Rejecting at-Taaghoot, and Having Eemaan in Allaah

Allaah has made it obligatory upon all of the servants to reject *at-taaghoot*, and to have *eemaan* in Allaah.⁷⁷

[77]:

So the Shaykh *rahimahullaah* said, "And Allaah has made it obligatory upon all of the servants to reject *at-taaghoot*, and to have *eemaan* in Allaah..." Then he mentioned the definition of *at-taaghoot*. So the *taaghoot* has been mentioned by Allaah, the Majestic and Most High, in many *aayaat*. From them is His saying, He the Most High, in Soorat-ul-Baqarah:

﴿ لَاۤ إِكْرَاهَ فِي ٱلدِّينِ ۚ قَد تَبَيْنَ ٱلرُّشْدُ مِنَ ٱلْغَيِّ فَمَن يَكُفُرُ بِٱلطَّغُوتِ وَيُؤْمِن بِٱللَّهِ فَقَدِ السَّتَمْسَكَ بِٱلْعُوْةِ ٱلْوُثْقَىٰ لَا ٱنفِصَامَ لَمَا ۗ وَٱللَّهُ سَمِيعُ عَلِيمٌ ﴿ اللَّهُ وَلِى ٱللَّهُ وَلِى ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ يُخْرِجُهُم مِّنَ ٱللَّهُ وَلِى ٱللَّهُ وَلِى ٱللَّهُ وَلَى ٱللَّهُ مِنَ ٱلنَّورِ إِلَى ٱلظُّلُمَتِ إِلَى ٱللَّهُ وَلَى ٱللَّهُ وَلَى ٱللَّهُ وَلَى ٱللَّهُ وَلَى ٱللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَا لَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَهُ مِنَ الللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ مَا اللَّهُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَا لَكُولُ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَهُ اللَّهُ وَلَهُ مِنْ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى الللَّهُ وَلَيْ اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَى اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا الللْهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا الللَّهُ وَلَهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا اللَّهُ وَلَا الللْهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا الللْهُ اللَّهُ وَلَا اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَاللّهُ الللّهُ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَى الللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ وَلَهُ الللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ الللّهُ الللللّهُ الللّهُ الللللّهُ الللّهُ اللللللّهُ الللّهُ الللللّهُ الللللّهُ الللّه

So whoever rejects *at-taaghoot* (everything which is worshipped besides Allaah) and believes truly in Allaah, then he has grasped the firmest handhold that will not break. And Allaah is All Hearing, All Knowing.

Allaah is the Guardian Lord of those who truly believe; He brings them out from darkness into light.

And those who disbelieve, then their supporters are *at-taaghoot*; they take them out from the light into darkness. They are the inhabitants of the Fire; they will remain in it forever. [2:256-7]

And there occurs in Soorat-un-Nisaa His saying, He the Most High:

Will you not consider those who were given a portion of the Scripture? They believe in al *jibt* (the idols, soothsayers and sorcery) and in *at-taaghoot*. And they say to those who disbelieve that they are closer to the Truth than the believers. [4:51]

And this aayah is with regard to the Jews.

And He, the Perfect, said with regards to the hypocrites:

Will you not consider those who claim that they believe in that which came down to you and in that which came down before you, wishing to refer for judgment to at taaghoot? And they were commanded to reject it. [4:60]

And there occurs in Soorat-un-Nahl that He, the Majestic and Most High, said:

And We sent a Messenger to every nation commanding, "Worship Allaah alone and keep away from at taaghoot." [16:36]

At-taaghoot is derived from at tughyaan and it is to exceed the due limit. So it is said in the ('Arabic) language, 'the water has taghaa' when the water raises above its level. He, the Most High, said:

When the water taghaa (went beyond its limits) then We carried you in the Ark. [69:11]

Ibn ul Qayyim, rahimahullaah ta'aala, said:

"The meaning of *At-taaghoot* is anyone regarding whom the servant goes beyond the due bounds, whether it is someone worshipped or followed or obeyed."⁷⁸

[78]:

As for the meaning of *at-taaghoot* in the Legislation, then it is just as ibn ul Qayyim *rahimahullaah* mentioned, and the author quoted him here.

At-taaghoot – whoever the servant goes beyond the due limits regarding. The servant has a due limit because he is a servant; Allaah has given him bounds which it is obligatory that he should stop at. So if he goes beyond them, then he will be a taaghoot.

So whoever goes beyond the limits set by Allaah for His servants and which He has commanded them not to exceed and not to come close to, then he is a *taaghoot*. So if he disobeys Allaah and goes beyond His limits and goes beyond the bounds, then he is called a *taaghoot* because he has gone beyond the limits and exceeded the limits laid down by Allaah.

So his saying:

"(The *taaghoot*) is anyone regarding whom the servant goes beyond the due bounds, whether it is someone worshipped or followed or obeyed"

This is the comprehensive definition for the *taaghoot* because Allaah, the Majestic and Most High, commanded that He alone be worshipped and that no partner be set up with Him. And He commanded that His Messenger *sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam* should be followed and He commanded that He should be obeyed and that His Messenger should be obeyed with regard to that which He declared lawful and that which He declared forbidden. So whoever goes beyond this matter then he is a *taaghoot*.

Whoever exceeds the limit of worship which Allaah has made obligatory and which is particular to Him and which He has negated for anyone else besides Him, then (this person) worships anything else along with Allaah, then he is a *taaghoot*.

The *mushrik* (person of shirk) is a *taaghoot* because he has exceeded the limit with regards to worship, and has worshipped someone else along with Allaah. He has directed worship to other than the One who deserves it.

And likewise the one who is worshipped and is pleased with that (is a *taaghoot*).

The person who is worshipped by the people and he is pleased with that and he establishes himself as a chief and as a leader upon that basis – such as Fir'awn (the Pharaoh) and an-Namrood and the Shaykhs of the extreme Soofee paths, those who are worshipped by

their followers and they are pleased with that, or who call the people to that, i.e. to worship them, as will follow – then this a *taaghoot* with regards to worship.

And his saying, "or followed".

Allaah, the Majestic and Most High, commanded the whole of creation that they should follow Muhammad sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam. So it is not permissible for anyone to follow anyone else besides him 'alaihissalaatuwassalaam. So whoever follows other than the Messenger sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam and claims that this is permissible, then he (this person) will be a taaghoot because he has followed someone other than the Messenger sall Allaahu 'alaihi wa sallam, the one whom he was commanded to follow.

So following is specific to the Messenger *sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam*. As for other than him from the scholars and the callers then they are followed when they follow the way of the Messenger *sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam*.

So the one who is followed in truth is the Messenger sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam.

As for those (other people) then they are just conveying the message, they are followed for the Truth and upon whatever they conform to with regard to the following of the Messenger sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam.

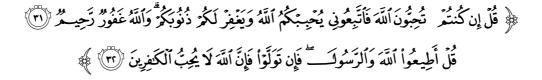
And wherever they are contrary to what the Messenger sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam was upon, then it is not permissible to follow him.

An example of that is the Shaykhs of the Soofee paths; their followers and their worshippers follow them upon other than obedience to the Messenger sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam. Indeed they say, "We have no need for the Messenger sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam because we take from where the Messenger sall Allaahu 'alaihi wa sallam took from and we take knowledge directly from Allaah. The Messenger sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam took from Allaah through an intermediary, via Jibreel whereas we take directly from Allaah."

And they say, "You people narrate your religion from those who have died whereas we narrate our religion from Allaah, the Perfect and Most High" because they claim that their Shaykhs have a connection with Allaah and that they take knowledge from Allaah directly. They have reached this level of transgression – and Allaah's refuge is sought – this is their way.

There is no doubt that those people are the heads of the *taaghoots* – and Allaah's refuge is sought – because there is no way to Allaah, the Majestic and Most High, except through following His Messenger *sallallaahu'alaihiwasallam*.

He, the Most High, said:



Say (O Muhammad), "If you truly love Allaah, then follow me, then Allaah will love you and will forgive you your sins. And Allaah forgives extensively and bestows mercy.

Say, "Obey Allaah and the Messenger." So if they turn away then Allaah does not love the disbelievers. [3:31-32]

So the person who follows other than the Messenger, this person is counted as a *taaghoot*. And likewise the person who calls people to follow him and says to the people, "I will bring you orders directly from Allaah" – this is the greatest one of the *taaghoots* in existence in the world. And Allaah's refuge is sought.

His saying, "one who is obeyed..."

Obedience is to be for Allaah and for His Messenger regarding what he declares to be lawful and what he declares to be forbidden. He, the Most High, said:

O you who believe! Obey Allaah and obey the Messenger and those in authority from amongst you. And if you dispute about anything, then refer it back to Allaah and to the Messenger, if you truly believe in Allaah and in the Last Day. That is what is best for you and is what is best in its consequences. [4:59]

So what is lawful is that which Allaah has made lawful; and that which is forbidden is that which Allaah has made forbidden. And it is not for anyone to share with Allaah in making things lawful or forbidden. And therefore Allaah passed the ruling upon those who declare things lawful or declare things forbidden or obeys one who does that – that such a person is a *mushrik*.

He, the Perfect and Most High, said:

Eat from that which Allaah's Name has been mentioned upon, if you truly believe in His Signs. And why would you not eat from that which Allaah's Name been mentioned upon when He has made clear to you whatever has been made forbidden for you – except for that which you have a dire need of.

And there are many who misguide with their desires without knowledge. Indeed your Lord knows best those who exceed the limits.

And leave off outward and inward sins. Those who earn sin shall be recompensed for what they earned.

And do not eat from that which Allaah's Name is not mentioned upon, and it is sin. And the devils inspire their followers to dispute with you. And were you to obey them, then you would be people of shirk. [6:118-121]

This is because the people of *Jaahiliyyah* said, "Dead meat is lawful because Allaah, He is the One who slaughtered it. So it has more right to be lawful than that which you people sacrifice and slaughter."

So Allaah, the Majestic and Most High, says (in these *aayaat* from Soorah al An'aam) (for us) do not eat except for that which has been slaughtered in the legislated manner and He made forbidden for you dead meat.

Whereas those people say, "No, dead meat is permissible; it has more right to be lawful than that which has been slaughtered because it is you people who have slaughtered it whereas an animal which has died, then Allaah is the One who has slaughtered it. And therefore He refuted the people of *shirk* and He said:

Do not eat from that which Allaah's Name has not been mentioned upon. And it is sin...

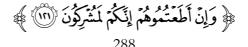
Meaning: it is to exit from obedience to Allaah, the Perfect, the Mighty and Majestic.

And He said after it:

And the devils inspire their allies...

They say, "Dead meat, it was slaughtered by Allaah whereas the animals that you people slaughter, you have slaughtered them. So how can you hold it as lawful that which you people sacrifice and you do not regard as lawful that which Allaah has sacrificed?!" This is a false and futile argument.

And then He, the Most High, said:



And if you were to obey them, then you would be people of shirk.

Because this is *shirk* with regards to obedience. Declaring something lawful and declaring something forbidden is the right of Allaah, the Majestic and Most High.

So it is not permissible for anyone to declare lawful or to declare forbidden from his own self, or to obey someone in declaring something lawful or something forbidden from his own self. And whoever does that then he is a *taaghoot* and he is obeying the *taaghoots*, those who declare things lawful and declare things forbidden besides Allaah. This is the meaning of his saying:

"Or one who is obeyed..."

Meaning obeyed in declaring things lawful and forbidden because declaring things lawful and declaring things forbidden is the right of Allaah, the Majestic and Most High; and the Messenger was one who conveyed from Allaah that which He made lawful and that which He made forbidden.