

Tawheed Basics 1

Based on the works of Shaykh Saalih al Fawzaan (حفظه الله)

Compiled by Abu Abdirrahmaan Nasser ibn Najam

Checked by Aboo Talhah Daawood Burbank (رَحِمَهُ اللهُ)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Muslims believe that there is One Creator who is known as Allaah – this word coming from the Arabic ‘al ilah’ – the Being who is taken as an object of worship.

A person becomes Muslim by affirming this – by saying, ‘laa ilaha ill Allaah’.

This statement means – ‘there is nothing that has the right to be worshipped except Allaah, alone’.

This is the central idea of Islam, which underpins all the rites and rituals that people have come to associate with Islam such as fasting, praying, pilgrimage, etc.

This idea of Allaah being One is called ‘Tawheed’ – which is an Arabic word meaning ‘the act of making something one.’

The opposite of Tawheed is ‘shirk’, which means ‘to associate partners with Allaah in anything which is His Right alone’.

Shirk is the greatest sin in Islam, greater than murder or any other sin.

Muslims have certain beliefs about a number of other matters as well, and their beliefs about the Angels, the Prophets, the Day of Judgement etc are collectively known as the ‘Aqeedah’ of the Muslims – a word meaning ‘creed and belief’.

Islam teaches that there were a succession of prophets, beginning with Adam and ending with Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon them all) who all came with this message of Tawheed.

All of these prophets were therefore Muslims – people who submitted to Allaah with Tawheed, yielding to Him with obedience, and freeing themselves from any aspect of shirk.

The Sharee’ah (rules and regulations) that each prophet had may have been slightly different, depending on the particular circumstances of the people that the individual prophet was sent to.