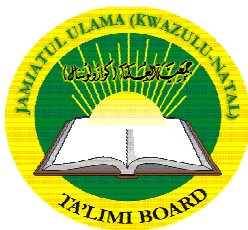


Basic Aqaaid



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First edition: Jumadul-Ula 1431 / May 2010

- ❖ For the *esaaale thawaab* of the entire Ummah of Nabi ﷺ
- ❖ Open permission is granted for reprinting of this booklet provided it is without any alterations.
- ❖ A humble appeal is directed to readers to offer suggestions and corrections to improve the quality of this publication in the future. May Allah ﷻ reward you for this.
- ❖ The author, translators, editors, sponsors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, *Mashaaiikh* and *Asaatidha*.

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Introduction

All praise is due to Allah Ta’ala, The Supreme Master of all the worlds. Countless Durood and Salaam be upon our beloved Nabi, Sayyidina Muhammad ﷺ.

The greatest bounty of Allah Ta’ala upon a human being undoubtedly is Imaan, every person’s passport to eternal bliss and success. Depending on how strong a person’s Imaan is, will determine his status in the court of Allah Ta’ala.

Every Muslim is supposed to know the basic beliefs that enter him into the fold of Islaam which will strengthen his Imaan and allow him to practice his Deen.

The booklet in your hand is a compilation of some notes that were prepared by the late Moulana Ilyas Ahmad Bayat Shaheed (RA). These were taught to the revert Muslims that attended a two year Imaam Khateeb course at Madrasah Taaleemuddeen in Isipingo Beach. Several friends suggested that it should be compiled and used as a standard text book for people who are new in Islam. It could also be used for high school pupils who attend Maktab once or twice a week as well as be a handy guide book for others.

We make dua to Allah Ta’ala to accept this booklet and make it a means of *hidaayat* for the *ummah* as well as *Sadaqah-e-Jaariyah* for the author, *Aameen*.

Ta’limi Board (KwaZulu Natal)
Jumaaduth Thaani 1431 / May 2010

Part 1

In this section:

- γ Beliefs concerning Allah Ta'ala
- γ Beliefs concerning Nabi ﷺ
- γ Angels
- γ The Divine Books
- γ The Holy Qur'aan
- γ The Ambiyaa (Prophets)
- γ The Day of Qiyaamah
- γ Taqdeer
- γ Life after death
- γ The Sahaabah (Radi Allahu anhum)
- γ General Beliefs
- γ Kufr and Shirk

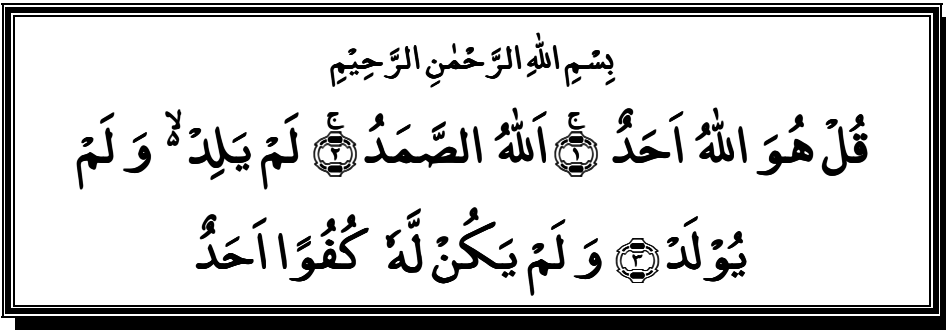
Beliefs concerning Allah Ta'ala

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

There is no God besides Allah Ta'ala, Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ is the messenger of Allah Ta'ala.

1. Allah Ta'ala is One.
2. Allah Ta'ala has no partner.
3. Allah Ta'ala ALONE is worthy of worship.
4. Allah Ta'ala is most Powerful. He has power over everything.
5. Nothing can be hidden from Allah Ta'ala. He even knows the thoughts that go through a person's mind.
6. Only Allah Ta'ala gives life and death.
7. Allah Ta'ala created the skies, the earth, the sun, the moon, the stars, the angels, mankind and the entire universe. Nothing came into existents through a 'big bang' as the scientists claim, nor did human beings 'evolve' from monkeys.
8. Allah Ta'ala does not eat, drink or sleep.
9. Allah Ta'ala is since ever and will be forever.
10. Allah Ta'ala does not have any parents, wife or children.
11. Allah Ta'ala does not depend on anyone for anything. Everyone depends on Him for everything.
12. Allah Ta'ala is free from all faults.
13. Nobody resembles Allah Ta'ala and He resembles none.

14. Allah Ta'ala does not have eyes, ears or a body like human beings.
15. Allah Ta'ala hears and sees everything at all times.
16. Allah Ta'ala provides food and sustenance to the entire creation.
17. Allah Ta'ala is not confined (restricted) to any place.
18. Allah Ta'ala is with us wherever we may be.
19. Allah Ta'ala is Most Wise. No work of Allah ﷻ is devoid of wisdom although often we cannot understand the wisdom.
20. Allah Ta'ala has not ordered us to do anything that is beyond our ability.
21. Allah Ta'ala did not give birth to anyone neither did anyone give birth to Allah Ta'ala.

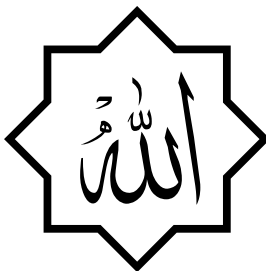


In the name of Allah Ta'ala, The Beneficent, The Merciful

- (1) Say, He is Allah, The one and Only;
- (2) Allah, the Eternal, Absolute
- (3) He did not give birth nor was He begotten;
- (4) And there is none like Him.

Questions

1. How many Gods are there?
2. Who is your God?
3. Who alone is worthy of worship?
4. Who is The Most Powerful?
5. Cane we hide anything from Allah Ta'ala?
6. Who gives life and Death?
7. Who created human beings?
8. Who created the earth and sky.
9. Who created the sun and moon?
10. Does Allah Ta'ala have any parents, children or wife?
11. Who resembles Allah Ta'ala?
12. Where is Allah Ta'ala?
13. Who provides food for the entire creation?
14. Who cures us from illnesses?



Beliefs concerning our Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam)

1. Nabi Muhammad ﷺ is the most beloved messenger of Allah Ta'ala.
2. He is the last and final messenger of Allah Ta'ala.
3. He is the best of all human beings.
4. He was the noblest of all men.
5. We must love and respect Nabi ﷺ more than we love ourselves and our families.
6. We must follow his way of life.
7. The way of life shown to us by Nabi Muhammad ﷺ is called the 'Sunnah'.
8. Daily we must recite lots of durood shareef upon Nabi Muhammad ﷺ. On Fridays we must try and recite durood shareef a thousand times upon Nabi ﷺ.
9. Nabi ﷺ gave da'wat (invited people) to the worship of one Allah.
10. Nobody can enter Jannah (Paradise) without believing in Nabi ﷺ and following him.

Questions

1. What is the name of your Nabi?
2. Who is the final messenger of Allah?
3. What is the way of life shown to us by Nabi Muhammad ﷺ known as?
4. Who is the best of all Allah Ta'ala's creation?
5. What work was Nabi Muhammad ﷺ sent for?
6. Can anyone go to Jannah if they do not believe in Nabi ﷺ?

The Angels

1. Allah Ta'ala created Angels out of **nur** (light) and gave them various duties to perform.
2. The Arabic word for angels is **Malaaikah**.
3. We cannot see the Malaaikah.
4. They do not disobey Allah Ta'ala.
5. We do not know their exact number.
6. Angels are free from human needs like eating, drinking, sleeping, going to the toilet, etc.
7. Angels are free from evil qualities like pride, greed, hatred, anger, etc.
8. Angels have no gender i.e. they are neither male nor female.
9. The four famous Angels are
 - Hadhrat Jibraeel (alayhis salaam)
 - Hadhrat Mikaaeel (alayhis salaam)
 - Hadhrat Izraeel (alayhis salaam)
 - Hadhrat Israafeel (alayhis salaam)
10. Hadhrat Jibraeel (alayhis salaam) brought Allah's books, orders and messages to all the Ambiyaa. He was also sent to help the Ambiyaa to fight against their enemies in war. He is the leader of all the angels.
11. Hadhrat Mikaaeel (alayhis salaam) is in charge of food and rain. Other Angels work under him who are in charge of the winds, clouds, rivers, etc.
12. Hadhrat Izraeel (alayhis salaam) takes away life with the order of Allah Ta'ala. He is in charge of death. Many Angels also work

under him. Some take away the lives of pious people and some take away the lives of sinners and disbelievers. He is also known as **Malakul Maut**.

13. Hadhrat Israafeel (alayhis salaam) will blow the **Soor** (trumpet) on the Day of Qiyaamah. The sound will destroy and kill everything in the universe. When he blows it for the second time, everything will come back to life with the command of Allah Ta'ala.
14. There are two Angels with every person. One writes down all his good deeds and the other writes down all his bad deeds. These Angels are known as **Kiraaman Kaatibeen**.
15. There are two Angels who ask three questions to every person after he dies. Their names are **Munkar and Nakeer**. The questions they ask are;
 1. Who is your Rabb?
 2. What is your religion?
 3. Who is your Nabi?
16. Every Muslim is accompanied by an angel who encourages him towards good. The name of this angel is **Mulhim**.
17. There are angels in charge of Jannah, Jahannam, the skies, the earth, the Arsh, the old people, the young children and countless other angels with different responsibilities.



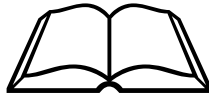
Questions

1. What are angels made from?
2. What is the Arabic word for angels?
3. Can we see the angels?
4. Are angels male or female?
5. Do angels commit any sins?
6. What are the names of the four famous angels and what work do they do?
7. What is another name for the angel of death?
8. What are the names of the two angels who write down the good and evil deeds of man?
9. What are the names of the two angels who will ask questions in the grave and what questions will they ask?
10. What other work do angels do?



The Divine Books

1. Allah Ta'ala revealed His Divine Books to different Ambiyaa (alayhis salaam) for the guidance of their people.
2. The big books are called **Kitaabs** and the small books are called **Saheefas**.
3. The names of the four Kitaabs that were revealed are:
 - **Tauraah (Old testament)** - revealed to **Hadhrat Moosa** ﷺ
 - **Zaboor (Psalms)** - revealed to **Hadhrat Dawood** ﷺ
 - **Injeel (Bible)** - revealed to **Hadhrat Isa** ﷺ
 - **Qur'aan** - revealed to **Hadhrat Muhammad** ﷺ
4. A Prophet who was given a kitaab of his own is called a **Rasul**. A prophet who followed the kitaab of a previous prophet and did not get a kitaab of his own is called a **Nabi**.
5. All the Kitaabs, besides the Holy Qur'aan, were revealed completely at once. The Holy Qur'aan was revealed over a period of **23 years**.
6. All the Kitaabs besides the Holy Qur'aan are no longer in their original form. Changes and alterations have been made to them. It is necessary to believe in the truthfulness of all the divine books in their original form (not in the changed form they are presently in).



The Holy Qur'aan

1. The **Holy Qur'aan** is the final Kitaab of Allah Ta'ala.
2. It has cancelled the other Divine Books.
3. It has no changes in it. It is still in its original form, the way it was revealed.
4. Allah Ta'ala has promised to protect the Holy Qur'aan from any change.
5. The Holy Quraan was revealed over a period of **23 years**.
6. Various Aayaat from different parts of the Qur'aan were revealed at different times. Allah Ta'ala instructed Jibraeel (alayhis salaam) to show Rasulullah ﷺ which Aayaat belongs to which Surah and what sequence they should be placed in. Thus, the present sequence of the Qur'aan, although different from the sequence of revelation, has been instructed by Allah Ta'ala.
7. We must recite the Holy Quraan daily.

Questions

1. Why did Allah Ta'ala send down books to the Ambiyaa?
2. What are the big books called and what are the small books called?
3. What are the names of the four famous books that were revealed and to which Ambiyaa were they revealed?
4. What happened to all the other divine books besides the Qur'aan?
5. Why hasn't the Qur'aan been changed in any way?
6. Over how many years was the Qur'aan revealed?

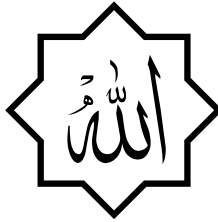
The Ambiyaa (Alayhimus Salaam)

1. Allah Ta'ala sent many prophets to this world from time to time to guide mankind.
2. The Arabic word for prophet is **Nabi** (plural **Ambiyaa**). The first Nabi was Hadhrat Aadam (alayhis salaam) and the last Nabi was Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ. To believe in the truthfulness of all the Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam) is compulsory.
3. We do not know the names of all the Ambiyaa that came into the world nor their exact number. This is known only by Allah Ta'ala. Approximately 124 000 Ambiyaa had come into this world. The Holy Qur'aan mentions the names of 28 Ambiyaa.
4. The Ambiyaa (alayhimus salaam) were human beings whom Allah Ta'ala chose to convey His message.
5. They always spoke the truth and were protected from sins.
6. The names of some of the Ambiyaa are; Hadhrat Nooh (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Ibraheem (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Isma'eel (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Ishaq (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Ya'qoob (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Yusuf (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Moosa (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Ayyoob (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Dawood (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Ilyas (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Loot (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Yahya (alayhis salaam), Hadhrat Zakariyya (alayhis salaam) and Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam)
7. They sometimes performed miracles with the help of Allah Ta'ala. Examples of some miracles are:
 - ❖ The fire became cool for Hadhrat Ibraheem (alayhis salaam)
 - ❖ The stick of Hadhrat Moosa (alayhis salaam) would become a snake.

- ❖ Iron was made soft like dough for Hadhrat Dawood (alayhis salaam).
 - ❖ Hadhrat Sulaymaan (alayhis salaam) had control of the winds.
 - ❖ Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) could bring the dead back to life.
 - ❖ The Qur'aan is a miracle of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
 - ❖ When Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) pointed to the moon, it split into two.
 - ❖ Water gushed from the fingers of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) which was enough for an entire army.
8. Mi'raaj. (The journey of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) to the seven heavens and beyond that to meet Allah Ta'ala).
 9. Nobody can become a Nabi by his own effort.
 10. Hadhrat Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) had the highest position amongst all the Ambiyaa.
 11. Hadhrat Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) was the **FINAL** prophet of Allah Ta'ala. No more prophets will come after him. Similarly, the Deen (religion) brought by Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) is the **FINAL** (religion).

Questions

1. What is the Arabic word for Prophet?
2. Who was the first prophet?
3. Who was the last prophet?
4. Does a Muslim have to believe in all the prophets?
5. Approximately how many prophets came to this world?
6. How many are mentioned in the Qur'aan?
7. Name five prophets whose names are mentioned in the Qur'aan?
8. Mention three miracles performed by some of the prophets
9. Can any prophet come after Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ?



Qiyaamah

(The Last Day)

1. On the last day, the entire world will come to an end.
2. Besides Allah Ta'ala, nobody knows the exact day when the world will come to an end.
3. Allah Ta'ala will instruct Hadhrat Israfeel (alayhis salaam) to blow the **soor** (trumpet) (which is shaped like a horn). The sound will be very loud and frightening. The sound of the soor will cause every living person or creature to die.
4. The earth will be shaken up. The mountains will become like flakes of cotton wool and fly about. The sun and moon will crash and the stars will lose their shine. The whole universe will be destroyed.
5. Only Allah Ta'ala will remain.
6. The soor is a very big horn shaped object. Hadhrat Israfeel (alayhis salaam) will blow the soor twice. When he will blow it the first time, it will bring about the destruction of the entire universe.
7. All the creation will die. The souls of those who already died will fall unconscious except those whom Allah Ta'ala wishes to save. The sun and moon will crash. The stars will lose their light. The mountains will fly about like cotton flakes. Everything will be destroyed.

Life after death

1. We believe in life after death. i.e. after this life we will be given another life in our graves.
2. Hazrat Israfeel (alayhis salaam) will blow the trumpet for the second time. Everyone will be given life again and they will rise from their graves.
3. Nabi (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) will be the first person to come out of his grave.
4. This will be the real and permanent life, after which there is no death.
5. People will be shocked and frightened when they come out of their graves.
6. Allah Ta'ala will question us about our deeds.
7. Pious and good people will be rewarded with Jannah.
8. Evil and bad people will be punished with Jahannam.
9. After the first blowing, there will be nothing in existence besides Allah Ta'ala. Thereafter Allah Ta'ala will give life to Hadhrat Israfeel (alayhis salaam) and instruct him to blow the soor a second time. The period between the two blowings of the soor will be forty years.
10. With the second blowing of the soor, everything will come back into existence. Every person will rise up in the same condition that he had died. Martyrs will rise with blood flowing from their bodies and drunkards will rise in a drunken state. This is what is known as life after death.

Distribution and Weighing of Deeds

1. Allah Ta'ala will instruct the Malaaikeh (angels) to erect the scales to weigh the deeds of man.
2. All deeds done on earth, whether good or bad, will be weighed.
3. Those whose good deeds are more than their bad deeds will receive their book of deeds in their right hands and will go to Jannah.
4. Those whose evil deeds are more than their good deeds will receive their book of deeds in their left hands and will go to Jahannam.

Shafa'at (Intercession)

1. Shafa'at means intercession.
2. Everyone will be in a state of worry, distress and concern. They will go to different Ambiyaa and beg them to ask Allah Ta'ala to commence with Qiyaamah. Each Nabi will decline and send them to the next Nabi until they will come to Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam). Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) will then plead to Allah Ta'ala and Qiyaamah will commence. This intercession will be done only by Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
3. Thereafter Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) will intercede (beg Allah Ta'ala) to take his followers out of Jahannam and enter them into Jannah.
4. Other Ambiyaa will intercede for their followers.
5. The pious and the martyrs will also be allowed to intercede. Similarly, a practicing Hafiz and an 'Aalim will also intercede on behalf of his family and friends. Children who passed away in their infancy will intercede for their parents.

6. Those who recite the masnoon dua after every adhaan have been promised the intercession of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).

The Haudh e Kauthar (Pond of Kauthar)

1. Kauthar will be the pond of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) on the day of Qiyaamah. The length of this pond will be a month's journey.
2. The water of this pond will be whiter than milk, sweeter than honey and more fragrant than musk.
3. Water from this pond will be given to the ummah of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam). The drinking cups will be as many as the stars in the sky.
4. Whoever drinks from this pond, will never feel thirsty again. Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) will recognize his **ummatis** (followers) by the glitter and shine that will be on those parts of the body which were washed in wudhu.
5. A group of people will be driven away from the Haudh-e-Kausar by the angels. Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) will say, "They are part of my ummah." The angels will reply, "You don't know what innovations (bid'ah) they created after you."

The (Pul Siraat) Bridge of Siraat

1. On the Day of Qiyaamah, everyone will have to cross the Bridge of Siraat, which is a bridge over Jahannam.
2. This bridge will be thinner than a hair and sharper than a sword.
3. The length of the bridge will be a span of 500 years journey uphill, 500 years flat and 500 years downhill.

4. The bridge will be covered in darkness. However, the believers will have with them the light of Imaan by which they will be able to see.
5. People will cross over according to their piety. Some will cross over as fast as the blink of an eyelid, some as fast as lightening, some as fast as a horse, etc.
6. The sinful will get caught by the hooks on either side of the bridge and fall into Jahannam.

Jannah

1. Jannah has already been created. It is for the pious and obedient servants of Allah Ta'ala.
2. Jannah is a place of comfort, luxury and enjoyment.
3. In Jannah there will be no grief, worry, pain or difficulty.
4. It is a place of eternity [for ever].
5. Whoever enters Jannah, will remain therein forever and will never die.
6. The comforts and enjoyments of Jannah are such that no eye has ever seen, no ear has ever heard and none can ever imagine its beauty.
7. In Jannah, a person will merely wish for anything he desires and it will immediately be presented to him.
8. The greatest bounty of Jannah will be to see Allah Ta'ala. According to one's deeds, one will see Allah Ta'ala. Some will see Allah Ta'ala continuously, some once a day, some once a week, etc.

Jahannam

1. Jahannam is for the disobedient.
2. Jahannam is a place of punishment, torture and pain.
3. It will be for the disbelievers and sinful Muslims.
4. The disbelievers will remain therein forever and ever.
5. The sinful Muslims will stay in Jahannam for a limited period of time, according to their sins, and thereafter they will be taken out and sent to Jannah.
6. There will be no death in Jahannam.
7. The punishment will be very severe. The lightest punishment of Jahannam will be that a person will have to wear shoes of fire which will make his brains boil. He will think that he is undergoing the worst punishment.

Questions

1. What will happen when Hadhrat Israfeel ﷺ will blow the trumpet for the second time?
2. What do you mean by life after death?
3. How many lives will each person be given?
4. Where will the good and evil people go to?
5. What will happen on the day of Qiyaamah?
6. When will the day of Qiyaamah come?
7. Which angel will be commanded by Allah Ta'ala to blow the trumpet?
8. What will happen to everyone when they will hear the sound of the trumpet?
9. What is the Arabic word for trumpet?
10. Only who will remain alive after the trumpet is blown?
11. What will be the period between the two blowings of the soor?
12. How will the deeds of man be weighed on the day of Qiyaamah?
13. In which hand will the good and bad people receive their books of deeds?
14. Who will intercede for us on the day of Qiyaamah?
15. Who else will have the right to intercede on the Day of Qiyaamah?
16. What is the name of the pond of Rasulullah ﷺ?
17. Describe this pond.
18. How will Rasulullah ﷺ recognise his followers on the day of Qiyaamah?
19. Who will be driven away from the pond by the angels?
20. Describe the bridge of Siraat.
21. Mention three points regarding Jannah.
22. Mention three points regarding Jahannam.
23. What will be the lightest punishment in Jahannam?

Taqdeer

Definition of Taqdeer: Everything good or bad that takes place in this world is from Allah Ta'ala.

1. Allah Ta'ala has the knowledge of everything before He creates it.
2. Allah Ta'ala has given us the willpower to choose between doing right and wrong.
3. Allah's Ta'ala has knowledge of whatever good or bad we will do even before He created us.
4. All good is from Allah Ta'ala alone and all misfortunes happen only with the will of Allah Ta'ala. Therefore, we should neither be boastful about any favour we enjoy nor should we grieve about any misfortune. We should be grateful for the favours and be patient at the time of misfortune.
5. It is absolutely necessary to believe in Taqdeer.
6. We believe that success and failure lies only in the hands of Allah Ta'ala.
7. However, we should not discuss this belief in detail because Rasulullah ﷺ has stopped us from doing so.

Just as an architect draws a plan before building a house, taqdeer is the plan of Allah Ta'ala for every person before He even creates him. Thereafter we live our lives according to the plan of Allah.

Questions

1. What is the definition of Taqdeer?
2. What should we do if any misfortune befalls us?
3. Can a person be a Muslim if he does not believe in Taqdeer?

The Sahaabah (Radhiyallahu Anhum)

1. Sahaabah (Radhiyallahu Anhum) are the companions / friends of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam). They are those people who accepted Islaam, were blessed with the company of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) and passed away as Muslims.
2. Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) said,

“All my Sahaabah are just and pious. Whomsoever you will follow, you will be rightly guided.”
3. The highest ranking Sahaabi, in the order of their rank, are:
 - **Hadhrat Abu Bakr (Radhi Allahu Anhu).**
 - **Hadhrat Umar (Radhi Allahu Anhu).**
 - **Hadhrat Uthmaan (Radhi Allahu Anhu).**
 - **Hadhrat Ali (Radhi Allahu Anhu).**

These four Sahaabah (Radhi Allahu Anhum) are known as the **Khulafaa-e-Raashideen** and were the greatest according to their sequence.

4. After the **Khulafaa-e-Raashideen** comes the rank of the remainder of the **‘Asharah-e-Mubashsharah**. The **‘Asharah-e-Mubashsharah** were that group of ten Sahaabah who were given the glad tidings of Jannah in one sitting.
5. After the **‘Asharah-e-Mubashsharah**, comes the rank of the **Badriyyeen** (those Sahaabah (Radhi Allahu Anhum) who participated in the **Battle of Badr**), followed by the rank of those Sahaabah (Radhi Allahu Anhum) who participated in the **Battle of Uhud**.
6. All the **Awliyaa** (pious people) after the Sahaabah (Radhi Allahu Anhum), put together, cannot equal the rank of a single Sahaabi.

7. The world learnt Deen, The Qur'aan and The Sunnah of Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) from the Sahaabah (Radhi Allahu Anhum).
8. It is COMPULSORY to SHOW RESPECT to ALL the Sahaabah (Radhi Allahu Anhum) and to refrain from speaking ill of them and criticising them.
9. Any person who speaks ill of any Sahaabi is a great sinner. There is a fear that such a person can lose his Imaan.

Questions

1. Who were the Sahaabah?
2. What did Rasulallah ﷺ say regarding his Sahaabah?
3. Who was the greatest of all the Sahaabah?
4. Who were the Khulafa e Raashideen?
5. Which sahaabah come after the Khulafaa-e-Raashideen?
6. What happens to a person who does not believe in the Sahaabah?



General Beliefs

1. One's Imaan will only be complete when one regards Allah Ta'ala and Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) as true in everything and accepts everything from them.
2. By making dua and giving charity on behalf of those who passed away benefits them. Rewards reach them and these actions are beneficial to him.
3. No one knows the unseen except Allah Ta'ala. However, some things are made known to prophets, pious people and sometimes even ordinary people.
4. When a person dies, two angels come to him. One's name is **Munkar** and the other's name is **Nakeer**. They will ask him, "Who is your creator? What is your Deen?" and while pointing towards Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam), they will ask "Who is this person?" If the person was a strong believer, he will answer all the questions correctly. Thereafter there will be all types of comforts for him. A window towards Jannah will be opened for him from which a cool fragrant breeze will continue blowing and he will sleep peacefully. As for the one who is not a believer, to all the questions he will reply, "I do not know, I do not know." Thereafter he will be punished right until the Day of Qiyaamah. Allah Ta'ala saves some people from this test (of questioning). All these things are known to the dead person only. We cannot see these things.
5. After death, the dead person is shown his final abode every morning and evening. A Jannati is shown his place in Jannah and a Jahannami is shown his place in Jahannam.
6. Whenever a person makes *taubah* (repents) sincerely, Allah Ta'ala accepts his *taubah* (repents) and forgives the sins he

committed. However, at the time of death, when he sees the angel of death, neither is taubah, nor Imaan accepted.

7. Allah Ta'ala has the full power and right to punish over minor sins or to forgive even major sins.
8. Allah Ta'ala does not ever forgive kufr and shirk (without taubah). Besides these two sins, Allah Ta'ala, out of His sheer Mercy, forgives all other sins of whoever He wishes.

Questions

1. Can a person's Imaan be complete if he does not believe in everything that Allah Ta'ala and Rasulallah ﷺ said.
2. If we recite Qur'aan or make zikr and send the rewards for a dead person, will it reach him?
3. Who knows the unseen?
4. What happens to a person in the grave after he dies?
5. Which sins will Allah Ta'ala not forgive?

Kufr and Shirk

The actions mentioned hereunder result in kufr and shirk, or lead to kufr and shirk or are the customs of the kuffaar and mushrikeen.

1. To ascribe partners with Allah Ta'ala.
2. To believe in any god besides Allah Ta'ala.
3. To believe that Jesus is God or the son of God.
4. To believe that our ancestors have the power to help us or harm us.
5. To like kufr, the things of kufr or to make someone do an act of kufr.
6. To regret being a Muslim because of some reason, e.g. by thinking that if I was not a Muslim I could have gained some position/ wealth or anything else.
7. To have doubt, to reject, find fault or mock any aspect of Allah Ta'ala and Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
8. To be totally fearless of the wrath and punishment of Allah Ta'ala or to despair of His mercy.
9. To regard a sin to be permissible. If one regards a sin to be a sin, no matter how serious it may be, one will remain a Muslim. However, committing the sin will weaken one's Imaan.
10. To ask someone of unseen things and to believe in them, such as consulting fortune tellers, etc.
11. To mock any prophet, angel or teaching of Islaam.
12. To ask anyone besides Allah Ta'ala for the fulfilment of one's needs, sustenance or children.

13. To make an offering in the name of anyone besides Allah Ta'ala.
14. To sacrifice an animal in order to rid oneself of a jinn or evil spirit.
15. To tie a coin on the arm or a string around the neck in the name of someone.
16. To keep pictures of animate objects.
17. To regard someone as having power to cause benefit or harm. (The correct belief is that one can only be given benefit or harm if Allah Ta'ala wills).
18. To give priority to customs and other things over the commands of Allah Ta'ala.
19. To regard certain months or dates as unlucky.
20. To think that a certain person has full knowledge of all our conditions at all times.
21. To make tawaaf around the grave or house of someone.
22. To believe that the affairs of the world are under the influence of the stars.
23. To believe that man 'evolved' from a monkey or that everything came into existence through a 'big bang', as is being taught in schools, etc.

PART 2

In this section:

- γ Minor signs of Qiyaamah
- γ Major signs of Qiyaamah
- γ Hadhrat Mahdi
- γ Dajjaal
- γ Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam)
- γ Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj
- γ The Forty Day Fog
- γ Rising of the Sun from the West
- γ The Talking Beast

Signs of Qiyaamah

No one knows when Qiyaamah will come. Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) has informed us of some signs of Qiyaamah.

The signs of Qiyaamah are of two types:

- 1) **Minor signs** – Those signs which began with the birth of Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) and will end with the coming of Hadhrat Mahdi (Radi Allahu Anhu).
- 2) **Major signs** – Those signs which will begin with the coming of Hadhrat Mahdi (Radi Allahu Anhu) and will end with the blowing of the soor (trumpet).

Minor signs of Qiyaamah

1. The coming of Rasulallah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
2. The conquest of Baitul Maqdis.
3. Deeni knowledge will decrease.
4. Ignorance will prevail among the people.
5. Adultery and consumption of intoxicants will be common.
6. Speaking lies will become common.
7. Music will become common.
8. Modesty and shyness will disappear.
9. Zakaat will be regarded as a fine or penalty. People will find it very difficult to pay Zakaat.
10. Men will obey their wives and disobey their mothers.
11. People will be close to their friends and keep away from their fathers.

12. People who have evil character and who are immoral, will become leaders.
13. Public property and *amaanah* (trusts) will be regarded as personal property.
14. Women will out number men fifty to one.
15. The last part of the Ummah will speak ill of the first part.
16. People will expand their businesses to such an extent that they will bring their womenfolk into the business to assist them.
17. Control of the kuffaar will be established all over.
18. There will be an increase in natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, etc.

Questions

Minor signs of Qiyaamah

Answer true or false

1. Baitul Maqdis will be conquered
2. People will stop speaking lies
3. Music will become common
4. People will be very shy and modest
5. Men will obey their mothers and be disobedient to their wives
6. Women will out number men 100 to 1.
7. There will be an increase in natural disasters.
8. Good and pious people will become leaders.

Major signs of Qiyaamah

Hadhrat Mahdi (RA)

1. The first major sign of Qiyaamah will be the coming of Hadhrat Mahdi (RA). He will be from the progeny of Hadhrat Faatima (Radi Allahu Anha). His name will be Muhammad, his father's name will be Abdullah and his mother's name will be Aaminah.
2. He will be tall, and will have a broad forehead. He will speak with a stutter. Sometimes, due to difficulty in speech, he will hit his hands on his thighs.
3. When the Ummah will be in a very pitiable condition, the people will be yearning for the arrival of Hadhrat Mahdi. At this time, he will be in Madinah Munawwarah. He will try and hide himself out of fear that he will be handed the leadership of the Ummah. He will quietly go to Makkah Mukarramah. Whilst making tawaaf of the Ka'bah, when he will be between the Hajr-e-Aswad and the Maqaam-e-Ibrahim, the pious people there will recognise him. They will surround him and begin taking bay'at at his hands, (promise to follow him).
4. During the process of bay'at, a voice will call out from the heavens, "This is the representative of Allah Ta'ala, this is The Mahdi." Whoever will be present at that time will hear this voice.
5. A number of battles will be fought with the kuffaar (disbelievers) while Hadhrat Mahdi will be the *Ameer* (leader) of the Muslims. During his rule, Islaam will flourish in the world.
6. When he will go to Damascus, he will be confronted by a Christian army. He will prepare an army to fight these

Christians. In this battle, the Muslims will be divided into three groups. One group will run away from the battle field. Their tawbah will never be accepted and they will die as non-Muslims. The second group will be blessed with martyrdom. The third group will be victorious and will always be saved from evil and destruction.

7. During the rule of Hadhrat Mahdi, Dajjaal will make his appearance and Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will descend from the Heavens.
8. After seven years, Hadhrat Mahdi will pass away and the leadership of the Ummah will be given to Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam).

Questions

1. Who is Hadhrat Mahdi?
2. What will be his name, his father's name and his mother's name?
3. Briefly describe his looks.
4. Where will the people find him?
5. What will the voice from the sky say?
6. How many groups will the Muslims be divided in when they will fight the Christian army?
7. What will each group do?
8. After how many years will Hadhrat Mahdi pass away?

Dajjaal

1. Dajjaal will be a young Jewish person. His one eye will have no sight. It will be bloodshot and will stick out like a grape. His mode of transport will be a donkey. On his forehead will be written, 'ك ف ر' which will show that he is a kaafir. Every Muslim will be able to read it even though he may be illiterate.
2. The appearance of Dajjaal will be a great test for mankind. It will separate the believers from the disbelievers. He will claim to be God. Allah Ta'ala will give him super-powers whereby he will be able to give life to the dead. By an indication of his hand, rain will fall. He will provide food to places affected by famine and drought.
3. He will travel the world and cause havoc and corruption all over. He will try to enter Makkah Mukarramah and Madinah Munawwarah but will be unable to do so because these places will be protected by the angels.
4. Dajjaal will proceed to Damascus where he will be confronted by Hadhrat Mahdi. Hadhrat Mahdi will prepare the Muslim army to fight Dajjaal. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will then make his appearance and it will be Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) who will kill Dajjaal.
5. The one who regularly recites Surah Kahf on Fridays will be saved from the fitnah of Dajjaal.

Questions

1. Who is Dajjaal?
2. What will he look like?
3. What will be written on his forehead?
4. What powers will Allah Ta'ala give him?
5. Which two cities will he not be able to enter?
6. Who will kill Dajjaal?
7. How can we be protected from the evil of Dajjaal?

Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam)

1. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) was a Prophet sent to the Bani Israeel. He was born miraculously to Hadhrat Maryam (Radi Allahu anha), without a father.
2. The Jews plotted to kill Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam). When one of them entered the house to kill Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam), Allah Ta'ala raised Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) physically to the skies and made the face of the person who entered the house resemble the face of Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam). When the rest of the Jews entered, they killed this person, thinking him to be Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam).
3. At the appointed time, Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will descend from the skies, with his hands on the shoulders of two angels, on the eastern minaret of the Jami' Musjid of Damascus. This will be at the time when Hadhrat Mahdi will be arranging his army to fight Dajjaal. Hadhrat Mahdi will offer the leadership to Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) but Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will decline. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will perform salaah behind Hadhrat Mahdi.

4. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will not come back as a new Nabi. Rather, he will follow the Shari'ah of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam). However he will still be a prophet of Allah Ta'ala.
5. Allah Ta'ala will give Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) such power that whichever kaafir is touched by his breath will die. His breath will reach as far as his eyes can see.
6. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will hunt down Dajjaal and kill him.
7. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will marry and have children.
8. When the world will be at peace, Allah Ta'ala will command Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) to take the believers to Mount Toor because Allah Ta'ala will release Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj, a nation whose power none will be able to withstand.
9. After the destruction of Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj, Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will pass away and be buried next to the Mubaarak Grave of Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).

Questions

1. Who is Hadhrat Isa (Alayhis Salaam)
2. What did the Jews try to do to Hadhrat Isa (Alayhis Salaam) and how was he saved?
3. How will he come back to this earth?
4. Who will Hadhrat Isa (Alayhis Salaam) perform salaah behind?
5. Whose Deen and Shariah will he follow?
6. How will he kill the Kuffaar?
7. Where will he be buried when he passes away?

Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj

1. Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj is the name of a tribe who are from the progeny of **Yaafith bin Nooh**.
2. They were imprisoned behind a great wall which was built by **Zul Qarnain** between two mountain ranges. Close to Qiyaamah, they will come out and cause great havoc on earth.
3. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will take the Muslims away to the mountains for safety.
4. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will make dua to Allah Ta'ala for the destruction of these people. Allah Ta'ala will destroy them by means of a natural disaster. Allah Ta'ala will create birds with long necks that will eat the bodies of these people and throw the remains into the sea. Thereafter, Allah Ta'ala will cause a flood which will cleanse the earth of the smell and disease which will result from the destruction of this tribe.
5. After the destruction of the Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj, goodness and blessings will prevail over the entire world. One pomegranate will be enough as a full meal for a single person. The milk of a goat will be sufficient for a large household. There will be such great blessings that hatred and jealousy will be removed. People will not be greedy for wealth because everyone will be wealthy. People will value one Sajdah more than the entire world and whatever it contains.

Questions

1. From which tribe does the Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj come?
2. Where were they imprisoned?
3. Who imprisoned them?
4. Where will Hadhrat Isa (AS) take the Muslims to before the Ya'jooj and Ma'jooj come?
5. How will Allah Ta'ala destroy this nation?
6. What will happen in the world after Yajooj and Majooj are destroyed?

The Forty Day Fog

1. Hadhrat Isa (alayhis salaam) will appoint a person by the name of **Jahjaa** to succeed him. Jahjaa will rule with great justice. After him will follow several rulers. Gradually evil and corruption will become widespread.
2. At this time, a thick fog will cover the entire earth. This fog will make the non-Muslims fall unconscious for long periods of time and make the Muslims feel as if they have a cold.
3. The fog will last for forty days.

Rising of the Sun from the West

1. After the clearing of the fog, a night after the **tenth of Zul Hijjah** will be very lengthy. It will last the duration of three nights.
2. The duration of this night will instil fear into people and animals. Children will be restless and will cry. Travellers will tire. Animals will leave the jungle and come into the cities. People will weep and make taubah.
3. The sun will then rise from the west. Its rays will be very dull. When it reaches noon, it will reset in the west. Thereafter it will continue to rise and set as normal.
4. After this event, taubah and acceptance of Islaam will not be valid. If a Muslim makes taubah after this event, his taubah will not be accepted. If a non-Muslim has to accept Islaam after this event, his Islaam will not be valid.

The Talking Beast

1. After the rising of the sun from the west, Mount Safa will be split open by an earthquake.
2. A strange and wonderful animal will emerge. It will have the features of every animal in it.
3. This animal will talk to the people. It will travel the earth with great speed. With the stick of Hadhrat Moosa (alayhis salaam), it will mark the faces of the Muslims and their faces will brighten up. With the ring of Hadhrat Sulaymaan (alayhis salaam), it will stamp the faces of the kuffaar and their faces will darken.
4. After carrying out this task, it will disappear.

After this, there will be a period of calmness and luxury. Kufr and idol-worship will flourish. There will be none to take the name of Allah Ta'ala. While the people will be engaged in their pleasure and merry making, Hadhrat Israfeel (alayhis salaam) will be given the instruction to blow the soor (trumpet).

Questions

1. Who will rule after Hadhrat Isa (Alayhis Salaam)?
2. What will happen to the Muslims and Non Muslims when a thick fog will cover the earth?
3. How many days will this fog last for?
4. Before Qiyaamah where will the sun rise from?
5. Will a person's taubah be accepted after this incident?
6. What will come out of Mt Safa and what will it do?



PART 3

In this section:

γ 30 Qualities connected to the heart

γ 7 Qualities connected to the tongue

γ 40 Qualities connected to the entire body

Imaan has more than 70 branches

by

Hadhrat Moulana Ashraf Ali Thaanwi (RA)

Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) said:

"There are over 70 things which are connected to Imaan. The highest of which is the Kalimah 'La ilaha illallah Muhammadur Rasulallah' and the lowest is to remove of a harmful object from the road. Modesty (Hayaa) is part of Imaan."

We will now mention the branches (Qualities) of Islaam

30 QUALITIES CONNECTED TO THE HEART

1. Belief in Allah Ta'ala.
2. To believe that everything other than Allah Ta'ala was non-existent. Thereafter, Allah TA'ALA created everything.
3. To believe in the existence of angels.
4. To believe that all the heavenly books that were sent to the different prophets are true. However, apart from the Quraan, all other books are no more valid.
5. To believe that all the prophets are true. However, we are commanded to follow Hadhrat Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam) alone.
6. To believe that Allah Ta'ala has knowledge of everything from before-hand and only that which He wishes will occur.
7. To believe that Qiyaamah will definitely occur.
8. To believe in the existence of Jannah.

9. To believe in the existence of Jahannam.
10. To love Allah Ta'ala.
11. To love Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam).
12. To love or hate someone solely for the sake of Allah Ta'ala.
13. To execute all actions with the intention of Deen alone.
14. To regret and express remorse when a sin is committed.
15. To fear Allah Ta'ala.
16. To hope for the mercy of Allah Ta'ala.
17. To be modest.
18. To express gratitude over a bounty or favour.
19. To fulfil promises.
20. To exercise patience.
21. To consider yourself lower than others.
22. To have mercy on the creation.
23. To be pleased with whatever you experience from Allah Ta'ala.
24. To place your trust in Allah Ta'ala.
25. Not to boast or brag over any quality that you possess.
26. Not to have malice or hatred towards anybody.
27. Not to be envious of anyone.
28. Not to become angry.
29. Not to wish harm for anyone.
30. Not to have love for the world.

7 QUALITIES CONNECTED TO THE TONGUE

1. To recite the Kalimah with the tongue.
2. To recite the Qur'aan.
3. To acquire knowledge.
4. To convey knowledge.
5. To make dua.
6. To make the zikr of Allah Ta'ala.
7. To abstain from the following: lies, *gheebah* (back biting), vulgar words, cursing, singing that is contrary to the shariah.

40 QUALITIES CONNECTED TO THE ENTIRE BODY

1. To make wudhu, ghusl, and keep one's clothing clean.
2. To be steadfast in offering salaah.
3. To pay zakaat and sadaqatul fitr.
4. To fast.
5. To perform the Hajj.
6. To make i'tikaaf.
7. To move away or migrate from that place which is harmful for one's Deen.
8. To fulfil the vows that have been made to Allah Ta'ala.
9. To fulfil the oaths that are not sinful.
10. To pay the kaffarah for unfulfilled oaths.
11. To cover those parts of the body that are fardh to cover.

12. To make Qurbaani.
13. To enshroud and bury the deceased.
14. To fulfil your debts.
15. To abstain from prohibited things when undertaking monetary transactions.
16. Not to conceal something true which you may have witnessed.
17. To get married when one has the urge and desire.
18. To fulfil the rights of those who are under you.
19. To provide comfort to one's parents.
20. To bring up children in the proper manner.
21. Not to sever relations with one's friends and relatives.
22. To obey one's master.
23. To be just.
24. Not to initiate any way that is contrary to that of the Muslims.
25. To obey the ruler, provided what he orders is not contrary to the shariah.
26. To make peace between two groups or individuals.
27. To assist in noble tasks.
28. To command the good and prohibit the evil.
29. To mete out punishments according to the shariah if you are the ruler or in a position of authority.
30. To fight the enemies of Deen whenever such an occasion presents itself.
31. To fulfil one's trusts (*amaanah*).
32. To give loans to those who are in need.

33. To see to the needs of one's neighbours.
34. To ensure that one's earnings are pure.
35. To spend according to the shariah.
36. To reply to one who has greeted you.
37. To say *Yar-hamu-kallah* to someone who said *Al-hamdulillah* after sneezing.
38. Not to cause harm to anyone.
39. To abstain from games and amusements that are contrary to the shariah.
40. To remove pebbles, stones, thorns, sticks, etc. from the road.

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