

QIBLAH, ADHĀN & IQĀMAH

القبلة والاذان والاقامة

Objectives >>>

Students should:

- Know the rules regarding actions that require the Qiblah to be known
- Know how to determine the Qiblah from various sources and in different places
- Know and understand the reason we recite Adhān and Iqāmah and memorize it

JURISPRUDENCE

LEVEL 4

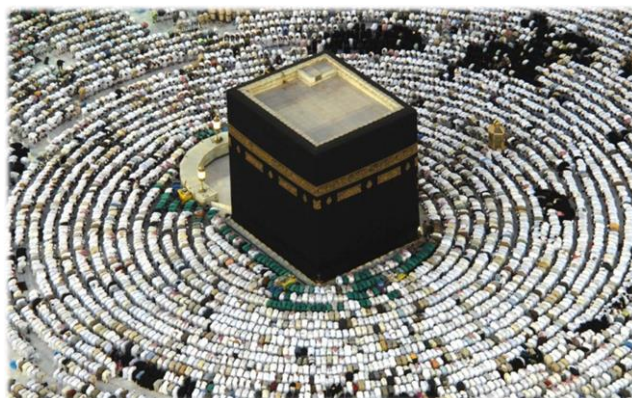
QIBLAH, ADHĀN & IQĀMAH

In the previous years we discussed the Qiblah which is the Holy Ka'bah in Mecca, and the obligation of facing it during obligatory prayers, recommended prayers and whilst performing other acts of worship. We also discussed Adhān and Iqāmah, which are recommended to be recited before performing the daily obligatory prayers and in other situations. In this lesson, we will continue to cover the above two issues.

FINDING THE DIRECTION OF QIBLAH

There are generally several ways of finding the Qiblah. Some of these can be summarized as follows:

1. Determining west (the rough direction of the Qiblah in Australia) by observing the sun's declination
2. Using the stars
3. Using a generic Qiblah compass
4. Using a street directory or the internet and other similar sources –Your teacher will demonstrate this to you in class, but very basically, find west and pray slightly to the North of west.



5. When a person is travelling by air or other means of transport, where he is a passenger, they can ask the pilot or driver for the direction of Mecca, and based on that evidence, they can offer their prayer, even if the information is from a non-Muslim, but is reliable based on scientific knowledge.



ACTIONS THAT REQUIRE QIBLAH TO BE KNOWN

The Qiblah must be known and the relevant rule must be followed in the following situations:

- Obligatory prayers (see above) and recommended prayers
 - The exception is that a *mustaḥab* prayer offered while one is walking, or riding, does not require facing the Qiblah.
- 1) Slaughtering an animal
 - 2) Using the toilet
 - One cannot relieve oneself while facing the Qiblah or having their back to it directly

CLASS ACTIVITY: ADHĀN & IQĀMAH

In this part of the lesson, all students will be tested on the words and meaning of the Adhān and Iqāmah.



Review Questions

Q1. Which of the following is true?

- a) A person cannot face or have their back directly to the Qiblah when relieving oneself
- b) A person cannot face the Qiblah when relieving oneself but can have their back to it
- c) A person can face the Qiblah when relieving oneself

Q2. When an animal is being slaughtered in an Islamic way:

- a) It must be facing the Qiblah
- b) It does not need to face the Qiblah
- c) It is recommended for it to face the Qiblah

Q3. True or false: a person can pray a *mustaḥab* prayer without facing the Qiblah if they are walking or travelling:

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Neither of the above