

بَابُ تَفْسِيرِ التَّوْحِيدِ وَشَهَادَةِ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

An Explanation of Tawheed and the Testimony: lā ilāha illallāh

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿أُولَئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ يَبْتَغُونَ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمُ الْوَسِيلَةَ
أَلَيْهِمْ أَقْرَبَ وَيَرْجُونَ رَحْمَتَهُ وَيَخَافُونَ عَذَابَهُ إِنَّ عَذَابَ رَبِّكَ كَانَ

Quranic Ayah 1
Al-Israa – 57

مُحْدَوْرًا ﴿۱﴾

Allah the Almighty said: "Those whom they call upon [like 'Iesa (Jesus) - son of Maryam (Mary), 'Uzair (Ezra), angel, etc.] desire (for themselves) means of access to their Lord (Allah), as to which of them should be the nearest and they ['Iesa (Jesus), 'Uzair (Ezra), angels, etc.] hope for His Mercy and fear His Torment. Verily, the Torment of your Lord is something to be afraid of!"

وَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَإِذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ لِأَبِيهِ وَقَوْمِهِ إِنَّنِي بَرَاءٌ مِّمَّا تَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا الَّذِي

Quranic Ayah 2

Az-Zukhruf – 26,27

فَطَرَنِي ﴿۱﴾ الْآيَةَ.

And He said: "And (remember) when Ibrahim (Abraham) said to his father and his people: 'Verily, I am innocent of what you worship, Except Him (i.e. I

worship none but Allah Alone) Who did create me, and verily, He will guide me".

وَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿اتَّخَذُوا أَحْبَابَهُمْ وَرُهْبَانَهُمْ أَرْبَابًا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ وَالْمَسِيحَ ابْنَ مَرْيَمَ وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا إِلَهًا وَاحِدًا ۗ لَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ سُبْحَانَهُ عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ﴾.

Quranic Ayah 3
At-Tawba – 31

And He said: "They (Jews and Christians) took their rabbis and their monks to be their lords besides Allah (by obeying them in things which they made lawful or unlawful according to their own desires without being ordered by Allah), and (they also took as their Lord) Messiah, son of Maryam (Mary), while they (Jews and Christians) were commanded [in the Taurat (Torah) and the Injeel (Gospel)] to worship none but One Ilah (God - Allah) La ilaha illa Huwa (none has the right to be worshipped but He). Praise and glory be to Him, (far above is He) from having the partners they associate (with Him)."

وَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَن يَتَّخِذُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ أَندَادًا يُحِبُّوهُمْ كَحُبِّ اللَّهِ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَشَدُّ حُبًّا لِلَّهِ وَلَوْ يَرَى الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا إِذْ يَرُونَ الْعَذَابَ أَنَّ الْقُوَّةَ لِلَّهِ جَمِيعًا وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعَذَابِ﴾.

Quranic Ayah 4
Al-Baqara – 31

And He said: "And of mankind are some who take (for worship) others besides Allah as rivals (to Allah). They love them as they love Allah. But those who believe, love Allah more (than anything else). If only, those who do wrong could see, when they will see the torment, that all power belongs to Allah and that Allah is Severe in punishment."

وفي الصحيح عن النبي صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ؛ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ، وَكَفَرَ بِمَا يُعْبَدُ مِنْ دُونِ اللهِ؛ حَرَّمَ مَالُهُ وَدَمُهُ، وَحِسَابُهُ عَلَى اللهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ»

Hadith 01
Muslim

And in Sahih (Muslim) it is reported that the Prophet (May the peace and blessing of Allah be upon him) said: "He who professed that there is no God to be worshipped but Allah and made a denial of everything which the people worship besides Allah, his property and blood become inviolable, and his affair rests with Allah."

<p>Important issues of the Chapter:</p>	<p>فِيهِ مَسَائِلُ:</p>
<p>فِيهِ أَكْبَرُ الْمَسَائِلِ وَأَهْمُهَا وَهِيَ تَفْسِيرُ التَّوْحِيدِ، وَتَفْسِيرُ الشَّهَادَةِ. وَبَيِّنَتَهَا بِأُمُورٍ وَاضِحَةٍ.</p> <p>This chapter contains the greatest and most important of issues namely the explanation of Tawheed and the</p>	

testimony of Faith and a clarification of it through clear matters.

مِنْهَا آيَةٌ الْإِسْرَاءِ: بَيَّنَّ فِيهَا الرَّدَّ عَلَى الْمُشْرِكِينَ الَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ الصَّالِحِينَ؛ فَفِيهَا بَيَانٌ أَنَّ هَذَا هُوَ الشِّرْكَ الْأَكْبَرُ.

Of them is the verse in Surah AI-Isra ' . It is a clear rejection to the polytheists who supplicate the righteous ones as well as making clear that to do so is major Shirk.

وَمِنْهَا: آيَةٌ (بِرَاءة) بَيَّنَّ فِيهَا أَنَّ أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ اتَّخَذُوا أَحْبَارَهُمْ وَرُهَبَاءَهُمْ أَرْبَابًا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ. وَبَيَّنَّ بِأَتَمِّهِمْ لَمْ يُؤْمَرُوا إِلَّا بِأَنْ يَعْبُدُوا إِيَّاهَا وَاحِدًا، مَعَ أَنَّ تَفْسِيرَهَا الَّذِي لَا إِشْكَالَ فِيهِ طَاعَةُ الْعُلَمَاءِ وَالْعُبَادِ فِي الْمَعْصِيَةِ، لَا دُعَاؤُهُمْ إِيَّاهُمْ.

Also, the verse in Surah AI-Bard 'a clearly shows that the People of the Book took their priests and their rabbis as lords besides Allah. It is also clear that they were not ordered except to worship a single deity (i.e. Allah). The explanation of the Verse which has no ambiguity in their obedience to the scholars and other slaves of Allah in sinful things and not calling or supplicating them.

وَمِنْهَا قَوْلُ الْخَلِيلِ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ لِلْكَفَّارِ: ﴿إِنِّي بَرَاءٌ لِمَا تَعْبُدُونَ إِلَّا الَّذِي فَطَرَنِي﴾ الْآيَةَ. فَاسْتَشْنَى مِنَ الْمَعْبُودِينَ رَبَّهُ. وَذَكَرَ سُبْحَانَهُ أَنَّ هَذِهِ الْبِرَاءَةَ وَهَذِهِ الْمَوْلَاةَ هِيَ تَفْسِيرُ شَهَادَةِ أَنْ

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، فَقَالَ: ﴿وَجَعَلَهَا كَلِمَةً بَاقِيَةً فِي عَقْبِهِ لَعَلَّهُمْ
يَرْجِعُونَ﴾.

Additionally, is the statement of Ibrahim (Peace be upon him) to the disbelievers wherein he excepted his Lord from other deities: "Verily, I am innocent of what you worship, "Except Him (i.e. I worship none but Allah Alone) Who did create me, and verily, He will guide me." Allah mentioned that this disassociation and being free from Shirk explain the testimony of La ilaha illa-Allah, for He said: "And He made it [i.e. lā ilāha illallāh (none has the right to be worshipped but Allah Alone)] a Word lasting among his offspring that they may turn back."

وَمِنْهَا آيَةُ الْبَقْرَةِ فِي الْكُفَّارِ الَّذِينَ قَالَ اللَّهُ فِيهِمْ: ﴿وَمَا هُمْ
بِخَارِجِينَ مِنَ النَّارِ﴾ . ذَكَرَ أَنَّهُمْ يُحِبُّونَ أَنْدَادَهُمْ كَحُبِّ اللَّهِ،
فَدَلَّ عَلَى أَنَّهُمْ يُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ حُبًّا عَظِيمًا، وَمَآ يُدْخِلُهُمْ فِي
الْإِسْلَامِ؛ فَكَيْفَ يَمَنْ أَحَبَّ النَّدَّ أَكْبَرَ مِنْ حُبِّ اللَّهِ؟! وَكَيْفَ
يَمَنْ لَمْ يُحِبَّ إِلَّا النَّدَّ وَحَدَّهُ؟ وَمَآ يُحِبُّ اللَّهُ؟ !

There is the verse of Surah AI-Baqarah regarding the disbelievers where Allah said of them; "They will not get out from the Fire" (2:167). It is mentioned that they love those whom they associate with Allah, as they love Allah, and this points to the fact that they do indeed love Allah tremendously but this nevertheless did not bring

them into the fold of Islam. Then how about the one who loves the false deity more than he loves Allah? How about the one who loves none other than his false deity and has no love for Allah?

وَمِنْهَا قَوْلُهُ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) «مَنْ قَالَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَكَفَرَ بِمَا يُعْبَدُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ؛ حَرَّمَ مَالُهُ وَدَمُهُ، وَحِسَابُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ» وَهَذَا مِنْ أَعْظَمِ مَا يُبَيِّنُ مَعْنَى (لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ)؛ فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَجْعَلِ التَّلَفُّظَ بِهَا عَاصِمًا لِلدَّمِّ وَالْمَالِ، بَلْ وَلَا مَعْرِفَةً مَعْنَاهَا مَعَ لَفْظِهَا، بَلْ وَلَا الْإِقْرَارَ بِذَلِكَ، بَلْ وَلَا كَوْنَهُ لَا يَدْعُو إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، بَلْ لَا يَحْرُمُ مَالَهُ وَدَمَهُ حَتَّى يُضَيِّفَ إِلَى ذَلِكَ الْكُفْرَ بِمَا يُعْبَدُ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ. فَإِنْ شَكَّ أَوْ تَوَقَّفَ؛ لَمْ يَحْرُمُ مَالَهُ وَلَا دَمَهُ. فَيَا هَا مِنْ مَسْأَلَةٍ مَا أَعْظَمَهَا وَأَجَلَّهَا! وَيَا لَهُ مِنْ بَيَانٍ مَا أَوْضَحَهُ! وَحُجَّةٍ مَا أَقْطَعَهَا لِلْمُنَازِعِ!

The Prophet (May the peace and blessing of Allah be upon him) stated: "Whoever says *lā ilāha illallāh* and rejects all other things that are worshipped besides Allah, his wealth and his blood are inviolable and his account rests with Allah." This is of the weightiest statements clarifying the meaning of *lā ilāha illallāh*. It shows that a mere pronouncement does not protect the pronouncer's blood and wealth. It is insufficient to simply understand its evident meaning and words, to acknowledge it, or even for the pronouncer to call on

none other than Allah, Who is Alone and without partners. Rather, the pronouncer's wealth and blood do not become inviolable until in addition to all of the above, he totally rejects all else that is falsely worshipped besides Allah. For, if one has doubt or hesitates in this, neither his wealth nor blood is safe. What greater or more splendid an example can be given? What could elucidate the point in more clear manner? What more conclusive argument is there to cut off any dispute of the point?