The Concise Legacy/Advice
[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life] Shaykhul-Islaam Ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah)

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 1

Introduction: 1. Mention the author's full name, <i>Lagab</i> and <i>Kunyaa</i> .
2. Mention the year of his <i>birth</i> and <i>death</i>
3. Mention <i>briefly</i> what has been said about his father and grandfather (Rahimahumullaah)
4. Mention three (3) of the author's (Rahimahullaah) earliest scholastic accomplishments (by the age of twenty-one).
5. Mention four (4) of the author's (Rahimahullaah) most well-known books .
6. Mention three (3) of the author's (Rahimahullaah) most well-known students .

7. Mention the popular title of our book (Arabic/English), the significance of this title & the other name that it is known by.

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life] Shaykhul-Islaam ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah)

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 2

1. Summarize the four (4) issues/questions that this book addresses.
2. Discuss what our objective should be in asking a question [from the Hadeeth of Wafd Abd al-Qais] - with mention of the wrong objectives that people have when they ask questions.
3. Complete the statement of Imaam Ahmad : "Nothing is equal to knowledge IF" [explaining what is <i>intended</i> by this]
4. Memorize what the author (Rahimahullaah) refers to as the Wasiyyah of Allaah. [Qur'aan 4:131]
5. Memorize the Wasiyyah of Allaah's Messenger (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) enumerating its (3) essential elements.
6. List the six (6) virtues of Mu'aadh ibn Jabal (RadiyAllaahu 'anhu) mentioned by Ibn Tayyimah (Rahimahullaah).
7. Discuss the meaning of 'al- <u>H</u> amd' with which the author begins this Wasiyyah.
8. Discuss briefly Shaykh Abdur-Razzaaq's (Hafidhahullaah) definition of 'Wasiyyah'.
9. Mention the two conditions necessary for one to benefit from the Wasiyyah of Allaah & His Messenger (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam).
10. Discuss the relationship between one's failure to fulfill these two conditions and resemblance with al-Yahood & an-

Nasaaraa.

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life]

Taqiyyud-Deen Abu-I-'Abbaas Ahmad ibn 'Abdul-Haleem ibn 'Abdus-Salaam ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah). [661-728AH]

1. Discuss the du'aa made by <i>Abul-Qaasim al-Sibtee</i> after he mentions Ibn Taymiyyah's advising him with Saheeh al-Bukhaaree.
2. Discuss two (2) of the Tafseer explanations of the Wasiyyah of Allaah to observe Taqwaa of Him.
3. Discuss two (2) matters that <i>indicate</i> the importance of Taqwaa , its magnificence and high station .
4. Explain the wisdom behind Ibn Taymiyyah's choice of this Wasiyyah to Mu'aadh over many other Hadeeth mentioning Taqwaa.
5. Mention the <i>response</i> of Umar Ibn al-Khattaab (RadiyAllaahu anhu) to a man who advised him to observe Taqwaa of Allaah.
6. Memorize the supplication with which the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) ordered Mu'aadh (RadiyAllaahu anhu) after telling him that he loves him.
7. Mention the Haqqullaah (right of Allaah) over the people and the Haqqun-Naas (right of the people) from Allaah.
8. Mention the virtue of Mu'aadh in which the word 'Ratwah' is mentioned, the meaning of this word and its significance.
9. Mention the five (5) Sifaat with which Mu'aadh (RadiyAllaahu anhu) was described in his mission to Yemen.
10. Mention the four (4) Sifaat with which Mu'aadh (RadiyAllaahu anhu) was being described as resembling the Prophet Ibrahin (Alaihis-Salaam).

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life]

 $\label{thm:continuous} \textbf{Taqiyyud-Deen Abu-I-'Abbaas Ahmad ibn 'Abdul-Haleem ibn 'Abdus-Salaam ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah).}$

[661-728*A*H]

1. Explain briefly the first of the two notes made by Ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah) showing the importance of the Prophet's (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) Wasiyyah to Mu'aadh (RadiyAllaahu anhu), i.e. its comprehensiveness .
2. Discuss the two ways mentioned by the author (Rahimahullaah) in which one falls short in fulfilling the duties upon him/her.
3. Discuss briefly Shaykh Abdur-Razzaq's explanation of the Muraad (intended meaning) of 'at-Taqwaa' and 'al-Wiqaayah'.
4. Memorize Talq ibn Habeeb's (Rahimahullaah) two-line definition of the word 'at-Taqwaa' [enumerating its 6 points].
5. Discuss the significance/importance of the expression 'Noor minAllaah' in both lines of this definition of 'at-Taqwaa'.
6. Discuss what is <u>intended</u> by the expression 'Haithu-maa Kunta' ('Fear Allaah wherever you are ') & <u>why</u> this is so necessary.
7. Summarize the meaning of the expression: 'And follow up an evil deed with a good deed'.
8. Discuss the author's (Rahimahullaah) comparison between the above command and a doctor's prescription ('Wasfah').
9. The author (Rahimahullaah) says: al-Kayyis (intelligent, wise person) is the one who[complete this statement].
10. Explain briefly why the word 'as-Sayyi'ah' (evil deed) is mentioned before 'al-Hasanah' (good deed) in the above Hadeeth.

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life]
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[661-728*A*H]

1. Is it a necessity that the good deeds which follow evil deeds be of the same type/nature? [Explain]
2. Give an example from the <i>Shaykh's explanation</i> of what is meant by good & evil deeds being of the same type/nature .
3. Summarize the <i>meaning</i> of the Hadeeth referred to by Shaykh Abdur-Razzaaq as 'Hadeeth al-Muflis (the bankrupt one)'
4. Memorize the Aayah mentioned by the Shaykh which proves that Allaah's Forgiveness encompasses all sins . [39:53]
5. Explain what is meant by the expression 'al-Mumahhisaat' & mention three of the Mumahhisaat in this world (Dunyaa).
6. List the three Shuroot (conditions) for Tawbah mentioned by Shaykh Abdur-Razzaaq in his explanation.
7. List the three Kabaa'ir (major sins) mentioned in the Qur'aan as being forgivable by sincere Tawbah [in 25:68,69, 70].
8. Memorize & <i>complete</i> the Hadeeth: 'Toobaa for the one who finds in his <u>S</u> a <u>h</u> eefah'. Reported by Ibn Maajah
9. Discuss the significance of the author's (Rahimahullaah) statement: ' The Second: al-Istighfaar - without repentance' .

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life]

 $\label{thm:continuous} \textbf{Taqiyyud-Deen Abu-I-'Abbaas Ahmad ibn 'Abdul-Haleem ibn 'Abdus-Salaam ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah).}$

[661-728*A*H]

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 6

1. What has the author listed as The Third: ...[thing which removes consequences of sins]? Also, mention the first two.

2. Explain what is meant by 'Kaffaaraat' - with mention of its two (2) divisions (Aqsaam).	
3. Mention the four (4) types (Ajnaas) of Kaffaaraat which are legislated as ' Muqaddarah' .	
4. Discuss the Hadeeth of Hudhaifah (RadiyAllaah an-hu) related to the Kaffaaraat which are Mutlaqah.	
5. Memorize one of the Hadeeths which shows the excellence & great reward of Da'wah and teaching al-Khair .	
6. Memorize one of the Hadeeths which proves that as-Salawaat al-Khams , Siyaam Ramadaan and Hajj all expiate sins.	
7. What is the author referring to when he says 'From among the most important needs of a person is to give care to <i>this'</i> ?	
8. Mention the precious, priceless advice of al-Fudail ibn 'Iyaadh (Rahimahullaah) to a man who had wasted 60 years of his lif	e.
9. Discuss the example (in Hadeeth) of <i>how closely</i> Muslims would follow the Christians & Jews <i>even</i> into the hole of a lizard .	

The Concise Legacy/Advice

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Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 7

1. Explain the reason for the author separating the mention of the forth of the Mumahhisaat from the first three.

2. Explain how/when a person will come to know that he has fallen into actions of Jaahiliyyah or the ways of Yahood & Nasaaraa?
3. Briefly summarize the story mentioned by Shaykh Abdur-Razzaaq which illustrates the above point.
4. How has the author (Ibn Taymiyyah) described/defined 'al-Hasanaat' (the good deeds) which remove evil deeds?
5. Mention Shaykh al-Islaam's (Rahimahullaah) description of what is meant by al-Masaa'ib al-Mukaffirah (misfortunes).
6. List the three (3) Mumahhisaat which Shaykh Abdur-Razzaaq mentions will take place in al-Qabr (the grave).
7. List the three (3) Mumahhisaat which Shaykh Abdur-Razzaaq mentions will take place on Yawm al-Qiyaamah .
8. Summarize the story behind the precious, priceless advice of al-Fudail ibn 'Iyaadh (Rahimahullaah) to a man who had wasted sixty (60) years of his life.

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life]
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[661-728*A*H]

1. Discuss the two sides/angles of the <u>H</u> aqq (right) of Allaah - mentioned in the Hadeeth of Mu'aadh (RadiyAllaahu anhu).
2. Discuss the three areas mentioned by the author as Jimaa'u-I-Khuluq al-<u>H</u>asan (The Sum Total of Good Character).
3. Mention an example from the life of Ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah) which illustrates this exemplary character.
4. Mention two steps necessary to attain this lofty level of character explained here, and a supporting Daleel from the Sunnah
5. Memorize an Aayah from the Qur'aan [31:15] showing the obligation to be kind to parents, even if they are Mushrikoon.
6. Mention Mujaahid's explanation of <i>al-Khuluq al-'Adheem</i> with which the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) is described [68:4]
7. Memorize Aa'ishah's (RadiyAllaahu 'anhaa) description of the noble character of the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam).
8. How has Ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah) described the <u>H</u> aqeeqah (reality) of this lofty character with which we have bee commanded to treat other people?
9. Discuss the rule concerning the related meanings of at-Taqwaa & <u>H</u> usnul-Khuluq when mentioned together or separately.

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life]
Taqiyyud-Deen Abu-l-'Abbaas Ahmad ibn 'Abdul-Haleem ibn 'Abdus-Salaam ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah).

[661-728*A*H] Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 9

1. Clarify how the comprehensive meaning contained in the Hadeeth of Mu'aadh (RadiyAllaahu anhu) is contained in Wasiyyah of Allaah [Qur'aan, 4:131]?	1 †
2. Discuss the Hadeeth of Abu Hurairah which supports the same meaning as the Hadeeth of Mu'aadh (RadiyAllaahu anhum	ıa).
3. Explain what is intended here when the author says: And in the <u>Saheeh</u> on the authority of ibn 'Umar (RadiyAllaahu anhu	ıma)
4. Memorize the Hadeeth of 'Abdullaah Ibn 'Umar (RadiyAllaahu anhuma) concerning Emaan and Husnul-Khuluq.	
5. Discuss the erroneous understanding of some people concerning the above Hadeeth of Ibn 'Umar (RadiyAllaahu anhuma	ı) .
6. Discuss the author's (Rahimahullaah) statement which illustrates the relationship between Khair (goodness) & Ikhlaas.	
7. Mention the two essential components of Ikhlaas referred to here by the author - with one Daleel from the Qur'aan.	
8. What must one do with the heart , if one is to achieve the Ikhlaas (with its two essential components) as mentioned abov	/e?
9. Mention the author's closing statement about Ikhlaas - confirming the utter importance of understanding & implementin	ıg it

The Concise Legacy/Advice

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1. What was the second question <i>addressed</i> here by the author Ibn Taymiyyah from Abul-Qaasim as-Sibtee (RahimahumAllaah	1)?
2. What can we understand (from the wording of this question) about <i>how the early generations viewed al-Waajibaat in Islaa</i>	m?
3. Mention the saying of the scholars concerning one who occupies himself with <i>voluntary deeds</i> at the expense of <i>al-Waajiba</i> a	at.
4. Summarize the Hadeeth known as 'Hadeeth al-Walee' ; and discuss why it is known by this description?	
5. Discuss the First Level of the Awliyaa' of Allaah in this Hadeeth, including why it is known as 'Darajatul-Muqta <u>s</u> ideen'?	
6. Discuss the Second Level of the Awliyaa' of Allaah <i>in this Hadeeth</i> , including <i>why</i> it is known as 'Darajatul-Muqarrabeen'	'?
7. Memorize the Aayah of Qur'aan which mentions these two levels of the true Awliyaa' of Allaah (Qur'aan 35:32).	
8. Mention the first evil of those who <i>falsely claim</i> to be among the Awliyaa' of Allaah & their <i>false supporting argument</i> .	
9. Discuss the <i>utterly outrageous</i> claim that the station of these <i>so-called 'Awliyaa'</i> is too high to go to Makkah for Tawaaf	

The Concise Legacy/Advice

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1. Briefly explain the <i>two reasons why</i> the author says there is no comprehensive answer to this question for every individual?
2. Summarize the story narrated by Imaam adh-Dhahabee about one of the 'Ubbaad advising Imaam Maalik to give up teachin
3. Memorize the Hadeeth mentioned by Shaykh Abdur-Razzaaq which shows the superiority of the ' Aalim over the ' Aabid .
4. Mention the Qaa'idah alluded to by the author and detailed by his student Ibn al-Qayyim concerning which deeds are bes in consideration of the 'times' (when an action is done). [Give an example]
5. Explain what is meant by the author Ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah) when he says: "al-'Ulamaa' Bi-llaahi wa Amri-hi" - with mention of the three (3) types of scholars according to the classification of Abu Hayaan at-Taymee (Rahimahullaah).
6. Memorize the Hadeeth of Abu Hurairah reported by Muslim, showing the superiority of Dhikrullaah over other good deeds
7. Mention the five points of superiority of Dhikrullaah outlined in the Hadeeth of Abu ad-Dardaa' reported by Abu Daawoo
8. Mention the Qaa'idah related to 'the best one among every group of people known for a particular type of worship'.
9. Discuss the intended meaning of the author's (Rahimahullaah) expression: 'ad-Dalaa'il al-Qur'aaniyyah wal-Emaaniyyah'.

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life]

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1. What is the <i>least amount</i> of Dhikr a person must perform to be considered among 'those who remember Allaah much'?
2. Explain what is meant by 'al-Adhkaar al-Mu'aqqatah' with examples.
3. Explain what is meant by 'al-Adhkaar al-Muqayyadah' with examples.
4. Explain what is meant by 'al-Adhkaar al-Mutlaqah' with examples, mentioning the best of them.
5. Give an example of when a word of 'Dhikr' of lesser importance than 'Laa ilaaha illAllaah' can be considered superior to it.
6. Memorize the Hadeeth: "The most beloved speech (expressions) to Allaah are four (4)" [Reported by Muslim]
7. Discuss the Mithaal (example) given by the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) of how these four words expiate sins.
8. Memorize the supplication said when leaving one's home which contains the words: 'Laa Hawla wa laa Qoowata illa Billaah'
9. Mention three (3) magnificent benefits of reciting this supplication sincerely from the heart, while knowing its meaning.
10. Discuss the author's <i>closing statement</i> concerning the comprehensive definition of Dhikrullaah , which includes more tha what has been mentioned under the three previously mentioned categories of <i>Adhkaar</i> .

The Concise Legacy/Advice

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1. Allaah, the Most High, honored Ummatu-I-Islaam by legislating Istikhaarah <i>in place of which</i> practices of Jaahiliyyah?
2. Explain the situation or circumstance in which Istikhaarah is legislated, with mention of <i>when it is not legislated</i> .
3. Mention the second affair that should accompany Istikhaarah , <i>defining</i> each of them & <i>how they differ</i> from one another
4. Memorize the du'aa of Istikhaarah as reported by al-Imaam al-Bukhaaree (Rahimahullaah).
5. Discuss the statement of Mutarrif ash-Shakheer (Rahimahullah) which <i>makes clear</i> why Du'aa is the Key to all Khair!
6. Memorize the Hadeeth : "Whoever does not ask Allaah (i.e. for their needs), Allaah will bewith him." [at-Tirmidhee]
7. Memorize the Aayah: "And your Rabb said: Call upon Me, I will" [Ghaafir, 40:60]
8. Allaah will (definitely) respond to one who calls upon Him, <i>as long as one is not</i> 'hasty'. What is intended here by 'hasty'?
9. Which is the best of all times for supplicating to Allaah? Mention a Daleel (proof) indicating this time.
10. Mention some of the other times or circumstances which are best for supplicating to Allaah.

The Concise Legacy/Advice

[For Uprightness of the Religious & Worldly Life]
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1. Mention the third question addressed by the author from Abul-Qaasim as-Sibtee along with the author's <i>initial</i> response.
2. Briefly discuss what is meant by the expression: 'at-Tawakkul 'ala-llaah' and when is a worshiper in need of it?
3. How can we correct those who claim that everyone needs to have ath-Thiqah bin-nafs (self-reliance)?
4. Memorize the du'aa which the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) used to recite every morning after <u>Salaatus</u> - <u>Subh</u> .
5. What must follow a person's Du'aa to Allaah & request for one's needs to be fulfilled?
6. Complete the Hadeeth Qudsee: "O my servants! All of you are hungry except" [Muslim from Abu Dharr]
7. Memorize the Du'aa : 'O Allaah! There is nothing easy except that which You have made easy and You are the One Who
8. Mention the Aayah which is a proof that after praying one must go out and seek the bounty of Allaah [Jumu'ah, 62:10]
9. Discuss the example given by the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) which illustrates this point.
10. Explain the Qaa'idah : 'al-Amru Yag-ta-dee al-Ejaab [al-Wujoob]' - in light of: 'Then, seek provisions from Allaah' [29:1]

The Concise Legacy/Advice

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1. Discuss briefly al-Muqaddimah al-Oolaa (First Introductory Statement) offered by the author for the question at hand.
2. Discuss briefly al-Muqaddimah ath-Thaaniyah (Second Introductory Statement) related to the question at hand.
3. Discuss the author's example of how one should view wealth , as something which <i>fulfills a need</i> , but has <i>no place in the</i> heart .
4. Mention the three (3) things of a person's wealth that are actually for him/her , from the Hadeeth reported by Muslim
5. Mention three (3) magnificent benefits given to the one who starts his day with the Aakhirah as his greatest concern.
6. Memorize the du'aa : 'O Allaah! do not make the Dunyaa my <i>greatest concern</i> , nor the <i>extent of my knowledge.</i> ' at-Tirmidhi
7. Discuss the meaning of the saying: 'You are <i>in need</i> of your portion of <i>ad-Dunyaa</i> , but you are <i>more in need</i> of your portion"
8. Memorize the Aayah which clearly points out the ultimate purpose for which the human being has been created . [51:56]
9. Summarize the author (Ibn Taymiyyah's) view concerning which of the various means of livelihood is the best one?

The Concise Legacy/Advice

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1. Mention the final request addressed by the author (Ibn Taymiyyah, Rahimahullaah) from Abul-Qaasim as-Sibtee.
2. Discuss what is intended by the Shaarih (Explainer of this book) when he says: 'Uloom ash-Sharee'ah is a Baab Waasi'.
3. Discuss the 2 divisions of Sharee'ah Knowledge: 'Uloom al-Aalah (علوم الغاية) & 'Uloom al-Ghaayah (علوم الغاية) with examples.
4. Mention the author's second reason for not being able to specify the books that everyone could rely upon in Islamic sciences.
5. Mention two (2) factors which make our era different from the era of Ibn Taymiyyah - as it relates to the above ques./ans.
6. Summarize the story mentioned by the Shaarih (Explainer) which highlights the difference between our era & earlier times.
7. What is the important principle referred to here by the author (Ibn Taymiyyah, Rahimahullaah) as 'Jimaa' al-Khair'?
8. Memorize the supplication with which Allaah commanded the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) to seek ' Ilm . [20:114]
9. Memorize the Aayah [47:19] and mention the principle that it points to in reference to knowledge and speech and action .
10. Discuss why al-Wahy (revelation) is called Noor in the Qur'aan. [42:52]

The Concise Legacy/Advice

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1. Mention the three (3) possible classifications of knowledge - outside of the knowledge derived from the Prophet (عليه وسلم).
2. Give examples mentioned by the Shaarih (Explainer of this book) for the above mentioned three classifications of knowled
3. Mention the statement - transmitted by the <i>Shaarih</i> (Explainer) - from the Salaf in dispraise of 'Ilm al-Kalaam'.
4. Discuss the second advice offered by the author for the Taalibul-'Ilm - concerning Fahm Maqaa<u>s</u>id ar-Rasool (عليه الله عليه عليه الله عليه عليه الله عليه عليه الله عليه الله عليه الله عليه الله عليه الله عليه عليه الله عليه عليه الله عليه الله عليه عليه عليه عليه الله عليه عليه الله عليه عليه عليه عليه عليه عليه عليه ع
5. Discuss the Du'aa of the Prophet (ملياله) for those who preserve and transmit knowledge of the Sunnah .
6. What is incumbent upon a Muslim once one's heart is assured that he has understood the intended meaning of a Hadeeth?
7. Discuss the third advice offered by the author concerning holding fast to Asl Ma'thoor transmitted from the Prophet (طلية,
8. Discuss the forth advice offered by the author in the case where scholars differ in a matter & the correct view is <i>not cle</i>
9. Memorize the supplication reported by Imaam Muslim, from Aa'ishah (RadiyAllaahu an-haa) seeking guidance in Ikhtilaaf .
10. Memorize the statement of Allaah , the Most High, declaring all people to be astray except those whom He has guided .

The Concise Legacy/Advice

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1. Discuss the author (Ibn Taymiyyah's) description & praise of Saheeh al-Bukhaaree and what is meant by this description?
2. Mention a further description and praise of Saheeh al-Bukhaaree from the <i>Shaarih</i> (Explainer of this book).
3. Discuss Abul-Qaasim as-Sibtee's statement: "Sadaqa Ibn Taymiyyah" (in what he said concerning Saheeh al-Bukhaaree).
4. Discuss why Saheeh al-Bukhaaree, alone, is not sufficient for al-Mutabahhir into the Branches of Sharee'ah Knowledge?
5. Complete & explain the author (Ibn Taymiyyah's) statement: 'He whose heart Allaah enlightens
6. Complete & <i>explain</i> the author (Ibn Taymiyyah's) statement: He whose heart Allaah blinds
7. What did the Prophet (مثيرة) say to Ibn Labeeb al-Ansaaree (RadiyAllaahu 'an-hu) proving that knowledge <i>in and of itself</i> is not sufficient?
8. Memorize the Mathal in Qur'aan [62:5] which shows that knowledge is not just to be memorized , but must be acted upon .
9. Memorize the Aayah of Qur'aan [3:8] from which the author (Ibn Taymiyyah) derived the end of his closing supplication .