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العقيدة الصحيحة ونواقض الإسلام

# THE AUTHENTIC CREED

And the Invalidators of Islam

By

Shaikh 'Abdul Aziz bin 'Abdullah bin Baz

Translated by **Abu Hamzah** 

Edited by

Aqeel Walker

Muhammad Ayub



## DARUSSALAM GLOBAL LEADER IN ISLAMIC BOOKS

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In the Name of Allâh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

"Truly, the religion with Allâh is Islâm." (3:19)

## And He ( ) also said:

"And indeed it has been revealed to you (O Muhammad ﷺ), as it was to those (Allâh's Messengers) before you: 'If you join others in worship with Allâh, (then) surely, (all) your deeds will be in vain, and you will certainly be among the losers." (39:65)

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## Publisher's Note

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

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

In the history of Islam, as Islam began to spread far and wide into various foreign lands, strange and new ideas began to appear amongst the Muslims. These ideas were foreign to the Muslims of Arabia who had received their Islamic education through the pure teachings of the Prophet's Companions. Many of those who had accepted Islam would often maintain certain beliefs and superstitions that were present in their societies and cultures before their conversion to Islam. Also, some people who chose their own understandings over the understanding of the Prophet's Companions and their students, came forth propagating new ideologies and interpretations of Islam that they had invented themselves.

Therefore, the scholars in those times saw the necessity of writing books to refute the false ideologies and deviations of these people who were opposing the pure Islamic beliefs. Many scholars of Islam throughout the ages have written and compiled books explaining the correct creed. These books have been printed and reprinted with detailed commentaries and in depth discussions, even in our times today.

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

Of the benefits of this work is its brevity and conciseness. The discussion is not too lengthy, so as not to lose the reader's attention. At the same time, it explains the important details that are necessary for every Muslim to know. The one who reads this book will not only learn the proper beliefs, but he will also be aware of that which opposes them. This will be a means of protecting him from falling into that, which is harmful to him in his Faith.

We ask Allâh to have mercy upon the deceased, Shaikh 'Abdul-Azîz bin Bâz, and to continue to benefit the Muslims through his valuable teachings. May Allâh also bless all of the Muslims with the correct understanding and the beliefs that will assist their entry into His Paradise.

**Abdul Malik Mujahid** General Manager

## Introduction

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

## To proceed:

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

[المائدة: ٥]

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

And He ( said:

"And indeed it has already been revealed to you,

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

The Verses to this effect are numberless.

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

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

﴿ ﴿ آَيْسَ ٱلْبِرَّ أَن تُولُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ قِبَلَ ٱلْمَشْرِقِ وَٱلْمَغْرِبِ وَلَكِنَّ ٱلْبِرَّ مَنْ ءَامَنَ بِاللّهِ وَٱلْيَوْمِ ٱلْإِنْ مِنْ الْمِنْبِ وَٱلنَّبِيَّيْنَ ﴾ [البقرة: ١٧٧]

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

He ( also said:

﴿ ءَامَنَ ٱلرَّسُولُ بِمَآ أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِن رَّبِهِ وَٱلْمُؤْمِنُونَ كُلُّ ءَامَنَ بِٱللَّهِ وَمَكَتِهِكَيْهِ وَرُسُلِهِ ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٨٥]

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

He ( further says:

﴿ يَتَأَيُّمَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوٓا ءَامِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَٱلْكِئْبِ ٱلَّذِى نَزَّلَ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ وَٱلْكِئْبِ ٱلَّذِى أَزَلَ عِن قَبْلُ وَمَن يَكُفُرُ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَيْهِ كَيهِ وَكُنْبِهِ وَكُنْبِهِ وَكُنْبِهِ وَمُلَيْهِ كَيْتُهِ مَلَكُمْ كَنْ فَعَدْ ضَلَّ ضَكَلًا بَعِيدًا ﴾

[النساء: ١٣٦]

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

﴿ أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ أَنَ ٱللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي ٱلسَّكَآءِ وَٱلْأَرْضِّ إِنَّ ذَلِكَ فِي كِتَابٍ \* ﴿ أَلَمْ تَعْلَمُ أَنَكَ اللَّهِ يَسِيرُ ﴾ [الحج: ٧٠]

"Know you not that Allâh knows all that is in

the heaven and on the earth? Verily, it is (all) in the Book (*Al-Lauh Al-Mahfûz*), Verily, that is easy for Allâh." (22:70)

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

«الإيمَانُ أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللهِ ومَلاَئِكَتِهِ وَكُتْبُهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ وَرَسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الآخِرِ وَرَتُومِنَ بِالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ».

"Imân or Faith, is to believe in Allâh, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and to believe in Destiny, the good of it and the bad of it."

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



## Belief in Allâh

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

﴿ وَمَا خَلَقْتُ ٱلِجِنَّ وَٱلْإِنسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ ۞ مَاۤ أُرِيدُ مِنْهُم مِّن رِّزْقِ وَمَاۤ أُرِيدُ أَن يُطْعِمُونِ ۞ إِنَّ ٱللهَ هُوَ ٱلرَّزَّاقُ ذُو ٱلْقُوَّةِ ٱلْمَتِينُ ﴾

[الذاريات: ٥٦-٨٥]

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

And He ( said:

﴿ يَنَأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اعْبُدُواْ رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِى خَلَقَكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَقُونَ ۞ الَّذِى جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ فِرَشَا وَالسَّمَاءَ بِنَاهُ وَأَنزَلَ مِنَ الشَّمَاءِ مِنَاهُ فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ رِزْقًا لَكُمْ فَكَلا تَجْعَلُواْ لِلَّهِ أَندادًا وَأَنتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٢،٢١]

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

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

"And verily, we have sent among every *Ummah* a Messenger, (with the command), 'Worship Allâh (Alone) and avoid (or Keep away from) *At-Tâghût* (i.e., all false deities)." (16:36)

"And We did not send any Messenger before you but we revealed to them (saying): *Lâ Ilâha ill Ana* (none has the right to be worshipped but I, So worship Me." (21:25)

"(This is) a Book, the Verses whereof are perfected and then explained in detail from One (Allâh), Who is All-Wise and Well-Acquainted (with all things): (Saying) worship none but Allâh. Verily, I (Muhammad ﷺ) am unto you from Him a warner and a bringer of glad tidings." (11:1,2)

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

[الزمر: ۲،۳]

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

"And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him." (17:23)

## Belief in the Angels

A Muslim should believe in all Allâh's angels, whom He created to worship Him and whom He describes as "honored slaves." (21:26) and that:

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

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

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

"The angels were created from light, the jinn were created from a smokeless flame of fire, and Adam was created from what has been described to you." (Muslim)

## Belief in the Books

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

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

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

A Muslim should also believe in the Revealed Books that Allâh and named, such as the Torah, the Gospel, the Psalms, and the Qur'ân. The Glorious Qur'ân is the final and the best of all these Books. It confirms the Scriptures that came before it and is a witness over it, testifying the truth and falsifying the falsehood therein. All Muslims should follow its commands, shun its prohibitions and refer to its rulings to settle their differences. They should also follow the authentic Sunnah of the Prophet because

## Belief in the Messengers

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

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

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

"Muhammad is not the father of any man among you, but he is the Messenger of Allâh and the last of the Prophets." (33:40)

A Muslim should also believe in those Prophets and Messengers that Allâh or His Messenger ﷺ was authentically reported to have named, such as Nûh, Hud, Sâlih, and Ibrâhîm عليهم السلام.

