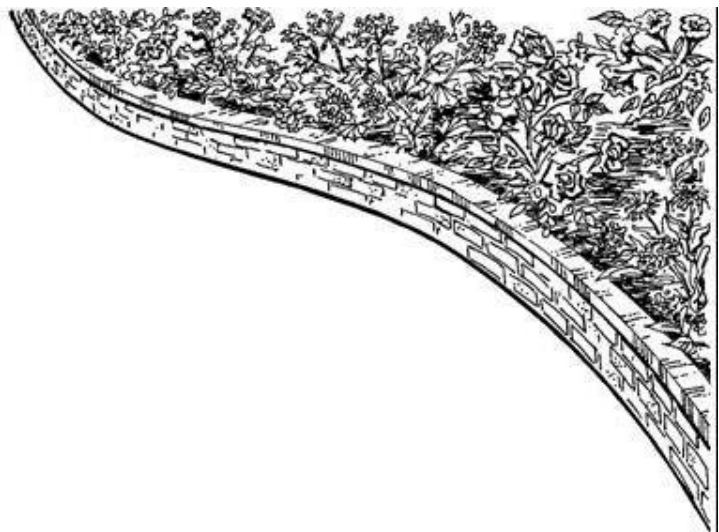


Islamic Studies

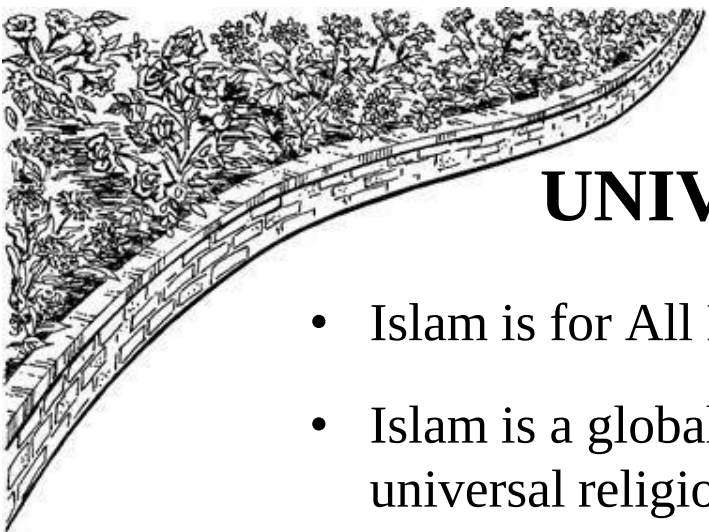
Introduction to Islam and the first article of faith, Tauheed.



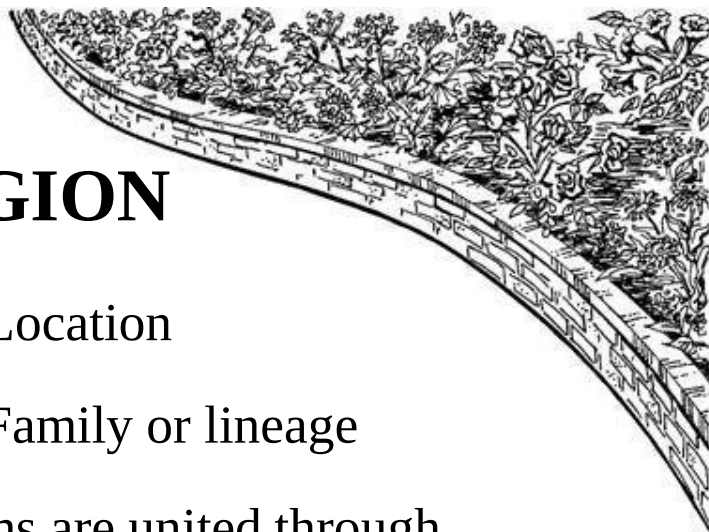
MLO 1.1.3

Comprehension of Islam as a universal,
perfect, applicable, equal, and unchangeable
deen revealed by Allah.





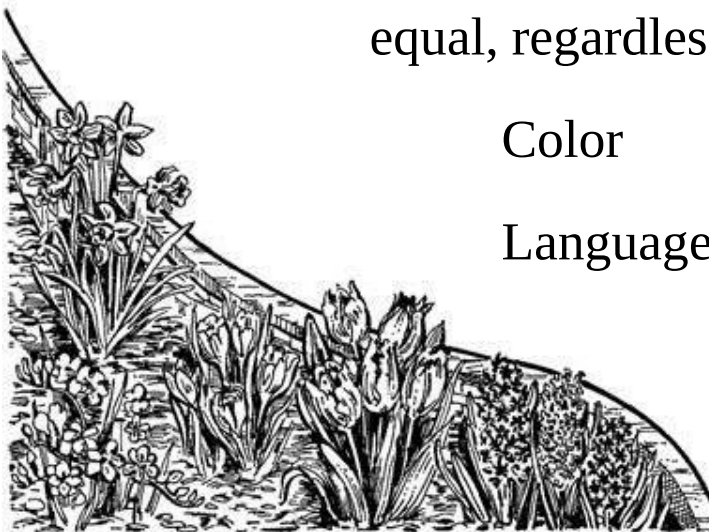
UNIVERSAL RELIGION



- Islam is for All Humanity
- Islam is a global and universal religion that addresses all of humanity.
- It was not revealed for a particular race, class, nation, or ethnicity.
- Islam considers all people equal, regardless of:

Color

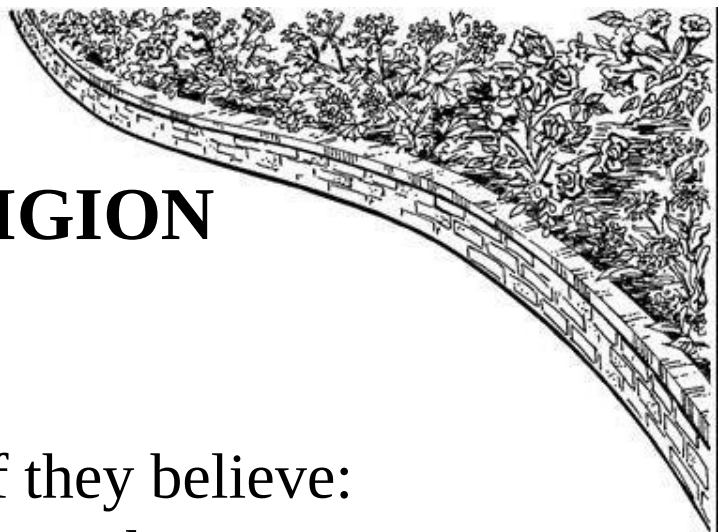
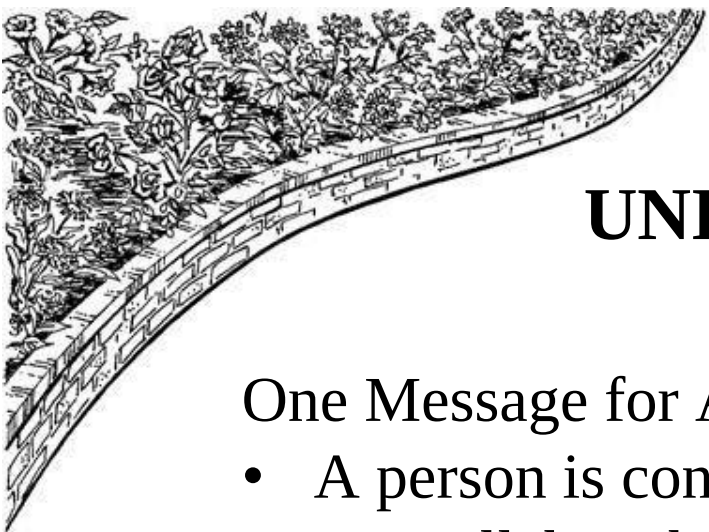
Language



Location

Family or lineage

- Muslims are united through shared beliefs and faith in Allah.
- 



UNIVERSAL RELIGION

One Message for All People

- A person is considered a Muslim if they believe:

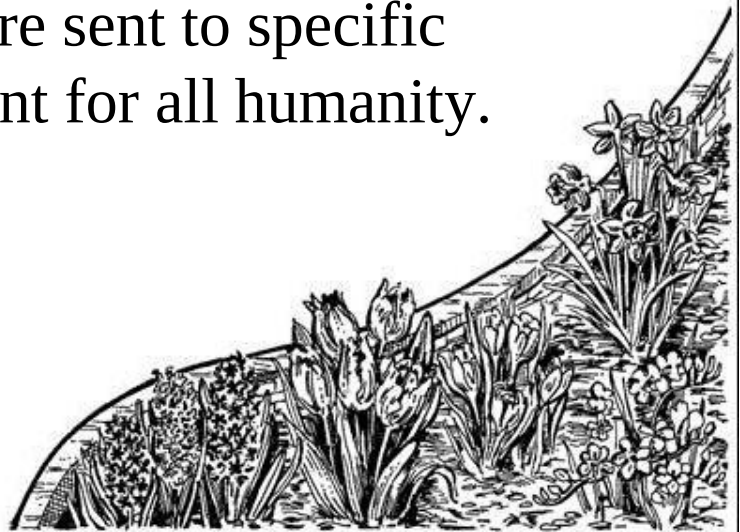
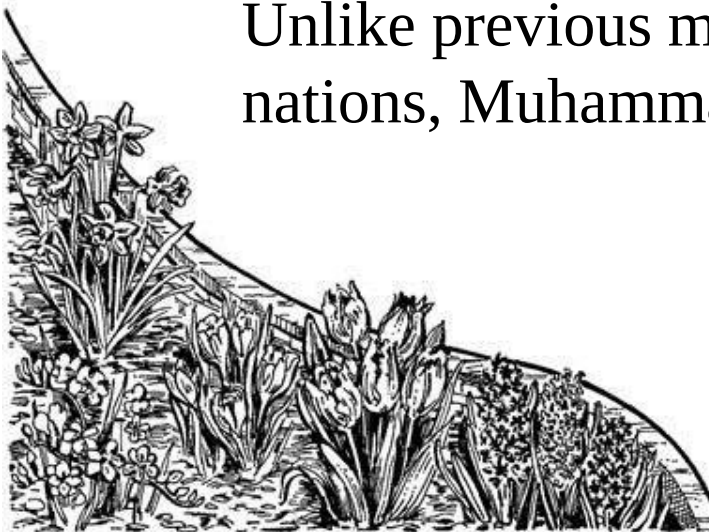
Allah is the One and only true Lord.

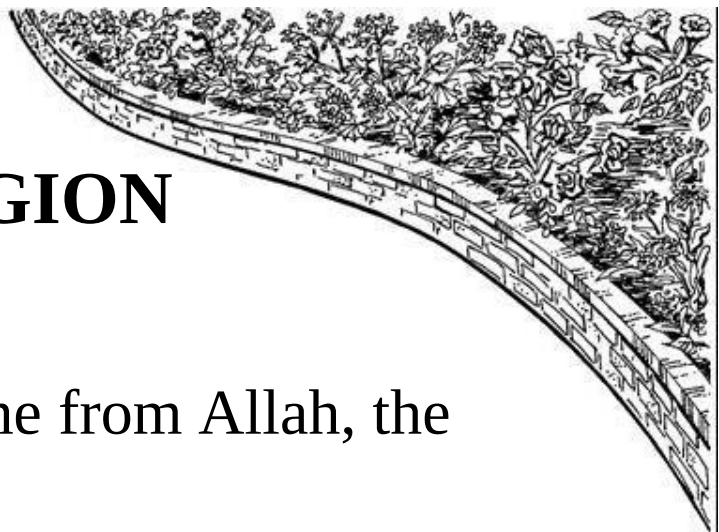
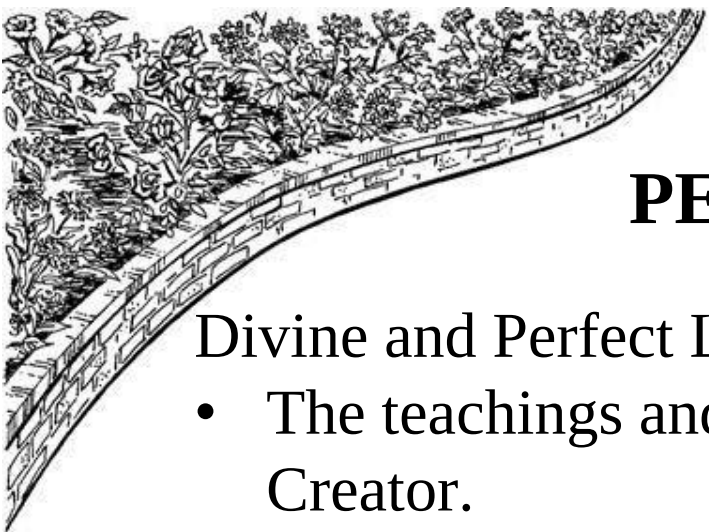
Islam is the true religion.

Muhammad (PBUH) is the final Messenger.

Allah says that Muhammad (PBUH) was sent as a giver of glad tidings and a Warner to all humanity. (Qur'an 34:28)

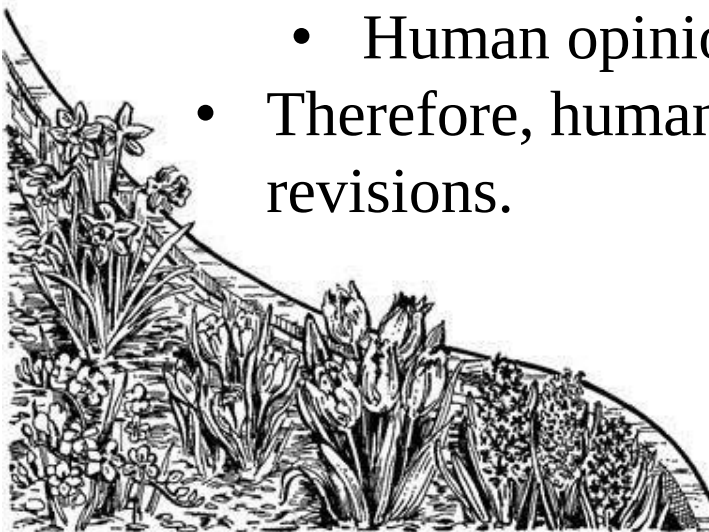
Unlike previous messengers who were sent to specific nations, Muhammad (PBUH) was sent for all humanity.

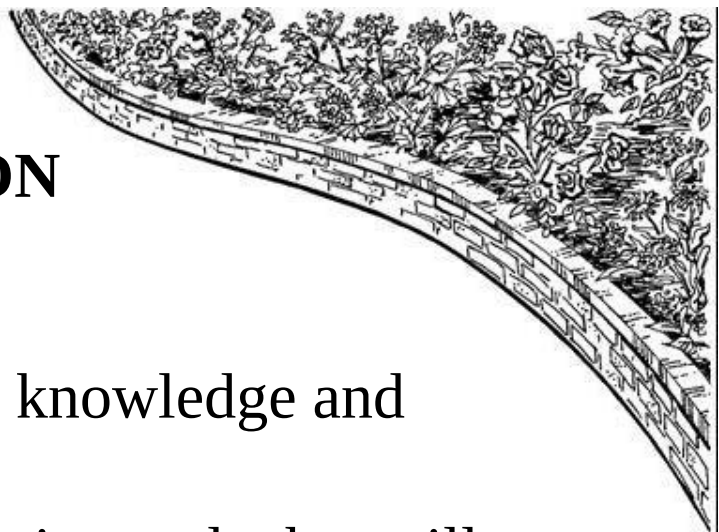
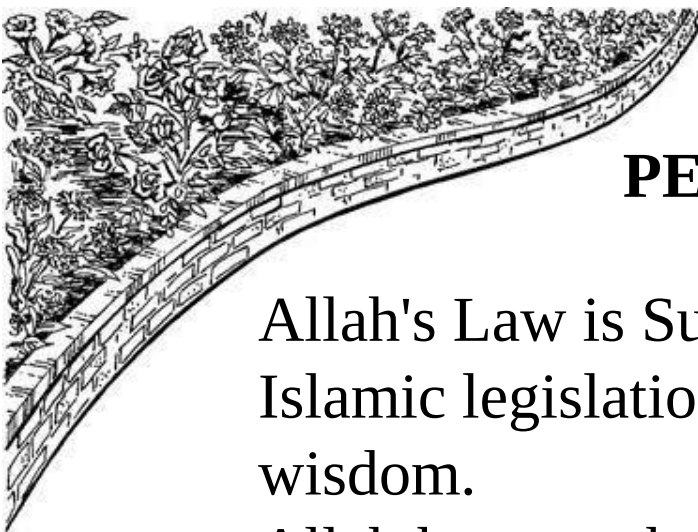




PERFECT RELIGION

Divine and Perfect Legislation

- The teachings and laws of Islam come from Allah, the Creator.
 - Divine legislation is not based on human limitations or mistakes.
 - Human-made laws can be influenced by:
 - Culture and traditions
 - Society and surroundings
 - Human opinions and interests
 - Therefore, human laws may require frequent changes and revisions.
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PERFECT RELIGION

Allah's Law is Superior

Islamic legislation is based on divine knowledge and wisdom.

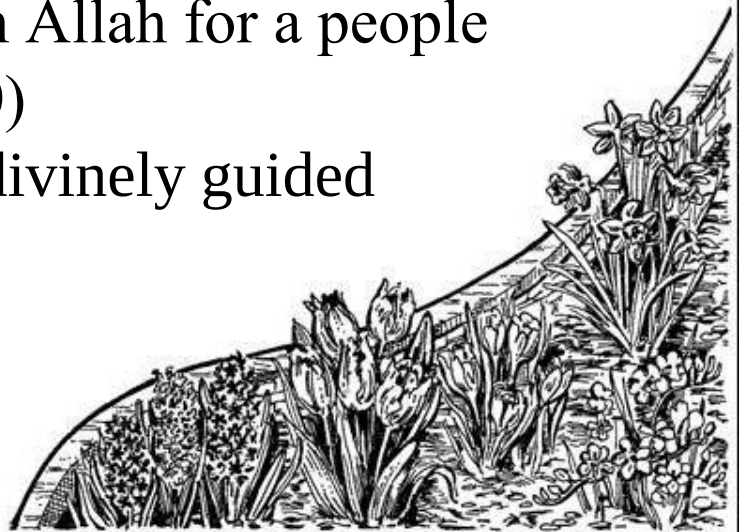
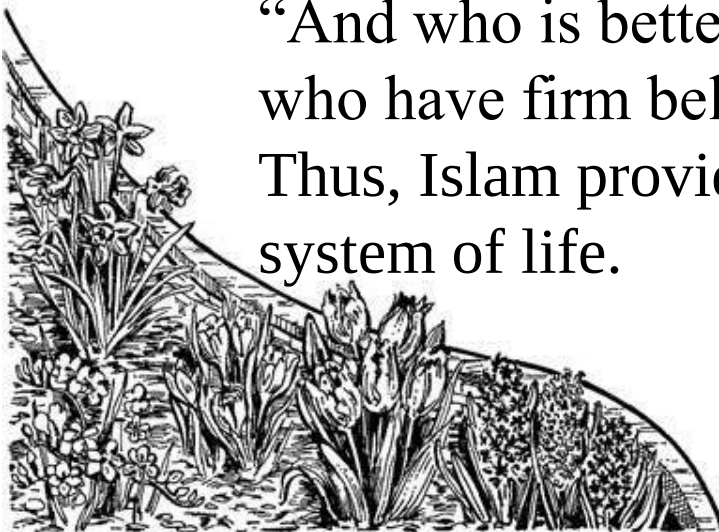
Allah knows what is best for His creation and what will benefit society.

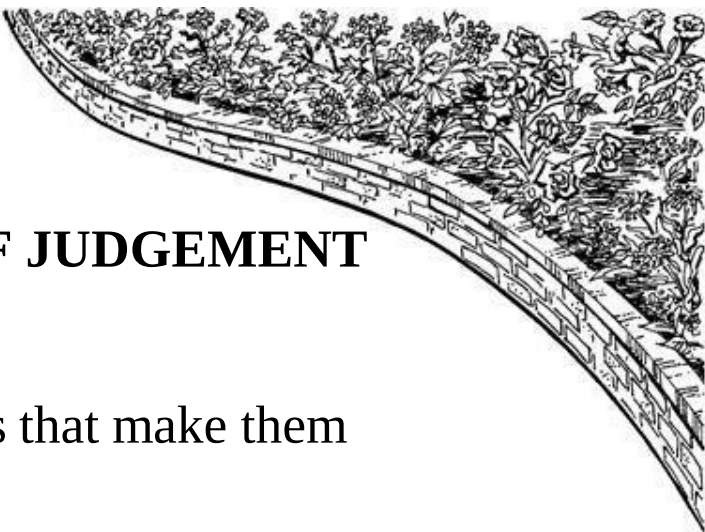
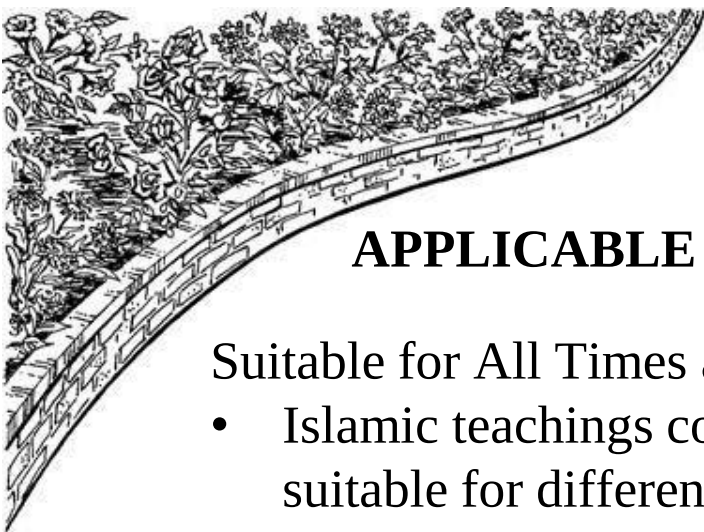
No person has the authority to change, add to, or remove from Allah's legislation.

Allah says:

“And who is better in judgment than Allah for a people who have firm belief?” (Qur'an 5:50)

Thus, Islam provides a perfect and divinely guided system of life.



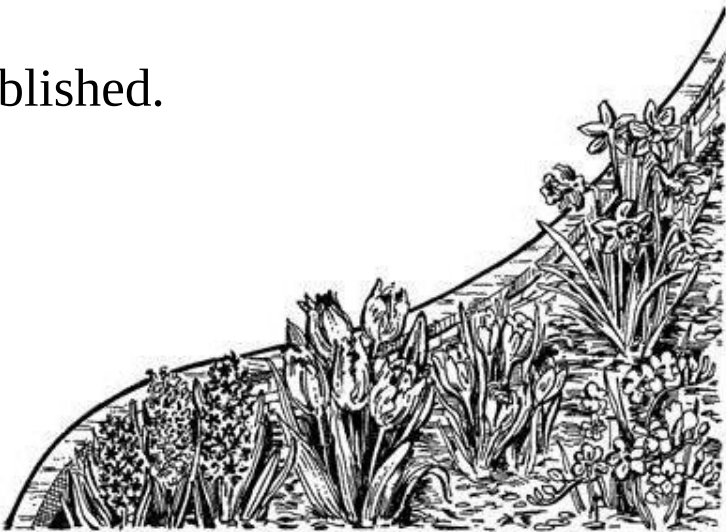
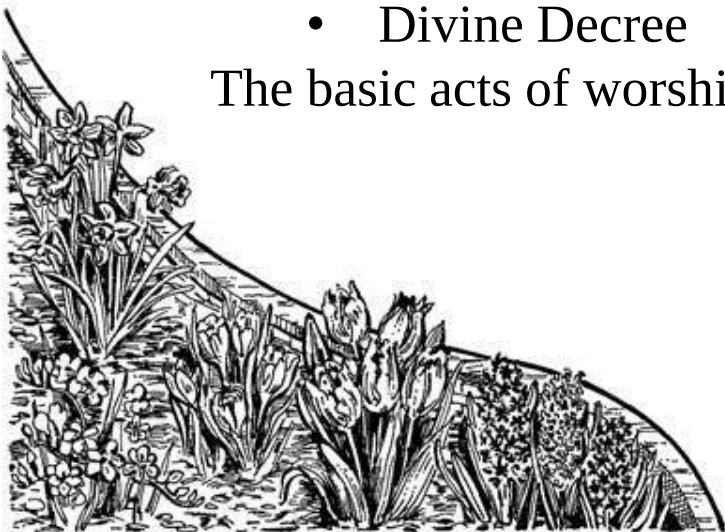


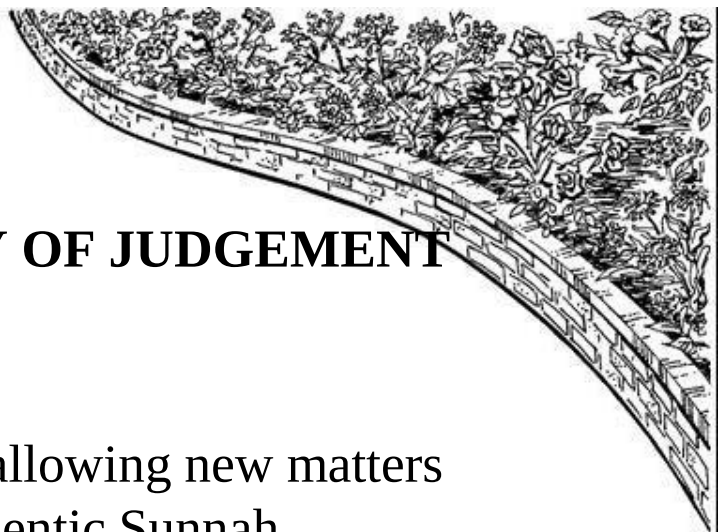
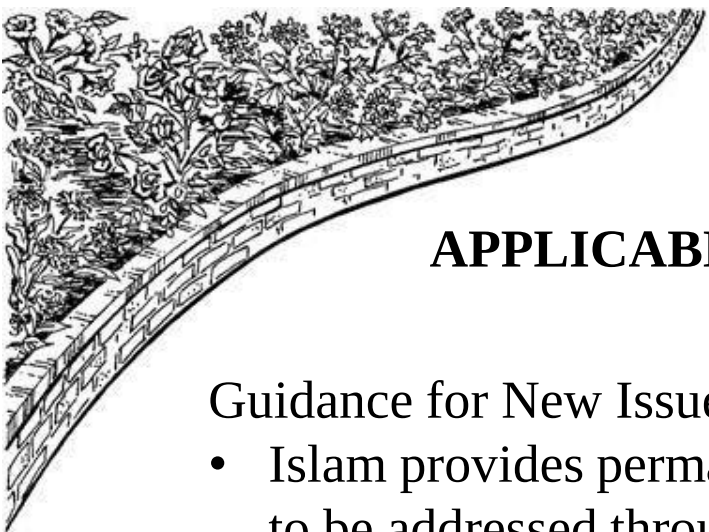
APPLICABLE UNTIL THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT

Suitable for All Times and Places

- Islamic teachings contain general principles that make them suitable for different times and places.
- Fundamental beliefs remain unchanged, including belief in:
 - Allah
 - Angels
 - Divine Books
 - Messengers
 - The Last Day
 - Divine Decree

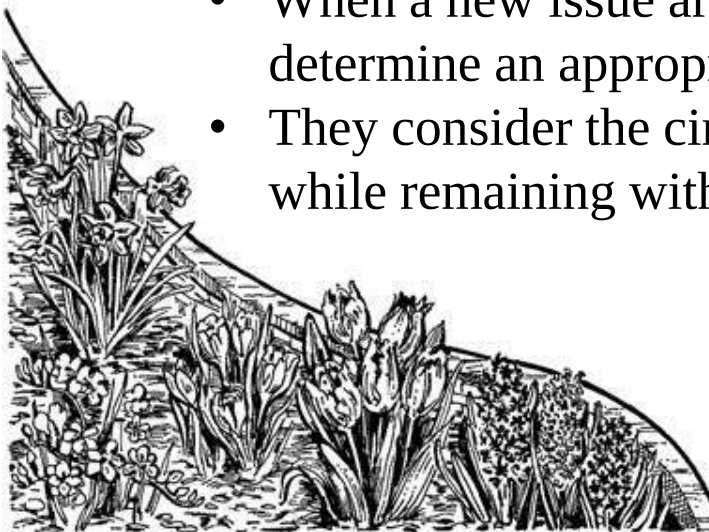
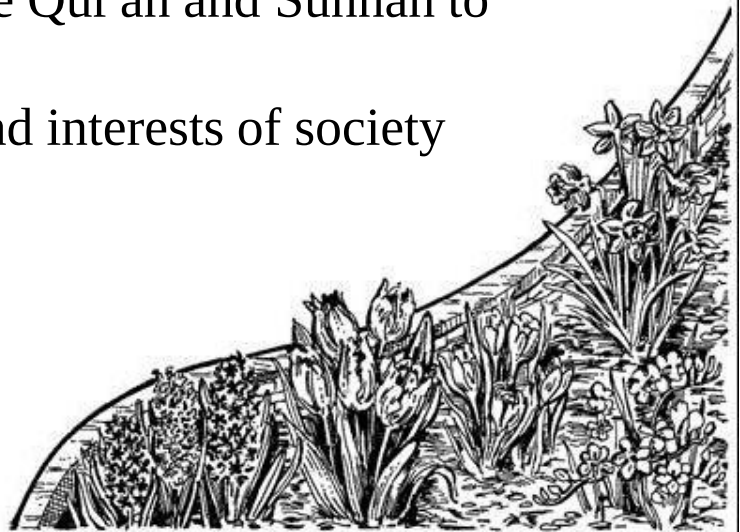
The basic acts of worship are also clearly established.

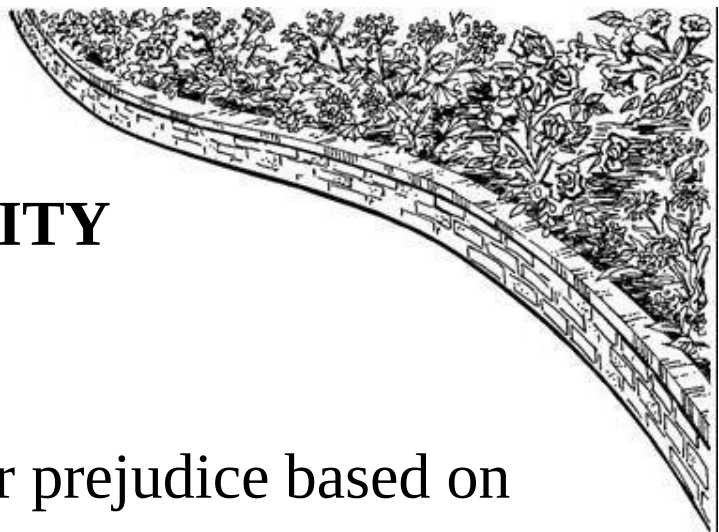
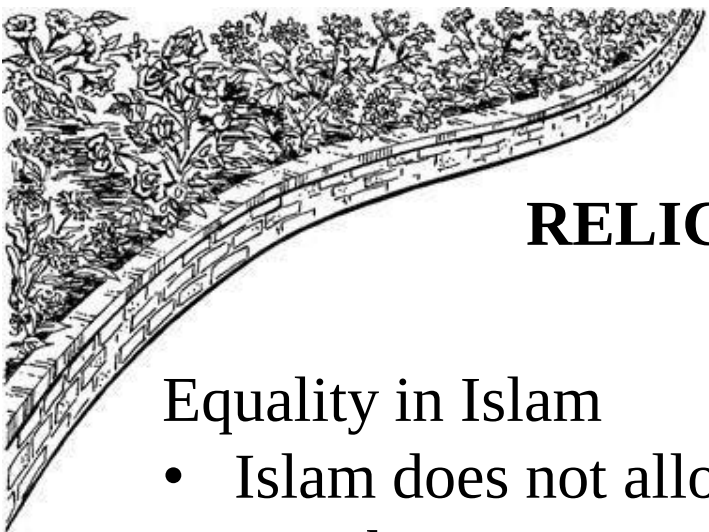




APPLICABLE UNTIL THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT

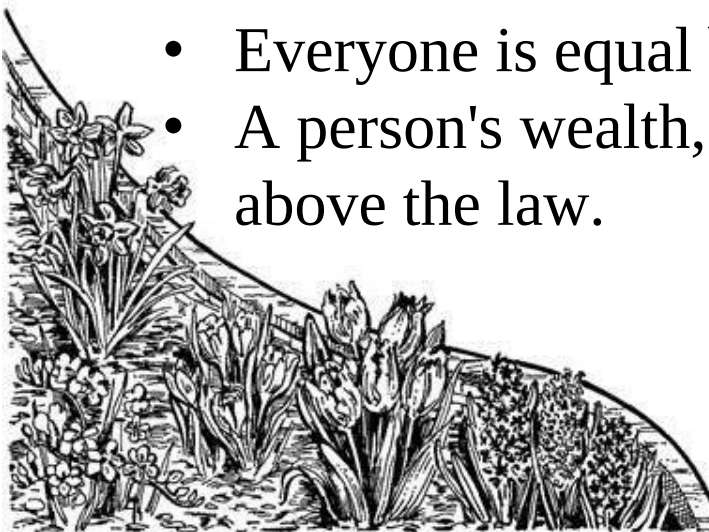
Guidance for New Issues

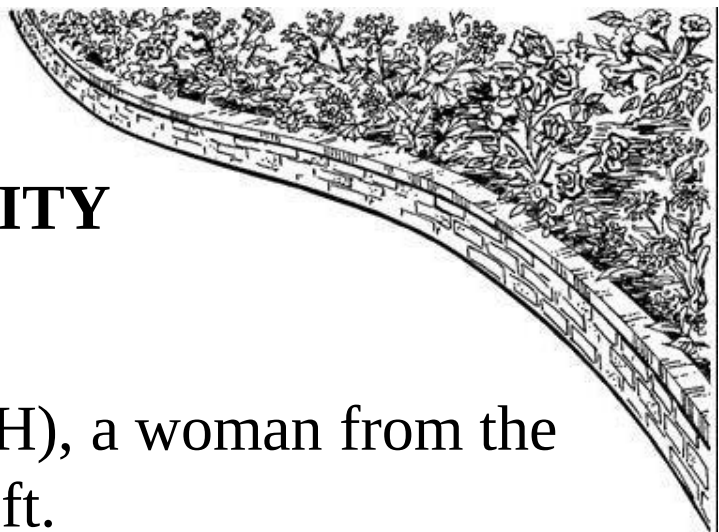
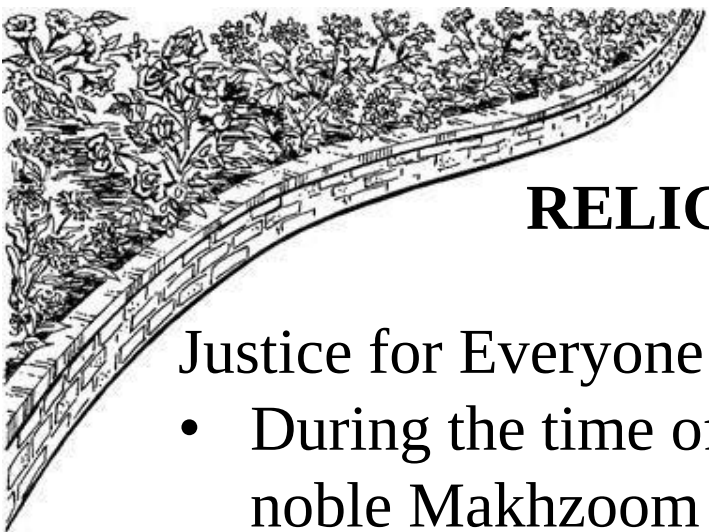
- Islam provides permanent principles while allowing new matters to be addressed through the Qur'an and authentic Sunnah.
 - Examples of established worship include:
 - Salah (Prayer)
 - Zakaah (Obligatory Charity)
 - Fasting
 - Hajj
 - When a new issue arises, scholars study the Qur'an and Sunnah to determine an appropriate ruling.
 - They consider the circumstances, needs, and interests of society while remaining within Islamic principles.
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RELIGION OF EQUALITY

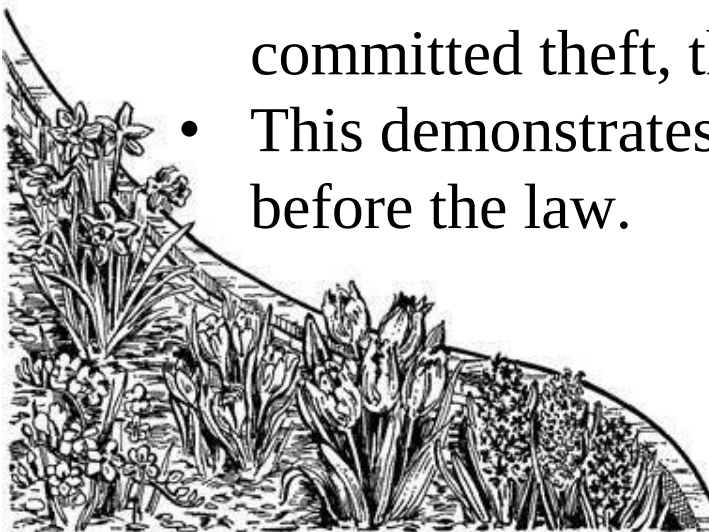
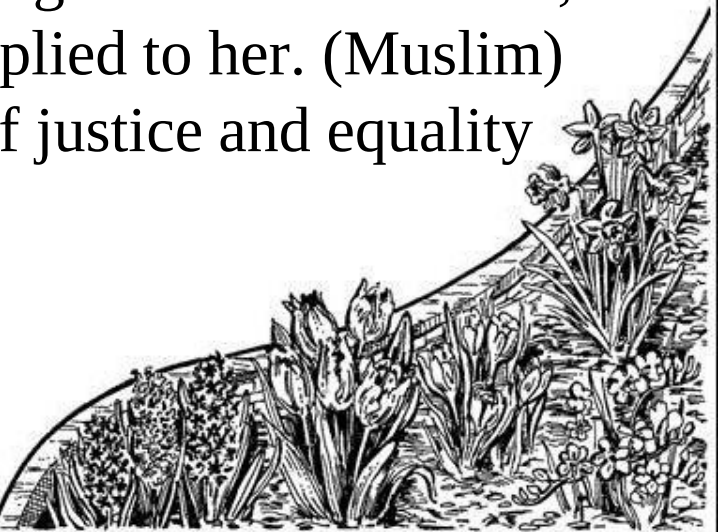
Equality in Islam

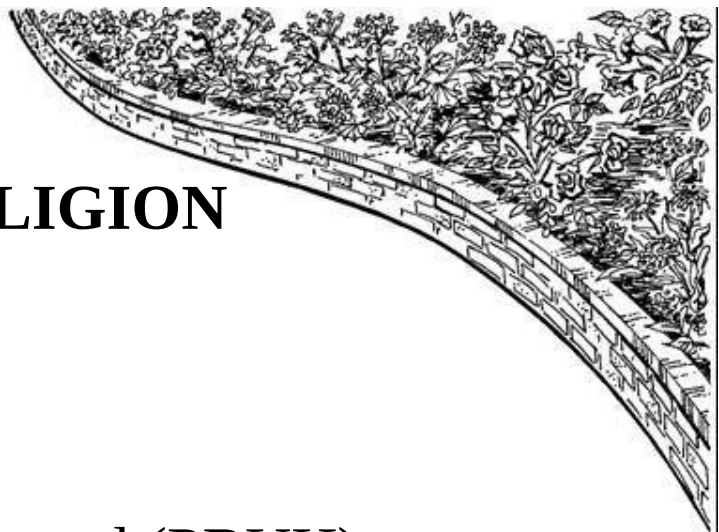
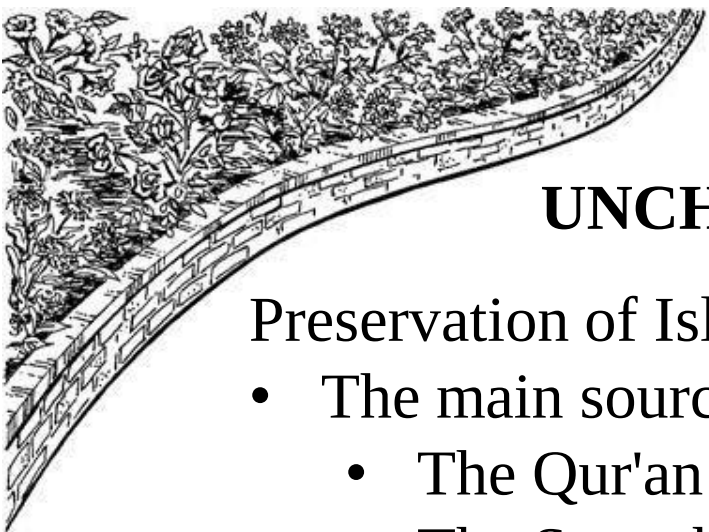
- Islam does not allow discrimination or prejudice based on social status.
 - Islamic laws apply equally to everyone:
 - Rich and poor
 - Ruler and subject
 - Noble and commoner
 - White and Black
 - Everyone is equal before Shari'ah.
 - A person's wealth, family, or position does not place them above the law.
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RELIGION OF EQUALITY

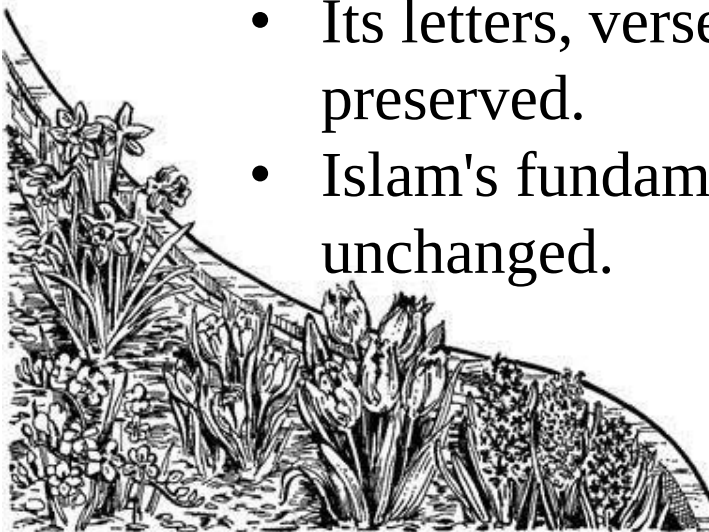
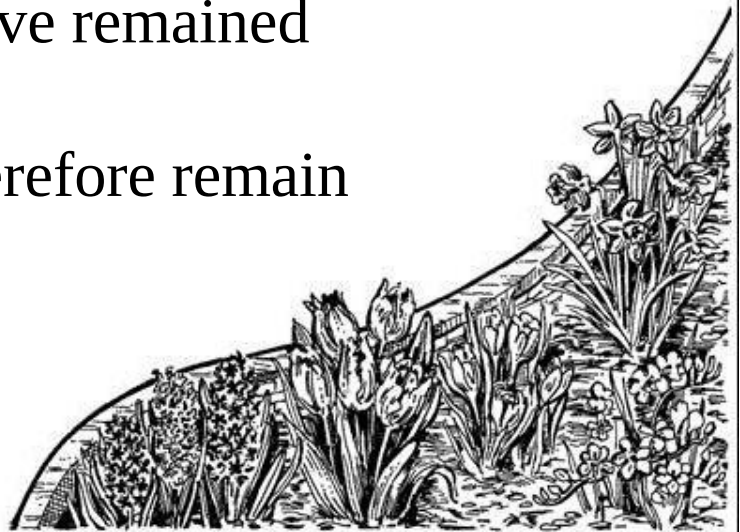
Justice for Everyone

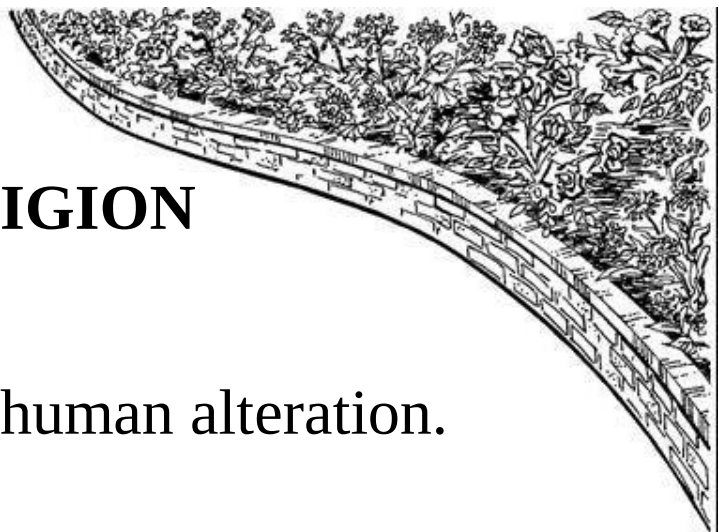
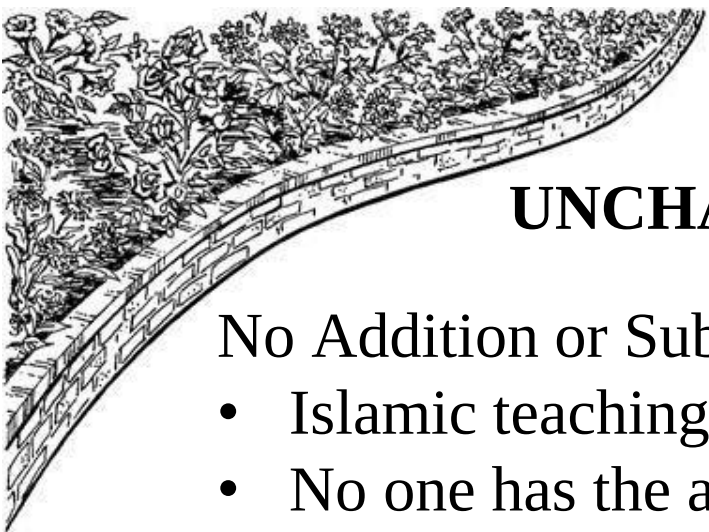
- During the time of the Prophet (PBUH), a woman from the noble Makhzoom clan committed theft.
 - Some people tried to intercede on her behalf because of her high social status.
 - The Prophet (PBUH) rejected this attempt and emphasized that Allah's law applies equally to everyone.
 - He stated that even if Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad, committed theft, the law would be applied to her. (Muslim)
 - This demonstrates Islam's principle of justice and equality before the law.
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UNCHANGABLE RELIGION

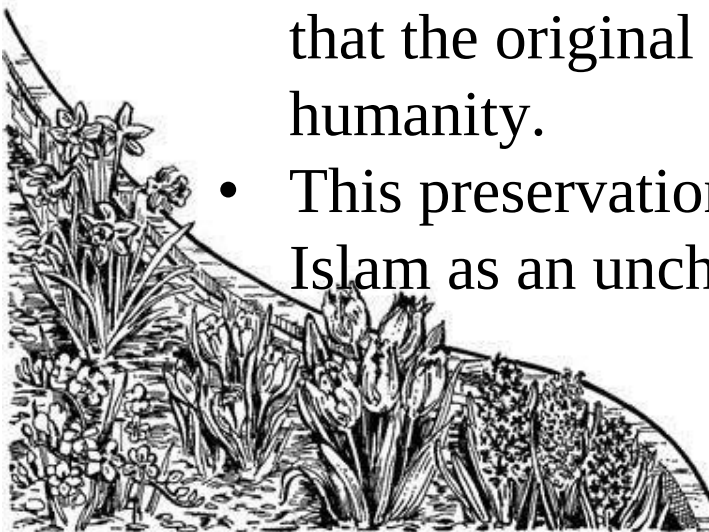
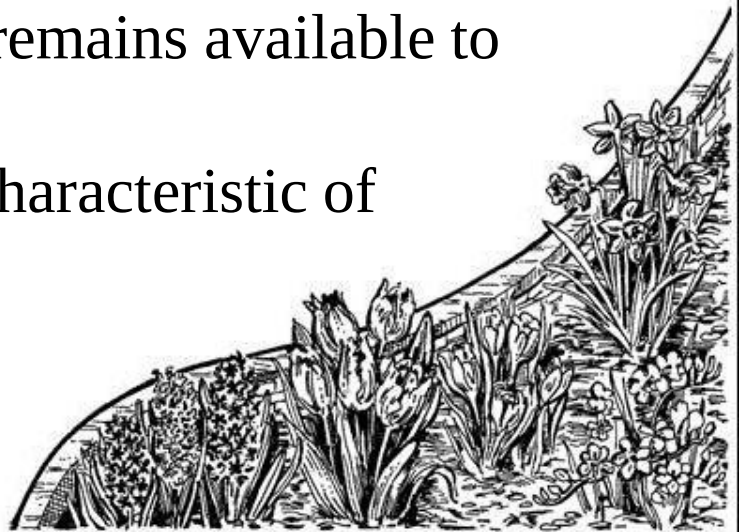
Preservation of Islamic Sources

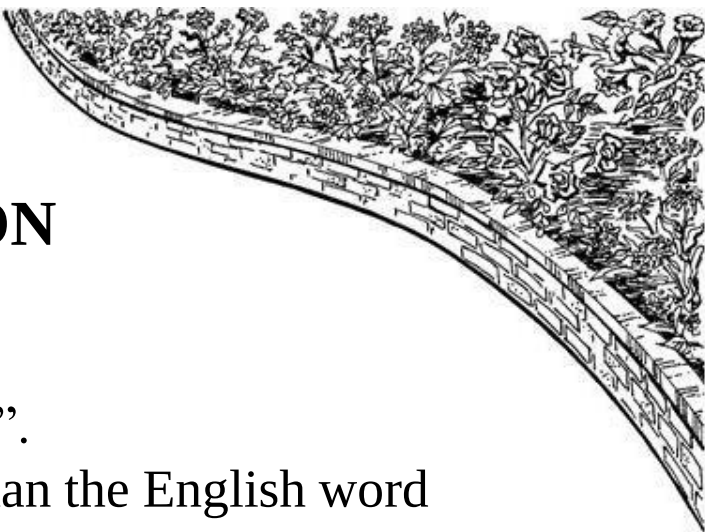
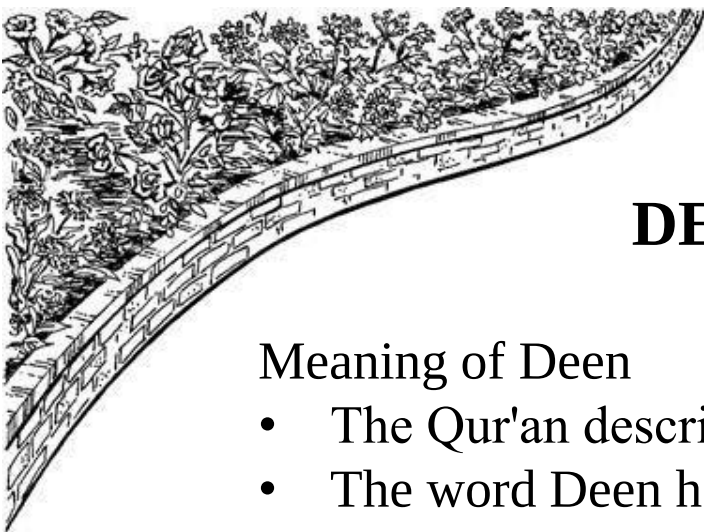
- The main sources of Islam are:
 - The Qur'an
 - The Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
 - These sources have been preserved and remain available today.
 - The Qur'an has been transmitted in its original Arabic form.
 - Its letters, verses, and chapters have remained preserved.
 - Islam's fundamental teachings therefore remain unchanged.
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UNCHANGABLE RELIGION

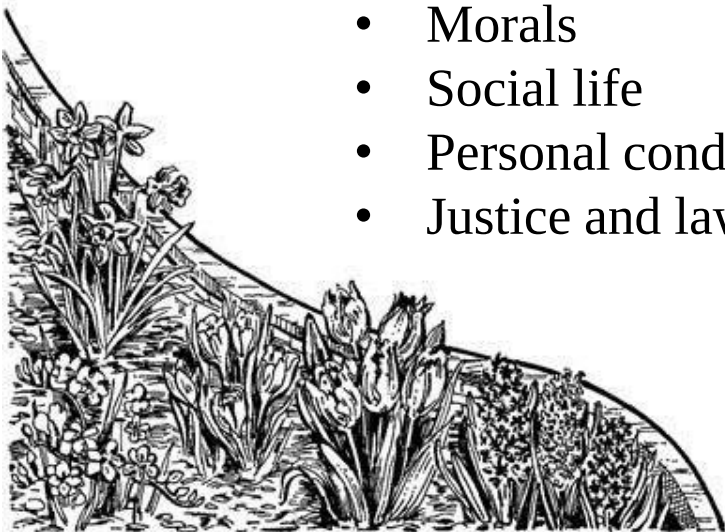
No Addition or Subtraction

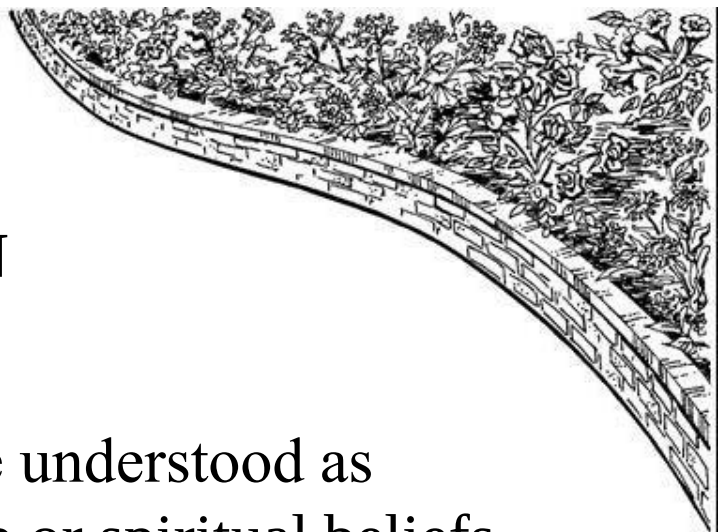
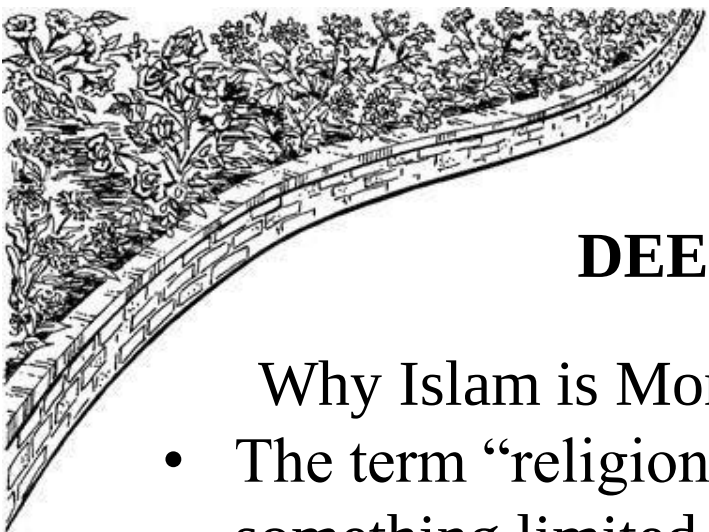
- Islamic teachings are not subject to human alteration.
 - No one has the authority to:
 - Add to Allah's revelation
 - Remove from it
 - Replace it
 - Change its fundamental teachings
 - The preservation of the Qur'an and Sunnah ensures that the original message of Islam remains available to humanity.
 - This preservation is an important characteristic of Islam as an unchangeable religion.
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DEEN VS. RELIGION

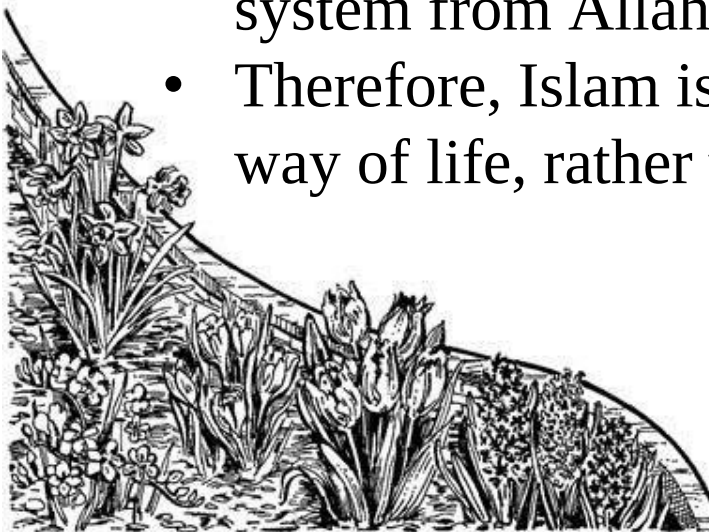
Meaning of Deen

- The Qur'an describes Islam as “Ad-Deen”.
 - The word Deen has a broader meaning than the English word “religion.”
 - Deen refers to a complete code, law, system, or way of life received from Allah.
 - It includes guidance for:
 - Beliefs
 - Worship
 - Morals
 - Social life
 - Personal conduct
 - Justice and law
- 
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DEEN VS. RELIGION

Why Islam is More Than a Religion

- The term “religion” can sometimes be understood as something limited to personal worship or spiritual beliefs.
 - Islam, as Deen, provides guidance for the complete life of a person.
 - Mazhab literally refers to a path or way developed by people, whereas Deen refers to the divinely revealed system from Allah.
 - Therefore, Islam is best understood as a complete divine way of life, rather than merely a set of religious rituals.
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