Box 114

The proof is the His saying, He the Most High:

"No one is to be compelled to enter the Religion, true guidance has been made clear and distinct from falsehood. So whoever rejects at *Taaghoot* and truly believes in Allaah, then he has grasped the firmest handhold that will never break." ¹

The Shaykh Saalih al Fawzaan hafidhahullaah mentions in his explanation:

Q1. That a person who enters into Islaam:

- a) must do so of his own free will
- b) can be compelled to do so in certain circumstances
- c) must be satisfied in his heart that Islaam is the Truth
- d) none of the above

Q2. That turning a person's heart towards Islaam and away from *kufr* is something that:

- a) can be done by any sincere caller to Islaam
- b) only the Prophet sall Allaahu 'alaihi wa sallam could do
- c) only Allaah can do
- d) Allaah and His Messenger sall Allaahu 'alaihi wa sallam could do

Q3. That we strive in the Path of Allaah in order to:

- a) subdue the enemies of Allaah
- b) spread Islaam
- c) take prisoners who will then have to accept Islaam
- d) gain fame

Q4. That the distinction between the Truth and falsehood:

- a) is something clear to the person who is sincere and who reflects
- b) will never be clear until the Day of Resurrection
- c) will never be made completely clear
- d) will only be appreciated by those of great intelligence and learning

Q5. That this aayah may also refer to:

_

¹ Soorah al Baqarah (2) aayah 256

- a) the Jews and Christians being forced into accepting Islaam in a Muslim country
- b) Islaam being pleased with the religion of the Jews and Christians
- c) it being Islaamically encouraged for a Muslim to choose whichever religion he likes
- d) the Jews and Christians remaining upon their religion if they fulfill certain conditions

Q6. That this aayah tells us that a person enters Islaam through:

- a) compulsion
- b) accepting it in his heart
- c) learning the Arabic language
- d) having a copy of the Qur-aan in his house

Q7. That rejecting the taaghoots, as mentioned in this aayah:

- a) refers to rejecting only Shayaan
- b) is the only matter that must be done for a person to enter Islaam
- c) is mentioned before believing in Allaah
- d) is something done by all Muslims

Q8. That a person is not considered to be a Muslim if he:

- a) prays and fasts
- b) does not reject the taaghoots
- c) does not believe in Allaah
- d) does not distance himself from the taaghoots

Q9. That it is possible that a person may have in his heart both:

- a) major *kufr* and *eemaan*
- b) lesser kufr and eemaan
- c) riddah (apostasy) and eemaan
- d) none of the above

Box 115

And this is the meaning of 'laa ilaaaha ill Allaah' (none has the right to be worshipped except Allaah).

And in the *hadeeth*:

"The head of the affair is al-Islaam, and its supporting pillar is the prayer, and its highest pinnacle is jihaad in Allaah's cause."

And Allaah knows best and may Allaah extol and send blessings of peace upon Muhammad, his true followers and his Companions.

The Shaykh Saalih al Fawzaan hafidhahullaah mentions in his explanation:

Q1. That a person having with him Islaam, implies:

- a) his submitting to Allaah with tawheed
- b) his worshipping Allaah's Messenger
- c) his having obedience to Allaah
- d) freeing himself from shukr and its people

Q2. That when the deen is likened to a body:

- a) if the head is absent, the body will die
- b) the head of the body is likened to tawheed
- c) the toes are likened to the fasts in Ramadaan
- d) the ankles are likened to the Hajj

Q3. That the five daily salaah (prayer):

- a) are the most important of the pillars of Islaam
- b) are likened to the supports of a tent or house
- c) need not be prayed every day, as long as a person has eemaan in his heart
- d) none of the above

Q4. That jihaad in the Path of Allaah:

a) is the highest pinnacle of Islaam

- b) is forbidden for the Muslim women
- c) when it takes place, demonstrates the strength of Islaam
- d) involves taking part in street demonstrations

Q5. That without:

- a) tawheed, there can be no Islaam for the person
- b) the prayer, a person's Islaam cannot be established
- c) jihaad, the whole of the Muslim nation leaves Islaam altogether
- d) the hump, the camel is not a camel