100 Top Questions About Islam

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Introduction

All praise is due to Allah. We praise Him, seek for His assistance and forgiveness and we seek refuge with Him from evils of our souls and our misdeeds. No one can mislead whosoever Allah guides and none can guide whosoever Allah causes to go astray.

I testify that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah alone. He has no partner. I also testify that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

In this work I collected 100 common Questions and answering about Islam from different sources.

It can guide you to understanding Islam and find answering to your Questions . it contents many subjects About Islam like : Allah, Muslims, prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) , Jesus , pillars of Islam , Jihad, polygamy women ..ect

I seek ALLAH to guide us to the straightway, the way of those, on whom ALLAH has

bestowed grace.

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GENERAL QUESTIONS

1-What is Islam?

The word "Islam" means peace and submission. Peace means to be at peace with yourself and your surroundings and submission means submission to the will of God. A broader meaning of the word "Islam" is to achieve peace by submitting to the will of God.

This is a unique religion with a name which signifies a moral attitude and a way of life. Judaism takes its name from the tribe of Juda, Christianity from Jesus Christ, Buddhism from Goutam Buddha and Hinduism from Indus River. However, Muslims derive their identity from the message of Islam, rather than the person of Muhammed (Peace be upon him), thus should not be called "Muhammadans".

2- Who is Allah?

Allah is the Arabic word for "one God". Allah is not God of Muslims only. He is God of all creations, because He is their Creator and Sustainer.

3-Does Allah look like us?

No, Allah is perfect. He is not like any of His creations. A Muslim does not say a single thing about Allah other than what Allah says about Himself. Allah is Perfect and Unique.

4-What is the Kabah?

The Kabah is the place of worship, which God commanded Abraham and Ishmael to build over four thousand years ago. The building was constructed of stone on what many believe was the original site of a sanctuary established by Adam. God commanded Abraham to summon all mankind to visit this place, and when pilgrims go there today they say 'At Thy service, O Lord', in response to Abraham's summons.

5- Who is a Muslim?

The word "Muslim" means one who submits to the will of God. This is done by declaring that "there is no god except one God and Muhammad is the messenger of God." In a broader sense, anyone who willingly submits to the will of God is a Muslim. Thus, all the prophets preceding the prophet Muhammad are considered Muslims. The Quran specifically mentions Abraham who lived long before Moses and Christ that, "he was not a Jew or a Christian but a Muslim," because, he had submitted to the will of God. Thus there are Muslims who are not submitting at all to the will of God and there are Muslims who are doing their best to live an Islamic life. One cannot judge Islam by looking at those individuals who have a Muslim name but

in their actions, they are not living or behaving as Muslims. The extent of being a Muslim can be according to the degree to which one is submitting to the will of God, in his beliefs and his actions.

6- Who was Muhammad? (Peace be upon him)

In brief, Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was born in a noble tribe of Mecca in Arabia in the year 570 AD. His ancestry goes back to Prophet Ishmael (Peace be upon him), son of Prophet Abraham (Peace be upon him). His father died before his birth and his mother died when he was six. He did not attend a formal school since he was raised first by a nurse as it was the custom those days, and then by his grandfather and uncle. As a young man, he was known as a righteous person who used to meditate in a cave. At age 40, he was given the prophethood when the angel, Gabriel, appeared in the cave. Subsequently, the revelations came over 23 years and were compiled in the form of a book called the Quran which Muslims consider as the final and the last word of God. The Quran has been preserved, unchanged, in its original form and confirms the truth in the Torah, the psalms and the Gospel. (1)

7-How did Muhammad (peace be upon him) become a prophet and a messenger of God?

At the age of 40, while engaged in a meditative retreat, Muhammad (peace be upon him) received his first revelation from God through the Angel Gabriel. This revelation, which continued for twenty-three years, is known as the Quran. As soon as he began to recite the words he heard from Gabriel, and to preach the truth that God had revealed to him, he and his small group of followers suffered bitter persecution, which grew so fierce that in the year 622 God gave them the command to emigrate. This event, the Hijrah, 'migration', in which they left Makkah for the city of Madinah some 260 miles to the north, marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar.

After several years, the Prophet (peace be upon him) and his followers were able to return to Makkah, where they forgave their enemies and established Islam definitively. Before the Prophet (peace be upon him) died at the age of 63, the greater part of Arabia was Muslim, and within a century of his death Islam had spread to Spain in the West and as Far East as China.

8- Do Muslims worship Muhammad? (Peace be upon him)

No. Muslims do not worship Muhammad (Peace be upon him) or any other prophets. Muslims believe in all prophets including Adam, Noah, Abraham, David, Solomon, Moses and Jesus. Muslims believe that Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was the last of the prophets. They believe that God alone is to be worshiped, not any human being.

¹⁻Khan: The personality of Allah's last messenger, p (17-34)

9-What is the Quran?

The Quran is a record of the exact words revealed by God through the Angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). It was memorized by Muhammad (peace be upon him) and then dictated to his companions, and written down by scribes, who crosschecked it during his lifetime. Not one word of its 114 Surahs, has been changed over the centuries, so that the Quran is in every detail the unique and miraculous text which was revealed to Muhammad (peace be upon him) fourteen centuries ago.

10-What is the Quran about?

The Quran, the last revealed Word of God, is the prime source of every Muslim's faith and practice. It deals with all the subjects which concern us as human beings: wisdom, doctrine, worship, and law, but its basic theme is the relationship between God and His creatures. At the same time, it provides guidelines for a just society, proper human conduct and an equitable economic system.

11-Are there any other sacred sources?

Yes, the Sunnah, the practice and example of the Prophet (peace be upon him), is the second authority for Muslims. A Hadith is a reliably transmitted report of what the Prophet (peace be upon him) said, did, or approved. Belief in the Sunnah is part of the Islamic faith.

Examples of the Prophet's sayings

The Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

'God has no mercy on one who has no mercy for others.'

'None of you truly believes until he wishes for his brother what he wishes for himself.'

'Powerful is not he who knocks the other down, indeed powerful is he who controls himself in a fit of anger.'

(From the Hadith collections of Bukhari, Muslim, Tirmidhi and Baihaqi.) **12-How do we know Islam is the truth?**

1- It is the only religion that holds Allah as One, Unique, and Perfect.

2- It is the only religion that believes in the sole worship of Allah, not Jesus, not an idol, and not an angel, only Allah.

3- The Quran does not contain contradictions.

4- The Quran contains scientific facts, which are 1300 years ahead of their time. The Quran, while revealed 1400 years ago contains scientific facts, which are only now being discovered. It is not in contradiction to science.

5- Allah has challenged the world to produce the like of the Quran. And He says they won't be able to.

6- Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was the most influential man in history. In the book "The 100 most influential men in History", written by non-Muslim, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was #1. Prophet Jesus (peace be upon him) was #3. It should be noted that even the Prophet Jesus (peace be upon him) was a prophet sent by Allah.

13-Does Islam tolerate other beliefs?

The Qur'an says:

(Allah does not forbid you with regards to those who do not fight you for [your] faith nor drive you out of your homes, from dealing kindly and justly with them; for Allah loves those who are just.) (Qur'an, 60:8)

(There is no compulsion in religion.) (2:214)

It is one of the functions of Islamic law to protect the privileged status of minorities, and this is why non-Muslim places of worship have flourished all over the Islamic world. History provides many examples of Muslim tolerance towards other faiths. For example, when the caliph Omar entered Jerusalem in the year 634, he granted amnesty to all and sanctioned freedom of worship to all religious communities in the city. Another example is Muslims who ruled the Spain had such tolerance of other beliefs that the Golden Age of Jewish Civilization flourished under the Muslim rule.

Not only that, Islamic law permits non-Muslim minorities to set up their own courts thus allowing them the autonomy to be judged according to their family law.

14-Do Islam and Christianity have different origins?

Together with Judaism, they go back to the prophet and patriarch Abraham, and their three prophets are directly descended from his sons-Muhammad (peace be upon him) from the eldest, Ishmael, and Moses and Jesus, from Isaac. Abraham established the settlement, which today is the city of Makkah, and built the Kabah towards which all Muslims turn when they pray.

15. What do Muslims think of Jesus? (Peace be upon him)

Muslims think highly of Jesus (peace be upon him) and his worthy mother, Mary. The Quran tells us that Jesus was born of a miraculous birth without a father. (The likeness of Jesus with Allah is the likeness of Adam. He created him of dust, and then He said unto him: Be and he is) (Quran 3.59). He was given many miracles as a prophet. These include speaking soon after his birth in defense of his mother's piety. God's other gifts to him included healing the blind and the sick, reviving the dead, making a bird out of clay and most importantly, the message he was carrying. These miracles were given to him by God to establish him as a prophet. According to the Quran, he was not crucified but was raised into Heaven. (Quran, Chapter Maryam)

16-"How can you believe in God, when you can't see, hear, touch, smell, taste or even imagine what He is?"

We know from the teachings of Muhammad, peace be upon him, that no one has ever actually seen God - at least not in this lifetime. Nor are we able to use our senses to make some kind of contact with Him. However, we are encouraged in Islam to use our senses and our common sense to recognize that all of this universe could not possibly come into existence on its own. Something had to design it all and then put it into motion. That is beyond our ability to do, yet it is something that we can understand. We don't have to see an artist to recognize a painting, correct? So, if we see paintings without seeing artists painting them, in the same way, we can believe that Allah created everything without having to see Him (or touch, or hear, etc.).(1)

17- What are the pillars of Islam?

There are five major pillars of Islam which are the articles of faith. These pillars are 1) the belief (Iman) in one God and that Muhammad (Peace be upon him) is His messenger, 2) prayer (Salah) which are prescribed five times a day, 3) fasting (Siyam) which is required in the month of Ramadan, 4) charity (Zakah) which is the poor-due on the wealth of the rich and 5) hajj which is the pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime if one can afford it physically and financially. All the pillars should be of equal height and strength in a building in order to give the building its due shape and proportions. It is not possible that one would do hajj without observing fasting or without practicing regular prayers. Now think of a building, it has to have a roof, it has to have walls, it has to have doors and windows. These things in Islam are the moral codes of Islam such as honesty, truthfulness, steadfastness and many other human moral qualities. Thus in order to be a Muslim, one should not only be practicing the pillars of Islam but should also have the highest possible attribute for being a good human being. Only then the building is completed and looks beautiful.

18- What is the purpose of worship in Islam?

The purpose of worship in Islam is to be God conscious. Thus the worship, whether it is prayer, fasting, or charity, is a means to achieve God consciousness so that when one becomes conscious of God, in thought and in action, he is in a better position to receive His bounties both in this world and the hereafter.

19- Do Muslims believe in the hereafter?

God is Just and manifest His justice, He established the system of accountability. Those who do good will be rewarded and those who do wrong will be punished accordingly. Thus, He created Heaven and Hell and there are admission criteria for both. Muslims believe that the present life is a temporary one. It is a test and if we pass the test, we will be given a life of permanent pleasure in the company of good people in Heaven.

20- Will the good actions of the non-believers be wasted?

No. The Quran clearly says that, (anyone who has an atom's worth of goodness will see it and anyone who has done an atom's worth of evil will also see it (Quran 99:7-8).

By that it is meant that those who are non- believers but have done good will be rewarded in this world for their good deed. On the other hand, those who do good if they are Muslims, they will be rewarded not only in this world but also in the world hereafter. However, the final Judgment is up to God himself. (Quran 2:62)

¹⁻www:knowingallah.com

21- What is the dress code for Muslims?

Islam emphasizes modesty. No person should be perceived as a sex object. There are certain guidelines both for men and women that their dress should neither be too thin nor too tight to reveal body forms. For men, they must at least cover the area from the knee to navel and for women, their dress should cover all areas except the hands and face.

22- What are the dietary prohibitions in Islam?

Muslims are told in the Quran not to eat pork or pork products, meat of the animals who died before being slaughtered or the carnivorous animals (as they eat dead animals), nor drink blood or intoxicants such as wine or use any illicit drugs.

23- What is Jihad?

The word "Jihad" means struggle, or to be specific, striving in the cause of God. Any struggle done in day-to-day life to please God can be considered Jihad. One of the highest levels of Jihad is to stand up to a tyrant and speak a word of truth. Control of the self from wrong doings is also a great Jihad. One of the forms of Jihad is to take up arms in defense of Islam or a Muslim country when Islam is attacked. This kind of Jihad has to be declared by the religious leadership or by a Muslim head of state who is following the Quran and Sunnah.

24- What is the Islamic Year?

The Islamic year started from the migration (Hijra) of Prophet Muhammad (P) from Mecca to Medina in 622 AD. It is a lunar year of 354 days. The first month is called Muharram. 1996 AD is in Islamic year 1416 AH.

25- What are the major Islamic festivals?

Idul Fitre, marks the end of fasting in the month of Ramadan and is celebrated with public prayers, feasts and exchange of gifts. Idul Adha marks the end of the Hajj or the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. After the public prayers, those who can afford, sacrifice a lamb or a goat to signify Prophet Abraham's obedience to God, shown by his readiness to sacrifice his son Ishmael.

26- What is Sharia?

Sharia is the comprehensive Muslim law derived from two sources, a) the Quran b) the Sunnah or traditions of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him). It covers every aspect of daily individual and collective living. The purpose of Islamic laws are protection of individuals' basic human rights to include right to life, property, political and religious freedom and safeguarding the rights of women and minorities. The low crime rate in Muslim societies is due to the application of the Islamic laws.(1)

¹⁻www:Islamichotline.com

27- Was Islam spread by the sword?

According to the Quran, (There is no compulsion in religion) (2:256), thus, no one can be forced to become a Muslim. While it is true that in many places where Muslim armies went to liberate people or the land, they did carry the sword as that was the weapon used at that time. However, Islam did not spread by the sword because in many places where there are Muslims now, in the Far East like Indonesia, in China, and many parts of Africa, there are no records of any Muslim armies going there. To say that Islam was spread by the sword would be to say that Christianity was spread by guns, F-16's and atomic bombs, etc., which is not true. Christianity spread by the missionary works of Christians. Ten-percent of all Arabs are Christians. The "Sword of Islam" could not convert all the non-Muslim minorities in Muslim countries. In India, where Muslims ruled for 700 years, they are still a minority. In the U.S.A., Islam is the fastest growing religion and has 6 million followers without any sword around.

28- Does Islam promote violence and terrorism?

No. Islam is religion of peace and submission and stresses on the sanctity of human life. A verse in the Quran says, [Chapter 5, verse 32], that (anyone who saves one life, it is as if he has saved the whole of mankind and anyone who has killed another person (except in lieu of murder or mischief on earth) it is as if he has killed the whole of mankind.) Islam condemns all the violence which happened in the Crusades, in Spain, in WW II, or by acts of people like the Rev. Jim Jones, David Koresh, Dr. Baruch Goldstein, or the atrocities committed in Bosnia by the Christian Serbs. Anyone who is doing violence is not practicing his religion at that time. However, sometimes violence is a human response of oppressed people as it happens in Palestine. Although this is wrong, they think of this as a way to get attention. There is a lot of terrorism and violence in areas where there is no Muslim presence. For example, in Ireland, South Africa, Latin America, and Sri Lanka. Sometimes the violence is due to a struggle between those who have with those who do not have, or between those who are oppressed with those who are oppressors. We need to find out why people become terrorists. Unfortunately, the Palestinians who are doing violence are called terrorists, but not the armed Israeli settlers when they do the same sometimes even against their own people. As it turned out to be in the Oklahoma City bombing, sometime Muslims are prematurely blamed even if the terrorism is committed by non-Muslims. Sometimes those who want Peace and those who oppose Peace can be of the same religion.

29- What is "Islamic Fundamentalism"?

There is no concept of "Fundamentalism" in Islam. The western media has coined this term to brand those Muslims who wish to return to the basic fundamental principles of Islam and mould their lives accordingly. Islam is a religion of moderation and a practicing God fearing Muslim can neither be a fanatic nor an extremist.

30-Is Islamic marriage like Christian marriage?

In Islam, marriage is one of the most sacred bonds that two humans can forge. In addition, a marriage in Islam is also practical involving legal agreement and contractual obligations which spouses mutually agreed upon.

According to Islam, no Muslim girl or boy can be forced to marry against their will. Parents are to play a proactive and active role in suggesting potential spouses, but not to impose a decision upon their children.

31- Does Islam promote polygamy?

No, polygamy in Islam is a permission not an injunction. Historically, all the prophets except Jesus, who was not married, had more than one wife. For Muslim men to have more than one wife is a permission which is given to them in the Quran, not to satisfy lust, but for the welfare of the widows and the orphans of the wars. In the pre-Islamic period, men used to have many wives. One person had 11 wives and when he became Muslim, he asked the Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him), "What should I do with so many wives?" and he said, "Divorce all except the four." The Quran says, (you can marry 2 or 3 and up to 4 women if you can be equally just with each of them) (4:3). Since it is very difficult to be equally just with all wives, in practice, most of the Muslim men do not have more than one wife. Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) himself from age 24 to 50 was married to only one woman, Khadija. In the western society, some men who have one wife have many extramarital affairs. Thus, a survey was published in "U.S.A. Today" (April 4, 1988 Section D) which asked 4,700 mistresses what they would like their status to be. They said that "they preferred being a second wife rather than the 'other woman' because they did not have the legal rights, nor did they have the financial equality of the legally married wives, and it appeared that they were being used by these men."

32- Does Islam oppress women?

No. On the contrary, Islam elevated the status of women 1,400 years ago by giving them the right to divorce, the right to have financial independence and support and the right to be identified as dignified women (Hijab) when in the rest of the world, including Europe, women had no such rights. Women are equal to men in all acts of piety (Quran 33:32). Islam allows women to keep their maiden name after marriage, their earned money and spend it as they wish, and ask men to be their protector as women on the street can be molested. Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) told Muslim men, "the best among you is the one who is best to his family." Not Islam, but some Muslim men, do oppress women today. This is because of their cultural habits or their ignorance about their religion.

33- Is Islam intolerant of other religious minorities?

Islam recognizes the rights of the minority. To ensure their welfare and safety, Muslim rulers initiated a tax (Jazia) on them. Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) forbade Muslim armies to destroy churches and synagogues. Caliph Umer did not even allow them to pray inside a church. Jews were welcomed and flourished in Muslim Spain even when they were persecuted in the rest of Europe. They consider that part of their history as the Golden Era. In Muslim countries, Christians live in prosperity, hold government positions and attend their church. However, the same religious tolerance is not always available to Muslim minorities as seen in the past during Spanish inquisition and the crusades, or as seen now by the events in Bosnia, Israel and India. Muslims do recognize that sometimes the actions of a ruler does not reflect the teachings of his religion.

34- What is the Islamic view on-

a. Dating and Premarital sex:

Islam does not approve of intimate mixing of the sexes, and forbids premarital or extramarital sex. Islam encourages marriage as a shield to such temptations and as a means of having mutual love, mercy and peace.

b. Abortion:

Islam considers abortion as murder and does not permit it except to save the mother's life (Quran 17:23-31, 6:15 1).

c. Homosexuality and AIDS:

Islam categorically opposes homosexuality and considers it a sin. However, Muslim physicians are advised to care for AIDS patients with compassion just as they would for other patients.

d. Euthanasia and Suicide:

Islam is opposed to both suicide and euthanasia. Muslims do not believe in heroic measures to prolong the misery in a terminally ill patient.

e. Organ transplantation:

Islam stresses upon saving lives (Quran 5:32); thus, transplantation in general would be considered permissible in necessity provided a donor consent is available. The sale of the organ is not allowed.

35- How should Muslims treat Jews and Christians?

The Quran calls them "People of the Book", i.e., those who received Divine scriptures before Muhammad (Peace be upon him) . Muslims are told to treat them with respect and justice and do not fight with them unless they initiate hostilities or ridicule their faith. The

Muslims ultimate hope is that they all will join them in worshipping one God and submit to His will.

(Say (O Muhammad): O people of the Book (Jews and Christians) come to an agreement between us and you, that we shall worship none but Allah, and that we shall take no partners with Him, and none of us shall take others for Lords beside Allah. And if they turn away, then say: Bear witness that we are those who have surrendered (unto Him).) (Quran 3:64)

What about Hindus, Bahai, Buddhists and members of other religions?

They should also be treated with love, respect, and understanding to make them recipients of Invitations to Islam.

36-How does Islam guarantee human rights?

Freedom of conscience is laid down by the Qur'an itself: (There is no compulsion in religion). (2:256)

The life and property of all citizens in an Islamic state are considered sacred whether a person is Muslim or not.

(O mankind! We created you from a single soul, male and female, and made you into nations and tribes, so that you may come to know one another. Truly, the most honored of you in Allah's sight is the greatest of you in piety. Allah is All-Knowing, All-Aware .) (49:13)

37-Why is the family so important to Muslims?

The family is the foundation of Islamic society. The peace and security offered by a stable family unit is greatly valued, and seen as essential for the spiritual growth of its members. A harmonious social order is created by the existence of extended families; children are treasured, and rarely leave home until the time they marry.

38-How do Muslims treat the elderly?

In the Islamic world there are no old people's homes. The strain of caring for one's parents in this most difficult time of their lives is considered an honor and blessing, and an opportunity for great spiritual growth. God asks that we not only pray for our parents, but act with limitless compassion, remembering that when we were helpless children they preferred us to themselves.

Mothers are particularly honored: the Prophet (Peace be upon him) taught that 'Paradise lies at the feet of mothers'.

When they reach old age, Muslim parents are treated mercifully, with the same kindness and selflessness.

In Islam, serving one's parents is a duty second only to prayer, and it is their right to expect it.

The Qur'an says: (Your Lord has commanded that you worship none but Him, and be kind to parents.

If either or both of them reach old age with you, do not say 'Uff' to them or chide them, but speak to them in terms of honor and kindness. Treat them with humility, and say, 'My Lord! Have mercy on them, for they cared for me when I was little .) (17:23-4)

39-What about food?

Although much simpler than the dietary law followed by Jews and the early Christians, the code which Muslims observe forbids the consumption of pig meat or any kind of intoxicating drink. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) taught that 'your body has rights over you', and the consumption of wholesome food and the leading of a healthy lifestyle are seen as religious obligations. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: 'Ask God for certainty [of faith] and wellbeing; for after certainty, no one is given any gift better than health!'

40-Can anyone become a Muslim?

Yes anyone can. There are two declarations, which are necessary:

1- To bear witness that no one deserves to be worshiped except Allah.

2- To bear witness that Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the Messenger of Allah.

This makes a person Muslim. But it should be said in Arabic. Next a person takes a shower is recommendable .

Then what?

After a person becomes Muslim s/he is taught about prayers, fasting, alms to the poor, and pilgrimage. These are the pillars of Islam.

Then what?

Muslims are brothers and sisters. A Muslim should love for his brother or sister what s/he loves for him/herself. Allah's wealth does not run out and Allah can provide for us all. We pray for each other, and love each other, and love for our brothers and sisters what we love for ourselves.



About Conversion

41- Are witnesses required when one is making Shahadah and who should they be?

Making the choice to accept Islam and make Shahadah is an independent one in which no person should be coerced or manipulated. It is a contract between you and Allah - not between you and the people - therefore it is not necessary to have witnesses present.

The intention to accept Islam, like the intention made before commencing with the Prayer for the sake of Allah, is made in the heart and Allah, being well aware of everything, records His new servants covenant.

In to-day's society, where the Muslim community form a small minority of the whole, it may be that the witnessing of such an event serves a means of informing the Muslim community that as they grow in number the responsibilities such growth demands in terms of care and integration must be considered. Witnesses on this occasion may be all female, all male or both.

42- Do you have to change your name on accepting Islam?

Changing the name is not an Islamic requirement. During the time of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) all of those who accepted Islam retained the name they had before Islam. These included some of the closest of the Prophets companions like Umar, Abu Bakr, Uthman, Bilal, Salman etc,.

The Prophet never changed the name of anyone except in the situation when the name had a derogatory meaning. An example of this was one companion whose name was Abdul Shams meaning 'the servant/slave of the sun' indicating peoples belief in the power of such things before Islam. The Prophet (peace be upon him) changed it to Abdur-Rahman meaning 'the servant/slave of God Most Compassionate'.

43- Is it necessary to have a Shahadah certificate as proof of your being a Muslim?

There is nothing in Islam, in the life of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his companions, nor do the scholars advocate the provision of Shahadah certificates to those who accept Islam. It should be quite clearly understood that such a certificate has nothing to do with taking Shahadah. If there is another reason however, like the need for such a provision for travelling, legal purpose or to convince stubborn family members of your commitment to Islam, then it should be available to those who need it.

44- What is the opinion on circumcision - is it recommended or compulsory?

We must refer to the sources - the Qur'an, where there is no mention of anything relating to circumcision, and the Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him) where we find our evidence. Here we find that it is a Sunnah - it is recommended in that it is a good thing to do but that it is not a must.

For a Muslim society where children are born into Islam it should be part of normal practice. For those who become Muslim, and are mature of age or old and find it difficult for them to contemplate or do, they have the option to choose not to do it.

45- Someone told me that Muslims cannot have any relationship with non-Muslims, is this true? All my family are non-Muslims and I don't want to cut ties with my family.

Beware of false information. What you were told is incorrect. Islam encourages us to be kind and generous to our relatives whether they are Muslim or not. Especially, one's parents have great rights over us. (1)

Monotheism

46- Who is your Rubb? (the Lord, the Creator etc).

My Rubb is Allah Who has created me and all that exists. He nourishes me . and all creatures by His Bounties.

47- What is your religion?

My religion is Islam, which is submission and obedience to the Order of Allah

and His Messenger with love, hope and fear.

48- How did you know Allah?

I know Him by His signs and creation like the day and night; the sun and the moon; the heaven and the earth, and all that is there in and between them.

49- Where is Allah?

Allah is above the heavens raised over the Throne and separated from His creatures.

1-www: newmuslimsproject.net

50-Why did Allah send Messengers?

Allah has sent Messengers so that they call the people to worship Him Alone, not ascribing any partner with Him, and in order that mankind should have no plea against Allah .

51- What are the pillars of Iman (Faith)?

The pillars of Iman are six i.e. to believe in:

- 1. Allah.
- 2. His Angels.
- 3. His Messengers.
- 4. His Books.
- 5. The Last Day.
- 6. Divine Preordainments good or bad.

52- Who are the angels?

The angels are creatures of light. They are Allah's obedient slaves, they do

that which they are commanded and are incapable of disobedience.

53- What is meant by Belief in the Last Day?

The Belief in the Last Day means to believe that Allah has ordained a fixed term for everything, and a term for this world.

He will assuredly raise the dead from their graves and will account for everyone their deeds in this world.

On that Day of Resurrection, rewards and punishments will be assigned.

Every one will be justly rewarded or punished.

54- What is meant by Belief Preordainment (Qadar)?

The Belief in Preordainment (Qadar) means to believe that everything — good or bad — happens or takes place according to what Allah has ordained for it. He has created everything in due proportion.

55- What is Tawheed (Islamic Monotheism)?

Tawheed means declaring Allah to be the only God who deserves to be

worshipped in truth and confirming all attributes with which He has qualified Himself or that are attributed to Him by His Messenger.

56- What are the aspects of Tawheed?

There are three aspects of Tawheed:

- 1- Tawheed-ar-Rububiyah.
- 2- Tawheed-al-Uluhiyah.
- 3-Tawheed-al-Asma wa-asifat.

57- What is Tawheed-ar-Rububiyah?

It is declaring Allah to be One and Unique in His work, Like creation,

sustenance, bringing to life and causing death etc.

58- What is Tawheed-al-Uluhiyah?

It is declaring Allah as the Only God to whom all acts worship must be

dedicated such salat (prayers), Zakah, Sawm(fasting), supplications vowing etc.

59- What is Tawheed-al-Asma wa- asifat?

It is an affirmation of all the Divien Names and Attributes of Allah in a manner

That suits His Majesty, as mentioned in the Qur'an and the Sunnah.(1)

¹⁻www:islamhouse.com

Ablution

60-What is Ablution (Wudoo')?

Wudoo', translated as ablution, is done before certain acts of worship. It is basically washing of one's face, hands and arms, then wiping the head and ears, and finally washing the feet.

61-When Should I Perform Ablution (Wudoo')?

A Muslim must perform ablution before he performs the prayer (salah) if he enters a state of ritual impurity, namely due to one of the following causes:

- (1) Breaking wind.
- (2) Urination.
- (3) Defecation (passing feces).
- (4) Deep sleep.

These things are considered to 'invalidate' or 'break' ablution (wudoo').

62-How to Perform Tayammum?

1. You must have the intention of purifying yourself and removing impurity. The intention is in the heart and is not uttered.

- 2. Say 'Bismillah' (I begin with the name of Allah).
- 3. Gently touch the ground or a dusty surface with the palms of both hands.
- 4. Blow on the hands and shake off any access, so as not to make the face dusty.

5. Wipe the palms together, then the face, and then the palms and backs of the hands up to the wrists.

63-What Can You Do After Making Tayammum?

You can basically do anything for which Wudoo' is done like praying salah and touching the Quran.

PRAYER 64-What is Prayer (Salah)?

Prayer (Salah) is the formal establishment of prayer required of a Muslim five times daily. Prayer (Salah) consists of specific statements and actions.

65-Why Muslims Pray ?

Prayer is a central, fundamental element of Islam. Every Muslim must pray every day of their lives, several times each day. Prayer in Islam is a way in which each Muslim communicated directly with God. This is the reason why every prayer begins with Al-Fatiha , the first Surah of the Qur'an. The main purpose of prayer is to thank God, to praise God, and to ask God for direction. This goes along with the very definition of being a Muslim; that is, one who submits to the will of God in every aspect of one's life.

66- How long does each prayer (Salah) take?

Each prayer (Salah) lasts 5-10 minutes, depending on the prescribed length of the prayer and the number and length of Qur'anic verses recited. Other factors may also influence the length of time a Muslim prays, including the number of additional (non-obligatory) prayers one chooses to perform, and the pace at which one recites the Qur'an.

67-When performing Salah, can one pray in English if he or she has difficulty learning Arabic?

First of all, I would like to advise you to keep that difficulty of learning Arabic out of your mind. Learning and memorizing Arabic is easy, as long as you are willing and are working for it.

My advise for you is to give it time and step by step try to memorize and learn and keep your trust in Allah and pray for His Help, and Insha Allah you'll make it by the Help of Allah .

And also translations that have been made can never be equivalent to the original. The true spirit of the original and its comprehensive meaning cannot be rendered in a different language. So on the other hand any other language besides Arabic cannot express the correct meaning of the different Chapters in the Nobel Qur'an, and even if it does to some extent. (1)

68-How you Making up Missed Prayers?

Making up prayers missed intentionally or unintentionally is called qada' in Arabic. We will only discuss making up the salah if you missed it unintentionally. A person who misses a salah is responsible for performing it no matter how late he remembers it. The Prophet, may Allah praise him, said:

"If anyone misses a salah, he must pray it when he remembers it. There is no explation except the salah itself."

For example, if you remember at the time of Asr that you have missed Dhuhr, you should make up Dhuhr and then pray Asr.

¹⁻Al-Dhaheri : study course for new Muslim , part 1, pg 49

69- In large groups women pray behind men. Why is that?

This is because the Muslim ritual prayer is very physical in nature, involving standing, bowing, and prostrating. People are supposed to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with those next to them. Most Muslims consider it distracting or immodest to have men and women praying side by side, or for women to prostrate in front of men. Therefore, for the sake of modesty, Muslim women either pray behind men, or parallel to men with a separation between them. The only mosque in which this does not apply is in the mosque built around the Ka'bah where men and women pray in circular formations around it. Muslims like to stress, however, that this separation only applies during congregational prayer or in the prayer hall of a mosque. Moreover, where people stand in prayer has no bearing on their status with God or each other.

Fasting

70- Who is obligated to fast the month of Ramadan?

Every accountable Muslim who is able to fast has to fast Ramadan. Fasting Ramadan is not valid if performed by a menstruating or postpartum-bleeding woman. These women have to make up the days they missed.

71- Count some of the excuses which permit one to not to fast in Ramadan?

It is permissible for a sick person, pregnant woman or breast-feeding woman who cannot tolerate the hardship of fasting to break the fast. Each one of those has to make up the missed day (Qada'). In addition, it is permissible for a pregnant and breast-feeding woman to break the fast if they are afraid for the fetus. However, they have to make up the missed day and pay a fidyah.

72- Is it obligatory to make the intention for fasting before doing it? Is it obligatory to specify the fasting while making the intention? When must this happen?

Yes, one has to make the intention for fasting the next day and also specify for each day that he is fasting a day of Ramadan. One intends to fast at any time between after Al-Maghrib and before the break of Al-Fajr of the day of Ramadan. He says in his heart: I intend to fast the next day of Ramadan.

73- Does vomiting break the fast?

If one was overtaken by vomit, his fast is not broken. This is on the condition that the person did not swallow any of vomit or any of his filthy saliva while being able to avoid that. On the other hand, if the person induces vomit by his finger, for example, then he has broken his fast. (1)

¹⁻Al-Dhaheri ,study course for new Muslim , part 2 , p 42

Zakah

74-What is the Definition of Zakah?

In Islamic Law (Shariah), words are clearly defined. Zakah is no exception. Shariah defines zakah to be specific portion of one's wealth that one must give yearly to a specific group of recipients that are mentioned in the Quran.

75- What forms of wealth are liable for Zakah?

The following are liable for Zakah:

Gold & Silver

Paper currency held in cash or in the bank

Tradable assets owned by your business

Crops and herded animals.

76- Who can I pay my Zakah to?

Zakah is to be given to eight categories of people designated in the Suraht A-Taubah 9:60:((1) The destitute, (2) The poor, (3) those collecting and distributing Zakah, (4) those whose hearts need softening, (5) in manumission, (6) in paying off debts, (7) in God's path, (8) and helping the travelling who are stranded.)

77-What is Nisaab?

Zakah is not to be paid unless the wealth reaches a minimum level called "nisaab." Think of nisaab as a scale to help you determine if you are required to pay zakah. Different forms of wealth have different nisaab:

Silver 595gm

Gold 85gm

Cash& Savings Equal to the value of 85 gm of gold or 595 gm of silver, whichever works out to be less.

Zakah on above items is 2.5% of their value. If the nisaab is met in any one form of wealth, zakah becomes applicable only on that particular form of wealth and is calculated on the total (nisaab plus excess) of that.

78-Who Must Pay Zakah?

Zakah is required from Muslims only whether they be adult or minor, male or female, sane or insane. Legal guardians must pay zakah on behalf of those who can't. This is an important issue for children with special needs who have their own funds or have a trust created for them and the money amassed in those accounts reaches nisaab.

Zakah is also due on merchandise, livestock and agricultural produce like grains, fruits, and vegetables. It is important for a trader or a farmer to know about the zakah regulations pertaining to him, but for now we will not discuss it in these lessons.

There is no zakah on things used for satisfying the basic necessities. Basic necessities are food, shelter, clothes, household goods, utensils, furniture, etc.

Hajj

79-What is Hajj?

Lexically, hajj means to direct toward a place, to visit. As a religious term, it means to stand on Arafat and to circumambulate the Kaaba, dressed in ihram, on certain days of the year (in the month of Zou- Al-Hijjah) in accordance with certain rules. A person who visits those holy places at certain times is called a hajji.

80-Who can perform Hajj?

An adult Muslim of a sane mind, an able body and having means to bear the expenses must perform Hajj once in his/her lifetime. Hajj is not obligatory for children, the sick, and those who cannot bear the costs.

Sunnah and Hadith

81- What is The Meaning of Sunnah?

Sunnah, in general, refers to the teachings and the way of life of Prophet Muhammad. More specifically, it means what has been authentically related to us from Prophet Muhammad, other than the Quran: his statements, actions, and tacit approvals or permission (of his companions' statements or actions).

82-What is The Meaning of Hadith ?

Hadith is any report of Prophet Muhammad's statements, actions, tacit approvals, manners, or physical characteristics. A hadith consists of two parts:

- (a) the chain of narrators.
- (b) the text

To be considered a true report of the Prophet's speech or actions, both the text and chain of narrators must meet strict conditions.

83-What are Types of Hadiths?

This is very important because we should always know what the source of our information is, whether the hadith is reliable, not reliable, is it sahih (authentic), hasan (good) or da'if (weak) and how this relates to whether a hadith is acceptable. When it comes to using weak hadiths there is a very important and profound difference in opinions. Essentially there are three main schools of thought about weak hadiths:

1-One school of thought says one can use weak hadiths whenever you want. This is not a very strong opinion.

2-Another school of thought says one can never use weak hadiths

3-The last opinion is that one can use weak hadiths in areas about virtuous deeds and as a reminder. This is the majority opinion .

WOMEN

84- Are men and women equal in Islam?

Islam teaches the equality of men and women in their spiritual nature, rights, and responsibilities as trustees of God, and in their accountability in the afterlife.

The Qur'an states, (Whoever does right, male or female, and is a believer, We will revivify with a good life; and We will pay them their due according to the best of what they have done) (Qur'an, 16:97).

85- Do Muslim women have to wear hijab (head cover and modest dress)?

Women who choose to wear hijab do so based on a widely accepted interpretation of the Qur'an established in the formative period of Islam that references two verses in the Qur'an (24:31 and 33:59), as well as hadith (prophetic sayings) which made it obligatory for women to cover their heads and much of their body for the sake of dignity and modesty. (Hair is considered part of a woman's physical attractiveness, which is why it is also covered.)

86- Why does a Muslim woman have to cover her hair and so much of her body?

Many observant Muslim women follow an interpretation of the Qur'an established in the formative period of Islam that references two verses in the Qur'an (24:31 and 33:59) as well as hadith (prophetic sayings) which made it obligatory for women to cover their heads and much of their body for the sake of dignity and modesty. (Hair is considered part of a woman's physical attractiveness, which is why it is also covered.) Muslims point out that covering one's hair is also referred to in the Old and New Testaments, which is why nuns and orthodox Jewish women traditionally covered and in some cases still cover their hair and much of their body.(1)

87- Why there are some Muslim Girls not wearing Hijab?

When one who, of one's own free will and choice, accepts Islam as their way of life they are bound to live their lives in absolute and total obedience to their Lord and Creator. The women who have solemnly pledged their obedience and submission to their Lord but do not wear the 'hijab' are in direct transgression and disobedience of a clear Command of their Lord.

To ask why some believing women do not wear the hijab is like asking someone why some drivers intentionally speed in a 60mph speed zone? These people know the law and intentionally choose to disobey or break it; thus bringing a penalty upon themselves when they are caught by the authorities.

88- Is Islamic dress appropriate for modern times?

Islamic dress is modern and practical. Muslim women wearing Islamic dress work and study without any problems or constraints.

1-www: ing.org

MARRIAGE

89- How do Muslims get married?

Traditionally, the actual Islamic marriage ceremony involves the bride and groom, an officiator, and two witnesses. The ceremony includes the marriage proposal and acceptance, and the presenting of a gift called mahr by the groom to the bride. In some societies, the bride and groom are represented by the heads of their families during this ceremony, and the mahr is not actually presented, but is agreed upon. The wedding celebration after the ceremony varies widely from culture to culture, but always involves food, special clothing, and some form of celebration. In some societies, there may also be several days of celebration leading up to the wedding.

90- Is it true that Muslim men can marry more than one woman?

The norm in Islam is monogamy as emphasized in numerous Qur'anic verses that discuss the creation of all things in pairs, beginning with Adam and Eve.

Polygamy was not initiated by Islam but existed in many pre-Islamic cultures, including those referenced in the Bible, which mentions, for example, Abraham, David, Jacob, and others having more than one wife. In Arabia before Islam men married women without any limitations on the number. Islam restricted this practice according to very strict, defined conditions. While Islamic teachings allow for more than one wife, the condition for such a marriage is that a man be fair and equal in his treatment of each wife. However, the Qur'an states, (You will never be able to treat women the same, no matter how hard to try...) (Qur'an, 4:129). The verse in the Qur'an allowing this practice was revealed in the context of war and caring for orphans.

91- Can women marry more than one man?

Women marrying more than one man would not fulfill the original purpose of polygamy, which was for men with sufficient resources (economic and spiritual) to provide and care for widowed women and their children. Additionally, in a premodern world it would have been challenging to determine paternity of any children from such a marriage.

DIVORCE

92- What is the Islamic view of divorce?

The Islamic view of divorce which stems from a prophetic saying is that it is "the most hated lawful thing," because of the damage it inflicts on the entire family. This is seen to be the case whether a male or female is initiating the divorce. All attempts, therefore, should be made to avoid divorce, including mediation and counseling. However, if all else fails, divorce as a last option is allowed .

93- Can women initiate a divorce?

Yes, a woman can initiate divorce. There are different types of divorce depending on the situation. The easiest way for a woman to obtain a divorce, if there are no obvious grounds, is to return the gift her husband gave her at the time of marriage (in Arabic this is known as AL- khula).

DIET

94- Why can't Muslims eat pork?

Because the Qur'an forbids the practice, as does the Torah.

95- Why can't Muslims drink alcoholic beverages?

Because the Qur'an forbids the practice, as do Buddhist teachings. The Qur'an states that while alcohol has some benefits, its harm out weighs its benefits.

96-What is halal?

Halal is an Arabic word meaning lawful or permitted. The opposite of halal is haram which means unlawful or prohibited. While the term is used in relation to many aspects of life, when specifically used in relationship to food, halal refers to any food product that is not prohibited. In reference to meat products, halal means that the animal was slaughtered according to Islamic guidelines, which include reciting God's name over the animal before slaughter, and draining all the blood from the animal. This practice is similar to the guidelines set by Jewish law that classify meat prepared in this manner as Kosher.

Muhammad (peace be upon him)

97- Why do you believe that the Prophet Muhammad is the final prophet?

Because the Qur'an states that the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the "Seal of the Prophets" or the final prophet, and Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the revealed word of God that has been preserved in its original form.

98- Why did the Prophet marry so many women?

According to Islamic teachings, the Prophet Muhammad(peace be upon him) was married to only one wife during the prime of his life—from the age of 25 until he was over 50. In fact, his first wife Khadija was actually 15 years older than him, meaning she was 40 and he was 25 when they were first married. Only after Khadija's death did the Prophet Muhammad marry more than one wife, all but one of whom had been divorced or widowed. According to Muslim historians, these marriages were contracted to assist needy widows and divorcees, and to solidify the community of Muslims by forging alliances among the tribes in and around Medina. It is important to note that polygamy was prevalent in Arabia in the 7th century as it was in many cultures, as demonstrated by references in the Bible to polygamous marriages by many of the prophets or patriarchs.

99- If Mohammad was to be God's final and most glorified Prophet, how come we don't see his name in the Bible?

Mohammad's name is indeed mentioned in the original Bible manuscripts. The word "Mahmad" is found in the original Hebrew manuscript and it means the "desired one", or the "glorified one". In the 15th century, exactly in 1539, "Great Bible" was the first and official English translated bible to be authorized for public use, and when the Bible was translated to the English language, many words and expressions were translated differently and sometimes omitted altogether, including the word "Mahmad" which is the name of Prophet Mohammad, the prophet of Islam. Here is the verse in the Bible: HAGGI 2:7 "And I (God) will shake all nations, and the "desire one" of all nations shall come."

Also the Bible says: Deuteronomy 18:18-19 "" I will raise them up a Prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee, and will put my words in his mouth; and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto my words which he shall speak in my name, I will require it of him.""

Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) was similar to Moses (as) and he was the only prophet from whose mouth the words of God were spoken (Quran). Prophet Mohammad (peace be upon him) spoke in God's name all the time. Also in Isaiah 51:4, it is said that there will be a new law for all the people. Also, in Isaiah 66:20, it was made clear that the prophet would come from BRETHREN, not children of the Israel.

ECONOMICS

100- How does Islamic economics work without interest? How does Islamic banking work?

Islam views money as something to be earned, which is one of the many reasons that gambling is also prohibited . While there are different types of interest and not all types are viewed as being the same, many Muslim scholars regard interest as generally prohibited because it penalizes the poor for their lack of money and rewards the rich for their abundance of money, making the rich richer and the poor poorer. On the other hand, investment in business is highly encouraged because it involves some risk to the investor, which makes it a fair return. Investment also promotes the circulation of wealth and the growth of new businesses.

Applying this principle in the modern world is a major challenge, yet today there are over five hundred financial institutions offering Islamic finance in over eighty different countries. These institutions generate income through shareholding, leasing, lease purchasing, and rent sharing. Interest-free banking is an experiment in Islamic modernization. The fact that Islamic banks are now worth \$1 trillion attests to their modern viability. In fact, many western economists maintain that interestfree economies can be extremely beneficial. An example of this is the growing popularity of interest-free financing in auto sales in the U.S. today as a means of attracting less affluent customers. Additionally, many economists have taken note that during the recent financial crisis, Islamic investments and banks were largely unaffected since they did not deal with interest-based financing such as mortgages or risky speculation. (1)

1-www: ing.org

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