

لَقَدْ أَرْسَلْنَا وَإِلَيْكَ وَمَا تَرَى

ASCEND

INSTITUTE

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ وَصَلَاةٌ وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ
وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَمَنْ وَاٰهٍ.

اللهم علمنا ما ينفعنا، وانفعنا بما علمتنا وزدنا علما.

وارنا الحق حقا وارزقنا اتباعه، وارنا الباطل باطلا
وارزقنا اجتنابه، واجعلنا ممن يستمعون القول
فيتبعون احسنه، وادخلنا برحمتك الواسعة يا اكرم
الاکرمين.

نحييكم بتحيةة الإسلام
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

May Allah's Peace and Blessing
be upon you.

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Course Topics

1. Importance of acquiring Islamic Knowledge.
2. Areas of studies in Islam.
3. Islamic Course Curriculum (by Hadith).
4. Introduction to Islamic Theology.
5. Introduction to Islamic Jurisprudence.

Importance of acquiring Islamic Knowledge.



What does the Quran and Sunnah teach us about obtaining Islamic Knowledge?

طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ

"Seeking knowledge is obligatory
upon every Muslim"

" مَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ طَرِيقًا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ
وَإِنَّ الْمَلَائِكَةَ لَتَضَعُ أجنحتها رِضًا لِطَالِبِ الْعِلْمِ وَإِنَّ طَالِبَ
الْعِلْمِ يَسْتَغْفِرُ لَهُ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ حَتَّى الْحِيتَانِ فِي
الْمَاءِ وَإِنَّ فَضْلَ الْعَالِمِ عَلَى الْعَابِدِ كَفَضْلِ الْقَمَرِ عَلَى سَائِرِ
الْكَوَاكِبِ إِنَّ الْعُلَمَاءَ هُمْ وَرَثَةُ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ إِنَّ الْأَنْبِيَاءَ لَمْ يُورَثُوا
دِينَارًا وَلَا دِرْهَمًا إِنَّمَا وَرَثُوا الْعِلْمَ فَمَنْ أَخَذَهُ أَخَذَ بِحِطِّ وَافِرٍ "

"Whoever follows a path in the pursuit of knowledge, Allah will make the path to Paradise at ease. The angels lower their wings in satisfaction of the seeker of knowledge, and the inhabitants in the heavens and on earth prays for forgiveness for the seeker of knowledge, even the fish in the sea. The superiority of the scholar over the worshipper is like the significance of the moon above all other planets and crators. The scholars are the heirs of the Prophets, for the Prophets did not leave behind a Dinar or Dirham, rather they left behind knowledge, so whoever takes it has taken a great share."

(يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا قِيلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوا فِي الْمَجَالِسِ فَافْسَحُوا
يَفْسَحِ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ وَإِذَا قِيلَ أَنْشُرُوا فَأَنْشُرُوا يَرْفَعِ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا
مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ)

[Surah Al-Mujadila 11]

O you who have believed, when you are told, "Space yourselves" in assemblies, then make space; Allah will make space for you. And when you are told, "Arise," then arise; Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge, by degrees. And Allah is Acquainted with what you do.

Areas of Studies in Islam

*Pure/Sources of (Islamic)
knowledge*

FIQH & USUL AL-FIQH

اصول الفقه

A. “Usul and Asl” by definition:

- a. The word “Usul” is the plural of “Asl”.
- b. Asl can be meant by: Root, origin, principle, source, foundations, etc.
- c. In terms of Islamic Law, it means Principles and Proofs.

A. “Fiqh” by definition:

- a. Literally “fiqh” means to understanding and to comprehend something.
- b. A “faqeeh” means a person who has understanding and comprehension of something in depth.

1. معرفة النفس ما لها وما عليها.

General meaning: “An individual knowing their rights and responsibilities.

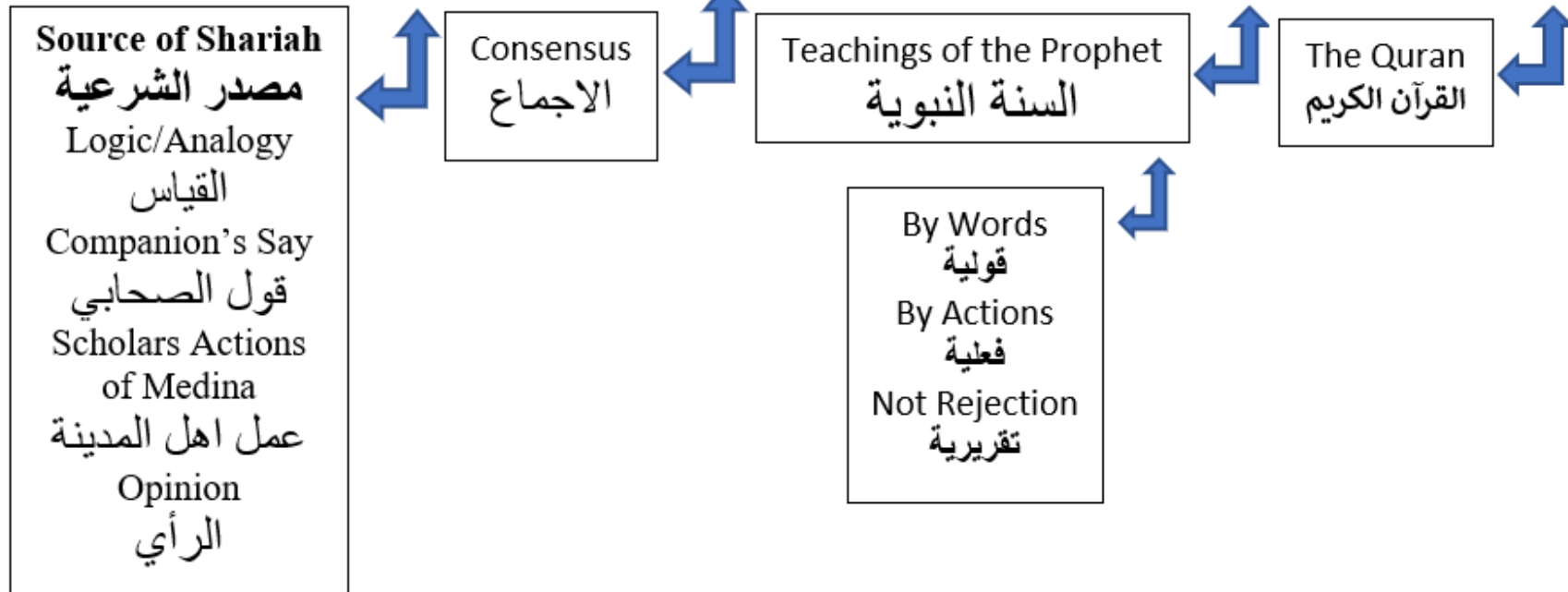
1. العلم بالاحكام الشرعية العلمية المكتسبة من ادلتها التفصيلية.

More detailed meaning: “The knowledge of practical legal rulings derived from their detailed evidence”.

USUL AL-FIQH
Pure/Sources of knowledge



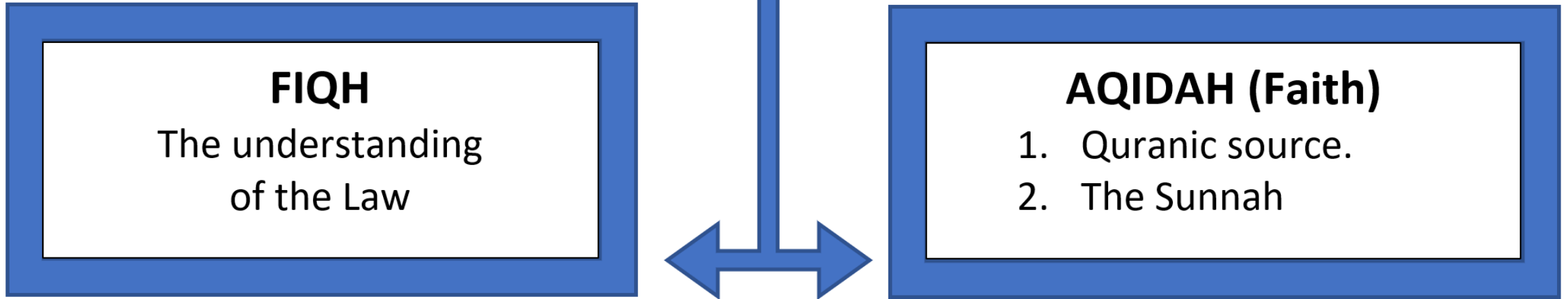
The Sources المصادر



Islamic Shari'ah

Law & Order

الشريعة الإسلامية



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولِي الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ ط فَإِن تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ
فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِن كُنتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ذَٰلِكَ خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا ﴿٥٩﴾

O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you. And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger, if you believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is the best [way] and best in result.

Areas of Studies in Islam

(Based on Quran, Sunnah, and Scholar's opinion).

The Family of Sunnah and Community

اهل السنة والجماعة

The Family of Sunnah and Community

Meaning

1. The Major School of thoughts in Islam.
2. Four branches of Methodologies (Hanifi, Maliki, Shafae, Hanbali, and others).
3. We take our jurisprudence from the **Mother of believers (Aisha RA)** and from the Majority of the Prophet's companions **ex: Abo Bakar, Omar, Othman, Ali, Abo Hurairah, etc** where other schools of thought don't.

The Areas of Studies in Islam

(Based on Quran, Sunnah, and Scholar's opinion).

1. Theology

- a. Who is Allah?
- b. What is our creed?

1. Methodology

- a. Worshipping practices by the prophet Mohammed.
- b. Jurisprudence: Theory/rulings based on four schools of thought (Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi, Hambali, and others).

1. Biographies

- a. Life history of the Prophets, Messengers, Wives, Companions, and others.

The Areas of Studies in Islam (CONTINUED.....)

1. Hadith Sciences
 - a. Hadith Scholars: Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Sunan An-Nisai, Sunan Abu Dawood, Jami Al-Tirmithi, Sunan Ibn Majah, Al-Muwataa (Imam Malik Ibn Anas), Musnad Ahmad, Shamaiel Mohammediya, Works of Imam Nawawii, Bulugh Al-Maram, and others.

1. Quran Sciences
 - a. The study of Tajweed and Narriations.
 - b. The study of commentaries.

1. The Study of the Arabic language
 - a. Grammar and Spelling.
 - b. Study of use of words and etc.

Islamic Course Curriculum

(by Hadeeth)

Narrated by Omar Bin Khattab RA



We will be talking about a very important curriculum that is crucial to advance in Islamic studies.

For that, we have to go back nearly 1,500 years when (stated by Imam Nawawii in his 40 Hadith Collection): Also, on the authority of `Umar (may Allah be pleased with him), who said: One day while we were sitting with the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessing be upon him) there appeared before us a man whose clothes were exceedingly white and whose hair was exceedingly black; no signs of journey were to be seen on him and none of us knew him. He walked up and sat down in front of the Prophet (peace and blessing be upon him), with his knees touching against the Prophet's (peace and blessings be upon him) and placing the palms of his hands on his thighs he said:

(continued...)

“O Muhammad, tell me about Islam.”

The Messenger of Allah (peace and blessing be upon him) said:

1. “Islam is to testify that there is no deity worthy of worship but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.
2. to perform prayers.
3. to give Zakaah.
4. to fast in Ramadan.
5. and to make the pilgrimage to the House if you are able to do so.”

He said: “You have spoken rightly”; and we were amazed at him asking him and saying that he had spoken rightly.

(continued...)

He (the man) said: **“Tell me about Iman.”**

He (the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him) said:

1. “It is to believe in Allah,
2. His Angels,
3. His Books,
4. His Messengers, and
5. the Last Day, and to believe in divine destiny (qadr), both the good and the evil of it.

” He said: “You have spoken rightly.”

(continued...)

He (the man) said: **“Then tell me about Ihsan.”**

He (the Prophet, peace and blessing be upon him) said:

1. “It is to worship Allah as though you see Him, and if you do not see Him, then (knowing that) truly He sees you.”
2. He said: “Then tell me about the Hour.”
3. He said: “The one questioned about it knows no better than the questioner.”
4. He said: “Then tell me about its signs.”
5. He said: “That the slave-girl will give birth to her mistress, and that you will see barefooted, naked destitute shepherds competing in constructing lofty buildings.”

Then he (the man) left, and I stayed for a time. Then he (the Prophet, peace and blessing be upon him) said: “O `Umar, do you know who the questioner was?”

I said: “Allah and His Messenger know best.”

He said: “It was Jibreel, who came to teach you your religion.”

Narrated by Sahih Muslim

(in review...)

Our Prophet Mohammed (Peace and Blessings be upon him) taught us that we have THREE main elements of our RELIGION:

1. Islam.
2. Iman (Faith).
3. Ihsan (Purification).