

Cultivating young Hearts on the Fertile soils of Islam

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شروط الصلاة

# The Conditions of the Prayer

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## Lesson 3

Let us now move on to the second condition (الشَّرْطُ الثَّانِي) of the prayer from شُرُوطُ الصَّلَاةِ.

**الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ الْحَدَثِ** - cleanliness from ritual impurity

Al-hamdulilaah, we have already studied this subject in our lessons on الطَّهَارَةُ (purification) so this lesson should be a breeze for us! It also provides us an opportunity to revise the things we might have forgotten.

So from the conditions of the prayer is الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ الْحَدَثِ (cleanliness from ritual impurity). The evidence for this is found in the Qur'an. Allah, the Most High states,

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<sup>1</sup> Compiled by Abu Ameenah AbdurRahman Bennett.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ  
وَأَمْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ ۗ

O you who have believed, when you rise to [perform] prayer, wash your **faces** and your **forearms** to the elbows and wipe over your **heads** and wash your **feet** to the ankles.

Then Allah says in the same verse at the end,

يُرِيدُ لِيُطَهِّرَكُمْ وَلِيُتِمَّ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ ۗ

He intends to **purify you** and complete His favour upon you that you may be grateful.

[Al Maa'idah 6]

This part of the verse teaches us that we must purify ourselves from minor ritual impurity (**الْحَدَثُ الْأَصْغَرُ**) before we pray. The rest of the verse tells us to purify ourselves from major ritual impurity (**الْحَدَثُ الْأَكْبَرُ**) when we have had sexual relations. Then the verse teaches us how to perform dry ablution (**التَّيْمُمُ**) when no water is found. We have studied all of these different types of **الطَّهَارَةُ** in our lessons on **Fiqh at-Tahaarah**.

An evidence found in the Sunnah for **cleanliness from ritual impurity** (**الطَّهَارَةُ**) being a condition of the prayer is the Prophet's (ﷺ) statement,

لَا يَقْبَلُ اللَّهُ صَلَاةً بِغَيْرِ طَهْوَرٍ

Allah does not accept any prayer without purification.<sup>2</sup>

The Prophet (ﷺ) also said in another hadith,

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَقْبَلُ صَلَاةً أَحَدِكُمْ إِذَا أَحْدَثَ حَتَّى يَتَوَضَّأَ

<sup>2</sup> Sunan Ibn Maajah (274).

Allah does not accept the prayer of anyone of you when he is in a state of ritual impurity until he makes wudhu.<sup>3</sup>

These hadith are clear evidences that prove الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ الْحَدَثِ is a condition from شُرُوطُ الصَّلَاةِ.

### الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ النَّجَسِ - cleanliness from impure substances

The third condition (الشَّرْطُ الثَّلَاثُ) from شُرُوطُ الصَّلَاةِ is الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ النَّجَسِ (purity from impure substances). A clarification of all impure substances (أَعْيَانُ النَّجَسِ) has already been explained in our lessons on الطَّهَارَةُ. Cleanliness from all impure substances includes three things: clothes (الثَّوْبُ), place (البُقْعَةُ) and the body (الْبَدَنُ).

In our lessons on الطَّهَارَةُ, we used three evidences for each one

1. The hadith of menstruation (الحَيْضُ) wherein the Prophet (ﷺ) was asked about the menstrual blood that gets on clothes. So he instructed that it should be scratched off (الْحَتُّ), then rub with water (الْفَرَسُ بِالْمَاءِ), then wash it (النَّضْحُ), before praying in it. This serves as evidence that impure substances must be removed.
2. A child was brought to the Messenger (ﷺ) that was not eating solids yet, and the child urinated in his (ﷺ) lap.
3. The Prophet (ﷺ) prayed with his shoes on. During the prayer, he removed them, and so the Companions removed their shoes. So when he completed the prayer, he asked them why they removed their shoes. So they said that they saw him remove his shoes, so they removed their shoes. So he (ﷺ) said them that Jibrīl came to him and informed him that they had some harmful dirt (أَدَى) or impurity (فَنَدْر) on them. This is an evidence to remove any type of impurity during the prayer.

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<sup>3</sup> At-Tirmidhi (76).

In order for our prayer to be accepted by Allah, we must make sure that our clothes (الثَّوْبُ), place (البُقْعَةُ) and the body (البَدَنُ) are free from any type of impurity.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is **الشَّرْطُ الثَّانِي** (the second condition of the prayer)?
2. What does the phrase **الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ الْحَدَثِ** mean in English?
3. Quote a verse from Allah's Book for **الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ الْحَدَثِ**.
4. Quote a hadith from the Sunnah for **الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ الْحَدَثِ**.
5. What does the phrase **الْحَدَثُ الْأَصْغَرُ** mean English?
6. What does the phrase **الْحَدَثُ الْأَكْبَرُ** mean English?
7. Can you quote a hadith for **الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ الْحَدَثِ** being a condition of the prayer?
8. What does the phrase **الطَّهَارَةُ مِنَ النَّجَسِ** mean in English?
9. Complete the sentence: In order for our prayer to be accepted by Allah, we must make sure that our \_\_\_\_\_