

تَسْهِيلُ الْعَقَائِدُ

TAS-HEELUL
AQAA-ID

7

Tasheelul Aqaa-id Level 7

First Impression 2012

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

INTRODUCTION TO AQAA'I'D

Our faith is based on the unseen, as taught to us by Nabee Muhammad ﷺ. We can only be true Muslims if our beliefs are in accordance with the teachings of Nabee Muhammad ﷺ.

Nabee ﷺ was once asked to explain faith. He replied:

"To believe in Allaah ﷺ, His angels, His books, His messengers, the Last Day, and to believe in the good and bad (that unfolds) according to taqdeer." (Muslim)

We neither question the unseen nor doubt His teachings. Our belief also requires absolute love and submission to the commands of Nabee ﷺ who stated that:

"None of you (truly) believes until I become more beloved to him than his father, his son and the rest of mankind." (Bukhaaree & Muslim).

"He who bears witness that there is no object of worship except Allaah ﷺ and Muhammad ﷺ is the messenger of Allaah ﷺ, Allaah ﷺ has made the fire forbidden for him." (Muslim).

The key to the doors of paradise is belief. If our beliefs are incorrect or incomplete, then though we may perform the deeds of a Muslim, look like a Muslim and even have a Muslim name, we will not be judged as such by Allaah ﷺ. All our deeds will be ruined and we shall face eternal loss.

Nabee ﷺ has said:

"The Banoo Israa'eel broke up into seventy two sects, while my ummah will break up into seventy three sects. All of them will be in the fire except one group. They (the companions) asked: "who will they be, O Messenger of Allaah?" He replied: "(The group whose beliefs are in accordance with my companions and me. (Tirmizee)

This belief system is known as "Aqaa'id". Our Aqaa'id will protect us from falling into one of the seventy-two sects and will Insha Allaah secure our place in Jannah.

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one

Allaah ﷺ - The Majestic



1. Allaah ﷺ is Al - Qadeem, which means that Allaah ﷺ was always in existence and will forever remain in existence. Allaah ﷺ has existed by Himself and was not brought into existence. Allaah ﷺ is not dependent upon anyone or anything to keep Him in existence. His existence is a must and therefore His non-existence is impossible. This quality of Allaah ﷺ is also referred to as Waajibul



keywords

waajibul wujood | tawheed | ilmul ghaib | omnipresent

2. All the qualities of Allaah ﷺ belong to Him exclusively. Just as there is no other being like Him, similarly no other being possesses any of the qualities of Allaah ﷺ. Allaah ﷺ is Waheed: One.

The Quraan says,

There is no partner unto Him (Allaah ﷺ).

To believe in the Oneness of Allaah ﷺ is referred to as Tawheed.

3. To believe that there is another being like Allaah ﷺ or that other beings have the same qualities of Allaah ﷺ is shirk i.e. ascribing partners unto Him. To do so will deprive one of entry into Jannah.

The Quraan says:

Undoubtedly, Allaah Ta'aala has forbidden Jannah upon him who ascribes partners unto Allaah.

(S:5 - A:72)

4. As there is no other being that is like Allaah ﷺ, and none possesses any of His qualities, He therefore alone is worthy of worship. All our ibaadah (acts of worship) in every form are only for Him. To offer any ibaadah for anyone besides Allaah ﷺ is shirk.



1 one lesson

The Quraan says:

We worship You alone (S: 1 - A: 4)

- a. Our salaah and sacrifice are for Allaah ﷺ alone. It is not permissible to offer salaah or a sacrifice in the name of any being besides Allaah ﷺ.

The Quraan says:

Perform salaah and offer sacrifice for your Sustainer. (S: 108 - A: 2)

- b. It is not permissible to bow (make rukoo) or prostrate (make sajdah) to any other being, grave or object besides Allaah ﷺ.

The Quraan says:

O Believers! Bow, prostrate and worship your Sustainer. (S: 22 - A: 77)

We direct all our duaas (prayers) unto Allaah ﷺ alone. It is shirk to make duaa unto any other being besides Allaah ﷺ.

The Quraan says:

Supplicate (make duaa) unto Me, I will answer you.
(S: 40 - A: 60)



5. Allaah ﷺ is All-Knowing. No other being possesses the knowledge possessed by Allaah ﷺ. Allaah ﷺ is aware of the greatest and the tiniest things well before it came into existence and long after it has perished. Nothing is hidden from Him. Among His special attributes is "Ilmul Ghaib" (knowledge of the unseen). No other being possesses this quality.

The Quraan says:

None in the heaven and the earth, except Allaah
knows the unseen. (S: 27 - A: 65)

Note: This knowledge is called Ilmul Ghaib because it is hidden from others. Should anyone else have this knowledge then it will no longer be Ilmul Ghaib.

6. Allaah ﷺ is Omnipresent. He alone has this quality of being everywhere, at all times and at one and the same time. No other being possesses this quality.

The Quraan says:

He is with you wherever you are. (S: 57 - A: 4)

People are scattered all over the world, but Allaah ﷺ is with each of them wherever they are. He is with all of them at one and the same time.

Worksheet

1. Explain the term Waajibul Wujood.

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2. This quality is also known as?

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3. Fill in the correct word from the table below in the spaces provided.

Ilmul Ghaib	Shirk	Waheed	Tauheed	Allaah ﷺ
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- a. To believe in any other being that has the qualities of Allaah ﷺ is

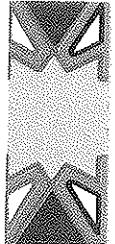
.....

- b. All Ibadaat is for

..... alone.

- c. Knowledge of the unseen is termed

.....



- d. All the qualities of Allaah ﷺ are exclusive to Him only, therefore He is (One).

e. To believe in the Oneness of Allaah ﷺ is known as (One).

4. Imagine that your little brother asked you who created Allaah ﷺ. How would you answer him?

5. Explain your understanding of the 'Oneness of Allaah ﷺ' and what that means in relation to what we believe, how we worship, our sacrifices, practices and duas.

- 6 Find the following words in the word search that follows:

bow qadeem

shirk

salaah

tawheed

salaah

ibaadah

ruku



prostrate

oneness

quraan

prayers

Then unscramble the remaining unused letters to find a quality that belongs exclusively to Allaah ﷺ. Write the answer below.

b	o	w	o	u	k	u	r
p	q	a	d	e	e	m	s
r	s	h	i	r	k	n	a
o	s	e	b	p	t	q	l
s	s	e	a	r	a	u	a
t	e	d	a	a	w	r	a
r	n	m	d	y	h	a	h
a	e	p	a	e	e	a	i
t	n	e	h	r	e	n	r
e	o	s	e	s	d	t	n

Allaah ﷺ is.....

Shirk

The Quraan mentions regarding shirk:

إِنَّ الشُّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ

Verily shirk is the greatest act of wrongdoing.
(S: 31 - A: 13)

Among the sins which are committed by man, shirk is the greatest evil of them all. Allaah ﷺ is so angered by shirk that He will never forgive a mushrik.

As the Quraan points out:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَغْفِرُ إِنْ يُشْرِكَ بِهِ

Verily, Allaah does not forgive the ascription of partners unto Him. (S: 4 - A: 48)

However, if a person sincerely repents (makes taubah) from committing this most despicable sin of shirk before his death, then Allaah ﷺ will forgive him.

1. What is shirk? Shirk means to believe in another deity just as one would believe in Allaah ﷺ, or to believe that another being possesses any one or more of the qualities of Allaah ﷺ.



keywords

mushrik | taubah | deity | shirk | martyr

2. It must be remembered that no person, angel, prophet, saint, martyr or Imaam can ever possess any of the qualities of Allaah ﷺ. They are all but servants of Allaah ﷺ and do not share any of His qualities.
3. When a person believes in another deity or object and offers his acts of worship for that deity, then this too is shirk. The Christians commit shirk due to their belief in the trinity i.e., they regard Sayyidina Eesa ﷺ as Lord as well as the son of God.

This notion has been strongly refuted in the Quraan by the following verses:

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُواً أَحَدٌ

He (Allaah) does not give birth, nor was He given birth to. There is none equal to Him.

(S: 112 - A: 4 - 5)

4. To believe that a mortal possesses any of the powers of Allaah ﷺ e.g., the power of granting life and death, rain and sustenance, respect and disgrace, offspring, hopes and benefits and harm, etc., is shirk. The above and many other powers are exclusively the qualities of Allaah ﷺ and can never be ascribed to any mortal being.



TWO

5. Allaah ﷺ has complete knowledge and is All-Seeing and All-Hearing. To believe that anyone else possesses these qualities as Allaah ﷺ, is tantamount to shirk. The power of hearing and seeing everything at one and the same time belongs to Allaah ﷺ alone.
6. The commands of Allaah ﷺ are paramount at all times. Thus, to place more importance to the commands of any other person above that of the commands of Allaah ﷺ is also a form of shirk.
7. Some other forms of shirk are:
 - a. To make tawaaf of any other building besides the Ka'bah.
 - b. To take a vow in the name of a saint.
 - c. To make offerings in the names of beings and saints other than Allaah ﷺ.
 - d. The consultation of fortune-tellers and star-gazers and the reading of horoscopes.
 - e. To supplicate to beings other than Allaah ﷺ.
 - f. To create idols or beings as objects of worship.



Worksheet

1. What is shirk?

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.....

2. Can any person, a Prophet, martyr, saint, etc. ever possess the qualities of Allaah ﷺ?

.....

3. Explain why Christians are regarded as committing shirk?

Substantiate your answer by quoting an aayat from the Quraan.

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4. List three acts of shirk.

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2 two

5. Unscramble the words below to find some forms of shirk.

Write the correct answer in the spaces provided:

- a. vow saint take to name a the in of a.

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- b. Star-gazes the horoscopes and of reading consultation
fortune-tellers the of and.

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- c. Create worship idols of to objects as beings or.

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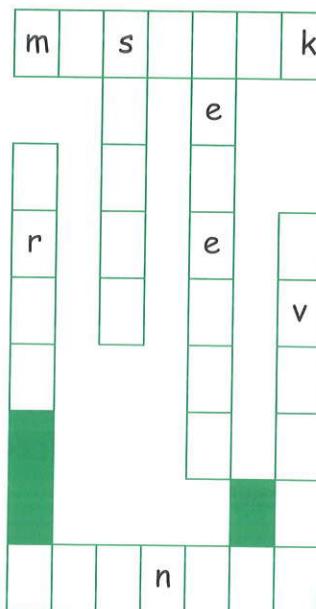
6. Complete the following crossword puzzle by finding the correct spaces to fill in the answers to the questions below

- a. A person who commits shirk is called a

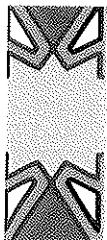
- b. Allaah ﷺ will forgive the one who commits shirk if he sincerely before his death



- c. To obey the commands of others over the commands of Allaah ﷺ is also a form of
- d. Shirk is the greatest of the sins committed by man.
- e. The Christians commit shirk due to their belief in the
- f. True or false: The Quraan mentions shirk.



1. Allaah ﷺ in His wisdom chose certain human beings upon whom He revealed His Wahee. They are known as the Ambiyaa and Rusool (Singular - Nabee and Rasool).
2. The essential difference between a Nabee and Rasool may be explained as follows:-
A Nabee receives only the message of Allaah ﷺ, the Wahee, while a Rasool in addition to receiving Wahee, is also commanded to spread this message among the people.
3. Nabuwwah (prophethood) is a position granted by Allaah ﷺ. No person on his own accord can become a prophet. Whoever claims to be a prophet without being appointed to this position by Allaah ﷺ or whoever claims to receive Wahee from Allaah ﷺ is the greatest liar.
4. Since prophets are appointed by Allaah ﷺ, they are protected by Him from sin and it is for this reason that the Ambiyaa ﷺ are free from sin (sinless).
5. The Ambiyaa ﷺ possess the noblest character and serve the best example as they are free from dishonesty, hypocrisy and carelessness.
6. The importance of the function of their mission is fully understood by the Ambiyaa ﷺ and they undertake their duty with the utmost sincerity and dedication.



Keywords

wahee | ambiyaa | rusool | tableegh | ulul-azm ambiyaa

7. Tableegh, or spreading of the message and commands of Allaah ﷺ, as revealed to them, was the most important function of the Ambiyaa ﷺ. They would spread this message in its original form without adding, decreasing or concealing any of it.
8. The Ambiyaa ﷺ have a clear understanding and possess the highest level of intelligence thus making them the most appropriate to receive and propagate the message of Allaah ﷺ.
9. Allaah ﷺ in His infinite wisdom appointed only males to the position of prophethood, thus no female was ever appointed to this status.
10. The five most prominent Ambiyaa ﷺ are:
 - a. Our beloved Nabee-e-Kareem Muhammad ﷺ
 - b. Sayyidina Nooh ﷺ
 - c. Sayyidina Ebraaheem ﷺ
 - d. Sayyidina Moosa ﷺ
 - e. Sayyidina Eesa ﷺ

They are referred to as the 'Ulul - Azm Ambiyaa'.

3 three

Worksheet

1. What is the difference between a Nabee and Rasool?

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2. Answer True or False:

a. The Ambiyaa have the noblest character.

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b. One can become a Prophet on his own accord.

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c. Ambiyaa ﷺ are not protected by Allaah ﷺ from sin.

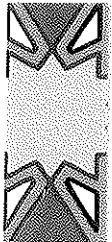
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d. Ambiyaa ﷺ are free from dishonesty, hypocrisy etc.

.....

e. The most important function of the prophets is not to make tableegh.

.....



- f. Females have never been appointed as prophets.
.....
3. Unscramble the following to identify the five most prominent prophets.
- Sayyidina e h a b a r m e e
 - Sayyidina s e a e
 - Sayyidina o h n o
 - Sayyidina d m u m h a m a d
 - Sayyidina o s o a m
4. They are referred to as
5. Find the following words in the word search below:

ambiyaa

nabuwwah

tableegh

prominent

honesty

hypocrisy

sinless

nooh

noble

isa

prophet

ululazm

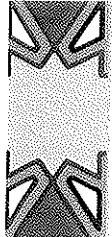
wahee

moosa

male

h	p	r	o	m	i	n	e	n	t
s	y	t	s	e	n	o	h	x	a
i	w	p	r	o	p	h	e	t	b
n	a	z	o	l	r	a	k	n	l
l	h	h	m	c	n	a	m	o	e
e	e	s	i	t	r	y	o	b	e
s	e	l	s	g	f	i	o	l	g
s	h	m	a	l	e	b	s	e	h
u	l	u	l	a	z	m	a	y	q
h	a	w	w	u	b	a	n	b	y

4. Which of the two prophets of the 'Ulul-Azm' are not found in the word search above?



5. Write down your understanding of the first three words of the word search above:

a. Ambiya

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b. Nabuwwah

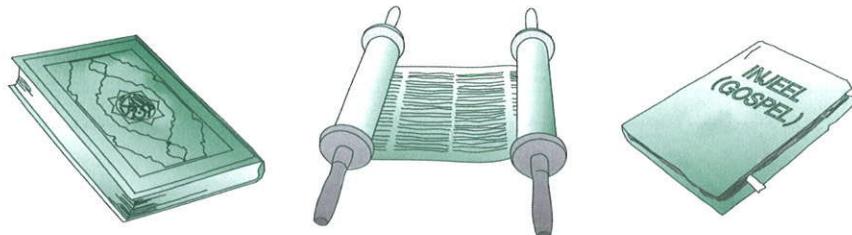
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c. Tableegh

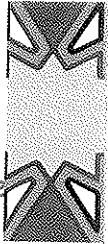
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1. Many Ambiyaa were deputed by Allaah ﷺ. However, Nabee Muhammad ﷺ holds the loftiest position among the Ambiyaa ﷺ as he was the final Nabee. After him, there will come no other Nabee.
2. For the attainment of salvation in the Hereafter, it is compulsory that every Muslim believes in the prophethood of Nabee ﷺ as well as in its finality.
3. The coming of Nabee ﷺ was also prophesied in the previous divine scriptures, and thus the followers of those kutub (scriptures, singular - kitaab) are under obligation to believe in and follow Nabee ﷺ.



4. It is obligatory upon his followers to accept fully and believe in, without any doubt, all those things taught by Nabee ﷺ, as well as to practice upon his orders. The slightest doubt in any of the teachings of Nabee ﷺ will cause the loss of Imaan.



Keywords

kutub | Al Maqaamal Mahmood | shafaa'ah | hayaatun Nabee ﷺ

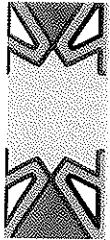
5. It is likewise obligatory to have the greatest respect for him and his teachings and to regard any of his teachings insignificant, or to mock at them will result in the loss of one's Imaan.
6. It is incumbent to have the greatest love for him with heart and soul, keeping his lofty position in mind. However, one should beware of not overstepping the limits of the Shariah in this matter, for this will cause great displeasure to him.
7. Nabee ﷺ was a human being with human qualities, but he holds the highest position among humans. Allaah ﷺ granted him the Noor (light) of Nabuwah which served as a beacon of guidance for all mankind.
8. Al Maqaamal Mahmood and Shafaa'ah are those honourable positions to be held by Nabee ﷺ on the day of Qiyaamah. Through his position of Shafaa'ah he will intercede for those sinners who have recited the Kalimah with sincerity but will not intercede for those who committed kufr and shirk.
9. Allaah ﷺ has bestowed a special and superior life upon Nabee ﷺ granting him life in his Mubarak qabr. His Mubarak body is protected from decomposition and this belief is termed as 'Hayaatun Nabee ﷺ'.

Worksheet

Fill in the missing words from the list that appears below. Simply write the corresponding letter.

a. Shafaa'at	b. Believe	c. Shariah	d. Highest
e. Imaan	f. Final	g. Al Maqaamal Mahmood	h. Hayaatun Nabee

1. Nabee ﷺ holds the position amongst the Ambiya ﷺ.
2. He also holds the position of prophethood.
3. Previous scriptures have also prophesied the coming of the final prophet and therefore followers of those scriptures must in him.
4. The slightest doubt in any of the teachings of Nabee ﷺ will cause the loss of one's
5. We should honour Nabee ﷺ without overstepping the limits of
6. Nabee ﷺ will have the highest position on the day of Qiyaamah referred to as



7. is the position by which Nabee ﷺ will be able to intercede on behalf of his followers.

8. Nabee ﷺ is alive in his grave and is protected from decomposition, which is termed

Answer the following questions

- Imagine that a friend asks you about Rasoolullah ﷺ. Write down three points from the text above that would help you inform him.

2. Why are people of previous divine scriptures obligated to believe and follow Rasoolullah ﷺ?

.....



3. Following Nabee ﷺ and his Sunnah are very important. For a homework assignment, write down any 3 sunnahs of Rasoolullah ﷺ in the space below. Explain why you chose these particular practices of our beloved Nabee ﷺ. Then try to implement these Sunnah in your daily life.

a.

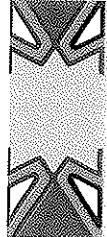
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b.

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c.

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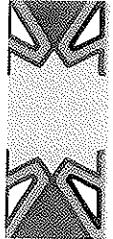


4. Many people say nasty things about Rasoolullah ﷺ because of their hatred for Islaam. Write down reasons why you love Rasoolullah ﷺ:



Bid'ah (Innovation)

1. Bid'ah refers to all those practices which are carried out in the name of Deen, but in reality have no connection to the Shariah. They are not found in the Quraan, hadeeth, the life of Rasoolullah ﷺ, his noble Companions, the Taabi'een and the Tabi' Taabi'een. The one who practices Bid'ah therefore adds new customs to that perfect and complete deen brought by Rasoolullah ﷺ. Bid'ah is thus one of the worst sins after kufr and shirk.
2. The greatest danger of Bid'ah is that the act appears to be an act of Ibaadah, for which reward is expected. Whereas in reality, it is not an act of Ibaadah. The person involved in this therefore is deprived of repenting from his act of innovation since he is duped into believing his act to be of Ibaadah.
3. Bid'ah is one of Shaytaan's most effective weapons as he uses it to turn people away from the true obedience of Allaah ﷺ.
This method of deviation is used by Shaytaan when he fails to lead people to openly disobey Allaah ﷺ through acts of sin.
4. Some examples of Bid'ah are:
 - to observe such ceremonies and commemorations which have no sanction, nor have they been granted any status in the Shariah as well as regarding those who do



Keywords

bid'ah | haudh of kauthar | shar'ee

not participate in these functions, as sinners.

- to build upon graves, to place domes and structures over or to unnecessarily raise the grave in excess of the Shar'ee requirement.
 - to place decorations, lights and sheets over graves.
 - to observe three days, seven days and forty days ceremonies.
 - feasting on the death of family members.
5. In order to avoid Bid'ah, one must necessarily check one's intention when carrying out any particular deed. In addition, the guidance provided in the Sunnah of Rasoolullah ﷺ is perfect to steer one away from Bid'ah.
6. According to a hadeeth, on the day of Qiyaamah when Rasoolullah ﷺ will be giving the water of the Haudh of Kauthar to his followers, the angels will prevent some people from getting this water. On inquiry from Rasoolullah ﷺ as to why they are being prevented, it will be said to him that these people had invented new practices into the Deen after his demise. Upon this Rasoolullah ﷺ himself, will also drive these innovators away.

Worksheet

1. Define the term Bid'ah (innovations).

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2. What is the greatest danger of Bid'ah?

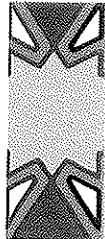
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3. How should one avoid Bid'ah?

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4. Mention two acts of Bid'ah.

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5. If someone argues that the Bid'ah that they are practising is still a good act, how would you help them to understand that they are wrong?

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6. Explain how bid'ah is a weapon of Shaytaan.

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7. Fill in all the blanks below. Then look for all 10 answers in the word search below:

Bid'dah are practices which are not found in the
---a---, ---b---, and life of ---c--- ﴿. The
greatest danger is that Bid'ah appears to be an act of
---d---. Because the person believes he is doing an act
of ibaadah, he doesn't realise he is actually sinning and so
he fails to ---e---. Bid'ah is one of Shaytaan's most
effective ---f---. In order to avoid Bid'ah one must
check their ---g---. In order to further avoid Bid'ah

we should always follow the -----h----- of Rasoolullah ﷺ.
On the day of -----i----- people who invented new practices
into the Deen will be prevented from drinking from the
water of -----j-----.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.



h	a	x	z	e	w	e	a	p	o	n	s	c	v
d	a	q	i	y	a	a	m	a	h	d	f	g	y
a	s	u	f	g	h	k	l	l	m	n	o	d	e
i	x	r	d	q	w	e	d	l	p	s	s	h	h
n	n	a	o	h	k	p	l	h	s	a	q	r	a
t	m	a	a	b	o	l	g	a	k	a	h	t	l
e	y	n	t	p	b	f	s	d	w	q	t	r	l
n	t	h	s	r	e	p	k	a	s	t	e	s	u
t	g	s	g	l	t	d	s	a	t	e	e	s	l
i	h	m	l	n	v	p	o	b	u	b	d	k	o
o	j	d	e	b	v	f	s	i	p	t	a	l	o
n	k	p	i	g	l	s	u	n	n	a	h	m	s
h	e	i	n	i	t	p	t	n	h	j	s	a	a
r	h	j	j	k	h	o	o	r	k	s	u	y	r

Good Deeds (A'maalus Saalihah)

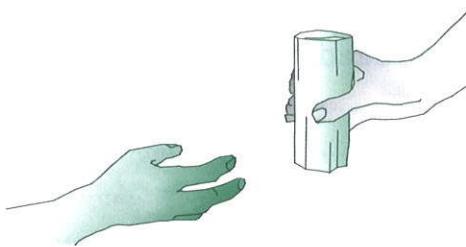
1. A'maalus Saalihah refers to all those practices which have been taught to us by Allaah ﷺ and His Rasool ﷺ and which draws us nearer to the mercy and love of Allaah ﷺ.
2. By carrying out good deeds, a person's Imaan is strengthened and he gains closeness to Allaah ﷺ whilst failure to practice good deeds leaves one's Imaan weak and incomplete.
3. From among the creation of Allaah ﷺ, human beings and jinn have been ordered to worship Allaah ﷺ and thus they are under obligation to carry out good deeds. (Jinn are the creation of Allaah ﷺ which have been created from fire and cannot be normally seen. They have the power of displaying themselves in different forms).
4. All good deeds are a form of Ibaadah and there are many such deeds. Examples of good deeds are:
 - a. To perform salaah, to fast, to give zakaah, and to perform Hajj and Umrah.
 - b. To make qurbani (udhiyyah), to pay sadaqatul fitr and to perform i'tikaaf.
 - c. To teach and learn Deeni knowledge, to sit in the company of pious people and to encourage people to do good and prevent them from evil.



keywords

a'maalus saalihah | udhiyyah | i'tikaaf | sadaqatul fitr

- d. To be kind and respectful towards one's parents, teachers, elders and Ulama.
- e. To build, maintain and run Madrassahs, Islaamic institutions and Masaajid.
- f. To feed, assist, clothe and provide water to those who are in need.



- g. To strive in the path of Allaah ﷺ, to spread His Deen and to protect it from the enemies.
- h. To care for the helpless, the ill and the handicapped.
- i. To show kindness towards animals.

The above are just a few examples of good deeds that one may practice on.

- 5. All good deeds must be supported with the intention of pleasing Allaah ﷺ and no other deity or being.



6 six lesson

Worksheet

1. What is 'a'amaalus salih'?

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2. What effect do good deeds have on one's Imaan?

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3. Mention six good deeds that you have done this week?

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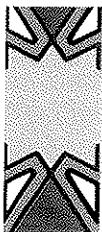
4. Why do you think that it is important for us to do good deeds?

.....
.....

5. Unscramble the sentences below to find a list of good deeds:

- a. salaah, to to zakaah, fast Umrah perform Hajj and give
perform to and to

.....
.....
.....



- b. kind parents, elders Ulama respectful and be to towards one's teachers, and

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.....
.....

- c. water need clothe feed, to assist, provide and those are in to who

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.....
.....

- d. helpless, care to ill the for the handicapped the and

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.....
.....

- e. animals kindness towards show to

.....
.....
.....

- f. Allaah ﷺ, spread to Deen His protect enemies strive to path the in from the it to and of.

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Sin And Repentance (Taubah)

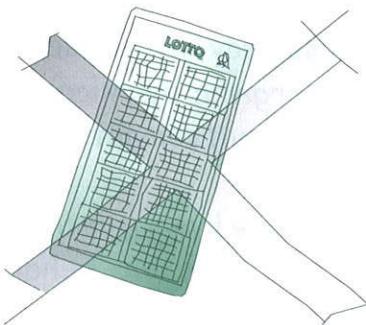
1. All those practices which are contrary to the commands of Allaah ﷺ and the teachings of His Rasool ﷺ are referred to as sins.
2. One who commits sin incurs the displeasure and anger of Allaah ﷺ and invites His punishment. Deprivation of the mercy of Allaah ﷺ and the weakening of Imaan are a direct result of the committing of sin.
3. Below are listed a few examples of Sin:
 - a. Committing shirk, kufr and innovation.
 - b. Deliberately forsaking salaah, fasting, zakaat and hajj.
 - c. Being disrespectful towards one's parents, teachers and elders.
 - d. To tell lies, cheat, deceive, give false evidence and steal.
 - e. Committing adultery or all those things which lead to it.
 - f. Consuming alcohol, drugs or any other form of intoxicants.
 - g. To carry tales, swearing, being vulgar and make gheebah (Backbite).



keywords

vulgar | gheebah | riba | faasiq | taubah | isaale thawaab

- h. Indulging in music, singing and dancing.
- i. Indulging in interest (Riba).
- j. Being wasteful and extravagant.
- k. To shave the beard, to trim it to less than the Shar'i length and for women to bare their head, or bodies.
- l. To gamble, murder and oppress.



- 4. A person who commits kufr and shirk loses his Imaan and does not remain a Muslim. However, if he commits other sins, then he remains a Muslim but with very weak Imaan and he is termed a Faasiq.
- 5. A sinner can have his sins forgiven through sincere repentance (Taubah), which is made by having sincere regret and shame for having committed a sin, firmly resolving never to repeat that sin in future. Taubah will not



7

seven

be fulfilled if a person just uttered the words 'taubah' and has no intention of forsaking the sin.

6. In the case where one has wronged his fellow Muslim, he should in addition to taubah, also seek forgiveness from the one whom he has wronged and make up for that wrong by taking the appropriate steps. For example, if one stole the wealth of another then he should return it.
7. The last moment for seeking repentance is just before one's soul leaves his body and he is about to breathe his last. Those who pass away without seeking repentance for their sins will be forgiven by Allaah ﷺ if He so wishes, provided that they did not commit kufr and shirk.
8. It is permissible for the living relatives and friends of any deceased to make Duaa on behalf of them, seek repentance on their behalf, as well as doing good deeds and conveying the reward of such good deeds to the deceased. For example, one may feed the poor, give charity, recite Quraan, make Thikr, recite Durood Shareef etc, and request Allaah ﷺ to pass the reward of these deeds to the deceased. This is known as Isaale Thawaab. There is no fixed time, manner or day on which such deeds may be carried out and may be carried out at any time and should not be done merely to fulfill a custom, or for showing others.



Worksheet

1. What is a sin?

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.....

2. What happens to one's Imaan if one commits a sin?

.....
.....

3. What is the difference between a faasiq and a kaafir?

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.....
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4. What should be done if one has wronged a fellow Muslim?

.....
.....

5. When is the last moment of repentance in a person's life?

.....
.....

6. Explain Isaale-thawaab.

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.....
.....



7 lesson

7. How is true taubah made?

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.....
.....

8. Explain, in your own words, the effect that both good deeds and bad deeds have on our imaan.

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.....
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.....

9. Write down 1 good deed and 1 bad deed that you have recently been exposed to. How did each deed make you feel?

.....
.....
.....
.....

10. Why do you think that sins make us feel bad and A'malus Saaliha make us feel good?

.....
.....
.....
.....



11. Do you think that if we sin we can simply utter taubah and then expect the forgiveness of Allaah ﷺ? Give a reason for your answer.

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12. Unscramble the following letters to find 3 examples of sins:

a. ot ile, hctea and cedevie

.....

.....

.....

b. omcmittiign kshri

.....

.....

.....

c. gbeni lfutsewa dna gatnvartxea

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1. A Sahaabee is a person who saw Rasoolullah ﷺ in a state of Imaan and remained a Mu'min (believer) until death.
2. Allaah ﷺ specially chose the Noble Sahaabah to be the companions of His Beloved Nabee ﷺ and it is therefore obligatory upon us to regard them with the highest honour and respect.
3. It is a great sin and a grave danger for anyone to criticize or find fault with the Sahaabah, since Rasoolullah ﷺ himself prohibited this. He said,

Fear Allaah, Fear Allaah! Concerning my Sahaabah.
Do not ridicule them after me.

Allaah ﷺ has also praised the Sahaabah in the Quraan and declared His pleasure with them in the words, Allaah is pleased with them and they are pleased with Him. Rasoolullah ﷺ said,

My Sahaabah are like (guiding) stars, you will be rightly guided whichever one of them you shall follow.

4. The entire structure of Islaam rests upon the Sahaabah, since it was amongst them that the first Wahee and the first laws of Islaam were formulated. They are the link of Islaam between Rasoolullah ﷺ and the entire world and we would never have understood Islaam without the guidance of the Sahaabah, as it was first explained to them and it was best understood by them.



keywords

mu'min | ummah | ashara mubashara

5. The Sahaabah hold the highest rank amongst the Ummah of Rasoolullah ﷺ, thus no saint even of highest rank, who is a non-Sahaabee will ever match the Sahaabee of the lowest rank.
6. Among the Sahaabah there were also ranks. The highest rank is that which is held by:
 - a. Sayyidina Abu Bakr ؓ.
 - b. Following in rank is Sayyidina Umar ؓ.
 - c. Thereafter comes the rank of Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ.
 - d. Followed by the rank of Sayyidina Ali ؓ.



7. The Sahaabah had certain differences and disputes between them but these disputes were neither for any worldly reason

8 eight lesson

nor for personal motives, but rather were based on Deen and were for the sake of Deen. Each held an opinion based on Truth and acted only in the best interests of Islaam.

8. Certain Sahaabah were given glad tidings of entry into Jannah, by Rasoolullah ﷺ while they were still alive. Amongst them are the ten who are known as the Asharah Mubasshara. They were:
 1. Sayyidina Abu Bakr ؓ
 2. Sayyidina Umar ؓ
 3. Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ
 4. Sayyidina Ali ؓ
 5. Sayyidina Talha ؓ
 6. Sayyidina Zubair ؓ
 7. Sayyidina Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas ؓ
 8. Sayyidina Abdur Rahmaan ibn Auf ؓ
 9. Sayyidina Saeed ibn Zaid ؓ
 10. Sayyidina Abu Ubaidah ؓ



Worksheet

1. Who is a Sahabee ﷺ?

.....
.....

2. Is it permissible to criticise the Sahaabah ﷺ?

.....

3. What has Allaah ﷺ said in the Quraan regarding the Sahaabah ﷺ?

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Unscramble the names below

a. Sayyidina LIA

.....

b. Sayyidina MTUAHAN

.....

c. Sayyidina MRAU

.....

d. Sayyidina KBAUBRA

.....

8 eight

5. Answer the following questions related to the previous question.

a. Who are the above mentioned four persons?

.....

b. What position do they hold amongst their peers?

.....

c. From your previous knowledge, place them in the order in which they became khalifas.

1.

2.

3.

4.

6. Those who have received glad tidings of Jannah from Nabee ﷺ are known as?

.....

7. From the list below, tick off the Asharah Mubasharah.

Sayyidina Bilaal رضي الله عنه

Sayyidina Abu Ubaidah رضي الله عنه

Sayyidina Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه

Sayyidina Khabbaab رضي الله عنه



Sayyidina Saeed ibn Zaid ﷺ

Sayyidina Suhaib ﷺ

Sayyidina Uthmaan ﷺ

Sayyidina Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqaas ﷺ

Sayyidina Umar ﷺ

Sayyidina Abu Hurairah ﷺ

Sayyidina Zubair ﷺ

Sayyidina Ali ﷺ

Sayyidina Abdur Rahmaan ibn Auf ﷺ

Sayyidina Ka'ab ﷺ

Sayyidina Talha ﷺ

8. Who holds the highest rank of the sahaaba and which 3 sahaabah follow thereafter?
-
.....
.....
.....

9. Mini Assignment:

Write the names of the four highest ranking Sahaabah, and then 2 things about each of them:



10. Find the names of the Asharah Mubasharah in the box below.

Sayyidina Abu Bakr

Sayyidina Umar

Sayyidina Uthmaan

Sayyidina Ali

Sayyidina Talha

Sayyidina Abu Ubaidah

Sayyidina Saeed ibn Zaid

Sayyidina Zubair

Sayyidina Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas

Sayyidina Abdur Rahmaan ibn Auf

a	s	t	s	e	h	t	r	a	l	t	r	u	t	h	m	a	a	n	
s	a	'	d	i	b	n	w	a	q	q	a	s	z	t	y	a	l	s	j
I	q	d	g	i	l	m	k	b	j	r	b	v	a	l	i	z	h	k	
n	a	b	d	u	r	r	a	h	m	a	a	n	i	b	n	a	u	f	
z	e	q	d	g	h	s	c	c	i	v	s	i	b	a	f	t	f	f	
u	d	t	a	l	h	a	l	z	f	a	b	u	b	f	k	r	t	r	
b	e	f	p	h	u	r	a	sh	i	d	g	l	i	m	a	h	u		
a	f	o	s	s	a	e	e	d	i	b	n	z	a	h	d	e	n	m	
i	n	p	b	j	d	o	z	n	n	j	u	l	c	j	u	l	r	a	
r	f	a	b	u	u	b	a	i	d	a	h	b	k	b	m	k	z	r	



The Righteous Khulafa (Successors)

1. The first Khalifa (successor) of Islaam was Sayyidina Abu Bakr رض. After the demise of Rasoolullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسالہ وآلہ وسالہ the Sahaabah unanimously appointed him as Khalifa and pledged their allegiance to him. Though Rasoolullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسالہ وآلہ وسالہ did not explicitly appoint him to the post of Khilaafah, there are numerous indications found in the hadeeth which point to the fact that Rasoolullah صلی اللہ علیہ وسالہ وآلہ وسالہ had indirectly indicated that Sayyidina Abu Bakr رض was the most suited for this post.
2. Just before his death, Sayyidina Abu Bakr رض informed the noble Sahaabah that after his death, the post of Khilaafah be held by Sayyidina Umar رض. The Sahaabah رض accepted this appointment unanimously, thus making Sayyidina Umar رض the second Khalifa.
3. Sayyidina Umar رض appointed a six men committee to appoint a Khalifa from amongst them and when he was on his deathbed, he instructed the following men to choose a Khalifa from among themselves within three days of his death.

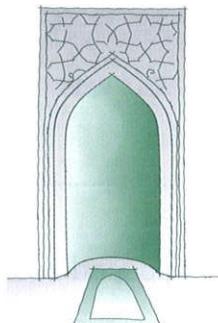
They were Sayyidina Uthmaan رض, Ali رض, Talha رض, Zubair رض, Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas رض and Abdurrahmaan ibn Auf رض. Following the demise of Sayyidina Umar رض, the committee held lengthy discussions and even consulted with other senior Sahaabah and finally Sayyidina Uthmaan رض was appointed the third Khalifa, a decision accepted by all the Sahaabah.



keywords

khaleefah | khilaafah

4. Assassinated by a group of rebels mainly from outside Madeenah Munawwarah, the Khilaafah of Sayyidina Uthmaan ﷺ came to an abrupt end. The Ummah was leaderless for a number of days and there was extensive chaos and confusion. The people of Madeenah Munawwarah pleaded with Sayyidina Ali ﷺ to take on the post of Khilaafah. Some of the rebels also pretended to be his followers, made similar request. Though he was reluctant to accept this post initially, Sayyidina Ali ﷺ finally accepted it when he realized that there was a great need for a Khalifa to grant leadership to the people. He was thus accepted by all the Sahaabah.
5. Another great leader and Sahaabee was Sayyidina Amir Muawiya ﷺ who was handed the Khilaafah by Sayyidina Hasan ﷺ, the son of Sayyidina Ali ﷺ. He had many great leadership qualities and was highly praised by none other than Rasoolullah ﷺ. Many Ahaadeeth have also been narrated by him.





9 nine

Worksheet

Answer True or False

1. After the death of Nabee ﷺ the Sahaabah unanimously appointed Sayyidina Abu Bakr ؓ as khalifa.

.....

2. Sayyidina Umar ؓ was appointed as khalifa after the death of Sayyidina Abu Bakr ؓ without Sayyidina Abu Bakr ؓ indicating to this.

.....

3. Sayyidina Umar ؓ appointed an 8 man committee to appoint a khalifa from amongst themselves after his death.

.....

4. Among the members of the committee, Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ, Ali ؓ and Zubair ؓ were included.

.....

5. Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ was appointed as the third khalifa.

.....

6. Sayyidina Uthmaan ؓ passed away silently in his sleep.

.....



7. Sayyidina Ali ﷺ appointed the fourth khalifa.

.....

8. Sayyidina Ali ﷺ became the fourth khalifa.

.....

9. Sayyidina Amir Muawiya ﷺ was also handed the khilaafat by Sayyidina Hasan ﷺ.

.....

Answer the following questions.

1. Define the term Khalifa.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Who was the first Khalifa of Islaam and how did he become the Khalifa?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



nine

3. Why do you think that it is important to have a khalifa?

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.....

4. Which qualities do you think a khalifa should possess?

Mention 3 qualities.

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.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Put the following names in the order of which they held the khilaafah:

a. Sayyidina Umar

b. Sayyidina Amir Muawwiya

c. Sayyidina Abu Bakr

d. Sayyidina Uthmaan



e. Sayyidina Ali رضي الله عنه

1	2	3	4	5

6. What do you think is the main difference between the righteous Khulafa and the kings and presidents of today?

Respecting the Teachings of Deen

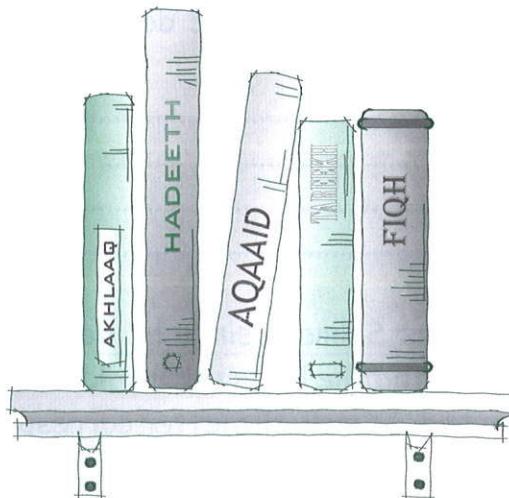
1. Every teaching of Deen, whether it is a Fardh, Waajib, Sunnah, Mustahab or any other permissible act comes to us from Allaah ﷺ, therefore making it necessary for us to show and have the greatest of respect for these teachings.
2. If we do not carry out these teachings, we will be sinful and Muslims of weak Imaan.
3. By mocking at these acts, and making a joke of them though we may still be carrying out these acts, we risk losing our Imaan and becoming disbelievers, even though our outward appearance may be that of a Muslim. The matters of Deen are very delicate and important and we should never regard these as acts of ridicule and mockery, whether it be the beard, the miswaak, the Hijaab, the fast of Ramadhaan or the act of Salaah. This act of mockery of the Deen is termed Istihzaa.
4. Every act of Deen is most valuable and significant, thus it is a grave sin to regard any act of Deen as insignificant or foolish. A person may have to forego an act of Deen sometimes out of Shar'i necessity, but never because it is an insignificant act. One can lose his Imaan should he regard any teaching of the Most High Deen of Allaah ﷺ lightly and this is termed as Istikhfaaf.



keywords

istihzaa | istikhfaaf | kufr | kaafir | substantiation

5. One also loses his Imaan if he expresses pleasure and joy at the jokes or mockery made of Islaam or any of its teachings, since this is tantamount to the approval of the act of mocking the Deen.
6. Those who do not believe in any act or teaching of Islaam and rejects it, is also a kaafir. Not to practice on any act of Deen is sinful, but to reject any act of Deen amounts to kufr.



7. The commands of Allaah ﷺ are incumbent upon everyone to follow and no one is excused from carrying out these teachings. There is no substantiation of having reached a spiritual rank so lofty that one is excused from the Commands of Allaah ﷺ. Such deception misleads innocent Muslims and leads one to kufr.



Worksheet

Answer the following questions

1. Why is it important for us to show respect for the teachings of Deen?

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.....
.....

2. What will be the effect if we do not carry out these teachings?

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.....

3. Everybody teases Salmaan since he decided to grow his beard. They say that he looks like an old man. What do you think you would do? Circle the letter corresponding to your choice.

- a. Tease him too since you think that its just harmless fun.
- b. Remain silent.
- c. Correct those who tease him by pointing out the importance of respecting the teachings of Deen.



4. Define Istihzaa and Istikhfaaf.

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5. Aliya argues that she does not need to observe hijaab since it is not as important as other acts of Deen. How would you respond to her?

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6. Your friend says that his father is so pious and does so much good for others, that he does not have to read salaah like the rest of us. Do you think this could be true? Give a reason for your answer.

.....
.....
.....

Search for the underlined words of the following sentences in the word search.

1. Every teaching of Deen, whether it is a Fardh, Waajib, Sunnat, Mustahab or any other permissible act comes to us from Allaah ﷺ.

2. If we do not carry out these teachings, we will be sinful, our Imaan will become weak, but we will still be Muslims.
3. If we mock at these acts, and make a joke of them, then we will lose our Imaan and become disbelievers.
4. This act of mockery of the Deen is termed Istihzaa.
5. It is also a grave sin to regard any act of Deen as insignificant or lowly.
6. One can lose his Imaan should he regard any teaching of the Most High Deen of Allaah ﷺ lightly. This is termed as Istikhfaaf.
7. One also loses his Imaan if he expresses pleasure and joy at the jokes or mockery made of Islaam or any of its teachings.
8. One who does not believe in any act or teaching of Islaam and rejects it is also a kaafir.
9. The commands of Allaah ﷺ are incumbent upon everyone to follow and no one is excused from carrying out these teachings.



d	a	z	o	c	n	u	I	s	t	i	h	z	a	a	p	b	c	l
i	r	b	q	f	w	t	k	s	h	s	j	u	i	e	t	v	m	o
s	p	m	l	v	a	y	e	i	k	l	o	k	s	d	n	u	w	r
b	a	p	z	d	x	r	e	i	h	a	m	g	f	x	s	q	u	j
e	f	a	t	i	g	u	d	o	c	m	a	d	t	l	e	z	s	l
l	a	h	n	e	i	b	m	h	u	n	f	f	i	k	r	v	y	q
i	a	a	e	j	a	w	b	f	g	o	e	m	i	p	c	x	d	n
e	f	a	b	i	g	u	d	o	c	m	s	d	t	r	e	z	e	l
v	h	i	m	i	j	e	r	u	s	a	e	l	p	k	u	e	x	w
e	k	l	u	m	y	n	f	y	t	e	u	h	x	o	d	c	s	d
r	i	o	c	a	g	a	a	l	l	a	h	n	v	l	i	v	w	e
s	t	i	n	a	s	o	e	l	r	i	t	c	r	b	g	o	i	s
u	s	s	i	n	u	i	g	n	i	f	i	a	a	n	t	n	i	u
o	i	o	p	f	z	h	e	z	u	g	d	e	p	i	q	a	e	c
a	k	q	k	k	j	m	p	q	g	u	h	t	c	u	f	v	j	x
r	v	t	i	m	j	o	sh	p	t	s	o	b	u	r	d	l	e	
w	e	n	l	y	n	c	i	g	a	f	o	e	l	n	o	o	b	u
z	u	y	k	x	r	k	m	f	q	m	a	q	d	y	c	v	u	n



Interpretation of the Deen

1. The teachings of Islaam have been interpreted and explained by Rasoolullah ﷺ and must be left as they have been interpreted. It is not permissible for anyone to give any such interpretation to the Deen or distort its meanings which are in conflict to the true and original meaning explained by Rasoolullah ﷺ.
2. It is likewise not permissible to re-interpret any verse of the Quraan or any Hadeeth of Rasoolullah ﷺ in order to suit current situations and needs. The Quraan has been interpreted for us by Allaah ﷺ and explained accordingly by Rasoolullah ﷺ. Only Allaah ﷺ can explain His Kalaam.
3. Examples of corrupt and baseless interpretation are:
 - Some people contend that it is no longer necessary to make wudhu in this day and age as people are generally clean.
 - Others give their own interpretation to the Miracles of the Prophets and attribute physical causes to such miracles.
 - Some people attempt to interpret the Finality of the prophethood of Rasoolullah as not being final and attempt to introduce false prophets.
 - Others interpret Jannah, Jahannam, the life of the Qabr and Qiyaamah to be something other than the physical abodes as explained to us by Rasoolullah ﷺ



keywords

interpretation | kalaam

Worksheet

1. Is it permissible to re-interpret the Quraan or Hadeeth?

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2. Mention two corrupt and baseless interpretations.

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3. Below is a list of statements. Read them all and then determine which of them are correct orders that we should follow. Highlight the correct answers.

We should not attempt to interpret the teachings of Islaam on our own.

To understand the teachings of Deen we should follow what has been explained by Rasoolullah ﷺ

We should not try and change the teachings of Islaam to suit present times.

Since we are generally clean, we no longer need to make whudhu.

If we think we understand something, we can interpret it for ourselves.

Never re-interpret any verse of the Quraan or Hadeeth.

Taqleed

1. The practice of following one of the Learned Imaams (Jurists) who have studied the Quraan, Hadeeth and the lives of the Sahaabah is termed "Taqleed".
2. The learned Imaams or Fuqahaa (Jurists) are the ones who have devoted their life studying the Quraan and Hadeeth in depth and are the students of highly learned people. They have accordingly drawn deductions and extracted principles upon which the Shariah can be followed and practiced methodically. This is termed as "Ijtihaad."
3. The field of Ijtihaad is very vast and deep and one cannot make Ijtihaad by merely studying just a few books and forming one's own opinions. Therefore in order to save oneself from deviation, it is obligatory that those who do not possess sufficient knowledge of the Deen follow those who have studied the Deen. As the Quraan commands us,

Ask the people of Knowledge if you do not know.

4. Among the illustrious Imaams, whose findings and research are termed Math'hab and whom one may follow are:
 - a. Imaam Aboo Hanifa (Rahmatullahi Alayhi)
 - b. Imaam Shafi'ee (Rahmatullahi Alayhi)



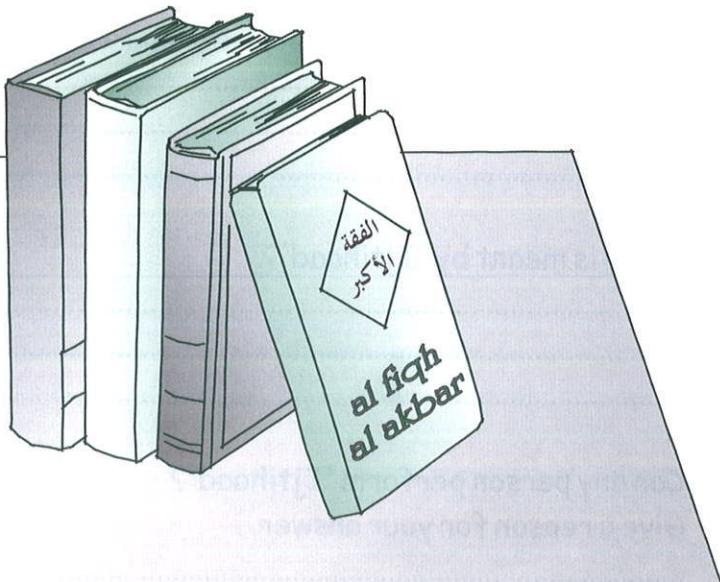
keywords

tagleed | jurist | fughahaa | ijtihaad | math'hab | taabi'een

c. Imaam Malik (Rahmatullahi Alayhi)

d. Imaam Ahmad bin Hambal (Rahmatullahi Alayhi).

Though many other Imaams have also studied the Deen, these four have systemized it and simplified it in the best possible manner. Besides Imaam Aboo Haneefah, the other Imaams were not from amongst the Taabi'een.





Worksheet

1. What do you understand by the term 'Taqleed'?

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2. Under whom have the Fuqaha studied?

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3. What is meant by 'Ijtihaad'?

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4. Can any person perform 'Ijtihaad'?
Give a reason for your answer.

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5. What term is given to the findings and research of the illustrious Imaams?

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7. Find the following words in the word search that follows and then answer these bonus questions:

Bonus Questions:

- a. Which of the words appears twice in the word search that follows?

.....

- b. Hidden in the word search is a synonym for one of the words in the word search. Can you find it? Write it below.

.....

itjihaa

taqleed

shafiee

deviation

jurists

quraan

sahaabah

learned

illustrious

taabieen

mathhab

hanifa

hambal

fugahaa

hadeeth

imaam

shariah

malik



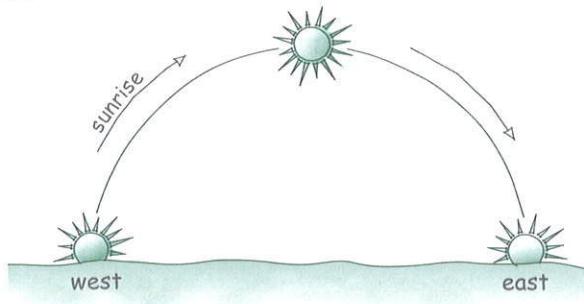
d	s	h	a	f	i	e	e	a	l	o	p	r	z	i	n
e	g	a	i	l	l	u	s	t	r	i	o	u	s	a	j
v	m	m	i	n	l	e	a	r	n	e	d	h	a	v	y
i	a	b	f	t	d	c	u	b	g	t	v	r	i	n	q
a	w	a	e	a	j	t	a	x	w	a	u	j	z	q	u
t	b	l	s	a	u	i	a	f	u	q	a	h	a	a	t
i	v	d	u	b	r	q	h	a	p	l	r	o	s	k	k
o	h	e	h	i	i	k	a	a	s	e	m	w	l	l	o
n	t	d	h	e	s	t	q	f	a	e	s	s	m	e	k
i	e	u	a	e	t	f	u	i	t	d	j	n	y	i	p
c	e	c	i	n	s	g	f	n	o	l	n	r	l	m	t
x	d	a	r	j	h	b	x	a	v	u	f	a	e	a	s
e	a	t	a	e	b	a	h	h	t	a	m	o	l	a	f
e	h	e	h	c	z	r	y	i	q	u	g	p	i	m	m
d	y	d	s	a	h	a	a	b	a	h	h	t	s	o	k

1. Night Of Three Nights

Soon after the clearance of the "forty day fog", a night will suddenly become unusually long. This incident will occur in the month of Dhul Hijjah, sometime after Eed-ul-Adhaa. Great fear, frustration and restlessness will overtake the people, whilst even animals will be overtaken by this restlessness.

2. Rising Of The Sun From The West

When the sun finally rises after the lengthy night, it will rise contrary to its normal manner, i.e. instead of rising from the East as it usually does, it will rise from the West. On this day its rays will be extremely dull and when it reaches the zenith it will return and set normally in the west. This strange event will cause lots of fear and panic among the people. This represents the last moment when repentance and Imaan will be accepted by Allaah ﷺ. Whoever makes Taubah upon seeing this event, or decides to embrace Islaam thereafter, will not be accepted by Allaah ﷺ.





keywords

daabbatul ardh | staff

3. The Talking Beast

The next day, when the event of the sun rising from the west will still be fresh in the minds of the people, an earthquake will cause mount Safaa to split open and a most strange and fascinating looking animal (also known as Daabbatul Ardh) will emerge. The Quraan has prophesied this event in the following words:

And when the word is fulfilled against them, we shall bring out from the earth a beast which shall speak to them. (S: 27 A: 82)

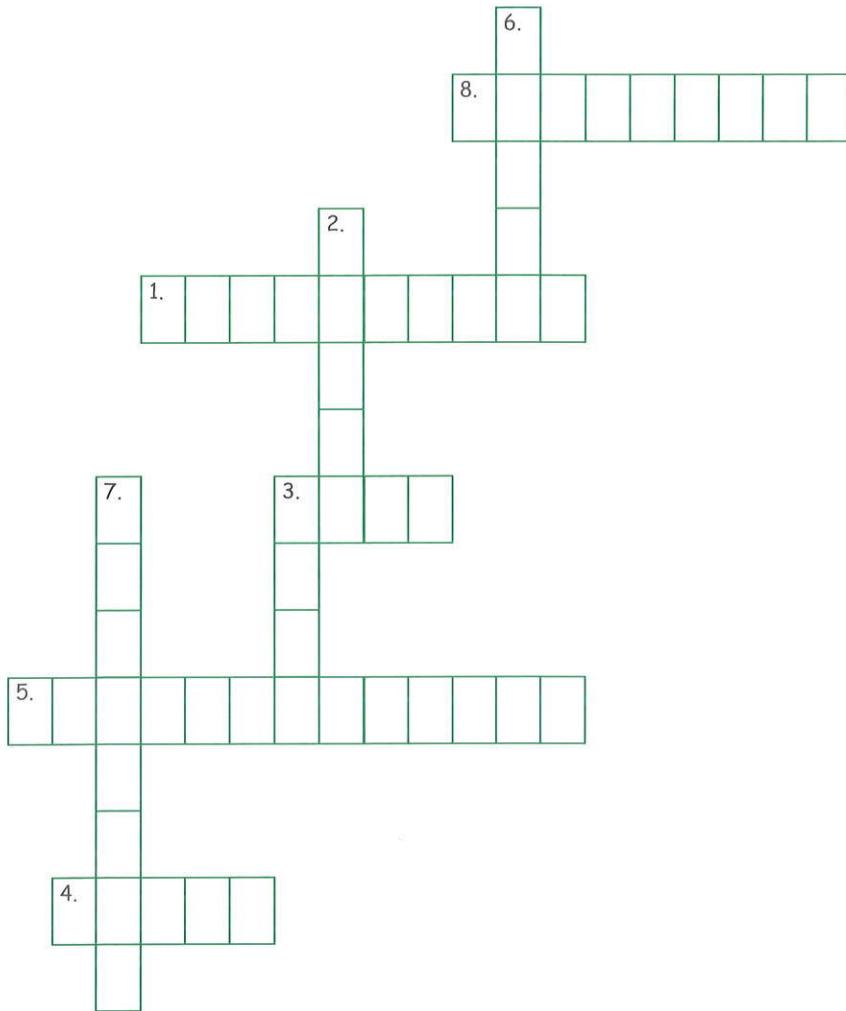
This animal will speak to the people as it travels throughout the world. It will possess the staff (asaa) of Sayyidina Moosa ﷺ with which it will mark the faces of the believers causing it to glitter while with the ring of Sayyidina Sulaimaan ﷺ it will mark the faces of the disbelievers, causing it to be blackened. After performing its duty, the beast will disappear.

4. The Cold Breeze

Thereafter an extremely cold and fresh breeze will blow from the southerly direction which will cause a slight pain under the armpits of the believers wherever they may be. They will soon die as a result thereof, in order of their piety and Imaan. The disbelievers will continue living and they will be the most despicable of creation on the face of the earth indulging in the vilest acts of sin.

Worksheet

Complete the grid below using the clues provided.





Clues

Down:

2. The length of this night will be of how many normal nights?
3. From which direction will the sun rise after the lengthy night?
6. The creature will have the staff (asaa) of which Nabee?
7. Which Nabee's ring will this creature possess?

Across

1. During which month will the 'long night' occur?
3. In which direction will the sun set after its rising?
4. Which mountain will split due to the earthquake?
5. What is the creature of the mountain known as?
8. From which direction will the cold breeze originate?

Answer the following questions:

1. What do you think can save us from fear and destruction when all these major signs of Qiyaamah begin?
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.....



13 thirteen

2. Explain what will happen:

- a. On the night of three nights

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- b. When the sun rises from the west

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- c. When the talking beast emerges

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- d. When the cold breeze blows.

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3. What will happen to the faces of the disbelievers when they are marked by the ring of Sayyidina Sulaiman ﷺ?

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4. What will happen to the faces of the believers when they are marked with the staff of Moosa ﷺ?

.....

5. Match column A with column B

Column A	Column B
1. Soon after the 'forty day fog'	a. And a fascinating looking animal will emerge.
2. The sun rising from the west	b. Will cause a slight pain under the armpits of the believers.
3. An earthquake will cause Mt. Safaa to split open	c. A night will suddenly become unusually long.
4. An extremely cold breeze	d. Will cause fear and panic amongst people.

1	2	3	4

Destruction of the Ka'bah

1. Destruction Of The Ka'bah

The influences of kufr and evil will now spread on the earth, with the entire world coming under the rule and domination of the disbelievers of Habasha. The evil Zus Suweeqatain from Abyssinia will destroy the Ka'bah brick by brick.

Hajj will no longer take place and the words of the Holy Quraan will disappear from its pages.

People will lead the most corrupt and evil lives whilst rulers will inflict untold tyranny and cruelty upon their subjects, and there will be general anarchy and bloodshed. There will not be a single person to utter the name of Allaah ﷺ.

2. The Great Fire

The final sign of Qiyaamah will be a strange fire which will suddenly break out in Yemen, and spread. People will flee from this fire but it will follow them and at night when they stop to rest it too will stop. The following day it will spread again, causing them to flee and it will finally disappear when the people reach Shaam.

3. Commencement Of Qiyaamah

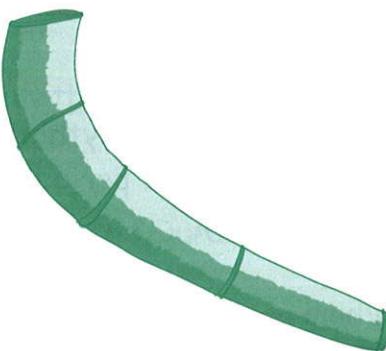
Some years after the fire, when people will continue to be leading their evil and corrupt lives, enjoying the comforts and luxuries of this world, unmindful of everything, a



keywords

habasha | tyranny | anarchy | soor | sovereignty

distant sound will be heard. This will be the TRUMPET or SOOR being blown by Sayyidina Israfeel ﷺ. The 'soor' is a huge horn shaped object.



At first no one will take any notice of it but as it grows louder, people will be overtaken by fear, questioning the origins of the sound. It will gradually become so loud that people will be unable to bear it, and in order to escape it, they will flee into the jungles. The animals of the jungles will also be overtaken by terror and will attempt to escape the sound but it will soon be louder than thunder and will cause the death of all creatures.

The sound will then cause the destruction of this earth, the mountains and the seas, as it grows louder. Thereafter, the skies will split, the sun, the moon and the heavenly bodies will all crumble. All creatures will also lapse into a state of unconsciousness and all the Angels, besides some of them, will also not be spared.

9. Who will be of the first to rise?

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10. What will be the duration of the Day of Qiyaamah?

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11. Discuss, in point form (5 points) the commencement of Qiyaamah.

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12. Look at all of the points below. Can you determine which of them are true by ticking the correct ones only.

- a. After the entire world comes under the rule of the disbelievers of Habasha, Muslims will all go for Hajj.
- b. The words of the Holy Quraan will disappear from its pages.
- c. There won't be a single person to utter the name of Allaah ﷺ after the evil forces take control of the entire world.



- d. A strange fire will break out in Yemen.
- e. The next day, this fire will stop.
- f. When Sayyidina Israfeel ﷺ blows the trumpet there will be death and destruction of all creatures.
- g. When the trumpet is blown, animals will flee and escape to safety.
- h. Shaytaan will be so terrified, and his life will finally come to an end.
- i. After a period, the trumpet will be blown again.

13. Additional task:

Choose any one of the signs of Qiyaamah and do some additional research on it. Write a few lines on it below:

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14 Essay question:

In essay form, explain some of the events that will unfold towards the end of time. How does it make you feel? What do you think you can do to protect yourself and your loved ones?



