Basic Taharah, Istinjaa” and Wudu”

Go through this Handout with your teacher. Tick the number as you go along, in shaa Allah. This handout is suitable for Children aged 6 to 11, perhaps younger or older too. It is based on the book “My Faith Islam 1” and https://islamqa.info/en/2532 and Islamic Studies Grade 1 (By Darussalam). It is compiled by Sister Victorian Muslimah, Australia. 10/11/17

Taharah

Based on “My Faith Islam 1” book

1. As Muslims, we need to have cleanliness and good personal hygiene always.
2. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said that “Purity is half of faith.”
3. Side note: Watch video on why we should say “s.a.w.” after we hear or say Prophet Muhammad’s ﷺ name.
4. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ told us to bathe regularly and do ablutions (wudu). If we have water, the more we should use it to keep clean. If we do not have water or if water is
too difficult to get to or we are sick, there are other ways to keep clean. He has taught us how to keep clean without water too. Alhamdulillah.

5. We shall learn how to do Istinjaa with and without water later on. And also Wudu and Tayammum, in shaa Allah. If you don’t know what these words are, don’t worry. We shall learn them soon, in shaa Allah.

6. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ encouraged us to brush our teeth regularly as well. In the past, they did not have the tooth brush. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and his people used the miswak, the tooth stick instead.

7. For a non-Muslim, keeping clean is just a part of a daily routine. But for us Muslims, keeping clean is more than that! We maintain our cleanliness and our personal hygiene for two main reasons.

8. The first reason is that we do it as a religious duty and devotion. Allah tells us to keep clean, so we follow His instruction. We keep
clean to keep Him happy and we do it as we trust Him that He knows what is best for us. He is our Maker after all. He certainly knows what is good for us, doesn’t He? Allah also knows that if we keep clean, it is less likely that we fall ill easily. If we are dirty or if we live in dirty environment, we can fall ill easily. We keep clean also to be pure before we do an act of worship. We should be as clean as we can whenever we worship Him. If we are clean all the time, we can do an act of worship anytime easily! As Muslims, we should aim to be in a state of purity most if not all of the time, in shaa Allah.

9. The second reason of keeping clean is that it is a part of a daily routine. All human beings have the natural feeling of liking to be clean and to be in a clean environment.

10. A Muslim is required to wash his private parts after going to the toilet. How do you go to the toilet at home? How do you go to the toilet when you are at school or at the shops
or at the park? What if you don’t have any water with you? What do you do? We will learn more about this when we discuss about the Istinjaa later on, in shaa Allah.

11. A Muslim is required to be in a state of Wudu before he does Salaah or before he touches a Quran that is purely in Arabic (Mus-haf). Wudu is a condition for Salaah and Salaah is performed five times a day. Wudu cleans parts of the body which are not normally cleaned during the course of the day such as the feet, nostrils and behind the ears. We will learn about Wudu soon. And we will learn about Salaah in another class, in shaa Allah.

12. Spread of diseases is easy if our conditions are dirty or if we do not clean ourselves properly.

13. Wherever you live and no matter how poor or rich you are, Islam requires of you to be clean. You have to try your hardest to be clean always. Muslims are clean people. We
do not go around in clothes which have urine, poo, blood or vomit. We do not live in places which have those items too.

14. But what if you are sick or very young and you have to wear the nappy or pad? The nappy or pad may contain dirty things. Does that mean that you don’t have to pray? Or does that mean you have to go to the toilet to clean yourself every hour?

15. If you have reached the age of 7, you should already start to learn how to pray Salaah. If you don’t know how to, please ask your parents to teach you as soon as you can!

16. If you have reached the age of 10, you must start praying 5 times a day already. If you haven’t, your parents have the right to punish or scold you. Why? It’s because Allah told us to pray 5 times a day. And He has instructed the Prophet to tell us to instruct all children to start praying once they have reached 10 years old. Yes, praying 5 times a day is very important and it will be the first
thing that will be checked on the Day of Judgement. If our 5 daily prayers are all complete, we are saved on the Day of Judgement, in shaa Allah!

17. Once you reach the age of Baligh (maturity) it will become sinful if you miss any of your prayers. Do you know what happens when we commit a sin? Who writes down all our sins? What happens to the book of deeds on the Day of Judgement? Will we receive the Book of Deeds on our right or our left hand? What is The Scale? Why is it important to have The Scale tip on the Good Side?

18. Scholars agree that if you are ill and you have reached the age of maturity (baligh), you have to definitely pray 5 times a day. Even if you are ill and you have a dirty pad or nappy, you still have to pray five times a day! Everybody has to pray five times a day whether you are ill or healthy. Prophet ﷺ said that if you can’t stand, you sit down to pray. If you can’t sit down, you have to lie down to
pray. If you can’t lift your arms to pray, then you pray with your eyes. The bottom line is you cannot miss a single prayer ever! Yes, even when you are in hospital!

19. We will learn how to take wudu without water in our future classes, in shaa Allah. This process is called Tayammum. Can you say Tayammum? Tayammum will be absolutely useful for you when you are very ill or when you have no water available. Or when you have a cast on your broken limbs, for example.

20. Dogs should not be kept inside the house. Their saliva is Najaasah. If their saliva has touched your plate or cup or cutlery, you have to wash it seven times, the first time with a little bit of clean earth or soil.

21. Angels do not enter houses which have dogs or statues or photographs. If you have photographs that are kept away in the drawers or cupboards, that is fine, in shaa Allah.
Taharah Tasks

1. Teacher’s Task – Go through Page 93 and 94 and explain.
2. All Kids’ Task – Kids are to do pages 94 and 95 (of “My Faith Islam Book 1”).
3. Teacher’s Task – Teacher is to read & explain to kids Page 96 to 101 (of “My Faith Islam Book 1”)
4. Older Kids’ Task 1 – Kids are to copy the top part of Page 96 (of “My Faith Islam Book 1”) and solve it with the class.
5. Younger Kids’ Task – Kids are to colour in one of the two Tahara Colouring In worksheets (from Muslim Kids TV, subscription required). Listen carefully to the class as you are colouring in.
6. Older Kids’ Task 2 – Write those words from the PC column on page 93, 97 & 98 (of “My Faith Islam Book 1”) on the back of this worksheet in their best handwriting and try explaining those words to the teacher orally and write a brief sentence using those words, with the teacher.
7. Older Kids’ Task 3 – Do worksheet page 102 to 104 (of “My Faith Islam Book 1”) with the teacher and class.

Istinjaa (Part 1)

Based on https://islamqa.info/en/2532

Etiquettes of Going to the Toilet

Islamic law (sharee’ah) includes a number of rules and manners to be followed when answering the call of nature, most of which are mentioned below:

- Not to face the Qiblah when urinating or defecating. Or turn his back towards it. This is out of respect for the Qiblah and rituals of Allah. What is the Qiblah? The Qiblah is the

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1 The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: “When any one of you sits down to answer the call of nature, he should not face the qiblah or turn his back towards it.” (Reported by Muslim, 389).
direction of Salah prayer for Muslims, i.e. the Ka’bah which was built in Makkah by Ibrahim, upon whom be peace, as commanded by Allah

- He should not touch his male private organ with his right hand when urinating.²
- He should not remove najaasah (impurity) with his right hand; the left hand should be used for this purpose.³
- The Sunnah is to answer the call of nature sitting, making oneself close to the ground, because this is more concealing, and makes it less likely that spray from one’s urine will come back on one’s body or clothes, making them dirty. If a person can be sure of avoiding this, then it is permissible to urinate standing up.
- A person should be concealed from the sight of others when answering the call of nature.⁴

² Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: “When any one of you urinates, he should not hold his male private organ in his right hand or clean it with his right hand; and (when drinking), he should not breathe into the vessel.” (Reported by al-Bukhaari, 150).
³ The Prophet’s wife Hafsah (may Allaah be pleased with her) reported that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) used to use his right hand for eating, drinking, making wudu”, getting dressed, and giving and taking things, and he used to use his left hand for other things. (Reported by Imaam Ahmad; see also Saheeh al-Jaami’, 4912). Abu Hurayrah reported that the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) said: “When any one of you cleans himself, he should not use his right hand, he should use his left hand.” (Reported by Ibn Maajah, 308; see also Saheeh al-Jaami’, 322).
⁴ The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) used to prefer to go behind a rise in the ground or a garden of date palms. (Reported by Muslim, 517). If a person is out in an open space and cannot find anything to conceal him when he needs to answer the call of nature, he should move far away from the other people around him, because al-Mugheerah ibn Shu’bah said: “I was with the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) on a journey, when he felt the need to answer the call of nature, so he went far away.” (Reported by al-Tirmidhi, 20; he said it is a saheeh hasan hadeeth). ‘Abd-Allaah ibn Abi Quraad said: “I went out with the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) to an open space, and
• A person should not uncover his ‘awrah (private parts) until after he has squatted close to the ground, because this is more concealing.⁵ If a person is in a (modern) toilet, he should not lift his garment until he has closed the door and is out of sight of other people. With regard to this point and the one before, it is worth noting that the habit of many people in the West and elsewhere, of urinating in a standing position in front of other people in public toilets (using urinals) is something which goes against good manners, modesty and decency, and is repulsive to anyone who possesses sound common sense and wisdom. How can anybody uncover in front of other people the ‘awrah (private parts) which Allah has placed between his legs to conceal it and commanded him to cover it? The idea that it should be covered is well established among all wise and decent people of all races. It is wrong in principle to build toilets of this shameful type, where the users can see one another, thus making them worse than some kinds of animals whose habit is to conceal

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⁵ Anas (may Allaah be pleased with him) reported: “When the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) wanted to answer the call of nature, he would not lift his garment until he had squatted close to the ground.” (Reported by al-Tirmidhi, 14; see also Saheeh al-Jaami’, 4652).
themselves from one another when urinating or defecating.

- It is also good manners to recite certain adhkaar (plural of dhikr; supplications and sentences to remember Allah with) when entering or leaving the toilet, which are quite appropriate to the situation and place. Our Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) taught us that when entering the toilet, we should say: “Allaahumma innee a’oodhi bika min al-khubthi wa’l-khabaa’ith (O Allah, I seek refuge with You from male and female devils).” When leaving the toilet, he should say: “Ghufraanak (I seek Your forgiveness).”

- He should be careful to remove all impurity after answering the call of nature, because the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) warned against being careless in cleaning oneself after urinating: “Most of the punishment of the grave will be because of urine.” (Reported by Ibn Maajah, 342; see also Saheeh al-Jaami’, 1202). 6

6 Ibn ‘Abbaas (may Allaah be pleased with them both) reported that the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) passed by two graves, and said: “They are being punished, but they are not being punished for any major sin. One of them used not to protect himself (i.e. keep himself clean from) his urine, and the other used to walk about spreading malicious gossip.” (Reported by al-Bukhaari, 5592).
• Any impurity should be washed or wiped three times or an odd number of times greater than three, according to whatever is needed to cleanse it, because ‘Aa’ishah (may Allah be pleased with her) reported that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) used to wash his bottom three times.\(^7\)

• He should not use bones or dung to clean himself or wipe away the impurity, rather, he should use tissue, stones, and the like. Bones and dung are the food of the jinn.\(^8\)

• A person should not urinate into stagnant water, because Jaabir (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) forbade anyone to urinate into stagnant water (reported by Muslim, 423), and because this makes the water impure and harms those who use it.

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\(^7\) Ibn ‘Umar said: “We did this too and found it to be healing and cleansing.” (Reported by Ibn Maajah, 350; see also Saheeh al-Jaami’, 4993). Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: “When anyone of you cleans himself (with stones or similar material) let him use an odd number.” (Reported by Imam Ahmad; classed as hasan in Saheeh al-Jaami’, 375).

\(^8\) Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him) reported that he used to carry a vessel for the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) to do wudoo’ and clean himself after answering the call of nature. Whilst he was following him, he (the Prophet) asked, “Who is that?” He said: “I am Abu Hurayrah.” He said: “Get me some stones I can use to clean myself, but do not bring me any bones or dung.” So I brought him some stones, carrying them in the hem of my garment, and placed them by his side, then I went away. When he had finished, I came back and asked him, “What is wrong with bones and dung?” He said: “They are the food of the jinn.” (Reported by al-Bukhaari, 3571).
• A person should not urinate by the roadside or in places where people seek shade, because this is offensive to them. Abu Hurayrah reported that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: “Fear the two things that bring curses.” They asked, “What are the two things that bring curses, O Messenger of Allah?” He said: “When a person relieves himself in the road where people walk or in the place where they seek shade.”

• One should not greet a person who is answering the call of nature, or return a greeting whilst one is answering the call of nature, out of respect to Allah by not mentioning His name in a dirty place. Yes, you should not even reply if someone gives you the salaam of “Assalaamu ‘alaykum”.

Istinjaa (Part 2)
Based on My Faith Islam Book 1
AD’IYAH wa ADAB Lesson 8
FIQH Lesson 2
And based on “Islamic Studies Grade 1” by Darussalam

9 (Reported by Abu Dawud, 23; see also Saheeh al-Jaami’, 110).

10 “The Islamic greeting is “al-salaam ‘alaykum (peace be upon you)”; one of the names of Allah is al-Salaam (the Peace). Jaabir ibn ‘Abd-Allah reported that a man passed by the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) whilst he was urinating, and greeted him. The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said to him: “If you see me in this state, do not greet me, because if you do, I will not respond.” (Reported by Ibn Maajah, 346; see also Saheeh al-Jaami’, 575). The majority of scholars say that it is makrooh (disliked) to speak in the restroom unnecessarily.
1. Istinjaa is the study of toilet hygiene or how to go to the toilet as Muslims, its correct method or etiquette.
2. Islam teaches us how to be modest and not shameless in all situations, even in the toilet.
3. Islam teaches us how to be excellently clean too! Out of all the religions in the world, Islam is the one that is the cleanest and has the highest standard of cleanliness. Excellent hygiene is very important in Islam. Allah taught His Prophet ﷺ to teach us how to be clean. And since Allah is our Maker, we are certain that He knows best!
4. We are not allowed to relieve ourselves in front of others. We have to be modest and not shameless like some people of other faiths.
5. When we are at the toilet, we have to be extra careful. We must make sure to prevent our urine from splashing onto our clothing. We have to make sure that poo does not touch our clothing too. If we are certain that poo and urine are on our clothing, we have to get
rid of them by washing or by wiping with wet wipes or other methods.

6. If we are careless about our toilet hygiene, it is a sin. Sins indicate that we deserve punishment from Allah. Allah loves us so very much. He always wants to save us from punishment, illness and hurt. So, He set up rules for us to follow so that we can stay clean, safe and happy. So let’s try to be as clean as we can, in shaa Allah.

7. When entering the toilet, we should step in with our left foot first.

8. Du’aa when going into the Toilet

_Du‘a’ when Entering the Toilet_

اللَّهُمَّ اني أعوذ بك من الخبث و الحبائث

“Oh Allah, I seek your protection from all filth and impure creatures.”
9. Du’aa when leaving the Toilet

Come out of the toilet with your right foot first, saying:

غفرانك

I seek your forgiveness, (O Allah).

10. Don’t forget to leave the toilet with your right foot first!
11. Sit down when you are urinating or defecating.
12. Make sure you are not able to be seen by others when you are relieving yourself.
13. Do not speak or read in the toilet.
14. Do not face the Qiblah (the direction of Salah) nor sit with your back facing towards it.
15. After you finish relieving yourself, perform Istinja” by using your left hand.
16. Before you leave the toilet, wash your hands.
17. Do not relieve yourself under a tree, or in a well, pool, river or dam. Or on a bone or dung.
18. Some Muslims cover their heads with a cap, hat, cloth or a scarf when they use the toilet. If
anyone does that, following the example of those among the early generations who did it, then it is good manners and praiseworthy, in shaa Allah. But if a person does not do that, there is no blame on him and he is not doing anything makrooh, in sha Allah.  

Istinjaa Tasks

1. Teacher’s Task: Read and explain page 122 to 125 of “Islamic Studies Grade 1 (By Darussalam)”
2. All students: Let’s go through the activity on Page 126 together and 127 of “Islamic Studies Grade 1 (By Darussalam)"
3. Teacher’s Task: Read pages 106 to 107 of “My Faith Islam 1” to the children and explain.
4. Students who are 10 and above: Let’s go through the activity on Page 108 together. Tell the teacher if they are True or False and write down the sentence and T or F next to it.
5. Students who are 5 to 9: Let’s go through the activity on Page 108 with the teacher and other students, listening well and understanding well too, in shaa Allah. Write the sentence “Istinjaa is learning how to clean myself well in the toilet” on the back of this worksheet. Write once, twice or three times neatly, according to your ability. Draw a tap when you have finished writing. Write the word ‘Tap’ and colour it in.
6. All students: Draw on the back of this worksheet the items mentioned on Page 108 and label them. Colour them in.

https://islamqa.info/en/198463
Wudu”

1. Wudu” is a ritual cleaning of certain parts of the body.

2. Video Intermission: How to make Wudu” (Ablution) | Learning with Zaky
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z4mf98qzeq4

3. It is a ritual purification process that purifies our body so that it is fit for Salaah and it is fit for touching of the Arabic Quran (Mus-haf). Even if we have showered or washed our hands, we are not fit to do the Salaah yet. Or touch the Mus-haf. We still have to do the Wudu to “extra” purify ourselves. It is an “extra” level of purity that we must
reach before we do our Salaah or before we touch the Mus-haf.

4. Isn’t it enough for me to take a shower and then do my Salaah? Aren’t I clean enough? No, you are not fully purified yet if your shower is just the normal shower and not the Ghusl shower. You still have to take the Wudu” before you start your Salaah. Wudu is a further process of purification. (See images of the dirty oil and the dirty child below)

5. What is a ritual? It is a religious ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order.

6. What does it mean to purify? It means that we need to refine. Or make something even purer or cleaner than it already is. For example, look at the image below. The oil is purified even further by making it go through a machine.
For another example, the child who has showered has been further purified by taking a Wudu".
7. Does that mean I have to always take a shower before I take Wudu”? No. You can just take Wudu” if you want to do the Salaah. That should be enough. But of course, if you are smelly or wearing dirty clothes, it is highly recommended that you first take a shower or at least change your clothes before you take the Wudu”.

8. As I understand it, there is physically pure and there is ritually pure and there is spiritually pure. When you take a shower, you are physically pure. But when you take Wudu” or Ghusl, you become ritually pure. When your spiritual heart becomes clean and soft, you become spiritually pure. To purify the heart, more actions need to be done. That is not covered here in these worksheets. Maybe in the future, in shaa Allah.
9. Video Intermission: How to do Wudu”/Ablution? [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o6T7T8T8P-I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o6T7T8T8P-I)

10. Wudu” is also known as ablution.

11. Some Muslims take Wudu” five times a day. But some Muslims take Wudu” less times as they have not broken their wudu. There are several things that break our Wudu”. We shall discuss about this soon, in shaa Allah.

12. Video Intermission: How To Make Wudu” [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=93kPt6ajaA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=93kPt6ajaA)

13. Before Muslims pray, it is necessary to be in a ritually pure condition. This means that after we say Bismillah, we must wash our hands, faces, mouths, noses, arms, foreheads, ears and feet before we are allowed to perform the Salaah (ritual prayer that Muslims pray five times a day). If we have not much time, we should just say Bismillah and wash our faces, arms, foreheads and feet.

14. We have to do the washing in the correct order in order for the procedure to be valid.

15. Once we have washed these body parts, we are in the state of Wudu”. We are ritually clean! Hooray!
16. What breaks our Wudu”? Generally, if we pass wind, urinate or open our bowels, we break our Wudu”. If we have a deep sleep, we invalidate our Wudu too. Some scholars say that light sleep does not break the Wudu” (for example, you nod off a little during a long congregational Salaah or your head drops for a moment when you are in a boring class). Or when you sit down firmly with your bottom on the floor or the chair, you do not break the Wudu”.

17. Islam teaches that before we present ourselves before Allah (God), we must make every effort to look neat, presentable and clean. Would you meet the prime minister with dirt on your face? Would you cook dinner without first washing your hands? Would you go to school in pyjamas and uncombed hair? Even as we try to make a good impression on others, so, too, does Allah give us a way to make ourselves fit for His review.

18. When we pray Salaah, we are talking to Allah, one-to-one. It’s a direct conversation. Just between you and Allah. Allah says that for every Ayah that we recite in Surah Al Fatihah, Allah
will respond to us. Here is what He says:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lp5R3W_WKQ8 (Allah(swt) response to surah fatiha recitation: Mufti Ismail Menk) and
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YFcSQWStxMA (The Most Powerful Hadith of Surah Al-Fatiha (Hadith Qudsi))

19. One of the primary aims of Wudu” and of obtaining purity is to secure inner light and tranquility as well as to dispel evil thoughts.

20. Furthermore, confusion, anger, some sins and anxiety are washed away. Thus, the spirit of Wudu” (ritual purification) is inner light, happiness of the heart and contentment.

21. Wudu” also refreshes a person. If done properly, Wudu” should also calm him down and prepares him for prayer. He should also feel more at peace, and more focussed in his prayer, in shaa Allah.

22. On the Day of Judgement, a person who does Wudu” regularly in the Dunya will have a radiant (bright and pleasant) face, arms, hands and feet! If you are aged ten and above, do read more benefits of the Wudu here:

https://researchcenterforhadith.wordpress.com/2014/05/16/benefits-of-wudu-ablution/

23. Have you been to a masjid (mosque) before? If no, ask your parents to bring you there one of these days, in shaa Allah. One of the main
features of a masjid (mosque) is the fountain or Wudu” area where Muslims go to make their ablutions. Wudu” can even be made in a sink; all that’s needed is clean water. The entire procedure takes about a minute, and Muslims are encouraged by the Prophet ﷺ not to waste water while doing so.

24. The state of ritual purity is valid for as long as a person has no bodily waste functions or fall asleep, so a person could make several prayers throughout the day on just one Wudu”! There is a requirement for taking a special shower called Ghusl, as well, for those who had intimate relations, or finished their menses. The blessed Prophet Muhammad ﷺ once said, “The key to heaven is prayer (Salah) and the key to prayer is being ritually pure.”

25. The concept of washing before prayer is not a new one. The Bible provides many examples of its prophets, priests, and even Prophet Jesus [alayhissalaam] washing before praying. Even though this practice has fallen into disuse in modern-day Judaism and Christianity, it is nevertheless an integral part of their ancient
religious roots. (See Exodus 30: 17-21, for example.)

26. Some Adab when making the Wudu:
   a) Face the Qiblah
   b) Do not talk of worldly (dunya) matters during Wudu
   c) Leave the Wudu area dry & clean

27. What is an “Adab”? Adab is “nice etiquette” or “polite etiquette”. It does not necessarily mean that it is a Sunnah. For example, facing the Qiblah during Wudu\(^\text{12}\) is an Adab, not a Sunnah. There is no strong proof that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ did that. But many people do it because it is nice and polite. If you don’t follow these Adab, it is fine. It is not Haraam (therefore, it is OK for you to skip them). It is also not Makrooh (disliked by Allah).

28. How do you perform the Wudu”? Look at Pages 120 to 126 of My Faith Islam 1. Note that you don’t have to declare the Niyyah out loud. Whispering it inside your heart is fine. Also, when you start, you have to say “Bismillah”. It is a crucial step that many people forget. Saying

\(^{12}\) [http://islamqa.org/shafi/shafiifiqh/30091](http://islamqa.org/shafi/shafiifiqh/30091)
“Bismillah” is sufficient. You don’t have to say “Bismillah wal hamdulillah”.

29. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said that a person's prayer (Salaah) is no accepted if he is not pure. So, before praying a Muslim must purify himself.

30. He should wash off the dirt, if any, from his body. A Muslim should make sure that his clothes are clean. If he is very ill and he cannot make his clothes and nappy clean, it is alright. He should do whatever he can. If he can’t get up to do Wudu”, he can just do Tayammum instead. Allah wants to make things easy for His servants to pray. Even His sick servants should not miss their prayers (Salaah).

31. If you are not ill, you should do Wudu” normally. Don’t be lazy. Get up and make Wudu’ with water. Tayammum is only done during certain situations.

32. Wudu” should be performed with pure water. Can you use apple juice or milk? No, it is Haraam. If there is no water, you should do Tayammum instead.
33. How do you perform the Wudu? Do the activity on https://islamicworksheets.wordpress.com/2016/03/19/wudu-worksheet/

34. Read and do activities verbally from Page 127 to Page 134

35. If you are 10 and above, you may want to find out more about the benefits of Wudu” here, in shaa Allah: https://researchcenterforhadith.wordpress.com/2014/05/16/benefits-of-wudu-ablution/

36. Do you remember what to do if you have no water or if you are too sick to take Wudu”? You should do Tayammum. We shall learn about Tayammum in the future, in shaa Allah!

Further Learning:

To study more on Taharah (for children aged 12 up and adults), these are the recommended, in shaa Allah:

- https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLANmApGKw_OrdEAWTuRAzy1WRnbRWid5H (Fiqh of Taharah by Shaikh Navaid Aziz)
- https://sites.google.com/site/islamiceducationalresources/islamic-studies/tahaara-salat

For this Handout

To print:
My Faith Islam 1
Page 94 and 95; Page 102 to 104; Page 116 to 118

Islamic Studies Grade 1 (Darussalam)
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