

Directions: There will be at least one question on the exam for every topic listed in this study guide. You are expected to use your textbook and notes to review all the units and chapters listed below, concentrating on knowing well the topics listed in this guide. The exam will consist of a mixture of multiple choice, true and false, and short answer questions. Ask Allah, the Most High, to help you do well on the exam and follow it up by studying.

- Unit E: As-Sunnah: The Other Divine Revelation
 - Chapter 1: As-Sunnah: The Prophet's Way (10 Exam Questions)
 - Explain what the term Sunnah means and how it relates to the Qur'an.
 - Understand the hadeeth reported by Imam Muslim that states: "Whoever establishes in Islam a good Sunnah gets its reward and the reward of all those who follow it. And whoever establishes a bad Sunnah in Islam gets its sin and the sins of all those who follow it"
 - Understand the following statement: The Sunnah is any speech, action, approval or attribute of the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him.
 - Know that the primary difference between the Qur'an and the Hadeeth is that the Quran is the actual words of Allah while the wording of the Hadeeth are those of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him.
 - Appreciate the importance of the Sunnah in Islam.
 - Know that the 2 primary roles of the Sunnah in Islam are to inform us how to implement the Quran and to clarify the Qur'an.
 - Understand the verse of the Quran that states: "If you truly love Allah, then follow me and Allah will love you and forgive you your sins."
 - Learn and understand the hadeeth on obeying the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him.
 - Know the hadeeth where the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said to his companions, "Everyone from my ummah (nation) will enter Paradise except those who refuse." He was asked, "Oh Rasoolullah, who would refuse?". He responded, "Whoever obeys me enters Paradise and whoever disobeys me has refused."
 - Chapter 2: The Basics of Uloom-ul-Hadeeth (7 Exam Questions)
 - Understand the basic terms of Uloom-ul-Hadeeth.
 - Learn the basic classifications of Al-Hadeeth: Saheeh, Hasan, Da'eef and Mawdoo'
 - Know at least 2 of the 5 conditions for a hadeeth to be graded as authentic.
 - Develop awareness of the importance of Uloom-ul-Hadeeth.
 - Know that the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, stated that "Whoever lies on me deliberately should pick his place in Hell Fire."
 - Know the following vocabulary terms: Sanad, Asaneed, Saheeh, Matn, Rawi, Hasan, Da'eef, Mawdoo', Fiqh.
 - Chapter 3: The Recording of the Hadeeth (5 Exam Questions)
 - Learn about the early attempts to write down hadeeth.
 - Understand that the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, discouraged his companions from writing down his hadeeth because he was concerned that the people may mix it up with the Quran and become confused between the two.
 - Acquire an overview of the history of hadeeth.
 - Recognize categories of hadeeth books and references.
 - Be able to provide at least 3 categories of hadeeth books.
 - Chapter 4: The Major Books of Hadeeth (4 Exam Questions)
 - Learn about and recognize the most prominent books of hadeeth.
 - Receive an introduction to the authors of the main books of hadeeth.
 - Know why Imam Malik stated that he met people in Madinah in which if they were to ask Allah for rain, it would rain because of their piety but he did not narrate a single hadeeth from them. (Selected Story on page E24 in book)
 - Know that Saheeh of Imam Al-Bukhari is considered to be more authentic than the Saheeh of Imam Muslim. One of the reasons for this is that Al-Bukhari had an extra condition he would require for accepting narrations that Imam Muslim. He would require that every narrator must have met his sheikh, or the scholar from who he learned the hadeeth from. Imam Muslim only required that the narrator and his sheikh have lived during the same time.
 - Chapter 5: The Major Books of Hadeeth Cont. (4 Exam Questions)
 - Know the following terms: Sunan Abu Dawood, Sunan Al-Tirmithi, Sunan An-Nasa'ee, Sunan Ibn Majah