

Line 3 - Hope and Fear

- Hope is the wishing for the ~~the~~ intent and striving for that intent.
- Blameworthy is the one that does nothing but hopes to enter Al-Jannah.
- Khawf - fleeing to Allah in fear of his punishment.

Type of khawf a muslim has;

- ① fears the hisab on Yawm Al-Qiyamah
- ② dying without repentance

Line 4 - Station of Mahabbah

- A constant attachment and mention of Allah in ones heart.

How to gain the love of Allah

- ① cutting of ties with the love of the dunya
- ② knowing Allah
- ③ Occupation with Allah after finishing obligations
- ④ Khush' in Salah.
- ⑤ When difficulties arrive you still remember Allah.

Line 5 - Dhikr of Allah

جالها الذين امنوا ذكروا لله ذكراً كثيراً

- ① Dhikr of Allah with the tongue
- ② Dhikr of Allah in the heart reflect on the dhikr and Allah's favours.
- ③ Dhikr through actions.

Line 6 - Closeness to Allah

Draw close to Allah - 3 matters;

- ① Ridding the heart of sins
- ② fulfill the obligations and recommendations.
- ③ Viewing all your actions as incomplete and deficient.

Line 7 - <Connected to Line 6>

Line 8 - Sabr and Shukr

Patience is mentioned 16 times in the Quran
Sabr is a self-restraint on ones soul.

Sabr is 3 types;

- ① Patience in commands of Allah
- ② Patience in staying away from sins.
- ③ Patience with the Qadr of Allah

Ibn Taymiyyah says the first two are more virtuous as you have no control over the 3rd one.

Line 9 - Station of Rida'

When one is patient, they enter a state of contentment.

How to attain Rida' at the Qadr of Allah.

- ① No change or objecting in the ~~plan~~ or the words of Allah.
- ② Acknowledging ones ignorance of future events.
- ③ As a Muslim, you submit and comply with the ~~will~~ Qadr of Allah.
- ④ knowing that any other option will be worse.

Line 10 - Gratitude

- Allah commands us to be grateful
- The prophets were grateful regarding Nuh (as). (لَوْ كُنَّا إِلَّا رِجَالًا مَّا كُنَّا لَنُحْيِيكَ إِلَّا بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنَّا لَخَوِذُوكَ بِالْأَعْقَابِ)
- Showing the blessings of Allah to other people is shukr.
- If one is ungrateful, they lose the blessing.

Line 11 - Tawakkul

Tawakkul is when the servant recognised his inability and weakness coupled with his reliance on Allah leads to a display of need towards Allah.

Line 12 - Ihsan

Ihsan is having certainty that Allah sees what is public and what is private.

Line 15 - Riy'ayah (self-care)

To take care and be concerned about the level of your eeman.

Line 16-17 - Zuhd

Asceticism (Renouncing the dunyah)

Zuhd is staying away from haram and leaving that which distract you from ibadah.

Removing love and desire for the dunya.

Line 18 - Having good companions

The best of company is those who have the qualities mentioned in the poem.

The poem on Aqeedah and Akhlaq

- Importance of Aqeedah
 - Aqeedah is that which the muslim believes in.
 - Every prophet was sent with the message of proper Aqeedah.
 - Aqeedah is part of Akhlaq.
(I have been sent only to perfect good manners)
 - Actions are not accepted without proper Aqeedah
 - The correct Aqeedah will prevent a person from falling into shirk and bid'ah.
 - It protects and differentiates the muslim from the kuffar.
 - The Aqeedah of Ahlul-Sunnah wa-Jam'ah is from the Quran and the Sunnah.
 - They understand the Quran and Sunnah from the Salaf-us-Saleh.
 - The Ahlul-Sunnah give special attention only to the Quran and Sunnah over other evidences.

~~In Manhaj is the way a person~~

- Manhaj is a methodology in the way someone does many things.
- If a person's manhaj is correct, their aqeedah is correct.
- A person who wants happiness must follow the guidance of Allah.
- Ibn Abbas says about the verse -

that Allah has given them a promise of happiness.

- Imam Sa'di has written dua within the poem which is an example from the Sunnah.
- He gives a hidayah, which is two;
 - hidayah of tawfiq - guidance that Allah gives us.
 - hidayah of guiding someone else - guidance that you give to other people.
- Imam Sa'di tells the reader to listen attentively.
 - Shows that when one asks questions, they should implement it.

• The Sheikh then mentions Tawhid Ar-Rububiyyah and Tawhid Al-Uloohiyyah

1) the types of tawhid: 3

Only these 3 categories are permissible (many people of bid'ah tried to add a 4th Tawhid Hakeemiyah but this was refuted).

- Tawhid Ar-Rububiyyah (His Lordship)
- Tawhid Al-Uloohiyyah (His worship)
- Tawhid Asma-was-Sifaat (His Names and Attributes).

2) These 3 categories, are they derived or taken from the Shariah?

3) Can we increase the number of the types of Tawhid?

4) Did Ibn Taymiyyah and Ibn Abdul-Wahhab invent these categories of Tawhid?

- No because many scholars mentioned them before Ibn Taymiyyah.

- Imam Al-Qurtubi

- Ibn Jarir at-Tabari

• The Sheikh then mentions humbling oneself in front of Allah.

• Mentioning the praise, glory and exaltation of Allah.

- that is why everyone turns to him ultimately.

7)

عقيدة اهل السنة في أسماء وصفات

- Allah is not like the creation
- We affirm all the attributes of Allah

Principles

- 1) The names of Allah are derived only from the Quran and Sunnah.
- 2) We must believe in every name and attribute that is found in that is found in the Quran and Sunnah.
- 3) We affirm for Allah that which He and his Prophet affirmed for him with distorting or changing ^{its} ~~his~~ meaning.
- 4) We affirm these names even if only one ~~person~~ narration is found or if many narrations are found.
- 5) We believe in the meaning of the names but we don't know the how.
- 6) Whatever we say about the names of Allah, we affirm to the rest.

Names of Allah

- Al Ala' (The Most High)

• He is high in his position, his might and his location.

- Al Mujeeb and Al-Qareeb

- he is close only to the believers.

- Al-Wadood (the Most-Loving)

17) The Anbiyah

- The prophets have some favoured over others.

- The most virtuous ~~and~~ is the Prophet Muhammad (saw)

- He was sent to mankind and jinn.

- Sent to everybody up until yawm ul

- Qiyamah.

- Will be given the shafa'at ul kuloban

- He was given the Quran

20) Our belief regarding the Companions

- A companion is anyone that met the Prophet whilst believing in him and died upon that.

- Best of people after the Prophet.

- They are just, righteous and trustworthy.

- Wajib for us to make dua for them and to ask Allah to forgive them.

- Only speak good about them.

- We defend them and spread their good traits.

- Refrain from discussing what occurred between them.

- They are all Mujtahid.

- Whoever insult or belittles a companion, then he is an innovator.

Our belief regarding Ahlul-Bayt

- We love them because they are the family of the Prophet.

- But we don't worship them.

The Quran

- From the words of Allah

- Allah has the quality of speech.

Qadr of Allah

- Al-Ilm

- Al-kalamah

- The will of Allah

- Khalq.

Iman

- Statements

- Actions

- Miyyah

• Iman is a principle with a lot of deviation occurs.

So the scholars have clarified it extensively.

- Iman increases with righteous deeds
Iman decreases with sins.

Yawm al-Qiyamah

• Belief in everything that happens after death (not just Qiyamah)

• The questions of the grave

• The punishment of the grave.

Contemplation of the creation

Things like the sun, the moon, the stars the earth

The nature of the seasons.

Great signs are only beneficial to those who take heed.

Sreikhs general advice

• Diligently observe taqwa by carrying out Allah's commands ^{fully}.

Taqwa - when Ibn Habib was asked about taqwa he said it is acting upon his commandments whilst knowing his commandments seeking reward. And to stay away from sins, fearing his punishment.

Taqwa provides many benefits. necessitates the love of Allah.

• Be sincere with Allah and be aware of Ar-Riya'.

There are 2 conditions for a person's worship to be accepted. The first is sincerity which means to worship Allah alone and to do acts for Him alone.

The second condition is mutaba'a that you do it according to the sunnah of the Prophet (Saw).

1) The first principle is the default ruling is we can't do any ibadah unless it's from the Qur'an and sunnah.

2) Every ~~is~~ innovation is a misguidance and is haram.

3) There is no good bid'ah in Islam.

4) It is wajib to follow Q and S by the Salaf.

5) 2 types of bid'ah, one that takes you out of Islam, and one that takes you out of the Sunnah.

* Having Tawakkul and seeking Allah's help

• Cleanse your heart
perseverance in avoiding sins.

• Give naseelah

- Advice one another
- Make da'wah for one another
- Be kind to one another.

Make friends with those who are good.

- Those who follow Allah and His Messenger.
- You are A righteous friend is the only friend on the day of judgement
- The example of the good friend and the bad things is that of the perfume seller and the blacksmith.
- Befriend those who benefit you.

- Excuse those shortcomings of those friends
- people have different shortcomings and it requires sabar from those involved.

Depart from the dunya

- the dunya is forever fading away.
- Be in the dunya as if you are a traveller.
- ~~Take~~ only your provisions from the dunya
good deeds are provisions for the akhirah.
- follow the example of the righteous of those who have entered the akhirah.

49-59 - Remembrance of Allah and ذِكْرُ اللَّهِ وَفَوَائِدُهُ
its benefits.

Mention Allah's name as much as you can.

- 1) Restricted thikr to a specific time or situation - مقيّد
- 2) Unrestricted dua that you can say any time - متلق

Best of Adhkar is
la-ilaha-illa-allah
and the
Qur'an.

• Remembering Allah inwardly and outwardly removes stress, grief and misery.

• Brings about goodness in the dunya and the hereafter

• Repels the waswas of the Shaytan.

• Dhikr helps you with other ibodat

• This dhikr enables things to be prepared for him in jannah.

• Allah will make good mention of you with the angels if you mention him in a gathering of people.

• I am with my servant as long as he remembers me.

• Dhikr will remain even after death

• Allah will love you if you remember him.

Things that nullify dhikr

• Backbiting a brother

• gheebah and naimeenah

Ask Allah for guidance and success at all times.

Tafseer - Sunnah Kaalimah