

Allah is All-Knowing

Allah knows what is in the heavens . He knows the secrets and what is more deeply hidden. He knows what is in our hearts. He is the Creator. How should He not know ?

He knows what is in the seven heavens and what is between them and what is beneath them. He knows what is beneath the surface of the land. He knows what is in the depths of the oceans. He knows the point of growth of every tree and every tree that grows! He knows the place where every leaf will fall and all the grains of sand. He knows the weights of all the mountains. He knows the measures of all the oceans. He knows the actions of His servants and their secret thoughts.

As-Sami السَّمِيعُ

(The All-Hearing)

Allah is As-Sami (in Arabic: السَّمِيعُ) the perpetual hearer. He pays attention to every supplication, listening to all who reach out to Him. Whether we speak loudly or in secrecy, English or in French, Allah سَمِعَهُ وَتَغَلَّى hears it all. The name of Allah سَمِعَهُ وَتَغَلَّى As-Sami is established in the Quran . Thus far, we've discussed attributes about His will, power, knowledge, strength, and ability. Next, we focus on Allah's attributes of hearing and seeing. But note this is not to anthropomorphize Allah's qualities. Rather, we affirm these attributes because He affirmed them. His seeing is not like our seeing. His hearing is far greater than our hearing. Imam Al-Ghazali wrote, "He hears without any auditory organs or ears, as He acts without limbs and speaks without a tongue; and His hearing is free from accidents which could befall it."

Iman(إيمان)

Iman is an Arabic word. It means faith . Faith means complete trust in someone. It means if you have faith in someone, you believe in him with all your heart , and you do not have any doubt about it. Doubt and faith are two opposite things. If you have doubt in something, you believe that it might not be true . Iman is a state in which the heart accepts the truth and lives by it. The lips and the tongue declare the truth, and the limbs carry out what is required of the truth. Faith (Iman) is light . Doubt is darkness .

Six Major Beliefs In Islam

The following six beliefs are those that are commonly held by Muslims , as laid out in the Quran and Hadith.

1. Belief in the Oneness of God : Muslims believe that God is the creator of all things, and that God is all- powerful and all- knowing . God has no offspring, no race, no gender, no body, and is unaffected by the characteristics of human life.

faith ايمان

A Muslim has faith (Iman) in: 1 . Allah , 2. His Angels , 3.His Books , 4.His Messengers , 5.The Day of Judgement , 6 and Divine Destiny - in the truth that everything good or bad comes from Allah.



Believe in the الله (Oneness of God)

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Belief in the Angels of الله

Belief in the Angels of Allah:- Muslims believe in angels, unseen beings who worship God and carry out God's orders throughout the universe. The angel Gabriel brought the divine revelation to the prophets .

Belief in the Books of الله

Belief in the Books of God: Muslims believe that God revealed holy books or scriptures to a number of God's messengers. These include the Quran (given to prophet Muhammad), the Torah (given to prophet Moses), the Gospel (given to prophet Jesus), the Psalms (given to prophet David), and the Scrolls (given to prophet Abraham). Muslims believe that these earlier scriptures in their original form were divinely revealed, but that only the Quran remains as it was first revealed to the prophet Muhammad .

Belief in the Prophets or Messengers of الله

Belief in the Prophets or Messengers of God: Muslims believe that God's guidance has been revealed to humankind through special appointed messengers , or prophets, throughout history, beginning with the first man, Adam , who is considered the first prophet . Twenty-five of these prophets are mentioned by name in the Quran, including Noah , Abraham , Moses , and Jesus . Muslims believe that Muhammad(PBUH) is the last in this line of prophets, sent for all humankind with the message of Islam.

Belief in the Day of Judgment

Belief in the Day of Judgment : Muslims believe that on the Day of **Judgment** , humans will be **judged** for their actions in this **life** ; those who followed **God's guidance** will be rewarded with **paradise** ; those who rejected **God's guidance** will be punished with **hell** .

Belief in the Divine Decree

Belief in the Divine Decree : This article of **faith** addresses the question of **God's** will. It can be expressed as the belief that **everything** is governed by **divine decree** , namely that whatever happens in one's life is **preordained** , and that **believers** should respond to the good or bad that befalls them with **thankfulness** or **patience** . This concept does not negate the concept of " **free will** ;" since **humans** do not have prior knowledge of **God's decree** , they do have freedom of choice.

Islam is based on five pillars (أركان الإسلام)

The **five** duties **Muslims** must do are known as the **five** pillars. The five pillars of Islam are:

1. **Ash-Shahaadah** The Declaration of **Fait** which is:

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله La ilaaha illallaaho, Muhammadur-Rasoolullaah . There is no **god** worthy of **worship** but **Allah** and **Muhammad** is His **Messenger**.

Salah or prayer(صلاة)

2. **Salah** : The **compulsory prayer** five times a day. **Muslims** pray at least **five** times everyday.

Five times a day, the muadh-dhin (**caller to prayer**) calls Muslims to **worship Allah** alone. Facing the qiblah, the direction of the Ka'bah in **Makkah** , the holy **city** and centre of **Islam** , **Muslims** perform their **salah** . They can perform their **salah** individually or in groups - jamaa'ah. **Jamaa'ah** is an Arabic word. It means **congregation** . Muslims can perform **salah** wherever they may be- in a mosque (**masjid**), at home, at work or in a **garden** .

Congregational prayer (Islam)

After the **affirmation** of His **Oneness** , no duty **Allah** has imposed on His **servants** is dearer to Him than the **five** daily **prayers** . If someone makes his **ablutions** well , then sets out for the **mosque** with the intention of performing **salah** , he is already in a state of **prayer** while on his way to it. With each **step** he takes, a **good** deed is added to his **record** and a bad deed is **erased** from it. So do not **linger** when you hear the call that the prayer is **beginning** . The person who is farthest from the **mosque** will get the greatest reward. **Prayer** is one of the **pillars** of Islam. The merit of **congregational** prayer surpasses that of the **individual** prayer by twenty-seven **degrees** !

The five daily prayers are.

1 . Fajr 2. (Dawn) Dhuh (Afternoon) 3. Asr (Mid-Afternoon) 4.Maghrib (Sunset) 5.Ish a (Night) A Muslim should try to make sure that he always **prays** at the right time.

Tahrah Being clean (طهارة)

The Prophet (PBUH) said, 'If there is a river at the door of any one of you in which he washes himself five times a day, would any dirt remain on his body ?' When his Companions replied , 'None at all , ' the Prophet (PBUH) said, 'That is like the five prayers and cleaning your selves from dirt by making (wudou) ablutions by Allah removes sins .

Times of the Prayers

Each prayer has its particular time. Each salah must be performed at or during its proper time . The Quran has pointed to these various times. The salah is prescribed for the believers at specific times.

Fajr : From dawn until the sky starts to become bright yellowish . The time for Fajr Prayer lasts until sunrise . Dhuhr : From after midday until an object's shadow is about the same length as the object itself. Asr : From the time when the length of one's shadow is equal to one's height and lasts until the sun begins to change colour before sunset . The time for Asr Prayer lasts until just before sunset . Maghrib : Immediately after sunset . The time for Maghrib prayer lasts until the twilight disappears. The twilight is the soft glowing light from the sky when the sun has already set . Isha : From the time the twilight disappears after sunset until half the night has passed. Its time lasts until just before dawn only if there is a pressing need to do so.

Number of rokhs of the five daily prayers

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Each of the five salawaat (plural of salah) must be offered at the right time or during its proper time. Fortunately nowadays, printed timetables and calendars showing the times of salah are easily available. You can look into them to find out about the time of a particular salah , or you can ask your parents to help you.

Performing salah (prayer)

When the **time** of **any** of these **salawaat** comes, you will hear the **muadhin** in the **masjid** call out the **adhan**. **Muslims** will then make **wudhu** and go out for **salah** . **Facing** the qiblah, a **Muslim** makes the **intention** of the **prayer** he is going to **perform** . He raises his hands to the **level** of his ears or his **shoulders** and says: **Alloohu Akbar Allah is Most Great**. His prayer (**salah**) has started. His first **rakah** has started.

Rokah

Rokah : **What** is a **Rokah** ? A **Rokah** is a **set** of **recitations** and movements. A **Rokah** **consists** of the following things: 1- Recitation of **Surat ai-Fatihah** while **standing** . Recitation of another **surah** (in the first two **Rokah**).

Ruku ' : **Bowing** (while **holding** both the **knees** and keeping the back **straight** .) **Rising** and **standing straight** from bowing **Sujud** .

Sujud :- **Prostration** - done **twice** (by **placing** the **hands** , the **knees** , the **toes**, the **forehead** and the **nose** on the ground) **Sitting** between the two **prostrations** .

Ruku & Sujud

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