

المختصر المفيد للإسلام الجديد

# NEW MUSLIM GUIDELINE



By: Muhammad al-Shahri

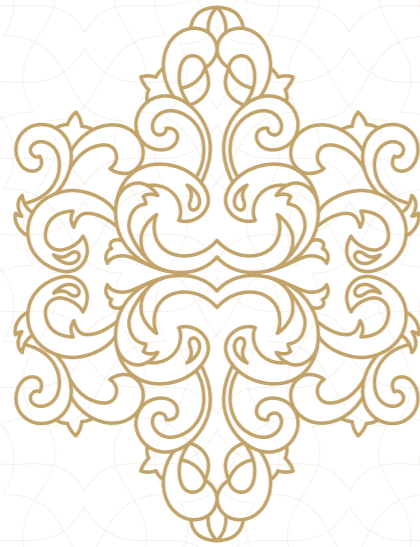


# **NEW MUSLIM GUIDELINE**

By  
**Muhammad al-Shahri**

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah,  
the Most Compassionate,  
the Most Merciful



Praise be to Allah, Whom we praise and from Whom we ask help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evils of ourselves and from our bad deeds. He whom Allah guides no one can lead him astray, and he whom Allah leads astray no one can guide him. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and messenger.

To proceed,

Allah, the Exalted, has honored the children of Adam and favored them over most of His creation, as He says: **{And We have certainly honored the children of Adam}** [Ch. 17, Verse 70] He honored this Muslim Ummah even more by sending them the best of His prophets, Muhammad (pbuh), and revealing to them the best of His Books, the noble Qur'an. Allah Almighty says: **{You are the best nation produced for mankind. You enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong and believe in Allah. If only the People of the Book had believed, it would have been better for them. Among them are believers, but most of them are defiantly disobedient.}** [Ch. 3, Verse 110] It is Allah's great favor upon a person to guide him to Islam and make him steadfast to it and adhere to its rulings and laws. Through this book, which is small in size but rich in content, the new Muslim can learn the fundamentals of Islam in a brief manner that clarifies to him the features of this great religion. Once he understands them and acts accordingly, he will proceed to seek more knowledge about his Almighty Lord, his Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), and his religion of Islam. So, he can worship Allah based upon knowledge and insight. His heart will thus be reassured, and his faith will increase by drawing close to Allah through worship and following the Sunnah of His Prophet (pbuh).

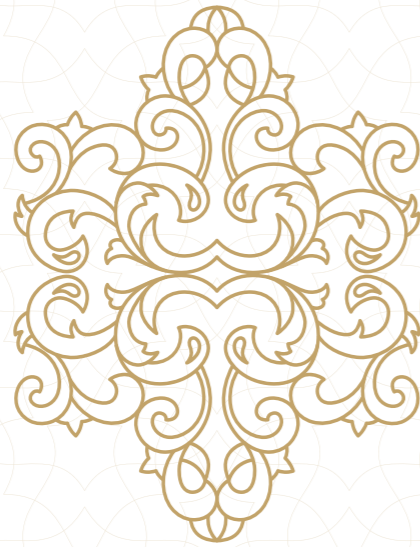
I ask Allah to bless every word in this book and to benefit Islam and Muslims with it, and to make it sincere for His sake alone and bestow its reward upon all Muslims, the living thereof and the deceased.

May Allah's peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad and upon his household and Companions!

**Muhammad al-Shahri**

2 Dhul-Qi'dah, 1441 H.





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رَبِّيَ اللهُ

**My Lord  
is Allah**









نَبِيِّ مُحَمَّدٍ  
صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

# My Prophet is Muhammad (pbuh)

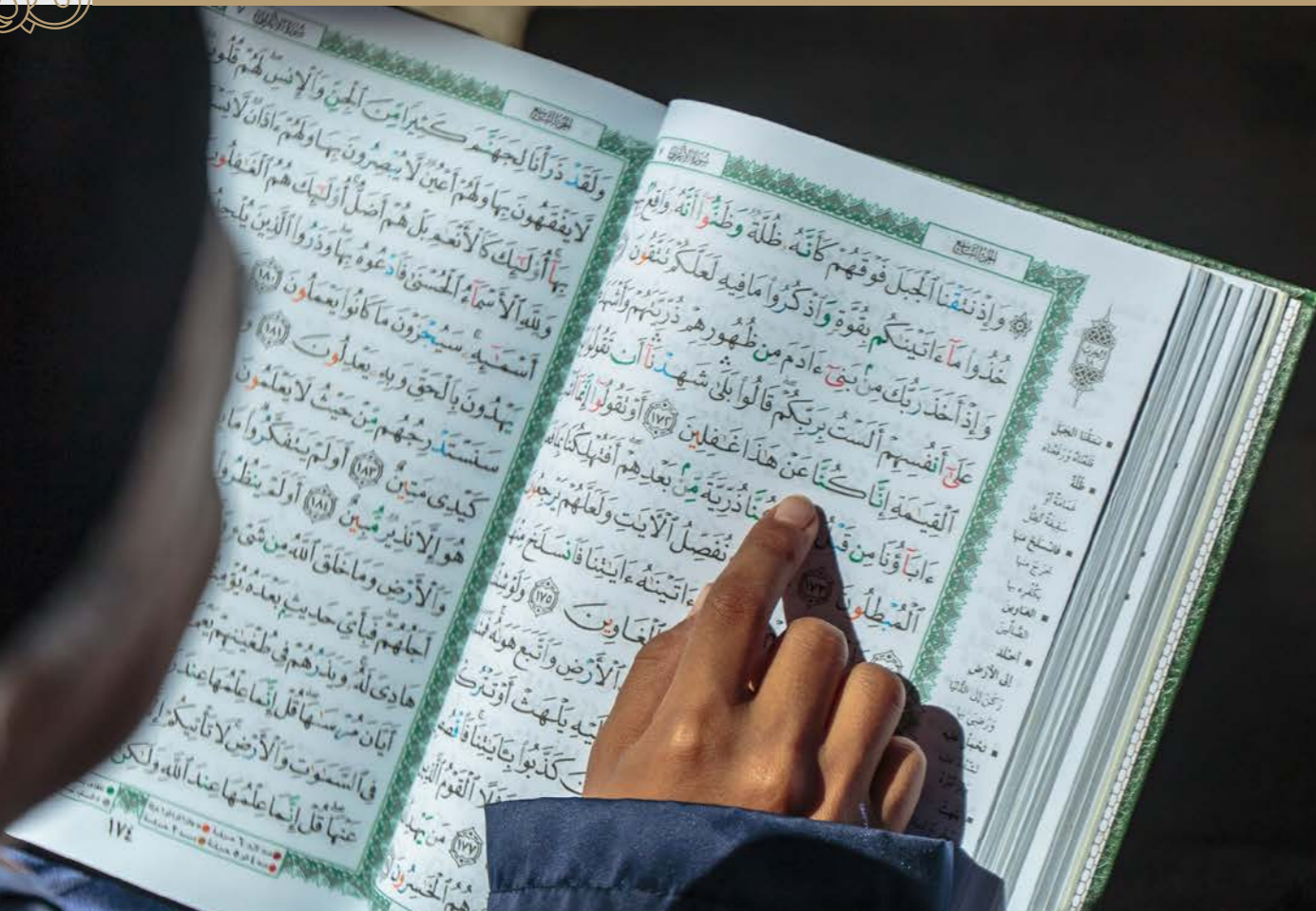




القرآن الكريم كلام ربّي

The Noble  
Qur'an  
is the Word of my Lord





قال تعالى:

﴿يَأْتِيهَا النَّاسُ قَدْ جَاءَ كُفْرًا مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَأَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكُمْ نُورًا مُبِينًا﴾ (النساء: ١٧٤).

Allah Almighty says:

{O mankind, there has come to you a conclusive proof from your Lord, and We have sent down to you a clear light.}[Ch. 4, Verse 174]

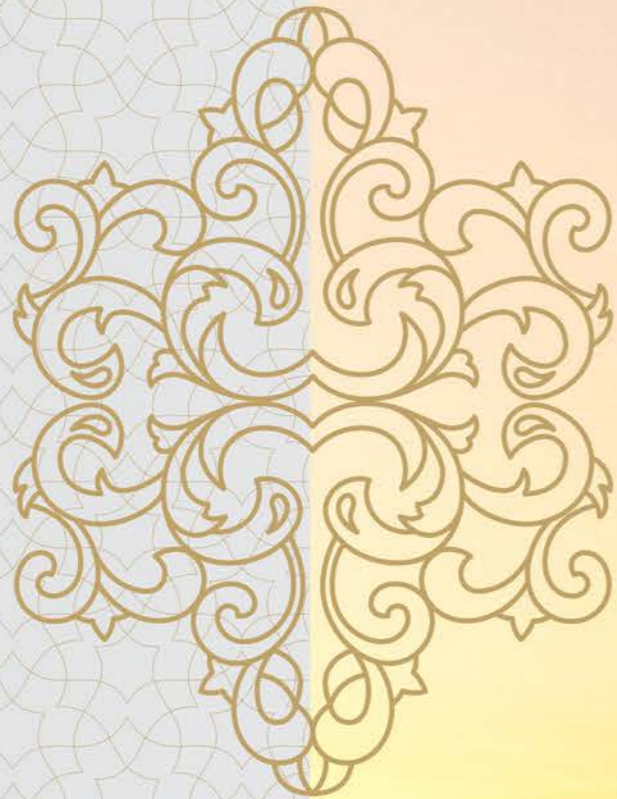


The noble Qur'an is the word of Allah Almighty which He revealed to His Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) to bring mankind out of darknesses into the light and guide them to the straight path.

Whoever reads it earns a great reward, and whoever acts upon its guidance is on the true path.

أَعْرِفُ عَلَى أَرْكَانِ الْإِسْلَامِ

# I Recognize the Pillars of Islam



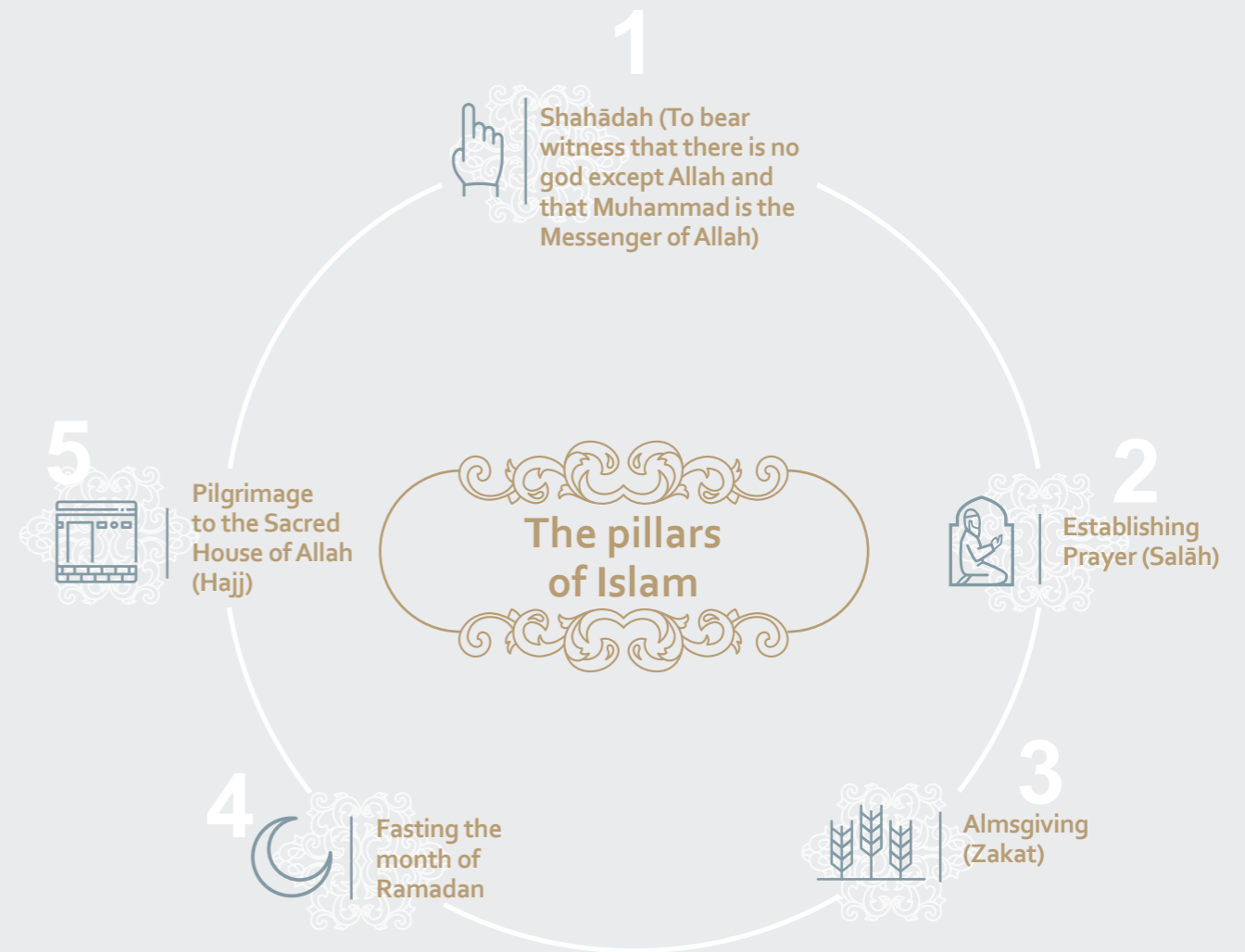


The Prophet (pbuh) said:

**"Islam is built on five (pillars): the testimony that there is no god except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, establishing prayer, giving Zakat, fasting the month of Ramadan, and pilgrimage to the (Sacred) House."**

The pillars of Islam are the outward acts of worship that every Muslim must observe and believe in their obligation; otherwise, his belief is not valid, as Islam is built on them. That is why they are called the pillars of Islam.

These pillars are as follows:







## Second Pillar

### Establishing Prayer (Salāh)

- Allah Almighty says: {And establish prayer} [Ch. 2, Verse 110]
- Establishing prayer means performing prayer in the way prescribed by Allah and taught to us by His Messenger Muhammad (pbuh).







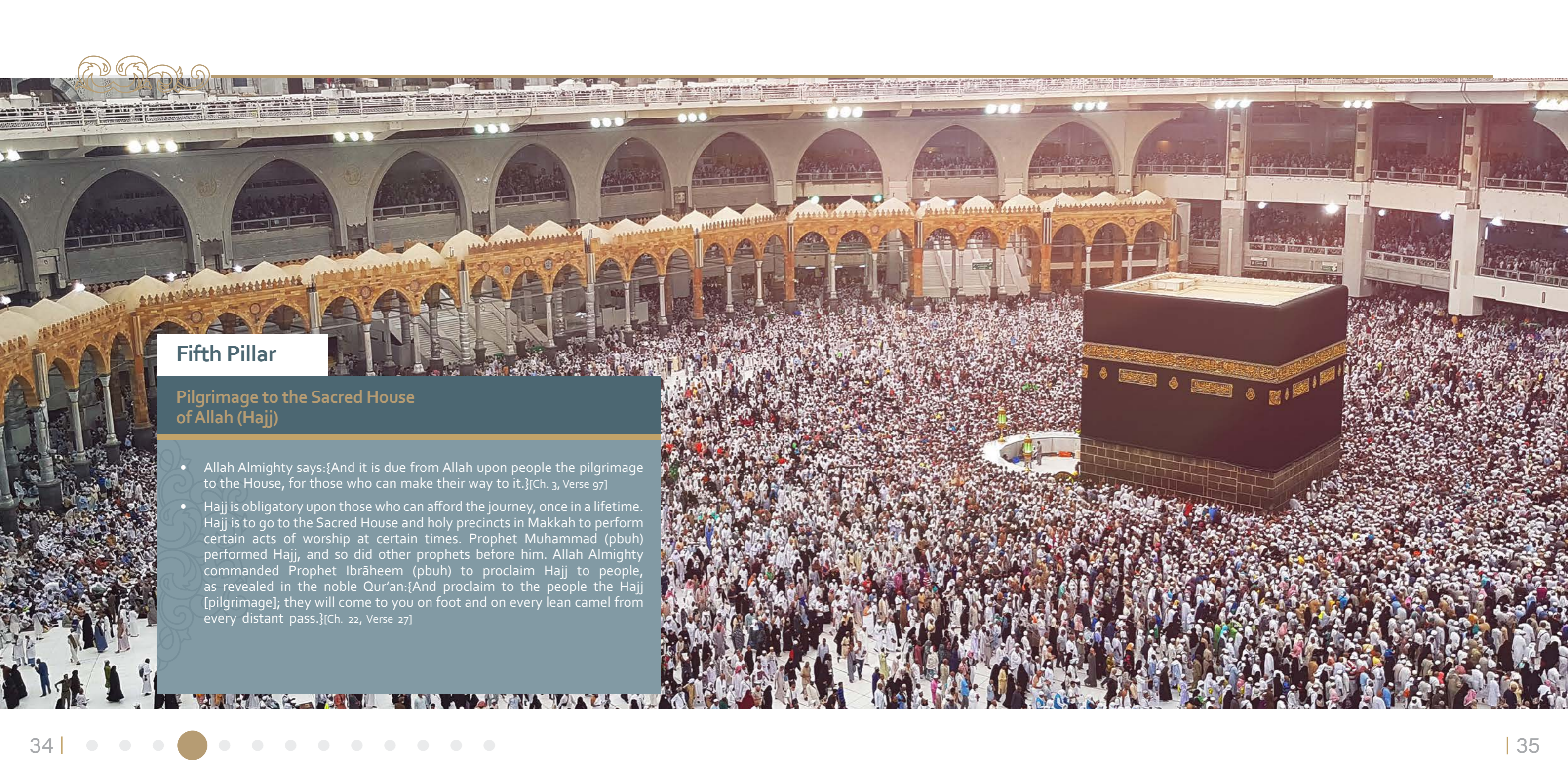


## Fourth Pillar

### Fasting the month of Ramadan

- Allah Almighty says: {O you who believe, enjoined upon you is fasting as it was enjoined upon those who came before you so that you may become righteous} [Ch. 2, Verse 110]
- Ramadan is the ninth month of the Hijri (Islamic) calendar. Muslims revere the month of Ramadan and give it a special place over all the other months of the year. Fasting the entire month of Ramadan is one of the five pillars of Islam.
- Fasting Ramadan means worshiping Allah by abstaining from eating, drinking, and sexual intercourse from dawn to sunset during all days of the blessed month of Ramadan.





## Fifth Pillar

### Pilgrimage to the Sacred House of Allah (Hajj)

- Allah Almighty says: {And it is due from Allah upon people the pilgrimage to the House, for those who can make their way to it.} [Ch. 3, Verse 97]
- Hajj is obligatory upon those who can afford the journey, once in a lifetime. Hajj is to go to the Sacred House and holy precincts in Makkah to perform certain acts of worship at certain times. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) performed Hajj, and so did other prophets before him. Allah Almighty commanded Prophet Ibrāheem (pbuh) to proclaim Hajj to people, as revealed in the noble Qur'an: {And proclaim to the people the Hajj [pilgrimage]; they will come to you on foot and on every lean camel from every distant pass.} [Ch. 22, Verse 27]

أَتَعْرِفُ عَلَى أَرْكَانِ الْإِيمَانِ

I Recognize the Pillars  
**of Imān**  
(faith/belief)









### The Divine Scriptures that Allah mentioned in the Qur'an are:

#### The Noble Qur'an:

Allah revealed it to His Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

#### The Torah:

which Allah revealed to His Prophet Moses (pbuh).

#### The Gospel:

which Allah revealed to His Prophet Jesus (pbuh).

#### The Psalms:

which Allah revealed to His Prophet David (pbuh).

#### The Scrolls of Abraham:

which Allah revealed to His Prophet Abraham (pbuh).



## Fourth Pillar

### Belief in the Messengers

- Allah Almighty says: {And We certainly sent into every nation a messenger, [saying], "Worship Allah and shun false gods."} [Ch. 16, Verse 36]
- We firmly believe that Allah sent a messenger to every nation to call them to worshipping Allah alone without associating any partners with Him, and disbelieving in any deity that is worshiped other than Him.
- We believe that all the messengers were humans, men, servants of Allah, honest and trusted, pious, guides and guided, and that Allah supported them with miracles that prove their truthfulness. We believe that they conveyed all that Allah sent them with, and that they were all upon the evident truth and guidance.
- Their messages from the first to the last of them shared the same principle of religion, which is to worship Allah alone without associating any partners with Him.





## Fifth Pillar

### Belief in the Day of Judgment.

- Allah Almighty says: {Allah - there is no deity except Him. He will surely gather you all for [account on] the Day of Resurrection, about which there is no doubt. Who is more truthful than Allah in speech?} [Ch. 4, Verse 87]
- The firm belief in all the details related to the Day of Judgment which our Lord mentions in the Qur'an or Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) related to us, like the death of humans, resurrection, intercession, the Scale (weighing of deeds), reckoning, Paradise, Hell, etc.

## Sixth Pillar

### Belief in predestination, the good and bad aspects thereof.

- Allah Almighty says: {Indeed, We created everything with predestination.} [Ch. 54, Verse 49]
- We believe that every worldly event or situation experienced by any creature occurs by the knowledge and predestination of Allah alone without any partner, and that those predestinations were written before the creation of mankind. We also believe that man has free will and he is the real doer of his actions, but all of that is not beyond the knowledge and will of Allah.

#### Belief in Preordainment is of four levels:

**First:** Belief in Allah's Knowledge that encompasses everything.

**Second:** Belief that Allah wrote all that will exist until the Day of Judgment.

**Third:** Belief in Allah's executive Will and His Omnipotence. Whatever He wills occurs, and whatever He does not will never occurs.

**Fourth:** Belief that Allah is the Creator of everything and that He has no partner in His creation.





تعلم الوضوء

# I learn Wudu' (Minor Ablution)









Step  
**6**



**Washing the hands starting from the fingertips up to the elbows.**

Washing the elbows is included in the obligatory washing of the hands.

Step  
**7**

**Passing the wet hands over the head and the ears once.**

One starts at the hairline and moves his hands back to the nape and then all the way back.

He then inserts his index fingers inside his ears

while passing his thumbs over the back of his ears, thus wiping the front and back of the ear.



Step  
**8**

**Washing the feet** from the toes up to the ankles, given that washing the ankles is included in the obligatory washing of the feet.

The ankles are the protruding bones at the bottom of the leg.



### Nullifiers of Ablution



Excretions from the frontal or anal passages such as urine, feces, wind, semen, and pre-ejaculatory fluid.



Loss of consciousness due to deep sleep, fainting, drunkenness, or insanity.



Everything that requires Ghusl, like Janābah (ritual impurity), menstruation, and postpartum period.

If someone wants to relieve himself (herself), then he (she) should clean away whatever has been passed from the urethra or anus with clean water (preferred) or using toilet paper and other clean implements like stones. Any clean appliance that can be used in addition to water (should be repeated three times or more).



المسح على الخفين والجوربين

Wiping over Khuffs  
(leather socks)  
and **socks**







**Wisdom behind prescribing the wiping over Khuffs:**

Wiping over the Khuffs is meant to make things easier for Muslims who find it hard to take the socks or Khuffs to wash their feet, especially during winter and severe cold as well as travel.

**Permissible time limit for wiping:**



**For non-travelers:** one day and one night (24 hours).



**For travelers:** three days and three nights (72 hours).

The permissible time limit for wiping over the socks or Khuffs begins from the first such wiping after breaking one’s Wudū’.



**How to wipe over the socks or Khuffs:**

- 1 Get your hands wet.
- 2 Pass your hand over the foot (from the toe to the shin).
- 3 The right foot is wiped with the right hand and the left foot with the left hand.

**What makes the wiping invalid:**

- 1 What makes Ghusl obligatory.
- 2 The expiration of the fixed time limit for wiping.

الغسل

# Ghusl


(Ritual Bath)








If a man or a woman had sexual intercourse or ejaculated semen with lust while being awake or asleep, they must make Ghusl (take a ritual bath) in order to perform prayer or any worship that requires purification. Also, the woman must make Ghusl at the end of her menstrual period or postpartum period before she can perform prayer or any worship that requires purification.



**The manner of performing Ghusl is as follows:**

That the Muslim washes his whole body with water in any way, including rinsing the mouth and sniffing water into the nostrils. If the water reached his whole body, he becomes free of major impurity and his purification is complete.

**The person in a state of Janābah (major ritual impurity) is not allowed to do the following until he makes Ghusl:**

- 
- 1 Praying.
  - 2 Circumambulating the Ka'bah (Tawāf).
  - 3 Staying in the Masjid (mosque), but he may only pass without staying therein.
  - 4 Touching the Mus-haf (bound copy of the Qur'an).
  - 5 Reciting the Qur'an.

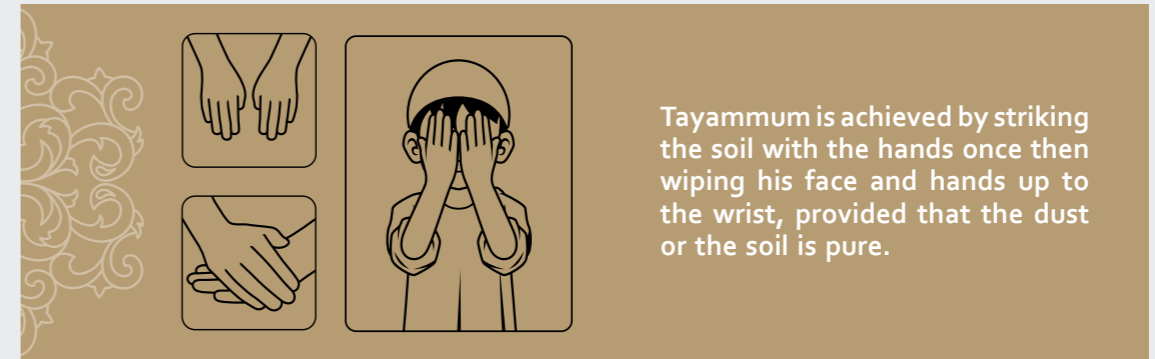


التيمم

# Tayammum (Dry Purification)



If the Muslim cannot find water to use for purification, or if he is unable to use water because of an illness or the like, and he fears that he might miss performing the prayer on time, then he may make Tayammum with sand or dust.



**Tayammum is nullified by:**

- 1 Whatever nullifies ablution also nullifies Tayammum.
- 2 If water is found before starting the worship for which the Tayammum was made.



تَعَلَّمِ الصَّلَاةَ

I Learn How  
to Pray







# I learn How to Pray

## Step 1

I make the intention in my heart for the prayer I intend to perform.

After I perform ablution, I stand in the direction of the Qiblah (direction of the prayer towards Makkah), and I pray while standing if I am able to.

## Step 2

I raise my hands to the level of my shoulders and say "Allahu Akbar" (Allah is the Most Great) with the intention of beginning the prayer.



## Step 3

I say an opening Du'ā' (supplication) as reported from the Prophet (pbuh). One of the opening supplications is the following: "Subhānak Allahumma wa bihamdika wa tabārak-asmuka wa ta'āla jadduka, wa la ilaha ghayrak" (Glory and praise be to You O Allah. Blessed is Your Name and Exalted is Your Majesty, and there is none worthy of worship but You)



## Step 4

I seek refuge in Allah from the accursed Satan, saying: "A'ūzu billāhi min ash-shaytān ar-rajeem"

(I seek refuge in Allah from the accursed Satan)

## Step 5

I read Surat al-Fātihah (Ch. 1 of the Qur'an) in every Rak'ah (unit of the prayer): {Bismillah ar-Rahmān ar-Rahīm [In the name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful] (1) Al-hamdulillahi rabbil-'ālemeen [Praise is due to Allah, Lord of the worlds] (2) Ar-Rahmān Ar-Raheem [The Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful] (3) Māliki yawm ad-deen [Sovereign of the Day of Recompense] (4) Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'een [It is You Who we worship, and it is You Who we ask for help] (5) Ihdina as-sirāt al-mustaqeem [Guide us to the straight path] (6) Sirāt-al-ladheena an'amta 'alayhim ghayril-maghdubi 'alayhim walla ad-dālleen [The path of those upon whom You have blessed, not of those who have evoked [Your] anger or of those who are astray] (7)}

After al-Fātihah, I recite verses from the Qur'an (other than al-Fātihah) only in the first and second Rak'ah. This recitation is not obligatory but doing it yields a great reward.

## Step 6

I say "Allahu Akbar" then I make Ruku' by bowing until my back is level, and my hands are on my knees with the fingers spread out, then I say while in Ruku' "Subhana rabbiy-al-azeem" (Glory is to my Lord, the Great).





Step  
**7**

I rise from Ruku' while saying: "Sami' Allahu liman hamidah" (Allah hears the one who praises him) and raising my hands to the level of my shoulders. When I stand straight, I say: "Rabbanā wa lak al-hamd" (Our Lord, and to You is all praise).



Step  
**8**

I say "Allahu Akbar" and prostrate on my hands, knees, feet, forehead and nose, then I say while prostrating: "Subhāna rabbiy-al-a'la" (Glory is to my Lord, the Most High).



Step  
**9**

I say "Allahu Akbar" and rise from the Sujūd (prostration) to sit with my back straight, sitting on my left foot and keeping my right foot erect and say: "Rabbi ighfir lī" (My Lord, forgive my sins).



Step  
**10**

I say "Allahu Akbar" and prostrate again like the first time.



Step  
**11**

I rise from the Sujūd to stand up straight while saying "Allahu Akbar", and I repeat the same steps in the remaining units of the prayer.





After the second prostration in the second Rak'ah of Dhuhr, 'Asr, Maghrib and 'Isha' prayers, I sit to say the first Tashahhud (testimony of faith) whose wording is as follows: "*At-tahiyātu lillah was-salawātu wat-tayyibāt, as-salāmu 'alayka ayyuha an-nabi wa rahmatullah wa barakātuh, as-salāmu 'alayna wa 'ala 'ibādillah as-sāliheen, ashhadu alla ilaha illa Allah wa ashhadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh*" (All compliments, prayers, and pure words are due to Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allah. I bear witness that none has the right to be worshiped except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger). Then I stand up for the third Rak'ah.



After the second prostration in the last Rak'ah of every prayer, I sit to say the last Tashahhud whose wording is as follows (the first Tashahhud plus sending peace and prayers upon the Prophet): "*At-tahiyātu lillah was-salawātu wat-tayyibāt, as-salāmu 'alayka ayyuha an-nabi wa rahmatullah wa barakātuh, as-salāmu 'alayna wa 'ala 'ibādillah as-sāliheen, ashhadu alla ilaha illa Allah wa ashhadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh. Allahumma salli 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala āli Muhammad kama sallayta 'ala Ibrāheem wa 'ala āli Ibrāheem, innaka hameedun majeed. Allahumma bārik 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala āli Muhammad kama bārakta 'ala Ibrāheem wa 'ala āli Ibrāheem, innaka hameedun majeed*" (All compliments, prayers and pure words are due to Allah. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allah. I bear witness that none has the right to be worshiped except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger. O Allah, send prayers upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad as You sent prayers upon Abraham and upon the family of Abraham; You are indeed Worthy of Praise, Full of Glory. O Allah, send blessings upon Muhammad and upon the family of Muhammad as You sent blessings upon Abraham and upon the family of Abraham; You are indeed Worthy of Praise, Full of Glory).



Step

12

I intend to conclude the prayer and turn my head to the right, saying: "*As-salāmu 'alaykum wa rahmatullāh*" (Peace and blessings of Allah be upon you). Then I turn my head to the left, saying: "*As-salāmu 'alaykum wa rahmatullāh*". Upon doing that, I have completed the performance of my prayer.







حِجَابُ الْمَرْأَةِ الْمُسْلِمَةِ

# Hijāb of the Muslim Woman



مِنْ صِفَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنِ

Some Characteristics  
of the **Believer**







- **Avoids usury.**
- **Does not** commit adultery.
- **Does not** drink alcohol.
- **Treats** his neighbors well.
- **Does not** oppress or betray.
- **Does not** steal or defraud.
- **Dutiful** to his parents, even if they are not Muslims, and obeys in doing good.
- **Brings up** his children and teaches them virtues and good characters, and commands them to do their religious duties and forbids them from vice and all prohibitions.
- **Does not** imitate non-Muslims in what is peculiar to their religions or the habits that have become distinctive signs of them.



سَعَادَتِي فِي دِينِي الْإِسْلَامِ

**My Happiness  
Lies in My Religion,  
Islam**





قال تعالى: ﴿مَنْ عَمِلْ صَالِحًا مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّهٗ حَيٰوةً طَيِّبَةً وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُم بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ﴾ (التحل: ٩٧).

Allah says: {Whoever does righteousness, whether male or female, while he is a believer - We will surely cause him to live a good life, and We will surely give them their reward [in the Hereafter] according to the best of what they used to do.} [Ch. 16, Verse 97]

Allah Almighty says: {Whoever does righteousness, whether male or female, while he is a believer - We will surely cause him to live a good life, and We will surely give them their reward [in the Hereafter] according to the best of what they used to do.} [Ch. 16, Verse 97]

One of the most important things that brings joy and comfort to the Muslim's heart is his direct connection to his Lord without a mediator from the living or the dead or the idols. Allah (SWT) said in the Qur'an that He is always near to us to hear and answer our Duā (supplication). Allah says: {And when My servants ask you, [O Muhammad], concerning Me - indeed I am near. I respond to the invocation of the supplicant when he calls upon Me. So let them respond to Me, and believe in Me so that they may be rightly guided.} [Ch. 2, Verse 186]

Allah commands us to call upon Him, and He made supplication one of the great acts of worship whereby a Muslim draws close to Him. Allah says: {And your Lord says, "Call upon Me; I will respond to you."} [Ch. 40, Verse 60]

A true Muslim is permanently in need of his Lord and always seeks to supplicate Him and get close to Him through good deeds.

Allah Almighty created us in this universe for a great wisdom and not in vain; He created us to worship Him alone without any partner unto Him. He set for us a comprehensive divine religion that organizes all the affairs of our lives, public and private, thereby preserving the five necessities of life: our religion, life, honor, mind, and property. Whoever follows the Sharia commandments and avoids its prohibitions, without doubt, will preserve these necessities and enjoy a happy peaceful life.

The bond between the Muslim and his Lord is profound, bringing reassurance, spiritual comfort, tranquility, safety, and delight. It makes him feel that Allah is "with" him, taking care of Him and protecting Him. Allah says: {Allah is the ally of those who believe. He brings them out from darknes into the light} [Ch. 2, Verse 257]

This great relationship is a spiritual state that makes the Muslim feel bliss in worshipping Allah, the Most-Merciful, and yearn to meet Him. It makes the heart filled with happiness when it savors the sweetness of faith.







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NEW MUSLIM GUIDELINE



It is Allah's great favor upon a person to guide him to Islam and to remain firm upon it and act upon its rulings and laws. Through this book, which is small in size yet rich in content, the new Muslim learns the fundamentals of Islam in a brief manner that clarifies to him the features of this great religion. Once he understands them and acts upon them, he would proceed to seek more knowledge about his God (SWT), his Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), and his religion, Islam, so that he worships Allah based upon knowledge and insight. His heart would thus be reassured, and his faith would increase by drawing close to Allah through worship and through following the Sunnah of His Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

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