ISLAM: AN OVERVIEW

Question 1
Islam developed in a desert land inhabited by largely nomadic, tribal people. The polytheistic belief systems of these people came into contact with the monotheism of Judaism and Christianity, mainly as a result of trade. This interaction was to strongly influence the faith that developed following the revelation to Muhammad at Mt Hira in 610 CE. Explain the difference between polytheistic and monotheistic religions.

Question 2
How are the beliefs of Judaism, Christianity and Islam linked?

Question 3
Construct a time line summary, as indicated below. Fill in as much detail as you can for each event in Muhammad's life, indicating how it contributed to the development of Islam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muhammad: The Prophet of Allah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date (CE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>624 &amp; 625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question 4
The Five Pillars of Islam are an expression of the essential beliefs of this tradition. For each one listed below, give a full description of what is required of believers.
(a) Shahada (confession of faith)
(b) Salat (daily prayers)
(c) Zakkat (almsgiving)
(d) Sawm (fasting)
(e) Hajj (pilgrimage)

Question 5
After the death of Muhammad, Islam developed under the leadership of the Four Righteously Guided Caliphs. Briefly outline each of these leaders and their contributions to the development of the religious tradition.

Question 6
Although all Muslims share these essential beliefs, there are two distinct branches of Islam — Sunni and Shiite.
(a) Explain the difference between the two, indicating how each developed.
(b) How does the religious outlook of each of these branches influence the approach they take to daily life at a local and international level?
ISLAM: AN OVERVIEW CONT

Question 7
Provide definitions for the following terms relating to Islam:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLOSSARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Akhira:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allah:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ashura:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burqa:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caliph:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fard:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatiha:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadith:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haji:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halal:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibadat:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imam:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jihad:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mecca:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minaret:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosque:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muezzin:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purdah:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qur'an:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raka:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramadan:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salat:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawm:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahada:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suf:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunna:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sura:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahara:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umma:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ISLAM: STRUCTURED ESSAY

Question 8
(a) Sunni and Shiite are the two major variants of Islam. Briefly describe the origins and differences between the two.
(b) The Five Pillars define life for the Muslim believer. What does each require of its followers?
(c) To those outside the faith tradition, jihad is one of the most misunderstood beliefs of Islam. Explain the principles of jihad, indicating its virtues as well as its interpretation by fundamentalists.
# Important Terms in Islam

## Origins of Islam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allah</td>
<td>The Supreme, Creator, God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ka'ba</td>
<td>Shrine said to be built by Ishmael and Abraham (Ibrahim) but as time past became a centre for idol worship. Today it is the centre of pilgrimage and worship in Mecca. It is cubic in shape and houses the black stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanifs</td>
<td>Native Arabsians monotheists (However, not Christian or Jewish). Muhammad kept company with them before his revelation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosque</td>
<td>Place where Muslims meet for public prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hegira (Hijrah or Hijra)</td>
<td>Turning point in Islamic history. Muhammad travels from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina) and successfully converts the town. It is considered the year that the religion was founded. It is the start of the Islamic calendar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dar al-Islam</td>
<td>“Abode of peace”, Islamic territory where Islamic law is in force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caliph</td>
<td>“Successor”. This was the title assumed by the successors of Muhammad as the supreme spiritual and political leader of the Muslim Empire. Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali are the “Four Rightly Guided Caliphs”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shi’ite (Shi’ia)</td>
<td>Believe leadership is by divine inheritance. They are the minority of Muslims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharjītes</td>
<td>“Those who go out from”. The successionists who were outraged that Caliph Ali should have allowed arbitration to decide who was the next Caliph. They became the Shi’ite muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunni</td>
<td>Believe leadership is by community election. They make up 80% or Muslims. There are four schools: Hanbali, Shafi’ite, Hanafite and Malikite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iman (Shi’ite)</td>
<td>The authority resides with a divinely ordained leader who is a direct descendent of the Prophet. The majority of Shi’ites believe there were 12 legitimate Imans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu’tahids (Shi’ite)</td>
<td>Learned men of the Shi’ite community and are responsible for interpreting Islamic law and guiding Shi’ite Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayatollahs (Shi’ite)</td>
<td>“Sign of God”. The most senior Mu’tahids/lawyers of Iran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulama (Shi’ite)</td>
<td>Legal scholars. An example of the Mu’tahids in Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidden Iman (Shi’ite)</td>
<td>The last of the 12 legitimate Imans who disappeared from sight in 878. One day he will reappear as Iman Mahdi to initiate the events leading up to the Day of Judgment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isma’iils (Shi’ite)</td>
<td>A minority of Shi’ites believe there was only seven legitimate Imans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the words in the box beneath to complete this summary of the Prophet Muhammad's life

**THE YEAR OF THE HIJRAH, PAGAN SHRINES, UNCLE, TEACHING, MEDINA, ISLAM, RECITE, MOUNT HIRA, 570 CE, 25, KHADIJAH, ALLAH'S MESSENGER, MUSLIM, 40, HIJRAH, 622CE, PILGRIMS, KA'BAH, IDOLS, ONE GOD, SAUDI ARABIA, MECCA**

Around ---------------Muhammad was born in the city of ---------------, which lies within the country we now call ---------------. He grew up under the influence of his --------------- who was a merchant. When he was older Muhammad became a trader for a rich widow called --------------- whom he later married at the age of ---------------.

Muhammad was --------------- years old when the word of God was first revealed to him at --------------- near Mecca. He had a vision where an angel came to him carrying a piece of cloth with words written on it, the angel instructed him to --------------- despite the fact that he was unable to read.

Miraculously Muhammad found that he could understand the words and he heard the angel saying he was to be ---------------. With the support of his wife and eventually a few more people, Muhammad began to preach to the Meccan's that there was only ---------------. The polytheistic people living in Mecca worshipped------------; some of which were housed in the ---------------.

The merchants of Mecca became angry with Muhammad because --------------- came to visit the --------------- bringing business to the city. In --------------- Muhammad left Mecca to escape from his enemies, he travelled to the town of --------------- where he started the first --------------- community. Muhammad departed in 622CE and his journey is called the ---------------. This is important because it represented the beginning of both the success of Islam, and the Islamic calendar. In the Islamic tradition years are numbered AH which means ---------------. ---------------, 622CE is therefore equivalent to 1AH.

Whilst in Medina Muhammad's support and influence grew until he was able to defeat the Meccan's in 630 CE. They accepted------------ as their religion and all the idols and statues were taken out of the city.

Muhammad returned to Medina where he spent the rest of his life------------ the people there. He died there in 632CE.
The Characteristics of Muhammad

Below are descriptions of some of the characteristics of Muhammad. After reading them over, compare these characteristics with those of other great religious figures—the Buddha, Confucius, Moses, and Jesus. On a separate sheet of paper, explain in writing the differences that exist between Muhammad and those other religious figures. Write also about any similarities Muhammad shares with them.

**Visionary:** Muhammad spent time alone in the caves around his hometown of Mecca. In them, he heard a voice speaking to him. He came to realize that this was the voice of the angel Gabriel. He understood that the angel was revealing to him messages from the same God who had spoken to earlier prophets—Allah.

**Preacher:** Although at first Muhammad did not know what to do with the messages that he received from Allah, with the encouragement of his wife he began to preach the message to others. Muhammad was illiterate; he could neither read nor write. Yet he served so effectively as a worthy messenger of God that he convinced many people of the truth of God’s message as it was revealed to him.

**Political leader:** Muhammad did not view God’s message as limited only to spiritual concerns. For him, God’s word was meant to rule all areas of life. In effect, Muhammad governed the cities of Medina and Mecca and, by the time of his death, all the territory that the Muslims had converted or conquered as well.

**Military leader:** Muhammad did not renounce violence. Rather, he saw the use of violence in the defense of God’s word to be acceptable and appropriate. He actually led troops into battle.

**Monotheist:** In a region dominated by polytheists, Muhammad strongly and unequivocally affirmed belief in one God. At his death, when some of his followers wanted to proclaim him God, his successor, Abu Bakr, announced to those gathered: “O men, if anyone worships Muhammad, let him know that Muhammad is dead. But if anyone worships God, let him know that God is alive and immortal for ever.”

**Moralist:** For the most part, Arabs of Muhammad’s time followed a “might makes right” morality. Those in power did as they pleased; those without power made do as best they could. To this morally wanting society Muhammad preached a strict moral code by which all people must abide. A Muslim of whatever degree of wealth or power must follow the same rules set down in the Koran as any other Muslim.

**Egalitarian:** Muhammad stood for equality. In his vision, everyone shares a similar relationship to the almighty God; everyone must surrender to God’s will. When Muslims pray together, all men form a line or, if necessary, additional lines. No one stands out as occupying a privileged position. Women also share a separate but equal position with Muslim men, which is far from the situation in the Arab society of Muhammad’s day.
Large commercial centers with socio-economic divisions.

At the time of the birth of Muhammad, Makkah had become a
large commercial center with socio-economic divisions.

All these beliefs were monotheistic and politically unified so that
the eventual influence was the same religion.

A number of religions in the Persian Empire:

(a) Christianity in the Roman Empire
(b) Zoroastrianism in the Persian Empire

Also, the religion influenced there were 2 other established
religion.

There was a focus on life here and now, not the afterlife.

The society placed great emphasis on the protection and
prevention of the family and life.

This contributed to the prominence of a household and domestic
chains.

The social organization was tight and most APIs were
with the family.

The Arab expansion in the 7th century CE was largely desert
social conditions.
Khadijah was a precious marriage. Muhammad's brother-in-law, and fine mother and wife. She was a widow, and a daughter. All together they had 2 or 3

was 60 and he was 25.

as a merchant, he met and traded with the business of

in the month of the Qa’ba’t, he was 6.

were his uncle but he was 6.

After this birth he was sent to wet nurses in the hills outside the

The Quranic line was responsible for the uprooting of the ancient

Muhammad was born into the Quraysh tribe. 570 CE.

Principal Events in Muhammad’s Life

Khadijah's marriage. There is dispute as to whether these children were

Muhammad continued to receive divine revelations over the

angel Gabriel put words on his lips for proclamation, and

The first to believe these revelations were Khadijah. Her cousin All

Muhammad decided to visit her in Mecca. He visited the

society.

Muhammad is said to have become disinterested in a commercial.

whether the matters were public or confidential in nature.

Muhammad was born into the Quraysh tribe. 570 CE.
Muhammad died after a short illness in 632 CE.

- City of God
- Earthly Muhammad traveled both Makkah and Madinah into
- There were 3 more successful battles fought by Muhammad.
- Muhammad's followers saw this as evidence that angels were
- Muslims debated a large army.

In 624 CE at the Battle of Badr, Muhammad emerged in a

- e. Devisiveness
- d. Combiner
- c. Dreakness
- b. Sexual immorality
- a. Disestablishment

Muhammad's enemies:

- Muhammad as the interpreter of God's will
- Muslims became a community with Allah as its ruler and
- Muhammad evolved from preacher to political leader. Hence,

- Beginning of the Hijrah.
- Muhammad moved to Madinah in 622 CE and this was the
- Birth in 570 CE.
- The al-Aqsa mosque on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem was
- Jerusalem and Mecca (the sacred place) and Mdina (the section). There are several international quarters at the feet of
- Was the last of the true prophets.

It is a widely accepted tradition that at this time Muhammad

Muhammad's enemies were controversial due to:

- More lax
- This support of the poor which meant that the rich had to pay
- The solution to the monotheism and faith that existed in the
Sunni and Shi'a

The Four Rightly Guided Caliphs

The Umma was established under guidance.

After Ali, the third caliph, passed to Abu Walid who founded their empire in Babylonia, all were assassinated.

The Ummayyad family claimed succession instead of Ali's and his Ansar.

They thought that Ali's Umayyads were chosen by God, and he was the Caliph. But they were assassinated. As Ali was assassinated, his cousin, Abul-Walid, was declared the Caliph of the Ummayyads. He was the fourth Caliph, after Ali. Muhammad's son, Ali, was also the first Imam of the Shi'a community.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Sunnis</th>
<th>Shiites</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belief in Allah's Providence</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of the Qur'an</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of the Sunnah</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of the Government</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of the Sunnah</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of the Qur'an</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognition of the Sunnah</td>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Must</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Principal Differences between Sunnis and Shiites**

- Sunnis believe in the infallibility of the Prophet Muhammad, while Shiites believe in the infallibility of the Imams who were the descendants of the Prophet through his daughter Fatimah.
- Sunnis do not have a system of sects, while Shiites do.
- Sunnis believe in the existence of a central authority, while Shiites believe in the authority of the Imam as the successor to the Prophet.
- Sunnis believe in the unity of the ummah, while Shiites believe in the division of the ummah into sects.
- Sunnis believe in the validity of military action against non-believers, while Shiites believe in the importance of suffering and the struggle of martyrdom.
- Shiites consider their+(who is not explicitly named) to be a symbol of resistance.
1. Origins.

1.1 The historical and cultural context in which Islam began.

1.1.1 Outline the social conditions and religious practices that existed in pre-Islamic Arabia.

1.1.2 Outline the cultural context in which Muhammad lived.

1.2 Prophet Muhammad.

1.2.1 Define revelation.

1.2.2 List the principal events in Muhammad’s life.

1.2.3 Examine the principal events in Muhammad’s life.
1.2.4 Explain why the Prophet Muhammad as the final messenger is the model for Muslim life.

1.2.5 Describe some stories associated with the life of Prophet Muhammad.

1.3 Four Rightly Guided Caliphs.

1.3.1 Define the term caliph.

1.3.2 List the Four Rightly Guided Caliphs.
1.3.3 Describe the development of Islam after the death of Muhammad under the leadership of the Four Rightly Guided Caliphs.

1.3.4 Account for the emergence of the Sunni and the Shi’ia.
2. Denominations of Islam.

2.1 Sunni Islam.

2.1.1 Outline the unique features of Sunni Islam.

2.1.2 Describe the differences between Sunni Islam and the other schools of Islam.

2.2 Shi’ia Islam.

2.2.1 Outline the unique features of Shi’ia Islam.

2.2.2 Describe the differences between Shi’ia Islam and the other schools of Islam.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TERM</strong></th>
<th><strong>DEFINITION</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qur'an</td>
<td>Sacred text of Islam. It is the words of Allah spoken to Muhammad by the Archangel Gabriel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suras</td>
<td>Chapters of the Qur'an. There are 114 Suras in the Qur'an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya</td>
<td>A verse of the Qur'an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunna</td>
<td>&quot;Traditions&quot;. The second most authoritative text in Islam. These cover the traditions and practices of Muhammad that Muslims should emulate. The Sunna (life of the Prophet) is recorded as Hadith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadith</td>
<td>The traditional accounts of the sayings and deeds of the Prophet are presented in a special Islamic literary style called &quot;Hadith&quot;. A Hadith is the narration on the life of the Prophet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahih</td>
<td>&quot;Valid&quot;. It is applied to the names of the writers whose collections of hadith have been declared true and authentic by consensus of scholars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufism</td>
<td>Islamic mysticism. First emerged as a practical protest against the strict legalism and formality of Islam. Emphasises direct knowledge and love of God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mevlevi (Sufism)</td>
<td>Use flute music and sustained periods of dancing to elevate themselves to mystical experience of union with Allah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqida ul-Islam (Seven Articles of Faith)</td>
<td>Tradition has it the Prophet summarised the Islamic faith under seven articles. It is summarised under three heading: Tawhid, Rusul, Akhira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shahada</td>
<td>“There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawhid</td>
<td>Belief in the oneness of God as expressed in the Shahada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirk</td>
<td>The opposite of tawhid. To worship another alongside Allah. It is the worst sin in Islam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mala'ika/ Angels</td>
<td>Spiritual beings who intermediate between humanity and Allah and who carry out Allah's will in the world. They do not possess free will.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutubu'llah/ Books of Allah</td>
<td>Revelation of God's intention occurs in the Books of Allah. The four most important of these are the Torah of Moses, the Psalms of David, the Gospels of Jesus, the Qur'an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rusul</td>
<td>The messengers or prophets of God. To each Rusul God revealed a scripture. Over time these revelations became corrupted. The Qur'an is the only pure and correct form of revelation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akhira</td>
<td>Life after death in which there will be resurrection and final judgment. This is the Day of Reckoning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Qadr</td>
<td>The pre-determined or set course for everything in the universe. Although Muslims are held responsible for their own sin, they also know nothing happens unless it is the will of God.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Ethical Teachings in Islam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Jurisprudence</td>
<td>Jurisprudence is the theory of law or a system of laws applied to a particular country. Islamic jurisprudence is determined by the Qur’an, the Sunna and the study of these through consensus by religious scholars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qiyas</td>
<td>Analogy – a source of law where there is no specific guidance in the Qur’an of hadith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iman (General term)</td>
<td>The most senior official in the mosque, who has the leadership responsibility of “stepping forward”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khatib</td>
<td>Delivers the Friday sermons at the mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulama</td>
<td>Islamic lawyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alim</td>
<td>Member of the Ulama by gaining a reputation as an expert in religious affairs and by attracting followers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ijima’</td>
<td>Term used among Sunni Muslims where the ulama reach a consensus by applying old teachings to new situations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shari’ah (Shari’a)</td>
<td>Islamic law. The law of complete and total submission to the will of Allah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mufti</td>
<td>Chief judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatwa</td>
<td>Formal opinion given by the mufti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fard</td>
<td>Obligatory activities Muslims have to follow (e.g. the Five Pillars)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustahab</td>
<td>Practices that are recommended but not compulsory (e.g. praying more than 5 times a day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mubah</td>
<td>Actions that are left to the individual conscience (E.g. contraception)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makruh</td>
<td>Actions that are advised against but not forbidden (E.g. divorce)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haraam</td>
<td>Unlawful or forbidden things (E.g. eating pork)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halal</td>
<td>Those things that are allowed, permitted or lawful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahara</td>
<td>“Purification”. Term often used for circumcision. Male circumcision is compulsory. There is no justification for female circumcision in Islam. However, it is widely practised in some Islamic communities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expressions of Faith in Islam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salat</td>
<td>Ritual prayer performed at least 5 times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wudu</td>
<td>Ritual washing of face, arms and feet in preparation for prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rak’a</td>
<td>“Bowing”. Where Muslims recite a number of ritual prayers while standing, bowing, prostrating and sitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qibla</td>
<td>Direction of the Ka’ba at Makka (Mecca) to which Muslims face when performing their daily prayers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zakat</td>
<td>Almsgiving. It is the third pillar of faith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawm</td>
<td>Fasting during the month of Ramadan (ninth month). Muslims must abstain from eating, drinking, smoking and sexual intercourse before sunrise and after sunset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hajj</td>
<td>All muslims who are able must make the pilgrimage to Mecca before they die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jihad</td>
<td>In mainstream Islam it refers to the inner spiritual struggle to ensure that Allah’s will is done. It can also refer to the military action of taking up the sword to subdue enemies of Islam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bismillah</td>
<td>“In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful”. Muslims recite these words before they begin a new activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umma</td>
<td>Islamic community – refers to the worldwide Muslim community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The one God

The Articles of Faith: Tawhid
The Books of Allah

The Articles of Faith: Angels

The Articles of Faith: Angels
The Articles of Faith: Akhira

also Holy books.

Yes, Muslims see that the Hebrew and Christian scriptures are

the Quran.

The most important preserved in

Al-Hijra: The migration to the people.

that great prophet who brought

For Muslims, Muhammad is the

they are known as Paul.

If the prophets deliver a holy book

(i) Muhammad

(ii) Jesus

(iii) Moses

(iv) Abraham

(v) Noah

(vi) Aaron

The 6 great prophets are:

Revealed special revelations.

6 of these prophets are considered the greatest of all as they

became God's messengers.

The Quran is unlike any other revealed to 25 prophets who

existed since the beginning of time.

Muslims believe that Islam is the oldest religion because it has

very significant.

Death begins a person's eternal life. Hence Islamic funeral are

prophet will go to heaven.

Muslims see that only those who believe in the revelation of the

in Islam, God is described as compassionate and merciful, not

The good will go to heaven and the evil will go to hell.

The books of the record in angels will be opened.

All people will be judged from the dead.

Israel will sound the trumpet.

On the day of reckoning (Yom al-Ghayb).

On the day on earth is preparation for the afterlife.

about it.

Muslims believe in an afterlife and the Qur'an warns people
Islam's View of the Universe

The Articles of Faith: Predestination

punishment
the "evil" option, which will be just by imposition on appropriate
Humans must choose the "good" option. However, if they choose
With free will comes accountability to Allah.

choice they make
Humans are also responsible because of free will for the
c kontrol. Yet
Humans are predestined to either heaven or hell (divine
a Muslim scholar identifies the mystery of faith as:
God, hence they see that everything is right (cf. aqeed)
Muhammad believes that nothing happens unless it is the will of

THE DUALISM BETWEEN GOOD AND EVIL A PLACE OF SUPPORT, THE FINAL RESTING PLACE FOR

HEAVEN

Purgatory

Punishment

world will eventually

The Present World

end.
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The Principal Beliefs of Islam
3. Principal beliefs.

3.1 Articles of faith.

3.1.1 Recount the articles of faith.

3.1.2 Define the Muslim article of faith of ‘Tawid’.

3.1.3 Outline the implications of Tawid for Muslim belief.

3.1.4 Define the Muslim article of faith of Angels.

3.1.5 Outline the principal beliefs about Angels.

3.1.6 Define the Muslim article of faith of Books of Allah.
3.1.7 Examine the role of the Books of Allah and prophecy in Islam.

3.1.8 Define the Muslim article of faith of 'Rusul'.

3.1.9 Outline the principal beliefs about Rusul.

3.1.10 Define the Muslim article of faith of 'Akhirah'.

Islam Religious Tradition

90

Dot Point Preliminary Studies of Religion
3.1.11 Outline the principal beliefs about Akhira.

3.1.12 Define the Muslim article of faith of ‘fate/predestination’.

3.1.13 Outline the principal beliefs about fate/predestination.
The Islamic code of dress in the Quran

Professional associations were used in the Roman society for the

It is hereby declared that the Quran is written.

employed schools to write it.

It was written in a special code.

The intellectual aspects of Islam.

(1) Islamic law

(2) Religious doctrine and ethics

The Quran is also the source of:

- Whole book
- Whole verse
- Whole Surah
- Whole chapter
- Whole letter

If you wish to learn a chapter by heart, some memorize the

(2) No other books are allowed higher than its

(3) Quran is read with the greatest respect.

(4) The Quran should be the first and the last words a person

(5) God is mentioned throughout the Quran.

(6) The Quran is central to Islam. It is the final revelation of

The Importance of the Quran

The collection of verses were placed together by the first and

middle column. The chiasural flow is exhibited in order of

decreeing things. The chiasural flow is exhibited in order of

for the compilation of the chiasural flow.

It is hereby declared that the Quran is written.

employing schools to write it.
The Importance of Hadiths

Sacred texts and writings

THE QURAN

The essential foundation of the Islamic faith, the Quran contains the direct word of Allah as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. It serves as the primary source of Islamic teaching and guidance, encompassing all aspects of faith, practice, and daily life. The Quran is divided into 114 chapters called surahs, each with a distinct theme. It is believed to be the eternal word of God, preserved perfectly from the time it was revealed to the Prophet.

The Hadith

The Hadith, or traditions, are the authoritative sayings, actions, and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad. They are considered secondary sources of Islamic law and belief, supplementing the Quran. The Hadith consist of narratives recorded by the Prophet's companions and later transmitted through a chain of trustworthy narrators. They cover a wide range of topics, including religious, moral, social, and legal matters. The Hadith help to interpret the Quran and fill in the gaps where the Quran may not provide direct guidance. They are divided into two main categories: Sahih (authentic) and Sunnah (rational). The Sahih Hadiths are considered more reliable and are used as the basis for Islamic legal reasoning.

THE SUNNAH

The Sunnah refers to the practices and life of the Prophet Muhammad, as well as the practices of his companions. It includes the examples of the Prophet and his followers, which are recorded in the Hadith. The Sunnah is considered a living tradition that provides guidance on how Muslims should perform acts of worship, conduct their daily lives, and interact with others. It is closely linked to the Hadith, as the Sunnah is often derived from the actions and sayings of the Prophet. The Sunnah is an important source for understanding Islamic culture, history, and the development of Islamic institutions.

THE QA'DAH

The Qadah is a doctrine that explains the nature of the life of the Prophet. It focuses on understanding the Prophet's life and actions as a model for Muslim conduct. The Qadah aims to elucidate the Prophet's character, his interactions with people, and the context of his life, providing insights into the principles and values that guided his decisions and actions. By studying the Qadah, Muslims can gain a deeper appreciation of the Prophet's teachings and apply them to their own lives, seeking to emulate the Prophet's virtues and exemplify the ideals of Islam in their daily lives.
4. Sacred texts and writings.

4.1 Qur'an.

4.1.1 Describe the text Qur'an.

4.1.2 Explain the importance of the text Qur'an.

4.1.3 Recount extracts from the text Qur'an which demonstrate the principal beliefs of Islam.
4.2 Hadith.

4.2.1 Describe the text Hadith.

4.2.2 Explain the importance of the text Hadith.

4.2.3 Recount extracts from the text Hadith which demonstrate the principal beliefs of Islam.
Established Good.
A Muslim must "try one's hardest" (Jihād) to...

Adolescence
Rules on behavior using reason and
Refraining the behavior and "Jihād" other
behavior. Yet the sunnah's unique way of behaving.
For example: the Qur'an instructs on ethical...

Principles of Islam.
Together these 4 values form the building...

Jihād - the consequences views of Muslim scholars
Qur'an: the life of Muhammad
Sunnah: the life of Muhammad
Qur'an - a revelation

There are 4 ethical sources for Islamic values:

Veil (Hijab),
Islam translated means submission to
 Submission to the will of Allah is the key

Core Ethical Teachings: Islamic Jurisprudence
The Five Pillars of Islam

1. Shahada (Admission)
   - A declaration of faith: "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah."

2. Zakat (Almsgiving)
   - Almsgiving contributes to the wealth of people.

3. Sawm (Fasting)
   - Fasting occurs in the 9th month of the Islamic year.
   - Self-control exercises in daily life.
   - Smoking and drinking is prohibited.
   - To be performed more intensely.

4. Saum (Prayer)
   - The prayer times include:
     - Fajr (Dawn Prayer)
     - Dhuhr (Noon Prayer)
     - Asr (Afternoon Prayer)
     - Maghrib (Evening Prayer)
     - Isha (Night Prayer)

5. Hajj (Pilgrimage)
   - The obligation of believers to perform a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Explanation

- Identifying the five pillars in the context of Islamic practices.
- The significance of each pillar in the foundation of Islamic faith.

Zakat

- Charity of believers and the poor.
- The main elements are almsgiving and the poor.
- Almsgiving provides for those in need.
- The concept of zakat is rooted in the Quran.

Pillar

- The pillars represent the core beliefs and practices in Islam.
- Each pillar is essential for maintaining the faith and community.

Assessment

- Understanding the significance of each pillar.
- Applying the principles in daily life.

Table

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<td>Almsgiving and the poor</td>
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<td>Sawm</td>
<td>Fasting in the 9th month</td>
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<td>Saum</td>
<td>Five daily prayers</td>
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<td>Hajj</td>
<td>Pilgrimage to Mecca</td>
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- Each pillar is described in detail, emphasizing its importance in Islamic practice.
- The table provides a structured overview of the pillars and their components.
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5. Ethical teachings.

5.1 Islamic Jurisprudence.

5.1.1 Outline the principal ethical teachings in Islam.

5.1.2 Outline the process of ethical teachings in Islam.

5.1.3 Define Halal.

5.1.4 Define Haraam.

5.1.5 Describe the importance of ethical teachings in determining that which is Halal or Haraam.
5.2 Qur’an.

5.2.1 Define the Qur’an.

5.2.2 Outline the principal ethical teachings in the Qur’an.

5.2.3 Describe the importance of the Qur’an in the life of adherents.
5.3 Sunna and Hadith.

5.3.1 Define the Sunna and Hadith.

5.3.2 Outline the principal ethical teachings in the Sunna and Hadith.

5.3.3 Describe the importance of the Sunna and Hadith in the life of adherents.
5.4 Ijma'.

5.4.1 Define Ijma'.

5.4.2 Outline the principal ethical teachings in the Ijma'.

5.4.3 Describe the importance of Ijma' in the life of adherents.
5.5 Qiyas.

5.5.1 Define Qiyas.

5.5.2 Outline the principal ethical teachings in the Qiyas.

5.5.3 Describe the importance of Qiyas in the life of adherents.

6.1 Five Pillars of Islam.

6.1.1 Outline the Five Pillars of Islam.

6.1.2 Describe the Five Pillars of Islam as expressions of faith.