

The Hadith of the Intentions.

Hadith Science

1. The book of Imam Bukhari is the most correct book after the Holy Quran.
2. Tell the story of the camel.
3. If forty people who did not know each other narrated one Hadeeth, would it be accepted as authentic? Explain.

Intentions

1. What is the Hadith of intention?
2. Explain the Hadith and mention the story of the guy who wanted to marry Um Qays.
3. What is the order of the Hadith of intention in the book of Imam Bukhari?
4. What are the three good motivations that should motivate us to do good deeds?
5. Explain why the intention's hadeeth is 1/3 of Islam that the other 2/3 are no good without.
6. Explain how one is rewarded for a deed and the other one is punished for the same exact deed. What is the difference between them that caused one to be rewarded and the other to be punished?
7. Mention and explain the two jokes mentioned in class and explain what was funny about them.

Hadeeth of the four categories of people. Relate them to the intentions.

1. Similarity of hearts: How come Allah blamed the Jews who fought Prophet Mohamed SAW for the mistakes of their predecessors? How is that fair?
2. Many people have evil intentions. Would Allah allow all of them to do what they intended? Why or why not. Allah reduces evil by limiting the abilities of the bad people. This is to make life possible on earth. Allah does not let all evil in the

heart come out or we would be miserable. For example, there are many people who have the heart of Hitler (called mini-Hitlers) but only one was given the power to do it. Same with the Pharaoh.

Manifestation of the value of Good intentions.

1. The intention of the believer is better than his deeds and the deeds of the hypocrite are better than his intentions. Give examples. When you promise Allah if something would happen, you would fast an entire year, which you can't. Same, you say to yourself if I have money, I will spend it all for the sake of Allah and this doesn't happen.

نية المؤمن خير من عمله وعمل المنافق خير من نيته"؟

2. If you pray Fajr every day and one day you are sick. Would Allah count the sick day as prayer in the Masjid?
3. You don't pray Fajr in the Masjid when you are not sick, then do you get rewarded for praying in the Masjid when you get sick?
4. Why would Allah send believer to Jannah for everlasting life when they have worshiped Allah for a limited time period?
5. Why would Allah send bad guys to hell for everlasting life when they have disobeyed Allah for a limited time period?
6. Sincerity is you do the deed regardless whether people whether people will compliment This shouldn't affect your
7. What do you say if someone gives you a compliment?
8. Are we allowed to judge the intentions of others? Why or why not. The story of the companion who killed a pagan guy after he said Shihada.

أسامة بن زيد بن حارثة رضي الله عنهما يحدث قال بعثنا رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم إلى الحرة من جهينة قال فصبحنا القوم فهزمناهم قال ولحقت أنا ورجل من الأنصار رجلا منهم قال فلما غشيناها قال لا إله إلا الله قال فكف

عنه الأنصاري فطعنته برمحي حتى قتلته قال فلما قدمنا بلغ ذلك النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال فقال لي يا أسامة أقتلته بعد ما قال لا إله إلا الله قال قلت يا رسول الله إنما كان متعوذا قال أقتلته بعد ما قال لا إله إلا الله قال فما زال يكررها علي حتى تمنيت أني لم أكن أسلمت قبل ذلك اليوم

9. Angels know the intention and write it down.

10. Explain the story of the Shytan and the righteous slave who wanted to cut a pagan tree.

11. What if someone wanted to do a good deed then he changed his mind? Explain.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَتَبَ الْحَسَنَاتِ وَالسَّيِّئَاتِ ثُمَّ بَيَّنَّ ذَلِكَ فَمَنْ هَمَّ بِحَسَنَةٍ فَلَمْ يَعْمَلْهَا كَتَبَهَا اللَّهُ لَهُ عِنْدَهُ حَسَنَةً كَامِلَةً فَإِنْ هُوَ يَخْفَى بِهَا فَعَمَلَهَا كَتَبَهَا اللَّهُ لَهُ عِنْدَهُ عَشْرَ حَسَنَاتٍ إِلَى سَبْعِ مِائَةٍ ضِعْفٍ إِلَى أَضْعَافٍ كَثِيرَةٍ وَمَنْ هَمَّ بِسَيِّئَةٍ فَلَمْ يَعْمَلْهَا كَتَبَهَا اللَّهُ لَهُ عِنْدَهُ حَسَنَةً كَامِلَةً فَإِنْ هُوَ يَخْفَى بِهَا فَعَمَلَهَا كَتَبَهَا اللَّهُ لَهُ سَيِّئَةً وَاحِدَةً

12. What if someone wanted to do a bad deed and then changed his mind for the following reasons

(a) Fear of Allah. (b) Not good for health.

13. What if someone wanted to do a bad deed in Makkah and then changed his mind because it is not good for his health.

14. Situations where we are not judged for what we do. Are we judged for mistakes, for forgotten, and for innocent errors? Mention the story of Ammar Ibn Yassir, his father Yassir and his mother Sumayah as an example. What is so special about Sumayah?

15. Explain the rule of combining intentions. If someone intends to go to the Masjid to pray and to buy milk on the way back, is this a sincere intention or a bad intention? Can someone intend to go to the Masjid to pray and to show off? Can we combine two good intentions in the same deed? Can we combine bad intentions with good intentions in the same deeds? explain.

16. Guarding the intention. The intention can be spoiled before the deed, during the deed or after the deed. Give examples.

17. Explain the following rules of combining intentions. For examples, going to the Masjid to show off and pray, or going to the Masjid to pray and eat food offered in the Masjid. B+G=? G+G+B+G=? B+G+G+G=? If you know the Hadith that proves your answer, then mention it. (final intention governs, never regret a good deed that you did in the past).

Before Deed	During Deed	After Deed	Final Results
Good	Good	Good	?
Good	Good	Bad	?
Good	Bad	Good	?
Bad	Good	Good	?
Bad	Bad	Good	?
Bad	Good	Bad	?
Good	Bad	Bad	?
Bad	Bad	Bad	?