



الأسئلة العلمية للصغار من البنين والبنات

Knowledge Based Questions for

MUSLIM CHILDREN

Concerning The Fundamental Matters of The Religion



الشيخ عبدالقادر بن محمد الجنيد

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Translated by *Abu Afnān Muḥammad 'Abdullah*

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الله الأمريكي - سلمه الله - بترجمة مقالاتي ودروسي المفرغة وما أكتبه من كلمات عبر
صفحتي في تويتر، وأنا على متابعة واتصال معه في ذلك، فشكر الله له ذلك، ونفع
بترجمته، إنه سميع الدعاء.
وكانت هذه الكتابة في ليلة: ١ / ١٢ / ١٤٣٤ من الهجرة.

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Merciful and Most Beneficent, and with Him
I seek assistance.

I, 'Abdul Qādir Ibn Muḥammad Ibn 'Abdur Raḥmān al-Junayd, have given per-
mission for the brother *Abī Afnān Muḥammad 'Abdullāh al-Amrikī* - May Allāh
grant him safety- to translate my articles, transcribed lessons and what I write
on my Twitter account, and I follow up with him and I am in touch with
him regarding this.

May Allāh acknowledge him for this and benefit through his translations.
Verily, He is the Answerer of supplications.

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الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الْكَرِيمِ الرَّحْمَنِ، وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى الْمُبْعُوثِ رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ، وَعَلَى آلِهِ
وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَاتَّبَاعِهِ إِلَى يَوْمِ الدِّينِ. أَمَّا بَعْدُ:

فَهَذِهِ مَجْمُوعَةٌ مِنَ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الشَّرْعِيَّةِ الْمُهَمَّةِ مَعَ أَجْوِبَتِهَا، كَتَبْتُهَا عَلَى عَجَلٍ وَاخْتِصَارٍ لِابْنَائِي
وَبَنَاتِي مِنَ الصَّغَارِ، فِي أَحَدِ الْمَرَاكِزِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ بِفَرَنْسَا؛ حَتَّى يَتِمَّ تَحْفِيزُهَا لَهُمْ؛ فَيَنْتَفِعُوا بِهَا
صِغَارًا، وَتَظَلُّ فِي أَدْهَانِهِمْ إِذَا كَبُرُوا. فَاسْأَلِ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى أَنْ يَنْفَعَنِي وَإِيَّاهُمْ وَمَنْ يُحَفِّظُهُمْ بِهَا
فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ، إِنَّهُ سَمِيعُ الدُّعَاءِ.

KNOWLEDGE BASED QUESTIONS FOR MUSLIM CHILDREN

All praise is due to Allāh the Most Generous, the Most Beneficent and prayers and peace be upon the one sent as a Mercy to the creation, his family, his Companions and those who follow him until the Day of Judgement.

This is a compilation of important *Shari'ah* questions coupled with their answers. I quickly and concisely wrote them down from questions posed by the youth in one of the *Islāmic* centres in France so it may be memorized and benefit the young by remaining in their minds when they grow up. I ask Allāh the Most High to benefit me and them with it and those who help the youth to memorize it, in this life and the next as Allāh is The One Who answers supplications.

I say seeking Allāh's ﷻ Aid:

فَأَقُولُ مُسْتَعِينًا بِاللَّهِ - جَلَّ وَعَلَا:

Question 1

السؤال ١

Q. Who is your Lord?

السؤال: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟

A. My Lord is Allāh ﷻ Who created me and created the entire creation.

الجواب: رَبِّي اللهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَنِي وَخَلَقَ
 جَمِيعَ الْخَلْقِ.

Question 2

السؤال ٢

Q. Mention the proof from the *Qur'an* that Allāh ﷻ is your Creator and the Creator of all things.

السؤال: اذْكَرْ دَلِيلًا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ عَلَى أَنَّ اللهَ
 هُوَ خَالِقُكَ وَخَالِقُ جَمِيعِ الْخَلْقِ؟

A. Allāh ﷻ the Most High says:

الجواب: قَوْلُ اللهِ سُبْحَانَهُ:

“And that is Allāh ﷻ, your Lord, there is nothing worthy of worship except Him, the Creator of everything.”¹

﴿ذَلِكَمُ اللهُ رَبُّكُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
 هُوَ خَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ﴾ [سورة
 الأنعام: ١٠٢].

¹ *Sūrah al-'An'am* 6:102

Question 3

- Q. Why did Allāh ﷻ create you and all of mankind?
- A. Allāh ﷻ created us so that we worship Him alone.

السُّؤَالُ ٣

- السُّؤَالُ: لِمَاذَا خَلَقَكَ اللهُ وَخَلَقَ جَمِيعَ النَّاسِ؟
- الجَوَابُ: خَلَقَنَا اللهُ لِأَجْلِ أَنْ نَعْبُدَهُ وَحْدَهُ

Question 4

- Q. What is the proof that Allāh ﷻ created all of mankind to worship Him alone?
- A. Allāh the Most High's statement:

*"And I did not create the Jinn and Mankind except to worship Me alone."*²

السُّؤَالُ ٤

- السُّؤَالُ: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّ اللهُ خَلَقَ جَمِيعَ النَّاسِ لِأَجْلِ أَنْ يَعْْبُدُوهُ؟
- الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ اللهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ﴾ [سُورَةُ الذَّارِيَاتِ: ٥٦]

Question 5

- Q. How many categories of *at-Tawhīd* are there?
- A. There are three categories of *at-Tawhīd*.

السُّؤَالُ ٥

- السُّؤَالُ: كَمْ أَنْوَاعُ التَّوْحِيدِ؟
- الجَوَابُ: أَنْوَاعُ التَّوْحِيدِ ثَلَاثَةٌ.

² *Sūrah adh-Dhāriyāt* 51:56

Question 6

السؤال ٦

Q. What are the three categories of *at-Tawhīd*?

السؤال: ما أنواع التوحيد الثلاثة؟

A. The three categories of *at-Tawhīd* are:

الجواب: أنواع التوحيد الثلاثة هي:

1. *Tawhīd ar-Rubūbiyyah*
2. *Tawhīd al-Ulūhiyyah*
3. *Tawhīd al-Asmā' wa Şifāt*

أولاً - توحيد الربوبية.

ثانياً - توحيد الألوهية.

ثالثاً - توحيد الأسماء والصفات.

Question 7

السؤال ٧

Q. What is *Tawhīd al-Ulūhiyyah*?

السؤال: ما توحيد الألوهية؟

A. *Tawhīd al-Ulūhiyyah* is that you single out Allāh ﷻ alone in all forms of worship.

الجواب: توحيد الألوهية هو:

إفراد الله وحده بجميع العبادات.

Question 8

السؤال ٨

Q. Mention three types of worship.

السؤال: اذكر ثلاث عبادات؟

- A. 1. Prayer
2. *Du'ā'* (supplication)
 3. Reading the *Qur'ān*

الجواب: أولاً - الصلاة.

ثانياً - الدعاء.

ثالثاً - قراءة القرآن.

Question 9

السُّؤَالُ ٩

Q. What are the conditions for Allāh ﷻ to accept worship from us?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا شُرُوطُ قَبُولِ اللَّهِ الْعِبَادَةَ مِنَّا؟

A. There are two conditions to have our worship accepted:

الجَوَابُ: لِقَبُولِ اللَّهِ الْعِبَادَةَ مِنَّا شَرْطَانِ:

1. *Ikhlāṣ* for Allāh ﷻ (i.e. the action being solely for Allāh ﷻ)

الْأَوَّلُ: الْإِخْلَاصُ لِلَّهِ.

2. *Al-Mutāba'ah* (following) the Messenger ﷺ.

وَالثَّانِي: الْمُتَابَعَةُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ -

صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Question 10

السُّؤَالُ ١٠

Q. What is *Ikhlāṣ* (being sincere for Allāh ﷻ)?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الْإِخْلَاصُ؟

A. *Ikhlāṣ* is that the Muslim performs all of his worship seeking the Face of Allāh the Most High.

الجَوَابُ: الْإِخْلَاصُ هُوَ: أَنْ يَفْعَلَ الْمُسْلِمُ

بِجَمِيعِ عِبَادَاتِهِ ابْتِغَاءً وَجْهَ اللَّهِ

تَعَالَى.

Question 11

السُّؤَالُ ١١

Q. What is the proof for the obligation of *Ikhlas*?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا دَلِيلٌ وَجُوبِ الْإِخْلَاصِ لِلَّهِ؟

A. Allāh's ﷺ statement:

الْجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

“And they were not commanded except to worship Allāh ﷻ sincerely making the religion for Him alone as *Hunafā*”³

﴿وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ﴾ [سُورَةُ الْبَيِّنَةِ: ٥].

Question 12

السُّؤَالُ ١٢

Q. What is *al-Mutāba'ah* (المتابعة)?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الْمَتَابَعَةُ؟

A. *Al-Mutāba'ah* (following) is having all of a Muslim's worship agree with what has come in the Sunnah of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.

الْجَوَابُ: الْمَتَابَعَةُ هِيَ:

أَنْ تَكُونَ جَمِيعَ عِبَادَاتِ الْمُسْلِمِ مُوَافِقَةً لِمَا جَاءَ فِي سُنَّةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

³ *Sūrah al-Bayyinah* 98:5

Question 13

السؤال ١٣

Q. What is the proof of the obligation of *al-Mutāba'ah* (following)?

السؤال: مَا دَلِيلٌ وَجُوبِ الْمُتَابَعَةِ؟

A. The statement of the Messenger:

الجواب: قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ

“Whoever does an action which is not in accordance to this affair of ours (i.e. the religion) shall have it rejected.”

وَسَلَّمَ: «مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلًا لَيْسَ

عَلَيْهِ أَمَرْنَا فَهُوَ رَدٌّ»^(١).

Question 14

السؤال ١٤

Q. What is the biggest and most dangerous sin?

السؤال: مَا أَكْبَرُ الذُّنُوبِ وَأَخْطَرُهَا؟

A. The biggest and most dangerous sin is associating partners with Allāh ﷻ (*ash-Shirk*).

الجواب: أَكْبَرُ الذُّنُوبِ وَأَخْطَرُهَا: الشِّرْكُ

بِاللَّهِ.

Question 15

السؤال ١٥

Q. What is *Shirk*?

السؤال: مَا الشِّرْكُ؟

A. *Ash-Shirk* is directing worship or any part of it to other than Allāh ﷻ.

الجواب: الشِّرْكُ هُوَ: صَرْفُ الْعِبَادَةِ أَوْ

شَيْءٍ مِنْهَا لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ.

(١) أَخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ (٢٦٩٧)، وَمُسْلِمٌ (١٧١٨).

Question 16

السؤال ١٦

Q. Mention some of the proofs of the impermissibility of associating partners with Allāh ﷻ.

السؤال: اذكر بعض الأدلة على حُرْمَةِ الشُّرْكِ بِاللَّهِ؟

A. From the proofs of the impermissibility of associating partners with Allāh ﷻ:

الجواب: مِنَ الأدلة عَلَى حُرْمَةِ الشُّرْكِ بِاللَّهِ:

Firstly, Allāh's ﷻ statement:

“Indeed, whoever commits shirk with Allāh ﷻ, verily, Allāh ﷻ has prohibited him from Paradise and his abode is the hellfire.”⁴

أولاً - قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿إِنَّهُ، مَنْ يُشْرِكْ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ حَرَّمَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَأْوَاهُ النَّارُ﴾ [سُورَةُ الْمَائِدَةِ: ٧٢].

Secondly, Allāh's ﷻ statement:

“Worship Allāh ﷻ and do not associate partners with Him.”⁵

ثانياً - قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿وَأَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ سَيِّئًا﴾ [سُورَةُ النَّسَاءِ: ٣٦].

Thirdly, the Messenger's statement:

“The most severe of the major sins are associating partners with Allāh ﷻ, disobeying one's parents and bearing false testimony.”

ثالثاً - قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

«أَكْبَرُ الْكِبَائِرِ: الْإِشْرَاكُ بِاللَّهِ، وَعُقُوقُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ، وَشَهَادَةُ الزُّورِ»^(١).

⁴ Sūrah al-Bayyinah 98:5

⁵ Sūrah an-Nisā 4:36

(١) أَخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ (٢٦٥٤)، وَمُسْلِمٌ (٨٧).

Question 17

Q. Mention an example of associating partners with Allāh ﷻ in worshipping Him.

A. Directing the worship of supplication to other than Allāh ﷻ.

For example, a man says:

“Remove us from our calamity,
O Messenger of Allāh ﷺ!”

Or

“Provide sustenance for us O
Husayn!” Or “Increase us
O Badawī!”

السُّؤَالُ ١٧

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكُرْ مِثَالًا عَلَى الشِّرْكِ بِاللَّهِ فِي عِبَادَتِهِ؟

الجَوَابُ: صَرَفُ عِبَادَةِ الدُّعَاءِ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ

مِثْلُ أَنْ يَقُولَ الرَّجُلُ:

فَرِّجْ عَنَّا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!

أَوْ:

أَغْنِنَا يَا حُسَيْنُ! أَوْ: مَدِّدْ يَا

بَدَوِيَّ!.

Question 18

Q. What is the ruling of directing any type of worship to other than Allāh ﷻ?

A. It is major *shirk* which expels one from the religion of *Islām*.

السُّؤَالُ ١٨

السُّؤَالُ: مَا حُكْمُ صَرَفِ شَيْءٍ مِنْ الْعِبَادَاتِ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ؟

الجَوَابُ: شِرْكٌ أَكْبَرٌ مُخْرِجٌ عَنِ دِينِ الْإِسْلَامِ.

Question 19

السؤال ١٩

Q. What is the *Tawhīd* of Allāh's ﷻ Lordship?

السؤال: مَا تَوْحِيدُ الرَّبُّوبِيَّةِ؟

A. It is the belief that Allāh ﷻ is the Creator, the Sustainer and the Organizer of all affairs; the One Who Dictates all that happens in all of their affairs in both this life and the Hereafter.

الجواب: تَوْحِيدُ الرَّبُّوبِيَّةِ هُوَ:

الإِيمَانُ بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْخَالِقُ الرَّازِقُ،
الْمُدَبِّرُ لِأُمُورِ خَلْقِهِ، الْمُتَصَرِّفُ فِي
شُؤُونِهِمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ.

Question 20

السؤال ٢٠

Q. What is the *Tawhīd* of Allāh's ﷻ Names and Attributes?

السؤال: مَا تَوْحِيدُ الْأَسْمَاءِ وَالصِّفَاتِ؟

A. The oneness (or *Tawhīd*) of Allāh's ﷻ Names and Attributes is to affirm all of what Allāh ﷻ has affirmed for Himself or what the Prophet ﷺ has affirmed for Him from His Beautiful Names and Exalted Attributes.

الجواب: تَوْحِيدُ الْأَسْمَاءِ وَالصِّفَاتِ هُوَ:

إثْبَاتُ جَمِيعِ مَا أَثْبَتَهُ اللَّهُ لِنَفْسِهِ
أَوْ أَثْبَتَهُ لَهُ رَسُولُهُ مُحَمَّدٌ - صَلَّى
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - مِنْ الْأَسْمَاءِ
الْحُسْنَى وَالصِّفَاتِ الْعُلَى.

Question 21

Q. Who is your Prophet and Messenger ﷺ?

A. My Prophet ﷺ and Messenger is *Muhammad Ibn 'Abdullāh al-Hāshimī al-Qurashī*.

السُّؤَالُ ٢١

السُّؤَالُ: مَنْ نَبِيِّكَ وَرَسُولُكَ؟

الجواب: نَبِيِّ وَرَسُولِي هُوَ: مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْهَاشِمِيُّ الْقُرَشِيُّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Question 22

Q. What is obligatory upon you regarding your Prophet ﷺ?

A. It is obligatory upon me to believe in him, love him, believe in all that he has spoken about, obey him and uphold his *Sunnah*.

السُّؤَالُ ٢٢

السُّؤَالُ: مَاذَا يَجِبُ عَلَيْكَ تَجَاهَ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ؟

- صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ؟

الجواب: يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ: الْإِيمَانُ بِهِ، وَحُبُّهُ، وَتَصَدِيقُهُ، وَطَاعَتُهُ، وَاتِّبَاعُهُ، وَنُصْرَةُ سُنَّتِهِ.

Question 23

Q. What is the religion that is obligatory for all people to enter?

A. The religion of *Islām*.

السُّؤَالُ ٢٣

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الدِّينُ الَّذِي يَجِبُ عَلَى جَمِيعِ النَّاسِ أَنْ يَدْخُلُوا فِيهِ؟

النَّاسِ أَنْ يَدْخُلُوا فِيهِ؟

الجواب: دِينُ الْإِسْلَامِ.

Question 24

السُّؤَالُ ٢٤

Q. What is the proof that it is obligatory for all people to enter into Islām?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا دَلِيلُ وُجُوبِ دُخُولِ جَمِيعِ النَّاسِ فِي دِينِ الْإِسْلَامِ؟

A. Allāh's ﷻ statement:

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

"And whoever desires a religion other than Islām, it will never be accepted from him and he will be from amongst the losers in the afterlife."⁶

﴿وَمَنْ يَبْتَغِ غَيْرَ الْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ﴾ [سُورَةُ آلِ عَمْرَانَ: ٨٥].

Question 25

السُّؤَالُ ٢٥

Q. What is Islām?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الْإِسْلَامُ؟

A. Islām is worshipping Allāh ﷻ alone by doing what He has commanded and abstaining from what He has prohibited, with sincerity for Allāh in that and following the Prophet ﷺ.

الجَوَابُ: الْإِسْلَامُ هُوَ: عِبَادَةُ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ بِفِعْلِ مَا أَمَرَ، وَاجْتِنَابِ مَا عَنَى نَهَى، بِإِخْلَاصٍ لَهُ فِي ذَلِكَ، وَمُتَابَعَةِ لِرَسُولِهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

⁶ Sūrah Āli 'Imrān 3:85

Question 26

Q. How many pillars of *Islām* are there?

A. The pillars of *Islām* are five.

السؤال ٢٦

السؤال: كم عدد أركان الإسلام؟

الجواب: أركان الإسلام: خمسة.

Question 27

Q. What are the pillars of *Islām*?

A. The pillars of Islam are:

1. The testification that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allāh ﷻ and that *Muhammad* is His Messenger.
2. Establishing the prayer
3. Paying the *zakāh* (poor rate)
4. Fasting *Ramaḍān*
5. Making *Hajj* to the *Ḥarām*

السؤال ٢٧

السؤال: ما أركان الإسلام؟

الجواب: أركان الإسلام هي:

أولاً - شَهَادَةٌ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ

وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللهِ.

ثانياً - إِقَامُ الصَّلَاةِ.

ثالثاً - إِيْتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ.

رابعاً - صَوْمُ رَمَضَانَ.

خامساً - حَجُّ الْبَيْتِ الْحَرَامِ.

Question 28

السُّؤَالُ ٢٨

Q. What is the proof for the five pillars?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا دَلِيلُ أَرْكَانِ الْإِسْلَامِ الْخَمْسَةِ؟

A. The Prophet's ﷺ statement:

“Islām was built upon five: Testifying that none has the right to be worshipped except Allāh ﷻ and that Muḥammad is His Messenger, establishing the prayer, paying Zakāh, Hajj and fasting Ramaḍān.”

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجِّ، وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ»^(١).

Question 29

السُّؤَالُ ٢٩

Q. How many pillars of *Īmān* (faith) are there?

السُّؤَالُ: كَمْ عَدَدُ أَرْكَانِ الْإِيمَانِ؟

A. The pillars of faith are six.

الجَوَابُ: أَرْكَانُ الْإِيمَانِ سِتَّةٌ.

(١) أَخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ (٨)، وَمُسْلِمٌ (١٦).

Question 30

السُّؤَالُ ٣٠

Q. What are the pillars of faith?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا أَرْكَانُ الْإِيمَانِ؟

A. The pillars of faith are:

الجَوَابُ: أَرْكَانُ الْإِيمَانِ هِيَ:

1. To believe in Allāh ﷻ
2. To believe in the Angels
3. To believe in His Books
4. To believe in the Messengers
5. To Believe in the Last Day
6. To believe in Allāh's ﷻ Pre-Decree of all things, the good and bad of them

أَوَّلًا - الْإِيمَانُ بِاللَّهِ.
ثَانِيًا - الْإِيمَانُ بِالْمَلَائِكَةِ.
ثَالِثًا - الْإِيمَانُ بِالْكِتَابِ.
رَابِعًا - الْإِيمَانُ بِالرُّسُلِ.
خَامِسًا - الْإِيمَانُ بِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ.
سَادِسًا - الْإِيمَانُ بِالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ
وَشَرِّهِ.

Question 31

السُّؤَالُ ٣١

Q. What is the proof for the pillars of *al-Īmān* (faith)?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا دَلِيلُ أَرْكَانِ الْإِيمَانِ السَّتَّةِ؟

A. The statement of the Prophet regarding *al-Īmān* (faith) ﷺ:

“It is that you believe in Allāh ﷻ, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Last Day and Divine Pre-Decree, the good of it and the bad of it.”

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - عَنِ الْإِيمَانِ: «أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ، وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ، وَكُتُبِهِ، وَرُسُلِهِ، وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْقَدَرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ»^(١).

(١) أَخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ (٥٠)، وَمُسْلِمٌ (٩).

Question 32

السُّؤَالُ ٣٢

Q. Mention five of the Messengers whom Allāh ﷻ sent and to whom He sent them to?

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكَرْ خَمْسَةً مِنَ الرُّسُلِ الَّذِينَ أَرْسَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى، وَإِلَى مَنْ أَرْسَلُوا؟

- A. 1. *Nūḥ*, may Allāh's ﷻ peace be upon him. Allāh sent him to his people.
2. *Ibrāhīm* – The One whom Allāh's ﷻ was fond of – May Allāh's peace be upon him. Allāh sent him to his people.
3. *Mūsā Ibn 'Imrān*, may Allāh's peace be upon him. Allāh ﷻ sent him to his people.
4. *Īsā Ibn Maryam*, may Allāh's ﷻ peace be upon him. Allāh sent him to his people.
5. *Muḥammad Ibn 'Abdullāh*, may Allāh's peace be upon him. Allāh ﷻ sent him to all nations and people.

الجَوَابُ: أَوَّلًا - نُوحٌ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ، وَأَرْسِلَ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ.

ثَانِيًا - إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْخَلِيلِ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ، وَأَرْسِلَ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ.

ثَالِثًا - مُوسَى بْنُ عِمْرَانَ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ، وَأَرْسِلَ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ.

رَابِعًا - عِيسَى بْنُ مَرْيَمَ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ - وَأَرْسِلَ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ.

خَامِسًا - مُحَمَّدٌ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْهَاشِمِيُّ الْقُرَشِيُّ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ، وَأَرْسِلَ إِلَى جَمِيعِ النَّاسِ.

Question 33

Q. Who is the last of Allāh's ﷺ Prophets and Messengers, may Allāh's ﷺ peace be upon them?

A. The last of Allāh's ﷺ Prophets and Messengers is our Prophet *Muhammad Ibn 'Abdullāh al-Hāshimī al-Qurashī* ﷺ, may Allāh's ﷺ prayers be upon him.

السؤال ٣٣

السؤال: مَنْ آخِرُ أَنْبِيَاءِ اللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ - عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ؟

الجواب: آخِرُ أَنْبِيَاءِ اللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ هُوَ: نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْهَاشِمِيُّ الْقُرَشِيُّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Question 34

Q. What is the proof that our Prophet *Muhammad* ﷺ, may Allāh's ﷺ prayers and peace be upon him, is that Seal of the Prophets?

A. Allāh's ﷺ statement:

Muhammad is not the father of anyone amongst you. Rather, he is the Messenger of Allāh and the Seal of the Prophets."⁷

السؤال ٣٤

السؤال: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّ نَبِيَّنَا مُحَمَّدًا - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - هُوَ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّينَ؟

الجواب: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿ مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِنْ رِجَالِكُمْ

وَلَكِنْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ ﴾

[سُورَةُ الْأَحْزَابِ: ٤٠].

⁷ *Sūrah al-Aḥzab* 33:40

Question 35

السُّؤَالُ ٣٥

Q. Mention three of the Books which Allāh ﷻ revealed to His Messengers, may Allāh's ﷻ peace be upon them?

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكَرْ ثَلَاثَةً مِنَ الْكُتُبِ الَّتِي أَنْزَلَهَا
اللَّهُ عَلَى رُسُلِهِ - عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ
وَالسَّلَامُ؟

A. 1. *At-Tawrāh* which was revealed to *Mūsā Ibn 'Imrān*, may Allāh's ﷻ prayers and peace be upon Him.

الجَوَابُ: الْأَوَّلُ: التَّوْرَةُ، وَأُنزِلَتْ عَلَى
مُوسَى بْنِ عِمْرَانَ - عَلَيْهِ
الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ.

2. *Al-Injil* which was revealed to *'Isā Ibn Maryam*, may Allāh's ﷻ peace be upon him.

الثَّانِي: الْإِنْجِيلُ، وَأُنزِلَ عَلَى
عِيسَى بْنِ مَرْيَمَ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ
وَالسَّلَامُ.

3. The Noble *Qur'an* which was revealed to *Muhammad Ibn 'Abdullāh al-Hāshimī al-Qurashī*, may Allāh's ﷻ prayers and peace be upon him.

الثَّلَاثُ: الْقُرْآنُ الْكَرِيمُ، وَأُنزِلَ
عَلَى مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْهَاشِمِيِّ
الْقُرَشِيِّ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ.

Question 36

السُّؤَالُ ٣٦

Q. What is obligatory upon us regarding Allāh's ﷺ Prophets and Messengers?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الْوَاجِبُ عَلَيْنَا تَجَاهُ أَنْبِيَاءِ اللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ؟

A. What is obligatory upon us is: to believe in them, to believe in what they have conveyed, to love them, to believe that they are the best of the creation and that Allāh ﷻ sent them to call the people to worship Him alone.

الجَوَابُ: الْوَاجِبُ عَلَيْنَا هُوَ:

الْإِيمَانَ بِهِمْ، وَتَصْدِيقَهُمْ،
وَمَحَبَّتَهُمْ، وَاعْتِقَادَ أَنَّهُمْ أَفْضَلُ
الْخَلْقِ، وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ بَعَثَهُمْ لِيَدْعُوا
النَّاسَ إِلَى عِبَادَتِهِ وَحْدَهُ.

Question 37

السُّؤَالُ ٣٧

Q. What is the last of the books which Allāh the Most High revealed to His servants so that they may worship Him with what is therein?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا آخِرُ الْكُتُبِ الَّتِي أَنْزَلَهَا اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى عِبَادِهِ لِيَعْبُدُوهُ بِمَا جَاءَ فِيهَا؟

A. The last book Allāh ﷻ the Most High revealed to His servants is the Noble *Qur'ān*.

الجَوَابُ: آخِرُ الْكُتُبِ الَّتِي أَنْزَلَهَا اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَى عِبَادِهِ هُوَ: الْقُرْآنُ الْكَرِيمُ.

Question 38

السُّؤَالُ ٣٨

Q. Where is Allāh ﷻ?

السُّؤَالُ: أَيْنَ اللهُ؟

A. Allāh ﷻ is above the heavens ascended upon His thronee.

الجَوَابُ: اللهُ فِي السَّمَاءِ مُسْتَوٍ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ.

Question 39

السُّؤَالُ ٣٩

Q. What is the proof that Allāh ﷻ is above the heavens, above His Throne?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّ اللهُ فِي السَّمَاءِ مُسْتَوٍ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ؟

A. Allāh's ﷻ statement:

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ اللهِ تَعَالَى:

“The Most Merciful rose above His Throne.”⁸

﴿الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ اسْتَوَى﴾

[سُورَةُ طه: ٥], وَقَوْلُ رَسُولِ

And the statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “Do you not trust me while I am the trustee of the One above the heavens.”

اللهِ - صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

«أَلَا تَأْمُنُونِي وَأَنَا أَمِينٌ مَنْ فِي

السَّمَاءِ»^(١).

⁸ Sūrah Tā-Hā 20:5

(١) أَخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ (٤٣٥١)، وَمُسْلِمٌ (١٠٦٤).

Question 40

السُّؤَالُ ٤٠

Q. If the Muslim wants to make an oath by swearing, what/who does he swear by?

السُّؤَالُ: إِذَا أَرَادَ الْمُسْلِمُ أَنْ يَحْلِفَ فِيمَاذَا يَحْلِفُ؟

A. If the *Muslim* wants to swear, then he does not swear except by Allāh ﷻ or His Names or Attributes.

الجَوَابُ: إِذَا أَرَادَ الْمُسْلِمُ أَنْ يَحْلِفَ فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَحْلِفُ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ أَوْ بِأَسْمَاءِ اللَّهِ أَوْ بِصِفَاتِ اللَّهِ.

Question 41

السُّؤَالُ ٤١

Q. What is the ruling of swearing by other than Allāh ﷻ?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا حُكْمُ الْحَلْفِ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ؟

A. Swearing by other than Allāh ﷻ is prohibited and it is minor *shirk*.

الجَوَابُ: الْحَلْفُ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ مُحْرَمٌ، وَهُوَ شِرْكٌ أَصْغَرٌ.

Question 42

السُّؤَالُ ٤٢

Q. What is the proof that swearing by other than Allāh ﷻ is prohibited and that it is *shirk*?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى حُرْمَةِ الْحَلْفِ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ، وَأَنَّهُ شِرْكٌ؟

A. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: "Whoever swears by other than Allāh ﷻ has committed *shirk*."¹

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ النَّبِيِّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ»^(١).

(1) al-Bukhāri (no. 4351), Muslim (no. 1063)

(١) أَخْرَجَهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ (٤٣٥١)، وَمُسْلِمٌ (١٠٦٤).

السؤال ٤٣

Question 43

Q. Mention four examples of swearing by other than Allāh ﷻ.

- A. 1. Swearing by the Prophet ﷺ, may Allāh's ﷻ prayers and peace be upon Him. For example, the one swearing states: "I swear by the Prophet ﷺ, I did not do it."
2. Swearing by the *Ka'bah*, like the one swearing saying: "I swear by the *Ka'bah* that I did not do it."
3. Swearing by fathers and mothers, like the one swearing saying: "I swear by my mother and father that I did not do it."
4. Swearing by one's honour, like the person swearing saying: "I swear by my honour that I did not do it."

السؤال: اذكر أربعة أمثلة على الحلف

بغير الله؟

الجواب: أولاً: الحلف بالنبي - صلى الله عليه وسلم، كأن يقول الحالف: والنبي أني لم أفعل!

ثانياً: الحلف بالكعبة، كأن يقول الحالف: والكعبة أني لم أفعل!

ثالثاً: الحلف بالآباء والأمهات، كأن يقول الحالف: بأبي وأمي أني لم أفعل!

رابعاً: الحلف بالشرف، كأن يقول الحالف: وشرفي أني لم أفعل!

(١) أخرجه أحمد (١٧١٤٢)، وأبو داود (٤٦٠٧).

، والترمذي (٢٨٧٠ و ٢٨٧١)، وابن ماجه (٤٣).

Question 44

السُّؤَالُ ٤٤

Q. Does anyone from the creation know the unseen?

السُّؤَالُ: هَلْ يَعْلَمُ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الْخَلْقِ الْغَيْبِ؟

A. No one from the creation knows the unseen. Rather, Allāh ﷻ alone knows the unseen.

الْجَوَابُ: لَا يَعْلَمُ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الْخَلْقِ الْغَيْبِ؛
بَلِ اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ هُوَ الَّذِي يَعْلَمُ
الْغَيْبَ.

Question 45

السُّؤَالُ ٤٥

Q. Mention proof from the *Qur'an* that no one knows the unseen except Allāh ﷻ.

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكُرْ دَلِيلًا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ عَلَى أَنَّ
الْغَيْبَ لَا يَعْلَمُهُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ؟

A. Allāh ﷻ the Most High's Statement:

الْجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ - عَزَّ وَجَلَّ:

“Say: No one in the heavens and earth knows the unseen except Allah.”⁹

﴿قُلْ لَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
الْغَيْبَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ﴾ [سُورَةُ النَّملِ:

[٦٥].

⁹ *Sūrah an-Naml* 27:65

Question 46

Q. Where does the *Muslim* take the legislative rulings of his religion from?

A. The Muslim takes the legislative rulings of his religion from the Noble Quran and the authentic sunnah (narrations) of the Prophet Muhammad.

السُّؤَالُ ٤٦

السُّؤَالُ: مِنْ أَيْنَ يَأْخُذُ الْمُسْلِمُ أَحْكَامَ دِينِهِ؟

الجَوَابُ: يَأْخُذُ الْمُسْلِمُ أَحْكَامَ دِينِهِ مِنَ: الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ، وَصَحِيحِ سُنَّةِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

Question 47

Q. When is the *Muslim* upon the correct methodology that Allāh ﷻ loves and is pleased with?

A. The *Muslim* is upon the correct methodology that Allāh ﷻ loves and is pleased with if he is upon that which the Prophet ﷺ and his Companions were upon.

السُّؤَالُ ٤٧

السُّؤَالُ: مَتَى يَكُونُ الْمُسْلِمُ عَلَى الْمَنْهَجِ الصَّحِيحِ الَّذِي يُحِبُّهُ اللَّهُ وَيَرْضَاهُ؟

الجَوَابُ: يَكُونُ الْمُسْلِمُ عَلَى الْمَنْهَجِ الصَّحِيحِ الَّذِي يُحِبُّهُ اللَّهُ وَيَرْضَاهُ: كَمَا كَانَ عَلَى مِثْلِ مَا كَانَ عَلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - وَأَصْحَابِهِ.

Question 48

السُّؤَالُ ٤٨

Q. What is the obligation upon the Muslim regarding the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا وَاجِبُ الْمُسْلِمِ جِهَةَ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ؟

A. The obligation of the *Muslim* towards the Companions – May Allāh ﷻ be pleased with them – is to love them and acknowledge their virtues, to spread their good merits and to be silent concerning what transpired between them.

الجَوَابُ: وَاجِبُ الْمُسْلِمِ جِهَةَ الصَّحَابَةِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ - هُوَ: مَحَبَّتُهُمْ، وَالْاعْتِرَافُ بِفَضَائِلِهِمْ، وَنَشْرُ مَحَاسِنِهِمْ، وَالسُّكُوتُ عَمَّا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ.

Question 49

السُّؤَالُ ٤٩

Q. What is *bid'ah* (innovation) in the religion?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الْبِدْعَةُ فِي الدِّينِ؟

A. *Bid'ah* (innovation) is a belief that opposes what Allāh ﷻ and His Messenger informed of and to worship with something other than what Allāh ﷻ and His Messenger have legislated.

الجَوَابُ: الْبِدْعَةُ هِيَ: اعْتِقَادُ خِلَافِ مَا أَخْبَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ وَرَسُولُهُ، وَالتَّعْبُدُ بِغَيْرِ مَا شَرَعَ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

Question 50

السُّؤَالُ ٥٠

Q. What is the legislative ruling concerning *bid'ah* (innovation) in the religion?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا حُكْمُ الْبِدْعَةِ فِي الدِّينِ؟

A. *Bid'ah* (innovation) is from the major prohibitions, severe sins and serious transgressions.

الجواب: الْبِدْعَةُ مِنَ الْمَحْرَمَاتِ الْكُبْرَى،
وَالذُّنُوبِ الْعَظِيمَةِ، وَالسَّيِّئَاتِ
الْقَبِيحَةِ.

Question 51

السُّؤَالُ ٥١

Q. What is the proof that *bid'ah* (innovation) is prohibited and is disobedience to Allāh ﷻ and His Messenger?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّ الْبِدْعَةَ مُحْرَمَةٌ
وَمَعْصِيَةٌ لِلَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ؟

A. The statement of the Messenger: “Be aware of newly invented affairs (in the religion), for verily all newly invented affairs are *bid'ah* (innovations) and every innovation is misguidance.”

الجواب: قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «إِيَّاكُمْ وَمُحَدَّثَاتِ
الْأُمُورِ، فَإِنَّ كُلَّ مُحَدَّثَةٍ بِدْعَةٌ،
وَكُلَّ بِدْعَةٍ ضَلَالَةٌ».

Question 52

Q. Mention three examples of *bid'ah* (innovations) that are prohibited?

- A. 1. Reading *al-Fātiḥah* whilst burying the dead.
 2. Celebrating the birthday of the Prophet ﷺ.
 3. Building upon the graves of the dead.

السُّؤَالُ ٥٢

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكُرْ ثَلَاثَةً أَمْثَلَةً عَلَى الْبِدْعَةِ الْمَحْرَمَةِ؟

الجَوَابُ: أَوَّلًا: قِرَاءَةُ سُورَةِ الْفَاتِحَةِ عِنْدَ دَفْنِ الْمَيِّتِ.

ثَانِيًا: الْأَحْتِفَالُ بِيَوْمِ وِلَادَةِ النَّبِيِّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

ثَالِثًا: الْبِنَاءُ عَلَى قُبُورِ الْمَوْتَى.

Question 53

Q. Mention three beneficial books of *Muḥammad Ibn 'Abdul Wahhāb* concerning learning *Tawḥeed* and avoiding *shirk*.

- A. 1. The book, “*Kitāb at-Tawḥīd* Which is the Right of Allah Upon the Servants”
 2. The book, “*Uṣūl ath-Thalāthah wa Adillatihā*”
 3. The book, “*Kashf ash-Shubuḥāt*”

السُّؤَالُ ٥٣

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكُرْ ثَلَاثَةً مِنْ كُتُبِ الْإِمَامِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ الْمُفِيدَةِ فِي تَعَلُّمِ التَّوْحِيدِ وَاجْتِنَابِ الشِّرْكِ؟

الجَوَابُ: أَوَّلًا - كِتَابُ «التَّوْحِيدِ الَّذِي هُوَ حَقُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْعَبِيدِ».

ثَانِيًا - كِتَابُ «الْأُصُولِ الثَّلَاثَةِ وَأَدْلِيَّتِهَا».

ثَالِثًا - كِتَابُ «كَشْفِ الشُّبُهَاتِ».

(١) أَخْرَجَهُ أَحْمَدُ (١٧١٤٢)، وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ (٤٦٠٧)

، وَالتِّرْمِذِيُّ (٢٨٧٠ و ٢٨٧١)، وَابْنُ مَاجَةَ (٤٣).

Question 54

Q. Mention three books that explain the 'Aqīdah (belief) of the Salaf as-Ṣāliḥ (Righteous Predecessors) and Ahl as-Sunnah wa al-Jamā'ah.

- A. 1. The book, "Uṣūl as-Sunnah" of al-Imām Aḥmad Ibn Ḥanbal
2. The book, "Al-'Aqīdah al-Wāsiṭiyyah" of al-Imām Ibn Taymiyyah
3. The book, "A'lām as-Sunnah al-Manshūrah" of al-Hāfiẓ Ḥakamī

السؤال ٥٤

السؤال: اذكر ثلاثة كتب تُبين عقيدة السلف الصالح أهل السنة والجماعة؟

- الجواب: أولاً - كتاب «أصول السنة» للإمام أحمد بن حنبل.
ثانياً - كتاب «العقيدة الواسطية» للإمام ابن تيمية.
ثالثاً - كتاب «أعلام السنة المنشورة» للعلامة حافظ الحكيمى.

Question 55

Q. Mention three of the nullifiers of Islām.

- A. 1. Shirk (polytheism) associating partners with Allāh ﷻ in His worship.
2. Demeaning/ridiculing something from the legislative rulings of the religion of Islām.
3. Disparaging Allāh ﷻ the Most High or His Messenger.

السؤال ٥٥

السؤال: اذكر ثلاثة من نواقض الإسلام؟

- الجواب: أولاً: الشرك في عبادة الله.
ثانياً: الاستهزاء بشيء من أحكام دين الإسلام.
ثالثاً: سب الله تعالى أو سب رسوله - صلى الله عليه وسلم

Question 56

Q. If an individual wanted to enter the religion of *Islām* what does he say to enter it?

A. He says: “I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allāh ﷻ and that *Muhammad* is His Servant and Messenger.”

السؤال ٥٦

السؤال: إِذَا أَرَادَ إِنْسَانٌ أَنْ يَدْخُلَ فِي دِينِ
الإِسْلَامِ فَمَاذَا يَقُولُ حَتَّى يَدْخُلَ فِيهِ؟

الجواب: يَقُولُ:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

Question 57

Q. What is the meaning of “*Lā ilāha illa Allāh ﷻ*”?

A. The meaning is that there is nothing/no one who has the right to be worshipped except Allāh ﷻ alone.

السؤال ٥٧

السؤال: مَا مَعْنَى «لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ»؟

الجواب: مَعْنَاهَا: لَا مَعْبُودَ بِحَقِّ إِلَّا اللهُ
وَحْدَهُ.

Question 58

Q. Who are the best people of this *Ummah* (nation) after the Prophet ﷺ?

A. They are *Abu Bakr as-Siddiq*, then *'Umar Ibn al-Khattāb*, then *'Uthmān Ibn 'Affān*, and then *'Alī Ibn Abī Tālib* – May Allāh ﷻ be pleased with them all.

السُّؤَالُ ٥٨

السُّؤَالُ: مَنْ أَفْضَلُ النَّاسِ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ بَعْدَ النَّبِيِّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ؟

الجَوَابُ: أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقُ، ثُمَّ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، ثُمَّ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَفَّانَ، ثُمَّ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ.

Question 59

Q. Does anyone know when the Day of Resurrection will be?

A. No one knows when the Day of Resurrection will be except Allāh ﷻ alone.

السُّؤَالُ ٥٩

السُّؤَالُ: هَلْ يَعْلَمُ أَحَدٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ مَتَى تَقُومُ الْقِيَامَةُ؟

الجَوَابُ: لَا يَعْلَمُ مَتَى تَقُومُ الْقِيَامَةُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ.

Question 60

السُّؤَالُ ٦٠

Q. What is the proof that no one except Allāh ﷻ knows when the Day of Resurrection will be?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّهُ لَا يَعْلَمُ مَتَى تَقُومُ
الْقِيَامَةُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ؟

A. Allāh ﷻ the Most High's Statement:

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى:

“They ask you about the Hour (Day of Resurrection): ‘When will be its appointed time?’ Say: ‘The knowledge thereof is with my Lord (Alone). None can reveal its time except Him.’”

﴿يَسْتَلُونَكَ عَنِ السَّاعَةِ أَيَّانَ مُرْسَاهَا قُلْ

إِنَّمَا عِلْمُهَا عِنْدَ رَبِّي لَا يُجِيبُهَا لِوَقْتِهَا إِلَّا

هُوَ﴾ [سُورَةُ الْأَعْرَافِ: ١٨٧].

¹⁰ Sūrah al-A'rāf 7:187

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