



Islam

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General Introduction

- Origins & spread
 - Founded in 7th-century Arabia
 - Now ~2 billion Muslims worldwide (Ummah)
- Core message
 - Submission to the one God (Allah)
 - Continuation and culmination of earlier prophets
- Primary sources
 - Quran and Sunnah (practice of Prophet Muhammad)
 - Sharia derived via jurisprudence (fiqh)
- Community life
 - Mosque as centre of worship and learning
 - Emphasis on brotherhood and justice

Condition of Arab before Mohammad Sahaib

- Religious landscape
 - Predominantly polytheistic tribes
 - Sacred precinct in Mecca (Kaaba) with idols
- Social conditions
 - Tribal rivalries and warfare
 - Limited rights for the weak and for women in many tribes
- Economic & moral life
 - Caravan trade with inequalities
 - Practices like usury and blood feuds common
- Need for reform
 - Call for justice, monotheism, and mercy
 - Unifying moral law absent

Life History of Mohammad Sahaib

- Early life
 - Born in Mecca in 570 CE (Year of the Elephant)
 - Known as Al-Amin (the trustworthy)
- Revelation
 - First revelation at age 40 via Angel Jibril
 - Message: tawhid, justice, compassion
- Hijra & leadership
 - Migration to Medina in 622 CE
 - Established a community and constitution
- Later years
 - Peaceful conquest of Mecca; idols removed
 - Passed away in 632 CE; legacy continues

Base of Islam (Kuran)

- Quran
 - Considered the literal word of God in Arabic
 - 114 chapters (surahs), recited in prayer
- Sunnah & Hadith
 - Prophet's sayings and actions
 - Interpreted and authenticated through science of hadith
- Law & guidance
 - Sources for worship, ethics, and governance
 - Consensus (ijma) and analogy (qiyas) in fiqh
- Learning
 - Memorisation (hifz) and commentary (tafsir)
 - Tradition of scholarship across centuries

Concept and Qualities of God

- Tawhid (oneness)
 - Allah is unique, without partners
 - Absolute sovereignty and mercy
- Attributes
 - Ar-Rahman (Most Merciful), Al-Adl (Just)
 - All-knowing, all-powerful, compassionate
- Transcendence & nearness
 - Beyond creation yet close to the believer
 - Responds to prayer and repentance
- Worship
 - Pure monotheism and sincere intention
 - Avoidance of shirk (associating partners)

God and World

- Creation
 - Allah created heavens and earth with purpose
 - Signs (ayat) in nature point to the Creator
- Order & stewardship
 - Balance and measure (mizan) in creation
 - Humans act as khalifah (stewards)
- Providence
 - God sustains all things
 - Trust (tawakkul) alongside responsible effort
- Accountability
 - The world as a test
 - Deeds recorded for judgment

God and Man

- Human nature
 - Born pure (fitrah)
 - Granted reason and moral responsibility
- Guidance
 - Prophets sent to all peoples
 - Quran as final guidance to humanity
- Worship & obedience
 - Prayer, charity, and righteous conduct
 - Seek God's mercy through repentance
- Afterlife
 - Resurrection, judgment, paradise and hell
 - Hope in God's mercy with just recompense

Main Principles of Islam

- Faith & worship
 - Belief in God, angels, books, messengers, Day of Judgment, decree
 - Regular prayer and remembrance
- Justice & compassion
 - Rights of the poor and vulnerable
 - Prohibition of oppression and corruption
- Community & family
 - Strong emphasis on kinship and neighbours
 - Honesty and trustworthiness in dealings
- Knowledge
 - Seeking knowledge as a duty
 - Balance of spiritual and worldly learning

Five Pillars of Islam

- Shahada
 - Declaration of faith in one God and Muhammad as messenger
 - Entry into the Muslim community
- Salah
 - Five daily prayers facing Mecca
 - Discipline, humility, and remembrance
- Zakat
 - Obligatory almsgiving to purify wealth
 - Support for the needy and social welfare
- Sawm
 - Fasting in Ramadan from dawn to sunset
 - Self-control, empathy, gratitude
- Hajj
 - Pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime if able
 - Unity and equality before God

Ethical Values of Islam

- Personal virtues
 - Honesty, modesty, patience, gratitude
 - Avoidance of arrogance and envy
- Social ethics
 - Fair trade, keeping promises, justice
 - Care for orphans, neighbours, travellers
- Conflict & peace
 - Forgiveness preferred; justice required
 - Proportionality and protection of innocents
- Environmental care
 - Avoid waste; protect animals and resources
 - Balance in consumption and production

Characteristics of Islam

- Simplicity & clarity
 - Direct worship without intermediaries
 - Clear daily practices
- Universality & equality
 - For all peoples and cultures
 - All believers equal in God's sight
- Community & law
 - Shared rituals foster unity
 - Moral and legal guidance for society
- Balance
 - Between faith and reason; rights and duties
 - This-worldly responsibility with other-worldly hope



Thank You