



الأسئلة العلمية للاصغر 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 Muhammad 'Abdullah*

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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 permission for the brother *Abī Afnān Muḥammad 'Abdullāh al-Amrīkī* - 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 لِلّٰهِ الْكَرِيمِ الرَّحْمٰنِ، وَالصَّلٰوةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى الْمُبْعُوثِ رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ، وَعَلٰى أَلٰهِ  
وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَأَتَبَاعِهِ إِلٰى يَوْمِ الدّيْنِ. أَمَّا بَعْدُ:

فَهَذِهِ بَجْمُوعَةٌ مِنَ الْأَسْئِلَةِ الشَّرْعِيَّةِ الْمُهِمَّةِ مَعَ أَجْوَبَيْهَا، كَتَبْتُهَا عَلٰى عَجَلٍ وَأَخْتِصَارٍ لِبَنَائِي  
وَبَنَاتِي مِنَ الصَّعَارِ، فِي أَحَدِ الْمُرَاكِزِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ بِفَرَنْسَا؛ حَتَّى يَتَمَّ تَحْفِيظَهَا هُمْ؛ فَيَتَفَقَّعُوا بِهَا  
صِغَارًا، وَتَطَلُّ فِي أَذْهَانِهِمْ إِذَا كَبَرُوا. فَأَسْأَلُ اللّٰهَ تَعَالٰى أَنْ يَنْفَعَنِي وَإِيَّاهُمْ وَمَنْ يُحْفَظُهُمْ 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 *Islamic* 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 Aid:

فَأَقُولُ مُسْتَعِينًا بِاللَّهِ - جَلَّ وَعَلَا:

## Question 1

Q. Who is your Lord?

السُّؤَالُ ١  
السُّؤَالُ: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟

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

الجَوَابُ: رَبِّيَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي خَلَقَنِي وَخَلَقَ  
جَمِيعَ الْخَلْقِ.

## Question 2

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

A. Allāh ﷺ the Most High says:

*"And that is Allāh ﷺ, your Lord, there is nothing worthy of worship except Him, the Creator of everything."<sup>1</sup>*

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكُرْ دَلِيلًا مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ عَلَى أَنَّ اللَّهَ  
هُوَ خَالِقُكَ وَخَالِقُ جَمِيعِ الْخَلْقِ؟

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ سُبْحَانَهُ:

﴿ذَلِكُمْ أَنَّهُ رَبُّكُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا  
هُوَ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ﴾ [سُورَةُ  
الْأَنْعَامُ: ١٠٢]

<sup>1</sup> Sūrah al-'An'ām 6:102

## Question 3

Q. Why did Allāh ﷺ create you and all of mankind?

A. Allāh ﷺ created us so that we worship Him alone.

السؤال ٣

السؤال: لِمَّاذا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ وَخَلَقَ جَمِيعَ النَّاسِ؟

الجواب: خَلَقَنَا اللَّهُ لِأَجْلِ أَنْ نَعْبُدُهُ وَحْدَهُ

## Question 4

Q. What is the proof that Allāh ﷺ 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."*<sup>2</sup>

السؤال ٤

السؤال: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّ اللَّهَ خَلَقَ جَمِيعَ النَّاسِ لِأَجْلِ أَنْ يَعْبُدُوهُ؟

الجواب: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّةِ وَالْإِنْسَانَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ﴾ [سُورَةُ الذَّارِيَاتِ: ٥٦]

## Question 5

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

A. There are three categories of *at-Tawhīd*.

السؤال ٥

السؤال: كم أنواع التَّوْحِيدِ؟

الجواب: أنواع التَّوْحِيدِ ثلاثةٌ.

<sup>2</sup> Surah adh-Dhāriyāt 51:56

## Question 6

السُّؤَالُ ٦

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

السُّؤَالُ: مَا أَنْوَاعُ التَّوْحِيدِ الْثَّلَاثَةُ؟

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

الجَوَابُ: أَنْوَاعُ التَّوْحِيدِ الْثَّلَاثَةُ هِيَ:

1. *Tawhid ar-Rububiyyah*

أَوَّلًا - تَوْحِيدُ الرُّبُوبِيَّةِ.

2. *Tawhid al-Ulūhiyyah*

ثَانِيًّا - تَوْحِيدُ الْأُلُوهِيَّةِ.

3. *Tawhid al-Asmā' wa Sifāt*

ثَالِثًا - تَوْحِيدُ الْأَسْمَاءِ وَالصَّفَاتِ

## Question 7

السُّؤَالُ ٧

Q. What is *Tawhid al-Ulūhiyyah*?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا تَوْحِيدُ الْأُلُوهِيَّةِ؟

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

الجَوَابُ: تَوْحِيدُ الْأُلُوهِيَّةِ هُوَ:

إِفْرَادُ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ بِجَمِيعِ الْعِبَادَاتِ.

## Question 8

السُّؤَالُ ٨

Q. Mention three types of worship.

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكُرْ ثَلَاثَ عِبَادَاتٍ؟

A. 1. Prayer

الجَوَابُ: أَوَّلًا - الصَّلَاةُ.

2. *Du'a'* (supplication)

ثَانِيًّا - الدُّعَاءُ.

3. Reading the *Qur'an*

ثَالِثًا - قِرَاءَةُ الْقُرْآنِ.

## Question 9

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

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

1. *Ikhlas* for Allāh ﷺ (i.e. the action being solely for Allāh ﷺ)
2. *Al-Mutaba'ah* (following) the Messenger ﷺ.

الْسُّؤَالُ ٩

الْسُّؤَالُ: مَا شُرُوطُ قَبْوِلِ اللَّهِ الْعِبَادَةِ مِنَ؟

الْجَوَابُ: لِقَبْوِلِ اللَّهِ الْعِبَادَةِ مِنَ شَرْطَانِ:

الْأَوَّلُ: الْإِخْلَاصُ لِلَّهِ.

وَالثَّانِي: الْمُتَابَعَةُ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ -  
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

## Question 10

Q. What is *Ikhlas* (being sincere for Allāh ﷺ)?

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

الْسُّؤَالُ ١٠

الْسُّؤَالُ: مَا الْإِخْلَاصُ؟

الْجَوَابُ: الْإِخْلَاصُ هُوَ أَنْ يَفْعَلَ الْمُسْلِمُ  
جَمِيعَ عِبَادَاتِهِ ابْتِغَاءَ وَجْهِ اللَّهِ  
تَعَالَى.

## Question 11

السُّؤَالُ ١١

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

السُّؤَالُ: مَا دَلِيلُ وُجُوبِ الْإِخْلَاصِ لِللهِ؟

A. Allāh's statement:

*"And they were not commanded except to worship Allāh sincerely making the religion for Him alone as Hunafā'"*<sup>3</sup>

الجَوابُ: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿وَمَا أَرْمَوْنَا إِلَّا لِتَعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ﴾

الَّذِينَ ﴿[سُورَةُ الْبَيِّنَاتِ: ٥].﴾

## Question 12

السُّؤَالُ ١٢

Q. What is *al-Mutāba'ah*?

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.

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الْمُتَابَعَةُ؟

الجَوابُ: الْمُتَابَعَةُ هِيَ:

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

<sup>3</sup> *Sūrah al-Bayyinah* 98:5

## Question 13

الْسُّؤَالُ ١٣

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

A. The statement of the Messenger:

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

الْسُّؤَالُ: مَا دَلِيلُ وُجُوبِ الْمُتَابَعَةِ؟

الْجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «مَنْ عَمِلَ عَمَلاً لَّيْسَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْرُنَا فَهُوَ رَدٌّ»<sup>(١)</sup>.

## Question 14

الْسُّؤَالُ ١٤

Q. What is the biggest and most dangerous sin?

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

الْسُّؤَالُ: مَا أَكْبَرُ الذُّنُوبِ وَأَخْطَرُهَا؟

الْجَوَابُ: أَكْبَرُ الذُّنُوبِ وَأَخْطَرُهَا: الشَّرْكُ بِاللَّهِ.

## Question 15

الْسُّؤَالُ ١٥

Q. What is *Shirk*?

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

الْسُّؤَالُ: مَا الشَّرْكُ؟

الْجَوَابُ: الشَّرْكُ هُوَ: صَرْفُ الْعِبَادَةِ أَوْ شَيْءٍ مِّنْهَا لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ.

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

## Question 16

السُّؤَالُ ١٦

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

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

Firstly, Allāh's ﷺ statement:

*“Indeed, whoever commits shirk with Allāh ﷺ, verily, Allāh ﷺ has prohibited him from Paradise and his abode is the hellfire.”<sup>4</sup>*

Secondly, Allāh's ﷺ statement:

*“Worship Allāh ﷺ and do not associate partners with Him.”<sup>5</sup>*

Thirdly, the Messenger's statement:

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

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكُرْ بَعْضَ الْأَدِلَّةِ عَلَى حُرْمَةِ  
الشَّرْكِ بِاللَّهِ؟

الجَوَابُ: مِنَ الْأَدِلَّةِ عَلَى حُرْمَةِ الشَّرْكِ بِاللَّهِ:

أَوَلًا - قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿إِنَّمَا مَن يُشْرِكُ بِاللَّهِ فَقَدْ حَرَمَ اللَّهَ  
عَلَيْهِ الْجَنَّةَ وَمَآتَهُ النَّارَ﴾ [سُورَةُ  
الْمَائِدَةِ: ٧٢].

ثَانِيًّا - قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿وَاعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكُوا بِهِ  
شَيْعًا﴾ [سُورَةُ النِّسَاءِ: ٣٦].

ثَالِثًا - قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى  
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ:

«أَكْبَرُ الْكَبَائِرِ: الإِشْرَاكُ بِاللَّهِ،  
وَعُقُوقُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ، وَشَهَادَةُ  
الْزُّورِ»<sup>(١)</sup>.

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

<sup>4</sup> Sūrah al-Bayyinah 98:5

<sup>5</sup> Sūrah an-Nisā 4:36

## Question 17

السُّؤَالُ ١٧

Q. Mention an example of associating partners with Allāh ﷺ in worshiping Him.

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

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: اذْكُرْ مِثَالًا عَلَى الشَّرْكِ بِاللَّهِ فِي عِبَادَتِهِ؟

الجَوَابُ: صَرْفُ عِبَادَةِ الدُّعَاءِ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ

مِثْلُ أَنْ يَقُولَ الرَّجُلُ:

فَرَّجْ عَنَّا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ!

أَوْ:

أَغْثِنَا يَا حُسَيْنُ! أَوْ: مَدَدْ يَا

بَدَوِيُّ!

## Question 18

السُّؤَالُ ١٨

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

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

السُّؤَالُ: مَا حُكْمُ صَرْفِ شَيْءٍ مِنْ عِبَادَاتِ لِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ؟

الجَوَابُ: شِرْكٌ أَكْبَرُ مُخْرِجٌ عَنْ دِينِ الإِسْلَامِ.

## Question 19

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

- A. It is the belief that Allāh بِلِلَّهِ 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.

السُّؤَالُ ١٩

السُّؤَالُ: مَا تَوْحِيدُ الرُّبُوبِيَّةِ؟

الجَوَابُ: تَوْحِيدُ الرُّبُوبِيَّةِ هُوَ:  
الإِيمَانُ بِأَنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الْخَالِقُ الرَّازِقُ،  
الْمُدَبِّرُ لِأُمُورِ خَلْقِهِ، الْمُتَصَرِّفُ فِي  
شُؤُونِهِمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالآخِرَةِ.

## Question 20

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

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

السُّؤَالُ ٢٠

السُّؤَالُ: مَا تَوْحِيدُ الْأَسْمَاءِ وَالصَّفَاتِ؟

الجَوَابُ: تَوْحِيدُ الْأَسْمَاءِ وَالصَّفَاتِ هُوَ:  
إِثْبَاتُ جَمِيعِ مَا أَتَبَّهَ اللَّهُ لِنَفْسِهِ  
أَوْ أَتَبَّهَ لَهُ رَسُولُهُ مُحَمَّدُ - صَلَّى  
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - مِنَ الْأَسْمَاءِ  
الْحُسْنَى وَالصَّفَاتِ الْعُلَىِ.

## Question 21

Q. Who is your Prophet and Messenger صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

A. My Prophet صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ and Messenger is *Muhammad Ibn 'Abdullah al-Hâshimî al-Qurashî*.

**السؤال ٢١**

**السؤال:** مَنْ نَبِيْكَ وَرَسُولُكَ؟

**الجواب:** نَبِيْيِ وَرَسُولِيْ هُوَ: مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْهَاشِمِيِّ الْقُرَشِيِّ - صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

## Question 22

Q. What is obligatory upon you regarding your Prophet صلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ?

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*.

**السؤال ٢٢**

**السؤال:** مَاذَا يَجِبُ عَلَيْكَ تَجَاهَ نَبِيْكَ مُحَمَّدَ - صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ؟

**الجواب:** يَجِبُ عَلَيَّ: الْإِيمَانُ بِهِ، وَمَحْبَّتُهُ، وَتَصْدِيقُهُ، وَطَاعَتُهُ، وَابْتَاعُهُ، وَنَصْرَةُ سُنْتِهِ.

## Question 23

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

A. The religion of *Islām*.

**السؤال ٢٣**

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

**الجواب:** دِينُ الإِسْلَامِ.

## Question 24

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

A. Allāh's statement:

*"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."*<sup>6</sup>

السؤال ٢٤  
السؤال: مَا دَلِيلُ وُجُوبِ دُخُولِ جَمِيعِ النَّاسِ فِي دِينِ الإِسْلَامِ؟

الجواب: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:

﴿وَمَنْ يَتَّبِعْ عَدِيرَ الْإِسْلَامِ وَيَنْأِي  
فَلَنْ يُقْبَلَ مِنْهُ وَهُوَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ  
مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ ﴾ [سُورَةُ آلِ عِمْرَانَ: ٨٥].

## Question 25

Q. What is Islām?

A. Islām is worshipping Allāh جَلَّ جَلَّ 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.

السؤال ٢٥  
السؤال: مَا الإِسْلَامُ؟  
الجواب: الإِسْلَامُ هُوَ: عِبَادَةُ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ  
بِفِعْلِ مَا أَمَرَ، وَاجْتِنَابِ مَا عَنْهُ  
نَهَى، بِإِخْلَاصِ لَهُ فِي ذَلِكَ،  
وَمُتَابَعَةِ لِرَسُولِهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ  
وَسَلَّمَ.

<sup>6</sup> 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 ﷺ and that *Muhammad* is His Messenger.

2. Establishing the prayer

3. Paying the *zakāh* (poor rate)

4. Fasting *Ramadān*

5. Making *Hajj* to the *Harām*

السؤال ٢٧

السؤال: ما أركان الإسلام؟

الجواب: أركان الإسلام هي:

أولاً - شهادة أن لا إله إلا الله  
وأن محمداً رسول الله.

ثانياً - إقامة الصلاة.

ثالثاً - إيتاء الزكوة.

رابعاً - صوم رمضان.

خامساً - حجج البيت الحرام.

## Question 28

السُّؤَالُ ٢٨

Q. What is the proof for the five pillars?

السُّؤَالُ: مَا دَلِيلُ أَرْكَانِ الإِسْلَامِ الْخَمْسَةِ؟

A. The Prophet's ﷺ statement:

*"Islam was built upon five: Testifying that none has the right to be worshipped except Allāh ﷺ and that Muhammad is His Messenger, establishing the prayer, paying Zakāh, Hajj and fasting Ramadān."*

الجَوابُ: قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللهِ - صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «بَنَى الإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّداً رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامِ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجَّ، وَصَوْمِ رَمَضَانَ»<sup>(١)</sup>.

## Question 29

السُّؤَالُ ٢٩

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

السُّؤَالُ: كَمْ عَدَدُ أَرْكَانِ الإِيمَانِ؟

A. The pillars of faith are six.

الجَوابُ: أَرْكَانُ الإِيمَانِ: سِتَّةٌ.

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

## Question 30

Q. What are the pillars of faith?

A. The pillars of faith are:

١. To believe in Allāh ﷺ
٢. To believe in the Angels
٣. To believe in His Books
٤. To believe in the Messengers
٥. To Believe in the Last Day
٦. To believe in Allāh's ﷺ Pre-Decree of all things, the good and bad of them

السؤال ٣٠

السؤال: مَا أَرْكَانُ الْإِيمَانِ؟

الجواب: أَرْكَانُ الْإِيمَانِ هِيَ:

أَوَّلًا - إِيمَانُ بِاللهِ.

ثَانِيًّا - إِيمَانُ بِالْمَلَائِكَةِ.

ثَالِثًا - إِيمَانُ بِالْكُتُبِ.

رَابِعًا - إِيمَانُ بِالرَّسُولِ.

خَامِسًا - إِيمَانُ بِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ.

سَادِسًا - إِيمَانُ بِالْقَدْرِ خَيْرٍ

وَشَرًّهِ.

السؤال ٣١

السؤال: مَا ذَلِيلُ أَرْكَانِ الْإِيمَانِ السَّتَّةِ؟

الجواب: قَوْلُ رَسُولِ اللهِ - صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - عَنِ الْإِيمَانِ: «أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ

بِاللهِ، وَمَا لَأَنْكَتَهُ، وَكُتُبِهِ، وَرُسُلِهِ،

وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ، وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْقَدْرِ

خَيْرٍ وَشَرًّهِ»<sup>(١)</sup>.

## Question 31

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

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

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

(١) آخر حديث البخاري (٥٠)، ومسلم (٩).

## السؤال ٣٢

### Question 32

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

A. 1. *Nūh*, may Allāh's peace be upon him. Allāh sent him to his people.

2. *Ibrāhīm* – The One whom Allāh's 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 sent him to his people.

4. *Īsā Ibn Maryam*, may Allāh's peace be upon him. Allāh sent him to his people.

5. *Muhammad Ibn ‘Abdullāh*, may Allāh's peace be upon him. Allāh sent him to all nations and people.

السؤال: اذْكُرْ خَمْسَةً مِنَ الرُّسُلِ الَّذِينَ أَرْسَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى، وَإِلَى مَنْ أُرْسِلُوا؟

الجواب: أَوَّلًا - نُوحٌ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ، وَأُرْسِلَ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ.

ثَانِيًّا - إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْخَلِيلُ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ، وَأُرْسِلَ إِلَى قَوْمِهِ.

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

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

خَامِسًا - مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللهِ الْهَاشِمِيُّ الْقُرَشِيُّ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ، وَأُرْسِلَ إِلَى جَمِيعِ النَّاسِ.

## Question 33

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

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

السُّؤَالُ ٣٣

السُّؤَالُ: مَنْ أَخِرُّ أَنْبِيَاءِ اللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ - عَلَيْهِمُ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ؟

الجَوَابُ: آخِرُ أَنْبِيَاءِ اللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ هُوَ: نَبِيُّنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْهَاشِمِيُّ الْقَرْشِيُّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ.

## Question 34

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

A. Allāh's statement:

*Muhammad is not the father of anyone amongst you. Rather, he is the Messenger of Allāh and the Seal of the Prophets.*<sup>7</sup>

السُّؤَالُ ٣٤

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّ نَبِيَّنَا مُحَمَّدًا - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - هُوَ خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّنَ؟

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدًا أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِنْ رِجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّنَ﴾ [سُورَةُ الْأَخْرَابِ: ٤٠].

<sup>7</sup> *Sūrah al-Ahzab* 33:40

## السُّؤَالُ ٣٥

### Question 35

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

- A. 1. *At-Tawrāh* which was revealed to *Mūsā Ibn ‘Imrān*, may Allāh's ﷺ prayers and peace be upon Him.
2. *Al-Injil* which was revealed to *‘Isā Ibn Maryam*, may Allāh's ﷺ peace be upon him.
3. The Noble *Qur’ān* which was revealed to *Muhammad Ibn ‘Abdullāh al-Hāshimī al-Qurashī*, may Allāh's ﷺ prayers and peace be upon him.

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

الجَوَابُ: الْأَوَّلُ: التَّوْرَأُ، وَأُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ مُوسَى بْنُ عِمْرَانَ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ.

الثَّانِي: الْإِنْجِيلُ، وَأُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ عِيسَى بْنُ مَرْيَمَ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ.

الثَّالِثُ: الْقُرْآنُ الْكَرِيمُ، وَأُنْزِلَ عَلَيْهِ مُحَمَّدٌ بْنٌ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْهَაشِمِيُّ الْقَرْشِيُّ - عَلَيْهِ الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ.

## Question 36

السُّؤَالُ ٣٦

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

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 ﷺ sent them to call the people to worship Him alone.

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الْوَاجِبُ عَلَيْنَا تَجَاهَ أَنْبِيَاءِ اللَّهِ وَرُسُلِهِ؟

الْجَوَابُ: الْوَاجِبُ عَلَيْنَا هُوَ:

الْإِيمَانُ بِهِمْ، وَتَصْدِيقُهُمْ،  
وَخَبَّثُهُمْ، وَاعْتِقَادُ 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?

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

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

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

## Question 38

Q. Where is Allāh ﷺ?

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

السؤال ٣٨

السؤال: أين الله؟

الجواب: الله في السماء مُسْتَوٍ على العرش.

## Question 39

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

A. Allāh's ﷺ statement:

*"The Most Merciful rose above His Throne."*<sup>8</sup>

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

السؤال ٣٩

السؤال: ما الدليل على أن الله في السماء  
مُسْتَوٍ على العرش؟

الجواب: قول الله تعالى:

﴿الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ أَسْتَوٰ﴾

[سورة طه: ٥]، وقول رسول

الله - صلى الله عليه وسلم:

«أَلَا تَأْمُنُونِي وَإِنَّا أَمِينٌ مَنْ فِي

السماء»<sup>(١)</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> Sūrah Tā-Hā 20:5

(١) آخر حجۃ البخاری (٤٣٥١)، ومسلم (١٠٦٤).

## Question 40

السؤال ٤٠

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

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

السؤال: إِذَا أَرَادَ الْمُسْلِمُ أَنْ يَحْلِفَ فِي مَا يَحْلِفُ؟

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

## Question 41

السؤال ٤١

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

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

السؤال: مَا حُكْمُ الْحَلِيفِ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ؟

الجواب: الْحَلِيفُ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ مُحَرَّمٌ، وَهُوَ شَرِكٌ أَصْغَرُ.

## Question 42

السؤال ٤٢

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

A. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “Whoever swears by other than Allāh ﷺ has committed *shirk*.!”

السؤال: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى حُرْمَةِ الْحَلِيفِ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ، وَأَنَّهُ شَرِكٌ؟

الجواب: قَوْلُ النَّبِيِّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ بِغَيْرِ اللَّهِ فَقَدْ أَشْرَكَ»<sup>(١)</sup>.

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

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

## Question 43

السُّؤَالُ ٤٣

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

- A. 1. Swearing by the Prophet ﷺ, may Allāh's ﷺ 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."

السُّؤَالُ: اذْكُرْ أَرْبَعَةً أَمْثَلَةً عَلَى الْحَلِفِ

بِغَيْرِ اللهِ؟

الْجَوَابُ: أَوَّلًا: الْحَلِفُ بِالنَّبِيِّ - صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، كَأَنْ يَقُولَ الْحَالِفُ: وَالنَّبِيِّ أَنِّي لَمْ أَفْعَلْ!

ثَانِيَا: الْحَلِفُ بِالْكَعْبَةِ، كَأَنْ يَقُولَ الْحَالِفُ: وَالْكَعْبَةِ أَنِّي لَمْ أَفْعَلْ!

ثَالِثًا: الْحَلِفُ بِالْأَبَاءِ وَالْأَمَهَاتِ، كَأَنْ يَقُولَ الْحَالِفُ: بِأَبِي وَأَمِّي أَنِّي لَمْ أَفْعَلْ!

رَابِعًا: الْحَلِفُ بِالشَّرَفِ، كَأَنْ يَقُولَ الْحَالِفُ: وَشَرَفِي أَنِّي لَمْ أَفْعَلْ!

## Question 44

Q. Does anyone from the creation know the unseen?

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

## السؤال ٤٤

السؤال: هل يعلم أحدٌ من الخلق الغائب؟

الجواب: لا يعلم أحدٌ من الخلق الغائب؛ بل الله وحده هو الذي يعلم الغائب.

## Question 45

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

A. Allāh ﷺ the Most High's Statement:

*"Say: No one in the heavens and earth knows the unseen except Allah."*<sup>٩</sup>

## السؤال ٤٥

السؤال: اذكر دليلاً من القرآن على أن الغائب لا يعلمه إلا الله وحده؟

الجواب: قول الله - عز وجل:

*﴿قُلْ لَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ إِلَّا اللَّهُ﴾* [سورة النمل]:

. [٦٥]

<sup>٩</sup> 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.

السؤال ٤٦

السؤال: مِنْ أَيْنَ يَأْخُذُ الْمُسْلِمُ أَحْكَامَ دِينِهِ؟

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

## Question 47

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

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

السؤال ٤٧

السؤال: مَنْ يَكُونُ الْمُسْلِمُ عَلَى الْمَهْجِ الصَّحِيحِ الَّذِي يُحِبُّهُ اللَّهُ وَيَرْضَاهُ؟

الجواب: يَكُونُ الْمُسْلِمُ عَلَى الْمَهْجِ الصَّحِيحِ الَّذِي يُحِبُّهُ اللَّهُ وَيَرْضَاهُ:  
كَانَ عَلَى مِثْلِ مَا كَانَ عَلَيْهِ النَّبِيُّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - وَأَصْحَابُهُ.

## Question 48

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

A. The obligation of the Muslim towards the Companions – May Allah جل جلاله 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.

السؤال ٤٨

السؤال: مَا وَاجِبُ الْمُسْلِمِ جِهَةً أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ؟

الجواب: وَاجِبُ الْمُسْلِمِ جِهَةً الصَّحَابَةِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ - هُوَ: حَبْتُهُمْ، وَالْأَعْتَرَافُ بِفَضَائِلِهِمْ، وَنَشْرُ حَكَاسِهِمْ، وَالسُّكُوتُ عَنْ شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ.

## Question 49

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

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

السؤال ٤٩

السؤال: مَا الْبِدْعَةُ فِي الدِّينِ؟

الجواب: الْبِدْعَةُ هِيَ: اعْتِقَادُ خِلَافِ مَا أَخْبَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ وَرَسُولُهُ، وَالْتَّعْبُدُ 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.

الجَوَابُ: الْبِدْعَةُ مِنَ الْمُحَرَّمَاتِ الْكَبِيرَةِ،  
وَالذُّنُوبِ الْعَظِيمَةِ، وَالسَّيِّئَاتِ  
الْقَبِيحةِ.

## Question 51

السُّؤَالُ ٥١

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

السُّؤَالُ: مَا الدَّلِيلُ عَلَى أَنَّ الْبِدْعَةَ مُحَرَّمَةٌ  
وَمَعْصِيَّةُ اللَّهِ 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.”

الجَوَابُ: قُولُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «إِيَّاكُمْ وَمُحدثَاتِ  
الْأُمُورِ، فَإِنَّ كُلَّ مُحدثَةٍ بِدْعَةٌ،  
وَكُلَّ بِدْعَةٍ ضَلَالٌ».

## 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.

السؤال ٥٢

السؤال: اذْكُرْ ثَلَاثَةً أَمْثِلَةً عَلَى الْبُدْعَةِ الْمُحَرَّمَةِ؟

الجواب: أَوَّلًا: قِرَاءَةُ سُورَةِ الْفَاتِحَةِ عِنْدِ دُفْنِ الْمُتَّيْتِ.

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

ثَالِثًا: الْبِنَاءُ عَلَى قُبُورِ الْمُوْتَى.

## Question 53

Q. Mention three beneficial books of *Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahhab* concerning learning *Tawheed* and avoiding *shirk*.

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

السؤال ٥٣

السؤال: اذْكُرْ ثَلَاثَةً مِنْ كُتُبِ الْإِمَامِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْوَهَابِ الْمُفِيدَةِ فِي تَعْلِيمِ التَّوْحِيدِ وَاجْتِنَابِ الشَّرِكِ؟

الجواب: أَوَّلًا- كِتَابُ «الْتَّوْحِيدِ الَّذِي هُوَ حَقُّ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْعَبِيدِ».

ثَانِيًا - كِتَابُ «الْأُصُولِ الْثَلَاثَةِ وَأَدَلَّتِهَا».

ثَالِثًا - كِتَابُ «كَشْفِ السُّبُّهَاتِ».

(١) آخرجه آخذُه (٤٦٠٧)، وأبو ذاؤد (٤٢١٧١)، وأبي ذؤون (٤٣٣)، والترمذني (٢٨٧٠ و ٢٨٧١)، وأبي ماجه (٤٣).

## السؤال ٥٤

### Question 54

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

- A. ١. The book, “*Uṣūl as-Sunnah*” of *al-Imām Ahmad Ibn Ḥanbal*
٢. The book, “*Al-‘Aqīdah al-Wāsiṭiyah*” of *al-Imām Ibn Taymiyyah*
٣. The book, “*A’lām as-Sunnah al-Manshūrah*” of *al-Hāfiẓ Hakamī*

السؤال: اذْكُرْ ثَلَاثَةَ كُتُبَ تُبَيِّنُ عِقِيدَةَ السَّلَفِ الصَّالِحِ أَهْلِ السُّنْنَةِ وَالْجَمَا‘ةِ؟

الجواب: أَوَّلًا - كِتابُ «أُصُولِ السُّنْنَةِ» لِإِلَمَامِ أَḥْمَدِ بْنِ حَنْبَلَ.

ثَانِيًّا - كِتابُ «الْعِقِيدَةِ الْوَاسِطِيَّةِ» لِإِلَمَامِ ابْنِ تَيْمَيَّةَ.

ثَالِثًا - كِتابُ «أَعْلَامِ السُّنْنَةِ الْمُشْوَرَةِ» لِلْعَلَّامَةِ حَافِظِ الْحَكَمِيِّ.

## السؤال ٥٥

### Question 55

Q. Mention three of the nullifiers of *Islām*.

- A. ١. *Shirk* (polytheism) associating partners with Allāh ﷺ in His worship.
٢. Demeaning/ridiculing something from the legislative rulings of the religion of *Islām*.
٣. Disparaging Allāh ﷺ the Most High or His Messenger.

السؤال: اذْكُرْ ثَلَاثَةَ مِنْ نَوَاقِضِ الإِسْلَامِ؟

الجواب: أَوَّلًا: الشُّرُكُ فِي عِبَادَةِ اللهِ.

ثَانِيًّا: الْأَسْتِهْزَاءُ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ أَحْكَامِ دِينِ الإِسْلَامِ.

ثَالِثًا: سُبُّ اللهِ تَعَالَى أَوْ سُبُّ رَسُولِهِ - صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

## 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 ﷺ 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:

أَشْهُدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ  
مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

## Question 57

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

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

السؤال ٥٧

السؤال: مَا مَعْنَى «لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ»؟

الجواب: معناها: لَا مَعْبُودٌ بِحَقٍّ إِلَّا اللهُ  
وَحْدَهُ.

## السؤال ٥٨

### 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-Khattab*, then *'Uthmān Ibn 'Affān*, and then *'Alī Ibn Abī Tālib* – May Allāh be pleased with them all.

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

الجواب: أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصَّدِيقُ، ثُمَّ عُمَرُ بْنُ الْخَطَّابِ، ثُمَّ عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَفَانَ، ثُمَّ عَلِيُّ بْنُ أَبِي طَالِبٍ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ.

## السؤال ٥٩

### 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 ﷺ alone.

السؤال: هَلْ يَعْلَمُ أَحَدٌ مِنَ النَّاسِ مَتَى تَقُومُ الْقِيَامَةُ؟

الجواب: لَا يَعْلَمُ مَتَى تَقُومُ الْقِيَامَةُ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ.

## Question 60

السُّؤَالُ ٦٠

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

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

A. Allāh جل جلاله the Most High's Statement:

"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.'" <sup>١٠</sup>

الجَوَابُ: قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى:

﴿يَسْأَلُوكُمْ عَنِ السَّاعَةِ أَيَّانَ مُرْسَهَا قُلْ  
إِنَّمَا عِلْمُهَا عِنْدَ رَبِّكُمْ لَا يُجِيبُهَا لِوَقْتِهَا إِلَّا  
هُوَ﴾ [سُورَةُ الْأَعْرَافِ: ١٨٧].

<sup>١٠</sup> Surah al-A'rāf 7:187

الْأَسْئِلَةُ الْعِلْمِيَّةُ لِلصُّغَارِ مِنَ الْبَيِّنَ وَالْبَنَاتِ

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