

Introduction

One narration states, *"You are going to a people from the People of the Book. Let the first thing that you call them to be the worship of Allah. If they acknowledge Allah, then inform them that Allah has obligated upon them five prayers during their days and nights."* [Al-Bukhari, Muslim]

This hadith is clear. It does not require much of an explanation. The Prophet (peace be upon him) applied this principle in his practical calling to Islam. He stayed in Makkah for thirteen years to teach the people iman and to educate his Companions on this point and to correct the beliefs of the people. That is the pattern upon which the Companions were brought up.

Jundub Ibn Abdullah al-Bajaly said, *"We learned iman (faith) and then we learned the Quran and it increased our iman."*

Abdullah ibn Umar said, *"We lived during an instant of time in which one of us would receive faith first before receiving the Quran and when the surahs were revealed we would learn what they permitted and what they prohibited and what they forbade and what they ordered and what should be the stance towards them. But I have seen many men from whom one is given the Quran before iman and he reads it from the opening of the Book to its closing and he does not know what it orders and what it forbids and what should be his stance towards it. He is like someone who is just throwing out dates [i.e., he does not get any benefit from his recital]."*

That is the manner in which the Prophet (peace be upon him) brought up his companions:

Iman first and then the Quran. This is similar to what Imam Abu Hanifa pointed out: **Understanding in the religion first** (i.e. tauheed) and then understanding in the science (i.e. the shariah).

The beliefs must be corrected first, then follows all of the other aspects of the religion.... And Imam Ash-Shafi'i said, *"That a servant meets Allaah with every sin except Shirk is better say than meeting Him upon any of the innovated beliefs."*

Al-Aqeedah linguistically is derived from the term aqada. In Arabic, one states, "Aqada the rope" when the rope is tied firmly. And, "Aqada the sale" or "He settled the sale" when the person ratifies and contracts a sale or agreement. And Allah says in the Quran, **"And as for**

those whom your right hands have made a covenant (Ar., aqadat)" [Al-Nisa 33]. And Allah also says, "But He will take you to task for the oaths which you swear in earnest (Ar., aqadtum) [Al-Maida, 89] which means asserted and adhered to, as proven in the verse, "And break not oaths after the assertion of them" [An-Nahl, 91]. If one says, "Aqadtu such and such," it means his heart is firm upon such and such.

Therefore, al-*aqeedah* or al-*itiqad* according to the scholars of Islam is: **The firm creed that one's heart is fixed upon without any wavering or doubt. It excludes any supposition, doubt or suspicion.** Technically

Imam Abu Hanifa called this great subject al-Fiqh al-Akbar ("The Greater Understanding") and the understanding of the religion. He called the science of law (Ar., shariah) the understanding of the science. Many scholars of Islam use the word tauheed for all matters that a person must believe in. This is because the most important of these matters is the basic tauheed that is contained in the phrase, "**There is none worthy of worship except Allah.**"

Tauheed, according to them, may be divided into two categories: tauheed of cognition and affirmation and tauheed of purpose and deeds.

- Tauheed of cognition and affirmation is the tauheed of the Oneness of the Creator and the tauheed of His Names and Attributes [i.e. He is Unique in His being the only Creator and the only One with His names and attributes].
- Tauheed of purpose and deeds is tauheed of lordship or that none should be worshipped except Allah [i.e., He is the only One worthy of worship].

But what is the name the Quran gives to this matter?

The Quran gives the grave matter the name iman. Allah says in the Quran, "*And thus We inspired in You (Muhammad) a Spirit of Our command. You did not know what the Scripture was, nor what the Faith (iman) was. But we have made it a light whereby We guide whom We will of our bondmen...*" [Al-Shura, 52].

The general concepts that the heart of the believer must be firm about are the "pillars" of this faith. But one will not be called a believer just by knowing and understanding these pillars but he must come to the level where he submits and implements what is described, in the hadith of Gabriel, as Islam.

Iman, in this manner, incorporates Islam.

If iman was simply knowing the facts in one's heart, then its companion would be equal to Satan and Pharaoh [Note: The Satan was the most knowledgeable of his Lord but he was destroyed because of his pride and envy. And Pharaoh, even though he claimed to be the lord, knew that the lord is Allah and that none has the right to be worshipped but Him. Allah says, ***"He said: In truth you know that none sent down these portents save the Lord of the heavens and the earth as proofs..."*** (al-Isra, 102). - Although they knew the truth, they did not put it in practice by turning their `ibadah to Allah Alone].

In the hadith of Gabriel, the Prophet (peace be upon him) explained the pillars of this faith in which every human must believe, when he was asked, *"What is iman?"*, he said, *"To believe in Allah and His angels and His books and His messengers and the Last Day and predestination of good and evil."*

It is a must for every person to know these pillars and to learn them with a correct understanding and to believe in them in the manner that the pious forefathers understood and believed in them, in the same manner that the Companions of the Prophet (peace be upon him) believed and understood them, as well as their Followers and those who followed on their path. This includes the four imams, Sufyan Al-Thauri, Sufyan ibn Uyaina, Abdullah ibn al-Mubarak and others similar to them.

This is the first obligation upon the responsible human being. There is no difference of opinion on this question among the scholars whose opinions are worth following.

Imam Abu-Hanifa said, *"The understanding of faith is better than understanding of the science."* What he meant by faith is tauheed and what he meant by science is the shariah. He put the understanding of tauheed before the understanding of the shariah.

And Shaikh al-Islam al-Haruwi al-Ansari (d. 481 AH) stated at the beginning of his book, Itiqad ahl al-Sunnah, *"The first obligation upon the slave is the knowledge of Allah. This is proven by the hadith of Muadh, when the Prophet (peace be upon him) said to him, 'You will come to a people from the People of the Book. The first thing that you should call them to is the worship of Allah. If they gain the knowledge of Allah, then tell them that Allah obligates upon them five prayers during the day and night..."*

From this premise did the great scholars of Islam proceed. Ponder, for example, what Imam Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari did in his book al-Jami al-Sahih, which is the most authentic book after the Book of Allah; one will see that from his detailed knowledge and understanding of this religion, this great Imam began his book with "The Beginning of Revelation" and then he followed it with chapters on faith, followed by the chapters on knowledge. As if he means, may Allah have mercy on him, to point out that the first obligation upon a human being is faith or Iman and the way to attaining faith is knowledge. And the source of faith and knowledge is revelation. So he began by showing how the revelation occurred and what it was like. Then he followed by mentioning faith and knowledge. This arrangement is no accident; by it he makes some important points.

This is the sum of what we wish to mention and what we wish to raise our voices about. The matter of aqeedah is the first priority. Faith and knowledge are the means of attaining it. And the source of knowledge and faith is the Book and Sunnah.

Shias and Sunnis

Sectarian differences creeds to include the Six articles of belief. There is a consensus on the elements of this creed between Shias and Sunnis are often expressed in differences in branches or elaboration of creedal beliefs as opposed to the core creed (aqidah).

For example, Muslims may have different ideas regarding the attributes of God or about the purpose of angels. However, there is no dispute on the existence of God, that he has sent his revelation via messengers nor that man will be accounted and rewarded or punished with heaven or hell.

Six Articles of Belief

In the Hadith Sahih Al-Muslim and Sahih Muhammad al-Bukhari, Muhammad explains, "*It (Al-Iman/faith) is to affirm your faith in Allah, His angels, His Books, His Messengers and the Last Day, and to believe in the Divine Destiny whether it be good or bad.*"

The six Sunni and Shia articles of belief are:

1. Belief in God (*Allah*), the one and only one worthy of all worship (*tawhid*).
2. Belief in all the Prophets (*nabi*) and Messengers (*rusul*) sent by God

3. Belief in the Angels (*mala'ika*).
4. Belief in the Books (*kutub*) sent by God (including the Qur'an).
5. Belief in the Day of Judgment (*qiyama*) and in the Resurrection (life after death).
6. Belief in Destiny (Fate) (*qadar*).

In Sunni and Shia view, having "Iman" literally means to have belief in Six articles. However the importance of Iman relies heavily upon reasons. Islam openly declares that belief should be maintained in that which can be proven using faculties of perception and conception.

The Importance of Studying this Science

Aqeedah is the most important subject that could be studied. The early Ulamaa' used to say, The most important subject is the science of Aqeedah (Islamic creed and Beliefs). Then comes Furoo' (this refers to Fiqh). This is why Aqeedah is also called Usool (the main foundation/ base). Without correct and sound belief, everything else a human does goes in vain. Thereafter is Tasawwuf, acting upon what you have learnt and purifying your soul. All of these go hand in hand, and today we are fortunate to have many texts translated into English and to have courses that teach these under the guidance of expert Ulamaa'. Studying this subject will help a Muslim have the correct beliefs about Allah, the Prophets, the Books, the hereafter etc. It helps a Muslim have a deeper understanding about the fundamentals of Islam, aiding one to attain recognition of Allah. It makes us firm in religion, without which we would be extremely vulnerable. When we are vulnerable, it is very easy for others to corrupt our mind and beliefs.

It is essential to study Aqeedah. We do not study it to make Takfeer (call others disbelievers), to cause disputes, nor do we study this science for argumentation and causing friction, this is totally wrong. Insha'Allah by attending this course, you will be able to attain knowledge in a much neglected field.