Explanation of Aayat al-Kursi

With Related Points of Benefit From the Shaykh's Commentary on Imaam Ibn Taymeeyah's Sharhul'Aqeedatul-Wasatiyyah

By Shaykh Muhammad bin Saalih Al-'Uthaymeen

Prepared by: Dr. Saleh Al-Saleh
Tafseeru Aayatil Kursi
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All Praise is due to Allaah. We praise Him, and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allaah, Most High, from the evils of our own selves and from our wicked deeds. Whomever Allaah guides cannot be misguided, and whomever He leads astray cannot be guided. I testify that there is no true God worthy of being worshipped except Allaah, alone, without partner or associate. I further testify that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger (ﷺ). May Allaah’s salaah and salaam

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1 (Sallallaahu ‘alayhi wasallam): The salaah and salaam of Allaah be upon His Prophet Muhammad. The salaah of Allaah upon Prophet Muhammad is His Praise of the Prophet before the angels who are close to (but below) Allaah, the Most High, who istawa’ (ascended) upon His ‘arsh (Throne), which is above the seven heavens, in a manner that suits His Majesty. The angels also praise the Prophet (ﷺ). The salaam is Allaah’s safeguarding of the Prophet (ﷺ) from deficiencies and any kind of evil, and the
also be granted to the Prophet’s pure family and to all of his noble companions.

O you who believe! Fear Allaah [by doing all that He ordered and abstaining from all that He forbade] as He should be feared [obey Him, be thankful to Him, and remember Him always] and die not except in a state of Islaam. [Qur’aan, Soorat Aal-’Imraan (3:102)].

protection of the Message with which he was entrusted. When the Muslim says (sallallaahu ‘alayhi wasallam), he invokes Allaah to grant His Praise and Security to Prophet Muhammad and the protection of the Message of Islaam which was revealed to him (س). [See Ibnul Qayyim’s Jalaa’ul Afhaam fee Fadlis-Salaati-wa-Salaam ‘alaa Muhammadin Khairil Anaam, [Damascus, Syria: Daar ibn Katheer, and Al-Madeenah, Saudi Arabia: Daar at-Turaath, 1408/1988], p. 128.
O mankind! Be dutiful to your Rabb\(^2\) [Allaah], Who created you from a single person [Adam] and from him [Adam] He created his wife [Eve], and from them both He created many men and women. And fear Allaah through Whom you demand your mutual [rights] and [do not cut the relations of] the wombs [kinship]. Surely, Allaah is ever an All-Watcher over you. [Qur’aan, Soorat An-Nisaa’ (4:1)].

O you who believe! Keep your duty to Allaah and fear Him, and speak [always] the truth. He will direct you to do righteous good deeds and will forgive you your sins. And whosoever obeys Allaah and His Messenger has indeed achieved

\(^2\)Rabb: Allaah is Ar-Rabb. He is the One Who gave all things the power to grow, to move and to change, to Whom belongs the Creation and Commandment; the Master Who has no equal in His Sovereignty, Predominance, and Highness, The One Who Provides for and Sustains all that exists.
a great success. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Ahzaab (33:70-71)].

To proceed:

The most truthful speech is that of Allaah’s Book [the Qur’aan] and that the best of guidance is that of Muhammad (ﷺ). The worst of evils are the muhdathaat (newly-invented matters [in the deen]), and every innovated matter (in the deen) is a bid’ah; every bid’ah is a dalaalah (misguidance), and every dalaalah is in the Fire of Hell.

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3 Deen: The practical and doctrinal aspects of deen are more comprehensive than the Western concept of religion. The deen of Islaam is the way of life prescribed by Allaah.
INTRODUCTION

Know, O Muslims, may Allaah bestow upon us from His Mercy, that knowledge is the basis for the understanding and application of Islaamic principles and laws. This is in accordance with the sayings of Allaah, the Exalted:

فَاعْلَمُّمُ عَنْهَا لَأَلإِّلَّةَ إِلَّاَ اللَّهَ ۖ (ص، ۹)  
So know [O! Muhammad ﷺ] that la ilaaha illallaah [none has the right to be worshipped but Allaah]. [Qur’aan, Soorat Muhammad (47:19)].

In a related context, the Prophet (ﷺ) affirmed that:

وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمُ: "مِنْ يُرَّدُ اللَّهُ بِهِ خَيرًا يُفْقِهُهُ فِي
الدِّينِ وَإِنَّمَا الْعَلْمُ بِالْعُلُمُ بِالْتَّعْلُمِ."  
“He upon whom Allaah intends goodness, He confers upon him a true understanding and keen insight into the deen,” and [in the narration by Imaam Al-Bukhaari], he (ﷺ) said: "Truly knowledge is attained by learning."  

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Reported by Al-Bukhaari in his Saheeh (Arabic/English), vol. 2, p. 59, and by Muslim in his Saheeh (English Translation), vol. 2, no. 2258.
Imam Al-Bukhaari ( Connie ) commented: “So Allaah stated that one should acquire knowledge first, and scholars are the inheritors of the Prophets (i.e. they inherit knowledge).” He added: “It is essential to know a thing first before saying or acting upon it.”

Imam ibnul Qayyim ( Connie ) said: “The salaf did not generalize the name “fiqh” except on the knowledge which is associated with action.” He further added: “al-’ilm imaamul-’amal (Knowledge is the Imam of actions) and its leader, and al-’amal is adherent to knowledge and is led by it. Every action which is not led by knowledge is of no benefit for the one who initiates it. On the contrary, it inflicts harm upon him, just as some of the salaf said “Whoever worships Allaah without knowledge, the mischief he causes is more than the goodness he may bring about.” He also stressed that: “Deeds vary with respect to their acceptance or rejection respectively depending upon their adherence or opposition to knowledge. Action which is in accordance with ‘ilm is an approved thing, and what opposes al-’ilm is repudiated.

Knowledge, therefore, is the measure and is the test. Allaah said:

الذي خلق الموت والحياة ليبتزكم أيكم أحسن عملاً وهو
العزيز العليم

[Blessed be Allaah] Who has created death that He may test you as to which of you is best in deeds, and He is al-'Azeez [Who subdues everything by His Might; the Mighty in His Revenge; the Unapproachable, none will prevail against Him; none is like unto Him], al-Ghafoor [The One Who is Oft-Forgiving]. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Mulk (67:2)].

Al-Fudail bin ‘Iyaad (رضي الله عنه) explained that, “The best of deeds are those which are done with sincerity [seeking Allaah’s Face] and are upright.” They said, “What is considered sincere and right of the deeds?” He replied, “Deeds which are sincere but not correct are not accepted, and if they are correct but not sincere then they are also not accepted, until they are sincere and right. In order to be sincere, they must be done for Allaah alone, and for them to be correct, they must comply with the [authentic] sunnah. Indeed Allaah, Most High, says:
Whoever hopes for the meeting of his *Rabb* let him work righteousness and associate none as a partner in the worship of his *Rabb* [Allaah]. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Kahf (18:110)].

The doer will not be able to act in a way which comprises both qualities (sincerity and rightness) except by the way of knowledge. For if he does not know what the Messenger (ﷺ) brought, he will not be able to follow him in the straight way. On the other hand, if he does not know of the One Who deserves to worshipped alone [Allaah], he will be unable to seek Him solely.”

In the absolute sense, what is meant by *al-’ilm* (knowledge) is the Islaamic knowledge, based upon *kitaabullaah* [the Book of Allaah, the Qur’aan], and the authentic *sunnah* in accordance with the understanding and methodology (*manhaj*)

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of as-salaf as-saalih (رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ). Shaykh 'Abdul 'Azeez bin Baaz (hafithahullaah: May Allaah preserve him) explained: “When generalized, al-'ilm, pertains to the intended knowledge in the Book of Allaah and the sunnah of His Messenger (ﷺ). It is knowledge of Allaah, His Names and Attributes, knowledge of His rights over His creation, and what He (subhaanahu wata 'aala: Far is He removed from every imperfection, the Most High) has prescribed for them. And it is the detailed knowledge of the path that leads to Allaah; knowledge of the purpose of our creation, and the final outcome, in the Hereafter, which the 'ibaad⁷

⁷'Ibaad (sing. 'abd, lit. “slave”). When generalized, 'ibaad includes the believers and non-believers, the righteous and the wicked. This is the universal kind of 'uboodiyyah (slavery) pertaining to the rubooobiyyah of Allaah (He is the Rabb of all that exists). Accordingly, it is the submission to the what Allaah has commanded and decreed in the creation, and this kind of submission is common to all creation, none is able to escape it. Allaah (the Most High) said:

٨٣٦:۱٩۰

There is none in the heavens and the earth will come to ar-Rahmaan [The One Whose Mercy encompasses everything (Allaah)] on the Day of Resurrection as submissive slaves. [Qur’aan, Soorat Maryam (19:93)].
will ultimately wind up in...It is of the duty of taalib al-‘ilm (the student seeking knowledge) to understand and study the deen, to learn and reflect upon what Allaah has prescribed, to know the authentic salafi ‘aqeedah which the Prophet (ﷺ) was upon, his companions, and their followers in righteousness...”

The greatest, most excellent “and most honorable knowledge is that of Allaah, Most High, His

The second kind of ‘uboodiyyah comprises the general obedience to Allaah. It is specific to those who comply to the sharee‘ah of Allaah, ﷺ. He ﷺ says:

And the believing slaves of ar-Rahmaan are those who walk on the earth in humility and sedateness. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Furqaan (25:63)].

The ‘uboodiyyah of the Messengers (‘alayhimus-salaam: May Allaah protect them from all kinds of evil) is the very special slavery to Allaah, Most High. None can compete with the Messengers’ degree of ‘uboodiyyah to Allaah.

Names, Attributes, and Actions, the knowledge of His *deen* and of His Messenger (ﷺ) with love and magnification, being pleased with it all.”⁹

The ranks of people with respect to this knowledge varies to a great extent. “Some people know of Allaah by virtue of His Generosity, Bounties, and Favors, others know of Him through His Forgiveness, Clemency, and Pardoning, others through His Knowledge and Wisdom, others recognize Him by His Might and Majesty, others by His Mercy, Goodness, Kindness, and Courtesy, others by His Subduing and Sovereignty, and others by the fact that He answers their supplications, and fulfills their needs, and relieves their grief.

The one who is most comprehensive in his knowledge of Allaah, knows of Him by means of His own Words. He knows a *Rabb* to whom belongs the Most Majestic and Perfect Attributes. Far is He removed from having anything comparable to Him or any equal; free from all kinds of defects and imperfections; qualified with every beautiful Name and every perfect Attribute;

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Doer of what He intends (wills); Above everything [istawaa (ascended) upon the ‘arsh above the seven heavens] and with everything [He encompasses everything with His Knowledge, Ability, Authority, and so forth from the meanings of His ruboobiyyah, while He is the Most High, above everything]; the One who is Able to do everything; the One Who manages the affairs of everything. He commands and forbids. He speaks the legislative (deeniyah)\(^\text{10}\) and universal (kawniyah)\(^\text{11}\) words. He is Greater than everything, and He is the Most Beautiful, the Most Merciful, the All-Able, the All-Wise.

Allaah, Most High, sent down the Qur’aan in order to inform His ‘ibaad about Himself, so that they

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\(^{10}\) *Deeniyyah:* Pertrains to Allaah’s sharee’ah (Commands and Prohibitions of the Islaamic Code). It is also known as al-iraadah as-shar’iyyah (Allaah’s legislative will).

\(^{11}\) *Kawniyah:* Relates to Allaah’s Will in His creation. Everything He Wills is certain to pass, and everything He Wills not to pass, will never occur. None is able to escape Allaah’s universal decree.
know of Him, of the way that leads to Him, and of the status of travellers to Him after their arrival.”

One of the great suwar [plural of soorah (chapter)] of the Qur’aan that was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is soorat al-baqarah (The second soorah of the Qur’aan). In it is an aayah (verse) in which Allaah, the Exalted, Speaks about Himself and His Attributes. This aayah is aayatul-kursi, which is highly distinguished because:

(1) The Prophet (ﷺ) described as the greatest aayah in the Qur’aan.

(2) In it the Most Great Name of Allaah (ismullaahi al-'atham) is mentioned.

(3) It protects from the shayaateen (sing. shaytaan).

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13 As in the authentic and famous hadeeth reporting the encounter of Abu Hurayrah (ﷺ) with the one of the shayaateen. See Ftn. 25.
(4) The believer who recites it following an obligatory salaah is under the Care and Protection of Allaah until the commencement of the next prayer.  

(5) "The one who recites it after each of the obligatory prayers, then death will be the only thing [i.e. barrier] preventing him from entering al-Jannah."
Shaykh-ul-Islaam ibn Taymeeyah (رحمة الله) said: 
“There is no single aayah in the Qur’aan which includes that which is comprised in aayatul-kursi.”

Because of the great importance of this aayah, I have decided, after making istikhaarah to seek knowledge. In fact, his student Imaam ibnul Qayyim related that he (ibn Taymeeyah) was reported to have said, “I never relinquished [to recite] it after each [obligatory] salaat.” After detailing the various reports regarding this hadeeth, ibnul Qayyim commented, “It has its basis and it is not mawdoo’ (fabricated).” [See ibnul Qayyim’s Zaadul Ma’aad (Beirut, Lebanon: Muassasatur-Risaalah (Checked by Shu’ayeb and ‘Abdul Qaadir al-Arna’oot), 2d. ed. 1418/1997)], pp. 293-294.

16 Majmooi’ Al-Fataawaa, vol. 17, p. 130.

17 Istikhaarah: The special prayer composed of two rak’ahs followed by a specific du’aa (supplication) seeking Allaah’s Guidance. The English meaning of this Prophetic du’aa is: “O my ilaah (Allaah)! I ask your Guidance due to Your Knowledge, and appeal to You to help me [give me power] due to Your Ability, and ask You from Your Great Favor, for You are Able and I am not. You know and I do not know, and You know all hidden matters. O Allaah! If You know that this matter [and you name it] is good for me in my deen [Islaam], my livelihood, the aftermath of my matter [also said: for my life in the Hereafter], its short term, or its long term, then decree it for me, make it easy for me, and bestow blessing for me in it; and if You know that this matter [and
introduce the English-speaking Muslim communities to the salaf’s tafseer of the Words of Allah in this noble aayah. In this regard, I found that an excellent summarized explanation of its meaning by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Uthaymeen (may Allah protect Him) was published by Daar ibnul-Jawzi in Dammam, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I chose it because of the many major points of benefit it contains. Many other related beneficial points from the Shaykh’s discussions in other books or treatises and from other discussions by the great salafi scholars are introduced.

you name it if is bad for me in my deen, my livelihood, the aftermath of my matter, its short term, and its long term, then keep it away for me, and turn me away from it, and decree for me the good where ever it is, and then content me with it.” A detailed reference on this great act of worship is found in The Three Abandoned Prayers by ‘Adnaan Aal ‘Ar’oor: It may be obtained from The Call to Islaam Da’wah Center at 318 Hoe Street, Walthamstow, London, E17 9PX, UK.

It is of paramount importance that the seekers of knowledge should try their best to review the scholarly works of the trusted salafi ‘ulmaa’. This helps to clarify what is generalized or not entirely clear in some of their statements. In addition it brings out points of benefit which otherwise may be missed. Unlike many so-called “scholars” whose books are filled with mystic terminology whose explanation, in the best cases, may contain truth and
I ask Allaah, Most High, to make this effort sincerely for His Majestic Face, and that He grant the best reward to its author and the salafi scholars, and that He grants us a share of the reward for it, and that He makes it a benefit for all Muslims.

The slave of Allaah, Saleh As-Saleh.
The Words of Allaah in Aayatul Kursi
The Words of Allaah in Aayatul Kursi

and the Translation of Their Meanings,

"Allaah! [none has the right to be worshipped but He], the Ever Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists. Neither slumber, nor sleep overtake Him. To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on earth. Who is he that can intercede with Him except with His Permission? He knows what happens to them [His creatures] in this world, and what will happen to them in the Hereafter. And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills. His kursi extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. And He is the Most High, above everything, the Most Great."
Tafseer Aayatul Kursi

By
Shaykh Muhammad ibn Saalih Al-'Uthaymeen

Prelude

All Praise is due to Allaah, the Rabb of Al-'aalameen (creation). I supplicate Allaah to have His salaah and salaam upon our Prophet Muhammad, his household, and all of his companions.

To proceed:

This [treatise] is the tafseer of aayatul kursi [Qur'aan, Soorat Al-Baqarah (2:255)] presented together with points of benefit deduced from it in the course of establishing its explanation.

We ask Allaah تَعَالَى to make us benefit from the knowledge which He bestowed upon us, certainly He is Al-Jawaad (the One Who grants generously and loves generosity), Al-Kareem (the One Who is Bountiful and Gracious, and loves graciousness),
Al-Barr,\textsuperscript{1} Ar-Raheem (the One Who is Most Merciful).

\textsuperscript{1}البَرَّ al-Barr: The One Who is Most Subtle, Kind, Courteous, and Generous; the One Who is ample in goodness and beneficence; Who gives manifold increase of reward to the righteous, and Who overlooks many of the faults of the wrong-doers with gracious forgiveness; whoever brings a good deed, Allaah, al-Barr, rewards him ten times the like thereof to his credit, and whoever brings an evil deed He decrees for him only the recompense of the like thereof, and they will not be wronged. If somebody intends to do a good deed and he does not do it, then Allaah, al-Barr, will write for him a full good deed in his account with Him; and if he intends to do a bad deed and he does not do it, then Allaah will write a full good deed in his account with Him. He loves piety towards Him, goodness, justice, righteousness, honesty, truthfulness, benevolent regard or conduct to parents and others, as well as every incumbent duty.
[In the Name of Allaah, 2 ar-Rahmaan 3 ar-Raheem —I begin to write:] 5

2 Allaah is the ‘alam (identifying name or title) of the majestic, sole, and true God. This noun which is the name of Allaah applies to none other than Him. He, Most Majestic and High, has other names all of which follow on from His name Allaah. The meaning of the name “Allaah” is the ma’looh (that which is worshipped out of love, magnification, deification, and longing). [See Shaykh Muhammad ibn ‘Uthaymeen’s Sharhul ‘Aqeedah Al-Waasityyah (Dammaam, KSA: Daar ibnul Jawzi, 2d. ed. 1415/1994], p. 38, and Sharh Lum’at Al-‘Itiqaad (Ismaa’ee liyyah, Egypt: Maktabatul-Imaam al-Bukhaari (checked by Ashraf Maqsood), 1412/1992)], p. 29.

3 ar-Rahmaan (The One Who is Most Merciful): This is one of Allaah’s particular names and which denotes the attribute of very great and extensive mercy which exists with Him. [See ibnul Qayyim’s Badaai’ Al-Fawaa’i’d (Beirut, Lebanon: Daarul Khayr, 1st. ed. 1414/1994)], vol. 1, pp. 23-24, and ibn ‘Uthaymeen’s Sharhul ‘Aqeedah Al-Waasityyah, ibid.

4 ar-Raheem (The One Who Bestows Mercy): This name denotes that the attribute is related to the marhoom (i.e. the one whom Allaah chooses to receive His Rahmah (Mercy). So, the difference between ar-Rahmaan and ar-Raheem is that in the case of the former, ar-Rahmah is His attribute, and in the latter, ar-Rahmah is His act, meaning that He is the One Who bestows ar-Rahmah upon others. So, when both names come together [i.e. ar-Rahmaan, ar-Raheem],
then the meaning in this context is that Allaah’s Mercy is very great and extensive, and that His Mercy reaches His creation. This is what is meant by those who say that ar-Rahmaan is the One Whose Mercy encompasses everything (general Mercy), and ar-Raheem is the One who has Mercy upon the believers (special Mercy). Since Allaah’s Mercy upon the kaafir is a special one in this life only, then it is as if they have no mercy upon them, because in the Hereafter when they will ask Allaah to save them from Hell and admit being wrong, Allaah will deal with them with His Justice, not His Mercy, Saying:

\[
\text{“Remain you in it [Hell] with ignominy!}
\text{And speak not to Me!”}
\]

[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Mu’minoon (23:108)].

The name ar-Raheem is applied to Allaah and may be applied to others. Allaah has described His Messenger Muhammad (ﷺ) as Raheem (Soorat At-Tawbah, 9:128). Ibn Katheer (الله تعالى) said: “Some of the names of Allaah are restricted to Him only like the names: Allaah, ar-Rahmaan, al-Khaaliq, ar-Raaziq and so forth. Some other names, however, may be applied to other than Him.” [See Badaai’ Al-Fawaa’id, p. 24, Sharhul ‘Aqeedah Al-Waasityyah, pp. 38-39, Lum’atul I’tiqaad, p. 29, Tafseer ibn Katheer (1:21), Sharh Thalaathat Al-Usool within Shaykh ibn ‘Uthaymeen’s Majmoo’ Fataawaa (Riyaadh, KSA: Daar Ath-Thuraya, 1st. ed. 1414/1993)], vol. 6, p. 11.
The Explanation of Aayatul Kursi

[FIRST]: Allaah's Saying:

\[
\text{لا إله إلا هو اللى الحمدى القيوم}
\]

Allaah لا إله إلا هو none has the right to be worshipped but He,

\[
\text{اللى الحمدى القيوم}
\]

The Ever-living, the One Who is established on His Own, Self-subsisting, by Whom all things subsist.

This aayah is the greatest aayah (verse) in the Book of Allaah just as was ascertained in the response of Ubayy bin Ka’b (Abul-Munthir) to the Prophet’s (ﷺ) question when he asked him:

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The author begins his treatise with the basmalah (بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم) in adherence with the way of Allaah ﷺ in His Book and following the example of the Prophet (ﷺ) who used to begin his letters with it. Given the aforementioned discussion of the meanings of the Names: Allaah, ar-Rahmaan, and ar-Raheem, the meaning of the basmalah is: “I begin [in this case “I begin to write”] seeking the help and the blessings of each and every name of the names of Allaah ﷺ whose very great and extensive mercy is His Attribute.” [See Lam'atul I'tiqaad, p. 29.]
"Which aayah in the Book of Allaah is the greatest? He (Ubayy) replied: “Aayatul-kursi.” Thereupon he (Allaah) struck him on his breast and said: "May knowledge give you joy, O Abal-Munthir!""

That is why whoever recites it at night [before going to bed], Allaah will appoint a guard for him

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6 The complete text in Saheeh Muslim is:

عَنْ أَبِيٍّ بْنِ كَعْبِ قَالَ: "قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَىَّ الْمُتْنَدِرِ: أَيَّةُ مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ مَعَكَ أَعْظَمُ قَالَ فَلَنَّ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ﷺ أَعْظَمَ قَالَ إِلَىَّ الْمُتْنَدِرِ: أَيَّةُ مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ مَعَكَ أَعْظَمُ قَالَ قَالَ: ﴿لاِللهِ إِلَّا هوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ﴾ ﴿قَالَ فَضَرَبَ فِي صَدْرِي وَقَالَ وَاللَّهِ لَيْهِيَكَ الْعَلَمُ إِلَىَّ الْمُتْنَدِرِ﴾. [ صحيح سلم]

Ubayy bin Ka‘b (Abul-Munthir) said: “Allaah’s Messenger (ﷺ) said: ‘O Abal-Munthir! Do you know the aayah from the Book of Allaah which, according to you, is the greatest?’ I said: ‘Allaah and His Messenger (ﷺ) know best. He again said: Abal Munthir, do you know the verse from the Book of Allaah which, according to you, is the greatest?’ I said: ﴿لاِللهِ إِلَّا هوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ﴾: Allaah, none has the right to be worshipped but He, the Ever-living, the One Who is established on His Own, Self-subsisting, by Whom all things subsist.' Thereupon he struck me on my breast and said: ‘May knowledge give you joy, O Abal Munthir!’” [See Saheeh Muslim bi-Sharh Al-Imaam an-Nawawi (Arabic) (Beirut, Lebanon: Daar al-Ma‘rifah,1st. ed. 1414/1994)], vol. 6, no. 1882, p. 334. This reference contains Saheeh Muslim with a commentary by Imaam an-Nawawi (رحمه الله)].
and stay with him to protect him all night long, and no shaytaan will come near him till morning.

This came in the famous hadeeth reported by al-Bukhaari in his Saheeh and which the Prophet (ﷺ) assigned Abu Hurayrah (ﷺ) to be in charge of the Zakaat revenue of the month of Ramadaan. Someone started to steal some of the foodstuff. When Abu Hurayrah (ﷺ) took hold of him and threatened to take him to the Prophet (ﷺ), he said: “I am needy and have many dependents, and I am in great need.” Abu Hurayrah released him and told the Prophet (ﷺ) of what happened. He (ﷺ) said, “Indeed, he told you a lie and he will be coming again.” Knowing that the Prophet (ﷺ) says nothing but the truth, Abu Hurayrah waited for him watchfully. He caught him trying to steal again. He threatened him to take him to the Prophet (ﷺ) but then released him when he complained of his great need and promised not to come again. The Prophet (ﷺ) told Abu Hurayrah, “Verily, he told you a lie and he will return.” He returned and was caught stealing for the third time. This time, however, he told Abu Hurayrah (ﷺ), “I will teach you some words with which Allaah will benefit you.” I asked, “What are they?” He replied: “Whenever you go to bed, recite aayatul-kursi:

اَللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَقُّ الْقَيْمُ

till you finish the whole verse. (If you do so), Allaah will appoint a guard for you who will stay with you and no shaytaan will come near you till morning.” Upon telling the Prophet (ﷺ) of this, he said: “He really spoke the truth, although he is [absolutely] a liar. Do you know whom you
This *aayah* comprises ten sentences, each of which has a very great meaning. [In the beginning] Allaah ﷺ says:

\[
\text{اَللَّهُ}
\]

“Allaah”

The word *Allaah* is the title particular to the Most High *thaat* (Essence), meaning the name particular to Allaah, the Mighty and Magnificent, Himself.⁸ This title applies to none other than Allaah, whether in times of *jaahiliyyah* (pre-Islamic era) or times of Islaam. For Allaah is *Rabbul-’aalameen* (The *Rabb* of all creation),⁹ the Mighty and Majestic.

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were talking to, these three nights, O Abu Hurayrah?” Abu Hurayrah said, “No.” He (ﷺ) said, “It was a shaytaan.” [See *Saheeh Al-Bukhaari* (Arabic/English), vol. 3, no. 504].

The *thaat* is necessarily qualified with all of the superlative attributes of perfection.

The One Who nurtures and sustains all the creation with His favors and blessings. He is the One Who created them, and He is the One Who possesses full and perfect sovereignty over them, He owns them and controls their affairs as He ﷺ wishes and in accordance with His Knowledge, Wisdom, and Justice. Being the *Rabb* of all
In the construct of the sentence, the term Allaah is *mahatul-khabar* (the subject) of the rest of the sentence that follows or *mahatul-isnaad* (the term upon which the rest of the sentence is based). This word, the Majestic term (الله), is the subject (gram.) and what comes after [from the attributes to the subject] is either the predicate (gram.) or its explicative apposition.

The First *Hukm* (judgment regarding a thing in relation to an attribute to its subject) in:

\[\text{اَللهُ لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ} \]

is:

\[\text{لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ} \]

*Ilaah* means *ma’looh*, one who is worshipped out of love and magnification. None deserves this attribute except Allaah, the One free of all imperfections and the Most High. All of the creation, He deserves, therefore, to be singled out for all worship. After all, He is the one who prepared them for that which they were created: To worship none but Him. He supported them with all of their needs, brought down for them the Revelation, and sent His Messengers to them so that they would be guided to His Path.
(gods) besides Allaah which are worshipped on earth or in the heavens, like the angels, do not deserve to be worshipped. They are called aaliha but they do not deserve the right which Allaah, Rabbul-‘aalameen, deserves. [He said]:

And invoke not any other ilaah (god) along with Allaah, laa ilaaha illaa huwa [none has the right to be worshipped but He]. Everything will perish save His Face. His is the decision and to Him (all of) you shall be returned. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Qasas (28:88)].

Sahykh-ul-Islaam ibn Taymeeyah (رحمة الله) in his Fataawaa (1:24) commented: “The one who worships other than Allaah even though he loves [his deity] and seems to gain through it some kind of good relations and enjoyment in this life, it is certain that the harm inflicted upon him by this worship is greater than the harm resulting from the enjoyment of eating poisoned food.”

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11 Allaah, Most High, said:
O Mankind! Single out your Rabb [Allaah] with all worship; He Who created you and all those before you so that you may be of those who attain Taqwa. He Who has made the earth a resting place for you, and the sky as a canopy, and sent down water [rain] from the sky and brought forth therewith fruits as a provision for you. Then do not set up rivals unto Allaah [in worship] while you know [that He has no rival, and that He alone has the right to be worshipped].

[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Baqarah, 2:21-22].

The Word ilaah (إِلَه), “that which is worshipped (ma’bood),” is a noun of (لا) [laa]. In this

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12 Taqwa: Seeking to take protection from Allaah’s anger and punishment by doing whatever Allaah commands and keeping away from whatever He forbids.

13 Since He is the One Who created you and made available for you all kinds of provisions, then it is a necessary duty upon you that you should single Him out for all worship and set up no partners along with Him in worship.
construct, laa is the negative which negates \( jins \). Here, it denotes the general and absolute negation of all sorts that fall under one kind. Itself being a text of generalization, then \( laa ilaaha \) is a pure, clear, and comprehensive negation of all sorts [of false gods].

And His saying: \( ^{14} \text{لا إلَهَ مَوْلاَنَّ} \), which means “Except Him,” [grammatically] is a badal (substitute) for the omitted predict of \( ^{14} \text{لا} \) which is a word understood in meaning but not stated in words, and which is necessary to complete the meaning; this word is haqq (truly and rightfully). Accordingly, the meaning by implication is:

\[ ^{14} \text{لا إلَهَ إلَهُ مَوْلاَنَّ} \] [laa ilaah illaa huwa: None has the right to be worshipped (laa ilaaha haqq) except Allaah (illallaah)].

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14 Jins: Kind, class, comprising under it several sorts.

15 So, this omitted word haqq (truly and rightfully) makes it clear that, although there are other confirmed deities besides Allaah, these aalihaa [gods] which are worshipped besides Allaah are false gods. They possess nothing of divinity, nor do they deserve any worship. [See
This great sentence: 

\textit{(لا إله إلا هوَ)} allaahu laa ilaaha illa huwa (none has the right to be worshipped but Allaah), signifies the emphatic and absolute negation of true divinity except to Allaah alone.

Regarding Allaah’s Saying:

\textit{(اللَّهُ الْقِيَّومُ)}

The Ever living, \textit{al-Qayyoom}

These are two of Allaah’s names which comprise the perfection of Attributes and Actions. The name: \textit{(اللَّهُ)} comprises the perfection of Attributes, and \textit{(القِيَّومُ)} the perfection of Actions. The meaning of \textit{(اللَّهُ)} is the one who possesses the perfect living.

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Shaykh ibn ‘Uthaymeen’s \textit{Majmoo’ Fataawaa}, section on \textit{Sharh Thalaathat Al-Usool} (Riyaadh, Saudi Arabia: Daar ath-Thurayya 1413)], vol. 6, p. 66. This section has been translated into English by Br. Abu Talhah Daawood ibn Ronald Burbank, and was published by Daar Al-Hidaayah, Birmingham, UK.
This is inferred from the ١٦ in which is grammatically used to denote [amongst other things] the combination of all perfection [in properties and (or) applications in the term that it accompanies (al-istighraaq)].

This is also indicated in as far as existence and non-existence, and perfection and imperfection are concerned. In fact, if we consider man's life, we find it imperfect because it originates in 'adam (non-existence) and ends in 'adam. ١٨

It is also imperfect as far as his attributes and actions are concerned. For his hearing, sight, sayings, and actions are all imperfect. As such, man's life is imperfect from all angles: in existence and 'adam, and with regard to the inseparable attributes of life itself. However, with respect to Allaah, ﷽ (Most Mighty and Majestic), His life is

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١٦ “al”, “al” is a particle of determination and specification.


١٨ In the present world, otherwise man will end up in an eternal life in the Hereafter.
perfect, neither preceded by ‘adam nor coming to naught. Allaah, Most High, says:

[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Furqaan (25:58)].

He also said:

[Qur’aan, Soorat Ar-Rahmaan (55:26-27)].

Whatsoever is on it (the earth) will perish, and the Face of Your Rabb, full of Majesty and Honour, will abide forever. [Qur’aan, Soorat Ar-Rahmaan (55:26-27)].

That is why some of the salaf said: “The person should make a connection and not pause [when he recites the word perish in the above verse] because this signifies the right manner of perfection. The true aspect of Allaah’s perfection lies not only in the fact that creation will perish but also in the baqaa’ (endless existence) of Allaah, the Most Mighty and Most Majestic.
In addition, Allaah’s hayaat (Life) is one which is neither accompanied by annihilation nor by ‘adam:

\[ \text{كل شيء هالك إلا وجهة } \]

Everything will perish save His Face.
[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Qasas (28:88)].

Indeed, to Allaah, the Mighty and Majestic, belongs the eternally perfect Life.

Furthermore Allaah’s hayaat is characterized by the perfection of Attributes: hearing, sight, knowledge, ability, might and all qualities of perfection. That is why the particle ^  جي which denotes al-istighraaq with regard to baqaa’ (endless existence) and al-kamaal (perfection) was introduced.

Regarding [Allaah’s] Saying: \( \text{القِیۡوۡم} \): \( \text{القِیۡوۡم} \): al-Qayyoum, its origin is the word al-qiyaam, and the measure of \( \text{القِیۡوۡم} \) is fayy’ool and it is a form of intensiveness. The name al-Qayyoum means the One Who is established on His Own, Self-
subsisting, by Whom all things subsist. Allaah, the Most High, said:

{اأَفْرَمَ هُوَ قَائِمٌ عَلَى كُلٍّ نَفْسٍ بِما كَسَبَّتَ} [ الرحمن: 33]

Is He (Allaah) Who takes charge (guards, maintains, provides, etc.) of every person and know all that he has earned (like any other deities who know nothing)? [Qur’aan, Soorat Ar-Ra’d (13:33)].

Allaah is established on His Own (qaa’im bi-nafsihi) as He, the Most High, says:

{وَاللَّهُ غَنِيٌّ خَمِيدٌ} [التمام: 16]

And Allaah is the Rich (Free of all wants), worthy of all praise. [Qur’aan, Soorat At-Taghaabun (64:6)].

So, Allaah is absolutely free of any need from all creation. He is Self-subsisting. He needs not food nor drink, for He is the One Who feeds but is not

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19 He sustains, protects, prepares, and runs the affairs of all things as He wills in accordance with His Knowledge, Wisdom, and Justice.
fed. He needs not a supporter, nor a helper, nor a deputy, nor an advisor. He is established in perfection by Himself.

If someone says, "How do we reconcile the above meaning of al-Qayyoum with the saying of Allaah, the Most High:

[al-Qur'aan, Soorat Al-Hajj (22:40)].

Verily Allaah will help those who "help Him"?

[al-Qur'aan, Soorat Al-Hajj (22:40)].

What is meant by His affirmation that He "is being helped"? The answer is that the intended meaning is help in the cause of Allaah's deen, for He is the One Who is in full charge of all things. So, everything other than Allaah is dependent upon Him in existence, preparation of affairs, and sustenance.
[SECOND]: In His Saying:


Neither slumber, nor sleep overtakes Him,

Allaah did not say (what means): “He does not sleep,” instead He said: 

"does not overtake Him” in order to comprise the sleep which overcomes and that arising by choice. If you say, “Does not sleep,” it would imply that He does not sleep by choice. However, Allaah, the Mighty and Majestic, does not sleep neither by ghalabah (overcoming) nor by choice, because sleep is an imperfect attribute which contradicts both the perfection of the Self and the perfection in relation to others.

The person who is given to sleep misses a lot of his work because of His sleeping. Consider, for example, the case of a person who has many people working for him and he sleeps a lot. He is unable to reckon with nor manage the business or other related matters. This is an imperfection with respect to others.

As regard to self-perfection, sleep is a deficiency because it indicates that the person’s body got
tired and thus he needed the sleep as a rest from what has passed, as well as a means to renew his activity to engage in what will come ahead. That is the why the people of al-Jannah do not sleep—because of the perfection of their lives and bodies. No illness or the like touches them.

If someone says, “We know that the person who does not sleep is unable to do so because of some kind of sickness or a defect, while you say that the lack of sleep is a perfection. Explain.”

We say, “This applies to the creature, and in this case perfection is a relative matter [with respect to Allaah it is perfection]. There is no doubt that the person who does not sleep because of an illness has a defect, and that is why he stays always in a state of languor and exhaustion. Thus his welfare will not be established. This is evident from the saying of Allaah, the Most High:

وَجَعَلْنَا نَوْمَكُمْ سَبْطًا

And have made your sleep as a thing for rest
[Qur’aan, Soorat An-Naba’ (78:9)],

meaning that sleep is something that will discontinue the hardship and tiredness. If Allaah
would sleep, and far is He above such imperfection, then this would necessitate that He needs to rest. In addition, the creation will be ruined because they are in need of Him; even the sleeping person is in need of Allaah. In fact, the Prophet (ﷺ) used to invoke Allaah at night when he was about to sleep:

قد أمسكت نفسيا فأرحمها و إن أرسلتها فاحفظها
بما تحفظ به عبادك الصالحين.

"If You take my soul, bestow mercy on it [and forgive it, as in another narration], and if You release it then protect it as You protect your righteous slaves."  

In short, it is impossible that Allaah, the One free of all imperfections and the Most High, sleeps. The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَنَامُ وَلَا يَنْبِعِي لَهُ أَن يَنَامُ." [صليم]

"Verily Allaah does not sleep and it does not befit Him to sleep."

20 Saheeh Al-Bukhaari (Arabic/English), vol. 8, no. 332.
21 Saheeh Muslim (English Translation), vol. 1, no. 343.
The word "لا يُنْبِغِي" [does not befit] when used in the Qur’aan and sunnah means “the thing which is absolutely impossible to be,” as Allaah تعالى said:

وَمَا يُنْبِغِي لِلرَّحْمَنِ أَنْ يُتَخَذَ وَلَدًا \[مریم١٩:٩٢]_

But it is not befitting for (the Majesty of) ar-Rahmaan (Allaah) that He should beget a son (or offspring or children). [Qur’aan, Soorat Maryam (19:92)].

[It should be noted] that Allaah’s saying:

لا تأخذه سنة ولا نوم

Neither slumber, nor sleep overtakes Him,

signifies as-sifaat as-salbiyyah (attributes of negation: negating any imperfection and implying perfection). The rule with respect to the Names and Attributes of Allaah, the Most High, is that there is no such thing as a pure attribute of negation. ²²

²² This is because mere negation does not denote any attribute, and therefore it is not considered a praise. In addition, the attributes of negation are of two kinds:
Indeed, when *as-sifaat as-salbiyyah* are mentioned, it is because they imply the perfection of the attributes which are in contradiction to those of negation. So, because of the Perfection of Allaah’s

1. General, and
2. Specific.

The meaning of generality in negation is that Allaah, Most High, negates all imperfections implicitly denoting that all Perfection is His. For example: Allaah, the Exalted, says: لِسَ كَمَّالِهِ شَيْء، [which means], “There is nothing like unto Him.” So, there is nothing unto Him in His Knowledge, Ability, Hearing, Seeing, Might, Wisdom, Mercy, and so forth. In this general negation, Allaah ﷻ did not specify the negation. Accordingly all imperfections are denied and all perfections are denoted, and it is stated that there is nothing like unto Him in all of His Perfection.

On the other hand, the specificity in negation is to negate specific allegations of imperfection. For example to deny that defects and drawbacks like forgetfulness, sleep, ignorance, having son or partner, etc. are associated with Allaah, the Exalted. Again, the Perfection is implied as against the negation. [See Shaykh ibn ‘Uthaymeen’s *Sharhul Waasitiyyah*, vol. 1, pp. 145-146.]

23 For example, the negation of ignorance stands for the affirmation of Allaah’s unlimited knowledge. The negation of death, which is in contradiction of life, implies the perfection of Allaah’s attribute of Life.
Life and qayyoumiyyah, then neither slumber nor sleep overtake Him.

[THIRD]: In the Third statement, Allaah تَعَالَى said:

24 Qayyoumiyyah: The Attribute denoted by Allaah’s Name al-Qayyoum.

25 The Perfection of His Life negates that Allaah ﷺ needs to sleep and the same is also due to the Perfection of His qayyoumiyyah, as sleep is needed by the created living creatures due to their imperfection. Although sleeping and eating may be considered as attributes of perfection with respect to man, as a person who does not sleep or eat is considered ill, they are perfection from one angle and defects from another. They are perfection in the sense that they indicate that the body is sound and healthy, and are defects because the body needs them to function. In reality, therefore, they are defects. Accordingly, not every relative perfection in the creature is a perfection for the Creator, and not every Perfection associated with the Creator is a perfection in the created. Eating, drinking and sleeping are relative “perfection” with respect to the creature and negated defects with respect to Allaah ﷺ. That is why Allaah, the Most High, said about Himself:

وَهُوَ الَّذِي يُطَعِمُ وَلَا يُطَعَّمُ [الأنعام، 14]

And it is He (Allaah) Who feeds and is not fed. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-An’aaam (6:14)].
To Him belongs whatever (maa) is in the heavens and whatever is on the earth.

The name "maa" here is a conjunctive noun (gram. ism mawsool) taking a form of generalization. The term is used in this form in order to indicate that it comprises both the beings and their states. The meaning, therefore, is that Allaah is the One Who masters the affairs of everything in existence in the heavens and the earth: creating, sovereignty-kingship, and management.

The sentence, "To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and the earth," is a declarative clause in which the predicate (gram. khabar) "To Him" has preceded the subject (gram. mubtada') which is the conjunctive noun "maa": "Whatever". In this way, there is a grammatical state of hasr (exclusivity, restriction) which signifies that to Him (Allaah) alone belongs whatever is in the heavens and the earth.

26 From the angels, jinn, and all that which exists, including which we have no knowledge of.
earth. Accordingly, since creating, sovereignty-kingship, and management of affairs belong to Allaah alone, it is incumbent that we should surrender to Him alone because we are His slaves, and a slave must surrender to the One Who Owns and Masters him, Allaah, the One free of all imperfection, the Most High.

In addition, we must stand to persevere Allaah’s pre-decree because we are His possession, and anything which is owned by Allaah, the Mighty and Majestic, then it follows that is His right to administer its affairs as He Wills. This right is the same whether His pre-decree applies to the person himself, his family, wealth, friends, country, or the rest of mankind. The important thing is that since the dominion belongs to Allaah, then it is His exclusive right to do whatever He Wills.

In the saying of Allaah (which means), “To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and the earth,” the term “heavens” came in the plural form while the word “earth” was stated in the singular though what is meant is the plural. In this

\[^{27}\text{The Qur’aan has stated that there are seven heavens:}

فَقُلْ مِنْ رَبِّ السَّمَاوَاتِ السَّبعةِ وَرَبِّ الْعَرْشِ العظيمِ

[الوسون, 62].\]
regard, the intended usage of the term “earth” refers to the *jins* (kind).

[FOURTH]: In the fourth statement, Allaah, the Most High, said:

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омнَّ ذَا الْذَّي يَشْفَعُ عَنْهُ إِلَّا يَأْذَنُهُ
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Who is it that can interceded with Him except with His Permission?

The word ُمانَُّ “Who” is an interrogative noun and the intended use of the interrogation in the sentence is to assert the negation [that there is none who can intercede] as evident in the affirmation phrase which followed it: ُإِلَّا يَأْذَنُهُ “Except with His Permission.” Whenever a negation takes

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Say: Who is the *Rabb* of the seven heavens and the *Rabb* of the great ‘arsh? [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Mu’minoon (23:86)].

In the grammatical sense the noun ُمانَُّ is the subject, and the term ُلَذَ is omitted for being redundant. The term ُالْذَّي “he that” is a relative pronoun standing as the predicate of the subject ُمانَُّ “Who”. [Author’s note].
the form of an interrogative construct, then the statement is infused with the meaning of challenge.

The Intercession (*Ash-Shafaa’ah*):

Regarding the saying of Allaah, the Most High:

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(يشفع)
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“Intercedes,”

know that:

1. Linguistically, the term “*shafaa’ah*” means to make an odd number an even one.\(^{29}\)
2. Traditionally, it refers to the laying of a petition (interceding, mediating) with someone in favor of another, in procuring a benefit or warding off a harm. Thus the *shafaa’ah* of the Prophet (ﷺ) for *ahlul-mawqif*\(^{30}\) after the worry and distress which

\(^{29}\) Allaah ﷺ said: [which means], *And by the *shaf’a* (even) and the *witr* (odd) [of all the creations of Allaah].* [Qur’aan Soorat Al-Fajr (89:3)].

\(^{30}\) *Ahlul-Mawqif*: All human beings gathered on one plane on the Day of Resurrection awaiting their accounts to be taken by Allaah. The Prophet (ﷺ) said, “The sun will come so close to the people that they will suffer such distress and trouble as they will not be able to tolerate it or to bear it.” The Prophet (ﷺ) intercedes with Allaah to pronounce
befalls them and which they are unable to bear is an intercession to ward off a harm. On the other hand, the Prophet’s *shafaa’ah* for *ahlul-Jannah* to enter *al-Jannah* is aimed at procuring a benefit.

3. None can intercede except by Allaah’s Permission: ﷺ ﷺ. His Leave is *kawni*.

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His Judgment among the people of *al-mawqif*. They will be relieved from their long standing by virtue of His interceding with Allaah on their behalf. [See *Saheeh Al-Bukhaari* (Arabic/English)], vol. 6, no. 236.

31 *Ahlul-Jannah*: The believers who will be admitted to reside forever in *al-Jannah*.

32 *Kawni*: Pertaining to the Universal Will of Allaah, the Most Majestic and Most Magnificent, and which is in accordance with His Foreknowledge and Wisdom. Creation, provisions, life, death, permission to intercede, and so forth exist by the Will of Allaah. Everything which Allaah Wills is certain to occur. He Willed that *eemaan* (belief in Allaah) and *kufr* (disbelief) occur, although He Loves *eemaan* and Hates *kufr*. On the other hand, the Legislative Decree (*al-hukm ash-shar‘i*) comprises the Revealed Laws (*sharee’ah*) which the Messengers came with and what is stated in the Revealed Scriptures. Under this Decree, Allaah Loves that mankind believe in Him (*eemaan*) and does not Love for them to commit *kufr*. Mankind, however, may or may not believe in Allaah. In short, under His Universal Will, everything Allaah Wills is certain to pass while under the Legislative Will, what is beloved to Allaah may or may not take place.
Even Muhammad (ﷺ) who has the greatest rank with Allaah cannot intercede except with the prior leave from Allaah. He will be granted this permission after he (ﷺ) prostrates before Allaah and praises Him with the great praises and glorifications which Allaah guides him to it on that day. Then it will be said:

"ارفع رأسك وقل يسمع واشفع تشفع.
"Raise your head and speak; you will be listened to, intercede and your intercession will be accepted."

[It is known] that no one have a rank with Allaah greater than that of the Messenger [Muhammad ﷺ], nevertheless, he (ﷺ) cannot intercede except with the prior leave of Allaah. It is so because of Allaah, Most Majestic and Most High’s, perfection of Authority and hayybah. The more a king’s authority becomes fully established, the more reverent and respected he becomes. People would not even speak in his court unless he speaks. Consider the Prophet’s (ﷺ) relation with his

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33 Part of a long and agreed upon hadeeth. [See Saheeh Al-Bukhaari (Arabic/ English)], vol. 6, no. 3 and no. 236.
34 Hayybah: An attribute inspiring reverence, or veneration.
companions and which Quraysh’s³⁵ emissary [‘Urwah bin Mas‘oud] described [after finalizing the treaty of Al-Hudaybiyah]:

وإذا تكلَّموا خَفُّضُوا أصوائُهُم عِنَدَهُ "[المحاري]."

"And when they spoke to him they would lower their voices."³⁶

All of this is out of respect. You find that if a king is revered by his flock then no one can speak in his court and in his presence because of the might of his authority.³⁷

³⁵ Quraysh is the tribe of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

³⁶ This is part of a long hadith detailing the story of the treaty of Al-Hudaybiyah. [See Saheeh Al-Bukhaari (Arabic/English)], vol. 3, no. 891.

³⁷ Kings are in need of intercessors because of the imperfection of their knowledge, might and authority. Allaah, Most Perfect in His Might, Knowledge, and Authority, is in no need for intercessors. That is why intercession with Allaah takes place only if He permits it. With kings, however, intercession is permitted with or without a king’s permission. Those close to the king, for example, may intercede without permission. [See Shaykh ibn ‘Uthaymeen’s Al-Qawhul Mufeed ‘Alaa Kitaabhit-
The Conditions of Confirmed Intercession:

The intercessions permitted by Allaah are six. The Prophet will have the privilege of making three of these intercessions. They are:

1. The Prophet’s intercession for ahlu-l-mawqif. This is known as the Prophet’s greatest shafaa‘ah and it is part of the highest station of praise and honour (al-maqaam al-mahmood) with which the Prophet is distinguished, and for which he will be praised by all creatures. It is mentioned in the Qur’aan [17:78].

2. The Prophet’s intercession for ahlu-l-Jannah to enter al-Jannah.

3. The Prophet’s intercession with Allaah to reduce the punishment of his uncle, Abu Taalib because of his protection and support of the Prophet. He will be placed in a shallow part of Hell-Fire.

The other intercessions are not restricted to the Prophet Muhammad. They include:

4. The Prophet’s intercession with Allaah that He does not cast into Hell the one who deserves it.

5. His intercession of taking out from Hell those admitted to it as a result of their sins.

6. The intercession to raise the ranks of the believers. This is the du‘aa of the Prophet to believers and by the believers for each other. [See (1) Shaykh bin Baaz’s commentary on ibn Taymeeyah’s Al-‘Aqeedah Al-Waasitiyyah which Shaykh ‘Ali Hasan ‘Abdul Hameed
Allaah, ﷺ, has made it clear that He does not permit intercession except for the one whom He approves of and whose word is acceptable to Him, and for the one He is pleased with and on whose behalf intercession shall be made. It is inevitable that Allaah is pleased with *ash-shaafi‘*, the intercessor, and *al-mashfoo‘i lahu*, the one on whose behalf intercession is sought. 39 Consequently, the


The intercessions mentioned above are the ones which are approved by Allaah ﷺ. The annulled intercession is any intercession which is not approved by Allaah ﷺ.

39 The conditions are stated in the following aayaat:

1. Allaah ﷺ says:

   ﴿مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يُشْفِقُ عَنْهُ إِلَّا يَأْذَنُ يَّكَ ﴾[البقرة، 2:255].

   Who is he that will intercede with Him except by His permission. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Baqarah (2:255)].

2. Allaah ﷺ says:

   ﴿وَلَّاهُ الْجَنَّةُ إِلَّا مَنْ أَذَانَ لَهُ الرُّحْمَانُ وَرَضَايَ لَهُ قُوَّلاً ﴾[البقرة، 109].

   On that day no intercession shall avail, except the one for whom *ar-Rahmaan* has given permission and whose word is acceptable to Him. [Qur’aan, Soorat Taha (20:109)].

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idols of the polytheists could not intercede on their behalf with Allaah because Allaah does not approve of them. The Prophets and the righteous do not intercede on behalf of the polytheists because the latter are not approved with Allaah.

Accordingly, the conditions for the confirmed shafaa’ah are three:

1. Allaah’s permission of it.
2. Allaah being pleased with the shaafi’.
3. His approval of the one on whose behalf intercession is sought (al-mashfoo’i lahu).

3. Allaah ﷺ says:

وَلَا يَتَفَرَّقُونَ إِلَّا لِمَنْ أَرْتَصْنَى [الأنبياء: 28]

And they cannot intercede except for him with whom He is pleased. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Anbiyaa’ (21:28)].

40 The case of intercession on behalf of the Prophet’s uncle, Abu Taalib, is excluded and in a very limited sense from the ruling stated in Allaah’s saying:

فَمَا تَفَرَّقُوهُمْ شَفَاعَةُ السُّفَاحِيِّينَ [المُدْتَر: 48]

No intercession of intercessors will be of any use to them [unbelievers, polytheists].[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Muddathir (74:48)].

Abu Taalib stood in support of the Prophet (ﷺ) and protected him from his enemies of Quraysh. The intercession on behalf of Abu Taalib is special for the
[Five]: Then Allaah ﷺ Said in the Fifth Statement:


And Allaah Knows what happens to them (His creatures) in this world, and what will happen to them in the Hereafter.

Knowledge, according to the scholars of usool (the fundamental principles of deen), is the definitive comprehension of a thing in conformity with its true nature. Thus, the lack of comprehension is ignorance, the indecisive comprehension is doubt, and the assertive comprehension which does not concur with reality is compounded ignorance.

Prophet ﷺ. Other than this special intercession, none is allowed to intercede for a kaafir. Even Abu Taalib is not saved from the Fire of Hell. Had it not been for the intercession of the Prophet ﷺ, Abu Taalib “would have been in the bottom of the (Hell) Fire,” as the Prophet ﷺ said. “Perhaps my intercession will be helpful to him on the Day of Resurrection so that he may be put in a shallow fire reaching only up to his ankles with which his brain will boil,” he ﷺ added. [See Saheeh Al-Bukhaari, vol. 5, no. 222 and no. 224, and Shaykh ibn ‘Uthaymeen’s Al-Qawlu Mufeed, vol. 1, p. 334].
For example, if you were asked, “When did the expedition of Badr take place?” And you say, “I do not know,” then this is ignorance. If you were asked the same question and you said, “It happened in the second or the third year of hijrah,” then this is doubt. And if your answer to the same question was, “The fifth year,” then this is compounded ignorance. Allaah, the Most Mighty and Most Majestic, knows things comprehensively and with perfection, on the whole and in detail. His knowledge is unlike the knowledge of ‘ibaad. That is why He said:

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\text{يَعْلَمُ مَا نَبِيُّ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ}
\]

41 The Battle of Badr occurred between the army of the believers lead by Prophet Muhammad and the polytheists of Quarysh and it took place on the 17th of Ramadaan of the second year of Hijrah.

42 Because you give another answer which you think has the same possibility of being the truth.

43 This is known as al-jahlul-murakkab, which is to comprehend something in a way contrary to its true reality. [See Shaykh ibn ‘Uthaymeen’s Sharh Thalaathat Al-Usool (Burmingham, UK: Al-Hidaayah Publication, 1st. ed. 1418/1997), p. 37.]
And Allaah knows what happens to them [the creatures] in the future and what happened to them in the past.  

The conjunctive noun is a form of generalization (gram.) which comprises everything be it small or great, or whether it is from the actions of Allaah or from the creatures’ deeds. Knowing what happens to them in the future implies that Allaah is not unaware of the future, and that His knowledge of the past necessitates that

This is one of the meanings of this great aayah. It signifies that Allaah’s knowledge encompasses everything in the past, present, and the future; nothing escapes Allaah’s knowledge.

Note: One of the Names of Allaah is al-'Aleem: The One Who knows what has been and what will be; Who ever has known, and ever will know, what has been and what will be; His knowledge comprehends all things, the covert and the overt, the small thereof and the great, the possible and the impossible, the lofty and lower spheres, etc. in the most complete manner. Nothing is concealed from Him in the earth or in the heavens. [See Shaykh as-Sa’deey’s Tayseer Al-Kareem Ar-Rahmaan fi Tafseeri Kalaamil-Mannaan [‘Unayzah, Saudi Arabia: Saaliib bin Saaliih Center Publish. 1412/1992)], vol. 5, p. 299.
He does not forget the past. That is why when Fir’awn said to Mūsa

فَمَا بَالُ الْقُرُونِ الأُولَى [طه، 51]

“What about the generations of the old?”
[Qur’aan, Soorat Taha (20:51)].

Mūsa replied:

قَالَ عِلْمُهَا عِنْدَ رَبِّي فِي كِتَابٍ لَا يُضِلُّ رَبِّي وَلا يُنسِى [طه، 52]

The knowledge thereof is with my Rabb, in a Record. My Rabb is neither unaware nor He forgets. [Qur’aan, Soorat Taha (20:52)].

This means that Allaah is neither unaware of the future nor does He forget the past.

[Six]: In the sixth statement, Allaah تعالى said:

ولا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إلَّا مَا شَآءَهُ

And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills.
The pronoun of the verb (يحيطون) "compass" refers to either all that is in the heavens and the earth or to the letter haa' (ه) in Allaah’s saying:

ما بين أيديهم ومما خلقهم

“What happens to them [the creatures] in the future and what happened to them in the past.”

In the latter case, the meaning would be “Those who Allaah knows what happens to them in the future and what happened to them in the past, will never compass anything of His Knowledge except that which He Wills.”

In this statement Allaah makes clear the perfection of His knowledge and the imperfection of the creature’s knowledge. And thus He compares His Attributes to that of His ‘ibaad in order that His perfection and the imperfection of the creatures become clearly evident. This is also clear in His saying:

كل من عليها فان ويبقى وجه ربك ذو الجلال والإكرام

[Qur’aan, Soorat Ar-Rahmaan (55:26-27)].

Whatsoever on it (the earth) will perish. And the Face of your Rabb, full of Majesty and Honour will abide forever. [Qur’aan, Soorat Ar-Rahmaan (55:26-27)].
As far as the word ‘ilm (knowledge) in His saying:

\( 	ext{عَلَمَهُ} \) “His Knowledge,”

it is an infinitive (verbal noun) denoting either (a) the ‘ilm of His thaat (Essence) and sifaat (Attributes), or (b) His ma’loom (What Allaah Knows). Accordingly, the meaning of the aayah:

\( 	ext{وَلَا يُحيِطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِن عَلَمِهِ إِلَّا مَا شَآءَ} \)

And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills, means either (a) that we do not know anything about Allaah, His thaat, and His sifaat except that which He willed for us to know, or (b) that we do not know of what Allaah knows except that which He willed to be known. The aayah implies both meanings, and both are correct since we do not know of Allaah’s thaat or sifaat except that which He willed for us to know. Indeed, He is the One Who made it known to us that He ascended upon the ‘arsh (Throne); and He is the One Who taught us on the tongue of His Messenger [Muhammad ﷺ] that He descends to the lowest heaven [in the last third of the night]; and this is the case with the rest of His sifaat: We have no knowledge of them except that He wills. Similarly what Allaah knows regarding what is in the heavens and what is on the
earth, our knowledge thereof is restricted to that which He willed for us to know. After all, He is the One Who informed us of the existence of the angels in the heavens and that there are seven heavens. So it is with respect to the rest of what Allaah knows, we are aware of that which He willed for us to know. Even that which He has made known, many of us are unaware of it; the knowledge thereof are attained only if He wills. In the human being, there are many things which people [i.e. scientists] are not yet fully aware of. They gradually attained the knowledge which they knew not before.

So the aayah comprises both of the meanings discussed above. Thus we do not know anything of what Allaah knows even that which concerns ourselves except that which He wills, and that we do not compass anything about Allaah’s thaat and sifaat except that which He wills. Therefore, whatever Allaah wills for His creatures to know, whether in relation to His thaat, sifaat, asmaa’ (Names), or Actions; or with respect to His creation or His legal ways which He revealed to His Messengers, then He ﷺ will make it known for them.
Seven: Then Allaah, the Most High, said:

وَيَبْعَثُ عَلَى السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَلَا يَتَوَّدِدُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ


His kursi extends over the heavens and the earth encompassing them all, He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. And He is the Most High, the Most Great.

The kursi [literally: footstool] is mawdi’ul qadamayn (place of the Feet) of Allaah, Most Mighty and Most Majestic, and it is before the ‘arsh like a front to it. This was authentically related by ibn ‘Abbaas (رضي الله عنه) in a mawqoof

Mawqoof: lit. “stopped”. It is a narration from a companion only. The hadeeth attributed to the Prophet (ص) is called marfoo’. Shaykh ibn ‘Uthaymeen (حفیظه لله) commented, “Had it not been that ibn ‘Abbaas (رضي الله عنه) is one whom it is said that he takes from the Israelite transmissions (israa’ee liyyaat: narrations from the traditions of the People of the Book), we would have said that this transmission (regarding al-kursi) takes the form of marfoo’ tradition, because it deals with knowledge of al-ghayb (the world of unperceived realities). When it comes to this kind of knowledge, there is no room for ijtihaad.
type of narration. This is agreed upon by the majority of ahlus-sunnah wal jamaa’ah. In fact this what is asserted by Shaykh-ul-Islaam ibn Taymeeyah, [Imaam] ibnul Qayyim, and others from the people of knowledge and from the verifying scholars.

(scholarly deductions). When a sahaabi (companion) says or does something which is not within the scope of ijtihaad, then it takes the marfoo’ type of tradition. The exception, however, is that if the narration from the sahaabi is of the form of akhbaar (news telling, relating information), then, if it is known that a sahaabi narrates from Bani Israa’eel, his transmission would not be marfoo’ because of the possibility that its source may be from Bani Israa’eel (an Israeliite transmission). Knowing that the scholars are scrupulous in their inspection of what is attributed to the Prophet (ﷺ), they do not rule that a particular transmission is marfoo’ except when all of the possibilities that may hinder this ruling are ruled out.” Tafseer Aayat Al-Kursi, pp. 19-20. Note: This report from ibn ‘Abbaas is related by ‘Abdullaah ibn al-Imaam Ahmad (As-Sunnah:586), ibn Abee Shaybah (Al-’Arsh:61), ibn Khuzaymah (At-Tawheed: 248), and by al-Haakim (Al-Mustadrak: 2:282) who said it is saheeh according to the conditions of al-Bukhaari and Muslim. Imaam ath-Thahabi agreed to the authentication of al-Haakim. Ad-Daaraqutni reported it in his book As-Sifaat (36) as mawqoof from ibn ‘Abbaas. Shaykh al-Albaani said: “Its isnaad is saheeh, and its narrators are all reliable.” (Mukhtasar Al-’Ulw: 45).
Some have said that *al-kursi* is the ‘*arsh* itself. However, this is not true because the ‘*arsh* is greater, more spacious, and more profound in its extent of encompassing than *al-kursi*. It has also been narrated on the authority of ibn ‘Abbaas (رضي الله عنه) that *al-kursi* represents Allaah’s Knowledge. But I do not think that this narration is authentic because this meaning (i.e. knowledge) is not the true meaning for the word *al-kursi* in the classical Arabic language nor in the common (‘*urfi*) language. In fact, it is very unlikely that this transmission from ibn ‘Abbaas (رضي الله عنه) is an authentic one. Hence, *al-kursi* is *mawdi’ul qadamayan*.

The greatness of *al-kursi* is clearly stated in the hadeeth in which the Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"ما السماوات السبع والأرضون السبع عند الكرسي إلا كحلقة ملقاة بأرض فلالة، وإن فضل العرش على الكرسي كفضل الفلالة على تلك الحلقة." [رواه ابن أبي شيبة في كتاب العرش (58)، والبيهقي في الأسماء

Shaykeh-ul-Islaam ibn Taymeeyah (*Al-Fataawaa*, 6:584), and Shaykh al-Albaani (*Silsilat Al-Ahaadeeth As-Saheehah*, no. 109), stated the weakness of this narration from ibn ‘Abbaas (رضي الله عنه).
The seven heavens and the seven earths by the side of al-kursi are naught but as a ring thrown down in a desert land, and such is al-kursi with respect to al-'arsh (the Throne)."

This hadith indicates the vastness of these immense creations and which are, with respect to us, from the world of al-ghayb. That is why Allaah says:

Have they not looked at the heavens above them, how We have made it and adorned it, and there are no rifts in it. [Qur'aan, Soorat Qaaf (50:6)].

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Reported by ibn Abeel Shaybah (Al-'Arsh, 58), and by Imaam Al-Bayhaqi (Al-Asmaa’ Was-Sifaat, 862) with both narrations being from the way of Abeel Thar. Ash-Shaykh al-Albaani (As-Silsilah As-Saheehah, no. 109) stated that there is no single authentic hadith attributed to the Prophet (ﷺ) regarding al-kursi except this one.
He did not say: “Have they not looked at al-kursi (or al-‘arsh)...,” because this is something which is not seen by us. Had it not been that Allaah had informed us about it (al-kursi or al-‘arsh), we would not have known of it.

Allaah’s saying:

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\text{وَسَمَعَ كُرْسِيَّةُ السَّمَاوَاتِ إِلَى الأُرْضَ} \]

His kursi extends over and encompasses the heavens and the earth, supports the opinion held by Shaykh-ul-Islaam ibn Taymeeyah and by other verifying scholars that the heavens and the earths all have a spherical shape, because this is a matter acknowledged by sensory perception, and through information, though the latter method may have been hidden from many of the preceding people. The proof for this from the Qur’aan is in the saying of Allaah, the Most High:

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\text{إِذَا السَّمَاءُ اشْقَقَتُ وَأَذَنَّتُ لَرِبِّهَا وَخَفَقَتُ وَإِذَا الأُرْضُ مُدَّتُ} \]

When the heaven is split asunder [on the Day of Resurrection], and listens and obeys its Rabb,
and it must do so; And when the earth is stretched forth...[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Inshiqaaq (84:1-3)].

Allaah’s saying: وإذا الأرض مُدّت And when the earth is stretched forth, necessitates that it is now unstretched. In addition, the Prophet (ﷺ) said that on the Day of Resurrection, the earth will be stretched forth like stretched leather, the example of which is drawn for emphasis. Another proof is the saying of Allaah, the Most High:

يَكُوَّرُ اللَّيْلَ عَلَى الْنَّهَارِ وَيَكُوَّرُ الْنَّهَارَ عَلَى اللَّيْلِ [Qur’aan, Soorat Az-Zumar (39:5)].

Yukawwiru the night around the day [making it to be a covering upon the day] and Yukawwiru the day around the night. [Qur’aan, Soorat Az-Zumar (39:5)].

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48 Reported by ibn Jareer at-Tabari (Tafseer at-Tabari, 30:115-116) on the authority of ‘Ali ibn al-Hussain. The transmission, however, is mursal. Note: A hadeeth is categorized as mursal when the link between the taabi’ee (successor of the sahaabah) and the Prophet (ﷺ) is missing.
Yukawiru means: "to wind round,"\(^{49}\) like in our saying, "the akwaar (singl. kawr) of the turban," meaning the turns of the turban upon the head.

We know that the day and night succeed each other upon earth and in doing so, this entails that the earth is spherical, because a thing would not be wound around in a round form except upon something ball-shaped. Nowadays, it is witnessed that the earth is spherical in form.

The fact that \textit{al-kursi} extends over and encompasses the heavens and the earth is evidence that it is wound round in a round form.

Regarding \textit{al-‘arsh}, it has been reported that the Prophet (ﷺ) described it as being like a dome above the heavens.\(^{50}\) The dome-shape being round

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\(^{49}\) The infinitive noun is \textit{takweer}, which means to round a thing in a round form.

\(^{50}\) This has been reported in \textit{Sunan Abee Daawood} (English Translation), no. 4708 and in the \textit{Sunnah} by ibn Abee ‘Aasim, no. 575, and by others. There is disagreement regarding the authenticity of its \textit{isnaad}. Imaam ath-Thahabai and other scholars of \textit{hadeeth} including al-Albaani graded its \textit{isnaad} as weak. Imaam ibnul Qayyim supported its authenticity. The text describing \textit{al-‘arsh} as a dome over
but neither fully spherical nor flat, and its middle is high like that of a tent.\footnote{This is based upon additional explanation of the translated text which the author, Shaykh ibn’Uthaymeen, may Allaah preserve him, directly related to me on Wednesday the 16\textsuperscript{th} of Safar 1419Hj, corresponding to the 10\textsuperscript{th} of June 1998.}

the heavens is supported by the context of an authentic narration reported by Imaam Al-Bukhaari in his \textit{Saheeh} (Arabic/English), vol. 9, no. 519 and in which the Prophet (ﷺ) said:

" إنَّهُ في الجَنَّةِ مايَقْدِرُهُ أَمْلِكَ اللَّهُ لِلْمُجاهِدِينَ فِي سَبِيلِهِ كُلٌّ دَرَجَاتٍ مَا بَيْنَهُما كَمَا بَيْنَ النَّارِ وَالْقُرْبَاءِ إِذَا سَأَلَّهُمُ اللَّهُ فَسَلَّوْا الفِرْدَوْسَ إِنَّهُ أَوْسَطُ الْجَنَّةِ وَأَعْلَى الْجَنَّةِ وَقَوْفَهُ عَرْضُ الوُحَمَّةِ وَمَنْ تَفْجِّرُ أَنْهَارُ الْجَنَّةِ -البخاري.

"There are one-hundred degrees in al-Jannah which Allaah has prepared for those who carry on jihaad in His Cause. The distance between every two degrees is like the distance between the sky and the earth, so if you ask Allaah for anything, ask Him for the Firdaws [فَرْدَوْس] for it is the middle and highest part of al-Jannah and at its top is al-'arsh of ar-Rahmaan (Allaah), and from it gush forth the rivers of al-Jannah."

The 'arsh being the roof of the Firdaws, which is the middle and highest part of al-Jannah, indicates that it has a dome-shape because a thing cannot be at the middle and at its heighest point (peak) unless it is round. [See Shaykh-ul-islam ibn Taymeeyah’s \textit{Al-Fataawaa}, vol. 5, pp. 150-155, and the book of \textit{Al-'Arsh} by Muhammad ibn ‘Uthmaan ibn Abee Shaybah (Riyaadh, KSA: Maktabat ar-Rushd (checked by Dr. Muhammad ibn Khaleefah at-Tameemi), 1418/1998), p. 333].
Then Allaah, the Most High, said:

\[
\text{وَلَا يُودُّهُ حَفْظُهُمَا}
\]

And He [Allaah ﷻ] feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them [i.e. the heavens and the earths].

This attribute of Allaah [feeling no fatigue] is an Attribute of negation. So, what are the Attributes required for guarding and preserving [the heavens and the earths] such that we know that this negation [of fatigue] is in fact an affirmation of their perfection? It is essential that the guarding and preserving requires Life, Knowledge, Ability, Might, Mercy, and possibly other attributes. What is important is that the negation implies the perfection of Allaah’s Knowledge, Ability, Might, and Mercy as well as the other related Attributes which are entailed by His ﷻ preserving and guarding.

He stated that this explanation fits with that of the hadeeth on the Firdaws as mentioned above. And Allaah knows best.
Then Allaah تعالى said:

وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْمُطْلِبُ

And He [Allaah] is the Most High, the Most Great.

This sentence, with both of its boundaries defined, denotes exclusivity that He (Allaah) alone is the Most High, meaning that He possesses the absolute Transcendence (al-'uluw al-mutlaq). The restricted or limited 'uluw (transcendence) is affirmed for the humans. Allaah تعالى said:

وَلَا تَهْزُو وَلَا تَحْزَنُوا وَأَنْتُمُ الْأَعْلَوْنَ

So do not become weak (O you pious believers), nor be sad, and you will be superior (in victory).

[Qur’aan, Soorat Aal-‘Imraan (3:139)]

This superiority is restricted such as being above the kuffaar [in victory], not an absolute transcendence. The latter is exclusively restricted to Allaah, for He, the One who is Most High and free from all imperfection, is above everything.

Then it must be known that the attribute of Transcendence of Allaah in the creed of ahlu-sunnah wal jamaa’ah is classified into two types:
(a) The 'uluw of the thaat: The Transcendence of Allaah’s Essence.

(b) The 'uluw of the sifaat: The Transcendence of Allaah’s Attributes.

The 'uluw of the thaat means that Allaah ﷺ in His Essence is above everything, and everything is below Him, Most Majestic and Mighty is He. Regarding the 'uluw of the sifaat, it means that Allaah is qualified with the superlative qualities as He, the Most High, said:

وَللهُ الْمُلْكُ الْأَعْلَىٖ [النمل، 106].

And for Allaah is the Highest Description
[Qur’aan, Soorat An-Naml (16:60)].

Every Attribute which Allaah ﷺ qualified Himself with is an Attribute of Perfection and in every respect is free from any kind of imperfection.

If you ask: “What is the reason behind this kind of classification? Do you have a proof of it from the Qur’aan or the sunnah? Did you find this in the sayings of the sahaabah?”
The answer is: “No! But I found it to be necessary when it has been determined that the people of negation (an-nufaat), who themselves are ahu-ta’teel (those who deny the Attributes), restrict the ‘uluw to the sifaat (qualities) only. They said that Allaah’s Transcendence is in His sifaat only not in Essence (thaat). The people of ta’teel (ahlu-ta’teel) themselves became divided regarding the ‘uluw of the thaat, as discussed below.

What is important is that the Imaams of as-salaf-us-saalih (رحمهم الله) and the scholars who came after resorted to this classification out of necessity because they were tested by the people of ta’teel (who denied the ‘uluw of the thaat), and thus they were obligated to affirm the Transcendence in this way. In fact, if we say only that, “Allaah is the Most High,” and if someone from the people of ta’teel says that, “the ‘uluw relates to His Attributes,” then what would the common Muslim understand? The only thing he will understand is that Allaah is qualified with the ‘uluw of the sifaat only. But if we say, “Allaah is Most High in His sifaat as well as in His Essence,” the common Muslims will understand this meaning. In fact, the first thing that is obvious to the common Muslim is that Allaah’s ‘uluw concerns His Essence.
Certainly the 'uluw of the sifaat is part of the meaning of the 'uluw but the strange thing is that the people of negation and ta'teel establish it while it is not obvious to many people.

In their denial of the 'uluw of Allaah’s thaat (Essence), the people of ta’teel ended up being divided into two groups:

The first group: They said that Allaah, in His Essence, is everywhere, and if so then He, according to their claim, either occupies a hayyiz

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Hayyiz: Linguistically the word hayyiz signifies:

(a) Drawing, collecting, or gathering together.
(b) To hold in one’s possession.
(c) To drive the camel gently to water.
(d) To rise, turn away, or turn towards.
(e) Remove, withdraw, or retire to a distance.
(f) Draw back.
(g) Leave a place to another.
(h) Turn aside to a place or to a different company and
(i) What is annexed to the house.

It is noticed that these linguistic meanings entail: change, moving or turning from place to a place or from a direction to another. In addition, the term hayyiz, refers to an existing external thing which surrounds and contains something. The lateral portions (or outer surfaces) of the contained thing itself form an existing hayyiz. Anything which is surrounded by an existing hayyiz is called mutahayyiz. Accordingly,
or He does not. If He occupies a *hayyiz* then it is necessary that He would occupy the \"places\" and there would remain no single \"place\" present. And if He does not occupy a *hayyiz*, then He is *ma'doom* (non-existing). They would not say that what does not occupy a *hayyiz* is like the \"air\" or the like thereof, because this would not be harmonious with their position.

The second group: They said, \"He is neither in *'uluw* (loftiness) nor in *suf\l* (opposite *'uluw*: lowness); He is neither inside the world nor outside what is in between the heavens and the earth is *mutahayyiz*. [Refer to Appendix A for further important information.]

They negate the *'uluw* of Allaah above the creation because they consider what is above the world is itself a *hayyiz*. Saying that Allaah is above the world means to them that he is in a *hayyiz* although they acknowledge that it is *'adami* (non-existing)! It is clear that the way of the scholastic theologians is fallacious argumentation. The fact is that above the world there is nothing except Allaah, so could He be in something \"non-existing\"? Being \"in it\" is no more than being alone by Himself and that He is distinct and separate from creation, His *thaat* is not commixed with any part of His creation...

Because the air does not occupy a *hayyiz*, yet it is existing. To Allaah belongs the best example.
it; neither to the right nor to the left; neither joined nor separate.

This position is absolute ta’teel (negation) because it is a description of al-’adam (non-existence). Some scholars said, “If we were asked to describe al-’adam we would not find a more comprehensive definition than this description [above].”

So contemplate as to how their negation of what has been affirmed by the way of naql (texts) and ‘aql (rational) led them to say what cannot be accepted neither by sensory perception (hiss), nor by naql or ‘aql.

We have explained earlier that the ‘uluw of Allaah is proven by the way of the kitaab (the Book, i.e. the Qur’aan), the sunnah, ijmaa’ (general consensus of the salaf), ‘aql, and fitrah. The proofs of the Book and sunnah are diverse:

- Some of which mention the ‘uluw like in the saying of Allaah ﷺ:

And He [Allaah] is the Most High, the Most Great.

And make tasbeeh [declaring that Allaah is far removed above all imperfection] of your Rabb, the Most High, above everything. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-A’laa (87:1)].

• Others state the fawqiyyah [Allaah being above creation], as in Allaah’s saying in the Qur’aan:

And He [Allaah] is al-Qaahir above His slaves. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-An’aam (6:18)].

Allaah is al-Qaahir: The Most Mighty and the Magnificent, is dominant over all his slaves being Himself above creation, the Ever-living, the Mighty, and the All-Powerful. He is the One who subdued all of his creatures; everything in the upper and lower worlds is subservient to His Will, and Authority; whatever He willed to happen will certainly occur and as He wanted it to be, and whatever He willed not to occur will never take place; All creatures are in need of Him, they have no control of good or harm to themselves; nor can they control death nor life nor Resurrection. The most powerful creature is nothing before
• Some *aayaat* (verses) mention the *su‘ood* (ascent) of things up to Him:

> To Him ascend [all] the goodly words, and the righteous deeds exalt it [the goodly words, i.e. the goodly words are not accepted by Allaah unless and until they are followed by good deeds]. [Qur’aan, Soorat Faatir (35:10)].

The angels and the *rooh* [Jibreel] ascend to Him.
[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Ma’aarij (70:4)].

• Sometimes the Qur’aan mentions the descent of things from Him:

> He [Allaah] arranges [every] affair from the heavens to the earth.
[Qur’aan, Soorat As-Sajdah (32:5)].

the domination and power of Allaah, the All-Mighty; the creatures which people have taken as “gods” besides Allaah, cannot protect themselves let alone to dominate others. Allaah, the perfect is His domination deserves to be worshipped alone.
Verily We: It is We Who have sent down the thikr [i.e. the Qur’aan].
[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Hijr (15:5)].

In the Book there is also the affirmation that Allaah is above the heavens:

Do you feel secure that He, who is above the heaven [Allaah], will not cause the earth to sink.
[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Mulk (67:16)].

In addition to the above aayaat, there are many other references in the Qur’aan which affirm the ‘uluw of Allaah. Similarly the sunnah affirms Allaah’s ‘uluw in His Essence by the way of saying, action, and approval. The affirmation in the saying as in the statement of the Prophet (ﷺ):

"Our Rabb is Allaah Who is in the heaven..." 57

57 Reported by Abu Daawood, Ahmad, and others. It was declared hasan by ibn ‘Adiyy (Al-Kaamil 3:1054) and by al-Bayhaqi (Al-Asmaa’ Was-Sifaat, p. 892), ath-Thahabi (Al-’Uluw, p. 48), and ad-Daarimee (Ar-Rad ‘Ala Al-Jahmiyyah, p.70). Other scholars of hadeeth considered it
And in his action as when he (ﷺ) pointed towards the heavens when he said: "O Allaah be witness [saying it thrice]," before the greatest assembly of Muslims then.

As to his approval, the Prophet (ﷺ) asked a slave girl: "Where is Allaah?" She replied: "Above the

weak because of the weakness of one of its narrators, Ziyaadah bin Muhammad al-Ansaari. According to al-Bukhaari his hadeeth falls in the category of munkar which, according to him, is a strong state of criticism meaning "denounced". Other scholars of hadeeth sometimes consider the munkar to mean the absolutely singular (alfard al-mutlaq) narration which is not supported by any follow up (mutaaba'ah). [See Shifaa 'ul- 'Alee bi-Alfaath wa Qawaa'id Al-Jarh Watta'deel (Jeddah, Saudi Arabia: Maktatabul-'Ilm, 1411/1991), pp. 306-311, and Shaykh al-Albaani's Da'eeef Sunan Abee Daawood, no. 839]. However, another hadeeth by Qataadah in which Bani Israa'eelel have said: "O Our Rabbi, You are in the heaven, and we are on the earth...," is declared hasan by Shaykh al-Albaani. [See ath-Thahabi's Al-'Uluw (Beirut, Lebanon: al-Maktab al-Islaami, 1412/1991; checked by Shaykh al-Albaani), no. 107.

58 As in the long hadeeth of Jaabir (رضي الله عنهم) describing the Farewell Hajj of the Prophet (ﷺ) which was reported by Muslim in his Saheeh (English Translation), vol. 2. pp. 611-617.
heavens." He (ﷺ) then ordered her master, "Grant her freedom, because she is a believer."

59 This is a clear response to those who say that "Allaah is everywhere." The Prophet (ﷺ) used the term "Where," and the answer of the girl was "Above." Those who say that Allaah is exalted above any particular direction are to be asked, "What do you mean by 'direction'?" If they deny that Allaah is above the creation because it would mean that He is in a "particular direction," then they are wrong because there is no one from the creation who exalted Allaah more than the Prophet (ﷺ), and yet he (ﷺ) affirmed that He (ﷻ) is above the heavens and pointed skyward because it is a direction of 'uluw. This direction of 'uluw does not limit, contain, or envelop Allaah, the Most Great. Nothing is above Him, the Most High. Are they more eloquent in speech than the Prophet (ﷺ)? Are they more sincere with respect to the teachings of this deen than the Prophet (ﷺ)? Certainly they are not. And the Prophet (ﷺ) did not intend confusion to his followers. Had there been any false meaning necessitated by affirming the 'uluw of Allaah the way the Prophet (ﷺ) affirmed, he would have made it clear. The texts, however, do not necessitate the false conclusions made by those who deny the 'uluw of Allaah in His Essence above the creation. Neither in the Qur’aan nor in the authentic sunnah, does the affirmation of the 'uluw imply hat Allaah is contained in a place or that he is a compounded body (jism), or "within limits," for He is above everything and that there is no creation above the world, there is only Allaah above everything.
As for the *ijmaa,* it is acknowledged that the *salaf* are in agreement that Allaah is above His ‘*arsh.* No one among them had ever said that He is everywhere or that He is neither above the world nor below it, or that He is neither to the right nor to the left, or that He is neither separated from the world nor associated with it.

On the other hand, the proof of the ‘*aql* (intellect), has two angles to it:

1. The ‘*uluw* is an attribute of perfection and therefore being as such necessitates that it is an affirmed attribute of Allaah because Allaah is qualified with the attributes of perfection from every angle.

2. For the sake of argument, if we say that, “Allaah is either above the world or under it or on its right or left,” then which of these descriptions denote perfection? The answer is, “Allaah is above the world,” because if he is “under it” then He would be less perfect than the created! And if He is in the same place as the created, then Allaah would be equal to him in perfection. Thus it is necessitated that Allaah is above everything.
Finally, as far as the fitrah (natural inclination or disposition) is concerned, each person naturally acknowledges the fact that Allaah is above the heavens. That is why whenever a person supplicates His Rabb (Allaah) he (she) takes refuge towards the direction of the sky (i.e. upward).  

60 People naturally raise their hands and seek the direction of 'uluw (highness) in their hearts when they supplicate Allaah, the Most High. This does not mean that they do so because the sky is the qiblah of invocation just as the ka’bah is the qiblah (direction) of the prayer as claimed by those who deny the ‘uluw of Allaah is His Essence! There is no legal evidence that the sky is the qiblah of du’aa. Had this been one of the proven matters, it would have been known by the salaf. In addition, the qiblah of invocation is the qiblah of the prayer. It is praiseworthy that the Muslim face the qiblah while making du’aa. In fact the Prophet (ﷺ) faced the qiblah many times and invoked Allaah, the Most High. A qiblah is something which a person is face to face with, just like the positions in the prayer, invocation, thikr, sacrifice, etc. Had the sky been the qiblah of du’aa then it would have been permissible for the Muslim to invoke Allaah turning his face up in its direction, something which is not legally approved. Linguistically, the upward position towards which the hands are raised is not called a qiblah. Directing the heart upward while in a state of du’aa is something ingrained in the fitrah and done by the Muslim, the kaafir, the learned and the ignorant, especially in times of distress. The one facing the qiblah knows well that Allaah is not there, however, while in a state of du’aa
[In this regard it is noteworthy to mention] that because Abul Ma’aali al-Juwayni, may Allaah the person turns to his Creator who is above the creation. He does not turn towards the sky seeking refuge in something created, but he seeks the Creator of the heavens and the earth who is High above the entire creation. Ask those in times of distress, “Do you turn towards the heavens or to Allaah who is above the heavens?” Naturally they turn to Allaah.

61 Al-Juwayni, ‘Abdul Maalik ibn ‘Abdullaah ibn Yusuf ibn Muhammad Abul Ma’aali (419/1028-478/1085), nicknamed imaamul haramayyn (the Imaam of the Two Sanctuaries i.e. Makkah and Madeenah) because he lived in Makkah for four years and then moved to Madeenah where he taught. Originally he was from Juwayyn (present-day Afghanistan). He was a Shaafi ‘ee scholar and an Ash’arite. It is important to remember that he is said to have been the first to resort to the figurative interpretation of the sifaat. He (الله ﷺ), however, retracted from this position, but like many of the late ashaa’irah, he resorted to tafweed: consigning the meaning of the sifaat to Allaah claiming that the thaahir (obviously-understood meaning), is not the intended meaning, something which they erroneously attributed to the salaf. The truth, however, is that the salaf, affirm the obviously understood meaning of the Attributes of Allaah, but they consign the manner (i.e. the “how”) of the sifaat to Allaah ﷺ. For example, the obvious meaning of Pleasure is known. We affirm it to Allaah as He has affirmed to Himself. The manner of Allaah’s Pleasure, however, is consigned to Allaah. So the Pleasure of Allaah is true and
bestow His mercy upon him and may He forgive him, denied the ascending of Allaah above the ‘arsh (istiwaa’ ‘ala al-’arsh) and the ‘uluw of Allaah in His Essence, he had decided that, “Allaah was and there was nothing,” and He is now as He ever has been,”63 denying the istiwaa ‘ala al-’arsh. Abul ‘Alaa al-Hamadaani, may Allaah bestow His mercy upon him, said, “Teacher! There is no need to mention the ‘arsh.65 Just tell us about this necessity which we find within ourselves: Whenever an ‘aarif (one who

like all of His Attributes, nothing is like unto Him in His Pleasure. The kayyfiyah (specification, i.e. how is His Pleasure) is known only to Allaah. Imaam ath-Thahabi reported that before his death, al-Juwayyni denounced scholastic theology and fully supported the position of the salaf. (Al-‘Uluw, p. 175, checked by Shaykh al-Albaani).

62 Meaning that Allaah was and there was no ‘arsh as confirmed by the full report in ath-Thahabi’s Al-‘Uluw (p. 276, no. 337; checked by Shaykh al-Albaani).

63 Meaning that He is not ascending above His ‘arsh.


65 Because the proof for the ‘arsh is sam‘ee, meaning it is established by evidence from the Qur’aan and (or) authentic sunnah. Had it not been established through this means, we would have not known of it.
knows of Allaah) says: ‘O! Allaah,’ he finds within his heart a compelling intent aspiring upward? Al-Juwayyni slapped his hands against his head screaming, “Al-Hamadani rendered me perplexed. Al-Hamadaani rendered me perplexed.” He was unable to respond because the matter is natural and cannot be denied.

The strange thing is that those who deny the Transcendence of Allaah themselves raise their hands upward in the direction of the heavens when they invoke Allaah. I do not know of the situation of the person who believes that Allaah is everywhere in His Essence or that He is not inside the world nor outside it or He is neither above nor below, how is he going to face His Rabb on the Day of Resurrection?

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66 i.e. because of the Transcendence of Allaah. In the detailed report, al-Hamadaani said: “Whenever an ‘aariif says: ‘O! Allaah,’ except that before his tongue starts moving, a compelling intention arises in his heart. It neither turns to the left nor to the right but heads for above. Do you have a way to avert this necessitated intention?” His saying “heads for above” affirms that it seeks Allaah who is absolutely above the universe, it does not turn to the heavens nor to the ‘arsh because these are created things.
Then Allaah ﷻ said:

﴿١٦٩﴾

The Most Great,

meaning the One Who possesses the absolutely perfect Greatness.

The great of a certain kind of things is the majestic whose qualities attained the utmost degree of perfection, as Allaah ﷻ has said about the throne of the Queen of Sabaa’:

﴿٢٣﴾

And She has a great throne.

[Qur’aan, Soorat An-Naml (27:23)].

In this sense the great of a certain kind of things is that which is characterized by utmost importance and utmost degree of perfection in its qualities.
Points of Benefit

Deduced from Aayatul Kursi

1. Affirming Five Names of the Names of Allaah. Allaah, \textit{al-Hayy, al-Qayyoum, al-'Aliyy, al-'Atheem}.\textsuperscript{67}

2. Affirming that Allaah is singled out with all worship (\textit{al-uloohiyyah}): He is the One Who alone has the right to be worshipped, or that He is the One who is worshipped rightfully and deservingly:

\begin{center}
\textit{لا إلَهَ إلَّا هُوَ}
\end{center}

None has the right to be worshipped but He [Allaah].

3. Refuting the claim of the polytheists who affirm other gods beside Allaah.

4. Affirming the \textit{sifah} (attribute) of \textit{hayaat} (Life) for Allaah, and that His life is one of perfection, neither preceded by \textit{‘adam} nor coming come to naught nor characterized by imperfection. On the

\textsuperscript{67} The Shaykh also stated that he is in doubt whether the word \textit{ـ} is a Name of Allaah because it is an indefinite noun (gram. \textit{nakirah}).
contrary, our life originates in 'adam and will come to an end, and it is accompanied by imperfection. If fact, all of our life is imperfect, and that is why Allaah described it by ad-dunya. The Life of Allaah, however, is perfection from all angles because of His saying: (الضِّيِّقُ) : The Living, where the particle "ال" is for al-istighraaq, which comprises all the meanings of the qualities of the perfect life, as if He says, “There is no one who is truly living except He.” In fact, this is the case because there is none qualified with the life of perfection except Allaah, the Most Mighty and most Majestic.

5. Affirming the al-qayyoumiyyah for Allaah because He said: (القِيَّوم) . Such a description does not apply to the human being. There is not any person who is established on his own nor is there anyone who takes full charge of others by whom they subsist, because there is no human being except that he is in need of others. We need

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68 Ad-Dunya (fem. of adna): Denoting what is low or inferior.
69 Qayyoomiyyah: One of Allaah’s Attributes implied in His Name Al-Qayyoum.
workers, and they need us. We need [our] women and they need us. We need our sons and daughters and they need us. There is no one who is absolutely in full charge (giving them care, maintenance, providing for them, etc.) of others. I may be able to take charge of someone else, but in a limited sense. That is why Allaah said:

أَفْقَمَ هُوَ قَالِمٌ عَلَى كُلِّ نَفْسٍ بِمَا كَسَبَّتُهُ [الرعد: 22].

Is He [Allaah] Who takes charge (guards, maintains, provides, etc.) of every person and knows all that he has earned (like any other deities who know nothing)? [Qur'aan, Soorat Ar-Ra'd (13:33)].

6. The aayah contains ismullaahi al-aa'tham (Allaah's Most Great Name) affirmed in His saying:

إِنَّهُمَا الْقُرُونَ

Allaah, there is no god worthy of worship except He, the one who possesses the perfect living, and Who is established on His Own, Self-subsisting, and by Whom all things subsist.

70 Allaah is the one who sustains, protects, prepares, and runs the affairs of all things as He wills in accordance with His Knowledge, Wisdom, and Justice.
These two Names were mentioned in three places in the Qur’aan, in the two soorahs known as az-zahraawayn\(^71\) (Al-Baqarah and Aal-‘Imraan), and in Soorat Taha.\(^72\)

\(^71\) Zahraawayn (dual form of zahra): The bright ones. The Prophet (ṣ) said, “Recite the Qur’aan, for on the Day of Resurrection it will come as an intercessor for those who recite it. Recite the two bright ones, Al-Baqarah and Soorat Aal-‘Imraan, for on the Day of Resurrection they will come as two clouds or two shades, or two flocks of birds in ranks, pleading for those who recite them. Recite Soorat Al-Baqarah, for to take recourse to it is a blessing and to give it up is a cause of grief, and the magicians cannot confront it.” Reported in Saheeh Muslim (English Translation), vol. 2, no. 1757.

\(^72\) In Al-Baqarah (2:255), in Aal-‘Imraan (3:2), and in Taha (20:111). Abu Umaamah (رضى الله عنه) reported that the Prophet (ṣ) said, “Allaah’s Most Great Name is in three soorahs in the Qur’aan, in Soorat Al-Baqarah and in Aal-‘Imraan and in Soorat Taha.” Al-Qaasim bin ‘Abdur-Rahmaan, one of the narrators of this hadeeth, searched the Qur’aan and found:

Aaytul-Kursi in Soorat Al-Baqarah: ﴿لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَمْدُ لَهُ الْفَزْوُمُ﴾ (2:255); and:

﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَمْدُ لَهُ الْفَزْوُمُ﴾ in Soorat Aal-‘Imraan (3:2); and

The people of \textit{'ilm} (ahlul-'ilm) said: The Most Great Name of Allaah is only in these two Names since they comprise the Most Beautiful Names in their entirety, and hence the attribute of Perfection is implied in the Name \textit{الْحَيَّ الرَّحْمَٰنُ} and the attribute of \textit{ihsaan} (beauty) is entailed in the Name \textit{الْقَيْوُمُ}

7. The perfection of Allaah’s Life and \textit{qayyoumiyyah} such that they are free from the slightest imperfection. The evidence is in His Saying:

\begin{quote}
Neither slumber, nor sleep overtakes Him.
\end{quote}

Perfection may be generalized considering what is predominant or more numerous although it may be deficient in certain aspects. However, negation of imperfection means that the perfection is absolute and in every respect is free from deficiency. In this sense the negation occurred in His Saying:
Neither slumber, nor sleep overtakes Him.

8. Affirming *as-sifaat as-salbiyyah* for Allaah because of His saying:


Neither slumber, nor sleep overtakes Him,

and His saying:


He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them.

The *sifaat as-salbiyyah* are those attributes which Allaah has denied for His Self and which imply affirming the perfection of their opposites.

9. Affirming that Sovereignty of Allaah comprehends everything. The evidence is in His saying:


To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and the earth.

10. This Sovereignty is exclusively His. The evidence lies in the same *aayah*:
To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and the earth, in which the predicate (gram. khabar) \( لِهُ % % \) “To Him” has preceded the subject (gram. mubtada’) which is the conjunctive noun \( ما % % \): “Whatever”. In this way, there is a grammatical state of hasr (exclusivity, restriction) which signifies that: “To Him (Allaah) alone belongs whatever is in the heavens and the earth.”

11. Affirming the heavens and the earth, as in His saying:

\( لِهُ % % مَّا فِي السَّمَآءَاتِ وَمَّا فِي الأَرْضِ % % \)

To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and the earth.

The “heavens” is a number. They are seven in number and similarly is the number of the earths as proven from other texts.

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The Shaykh (Hanafi) made the above statement in his explanation of Soorat Al-Kahf, in the month of Rabee’ al-Awwal, 1419. Evidence from the Qur’aan is in Soorat At-Talaaq (65:12) and from the sunnah as in the agreed upon hadeeth, “Whoever usurps the land of somebody unjustly, his neck will be encircled with seven earths [on the Day of
12. The Perfection of the Kingship of Allaah, as evident in His saying:

"مَنْ ذَا الْذِّي يَشْفَعُ عَنْدَهُ إِلَّا يَاذْنِيِّهِ"

Who is he that can intercede with Him except with His Permission?

This Kingship of Allaah ﷻ is not the same as His all-comprehensive Sovereignty. In fact, the power and perfection of kingship is more perfect than just all-comprehensive sovereignty.

13. Affirming the intercession which is approved by Allaah as evident in His saying:

"إِلَّا يَاذْنِيِّهِ"

[None can intercede] except by Allaah’s Permission,

otherwise the exception would not be correct. Hence, had the approved intercession been not affirmed, the exception would not be correct.

[Resurrection].” [See Saheeh Al-Bukhaari (Arabic/English)], vol. 3, no. 632.
14. Affirming the “Permission” which is His Command:

إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ

[None can intercede] except by Allaah’s Permission.

15. Affirming the ‘ilm (Knowledge) for Allaah and that His Knowledge comprehends the past, the present, and the future. The evidence is in His saying:

يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدَيْهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ

And Allaah Knows what happens to them (His creatures) in the future and what happened to them in the past.

16. Refuting the claims of the extremists from the Qadariyyah by affirming Allaah’s all-encompassing Knowledge as in the statement. This constitutes a rebuttal of the extremist from the Qadariyyah who say that Allaah knows the actions

74 Those who say that whatever man does it is entirely of his own ability and free will, and that Allaah’s mashee’ah (Will) and qudrah (Ability) have no influence whatsoever on what man does. They also claim that the knowledge of Allaah does not comprehend the actions of the creation until after they are executed.
of His salves only after they are carried out, denying that Allaah knowledge comprehends everything.

17. The rebuttal of the two sects, the Khawaarij and the Mu'tazilah by affirming the shafaa'ah. Both sects deny the general intercession approved for the Prophet (ﷺ) and for others and which applies to the people who committed sin. This negation is based upon their doctrine that the person who commits a major sin and die without repenting from it will be punished in the Fire forever. The two sects differed, however, as to whether such a person is considered a kaafir, or neither a believer nor a kaafir.

The Kharijites, courageous against the truth and for it, said, "The one who commits a major sin is kaafir and no longer belongs to the fold of Islaam."

The Mu'tazilites were fearful to oppose the people of ahlus-sunnah and the kharijites. They took a

75 Khaarijites (Ar.Khawaarij, sing. Khaariji). See Appendix B.
76 The Mu’tazilah (from i’tazala: “to remove oneself” or “to withdraw”). See Appendix C.
cowardly position and said, “We will sit in the middle of the road and say that the one who has committed a grave sin is in a position somewhere between the two; we neither say he is a believer nor a kaafir!” Both sects, however, agreed that in the hereafter he will be in the Fire of Hell forever. That is why they denied the shafaa’ah (intercession). The generality of the aayah refutes the position held by both sects:

مِنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عَنْدَهُ إِلَّاَ يَأْذِنَّهُ

Who is he that can interceded with Him except with His Permission?

18. None will ever encompass anything of Allaah’s knowledge nor of His Hearing or His Sight:

وَلَا يُحيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّن عِلْمِهِ إِلَّاَ مَا شَأَّ

And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills.

19. We comprehend no knowledge about Allaah nor about His creation except that which He wills for us to know.

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See both interpretations of this aayah (which means): And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills, pp. 60-61.
20. Forbidding the *takyeef* (assigning a mannar or a “how”) to the Attributes of Allaah, because He did not inform us of the how they are. So if we claim the knowledge of the *kayfiyyah* (i.e. the condition or the “how”) of His Attributes, then we are lying.

21. Rebutting the *Mu'attilah*, due to His saying:

وَلا تَحِيطُونَ بَشَيءٍ مِن عِلْمِهِ

And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge.

This is evidence against the *Mu'attilah* because they say, for example, that Allaah يا has no real Hand. This necessitates that they encompass the negation of one of His Attributes. In this respect, both sects, the *Mu'attilah* and the people of *takyeef* (Mukayyifah) lied because Allaah affirmed this Attribute (i.e. the Hand) to Himself. Accordingly, their claim that the true and real Attributes like the Hand, the Face, the Eyes, and so forth do not befit Allaah is false and void. The basis for this fact is that knowledge is of two kinds: (a) Affirmation, and (b) Negation.
Therefore, you cannot negate anything as being a quality of someone (something) except with knowledge, just like you cannot affirm anything for someone (something) except with knowledge. So if those sects would deny the realties of the aforementioned Attributes of Allaah then they must bring forth their proofs, if they are truthful. For example, Allaah did not negate that the Attribute of the Hand from His Self, not even in one single aayah in the Qur’aan, nor did the Prophet (n) negate this Attribute in any hadeeth, nor did the righteous predecessors (as-salaf-us-saalihi). Those sects, however, utter the negation of Allaah’s true and real Hand.

22. Rebutting the position of the Mumathilah (those who liken Allaah to His creation). Since the aayah:

\[
\text{وَلاَ يَهْيَطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنَ عِلْمِهِ}
\]

And they will never compass anything of His Knowledge.

implies a rebuttal of the Mukayyifah, then by all reason it is a rebuttal of the Mumathilah.
23. Affirming the *mashee’ah* (Will) for Allaah because of His saying:

\[
\text{إِلاَّ بِمَا شَاءَ }
\]

Exception that which he Wills.

24. Rebutter the *Qadariyyah* and the *Mu’tazilah* who say that Allaah, the Most High, does not Will anything as far as man is concerned.\(^78\) This is evident in Allaah’s saying:

\[
\text{وَلا يَحِيطُونَ الآيَةُ }
\]

And they will never compass...

Knowing that man’s compassing of something is from his qualities and his qualities are a creation of Allaah, [and hence man’s will is not independent from the Will of Allaah].

25. The greatness of the *kursi*, for His saying:

\[
\text{وَسِعَ كُرْسِيَهُ السَّمَاوَاتِ والأَرْضَ }
\]

His *kursi* extends over and encompasses the heavens and the earth.

\(^78\) Meaning that man has a totally independent free will and that Allaah’s Will and Power has no effect in this.
26. The Greatness of the Creator of the \textit{kursi} because the greatness of the created implies the Greatness of the Creator.

27. The \textit{kufu} of the person who denies the heavens and the earth because this necessitates accusing Allaah of lying. As far as the earth is concerned, I believe that no one denies it [its existence]. However, as regard to the heavens, there are those who deny them saying that what is above us is boundless and limitless space, and that there is only stars and diffused dust (\textit{sadoom}) or the like. There is no doubt that the one who holds to this belief is a \textit{kaafir}, whether he himself believes in this or he imitates those whom he reveres from the people who hold to this belief—while knowing the truth implied from the proofs of the Qur’aan and the \textit{sunnah}.

28. Affirming the Strength of Allaah, and the proof is His saying:

\begin{verse}
(ولا يُؤْدِهُ حَفْظُهُمَا)
He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them.
\end{verse}

29. Denying the \textit{mashaqaah} (fatigue) from Allaah, the Mighty and Majestic, because of His saying:
He feels no fatigue.

This is one of the *sifaat as-salbiyyah* just like saying of Allaah:

وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فِي سِتَّةٍ أَيَامٍ وَمَا مُسَّنَا مِنْ لُغُوبٍ [Qur’aan, Soorat Qaaf (50:38)].

And indeed We created the heavens and the earth and all between them in six Days and nothing of fatigue touched us. [Qur’aan, Soorat Qaaf (50:38)].

30. Affirming what is implied by the above statement:

وَلاَ يُتُوءَهُ حَفْظُهُمَا

He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them,

from the attributes of Knowledge, Ability, Life, Mercy, Wisdom, and Strength.

31. Affirming that the heavens and the earth are in need for someone who guards them, as stated in Allaah’s saying (which means): He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. Had it
not been for the guarding and preserving of Allaah, they would have been ruined. Allaah says:

Had it not been that Allaah checks one set of people by means of another, monasteries, churches, synagogues, and masaaajid (mosques), wherein the Name of Allaah is mentioned much would surely have been pulled down. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Hajj (22:40)].

And His saying:

He withholds the heavens from falling on the earth except by His Leave.

[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Hajj (22:65)].

Verily! Allaah grasps the heavens and the earth lest they move away from their places, and if they were to move away from their places, there

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79 See Appendix D.
is not one that can grasp them after Him. [Qur'aan, Sooart Faatir (35:41)].

32. Affirming al-'uluw ath-thaati (the Transcendence of Allaah in His Essence) and al-'uluw as-sifaati (the Transcendence of Allaah's Attributes) because of His saying:

\[
\text{وَهُوَ الْخَلِیْفَةُ}
\]
And He [Allaah] is the Most High, above everything.

33. Rebutting both the Hulooliyah\(^80\) and the Mu'atilah who negate this Attribute of Allaah تعلّى.

\(^80\) Hulooliyah [from hulool (lit. "settling," "alighting," "lodging," "descent," and by extension "incarnation"). The most common definition is that it refers to the doctrine of Divine incarnation in the human form. In mystic sufism it refers to the Divine incarnation in the sufi saints. Imaam ibn Taymeeyah classified the Hulooliyah into two kinds. The first is the specific hulool like the claim of the Christians that Allaah is incarnated in 'Eessa and like that of the extremist raafidah and sufi mystics who claim that Allaah is incarnated in 'Ali ibn Abee Taalib and in special sufi saints, respectively. The second kind is the general hulool and it is the saying that "Allaah, in His Essence, is everywhere." [See Al-Fataawaa], vol. 2, pp. 171-172.
The *Hulooliyah* say, “Allaah is not above everything but rather He is everywhere.” And the *Mu’attilah*, the people who deny Allaah’s Attributes, say, “He cannot be described as being High or low, to the left or the right, or as being separated from or associated with His creation.”

34. Warning against transgression upon others because of His saying:

\[
\text{وَهُوَ الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ}
\]

And He is the Most High, above everything, and He is the Most Great.

That is why Allaah ﷻ said in *Soorat An-Nisaa’* [(4:34)]:

\[
\text{إِفَانْ أَطَفَقْتُمُ فَلاَ تَّبَغْنِؤُوا عَلَيْهِنَّ سَبِيلًا إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْهِمَا كَبِيرًا}
\]

[النساء:44].

And if they [women] return to obedience [to their husbands], then seek not against them means [of annoyance]. Surely, Allaah is ever Most High, above everything, Most Great.

So if you think proudly of yourself, then remember the Highness of Allaah above everything, the Most
Mighty and Majestic. And if you think of yourself as being great, then remember the Greatness of Allaah.

35. Affirming the Greatness of Allaah because of His saying:

\( \text{العظم} \)

The Most Great.

36. Affirming the Attribute of Perfection which is implied in the combined Attribute of Transcendence and Greatness.

37. Knowing that the mulk (Sovereignty) belongs to Allaah then:

- We must not behave or act in His kingdom except in accordance with that which He is pleased, because of His saying:

\( \text{لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاءِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ} \)

To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and the earth.

- The judicial rulings and decreeing amongst the people must be based upon the Judgment of Allaah. Indeed the reliance of man upon the judicial decrees laid by the created and the
system of laws laid down by man is one kind of setting up rivals with Allaah (\textit{shirk billaah}), the
Most Mighty and Most Majestic.

Contentment with the Pre-decree of Allaah, the Most Mighty and Most Majestic, because if you know that the Sovereignty exclusively belongs to Allaah \(\text{全能的至高无上的} \) then you would say, “This is the disposal of affairs by a Sovereign in His Kingdom, and He has the right to do whatever He wants.”

\textit{لا يسألون عما يفعلون وهم يسألون} 

He cannot be questioned as to what He does, while they [the creation] will be asked. [\textit{Qur'aan, Soorat Al-Anbiyaa'} (21:23)].

Accordingly this understanding was part of the condolence of the Prophet (ﷺ) to his daughter [following the death of her child] when he said:

\textit{إِنِ اللَّهُ مَا أَخَذَ وَلَهُ مَا أَعْطَى وَكُلُّ عِنْدَهُ بِأَجْلٍ مُسَمَّى}. [متفق عليه]

81 It could be a major or a minor form of \textit{shirk} depending upon the motive behind his reliance. \textit{Al-Hamdullilaah}, the author, Shaykh Muhammad bin ‘Uthaymeen (حفظه الله تعالى) personally affirmed this explanation to me in Jamaada Al-Aakhirah, 1419Hj.
“Whatever Allaah takes belongs to Him, and to Him belongs what He grants, and everything with Him has an appointed fixed term [in this world].”

- Man should not act conceitedly upon accomplishing something because this accomplishment is from Allaah and the Sovereignty is exclusively His.

And Allaah knows best. May the salaah and salaam of Allaah be upon our Prophet Muhammed and upon his family and all of his companions.

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This work has been accomplished by the Will of Allaah Who had bestowed upon me the ability to present it to the English-speaking community within the Muslim ummah. It was completed after salaatul ‘asr on Saturday, the 2d of Rabbi’ al-Awwal of the year 1419 after the Hijrah of Prophet Muhammed (ﷺ).

82 An agreed upon hadeeth. [See Saheeh Al-Bukhaari (Arabic/English)], vol. 2, no. 237.
I ask Allaah, the Most High, who is above everything and to Whom belongs the Most Perfect Names and Most Exalted Attributes to make this effort sincerely done seeking His Face, and to make it beneficial for me and for the Muslims everywhere, and to forgive me my sins and those of my parents, my family, the salafi scholars who passed away and those who are still alive, and the believers. I ask Him, to grant me and our brothers and sisters the sincerity in our sayings and deeds and to correct our deeds in accordance with the way of our Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). I ask Him to save us from the Fire of Hell and to admit us to His Firdaws in al-Jannah by His Mercy. May Allaah guide those who deviated from the path of the salaf to the truth, and those who are confused to His Light. May He bestow upon me and the Muslims the steadfastness on the path of as-salaf as-saalih in this life, at the time of death, and in the grave. Aameen.

Saleh As-Saleh, ʿUnayzah, KSA.
Explanations and Refutation of Some Misconcepts
Points of Caution with Respect to Certain Terms

With the introduction of philosophical concepts into the body of the Muslim ummah, a great deal of distortions were published by scholastic theologians (ahlul-kalaam) and mystic sufis. Many of these distortions were made by introducing certain terms upon which the innovators build their false arguments.

Most graduates of contemporary universities inside and outside the Muslim World are influenced by teachers holding to the Mu’tazilite, latter Ash’arite or Maatooridite concepts in ‘aqeedah and manhaj. All of these sects claim that the ‘aql (intellect) is the basis for their respective doctrines. Some schools follow a Western-style methodology whereby they teach the different dogmas in a purely academic fashion. Very few places teach the true and correct concepts of deen pertaining to Allaah and His Names and Attributes, the Qur’aan, the sunnah, and the way of the salaf. All praise is due to Allaah ﷻ, Who enabled the brothers and sisters holding to the true ‘aqeedah and manhaj to spread the truth in many parts of the Muslim World
standing to clarify the distortion of the philosophical concepts and to dispel bid’ah and firmly establish the sunnah.

Some of the distortions made by those who oppose the path of the salaf in understanding the deen lie in the use of certain terminology in order to deny and (or) distort the Attributes of Allaah, the Most High. The following will discuss some of this terminology in detail:

1. The Term: Hayyiz حَيْيِز

As far as the people of ‘ilm al-kalaam (scholastic theologians) are concerned, the meaning of the haayiz is, “the imaginary portion of space occupied by a thing having extent, as a body; or by a thing not having extent, as an indivisible substance unit or atom.” Anything which is aimed at or towards is a mutahayyiz (i.e. occupies a hayyiz), though this has no linguistic basis. According to their terminology, the “body” is something which one can aim to or towards and therefore it is a mutahayyiz. Accordingly, the heavens and the earth and what is in between are mutahayyiz.
Introducing this discussion is essential in understanding the intended objectives behind the use of such terminology. So, upon hearing and (or) reading a general negation that Allaah is not mutahayyiz then one should not reject or affirm this generalization until he knows the intended meaning of the generalized term. In practice, this translates into the following points:

1. Suppose that someone says that Allaah ﷺ cannot be described as being mutahayyiz. If he understands the term mutahayyiz in its linguistic sense (i.e. being surrounded by an existing thing), then this is true, for Allaah ﷺ is not enclosed by anything, and He ﷺ is totally distinct and separate from His creation. He is the Most Great and His kursi extends over and encompasses the heavens and the earth! He ﷺ said:

They made not a just estimate of Allaah such as is due to Him. And on the Day of Resurrection the whole of the earth will be grasped by His Hand and the heavens will be rolled up in His right Hand. [Qur’aan, Soorat Az-Zumar (39:67)].
2. On the other hand, the *hayyiz* is linguistically not limited to the external and separate thing which encloses or contains something else. It also refers to the defining limits or lateral portions of an entity itself, and thus it is not extrinsic. So, if someone says that Allaah, being above the entire world, is enclosed within something existing such that it does not fall under the meaning of the Essence, then He is lying. Anything which is apart from the Essence of Allaah is from the world, and Allaah, the Most High, is distinct and separate from the world.

3. If someone says I affirm the term *hayyiz* to mean that Allaah is distinct and High above creation, not comixed with them, then we say that the meaning is true and it is affirmed by the Qur’aan and authentic *sunnah*. Affirming the term itself, however, is an innovation.

2. The Term: *Jihah* ḥ

1. The scholastic theologians and *ahlut-ta’teel* deny that Allaah is above His creation and say that Allaah is not *mutahyyiz* based upon their definition of a *mutahayyiz* as being a “direction” or a “body”. They claim that affirming a direction (*jihah*)
necessitates that Allaah is enclosed by a created thing. Again we deal with such generalizations the way as-salaf as-saalih dealt with them. This term “direction” may mean either something existing (mawjood) or non-existing (ma’doom). Existence and non-existence are states relative to the created, while existence is relative to the Creator and the created beings. So wherever there is a creature, then the jihah (direction) is existing by virtue of his existence, and with his non-existence the “direction” is a non-existential. So whoever says that Allaah is in a jihah (direction), we ask him, “Do you mean that He is in a jihah whereby there is something other than Him present, like the ‘arsh, the heavens and other created things? Or, do you mean that He is in a direction where there is none other than Him present (i.e. “above the world” where there is no existing creation)?” The term “direction” refers to either something existing other than Allaah, and thus it must be created (like the ‘arsh, the heavens, etc.) or it refers to “above the creation” where there in none in existence except Allaah, the Most High. The latter is the true acceptable meaning because the Creator is distinct and separate from the created. He is not part of the created world nor is it a part of Him. Accordingly, anyone who:
(a) Negates the Transcendence of Allaah (‘uluw) based upon his negation of the direction (above creation) is wrong and affirming it the way the salaf had affirmed its correct meaning is the truth.

(b) Uses the term jihah to mean that Allaah is above the heavens, ascended upon His ‘arsh in the way that befits His Majesty, and that He is distinct from His creation, then this is correct. However, the salaf prefer that the use of generalized terms be avoided and that the Muslim should stick to the terms of the texts from the Qur’aan and authentic sunnah. But since the innovators use such terms according to their own terminology, then one should clarify to the Muslims the danger of the shubuhaat (doubts) deduced from their false meanings.

3. The Term: Jism

The same mixture of truth and falsehood lies in the use of the general term jism. The term has two true meanings in the Arabic language:

(1) The body or what is bulky and dense. This meaning refers to what is being described. Allaah said:
And when you look at them, their bodies please you.  

[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Munaafiqoon (63:4)].

(2) It refers to the degree itself, e.g. the degree of bulkiness, etc. You might say, “This thing is bigger, bulkier, denser than such and such; or the bulkiest or biggest…”

The scholastic theologians and people of ta’teel introduced various and different meanings to the term in order to fit their respective creeds. The meaning of the term jism became more general than the known linguistic meaning. Things like the air, fire flames, breath, etc. were called ajsaam (pl. of jism), something which is not known as such in the Arabic language. They also considered the following as jism:

- Everything aimed at.
- Anything you physically point to as being “here” or “there”.
- Any existing thing.
- What is established by himself (itself).
- The thing which is capable of having a length, breadth and thickness.
• The composed, constituted or put together: Some say it is constituted from *al-jawaahir al-mufradah* [indivisible substance units (or atoms)], as most of the scholastic theologians claim. Most of the philosophers, on the other hand, say that it is composed of substance and form. Some say it is neither constituted from *al-jawaahir al-mufradah* nor from substance and form.

The fact that the term *jism* became a general term having false and correct meanings, then one should be aware of its intended use.

Affirming or negating that Allaah is a *jism* is itself a *bid’ah*, as the revelation did not use this term for affirmation or for negation. Therefore, when someone says that Allaah is or is not a *jism*, then we should ask him about the intended meaning upon which he is either affirming or negating. If the meaning agrees with that in the texts of the Qur’aan and authentic *sunnah*, then it will be accepted, but the term used will be rejected and one should stick to the revealed texts. On the other hand, if the meaning opposes the affirmed meaning in the revelation, it will be rejected together with the term used. This is so because the
revelation has affirmed all of the perfect attributes of Allaah and elevated Him above all kinds of imperfection. Accordingly:

• The one who intends the linguistic meaning of jism (i.e. "body" or what is bulky and dense) and applies it to Allaah then the sam' (textual proofs) and 'aql (rational) reject such a meaning, and Allaah is High above this imperfection.

• The scholastic theologians who were influenced by Greek philosophy dispute regarding whether the jism is murakkab (compounded) or not. Many of them consider that the heavens are neither constituted from indivisible atoms nor from substance and form. So, how could it be claimed that Allaah, Most High and free from all imperfection, is "constituted" from indivisible substance units (atoms) or substance and form?

• The person who repudiates the applicability of "constitution" to Allaah is right, but he needs to state his negation in a way which clarifies his intent. So we say, "Do you mean that affirming the Attributes of perfection to Allaah does not make of Him murakkab (compounded, constituted of parts")? If he says, "yes," then he
is complying with the texts of revelation. Allaah is the One who is qualified with all attributes of perfection. Therefore, when the texts affirm that Allaah is above the heavens ascended His ‘arsh, and that He Sees, Knows, Hears, will be seen by the believers in the Hereafter, and so forth, then this does not necessitate that He is “compounded of several individual units” as a “body” or from substance with various forms”! Allaah is above all imperfection.

- If someone negates that Allaah’s thaat is necessarily qualified with the perfect attributes based on his assumption that this would imply that Allaah is murakkab, “constituted” or “compounded”, then he is absolutely wrong and his negation is not tanzeeh (elevating Allaah above all forms of imperfection). This understanding is legally and rationally improper. It is a fact that there is no essence without qualities. Allaah is Al-‘aalim (All-Knower) possessing Knowledge which is His Attribute established with His thaat. Allaah’s Knowledge is not His Essence (as the innovators and philosophers claim). In addition, Knowledge as a quality of the qualified One (Allaah) is not distinct and separate from Allaah, and in this sense His Knowledge is not “other” than Him.
Because Allaah is qualified with all perfection and He is necessarily existing, in no way does He need anything to "complete" His Oneness. The Mu'tazillah, for example, who rejected the attributes having a necessary relationship to the *thaat*, reduced Allaah خ لله into an abstract concept. And to Allaah belongs the most Majestic and Most Beautiful Names and Attributes.

• The claim of the scholastic theologians that the *jism* is *murakkab* from indivisible atoms is doubtful from the angle of purely scientific discoveries. We know that a "body" is susceptible to division into molecules and, in turn, into atoms. In the process, the qualities of the body are "lost" and become something else. Water, for example, is composed of two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen (H₂O). One molecule of water may be split into hydrogen (H₂) and oxygen (O₂), each of which has different characteristics from water. In a nuclear reactor, the splitting of the interlinked components of an atom, mainly electrons, protons, neutrons, positrons...changes into a tremendous energy (e.g. controlled splitting of Uranium-235), which is called nuclear energy. The uncontrolled version of this splitting
produces the destructive nuclear bomb. Note: Ibn Taymeeyah said, "[If someone asks] Is jism indefinitely divisible? [Then the answer is] ‘No, it is not indefinitely divisible’. Those who say it splits into units beyond which it does not accept division are mistaken, because once it is continuously subdivided it undergoes transformation."

- The one who claims that a jism means something that is susceptible to division, portioning or disintegration, then Allaah is far above being qualified with such imperfections, let alone regarding Him as reconstituted! Whoever applies this term according to such intended meaning then he is one of those most qualified with kufr. In fact, one of the Names of Allaah is "الصَّمَدَ" which means, “The One who is qualified with all attributes of perfection and whom all creatures need.”

- Those who say that a jism applies to anything existing or established in itself and do not mean that it is murakkab apply this name to Allaah as being existing and established in Himself. They are known as Mujassimah (attributers of the term jism upon Allaah). They negated, however,
that He is *murakkab*. Those who consider that the term *jism* applies to what is *murakkab* rejected the claim of the *Mujassimah*. Both aspects of this terminology have no basis when it comes to the linguistic meaning of the term *jism*.¹ It remains to be mentioned that although the usage of the term *jism* to define what is established in itself and existing, the meaning is that Allaah is existing and established in Himself is correct. The affirmation of this is not an act of *tajseem* (attributing to Allaah a “body”). So underline this benefit.

The one who intends that the term *jism* means what is qualified with Attributes, established in himself, distinct and separate from everything else, may be aimed towards him, and that hands may be raised towards him in supplication, then the Qur’aan and authentic *sunnah* affirmed that Allaah is qualified with the superlative Attributes: Knowledge, Might, Mercy, Face, Hands, He ascended his ‘*arsh* which is above the seven

heavens, He is above His creation, and to Him ascend all goodly words and the angels as well, and so forth. In fact, the best of mankind and the most knowledgeable of Allaah, Muhammad (ﷺ), declared before the thousands of the sahaabah that he has proclaimed the Message of the deen and then raised his forefinger, pointing towards the sky, saying: “O Allaah be witness, O Allaah, be witness, saying it thrice.” Certainly he pointed towards the One above the heavens, Allaah, who is ever-existing and established in Himself. So, if this is your understanding of the jism, then the meaning has been affirmed in the Qur’aan and the sunnah but without qualifying Allaah with such an innovated and generalized term. Even the language does not assist those who affirm these meanings to Allaah because the one who is qualified with these attributes is not called a jism.

Finally, the Muslim should be aware when he reads that, “Allaah is not a jism (body) or corporeal being” because this negation may involve negation of all or some of Allaah’s Attributes. So check for what is intended!
4. The Statement:

"Allaah is not a "physical' form"!

You may also find and hear statements negating that Allaah is "physical"! Again, check for the intended meaning. Because those who generalize such negation often deny the communicated Attributes (as-sifaat al-khabariyyah) which we are informed of in the Qur’aan and (or) the authentic sunnah, like Allaah’s Face, Hands, Fingers, and so forth. We affirm them as Allaah affirmed for Himself and as His Messenger Muhammad (ﷺ) affirmed them for Him. In no way does this affirmation impute resemblance of Allaah to His creation, because there is nothing like unto Him. The Prophet (ﷺ), who was most knowledgeable of Allaah, affirmed them for Him. So does this necessitate that the Prophet (ﷺ) is mushabih (one who attributes likeness of Allaah to His creatures)? In no way is this the case. Hence, the correct tanzeeh (declaring Allaah to be far removed or free from imperfection) is to affirm what Allaah and His Messenger affirmed from the superlative Attributes with which Allaah is qualified without tamtheel (exemplification, drawing parallels), tahreef (distortion of their true meanings), takyeeef (specification: stating the manner of the sifaat) and ta’teel (negation or denial of them).
You often hear or read that Allaah is far removed from being in a place (makaan). So, what is the truth regarding this term? First, one should remember that the term makaan (place) may have one of the following meanings:

- What encloses a thing and envelops it from all of its lateral portions.
- That above which a thing may be settled upon, and in need of, e.g. like a man being above the roof.
- That which a thing is above but is in no need of, e.g. birds above the earth, the sky above the atmosphere, and angels above the earth and air.
- That which is above the world even though it is not something existing.

The last meaning is the one agreeing with the 'uluw of Allaah above His creation and His ascent above His 'arsh. The poet and companion of the Prophet (ﷺ) Hassaan ibn Thaabit said in one of his poems:

 تعالى علوا فوق عرش إلُهنا وكان مكان الله أعلى وأعظمًا
Supremely Exalted² in His Highness above [His] ‘arsh is our ilaah,
And the makaan (place) of Allaah is indeed Highest, above everything, and Greatest.

Thus, Hassan ﷺ affirmed the place which is above creation where there is no existing creature, knowing well, as the rest of the companions knew, that Allaah is free of all wants, and that the ‘arsh as well everything else other than Allaah is in need of Him, and nothing contains Him ﷺ. So if someone negates that Allaah is in a place in the sense that Allaah is enclosed in something else which He is in need of, then Allaah is far removed from this as well as all imperfection. Accordingly, we say that Allaah is above the creation, above the heavens, ascended upon His ‘arsh, distinct and separate from His creation. Whether the innovator will understand from this that He is in a place or not is irrelevant.

If the person who says that Allaah is not in a place intends to negate that Allaah is surrounded in a place or that he needs a place, then the negation in this sense is true and agreed upon by the salaf.

² In Essence and in Attributes.
If, however, the negation is aimed at denying the fact that Allaah is above the creation, then it is false.

The innovators from the scholastic theologians and people of *ta‘teel* introduced their own definitions of the above terms in order to fit with their corrupt creeds. May Allaah, Who is qualified with all perfection, safeguard the Muslims from all ways and forms of deviation.
Appendix B:

The Khaarijites (Khawaarij) الخوارج

Historically, the Khawaarij are those who rebelled against ‘Ali ibn Abee Taalib ﷺ in the 37th year of Hijrah (657 C.E.) and imputed kufr upon ‘Ali ﷺ upon the arbitration that followed the Battle of Siffeen. They hated ‘Ali’s decision to end the fitnah which occurred with Mu’aawiyah ﷺ, calling ‘Ali’s acceptance of the arbitration a compromise. They also imputed kufr upon many of the sahaabah who accepted the arbitration. They did not even accept the whole of ‘Uthman’s ﷺ Caliphate. This position stems from their misunderstanding of the Qur’aan. They deduced, wrongly, that major sins are kufr and thus forfeit salvation. Sin is a contradiction which nullifies faith! ‘Ali and the other sahaabah sinned in the eyes of the Khawaarij and that sufficed to nullify their state of belief! Their doctrine became famous in their rebellions against any Muslim leader who, in their eyes, committed a sin or a mistake. The Prophet (ﷺ) informed us before his death of the emergence of this sect and that, “They will kill the Muslims and leave the idolaters. Should I live till they appear, I
would kill them as the killing of the nation of ‘Aad.’”

He also said: “The Khawaarij are the dogs of the Fire.”

‘Ali delegated ibn ‘Abbaas (رضي الله عنهم) to call them to the truth. He succeeded in convincing several thousands of them. Those who rejected continued to spread mischief even after ‘Ali warned them against it. He finally fought them in the battle of an-Nahrawaan (38Hj/658) and only few of them escaped and continued the secession. ‘Ali was himself killed by a Kharijite by the name of Ibn Muljam. They split into many groups and today they survive in ‘Oman, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria, and in Tanzania and they are known as the Ibaadiyyah (ibadi Kharijism).

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3 An agreed upon hadeeth [i.e. reported by Al-Bukhaari and Muslim]. [See Saheeh Al-Bukhaari (Arabic/English)], vol. 9, no. 527.

4 Reported by Ahmad, Ibn Maajah, ibn Abee ‘Aasim, and others. Shaykh al-Albaani authenticated the isnaad of the narration reported by ibn Maajah and ibn Abee ‘Aasim. He also said that the isnaad of Ahmad’s report is hasan. [See As-Sunnah by ibn Abee ‘Aasim, no. 904, and 905], p. 424.
The Khawaarij sect was later influenced by scholastic theology and its principles became very close to those of the Jahmite and Mu'tazilite sects. They center upon the following matters:


(2) The right to rebel and fight the Muslim rulers who may err or sin.

(3) Justifying the rebellion and fight against disobedient Muslims (rulers and/or ruled) and that it its permissible for them to secede from the general body of the Muslims.

(4) They believe that the Qur’aan is created. However, the Qur’aan is the literal Word of Allaah Who uttered it in letter and sound and which He Spoke to Jibreel (ﷺ), directly without a mediator, and who then brought it down to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). The Qur’aan is neither the word of Jibreel nor of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ).

(5) They distort the meanings of Allaah’s Attributes by resorting to figurative interpretation.
(6) Like the twelver Shee’ites and other deviant sects, they deny that the believers will see Allaah on the Day of Resurrection. This contradicts what is asserted in the Qur’aan and authentic sunnah.

(7) Imputing kufr on the Muslims who commit major sins.

(8) The majority of the Khawaarij deny the actual punishment in the grave which Allaah % inflicts upon those who deserve it.

The aforementioned are some of the major characteristics of the Khawaarij. I intended to give the reader some background about this very dangerous sect and which has influenced many Muslim groups and parties in our times leading to bloodshed in many parts of the Muslim World. The bloody confrontations are hard to stop in some places and that has distorted the view of Islaam in many parts of the world.

The truth, however, is emerging and will inshaa’ Allaah completely emerge on the hands of the true followers of Islaam who are working hard to correct this problem with the good word without compromising the ‘aqeedah nor the manhaj. We should be able to present the truth without imitating
the *kufaar* and their ways. In this respect the words of Imaam Maalik (r) are remembered: "Nothing will benefit this *umma*h to come except that which benefited its early generations."\(^5\) This refers to the correct creed, methodology and righteous deeds. Another point of benefit is that the Muslim should be aware that the principles of many of these sects are still alive and propagated by certain individuals and/or groups, and accordingly the believer must be cautious.\(^6\)

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\(^5\) Related by Imaam ibn ‘Abdil-Barr in *At-Tamheed* (23:1).

The Mu'tazilah (from i'tazala, "to remove oneself" or "to withdraw") is one of the philosophical schools whose doctrines were affected by Greek philosophy. Originally the sect was established by Waasil Ibn 'Ataa' (80-131Hj/699-748 C.E.), who withdrew (i'tazala) from the circle of al-Hasan al-Basri (d.110Hj/728) because of his opposing view that the Muslim who commits a grave sin was neither a believer nor a kaafir, but somewhere between the two (manzilah baynal-manzilatayn). This marked the beginning of this so-called rationalistic sect. In its early stages its concepts were close to those of the Khaarijites. In the third century of Hijrah, the Mu'tazilah became influenced by the Shee'ah. The Mu'tazilites teachings were further developed under the influence of the Greek and Persian ideologies leading to the birth of 'ilmul kalaam (scholastic theology). Some of the main corrupt beliefs of the Mu'tazilites include:

(1) Denying the Attributes of Allaah.
(2) Claiming that the Qur’aan is created. They were able to influence the Caliph al-Ma’moon (in 212Hj/827) and enforce this belief along with other distortions. Their scrutiny was a virtual inquisition. Many scholars were jailed and/or killed. Imaam Ahmad bin Hanbal was tortured and jailed for his great stand defending the truth held by the salaf that the Qur’aan is the uncreated literal Word of Allaah. His great stand together with afew other scholars, led to the decline of the fitnah, and the Mu’tazilite doctrine was suppressed under the Caliph al-Mutawakkil (ruled 232-247Hj/847-861).

(3) Claiming that man’s action is totally independent from Allaah’s Will. This is in direct opposition to what the Qur’aan and sunnah have affirmed, namely that man has the ability and the will to act, but like all other things, nothing escapes the Will of Allaah, the Most High.7

(4) Denying the general intercession for the sins committed by the disobedient Muslims and which Allaah approved for the Prophet (ﷺ) and others on the Day of Resurrection [See earlier in the text].

Blended under the title of “rational” this sect exists nowadays without openly carrying the same title it once held. The approach and methodology of those who make the intellectual proofs supersede the text (from the Qur’aan and sunnah) is widespread. The opposite extreme is those who believe that rational evidences has no role whatsoever in implying many things which the textual evidences have proven. The medium path is that of the salaf, which affirms an implicative relationship between the textual evidences and intellectual proofs. The shar’ (the Qur’aan and authentic sunnah) lead and guide to the intellectual proofs and the latter share in guiding to many things which the shar’ implies. Basically, therefore, there is no contradiction between the two, but to the contrary, there is association. The basis for this relationship, however, is the shar’, and not the intellect, as the rationalists from the Mu’tazilites and the latter Ash’arites claim. This is because the shar’ is indispensable in itself and is not in need of our knowledge and reasoning. We are the ones who are in need of the shar’ and of its knowledge. So if the intellect knows the shar’ it attains a perfection which it lacked before. But if it fails, then it will remain ignorant and deficient.
In addition, the human intellect is one of the comparative or relative matters. Ahmad may know something by his intellect which Hasan’s intellect is totally unaware of. The same person may know of something under certain conditions which he may not know of at a different time and (or) state. The fact is that people have different levels of intellect in accordance with what Allaah (ﷻ) bestows upon them from reasoning, awareness, contemplation and deduction, and differentiation.

It is natural that the intellect may err and fall in contradictions and/or differences in matters to which it may be subjected. So, those who say that the intellect should be given precedence to the shar’ are referring people to something to which there is no way to affirm and perceive its correctness. That is why many of the sects differed and split amongst themselves when they gave precedence to their rationalistic dogmas vis-à-vis the textual proofs. The irony is that each of these groups say that the intellect stands to support their positions! Another irony is that the top theologians who laid down many of these dogmas went into perplexity and confusion. Many of them like Imaam al-Juwaynee, Ar-Raazi, al-Ghazaali, and others, regretted their positions and asked Allaah to let them die on fitrah. In their cases, there is a
lesson for those who still reiterate the same dogmas from the latter Ash’arites, Mu’tazilites and many of those who exaggerate the role of the intellect! A great reminder for all is the saying of Allaah about the shar’:

\[
\text{وَلَوْ كَانَ مِنْ عِنْدِ غَيْرِ اللَّهِ أَوْ جَدَوْا فِيهِ احْتِلَافاً كَبِيراً.}
\]  

[82:27] 

Had [the Qur’aan] been from other than Allaah, they would surely have found therein much contradictions. [Qur’aan, Soorat An-Nisaa’ (4:82)].

The authentic sunnah is a Revelation from Allaah and the Prophet (ﷺ) said: “I have been given the Qur’aan and something like it along with [i.e. the sunnah].” The shar’ with its textual proofs guiding the intellect are from Allaah, and that is why the salaf who correctly understood this relationship were, by Allaah’s help, saved from falling into perplexity and confusion! All Praise is due to Allaah.

\[8\] Collected by Abu Daawood, ibn Maajah, Ahmad, at-Tahawi, and ad-Daarimee; Shaykh al-Albaani authenticated it in his verification of the Kitaabul Eemaan by ibn Taymeeyah (p. 37).
We hear nowadays a strange call by organized groups involving some Christians, Jews, and "Muslim" intellectuals calling for *wahdatul adyaan*. They claim that these three religions stand for the same belief that there is One God and should unite in their call for the implementation of great moral values. Some of those involved call for the establishment of centers containing churches, synagogues, and *massaajid* side by side, printing the Qur’aan, the Bible, and the Torah in one binding, etc. In the name of defending Islaam against political and media distortions in the West, some organizations are compromising the basics of the Islaamic creed through what is called "Bridging
the Faiths.” This is a very dangerous call because it mixes the truth with falsehood and thus

In a testimony before a U.S. House sub-committee on National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice, Atif Harden, the Executive Director of the American Muslim Council (AMC) said, “I am weary of hearing and seeing Islam and Muslims portrayed as foreign and different. We are cousins of Jews and Christians. We worship the same God, follow the teachings of the same Prophets, and believe in the same books. We are all followers of Abraham.” [The full text was published by the Saudi Gazette (an English Daily), Monday the 15th of October, 1998, p.9].

This concept is in direct opposition to the teachings of the Qur’aan and authentic Sunnah. Those who associate partners with Allaah in worship and (or) worship Prophets are not believers in Allaah. The books of the Jews and Christians contain alterations and are completely abrogated by the Qur’aan. The Jews and Christians are not followers of the faith of tawheed of Ibraaheem (Abraham) for Ibraaheem was neither a Christian nor a Jew, he was a pure Muslim, as Allaah says:

Ibraaheem was neither a Jew nor a Christian, but he was a true Muslim Haneefan (who worshipped none but Allaah Alone) and he was not of Al-Mushriken. [Qur’aan, Soorat Aal- ’Imraan (3:67)].
practically implies the elimination of the truth perfected in the *deen* of Islaam. The Christians and Jews want the Muslims to be like them. That is why they support this deceptive call for “unity”. Allaah ﷺ spoke of their attempts and called the Muslims to be aware of them:

Had they been true followers of their Prophets, the Jews and Christians would believe in the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and his message of Islaam. The Prophet (ﷺ) said:

وَالذِّي نُفِسْنَ مُحَمَّدًا وَهُدِيهِ لَا يَسْمَعُ بِيْ أَحَدٍ مِّنْ هَذِهِ الآمَّةِ يُهْوَدُونَا وَلَا نَصَّرَانِي،

"By Him (Allaah; in Whose Hand Muhammad's soul is), there is none from amongst the Jews and the Christians (of these present nations) who hears about me and then dies without believing in the Message with which I have been sent (i.e. tawheed), but he will be from the dwellers of the (Hell) Fire.”
[Reported by Muslim in his *Saheeh* (English Translation), vol. 1, no. 284].

The belief in the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is the attestation with full acceptance and submission, not just mere attestation, that what he brought forth is the truth. That is why Abu Taalib (the uncle of the Prophet ﷺ) did not become a believer in the Messenger (ﷺ), despite his attestation to what the Prophet (ﷺ) brought forth and his witness that it is the best of religions.

The brother who uttered the aforementioned statement should repent to Allaah ﷺ, correct it, and declare the truth in the best possible way.
They wish that you reject Faith, as they have rejected (Faith), and thus that you all become equal (like one another). [Qur’aan, Soorat An-Nisaa’ (4:89)].

One of the fundamental beliefs in Islaam is the *kufr* (unbelief) of the Christians and Jews because they reject the Qur’aan and the message of Muhammad (ﷺ) to them. They have also altered their books in such a way that it permits or even enjoins worship of other than Allaah and (or) the association of partners with Him in worship. Any Muslim who doubts their *kufr* is a *kaafir* himself.

Some Muslims who do not understand certain texts from the Qur’aan and (or) authentic *sunnah* and may be easily deceived by the call for “unity of religions”. It is important to know that if certain texts are not clear to some they are clear to others from those who are firm in the knowledge of the *deen*. Consequently, nothing stays unclear for

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10 Allaah ﷻ says:

[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-An’am (6:82)]

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those who are seeking the truth and not just following vain desires. For example, some may understand that the following text is evidence that the Jews and Christians are not *kuffaar*:

> إن النَّاسَ الَّذينَ أُمِّنُوا وأُمِّنَ الَّذينَ هَادُوا النَّصَارَى والصَّابِنينَ مَنْ آمنَ بِاللَّهِ واليَوْمِ ال۵ أُخَرَ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ولا هَمَّ يَحزَنُونَ [البقرة، ۲:۶۲].

Verily! Those who believe and those Jews and Christians, and Sabians, whoever believes in Allaah and the Last Day, and work righteousness shall have their reward with their *Rabb* [Allaah], on them shall be no fear, nor shall they grieve. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Baqarah (2:62)].

If only they had referred it to the Messenger or to *ulil amri* [scholars and those charged with authority] among them, the proper investigators would have understood it from them [directly]. [Qur’aan, Soorat An-Nisaa’ (4:83)].

It was the norm for the *sahaabah* to ask the Prophet (ﷺ) in his life of what they did not know. Then after his death they asked the learned amongst them, and so did those who followed their path in righteousness. Asking the learned scholars, therefore, was the way of the *salaf* especially if something doubtful arose.

11 A past nation who used to live in al-Mawsil (‘Iraq) and said, “La Ilaaha Illallaah.” They were neither Jews nor Christians.
Shaykh-ul-Isaam ibn Taymeeyah said: “The aayah (above) tells about the followers of these four unaltered milal (Paths) before abrogation [by the advent of Prophet Muhammad’s complete message].” It, therefore, addresses those who believed in tawheed and followed the Path of Allaah as was known to them. Those who continued on this belief and did not alter the Scriptures must follow the Qur’aan and the Message of Islaam as explained by Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). Furthermore, the order of the

12 Ibn Taymeeyah in Al-Jawaabus-Saheeh Liman Baddala Deenal-Maseeh (The Correct Response for those who Altered the Religion of ‘Eessa) [Riyaadh, KSA: Daarul ‘Aasimah, 1414/1993] vol. 2, pp. 212-213. As to whether Jews and Christians of our times are from the People of the Book or not, one first should understand what the term “People of the Book” means. It means that original Books were revealed to their prophets, Mûsa and ‘Eessa, respectively. When they held to the beliefs of ‘Eessa and Mûsa, they were not kuffaar. However, when they continued to believe in the altered and abrogated forms of these Books and commit shirk, they became kuffaar, even though they are still referred to as “People of the Book”. Allaah knew they would alter the Books and warned them against that. He ☪ still refers to them in the Qur’aan as “People of The Book,” and clearly states that they have committed kufr and deviated from the path of tawheed which their prophets called them to adhere to.
above aayah, as ibn ‘Abbaas explained, was canceled by aayah 3:85, which states:

And whoever seeks a religion other than Islaam, it will never be accepted of him, and in the Hereafter he will be one of the losers. [Qur’aan, Soorat Aal-‘Imraan (3: 85)].

Following the alterations in their religion, most of the People of the Book turned kuffaar and few remained on the original teachings of the Torah and the Gospel. This is clear in the Qur’anic texts where Allaah, the Most High, says:

And had the People of the Scriptures believed, it would have been better for them; among them are some who have faith, but most of them are

13 Like the belief of Muslims who accepted the Message of Muhammad (ﷺ).

14 Includes those amongst them who had faith before Muhammad (ﷺ) was sent to mankind. The believers whom Allaah described:
al-Faasiqoon [Disobedient to Allaah and His Messenger, and rebellious against Allaah's Command]. [Qur’aan, Soorat Aal-’Imraan (3:110)].

Following the above description, Allaah said:

Not all of them are alike; a party of the People of the Scripture stand for the right, they recite the aayaat of Allaah during the hours of the night, prostrating themselves in prayer. They believe in Allaah and the Last Day; they enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong, and they hasten in good works; and they are among the righteous. [Qur’aan, Soorat Aal-’Imraan (3:112-114)].

And We ordained in the hearts of those who followed him ('Eessa) compassion and Mercy...So, We gave those among them who believed their (due) reward, but many of them are Fassiqoon. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Hadeed (57:27)].
This party includes those who held to the original Scriptures before they were abrogated by Qur’aan and sunnah. They were on the right religion enjoining tawheed and forbidding shirk, just as Allaah described the believing followers of Mûsa:

وَمِن قَوْمِ مُوسَى أَمْهَٰهُ يُهْدُونَ بِالْحَقِّ وَبِهِ يُعَدِّلُونَ

And of the people of Mûsa there is a community who lead [the men] with truth and establish justice [i.e. judge men with truth and justice]. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-A’raaf (7:159)].

Whoever held to these qualities amongst them (i.e. to the true revelations), prior to the advent of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), was a believer. The believers from the People of the Book who accepted the Prophet's Message of Islaam will receive a double reward:

وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنَّى إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنَّى مِنْ قَبْلِكَ وَبِالآخَرَةِ هُمُ الْيَوْمُ الْمَبْرُوكُ

And who believe in that which has been sent down [revealed] to you [Muhammadﷺ] and in that which was sent down before you [the Torah

\[15\] The revelation includes the Qur’aan and the authentic sunnah.
and the Gospel, etc.] and they believe with certainty in the Hereafter. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Baqarah (2:4)].

And there are, certainly, among the People of the Scripture, those who believe in Allaah and in that which has been revealed to you, and that which has been revealed to them, humbling themselves before Allaah. They do not sell the aayaat of Allaah for a little price, for them is a reward with their Rabb [Allaah]. Surely, Allaah is Swift in account.  

Ibn Taymeeyah explained that some of the sahaabah (e.g. Jaabir ibn ‘Abdullaah, ibn ‘Abbaas, and Anas ibn Maalik رضي الله عنهم) as well as most of the scholars mentioned that the aayah (Qur’aan 3:199), was revealed concerning the faith of an-Najaashi, the king of Abasseenyah known as “as-hamah” (‘Atiyyah, in Arabic), who knew that the Message of Muhammad (ﷺ) was the truth confirming that of ‘Eessa before him. He accepted Islaam but was unable to migrate to daarul-Islaam (where Islaam is the apparent and practiced deen), nor he was able to declare it amongst his Christian nation. After the Prophet (ﷺ) knew of his death,
Those to whom We gave the Scripture [i.e. the Torah and the Injeel etc.] before it,—they believe in it [the Qur'aan]. And when it is recited to them, they say: "We believe in it. Verily, it is the truth from our Rabb. Indeed even before it we have been from those who submit themselves to Allaah in Islaam as Muslims [like ‘Abdullaah ibn Saalam and Salmaan Al-Faarisee, etc.]." These will be given their reward twice over, because they are patient, and repel evil with good, and

he called upon the sahaabah and performed the funeral prayers in absentia on an-Najaashi, thus confirming his belief in Islaam. The aayah, therefore, may apply to anyone from the People of the Book or the mushrikeen who lives in daarul-harb (a land in which the kuffaar are prevailing, or land of the kuffaar between whom and the Muslims there is no peace) and who believes in Allaah and in Muhammad (ﷺ) as Allaah's Final Messenger, yet unable to declare his faith openly or unable to migrate to any Muslim country. He does what he is able to do from the acts of worship and as he knows them. [See ibn Taymeeyah’s Al-Jawaabus-Saheeh], pp. 202-210.
spend [in charity] out of what we have provided for them. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Qasas (28:52-54)].

It has been confirmed that the Prophet (ﷺ) said:

"Three persons will get their reward twice [i.e. a double reward]. [One is] a person who has a slave girl and he educates her properly and teaches her good manners properly [without violence] and then manumits and marries her. Such a person will get a double reward. [Another is] a believer from the People of the Scriptures who has been a true believer [in his Prophet], and then he believes in the Prophet [Muhammad-ﷺ]. Such a person will receive a double reward. [The third is] a slave man who observes Allaah's rights and is sincere to his master [and observes the rights of his master]".  

17 Collected by al-Bukhaari and Muslim. The text is as reported by al-Bukhaari in his saheeh, vol. 4, no. 255, p. 158. The (*) refers to some parts of the text as reported by Muslim.
The Qur’aan also mentions the case of believing monks and priests who followed the true teachings of ‘Eessa and who believe in the revelation to Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and would love to be from the *ummah* of Muhammad (SAW):

> Verily, you will find the strongest among men in enmity to the believers [Muslims] the Jews and pagans; and you will find the nearest amongst them in love to the believers those who say: “We are *Nassara* (Christians).”¹⁸ That is because

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¹⁸ Those who claim to be followers of ‘Eessa and the true *Injeel* (Gospel) should have a general love for Islaam and its people, because the teachings of ‘Eessa were based upon mercy and kindness:
amongst them there are priests and monks, and they are not proud. And when they [who call themselves Christians] listen to what has been sent down to the Messenger [(ﷺ)], you see their eyes overflowing with tears because of the truth they have recognized. They say: “Our Rabb! We believe, so write us down among the witnesses [Muhammad (ﷺ) and his nation]. And why should we not believe in Allaah and in that which has come to us of the Truth [tawheed]? And we wish that our Rabb will admit us [in al-Jannah on the Day of Resurrection] along with the righteous people [Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and his companions ﷺ]. So, Allaah rewarded them with Gardens under which rivers flow [in al-Jannah], they will abide therein forever, because of what they said. Such is the reward of good-doers. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Maa’i’dah (5: 82)].

And We ordained in the hearts of those who followed him compassion and Mercy. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Hadeed (57:27)].

In fact they must submit to Allaah and His deen because the messages of ‘Eessa and Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, in calling the people to the tawheed, are the same.

The *aayaat* cited above are some of the qualities of the believing Christians. In our times, any “Christian” who carries similar beliefs and lives in a remote place where he (she) is unable to know about Islaam, are, *inshaa’ Allaah*, believers. If they know about Islaam, they must declare their acceptance of it unless it will result in their death. They are called to migrate to *daarul-Islaam*, and Allaah knows best.

**Question:** Some Muslims say: “But Allaah ﷺ had mentioned in the Qur’aan that there are churches, synagogues, and monasteries where the Name of Allaah is mentioned. So, how can we understand this in light of the above explanations about the People of the Book?”

All praise is due to Allaah. The *aayah* in the Qur’aan where the above places are mentioned is:

وَلَوْلَا دَفَعَ اللَّهُ النَّاسَ بعضاً مَثَلَّ صَوْامُكُ وَبَيْعُ وَصَلَّوْاتٍ وَمَسَاجِدٍ يُذْكَرُ فِيهَا اسْمُ اللَّهِ ﻋَلَى اللَّهِ ﻟِ ﺑِكْرِهِ ﺑِدْرٍ [Qur’aan, Sooarat Al-Hajj (22:40)].

Had it not been that Allaah checks one set of people by means of another, monasteries, churches, synagogues, and *masaajid*, wherein the Name of Allaah is mentioned much would assuredly have been pulled down. [Qur’aan, Sooarat Al-Hajj (22:40)].
The masajid are the places where the Name of Allaah was and still being mentioned. When they were on their original faith, the People of the Book mentioned the Name of Allaah in their places of worship. However, because of the alterations in their religions, shirk in worship was introduced, even though some of them may mention the Name of Allaah. Hence, their places of worship cannot be considered as boyoutullaah (Houses of Allaah), because they committed kufr and their places contain a wide range of blasphemous symbols (pictures, crosses, etc.).

Imaam ibnul Qayyim said: 20 “Had it not been for Allaah’s checking of one set of people by means of another, these places (mentioned in the aayah) which were beloved to Allaah before Islaam (i.e. in its final and comprehensive form), would have been pulled down. After Islaam, these places are known to Allaah, but hated. Allaah, for example commanded special treatment to the People of the Book under the Islaamic Rule, including their

20 In Badaai’ At-Tafseer (The Unprecedented of Tafseer), which is a collection of explanations of certain aayaat of the Qur’aan, collected by Yusri as-Sayed Ahmad [Dammaam, Saudi Arabia: Daar ibnul Jawzi, 1414/1993], vol. 3, p. 214.
protection, yet He hates them. He commanded the defending of their places of worship, yet He hates them because other than Him is being worshipped in such places...”\(^{21}\)

Ibn ‘Atiyyah said: “He (ע) checked them when they were on the Truth before the alterations and abrogation [i.e. of their religions].”\(^{22}\)

**In Light of The Above**, all the present nations of Jews, Christians, Sabians (if any are left), and those who worshipped Allaah based upon their

\(^{21}\) Allaah willed them to exist, yet He hates the *shirk* practiced by them. He willed and created *Iblees* (the Devil) and He hates him. This is His Universal Will: *al-iraadah al-kawniyyah*. Allaah’s Judicial Will: *al-iraadah ash-shar ’iyyah* is to protect their places of worship as long as they do not openly carry out their worship outside such places, and they conform to all of the rules regarding their interactions with Islaamic Law.

fitrah, must come to the Final Message from Allaah, and submit to Him alone in Islaam.

The People of the Book as they exist now, accepted other than Allaah as deities. No doubt that they are kuffaar as Allaah (ﷻ) refers to them. When they followed Mūsa and ‘Eessa عليه السلام, according to the unaltered Torah and the original Gospel, respectively, they were Muslims then. Does a knowledgeable Muslim believe that those who think of ‘Eessa as Savior, a son of God, Three in One, etc. are believers?

Surely, in disbelief are they who say that Allaah is the Messiah, son of Mary! [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Maa’idah (5:17)].

Are those who believe in Trinity believers in tawheed? Allaah says about them:

Surely, disbelievers are those who said: “Allaah is the third of the three [in a Trinity].” But there

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23 Fitrah: natural inclination to worship Allaah alone.
is no True God but One God [Allaah]. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Maa’idah (5:73)].

They remain as people of the Book since a Book was revealed to their respective Prophets. Whoever says he is a believer in their Books, even in their altered forms, is from the People of the Book. Any Christian or Jew who dissociates himself from his respective Book and denies it, cannot be considered as being from the People of the Book.

On the other hand, Allaah, the All-Wise and All-Just, legislated certain guidelines that define certain relationships between the Muslims and the People of the Book. Amongst such relations, is marriage to the ‘afeefah (chaste) women of them, eating their lawfully slaughtered meat, etc. Such distinctions do not make them true believers in Allaah.

Shaykh-ul-Islaam ibn Taymeeyah commented on the following aayaat:

24 Certainly it is advised to marry the Muslim woman even if a chaste woman of the people of the Book offers herself for marriage to a Muslim. There are so many problems associated with marriage to women from the People of the Book in our times. The Muslim must be very careful about such a decision if it deems necessary.
Those who disbelieve from among the People of the Scripture [Jews and Christians] and al-Mushrikeen, were not to leave [their disbelief] until there came to them clear evidence. [Qur’ān, Soorat Al-Bayyinah (98:1)].

And say to those who were given the Scriptures [Jews and Christians] and to those who are illiterates [Arab pagans]: “Do you [also] submit yourselves [to Allaah in Islaam]?” If they do, they are rightly guided, [Qur’ān, Soorat Aal-‘Imraan (3:20)],

He said: “And other aayaat like those above address those who exist [i.e. from the Jews, Christians, and mushrikeen]. The Scripture that is referred to is the Book in their hands in which alterations and abrogations were carried out, and does not refer to those who held to the Scriptures

Mushrikeen: Those who commit shirk including pagans, polytheists, idolaters, and unbelievers in the Oneness of Allaah and in His Messenger Muhammad (ﷺ).

25
before they were altered and abrogated, because they were not *kuffaar* then. Also, they were not [the ones being addressed] by the Qur’aan as “you People of the Book,” because they died before the Qur’aan was revealed. So, all those who believe in the existing Books [altered and abrogated], are from the “People of the Book,” and they are *kuffaar* because they hold to altered and abrogated Books, and they are, like all other *kuffaar*, in Hell forever, although Allaah, the Exalted, commanded that they pay *jizyah* and made it permissible to eat their food and marry their women.”

In Conclusion:

1. The only *deen* accepted to Allaah is Islaam.
2. Islaam is the last and final message to all mankind (Christians, Jews, Buddhists, Hindus, etc.)
3. Islaam abrogated all religions.

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26 If they die on their beliefs.

27 Head-tax imposed by Islaam on the People of the Book and other people who have a revealed book when they live under Muslim rule, wherein they and their properties and wealth are protected.

28 Quoted in *Majmoo’ Al-Fataawaa*, vol. 35, pp. 227-228.
4. The Qur'aan is the true Word of Allaah and it abrogated all of the previously-revealed Scriptures.
5. The Torah and al-Injeel as they exist in the hands of the "People of the Book" are altered. Even if their original forms are to be found at any time, then they are still abrogated by the Qur'aan.
6. Had their Prophets been alive they would all follow and abide by the teachings of Muhammad (ﷺ). This is the Covenant which Allaah took upon all the Prophets. ²⁹

²⁹ Allaah says (what means): And [remember] when Allaah took the Covenant of the Prophets, saying: ‘Take whatever I gave you from the Book and Hikmah [understanding of the Laws of Allaah], and afterwards there will come to you a Messenger [Muhammad ﷺ] confirming what is with you; you must, then, believe in him and help him.’ Allaah said: ‘Do you agree [to it] and will you make up My Covenant [which I conclude with you]?’ They said: ‘We agree.’ He said: ‘Then bear witness, and I am with you among the witnesses [for this].’ [Qur’aan, Soorat Aal-’Imraan (3:81)]. Furthermore, in the hadeeth reported by Imaam Ahmad and others, the Prophet (ﷺ) said (what means), “If Mūsa were alive and present among you, it would not be permissible for him to do anything but to follow me.” [Shaykh Al-Albaani stated that it is reported by Ahmad, Al-Bayhaqi, and Ad-Daarimee, Al-Laalkaa’ee, Al-Harawee and others, and that its degree of authenticity is hasan. See Mishkaatul-Masaabeeh, vol. 1, no. 177].
7. Every believer should firmly believe that the Jews and Christians are *kuffaar* and enemies of Allaah, His *deen*, the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), and the Believers.

8. The *kuffaar* who die on *kufr* will dwell forever in the Hell of Fire. However we don’t judge that a particular *kaafir* is in Hell except when there is a specification from the Qur’aan and (or) authentic *sunnah*.

9. The call for “Unity of Religions,” sometimes misleadingly called a “Comity of Religions,” aims at eliminating everything which distinguishes Islaam from *kufr*.

10. Calling and supporting the concepts of the “Unity of Religion” is considered *riddah* (apostasy).

11. The above does not mean that the Muslim abandons calling the *kuffaar* to Islaam.

We are ordered to call them to the way of Allaah, and this is in the best of their interest and thus

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30 Example Abu Taalib is in Hell, and Fir’awn is in Hell, as well as others specified in authentic texts.

31 This ruling has been published as a religious verdict (*fatwa*) by the Permanent Committee for Islamic and Educational Research in Saudi Arabia on the 25th of Muharram, 1418 (corresponding to 31-5-1997), no. 19402.
da’wah to Allaah is the best advice given to them. One of the great ways of da’wah is to deal with them justly and to call them to Allaah in the best way which is based upon good knowledge. This

32 The Aayah in Soorat Al-’Ankaboot (29:46):

(which means), “And do not argue with the People of the Scriptures (Jews and Christians), unless it be in [a way] that is better, except with such of them as do wrong, and say [to them]: “We believe in that which has been revealed to us and revealed to you; our Ilaah [God] and your Ilaah [God] is One [i.e. Allaah], and it is to Him we submit [in Islaam],” calls the believers to argue with the People of the Book in a way that is better, i.e. inviting them to Allaah with His aayaat (verses, proofs, evidences, etc.) using the clearest indicative words which proves the objective and to avoid being harsh save with such of them as do wrong. [See Tafseer ibn Jareer At-Tabaree for this aayah as well ibnul Qayyim’s Madaarijus-Saalikeen (Beirut, Lebanon: Daarul-Fikr, checked by Muhammad Haamid Al-Fiqee, n.d.), vol. 1, pp. 445-446. It is not a call for interfaith dialogue. It is a call for a common word between them and us. This word has been defined by Allaah, Most High, in the following Aayah:

This word has been defined by Allaah, Most High, in the following Aayah:
does not mean that the Muslim compromise the basics of his *deen*. It also does not mean that Muslims should indulge with the *kuffaar* in an aimless dialogue such as: “Tell us how you pray and we will tell you how we pray,” as done by some people who engage in such dialogue. The most important thing is: Who deserves to be worshipped Alone? They worship idols, images, men, etc. We worship the true God of all creation. So we call them with the right knowledge to abandon *shirk* and to submit to Allaah in *tawheed*. The best methodology (*manhaj*) of *da’wah* is that exemplified by the Prophet (ﷺ) when he sent Mu’aath ibn Jabal to the “People of the Book” in Yemen. The first thing he (ﷺ) commanded him to do is to call them to *tawheed* and belief in

[which means]: O People of the Scripture [Jews and Christians]: Come to a word that is just between us and you, that we worship none but Allah, and that we associate no partners with Him, and that none of us shall take others as lords besides Allah. Then if they turn away, say: “Bear witness that we are Muslims.” Qur’aan, Soorat Aal-‘Imraan (3:64). Certainly it is not a call for “comity” or “unity of religions.”

33 Five years ago I wrote a book as well as a short treatise entitled, “*Who Deserves to be Worshipped Alone?*” *Inshaa’Allaah* it is helpful to address people from all religions.
Muhammad (ﷺ) as His Messenger. Then he told him:

“If they obey you to do so, then inform them that Allaah has enjoined upon them five salawaat [prayers] in every day and night [in twenty-four hours], and if they obey you and do so, then inform them that Allaah has made it obligatory for them to pay sadaqa [zakaat] from their properties and it is to be taken from the wealthy among them and given to poor among them.”

I wrote about this matter several years ago when some Muslim brothers started to engage in “dialogue” with the People of the Book. I cautioned our brothers to establish that the “dialogue” should transform into a way for da’wah and not “negotiations” because we cannot negotiate on shirk. Now with the call for “Unity of Religion,” I urge all the Muslims to advise each other about the dangers of this concept and to direct their respective communities to disassociate from this Path of kufr. May Allaah Who is the Most High, above everything, guide the misguided

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34 Not just the so-called “recognition” given by some theologians from the People of the Book in our times!

35 The text is in Saheeh Al-Bukhaari (Arabic/English), vol. 2, no. 478. It is also reported by Muslim.
and preserve and protect our *ummah* from all afflictions and innovations in *deen*. Aameen.

12. The Muslim disassociates himself from all forms of *kufr* and *shirk*.

13. The believer distinguishes between the natural love he has for his father, mother, wife, husband, son, daughter, etc. from the unbelievers and enmity towards them because of their *kufr*. The natural love is something recognized by Islaam, otherwise Allaah would not have permitted marriage from chaste women of the People of the Book. This natural love of the kinsfolk and the just and good treatment of the *thimmi*, *non-harbi*, *mu’aahad*, and the *musta’min* does not necessitate that we love them the love which obliges friendship and alliance. This kind of love is forbidden by Allaah because they oppose Allaah and His *deen*. The believer stands in a state of

36 *Thimmi*: A non-Muslim living in a Muslim country and upon whom the *jizyah* applies. Those non-Muslims are under the protection of the Muslims.

37 The non-combatants from the unbelievers.

38 An unbeliever between whom and the Muslims a term of peace has been made for a definite time.

39 The unbeliever who is permitted into the Muslim land by the approval of the Muslim governor, e.g. visiting, business, etc.
walaa’ (alliance and loyalty) and baraa’ (disassociation): alliance with the Believers who are obedient to Allaah and His Messenger, and enmity and disassociation from the unbelievers and those opposing Allaah and His Messenger (ṣ). Allaah ﷺ says:

لا تجد قوماً يؤمنون بآٍللٰه وسَبِيرٰم الآخِرِ يَوَاذُون مِن حادِثِ الله ورسُوله ولا كانوا آباءهم أو أبناءهم أو إخوُانهم أو عشيِّرهِم أو أولئك كُتب في قلوبهم الإيمان وأيدهم بروح منه ودخلهم جنات تجري من تحتها الأنهر خالدين فيها رضي الله عنهم ورضووا عنه أولئك حُزَب الله ﷺ إلا إن حَزَب الله ﷺ هم الفَلِحُون ٢٠٢ (المجادلة).

You will not find a people who believe in Allaah and the Last Day, loving [by having friendship and alliance] with those who oppose Allaah and His Messenger [Muhammad ﷺ], even though they were their fathers, or their sons, or their brothers, or their kinsfolk. For such He has decreed true Faith in their hearts, and strengthened them with Rooh [proofs, light and true guidance] from Himself. And We will admit them into the gardens of [al-jannah] beneath whose trees rivers flow, and they will dwell
therein forever. Allaah is pleased with them and they with him. They are the party of Allaah. Indeed the party of Allaah are the successful. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Mujaadalah (58:22)].

This strengthening mentioned in the aayah applies to everyone who does not love the enemies of the Messengers, even though they may be one’s close relatives. This love is not the same as the natural (jibilli) love, but it is the love of nusrah which entails giving allegiance to them. Dealing justly with the non-combatant from the unbelievers is commanded by Allaah. Hence:

(a) The natural love is created by Allaah. He permitted it to occur.
(b) The enmity towards the unbelievers because of their disbelief and rejection of Allaah is legislated by Allaah.
(c) Dealing justly with the non-combatants from the unbelievers is commanded by Allaah.

Since the three matters are all from Allaah and since He says:

لا يَكْلِفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسُفِّهَا

Allaah burdens not a person beyond his scope,

[Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Baqarah (2:286)]
then all three matters are within the scope of the believer and they are just and not contradictory:

\[ \text{Had it been from other than Allaah, they would surely have found therein much contradiction. [Qur’aan, Soorat An-Nisaa’ (4:82)].} \]

This is the Path of the prophets. Contemplate about Prophet Nooh and His son when the just decree of Allaah (the Deluge) came upon the kuffaar from the people of Nooh:

\[ \text{And Nooh called out to his son, who had separated himself [apart], ‘O my son! Embark with us and be not with the unbelievers.’ [Qur’aan, Soorat Hood (11:42)].} \]

His son chose the way of the unbelievers and thought that he will be saved from the water if he takes himself to a mountain. Nooh invoked Allaah:

\[ \text{40 The great flood in the time of Nooh.} \]
And Nooh [Noah] called upon his Rabb [Allaah] and said, ‘O my Rabb! Verily my son is of my family! And certainly, Your Promise is true, and You are the Most Just of judges.’ [Qur’aan, Soorat Hood (11:45)].

“Verily my son is of my family!” This is the natural relationship, the jibilli one. Allaah, Most High, reminded Nooh of His command of Legal disassociation (al-baraa’ ash-shar’i) from the kuffaar:

قَالَ يَا نُوحُ إِنَّهُ لَيْسَ مِن أَهْلِكَ إِنَّهُ عَمَّالٌ غَيْرُ صَالِحٍ فَلَا تَسْتَنْفِنِ
ма леис 1к бе мульм 1 би адевук ан токур м1н гаалин [هود, 45].

Allaah said: “O Nooh! Surely, he is not of your family [not from the believers of your family]; verily, his work is unrighteous, so ask not of Me that of which you have no knowledge! I admonish you, lest you be one of the ignorants.” [Qur’aan, Soorat Hood (11:46)].

The immediate submission of Nooh was clear in his saying:
Nooh said: “O my Rabb! I seek refuge with You from asking You that which I have no knowledge. And unless You forgive me and have Mercy on me, I would indeed be one of the losers.” [Qur’aan, Soorat Hood (11:47)].

There was a clear distinction between the *jibilli* and *shar ‘i* perspectives in the relationship between Nooh and his son. Contemplate also the relationship with parents:

> And We have enjoined on man [to be dutiful and good] to his parents. His mother bore him in weakness and hardship, and his weaning is in two years—give thanks to Me and to your parents—unto Me is the final destination. But if they [both] strive with you to make you join in worship with Me others that of which you have no knowledge, then obey them not, yet deal with
them justly and kindly in this life. [Qur’aan, Sooart Luqmaan (31:14 & 15).

Friendship and alliance and pleasing those who oppose Allaah is an indication of either lack of faith or its weakness in the heart of the believer. It is against reason that a person can have walaal for someone who is an enemy of the one he truly loves. You find those who have walaal for the unbelievers doing things which will earn the love and friendship of the unbelievers by any means. Those who know the truth regarding this matter must remind them of the command of Allaah that:

O you who believe do not take as friends and protectors your fathers and your brothers if they choose unbelief to belief, and whoever of you takes them as friends and protectors is one of the transgressors. [Qur’aan, Sooart At-Tawbah (9:23)].

He, the Mighty and Majestic, set for us the example of Prophet Ibraaheem ﷺ by saying:
There has been for you an example for you to follow in Ibraaheem and those with him, when they said to their unbelieving people: ‘We are free of you and whatever idols you worship besides Allaah, and we deny what you are upon and we reject you; and because of your disbelief in Allaah and your worship of others besides Him, enmity and hatred has arisen between us for ever, unless you believe truly in Allaah, and single Him out, and worship Him alone.’ [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Mumtaahinah (60:4)].

The efforts to gain the friendship of the Jews and Chrisitans are useless, as they will never be pleased with the Muslims until the Muslims follow their religion. Addressing Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), the Imaam of the Muslims, Allaah, the Exalted, warned him that:

» وَلَنْ تُرَضَى عَنَّكَ الْيَهُودُ وَالْمَسْرَارِ ِحتَّىْ تَبِعَ مِنْهُمْ »

[البقرة، 120].
Never will the Jews nor the Christians be pleased with you [O Muhammad (ﷺ)] till you follow their religion. [Qur’aan, Soorat Al-Baqarah (2:120)].

Hence, the command to abstain from following the paths of the Jews and Christians applies to the entire Ummah of Muhammad (ﷺ):

\[
\text{إنَّ خِلَالَ ذُنُوبِكُمُ اللَّهُ لَا يُؤَدِّمُ عَلَى مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ قُلُوبُ صَالِحَةً أَوْ أَلْقَى السَّمَاعَ وَالْبَصَرَ}
\]

Verily, therein is indeed a reminder for him who has a heart or gives ear while he is heedful. [Qur’aan, Sooart Qaaf (50:37)].

All Praise is due to Allaah, and may the salaah and salaam of Allaah be upon Muhammad, his family, his companions, and those who follow on their path in righteousness until the Day of Resurrection.

Seeking forgiveness from Allaah,
Saleh As-Saleh.
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He upon whom Allaah intends goodness, He confers upon him a true understanding and keen insight into the deen.

I have been given the Qur’aan and something like it along with [i.e. the sunnah].

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if they obey you to do so, then inform them that Allaah has enjoined upon
them five salaat [prayers] in every day and night [in twenty-four hours],
and if they obey you to do so, then inform them that Allaah has made it
obligatory for them to pay sadaqa [zakaat] from their properties and it
is to be taken from the wealthy among them and given to poor among
them.

If You take my soul, bestow mercy on it and if You release it then protect it
as You protect your righteous slaves.

ijmaa’
ijtihaad
ilaah
injeel
interrogative noun
ism allaah al-’atham
israa’eeiliyyaat
istikhaarah
istiwaa

—J—
jaahiliyyah
Jawwaad
Jews
jibilli
jihah
jinn
jinss
jism
jizyah

—K—
kaafir
Kareem
kawniyyah
kayyfiyah
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kuffr
la ilaaha illallaah

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O my ilaah (Allaah)! I ask your Guidance due to Your Knowledge, and appeal to You to help me [give me power] due to Your Ability and ask You from Your Great Favor.
O! Our Rabb, You are in the heaven, and we are on the earth..."  
Our Rabb is Allaah Who is in the heaven.

---P---

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Perhaps my intercession will be helpful to him on the Day of Resurrection
so that he may be put in a shallow fire reaching only up to his ankles
with which his brain will boil.

---Q---

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intercession will be accepted 50
Recite the Qur’aan, for on the Day of Resurrection it will come as an
intercessor for those who recite it. Recite the two bright ones, al-
baqarah and soorat aal-’imraan, for on the Day of Resurrection they
will come as two clouds or two shades, or two flocks of birds in ranks,
pleading for those who recite them. Recite soorat al-baqarah, for to take
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The one who recites aayatul kursi after the conclusion of an obligatory prayer, he is under the Care of Allaah until the next prayer commences. The one who recites it after each of the obligatory prayers, then it will be the only thing [i.e. barrier] preventing him from entering al-Jannah. The seven heavens and the seven earths by the side of al-kursi are naught but as a ring thrown down in a desert land, and such is al-kursi with respect to al-'arsh (the Throne).
The sun will come so close to the people that they will suffer such distress and trouble as they will not be able to tolerate it or to bear it.

There are one-hundred degrees in al-Jannah which Allaah has prepared for those who carry on jihaad in His Cause. The distance between every two degrees is like the distance between the sky and the earth, so if you ask Allaah for anything, ask Him for the Firdawws, for it is the middle and highest part of al-Jannah and at its top is the al-'arsh of ar-Rahmaan (Allaah), and from it gush forth the rivers of al-Jannah.

Three persons will get their reward twice. [One is] a person who has a slave girl and he educates her properly and teaches her good manners properly [without violence] and then manumits and marries her. Such a person will get a double reward. [Another is] a believer from the People of the Scriptures who has been a true believer [in his Prophet], and then he believes in the Prophet [Muhammad-ṣ]. Such a person will receive a double reward. [The third is] a slave man who observes Allaah’s rights and is sincere to his master.

--- U ---

Ubay bin Ka’b

--- V ---

Verily Allaah does not sleep and it does not befit Him to sleep

--- W ---

wahdatul adyaan

walaa’

Whatever Allaah takes belongs to Him, and to Him belongs what He grants, and everything with Him has an appointed fixed term [in this world].

"Where is Allaah?" She replied: "Above the heavens". He ordered her master: "Grant her freedom because she is a believer."

Whoever usurps the land of somebody unjustly, his neck will be encircled with seven earths [on the Day of Resurrection].