

ILM UL MUKARRAM

Acquiring Honourable Knowledge

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TAFSEER UL QURAAAN

SURAH BAQARAH

Allah Ta'ala says:

o Indeed, Allah does not shy to quote the example of a mosquito or of something more (less important).

Now, as for those who believe, they know it is the truth from their Lord;

While those who disbelieve say, what does Allah intend with these examples?

By this Allah lets many go astray, and by this Allah makes many find guidance.

But Allah does not let anyone go astray by this except those who are sinful.

These verses refer to an objection raised by the disbelievers with regard to the Quraan. They had been saying that had the Quraan been the Word of Allah, it would not have used creatures like an ant or mosquito as examples, because such things go against the majesty of Allah.

Allah says, Allah is not shy to quote such examples, the Quraan shows that doubts of this kind only comes in the minds of those who do not have the power to see things properly.

o Those who break the promise they made to Allah after it has been made binding and cut off the relations Allah has commanded to be joined and spread disorder on the earth - it is these who are the losers.

Promise they made to Allah refers to the promise Allah made them take on the hands of their Nabi that they would believe and assist Rasoolullah if He has to come in their time.

Cut off relations refers to cutting off relations with family.

o How is it that you deny (disbelieve) Allah, while you were lifeless, and He gave you life; then He will make you die, and then He will make you live again, and then to Him you will be returned?

o It is He who created for you all that the earth contains; then He turned His attention to the sky and made it seven skies — and He is the knower of all things.

Allah makes mention of this here because it is foolish to believe that a being who can create such great things is unable bring you back to life after death.

What we learn from these Ayaats:

□ We must never take the examples of Allah in the Quraan lightly, we must make every effort to understand them, no matter how small the example may be, Such as an ant – mosquito – fly – spider etc.

□ We must ask Allah for guidance, as Allah will not let astray the guided persons.

□ Learning and understanding the Quraan is a means of guidance and it will prevent going astray.

□ Making promises holds a great importance in our Deen, after making a promise every effort must be made to keep the promise. Breaking promises is a great means of the anger of Allah. Breaking promises is a sign amounts the signs of a Munafiq.

□ Beware of cutting off ties – family relations, Allah's Rasool makes mention in a Hadith that "a person who cuts ties will not enter Jannat.

□ It is our belief that Allah is our creator and the creator of the heavens and the earth.

□ It is our belief that we will be brought back to life after death and we will return to Allah and give account of all our actions.

DARS UL HADITH

We continue from our last lesson, and the topic we are discussing is “Kitabul Akhlaaq” The book of Manners.

Previously, we discussed 3 chapters:

1st chapter we learnt the importance of showing Mercy to one another.

2nd chapter we learnt the importance of showing Kindness to one another.

3rd chapter we learnt the importance of Generosity and to be away from stinginess and selfishness.

These are qualities we must bring in us, to be better Muslims, better husband, better father and a better son.

This week’s chapter is on Forgiveness.

The author says: “to pardon the guilty and the offender and to refuse to take revenge are among the virtues that are closely related to soft-heartedness. Nabi Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam himself did the same and encouraged his followers also to act in like manner.

1st Hadith, it is related by Abu Hurayrah that the messenger of Allah Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam said, “Musa ibn Imran, the prophet, once asked Allah, oh Allah, “who are the noblest of bondsmen in Your sight?” Allah Ta’ala replied, “those who forgive the guilty when they have him in their control”.

2nd Hadith, it is related by Abdullah ibn Umar that once a person came to the messenger of Allah Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam and asked, “O messenger of Allah, how many times should I forgive the fault of my attendant (slave or servant)?” the Nabi of Allah did not answer and kept quiet. The person asked again, “how many times should I forgive the fault of my attendant (slave or servant)?” He Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam replied, “seventy times each day”.

3rd Hadith, we find in a lengthy Hadith, once Nabi Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam and Hadhrat Abu Bakr were sitting together, a person came and started to abuse Hadhrat Abu Bark, Nabi Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam smiled and reminded sitting, when the person went beyond the limit Hadhrat Abu Bakr started to reply to the man, Nabi Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam stood up and left the place with some anger, Hadhrat Abu Bakr followed Nabi Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam

to fine out the reason for He Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam’s leaving. When they met Abu Bark asked, “O Nabi of Allah, why did you leave, Nabi Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam said, “when you were quiet and did not reply to the man Allah sent an angle to reply on your behalf, but when you started to reply the angle left and shaytaan came in, so therefore I left. Nabi Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Sallam said if an injustice is done to anyone and he forgives it solely for the sake of Allah and does not take revenge, Allah will support him, in all respects, and in return for it raise him in esteem both in this world and in the next.

ILM UL FIQH

TAYAMMUM

The literal meaning of tayammum is “intending”.

In the Islamic law, the word refers to intending or looking to find soil to wipe one’s hands and face so as to be prepared for Salah.

Allah Ta’ala says in the Quraan, “And if you are ill, or on a Journey, or one of you comes after relieving yourself, or you have been in contact with women, and you do not find water, then take for yourselves clean sand or soil and rub your face and hands.

We find in the Hadith, Abu Dharr reported that Nabi said, “the soil is a purifier for a Muslim, even if he does not find water for 10 years.

Another Hadith, Abu Umamah related that the Messenger of Allah said, “All of the earth has been made for me and my people a place of Salah and purifier. Whenever a person from my nation happens to be at the time of Salah, he has his purifier”.

HOW TO DO TAYAMMUM

1. One must have a clear intention of doing tayammum. This Fard in Tayammum.
2. Then, strike the ground with one’s hands, wipe one’s face.
3. Then, strike the ground a second time and wipe the hands up to the elbows.

3 FARD OF TAYAMMUM

1. Intention
2. Wiping the face
3. Wiping the hands

6 SUNNATS OF TAYAMMUM

1. To begin saying the name of Allah
2. To follow the sequence
3. Continuation
4. To shake one's hands after striking the ground
5. To have the fingers apart when striking the ground

WHEN TAYAMMUM IS ALLOWED

Tayammum is allowed in 2 situations:

1. When one cannot find water

This is for example, a person is out on a journey and has no water, and he has no hope of finding water in a range of 1 mile, this person can make Tayammum.

2. When one is not able to use water

Example:

- a) One who lacks the proper means to get it.
- b) Between him and the water there is a nearby enemy – beast or human.
- c) One is a prisoner under harsh conditions
- d) The quantity of water one has is only enough to meet urgent necessities
- e) One is ill and fears that using water will increase the illness
- f) One is in a state of janabah and fears one may die from cold or become ill if one makes ghusl with water

WITH WHAT CAN A PERSON MAKE TAYAMMUM

1. Soil
2. Sand
3. Dust
4. Stone
5. Pebbles
6. Lime

WHAT IS PERMISSIBLE WITH TAYAMMUM

After doing Tayammum, one is pure therefore he can do anything that required purification such as:

- Praying Salaah
- Making Tawaf
- Making Sajdah Tilawat
- Touching and reading Quraan

WHAT NULLIFIES TAYAMMUM

1. Everything that nullifies Wudu nullifies tayammum
2. Accessibility of water.
3. Ability to use water.

ILM UL AQAID

Firstly, we must understand that as Muslims we are required to believe in all the articles of faith.

And What is believing?

Believing means to have firm yaqeen (conviction) in the heart and at the same time to proclaim it by the tongue.

Now what are the Articles of faith?

Imaan (believes) of a Muslim has been put into 2 statements mentioned by the Ulama:

1- Imaan Mujmal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَقَبِلْتُ جَمِيعَ أَحْكَامِهِ

I affirm my faith in Allah as He is with all His Names and Attributes and I accept all of His Commands.

2- Imaan Mufassal

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

I affirm my faith in Allah, His angels, His Books, His Messengers, the day of judgment, in that the fate good and bad is predetermined by Allah and in coming to life after death (resurrection).

So, in a nutshell these 2 statements mentioned by the Ulama whilst looking into Quraan and Hadith makes mention of all the articles of faith that a Muslim are required to believe in.

In the previous months we went over the beliefs regarding Allah Ta'ala in some detail and beliefs concerning nubuwwah.

Tonight, Insha Allah we will go over...

Beliefs regarding the Qabr – signs of Qiyaamah – Qiyaamah – Jannat and Jahannam

Belief – Qiyaamah refers to that period which will follow the destruction of the present order of the universe. The entire universe as it is known to us will come to an end.

The first phase to Qiyaamah is Death.

Then Qabr, that is the Mayyat will be given a Ghusl – Janaazah Salaah will be prayed on him and there after he will be put down into his Qabr (grave).

Belief – Once in the Qabr, Munkar and Nakeer are two angels who come to the believers and non-believers in the Qabr to Question them. 3 Questions will be asked:

1. Who is your Rabb?
2. What is your Deen?
3. Who is this Nabi Muhammad?

Belief – All the Kuffar and some sinful Muslims are punished in the Qabr.

Belief – Each morning and evening the dead are shown their ultimate abode, i.e. Jannat or Jahannam.

Belief – the Duaa and charities rendered on behalf of the deceased benefits them.

Beliefs concerning Qiyaamah

Hadhrat Israfeel will blow the trumpet known as the soor. The effect of this sound will be the destruction of the universe. Forty years later, he will again blow the trumpet. This will herald in the day of resurrection whereby all the dead will be resurrected.

The exact date of Qiyaamah is known only to Allah Ta'ala. The actual time of Qiyaamah has not been revealed to anyone and there is absolutely no way or means by which this time can become known to anyone. However, Allah has informed His Ambiyaa of certain signs and events which will appear before Qiyaamah.

DUAA'S TO LEARN

Dua to be recited in the morning

أَصْبَحْنَا وَأَصْبَحَ الْمَلِكُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ، اللَّهُمَّ
إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ هَذَا الْيَوْمِ ، فَتَحَهُ ، وَنَصْرَهُ
، وَنُورَهُ وَبَرَكَتَهُ ، وَهُدَاهُ ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ
مَا فِيهِ وَشَرِّ مَا بَعْدَهُ

The morning has come to me and the whole universe belongs to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, O Allah, I ask of you the good of the day, it's success and aid and it's nur (celestial light) and barakaat (blessings) and seek hidayah (guidance) and seek refuge from the evil in it (this day) and from the evil of that which is to come later.

Alternatively, recite this dua

اللَّهُمَّ بِكَ أَصْبَحْنَا وَبِكَ أَمْسَيْنَا ، وَبِكَ نَحْيَا
وَبِكَ نَمُوتُ وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ

O Allah we enter the day time and the evening and die with your Qudrat (power) and to You do we return.

When the sun rises recite

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَقَالَنا يَوْمَنَا هَذَا وَلمْ يُهْلِكْنَا
بِذُنُوبِنَا

All praise be to Allah who has forgiven us today and not destroyed us due to our sin.

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