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(1703–1792 C.E., 1115–1206 A.H.) May Allah have mercy on him.

Kitab At-Tawheed means The Book of Tawheed. This is an important matn because it teaches us about Tawheed and how to worship Allah alone. It explains what Tawheed means, the importance and rewards of Tawheed and why a Muslim must protect their Tawheed from Shirk. The book teaches us about different actions that can harm a person's Tawheed, such as seeking help from other than Allah in matters only Allah can do, sacrificing or making vows to other than Allah, using amulets, magic, fortune-telling, showing off in worship and other forms of Shirk. It also teaches important matters connected to trusting Allah, loving Allah, fearing Allah, believing in Qadar and respecting the Names and Attributes of Allah. Studying Kitab At-Tawheed helps a Muslim understand why Allah created us, how to worship Him correctly, how to recognize Shirk and how to protect their Tawheed. It teaches us to base our beliefs and worship on evidence from the Qur'an and Sunnah. These lessons are taught upon The Qur'an & Sunnah as Understood by the Salaf (Pious Predecessors) of this Ummah.

Chapter 1: At-Tauhid (The Oneness of Allah)

Objective of this chapter

Allah created people and jinn to worship Him alone. Every messenger called people to Tawheed and warned them against worshipping anything besides Allah.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This opening chapter gives the foundation of the whole book. It establishes that Allah created us to worship Him alone and that every Messenger called to this same Tawheed. The chapters that follow explain its virtues, what completes it and what can damage or destroy it.

Important words

Tawheed: worshipping Allah alone and giving Him what belongs only to Him.

Easy revision notes

Allah created people and jinn to worship Him alone. Every messenger called people to Tawheed and warned them against worshipping anything besides Allah. The purpose of creation is worship, not simply knowing that Allah exists. All Messengers agreed on the same foundation: worship Allah and avoid Taghut.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 51:56, 16:36, 17:23,24, 4:36, 6:151-153. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. Why did Allah create mankind and jinn?
2. What did every Messenger call people to?
3. What does Tawheed require in worship?
4. What is the opposite of Tawheed?
5. How do the evidences in this chapter establish the foundation of the whole book?

Chapter 2: The Superiority of Tauhid and what it removes of Sins

Objective of this chapter

Tawheed is the greatest foundation of Islam. Sincere Tawheed brings enormous reward and is a cause for sins to be forgiven.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

After establishing Tawheed, this chapter explains its great virtue and reward. It shows why Tawheed is the most important matter for a Muslim: sincere Tawheed is a cause of guidance, security and forgiveness of sins.

Important words

Tawheed: worshipping Allah alone and giving Him what belongs only to Him.

Easy revision notes

Tawheed is the greatest foundation of Islam. Sincere Tawheed brings enormous reward and is a cause for sins to be forgiven. The verse about faith not being mixed with wrongdoing is explained in the chapter as a warning about Shirk. The rewards mentioned are connected to sincere Tawheed, not to merely saying words without their meaning.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 6:82. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim, At-Tirmidhi. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What does this chapter teach about the virtue of Tawheed?
2. What is meant by the wrongdoing mentioned in the evidence of 6:82?
3. How can sincere Tawheed be a cause of forgiveness?
4. Why is merely saying La ilaha illallah not enough without its meaning?
5. Which evidence from the chapter shows the reward of sincere Tawheed?

Chapter 3: Who purifies Tauhid (from Shirk etc.) will enter Paradise without giving an Account

Objective of this chapter

Pure Tawheed means worshipping Allah alone while staying away from shirk. The chapter teaches the high level of people whose hearts are strongly attached to Allah.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter moves from knowing Tawheed to perfecting it. It teaches that a person should purify their worship, heart and dependence from Shirk and from practices that weaken complete reliance upon Allah.

Important words

Tawheed: worshipping Allah alone and giving Him what belongs only to Him. Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah.

Easy revision notes

Pure Tawheed means worshipping Allah alone while staying away from shirk. The chapter teaches the high level of people whose hearts are strongly attached to Allah. Ibrahim عليه السلام is presented as an example of complete obedience and Tawheed. The people described in the hadith place strong reliance upon Allah and avoid practices that weaken that reliance.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 16:120, 23:59. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

6. What does it mean to purify or complete Tawheed?
7. What qualities are mentioned about the people who enter Paradise without account?
8. How is Tawakkul connected to this chapter?
9. Why must the heart avoid dependence on invented causes?
10. What do the examples in this chapter teach about complete Tawheed?

Chapter 4: Fear of Shirk (Polytheism)

Objective of this chapter

A Muslim should never feel completely safe from falling into shirk. Even a person who knows Tawheed must keep learning, making du'a and protecting their faith.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

After teaching the virtue of Tawheed, the author warns about its greatest opposite: Shirk. The chapter teaches that even a person who knows Tawheed must remain careful, learn the causes of Shirk and ask Allah for protection from it.

Important words

Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah.

Easy revision notes

A Muslim should never feel completely safe from falling into shirk. Even a person who knows Tawheed must keep learning, making du'a and protecting their faith. Shirk is the greatest danger to Tawheed and must be learned so it can be avoided. Ibrahim عليه السلام asked Allah to keep him and his children away from idol worship, showing that a believer should not feel safe from Shirk.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 4:48,116, 14:35. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Fear of Shirk (Polytheism)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 5: The Call to testify that there is nothing deserving of Worship in Truth except Allah

Objective of this chapter

Knowing Tawheed should lead a person to invite others to it with knowledge, wisdom and patience. The call begins with worshipping Allah alone.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Tawheed is not only something a Muslim learns personally. This chapter shows that the call of the Prophets began with worshipping Allah alone, so calling people to Tawheed with knowledge is part of following the way of the Messenger ﷺ.

Easy revision notes

Knowing Tawheed should lead a person to invite others to it with knowledge, wisdom and patience. The call begins with worshipping Allah alone. Da'wah begins with the most important matter: the right of Allah to be worshipped alone. The caller must have knowledge of what they are calling people to.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 12:108. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of The Call to testify that there is nothing deserving of Worship in Truth except Allah?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 6: An Explanation of Tauhid and the Testimony: La ilaha illallah

Objective of this chapter

La ilaha illallah is not only a sentence to say. It means rejecting every false object of worship and giving worship sincerely to Allah alone.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter explains the meaning of the testimony La ilaha illallah. It connects to Tawheed because the testimony requires two things: rejecting false worship and directing worship sincerely to Allah alone.

Important words

Tawheed: worshipping Allah alone and giving Him what belongs only to Him.

Easy revision notes

La ilaha illallah is not only a sentence to say. It means rejecting every false object of worship and giving worship sincerely to Allah alone. La ilaha illallah contains rejection and affirmation: reject false worship and affirm worship for Allah alone. A person's actions must agree with the meaning of the testimony.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 17:57, 43:26-28, 9:31, 2:165, 43:26,27. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of An Explanation of Tauhid and the Testimony: La ilaha illallah?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 7: To wear a Ring, Twine, or anything similar to them for prevention or lifting of Harm or Affliction, is an act of Shirk

Objective of this chapter

Objects such as rings, strings or similar items must not be treated as special sources of protection without a valid Islamic or real-world cause. The heart must depend on Allah.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter protects Tawheed by correcting dependence on rings, strings and similar objects for protection. A Muslim uses only valid means while knowing that benefit and harm are controlled by Allah.

Important words

Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah.

Easy revision notes

Objects such as rings, strings or similar items must not be treated as special sources of protection without a valid Islamic or real-world cause. The heart must depend on Allah. An object is not made a means of protection simply because people believe in it. Using lawful medicine or a proven physical cause is different from believing in an invented unseen cause. This chapter protects Tawheed by correcting dependence on rings, strings and similar objects for protection.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 39:38, 2:165. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of To wear a Ring, Twine, or anything similar to them for prevention or lifting of Harm or Affliction, is an act of Shirk?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 8: Ruqa (incantation), Talismans and Amulets

Objective of this chapter

This chapter explains ruqyah, amulets and charms. Lawful ruqyah is different from practices that contain shirk, magic or dependence on objects.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

This chapter explains how seeking protection and treatment can affect Tawheed. Lawful Ruqyah is separated from amulets, charms and practices that contain Shirk so that the heart remains attached to Allah.

Important words

Ruqyah: recitation and supplication used for protection or treatment. Amulet/Talisman: an object worn or hung because it is believed to protect or bring benefit.

Easy revision notes

This chapter explains ruqyah, amulets and charms. Lawful ruqyah is different from practices that contain shirk, magic or dependence on objects. Ruqyah is not automatically forbidden; the ruling depends on its words and beliefs. Amulets attach the heart to an object and are treated differently from lawful recitation and supplication. This chapter explains how seeking protection and treatment can affect Tawheed.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim, Abu Dawud, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Ruqa (incantation), Talismans and Amulets?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 9: Whoever seeks Blessing through a Tree, a Stone, or the like

Objective of this chapter

Blessing comes from Allah. A person must not invent special blessings for trees, stones or places without evidence from Islam.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

This chapter protects Tawheed in the matter of Barakah. Blessing belongs to Allah and cannot be invented for a tree, stone or place without evidence, because giving created things special unseen power can lead to Shirk.

Easy revision notes

Blessing comes from Allah. A person must not invent special blessings for trees, stones or places without evidence from Islam. Barakah is established by revelation, not by custom or personal feelings. The story of Dhat Anwat shows how a practice can resemble the actions of people of Shirk even when the person does not intend to leave Islam. This chapter protects Tawheed in the matter of Barakah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 53:19,20, 7:138. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Whoever seeks Blessing through a Tree, a Stone, or the like?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 10: Slaughtering for Other than Allah

Objective of this chapter

Slaughter is an act of worship when it is done as a religious sacrifice. Acts of worship must be directed to Allah alone.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Sacrifice can be an act of worship. This chapter therefore shows that a religious sacrifice must be offered to Allah alone and that directing it to another being opposes Tawheed.

Important words

Sacrifice: slaughter done as an act of worship must be for Allah alone.

Easy revision notes

Slaughter is an act of worship when it is done as a religious sacrifice. Acts of worship must be directed to Allah alone. Religious sacrifice is worship because it involves humility and drawing near to the one for whom it is offered. Ordinary slaughter for food is different from slaughter performed as religious devotion. Sacrifice can be an act of worship.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 6:162,163, 108:2, 6:162. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Slaughtering for Other than Allah?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 11: Make no Animal Sacrifice for Allah in a Place where Sacrifice is made for Other than Allah

Objective of this chapter

Islam blocks roads that can lead to shirk. A Muslim should avoid religious sacrifice in a place known for sacrifices to other than Allah.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

The previous chapter explained that sacrifice must be for Allah. This chapter goes further by teaching Muslims not to perform a sacrifice for Allah in a place known for sacrifices to other than Him, closing a path that can resemble or lead to Shirk.

Easy revision notes

Islam blocks roads that can lead to shirk. A Muslim should avoid religious sacrifice in a place known for sacrifices to other than Allah. Islam blocks the roads that can lead to Shirk, not only the final act of Shirk itself. The place and setting of worship can matter when they imitate a place known for false worship. The previous chapter explained that sacrifice must be for Allah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 9:108. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Make no Animal Sacrifice for Allah in a Place where Sacrifice is made for Other than Allah?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 12: Vowing for Other than Allah is an act of Shirk

Objective of this chapter

A vow is connected to worship and obedience. A vow made as worship must be for Allah alone and a vow to disobey Allah must not be fulfilled.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

A vow is an act connected to worship and obedience. This chapter teaches that a religious vow belongs to Allah alone, so directing a vow to another being gives an act of worship to other than Allah.

Important words

Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah. Vow: making an act binding on yourself for Allah.

Easy revision notes

A vow is connected to worship and obedience. A vow made as worship must be for Allah alone and a vow to disobey Allah must not be fulfilled. A vow does not make an act of disobedience permissible. When a lawful vow to Allah is made, fulfilling it is an act of obedience. A vow is an act connected to worship and obedience.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 76:7, 2:270. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Vowing for Other than Allah is an act of Shirk?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 13: Seeking Refuge in Other than Allah is a Part of Shirk

Objective of this chapter

Seeking spiritual refuge is an act of worship. The believer seeks protection from Allah and does not direct this worship to created beings.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Seeking refuge is an act of the heart and tongue. This chapter teaches that refuge in matters only Allah can control must be sought from Allah, keeping fear, hope and dependence directed to Him.

Important words

Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah. Seeking refuge: asking for protection from harm.

Easy revision notes

Seeking spiritual refuge is an act of worship. The believer seeks protection from Allah and does not direct this worship to created beings. Seeking ordinary help from a person who is present and able is different from seeking unseen refuge that only Allah can provide. The chapter uses the example of people seeking refuge in the jinn and shows that this only increased their fear and burden. Seeking refuge is an act of the heart and tongue.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 72:6. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Seeking Refuge in Other than Allah is a Part of Shirk?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 14: To seek Help in Other than Allah (Istighathah) or to invoke Other than Him is an Act of Shirk

Objective of this chapter

Du'a and seeking unseen rescue in matters only Allah can do belong to Allah alone. Normal help from a living person who is able to help is a different matter.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Du'a and Istighathah in matters only Allah can do are acts of worship. This chapter connects directly to Tawheed by teaching that these acts must not be directed to the dead, absent beings or anyone besides Allah.

Important words

Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah.

Easy revision notes

Du'a and seeking unseen rescue in matters only Allah can do belong to Allah alone. Normal help from a living person who is able to help is a different matter. Du'a is worship, so directing Du'a to other than Allah is not a small matter. A created person can only be asked for normal help within their real ability; divine rescue is sought from Allah. Du'a and Istighathah in matters only Allah can do are acts of worship.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 10:106,107, 29:17, 46:5,6, 27:62, 10:106. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of To seek Help in Other than Allah (Istighathah) or to invoke Other than Him is an Act of Shirk?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 15: (The Created One could not be an Object of Worship)

Objective of this chapter

Created beings are weak and dependent on Allah. Something that cannot create, control benefit or harm independently does not deserve worship.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter proves the weakness of everything worshipped besides Allah. Created beings do not own independent power to benefit, harm or answer divine requests, so they cannot deserve worship.

Easy revision notes

Created beings are weak and dependent on Allah. Something that cannot create, control benefit or harm independently does not deserve worship. Those called upon besides Allah are themselves created and dependent. The chapter trains the student to ask: does this being actually own the power being requested? This chapter proves the weakness of everything worshipped besides Allah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 7:191,192, 35:13,14, 3:128, 26:214. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (The Created One could not be an Object of Worship)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 16: (What the Lord has said)

Objective of this chapter

The angels and all creation are under Allah's command. Their greatness does not make them partners with Allah or worthy of worship.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

This chapter shows the greatness of Allah and the complete dependence of the angels and all creation upon Him. Even the greatest created beings fear Allah and wait for His command, so none of them can share His right to worship.

Easy revision notes

The angels and all creation are under Allah's command. Their greatness does not make them partners with Allah or worthy of worship. The angels do not speak before Allah gives permission. Their fear and obedience show that their high status never makes them partners with Allah. This chapter shows the greatness of Allah and the complete dependence of the angels and all creation upon Him.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 34:23. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (What the Lord has said)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 17: The Intercession

Objective of this chapter

Intercession belongs to Allah. No one can intercede except with Allah's permission and for a person with whom He is pleased.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

This chapter corrects misunderstandings about intercession. Intercession belongs to Allah and only occurs by His permission and for those with whom He is pleased, so it cannot be treated as an independent power owned by created beings.

Important words

Intercession: speaking on behalf of another; in the Hereafter it happens only by Allah's permission.

Easy revision notes

Intercession belongs to Allah. No one can intercede except with Allah's permission and for a person with whom He is pleased. Intercession is not denied completely; the chapter explains the intercession that Allah permits. The one who seeks intercession must understand that Allah owns it and controls it. This chapter corrects misunderstandings about intercession.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 6:51, 39:44, 2:255, 34:22,23, 53:26. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of The Intercession?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 18: (**Allah guides whom He wills**)

Objective of this chapter

Guidance is in Allah's control. A person may teach, advise and care for someone but cannot place guidance inside another person's heart.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Guidance of the heart belongs to Allah. The Messenger ﷺ could explain the truth and call people to it, but he could not place faith inside a person's heart. This protects Tawheed by showing a power that belongs to Allah alone.

Easy revision notes

Guidance is in Allah's control. A person may teach, advise and care for someone but cannot place guidance inside another person's heart. There is a difference between showing someone the path and placing guidance in their heart. The Prophet ﷺ loved guidance for his relatives, but the final guidance of hearts belongs to Allah. Guidance of the heart belongs to Allah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 28:56, 9:113. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Allah guides whom He wills)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 19: Excessive Dogma in the Righteous Persons is the Root Cause of Infidelity of Mankind and its deviation from True Religion

Objective of this chapter

Respecting righteous people is good but exaggerating their status can lead to shirk. Righteous people must never be given acts of worship.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter explains one of the main roads by which Shirk entered earlier nations: exaggerating the status of righteous people. Loving the righteous is correct, but raising them beyond their proper place can lead to worship of them.

Easy revision notes

Respecting righteous people is good but exaggerating their status can lead to shirk. Righteous people must never be given acts of worship. Shirk can begin gradually through excessive praise and memorializing righteous people. Respecting scholars and righteous people must stay within the limits of revelation. This chapter explains one of the main roads by which Shirk entered earlier nations: exaggerating the status of righteous people.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 4:171, 71:23. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Excessive Dogma in the Righteous Persons is the Root Cause of Infidelity of Mankind and its deviation from True Religion?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 20: The condemnation of the One Who worships Allah at the Grave of a Righteous Man and how then of a man who worships the buried man itself

Objective of this chapter

The chapter strongly warns against turning graves into places of worship. Worship is for Allah and the means that lead to grave worship must be avoided.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter warns against turning graves into places of worship. It protects Tawheed by blocking practices around graves that can slowly change respect for the righteous into religious devotion directed toward them.

Easy revision notes

The chapter strongly warns against turning graves into places of worship. Worship is for Allah and the means that lead to grave worship must be avoided. Building worship around graves creates a serious danger of changing the direction of devotion. The warning is stronger when worship is directed to the person in the grave rather than to Allah. This chapter warns against turning graves into places of worship.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of The condemnation of the One Who worships Allah at the Grave of a Righteous Man and how then of a man who worships the buried man itself?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 21: Exaggeration in the Graves of the Righteous Persons tends them to become Idols worshipped besides Allah

Objective of this chapter

Exaggeration around graves can slowly turn respect into worship. Islam closes this path before it reaches shirk.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

This chapter continues the warning about graves by explaining how exaggeration can turn graves into objects of worship. It teaches Muslims to stop the causes of Shirk before they grow into open worship of other than Allah.

Easy revision notes

Exaggeration around graves can slowly turn respect into worship. Islam closes this path before it reaches shirk. Repeated exaggeration around graves can cause later generations to forget the original reason for a practice. The chapter teaches prevention: protect Tawheed before a grave becomes an object of devotion. This chapter continues the warning about graves by explaining how exaggeration can turn graves into objects of worship.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 53:19. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Abu Dawud, Ibn Majah. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Exaggeration in the Graves of the Righteous Persons tends them to become Idols worshipped besides Allah?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 22: The protectiveness of Al-Mustafa of Tauhid and His blockading every Path leading to Shirk

Objective of this chapter

The Prophet ﷺ protected Tawheed by warning against words and actions that could lead people to exaggerate his status or direct worship to him.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

The Prophet ﷺ carefully protected the Tawheed of his Ummah. This chapter shows how he blocked words and practices that could lead to exaggeration of his grave or person, teaching Muslims to protect Tawheed before Shirk develops.

Important words

Tawheed: worshipping Allah alone and giving Him what belongs only to Him. Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah.

Easy revision notes

The Prophet ﷺprotected Tawheed by warning against words and actions that could lead people to exaggerate his status or direct worship to him. The Prophet ﷺ asked Allah not to let his grave become an idol that people worship. His teachings closed paths that could turn love for him into religious exaggeration. The Prophet ﷺcarefully protected the Tawheed of his Ummah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 9:128,129. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Abu Dawud. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of The protectiveness of Al-Mustafa of Tauhid and His blockading every Path leading to Shirk?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 23: Some People of this Ummah (Nation) will worship Idols

Objective of this chapter

Shirk can appear among people who identify as Muslims. A person must judge beliefs and actions by the Qur'an and Sunnah rather than assuming shirk can never happen.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter warns that idol worship is not only an ancient problem. The Prophet ﷺ informed that people from this Ummah would fall into such practices, so Muslims must continue learning Tawheed and recognizing Shirk.

Easy revision notes

Shirk can appear among people who identify as Muslims. A person must judge beliefs and actions by the Qur'an and Sunnah rather than assuming shirk can never happen. Being part of the Muslim Ummah does not make a person automatically safe from every form of Shirk. Warnings about future practices are meant to make Muslims careful, not careless. This chapter warns that idol worship is not only an ancient problem.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 4:51, 5:60, 18:21. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Some People of this Ummah (Nation) will worship Idols?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 24: On Sorcery (As-Sihr)

Objective of this chapter

Magic is a serious forbidden practice. The chapter warns about its connection to shirk, deception and harm.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Magic can involve Shirk, seeking help from devils and serious deception. This chapter protects Tawheed by warning against Sihr and by showing that a Muslim must not seek forbidden unseen powers.

Important words

Sihr: magic or sorcery; a forbidden practice discussed in the book.

Easy revision notes

Magic is a serious forbidden practice. The chapter warns about its connection to shirk, deception and harm. Sihr is not harmless entertainment; the chapter treats it as a major religious danger. A Muslim seeks protection through Allah and lawful means rather than magical practices. Magic can involve Shirk, seeking help from devils and serious deception.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 2:102, 4:51. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of On Sorcery (As-Sihr)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 25: Clarification of types of Sorcery (As-Sihr)

Objective of this chapter

Some practices may look different but share features of magic, deception or claims about hidden matters. Muslims must learn how to recognize and avoid them.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

After introducing the ruling of magic, this chapter helps students recognize practices that fall under or resemble Sihr. Knowing these forms protects a Muslim from being deceived by hidden claims, superstition and forbidden practices.

Important words

Sihr: magic or sorcery; a forbidden practice discussed in the book.

Easy revision notes

Some practices may look different but share features of magic, deception or claims about hidden matters. Muslims must learn how to recognize and avoid them. Some practices may be called by attractive names while still belonging to forbidden superstition or magic. Students should judge practices by their reality and evidence, not only by what people call them. After introducing the ruling of magic, this chapter helps students recognize practices that fall under or resemble Sihr.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim, Abu Dawud, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Clarification of types of Sorcery (As-Sihr)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 26: On Soothsayers and the Like

Objective of this chapter

Fortune-tellers and similar people claim knowledge they do not possess. Knowledge of the unseen belongs to Allah except what He reveals to His messengers.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Knowledge of the unseen belongs to Allah. This chapter warns against soothsayers, fortune-tellers and similar claimants because believing that they independently know the unseen gives them a quality that belongs to Allah.

Important words

Soothsayer: a person who claims knowledge of hidden or future matters.

Easy revision notes

Fortune-tellers and similar people claim knowledge they do not possess. Knowledge of the unseen belongs to Allah except what He reveals to His messengers. A fortune-teller's occasional correct statement does not prove knowledge of the unseen. The believer does not build faith or decisions on claims of hidden knowledge.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of On Soothsayers and the Like?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 27: Curing through Magical Spells (An-Nushrah)

Objective of this chapter

An-Nushrah refers to treating the effects of magic. Treatment must be through lawful means and not through another forbidden magical practice.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter discusses treatment for magic. It protects Tawheed by distinguishing lawful treatment from Nushrah that uses magic or forbidden practices, teaching that a Muslim does not remove one evil by committing another.

Easy revision notes

An-Nushrah refers to treating the effects of magic. Treatment must be through lawful means and not through another forbidden magical practice. Lawful Ruqyah and supplication can be used for treatment. Using magic to undo magic is not treated as a safe shortcut simply because the goal is treatment. This chapter discusses treatment for magic.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Abu Dawud, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Curing through Magical Spells (An-Nushrah)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 28: What is said regarding Belief in Omens (At-Tataiyur)

Objective of this chapter

Bad omens must not control a Muslim's decisions. A believer trusts Allah and does not believe ordinary signs, birds, numbers or events independently bring good or bad luck.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Bad omens can make the heart depend on birds, signs, numbers, days or events. This chapter protects Tawheed by teaching that such superstitions should not control a Muslim's decisions or weaken trust in Allah.

Important words

Tataiyur: believing certain signs or events bring good or bad luck.

Easy revision notes

Bad omens must not control a Muslim's decisions. A believer trusts Allah and does not believe ordinary signs, birds, numbers or events independently bring good or bad luck. A bad omen should not stop a Muslim from a lawful action. The cure for superstition is trust in Allah and refusing to give signs imaginary power. Bad omens can make the heart depend on birds, signs, numbers, days or events.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 7:131, 36:19. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of What is said regarding Belief in Omens (At-Tataiyur)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 29: What is said regarding Astrology (At-Tanjeem)

Objective of this chapter

The stars are part of Allah's creation. They must not be used to claim knowledge of the unseen or to control people's lives and future.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

The stars are created by Allah and do not control people's future or character. This chapter protects Tawheed by warning against astrology and claims that give the stars knowledge or influence that belongs only to Allah.

Important words

Tanjeem: using stars in ways that claim hidden knowledge or influence over events.

Easy revision notes

The stars are part of Allah's creation. They must not be used to claim knowledge of the unseen or to control people's lives and future. Stars have created purposes, but predicting destiny from them is not one of those purposes. Astrology should not be confused with ordinary study of astronomy. The stars are created by Allah and do not control people's future or character.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of What is said regarding Astrology (At-Tanjeem)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 30: Seeking Rain through the Lunar Phases (Constellation)

Objective of this chapter

Rain is a blessing from Allah. A Muslim should thank Allah for rain and must not attribute it independently to stars or lunar phases.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Rain is sent by Allah. This chapter teaches Muslims to thank and attribute rain to Allah rather than believing that stars or lunar phases independently cause it, protecting Tawheed in the way blessings are understood and described.

Easy revision notes

Rain is a blessing from Allah. A Muslim should thank Allah for rain and must not attribute it independently to stars or lunar phases. A Muslim thanks Allah when rain falls. Created causes should never be spoken of as independent from Allah's decree. Rain is sent by Allah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 56:82, 56:75-82. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Seeking Rain through the Lunar Phases (Constellation)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 31: (Love for Allah)

Objective of this chapter

Love of Allah is worship. The believer loves Allah above everything else and this love leads to obedience.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Love is one of the greatest actions of the heart. This chapter teaches that the special love of worship belongs to Allah and that no created being may be loved as a rival to Him.

Easy revision notes

Love of Allah is worship. The believer loves Allah above everything else and this love leads to obedience. Natural love for family and friends is not the same as the special love of worship. The believer's strongest worshipful love is for Allah. Love is one of the greatest actions of the heart.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 2:165, 9:24, 2:166. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Love for Allah)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 32: (Fear of Allah Alone)

Objective of this chapter

Fear is part of worship. The believer gives the special fear of worship to Allah and does not let fear of people push them into disobeying Him.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Fear is also an act of the heart. This chapter teaches that the fear of worship and complete inward submission belong to Allah, while normal fear of real worldly harm is different.

Easy revision notes

Fear is part of worship. The believer gives the special fear of worship to Allah and does not let fear of people push them into disobeying Him. Normal fear of a dangerous animal or person is different from the secret fear of worship. Fear of Allah should lead to obedience, not hopelessness. Fear is also an act of the heart.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 3:175, 9:18, 29:10. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Fear of Allah Alone)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 33: (Put your Trust in Allah)

Objective of this chapter

Tawakkul means relying on Allah while taking the proper means. True trust in Allah is part of faith.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Tawakkul is reliance of the heart upon Allah while taking lawful means. This chapter connects to Tawheed because the believer takes action but knows that the final result is controlled by Allah.

Important words

Tawakkul: relying on Allah while taking lawful and reasonable means.

Easy revision notes

Tawakkul means relying on Allah while taking the proper means. True trust in Allah is part of faith. Taking means and trusting Allah work together; Tawakkul is not abandoning effort. The heart relies on Allah rather than on the means themselves. Tawakkul is reliance of the heart upon Allah while taking lawful means.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 5:23, 8:2, 8:64, 65:3. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Put your Trust in Allah)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 34: (To feel secure against the Plan of Allah contradicts Tauhid)

Objective of this chapter

A believer lives between hope and fear. A person should not become careless about sin because they assume they are completely safe from Allah's punishment.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Correct faith requires both hope and fear. This chapter warns against feeling completely safe from Allah's plan and against despairing of His mercy, because both attitudes show a wrong understanding of Allah.

Important words

Tawheed: worshipping Allah alone and giving Him what belongs only to Him.

Easy revision notes

A believer lives between hope and fear. A person should not become careless about sin because they assume they are completely safe from Allah's punishment. A believer does not become careless because of Allah's mercy. A believer also does not despair because of past sins; both fear and hope are needed. Correct faith requires both hope and fear.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 7:99, 15:56. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (To feel secure against the Plan of Allah contradicts Tauhid)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 35: A part of Iman (Belief) in Allah is the forbearance with what Allah has decreed

Objective of this chapter

Patience with Allah's decree is part of faith. Hardship should not lead a believer to anger against Allah or reject His decree.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Belief in Allah includes accepting His decree with patience. This chapter teaches that hardships should not lead a Muslim to object to Allah, but to respond with patience, lawful words and trust in His wisdom.

Easy revision notes

Patience with Allah's decree is part of faith. Hardship should not lead a believer to anger against Allah or reject His decree. Patience does not mean a person cannot feel sadness or pain. What must be avoided is speech and behaviour that objects to Allah's decree. Belief in Allah includes accepting His decree with patience.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 64:11. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim, At-Tirmidhi. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of A part of Iman (Belief) in Allah is the forbearance with what Allah has decreed?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 36: Forbiddance of Showing off

Objective of this chapter

Showing off happens when worship is done so people will see or praise it. Worship should be sincere for Allah.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Tawheed requires sincerity. This chapter explains that worship should be done for Allah rather than to be seen or praised by people, because showing off mixes the intention for Allah with the desire for people's attention.

Easy revision notes

Showing off happens when worship is done so people will see or praise it. Worship should be sincere for Allah. Riya can enter an act that looks righteous on the outside. The student should regularly check why they are worshipping and seek Allah's pleasure. Tawheed requires sincerity.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 18:110. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Forbiddance of Showing off?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 37: It is of Shirk to perform a (righteous) deed for worldly reasons

Objective of this chapter

A righteous deed should be done for Allah, not mainly for money, status or worldly praise. Intention matters greatly in worship.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter focuses on intention. A righteous deed should be done seeking Allah's pleasure and reward, not turned into worship whose main purpose is worldly gain.

Important words

Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah.

Easy revision notes

A righteous deed should be done for Allah, not mainly for money, status or worldly praise. Intention matters greatly in worship. Worldly benefit may come from good deeds, but it should not replace the intention of worship. The chapter teaches the difference between serving Allah and using worship only as a tool for worldly gain. This chapter focuses on intention.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 11:15,16. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of It is of Shirk to perform a (righteous) deed for worldly reasons?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 38: Whoever obeys the Scholars and the Rulers, forbidding what Allah has made permissible and permitting what He has made forbidden, has certainly taken them as Lords (besides Allah)

Objective of this chapter

Scholars and rulers are respected but no human has the right to change Allah's halal and haram. Obedience to people has limits.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Allah alone has the absolute right to declare what is Halal and Haram. This chapter teaches that scholars and rulers are respected and obeyed in what is right, but they are not followed in knowingly replacing Allah's rulings.

Easy revision notes

Scholars and rulers are respected but no human has the right to change Allah's halal and haram. Obedience to people has limits. Respect for scholars does not mean believing they can independently change Allah's law. Obedience to people ends when it requires disobedience to Allah. Allah alone has the absolute right to declare what is Halal and Haram.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 24:63, 9:31. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as At-Tirmidhi, Ahmad. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Whoever obeys the Scholars and the Rulers, forbidding what Allah has made permissible and permitting what He has made forbidden, has certainly taken them as Lords (besides Allah)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?

4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 39: (Seeking judgement from other than Allah and His Messenger is hypocrisy)

Objective of this chapter

The believer accepts Allah's guidance and the guidance of His Messenger ﷺ as the standard for religious judgement and does not reject it for false alternatives.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Tawheed includes accepting Allah's authority and the guidance of His Messenger ﷺ. This chapter warns against knowingly rejecting their judgement for false alternatives while claiming faith.

Easy revision notes

The believer accepts Allah's guidance and the guidance of His Messenger ﷺ as the standard for religious judgement and does not reject it for false alternatives. Claiming faith while deliberately rejecting Allah's judgement is a serious contradiction. The believer returns disputes to the guidance of Allah and His Messenger ﷺ. Tawheed includes accepting Allah's authority and the guidance of His Messenger ﷺ.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 4:60–62, 2:11, 7:56, 5:50, 4:60. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Seeking judgement from other than Allah and His Messenger is hypocrisy)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 40: (Whosoever denies any of the Names and Attributes of Allah)

Objective of this chapter

Allah's Names and Attributes are accepted as they are established in revelation. A Muslim does not deny what Allah affirmed about Himself.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Tawheed includes believing in Allah as He described Himself. This chapter teaches that denying the Names and Attributes established by revelation is a serious error in a person's knowledge and belief about Allah.

Easy revision notes

Allah's Names and Attributes are accepted as they are established in revelation. A Muslim does not deny what Allah affirmed about Himself. Allah's Names and Attributes are learned from revelation, not invented by human imagination. The student should affirm what the texts affirm without denying Allah's perfection. Tawheed includes believing in Allah as He described Himself.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 13:30. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Whosoever denies any of the Names and Attributes of Allah)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 41: (Recognizing the Grace of Allah, yet denying it is disbelief)

Objective of this chapter

Every blessing comes from Allah. People may be means through which a blessing reaches us but the blessing should ultimately be credited to Allah.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Recognizing blessings is part of worshipping Allah correctly. This chapter teaches a Muslim to know that blessings ultimately come from Allah and to avoid words that erase His favour and give all credit to created causes.

Easy revision notes

Every blessing comes from Allah. People may be means through which a blessing reaches us but the blessing should ultimately be credited to Allah. Saying 'I got this only because of myself' can hide the favor of Allah. Thankfulness includes recognizing Allah with the heart, tongue and actions. Recognizing blessings is part of worshipping Allah correctly.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 16:83. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Recognizing the Grace of Allah, yet denying it is disbelief)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 42: ("Do not set up rivals unto Allah...")

Objective of this chapter

Words can damage Tawheed when they make created things equal to Allah. Muslims should avoid expressions that set up rivals with Allah.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Tawheed means that Allah has no rival. This chapter teaches Muslims to avoid beliefs and expressions that place created beings alongside Allah in matters of will, power or causation.

Easy revision notes

Words can damage Tawheed when they make created things equal to Allah. Muslims should avoid expressions that set up rivals with Allah. A rival can be created in speech even when the speaker does not intend worship. Careful wording helps keep the difference between the Creator and creation clear. Tawheed means that Allah has no rival.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 2:22. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Abu Dawud, At-Tirmidhi. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of ("Do not set up rivals unto Allah..")?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 43: What is said about the One who is not satisfied with an Oath taken by Allah's Name

Objective of this chapter

Allah's Name must be respected. When a trustworthy oath is genuinely taken by Allah's Name, it should not be treated lightly.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Allah's Name must be honoured. This chapter connects to Tawheed by teaching proper respect for a truthful oath made by Allah's Name and by warning against treating His Name lightly.

Easy revision notes

Allah's Name must be respected. When a trustworthy oath is genuinely taken by Allah's Name, it should not be treated lightly. An oath by Allah's Name is not ordinary speech. Respect for the oath is connected to respect for the Name by which the oath was made. Allah's Name must be honoured.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of What is said about the One who is not satisfied with an Oath taken by Allah's Name?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 44: How it is to say "What Allah may will and you may will"

Objective of this chapter

Our words should show that Allah's will comes first and is not equal to the will of a created person. This protects the meaning of Tawheed.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

This chapter protects Tawheed in everyday speech. It teaches that Allah's will must not be spoken of as equal to the will of a created person; the servant's will exists under Allah's Will.

Easy revision notes

Our words should show that Allah's will comes first and is not equal to the will of a created person. This protects the meaning of Tawheed. The safer wording separates Allah's Will from the will of a person rather than joining them as equals. Created will is real but it remains under Allah's Will. This chapter protects Tawheed in everyday speech.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as An-Nasa'i, Ibn Majah. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of How it is to say "What Allah may will and you may will"?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 45: Whoever curses Time has wronged Allah

Objective of this chapter

Time is not an independent power that controls events. Cursing time is wrong because events occur by Allah's decree.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Time does not control events. Allah is the One who decrees what happens within time, so cursing time because of hardship can become an improper complaint about what Allah has decreed.

Easy revision notes

Time is not an independent power that controls events. Cursing time is wrong because events occur by Allah's decree. Days and nights do not decide whether events are good or bad. A Muslim may describe difficult weather or a hard day without insulting time itself. Time does not control events.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 45:24. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Whoever curses Time has wronged Allah?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 46: To be named "Judge of Judges" and the like

Objective of this chapter

Some titles contain meanings of absolute greatness that belong only to Allah. A Muslim should avoid names and titles that compete with Allah's unique greatness.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Some titles claim a greatness that is not suitable for human beings. This chapter teaches that names and titles should not compete with the unique greatness and judgement that belong to Allah.

Easy revision notes

Some titles contain meanings of absolute greatness that belong only to Allah. A Muslim should avoid names and titles that compete with Allah's unique greatness. Titles should reflect human limits. The chapter trains the Muslim to avoid language of absolute greatness for created people. Some titles claim a greatness that is not suitable for human beings.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of To be named "Judge of Judges" and the like?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 47: Respect for the Names of Allah and changing one's name for the sake of that

Objective of this chapter

Allah's Names deserve respect. The chapter shows care in the way sacred names are used and in avoiding names that contain improper meanings.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Respecting Allah includes respecting His Names. This chapter shows that even personal names should be corrected when they contain wording that does not show proper manners with Allah's Names.

Easy revision notes

Allah's Names deserve respect. The chapter shows care in the way sacred names are used and in avoiding names that contain improper meanings. Good manners with Allah can require changing a name or kunyah when its wording is unsuitable. Respect for Allah's Names appears even in small details of speech.\ Respecting Allah includes respecting His Names.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Abu Dawud. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Respect for the Names of Allah and changing one's name for the sake of that?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 48: (He commits disbelief) Who makes fun of anything where mention is made of Allah or the Qur'an or the Messenger ﷺ

Objective of this chapter

Making fun of Allah, His revelation or His Messenger ﷺ is extremely serious. Sacred matters must be treated with belief and respect.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Faith requires honouring Allah, His Qur'an and His Messenger ﷺ. This chapter shows that mocking the religion is not harmless speech because it attacks the very things a believer is required to honour.

Easy revision notes

Making fun of Allah, His revelation or His Messenger ﷺ is extremely serious. Sacred matters must be treated with belief and respect. Joking does not make mockery of the religion acceptable. The believer treats Allah, revelation and the Messenger ﷺ with seriousness and honour. Faith requires honouring Allah, His Qur'an and His Messenger ﷺ.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 9:65, 9:65,66. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (He commits disbelief) Who makes fun of anything where mention is made of Allah or the Qur'an or the Messenger ﷺ?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 49: (Saying "This wealth is the result of my labor and knowledge" is against Tauhid)

Objective of this chapter

Knowledge, work and skill are means but success and wealth are blessings from Allah. A believer should not become arrogant and forget the One who gave the blessing.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

A Muslim may recognize effort, knowledge and skill, but must not forget that ability and success are blessings from Allah. This chapter protects Tawheed from pride and from attributing blessings only to oneself.

Important words

Tawheed: worshipping Allah alone and giving Him what belongs only to Him.

Easy revision notes

Knowledge, work and skill are means but success and wealth are blessings from Allah. A believer should not become arrogant and forget the One who gave the blessing. Hard work is a means, but the ability to work and the result are from Allah. Gratitude protects a person from the pride shown in the examples of Qarun and others. A Muslim may recognize effort, knowledge and skill, but must not forget that ability and success are blessings from Allah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 41:50, 28:78. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Saying "This wealth is the result of my labor and knowledge" is against Tauhid)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 50: (Every name which leads to the service of other than Allah is prohibited)

Objective of this chapter

Names that mean being a servant or worshipper of someone other than Allah are not allowed. Servitude in worship belongs to Allah alone.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Names can carry meanings of servitude. This chapter protects Tawheed by teaching that religious servitude belongs to Allah alone and that names should not express worship or slavery to created things.

Easy revision notes

Names that mean being a servant or worshipper of someone other than Allah are not allowed. Servitude in worship belongs to Allah alone. Names that mean servant of Allah are different from names that make a person servant of a created thing. The chapter shows that Tawheed can be reflected even in the names people choose. Names can carry meanings of servitude.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 7:190, 7:189. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Every name which leads to the service of other than Allah is prohibited)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 51: (The Most Beautiful Names belong to Allah)

Objective of this chapter

Allah has the Most Beautiful Names. We call upon Him by His Names and do not misuse, deny or distort them.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Allah has the Most Beautiful Names. This chapter connects to Tawheed by teaching Muslims to affirm His Names, call upon Him by them and avoid changing or misusing their meanings.

Easy revision notes

Allah has the Most Beautiful Names. We call upon Him by His Names and do not misuse, deny or distort them. Allah's Names are beautiful and perfect. A Muslim uses the Names taught in revelation and does not twist them into false meanings.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 7:180. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (The Most Beautiful Names belong to Allah)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 52: Do not say As-Salam (peace and Security) upon Allah

Objective of this chapter

Allah is As-Salam and is free from every weakness. We ask Allah for peace and safety rather than speaking as if He needs peace from us.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Allah is As-Salam and is free from every deficiency. This chapter teaches correct manners in speaking about Allah and reminds the student that Allah does not need peace or protection from His creation.

Easy revision notes

Allah is As-Salam and is free from every weakness. We ask Allah for peace and safety rather than speaking as if He needs peace from us. Allah is the source of peace and safety and is free from need. Correct wording protects the student's understanding of Allah's perfection. Allah is As-Salam and is free from every deficiency.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Do not say As-Salam (peace and Security) upon Allah?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 53: Saying: "O Allah, forgive me if You wish"

Objective of this chapter

When asking Allah for forgiveness, a believer asks with determination and hope. Allah is not forced by anyone and gives from His generosity.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Du'a is worship and should be made with confidence in Allah's generosity and power. This chapter teaches a Muslim not to ask forgiveness in a hesitant way as though Allah could be forced or pressured.

Easy revision notes

When asking Allah for forgiveness, a believer asks with determination and hope. Allah is not forced by anyone and gives from His generosity. The believer asks Allah with determination while remaining humble. Allah gives by His own will and no one can compel Him. Du'a is worship and should be made with confidence in Allah's generosity and power.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Saying: "O Allah, forgive me if You wish"?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 54: One should not say "My Slave (Male or Female)"

Objective of this chapter

Islam teaches respectful language even in everyday speech. Words should not suggest the kind of absolute ownership and servitude that belongs to Allah.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

This chapter teaches proper language about servitude. Since every human being is ultimately a servant of Allah, Muslims are taught to avoid expressions that give people an absolute language of ownership over other people.

Easy revision notes

Islam teaches respectful language even in everyday speech. Words should not suggest the kind of absolute ownership and servitude that belongs to Allah. Islam teaches dignified language in relationships between people. Absolute servitude belongs to Allah, so everyday wording should not confuse that meaning. This chapter teaches proper language about servitude.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of One should not say "My Slave (Male or Female)"?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 55: Whoever asks with the Name of Allah, is not to be rejected

Objective of this chapter

The Name of Allah deserves honour. The chapter teaches generosity and respect when someone sincerely asks or seeks protection by Allah's Name.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Allah's Name is great and should not be used casually. This chapter teaches Muslims to honour a proper request made by Allah's Name and to respond with good manners when they are able.

Easy revision notes

The Name of Allah deserves honour. The chapter teaches generosity and respect when someone sincerely asks or seeks protection by Allah's Name. Using Allah's Name to ask for something is serious and should not become a trick for manipulation. The chapter encourages honouring Allah's Name together with wisdom and ability. Allah's Name is great and should not be used casually.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Abu Dawud, An-Nasa'i. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Whoever asks with the Name of Allah, is not to be rejected?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 56: Nothing but Paradise should be asked for by Allah's Face

Objective of this chapter

Allah's Face is too great to be used when asking for small worldly things. The chapter teaches respect for Allah and for the greatest request: Paradise.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Allah's Face is one of His Attributes and must be treated with great respect. This chapter teaches that such a great expression should not be used for small worldly requests.

Easy revision notes

Allah's Face is too great to be used when asking for small worldly things. The chapter teaches respect for Allah and for the greatest request: Paradise. Great expressions connected to Allah should be reserved for matters fitting their greatness. The chapter teaches reverence in Du'a and in the way Allah's Attributes are mentioned. Allah's Face is one of His Attributes and must be treated with great respect.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Abu Dawud. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Nothing but Paradise should be asked for by Allah's Face?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 57: On saying "If only such and such …"

Objective of this chapter

Saying 'if only' can be wrong when it shows anger at Allah's decree or opens the door to regret and Shaytan. A believer learns from mistakes while accepting what Allah decreed.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Belief in Qadar affects the way a Muslim speaks after something happens. This chapter teaches the believer to avoid regretful 'if only' statements that open the door to objection and instead accept Allah's decree while learning from events.

Easy revision notes

Saying 'if only' can be wrong when it shows anger at Allah's decree or opens the door to regret and Shaytan. A believer learns from mistakes while accepting what Allah decreed. After a loss, the Muslim learns from what happened without arguing with the decree. The Sunnah teaches useful action, seeking Allah's help and then accepting what occurred. Belief in Qadar affects the way a Muslim speaks after something happens.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 3:154, 3:168. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of On saying "If only such and such ..."?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 58: Prohibition of cursing the Wind

Objective of this chapter

The wind is created and controlled by Allah. Do not curse it. Ask Allah for its good and seek protection from its harm.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

The wind is a created servant of Allah and does not act independently. This chapter teaches Muslims not to curse it, but to ask Allah for its good and seek protection from its harm.

Easy revision notes

The wind is created and controlled by Allah. Do not curse it. Ask Allah for its good and seek protection from its harm. Wind can bring mercy or harm by Allah's command. Instead of insulting it, the Muslim asks Allah for benefit and protection. The wind is a created servant of Allah and does not act independently.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as At-Tirmidhi. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of Prohibition of cursing the Wind?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 59: (Prohibition of evil thoughts regarding Allah)

Objective of this chapter

A believer should think well of Allah and not accuse Him of injustice, neglect or broken promises. Wrong thoughts about Allah damage faith.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Correct Tawheed includes having correct thoughts about Allah. This chapter warns against thinking that Allah will not support His truth, that His decree lacks wisdom or that He treats His servants unjustly.

Easy revision notes

A believer should think well of Allah and not accuse Him of injustice, neglect or broken promises. Wrong thoughts about Allah damage faith. Good thoughts about Allah are built on knowledge of His Names, wisdom and promises. Hardship is not proof that Allah has acted unjustly or without purpose. Correct Tawheed includes having correct thoughts about Allah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 3:154, 48:6. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (Prohibition of evil thoughts regarding Allah)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 60: What is said about them who deny Qadar (Divine Decree)

Objective of this chapter

Qadar means believing that Allah knew, wrote, willed and created what occurs. Denying Divine Decree contradicts an important part of faith.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Belief in Qadar is part of Iman in Allah. This chapter teaches that Allah knew, wrote, willed and created what occurs, so denying Divine Decree damages a person's correct belief about Allah's knowledge and power.

Important words

Qadar: Allah's Divine Decree.

Easy revision notes

Qadar means believing that Allah knew, wrote, willed and created what occurs. Denying Divine Decree contradicts an important part of faith. Qadar does not remove human responsibility for choices. Belief in Divine Decree gives the believer humility, patience and trust in Allah. Belief in Qadar is part of Iman in Allah.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of What is said about them who deny Qadar (Divine Decree)?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 61: (What is the punishment) for the Picturemakers

Objective of this chapter

The chapter warns strongly about making images in the prohibited manner discussed in the text. It emphasizes that creation belongs to Allah and humans must not compete with His creative power.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At-Tawheed

Allah alone is the Creator. This chapter warns about the image-making described in its evidences and connects the warning to imitation of creation and to the historical danger of images becoming a path to exaggeration and worship.

Easy revision notes

The chapter warns strongly about making images in the prohibited manner discussed in the text. It emphasizes that creation belongs to Allah and humans must not compete with His creative power. The chapter contains strong warnings found in the hadith about making images of living beings. The lesson is connected to Allah's unique creation and to closing paths that historically led to exaggeration. Allah alone is the Creator.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of (What is the punishment) for the Picturemakers?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 62: The forbiddance of taking Oaths frequently

Objective of this chapter

Frequent oaths can make Allah's Name seem ordinary and can lead to lying. A believer should protect their tongue and only swear when there is a real need.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Swearing by Allah's Name is serious. This chapter teaches a Muslim not to use oaths constantly or carelessly, because honouring Allah includes honouring His Name.

Easy revision notes

Frequent oaths can make Allah's Name seem ordinary and can lead to lying. A believer should protect their tongue and only swear when there is a real need. Frequent oaths can make Allah's Name seem ordinary in a person's speech. Truthfulness should not depend on constantly swearing. Swearing by Allah's Name is serious.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 5:89. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Al-Bukhari, Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of The forbiddance of taking Oaths frequently?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 63: The Protection of Allah's Covenant and the Protection of His Prophet's Covenant

Objective of this chapter

Promises made under Allah's covenant and the Prophet's covenant are serious. A Muslim must not misuse sacred covenants or make careless guarantees in their name.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

A Muslim must be careful when giving protection or agreements in the name of Allah and His Messenger ﷺ. This chapter teaches that sacred covenants must not be used carelessly or beyond what a person can truly guarantee.

Easy revision notes

Promises made under Allah's covenant and the Prophet's covenant are serious. A Muslim must not misuse sacred covenants or make careless guarantees in their name. A person should not promise what only Allah can guarantee. Agreements made under sacred wording require extra care and honesty. A Muslim must be careful when giving protection or agreements in the name of Allah and His Messenger ﷺ.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 16:91. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of The Protection of Allah's Covenant and the Protection of His Prophet's Covenant?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 64: To swear and to take Oath (binding) upon Allah

Objective of this chapter

A person should not speak as though they can force Allah to do something. Strong faith includes humility before Allah's will and decree.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

No person has authority over Allah. This chapter warns against speaking arrogantly as though one's oath can force Allah to act, reminding the believer that Allah does whatever He wills with perfect wisdom.

Easy revision notes

A person should not speak as though they can force Allah to do something. Strong faith includes humility before Allah's will and decree. A righteous person's confidence in Allah must not turn into arrogance toward Allah. The servant asks, hopes and trusts; the servant does not command the Lord. No person has authority over Allah.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of To swear and to take Oath (binding) upon Allah?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 65: None should ask Intercession of Allah before His creation

Objective of this chapter

Allah is above His creation in greatness and authority. It is not correct to make Allah an intermediary before a created person.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

Allah is the Highest and is not an intermediary before His creation. This chapter corrects reversed ideas of intercession and teaches that created beings need Allah's permission, not the other way around.

Important words

Intercession: speaking on behalf of another; in the Hereafter it happens only by Allah's permission.

Easy revision notes

Allah is above His creation in greatness and authority. It is not correct to make Allah an intermediary before a created person. Intercession always shows the need of creation before Allah. The wording of requests must preserve Allah's position above His servants. Allah is the Highest and is not an intermediary before His creation.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of None should ask Intercession of Allah before His creation?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 66: The Prophet's safeguarding of Tauhid and his closing of the paths to Shirk

Objective of this chapter

The Prophet ﷺ carefully protected Tawheed. He corrected exaggerated praise and taught people to keep him in the honoured position Allah gave him without raising him beyond it.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

The Prophet ﷺ protected Tawheed even when people praised him. This chapter shows that love for him must stay within the limits he taught: he is Allah's servant and Messenger and must not be raised to a level belonging only to Allah.

Important words

Tawheed: worshipping Allah alone and giving Him what belongs only to Him. Shirk: directing an act of worship to other than Allah or giving a created being something that belongs only to Allah.

Easy revision notes

The Prophet ﷺcarefully protected Tawheed. He corrected exaggerated praise and taught people to keep him in the honoured position Allah gave him without raising him beyond it. The Prophet ﷺ rejected exaggerated praise that crossed the limits he taught. Following him correctly means honouring him as Messenger while keeping worship for Allah alone. The Prophet ﷺprotected Tawheed even when people praised him.

Key evidence to remember

The chapter uses Qur'an and hadith evidence to support this heading. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Abu Dawud. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of The Prophet's safeguarding of Tauhid and his closing of the paths to Shirk?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?

Chapter 67: ("**They made not a just estimate of Allah**…")

Objective of this chapter

The final chapter teaches the greatness of Allah. Creation is enormous to us but small compared with Allah's greatness, power and majesty.

Connection of this chapter to Kitab At–Tawheed

The book ends by teaching the greatness, power and majesty of Allah. When a person gives Allah His proper estimate and recognizes the weakness of creation, the reason Allah alone deserves every act of worship becomes clear.

Easy revision notes

The final chapter teaches the greatness of Allah. Creation is enormous to us but small compared with Allah's greatness, power and majesty. The final chapter gathers evidences about Allah's immense greatness and the smallness of creation. A correct estimate of Allah strengthens humility, fear, love and sincere worship of Him alone. The book ends by teaching the greatness, power and majesty of Allah.

Key evidence to remember

Qur'an references used in this chapter include: 39:67. The chapter also includes hadith reports found in sources such as Muslim, Abu Dawud. Revision focus: explain how the evidence supports the specific lesson of this chapter in your own words.

What you should be able to explain

1. What is the main lesson of ("They made not a just estimate of Allah…")?
2. How does this chapter connect specifically to Tawheed?
3. What wrong belief, action or wording does this chapter correct?
4. What is the correct belief or action a Muslim should follow?
5. Which evidence from this chapter best supports its heading, and what does it teach?