

MUS Book 7 Practice Questions

Written Questions

AQAID

1. **What is Fitrah and how is it ruined?**

Ans: Fitrah is inner inclination/programme that every human being has given by Allah. Distractions from things other than Allah and sins are two sides of same coin that work together in ruining our Fitrah.

2. **What is the Proof from design? Explain with an example.**

Ans: For example, we have a book or a watch. These cannot come into existence by themselves. There must be someone who wrote the book or made the watch. This helps us understand there is design in the word (book/watch) and every design needs a designer (creator), therefore the world must have a designer (creator) and that creator is Allah.

3. **What does Allah is “Al-Aleem” mean? Explain in detail.**

Ans: Allah is Al-Aleem means Allah is All-knowing. He knows everything and nothing is hidden from him. Nothing can remain a secret from Allah, HE knows even our deepest thoughts and feelings.

4. **What does Allah is “Al-Hayy” mean? Explain in detail.**

Ans: Allah is Al-Hayy means that Allah is ever living. HE created life and death, but he is not like anything or anyone that is born or dies. Without Allah everything in the world and whole universe would die. Everyone and everything need Allah so HE can't die. Dying means going back to Allah so if he died, who would we go back to.

5. **Correct this sentence “Allah is Al-Mudrik, so he sees things through His eyes and hears through His ears”.**

Ans: All is All-Aware, Allah is AL-Mudrik we mean Allah sees and hears everything though He has neither eyes nor ears. Allah is not a physical body.

6. **“Shareek” means Allah has no partner. What do we mean by this?**

Ans: By partner we mean another god who helps Him create or manage the world. Allah is One and Only One and Alone and there is no other God but Him. He does not have a partner, spouse, child or anyone. He is the only creator.

7. **Allah is All Powerful (Al-Qadeer), All Knowledgeable (Al-Aleem), Most Wise (AL-Hakeem) and Just (Adeel), yet there exists so much suffering in the world. Why does Allah let this happen? Give three reasons behind existence of suffering.**

Ans: Any three points discussed below:

1. Suffering may be caused by Cause and Effect. The world runs with this system and our limited knowledge only make us see the harm they cause, unaware of their benefits.

2. Suffering we cause ourselves. Allah has given us freewill and intelligence. But sometimes knowingly or unknowingly we make decisions that cause us harm.

3. Suffering caused by others. Because of the freewill given to us by Allah so that He may test us in this world. Sometimes people hurt others out of greed, fear or simply because they are cruel.

4. Suffering builds character. When we win, we feel good, but it doesn't make us better. When we suffer, especially with it is no fault of our own, it is an opportunity to become better.

5. Suffering brings us close to Allah. When people enjoy a lot of ease and comfort, they forget Allah and become lazy and heedless.

6. Suffering reminds us that this world is a place of trial. It makes them turn to Allah and help them brings them closer to Allah.

8. **How can suffering bring us closer to Allah?**

Ans: Suffering reminds us that this world is a place of trial. It makes them turn to Allah and help them brings them closer to Allah.

9. What qualifications a Nabi must have?

Ans: A Nabi must have the following qualifications. 1. He must be sent by Allah – there cannot be a self-appointed Nabi. 2. ‘Ismah’ – He must be sinless (protected from committing sins). 3. Mu’jiza – every prophet is granted the power of performing miracles in order to prove that his message is from Allah.

10. What is the meaning of ‘Ismah’?

Ans: ‘Ismah means a protection or covering. It is therefore a special grace (lutf) of Allah that is given to a person so he/she is able to keep away from sins of his/her own free will. The person who is given this gift is called Ma’soom.

11. What is the difference between the two types of ‘Ismah “Ammah” and “Khassah”?

Ans: “Ammah” is a general kind of sinlessness that is accessible to everyone. For example, the Angels, new-borns are sinless so can be called Masoom. Even us, we can be Masoom in one act that we never have done e.g. stealing. But “Khassah” is a special kind of ‘Ismah because it effects everyone else and this applies to Prophets and Imams. They are sinless in All Acts.

12. Explain in your own words, why do we need an Imam?

Ans: Possible points of discussion: Although we have the Quran and traditions yet there are so many sects in Islam today due to disunity. If we had one Imam (leader) we would be united under one banner. An Imam can also help to ensure the original and true message is passed down to people, he will lead by example and prevent social injustice, and more importantly he will be a connector to divine grace.

13. What are the qualities needed for an Imam?

Ans: An Imam needs to have “‘Ismah” – being free from sin and errors, “A’alam” – most knowledgeable, “Tafdil” – superior in all good qualities, “Zuhd” – free from love of dunya, “Mu’jiza” – performances of miracles, “Nass” – appointed by Allah and His Messenger (pbuh).

14. What is the believe shared by both Shia and Sunni regarding twelfth Imam, Imam Mahdi (as)?

Ans: The coming of the Al-Mahdi and the earth being filled with peace and justice is agreed upon by both Shai and Sunni. In both traditions it is also mentioned that He will come in the last days and will establish a government, He will be from AhlulBayt and from children of Fatimah (as).

15. On which occasions is Imam Mahdi (as) believed to meet a mo’meen?

Ans: Imam (A) is among us and he might encounter a mo’meen in three occasions; at the time of Hajj, at the time of trouble and at the funeral of a mo’meen who does not have a debt of khums.

16. What is the Book of Deeds? What is the significance of receiving your book in your right or left hand?

Ans: Every action a person commits in this life and every word he or she utters is recorded by the angels in the Book of Deeds. Everyone will be given their book to look at. The good will be given the book in their right hand from the front and will be very happy as they will enter paradise. Whereas the evil will be given the book in their left hand from the back and they will be terrified because they know it means they will be going to Hellfire.

17. Explain briefly how the believers and faithless cross will the Bridge (as-Siraat).

Ans: Siraat is bridge from Mahsar all the way to gates of paradise. For the faithless, the Siraat will be thinner than hair, sharper than a swords blade and hotter than fire. But those who are pious will cross like a flash of lighting. For some it will be wide, others will slip and crawl but will eventually reach after many years while the evil will slip and fall into the Hell.

FIQH

1. Write down the 9 main things which are “Ayn Najis” in Islamic law.

Ans: Urine, Stool, Blood, Animal carcass, dogs, pigs, alcohol

2. Is it permissible to have cat or dog in our home? Why or Why not?

Ans: Dogs are Najis and not permissible, but cats are not Najis, and thus are allowed. However, we must be careful and not let their hair on us, for we cannot pray with cat hair on us.

3. **What is “Mutahhirat” and can you list a few examples?**

Ans: Mutahhirat are things that can make Najis things Taahir. Some of them are; Water, Earth, Sun, Islam, Taba’iyyah, Ghaibatul Muslim, Istahala, and Intiqaal.

4. **You and your friend are in the park when a dog comes and licks the shirt of your friend which becomes Najis. Your friend is strict follower of Islamic laws. Your friend comes around your house few hours later in the same shirt. What should you think/ believe about his shirt’s Najasah?**

Ans: According to Islamic law, “Ghaibatul Muslim” because he had enough time to clean his shirt, when he comes back with the same cloths again, we must believe that he has cleaned his shirt or maybe he has another pair of the same shirt.

5. **When can a person perform Tayammum?**

Ans: There are seven situations: 1. When you cannot get enough water for Wudu or Ghusl, 2. When water is available but difficult to reach, 3. When use of water is harmful to ones health or life, 4. When water is available but one is afraid that use of that will put them in hardship of thirst, 5. When time of Salah is short that if you do wudu, Salah will be Qada, 6. When water is not enough to do wudu and purify Najasah, 7. When use of water depends on haram act.

6. **What are the five conditions which must be fulfilled in order to make the Tayammum correct?**

Ans: Niyah (intention), Tarteeb (order), Muwaalat (continuity), Taharah (purity), performing it your self or with a helper.

7. **What are the two ways of performing Ghusul? Explain briefly.**

Ans: There are two ways to performing Ghusl; Tarteebi and Irtimaasi. Tarteebi means to follow in stages and each stage must be followed in order. Irtimaasi is done in one stage by submerging of the entire body hair included under water.

8. **List two conditions for when you are doing the Ghusl.**

Ans: 1. The water must be pure (Mutlaq) and ritually pure (Taahir) and must be acquired from permissible source. Also, the place of Ghusl must be permissible to use. 2. One must make Niyah for Ghusl, it must not be harmful for them.

9. **Why has Allah told the Muslims to face the same direction while praying?**

Ans: Allah says believers are surely brothers so make peace, hold fast all of you together to the cord of Allah and do not become disunited. Face the same direction while praying shows unity and brotherhood.

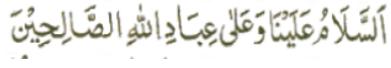
10. **In your own words, explain what unity means and why unity is important for the Muslims.**

Ans: Unity means to be together and have sense of understanding and tolerance with each other. It is very important for Muslims because we believe in the same Allah, Quran, and Prophet. United we can feel equally related to God and Allah commands us to stay united.

11. **Write down the 11 acts that are Wajib in Salaah.**

Ans: Niyah, Takbiratul Ihram, Qiyaam, Ruku, Sajdatayn, Qira’ah, Dhikr, Tashahud, Salam, Tarteeb (order), Muwaalat(continuity).

12. **Describe the meaning of the following steps of Salah**

a. Assalaamu 'alayna wa 'ala 'ibaadil laahis saaliheen (salaam) 

b. Alhamdulillah (tasbeeh)



c. Samee' Allaahu liman hamidah (standing after Ruku')



d. Subhaana rabbi yal-a'ala wa bihamdih (Sajdah)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

e. Subhaana rabbi yal-'adheemi wa bihamdih (Ruku')

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

Ans:

a: Allahs peace be upon us, those offering prayers and upon all pious servants of Allah

b: All praise is for Allah

c: Allah hears and accepts the praise of one who praises

d: Glory to my Lord, Most High and praise to be to Him

e: Glory be to my Lord, the Great and praise be to him.

13. What are the Rukn parts of the Salaah?

Ans: Niyah, Takbiratul Ihram, Qiyaam, Ruku and Sajdatayn (two Sajdah).

14. Write down the translation of what we say during the tashahud.

Ans: Oh, Prophet May Allah's peace, grace and blessings be upon you. Peace be upon us and the righteous servants of Allah and may Allah's peace and blessings be upon you.

15. What does Ta'qibaat mean?

Ans: Ta'qibaat means the tasbeeh and Du'a that we recite after the Salah

16. Zain has received a golden chain with the Ayaatul-Kursi written on it from his grandmother. Can he wear it since it has the Quran written on it? Explain your answer.

Ans: Men are not allowed to wear anything made of gold (ring or chain) at any time. If they wear it during the Salah, then their Salah will be baatil and not valid. However, one can carry an item made of gold in their pocket.

17. Give three examples for necessary conditions to be observed for the place of Salah.

Ans: (Any three of these) Salah can be offered at place with permission, Place of Sajdah must be Tahir, The place of prayer must be stable, there should be enough space to stand and do ruku, place of Sajdah must not be 2.5 inches above or below the place where the knees and toes are put, women should pray behind the men if in the same room.

18. Give a few examples of Mubtilaat of Salah.

Ans: Certain things which make Salah void is called Mubtilaat. These include turning away from Qibla, things which make wudu batil makes Salah batil, speaking intentionally, laughing, eating or drinking, folding arms etc.

19. Zainab is praying Salah and turn away from the direction of Qiblah. Is her Salah Baatil?

Ans: Turning away from Qibla will make your Salah void (Baatil) only if the deviation (movement away) was more than 45 degrees regardless of whether it happened intentionally or by mistake or by an external force like a wind or someone running into you. So, Zainab prayer is Baatil is she has turned away more than 45 degrees.

20. Suppose you are praying Asr prayers and while performing ruku', you wonder whether this is your second or third rak'ah. In this case, what should you do, if you cannot remove your doubt?

Ans: If the doubt cannot be removed and because this could be before the 2nd Sajdah of the 2nd rak'ah, the Salah is baatil and has to be offered again.

21. Write down steps of performing Sajdah as-Sahw.

Ans: First do qadha of the action you have missed, Make Niyah and go to Sajdah and recite the dhikr, then sit in Juloos, then go back to Sajdah and repeat the dhikr, then rise from Sajdah, recite tashahud and salam.

22. What does a natural disaster symbolise?

Ans: Imam Al-Baqir (as) says earthquake, solar and lunar eclipse, strong and dreadful wind and among the signs of day of resurrection. Whenever you witness them think of the day of resurrection and seek refuge.

23. Summarise in few sentences the Sermon of Prophet on Ramadhan.

Ans: This month is the best of months in the eyes of Allah, every single moment of it is among the best, we have been invited by Allah, fast, go good deeds, protect your self from sins and ask for forgiveness as the gates of heaven is open and gates of hell is closed and pray that this may stay this way for you.

24. What are the seven benefits of fasting that we learned?

Ans: Fasting brings us close to Allah, teaches us to be patience, it brings self-control, helps us to know how it feels to be poor, breaks our pride, brings thankfulness to Allah and it is good for the health.

25. How is fasting good for the health?

Ans: Our stomach is like a machine that works non-stop. When we fast, at least our stomach will get some rest and if done properly it leads to better health such as weight control, blood sugar control.

26. What are the rulings if you travel in the month of Ramadhan for example you leave in the morning and return in the afternoon or leave in the afternoon and return at night time?

Ans: If you travel from the place where you live After the time of Dhuhr, you will need to fast that day. If you travel in the morning and return within your city boundry before Dhuhr, you will need to fast. If you travel in the morning and return after the time of Dhuhr, you cannot fast that day.

27. What does Taqseer mean?

Ans: After finishing the rituals of Hajj, pilgrims cut of part of their hairs or nails.

28. What is 'Arafah?

Ans: A long and wide opne place where pilgrims go on the 9th of Dhul Hijjah. They stay there till sunset, worshipping Allah. The mountain of Mercy.

29. Why is Khums necessary in Islam and how is it divided?

Ans: Khums is a critical part of Islamic Ummah. Many schools, hospitals, orphans, Masjids and other crucial institutions in the Muslim word are funded by Khums money. Without money many ideas cannot be achieved. Khums is paid 20% on the savings from from 10% belongs to Sadaat 'Sahme-Sadat' and other 10% belongs to Imam 'Sehm-e-Imam'.

30. What three conditions must be in place for you to do Amr Bil Ma'roof and Nahy 'Anil Munkar?

Ans: Be aware of what is good and bad in Islam, must believe that your action will have benefit, you must be confident and that no harm will come to you or your family or someone else. However, if the things is so problematic that is it putting the community at serious risk, then it becomes Wajib duty to tackle the problem even if one knows it might not lead to anything.

31. Give 2 reasons why Tabarra in all aspects of life is important.

Ans: We must practice Tabarra in all aspects of life because firstly in Quran it says, 'Say o Prophet, if you love Allah, you should follow me'. We cannot love Allah and be associated with the enemies of Allah or Prophet. Also, people around us over time will have bad influence and can change us.

32. What are the two sources of laws?

Ans: Quran and the ahadith of Prophet and Imams.

33. Why do people need a guide – Why don't they just interpret the Quran themselves?

Ans: Because we all don't have good understanding of the Quran and thus cannot practice ijtehad. A person needs to be expert in forming a law from Quran and ahadith. We need to follow a Mujtahid – someone who has done ijtehad and understands Islamic laws.

34. Write down five of the seven qualities a person must have before he can be a Mujtahid?

Ans: He must be sane, must be baaligh, must be Shia Ithna'asheri, must be male, must be alive, must be aadil, should have legitimate birth.

35. How does Alcohol affect us and destroy us?

Ans: Alcohol affects our reason and intellect and it destroys our modest and sense of shame. It is also a dangerous drug that not only harms us but also those around us.

Chapter 9: Salaah: Salaat ul Qasr

When traveling, it is obligatory to say salaah in Qasr form; that is, one will recite the noon, afternoon and night prayers in two raka'ah instead of the normal four raka'ah. Salaah would be Qasr if one travels 14 miles from the boundary of the County in which he/she is living.

9.1 How the 17 Raka'ah are reduced:

PRAYER	Raka'ah recited daily	Raka'ah recited by traveler
Fajr	2	2
Dhuhr	4	2
Asr	4	2
Maghrib	3	3
Isha	4	2
TOTAL	17	11

It is recommended that a traveler should recite the following verse 30 times after every salaah. If you recite it 60 times it is even better.

“Subhannallahi walhamdu lillahi wa la illaha illallahu wallahu Akbar”

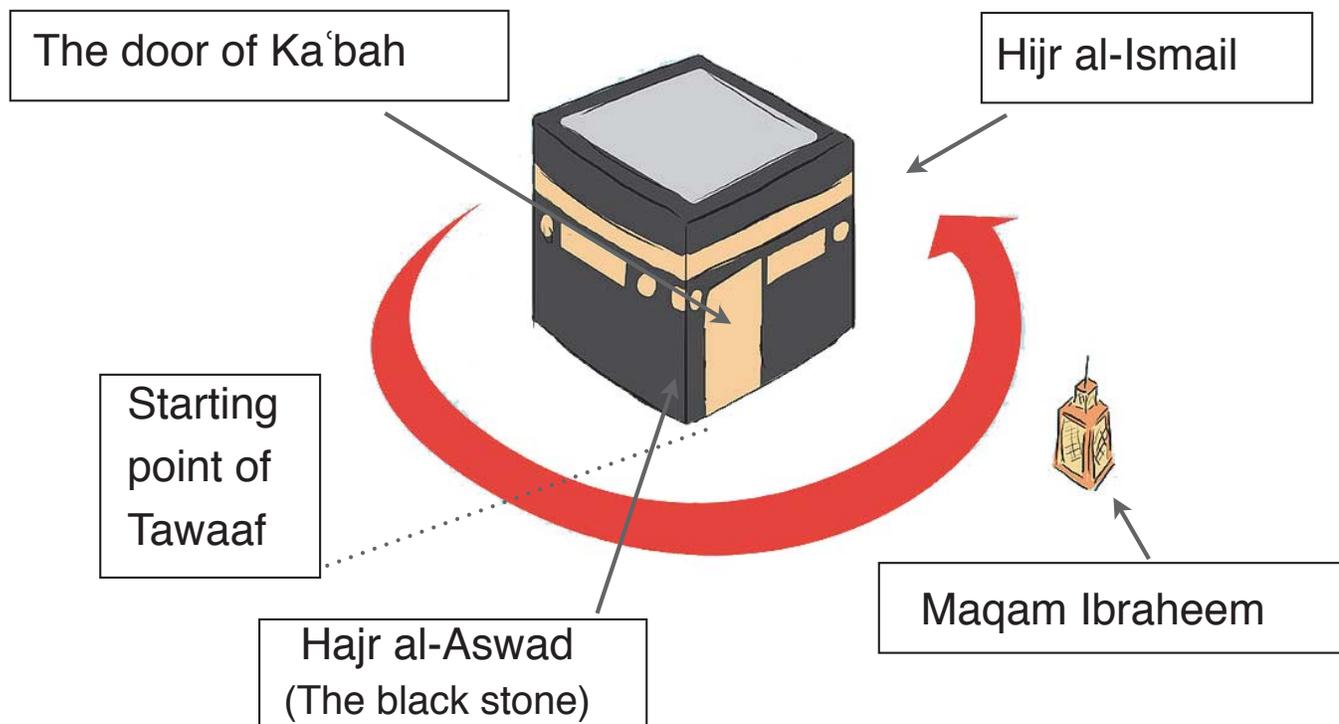
It is highly recommended to recite dua after Dhuhr, Asr, and Isha salaah.

9.2 Seven Conditions should be fulfilled for Salaah-e-Qasr to apply:

- 1. Traveling Distance:** A traveler should shorten their prayers if the total distance covered beginning from the boundary of the county, or city in which they are living is 28 miles or more (14 miles away and back).
- 2. Boundary/ Hadde-Taakh- Khus:** The traveler should be out of the boundary of the town or county in which they are living.
- 3. Niyah:** There must be a firm intention (Niyah) of traveling 14 miles or more, one way.
- 4. Purpose of Journey:** The journey should not be haraam (forbidden by Allah/unlawful) or conducted for a haraam purpose.

1. Tawaaf of Ka'bah

After you have worn the ihraam, you can go to Makkah. You first must perform tawaaf of the Ka'bah. Tawaaf is Wajib. If you miss this, knowingly or otherwise, your Hajj is baatil.



HISTORY

1. What are the pledges of 'Aqabah?

Ans: During Hajj season tribes from All over Arabia came to Makkah to perform pilgrimage. In 11th year after beginning of Prophet's mission 6 people from tribe of Bani Khazraj came from Medina, they accepted Islam and returned to teach others. Following year 12 people came and meeting took place at place called 'Aqabah and it resulted in first Islamic agreement. They took pledge not to associate anyone with Allah, steal or bury daughters alive and perform good.

2. Briefly describe Prophet (pbuh) Hijrah to Medina.

Ans: Quraish realised that Muslims were growing and started torturing Muslims, so they one by one started migrating. They planned to kill the Prophet, but prophet left at night and Imam Ali (as) slept in his place. Prophet hid the cave Thuar for 3 days and nights and then headed for Medina.

Although the Quraish searched for him a lot but with God's grace, they couldn't do anything. Imam Ali (as) after giving back people belongings that Prophet had left with him, he left Makkah after 3 days. Prophet (pbuh) waited for Imam Ali (as) at Quba and then they headed to Median.

3. What does this verse refer to "And among men there is one who sells his soul to seek the pleasure of Allah and truly Allah is affectionate to His (such) servants" Surah Baqarah (2:207)?

Ans: This verse refers to Imam Ali (as) when he slept in the place of holy Prophet (pbuh) on the night of migration without worrying about his life.

4. On arrival in Medina, how did the Prophet (pbuh) decide where to stay?

Ans: As his camel entered Medina, chiefs of various tribes hurried forward to hold the reins of the animal, insisting that holy Prophet (pbuh) should stay with them. Prophet said let the camel walk and where it kneels down, I shall stop there. The camel stopped at large piece of land which belonged to two orphan boys and nearest house belonged to Abu Ansaari.

5. What are the notable events that took place in the 2nd year A.H?

Ans: The notable event that took place in 2nd year A.H was the marriage of Imam Ali (s) and Sayyida Fatima (daughter of Prophet Mohammed (pbuh)). Also the Qibla was changed from Baytul Muqqaddas (Jerusalem) to Kabah (Makkah). Battle of Badr also took place in this year.

6. According to Islam, why is Alcohol undesirable?

Ans: Alcohol and intoxication is one of harmful objects. Humans have power of intellect and alcohol is greatest enemy of wisdom and intellect. Also, while in this state, one cannot pray as he cannot think properly. Therefore, in Islam, it is very undesirable.

7. Describe the four steps in which alcohol was made Haraam.

Ans: The Arab society didn't permit for the Prophet to declare alcohol unlawful therefore he took a few steps to built it gradually. 1) He pointed out the disadvantages of alcohol and its harmful affects 2) Through verse, explaining to them that the harm is a lot greater than the benefit 3) Prohibition is special circumstances such as prayers as alcohol affects their thinking 4) Full and clear prohibition for all to refrain from drinking at any time.

8. What is the battle of Ahzab (Khandaq)? Explain briefly.

Ans: Jews of Medina Banu Nuzayr partnered with Quraish and many other tribes (Ahzab) to attack the Muslims with force of 10000 soldiers. Muslims after consultation, on Salman Farsi advice dig a ditch (Khandaq) around Medina to protect themselves. The Quraish found it hard to cross and failed many attempts. Finally, when some brave worriers did cross, Imam Ali (as) had single battle and killed them. This had big impact on Quraish plus the weather condition, and resources running out, gave no option to Quraish but to retreat.

9. Name 3 causes for the battles that took place in Islam.

Ans: The causes of the battles were as follows 1) Give reply to cowardly attacks by the idolaters 2) Punish the tyrants who killed the Muslims or their missionary or those who violated their pacts with

Muslims 3) To cut down enthusiasm that was brewing up amongst the tribes who wished to gather forces to attack Medina. Most of the battle took place for this reason.

10. What were the conditions of the treaty of Hudaibiyyah?

Ans: The conditions were 1) Muslims should return to Medina without performing Hajj that year 2) They can return next year but stay only 3 days 3) No arms should be brought by Muslims except sheathed swords 4) No war for next 10 years 5) If any person leave Makkah without permission they should be returned but If Muslims comes to Makkah, then no return 6) Any other tribes can join any of the parties and would also be bind the allies.

11. What happened to the gate of Khyber and how was this possible?

Ans: Jews of Khyber had built 7 forts to protect themselves. Muslims captured one fort after another and then turned to heavily guarded fort and could not gain victory after trying for 10 days. Imam Ali (as) went to fight and killed the brave soldiers of Jews. When his shield broke, he turned to the gate of fort and wrenched it off its hinges and used it as a shield. Later even 10 people couldn't lift it. Imam said he was given this strength by Allah due to his firm faith.

12. Why did the Prophet (pbuh) decide to take his army to battle of Tabook?

Ans: Roman emperor had decided to launch a surprise attack on Muslims and they reached the Syrian border. Prophet (pbuh) had no choice but to respond to the aggressors with a big army and to protect religion which was about to spread throughout the world.

13. Why did Imam Ali (as) stay behind in Medina at time of battle of Tabook?

Ans: Imam Ali (as) was standard bearer in all Islamic battles except the battle of Tabook. HE stayed back in Medina on the command of Prophet (pbuh) himself, who knew that some people from among the Quraish were searching for an opportunity to overthrow the newly established Islamic government in his absence.

14. What is the event of Mubaahala?

Ans: The Christians of Najran upon receiving invitation to accept Islam, a group of their scholars came to see the Prophet (pbuh) and discuss about Jesus being the son of God. After some argument Prophet (pbuh) challenged them for a 'Mubaahala' which means to curse or pray against one another. The Christians accepted and came at the appointed time and place. When they saw that the Prophet (pbuh) has brought with him Imam Ali (as) , Sayyida Fatima (As), Imam Husain (as), Imam Hasan (as), they understood that by risking his family's life on the line, he is a true Prophet and believes in the message of Islam thus they backed away. However, they did not accept Islam but agreed to sign a treaty where they would give Islamic government some goods each year.

15. "Man Kuntu Mawla Fa Hadha Aliyun Mawla" Who said this? Where And what does it mean?

Ans: Prophet Mohamed (pbuh) said this at the Ghadeer Khum about Imam Ali (as) to thousands of people who were returning with him from the Hajj. It means 'Whoever I am his master, this Ali is his master'.

16. Write down 2 things that the Prophet (pbuh) asked the people not to leave after his death?

Ans: Prophet reminded people to follow the Holy Quran and not to abandon the Ahlul Bayt (A) who guided them on the right path.

17. Why did the Angel of death knock 3 times before entering the house of Prophet at his death time?

Ans: Angel of death knocked three times because of respect and presence of Sayyida Fatimah (A) next to Prophet (pbuh) and was asking for permission to enter.

18. Why do you think Imam Ali (as) had refused Caliphate after Omar's death?

Ans: He refused because they wanted him to follow the Sunnah of the first two Caliphs where as Imam Ali (as) said he will follow the Sunnah of the Prophet (pbuh).

AKHLAQ

1. What are the three levels of knowledge? Give an example.

Ans: Knowledge 'Al-Ilm' means getting information, Wisdom 'Al-Hikmah' means putting that knowledge into practice and finally 'Al-Ma'arifah' is seeing the results of the knowledge you put into action. For example, if you understand the Quran that is knowledge, if you practice what you understand that becomes Wisdom and when you teach and see others practicing it, that becomes Ma'arifah.

2. What is the purpose of gaining knowledge?

Ans: Knowledge will us to be successful in this and the next world. It is to help us get closer to Allah through better understanding of what we do and why we do them.

3. What are the three forms of Israaf? Give an example for each.

Ans: Israaf means wasting, and it can mean using more than we need (i.e. taking full plate when not very hungry and can't eat all of it), not using something properly (i.e. pencil or pen given to write but we scrabble everywhere and mistreat it), buying stuff we cannot afford (i.e. asking our parents to buy a phone when they don't have the money like on a loan).

4. What does greed mean and what is the difference between good greed and bad greed?

Ans: Greed means the desire and want of anything beyond you need. Islamically greed is bad which is for Worldily and material things such as having big house, lots of money, fancy cars etc. The Good greed is for hereafter which makes us work harder and achieve more such as greedy to gain knowledge to get closer to Allah, being greedy to earn money to build a Masjid or help needy.

5. What does it mean to be arrogant?

Ans: Arrogance is when a person sees himself more worthy and perfect than others regardless of whether he has that perfection.

6. What is the difference between Arrogance and Pride?

Ans: Arrogance is when you see yourself more worthy and perfect than others whereas Pride is when you think highly of yourself but not comparing yourself to others. Pride can give us courage and do great things but there is fine line between both, so we must be careful.

7. What is the difference between complaining and nagging?

Ans: Complaining is opposite to being content and patient; it is a bad habit that takes us away from Allah. Nagging means to continue bothering someone to do something or stop doing something. This habit will make people stay away from you and not befriend you.

8. What are the two ways that trials can help us?

Ans: Problems in our live help us develop the 'muscle' of patience and trials and problems can also help us realise the blessings of Allah. Once they are over, we realise and appreciate Allah's blessings much more.

9. What does cheating mean and what are different types of cheating?

Ans: Cheating means to gain something by trickery. The different types include; to copy someone during exam, to hide the defect of a thing you are selling, to collect money for a charity and then spend it on yourself.

10. What is the difference between Husn ad-Dhan and Su'ad-Dhan?

Ans: People are of two types those who think worst of others and those who try to think best about others. Husn ad-Dhan means to think good and have positive mind opinion about others and Su-ad-Dhan means to have negative opinion about others.

11. What is the right of your Mother and Father over you?

Ans: Mother carries us, give us food and cares for us, gives us shade, helps us sleep and protects us from everything, she has all right over us, and we cannot truly thank her unless Allah helps us. Father is our root without him we would not be, and he is the root of blessing for us.

12. Why is important to pick good friends?

Ans: Friendship affects us so much that a person can be known by the friends he or she keeps. Friends can influence us to be good or bad therefore it is important to choose good friends who will help us get closer to Allah.

13. How does the Islamic greeting show brotherhood and sisterhood?

Ans: Because with greetings we are saying that while you are in my presence your will be in peace and safety with me and in your absence, I will not do anything to hurt you.

14. What are the three different levels of Nafs?

Ans: An Nafs Al-Amarra (lowest Nafs where it leads to evil), An Nafs al-Lawaama (we may be tempted to do wrong but our conscience tries to stop us), and An Nafs al-Mutma'innah (the healthy stage where not only we stay away from evil but also maintain goodness and go towards perfection).

15. What does obedience mean?

Ans: Consciously following the rules given by Allah means obedience.

MUS Book 7 Practice Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

AQAID

- “As-Sifaat ath-Thubutiya” are the qualities (or attributes) of Allah. Are these**
 - Positive attributes of Allah
 - Negative attributes of Allah
- “Al-Qadeem” is one of the attributes of Allah. What does it mean?**
 - Allah is all Powerful
 - Allah is Eternal
 - Allah is all knowing
 - Allah does what he pleases
- “Al-Hayy” is one of the attributes of Allah. What does it mean?**
 - Allah is all Powerful
 - Allah is all aware
 - Allah is ever living
 - Allah does as He pleases
- “Al-Qadeer” is one of the Allah attributes, it is one of the _____**
 - As-Sifaat ath-Thubutiya
 - As-Sifaat as-Salbiyya
- The attributes Allah is free from are known as the As-Sifaat _____**
 - Ath-Thubutiya
 - As-Salbiya
- Which of these qualities Allah does NOT have and what we can never say about Allah.**
 - Al-Mudrik
 - Shareek
 - Qadeer
 - Makaan
- Match each Sifaat with its meaning**

a. Al-Qadeem	1. The Ever-Living
b. Al-Qadeer	2. The All-Powerful
c. Al-Aleem	3. The Truthful

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| d. Al-Hayy | 4. The Master of Speech |
| e. Al-Mureed | 5. The All-Knowing |
| f. Al-Mudrik | 6. The Eternal |
| g. Al-Mutakalim | 7. The All-Aware |
| h. As-Sadiq | 8. Allah does as He pleases |

8. Draw a line to match the meanings to the words and write a (+) next to the as-Sifaat ath-Thubutiyah and a (-) next to the as-Sifaat as-Salbiyyah:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| () Shareek | Quality of having a partner |
| () Qadeer | Possessing the power to create speech |
| () Qadim | Quality of having power over everything |
| () Makaan | Quality of being eternal |
| () Mudrik | Attribute of being confined to a place |
| () Mutakallim | Quality of being aware of everything |

9. Why is there so much suffering in the world?

- Because Allah cannot do anything to stop it
- Because there is good reason behind it which we may not understand
- Because we or others could be the reason behind causing these sufferings
- Both B and C

10. Who is a Nabi?

- A Nabi is someone selected by the Prophet to guide people
- A Nabi is self-elected individual who wants to guide people
- A Nabi is one who is sent by Allah to guide people
- A Nabi is chosen by Allah to guide people after the death of prophet

11. What is a Masoomen?

- A person who keeps away from sins out of his own free will and deep understanding
- A person who is forced by Allah to keep away from sins
- A person who used to sin, but Allah gifted them the ability not to sin

12. Which one of these are qualities of an Imam?

- 'Ismah – being free from sin and error
- Position – must have high position/statuses in the society
- A'alam – most knowledgeable
- Elected – Appointed by the majority of people

13. What is the "AL-Sihah al-Sittah"?

- Four major collections of hadith/traditions in the Shia world
- Six major collections of hadith/traditions in the Sunni world
- The four divine books

14. The first group of people to pledge allegiance to Imam Mahdi (as) will equal _____

- 10000
- 331
- 313
- 133

15. What is the name for the two angels who record our deeds?

- Qaseem Al-Jannah wan Nar
- Munkar and Nakir
- Kiraman Katibin

16. The persons deeds will be weighted on Al-Mizaan. The heaviness of deeds depends on ____

- The number of good actions you have done in the world such as prayers, charity etc.
- The actions with understanding plus the intentions behind the action

17. In hadith of At-Thaqalayn, the holy Prophet (pbuh) has said:
- I leave behind two important things, the Book of Allah and my Sunah
 - I leave behind two important things, the Book of Allah and my Family
 - Ahlulbayt are like the ship of Nuh (as) if you board it, you will be saved.
18. Who is known as “Qaseem Al-Jannah wan Nar”?
- Imam Ali (as)
 - Prophet Mohamed (pbuh)
 - Sayyida Faitmah (a)
 - Imam Hasan (as) and Imam Hussain (as)

FIQH

- What does Najis mean?**
 - Something dirty
 - Something clean
 - Something pure
 - Something ritually impure
- Which of the statement is false?**
 - Urine and stool of humans are Najis
 - Urine and stool of all animals are Najis
- Which one of these are examples of Mutlaq water?**
 - Rain water
 - Muddy water
 - Well water
 - Tea water
- How much is Kurr?**
 - 350 litres of water
 - 384 litres of water
 - 284 litres of water
- When Priya was young, her parents decided to convert from Hinduism to Islam. As a result, she became Taahir. This is an example of which Mutahhiraat?**
 - Taba’iyyah
 - Inqilaab
 - Islam
 - Ghaibatul Muslim
- Suppose Ismat does Tayammum with earring on. Is her Tayammum valid?**
 - Yes
 - No
 - Only if she makes sure she rubs her hands on her ears also
 - None of the above
- To do Wudu, when there is enough time, if there is possibility of finding water than it is _____ to search for it.**
 - Mustahab
 - Wajib
 - Not Wajib
- Write these things in order of preference on which Tayammum is allowed.**
 - Stone
 - Earth
 - Dust that has settles (like on a carpet)
 - Dry mud

9. **Suppose Sadia was doing Tayammum and before she had finished, Batul interrupted her. They talked about school for around 10 minutes. In this case, can Sadia continue her Tayammum?**
- Sadia can continue her Tayammum
 - She has to start all over again
 - She has to do wudu now
 - None of the above
10. **Here are some things on which Tayammum is allowed.**
- Earth, sand, stone, dust that has settled
 - Marble, plastic, diamonds, gold
 - Snow, ice, wet sand, melted ice
 - Both A and C
11. **Ablution means:**
- To wash oneself for a religious ritual
 - To clean your cloths
 - To do Wudu
 - To do Ghusl
12. **Tarteebi means**
- To submerge
 - To follow in stages
 - To wash oneself
 - None of the above
13. **Circle either "T" for True or "F" for False**
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. The Ka'bah is our Qiblah | T | F |
| b. It is Wajib to face the Qibla while performing Sajdah Shukr | T | F |
| c. On a plane, you can pray in any direction if you don't know Qibla | T | F |
| d. The Ka'bah is the real, physical house of Allah | T | F |
14. **What does Ummah mean?**
- The Muslim Nation
 - Mother
 - Islam
15. **What is the main thing that the Kabah symbolises?**
- Freedom of Muslims
 - Unity of Muslims
 - Love of Muslims
16. **What does Subhaana rabbi yal-'adheemi wa bihamdih (Ruku') mean?**
- Allah hears and accepts the praise of one who praises
 - Glory be to my Lord, the Great and Praise be to Him
 - Flory be to my Lord, Most High and praise be to Him
17. **What does "Qurbatan Ilallah" mean?**
- To obey Allah and get close to Him
 - Allah is the greatest
 - All praise is for Allah
 - I stand and sit with help of Allah
18. **If a person leaves a ghayr-rukun part of Salah out by mistake, is his Salah correct?**
- His Salah is in Correct
 - His Salah is incorrect
19. **Which of these are from Wajibat of Tashahud?**
- Should be performed while seated

- b. Keep your hands on your thighs and keep your fingers closed together
- c. Look at your lab while performing tashahud
- d. It should be recited in Arabic
- e. Should be performed while being motionless

20. **What does Muwaalaat mean?**

- a. Reciting Dua loudly
- b. Reciting Dua while standing
- c. Reciting dua while sitting
- d. Continuity and flow in reciting tashahud

21. **If you forget to do Qunoot and then remember it while you are in ruku'.**

- a. You may do it after you get up from the ruku' and before going to Sajdah
- b. You may do it after tashahud
- c. You may do it in any other rak'ah
- d. You may do it after salaam

22. **If Hussain has a belt made of leather from a cow which he bought in Canada, is he allowed to pray while wearing it?**

- a. Yes, he is allowed
- b. No, he is not allowed
- c. It depends, he is allowed if he bought it from a Muslim or Muslim Store
- d. Cow is Halal, so it is allowed it doesn't matter whether bought from Muslim or Non-Muslim

23. **It is Makhrooh to pray**

- a. In front of picture of an animal or human being
- b. In front of an open book be it the Quran
- c. In front of a grave or in a cemetery
- d. In front of a person who is facing you
- e. All of the above

24. **Doubt in the first two rak'ahs of any daily prayers, will it make Salah Baatil?**

- a. Prayer is valid
- b. Prayer is void (baatil)
- c. Prayer valid and can be corrected

25. **True or False: Circle either "T" for True or "F" for False.**

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. Muslims should perform their prayers with intense care and full attention. | T | F |
| b. Shak means "doubt." | T | F |
| c. Yaqeen means "a little more than a doubt." | T | F |
| d. You should ignore doubts that arise after the Salaah is finished | T | F |
| e. If you get a doubt regarding the first or second rak'ah, you must take it as the second rak'ah and finish praying. | T | F |

26. **What should you do if you get a doubt regarding the second and third Raka'ah of Maghrib and you cannot remove it?**

- a. Take it as the third raka'ah and finish your prayer. Then pray Salaatul ihtiyaat
- b. Take it as the second rak'ah and finish your prayer. Then do a Sajdah as-Sahw.
- c. You have to pray again

27. **When is Sajdah as-Sahw Wajib?**

- a. You accidently talk in your Salah
- b. You leave out one of the Ghayr Rukn
- c. You forget Tashahud
- d. All of the above

28. **If an earthquake and solar eclipse happened at the same time, what should I do?**
- Pray two rak'ah of the Salaatul Ayaat
 - Pray two prayers of Ayaat
 - Pray that it doesn't happen again
29. **What is one thing the holy Prophet (pbuh) said about Ramdhan in his famous sermon?**
- That in this month, the doors of heaven are open, and doors of hell are closed
 - That in this month, the doors of hell are open, and the doors of heaven are closed
 - That in this month, the Holy Prophet (pbuh) was born.
30. **How do we fast with our eyes?**
- We try to use our eyes to read Quran and Dua's
 - We try to sleep as much as possible
 - We keep blinking to give our eyes some rest
31. **How does fasting bring about thankfulness to Allah?**
- During our fasts, since we are so hungry, we realise the value of food and so when we get it at the end of the day, we will thank Allah for it.
 - We thank our parents for making us dinner at the end of the day
 - By fasting, we thank Allah for giving us all that He has.
32. **Fidyah is**
- Money given to the poor for missed fasting
 - An elderly person who cannot fast
 - A certain amount of food given to the poor for missed fasting
 - Money and food given to the poor for missed fasting
33. **If travelling in Ramadhan for less than 10 days,**
- Pray Qasr and keep fasting
 - Do not pray qasr and keep fasting
 - Pray qasr and do not fast
 - Do not pray and do not fast
34. **These are the amaal during the Hajj-e-Tamattu. Mark the 5 amaal that are also Wajib during Umrah at-Tamattu.**
- Rami of Jamarat
 - Muzdalifah
 - Mina
 - 'Arafah
 - Sa'ee
 - Taqseer
 - Ihram
 - Tawaaf
 - Qurbani
 - Salah of Tawaaf
 - Tawaaf an-Nisa
 - Salah of Tawaaf an-Nisa
35. **Jihad is not just fight, it is actually a struggle to maintain you _____**
- Fighting position
 - Wealth
 - Self-Control
 - Anger
36. **What is the greater Jihad?**
- The battle between two countries fighting for freedom

- b. The struggle between one's soul and one's desires
- c. Fighting your parents so you can go to your friends' home
- d. The struggle between different desires

37. In order to properly practice Tawallah, one must

- a. Love the Prophet (pbuh) and his Ahlul Bayt (A)
- b. Follow the commands of Allah
- c. Have proper Akhlaq (good manners)
- d. All of the above

38. Why shouldn't people make the laws?

- a. Because people are too busy to make laws
- b. Because people will think only about themselves when making laws
- c. Because angels make the laws for them

39. Place the matching numbers in the space on the left.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| a. ____ forming laws by studying Quran and Ahadith | 1. Taqleed |
| b. ____ Intelligence | 2. Risalah |
| c. ____ To follow a Mujtahid | 3. Mujtahid |
| d. ____ The disappearance of the 12 th Imam | 4. Fatwa |
| e. ____ The rules given by a Mujtahid | 5. Ghaybah |
| f. ____ An expert in forming Islamic laws | 6. 'Aql |
| g. ____ A book of Islamic rules | 7. Ijtihad |

40. What does 'alam mean (for a Mujtahid)?

- a. It means a person who is pious
- b. It means a person who is learned
- c. It means a Mujtahid who is the most learned

41. When in danger of dying through starvation, anything including forbidden things can be consumed to save life.

- a. If you make sure you eat only the minimum required amount
- b. If you make sure to read the Kalimah over the forbidden food
- c. If you make sure you are eating this only as last resort
- d. Both a and c
- e. Both b and c

42. If it is in style to wear skin-tight cloths that reveal your figures.

- a. Everyone should wear tight cloths
- b. If you wear these, you should make sure you do so in Women-Only gatherings
- c. You should wear them everywhere, so you don't stand out as being out of fashion
- d. You should never wear them

43. People that dress indecently are doing everything BUT the following

- a. Displeasing Allah
- b. Submitting to the will of Allah
- c. Encouraging evils of society
- d. Causing our Imams to be sad

44. People who dress decently and cover themselves well,

- a. Look respectful
- b. Are submitting to the will of Allah
- c. Please our Imams
- d. All of the above

45. When a girl (nine and above) wears hijab, she

- a. Is conveying that she is a Muslim

- b. Is following the rules of Islam
- c. Is showing she has the confidence to do what she believes in
- d. All of the above

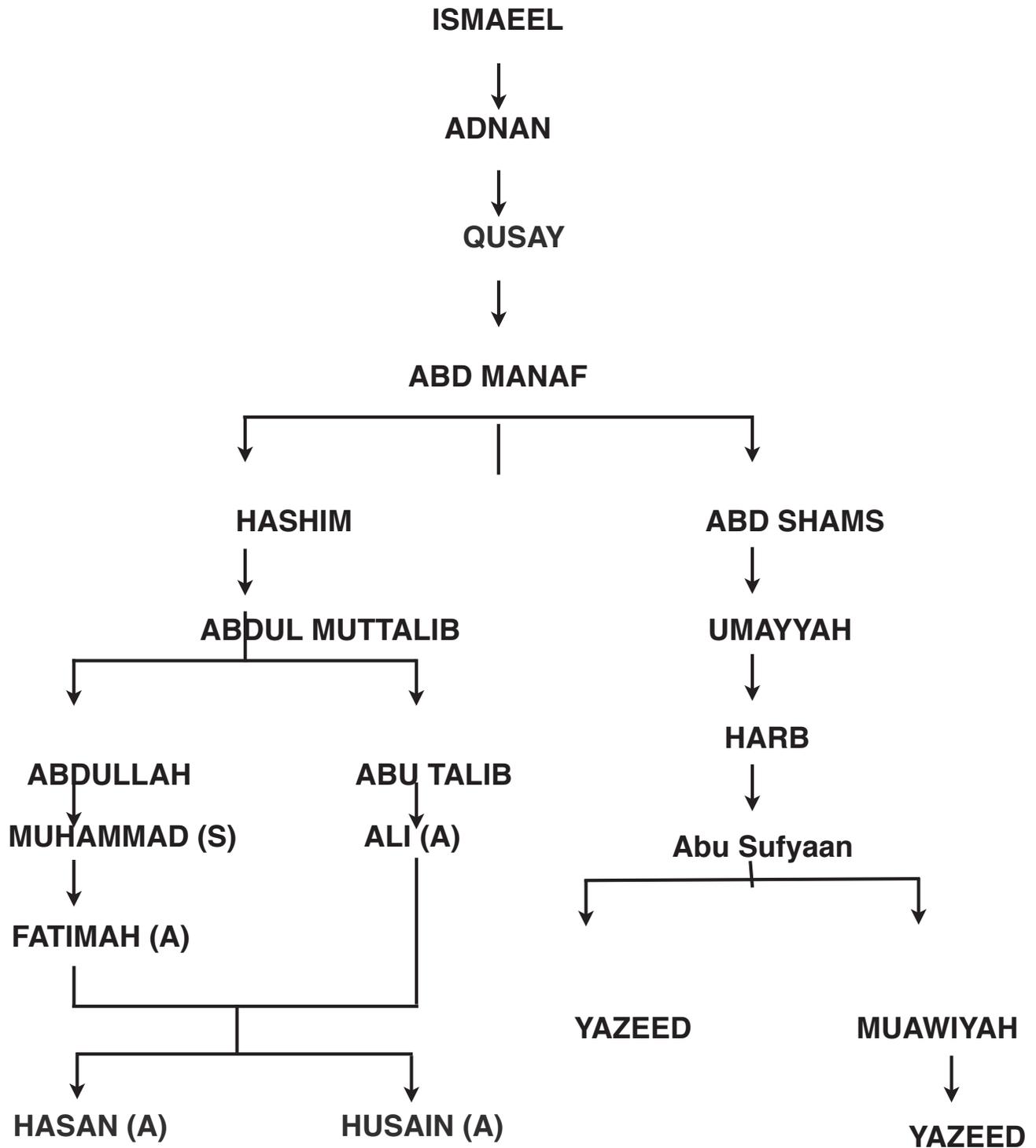
HISTORY

- 1. In which year was the prophet born?**
 - a. 569 A.D
 - b. 570 A.D
 - c. 610 A.D
 - d. 615 A.D
- 2. How many years after the announcement of Prophetic Mission, did the Prophet (pbuh) stay in Makkah before migrating to Medina?**
 - a. 10 years
 - b. 40 years
 - c. 13 years
 - d. 63 years
- 3. Fill in the blanks.**
 - a. Holy Prophet advised Muslims to migrate to _____ secretly.
 - b. While Imam _____ (a) lay on Prophet's (pbuh) bed, the Holy Prophet (pbuh) began his journey out of Makkah. And he hid in the cave _____.
 - c. The holy Prophet (pbuh) remained in the cave for _____ days and nights.
 - d. On the 12th of Rabiul Awwal the Holy Prophet (pbuh) arrived at _____ just outside Medina.
- 4. In which year did the battle of Badr took place?**
 - a. First year A.H
 - b. Second year A.H
 - c. Third year A.H
 - d. Fourth year A.H
- 5. In which year did Mubahala with Christians of Najraan took place?**
 - a. Fifth year A.H
 - b. Sixth year A.H
 - c. Ninth year A.H
 - d. Tenth year A.H
- 6. Fill in the blanks.**
 - a. A large number of slaves also joined the Quraish army in battle of Uhud, tempted by promise of freedom, amongst them was _____ an Ethiopian slave.
 - b. The Muslims disobeyed the Prophet order in battle of Uhud and starting collecting _____
 - c. _____ the uncle of Prophet (pbuh) was martyred in the battle of Uhud.
- 7. In the fourth year A.H prophet (pbuh) sent _____ well educated Muslims to teach Islam to the people of Najd.**
 - a. 10
 - b. 7
 - c. 30
 - d. 40
- 8. The well-educated and proficient Missionaries that Prophet (pbuh) sent to Najd, all were martyred except one who escaped, he was _____**
 - a. Ka'b bin Zaid
 - b. Malik bin Ashtar
 - c. Abdullah ibn Jafar

- d. Abass ibn Ali
9. Which Jewish tribe of Medina, helped the Quraish in the battle of Ahzab (Khandaq)?
- Banu Nuzayr
 - Banu Qaynqaa
 - Banu Qurayza
 - Banu Nadir
10. The treaty of Hudaibiyyah brought peace to Arabia after a long period of unrest and battles. In the 2 years after this treaty, more people accepted Islam than ____ since the beginning of the Holy Prophets (pbuh) mission.
- In the whole 19 years since beginning of Prophets mission
 - In the whole life of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)
 - In the whole lifetime of any Prophet
11. In the following year of treaty of Hudaibiyyah, the Prophet (pbuh) and 2000 Muslims went to Makkah to perform _____
- Hajj
 - A miracle
 - 'Umrah
12. The person that was rude and tore the invitation letter from the Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) was
- Khusro Pervez
 - Hercules
 - Negus
 - Saad
13. The Prophets (pbuh) strategy of spreading the religion of Islam to the whole world was one of ____ and not of ____ alone.
- Friendship, enemies
 - Logic, War
 - Anger, Peace
 - Revenge, Anger
14. To the north of Medina was a land where some of the Jews who had been expelled from Medina has settled. This was known as the
- The Khyber Pass
 - Fort of Khyber
 - Valley of Khyber
 - Valley of Abu Talib
15. The Jews had built 7 forts to protect themselves. The Muslims attacked these one by one. The last ones, that were heavily guarded were the most difficult to conquer. That was when Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) announced he would give the _____ to person who is loved by _____ and the Prophet (pbuh).
- Standard, Allah
 - Award, everyone
 - Prize, the army
 - Trophy, Arabs
16. The person was _____ whose eye was miraculously cured by the _____
- Salman Farsi, Imam Ali (as)
 - Imam Hussain (as), Imam Ali (as)
 - Imam Ali (as), Prophet Mohammed (pbuh)
 - Marhab, Harith

- 17. Marhab and Harith were both defeated and killed by**
- Prophet Mohamed (pbuh)
 - Imam Ali (as)
 - Imam Hassan (as)
 - Abdul Fadhil Abbas (as)
- 18. The Holy Prophet (pbuh) gave Fadak to his daughter Sayyida Fatimah (A)**
- As a gift, after the revelation from the Quran to do so
 - As a loan, since Fatimah (A) asked for one
 - As a Reward
 - None of the above
- 19. The person that stole Fadak away from Sayyida Fatimah (a) after the Prophet (pbuh) passed away was**
- Yazeed
 - Muawiyah
 - Omar
 - Abu Bakr
- 20. The Prophet waited ____ after the signing of the peace treaty of Hdaybiyyah before going to Makkah to perform Hajj.**
- Two years
 - One Month
 - 6 months
 - One Year
- 21. In the battle of Hunayn, the Muslims were nearly defeated because**
- They started to flee
 - They were extremely poor fighters
 - The enemy had a much larger army
 - None of the above
- 22. The instructions that the Holy Prophet (pbuh) gave to his army that showed the Prophets (pbuh) vision was to**
- Not to interfere with the religious figures who were worshipping in their monasteries
 - Not to attack women, children or the elderly
 - Not to destroy buildings or cut down trees
 - All of the above
- 23. The person that saved the day for the Muslims by being successful in the battlefield, thus building the confidence of the Muslims was**
- Hamzah
 - Imam Ali (as)
 - Bilal
 - Abu Sufyan bin Harith
- 24. Some reasons why the prolonging of war at Taa'if was not possible were**
- Hajj season was approaching
 - The Muslim army had already lost several men
 - Dhul Qa'dah was over
 - Both a and b
- 25. What does the word Mubaahala mean?**
- Curse or pray against one another
 - Challenge between two men
 - Eid for non-believers

PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S (S) FAMILY TREE



Chapter 2: Imam Ali's (a) Biography

Name:	Ali
Title:	Al-Murtadha (The One Whom Allah PleasEd)
Kunyat:	Abul Hassan
Father:	Abu Talib bin Abdul Muttalib
Mother:	Fatimah binte Asad
Birthdate:	13th Rajab, 23 years before Hijrah, in Mecca
Imamat:	From 11 A.H. to 40 A.H. 29 Years (33 - 62 Years)
Martyrdom:	21st Ramadhan 40 A.H.(62 Years old)
Buried :	Najaf, Iraq.

The first Holy Imam (A) was born in the Sacred House, the Holy Ka'ba, in Mecca in 600 A.D. The place of his birth was a sign of his position in the eyes of Allah and no one else has ever been born in the Holy Ka'ba.

Just before he was born, his mother Fatimah binte Asad came to the Holy Ka'ba and knelt down to pray. As she raised her head from her prayers, the wall of the sacred building split by a miracle. Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib and some of his companions watched in amazement as she walked into the building that closed behind her. As the door was locked, nobody could get in. Soon the news of this miraculous event had spread round Mecca.

Fatimah binte Asad stayed in the Holy Ka'ba for three days and on the fourth day she stepped out holding her baby in her arms. The child had squeezed its eyes tightly shut and had not opened them since its birth. As she came out of the Holy Ka'ba she saw that the Prophet (S) was anxiously waiting to receive the newly born child. He knew that this child would grow up to strengthen the cause of Islam and prove to be his right hand in the great mission that lay ahead. As he came into the arms of the Prophet (S), the Holy Imam (A) opened his eyes for the first time to look upon the blessed face of Prophethood.

In Nahjul Balagha the Holy Imam (A) says, "The Prophet (S) brought me up in his own arms and fed me his own morsel. I followed him wherever he went like a baby camel following its mother. Each day a new part of his character would become known to me and I would accept and follow it as a command."

His childhood was spent in the company of the Prophet (S) and the Holy Imam (A) was similar in his character, knowledge, self-sacrifice, patience, bravery, kindness and eloquence. From his infancy, he prostrated to Allah with the Prophet (S), and when the message of Prophethood was declared, he was the first man to express that he was a Muslim.

After the declaration of Prophethood, the Holy Imam (A) was always ready to serve the Prophet (S) and defend him from his enemies. He used to write down the verses of the Holy Qur'an and discuss them with the Prophet (S) as soon as they were revealed to him. His matchless devotion lasted up to the day when the Prophet (S) passed away in 11 A.H. The Prophet (S) has said of the Holy Imam (A):

"O Ali, you are my brother in this world and the Hereafter."

"I am the city of knowledge and Ali is the gate." (Ana Medinatul `Ilmu wa `Aliyyun Baabuha)

"Nobody knows Allah except I and Ali. Nobody knows Ali except Allah and I. Nobody knows me except Allah and Ali."

"If you want to see the knowledge of Adam, the piety of Nuh, the devotion of Ibrahim, the awe of Musa and the service and devotion of Isa, look at the bright face of Ali."

Among the many titles of the Holy Imam (A) are:

1. Ameer al-Mu'mineen (Commander of the Faithful)
2. Sayyid al-Wasiyyeen (Master of the successors of Prophets)
3. Qaseem an-Naar wal Jannah (Distributor of Hell and Paradise)
4. Saqi al-Kawthar (Waiter at the Pool of Kawthar)
5. Haider al-Karraar (The Charging Knight)
6. Imam al-Muttaqeen (Leader of the Pious)
7. As-Siddeeq al-Akbar (The Greatest Testifier)
8. Al-Farooq al-A'zam (The Greatest Distinguisher between Right and Wrong)
9. Ya'soob al-Muslimeen (The Best amongst Muslims)

10. Khalifatu Rasoolullah (Successor of the Messenger of God)
11. Wasi ar-Rasoolullah (The Viceregent of the Messenger of God)
12. Waliullah (The Friend of God)
13. Yadullah (The Hand of God)
14. As-Saafi (The Pure)
15. Asadullah al-Ghalib (The Victorious Lion of God)

Chapter 17: Awareness of Our living Imam (a)

The presence of our living Imam is confirmed by Prophet Muhammad (s) himself. The Prophet (s) used to inform people about the existence of the Mahdi. He would say: *"Mahdi will be among my descendants. He will be among the sons of Fatimah, among the descendants of Hussein."*

At other times he would announce his name and give information about the signs of his reappearance and other related matters:

The Promised Mahdi is among my descendants. His name and patronymic will be the same as mine. In creation and conduct he will be the closest to me. He will live a life of occultation during which people will become confused and lost. At that time, like a brilliant star he will appear and fill the earth with justice and equity, as it will be filled with injustice and tyranny.

Hudhayfa also relates the following *hadith* from the Prophet (s):

"If there remains no more than a day for the world, God will prolong it until a man from my progeny, whose name will be my name, will emerge." At this Salman asked: "From which of your progeny will he emerge?" The Prophet replied: *"From this son of mine."* And, he struck Hussein (a) with his hand.

In another tradition Abu Sa'id Khudari relates that the Prophet (s) told Fatimah:

"The Mahdi of this community behind whom Jesus will pray is among us." Then he struck Hussein's shoulder with his hand and declared: *"The Mahdi of my community will be from the descendants of this son of mine."*

Once Salman al-Farsi came to see the Prophet (s) when the latter had Hussein (a) in his lap and was kissing Hussein's (a) face while saying:

"You are the master and the son and brother of the master. You are the Imam, son and brother of the Imam. You are the proof and son and brother of the proof of God's existence. You are the father of nine proofs of God, the ninth among whom will be the Qa'im."

17.1 Discussion among the Companions and the Subsequent Generations:

After the Prophet's (s) death the story of the coming of the Mahdi was often heard among the prominent companions of the Prophet (s) and the following generation. The matter was

regarded among the religious truths and was treated as one of the certain future events. The following are some examples of this:

Ibn 'Abbas is reported to have told Muawiyah that a person among the descendants of the Prophet (s) will rule for forty years at the End of Time. According to another famous companion of the Prophet (s), 'Ammar Yasir:

"At the time when Nafs al-Zakiyya is killed a caller from the heaven will say: 'Your commander is so-and-so.' Following it the Mahdi will emerge and fill the earth with justice and equity."

Ibn Sirin reports a tradition from 'Abd Allah b. Harith. He said:

"The Mahdi will arise at the age of forty and will resemble the Children of Israel." Ibn Sirin records several other traditions that speak about the function of the Mahdi.

In one tradition Salma b. Zafar reports:

One day people were talking about the appearance of the Mahdi (a) in the presence of Hudhayfa. Hudhayfa said: "If Mahdi has indeed appeared while you are living close to the Prophet's period and while his companions are living among you, then you are truly fortunate. However, that is not the case. Mahdi will not appear until people are devoured by oppression and tyranny and there is no one absent more beloved and more needed than him."

Imam Ridha (a) said to Di'bil b. 'Ali al-Khuza'i, a famous poet,

"After me my son Muhammad will be the Imam; following him his son 'Ali will be the Imam; and after 'Ali his son Hassan will be the Imam. Following Hassan his son will be the Proof of God and the Qa'im, who should be awaited while he is in occultation. And when he appears he should be obeyed. He is the one who will fill this earth with justice and equity. But the time of his emergence has not been fixed. However, it has been reported by my ancestors that he would appear all of a sudden and in a flash of a moment."

In a *hadith* related from Imam Sadiq (a) to Mufaddal, Abu Basir and Aban b. Taghlib, the Imam said:

"Since the Umayyads and the 'Abbasids had heard that tyrannical rule will be overthrown by our Qa'im, they initiated their hostility against us. They labored to kill the descendants of the Prophet and to destroy subsequent generations with the hope that they could get rid of the Qa'im. But since God was determined to fulfill His will, He did not avail the tyrants all the information about the matter."

As Imam Sadiq's (a) hadith tells us above, Allah protected our Imam by keeping him and subsequent information about him, hidden. The twelfth Imam (a) remained concealed from the public at two different times. The first period extends from the time of his birth in 255 or 256 AH or from the time of his father, Imam Hassan 'Askari's (a) death in 260 AH, to the year 329 AH. During this time, although he lived an invisible existence as far as the public was concerned, he was not completely cut off from them. Rather, he maintained regular contact with his followers through his deputies, who were able to reach him and present to him their needs and inquiries. The existence of the Imam during this period that lasted some 74 or 69 years is known as *ghaybat-e sughra*.

The second period extends from the year 329 AH, with the termination of the deputyship of his prominent and trustworthy associates, to the time when he will emerge from the state of the occultation to lead humanity to establish the rule of justice and equity on earth. This period of occultation is known as *ghaybat-e kubra*.

Both the Prophet (s) and the Imams (a) had informed people about the two forms of occultation for the Mahdi. Ishaq b. 'Ammar relates a *hadith* from Imam Sadiq (a):

“The Qa'im will have two forms of occultation: one long and the other short. During the first occultation his special followers will know his whereabouts; during the second occultation, except for a few very special followers of his in his religion, no one will have any information about his whereabouts.”

In another tradition Imam Sadiq said:

“The one who is entrusted with the command (sahib al-'amr) will have two forms of occultation. One of them will be so long that a group of the people will say that he has died; others will say he has been killed; still others will say he has disappeared. Very few will remain who will still have faith in his existence, and will continue to be steadfast. At this time no one will have any information about his whereabouts except his very few followers.”

These ahadith from the Prophet (s) and his family inform us of Imam Mahdi's (a) existence and occultation. There are numerous other ahadith to the same effect. The contemporary Scholar, Safi Golpaygani, has collected all the traditions in his book, *Muntakhab al-athar*, citing their Sunni and Shia sources. Following is the list of the subject and the number of traditions on that subject:

91 *hadith* on: "The Imams are twelve in number, among whom the first is 'Ali b. Abi Talib and the last is the Mahdi."

94 *hadith* on: "The Imams are twelve, and the last one is the Mahdi."

107 *hadith* on: "The Imams are twelve, nine among whom are the descendants of Hussein, and the ninth is the Qa'im."

389 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is from among the progeny of the Prophet."

214 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is from among the descendants of 'Ali."

192 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is from among the descendants of Fatimah."

185 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is from among the descendants of Hussein."

148 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is the ninth descendant of Hussein."

185 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is among the descendants of 'Ali b. al-Hussein."

103 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is among the descendants of Imam Muhammad Baqir." 103

hadith on: "Mahdi is among the descendants of Imam Ja'far Sadiq."

99 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is the sixth descendant of Imam Sadiq."

101 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is among the descendants of Imam Musa al-Kadhim."

98 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is the fifth descendant of Imam Kazim."

95 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is the fourth descendant of Imam 'Ali Ridha."

90 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is the third descendant of Imam Muhammad Taqi."

90 *hadith* on: "Mahdi is among the descendants of Imam 'Ali al-Hadi." 145

hadith on: "Mahdi is Imam Hassan 'Askari's son."

148 *hadith* on: "The name of Mahdi's father is Hassan."

47 *hadith* on: "The name and patronymic of the Mahdi will be that of the Prophet's name and patronymic."

AL-IMAM AL-MAHDI THE JUST LEADER OF HUMANITY

Ayahollah Ibraheem Amini

Translated by Dr. Abdulaziz Sachedina

An effort of the Ahlul Bayt Digital Islamic Library Project <http://al-islam.org/mahdi/nontl/chap-1>

17.2 Worksheet: Awareness of Our living Imam (a)

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ himself used to inform people about the existence of the Mahdi.
2. After the Prophet's (s) death the prominent _____ of the Prophet (s) and the following generation would talk about the coming of the _____.
3. According to Imam Sadiq (a) the _____ and the _____ (tyrants themselves) were hostile against the Ahlul Bait because they had heard our Qa'im would overthrow tyrannical rule.
4. Prophet Muhammad (s) indicated that the Mahdi(a) would be from the descendants of Imam _____ (a).
5. The shorter occultation of Imam Mahdi (a) is known as _____.
6. The longer occultation of Imam Mahdi (a) is known as _____.

Answer the following questions:

7. Safi Golpaygani has collected many traditions with their Shia and Sunni sources. What is the name of that book?
8. According to ahadith, what will the world be filled of when Imam shows up?
9. Why do think some people would have difficulty believing in the existence of Imam Mahdi?
10. Write down 2 ahadith you could quote to somebody who was wondering about Imam' s (a) existence?

14.5 Worksheet: Voluntary and Obligatory Taxes in Islam

1. One verse from the Qur'an that encourages the giving of charity is:

2. Khums has to be paid on 7 things. Circle the correct answers.

Net savings Wheat Rice
Minerals War booty
Buried Treasure Cattle Dates

Halaal income mixed with unlawful income

Land purchased by a Zimmi Kafir

Precious stones obtained from under-sea diving

3. Khums is the _____ branch of Furoo e deen

- a. First
- b. Last
- c. Fifth
- d. Second

4. Khums is _____ on every Muslim i.e. every Muslim is obligated to pay it.

- a. Mustahab
- b. Wajib
- c. Makruh
- d. Haraam

5. Two other obligatory taxes in Islam are:

- a. Zakaat and Fitrah
- b. Sadaqah and Kaffara
- c. Zakaat and Sales tax
- d. Fitrah and sadaqah

2.1 Worksheet: Imam Ali (a) Biography

1. What is the meaning of the famous Hadith of the Holy Prophet (S): "Ana Medinatul `Ilmu wa `Aliyyun Baabuha."?

2. How did Fatimah binte Asad enter into the Holy Ka'ba?

3. How did she step out?

4. What is Imam Ali's (a) title that means "Commander of the Faithful"?

- d. The person who is right wins in the end
- 26. In the 9th year A.H, why did the Prophet (pbuh) sent Imam Ali (as) to Yemen?**
- a. To spread Islam with his wisdom and bravery
 - b. To see if the people of Yemen were nice
 - c. To find out more about the people of Yemen
 - d. For a vocation
- 27. What impressed the people of Yemen so much that they became Muslims?**
- a. The sweetness of the narration
 - b. The grandeur of the meeting
 - c. The greatness of the words
 - d. All of the above
- 28. The major opponent of Our Hashimi Prophet (pbuh) at his time was**
- a. Ziyad
 - b. Shimr
 - c. Abu Sufyan
 - d. Saddam Hussain
- 29. The three people after the Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) who became Khalifa against the will of the Prophet (pbuh) were**
- a. Muawiyah, Ziyad, Yazeed
 - b. Shimr, Hurmala, Yazeed
 - c. Abu Bakr, Omar, Othman
 - d. Ubaydallah, Yazeed, Ziyad
- 30. The conditions under which Imam Ali (as) agreed to become Khalifa were**
- a. He wanted to rule in the Islamic way
 - b. He wanted to rule over only one country
 - c. He wanted all governors to swear loyalty
 - d. Both a and c

AKHLAQ

- 1. Which of these show form of generosity?**
- a. Give away money to a needy person
 - b. Helping brother only if they help you
 - c. Volunteering to help a charity
 - d. Both a and c
- 2. Which of this is said by the holy Prophet (pbuh)?**
- a. The one who gives away and believes in best, we will smoothen the path to paradise for him
 - b. A generous person is friend of Allah and a miser person is an enemy of Allah
 - c. A miser person and a generous person are equal
 - d. Both a and b
- 3. What does Israaf mean?**
- a. Wasting time
 - b. Wasting money
 - c. Not using properly, using more than we need
 - d. None of the above
- 4. Greediness exists in many areas such as money, knowledge, statues, time etc. Greed can be**
- a. All Good
 - b. All Bad
 - c. Good and Bad
 - d. None of the above

5. **What is the difference between pride and arrogance?**
 - a. They are very different – opposite of each other
 - b. They are similar; pride is thinking highly of yourself; arrogance is thinking of yourself more worthy than others
 - c. Pride is when you think about yourself and arrogance is when you think about others
 - d. None of the above
6. **If I steal from a rich and give it to the poor, then is not counted as cheating**
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. **The ‘End Justify the means’ (i.e. If I pass the exam with cheating but then with good grades become doctor and help others) Is this right?**
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. **What does Husn ad-Dhan mean?**
 - a. To have positive opinion about others
 - b. To have negative opinion about others
 - c. To have good Akhlaq
 - d. To have good money
9. **What are the qualities of a good friend?**
 - a. One who has good Akhlaq and is trustworthy
 - b. One who always supports you whether right or wrong
 - c. One who protects your respect and belonging behind your back
 - d. Both A and C
 - e. All A, B and C
10. **The worship of the Free People is the worship of those who worship because they love Allah. Why is this form of worship, called the worship of the ‘Free People’?**
 - a. Because they are free in making decisions and are not controlled by fear of Hell or greed for Heaven
 - b. Because they get things done for free
 - c. Because they will get into Heaven for free
11. **We shouldn’t sin because our teachers are always watching us**
 - a. True
 - b. False
12. **If everyone is committing a small sin (such as being disrespectful to a speaker in the Masjid by chatting while he is talking) then it is all right to do the same.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
13. **Allah is watchful over all things**
 - a. True
 - b. False
14. **Which of this are effects of sin?**
 - a. Displeasure of Allah
 - b. Hardening of the heart
 - c. Erasing of good deeds
 - d. All of the above
15. **What are the benefits of Taqwa?**
 - a. Gain the ability to tell what is right and wrong
 - b. Become an Angel

9.1 Worksheet: Music and its Effects

Choose the best answer:

1. Music is generally discouraged in Islam because it has a tendency to:
 - a. Affect the mind and body.
 - b. Influence a person in a way that it takes them away from reality.
 - c. Both A and B.

2. Music makes a person:
 - a. Really, think about Allah and worship him.
 - b. Escape from reality.
 - c. Think about Islam and all the great personalities of Islam.

3. Music has the tendency to:
 - a. Change people into very nice human beings.
 - b. Give Thawaab to your parents.
 - c. Be addictive

4. Islam discourages anything:
 - a. That makes you happy and loose touch with reality.
 - b. That makes you sad and loose touch with reality.
 - C. That is addictive and can make you loses self-control.

5. Often when people listen to music it makes them
 - a. Want to dance uncontrollably or indecently and tap their feet.
 - b. Lose touch with reality and drift off into a fantasy world.
 - c. Forget their prayers or other duties towards Allah.
 - d. All of the above.

6. Playing War music to cheer on soldiers is:
 - a. Haraam
 - b. Permissible
 - c. Mustahib

7. Which one or more of the conditions make music permissible.
 - a. Music becomes permissible when it does not take you away from Allah.
 - b. When it does not cause you any physical harm.
 - c. When it sounds very soothing.
 - d. Both a and b.

8. If the music reminds you of some Haraam place such as a nightclub then:
 - a. Such music becomes haraam even if other conditions are met.
 - b. It is okay to listen to music if other conditions are met after all, you are not in the Haraam place.
 - c. It is permissible to listen to music as long as it is at a low volume.

9. If the music has the effect of arousing someone even if all other conditions are met it is:
 - a. Haraam
 - b. Halaal
 - c. Makruh

10. When you are thoroughly engrossed in music you may:
 - a. Think or commit immoral acts
 - b. lose all self control
 - c. Lose your sense of shame
 - d. All of the above.

- c. Get sustenance from Allah
- d. Both A and C

MUS Book 7 Practice Questions

Multiple Choice Answers

AQAIID

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B, D 7. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Al-Qadeem – The Eternal b. Al-Qadeer – The All Powerful c. Al-Aleem – The All-Knowing d. Al-Hayy – The Ever-Living e. Al-Mureed – All does what he pleases f. Al-Mudrik – The All-Aware g. Al-Mutakalim – The Master of Speech h. As-Sadiq – The Truthful | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (-) Shareek Quality of having a partner (+) Qadeer Quality of having power over everything (+) Qadim Quality of being eternal (-) Makaan Attribute of being confined to a place (+) Mudrik Quality of being aware of everything (+) Mutakallim Possessing the power to create speech |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. D 10. C 11. A 12. A, C 13. B 14. C 15. C 16. B 17. B 18. A |

FIQH

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D 2. B 3. A, C 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3 b. 1 c. 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. 2 9. B 10. A 11. A 12. B 13. 14. A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. A 19. A, D, E 20. D 21. A 22. C 23. E 24. B 25. |
|---|---|---|

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|-------|--------------------|-------------|
| a. T | 34. | c. Taqleed |
| b. T | a. Sa'ee | d. Ghaybah |
| c. F | b. Taqseer | e. Fatwa |
| d. T | c. Ihram | f. Mujtahid |
| e. F | d. Tawaaf | g. Risalah |
| 26. A | e. Salah of Tawaaf | 40. C |
| 27. D | 35. C | 41. D |
| 28. B | 36. B | 42. D |
| 29. A | 37. D | 43. B |
| 30. A | 38. B | 44. D |
| 31. C | 39. | 45. D |
| 32. D | a. Ijtihad | |
| 33. C | b. Aql | |

HISTORY

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. D | 20. A |
| 2. C | 8. A | 21. A |
| 3. | 9. A | 22. D |
| a. Medina | 10. A | 23. B |
| b. Imam Ali, Thaur | 11. C | 24. D |
| c. 3 | 12. A | 25. A |
| d. Quba | 13. B | 26. A |
| 4. B | 14. C | 27. D |
| 5. C | 15. A | 28. C |
| 6. | 16. C | 29. C |
| a. Wahshi | 17. B | 30. D |
| b. booty | 18. A | |
| c. Hamzah | 19. D | |

AKHLAQ

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 7. B | 13. A |
| 2. B | 8. A | 14. D |
| 3. C | 9. D | 15. D |
| 4. C | 10. A | |
| 5. B | 11. B | |
| 6. B | 12. B | |