

## Islamic Studies Worksheet

**\*\*Topic: Tawḥīd – The Oneness of Allah\*\***

### Instructions for Students:

Read the three passages carefully. Then answer the questions that follow. Write your answers neatly in your notebook or on the worksheet.

### Passage 1

Ayatul Kursi is one of the most powerful verses of the Qur'an, and its main teaching is Tawḥīd, the absolute Oneness of Allah. It describes Allah as Al-Ḥayy (the Ever-Living) and Al-Qayyūm (the Self-Subsisting), showing that He is eternal and independent while all creation depends on Him.

The verse teaches that Allah is free from weakness, since neither sleep nor slumber overtakes Him. This emphasizes His perfection, unlike humans who need rest. It highlights Allah's ownership of the heavens and the earth, meaning nothing exists outside His control.

Allah's knowledge is complete, covering the past, present, and future. Humans only know what Allah allows them, which teaches humility and trust in divine wisdom. The verse also teaches about intercession: no one can intercede without Allah's permission, showing that ultimate authority rests only with Him.

The mention of Allah's Kursi symbolizes His vast dominion, extending over the heavens and earth. He sustains and guards creation without fatigue, proving His limitless power. The verse concludes by describing Him as Al-'Alīy (the Most High) and Al-'Azīm (the Supreme), highlighting His greatness above all creation.

For Muslims today, this verse is both a creed and a protection. It strengthens belief in Allah's Oneness, builds reliance on Him, and reassures that Allah is the Guardian who never weakens. Reciting it in daily prayers and before sleep brings comfort and protection from harm. It teaches that only Allah deserves worship, obedience, and ultimate trust.

Thus, Ayatul Kursi combines belief, worship, protection, and guidance, making it the greatest verse of the Qur'an and a complete reminder of Allah's power in the life of a believer.

### Passage 2

These verses emphasize the Oneness and uniqueness of Allah. Verse 101 describes Allah as the Badi' (Originator) of the heavens and the earth, meaning He created them from nothing without model or assistance. This establishes Him as the sole Creator, refuting all forms of polytheism. The verse rejects the false belief that Allah has a son, since He has no partner or spouse, and highlights that He created everything, so all existence depends on Him.

The verses also stress Allah's perfect knowledge. Nothing is hidden from Him, and He knows everything in creation. This shows His wisdom and absolute authority over the universe.

Verse 103 explains that Allah cannot be seen by human eyes, because He is beyond physical form and limitations. Unlike His creation, He is not bound by space, time, or matter. However, He fully comprehends everything and sees all. This establishes His transcendence, while reminding humans of their limited ability to understand Him.

The verses also describe Allah as al-Laṭīf (the Subtle) and al-Khabīr (the All-Aware). These attributes highlight His closeness, gentleness, and deep knowledge of even the smallest details of human life.

For Muslims today, these teachings are central to 'aqīdah (belief). They protect Muslims from shirk (associating partners with Allah), reminding them that Allah is unique and beyond human qualities. They also encourage humility, since no human mind or vision can fully comprehend Allah. Instead, believers should trust His knowledge, follow His guidance, and strengthen their faith in His unseen power.

Thus, these verses establish Allah as the one Creator, All-Knowing, and beyond human comprehension, guiding Muslims to worship Him alone with sincerity and awe.

### Passage 3

This verse emphasizes the signs (āyāt) of Allah in creation. The alternation of night and day, and the existence of the sun and moon, are presented as proofs of His power and wisdom. These natural phenomena remind humans of Allah's greatness and His control over the universe.

The verse rejects any form of shirk (associating partners with Allah). It specifically warns against worshipping the sun or moon, which were objects of worship in many ancient cultures. By saying this, the Qur'an teaches that even the most powerful creations, like the sun that gives light and energy, are not worthy of worship. Instead, they are signs pointing to the Creator, Allah.

The command is clear: prostrate only to Allah. This makes worship exclusive to Him alone. It is a reminder that acts of devotion such as ṣalāh, sajdah, and du'ā must be directed to Allah, not to creation, saints, or idols.

This verse also highlights the concept of tawḥīd in practice. Belief in the Oneness of Allah is not only a matter of faith but must be shown in worship and obedience. By recognizing Allah as the Creator of the sun, moon, night, and day, Muslims strengthen their faith and submit only to Him.

For Muslims today, this verse is highly relevant. In a world where people may be distracted by material power, science, or nature itself, it reminds them that everything is a creation of Allah. It teaches them to admire the beauty of creation without forgetting the Creator. It also builds humility, since the sun and moon follow Allah's command perfectly, while humans must also strive to obey Him.

Thus, the verse establishes that the signs of creation point towards the Oneness, power, and right to worship of Allah alone, making it a central teaching for Islamic belief and practice.

### Part A – Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Ayatul Kursi describes Allah as:
  - a) Al-Hayy (Ever-Living) and Al-Qayyūm (Self-Subsisting)
  - b) Al-Laṭīf (The Subtle) and Al-Khabīr (The All-Aware)
  - c) Al-'Alīyy (The Most High) and Al-'Azīm (The Supreme)
  - d) All of the above
2. According to Passage 2, Allah cannot be seen by:
  - a) Prophets
  - b) Angels
  - c) Human eyes
  - d) The righteous in Paradise
3. In Passage 3, which creations are mentioned as signs of Allah's power?
  - a) Mountains and Rivers
  - b) Night and Day, Sun and Moon
  - c) Angels and Humans
  - d) Fire and Water
4. Which act is strictly forbidden according to the Qur'an in Passage 3?
  - a) Prayer
  - b) Worshipping the sun or moon
  - c) Fasting
  - d) Learning about nature

### Part B – Short Answer Questions

5. What is the main teaching of Ayatul Kursi?
6. Why does the Qur'an reject the belief that Allah has a son?
7. What lesson can Muslims learn from the alternation of night and day?
8. How does Ayatul Kursi provide protection for a believer?

### Part C – True / False

9. Allah's knowledge is limited to what humans can understand. ( )
10. Allah sustains the heavens and the earth without any fatigue. ( )

11. The Qur'an permits worship of natural creations like the sun and moon. ( )
12. Allah is beyond time, space, and physical form. ( )

**Part D – Higher Thinking / Reflection**

13. How do the three passages together strengthen the Muslim belief in Tawḥīd?
14. In your own words, explain how understanding Allah's attributes builds humility in a believer.
15. Think of one way you can apply the teachings of these verses in your daily life. Write a short paragraph.