The Authentic Creed
and the Invalidators of Islam
THE AUTHENTIC CREED
AND THE INVALIDATORS
OF ISLAM

English Version

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Publisher's Note

Verily, all praises are due to Allâh, the Lord of all of that exists. May the peace and blessings of Allâh be upon our Prophet, Muhammad ﷺ, his family, his Companions and all of those who follow them in righteousness until the Last Day.

The most important issue for every Muslim to know is the proper creed of beliefs. The obligation of having correct Faith and its fundamental pillars have been addressed in the Qur’ân and authentic Ahadith in numerous places. It is a requirement of every Muslim, male or female, regardless of their nationality or age, to know the correct beliefs.

In the history of Islam, as Islam began to spread far and wide into various foreign lands, strange and new ideas began to appear amongst the Muslims. These ideas were foreign to the Muslims of Arabia who had received their Islamic education through the pure teachings of the Prophet’s Companions. Many of those who had accepted Islam would often maintain certain beliefs and superstitions that were present in their societies and cultures before their conversion to Islam. Also, some people who chose their own understandings over the understanding of the Prophet’s Companions and their students, came forth propagating new ideologies and interpretations of Islam that they had invented themselves.
Therefore, the scholars in those times saw the necessity of writing books to refute the false ideologies and deviations of these people who were opposing the pure Islamic beliefs. Many scholars of Islam throughout the ages have written and compiled books explaining the correct creed. These books have been printed and reprinted with detailed commentaries and in depth discussions, even in our times today.

It is in following this same tradition that the following book was prepared. It is an important treatise written by Shaikh ‘Abdul-‘Azîz bin Abdullâh bin Bâz concerning the correct Islamic creed. In this work the Shaikh explains the fundamental beliefs that every Muslim should have faith in. The Shaikh also elaborately discusses some misconceptions and false ideologies that contradict the correct belief system.

Of the benefits of this work is its brevity and conciseness. The discussion is not too lengthy, so as not to lose the reader’s attention. At the same time, it explains the important details that are necessary for every Muslim to know. The one who reads this book will not only learn the proper beliefs, but he will also be aware of that which opposes them. This will be a means of protecting him from falling into that, which is harmful to him in his Faith.
We ask Allâh to have mercy upon the deceased, Shaikh ‘Abdul-Azîz bin Bâz, and to continue to benefit the Muslims through his valuable teachings. May Allâh also bless all of the Muslims with the correct understanding and the beliefs that will assist their entry into His Paradise.

Abdul Malik Mujahid
General Manager
Introduction

All praise is due to Allâh, and Allâh's Peace and Blessings be upon His Final Messenger, his pure family, his noble Companions, and all those who follow them with righteousness until the Day of Judgement.

To proceed:

In view of the fact that the true 'Aqidah, or creed, is the foundation of Islam, I have decided on 'The Authentic Creed and the Invalidators of Islam' as a title for the present treatise. It is evident from texts of the Noble Qur'ân and the Sunnah that a person's words and deeds will not be accepted unless they emanate from a true creed. If the creed is not authentic, all words and deeds emanating therefrom are bound to be rejected. The Qur'an says:

\[
\text{[Qur'an 5:5]}
\]

"And whosoever disbelieves in Faith then, fruitless is his work; and in the Hereafter he will be among the losers." (5:5)

And He (ﷻ) said:

\[
\text{[Qur'an 7:65]}
\]

"And indeed it has already been revealed to you,
as it was to those before you, that if you join others with Allâh in worship, then surely all your deeds will be in vain, and you will certainly be among the losers.” (39:65)

The Verses to this effect are numberless.

The Qur’ân and the Prophetic traditions clearly state that the true creed is to believe in Allâh, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and Al-Qadar (Divine Destiny), the good of it and the bad of it. These six articles constitute the basis of the true creed with which Allâh sent His Book and with which He sent His Messenger Muhammad ﷺ.

These articles also include all aspects of Al-Ghaib (Unseen World), or in which a Muslim should believe. They also include all that which Allâh and His Messenger have informed us thereof. The evidence of these articles come from many Verses of the Qur’ân as well as Prophetic traditions. The following are but a few examples. Allâh ﷻ says:

{\textit{البقرة: 177}}

“\textit{It is not righteousness that you turn your faces towards east or west; but it is righteousness to believe in Allâh and the Last Day, and the Angels, the Book and the Messengers.” (2:177)}

He (ﷺ) also said:

{\textit{البقرة: 285}}

\textit{اللّهُ ﷺ لَهُ مَلَائِكَةَ وَبَشْرَىٰ وَمَلَائِكَةَ ﷺ وَبَشْرَىٰ}}
"The Messenger believes in what has been revealed to him from his Lord, as do the believers. Each one (of them) believes in Allah, His Angels, His Books, and His Messengers. (They say) 'We make no distinction between one another of His Messengers.' And they say, 'We hear and we obey. We seek Your forgiveness, our Lord, and to You is the end of all journeys.'" (2:285)

He further says:

"O you who believe! Believe in Allah and His Messenger, and the Scripture which He sent to His Messenger (i.e., the Qur'an) and the Scripture which He sent to those before (him); any who disbelieves in Allah, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers and the Last Day has indeed gone far, far astray." (4:136)

"Know you not that Allah knows all that is in
the heaven and on the earth? Verily, it is (all) in the Book \textit{(Al-Lauh Al-Mahfûz)}, Verily, that is easy for Allâh.” (22:70)

The authentic Prophetic traditions clearly stating these articles are also innumerable. We cite the following tradition as an example. Muslim reported in his \textit{Sahîh} on the authority of 'Umar bin Al-Khattâb that when Jibrîl asked the Prophet about Faith, he said:

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al-îmân  Allâh, anna tawnâna jâbîla, râfîna, kânnâna wâ îlamuñ âlâm al-aqîm
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"\textit{Imân} or Faith, is to believe in Allâh, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and to believe in Destiny, the good of it and the bad of it."

This tradition has also been reported by Al-Bukhârî on the authority of Abu Hurairah. From these articles emanate all that a Muslim should believe with regard to Allâh’s Right, the Day of Judgement and all matters pertaining to the Unseen World.

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10
Belief in Allāh

Belief in Allāh signifies that Allāh is the true God Who Alone deserves to be worshipped, as He is the Creator and the Sustainer of all human beings. It also signifies that He is also fully aware of their secret and open words and deeds and is Able to reward the righteous and punish the disobedient. In fact, Allāh created mankind and the jinn for the sole reason to worship Him Alone. As the Qur’ān says:

"And I (Allāh) created not the jinn and mankind except that they should worship Me (Alone). I seek not any provision from them (i.e., provision for themselves or for My creatures) nor do I ask that they should feed Me (i.e., feed themselves or My creatures). Verily, Allāh is the All-Provider, Owner of Power, the Most Strong." (51:56-58)

And He (Allah) said:

[58-60]
“O mankind! Worship your Lord, Who created you and those who came before you that you may become righteous. Who has made the earth a resting place for you, and the sky as a canopy, and sent down rain from the sky, and brought forth therewith fruits as provision for you. Then do not set up rivals unto Allâh (in worship) while you know that He Alone has the right to be worshipped.” (2:21,22)

Allâh sent the Messengers and sent down the Books to clarify this Truth, call to it and warn against all that which contradicts it. The Qur’ân says:

“Allâh has made the earth a resting place for you, and the sky as a canopy, and sent down rain from the sky, and brought forth therewith fruits as provision for you. Then do not set up rivals unto Allâh (in worship) while you know that He Alone has the right to be worshipped.” (2:21,22)

Allâh sent the Messengers and sent down the Books to clarify this Truth, call to it and warn against all that which contradicts it. The Qur’ân says:

“Verily, we have sent among every Ummah a Messenger, (with the command), ‘Worship Allâh (Alone) and avoid (or Keep away from) At-Tâghút (i.e., all false deities).’” (16:36)

“And We did not send any Messenger before you but we revealed to them (saying): Lâ Ilâha ill Ana (none has the right to be worshipped but I, So worship Me.)” (21:25)
"(This is) a Book, the Verses whereof are perfected and then explained in detail from One (Allâh), Who is All-Wise and Well-Acquainted (with all things): (Saying) worship none but Allâh. Verily, I (Muhammad ﷺ) am unto you from Him a warner and a bringer of glad tidings." (11:1,2)

The reality of ‘worship’ mentioned in the above-mentioned Verses is to direct all one's acts to Allâh Alone. These include, amongst other things, supplications, fear and hope, prayers, fasting, making sacrifices and taking vows. These should be done in total submission to His Will, fearing His chastisement and hoping for His Mercy as well as displaying love for Him. Many Verses of the Qur'ân clearly state this Islamic fundamental. The Qur'ân says:

\[
\text{"Verily, We have sent down the Book to you in truth: so worship Allâh (Alone), offering Him sincere devotion. Surely, sincere devotion (worship) is due to Allâh Alone." (39:2,3)}
\]

\[
\text{"And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him." (17:23)}
\]
"So, call upon Allâh with sincere devotion, making your worship pure for Him (Alone)."

(40:14)

Al-Bukhâri and Muslim also report on the authority of Mu‘âdh who said, that the Prophet ﷺ said:

"Allâh’s right upon His slaves is that they should worship Him Alone and not to associate anyone with Him in worship."

Belief in Allâh also necessitates the belief in all the apparent obligations including the five pillars of Islam, namely the declaration that none is worthy of worship except Allâh and that Muhammad ﷺ is His Messenger, performing prayers, paying Zakâh, fasting during the month of Ramadân, and performing pilgrimage to Ka‘bah in Makkah, if one can afford it.

The most important of all these pillars is the declaration of Faith, that none has the right to be worshipped except Allâh. This declaration requires offering sincere devotion to Allâh Alone. Anyone who is worshipped besides Allâh is but vain falsehood, as the Qur’ân says:
"That is because Allâh is the Only True God, and those besides Him whom they invoke are but vain falsehood." (22:62)

We have mentioned earlier that Allâh created the jinn and men to worship Him Alone and that He sent His Messengers and sent down His Books to explain this fundamental to them. Many Muslims nowadays have neglected this fundamental and have thus fallen into ignorance and have, wittingly or unwittingly, worshipped others besides Allâh, hence violating this right of worship, which is His prerogative.

This belief also necessitates the belief that Allâh is the Originator and Creator of the creation and that He Alone is the Disposer of their affairs with His Total Will and Absolute Knowledge. He is also the Master of the present world and the Hereafter and the Lord of the worlds. There is no creator or lord but He. He sent the Messengers and sent down the Books to call them to that which will benefit them in this world and in the Hereafter. The Qur’ân says:

\[
\text{"Allâh is the Creator of all things, and He is the Guardian and Disposer of all affairs." (39: 62) }
\]
"Indeed your Lord is Allâh, Who created the heavens and the earth in six days, then He rose over the Throne (in the manner that suits His Majesty). He covers the night with the day, seeking it rapidly, and (He created) the sun, the moon, and the stars, (all) are subjected to His Commandment. Surely, His is the creation and the commandment. Blessed be Allâh, the Lord of the worlds." (7:54)

Belief in Allâh also necessitates the belief in His Beautiful Names and Lofty Attributes that are clearly stated in the Qur'ân and are authentically mentioned by His Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. We should believe in all His Attributes without changing them, completely ignoring them, twisting their meanings, or claiming that they resemble human attributes. Rather, we should believe in these Attributes and describe Allâh in a manner that suits His Majesty and Grandeur, for none of His creatures resembles Him in any way. The Qur'ân says:

"There is nothing like unto Him, and He is the
All-Hearer, the All-Seer." (42:11)

“Invent not similitudes for Allâh. Truly, Allâh knows and you know not.” (16:74)

Such is the creed of Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamâ‘ah, the Companions of the Prophet and those who follow in their footsteps. Imam Abu Al-Hasan Al-Ash‘arî mentioned this creed in his book ‘Al-Maqâlât ‘an Ashâbîl-Hadîthi wa Ahlis-Sunnah.’ Other leading scholars have also mentioned this true creed in their works.

Imam Al-Auwzâ‘î said:

“Az-Zuhri and Makhul were inquired about the Verses which talk about Allâh’s Attributes and they replied, ‘Leave them as they are.’” That is, do not interpret them.

Al-Walîd bin Muslim said:

“Mâlik, Al-Auwzâ‘î, Al-Laith bin Sa‘d, and Sufyân Ath-Thawrî, may Allâh have mercy upon them, were asked about the narration concerning Allâh’s Attributes, and they all said to believe in them all without interpreting their meanings.”

Al-Auwzâ‘î said:

“We used to say in the presence of At-Tâbi‘un, the successors of the Prophet’s Companions, that Allâh is over His Throne, and we believed
in all the Prophetic traditions concerning Allâh’s Attributes.”

When Rabi‘ah bin Abu ‘Abdur-Rahmân, the teacher of Imâm Mâlik, was asked about the Verse, “Allâh rose over His Throne.” (7:54), he replied:

“Allâh’s rising over the Throne is not to be denied, to imagine the manner in which this is done is impossible, the Message is from Allâh, the Prophet conveyed this Message, and we have to believe in it as it is.”

When Imâm Mâlik himself was inquired about the manner in which Allâh rose over the Throne, he replied:

“Allâh’s action of rising over the Throne is known, the manner in which this was done is not known, the belief in this matter is obligatory, and inquiring about this manner is an innovation in religion, or Bid‘ah.”

Then he addressed the inquirer thus, “You are but an evil person.” Then he asked people around him to send him out. Umm Salamah, the Prophet’s wife, is reported to have made the same statement.

Imâm Abu ‘Abdur-Rahman ‘Abdullâh bin Al-Mubârak said in this connection:

“We know that our Lord, Glorious is He, is over His Throne and over His heavens, distinct from His creation.”
The religious scholars have written so much on this subject that it is impossible to quote them all in this treatise. Whoever is interested to find out more about this subject can refer to works written by scholars of Sunnah in this regard. These include, among other things, ‘Abdullāh bin Imām Ahmad’s As-Sunnah, Muhammad bin Khuzaimah’s At-Tawhīd, Abul-Qāsim At-Tabari’s As-Sunnah. One can also refer to Imām Ibn Taimiyyah’s reply to the people of Hamāt, Syria, in which he delineated the belief of Ahlus-Sunnah. He also included in this reply the statements of Ahlus-Sunnah as well as logical and textual evidence from the Qur’ān and the Sunnah supporting their position and exposing their opponents’ opinions. He also dealt with the subject in his treatise known as Ar-Risālatu At-Tadmiriyah in which he cited the belief of Ahlus-Sunnah along with logical and textual evidence from the Qur’ān and the Sunnah, leaving no room for argument for the objective seekers of Truth.

Whoever adopts other than the position of Ahlus-Sunnah as to the issue of Allāh’s Names and Attributes will certainly contravene massive logical and textual evidence from the Qur’ān and the Sunnah.

Ahlus-Sunnah have confirmed all the Names and Attributes that Allāh confirmed for Himself either in the Qur’ān or through the authentic traditions of the Prophet ﷺ, without changing them completely, twisting their meaning, ignoring them or likening them to those of His creatures. They have taken into account all possible proofs and have thus
avoided falling into obvious contradictions. It is Allāh’s Plan to make the argument of those objective and sincere seekers of the Truth supreme:

"Nay, We hurl the Truth against falsehood, and it destroys it, and behold, falsehood is vanished.” (21:18)

"And no question do they bring to you but We reveal to you the Truth and the best explanation (thereof).” (25:33)

Commenting on the Verse:

"Indeed your Lord is Allāh, Who created the heavens and the earth in six days, then He rose over the Throne (in a manner that suits His Majesty).” (7:54)

The renowned exegete of the Qur’ān, or Mufassir, Al-Hafiz Ibn Kathīr said:

"People in this regard adopt far too many different opinions, which are not possible to cite here. However, we adopt in this regard the
position of (the righteous predecessors), As-Salaf-us-Sālih, past and present, such as Mālik, Al-Awzā‘ī, Ath-Thawri, Al-Laith bin Sa‘d, Ash-Shāfi‘ī, Ahmad and Ishâq bin Râhwâih. They all believed in Allâh’s Attributes without twisting their meanings, ignoring them completely, or likening them to those of His creatures.”

And whatever image comes to our minds about Allâh should be rejected, for “there is nothing like unto Him, and He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer.” (42:11)

Nu‘âîm Al-Khuzâ‘î, the teacher of Imâm Al-Bukhâri, said:

“Whoever likens Allâh to His creatures is a disbeliever, and whoever denies the Attributes that Allâh ascribes to Himself is a disbeliever. It is impossible to liken Allâh to any of His Creatures. Guided are those who confirm to Allâh the Attributes, in a manner suiting His Majesty, mentioned in the clear Qur’ânic Verses and authentic Prophetic traditions and rejects all blemishes as to Allâh’s Attributes.”

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Belief in the Angels

A Muslim should believe in all Allah’s angels, whom He created to worship Him and whom He describes as “honored slaves.” (21:26) and that:

\[ \text{"He knows what is before them, and what is behind them, and they cannot intercede except for him with whom He is pleased. And they stand in awe for fear of Him." (21:28)} \]

The angels fall into different categories and they are assigned different duties. There are, amongst others, those who bear the Throne of Allah (40:7), those who guard Paradise and Hell, and those who record the slaves’s deeds, to mention but a few.

A Muslim should believe in those whom Allah named such as Jibril (Gabriel), Mikâ’il, Mâlik — the Guardian of Hell-fire, and Isrâfîl, who is in charge of blowing in the Trumpet. ‘Aishah رضي الله عنها reported that the Prophet ﷺ said:

\[ \text{"The angels were created from light, the jinn were created from a smokeless flame of fire, and Adam was created from what has been described to you." (Muslim)} \]
Belief in the Books

A Muslim should believe that Allâh had sent down Books upon His Prophets and Messengers to clarify His Right and to call to it, as the Qur'ân says:

"Indeed We have sent Messengers with clear proofs, and revealed with them the Scripture and the Balance (Justice) that mankind may keep up justice." (57:25)

"Mankind were one community and Allâh sent Prophets with glad tidings and warnings, and with them He sent the Scripture in truth to judge between people in matters wherein they differed." (2:213)

A Muslim should also believe in the Revealed Books that Allâh named, such as the Torah, the Gospel, the Psalms, and the Qur'ân. The Glorious Qur'ân is the final and the best of all these Books. It confirms the Scriptures that came before it and is a witness over it, testifying the truth and falsifying the falsehood therein. All Muslims should follow its commands, shun its prohibitions and refer to its rulings to settle their differences. They should also follow the authentic Sunnah of the Prophet because
Allâh sent Muhammad ﷺ to both the jinn and mankind and sent down the Noble Qur’ân to judge between them. He also made it a healing for the diseases, such as hypocrisy, ignorance and doubt, an exposition of everything, and a guidance and mercy for those who believe. The Qur’ân says:

وَهَذَا كُتُبُ أُمَّانِعَكُمْ مَبْتَجَدٌ قَانِعٌ وَأَلْتُمْوَالْمُتَكِّمِينَ

[الأنعام: 105]

"And this is a Book (i.e., the Qur’ân) which We have sent down as a blessing, so follow it and fear Allâh, that you may receive mercy." (6:155)

وَزََّلَّنَا عَلَيْكُمْ كُتُبًا مُّبِينًا لِّكُلِّ سَمَاعٍ وَهُدُى وَرَحْمَةٌ وَبَشْرَى

[المُسْتَعِينُ] (النحل: 89)

"And We have sent down to you the Book (i.e., the Qur’ân) as an exposition of everything, a guidance, a mercy, and glad tidings to Muslims." (16:89)

قُلْ يَتَابِعُكُمَا النَّاسُ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ إِلَى هُمْ كَيْبٌ جَمِيعًا لَّهُ مَلَكُ السَّمَاءِ وَالأَرْضِ لَا إِلَهٌ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْخَبِيرُ

[العُلَّـيَّـة: 158]

"Say (O Muhammad): ‘O mankind! I am sent to you all as the Messenger of Allâh, to Whom belongs the dominion of the heavens and the earth; there is no God worthy of worship but He;
it is He Who gives life and causes death. So believe in Allāh and His Messenger, the Prophet who can neither read or write (i.e., Muhammad ﷺ), who believes in Allāh and His Words: follow him that you may be guided.” (7:158)

The Qur’ānic Verses to this effect are many.
Belief in the Messengers

A Muslim should believe in all Allah’s Messengers without exception. He must believe that Allah sent mankind Messengers from amongst them as warners, bearers of glad tidings, and callers to the Truth. Whoever follows them will certainly attain bliss and happiness, and whoever disobeys them will be doomed and disgraced. Muhammad was the best of all these Messengers. Allah says:

"And assuredly We have sent amongst every people a Messenger (proclaiming), ‘Worship Allah (Alone) and avoid the worship of Tâghût (false deities).’” (16:36)

"Messengers who gave good news as well as warning in order that mankind should have no plea against Allah after the Messengers.” (4:165)

"Muhammad is not the father of any man among you, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the last of the Prophets.” (33:40)
A Muslim should also believe in those Prophets and Messengers that Allâh or His Messenger ﷺ was authentically reported to have named, such as Nûh, Hud, Sâlih, and Ibrâhîm عليه السلام.
Belief in the Last Day includes the belief in all that which will happen after death and about which Allâh and his Messenger ﷺ informed us. This includes the trial in the grave, the torment or the bliss therein. This also includes the belief in all that will be witnessed on the Day of Judgement, such as the Bridge set over the Hell-fire, The Balance, Reckoning, Reward and Punishment, the giving of the records, which the successful believers will be given in their right hand while the wretched disbelievers will be given in their left hand behind their back. This also includes the belief in the River that will be given to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, belief in Paradise and Hell-fire, belief in the believers’ looking at their Lord ﷺ and His talking to them. A Muslim should believe in all these facts and others that are clearly mentioned in the Qur’ân and authentically reported to have been said by the Prophet ﷺ.
Belief in the Divine Destiny

Belief in the *Qadar* (Divine Destiny) comprises four things:

**First**, the belief that Allâh knows what has been and what will be; He is Aware of everything concerning His slaves, knows their provision and sustenance, their appointed terms on earth, their deeds, and everything else relating to them. Nothing is hidden from Him. The Qur'ân says:

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"Verily, Allâh is the All-Knower of everything."
(58:7)
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Second, the belief that He keeps all that He decrees in a Clear Book, or *Al-Lauh-Al-Mahfuz*, as the Qur'ân says:

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"That you may know that Allâh has power over all things, and that Allâh comprehends all things in (His) Knowledge."
(65:12)
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**Second**, the belief that He keeps all that He decrees in a Clear Book, or *Al-Lauh-Al-Mahfuz*, as the Qur'ân says:

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"We know that which the earth takes of them (their dead bodies), and with Us is a Book preserved (i.e., the Book of Decrees)."
(50:4)"
“And all things We have recorded in a Clear Book.” (36:12)

He further says:

َوَأَلْقَانَّ مَثَلَّهُ مَا فِي الْجَنَّةِ وَمَا فِي الْجَحِيمِ إِنَّ ذَلِكَ فِي كِتَابٍ

“Know you not that Allah knows all that is in heaven and on earth? Indeed, it is all in a Book (Al-Lauh-Al-Mahfuz), and that is easy for Allah.” (22:70)

Third, the belief that His Will is absolute and powerful and that whatever He decrees will be, and whatever He does not decree will never come to pass:

َوَمَا تَفَلَّتَ مِنْ آيَةٍ إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَّبِعَهَا الْمُّلْكُ [الحج: 18]

“Verily, Allah does what He wills.” (22:18)

َبَشِّرُوهُمْ إِذَا أَوْزَعَهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ مَنْ كَانَ فِي جَهَنَّمَ ْ[بِسْ: 82]

“Verily, when He intends a thing, His Command is, ‘Be’, and it is.” (36:82)

َوَمَا تَفَلَّتَ مِنْ آيَةٍ إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَّبِعَهَا الْمُّلْكُ [التكوين: 29]

“And you will not will except as Allah Wills, the Lord of the worlds.” (81:29)

Fourth, the belief that He is the Sole Creator of all things, as the Qur’ân says:

َوَهُوَ الْحَرَّمُ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ مِّنْ خَلْقِهِ ْ[النَّزُر: 22]
"Alläh is the Creator of all things, and He is the Guardian and Disposer of all affairs." (39:62)

"O mankind! Remember the Grace of Alläh upon you! Is there a creator other than Alläh who provides for you from the sky and the earth? There is no God worthy of worship except He. How then are you turning away (from Him)?" (35:3)

Belief in the Divine Destiny, therefore, comprises all these four categories. This is the position of Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamā‘ah. Only those who yield to innovations in religion deny some of these categories.

The belief in Alläh also includes the belief that Faith comprises both words and deeds, that this Faith increases with acts of obedience and decreases as a result of committing acts of disobedience, and that it is not permissible to accuse a Muslim of disbelief, or Kufr, as a result of committing acts of disobedience and major sins, such as adultery, stealing, usury, drinking alcohol, and disobedience to parents, as long as he or she does not regard these sins permissible. The Qur’ān says:

"Verily, Alläh forgives not that partners should
be set up with Him in worship, but He forgives anything else, to whom He pleases.” (4:116)

Authentic Prophetic traditions also state that Allah ﷻ will ultimately take out of Hell-fire whoever has an atom’s weight of Faith.

Belief in Allah also necessitates love for His sake, hate for His sake, and making friends and enemies for His sake. A true believer loves the believers and takes them for friends, and shows hate towards the disbelievers and does not take them for friends. The best of the believers one should love are the Companions of the Prophet ﷺ. Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamā‘ah love them and believe that they are the best of mankind after the Prophets, as the Prophet ﷺ said in the well-known authentic tradition:

“The best of generations are my generation, then those who follow them, then those who follow them.”

They also believe that the best of them are in the following order: Abu Bakr, then ‘Umar bin Al-Khattāb, then ‘Uthmān bin ‘Affān, then ‘Alī bin Abī Tālib رضي الله عنهم. Then there are those Companions who were given the glad tidings of entering Paradise, then the rest of the Companions. They keep their tongue in check regarding the arguments that arose amongst them and believe that they did their best to
do only that which they believed was right. Whoever was right in his judgement would get a double reward, and whoever was wrong in his judgement would get one reward. They also love the believing members of the family of the Prophet ﷺ and his wives — the Mothers of the Believers.

They free themselves from the position the Shiite Sect holds in this regard. They (the Shiites) hate the Prophet’s Companions, blaspheme them, and place the Prophet’s family members in a position higher than that Allâh chose for them. They also declare themselves free from the position held by An-Nawâsib who harm the Prophet’s family members in word and deed.

What we have mentioned in this brief treatise on the true creed with which Allâh sent His Messenger ﷺ represents the belief of the Saved Sect, that of Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamâ‘ah, about which the Prophet ﷺ said:

“أَلَّا تَرَّنَّ طَائِفَةً مِنْ أَمْيَاتِي عَلَى الْحَقِّ مَنْصُورَةً لَا يُضَرُّهُمْ مِنْ حَدِّلَهُمْ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَ أَمْرُ اللَّهِ ضَبْحَاهُمَا.”

“A group of my followers will continue to be given victory while holding on to the Truth, no harm will be done to them by those who forsake them until Allâh’s Command comes to pass.”

He also said:

“إِفْتَرَقَتِ الْيَهُودُ عَلَى إِحْدَى وَسَبْعَينِ فَرَقَةٍ وَإِفْتَرَقَتِ النَّصِّارَى عَلَى اثَّنَى وَسَبْعَينِ فَرَقَةٍ، وَإِفْتَرَقَتِ هَذِهِ الأَمْمُ”
"The Jews were divided into seventy-one sects, the Christians were divided into seventy-two sects, and my followers will be divided into seventy-three sects which will all be (punished) in Hell-fire with the exception of one."

When the Companions asked him to identify it, he replied:

"Those who are upon that which my Companions and I follow."

Indeed, this is the authentic creed one should follow.

Those who contradict and deviate from this belief fall into many categories. They include, among others, those who worship idols, angels, saints, the jinn, trees, and stones. These people have not followed the call of Allâh’s Messengers; rather they stubbornly rejected their call. This is exactly what the Quraish and some other Arab tribes did when Prophet Muhammad ﷺ came with the Truth from His Lord. They used to beseech their false gods to fulfil their needs, heal their sick, and grant them victory over their enemy. They would also offer sacrifices to them and make vows in their names. When the Prophet ﷺ disapproved of their foolish beliefs and called them to worship Allâh
Alone and not to associate any partner with Him in worship, they replied:

\[\text{"Has he made the gods (all) into one God? Truly this is a strange thing!" (38:5)}\]

The Prophet \(\text{ﷺ}\) did not yield to despair. He continued calling them to worship Allâh Alone, warning them against associating others with Him in worship, and explaining to them the reality of Islam. His efforts eventually paid off when they entered Allâh’s religion in crowds. Islam then reigned supreme and prevailed over all religions due to the huge efforts made by the Prophet, his Companions, and those who followed them in righteousness. The situation changed again after ignorance dominated and an overwhelming majority of people reverted to their foolish, ignorant practices, including the commission of all forms of Shirk. This phenomenon is increasingly spreading in our present-day society because of ignorance.

The argument these people put forward is not different from that of their predecessors, namely:

\[\text{"These are our intercessors with Allâh." (10:18)}\]

And:

\[\text{"We only worship them in order that they may}\]
bring us closer to Allâh.” (39:3)

Allâh ﷺ refuted this false claim and made it clear to them that worshipping any other person or thing other than Allâh is blatant Shirk and disbelief. The Qur’ân says:

وَيَقْسَمُونَ بِذَيَّ اللَّهِ الَّذِي لا يَضُرُّهُمْ وَلا يَفْوِهِمْ وَيَقُولُونَ [يونس: 18]

“They worship, besides Allâh, what can hurt them not nor profit them, and they say: ‘These are our intercessors with Allâh.’” (10:18)

Allâh ﷺ refuted this claim in the same Verse thus:

قُلْ أَنْتُمْ تَعْبُرُونَ اللَّهَ إِلَّا مَا يَلْصَمُ في الْسَّمَاوَاتِ وَلَا في الْأَرْضِ سَبْحَانَهُ [يونس: 18]

“Say: ‘Do you indeed inform Allâh of something He knows not, in the heavens or on earth? —Glory be to Him! And far is He above the partners they ascribe to Him!’” (10:18)

These Verses clearly indicate that worshipping Prophets, saints and others besides Him is a major form of Shirk, which is an unpardonable sin. Only those who commit it have invented this name. The Qur’ân says:

وَأَلْبَيْتُمُ اخْتَدَأْتُمْ مِنْ دُوَيْرَةٍ أُولِيَآةٍ مَا نَصْبَتْهُمْ إِلَّا لِيَقْبَلُوا إِلَيْهِ [الزَّمَر: 32]

“We only worship them in order that they may bring us closer to Allâh.” (39:3)
Allâh refuted their false claim thus:

‘En Allâh yuṭimmun bi-biṭilīm in kāhîm bi-yuṭimmun bi-biṭilīm ‘En Allâh la yuṭimmun min ‘umr Kādirīkhīlīm [al-zûrû’i: 39:3]

"Truly Allâh will judge between them in that wherein they differ. But Allâh guides not him who is a liar and a disbeliever." (39:3)

In this Verse, therefore, Allâh ﷻ makes it crystal clear that the worship they offer to other than Him, whether in the form of invocation, hope, fear or otherwise, is blatant disbelief. He also calls them liars when they claim that their false gods bring them closer to Allâh.

There are a number of ideologies and philosophies in our present time which contradict this true belief in every detail. The followers of these ideologies and philosophies which were invented by Marx, Lenin and others who call to atheism and disbelief, give their beliefs different names, such as socialism, communism, and Ba‘thism. These people are in essence disbelievers, because they do not believe in the Last Day, Paradise and Hell. They also reject all religions because they claim that there is no god and that life is only matter. Those who follow these ideologies and philosophies will certainly bear the worst of consequences both in this life and in the Hereafter.

Other beliefs which contradict the true belief include Al-Bâtînîyyah and Sufism whose followers believe that
their so-called saints are Allâh’s partners in His rule and disposition of the world’s affairs. They give them such names as Aqtâb, Awtâd, and Aghwâth. Indeed, this is the worst form of Shirk with relation to Allâh’s Lordship; it is even far worse than the form of Shirk which was prevalent in Pre-Islamic Arabia, for the Arabs at that time joined partners with Allâh only in worship not in His Lordship. As the Qur’ân says:

"And when they embark on a ship, they invoke Allâh, making their Faith pure for Him only: but when He brings them safely to land, behold, they give a share of their worship to others. (29:65)

"If you ask them who created them, they will certainly say, ‘Allâh.’” (43:87)

“Say: ‘Who provides for you from the sky and from the earth? Or who has power over hearing and sight? And who brings out the living from the dead and the dead from the living? And who
rules and regulates all affairs?’ They will certainly say, ‘Allâh.’ Say: ‘Will you not then show piety (to Him)?’” (10:31)

Those who commit *Shirk* these days are worse than their predecessors in that some of them join partners with Allâh in Lordship and that they commit *Shirk* in both times of ease and hardship. This is quite obvious from their practices at the shrines of Al-Hussein, Al-Badawi and others in Egypt, the shrine of Al-Eidarous in Aden, the shrine of Al-Hâdî in Yemen, the shrine of Ibn ‘Arabî in Syria, the shrine of ‘Abdul-Qâdir Al-Jîlânî in Iraq, and other well-known shrines across the Muslim World. To make matters worse, there are only a few people who take great pains to remind these ignorant people of the reality of *Tawhîd* with which Allâh sent His Messenger ﷺ. We pray to Allâh Almighty to guide them to the Truth and to help Muslim leaders combat and uproot this phenomenon.

Of the beliefs that contradict the true belief with regard to Allâh’s Names and Attributes are the beliefs held by Al-Jahmiyah and Al-Mu‘tazilah sects and their likes. These sects completely ignore Allâh’s Lofty, Perfect Attributes as though He is nonexistent or an inanimate being! Far is He above what they say about Him!

Al-Ashâ‘îrah is another sect that deny some of the Attributes while confirming others, thus contradicting
clear logical as well as textual evidence from the Qur’ân and authentic Prophetic traditions.

The correct and true belief is that of *Ahlus-Sunnah wal-Jamā‘ah* who confirm all the Names and Attributes that Allâh has confirmed for Himself in the Qur’ân or through His Prophet ﷺ. They set Him far above His creation, as there is no one who bears resemblance to Him in anything. They refer to all proofs in the Qur’ân and the Sunnah without twisting the meaning thereof in the least. In this way they avoided confusion into which others have fallen. This belief is the way to salvation and bliss in this life and in the Hereafter. It is the Straight Path which was followed by the pious predecessors and their leaders. The condition of the present-day Muslims will not be rectified except by following the same path of the predecessors who held tight to Allâh’s Book and the Sunnah of His Messenger and shunned all that contradict them.
The Invalidators of Islam

You should know, dear Muslim brother, that Allâh made it obligatory upon all His slaves to enter Islam and hold on to it, and warned them against following other than Islam. He also sent His Prophet Muhammad to call mankind to it. Allâh has informed us in the Qur’ân that guided are those who follow the teachings of Islam, and misguided are those who reject them. He warned us in many Verses against the causes of apostasy and all forms of Shirk and disbelief. Religious scholars have mentioned that there are a number of invalidators that are bound to take one out of the fold of Islam. For the sake of attaining salvation in the Hereafter, I have briefly cited in the following pages, with some explanation, the ten most critical of these invalidators so that you will avoid them and make others aware of them.

1. To associate others with Allâh in worship. The Qur’ân says:

\[ 
\text{إِنَّا لَلَّهِ وَإِنَّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَاهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَا نُشَارِكَنَّهُ شِئًا} 
\]

النساء: 116

"Allâh forgives not (the sin of) setting up partners with Him in worship, but He forgives whom He pleases other sins than this." (4:116)
“Whoever sets up partners with Allâh in worship, Allâh will forbid him Paradise, and the Fire will be his abode. For the wrongdoers there are no helpers.” (5:72)

Forms of worship include calling upon the dead, seeking their assistance, offering sacrifices to them, and taking vows in their names.

2. To set up intermediaries between oneself and Allâh, seeking their intercession and putting absolute trust in them. Those who do so are unanimously considered disbelievers.

3. Not to accuse polytheists and those who commit *Shirk* or disbelief, to be in doubt as to their being disbelievers, or to approve of their beliefs.

4. To believe that the Prophet’s guidance is not complete or perfect or that other people’s ruling and judgement is better than his. Those who prefer the rule of false gods are blatant disbelievers.

5. Those who hate anything that the Prophet Ḥ came with are also disbelievers even if they act upon them. The Qur’ān says:

> [9:9] "That is because they hate that which Allâh sent down, so He has made their deeds fruitless.”
6. Those who ridicule anything that Islam came with, such as punishment and reward in the Hereafter, are disbelievers. The Qur’ân says:

قُلِ اللَّهُ وَمَا أَدَرْتُ مِنْ آيَاتِهِ وَرُسُولُهُ كَثِيرًا هُمْ لَا تَسْتَمِعُونَ قَدْ كَفَّرُوا مِنَ الْكَفَّارِيَّةِ [التوبة: 65]

“Say: ‘Was it at Allâh, and His Signs, and His Messenger, that you were mocking? Make no excuse; you have rejected Faith after you had accepted it.’” (9:65,66)

7. Magic in all its forms, including turning someone away from somebody that he or she loves, and making someone love someone or something he or she does not normally like. Whoever practices magic or approves of it is a disbeliever, as evidenced by the Qur’ânic Verse that says:

وَما يَكْتَلِمُانِ أَحَدُهُمَا مَثَلًا حَكِيمًا بَعْفُوَّا إِنَّمَا يَتَّخِذُونَ وَنَسِيَّةً فَلَا تَنَكُّرُونَ [ البقرة: 102]

“But neither of these (two angels) taught anyone (such things) without saying, ‘We are only for trial, so disbelieve not (by learning this magic from us).’” (2:102)

8. To take the disbelievers for friends, give them support and assistance against the Muslims is an act of disbelief. The Qur’ân says:
"And he amongst you that turns to them (for friendship) is of them. Verily Allâh guides not a people unjust." (5:51)

9. Those who believe that it is in their power or authority to forsake the law of Islam are disbelievers. The Qur’ân says:

"And whoever seeks a religion other than Islam, it will never be accepted of him; and in the Hereafter he will be one of the losers." (3:85)

10. To turn away from Islam and to stubbornly refuse to learn its teachings or act upon them. The Qur’ân says:

"And who does more wrong than he who is reminded of the Signs of his Lord, then he turns away therefrom? Verily from those who transgress We shall exact (due) retribution.” (32:22)

In all of these invalidators, there is no difference between one who does them jokingly, seriously,
or in fear, except for one who is compelled against his will. All of these matters are most dangerous and most of them are occurring (amongst the Muslims). Therefore, it is necessary for the Muslim to beware of them and fear for himself concerning them.

The fourth point mentioned above also includes those who believe that man-made laws are better than the Islamic Law, that the Islamic Law is not suitable to be implemented in the present century, that Islam is the reason behind Muslims' backwardness in some spheres of life, or that it is not applicable in other spheres of life apart from regulating one's life with one's Lord. This point also includes those who believe that cutting off the thief's hand is a backward law that should not be implemented in the present-day society. It also includes those who believe that it is permissible to dispense with the Islamic Law in matters relating to the social life and the boundary limits for the lawful and the unlawful even if they do not believe that other laws are not better than the Islamic Law. For this means that they have made lawful what Allâh had already made unlawful. Whoever makes lawful what Allâh has declared unlawful, things that are known in religion by necessity such as adultery, drinking alcohol, usury and ruling with other than Allâh's Law, is a disbeliever with the unanimous agreement of all Muslim scholars.
We seek Allâh's refuge from His painful chastisement as well as from those things that cause His wrath. Allâh's Peace and Blessing be upon His Messenger, his pure family and noble Companions.
العقيدة الصحيحة

و نواقض الإسلام

باللغة الإنجليزية

تأليف

سماحة الشيخ
عبد العزيز بن عباد الله بن باز رحمه الله

النشر: دار مكتبة الجمال للكتاب والنشر 1423 هـ