

Islamiat Notes

Short Questions

Chapter One

Short Questions Answers

Fundamental Islamic Beliefs

Q.1: Write fundamental Islamic Beliefs.

Ans: There are five fundamental Beliefs which are as follows:

A: Tauheed(Oneness of Allah) B:Prophet Hood (Rissalat)

C:Belief in Angels D:Belief in Divine Books

E:Belief in Life Hereafter.

وَلَكِنَّ الْبِرَّ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالْكِتَابِ وَالنَّبِيِّينَ ۚ (سورة
البقرة : 177)

“The righteous man is he who believes in Allah and the Last Day, in the Angels and the Book and the Prophets.”(The Cow 2:177)

Q.2 :DefineAqeeda:

Ans : The root word of Aqeedais() which means to tie a knot thus Aqeeda means something Knotted .The firm and unchangeable beliefs of a man is called Aqeeda.

Q.3:DefineTauheed.

Ans: Literal meaning of Tauheed is oneness but in terms of religion it means to believe in oneness of Allah and consider Him the Mighty creator of heaven and earth. There is no one like Him and He is one.

Q.4: Define Shirk.

Ans: Literel meaning of Shirk is Sharing or Partnership but in terms of religion it means to share some one in the Entity of Allah, In the characteristics of Allah and in the Demands of charecteristics of Allah.

Q.5: Write some verses with translation in favour of Entity of Allah.

Ans:

أَفِي اللَّهِ شَكٌّ فَاطِرِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ ط (سورة ابراهيم:10)

“Is there any doubt regarding Allah, the Originator of the heavens and the earth?” (Abraham 14:10)

إِنَّا كُلَّ شَيْءٍ عِ خَلَقْنَاهُ بِقَدَرٍ (سورة القمر:49)

“We have created everything by measure.” (Al-Qamar 54:49)

صُنِعَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي أَتَقَنَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ (سورة النمل:27:88)

“Allah’s handwork who made everything perfect.” (The Ant 27:88)

فَطَرَتِ اللَّهُ الَّتِي فَطَرَ النَّاسَ عَلَيْهَا (سورة الروم:30)

“Allah’s original law on which He originated mankind .”

(The Greeks 30:30)

لَوْ كَانَ فِيهِمَا آلِهَةٌ إِلَّا اللَّهُ لَفَسَدَتَا (سورة الانبياء:22)

“If there were other gods in both (heavens and earth) besides Allah, they would both dissolve in chaos.”(The Prophets 21:22)

Q.6: Write averse and its translation in rejection of Shirk.

Ans:

إِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيمٌ (سورة لقمان:13)

“The associate others with Him is a tremendous wrong.”

(Luqman 31:13)

Q.7: Write three categories of shirk.

Ans: 1:Shirk in the Entity of Allah 2: Shirk in the Characteristics of Allah .
3: Shirk in demands of Characteristics of Allah.

Q.8: Write three categories of Tauheed.

Ans: 1:Tauheed in the Entity of Allah 2:Tauheed in the Characteristics of Allah.
3 :Tauheed in the demands of Characteristics of Allah.

لَيْسَ كَمِثْلِهِ شَيْءٌ (سورة الشورى:11)

“There is nothing like unto Him.” (Counsel 42:11)

إِلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ (سورة الاسراء:23)

“You should Worship none except Him.” (The children of Israel 17:23)

إِنَّ الْحُكْمَ إِلَّا لِلَّهِ (سورة يوسف:40)

“The command is for none but Allah.” (Yousaf 12:40)

Q.9: Which is the greatest and unforgivable sin ?

Ans: Shirk is the greatest and unforgivable sin.

Q.10: Write the effects of Tauheed on human life.

Ans: 1: Self Respect 2: Humility 3: Broad view of life
4: Courage and Determination 5: Optimism and contentment

لَا خَوْفَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ (سورة البقرة:38)

“No fear shall be on them, nor shall they grieve.” (The Cow 2:38)

6: Piety

Q.11: Write the meaning of Rissalat.

Ans: Rissalat means To communicate a message.

Q.12: Write the meaning of Nabi.

Ans: Nabi means News Giver.

Q.13: Write the meaning of Rasool.

Ans: Rasool means Messenger.

Q.14: Write the difference between Nabi and Rasool.

Ans: Nabi means News Giver while Rasool means messenger. Rasool is holder of a new Divine Book and New Sharia. Nabi just preaches the teachings of Rasool. A Rasool can be a Nabi but Nabican not be a Rasool.

Q.15: Define Wahi.

Ans: Wahi means to hint at or suggest some thing secretly insomeone,s heart but in terms of religion Wahi means the message of Allah which He gives His prophets through angels, Behind the curtain or put directly in the heart.

Q.16: Write the three ways of revelation of Wahi.

Ans: 1 : Through Angels. 2: Behind the curtain . 3 :Put directly in heart.

Q.17: Write the characteristics of all prophets.

Ans : 1: As a man

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِكَ إِلَّا رِجَالًا نُوحِي إِلَيْهِمْ (سورة يوسف:109)

“And We did not send before you any but men from the people to whom We revealed.” (Yousaf 12:109)

2: Innocent 3:Holder of Trust

ذَلِكَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ يُؤْتِيهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ (سورة جمعة:4)

“This is the bounty of Allah, which He bestows on whom He will.” (The Congregation 62 :4)

4: Worthy of Obedience 5: Preacher of Allah

Q.18: Write the characteristics of Prophethood of Muhammad (PBUH).

Ans : 1: Universality

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ إِلَيْكُمْ جَمِيعًا (سورة اعراف:158)

“Say (O Muhammad (s.a.w.)) O mankind ! Verily. I am a prophet of Allah to all of you.” (The Heights 7:158)

2: Cancellation of previous shariahs 3: Conclusion of Prophet Hood

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا
(سورة المائدة:3)

“This day have I perfected your religion for you , completed My favour upon you , and have chosen for you Islam as your religion.” (Al maida:3)

4: Preservation of Sunnah

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ (سورة الاحزاب:21)

“Verily in the Prophet of Allah you have a beautiful pattern.” (The Clans 33:21)

5: Preservation of the Holy Quran

6: Vast scope and application 7: The culmination of Prophet Hood

Q.19: Write four qualities of Angels.

Ans: 1: Angels are created from light. 2: Their prime mission to obey the orders of Allah. 3: They are neither male nor female 4: They are unaccountable.

Q.20: What is meant by MALAK.

Ans: Malak means messenger its plural is Malaika.

Q.21: Write the names of Arch Angels and their responsibilities.

Ans: 1: Hazrat Gibrael (he brings wahi to the prophets of Allah)

2: Hazrat Meekael (he is incharge angel of food and rain)

3: Hazrat Isrefel (he will blow the trumpet on the day of judgment)

4: Hazrat Izrael (he draws the soul from the body at the time of death)

Q.22: Write the names of the incharge angels of Heaven and Hell.

Ans: Hazrat Rizwan is the incharge angel of Heaven while Hazrat Maalik is the incharge angel of Hell.

Q.23: Who are Kiraman Katibeen and Munkar Nakerer ?

Ans: Kiraman Katibeen are the angels who are sitting on our shoulders and keep the record of all our deeds while Munkar Nakeer are the angels who will appear in the grave after death and ask certain questions.

Q.24: Write the names of four divine books and the prophets on which these books were revealed.

Ans: 1: Taurat (This was revealed upon Hazrat Musa)

2: Zaboor (This was revealed upon Hazrat Dawood)

3: Injeel (This was revealed upon Hazrat Issa)

4: Holy Quran (This was revealed upon Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH))

Q.25:What is the common theme of all prophet's teachings.

Ans: The common theme of all prophet's teaching was Tauheed (Oneness of Allah).

Q.26: What is meant by Khatam ?

Ans: Khatam means to seal or to close .

Q.27: What is meant by Khatam-e- Nabuwat ?

Ans: It means the chain of prophets which was started from Hazrat Adam was ended on last prophet Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) and there will be no prophet after him.

مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلَكِن رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيِّينَ (سورة الاحزاب:40)

“Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but (he is) the Apostle of Allah, and the Seal of the Prophets.” (The Clans 33:40)

Q.28: What is meant by Dunya ?

Ans: Dunya means something nearby .

29: What is meant by Akhrat ?

Ans: Akhrat means something which happens afterwards.

وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ (سورة البقرة)

“It is they who in their innermost are certain of the life to come.” (The Cow 2:4)

Q.30: What were the doubts of the Maccans about life after death ?

Ans: They used to say that there would be no life after death and who will make them alive when their bones will be decomposed.

Q.31: Who took the responsibility of the preservation of the Holy Quran ?

Ans: Allah Almighty took the responsibility of the preservation of the Holy Quran.

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ (سورة الحجر:1)

“We have surely revealed this Message, and We surely are the Guardian.” (Al-Hijr 15:9)

Q.32: Write the Characteristics of the Holy Quran.

Ans: The characteristics of the Holy Quran are as follows:

- 1: Last Divine Book
- 2: Its Living Language
- 3: Its preservation
- 4: Its Universality
- 5: It is Moralising
- 6: It is a miracle
- 7: It is comprehensive

Q.33: Write the effects of belief in life here after on human life.

Ans: 1: A desire to good and avoid evil

إِنَّ الْأَبْرَارَ لَفِي نَعِيمٍ ه وَإِنَّ الْفُجَّارَ لَفِي جَحِيمٍ ه (سورة انفطار:13-14)

“The righteous surely shall dwell in bliss. But the wicked surely shall burn in Hell.” (The Cleaving 82:13-14)

- 2: Tolerance
- 3: Monetary Sacrifice
- 4: Spirit of Courage and Sacrifice
- 5: Sense of Responsibility

Q.34: How many Macci and Madni surahs are in the Holy Quran ?

Ans: There are Eighty Six (86) Macci and Twenty Eight (28) Madni surahs in the Holy Quran.

Q.35: What are the major themes discussed in Macci and Madni Surahs ?

Ans: The major theme of Macci Surahs is Fundamental Beliefs and major theme of Madni Surahs is Organs (Pillars) of Islam.

Q.36: Write down three doubts of non believers regarding life hereafter and there Quranic answer.

وَقَالُوا ءِذَا ضَلَلْنَا فِي الْأَرْضِ ءِإِنَّا لَفِي خَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ ه (سورة السجده: 10)

“And they say, when we are list in the earth, how can we then be re-created.” (The Prostration 32:10)

مَنْ يُحْيِي الْعِظَامَ وَهِيَ رَمِيمٌ ه (سورة يس: 78)

“Say who can give life to dry bones and decomposed ones?”

(Yasin 36:78)

وَهُوَ الَّذِي يَبْدَأُ الْخَلْقَ ثُمَّ يُعِيدُهُ ه (سورة روم: 17)

“And He (Allah) is who creates in the first instance and then He will create again.” (Al-Rum 30:27)

قُلْ يُحْيِيهَا الَّذِي أَنشَأَهَا أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ ه (سورة يس: 79)

“Say; He who brought them into being in the first instance will bring them back to life again.” (Yasin 36:79)

Chapter Two

Short Questions Answers

Islamic Identity

Q.1: How many organs of Islam are there ?

Ans: There are five organs of Islam and their names are as follow:

- 1: Kalma Taiba
- 2: Namaz
- 3: Roza(Fasting)
- 4: Zakat
- 5: Hajj

Q.2: What are the two major parts of Kalma Taiba ?

Ans: The two major parts of Kalma Taiba are Tauneed and Risallat.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

“I bear witness that there is no one fit to worship except Allah, He is one and has no partner. I also bear witness that Muhammad (s.a.w) is His creature and His last prophet.”

Q.3: Write three effects of Kalma Taiba on human life.

Ans: The effects of Kalma Taiba on human life are as follow.

- 1: Freedom from Kufar and Shirk
- 2: Real Testamoney

3: Guarantee of human greatness

Q.4: What is meant by Namaz?

Ans: Namaz means to pray , to call , submission , supplication.

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَلَا تَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ هـ (سورة الروم: 21)

“Establish prayer and be not of the idolaters.” (Al- Rum
30:31)

Q.5: In which year Namaz became obligatory?

Ans: Namaz became obligatory in the 10th year of Prophet hood when the Holy Prophet(PBUH) went for Mairag.

Q.6: write the effects of Namaz on human life.

Ans: 1: Nearness to Allah 2: Avoid from Sins 3: Equality
4: Discipline 5: Submission 6: Inclination to
those who do not say prayer. 7: More reward for
congregational prayer

Q.7: How many times congregational prayer is rewarded more than single prayer ?

Ans: 27 Times.

Q.8: When was Roza and Zakat were become obligatory ?

Ans: Roza and Zakat were made obligatory in 2nd year of Hijrat.

Q.9: What is meant by Roza and Zakat ?

Ans: Roza means to stop i.e to stop oneself from evil thoughts and committing sins and Zakat means to purify i.e to purify one's heart and wealth by spending money in the way of Allah.

Q.10: Write two effects of Roza on human life

Ans: 1: Taqwa 2: Self Control

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ه (سورة البقرة: 183)

“O you who believe ! Fasting is prescribed for you, even as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may be God fearing.” (The Cow 2:183)

Taqwa means a state of heart which keeps a person away from evil deeds and persuades him to do good actions and Self Control means to control the selfish desires and follow the command of Allah Almighty with true spirit.

Q.11: Write four collective benefits of Roza.

Ans: 1: Love for the poor 2: Collective unity 3: Physical Benefits 4: Piety

Q.12: In which holy month the revelation of the Holy Quran was started ?

Ans: The revelation of the Holy Quran was started in the holy month of Ramadan.

Q.13: In which month of Islamic calendar Pakistan came in to being ?

Ans: Pakistan came in to being in the month of Ramadan.

Q.14: What is nisab for Zakat ?

Ans: Nisab for zakat on gold is 7.5 Tola and on silver is 52.5 Tola or money in cash or merchandise and it should be in custody for one year.

Q.15: What is ratio for Zakat ?

Ans: Ratio for Zakat is 2.5% per year.

Q.16: How many legitimate heads of Zakat are there ?

Ans: There are Eight legitimate heads of zakat.

Q.17: Write the names of eight legitimate heads of Zakat.

Ans: 1: Amileen (Those who work in zakat department)

2: Fuqara 3: Masak 4: Moalifa-Tul- Quloob (Newly converted Muslims) 5: Fi-l- Riqab 6: Gharameen 7: Ibn-e-Sabee

8: Fi- Sabeelilah

Q.18: Can mosque be constructed with zakat money ?

Ans: No , mosque can not be constructed with zakat money.

Q.19: Can a husband give zakat to wife ?

Ans: No, A husband cannot give zakat money to wife.

Q.20: Whom should be given priority while giving Zakat ?

Ans: Near relatives who are poor they must be given priority while giving Zakat.

Q.21: What is meant by Hajj ?

Ans: Hajj means to make intention i-e to make intention to visit the Holy Kabbah.

Q.22: In which year Hajj became obligatory ?

Ans: Hajj became obligatory in 9th year of Hijra.

Q.23: which organ of islam is most comprehensive prayer among all the organs of Islam ?

Ans: Hajj is the most comprehensive prayer among all organs of Islam.

Q.24: What is the difference between Hajj and Umrah ?

Ans: Hajj is performed during the particular days(7th to 13th of Zil Hajj) of the year while Umrah can be performed any time during the year.

Q.25: Which Minasak (Ritual) of Hajj is called most compulsory ?

Ans: Waqoof-e- Arafat is called the most compulsory Minasak (Ritual) of Hajj.

Q.26: What is Meqaat ?

Ans: Meqaat is a particular distance around the Holy Kabbah where Ahram becomes obligatory.

Q.27: What is Ahram ?

Ans: Two unsewn sheets of cloth which Haji wraps around his body during Hajj.

Q.28: What is Tawaf ?

Ans: To take seven rounds of Holy Kabbah during Hajj is called Tawaf.

Q.29: What is Talbeeh ?

Ans: To say loudly while performing Tawaf is called Talbeeh.

Q.30: What is Istilaam ?

Ans: To kiss Hajr-e-Aswad during Hajj is called Istillaam.

Q.31:What is Sai ?

Ans: To run between Safa and Marwa during Hajj is called Sai.

Q.32: What is Rami- jumrat ?

Ans: To throw pebbles at Satan during Hajj is called Rami-jumrat.

Q.33:Write four benefits of Hajj.

Ans: 1: Experience of observance of all argans of Islam .

2: Unity among the Muslim Ummah,,

3: Economic Benefit.

4: Forgivness of all previous sins.

Q.34: What is Hajj-e- Mabroor and Hajj-e- Maqbool.

Ans: The Hajj which is performed with the repeatedly saying of Kalma Shadat and Namaz,Observance of Fasting,resemblance to Zakat and with the spirit of Jihad is called Hajj-e- Mabroor.

Hajj-e – Maqbool means the hajj which is performed for the sake to please Allah and for the uplift of Deen.

Q.35: What is meant by Jihad ?

Ans: Jihad means to make an effort or strive in terms of religion Jihad means to struggle for uplift of Islam and preaching of Deen.

Q.36:What is meant by Jihad-e-Akbar.

Ans: To fight against selfish desires is called Jihad-e-Akbar.

Q.37:Write the four types of Jihad.

Ans: 1: Jihad by Pen. 2: Jihad through Knowledge

3: Jihad with Sword 4: Jihad with Wealth.

Q.38: Write the difference between war and Jihad.

Ans: Jihad is fought for the sake of uplift of religion and for the sake of pleasing God while war is fought to capture a territory in order to get political, economical ,social and geographical benefit.

Q.39: Write two kinds of Jihad by sword.

Ans: 1: The defensive Jihad 2: Jihad for Reformation

Q.40: What is the condition for love for Allah ?

Ans: The condition for love for Allah is to obey His teachings.

وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَتَدُّ حُبًّا لِلَّهِ ط (سورة البقرة: 165)

“Those who believe , are strict in their love for Allah.”

(The Cow 2:165)

Q.41: What is the difference between the Rights of Allah and the Rights of people ?

Ans: The rights of Allah mean the rights between Allah and mankind like offering prayer, Keeping fast ,payment of Zakat and performance of Hajj .The rights of people mean the liability to perform duties and fulfillment of rights among people .

Q.42: Write the two types of rights:

Ans: There are two types of rights

1: Haqooq-ul- Allah

2: Haqooq-ul-Abad

- 1: Take care of their Honor
- 2: Support them financially if they are poor
- 3: Take care of their property
- 4: Visit them from time to time

وَاتِ ذَا الْقُرْبَىٰ حَقَّهُ (سورة الاسراء:26)

“And render to the kindred their due rights.”(The children of Israel 17:26)

لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ قَاطِعٌ

“One who breaks himself off his relatives shall not enter paradise.”

Q.48: Write the three categories of sin.

Ans: The three categories of sin are as follows :

- 1: Shirk
- 2: Disobedience to parents
- 3: Killing of offspring for fear of poverty loss of honor

Q.49: Write three types of neighbours .

Ans: There are three types of neighbours :

- 1: Relative neighbor
- 2: Real (Next door) neighbor (Either they are non muslims)
- 3: Temporary neighbor (Class mates, Business Partner, Traveling mates etc)

Q.50: Who are three fathers of man ?

Ans: 1: Real Father 2: Teacher 3: Father in law

Q.51: Write three rights of Non Muslims.

Ans: 1: Right to live 2: Right to perform religious practices
3: Rights to do Business

Q.52: Write two types of morals.

Ans: There are two types of morals :

1: Good Morals 2: Base Morals

Q.53: Write some good morals.

Ans: Good morals are as follows :

1: Honesty 2: Fulfilment of Promises 3: Truth
4: Justice 5: Respect for Law

Q.54: Write some base morals.

Ans: Base morals are as follows :

1: Falsehood 2: Falsehood 3: Jealousy
4: Back Biting 5: Lie

Q.55: What is meant by Honesty ?

Ans: Honesty means mutual trust. Honesty is the best requirement of the proper maintenance of social and economical relations.

Q.56: Write a Hadit or its translation on truthfulness.

Ans:

الصِّدْقُ يُنْجِي وَالْخِذْبُ يُهْلِكُ

“Truth saves , whereas falsehood destroys.”

Q.57: What are the two major causes for not respecting the law ?

Ans: 1: Selfishness 2: Thinking oneself above the Law

Q.58: What did Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) sacrifice at the time of Ghazwa Tabook ?

Ans: Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) sacrificed everything of his house at the time of Ghazwa-e-Tabook.

Q.58: What is meant by Back Biting ?

Ans: To speak about vice of a person in his absence which is present in him and if it is done in his presence he will mind it.

وَلَا يَغْتَاب بَعْضُكُم بَعْضًا طَائِبًا أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْنَاهُ
(سورة الحجرات:12)

“Do not spy (on one another) , nor backbite one another.
Would any of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother ?
Surely you would loathe it.” (The Chambers 49:12)

Q.59: What is meant by slander ?

Ans: Slander means to speak about vice of a person in his absence which is not present in him.

Q.60: Write three signs of Hypocrite.

Ans : 1: When he speaks he tells a lie. 2: When he makes promise he violates it
3: When some thing is given in his trust he misappropriates it.

Q.61: Write two types of Hypocrite.

1: Practical Hypocrite. 2: Ideological Hypocrite.

Q.62: What is meant by Practical Hypocrite ?

Ans: Practical Hypocrite is one who believes in Islam but shows hypocrisy in his practical life.

Q.63: What is meant by ideological Hypocrite ?

Ans: Ideological Hypocrite are those who are not convinced of the truth of Islam but embrace Islam just to show others and when they get chance they damage the Islam and Muslims.

Q.64: What is Jealousy ?

Ans: Jealousy is a state or condition in which a person keeps grudge and remains uneasy at the success and glory of others.

إِيَّاكُمْ وَالْحَسَدَ فَإِنَّ الْحَسَدَ يَأْكُلُ الْحَسَنَاتِ كَمَا تَأْكُلُ النَّارُ الْحَطَبَ

“Look ! Avoid jealousy because jealousy devours your good deeds as fire burns dry wood.”

Q.65: Write some verses and ahadith about impotence of Salat .

Ans : وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَلَا تَكُونُوا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ ه (سورة الروم: 21)

“Establish prayer and be not of the idolaters.” (Al- Rum 30:31)

مَنْ تَرَكَ الصَّلَاةَ مُتَعَمِّدًا فَقَدْ كَفَرَ (ترمذی)

“Anyone who deliberately leaves his prayers has adopted the course of infidelity.

أَوَّلُ مَا سُئِلَ ، سُئِلَ عَنِ الصَّلَاةِ

“On the Jugement Day, the first account to be rendered will be that of prayer.”

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ (سورة العنكبوت:45)

“Verily prayer restrains from loathsome deeds and immorality.” (The Spider 29:45)

Q.66 : Write down a verse about Fasting.

Ans :

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ كَمَا كُتِبَ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ هـ (سورة البقرة:183)

“O you who believe ! Fasting is prescribed for you, even as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may be God fearing.” (The Cow 2:183)

Q.67: Write down a verse about charity .

Ans :

يَمْحَقُ اللَّهُ الرِّبَا وَيُرِي الصَّدَقَاتِ هـ (سورة البقرة: 276)

“Allah will deprive usury of all blessing, but will give increase for deeds of charity.” (The Cow 2:276)

Q.68: Write down a verse about Hajj.

Ans :

وَلِلّٰهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ اِلَيْهِ سَبِيْلًا ط وَمَنْ كَفَرَ فَاِنَّ اللّٰهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ه (سورة آل عمران:97)

“Pilgrimage to the House is a duty to Allah for all who can make the journey. As for the unbelievers, Allah can surely do without all creatures.” (Al-Imran 3:97)

Q.69:Which people are strict in their love for Allah.

Ans:

وَالَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا اَشَدُّ حُبًّا لِلّٰهِ ط (سورة البقرة:165)

“Those who believe , are strict in their love for Allah.”(The Cow 2:165)

Q.70:How can we achieve love of God ?

Ans:

قُلْ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّوْنَ اللّٰهَ فَاتَّبِعُوْنِيْ يُحِبُّكُمُ اللّٰهُ ه (سورة آل عمران:31)

“Say : if you do love Allah , follow me , Allah will love you. (Al- Imran 3:31)

Q.71:Write down a verse about fulfillment of promise.

Ans:

وَ اَوْفُواْ بِالْعَهْدِ ؕ اِنَّ الْعَهْدَ كَانَ مَسْئُوْلًا ه (سورة الاسراء:34)

“And keep your promise. Surly it will be inquired into (on the day of Reckoning).” (The children of Israel 17:34)

Q.72:Write down a hadith about promise.

Ans:

لَا دِيْنََ لِمَنْ لَا عَهْدَ لَهُ

“A person who does not keep a promise is without Dean.”

Q.73:What does Allah say in the Holy Quran about earning of livelihood.

Ans:

وَلَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُم بَيْنَكُم بِالْبَاطِلِ ه (سورة البقرة:188)

“And devour not one another’s possessions wrongfully.”

(The Cow 2:188)

Q.74:How does Allah praise sacrificing people in the Holy Quran ?

Ans:

وَيُؤْتِرُونَ عَلَىٰ أَنفُسِهِمْ وَلَوْ كَانَ بِهِمْ خَصَاصَةٌ ه (سورة الحشر:9)

“But rather prefer them above themselves, though they are in want.” (Exile 59:9)

Chapter Three

Uswah of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ هـ (سورة الانبياء: 107)

“And We sent you not but as a mercy for all creatures in the universe.” (The Prophets 21:107)

Short Questions Answers

Q.1: Whose life is an excellent pattern for entire man kind ?

Ans: The life of the Holy Prophet is an excellent pattern for entire man kind.

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ هـ (سورة الاحزاب: 21)

“You have indeed in the Apostle of Allah a beautiful pattern (The ideal of good).” (The Clans 33:21)

Q.2: For how many days did the Holy Prophet offer Namaz-e Tiravi in the mosque ?

Ans: The Holy Prophet offered Namaz-e-Tiravi in the mosque for three days.

Q.3: Why did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) forgive his favourite act some time ?

Ans: Because this act may become obligatory for ummah and it might be difficult for common muslim to do it.

Q.4: Why were the people of Macca remain safe from God,s wrath ?

Ans: The people of Macca remained safe from God,s wrath because the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was present among them.

Q.5: In which Ghazwa the teeth of the Holy Prophet were injured ?

Ans: The teeth of the Holy Prophet were in Ghaza Uhad.

Q.6: Who was sent towards Tribe Dous for the preaching of Islam ?

Ans: Hazrat Tufail Bin Amer Doosi was sent to tribe Dous for the preaching of Islam.

Q.7: How was the attitude of people of Tribe Dous with Hazrat Tufail Bin Amer Dousi?

Q.8: What did the Holy Prophet say about the people of Tribe Dous?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (PBUH) prayed for them and requested Allah to make them embrace Islam.

Q.9: What was the attitude of the people of Arabia towards their new born daughters ?

Ans: The people of Arabia used to bury their daughters alive for fear of hunger and poverty.

مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمَ لَا يُرْحَمَ

“Who did not have mercy did not deserve mercy for himself.”

Q.10: Under whose feet is paradise?

Ans: Paradise is under the feet of mother.

Q.11:In which battle Hazrat Jaffer Tayyar was martyred ?

Ans : Hazzrat Jaffer Tayyar was martyred in the battle of Mouta.

Q.12:What was the name of Hazrat Jaffer,s wife.

Ans: Hazrat Jaffer,s wife name was Hazrat Asma Bin-t-Umais.

Q.13: How was the attitude of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) with children ?

Ans: The attitude of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was very loving and kind with the children .

Q.14: Who had ten sons but he did not love them?

Ans: Iqra Bin Habis Tamimi (R.A) had ten sons but he did not love them.

Q.15:Name the mosque first built in Islam.

Ans: Mosque Quba was the first mosque built in islam.

Q.16:At which two occasions The Holy Prophet (PBUH) worked like labourers ?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (PBUH) worked as a laborer at the time of construction of Mosque Nabvi and at the time of digging of Trench (In Ghazwa –e-Khandaq).

Q.17: Which place in the practical training center of equality ?

Ans: Mosque is the practical training center of equality.

Q.18: Which prayer is the practical show of equality ?

Ans: Namaz is the practical show of equality.

Q.19: Whom did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) marry his cousin Zainab Bint Hajish in order to set an example of equality?

Ans : The Holy Prophet (PBUH) married his cousin with his liberated slave Hazrat Zaid Bin Harris in order to set an example of equality.

Q.20: How was the life style of The Holy Prophet (PUBH) ?

Ans: The life style of The Holy Propet (PUBH) was very simple .

Q.21: Write the names of three Non Arabs Sahabies.

Ans: The names of Non Arab Sahabies are as follows.

Hazrat Bilal Habshi (R.A), Hazrat Sohaib Roomi (R.A) and Hazrat Salman Farsi (R.A).

Q.22: What is the standard of superiority in Islam?

Ans: The standard of superiority in Islam is Taqwa.

Q.23: What is meant by Patience ?

Ans: Patience means to stop oneself, bear and tolerate.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ ه (سورة البقرة: 153)

“Lo ! Allah is with the steadfast.” (The Cow 2:153)

Q.24: what was the previous name of Madina?

Ans: The previous name of Madina was Yasrab.

Q.25: What is the other name of Macca ?

Ans: The other name of Macca is Bacca.

Q.26: What is meant by Determination ?

Ans: Determination means stability and firmness.

Q.27: Before Islam what was the status of Women in society?

Ans: Before Islam women had no respect anywhere they were treated with cruelty and injustice.

Q.28: What was the relationship of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) with Abu Lahab?

Ans: Abu Lahab was the uncle of Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Q.29: How was the attitude of Abu Lahab and his wife with the Holy Prophet (PBUH) when he started preaching Islam ?

Ans: They both treated very harshly with the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Q.30: Which surah of the Holy Quran was revealed in the condemnation of Abu Lahab and his wife?

Ans: Surah Lahab of the Holy Quran was revealed in the condemnation of Abu Lahab and his wife.

Q.31: What was the name of Abu Lahab's wife ?

Ans : Ume-e- Jameel was the name of Abu Lahab's wife.

Q.31: Who threw the guts of camel at the back of Holy Prophet (PBUH) when he was saying his prayer ?

Ans: Uqba Bin Abi Moeet threw the guts of camel at the back of Holy prophet (PBUH) when he was saying his prayer and he did so at the instigation of Abu Jahal.

Q.33: What was the response of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) when his daughter Hazrat Fatime asked him to curse for the Maccans.

Ans: The Holy Prophet (PBUH) asked his daughter that he has been sent as blessings for every one and prayed to Allah to forgive them for their misdeeds.

Q.34: When did the Maccans make social byecott of Banu Hashim ?

Ans: The Maccans made the social byecott of Banu Hashim in the month of Maharam-ul -Haram in 7th year of Prophet hood .

Q.35: what was the attitude of the people of Taif when Holy Prophet (PBUH) went there for the preaching of islam?

Ans: The people of Taif made children tease the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and they threw stones at Holy Prophet (PBUH) and this made the feet of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) bleed.

Q.36: What did the angel Jibrael (R.A) say to Holy Prophet (PBUH) at this accasion?

Ans: Angel Jibrael (R.A) asked the Holy Prophet (PBUH) that he make the mountains pressed and the people of Taif will destroy but Prophet (PBUH) prayed for mercy for them.

Q.37: What is meant by Mawakhat?

Ans: Mawakhat means brother hood.

إِنَّمَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِخْوَةٌ ه (سورة الحجرات:10)

“All Muslims are brothers.” (The Private Apartments 49:10)

Q.38: Between which the Holy Prophet(PBUH) developed Mawakhat?

Ans : The Holy Prophet (PBUH) developed the relationship of Mawakhat between Mahajareen of Macca and Insar of Madina.

Q.39:What is meant by Zikar ?

Ans: Zikar means to remember but in terms of religion it means to remember Allah.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذْ كُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا كَثِيرًا ه (سورة الاحزاب:41)

“O you who believe ! Remember Allah with unceasing remembrance.” (The Clans 33:41)

Q.40: How many types of zikar are there and also write their names?

Ans: There are three types of Zikar and their names are as follows.

- 1) Zikar by tongue(Qouli) ,
- 2) Zikar by action(Faili) and
- 3) Zikar by heart (Qalbi).

Q.41: What is the best form of Zikar ?

Ans: Namaz is the best form of Zikar as it covers all forms of Zikar.

Q.42:What is Afzal-Zikar ?

Ans: Afza- Lul-Zikar means La- ilaha- il-Allah .

أَفْضَلُ الذِّكْرِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

This means that the best Zikar is لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Q.43: What is meant by Tasbeeh Fatima ?

Ans: To say Subhan- Allah for thirty three times, Al Hamdu -Lilah for thirty three times and Allah -Ho - Akbar for thirty four times after every prayer is called Tasbeeh Fatima.

Q.44: what was the name of wife of Abu Lahab ?

Ans: The name of wife of Abu Lahab was Umee-Jameel.

Q.45: when was the Macca was conquered by the Muslims ?

Ans: Macca was conquered by the muslims in 8th Hijra.

Q.46: How did the Holy Prophet(PBUH) behave the Maccans when he conquered Macca?

Ans: He declared general amnesty and forgave all of them .

Q.47: Write down a Quranic verse about forgiveness ?

Ans : وَالْكَاطِمِينَ الْغَيْظَ وَالْعَافِينَ عَنِ النَّاسِ ه (سورة آل عمران:134)
“Who curb their anger and are forgiving towards mankind.”
(The Family of Imran 3:134)

Q.48: How do the hearts find satisfaction ?

Ans : أَلَا بِذِكْرِ اللَّهِ تَطْمَئِنُّ الْقُلُوبُ ه (سورة الرعد:28)
“Verily in the remembrance of Allah do hearts find satisfaction.” (The Thunder 13:28)

Chapter Four

A Brief History of Quran and Hadith

Short Questions Answers

Q.1: What is the time period of the revelation of the Holy Quran ?

Ans : The time period of the revelation of the Holy Quran is twenty three years.

Q.2: What is the common theme of the all Divine Books ?

Ans: The common theme of all Divine books is Tauheed ,Rejection of Shirk , Belief in life here after,Ethics and Prayers.

Q.3: How many names of the Holy Quran are mentioned in it ?

Ans: There are fifty five names of the Holy Quran .

Q.4: In which book all fifty five names of the Holy Quran are mentioned together ?

Ans: In Kitab-ulBurhan fifty five names of the Holy Quran are mentioned together.

Q.5: Write any five famous names of the Holy Quran .

Ans : Al-Kitab ,Al-Furqan, Al-Ilm, Al-Biyan, Al- Shifa.

Q.6: Write any five Characteristic names of the Holy Quran .

Ans: Al-Majeed , Al -Kareem, Al -Mubarik,

Q.7: Where was first and last wahi were revealed ?

Ans: First Wahi was reveled in Cave of Hira while the last wahi was reveled in the field of Arafat.

Q.8: Write the incident of first wahi ?

Ans: One day Holy Prophet (PBUH) was busy in prayer and contemplation in the cave of Hire that the angel Jibrael (Gabrial) appeared before him and asked him to read in the name of thy Lord .The Holy Prophet replied that he did not know how to read. The angel repeated these words thrice but the response of the Holy Prophet was the same, after this the angel seized the Prophet and pressed him to his bosom and then releasing his hold, said.

إِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ه خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ه اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ه الَّذِي
عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ه عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ه (سورةعلق:1-5)

“Read in the name of your Lord who created, created man from clots of congealed blood. Read! Your Lord is the Most Bountiful One, who taught by the pen, taught man what he did not know.”(Alaq 96:1-5)

Q.9: In what words did Hazrat Khadija console the Holy Prophet after first wahi ?

Ans: After the incidence of first Wahi the Holy Prophet returned home and shared the whole incidence of Cave Hire with his beloved wife who consoled the Holy Prophet with the following words ;

“Allah will not suffer you to be dejected. Have you not been affectionate to your kinsfolk, kind to your neighbour, charitable to the poor, hospitable to the stranger, faithful to your word and ever a defender of truth.”

Q.10: Write the names of the longest and shortest surahs of the Holy Quran

Ans: Surah Al- Baqra is the longest surah of the Holy Quran (forty Rakoo's and Two Eighty Six verses) and Surah Al- Kausar (One Rakoo and Three verses) is the shortest surah of the Holy Quran.

Q.11: Which surah of the Holy Quran Starts without Tasmeeh ?

Ans: Surah Touba of the Holy Quran start without Tasmeeh.

Q.12: Which surah of the Holy Quran has Tasmeeh for two times ?

Ans: Surah Namal has two times Tasmeeh in it.

Q.13: What is meant by Ayat ?

Ans: Ayat means Token.

Q.14: How many verses and surahs are there in the Holy Quran ?

Ans: There are 6666 verses and 114 Surahs in the Holy Quran.

Q.15: What is the present order of the Holy Quran ?

Ans: The present order of the Holy Quran was Touqiffee.

Q.16: Which divine book contains message for all man kind ?

Ans: The Holy Quran contains message for all man kind.

Q.17: Why did the Holy Prophet use to go to Cave Hira ?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to go for meditation and contemplation in cave Hira.

Q.18: Who brought the 1st wahi and what was the age of Holy Prophet (PBUH) at that time?

Ans: Angel Jibrael (R.A) brought the 1st wahi and the age of Holy Prophet (PBUH) was forty years at that time.

Q.19: Which part of the Holy Quran was revealed in 1st wahi ?

Ans: First five verses of Surah Al – Alaq were revealed in the 1st wahi.

إِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ه خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ه إقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ ه
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ه عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ه (سورةعلق:1-5)

“Read in the name of your Lord who created, created man from clots of congealed blood. Read! Your Lord is the Most Bountiful One, who taught by the pen, taught man what he did not know.”(Alaq 96:1-5)

Q.20: Which part of the Holy Quran was revealed in the last wahi.

Ans: Verse no Three of Surah Al-Maida was revealed in the last wahi.

الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَاتَّمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمُ الْإِسْلَامَ دِينًا)
المائدة:3

“This day I have perfected your religion for you and completed My favour to you. I have chosen Islam to be your faith.” (Al-Maida 5:3)

Q.21: How many Hajj and Umrahs did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) perform in his life?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (PBUH) performed one Hajj which is also called Hajj-tul –Widah and four Umrahs in his life.

Q.22: Were the four caliphs among the scribes of Wahi ?

Ans: Yes , four caliphs were among the scribes of Wahi.

Q.23: Was the Holy Quran in book form during the life time of Holy Prophet (PBUH) ?

Ans: No, The Holy Quran was not in the form of book during the life time of Holy Prophet.

Q.24: Which caliph ordered for the compilation of the Holy Quran ?

Ans : Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A) ordered for the compilation of the Holy Quran.

25: Who was Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabat (R.A)?

Ans: Hazrat Zaid Bin Sabat (R.A) was a sihabi ,Qari and wahi Scribe and he was assigned the task of compilation of the Holy Quran by Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A).

Q.26: Who was Museelma kizab ?

Ans: Museelma kizab was the false prophet and caliph Abu Bakar (R.A) fought a war against him at Yamama and defeated him.

Q.27: What was the name of the book form of the Holy Quran compiled by the order of Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (R.A) ?

Ans: Its name was Mus-haf.

Q.28: Who were the custodians of Mus-haf after the death of Hazrat Abu Bakar (R.A) ?

Ans: Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A) , Umul- Momineen Hazrat Hafsa and then Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A) were the custodians of Mus-haf after the death of first caliph.

Q.29: Where was 1st Islamic society established ?

Ans: First Islamic society was established in Madina.

Q.30: On which things the Holy Quran was written during the life span of Holy Prophet (PBUH)?

Ans : The Holy Quran was written on palm leaves , shoulder bones of camels ,bark of the trees, hide of animals and slabs of the stones.

Q.31:What is the literary meaning of Hadith ?

Ans: The literary meaning of Hadith is Sayings or Conversation.

Q.32: What is the terminological meaning of Hadith ?

Ans: The actions, sayings and statements of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) are called Hadith.

Q.33: What was the remembrance level of people of Arabia ?

Ans: The Arabs had outstanding level of remembrance.

Q.34: After which Ghazwa did the followers of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) started learning reading and writing ?

Ans: After Ghazwa Badar they started learning reading and writing.

Q.35: Which things were written by Holy Prophet (PBUH) besides the Holy Quran?

Ans: Letters to the kings regarding the invitation of Islam ,Answers to the letters, first consensus of Madina ,Guidelines to the chieftons of tribes and peace contracts.

Q.36:How many phases of the compilation of Hadith ?

Ans: There are three phases of compilation of Hadith.

Q.37:Which Sahifas were written during the 1st phase of compilation of Hadith?

Ans: Sahifa Sadiqa by Hazrat Abdullah Bin Amr Bin Al-Aas (R.A), Sahifa Ali by Hazrat Ali (R.A) and Sahifa Abi Huraira by Hamam Bin Munabah (R.A).

Q.38:Name the two cities from where transcripts of Sahifa Abi Huraira were found in recent years.

Ans: Two identical transcripts of Sahifa Abi Huraira(R.A) were found in Berlin and Damascus.

Q.39:Where was Sahifa Abi Huraira copied ?

Ans: Sahifa Abi Huraira was copied in Masnad Imam Ahmad (R.A).

Q.40: Which caliph ordered for the compilation of hadith in 99 A.H ?

Ans: Caliph Umer Bin Abdul Aziz (R.A) ordered for the compilation of hadith in 99 A.H.

Q.41: Why did caliph ordered for the compilation of Hadith ?

Ans: By the end of the first century, the companions of the Holly Prophet began to pass away.So the caliph Umer Bin Abdul Aziz apprehended that the knowledge of Hadith may die out with the departure of the venerable companion,issued orders directing the scholars to collect and compile Hadith.

Q.42: Who were Imam Shabi (R.A), Imam Mak-hool (R.A) and Imam Zohri (R.A) ?

Ans: These are the Aimas who collected and compiled the Hadith by following the orders of Caliph Umer Bin Abdul Aziz (R.A).

Q.43: Write the names of the Aimas who compiled Al- Asaar ,Muwatta, and Jamay.

Ans: Al Asaar by Imam Abu Hanifa,Muwatta by Imam Malik and Jamay by Imam Sufiyan Suri.

Q.44:In which phase Fiqa Hanfi and Fiqa Malki were developed ?

Ans: Fiqa Hanfi and Fiqa Malki were developed in the second phase of compilation of Hadith.

Q.45: In which phase Fitawa of Tabain were developed ?

Ans: These were developed in the 2nd phase of compilation of Hadith.

Q.46: Who is called Sihabi, Tabi and TabaTabi ?

Ans: Sihabi was a person who met or saw Holy Prophet (PBUH) and died as a muslim and Tabi was a person who saw or met a sihabi and died as a muslim and TabaTabi was a person who met or saw a tabi and died as muslim.

Q.47: What contributions were made in the third phase of compilation of Hadith?

Ans: The accurate reference to the narrator of Ahadith was established. Knowledge of Isma-ul-Rijal was compiled. Cross examination and scrutiny to establish authenticity of Ahadith became an art.

Q.48: What is meant by Sihai Sitta ?

Ans: Six most authentic books of Hadith are called Sihai Sitta.

Sihah-e-Sittah

- 1: SahiBukhari Imam Abu Abdullah Mohammad Bin Ismail
(Death 256 A.H)
- 2: Sahi Muslim Imam Muslim Bin Hijaj Bin Muslim Al –Qushari
(Death 261A.H)
- 3: Jami-Al-Tirmizi Imam Abu Isa Muhammad Bin Isa Al –Tirmizi
(Death 279A.H)
- 4: Sunan-Abi-Dawood Imam Abu Dawood Sulaman Bin Ashat
(Death 275 A.H)
- 5: Sunan-Al-Nasaee Imam Abu Abdur Rehman Ahmad Bin Shuaib
Bin Ali Al- Nasaee (Death 303A.H)
- 6; Sunen Ibn-e-Majah Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin
Yazeed Ibn-e-Maja Al- Qazweeni (Death
273A.H)

Q.49: what is meant by Usool-e- Araba ?

Ans: Four most authentic books of Hadith for Fiqh are called Usool-e-Arba

Usool-e-Arba

- 1: Al-Kafi Abu Jaffar Muhammad Bin Yaqaob Al-Kulani (Death 339 AH)
- 2: Man La Yahzoroh Al Faqeeh Abu Jaffar Muhammad Bin Ali Bin Babwaih Qumi (Death 381 AH)
- 3: Al Istibsar Abu Jaffar Muhammad Bin Al Hassan Toosi (Death 460 AH)
- 4: The zib -ul - Ahkam Abu Jaffar Muhammad Bin Al Hassan Toosi (Death 460 A H).

Q.50: What is meant by Mustashriq (Orientalist) ?

Ans: Mustashriq (Orientalist) is a person who always challenge the authenticity of Islam.

Q.51: What do you know about Mufassor and Mohaddas ?

Ans: A Mufassor is a person who writes the interpretation and also the scholar of Holy Quran , while Mohaddas is a person who is scholar of Hadith.

Q.52: Which hadith is called Mutfiq Alaihi or Saheen ?

Ans: A hadith which is present in Sahi Bukhari and in Sahi Maslim as well is called Mutfiq Alaihi or Saheen.

Selected Verses with translation

وَاعْتَصِمُوا بِحَبْلِ اللَّهِ جَمِيعاً وَلَا تَفَرَّقُوا ه (آل عمران 103:3)

And hold fast , all together, by the rope which God stretches out for you and be not divided among yourselves.

إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ اتَّقَى ه (الحجرات 49:13)

“ Verily, The most honored of you in the sight of Allah is he , who is the most Righteous of you.”

إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافِ اللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ لَآيَاتٍ لِّأُولِي الْأَلْبَابِ ه
(آل عمران 3:190)

"Behold! In the creation of the heavens and the earth, and in the alternation of night and day ,there are signs for men of understanding.”

وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا ج (الحشر 7:59)

“And whatsoever the messenger give you, take it, and whatsoever he withhold from you, abstain from it.”

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَى عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ ه (العنكبوت 29:45)

“Verily, prayer prevents from vulgarity and shameful deeds.”

وَلَا تَكْسِبُ كُلُّ نَفْسٍ إِلَّا عَلَيْهَا ج وَلَا تَزِرُ وَازِرَةٌ وِزْرَ أُخْرَى ج (الانعام 6:164)

“Every soul draws the need of its act on none but itself. No bearer of burdens can bear the burden of another.”

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ ه (المحل 16:90)

“God commands justice, the doing of good.”

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ ه (الحجر 15:9)

“We have without doubt, sent down the message, and we will assuredly guard it.”

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الصِّيَامُ ه (البقرة 2:183)

“O you who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you.”

Selected Ahadith with translation

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مِّمَّا نَوَى

“Verily! our actions depend on our intentions. No doubt man will get what he intends.”

إِنَّمَا بُعِثْتُ لِأَتَمِّمَ حُسْنَ الْأَخْلَاقِ

“Verily! I have been sent as a Prophet to bring the high morals to perfection.”

لَا يُؤْمِنُ أَحَدُكُمْ حَتَّىٰ أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ وَالِدِهِ وَوَلَدِهِ وَ النَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ

“No one amongst you can be a believer unless he holds me dearer than his own parents, his offspring and Allah does not take pity on the one who does not take pity on other people.”

مَا عَالَ مَنْ اقْتَصَدَ

“The one who adopts the middle way can never be a beggar.”

مَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَطْلُبُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا سَلَكَ اللَّهُ بِهِ طَرِيقًا مِّنْ طُرُقِ الْجَنَّةِ

“One who pursues the path of knowledge is led by Allah to one of the path leading to paradise.”

الْمُؤْمِنُ أَخُو الْمُؤْمِنِ كَالْحَسَدِ الْوَاحِدِ إِنْ اشْتَكَى شَيْئًا مِّنْهُ أَلَمَ ذَلِكَ فِي سَائِرِ جَسَدِهِ

“Every Muslim is the brother of the other Muslim. They are like a body, if a part of body is painful, he will feel the pain in his whole body.”

الْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ أَقْدَامِ الْأُمَّهَاتِ

“Paradise is under the feet of Mother.”

إِنَّ الصِّدْقَ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْبِرِّ وَإِنَّ الْكُذْبَ يَهْدِي إِلَى الْفُجُورِ

“Truth is ever green and a person who denies truth folio destruction.”