



Islam

ounded in Mecca, Arabia by Muhammad (AD 570–632), considered the greatest man who ever lived and the last of more than 124,000 messengers sent by Allah (God). Main types: Sunni ("people of the tradition"), Shi'a ("party of Ali"), Sufi (mystics).

The Holy Qur'an (Koran), revealed to Muhammad by the angel Gabriel. Essential commentaries are found in the Sunnah ("tradition"), composed of Hadith ("narrative") and Sirah ("journey"). The Qur'an affirms the biblical Torah, Psalms, and Gospels, but Jews and Christians have corrupted the original texts.

Allah is One and absolutely unique. He cannot be known. The greatest sin in Islam is *shirk*, or associating anything with Allah. Human qualities like fatherhood cannot be attributed to Allah. Many Muslims think that Christians believe in three gods and are therefore guilty of *shirk*.

Jesus (Isa in Arabic) was not God or the Son of God. His virgin birth is likened to Adam's creation. He was sinless, a worker of miracles, and one of the most respected prophets sent by Allah. He was not crucified or resurrected. He, not Muhammad, will return to play a special role before the future judgment day, perhaps turning Christians to Islam.

"Holy spirit" can refer to Allah, to the angel Gabriel, or to a spirit used by Allah to give life to man and inspire the prophets.

umans are basically good, but fallible and need guidance. The balance between good and bad deeds determines one's destiny in paradise or hell. Allah may tip the balances toward heaven. One should always live with the fear of Allah and Judgment day.

Belief in bodily resurrection. One may pray for and seek favor for the dead before judgment day. Paradise includes a garden populated with *houris*, maidens designed by Allah to provide sexual pleasure to righteous men.

uslims meet in mosques for prayers, sermons, counsel. Emphasis on hospitality, developing a sense of community, and maintaining honor (or avoiding shame). Shari'a (Islamic law) governs all aspects of life in places where it is enforced. Jihad ("fight") may be used to refer either to one's inner struggle to obey God or to literal warfare. Muslims who convert to Christianity or other religions face persecution and possible death.

Comparing Sunni and Shi'a Islam

Adherents

Sunni: Over 1 billion worldwide

<mark>Shi'a:</mark> Estimated 170 million, primarily in Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Azerbaijan, Bahrain

Succession

Sunni: Muhammad's successors (called *caliphs*) should ideally be chosen by consensus/election. The first was Abu Bakr (c. Ab 573–634), and over the centuries many others followed. No new caliphs since 1924.

Shi'a: Muhammad's successors (called *imams*) should be from his family and descendants (*Ahl al-Bayt*). The first of these was his cousin and son-in-law, *All* (i.c. no 600—661), and thereafter all imams were bloodline descendants from Fatimah (Mhammad's daunhter and Ali's wife). No new imams since no 869.

Authoritative Writings

Sunni: The Qur'an, plus an emphasis on Hadith and other sayings attributed to companions of Muhammad such as Abu Bakr, Umar, and Aisha.

Shi'a: The Qur'an, plus an emphasis on Hadith and other sayings attributed to members of Muhammad's family and their supporters.

Main Teachings and Practices

Sunni: Five Pillars (or duties): Profession of Faith (shahadah); Prayers (salat); Almsgiving (zakat); Fasting during Ramadan (sowm); Pilgrimage to Mecca (hajj). Six Beliefs: in Allah; in Prophets and Messengers; in Angels; in Holy Books; in the Day of Judgment and the Resurrection; in the Decree (destiny/fate)

Shi'a: Ten Central Practices: Profession of Faith (shahadah); Prayers (salat); Almsgiving (zakat); One-Fifth Tax (khums); Fasting during Ramadan (sawm); Pilgirmage to Mecca (haj); Religious War (jihad); Enjoining to Do Good (amr-bil-ma'rut); Exhortation to Desist from Evil (nahi-anil-munkar); Loving the Ahl al-Bayt and their followers (tawallar); Disassociation from the Enemies of the Ahl al-Bayt (tabarra) Five Principles: Oneness (tawhid); Justice (adh); Prophethood (nubuwwah); Leadership (imamah); Day of Resurrection (yawm al qiyyamah)

Major Divisions

Sunni: Four "schools of law" (Madh'hab)—Hanafi, Maliki, Hanbali, Shafi'i

Shi'a: Three branches—majority "Twelvers" (Jafari), who believe in a succession of twelve infallible, divinely ordained imams; "Seveners" (Ismaili); and "Fivers" (Zaidi)

Eschatology

Sunni: Majority believe that a figure known as the *Mahdi* ("guided one"), from Muhammad's family, will appear with Jesus before the final judgment.

Shi'a: Majority believe in a series of twelve imams serving as Muhammad's spiritual and political successors. The final one, Muhammad al-Mahdi (b. An 869), is alive but hidden (in "occultation") since An 874; at the proper time he will appear with Jesus.

What Some Groups Teach about Jesus and the Bible's Response

	What Others Teach	What the Bible Says
	Jesus was not God.	John 1:1–18; 8:56–58; Colossians 1:15–20; 1 Timothy 3:16
	Jesus was created by God.	John 10:30–38; 17:5; Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:18
	There are three separate gods: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, not one God in three persons.	Deuteronomy 6:4; Isaiah 7:14; 43:10; 44:6–8; Matthew 1:18; 28:18–19; John 10:30–38; Hebrews 1:1–14; 1 Peter 1:2
	Jesus is not necessary because there is no sin.	John 3:14–17; Romans 3:23–30; 6:23; 1 Corinthians 15:1-8; 1 John 1:8–10
1	Jesus was not raised bodily from the dead.	Luke 24:36–53; Acts 1:11; 1 Corinthians 15:1–23
	Jesus was a great prophet, but not God.	Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:18; John 5:17–18, 23; 10:30–38; Colossians 2:9–10
	There are many ways to God, not just one.	John 3:14-17; 14:6-7; 1 Timothy 2:5-6
	Jesus is not necessary because people must pay for their own sins.	John 17:2–3; Romans 6:23; 10:3–10; Ephesians 2:8–9
	Jesus died for sins, but people can't be saved unless they obey all of the teachings of the church.	John 14:6–7; Romans 10:3–10; Ephesians 2:8–9
0.00	Jesus is God, but less than God the Father.	John 5:17–23; 14:6–7; Colossians 2:9–10
	Jesus was just a man.	Isaiah 7:14; Matthew 1:18; John 10:30–38; 2:18–22
	Jesus is not the only son of God.	John 3:14–17, 36; Hebrews 1:1–14
	Jesus will never come again.	Acts 1:11; 1 Thessalonians 4:13–18

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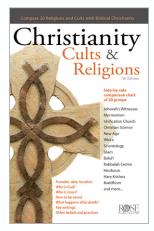
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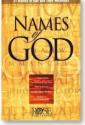


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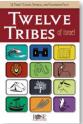


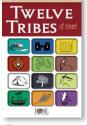
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