

Ilm Essentials

Aqīdah Lesson 5

The Prophets and Muhammad

Peace and Blessings of Allah Most High
Upon Them All

The Prophets

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- The prophets are all free from minor sins, major sins, unbelief and wicked acts
 - ▣ Both before and after prophethood
 - Slips and mistakes are possible
- The prophets are infallible (ma'sūm)
 - ▣ They are constantly guided by Allah
 - Constantly purified by Allah

Understanding Sin

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- What constitutes sin
 - ▣ Sin is an intentional disobedience
 - Sins can be classified as major and minor
 - Gradations within each
- Major sins
 - ▣ Any sin that the Lawgiver, through the Quran or sunnah, has mentioned together with a punishment, threat or curse
 - Idol worship, murder, fornication, backbiting, lying, slander, false testimony, alcohol and drugs, interest, gambling, stealing, leaving mandatory acts of worship, disrespecting one's parents, cutting family ties, fleeing the battlefield, arrogance, vanity, ungratefulness and others
 - In general any harām is going to be a major sin
- Minor sins
 - ▣ Any other act mentioned in the Sacred Law or books of jurisprudence as being sinful
 - Persisting in a minor sin, or committing it with blatant disregard, can raise its level

Understanding Slips and Mistakes

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- Can occur by accident, out of forgetfulness or inattentiveness, or by leaving a more worthy or preferred action
 - ▣ “They (the prophets) performed the good act and left the preferred, and they were lightly reprovved for it, because for prophets to leave the more preferred act is equivalent to others leaving an obligation” (Ulamā of Samarkand)
 - ▣ “The good deeds of the pious are the sins of the intimate (muqarrabīn)”
- The slips of those close to Allah are a means of drawing even closer to Him

Examples of Slips and Mistakes

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□ Battle of Badr

- “It is not for a prophet to take prisoners of war for ransom until he has thoroughly pacified the land. Most of you desire the fleeting things of this world, while Allah desires for you the Hereafter...
- Had it not been for a prior decree from Allah, a great punishment would have most surely afflicted you for the ransom that you have taken” (Quran 8:67-68)
- Not a sin to take prisoners
 - But not the optimal choice at that time

Examples of Slips and Mistakes

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- Prophet Ādam eating from the tree
 - ▣ He knowingly ate, but not out of willful disobedience
 - Ate out of forgetfulness
 - Shaytan tricked them
 - Their intention was to stay in Paradise
 - ▣ Highlights the weakness of human ability
 - And the expanse of Allah's forgiveness
 - “If you did not sin, Allah would bring forth a people who would sin and then seek forgiveness and Allah would forgive them”
(Muslim and Tirmidhī)

Examples of Slips and Mistakes

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- Prophet Mūsā killing the Egyptian
 - ▣ His intention was to defend the Israelite
 - Not to harm the Egyptian
 - ▣ Allowed him to come to Prophet Shuayb in Madyan
- All of these slips and mistakes were corrected during the lives of the Prophets
 - ▣ This ensures the message was true and complete

The Prophet Muhammad

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- Muhammad is Allah's messenger, His chosen one, His beloved and His purified one
 - ▣ He never worshipped idols or associated anything with Allah, even for the blink of an eye
 - Prophet working with Abbās to build the Kabah
 - Weddings of Quraysh

The Prophet Muhammad

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- Allah's Messenger
 - ▣ "Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah" (Quran 48:29)
- His chosen one
 - ▣ "Allah chose (the tribe of) Kinānah from the descendents of Ismā'īl, and chose Quraysh from Kinānah and chose the tribe of Hāshim from Quraysh. He then chose me from the tribe of Hāshim" (Masābīh as-Sunnah)

The Prophet Muhammad

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□ His beloved

- “We are the last ones (to come into this world), but we will be the first (to enter Paradise) on the Day of Resurrection
- I am going to say something without pride: Ibrāhīm is the friend of Allah, Mūsā is the interlocutor of Allah, Ādam is the chosen one of Allah and I am the beloved of Allah” (Dāramī)

□ His purified one

- Splitting of the chest (multiple times)

The Companions

Status of the Companions

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- A saḥābah is any Muslim who met the Messenger of Allah
 - ▣ Must be Muslim at the time of meeting
 - ▣ Must meet in person (no dreams, visions, etc.)
 - ▣ Must die on īmān
 - Possible to leave Islām and return
- We love all of the saḥābah
 - ▣ Without exception

Status of the Companions

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- We do not speak ill about any of them
 - “Do not curse any of my companions, for if any of you were to give gold to the amount of Mount Uhud in charity, it would not reach even a mudd (1 / 2 liter) of one of them, or even half of it” (Muslim and Abū Dāwūd)
- We do not mention any of them except by way of praise

Ranking the Companions

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- The most noble person after the prophets is
 - ▣ Abū Bakr ibn Abī Quhāfah
 - ▣ Umar ibn al-Khattāb
 - ▣ Uthmān ibn Affān
 - ▣ Alī ibn Abī Tālib
- Ibn Umar narrates, “We used to compare the people during the time of the Messenger of Allah (sallallahu alaihi wa sallm)
 - ▣ We used to regard Abu Bakr as the best, then Umar ibn al-Khattāb and then Uthmān ibn Affān” (Bukhāri)

10 Promised Paradise

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- ❑ Abū Bakr
- ❑ Umar ibn al-Khattāb
- ❑ Uthmān ibn Affān
- ❑ Alī ibn Abī Tālib
- ❑ Sa'd ibn Abī Waqqās
- ❑ Talhah ibn Ubaydillāh
- ❑ Az-Zubayr ibn al-Awwām
- ❑ Abū Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrāh
- ❑ Abdur-Rahmān ibn Awf
- ❑ Sa'īd ibn Zayd

Abū Bakr ibn Abī Quhāfah

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- Abū Bakr as-Siddīq (the most truthful)
 - ▣ “Abū Bakr has favored me greatly with his companionship and his wealth. If I were to have taken a close friend among my ummah, I would have chosen Abū Bakr, but the brotherhood of Islām is sufficient
 - Close all the doors of the masjid except the door of Abū Bakr” (Muslim)
 - ▣ Origin of his “nickname”
 - ▣ Appointed as imām by the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam)
 - ▣ Real name was Abdullāh
 - ▣ Ruled as khalīfah for 2 years and 3 months
 - Appointed by ijmā of the sahābah

Umar ibn al-Khattāb

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- Umar al-Fārūq (the differentiator)
 - ▣ “Every prophet has two ministers from the inhabitants of the heaven and two ministers from those of the earth. As for my two ministers of the heavens, they are Jibrīl and Mikā’īl, and my two ministers from the earth are Abū Bakr and Umar” (Tirmidhī)
 - ▣ Origin of his “nickname”
 - “This is my ruling for the person who is not satisfied with the ruling of Allah and His Messenger”
 - Angel Jibrīl said, “Umar differentiated between truth and falsehood, so he was named al-Fārūq” (Tafsīr Baydāwī)
 - ▣ Ruled as khalīfah for 10 years and 6 months
 - Appointed by Abū Bakr, confirmed through ijmā

Uthmān ibn Affān

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- Uthmān ibn Affān (possessor of 2 lights)
 - ▣ The Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) first gave his daughter Ruqayyah in marriage
 - After her death, his daughter Umm Kulthūm
 - ▣ “If I possessed a third daughter, I would marry her to you, as well” (Hadīth)
 - ▣ Ruled as khalīfah for 12 years
 - Appointed through committee of 6
 - Confirmed through ijmā

Appointment as Khalīfah

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- 7 of the 10 promised jannah remained
 - ▣ Uthmān ibn Affān
 - ▣ Alī ibn Abī Tālib
 - ▣ Sa'd ibn Abī Waqqās
 - ▣ Talhah ibn Ubaydillāh
 - ▣ Az-Zubayr ibn al-Awwām
 - ▣ Abdur-Rahmān ibn Awf (made the final decision)
 - ▣ Sa'īd ibn Zayd (excluded)

Alī ibn Abī Tālib

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□ Alī ibn Abī Tālib

- “You are to me like Hārūn was to Mūsā, except that there is to be no prophet after me” (Muslim)
- “The chosen one”
- “Door to the city of knowledge”
- Use of “May Allah enlighten his face”
- Ruled as khalīfah for 4 years and 9 months

Khilāfah of Alī ibn Abī Tālib

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- After murder of Uthmān
 - ▣ Clear succession for Alī
 - He refused
 - ▣ Talhah and Zubayr also both refused
 - Alī finally agreed
- “The khilāfah after me is 30 years, after which it will be (unjust) kingship” (Tirmidhī)
 - ▣ Alī was martyred just before the end of 30 years
 - Hasan ibn Alī ruled for 6 months, to complete 30 years
- “Those were bloody times from which Allah has kept our hands purified, so why defile our tongues with it?” (Imām ash-Shāfi’ī)

Family Relations

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- Abū Bakr
 - ▣ Father-in-law
- Umar (martyred)
 - ▣ Father-in-law
- Uthmān (martyred)
 - ▣ Son-in-law (twice)
- Alī (martyred)
 - ▣ Son-in-law

Questions and Discussion

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