



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 11

Blood that is Excused in Prayer

- ✚ **Idolizers (الغلاة)** – Those who ascribe divine attributes to the created individuals. In the pre-Islamic era, Christians idolized Prophet Jesus (as) by considering him God and worshipping him.
- ✚ During the time of the Imams (as) also, a group of people idolized them by ascribing divine attributes to them and worshipping them. They were banned, punished and boycotted by the Imams (as).

Rulings about the idolizers or *Mughali*:

1. They are considered *Najis* or essentially impure.
 2. It is not permissible to eat with them.
 3. It is not permissible to marry them.
 4. They will not inherit any Muslim.
- ✚ Imam Ali (as): Two categories of persons will be ruined on my account: One who loves me with exaggeration, and one who hates [me] and is a bearer of malice.
(Nahj al-Balagha, saying no. 469)
 - ✚ ***Nasibi*:** Those who openly express hatred and enmity towards the Imams of Ahl al-Bayt (as). They are *Najis* and should be treated as disbelievers.
 - ✚ Anyone other than Muslims, Christians, Jews and Zoroastrians will be considered *Najis* until it is proven that he is among the People of the Book (Ahl al-Kitab).



- ✚ A Hindu who believes in one God will also be considered *Najis* until its proved that he is *Ahl al-Kitab*.
- ✚ **So'r (السؤر)** - The leftover or remnant of anything (solid or liquid) in a container after someone eats or drinks from it directly.
- ✚ The leftover (السؤر) of any animal, except for the ones that are inherently impure (like pigs and dogs), is pure.
- ✚ If an animal drank from a container and one does not know whether that animal was pure or impure, the law of purity will apply and we will consider that water to be pure.
- ✚ If we shook wet hands with a person whose religion we are unaware of, the law of purity will apply and we will consider our hands to be pure.
- ✚ If we saw a red spot on our clothes and don't know if it was blood or not, the law of purity will apply and we will consider it pure.
- ✚ If we find blood on our clothes but we are unsure whether that blood is from a cold-blooded animal or a warm-blooded animal, the law of purity will apply and we will consider it pure.
- ✚ If we have a doubt about some meat whether its *Halal* or not, we cannot consider it *Halal*, unless we know of it certainly or we buy it from a Muslim. However, if we doubt its purity, it will be considered pure.
- ✚ If one reliable person informs us that something is *Najis*, we must treat it as *Najis*.
- ✚ If someone who owns a place or property tells us that something is *Najis* from his property or possession, we must accept his testimony even if he is not reliable.



- ✚ If the total amount of blood on a person's body or clothes does not exceed a Dirham, his prayer will be valid.
- ✚ The size of a Dirham is the surface of one's thumb fingernail.
- ✚ If someone has an open active wound from which the blood is dripping little by little or flowing, his prayer is valid in such a condition.
- ✚ If a person is suffering from internal or external haemorrhoids and blood flows from it, his prayer is valid.
- ✚ Any *Najis* blood other than the blood of human beings is not excused during prayers. Even a single drop of *Najis* blood from an animal can invalidate our prayer.
- ✚ Any blood from the major menstruation (Haydh), minor menstruation (Istihadah) and the blood witnessed by women after giving birth (Nifas), is not excused during prayers.
- ✚ Any piece of cloth that can cover both of our private parts fully, it must not be *Najis* with any kind of *Najasah* during the prayer. However, if there is a piece of cloth that is too small to cover them fully, its *Najasah* is exempted from the ruling; like socks, cap, etc.
- ✚ It is obligatory to purify the Mosques of Allah (swt). If someone finds an impurity in the Mosque and does not purify it himself or get it purified by someone else, he will be considered sinful in the eyes of God.