

Introduction



# Articles of Faith

# IMAAN E MUFFASSAL

ایمان مفصل

أَمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُولِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ  
وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ<sup>ط</sup>

I believe in Allah, His Angels, His (revealed) Books, His Prophets, the Day of Judgment and (I believe that) good or bad destiny is from Allah and (I believe that) there will be resurrection after death.

āmantu bi-llāhi wa-malā ikatihī wa-kutubihī wa-rusūlihī wa-l-yawmi l-'ākhiri  
wa-l-qadri khayrihī wa-sharrihī mina llāhi ta ālā wa-l-ba thi ba'da l-mawt



# Questions

1. Define and name the articles of faith.
2. How does the Quran mention the articles of faith?

# Unity or Oneness of Allah

- Literal meaning of Tawheed is 'Unification'.
- It is declaration that Allah is one in his person, dominion and attributes.
- Belief in Oneness of Allah is not only the fundamental teaching of Islam but it has always been the base of every religion from Adam till Jesus. All the previous books and scriptures lay too much emphasis on belief in Oneness of Allah.
- Quran being final book of Allah Highlights the importance of believing in Oneness of Allah and presents evidences for it.

Ref: "So know that there is no deity except Allah..." [47:19]

# Three aspects of Tawheed

- There are 3 aspects of Oneness that Muslims are supposed to believe in.
  1. Oneness of the Lordship of God (***Tawheed-e-Rububiyah***) is belief in Allah as the only Originator, Sustainer, Cherisher, Almighty and The Provider. This negates the possibility of any partner in Allah's lordship.

Ref: "praise is to Allah, Lord of the worlds" [01:02]

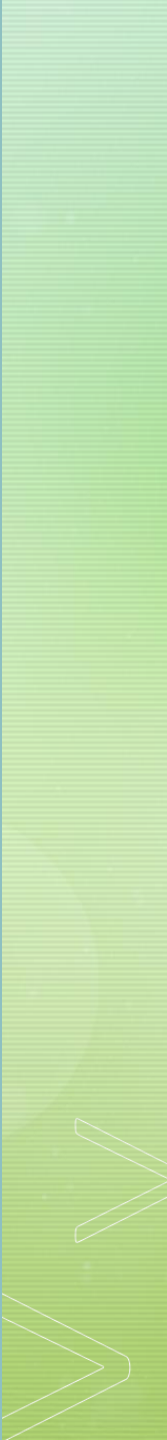
Allah is the only one who provides us with sustainable environment and other bounties.

Ref: And the earth - We have spread it and cast therein firmly set mountains and caused to grow therein [something] of every well-balanced thing" [15:19]



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2. Oneness in worship of God (***Tawheed-e-Uloohiyat***) is belief in Allah as only one liable to be worshiped.
    - This belief requires believers to understand that all types of worship are only due to Allah. Being our Originator, Cherisher and Sustainer He is the only One who is worthy to be worshiped.

Ref: “It is You we worship and You we ask for help” [01:05]



3. Oneness of the names and attributes of God (***Tawheed-e-Asmaa Wa-Sifaat***) is believing that Allah is simply exclusive in his qualities and attributes.

- Allah is only 'Al-Muh'Yi' (Giver of Life) 'Al-Mumeet' (Giver of Death) 'Al Khaliq' (the Creator) 'Al-Baseer' (All-Seeing) etc.

Ref: "There is nothing whatever like unto Him and He is the one that hears and sees (all things)

- Allah does not resemble with any of his creation in person, power, dominion or attributes.

Ref: ""There Is Nothing Like unto Him." [42:11]

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- Allah (SWT) never wants his creation to believe in him blindly. Actually, He motivates us to ponder over his signs of perfect creation and come to a logical conclusion about Oneness of Allah.

Ref: “if there were in the heavens and the earth other gods besides Allah, there would have been confusion in both... ” [21:22]

- Shirk (Polytheism) means considering partners with Allah in his person, powers, dominion, qualities or attributes. Though, Allah (SWT) loves his creation equal to seventy mothers but Shirk is a sin that ignites Allah’s wrath.

Ref: “Verily! Allah will not pardon those who associate a partner with Him...” [04:116]



# Question

Q. no. 3: **Outline** the Muslims' teaching about the belief in the oneness of God (Tawhid). (10 marks)

Outline: Summarize key points

## Elementary Girls Campus

### Grade VII

#### General Guidelines: (in accordance to Cambridge Assessment International Education)

In **10 marks Question *knowledge*** is assessed.

- A longer essay-style response should be given for this part.
- Write in paragraphs, each beginning with clear point of knowledge. Then, examples and explanation should follow.
- Add facts, examples and quotes to support the point you make.
- Paragraph can be up to half a side. Then leave a line and start new paragraph with a new point.
- For each new main point, start a new paragraph. The structure of the answer could be improved by clearer use of paragraphs, with line spacing between each.
- Quotations learned can be used in any question, about any topic, provided they are relevant to the specific question set. They will help give evidence of knowledge.
- Relate each point directly to the question, not just the topic in general.

In **4 marks Question *understanding*** is assessed.

- Focus on explaining your answer to show understanding.
- Engage with the question and present your own ideas and opinions.
- Give reasoning to show your understanding. Explain in sentences with reasons given, not just facts. Try to be as clear as possible.
- Relate each point directly to the question, not just the topic in general.

| Structure of the answer                                      |                                               |                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Paragraph 1                                                  | Paragraph 2                                   | Paragraph 3                     |
| - Literal Meaning of Tawheed.                                | 3 Aspects of Oneness (Tawheed):               | -Evidences of Tawheed (Oneness) |
| - General Introduction as the fundamental teaching of Islam. | 1. Oneness of the Lordship of God.            | - Shirk (Polytheism)            |
|                                                              | 2. Oneness in worship of God.                 |                                 |
|                                                              | 3. Oneness of the names and qualities of God. |                                 |



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# Question

- Tauhid shapes and regulates the entire course of a Muslim's life. Explain the statement. (4 marks)





- Belief in the Oneness of Allah has a strong impact on a believer's life. **A believer depends only on Allah and follows His commands** because they recognise Him as the only One with ultimate authority. **As a result, they remain confident and committed to living according to Islamic principles**, even when others influence them.
- **It develops contentment and humility** because a believer understands that wealth, status and power are blessings from Allah. **Therefore, they are less likely to become proud, jealous or greedy and avoid using unfair means to achieve success.**
- **It helps a Muslim avoid shirk** because they believe that Allah alone is worthy of worship. **For example, believing in Allah as *Al-Wakeel* (the Disposer of Affairs) encourages them to trust Allah during difficulties**, helping them remain hopeful and steadfast in their faith.

# Shirk

- Shirk means associating partners with Allah or attributing Allah's unique qualities to someone or something else.
- It is the opposite of Tawhid (belief in the Oneness of Allah) and is considered the greatest sin in Islam.

Ref: Allah says in the Qur'an: "Indeed, Allah does not forgive associating others with Him, but He forgives anything else for whom He wills." (Surah An-Nisa 4:48)

# Types of Shirk

- There are three main types of shirk;
- 1. Shirk in Rububiyyah (Lordship) Meaning: Believing that someone other than Allah has control over the creation, life, death, or provision. Example: Believing that saints or spiritual leaders control rain or give sustenance. Thinking that natural forces like the sun or stars have independent power.
- Ref: “All praise is due to Allah, Lord of the worlds.” (Surah Al-Fatihah 1:2)

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- 2. Shirk in Uloohiyyah (Worship) Meaning: Directing any act of worship to someone or something other than Allah. Examples: Praying to idols or graves. Sacrificing animals in the name of anyone other than Allah. Believing a human being is worthy of worship.
  - Ref: “And they were not commanded except to worship Allah, [being] sincere to Him in religion.” (Surah Al-Bayyina 98:5)

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- 3. Shirk in Asma wa Sifaat (Names and Attributes of Allah) Meaning: Giving Allah's unique names or attributes to others, or comparing Him to His creation.
  - Examples: Saying someone is all-knowing or all-powerful like Allah. Believing Allah resembles His creation physically. Denying any of Allah's true attributes, such as His knowledge or mercy.
  - Ref: "There is nothing like unto Him, and He is the All-Hearing, the All-Seeing." (Surah Ash-Shura 42:11)



# Question

- Explain Shirk and the various types of Shirk with references.



