

Source Sharh Usool Ul Itiqaad Ahl Us Sunnah Wal Jam Aah

This is an ai translation of BAYAN TALBIS AL-JAHMIYYAH by IBN TAYMIYYAH. It is only volume 1, I am going to release volume 2 soon. This is an artificial translation from a program I use. I read all the pages, and its very comprehensible. Its not perfect, but im sure you will be able to understand the book. I figured its better to have an artificial translation than to have none at all. This book is a literary debate between AL-Razi and Ibn Taymiyyah, the topic is whether God is located in a direction or not. Very important book for Salafis. For various reasons the West has not been able to appreciate Ibn Taymiyyah's place in Islam. His criticism of Ash'ari Kalam, Greek logic and philosophy, monistic Sufism, Shi'i doctrines, and Christian faith have proved great obstacles to appreciating his contribution. His way of writing has also been to an extent responsible. Most of his writings are short or long responsa (fatawa) to particular questions, often recurring, put to him by different men at different times, rather than planned, systematic works on particular subjects. This makes the appreciation of his contribution somewhat difficult. Henri Laoust in France was the first to take serious notice of him. Since the publication of his Essay on the Social and Political Doctrines of Ibn Taymiyyah (1939), a few articles and books have appeared on Ibn Taymiyyah's thought, but they are far from giving any clear idea of his overall contribution to Islam, even less of assessing his role in its revival and renewal (tajdid). In fact, there has been little understanding of the concept of tajdid in Islam. This volume consists of selections from various writings of Ibn Taymiyyah included in Majmu' Fatawa Shaykh Al Islam (37 volumes) as well as some of his major works such as Minhaj as Sunnah An Nabawiyyah, Dar Ta'arud al Aql wa-An Naql, kitab Ar Rad alaa Mantaqayyin, Al-Istiqamah, and Iqtida As Sirat Al Mustaqeem. These selections will present a clearer and complete view of Ibn Taymiyyah's concept of Islamic faith, life and society. They are primarily intended to highlight his positive position and mention his criticisms and refutations of other positions only to the extent needed.

Although a number of conferences have been organized in recent years emphasizing the social, civic and educational activities of the Gulen Movement, as well as Gulen's contribution to interreligious dialogue, very little attention has been paid to his formal and informal education, his scholarly works and his interpretation of basic Islamic sources and disciplines in the modern period. In fact, his expertise goes beyond the limitations of modern academic compartmentalization

of Islamic studies. This edited book aims to explore Gulen's personal and theological profile in relation to Qur'anic exegesis (tafsir), Prophetic tradition (hadith), Islamic law (fiqh), Islamic systematic theology (kalam), Sufism (tasawwuf), and Muslim heresiography. Bayan Talbis Al-Jahmiyyah (English Translation Artificial) (Volume 1) Ibn Taymiyyah Expounds on Islam

Commentary on the Forty Hadith of Al-Nawawi

An Explanation of Muhammad Ibn Abd Al-Wahhab's Kashf Al-Shubuhah

This Is Islam

What is Islam

This book studies the phenomenon of freethinking in medieval Islam, as exemplified in the figures of Ibn al-Rwand and Ab Bakr al-Razi. It reconstructs their thought and analyzes the relations of the phenomenon to Islamic prophetology and its repercussions in Islamic thought.

Aqeedah Tahawiyyah, though small in size, is a basic text for all times, listing what a Muslim must know and believe and inwardly comprehend.

There is consensus among the Companions, the Successors and all the leading Islamic authorities such as the four Imams and their authoritative followers on the doctrines enumerated in this work, which are entirely derived from the undisputed primary sources of Religion, the Holy Qur'an and the confirmed Hadith. Being a text on Islamic doctrine, this work sums up the arguments set forth in those two sources to define sound belief, and likewise, the arguments advanced in refuting the views of sects that have deviated from the Sunna. As regards the sects mentioned in this work, familiarity with Islamic history up to the time of Imam Tahawi would be quite helpful. More or less veiled references to sects such as the Mu'tazila, the Jahmiyya, the Karramiyya, the Qadariyya, and the Jabariyya are found in the work. It also contains allusions to other views considered unorthodox and deviant from the way of Ahl al-Sunna. There is an explicit reference in the work to the controversy on the creation of the Qu'ran in the times of al-Ma'mun and others. While the permanent relevance of the statements of belief in the `Aqida are obvious, the historical weight and point of certain of these statements can be properly appreciated only if the work is used as a text for study under the guidance of some learned person able to elucidate its arguments fully, with reference to the intellectual and historical background of the sects refuted in the work. Since the present book is intended exactly as one such aid towards understanding the details of Islamic belief with clarity, it is hoped that the quotation of the entire text of Tahawi's "Doctrine," which we consider as the doctrine of Ahl al-Sunna wa al-Jama`a, will be of benefit to the reader. And may Allah grant us a true understanding of faith and count us among those described by the Prophet as the Saved Group.

Nouman Ali Khan offers insights on how to reorient our lives for success in both this world and the next.

Bid'ah (Innovation)

Selections from the Writings of Shaykh Al-Islam

That Every Muslim Must Believe

The Golden Pendant

Selected Writings of Shaykh Al Islam Taqi Ad Din Ibn Taymiyyah on Islamic Faith, Life and Society

Quotes for Life

This book is an English translation of the book (فلسلا هوق لوصأ و عاب تالال) 'Al Ittiba and the Principles of 'Fiqh' of the Righteous Predecessors' by the great noble scholar, muhaddith, faqeeh, professor sheikh Wasiullah ibn Muhammad Abaas, may Allah preserve him and raise his status in this world and the next. I depended upon the first (2010/1431H) 'Dar ul Istiqaamah' printing of this book while translating.

Bid'ah (Innovation)1)The Islamic definition of Bid'ah.2)General rules to recognise Bid'ah.3)The dangers of Bid'ahand their evil effects.4)Claimed 'evidences' of the innovators and their refutations.5)Reasons for innovating.6)Ways to eradicate Bid'ah.7)Related Qur'anic verses.8)Related Ahaadeeth.9)Related words of the Salaf.10)Related stories.

This book is a translation of a short treatise entitled Kashf-ul-Kurbah fee wasfi Haali Ahlil-Ghurbah, or Alleviating Grievances in Describing the Condition of the Strangers, written by the great Imaam, Al- Haafidh Zayn-ud-Deen Ibn Rajab Al-Hanbalee, rahimahullaah. In this treatise, Ibn Rajab deals with the topic of the Strangers, or Al-Ghurabaa. He begins by listing the many ahaadeeth reported about them, in which the Messenger of Allaah describes their attributes and explains their position. They are given this name because they will be strange during the Last Days, due to their adherence to the Sunnah and to the Way of the First Muslims, the Salaf As-Saalih. So just as those who first accepted Islaam at the hands of Muhammad (saws) were considered strangers with their families and close ones, then indeed, those who adhere to the Sunnah in the last Days, when innovations and misguidance are rampant and widespread, will also be considered strangers amidst their families and close ones, not to mention the disbelievers.

A Glimpse at the Deviated Sects

Albani & His Friends

A Concise Guide to the Salafi Movement

The Foundations of the Sunnah

Peace be Upon Them

The Strangers

Influences of Muhammad (PBUH) to dateBukunya Siraje

Explanation of a Summary of al Aqeedatul Hamawiyyah of Ibn Taymiyah is the commentary on one of Ibn Taymiyyah's works "al-Fatwaa al-Hamawiyyah" which he wrote as an answer to a question presented to him in the Hijrah year of 698 from Hamaah, a place in ash-Shaam. In it, he was asked what the scholars and Imaams of the religion say concerning the Aayaat and the Ahaadeeth of the Sifaat, or the attributes and characteristics of Allaah. So he answered in about 83 pages and due to which, he suffered trials and afflictions. May Allaah reward him on behalf of Islaam and the Muslims with the best of rewards. Due to the difficulty in understanding and comprehending this answer from many readers, Ibn Uthaymeen has summarized the most important points from it along with some other needed additions.

Islam has grown to almost 2billion people because of prayers are said in one language and people memorize the quran even if you burnt all books in the world. This book is about the great prophet of God, Allah . His origins from Abraham

then the people around him like a strong wife, friends like Abubakr, companions like Umar, Uthman, caliphate Ali, others like Imam Hasan al basar, the miracles of the prophet, miracles of the quran. The modern science and the quran. History of islam in Europe, America and Africa He is The most significant person of all time ever in the world, with great character of kindness and patience ,he never revenged however much attacked like; one time was so much beaten , they throw smelling dirty intestines, his teeth removed and bled but just asked Allah to forgive them perhaps on their back some good people would come and promote the religion. Also a woman used to put feces on his way every morning but just continued cleaning them off until came many mornings finding nothing when inquired was told she is seek and went to visit her, pray for her quick recovery. Read this book;"Influences of Muhammad (PBUH) to date.

The Essential Pearls & Gems of Ibn Taymiyyah

The Ghurabah

Principles of Islamic Faith

Revive Your Heart

Explanation of a Summary of Al-'Aqeedatul Hamawiyyah of Ibn Taymiyyah

A Critical Analysis of Shirk

He was one of the most renowned tabi'een (the generation after the death of the Prophet) and prominent figures of his time. He was a jurist and a scholar. He was a pious and devout person. He was famous for his eloquence, inspiring speeches, wisdom, asceticism, and deep knowledge. He is the revered tabi'ee and the scholar of the people of Basrah, Abu Sa'eed Al-Hasan Ibn Abi Al-Hasan Ibn Yasaar Al-Basri. His quotes and sayings are world famous which are nothing but statement of facts and truths.

There are many shouts and screams-coming from a range of ideological backgrounds-competing for your ears, heart and mind in order to convince you of negative views regarding Isl궁m and Muslims. It would be unfair to accept these ideologically motivated narratives without question and without giving Muslims a chance explain the reality of what they believe in and practice and what Isl궁m means to them. Within this context, the book in your hands is a short primer that provides a brief yet concise introduction to Isl궁m. It discusses Isl궁m's most important foundations, pillars, obligations and major prohibitions and the wisdoms behind them. It also discusses morals and ethics, perfection of character, racism and Isl궁m's position towards extremism and terrorism. Finally, the status of women in Isl궁m and some related misconceptions are also discussed.

Muslims believe hadith to be an authority and explanation of the Quran. The task of preserving hadith was taken by Allah himself by means of the Sahabah, the Tabi'een and then from generation to generation through unique discipline of hadith sciences.

The Sahabah understood that the Prophet () was the final messenger sent for mankind and that the task of preserving his teachings would fall upon their shoulders. Prophet () instructed them to spread his teachings to those who were absent. They used to give great concern to sitting with the Prophet () to hear a hadith from him as much as possible. They would tell each other what they had learnt from the Prophet (). The Prophet () also warned them in strong words about narrating anything from him which is not authentic. At the same time, Prophet (

() had also warned, that it is a major sin to hide knowledge, whenever it is asked for. Prophet () did not restrict himself to giving sermons, he () also guided the Sahabah practically. Whenever they learnt anything from the Prophet () they spared no effort to bring it into practice. A Large number of the Sahabah wrote down ahadith and compiled Sahifas (booklets) after hearing them from the Prophet (). A number of young companions devoted themselves to attaining knowledge and then passed it down to the following generations. Tabieen followed the example of Sahabah in preserving ahadith, for example, Urwah bin Zubair (nephew of Aisha), Nafi Mawla of Abdullah bin Umar and Thabit bin Aslam al-Bunani spent forty years with Anas bin Malik. Also, Amra bint Abdirrahman grew up with Aisha learning ahadith. Like the Sahabah, the Tabieen also collected and compiled ahadith in booklets which were incorporated in books by the next generation and most of those that survive today are in that form as part of other larger books like Musnad Ahmad, Saheeh al-Bukhari, Saheeh Muslim, four Sunan and so on. Scholars of adith from the time of the Tabieen developed the science of al-Jar wa Tadeel. This is the science of examining the narrations of different narrators to make a determination about their trustworthiness and thus authenticity of their narrations.

Select Insight of Shaykh Al-Islam Ibrahim Niasse

The Four Imams

A Radiant Masterpiece in Explanation of the Poem of Ibn Abee Daawud: Al-Haa'iyah and the Principles of Fiqh of the Righteous Predecessors

An Arabic-English Lexicon

Stories of the Prophets

The summarization of Ibn Ḥamdān's renowned creed by Ibn Balbān has not only received widespread praise but has become the latter generation's golden standard and preferred teaching manual. The great Imām Shaykh ʿAbdullāh b. Ṣūfān al-Qaddūmi said that "the most renowned creed of our latter-day scholars is that of the master and educator, Shaykh Badr al-Dīn, famously known as al-Balbāni, who summarized it from Nihāyat al-Mubtadiīn fī Usūl al-Dīn by the Imām, Ibn Ḥamdān". It was also this very book that Imām al-Saffārīni studied and taught to several of his students from Najd as he indicated in the introduction of his book Lawāmi al-Anwār al-Bahiyyah. By and large, Qala'id al-Iqyān, as it is most famously known, represents the canonized creed of the Ḥanābilah. In this exquisite summarization, Ibn Balbān captures the most important topics without delving into the details of evidence or scholastic debate. This work is intentionally concise to encourage mastery and memorization and should serve the disciple well on their journey to Allāh and the home of the Hereafter.

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and Most Compassionate. Praise to the One Who completed this religion and sent guidance through His Messenger saAllahu 'alayhi wa sallam. To begin: Every so often our daily lives preoccupy us and turn us away from Allah's promise. When we walk out of our homes, turn on the radio, TV, or Internet, we are distracted by the evils we see and hear. As result of immorality and unashamed disobedience, our hearts grow hard and distant from Allah and His Messenger's call. We know the message of Islam is true, but we are weak due to the rigidity of our heart, spirit and mind. In times like these, we need something to penetrate that stiffness. We need a remedy to soften that hardness and the inflexibility of our choices. Disunity and harshness afflicts this Ummah today. Consequently, many people have turned away from brotherhood, caring, and even Islam itself. Their hearts have transformed into dwellings of complete hatred for a sinner, disdain toward the weak Muslim, and jealousy of their successful brother or sister. I have selected some ahaadeeth from

the most authentic book after the Qur'aan to soften the hearts in our chests. I used Shaykh Muhammad ibn Saalih Al-'Uthaymeen's explanations for the ahaadeeth selected. The ahaadeeth selected come from a book in Imam Al-Bukhari's collection titled Riqaq: Heart Softeners. This chapter brings tears to one's eyes, fear to one's mind, and most importantly it diminishes the rigidity in one's heart. I ask Allah to make the translation and compilation solely for His pleasure. I pray to Allah for acceptance of this deed and His mercy in the Hereafter. Abu Aaliyah Abdullah ibn Dwight Battle Ramadan 18th, 1433Doha, Qatar (c)

An Explanation of Riyadh al-Saliheen from the words of the Master of the Messengers. A comprehensive explanation and commentary of the first 24 hadith of Imam al-Nawawi's classic compilation, Riyadh al-Saliheen.

Status and Preservation of Hadith: Answering the contentions of orientalists, Christian missionaries and modernists on Hadith

Influences of Muhammad (PBUH) to date

The Path To Guidance

The Biography of Imam Ahmad Bin Hanbal

Putting Life in Perspective

Ibn al-Qayyim said: "Get up (and hurry) in entering upon Allah and accompanying Him in the Home of Peace, without any tiredness, hardship or fatigue, but in fact by the nearest of paths and the easiest (of them). And this is (by realizing) that you are in a time between two times which is (what constitutes) your life, and this is the present time which is between what has passed and what is yet to come. Then that which has passed, you can correct by repentance, remorse and seeking forgiveness. This is something in which there will be no tiredness, fatigue, or any straining efforts (required on your behalf). It is (nothing but) the action of the heart ... And there is due from the servant to Allah, in every moment from his time, servitude which will advance him or bring him nearer to Allah. So if he spends his time in servitude to Allah, he will advance to His Lord and if he busies himself with desires, or relaxation or inactivity, he will lag behind. And the servant never ceases either to be moving forward or falling behind, and there is no stopping whilst on the path, ever." Every harm that enters upon a servant, is caused by the heart's corruption. The corruption of the heart in turn brings about the removal of the heart's right upon Allah, the Exalted, and a diminution of its degree and rank in the sight of Allah.

Select insight of Shaykh al-Islam Ibrahim Niasse

The Tadmuriyyah is a treatise written by Ibn Taymiyyah. The famous scholar of Islam, who strives always against the Bid'ah (innovation) until the end of his life, yet he did not stop his journey to the truth. So it is not strange that he said "What could my enemies possibly do to me? My paradise is in my heart; wherever I go it goes with me, inseparable from me. For me, prison is a place of (religious) retreat; execution is my opportunity for martyrdom; and exile from my town is but a chance to travel." He has many books written in different fields of knowledge. This treatise discussed the Aqeedah; which included names and its attributes of Allah (ﷻ); Shari'ah and Al-Qadar, which considers the vital part of Islamic religion. It is also one of the most important books use in Salafi to shape the Aqeedah. This treatise is about some answers related to Aqeedah given to the students of Tadmur. Here Ibn Taymiyyah indicates that it is obligatory for the seeker of Tawhid to firm believe on whatever Allah says about Himself and to deny whatever Allah denies about Himself; the duty of 'Ibad towards command is

Where To Download Source Sharh Usool Ul Itiqaad Ahl Us Sunnah Wal Jam Aah

to obey, towards prohibition is to avoid, after that he should seek forgiveness from Allah(ﷻ). This treatise has many explanations but Taqrib Tadmuriyyah is considered as one of the best among these explanations; given by Shaykh al-Uthaymeen.

Book 1.1.:

Kitab At-Tawheed Explained

Fethullah Gülen as an Islamic Scholar

The Wise Sayings of Hasan Al-Basri

Towards Understanding of Tadmuriyyah

al Ittiba