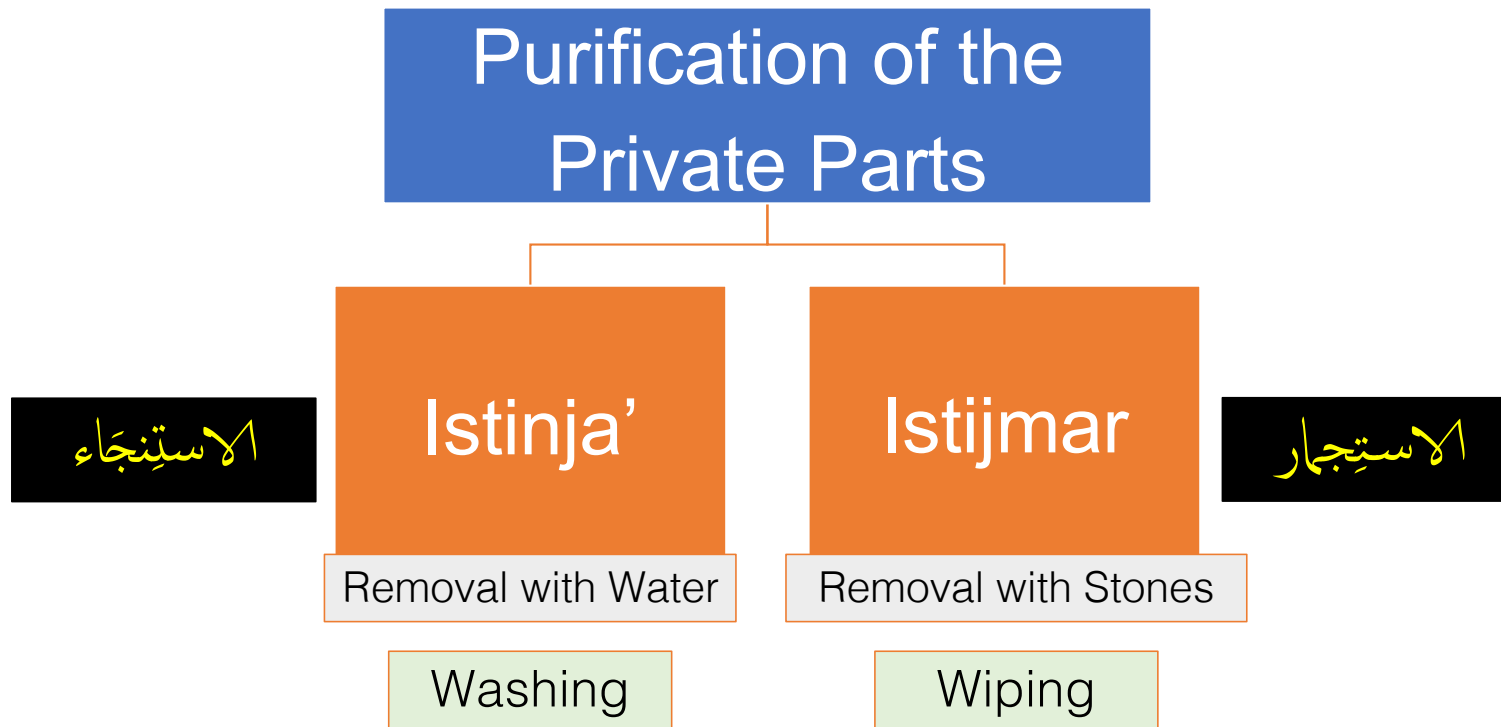
Rubbing

Soil/Dirt

By Water



Purifying the Private Parts



Alternatives to Stones

Clean

طاهراً

Solid

جامداً

Removes

قالماً

Not
respected

غير محترم

Istinja' Ranks

Stone &
Water



Water
only



Stone
only

Stone: removal of the impurity

Water: removal of the traces of the impurity

Even if water exists

Conditions for Using a Stone

Three Stones or three sides of one stone

It should purify

Stones should be pure

Impurity shouldn't be dry

No other impurity should come upon it

Water shouldn't splash onto the stone

Impurity shouldn't have spread out or go beyond limits

(inner buttock and penis head)

Otherwise, use water!

Sunan of Fitrah

- Clipping the moustache
- Letting the beard grow
- Using the tooth-stick
- Snuffing water in the nose
- Cutting the nails

- Washing the finger joints
- Plucking the armpits hair
- Shaving of the pubes
- Istinja'
- Rinsing nose and mouth

Important Terms

Wiping

المَسْحُ

- With a wet hand or a wet piece of cloth

Washing

الغَسْلُ

- Flowing of water

Rubbing

الدَّلْكُ

- Passing the palm with the application of light pressure

Description of Wudu

1- Intention

All except H (said Sunnah)

2- Basmalah

B said Wajib (All said Sunnah)

3- Washing hands

Wajib after waking up

4- Rinsing mouth and nose

B said Wajib

5- Washing face

All said Fard

6- Washing arms including elbows

All said Fard

7- Wiping the head

All said Fard

8- Wiping over ears

H said Fard

9- Washing feet with ankles

All said Fard

10- Following the sequence

S + B said Wajib

11- Succession

M + B said Wajib

12- Rubbing

M said Wajib

Important Terms

Sequence

الترتيب

- Following the prescribed sequence for the obligatory acts of Wudu

Succession

الموالاتة

- There should not be a long-time gap before proceeding to the next act of Wudu

Sunan of Wudu

1- Toothstick

2- Right first

3- Rinse
extensively

4- Combining
rinses

5- Washing thrice

6- Takhlil

7- Elongating
streaks of lights

8- Using little
water

9- Supplications

10- Two rak'as

Wudu Nullifiers

○	Exiting of anything from private parts	ALL
○	Loss of intellect	ALL
○	Touching a non-mahram woman	S + ((M + B) if with lust)
○	Touching the private parts	M + S + some B
○	Blood	H + B (only if too much)

Wudu Nullifiers

Impure discharges from elsewhere	H + B
Apostacy	M + B + some S
Eating camel's meat	B only
Laughing during prayer	H only
Washing the deceased	B + H (recommended)
Being in doubt	M only

Acts for Which Wudu is **Required**

**Wudu is
Required for**

Prayers

Tawaf

Touching the Quran

Acts for Which Wudu is **Recommended**

Zikr

Before
Sleeping

For Adhan
and Iqamah

Beginning of
Ghusl

Renewing
Wudu

Learning
and
Teaching

After Wudu
is nullified

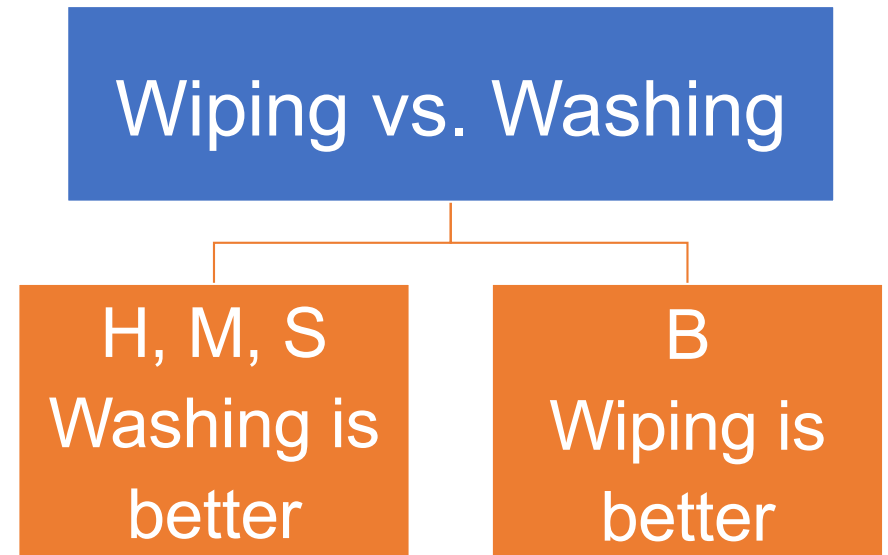
After
carrying the
dead

After eating
what is
cooked

For visiting
the prophet

Ruling of Khuff

- It is a **concession**
- **Permissible** by Ijma'
- Both as a **resident** and as a **traveler**



How to wipe?

- Wipe the top
- Lines with fingers
- Recommended to wipe the bottom too (M)

Conditions for Wiping over Khuffs

To be worn
on Taharah

To cover the
Fard part

Prevent
water

Being pure

Being strong

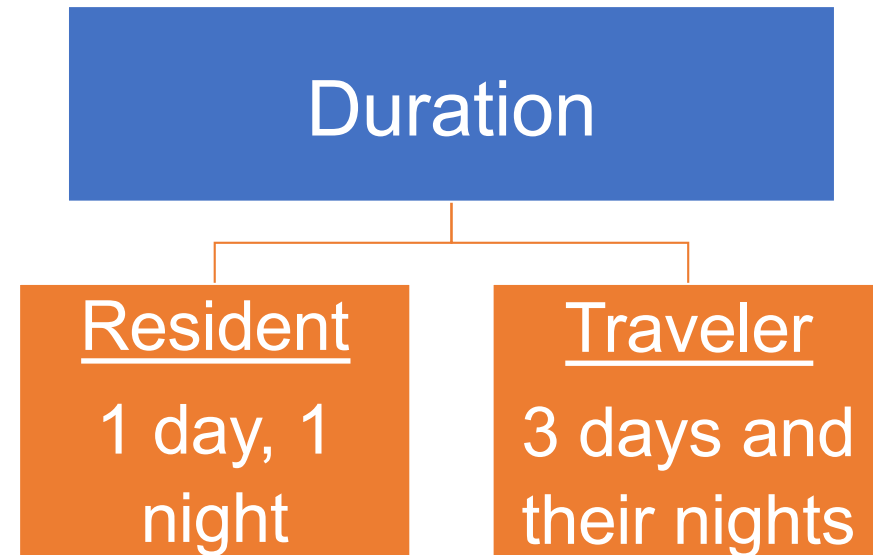
Not being in
Janabah

Khuff is
Mubah

Within the
wiping period

Wiping Duration

- **Jumhoor** opinion
- Malikis said no duration
- **Duration** starts **after Hadath**
- **S+B**: a resident period for a **sinful traveler**.



Nullifiers of Wiping over Khuffs

All Wudu
nullifiers

End of
duration

Taking off
the khuff

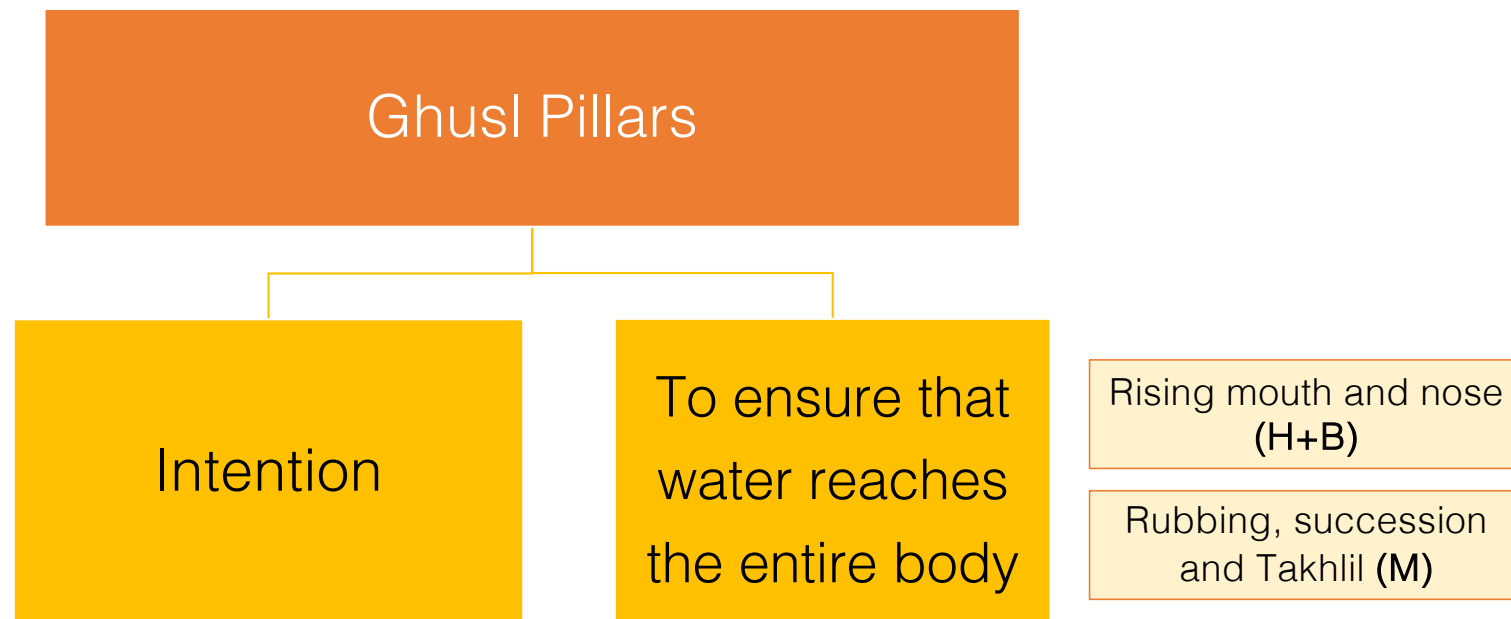
Having to
have Ghusl

Khuffs being
torn or falling

Things that Make Ghusl Wajib

- 1 Insertion the penis head (glans) into the vagina
- 2 Discharge of semen with lust, (or without (S))
- 3 Menstruation (Hayd)
- 4 Postnatal bleeding (Nifas)
- 5 Death (except martyrs)
- 6 'Dry' Childbirth (S only)
- 7 Islam after Kufr or Apostacy (M+B only)

Ghusl Compulsory Acts



Sunan Acts of Ghusl

- To recite Basmallah
- to wash hands thrice
- To remove any dirt or impurity on body
- To perform wudu as the wudu for salah
- To pour water over head three times
- To pour water three times over the right side
- To pour water three times over the left side
- To rub the body and do takhlil
- To ensure the water reaches all joints and folds
- Succession
- To make Istinjaa (in the beginning)
- To apply musk (fragrance) in the case of haid

Recommended Ghusl

Jummah

Eid

Ghusl in Hajj

(Ihram, Arafa, Makkah...)

**To visit
Makkah**

**After
washing the
dead**

The Forbidden Acts for a Person in Janabah

Salah

Tawaf

**Touching
the Quran**

**Carrying the
Quran**

**Reciting the
Quran**

**To remain in
the Masjid**

Causes of Tayammum

Absence of
water

Illness or Fear
of using water

Need for water
by oneself or
worthy animal

- A person who forsakes Salah
- A convicted married adulterer
- An Apostate
- A vicious dog
- A pig
- A non-Muslim that has war against Muslims

Conditions of Tayammum

- Must be performed with dust of earth (dusty soil)
- Dust must be pure, clean, and not used
- Dust must not be mixed with flour or alikes
- Water should be searched before Tayammum
- A person should intend the earth

S+B

Conditions of Tayammum

- Impurity should be removed first
- Qiblah should be determined before Tayammum
- Tayammum should be done after entering Salah time **H differed**
- Tayammum should be made for every Fard salah **H differed**

Description of Tayammum

Intention

Basmalah

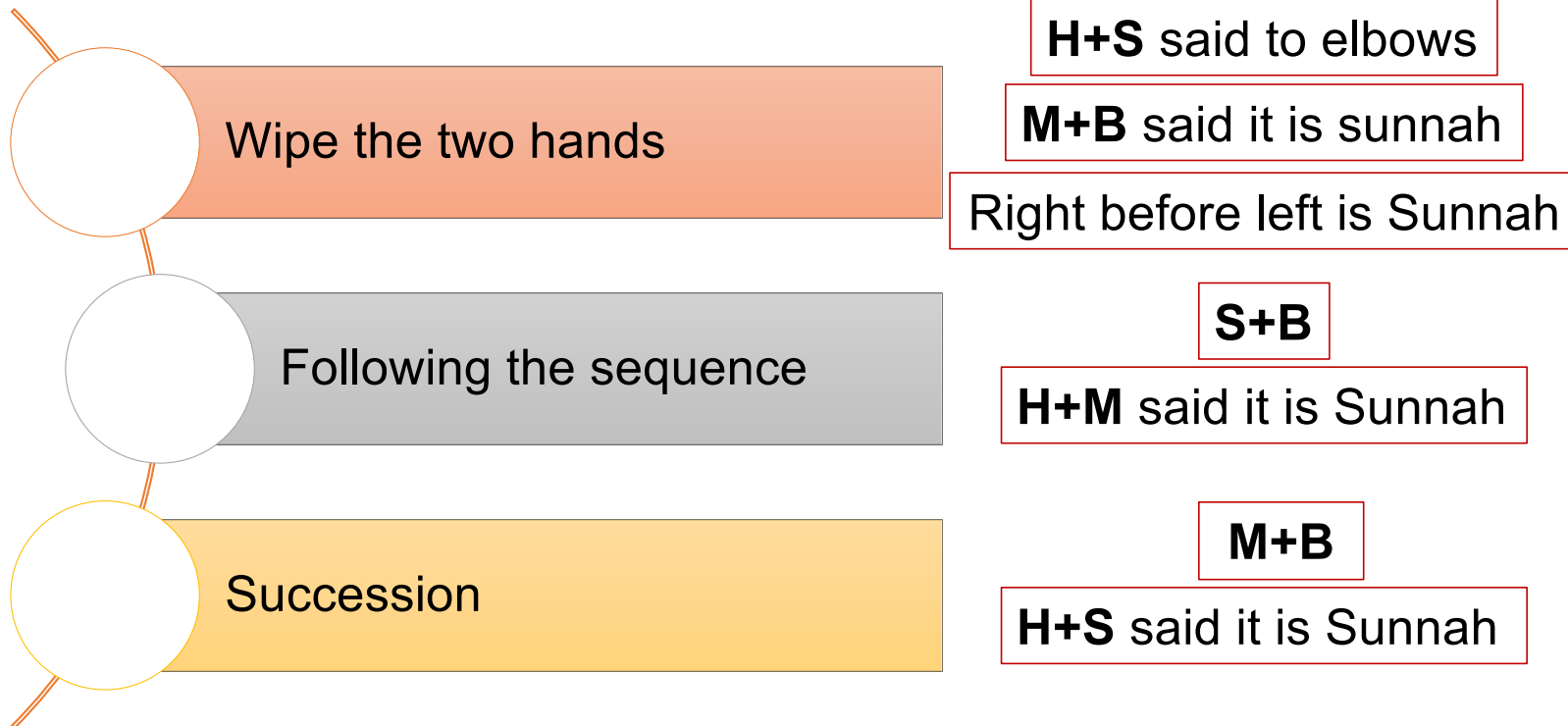
Strick the (dusty) surface of the earth once and decrease the dust

Wipe the face

Strick the (dusty) surface of the earth once and decrease the dust

H+S: two strikes

Description of Tayammum



Tayammum Nullifiers

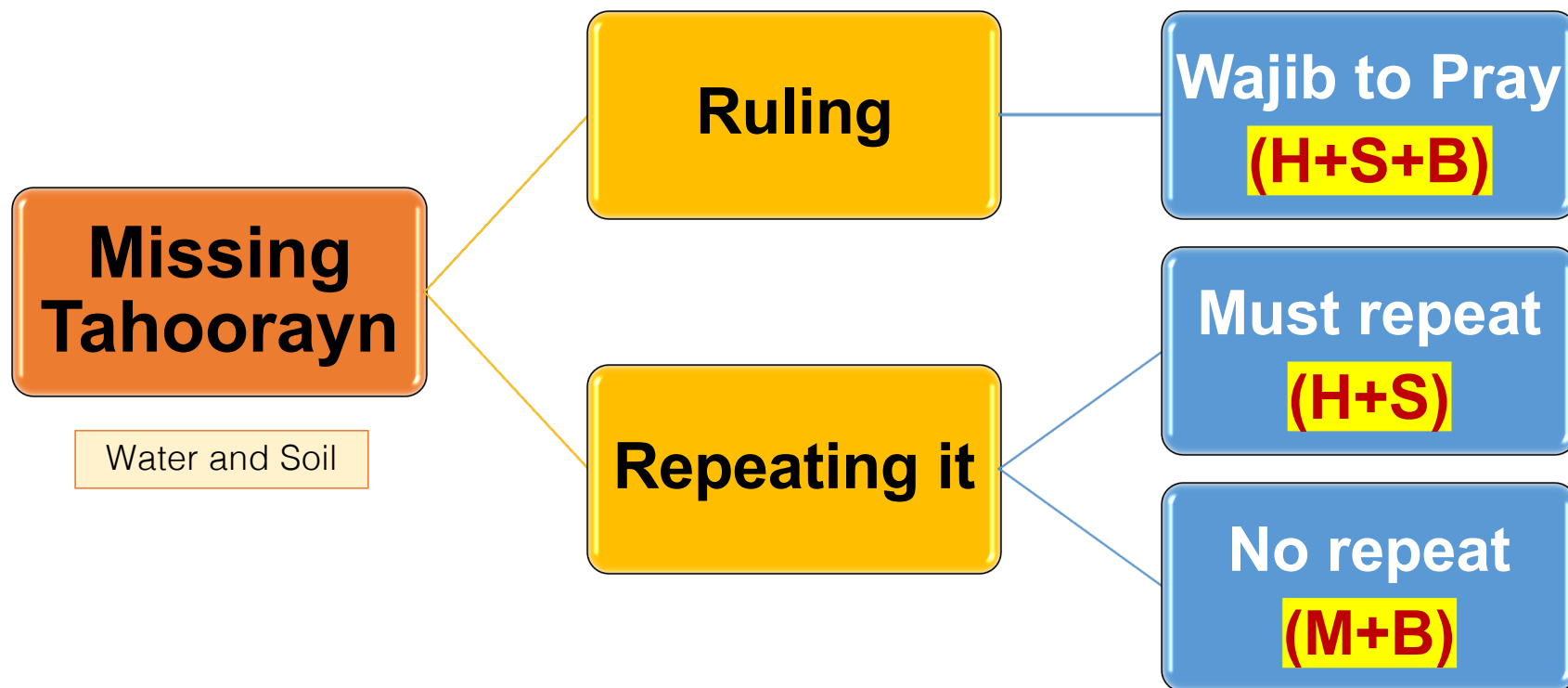
Wudu nullifiers

**Ghusl
compulsory acts**

**Presumption
that one can now
obtain water**

**Absence of the
cause**

Ruling of Missing Tahoorayn



Questions?