50 QUESTIONS & ANSWERS ON ISLAMIC MONOTHEISM

Prepared by
Hafiz Muhammad Tahir
Compiled by
Research Division, Darussalam
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Believing in the Oneness of Allâh is a basic fundamental in Islam. This belief establishes the relationship between human beings and their Rubb. As a Muslim we firmly believe that Allâh is our Creator, Sustainer and the true God; only He has the right to be worshipped, there is no partner with Him and only He has created the universe.

In this booklet, which is basically meant for the children, we have prepared 50 questions on the belief of Islamic Monotheism and provided short and simple, but comprehensive answers to them.

No doubt, this booklet is useful to persons from 10 years to 100 years of age, where we are recommending it to children that they should benefit from it; we are also commending it to their parents that they should not only read it, take it in the heart and bear in the mind, but also try to act upon it.

While printing this booklet in its traditional form and beautiful style, Darussalam expresses its gratitude and humbleness towards Allâh the All-Mighty.

I am thankful to the Research and Compilation Department of Darussalam for the preparation of this booklet, specially I will mention the names of Mr. Muhammad Tahir, and an American national Mr. Abdul Qadir from Washington D.C. for revising the booklet.

Abdul Malik Mujahid
General Manager
In the Name of Allâh
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
Q. 1. Who is your Rubb (the Lord)?

A. My Rubb is Allâh Who has created me and all that exists, He nourishes me and all creatures by His Bounties.

Q. 2. What is your Deen (religion)?

A. My Deen is Islam, which is submission and obedience to the Order of Allâh and His Messenger with love, hoping for His reward and fearing His punishment.

Q. 3. How did you know Allâh?

A. I know Him by His signs and creation, like the day and night; the sun and the moon; the heaven and the earth; and all that is in and between them.

Q. 4. Where is Allâh?

A. Allâh is above the heavens, above the Throne and separated from His creatures.
Q. 5. Is Allâh with us (in essence)?

A. Allâh is settled above His Mighty Throne, but He is with us by His Knowledge, hearing, seeing and other attributes. As He said to Musa and Haroon (عليهم السلام):

لا تخفوا إنه نغضب منكم ما أسمع وأرى

"Fear not, verily! I am with you both, hearing and seeing." (V.20:46)

Q. 6. How do you worship Allâh?

A. I worship Allâh according to the teachings of the Prophet (ﷺ). I worship Him Alone ascribing no partner to Him.

Q. 7. Why did Allâh send Messengers?

A. Allâh sent Messengers to call people to worship Him Alone, and to ascribe no partner to Him; so that mankind have no excuse of disobeying Allâh.
Q. 8. What is the meaning of Islam?

A. Islam means الإسلام و الانقياد و الأخلاص, i.e., submission to Allâh sincerely and willingly.

Q. 9. What are the pillars of Islam?

A. There are five Pillars of Islam.

1. Testimony of Faith (There is no true God except Allâh and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allâh).

2. To perform Salât (prayer).

3. To pay Zakat.

4. To observe Saum (fasting) in Ramadan.

5. To perform Hajj (pilgrimage to the Sacred House), if one can afford it.

Q. 10. What is Iman?

A. Iman (Faith) means to believe in the heart, to confess by the tongue and to act with the parts of the body.
Q. 11. How many branches does Iman comprise?

A. Iman comprises over 70 branches, the uppermost of which is the testimony of Faith and lowest of which is the removal of harmful objects off the road.

Q. 12. Does Iman (Faith) increases or decreases?

A. Iman (Faith) increases by obedience to Allâh and good deeds while it decreases by sins and evil acts.

Q. 13. What are the pillars of Iman (Faith)?

A. The pillars of Iman are six, i.e., to believe in:

1. Allâh.
2. His Angels.
3. His Messengers.
5. The Last Day.
6. Divine Preordainments, its good or bad consequences.

Q.14. What is Belief in Allâh?

A. The Belief in Allâh is to believe that He is the Sole Creator, Sustainer, Provider and the One in Whose Hand is the disposal of all affairs. Everything stands in need of Him, but He stands in need of none. He is the Only One Who is worthy of being worshipped. He has the beautiful names and perfect attributes.

Q.15. Who are the angels?

A. The angels are creatures of light. They are Allâh's obedient slaves, they do that which they are commanded and are incapable of disobedience.

Q.16. What is the meaning of Belief in the Book and the Messengers?

A. It means that Allâh sent the Messengers like Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, Muhammad عليه السلام etc., and
sent down the Books like the Torah, Zaboor (Psalms), Injeel, Qur’ân etc., to call the people to worship Allâh Alone, associating nothing with Him. He sent Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as the last of Messengers and Prophets and abrogated all the previous Books with the Qur’ân. Therefore the worship should be done according to the Qur’ân and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم.

Q.17. What is the meaning of Belief in the Last Day?

A. The Belief in the Last Day means to believe that Allâh has foreordained a fixed term for everything, and a term for this world. He will assuredly raise the dead from their graves and will take account of everyone’s deeds in this world. On the Day of Resurrection, rewards and punishments will be assigned. Everyone will be justly requited.
Q.18. What is the meaning of Belief in foreordainment (Qadar)?
A. The belief in foreordainment (Qadar) means to believe that everything—good or bad—happens or takes place according to what Allâh has foreordained. He has created everything by a decree and in due proportion.

Q.19. What is Ihsan?
A. It is to worship Allâh as though you see Him, although you do not see Him, He sees you.

Q.20. What is the meaning of "There is no god but Allâh?"
A. It means that there is no god who deserves to be worshipped except Allâh Alone. Negating all false gods and affirming that Allâh is the only true God.

Q.21. What is the meaning of "Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the Messenger of Allâh?"
A. It means obeying him in whatever he commanded, refraining from what
he forbade, and believing all what he informed.

Q.22 What are the conditions of the testimony of *Iman* (Faith)?

A. There are seven conditions of the Testimony of Faith:

1. **العلم** Knowledge which negates ignorance.

2. **اليقين** Certainty which negates doubt.

3. **الأخلاق** Sincerity and purity of intent which negates *Shirk*.

4. **الصدق** Truthfulness which negates hypocrisy.

5. **الحب** Love and devotion which negates disdain of Allâh’s *Deen*.

6. **الإمتثال** Submission which negates disobedience.

7. **القبول** Acceptance which negates rejection or denial.
Q.23. What is the greatest thing that Allâh has enjoined?

A. The greatest thing that Allâh has enjoined is *Tawhîd* (Oneness of Allâh).

Q.24. What is *Tawhîd* (Islamic Monotheism)?

A. *Tawhîd* means declaring Allâh to be the only true God who deserves to be worshipped in truth and confirming all attributes with which He has qualified Himself or that are attributed to Him by His Messenger صلی الله عليه وسلم.

Q.25. What are the aspects of *Tawhîd*?

A. There are three aspects of *Tawhîd*:

1. *Tawhîd ar-Rububiyyah*.
2. *Tawhîd al-Uluhiya*.
3. *Tawhîd al-Asma was-Sifât*.

Q.26. What is *Tawhîd ar-Rububiyyah*?

A. It is declaring Allâh to be One and Unique in His work, like creation,
sustenance, bringing to life, and causing death etc.

Q.27. What is Tawhîd al-Uluhiyah?

A. It is declaring Allâh as the only true God to whom all acts of worship must be dedicated, such as Salât (prayers), Zakât, Saum (fasting), Hajj, supplications, vowing etc.

Q.28. What is Tawhîd al-Asma was-Sifât?

A. It is an affirmation of all the Divine Names and Attributes of Allâh in a manner that suits His Majesty, as mentioned in the Qur’ân and the Sunnah.

Q.29. How would you describe Ibâdah?

A. It is a comprehensive word comprising deeds and words that Allâh loves and is pleased with whether manifested or hidden.

Q.30. What are the conditions of Ibâdah?

A. There are two conditions of Ibâdah:
1. Sincerity.

2. Submission to Allâh’s Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم i.e., to act according to his Sunnah.

Q.31. Write some types of Ibâdah?

A. Some types of Ibâdah are: the prayers, the obligatory charity, fasting, the pilgrimage, fear of Allâh, hope in His Mercy. Seeking His aid, and other acts of worship which Allâh has commanded and enjoined.

Q.32. What is the greatest sin that Allâh has forbidden?

A. The greatest sin which Allâh has forbidden is Shirk (polytheism).

Q.33. What is polytheism?

A. It means to believe that there is one who shares Allâh in His acts, i.e., ascribing partners or setting up rivals to Allâh.
Q.34. What are the types of polytheism?

A. There are three types of polytheism.

1. The greater polytheism (Shirk Akbar).

2. The lesser polytheism (Shirk Asghar).

3. The latent polytheism (Shirk Khafi).

Q.35. What is greater polytheism?

A. The greater polytheism is to devote any form of worship to other than Allâh, Allâh will never forgive one who dies upon Shirk, nor accept his good deeds, and he would be cast out from the folds of Islam.

Q.36. What are the types of greater polytheism?

A. There are four types of greater polytheism:

1. Polytheism in invocation, i.e., involving supplications to other than Allâh.
2. Polytheism in intentions, i.e., purpose and intentions not for the sake of Allâh but directed towards other deities.

3. Polytheism in obedience, i.e., rendering obedience to any authority against the Order of Allâh.

4. Polytheism in love, i.e., showing love to others which is due to Allâh Alone.

Q.37. What is lesser polytheism?

A. The lesser polytheism is Ar-Riya, that means the acts of worship done to gain praise or fame rather than to please Allâh, this type of polytheism, however, does not cast the person committing it out of the fold of Islam.

Q.38. What is latent polytheism?

A. The latent polytheism implies being dissatisfied with the conditions ordained by Allâh.
Q.39. What is the proof of the latent polytheism?

A. The proof of the above *Shirk* is the saying of the Prophet صلی الله ﷺ علیه وسلم:

“The latent polytheism is more hidden in this nation than the track of a black ant over a black stone on a dark night.” (*Musnad Ahmad*)

Q.40. What are the types of *Kufr* (disbelief)?

A. There are two types of *Kufr*:

1. The major *Kufr* which cast its people out of Islam.

2. The lessor or minor *Kufr* which does not cast the one who commits it out of Islam. It is *Kufr* of ungratefulness.

Q.41. What are the types of major *Kufr*?

A. There are five types of major *Kufr*:

1. The *Kufr* of denial.
2. The *Kufr* of arrogance associated with recognition of the truth.

3. The *Kufr* of doubt.

4. The *Kufr* of disregard.

5. The *Kufr* of hypocrisy.

Q.42. What are the categories of hypocrisy?

A. There are two categories of hypocrisy:
   1. Hypocrisy in Belief.
   2. Hypocrisy in deeds and actions.

Q.43. What is the hypocrisy in Belief?

A. Hypocrisy in Belief is of six types:
   1. Denial of the Messenger صلی الله علیه وسلام.
   2. Denial of the thing with which the Messenger is sent.
   3. Hating Allâh’s Messenger صلی الله علیه وسلام.
   4. Hating the thing with which the Messenger is sent.
5. Rejoicing at the disgrace of Islam.
6. Disliking the prevalence of Islam.

Q.44. What is the hypocrisy in deeds and actions?

A. The hypocrisy in deeds and actions is of five types:

1. When he speaks, he lies.
2. When he promises, he breaks it.
3. When he is entrusted, he betrays.
4. When he disputes, he acts immorally.
5. When he makes a pact, he acts treacherously.

Q.45 Are good deeds accepted (by Allâh) with the polytheism?

A. Never! None of the deeds are accepted when mixed with polytheism.

Allâh says:

«وَأَشْكُرُوا لَحْيَةً عَنْهُمْ مَا كَانُوا يَشْكُرُونَ»

[الأنعام: 88]
“But if they had joined in worship others with Allâh, all that they used to do would have been of no benefit to them.” (V.6:88)

[النساء: 116]

“Verily, Allâh forgives not (the sin of) setting up partners (in worship) with Him, but He forgives whom He pleases sins other than that, and whoever sets up partners in worship with Allâh, has indeed strayed far away.” (V.4:116)

Q.46. What are the nullifiers of Islam?

A. The nullifiers of Islam are ten:

1. Polytheism of worship.

2. He who does not believe that the polytheists are disbelievers, or doubts their infidelity or holds their belief to be valid.
3. He who sets up intermediaries between one’s self and Allâh, supplicating them, trusting them and asking them to intercede on his behalf.

4. He who believes that the guidance of others is more perfect than the Prophet’s.

5. He who hates anything that the Prophet was sent with.

6. He who denies Deen of the Prophet or ridicules its reward or punishment.

7. Sorcery.

8. Supporting the polytheists against the Muslims.

9. He who believes that some people are exempted from abiding by the Shari‘ah as Khidr was exempted by the laws of Musa.

10. Turning away from Deen of Allâh by neither learning nor applying it.
Q.47. What are the three fundamentals that every Muslim must learn?

A. The three fundamentals are:

1. Knowing Your Rubb (the Lord, the Creator, the Sustainer, and the One in Whose Hand is the disposal of all affairs)

2. Knowing your Deen (Islam).

3. Knowing your Prophet Muhammad صلی الله عليه وسلم.

Q.48. What is Tâghut?

A. Everything that is worshipped, or followed or obeyed other than Allâh is Taghut.

Q.49. How many Tâghut are there and who are their leaders?

A. They are many but their leaders are five.

Q.50. Who are the leaders of Tâghut?

A. They are:
1. Satan, may Allâh curse him.
2. Anyone who is worshipped with his consent.
3. A person who calls the people to be worshipped instead of Allâh.
4. A person who claims the knowledge of *Ghaib* (unseen, hidden, invisible, absent etc.)
5. The ruler who rules by laws other than that sent down by Allâh.