Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 1

1. Mention the author's (Rahimahullaah) name [including the names of his father & grandfather].

2. Mention the author's (Rahimahullaah) place of birth [including city, province/region and country] & date of birth / death.

3. Mention three (3) of the author's (Rahimahullaah) most well-known teachers.

4. Mention three (3) of the author's (Rahimahullaah) most well-known books.

5. Summarize the incident of the Jordanian youth who were charged 21,000 SR for damage to a lamppost in Khaibar.

6. Mention the Title of the Book (in Arabic and English):

7. Discuss the intended meaning of the expression 'Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah [explaining both parts of the expression].

8. Mention the Hadeeth of the Ummah (Muslims) being divided in 73 Sects [after the era of al-Khulafaa' ar-Raashidoon].

9. Memorize the Aayah [6:159] in which Allaah declares the Prophet (على الله) to be free of those who separate into sects.

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 2

1. Mention Ibn Atheer's (Rahimahulllaah) definition of Sunnah, and some of the other definitions of Sunnah.

2. Mention Shaykh Saalih al-Fawzaan's (Hafidhahullaah) explanation of the difference between 'Ageedah and Manhaj.

3. Discuss the author's (Ra<u>h</u>imahullaah) explanation of the **relationship** between the **linguistic & technical (Sharee'ah)** definitions of I'tiqaad ('Aqeedah).

4. Mention three (3) matters which show the great importance of 'Aqeedah,

5. Mention the instruction of the Prophet (مطرالله) to **Mu'aadh ibn Jabal** (RadiyAllaahu 'anhu) when he sent him to Yemen..

6. Mention the Hadeeth of Mu'aadh ibn Jabal (RadiyAllaahu 'anhu) concerning the right of Allaah over His servants.

7. Mention the first of seven (7) matters highlighted by the author from the Minhaaj of Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah.

8. Discuss the two (2) causes of why those who committed Tahreef (distortion of the text) did so.

9. Explain what is meant by 'Tawqeefiyyah' as it relates to the Asmaa' (names) & Sifaat (characteristics) of Allaah.

10. Memorize the Aayah [7:33] which points to the severity of speaking about Allaah (and His Deen) without knowledge.

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 3

1. Discuss what is intended by the prohibition of speaking about 'Allaah' without knowledge [Tafseer of Sa'dee 7:33].

2. Discuss three (3) of the evils/harms that result from one speaking about 'Allaah' without knowledge [Tafseer 7:33].

3. Discuss how Aayah 17:36 is a warning to those who speak about Allaah's Asmaa' wa Sifaat without knowledge.

4. Give the two (2) expressions [& their meanings] used by the author (Rahimahullaah) to divide the Asmaa' of Allaah.

5. Mention the three (3) Shuroot (conditions) necessary for the realization of Emaan in the Asmaa' from the first division.

6. Briefly demonstrate how these three Shuroot are fulfilled with the example of Allaah's Name as-Samee'u (All-Hearing).

7. Mention the Shuroot necessary for the realization of Emaan in the Asmaa' of Allaah from the second division.

8. Briefly demonstrate how these Shuroot are fulfilled with the example of Allaah's Name al-Hayyu (Ever-Living).

9. Explain the difference between the Sifaat derived [from the name al-Hayyu] by way of Ta-dam-mun and Il-ti-zaam.

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 4

1. Discuss the first Qaa'idah mentioned by the author (Rahimahullaah) concerning the Sifaat (characteristics) of Allaah.

2. Discuss the distinction between Sifaat of Allaah which are contained within His Names and those which are not.

3. Give an example of a Sifah of Allaah which is not directly indicated in one of His Names [Memorize the Aayah 20:5].

4. Mention the famous statement of Imaam Maalik (Rahimahullaah) concerning Istiwaa' (Ascension, Highness) of Allaah.

5. Memorize the statement of Imaam Maalik (Rahimahullaah) concerning al-Istiwaa' which is transmitted by Isnaad.

6. Discuss the difference between these two statements as they relate to the 'how' of Allaah's Istiwaa' (Highness).

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 5

1. Mention other examples of Sifaat (characteristics) of Allaah which are not directly indicated in any of His Names.

2. Discuss the difference between the Istiwaa' of a human being upon a camel/chair & the Istiwaa' of Allah upon His 'Arsh.

3. How do we distinguish the Sifaat of Allaah from Sifaat of the created beings - when we affirm these Sifaat for Allaah?

4. Discuss that **extremely dangerous matter** which the author says **Shaytaan** places in the hearts of people concerning the <u>S</u>ifaat of Allaah.

5. Mention the two prohibited areas which you will inevitably fall into if you open your heart to this trap of Shaytaan.

6. Briefly define each of the above mentioned terms.

7. Memorize the Aayah used by the author to show the prohibition of imagining a Sifah of Allaah to be in a 'specific manner'.

8. Memorize the Aayah used to show the prohibition of imagining a Sifah of Allaah to be 'like' something in creation.

9. Explain the author's statement: Every Mu'attil Munkir Lis-Sifaat, is a Mumaththil whose Tamtheel preceded his Ta'teel...

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 6

1. What are the three (3) considerations one must observe in matters of worship? [Mention the 3 Arabic expressions]

2. Discuss the intended meaning of: Worshipping Li-Ilaahi.

3. Discuss the intended meaning of: Worshipping Bi-llaahi.

4. Explain what is required to achieve or realize the 'Station' of 'Eyyaaka Na'budu wa Eyyaaka Nasta'een'.

5. Discuss the intended meaning of: Worshipping Fi-Ilaahi.

6. Whoever intends - with their worship - to seek other than Allaah, falls into the grave sin of ______

And whoever worships Allaah by any way other than His Legislation commits the grave sin of _____

7. Discuss the good that results from strictly adhering to the Sharee'ah and the harm resulting from following Ahwaa'.

Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 7

1. Mention the two questions offered by the author to refute those who claim their innovations in Allaah's Deen to be 'good'.

2. What is our response if they claim that the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) did not have knowledge of this 'good'?

3. What is our response if they claim that the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) had knowledge of it but concealed it?

4. What is our response if they claim that the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) had <u>knowledge</u> of it and <u>conveyed</u> it but it did not reach us?

5. Mention a clear and decisive daleel that there are absolutely no 'good' innovations in the Deen of Allaah. [Explain]

6. What is the intended meaning of the Hadeeth: 'Whoever establishes a 'Sunnah Hasanah' (good precedent) in Islaam...'?

7. Summarize the circumstances surrounding this statement of the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam).

8. Mention **another** possible **explanation** of the <u>H</u>adeeth: 'Whoever establishes a **'Sunnah** <u>H</u>asanah' (good precedent) in Islaam...'.

'Minhaaj Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah Fi-l-'Aqeedah wa-l-'Amal' The Methodology of Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah Concerning Creed and Actions Imaam Muhammad Ibn <u>S</u>aalih al-'Uthaimeen (Rahimahullaah) <u>Questionnaire-Study Guide: Lecture No. 8</u>

1. What is the intended meaning of the expression al-Wasaa'il (singular: waseelah) [as it relates to worship]?

2. What is the intended meaning of the expression al-Ghaayaat (singular: ghaa-yah) [as it relates to worship]?

3. Give an example of the use of modern Wasaa'il (means) to achieve a legal, legislated Ghaayah (objective).

4. Memorize the agreed upon Qaa'idah (Principle) which determines the Hukm (ruling) of al-Wasaa'il (the means).

5. How can we answer those who support **innovations in acts of worship**, by pointing to the use of **modern means** which are used to implement lawfully legislated matters in Islaam, such as the collection of the Qur'aan, building of schools, rules of Tajweed?

6. Memorize the Daleel (evidence) that nothing new can be added to the Deen of Allaah? [al-Maa'idah, 5:3]

7. How can we answer those who use religious *enthusiasm* & *feeling good* about something as a **criterion** to judge what is **good** and what is **lawful** in matters of the **Deen**? [al-A'raaf, 7:17; al-An'aam, 6:43; al-Anfaal, 8:48; al-Ankaboot, 29:38]

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1. What is the Hukm (legal ruling) concerning obedience to others in innovated matters? [Explain Briefly]

2. **Memorize** the **Daleel** (evidence) that the **right** to make rulings, judgments, decrees belongs to **Allaah Alone**. [Yoosuf, 12:40]

3. Discuss Imaam as-Sa'dee's (Ra<u>h</u>imahullaah) explanation of the Aayah: "**Wa Lil-laahi al-Mathalu al-A'laa**" [An-Na<u>h</u>l, 16:60].

4. Mention the example or parable intended here by the author (Rahimahullaah) when he mentioned the above Aayah.

5. Mention some of the ways in which real respect for the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam) is manifested.

6. Memorize the Aayah which points to how true love of Allaah is manifested [Aali Imraan, 3:31].

7. Memorize the <u>H</u>adeeth: 'Man A<u>h</u>-da-tha fee Amrinaa Haadhaa Maa Laisa min-hu, fa-Huwa Radd(un)'.

8. Mention two benefits from Imaam an-Nawawee's (Rahimahullaah) Sharh (explanation) of this Hadeeth.

9. Mention the two possible situations in which a scholar might claim something to be a 'Bid'ah Hasanah'.

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1. Mention the three (3) essential matters which complete the Shahaadah (Testimony of Faith).

2. Discuss the condition of someone who has the second of these three essential elements, without the first of them.

3. **Memorize** the **Aayah** [63:1] which **clarifies** the above matter & shows the relationship between the **first** and **second** element.

4. Explain why Allaah called the hypocrites liars, while they testified to the Prophethood of Muhammad

5. Discuss the importance [for someone who pronounces the Shahaadah] of following the Sharee ah brought by the Prophet 22.

6. Discuss the reason for & basis of the tremendous love Muslims have for the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam).

7. Discuss the reason why Muslims possess a high level of respect & honor for the Prophet (SallAllaahu Alaihi wa Sallam).

8. Explain the author's statement (Rahimahullaah): We do not place the Prophet above the station given to him by Allaah.

9. Mention an **example** which shows the **superior level of worship** of the Prophet disc over other people.

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1. Memorize a Daleel [Aayah 6:50] which proves that not even the Prophet Muhammad ملينا had knowledge of al-Ghaib.

2. Discuss the significance of the word 'Qul' in the above Aayah and other Aayaat similar to it.

3. How can the above Aayah [6:50] be used as a **Daleel** against misguided groups who claim that their Imaams have knowledge of **al-Ghaib**?

4. Mention some of the human characteristics shared by the Prophet with all other human beings.

5. Memorize a Daleel [Aayah 39:30, 31] which explicitly proves the Prophet is subject to death like all other human beings.

6. Mention the <u>Hadeeth</u> which clearly refutes those who say the **Prophet** 2. is **physically alive** in his **grave**, performing acts of worship like Salaah, Siyaam and Hajj...

7. Mention two (2) benefits derived by Imaam an-Nawawee (Rahimahullaah) from this Hadeeth.

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1. Mention the definition of the word 'Sahaabah'- according to al-Haafidh Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalaanee (Rahimahullaah).

- 2. Mention the best generations of the people in the order of their excellence and virtue.
- 3. Memorize a <u>Hadeeth</u> reported by al-Bukhaaree and Muslim supporting the above answer.
- 4. Memorize an Aayah [57:10] which clarifies whether or not the Companions are equal in merit & virtue.
- 5. Mention the four (4) most virtuous Companions (RadiyAllaahu 'anhum) in the order of their excellence & virtue.
- 6. Discuss the **background** of the <u>Hadeeth</u>: 'Do not revile/abuse my companions...' [al-Bukhaaree, Muslim]
- 7. Give an example of a **Mazeeyah** (merit, virtue, superiority) possessed by some Companions, to the exclusion of all others.
- 8. Ahlu-s-Sunnah wa-l-Jamaa'ah do not go to extremes in love or hatred of the Family of the Prophet. [Explain]
- 9. Define the expression: 'ar-Rawaafid'.
- 10. Define the expression: 'an-Nawaasib'.

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1. Is any one of the great & well-known Imaams considered to be correct in his every opinion or position? [Explain]

2. Can we follow the Prophet علوله in his every statement and action? [Explain]

3. **Memorize** the Aayah [4:59] in which Allaah commands us with absolute & unrestricted **obedience** to the Messenger $\frac{1}{2}$

4. Explain how this Aayah distinguishes between the obligation of obedience to the Prophet على and obedience to the rulers.

5. Mention the Qur'anic criterion for defining who are the Awliyaa' of Allaah,

6. Memorize the Aayah [Yoonus 10:63] which is the basis for the above criterion for defining the Awliyaa' of Allaah.

7. Discuss the statement of Shaykh al-Islaam Ibn Taymiyyah (Rahimahullaah) which he derived from the above Aayah.

8. Discuss the main purpose of Allaah allowing a Karaamah (extra-ordinary feat) to occur at the hands of a Walee.

9. The scholars say: "Every Karaamah of a Walee is in fact an Aayah......[Complete the statement]

10. Discuss Imaam Ibn Uthaimeen's (Rahimahullaah) explanation of the two expressions: Aayah and Mu'jizah.

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1. Explain why al-Amru Bil-Ma'roof and an-Nahyu 'an al-Munkar are a necessity for the society.

2. Discuss the technical (Sharee'ah) meanings of the terms: al-Ma'roof and al-Munkar.

3. Memorize a Daleel from Qur'aan [3:104, 105] which supports the obligation of Commanding Good and Forbidding Evil.

4. When people differ as to what is good (Ma'roof) and what is bad (Munkar) - how can we resolve their difference?

5. Mention three (3) of the necessary considerations in Commanding the Good and Forbidding Evil.

6. Memorize the Qaa'idah (Principle) to be applied in a situation where both benefit and harm may result from the same action.

7. Memorize the Daleel [6:108] which supports the principle of giving precedence to repulsing harm over acquisition of benefit.

8. Is this an Absolute Principle to be applied in every situation where there is both benefit and harm? [Explain]

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1. Explain the reality of Emaan according the view/position of Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamaa'ah.

2. How many are the branches of Emaan and which is the highest and lowest of its branches?

3. Memorize a Daleel from the Sunnah which supports the view that Emaan includes both speech and action.

4. Explain which aspect of Emaan is al-Hayaa' (modesty) : conviction, speech or action?

5. The 'Aqeedah (conviction) of the Heart as mentioned in the Hadeeth of Jibreel includes Emaan in......

6. Memorize one Aayah of the Qur'aan which proves the point that Emaan increases [8:2; 9:124, 48:4; 74:31]

7. Discuss the expression: 'ad-Daroorah al-'Aqleeyah (Rational Necessity) as it relates to the issue of Emaan.

8. Discuss briefly **how** the words: 'My Lord! **Show** me how You give life to the dead' relate to the issue of **increase** of **Emaan**.