



عقیداتي



MY BELIEF



AQĪDATI

The Islāmic Creed for Beginners



Mashhoor Muhammad AlSuhaibi



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By

Mashhoor Muhammad ALSuhaibi



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**In the Name of Allāh,
The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful**



Aqīdati – The Islamic Creed for Beginners

By Mashhoor Muhammad ALSuhaibi

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Symbols

Meaning – *Transliteration*

عَزَّ وَجَلَّ

To whom belongs Might and Majesty
Azza wa Jal

سَلَامٌ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

Allāh's blessing and peace be upon him
Salal-lāhu alihi wa sal-lam

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْهِ

Peace be upon him
Alaihis-Salām

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

May Allāh be pleased with him
Radiyah-lāhu Anhu

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

May Allāh be pleased with them
Radiyah-lāhu Anhum

Preface

All praises are due to Allāh, we praise Him seek His help and forgiveness; and Allāh's peace and blessing be upon His Prophet Muhammad.

Man was created in this life for a purpose; and Allāh ﷻ had clearly guided him to that purpose. That's why Messengers were sent through time to convey His noble message to mankind.

Allāh the Exalted said: (And I (Allāh) created not the jinn and mankind except that they should worship Me (Alone)) (The Noble Qur'ān 51:56)

It is incumbent upon every human being to follow Allāh's ﷻ final revelation and to attain and apply the teachings preached by the seal of all Prophets Muhammad ﷺ. The way to achieve all that is knowledge. That's why Allāh ﷻ abundantly praised those who go along this path and spare their time seeking it.

Allāh the Exalted said: (Allāh will exalt in degree those of you who believe, and those who have been granted knowledge. And Allāh is Well-Acquainted with what you do.) (The Noble Qur'ān 58:11)

Narrated by Abu Hurairah ؓ that the Prophet ﷺ said: **(Whoever traverses a path seeking knowledge, Allāh ﷻ shall ease, for him, through it a way to paradise)** (Muslim)

Narrated by Mua'wiah ibn Abi Sufyan ؓ that the Prophet ﷺ said: **(Whoever Allāh ﷻ wants good for, He grants him understanding of the *deen* (religion))** (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

The most noble of all knowledge is the Qur'ān; following its guidance; abiding to its teachings; mastering reading it; and reflecting upon its eloquently profound rhetoric and meaning.

Allāh the Exalted said: ((This is) a Book (the Qur'ān) which We have sent down to you, full of blessings that they may ponder over its Verses, and that men of understanding may remember.) (The Noble Qur'ān 38:29)

Narrated by Othman ibn Affān ؓ that the Prophet ﷺ said: **(The best amongst you are those who have learnt the Qur'ān and taught it.)** (Al-Bukhārī)

After the noble Qur'ān comes the knowledge of the *Sunnah* (the teachings of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ); learning his biography and following him in belief, worship, manners and etiquette.

Allāh the Exalted said: (There has certainly been for you in the Messenger of Allāh an excellent example for anyone whose hope is in Allāh and the Last Day and [who] remembers Allāh often.) (The Noble Qur'ān 33:21)



UNIT 1

Pillars of Īmān (Belief)



The Proofs for the Six Pillars of Īmān (Belief):

From the Qur'ān

Allāh the Exalted said: (The Prophet believed in what was revealed to him and the believers did; All believed in Allāh, His angels, His books and Messengers) (Noble Qur'ān 2:285)

Allāh the Exalted said: (and whosoever disbelieves in Allāh, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, and the Last Day, then indeed he has strayed far away) (Noble Qur'ān 4:136)

Allāh the Exalted said: (Verily, We have created all things with Qadar (Divine Preordainments)) (Noble Qur'ān 54:49)



From the Sunnah

Omar رضي الله عنه said: ("While we were sitting with the Messenger of Allāh صلى الله عليه وسلم one day a man came up to us whose clothes were extremely white, whose hair was extremely black, upon whom traces of travelling could not be seen, and whom none of us knew, until he sat down close to

the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم so that he rested his knees to his knees and placed his two hands upon his thighs and said, oh Muhammad, **inform me about Islām.**

The Messenger of Allāh صلى الله عليه وسلم said: Islām is that you witness that there is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allāh, and you establish the Prayer, and you give the *Zakāt*, and you fast *Ramadān*, and you perform the Hajj to the House if you are able to make a way to it.

He said: You have told the truth, and we were amazed at him asking him and [then] telling him that he told the truth.

He said: **Inform me about Īmān.** He said: **That you believe in Allāh, His angels, His books, His Messengers, and the Last Day, and to believe in the Divine Decree, the good of it and the bad of it.** He said: You have told the truth.

He said: **Inform me about Ihsān.** He said: That you worship Allāh as if you see Him, for if you don't see Him then truly He sees you.

He said: **Inform me about the Hour.** He said: The one asked about it knows no more than the one asking.

He said: **Then tell me about its sign.** He said: That the female slave should give birth to her mistress, and you see poor, naked, barefoot shepherds of sheep and goats competing to make tall buildings.

He went away, and I remained some time. Then he asked, Omar, do you know who the questioner was? I said: Allāh and His Messenger know best. He said: He was *Jibreel* (Gabriel the angel) who came to you to teach you your *Deen* (Religion).") (Muslim)



1 • Belief in Allāh the Exalted

To believe in Allāh, the Exalted, is the first important pillar of belief (Īmān). The rest of the pillars of Īmān are dependent upon the belief in Allāh ﷻ.

Nothing describes Allāh better than His own words in His Glorious Qur'ān.

(He is Allāh, beside Whom Lā ilāha illa Huwa (none has the right to be worshipped but He) the All-Knower of the unseen and the seen. He is the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. (22) He is Allāh beside Whom is Lā ilāha illa Huwa (none has the right to be worshipped but He) the King, the Holy, the One Free from all defects, the Giver of security, the Watcher over His creatures, the All-Mighty, the Compeller, the Supreme. Glory be to Allāh! (High is He) above all that they associate as partners with Him. (23) He is Allāh, the Creator, the Inventor of all things, the Bestower of forms. To Him belong the Best Names. All that is in the heavens and the earth glorify Him. And He is the All-Mighty, the All-Wise.(24)) (The Noble Qur'ān 59:22-24)

Every single atom in this humongous universe submits to Him alone. Nothing can escape from being a slave of Allāh ﷻ.

Allāh the Exalted said: (while to Him have submitted all creatures in the heavens and the earth, willingly or unwillingly, and to Him shall they all be returned) (The Noble Qur'ān 3:83).

Allāh ﷻ said: (The seven heavens and the earth and all that is therein, glorify Him and there is not a thing but glorifies His Praise. But you understand not their glorification. Truly, He is Ever Forbearing, Oft-Forgiving.)
(Noble Qur'ān 17:44)



He is the Creator, the Owner of everything, the Best Disposer of affairs, the Sustainer, the Ever-living the Exalted He is. To Him belong the All-Majestic, All-Perfect and All-Beautiful Names and Attributes.

He created His slaves to worship Him alone. He warned them against disobeying Him and associating partners with Him. He neither has a wife nor a son.

Allāh the exalted said: (Say (O Muhammad): "He is Allāh, (the) One.(1) "Allāh-us-Samad [the Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, (He neither eats nor drinks)]. (2) "He begets not, nor was He begotten ;(3) "And there is none co-equal or comparable unto Him." (4)) (The Noble Qur'ān 112).

He is free from having a similitude; (There is nothing like Him, and He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer.)(The Noble Qur'ān 42:11)

Allāh - The All-Provider ﷻ

- The blue whale is 30m long and weighs 150 tons. It eats 4000kg of food every day! **Who provides for it?!**
- The cow eats grass from one side and brings out milk for us from the other side; Allāh ﷻ said: (And verily! In the cattle, there is a lesson for you. We give you to drink of that which is in their bellies, from between excretions and blood, pure milk; palatable to the drinkers.) (Noble Qur'ān 16:66)
Do we really appreciate how much Allāh ﷻ has provided for us?!

Ponder upon Allāh's ﷻ All-Beautiful Names and All-Perfect Attributes; feel their impact upon your existence and show gratitude.

A. Belief in Allāh, the Exalted, means to believe:

1

• In His existence

2

• In His *Rububiah* (i.e. that He is the Creator, the Owner and Disposer of all affairs)

3

• In His *Uloohiah* (that He is to be worshiped alone without associating any partners)

4

• In his *Asma' wa Sifat* (Name and Attributes) - no one is comparable to Him and He has no similitude**Allāh – The Creator ﷻ**

- The Mosquito has a thermal infra-red system to help it see the prey's skin even in the darkness of the night.
- It has an anesthetic system to secure its blood draw. That's why we don't feel the bite pain until the mosquito had already fled.
- It has a blood analysis system, to diagnose the blood that suits its taste.
- It has a system to liquefy the blood so it can flow through its tiny straw.
- Its wing flaps 300-600 times per second!!

Allāh ﷻ said: (Indeed, Allāh is not timid to present an example – that of a mosquito or what is smaller than it.) (Qur'ān 2: 26)

B. How do we know that Allāh ﷻ exists?**1. Logical Proofs****THINK!**

By looking into Allāh's ﷻ creation we see many signs which prove His existence. For instance, if you walk in a desert and you find a yellow and black sharpened pencil with a red eraser, would any wise person dare to say that this pencil, through time, hundreds, thousands or even millions of years ago formed on its own?!

What is the chance of that happening?! Can coincidence cause that?!

Well, what if we find dozens of similar pencils around, what would be the chance now?!

Compare this single tiny pencil to this gigantic, complex, coherent and well integrated universe with all its abundant and diverse creation. **Can it come to existence on its own?!**

Allāh ﷻ said: **(Were they created by nothing? or were they themselves the creators?)** (The Noble Qur'ān 52:35)



Watch Video

2. Legitimate Proofs

Proofs from the Qur'ān and the authentic *Sunnah* (Prophetic tradition) confirm Allāh's existence; additionally, the Qur'ān is full of logical proofs which confirm His oneness. Allāh ﷻ asks us to look and ponder upon His creation to be guided to Him.

Allāh the Exalted said: (Do they not look at the camels, how they are created? (17) And at the heaven, how it is raised? (18) And at the mountains, how they are rooted (and fixed firm)? (19) And at the earth, how it is outspread? (20)) (The Noble Qur'ān 88:17-20)



Allāh the Exalted said: (We will show them Our Signs in the universe, and in their own selves, until it becomes manifest to them that this (the Qur'ān) is the truth.) (The Noble Qur'ān 41:53)

Allāh – The All-Hearing ﷻ

(O My servants, if the first of you and the last of you, and the humans of you and the jinn of you, were all to stand together in one place and ask of Me, and I were to give everyone what he requested, then that would not decrease what I possess, except what is decreased of the ocean when a needle is dipped into it.) (Muslim)

Allāh ﷻ simultaneously hears all of them despite the different languages and voice tones. Beware that Allāh hears you all the time and even knows what goes on your mind. Verily, He is the All-Hearing.

3. Fitrah - Natural Instinct



The natural instinct inside every human speaks that Allāh ﷻ exists. Humans in nature sense the need for the transcendent (the Creator), especially when they are in a state of danger or afflicted by calamities.

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: **(Each child is born in a state of "Fitrah", then his parents make him a Jew, Christian or a Zoroastrian (fire worshipper)...) (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)**



Allāh ﷻ had given us all the signs and proofs that lead us to Him. He ﷻ sent Messengers since the beginning of man's creation to call mankind to Him.

Reflect upon the following great verses of the Qur'ān

Allāh the Exalted said: (Is not He Who created the heavens and the earth, and sends down for you water (rain) from the sky, whereby We cause to grow wonderful gardens full of beauty and delight? It is not in your ability to cause the growth of their trees. Is there any ilāh (deity) with Allāh? Nay, but they are a people who ascribe equals (to Him)! **(60)** Is not He Who has made the earth as a fixed abode, and has placed rivers in its midst, and has placed firm mountains therein, and has set a barrier between the two seas (of salt and sweet water). Is there any ilāh (deity) with Allāh? Nay, but most of them know not! **(61)** Is not He Who responds to the distressed one, when he calls on Him, and Who removes the evil, and makes you inheritors of the earth, generations after generations? Is there any ilāh (deity) with Allāh? Little is that you remember! **(62)** Is not He Who guides you in the darkness of the land and the sea, and Who sends the winds as heralds of glad tidings, going before His Mercy (rain)? Is there any ilāh (deity) with Allāh? High Exalted is Allāh above all that they associate as partners (to Him)! **(63)** Is not He Who originates creation, and shall thereafter repeat it, and Who provides for you from heaven and earth? Is there any ilāh (deity) with Allāh? Say, "Bring forth your proofs, if you are truthful." **(64)**) (The Noble Qur'ān 27:60-64)



2

• Belief in the Angels

- **The angels are created by Allāh ﷻ from light. They are so great in their creation and they have wings.**

Allāh the Exalted said: (All the praises and thanks are to Allāh, the Originator of the heavens and the earth, who made the angels messengers with wings, - two or three or four. He increases in creation what He wills. Verily, Allāh is Able to do all things.)

(The Noble Qur'ān 35:1)

Ibn Masood رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ (saw *Jibreel (Gabriel)* with six hundred wings) (Al-Bukhārī & Muslim) and in another narration (each wing had encompassed the entire horizon.) (Declared sound by Ahmad)

- **They are so great in number.**

Al-Bayt Alma'moor is the equivalent of the Ka'bah in the 7th heaven; the Prophet ﷺ said: (Everyday it is entered by 70 thousand angels and they never return to it) (Muslim)

Abu Dhar رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Verily I see what you do not see and I hear what you do not hear. The heaven is creaking and it should creak, for there is no space in it the width of four fingers but there is an angel there, placing his forehead in prostration to Allāh." (At-Tirmidhi, declared sound by Al-Albani)



A. Belief in the Angels means to believe that:

1

- They exist

2

- They are created by Allāh ﷻ

3

- They are servants of Allāh ﷻ (i.e. they are not to be worshipped)

4

- They do what they are commanded and never disobey Allāh ﷻ

B. Amongst the well-known angels and their duties:

- All creations including those great angels are in full need and submission to their Mighty Lord Allāh the Exalted. Allāh, the All-sufficient, is not in need of anyone or anything.
- In some occasions, the angels may take the form of human beings. The angel Jibreel (جبرئيل), in many cases, used to come to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in the form of one of the companions called Dehia Alkalbi (دهيا). He also came to Mary, the mother of Jesus -Isa- (عليه السلام) in the form of a human being. (see the Noble Qur'ān Ch. 19)
- The angels remember Allāh (ﷻ) day and night without boredom; they neither eat nor drink.

A Muslim must believe in all the angels. Whoever doesn't believe in them is considered to be a disbeliever, even if he believes in Allāh (ﷻ) and the remaining pillars of Īmān.

Allāh the Glorified and Exalted said: (Whoever is an enemy to Allāh, His Angels, His Messengers, *Jibreel* (Gabriel) and *Mikael* (Michael), then verily, Allāh is an enemy to the disbelievers.) (The Noble Qur'ān 2:98)

3 • Belief in the Books of Allāh ﷻ

Allāh the Exalted, through time, had sent several Messengers to mankind. Some of those Messengers were given books, which were Allāh's ﷻ words and revelation to them and their people. Those Books contained guidance to mankind; guidance in beliefs, worships, rulings and manners.

A. The Proofs for this:

Allāh the Exalted said: (The Prophet believed in what was revealed to him and the believers did; All believed in Allāh, His angels, **His books** and Messengers) (The Noble Qur'ān 2:286)

The previously mentioned famous hadith of Jibreel (... Jibreel said: Tell me about Īmān. The Prophet ﷺ said: That you believe in Allāh, His angels, **His books**, His Messengers, and the Last Day, and to believe in the Decree, the good of it and the bad of it.) (Muslim)

B. Belief in the Books of Allāh ﷻ means to believe:

- 1 • They are revealed by Allāh the Exalted
- 2 • In the ones we know of (*Al-Qur'ān, At-Torah, Al-Injeel, Az-Zabūr*)
- 3 • We must follow the rulings of the last revelation; the Noble Qur'ān

C. Some of the Books and who were they revealed to:

<i>Suhuf</i> (Scriptures)	<i>At-Torah</i> (Pentateuch)	<i>Az-Zaboor</i> (Psalms)	<i>Al-Injeel</i> (Gospel)	Al-Qur'ān
Ibrahim إبراهيم	Musa موسى	Dawood داود	Isa إسحاق	Muhammad محمد

Allāh ﷻ mentioned in the Qur'ān that the Jews and Christians had tampered with the Books revealed to them. That's why the Books of the Jews and Christians available today are not the genuine Books revealed to Prophet Moses and Prophet Jesus peace be upon them. Due to this tampering, the Torah and Gospel lost their divinity.



Allāh, the Exalted, said about the Jews: (They change the words from their (right) places) (The Noble Qur'ān 5:13).

Additionally, the many inconsistent versions of the Bible are another tangible proof.

Note that the Torah and Gospel available today are in a language different than that spoken by Jesus and Moses peace be upon them.

The Noble Qur'ān was guarded by Allāh, the Exalted, against tampering. It is available in the exact language spoken by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and today's Arabs.

Allāh the Exalted said: (Verily it is We Who have sent down Adh-Dhikr (i.e. the Qur'ān) and surely, We will guard it (from corruption)) (The Noble Qur'ān 15:9).

The Noble Qur'ān is the last of all those Books. It is Allāh's ﷻ final revealed words to His final Messenger Muhammad ﷺ.



Whoever denies that Allāh ﷻ revealed those Books to those Messengers is not considered a Muslim because of belieing the Qur'ān.



This is why Muslims give good care to Allāh's ﷻ Noble Book. You'll find millions of Muslim children, youth, grown-ups, males and females of different educational levels, memorize the entire Qur'ān (604 pages) by heart. It is also the dream and hope of every Muslim to achieve this. No other book on Earth was and is given such care.



4

• Belief in the Messengers of Allāh ﷻ

Human beings have no other way of finding out what Allāh, the Exalted, wants from them except through revelation. That's why Allāh ﷻ, through time, had sent Messengers to convey His message to mankind. Those Messengers were human beings from amongst the people they were sent to. However they were the best chosen from the best.



A. The Proofs for this:

Allāh the Glorified and Exalted said: (Verily, We have sent the revelation to you (O Muhammad) as We sent the revelation to Nuh (Noah) and the Prophets after him; We (also) sent the revelation to Ibrahim (Abraham), Ismail (Ishmael), Ishaq (Isaac), Yaqub (Jacob), and Al-Asbat [the offspring of the twelve sons of Yaqub (Jacob)], Isa (Jesus), Ayyub (Job), Yunus (Jonah), Harun (Aaron), and Sulaiman

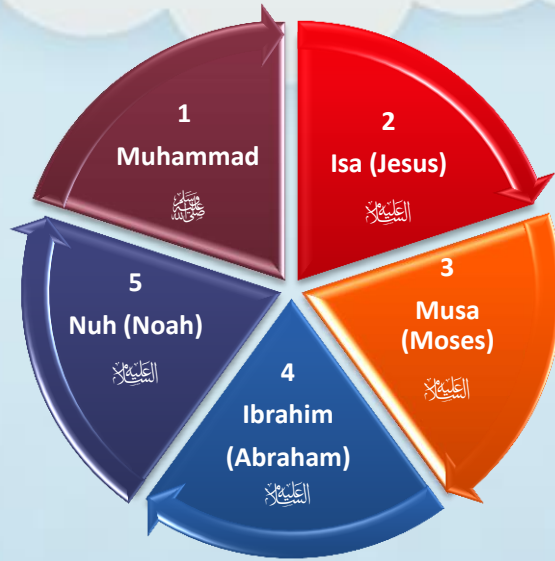


(Solomon); and to Dawud (David) We gave the Zabur (Psalms). (163) And Messengers We have mentioned to you before, and Messengers We have not mentioned to you, - and to Musa (Moses) Allāh spoke directly. (164) Messengers as bearers of good news as well as of warning in order that mankind should have no plea against Allāh after the (coming of) Messengers. And Allāh is Ever All-Powerful, All-Wise. (165)) (The Noble Qur'ān 4:163-164)

Allāh ﷻ sent those Messengers with signs and miracles to prove the Oneness of Allāh ﷻ and that He, the Exalted, deserves to be worshipped alone without any partners. They all carried the same message, which is calling their people to submit themselves to Allāh ﷻ alone and to live in accordance with his orders laid in the revelation.

B. Allāh ﷻ has favored some of the Messengers over others.

Allāh ﷻ named them "the Messengers of strong will" - *Ulul azmi mina ar-rusul*.



C. Belief in the Messengers means:

- 1 • Their message is true from Allāh ﷻ
- 2 • To believe in the ones we know of
- 3 • To believe in all that was revealed to them
- 4 • We must follow the last messenger (Muhammad ﷺ)

- Allāh, the Exalted, chose Muhammad ﷺ to be the seal of all Prophets; no Prophet shall come after Him. His message is Allāh's ﷻ last revelation to mankind.
- The Prophets before him used to be sent specifically to their own people, while Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was sent to all mankind and jinn.



Allāh the Glorified and Exalted said: (And We have sent you (O Muhammad) not but as a mercy for the Alamin (mankind, jinn and all the worlds)) (The Noble Qur’ān 21:107)

- Whoever denies or refuses any of his message is considered a disbeliever and will eternally dwell in hellfire.



A Muslim must equally believe in all Prophets because it is stated in the Qur'ān; and if one denies the prophecy of any of them, he has committed an act of disbelief.

Allāh the Glorified and Exalted said: (The Messenger (Muhammad) believes in what has been sent down to him from his Lord, and (so do) the believers. Each one believes in Allāh, His Angels, His Books, and His Messengers. (They say), "**We make no distinction between any of His Messengers**") (The Noble Qur'ān 2:285)

(Indeed, those who disbelieve in Allāh and His messengers and wish to discriminate between Allāh and His messengers and say, "We believe in some and disbelieve in others," and wish to adopt a way in between (150) Those are the disbelievers, truly. And We have prepared for the disbelievers a humiliating punishment.) (The Noble Qur'ān 4:150-151)

Do you really love Allāh ﷻ ?



Allāh the Exalted said: (Say (O Muhammad to mankind): "If you (really) love Allāh then follow me (i.e. accept Islāmīc Monotheism, follow the Qur'ān and the Sunnah), Allāh will love you and forgive you your sins. And Allāh is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.") (The Noble Qur'ān 3:31)

Allāh ﷻ made Muhammad ﷺ as a role model for us to follow. The way for salvation in this life and the Hereafter is by following and adhering to his *Sunnah* (way).

Narrated by Anas ibn Malik ؓ that the Prophet ﷺ said: **(Whoever turns away from my Sunnah is not of me.)** (Al-Bukhārī & Muslim)

5

• Belief in the Hereafter

Every created being will come to an end. **Allāh the Exalted said:** (What so ever is on it (the Earth) will perish.) (The Noble Qur'ān 55:26).

Allāh, the Exalted, sent us His Messengers to prepare ourselves for that Day. A day where every human being since the beginning of creation will stand for reckoning and will be held accountable for everything he or she committed.



Allāh the Exalted said: (And be afraid of the Day when you shall be brought back to Allāh. Then every person shall be paid what he earned, and they shall not be dealt with unjustly.) (The Noble Qur'ān 2:281)



The disbelievers questioned the resurrection and Allāh's ﷻ ability to bring life after death.

Allāh, the Exalted, responded to them on many occasions, He ﷻ said: (And he (man) puts forth for Us a parable, and forgets his own creation. He says: "Who will give life to these bones after they are rotten and have become dust?" (78) Say: (O Muhammad) "He will give life to them Who created them for the first time! And He is the All-Knower of every creation!" (79)) (The Noble Qur'ān 36:78-79)

(Is not He, Who created the heavens and the Earth Able to create the like of them? Yes, indeed! He is the All-Knowing Supreme Creator.) (The Noble Qur'ān 36:81)

A Muslim should believe in the Hereafter and what will take place on that Day. This is because it was mentioned in the Qur'ān and the authentic *Sunnah* (Prophetic tradition). Whoever denies that is not a believer. Allāh ﷻ praised the believers for believing in the unseen (i.e. Allāh ﷻ, His books, Angels, Messengers, the Day After and Predestination).



Allāh the Exalted said: (This is the Book (the Qur'ān), whereof there is no doubt, a guidance to those who are Al-Muttaqun [the pious and righteous persons](2)Who believe in the Ghaib [the unseen] and perform As-Salat, and spend out of what we have provided for them (3) (The Noble Qur'ān 2:2-3)

Allāh ﷻ described those who believe in the unseen as : (They are on (true) guidance from their Lord, and they are the successful.) (The Noble Qur'ān 2:5)



On that Day, a very terrifying day, the witnesses will be the Prophets, angels, scholars, the land, and even our own limbs will testify either for or against us. And the Greatest of all witness is Allāh the Exalted.

Allāh the Exalted said: (And they will say to their skins, "Why do you testify against us?" They will say: "Allāh has caused us to speak," — He causes all things to speak, and He created you the first time, and to Him you are made to return.") (The Noble Qur'ān 41:21)

On that Day the Judge will be Allāh ﷻ, the All-Wise and the one who is the most Just. (Surely! Allāh wrongs not even of the weight of an atom (or a small ant), but if there is any good (done), He doubles it, and gives from Him a great reward) (The Noble Qur'ān 4:40)

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said, that Allāh ﷻ said: **(I have prepared for my righteous servants what no eye has seen, no ear has heard and no mind has imagined. The Prophet said: read if you will (No person knows what is kept hidden for them of joy as a reward for what they used to do) (The Noble Qur'ān 32:17)) (Al-Bukhārī & Muslim)**

The believers will enjoy an eternal bliss in paradise; while the disbelievers will be doomed eternally in hell fire.

(Enter Paradise, you and your wives, in happiness. (70) Trays of gold and cups will be passed round them, (there will be) therein all that the inner-selves could desire, and all that the eyes could delight in, and you will abide therein forever. (71) This is the Paradise which you have been made to inherit because of your deeds which you used to do (in the life of the world). (72)) (The Noble Qur'ān 43:70-72)



6

• Belief in Predestination - Qadar

Allāh the Exalted said: (Verily, We have created all things with Qadar (Divine Preordainments of all things before their creation, as written in the Book of Decrees Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudh)) (The Noble Qur'ān Al-Qamar 54: 49)

The companion Abdullah ibn Amr رضي الله عنه said that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: **(Allāh wrote down the decrees fifty thousand years before He created the heavens and the Earth and his Throne was above the water.)** (At-Tirmidhi, declared sound by Al-Albani)

THE QADAR IS KNOWN THROUGH ITS FOUR LEVELS

1. Knowledge (*Al-ilm*)

Allāh's ﷻ knowledge encompassed everything; nothing is beyond His knowledge whether it was significant or insignificant. He knows what happened in the past, what is happening in the present and what will happen in the future.

2. Writing (*Al-kitābah*)

Allāh ﷻ made everything, which took place since the beginning of creation until the Hereafter, written in the preserved tablet (*Al-Lauh Al-Mahfudh*).

3. Divine Will (*Al-mashe'ah*)

Everything that took place in this universe is because of Allāh's ﷻ divine will; nothing can take place without His will and permission whether it is good or bad. Allowing evil to happen doesn't mean that Allāh loves it. Yet, He may allow it to happen for a wisdom, which He knows best, that we may or may not be aware of.

4. Creating (*Al-khalq*)

Everything that exists is created by Allāh ﷻ.

Allāh the Exalted said: (And with Him are the keys of the Ghaib (all that is hidden), none knows them but He. And He knows whatever there is in the land and in the sea; not a leaf falls, but he knows it. There is not a grain in the darkness of the Earth nor anything fresh or dry, but is written in a Clear Record) (The Noble Qur'ān 6:59)

Due to His encompassing and prior knowledge, He made everything written in the preserved tablet. Everything that took place is because of His will and was created by Him.

The companion Jaber رضي الله عنه said that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: **(No servant believes (considered a believer) unless he believes in Qadar: it's good or bad. Until he knows that whatever befell him, it was not to miss him and whatever missed him it was not to befall him.)** (At-Tirmidhi, declared sound by Al-Albani)

The Qadar is mentioned in the Qur'ān and the authentic *Sunnah*. Whoever denies this pillar is considered a disbeliever in Allāh, the Exalted, for belying the Qur'ān and the authentic *Sunnah*.



MISCONCEPTIONS



Some people say: "If everything was written in the preserved tablet, then we have no will or choice! Hence, how can Allāh, the Exalted, hold us accountable for what we do?!"

The Answer For That

Firstly, we should know that amongst Allāh's ﷻ beautiful Names are the All-Knowing, the All-Wise and amongst His perfect Attributes is Justice .

(Surely, Allāh, doesn't do wrong (or unjust) not even the weight of an atom (or a small ant), but if there is any good (done). He doubles it, and gives from Him a great reward.) (The Noble Qur'ān 4:40)

Hence, to hold some one accountable for the involuntarily deeds that he has no control of, contradicts the meaning of the previous verse and the Essence of Allāh's Names and Attributes.

Secondly, to deny the human will and the ability to choose, which Allāh ﷻ has created in us, is totally absurd and irrational. For we see with our own eyes and sense with our own minds that our movements are not like the non-living things, which are moved and controlled by others.

In fact we can distinguish between the involuntarily actions that occur in our bodies, such as circulation of the blood and beating of the heart, and the voluntarily actions such as standing, sitting, eating, thinking, talking and fighting.

Thirdly, this claim, ascribes injustice to Allāh ﷻ; and we are certain that Allāh, the Exalted, is free from any flaws. The Qur'ān is filled with evidences that verify to mankind the ability to do and to determine. In fact, Allāh ﷻ in many occasions in the Qur'ān talks to the minds and rationale of the human beings. This kind of speech is only directed to someone who has free will.

Allāh the Exalted said: (Verily, in it are signs for a people who think deeply) (The Noble Qur'ān 45: 13)

(Verily, We showed him the way, whether he be grateful or ungrateful) (The Noble Qur'ān 76: 3). Humans have the choice whether to be grateful or ungrateful to Allāh ﷻ.

TEST YOURSELF

1

• **Belief in Allāh ﷻ**

A. Belief in Allāh ﷻ means to believe that:

1	•
2	•
3	•
4	•

B. We believe Allāh ﷻ exists, give the types of proofs to support that?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

C. How can you prove to an atheist that Allāh ﷻ exists? Give a logical example.

D. Allāh ﷻ has created mankind and jinn for one reason; why? And what is the proof from the Qur'ān.

2

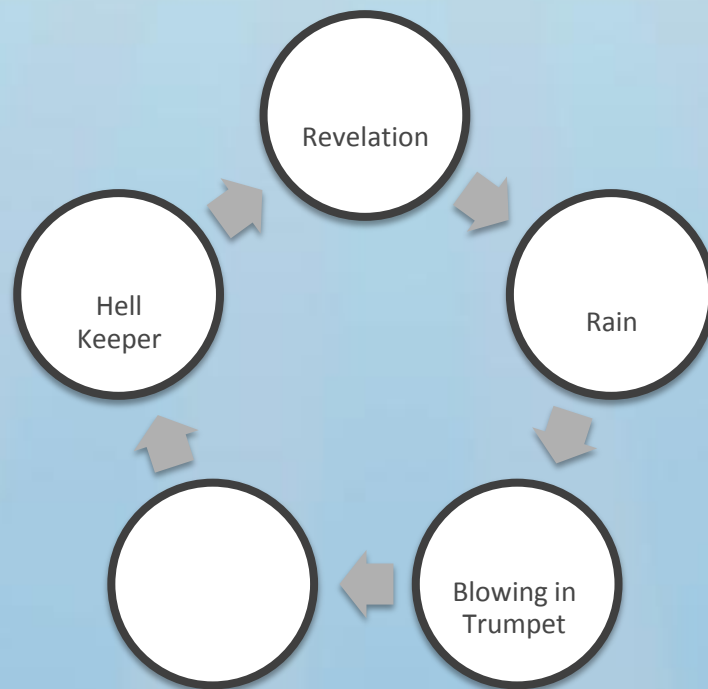
• **Belief in the Angels**

A. Belief in the Angels means to believe that:

1	•
2	•
3	•
4	•

The angels are so great in number and so great in their creation.

B. Amongst the well-known angels and their duties:



3

• **Belief in the Books of Allāh ﷻ**

A. Belief in the Books of Allāh ﷻ means to believe:

1	•
2	•
3	•

B. State the Book revealed and the Prophet it was revealed to:

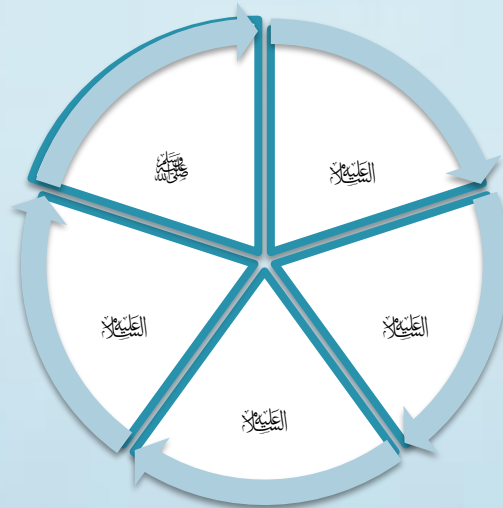
القرآن	التوراة	الإنجيل	الفرقان	الزبور

C. Write or :

1. The Qur'ān is Allāh's ﷻ final revelation.....
2. The Qur'ān abrogated all the previous books.....
3. It is fine not to follow the Qur'ān.....

4 • Belief in the Messengers

A. Mention the 5 Messengers whom Allāh ﷻ favored:



B. With what description did Allāh ﷻ title those five Messengers?

C. Belief in the Messengers means:

1	•
2	•
3	•
4	•

D. Write or :

1. Muhammad ﷺ is Allāh's ﷻ last Messenger.....
2. Every Prophet called to a different religion than the other Prophets.....
3. A Muslim must believe in all Prophets, without denying any of them.....
4. It is fine not to believe in some of the Prophets.....

5

• Belief in the Hereafter

A. What is meant by the Hereafter?

.....

B. Write ☒ or ☑ :

- 1. The disbelievers will go to hell fire temporarily and then enter paradise.....
- 2. Muslims will enter Paradise.....
- 3. It is fine to be a Muslim and not believe in the Hereafter.....

C. What is the issue which the pagans of Makkah questioned greatly?

.....

D. What did Allāh ﷻ prepare for the Muslims in paradise?

.....

E. Why should we believe in the Hereafter?

.....

F. What is the ruling of a person who doesn't believe in the Hereafter?

.....

6

• **Belief in Predestination - Qadar**

A. What are the four levels of Qadar?

1	•
2	•
3	•
4	•

B. What is meant by Allāh’s ﷻ Knowledge?

C. What is meant by Allāh’s ﷻ Divine Will (*Al-Mashe’ah*)?

D. Some say “because everything is in the preserved tablet, we have no free will”. Briefly, how do you refute that?

UNIT 2

Pillars of Islām

1

- The Two Testimonies
Ash-Shahadatān

2

- Establishing Prayer -
As-Salāh

3

- Paying Obligatory
Charity -
Az-Zakāh

4

- Fasting
Ramadān -
As-Saum

5

- Pilgrimage -
Al-Hajj

The Proof for the Five Pillars of Islām:

From the
Sunnah



On the authority of Ibn Omar, the son of Omar ibn Al-Khattab رضي الله عنه, who said : "I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say :

"Islām has been built on five [pillars]: testifying that there is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allāh, performing the prayers, paying the Zakāt, making the pilgrimage to the House, and fasting in Ramadān." (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

The pillars of Īmān comprise the inwardly deeds (actions and statements of the heart¹); while the pillars of Islām comprise the outwardly deeds (actions of the limbs and statements of the tongue²).

A Muslim must accept and believe in both,
the pillars of Īmān and the pillars of Islām .

If he/she refuses, they are not considered Muslims.

To perfect both pillars (Islām & Īmān) is the highest level of the *Deen* (Religion) which is called *Ihsān*³.

¹ Such as love, fear, hope, repentance, trust (*Tawakul*), dutifulness (*Taqwa*) ... etc.

² Such as praying, charity, fasting, pilgrimage (*Hajj*), dutifulness to the parents and others, reading Qur'ān, remembering Allāh ﷻ ... etc.

³ *Ihsān* - is what the Prophet ﷺ defined in the famous hadith of *Jibreel* عليه السلام: "to worship Allāh as if you see Him, for if you don't see Him then know that He sees you." The *Deen* has three levels; the first is Islām , then Īmān and the highest is *Ihsān*.

1

• The Two Testimonies - Ash-Shahadatān

1 To testify that “*Lā ilāha illal-lāh*”: to testify “there is no deity worthy of worship except Allāh ﷻ alone”.

All acts of worship are to be directed sincerely to Allāh, the Exalted, alone without associating any partners with Him. And to negate and deny all the false deities worshiped besides Allāh ﷻ.

Allāh the Exalted said: (And verily, We have sent among every nation a Messenger (proclaiming) worship Allāh alone, and avoid Taghut (false deities)) (The Noble Qur’ān 16:36)

Allāh the Exalted said: (And I (Allāh) created not the jinn and men except they should worship me alone) (The Noble Qur’ān 51:56)

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه said that the Prophet ﷺ said: “**Whoever you meet behind this wall testifying *Lā ilāha illal-lāh* with certainty from his heart, give him glad tidings of paradise**” (Muslim)



Worship (*Ibādah*)

Ibādah is a comprehensive term for everything which Allāh ﷻ loves and is pleased with; whether it is a statement or an action, inwardly or outwardly. Such as praying, charity, fasting, pilgrimage (*Hajj*), dutifulness to the parents, good manners, reading the Qur’ān, remembering Allāh and love, hope, fear and trust in Allāh ﷻ ...etc.

One should maintain sincerity for Allāh ﷻ in all types of *Ibādah*.

Be aware of the following invalidators of “*Lā ilāha illal-lāh*”

1. Invoking others besides Allāh ﷻ (i.e. supplicating to the Prophets, angels, dead righteous men or the devils).
2. Directing acts of worship such as praying, fasting, *Hajj* and other acts to other than Allāh ﷻ.
3. Slaughtering animals as an act of worship or vowing (***nadh*r**) to other than Allāh ﷻ.
4. Directing trust, fear, hope or love to false deities.
5. Practicing or learning sorcery (magic).
6. Mocking the Religion or the Prophet ﷺ.
7. Saying that other religions are better than Islām or doubting the superiority of Islām.

The ruling of the disbelievers and those who commit an invalidator of Islām

1. They will never enter paradise.
2. They will be doomed eternally in hell fire.

But those who repent sincerely to Allāh ﷻ, even if they have committed an invalidator of Islām, Allāh ﷻ accepts their repentance.

2 To testify that Muhammad ﷺ is *Rasu-lul-lāh* (The Messenger of Allāh): To obey his commands, believe in everything he said, refrain from all that he had forbidden and to worship Allāh ﷻ with what Allāh ﷻ has legislated.



Allāh the Exalted said: (And whatsoever the Messenger (Muhammad) gives you, take it, and whatsoever he forbids you, abstain (from it), And fear Allāh. Verily, Allāh is Severe in punishment) (The Noble Qur’ān 59:7)

Allāh the Exalted said: (He who obeys the Messenger, has indeed obeyed Allāh, but he who turns away, then we have not sent you (O Muhammad) as a watcher over them. (80)) (The Noble Qur’ān 3:80)

The Way to Paradise

Allāh ﷻ appointed the Messenger Muhammad ﷺ as a role model for us to follow. The way for salvation in this life and the Hereafter is to adhere to his *Sunnah* (way).

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: **(All my *Ummah* (nation) shall enter paradise except for those who refuse. The companions رضي الله عنهم said: and who will refuse o Messenger of Allāh? He رضي الله عنه said: whoever obeys me shall enter paradise; and whoever disobeys me has refused.)** (Al-Bukhārī)

The conditions of accepting acts of worship

Our acts of worship -*ibādah*- for Allāh ﷻ must maintain two conditions otherwise it will not be accepted:

1. It must be sincerely for Allāh ﷻ without associating any partners with Him.
2. It must be performed according to the *Sunnah* (the way) of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Al-Fudhail ibn Iyadh - May Allāh ﷻ bestow His mercy up on him - was asked about the verse **“He who created death and life to test you [as to] which of you is best in deed.”** (Noble Qur’ān 67:2). He said: “The most sincere and most correct.” They said O aba Ali (father of Ali): “What is the most sincere and most correct?” He said: “Indeed if the deed were sincere and incorrect, it won’t be accepted, and if it were correct but insincere, it won’t be accepted, until it is sincere and correct; and sincerity is when the deed is done only for the sake of Allāh ﷻ, and correctness is that it is upon the *Sunnah* of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

2

• Establishing Prayer - As-Salāh

As-Salāt is Obligatory

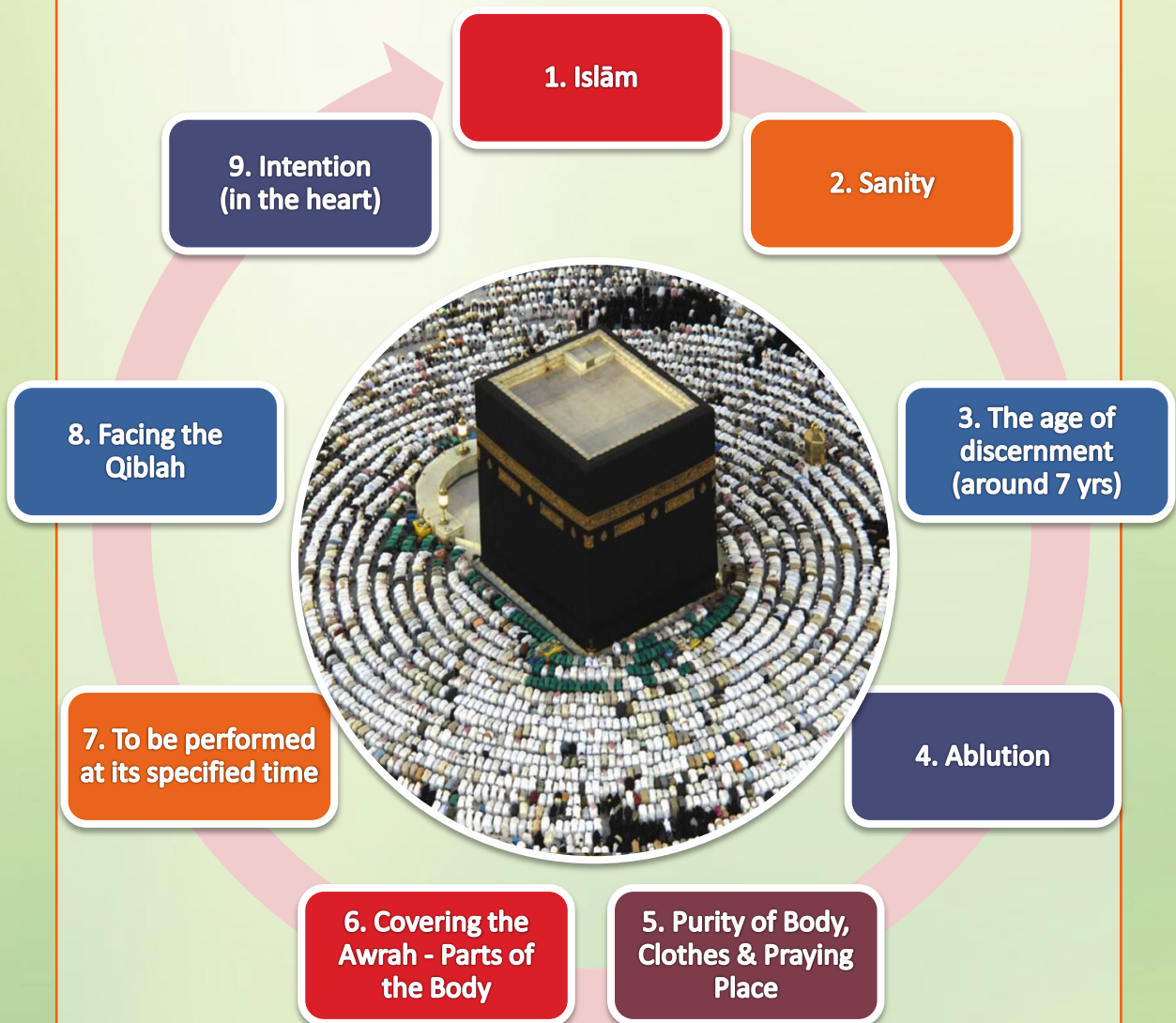
Allāh the Exalted said: (Verily, As-Salāt (the prayer) is enjoined on the believers at fixed hours.)
 (The Noble Qur’ān 4:103)



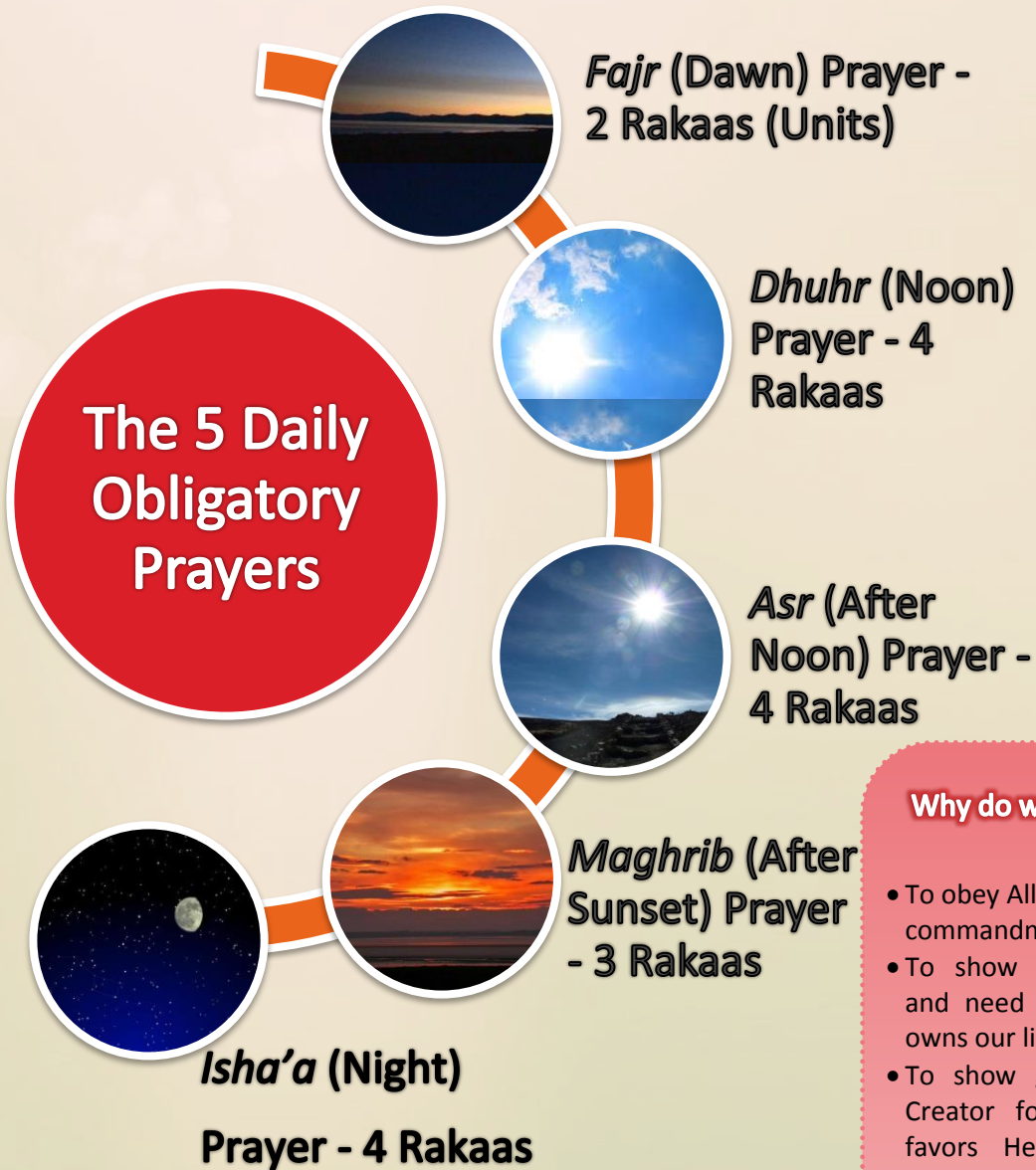
Jabir رضي الله عنه heard the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم saying: (Verily between man and between polytheism and disbelief is the abandon of prayer) (Muslim).

The Conditions of Salāh:

The following are the nine conditions of *Salāh*:



A Muslim Must Perform 5 Daily Prayers



Why do we have to pray?

- To obey Allāh's ﷻ commandments.
- To show love, submission and need to the one who owns our life and sustains it.
- To show gratitude to our Creator for the multitude favors He had bestowed upon us.
- To please Allāh ﷻ, the owner of Paradise and Hell fire.

Allāh ﷻ said that the righteous ones in Paradise will ask one another about the criminals (disbelievers): **(What has caused you to enter Hell?)** (42) They will say: **"We were not of those who used to offer the Salāh (prayers)** (The Noble Qur'an 74:42-43)

Abdullah ibn Amr ibn Al-Aas رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: **(Command your children to pray when they become seven years old, and beat them for it (prayer) when they become ten years old; and arrange their beds (to sleep) separately.)** (Ahmad, Abu Dawood & At-Tirmidhi – declared sound by Al-Albani)

Abu Hurairah said رضي الله عنه: I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ saying, **(Say, if there were a river at the door of one of you in which he takes a bath five times a day, would any soiling remain on him?)** They replied, **"No soiling would be left on him."** He ﷺ said, **"That is the five (obligatory) Salāh (prayers). Allāh obliterates all sins as a result of performing them.)** (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

3

• Paying Obligatory Charity - Az-Zakāh

Zakāt is obligatory upon Muslims

Allāh the Exalted said: (And perform As-Salāt, and give Zakāt (Obligatory Charity)) (The Noble Qur'ān 2:43)

The hadith of Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم told Mu'aadh رضي الله عنه when he sent him to Yemen: (Inform them that Allāh prescribed upon them charity to be taken from their rich and given to their poor) (Al-Bukhārī & Muslim)



Zakāt Appreciation

If a rich man says to you: "I'll give you 40,000 Riyals, but you must give 1000 of it in charity". Will you accept his offer? Is it wise not to accept it?!

Well, to Allāh belongs the highest attribute; Allāh صلى الله عليه وسلم, the one who provides, has placed rules to show appreciation for his provision; and giving *Zakāt* is amongst that.

The Conditions of Zakāh

A person must give *Zakāt* if he meets the following conditions:

1. Islām

The person must be a Muslim for the *Zakāt* to be accepted.

2. Freedom

The person must not be a slave. Slaves are exempted from paying *Zakāh*.

3. Ownership

The person must own the wealth that he is going to give *Zakāt* for.

4. Nisāb

The wealth must reach a specific amount or quantity (This is called *Nisāb*). For instance the *nisāb* for gold is 85 grams. If someone owns 85 grams or more of gold for one full *Hijrah* year, he must give 2.5% of all the gold or its monetary equivalent.

5. Alhawl (one Year – 12 Hijrah months)

The wealth, which reached the *nisāb*, must be possessed for one whole *Hijrah* year (12 Islāmīc months). But if the wealth is spent before completing the whole year and became less than the *nisāb*, then there is no *Zakāt* on it. **This condition doesn't apply to crops, mined mineral and discovered ancient treasure.**

Why give Zakāh?

1. Shows submission to Allāh's صلى الله عليه وسلم Commandments.
2. Purifies one's self from greed and stinginess.
3. Helps the poor and the needy.
4. Makes the Muslim community as one family, where the rich feels for the poor.
5. Puts down the animosity of poor against the rich.
6. Increases the wealth through Allāh's صلى الله عليه وسلم blessing for those who give.
7. A reason for allowing Allāh's صلى الله عليه وسلم favors to descend upon people.



The Zakāt Items

1. Gold, Silver and Money

Once the owned gold, silver or money reaches the *nisāb*, one must give **2.5%** of it as *Zakāt* after possessing it for a full *Hijrah* year (*hawl*). The *nisāb* for money is to be evaluated by the *nisāb* of either gold (85 grams) or silver (595 grams) (whichever is beneficial to the poor).



2. Livestock (Camels, Cows and Sheep only)

If a person owns a specific number of any of the cattle mentioned above then he must give a number of them as *Zakāt*; given that he possessed that *nisāb* for a full *Hijrah* year and the animals are grazed without cost. (For example: The *nisāb* for sheep: if you own 40-120 sheep, then give out one; for 121-200 sheep, give two; for 201-300, give three. If you own more than that, then for every 100 sheep give one as *Zakāh*. The *nisāb* for camels and cows is different.)

3. Commodities displayed for trade

The person must evaluate, after the passing of 12 *Hijrah* months, how many items he has in his store; and he should give *Zakāt* **2.5%** of the total selling price of the items.



4. Agricultural dry Products (wheat, barley, rice, dates, raisins, etc.)

This applies to only dry crops which can be stocked for a long time. Once they are harvested and the quantity is 5 *wasq*⁴ or more, then **10%** of it should be given as *Zakāt*. This is if the crop was irrigated by rain; but in case of irrigation with the aid of a costly method such as digging a well or buying water, the quantity of *Zakāt* would be **5%** of the crop quantity.

5. Earth Minerals and Ancient Treasure (buried before Islām)

If someone finds a treasure, which was buried before Islām, he should give out **1/5th** of it as *Zakāt* once he finds it. For the mined minerals such as gold, copper, zinc, oil ...etc. the one should give 2.5% of it, if it reached the *nisāb*.



⁴ Each *wasq* equals to 60 *sa'*; every *sa'* equals to four *mod* (hands full). Thus 5 *wasq* equals to 300 *sa'* or 1200 *mod* (hands full).

4

• Fasting Ramadān - As-Saum

Fasting is Obligatory

Ramadān is the ninth month of the *Hijrah* calendar. **Allāh the Exalted said:** (So whoever of you sights (the crescent on the first night of) the month (of Ramadān), he must observe Saum (fasts) that month) (The Noble Qur’ān 2:185)



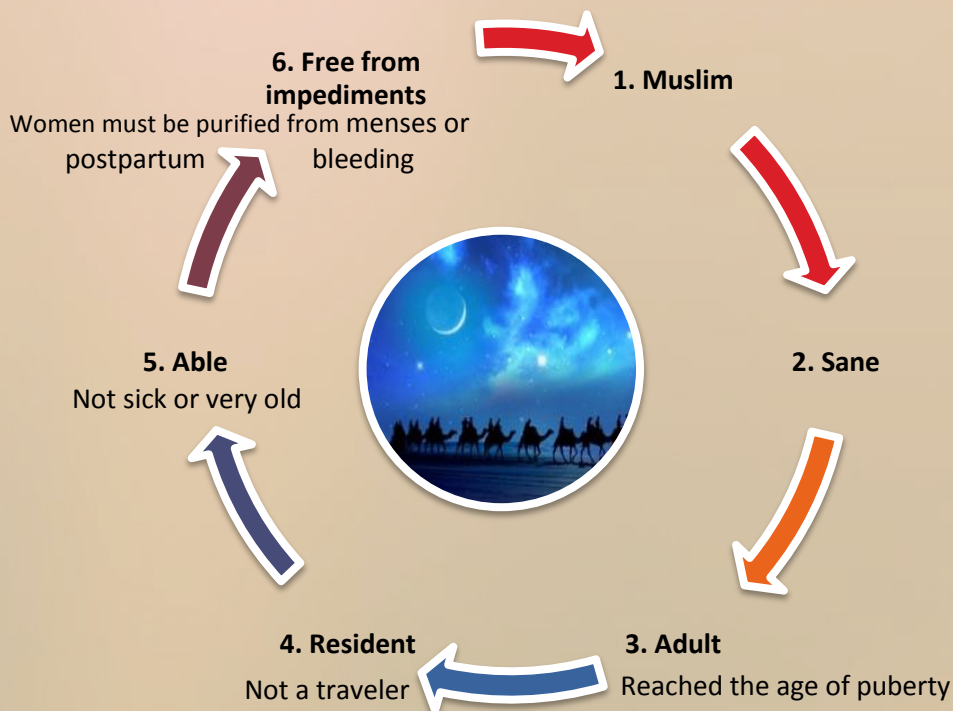
What is Fasting?



To refrain, as an act of worship for Allāh ﷻ, from food, drinks, and all the invalidators of fasting from dawn to sunset.

Who Must Fast?

Fasting the month of Ramadān is obligatory upon a person if he/she is:



Why do we fast?

- To show submission to Allāh's ﷻ commandments.
- To attain *Taqwah* (dutifulness to Allāh ﷻ, which drives us to obey Allāh ﷻ and holds us from disobeying Him.)

Allāh the Exalted said: (O you who have believed, decreed upon you is fasting as it was decreed upon those before you that you may become righteous)

- To sense Allāh's ﷻ favors up on us. Especially when we refrain from what's lawful, we appreciate having it and sense the sorrow of losing it.
- To discipline oneself by opposing desire, lust and Satan.
- To feel for the poor and needy and appreciate Allāh's ﷻ favors up on us.
- Additionally, there are many proven health benefits for fasting.

Fasting Virtues

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported: The Prophet ﷺ said:

"He, who observes fasting during the month of Ramadān with Faith while seeking its reward from Allāh, will have his past sins forgiven." (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim).

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

"Every good deed of the son of Adam will be multiplied manifold. A good deed will be multiplied ten times up to as many as seven hundred times. Allāh says: 'Except for fasting, which is for Me and I shall reward for it. He gives up his desire and his food for My sake.' The fasting person has two joys, one when he breaks his fast and another when he meets his Lord (*Rubb*). The smell that comes from the mouth of a fasting person is better before Allāh than the fragrance of musk." (Muslim)

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه narrated that: The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said:

"On the first night of the month of Ramadān, the satans are shackled, the jinns are restrained, the gates of the Fires are shut such that no gate among them would be opened. The gates of Paradise are opened such that no gate among them would be closed, and a caller calls: 'O seeker of the good; come near!' and 'O seeker of evil; stop! For, there are those whom Allāh frees from the Fire.' And that is every night." (At-Tirmidhi, declared sound by Al-Albani)

5 • Pilgrimage - Al-Hajj

Hajj to the house of Allāh (the Ka'bah) in Makkah is obligatory upon a Muslim to perform once in a lifetime if one has the means.

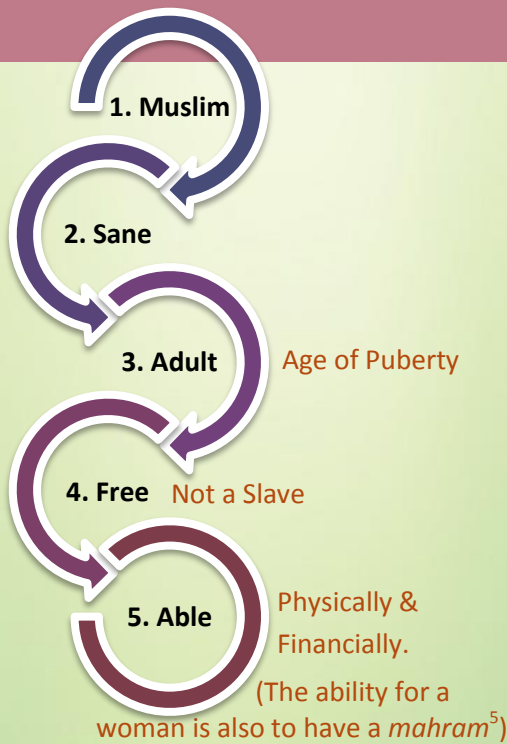
Allāh the Exalted said: (And Hajj to the House (Ka'bah) is a duty that mankind owes to Allāh, those who can afford the expenses (for one's conveyance, provision and residence); and whoever disbelieves, then Allāh stands not in need of any of the 'Alamin (mankind and jinn and all the worlds))
(The Noble Qur'ān 3: 97)

Hajj is Obligatory



Who Must Perform Hajj?

The Conditions of Hajj: - Hajj becomes obligatory upon a person if he/she is:



It is sinful to meet the five conditions and not perform Hajj immediately.



Hajj Virtues

Abu Hurairah narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever performs Hajj to this House (the Ka'bah) and didn't have sexual intercourse and what leads to it and didn't sin, he will come back like the day his mother gave birth to him." (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

⁵ The mahram is the husband or whoever the women can never marry (i.e. the father, grandfather, son, grandson, brother, nephew, uncle, stepfather, stepson, stepbrother etc...).

TEST YOURSELF

• The Pillars of Islām

A. State the 5 pillars of Islām:

1 2 3 4 5

• [] • [] • [] • [] • []

B. Memorize and write down the proof for the pillars of Islām.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

C. Write or :

- 1. A Muslim must believe in all the pillars of Islām.....
- 2. If a Muslim disbelieves in any of the pillars of Islām he is considered a disbeliever.....
- 3. The pillars of Īmān (Belief) are about actions of the limbs.....
- 4. The pillars of Islām are about actions of the heart.....

1

• The Two Testimonies - Ash-Shahadatān

A. What are the two testimonies called in Arabic?

B. State the first testimony in Arabic and English.

C. State the second testimony in Arabic and English.

D. What are the two conditions of Allāh’s ﷻ acceptance for any act of worship - *Ibādah*?

E. Write or :

1. A Muslim should worship Allāh ﷻ alone without associating any partners.
2. It is fine for a Muslim not to obey everything Prophet Muhammad ﷺ commanded us to do.....
3. A Muslim must refrain from what the Prophet ﷺ had forbidden.....
4. The way for salvation in this life and the Hereafter is to follow the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.....

2 • Establishing Prayer - As-Salāh

A. As-Salāt is the second most important pillar of Islām; state a proof from the Qur’ān and another from the Sunnah that it is obligatory.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

B. What are the nine conditions of As-Salāh?

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	

C. Write or :

1. A Muslim must pray 5 daily prayers.....
2. It is fine if a Muslim misses one or two prayers.....
3. A Muslim may pray all the 5 daily prayers at once at the end of the day.....
4. Allāh ﷻ made an appointed time for every prayer in which every Muslim must maintain.....
5. Whoever denies the obligatory prayer is not a Muslim.....

3 • Paying obligatory Charity - Az-Zakāh

A. What is the ruling of Zakāh?

B. Who must give Zakāh (i.e. what are the conditions of Zakāh)?

1	•
2	•
3	•
4	
5	•

C. State 3 of the wisdoms behind giving Zakāh.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

D. What is the meaning of Nisāb?

E. What is the meaning of Hawl?

F. List the Zakāt Items.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

4 • Fasting Ramadān - As-Saum

A. What is the ruling of fasting Ramadān?

B. A Muslim must fast from what time until what time?

C. What are the conditions of fasting?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

D. Write or :

1. A Muslim who meets the conditions must fast the month of Ramadān.....
2. Whoever denies fasting Ramadān is a disbeliever.....
3. It is obligatory upon children before age of puberty to fast Ramadān
4. It is obligatory upon a Muslim to fast even if he is travelling.....
5. Ramadān is the ninth month of the Hijrah calendar.....

5

• Pilgrimage - Al-Hajj

A. Is Hajj obligatory? And how many times must a Muslim perform Hajj?

.....

B. State the conditions of Hajj?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5. _____

C. Write ☒ or ☑ :

- 1. Hajj is the 5th pillar of Islām
- 2. It is a must upon a person to perform Hajj even if he is a slave.....
- 3. It is obligatory upon children before the age of puberty to perform Hajj.....
- 4. It is fine if a Muslim meets the five conditions and doesn't perform Hajj.....
- 5. Hajj is not obligatory upon a poor Muslim.....
- 6. Hajj is obligatory even if one is physically unable.....

The Beginners' Aqīdah check list¹:

Ibn Umar رضي الله عنه reported:

The Prophet ﷺ said, "All of you are guardians and are responsible for your subjects. The ruler is a guardian of his subjects, the man is a guardian of his family, the woman is a guardian and is responsible for her husband's house and his offspring; and so all of you are guardians and are responsible for your subjects." (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)


Make sure the following matters are fully comprehended. Only put a check mark in front of every question when fully mastered by the family member or friend:	Family & Friends Names									
1. What are the Pillars of Islām?										
2. What are the pillars of Īmān?										
3. To believe in Allāh means to believe in 4 things, what are they?										
4. What are the proofs for Allāh's existence?										
5. The meaning of Allāh's <i>Rububiah</i> .										
6. The meaning of Allāh's <i>Uloohiah</i> .										
7. The meaning of Allāh's Names & Attributes (<i>Asma wa Sifaat</i>).										
8. What is the meaning of <i>La ilāha illal-lāh</i> ?										
9. What are some of the wrong definitions of <i>La ilāha illal-lāh</i> ?										
10. What is the definition of <i>Ibādah</i> (worship)?										
11. Give examples for some diverse acts of worship. Can one direct any of those acts of worship to other than Allāh?										
12. What are the conditions for the <i>Ibādah</i> acceptance by Allāh?										
13. The meaning of belief in Angels.										
14. Name some of the well-known angels and their duties.										
15. The meaning of belief in the Books of Allāh.										
16. State some of the books revealed by Allāh and to which Prophet were they revealed?										
17. What is the last revealed Book? And were the previous Books saved from tampering?										
18. The meaning of belief in the Messengers of Allāh.										
19. Name the five main (<i>ulul azm</i>) Messengers.										
20. Who is the last and seal of all Prophets? Are there any Prophets expected after him? In what are we supposed to follow him?										
21. What is meant by belief in the Hereafter?										
22. What are the 4 levels of Qadar (Predestination)?										
23. What is meant by the first level of Qadar Knowledge?										
24. What is meant by the second level of Qadar the Writing?										
25. What is meant by the third level of Qadar the <i>Mashe'ah</i> ?										
26. What is meant by the forth level of Qadar the Creating?										


¹ In a family gathering or on a long family drive, the head of the family may ask these questions to enlighten or review with his family members or friends their *aqīdah* (creed). He can ask a question and see who can answer it correctly. Then he asks everyone else to repeat the correct answer. When everyone fails to answer, the family head intervenes and gives the right answer and again asks everyone to repeat the correct answer.





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