

# ISLAM - *SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS*

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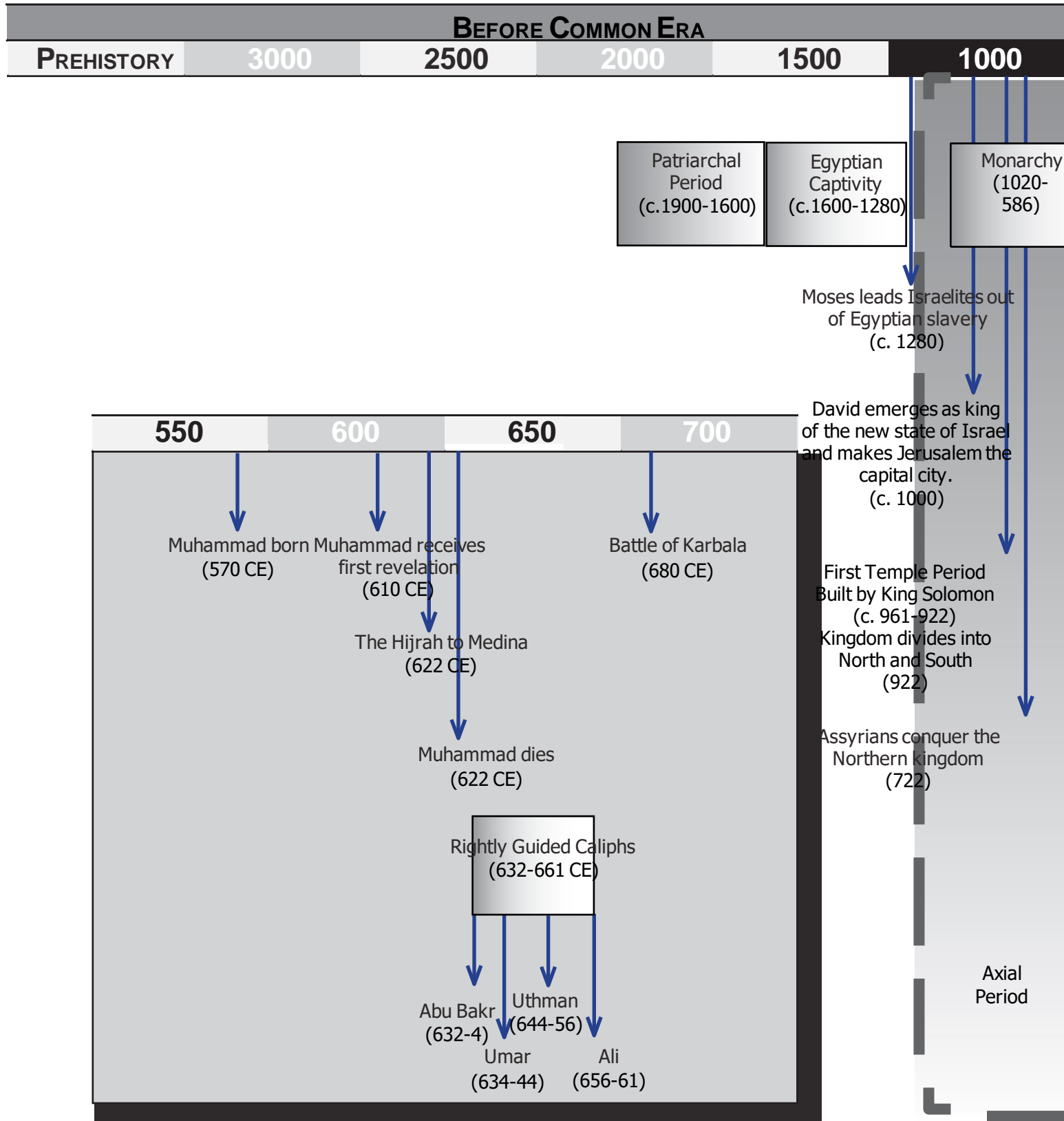
AND MUHAMMAD IS HIS MESSENGER

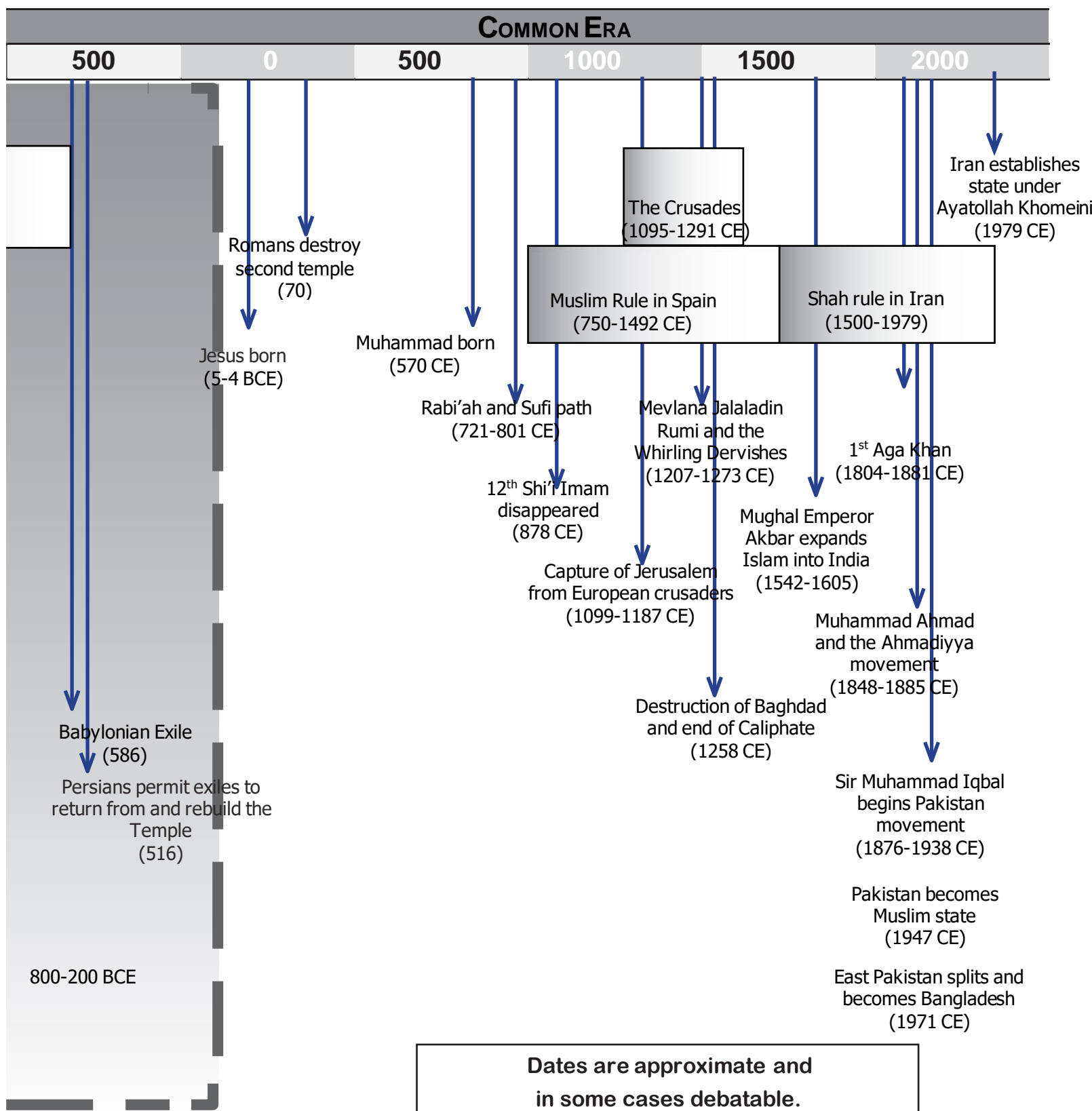


*I bear witness that there is no God but God,  
and Muhammad is the messenger of God.*

-Shahadah

## TIMELINE





## TIMELINE DETAILS

- 570 CE Birth of Muhammad in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Orphaned at an early age and raised by his Uncle Abu. Married an older widow, Khadijah, in the caravan trade.
- 610 Muhammad receives the first revelation of the Qur'an from the angel Gabriel while meditating in a cave near Mecca. Stressing the unity of God, universal community, and social justice, these revelations challenge the foundations of tribal and polytheistic Meccan society.
- 622 The hijrah or emigration from Mecca to Medina as a result of intense persecution. This event marks the beginning of the Muslim calendar because it was the founding of the first Muslim community.
- 632 Death of Muhammad
- 632-661 Expansion and division of Islam under the first four caliphs.
- 632-634 1. Abu Bakr: rebel Arab tribes united with Islam
- 634-644 2. Umar: established military regimes
- 644-656 3. Uthman: standardized the text of Qur'an
- 656-661 4. Ali: son-in-law of the Prophet; significant to Shi'a Muslims
- 680 Battle of Karbala and Death of Husayn, grandson of the Prophet. Shi'i Muslims commemorate this event as a symbol of Shi'i resistance.
- 721-801 Rabi'ah, known for her devotion and love of God, was among the first Muslims to follow the Sufi path. She is the most famous female Sufi saint.
- 750-1492 Muslim rule in Spain acting as a crucial catalyst for the European Renaissance.
- 878 Twelfth Shi'i Imam disappeared and is believed to be alive in the unseen realm and expected to return as an eschatological figure known as the Mahdi.
- 1099-1187 Capture of Jerusalem and liberation from European Christian Crusaders.
- 1207-1273 Mevlana Jalaladin Rumi founded the Mevlevi Order of Sufi known as the whirling dervishes. Rumi is considered to be the greatest Muslim mystical poet.
- 1258 Destruction of Baghdad that marked the end of the Caliphate period as a symbol of Muslim unity worldwide.
- 1492 End of Muslim rule in Spain as a result of the Christian Spanish Inquisition.
- 1500 Beginning of the rule of Shahs in Iran with the taking of Tabriz and the establishment of a Shi'i state.
- 1542-1605 Mughal Emperor Akbar expands Islam across India.
- 1804-1881 The first Aga Khan (Great King) leads the Ismaili Muslims. The honorary title of Aga Khan is passed along to the Imam with the authority to lead the Ismaili community.
- 1848-1885 Muhammad Ahmad declares himself to be the Mahdi or "divinely guided one" (1881) resulting in the Ahmadiyya movement in Islam.
- 1876-1938 Sir Muhammad Iqbal lays the foundation for the creation of Pakistan in belief that Islamic law was crucial to Muslim society and that the ideal Islamic State could be realized.
- 1947 Foundation of Pakistan as a separate Islamic State resulting in mass migrations of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim refugees.
- 1971 East Pakistan becomes the separate, independent Islamic State of Bangladesh as a result of civil war.
- 1979 Overthrow of the Shah system in Iran and the establishment of an Islamic State under Ayatollah Khomeini.

## PLACES

Like Judaism, Islam regards Abraham as the forefather of its religion. Abraham's first born was Ishmael whose mother was Hagar. Abraham's wife, Sarah, was childless and became jealous. God told Abraham to bless the child and send him and his mother south into the desert.

They wandered the desert until they ran out of water. Hagar rested Ishmael on the sand and then searched desperately between two high rocks. She ran back and forth seven times. Finally, resting on one of the rocks, she heard an angel's voice tell her not to be afraid. Miraculously, water spouted from where Ishmael's heels touched the sand. This became the famous well of Zamzam where the city of Mecca was founded.

Toward the end of his life, Abraham traveled into Arabia to visit Ishmael. Muslims believe that God told Abraham to build a holy sanctuary at

Zamzam. This site is called the Ka'bah, meaning "cube." It is also known as the House of God. The Ka'bah is about forty feet (12 meters) in height, width, and length. The door is seven feet (2.1 meters) from the ground and must be entered by a moveable staircase. Curtains and carpets cover most of the outside of the Ka'bah.

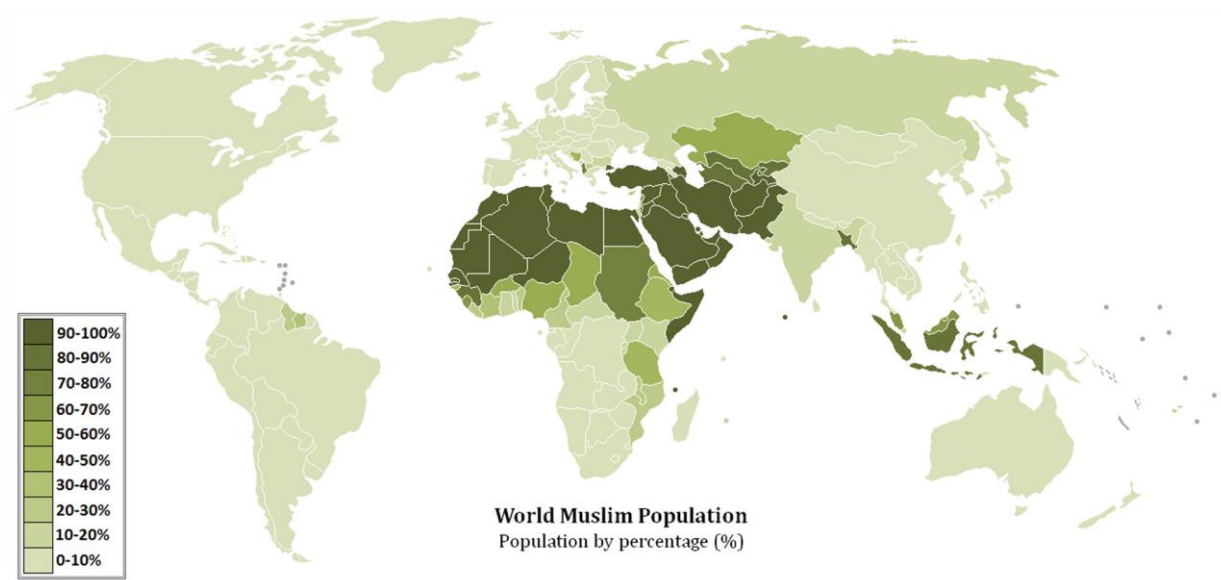
Inside the sanctuary are some silver and gold lamps. But the most important object is an oval black stone about seven inches (18 cm) long embedded in the outer wall. Muslims believe this stone was given to Abraham by an angel. The stone is said to have been white originally but turned black with the kisses of worshippers seeking forgiveness.

This is the holiest site in Islam. It is toward the Ka'bah that Muslim turn to face during prayer and to which the pilgrimage at Hajj is made.



## DEMOGRAPHICS

The maps below highlight significant Muslim cities and sites, and provides a general overview of the Global Muslim population.





## THE MASJID

The Masjid is a place of worship and prayer Muslims use on a daily basis. Prayers are held at the masjid five times a day from before sunrise to after sunset. The Imam is responsible for opening the masjid in the morning and returning for afternoon and evening prayers.

Masjid is the Arabic word for mosque and is translated as “place of prostration” because the prayers involve placing one’s face on the floor.

The masjid will vary from one community to another, but there are a few elements that will be common.

There is a niche in one of the walls called the Mihrab. In front of this niche may also be a single prayer rug from where the Imam will lead the prayers. Together the Mihrab and rug indicate the sacred direction individuals are to face during their prayers. In Arabic the sacred direction is called Qibla.

There is also a small staircase called a Minbar. Tradition tells us that the Prophet Muhammad used to stand on a raised platform or area when



he addressed the crowds of people in order to be seen and heard. This staircase is used to continue the tradition and remember the Prophet.

The walls in a masjid are fairly plain except perhaps a verse from the Qur’an in Arabic calligraphy. Two words you will find on the walls are Allah and Mohammad, also in Arabic calligraphy.

There are shelves around the perimeter holding copies of the Qur’an for individuals to use during their private supplication.

Finally, the carpet in a masjid is usually striped in some fashion to help those praying form straight lines.



One thing you will NOT see in a masjid is a picture or painting. There may be pictures of other masjids or the Kabbah in another part of the building, but not inside the masjid proper.

**PHOTOS OF  
TARIC MASJID**  
Toronto, ON CA

## PEOPLE

## THE PROPHET

Images of the prophet are rare and will often have his face veiled. In Islam, Muhammad is revered as the last prophet commissioned by Allah, but is not to be worshiped. His veiled face (see drawing above) is not only a sign of respect but is also a way to direct practitioners away from man and toward Allah.

## THREE BRANCHES IN ISLAM

SUNNI

- Largest branch in Islam
- Term refers to the traditionalists or those who adhere to the customary practice of the Prophet Muhammad (or 'sunnah')
- Believe that authority to lead the community passed from Muhammad to those chosen amongst his companions (starting with Abu Bakr)
- Estimated at 80-90% of Muslims worldwide
- Great differences among Sunnis in terms of legal schools and the way in which Islam is understood

SHI'A

- Minority branch in Islam which believes authority passed from Muhammad through his family line
- The term means partisans referring to those who saw descendents of Muhammad as embodying authority. Muhammad's family is held in very high esteem

- Have a greater sense of a separation between religious leaders (imams) and lay people. Tombs of certain imams are venerated.
- Numerous subgroups. The largest two groups both believe that the last descendent of Muhammad is with God and will be revealed to the world at the appointed time.
- Estimated at 10-20% of Muslims worldwide and form the majority in Iran and Iraq.

SUFI

- Translates as "wearer of wool."
- Mystical aspect of Islam.
- Likely originated a century after Muhammad but gained strength around the 12th century.
- Works on student/master model
- Great masters' tombs can become shrines and sites of pilgrimage.
- Seek union with God through practices of chanting, twirling and practicing austerities or mortification of the flesh
- Sometimes deemed heretical by other Muslims due to reverence for masters and a perceived blurring of the gap between God and the devotee.
- Historians claim this form of Islam was often effective in winning conversions through its emotional intensity.



## PRACTICES

## ADHAN [AZAN] - CALL TO PRAYER

Arabic:

*AllahuAkbar! AllahuAkbar!*

*AllahuAkbar! AllahuAkbar!*

*Ashhadu an la ilaha illa Allah.*

*Ashhadu an la ilaha illa Allah.*

*Ashhaduanna Muhammadan RasuluAllah.*

*Ashhaduanna Muhammadan RasuluAllah.*

*Hayya 'ala al-salah. Hayya 'ala al-salah*

*Hayya 'ala al-falah. Hayya 'ala al-falah*

*AllahuAkbar! AllahuAkbar!*

*La ilaha illa Allah*

Translation:

*God is Great! God is Great!*

*God is Great! God is Great!*

*I bear witness that there is no god but God.*

*I bear witness that there is no god but God.*

*I bear witness that Muhammad is the  
Messenger of God.*

*I bear witness that Muhammad is the  
Messenger of God.*

*Come to Prayer. Come to Prayer*

*Come to salvation. Come to salvation*

*God is Great! God is Great!*

*There is not God but God.*



## FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

### SHAHADAH

- Verbally proclaiming out loud the declaration of faith: "There is not god but God, and Muhammad is a messenger of God."

### SALAT

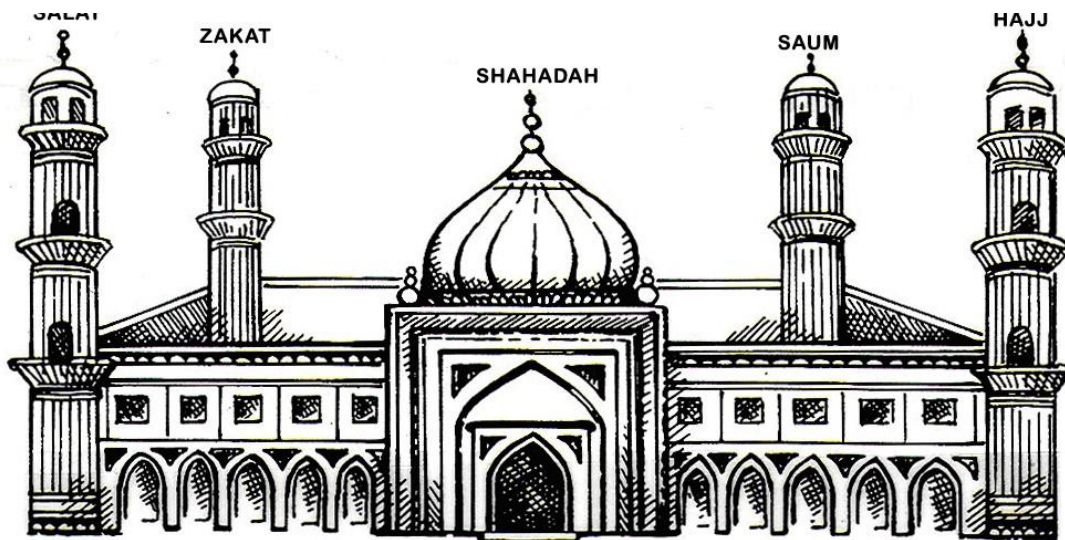
- It is obligatory to pray five times a day: before dawn, mid-day, late afternoon, after sunset, after dark.
- In prayer, the devotee prostrates, bodily submitting to God ("Islam" means "to

*setting; yea, celebrate them for part of the hours of the night, and at the sides of the day, that thou may have spiritual joy. (20.130)*

### ZAKAT

- Obligatory charity calculated as 2.5% of one's accumulated wealth (savings, jewellery, etc).
- To be used for the welfare of the needy.
- Additional voluntary giving is encouraged.

*To be steadfast in prayer and practice regular charity. (2.177)*



submit/surrender"). The movements are structured and phrases are recited at each step.

- Before each prayer a cleansing ritual is performed called wudu.
- Muslims may do additional voluntary prayers.

*Celebrate constantly the praises of the Lord before the rising of the sun, and before its*

### SAUM

- Fasting during the month of Ramadan (the month in which the first revelation was given to Muhammad).
- The fast requires abstinence from all food, drink and sexual intimacy during daylight hours.
- Extra attention should be paid to abstaining from malice, greed, etc.
- Exceptions in fasting from food and

water are made for the very young, very old, sick, pregnant, etc.

- Builds community cohesion through shared sacrifice and communal evening meals.
- Ramadan ends with Eid al-Fitr (the breaking of the fast) which is a great communal celebration.

*Fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to those before you, that you may learn self-restraint. (2.183)*

### HAJJ

- Pilgrimage to Mecca which every Muslim is expected to make at least once in a lifetime if physically and financially possible.
- Men wear special white garments. Women don't have designated clothing but must cover hair, arms and legs.
- Key activities include walking around the Ka'ba seven times, praying at the plains of Arafat, and a "stoning the devil" ritual.
- At the end of the pilgrimage, men shave their heads and women cut off a lock of hair.
- Rituals based on the stories of Abraham: one goes to the ka'ba (which Abraham built), walks around the ka'ba (as Abraham did), walks between two hills several times looking for water (as Abraham's wife Hagar did), stones the devil (as Abraham did), and ends by sacrificing a ram (as Abraham did, substituting for Ishmael).
- The ending ritual of sacrificing an animal is called Eid al-Adha (Festival of the sacrifice) and is a major holiday. This

ritual is performed by all Muslims, not just those on the hajj. Typically one third of the meat is retained by the family, one third given to family and friends, and one third to the poor.

*And complete the Hajj or 'umra in the service of God. (2.196)*

### PERFORMING WUDU BEFORE PRAYERS

A ritual cleansing is required before prayers. Begin with what is known as "niyya" which means proper intention by saying "Bismillah hirroh-man nirraheem" ("In the name of God the most beneficent, the most merciful").

With the left hand, wash the right hand from fingertips to wrist (3x).



With the right hand, wash the left hand from fingertips to wrist (3x).



With the right hand, take water and rinse out the mouth (3x).



Clean the teeth with the fingertips.

With the left hand, take water and rinse out the nose (3x).



Then, wash the right foot (3x).



Then, wash the left foot (3x).

With both hands, wash the face from ear to ear, chin to forehead (3x).



With the left hand, wash the right hand from the fingertips to the elbow (3x).



With the right hand, wash the left hand from the fingertips to the elbow (3x).

Then do "Masah" which is: Move the palm of the wet hand over the head, starting from the top of the forehead to the back and pass both hands over the back of the head to the neck.



Then, rub wet fingers into the grooves of both ears and holes and also pass the wet thumbs behind the ears. Pass the backs of the wet hand over the back of the neck.



### END BY SAYING:

*Ashadu an la illah ha ill'Allahu wahda hula sharikalah, waashadu ana Muhammadan 'ab duhu wa rasul.*

Translation:

*I testify that none has the right to be worshipped except God alone without partners, and I testify that Muhammad is His slave and messenger.*

When no water is available one may perform "tayammum" or dry wudu by touching sand, earth, stone, or even snow.

- What Invalidates Wudu
  - ~ If any of the following happens, wudu must be performed again before doing prayer: using the washroom, passing gas, sexual relations, touching one's private parts with no barrier (i.e. cloth) between the hand and organ.
- What Does Not Invalidate Wudu
  - ~ Drinking or eating, kissing a spouse, laughing, vomiting, changing a baby's diaper, unusual health circumstances in



which bodily functions cannot be controlled, talking during wudu.

1. Wash your faces,
2. Wash your arms to the elbows,
3. Wipe your heads with wet hands, and
4. Wash your feet to the ankles. [Qur'an 5:6]

## HOW TO PERFORM PRAYERS (SALAT)

The Qur'an (21:73) states that Prayers (Salat) and Charity (Zakat) are obligatory: "And We made them leaders, guiding by Our command, and We sent them inspiration to do good deeds, to establish regular prayers, and to practice regular charity..."

All positions of the Prayers are found in the Qur'an, including the standing position (3:39, 39:9), the bowing and prostration positions (2:43, 3:43, 9:112, 22:26,77).

### THE FIVE TIMES OF PRAYER ARE SPECIFIED IN THE QUR'AN:

1. The Dawn Prayer is mentioned by name in 24:58. Before sunrise.
2. The Noon Prayer is specified in 17:78. When the sun declines.
3. The Afternoon Prayer is in 2:238. Midway between noon & sunset.
4. The Sunset Prayer is mentioned in 11:114. Immediately after sunset.
5. The Night Prayer is in 11:114, and is mentioned by name in 24:58.

The Call to Prayer is not part of the prayers, nor is it required. But it has become a tradition in the Muslim communities to summon the people to prayer through a loud announcement.

### PREPARATION FOR THE CONTACT PRAYER (THE ABLUTION):

O you who believe, in preparation for the Contact Prayer, you shall

Major Ablution: Following any sexual activity that results in a climax (orgasm/ejaculation), one must bath or take a shower (4:43).

Dry Ablution (Tayammum): If water is not available, one may touch clean dry soil, then wipe the hands and face. This suffices as a substitute for ablution (4:43, 5:6).



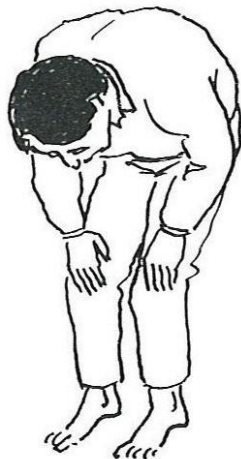
What Nullifies Ablution: Digestive excretions through the intestines, including gas, solids, or urine nullify ablution. Sleeping also nullifies ablution, since one becomes unaware.

Thus one may observe a number of prayers with one ablution, provided he or she does not nullify the previous ablution.

### PRAYER POSTURES



1. Face the direction of Mecca (Qiblah):
  - ~ This is an organizational point decreed by God in 2:125.
2. The Intention
  - ~ State the intention to observe the specific prayer (morning, noon, afternoon, evening, night).
3. Raise hands to the sides of the face:
  - ~ Thumbs touch the ears, and the palms face forward.
4. Say "Allahu Akbar".
  - ~ Raise hands to the sides of the face, then move them down in a continuous motion saying, "Allahu Akbar" (God is Great). This opens up the prayer.
5. The Standing Position:
  - ~ Stand with arms resting naturally at the side. Some people place the left hand on the stomach, and the right hand on top of the left hand.
6. Recite "The Opening" (Sura 1) in Arabic:
  - ~ In Sura 2:37 God gives the words by which contact with the Divine is established. Utter the specific words from the first surah (chapter) of the Qur'an known as "The Opening."



### **THE OPENING SURAH**

*Bismil laahir rahmaanir  
raheem.  
Al hamdu lillahi rabbil*

*'aalameen.*

*Ar rahmaanir raheem maaliki yawmid deen.  
Eyyaaka na'budu, wa eyyaaka nasta'een.  
Eh'denas siraatal mustaqeem,  
Siraatal lazina an'amta`alayhim;  
Ghayril maghdoobi `alayhim waladdaaleen.*

Translation:

*In the name of God,  
Most Gracious, Most Merciful.  
Praise be to God, Lord of the universe.  
Most Gracious, Most Merciful.  
Master of the Day of Judgment.  
You alone we worship;  
You alone we ask for help.  
Guide us in the right path,  
the path of those whom You blessed;  
not of those who have deserved wrath,  
nor of those who have gone astray.*

7. The bowing position (Rukoo)



- ~ Bow from the waist, keep the knees straight, and place hands on the knees. Moving from the standing position to the bowing position say, "Allahu Akbar." While bowing say "Subhaana Rabbiyal Azeem" or "Glory be to God, the Great" or "God be glorified" for short.

8. Stand Up:

- ~ Moving to a standing position say, "Sami` Allahu Liman Hamidah" or





"God responds to those who praise Him." Moving from the standing position to the prostration position say, "Allahu Akbar."

9. The Prostration Position (Sujood):
  - ~ From the standing position go down on the knees and place the forehead on the floor. During prostration say, "Subhaana Rabbiyal A`laa" or "Glory be to God, the Most High" or "God be glorified" for short.
10. The Sitting Position.
  - ~ Sitting up from the prostration position say, "Allahu Akbar." Remain in the sitting position; then prostrate a second time and say, "Allahu Akbar." During the second prostration say, "Subhaana Rabbiyal A`laa" or "Glory be to God, the Most High" or "God be glorified" for short. This is the completion of one full unit (raka'ah).
11. Stand up for the second unity (raka'ah).
  - ~ Stand up and say, "Allahu Akbar."

## PRAYER TIMES

### THE DAWN PRAYER

Repeat steps 5 through 11. Rising from the second prostration say, "Allahu Akbar," and assume the sitting position. While in the sitting position pronounce the First Pillar of Submission, the Shahada: Ash-Hadu la ilaha illa Llah, Wahdahu Laa Shareeka Lah. (I bear witness that there is no other god beside God. He alone is God; He has no partner). Look to the right and say, "Assalaamu Alaikum," then to the left and say the same. This completes the Dawn Prayer.

### THE NOON PRAYER

This prayer consists of 4 units. Do the first two units exactly as explained for the Dawn Prayer up to the sitting position. Pronounce the First Pillar (known as "Shahada") then stand for the third unit. Do not utter the Salaams (Asalaam Alaikum). Standing for the third unit say, "Allahu Akbar." The third and fourth units are identical to the first two units. Rising from the second prostration of the fourth unit say "Allahu Akbar" and assume the sitting position. In the sitting position pronounce the Shahada and say the Salaams on both sides. This concludes the Noon Prayer.

### THE AFTERNOON PRAYER

This prayer is identical to the Noon Prayer. Only the "Intention" is different because of the time.

### THE SUNSET PRAYER

This prayer consists of three units. Do not stand when completing the second prostration of the

third unit. Assume the sitting position, recite the Shahada, then utter the Salaams on both sides. This concludes the Sunset Prayer.

### **THE NIGHT PRAYER**

This prayer is identical with the other four-unit prayers, the noon and the afternoon prayers.

### **THE FRIDAY PRAYER**

The Friday Congregational Prayer (Salat Al\_Jum`ah) is so important, a whole sura is entitled "Friday" and a commandment is decreed in Verse 62:9 to observe this prayer. Every Submitter (man, woman, and child) is commanded to observe the Friday Congregational Prayer. The Friday Prayer replaces the Noon Prayer every Friday.

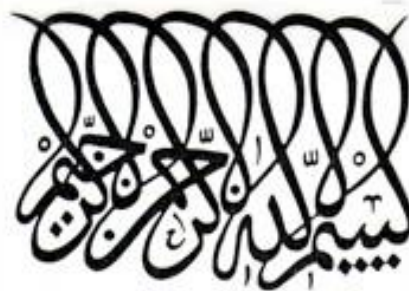
Instead of 4 units, the Friday Prayer consists of listening to two sermons delivered by the Imam, and two units of prayer. Each sermon must begin with "Al-Hamdu Lillah" (Praise be to God), "La ilaha illa Llah " (No other god besides God).

The first sermon lasts about 10-15 minutes and is delivered in the language of the congregation. At the end of the first sermon, the congregation is asked to repent, "Tooboo Ela Allah." The Imam then sits down for about a minute and makes his repentance together with the congregation, then stands up for the second shorter sermon. The second sermon ends by asking one of the people to say Azan. The Imam leads the 2-unit prayer.

### **THE QUR'AN IN CALLIGRAPHIC ART**

Because the Qur'an is considered the most beautiful book in the world, it must be written as beautifully as possible; thus an entire art form has developed in writing Qur'anic texts

Following are examples of the Shahadah or profession of faith ("There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the messenger of God") and the Bismillah, the phase that begins most every chapter of the Qur'an ("In the name of God, the most Merciful the most Beneficent").



## PHILOSOPHIES

### SIX BELIEFS

Muslims are required to hold the following six beliefs:

1. One God
2. Angels - beings of light. Unlike humans, they do not have free will.
3. Books - one must believe in the messages sent through the prophets. This includes the Torah, the Psalms, and the Gospels. However, Muslims believe these texts have not been faithfully preserved which explains why they sometimes conflict with the Qur'an. The Qur'an is understood to have been transmitted flawlessly.
4. Prophets - The Qur'an names 25 prophets explicitly (including Moses, Jesus, John the Baptist, Solomon, etc.) but indicates there are others that are unnamed. One hadith suggests there have been 124,000 prophets. Some prophets are also messengers, meaning they brought revelations from God that became scriptures (e.g. Jesus, Moses, David, Muhammad)
5. Day of Judgement - belief in an end time which will include the return of Jesus to earth. In Islam, Jesus did not die on the cross but was taken into heaven where he awaits his time to return. During a person's life, an angel sits figuratively on each shoulder of the person, one recording the individual's good deeds and one recording bad deeds. Judgement is not a simple accounting though as God ultimately

decides and he favours mercy.

6. Predestination/fate - Free will always occurs within certain bounds as our powers are limited. Certain aspects of one's life are predetermined including one's birth (time of birth, who one's parents are) and one's death (the time and manner of death).

### THE NINETY-NINE EXCELLENT NAMES OF GOD

Islam proclaims that there is only one God, but God can be called upon by many names. The Qur'an says: "God has the Most Excellent Names. Call on Him by His Names..." (7.180).

Each name is repeated many times in prayer and recounted in Muslim beads.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 2. Beneficent        | 19. Opener        |
| 3. Merciful          | 20. All-Knowing   |
| 4. Sovereign Lord    | 21. Constrictor   |
| 5. Holy              | 22. Expander      |
| 6. Source of Peace   | 23. Abaser        |
| 7. Guardian of Faith | 24. Exalter       |
| 8. Protector         | 25. Honourer      |
| 9. Mighty            | 26. Dishonourer   |
| 10. Compeller        | 27. All-Hearing   |
| 11. Majestic         | 28. All-Seeing    |
| 12. Creator          | 29. Judge         |
| 13. Evolver          | 30. The Just      |
| 14. Fashioner        | 31. Subtle One    |
| 15. Forgiving        | 32. Aware         |
| 16. Subduer          | 33. Forbearing    |
| 17. Bestower         | 34. Great One     |
| 18. Provider         | 35. All-Forgiving |
|                      | 36. Appreciative  |

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 36. Most High       | 71. Expediter       |
| 37. Most Great      | 72. Delayer         |
| 38. Preserver       | 73. First           |
| 39. Maintainer      | 74. Last            |
| 40. Reckoner        | 75. Manifest        |
| 41. Sublime         | 76. Hidden          |
| 42. Generous        | 77. Governor        |
| 43. Watchful        | 78. Most Exalted    |
| 44. Responsive      | 79. Source of       |
| 45. All-Embracing   | Goodness            |
| 46. Wise            | 80. Acceptor of     |
| 47. Loving          | Repentance          |
| 48. Most Glorious   | 81. Avenger         |
| 49. Resurrector     | 82. Pardoner        |
| 50. Witness         | 83. Compassionate   |
| 51. Truth           | 84. Owner of        |
| 52. Trustee         | Sovereignty         |
| 53. Most Strong     | 85. Lord of Majesty |
| 54. Firm One        | & Bounty            |
| 55. Protecting      | 86. Equitable       |
| Friend              | 87. Gatherer        |
| 56. Reckoner        | 88. Self-Sufficient |
| 57. Praiseworthy    | 89. Enricher        |
| 58. Originator      | 90. Preventer       |
| 59. Restorer        | 91. Distresser      |
| 60. Life-Giver      | 92. Propitious      |
| 61. Death-Giver     | 93. Light           |
| 62. Alive           | 94. Guide           |
| 63. Self-Subsisting | 95. Incomparable    |
| 64. Finder          | 96. Everlasting     |
| 65. Noble           | 97. Supreme         |
| 66. Unique          | Inheritor           |
| 67. One             | 98. Guide to The    |
| 68. Eternal         | Right Path          |
| 69. Able            | 99. Patient         |
| 70. Powerful        |                     |

## SELECTED PASSAGES FROM THE QUR'AN AND OTHER WRITINGS

*In the name of Allah, most Gracious, most Merciful. Praise be to Allah, The Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds; most Gracious, most Merciful; Master of the Day of Judgment. You do we worship, and Your aid we seek. Show us the straight way, the way of those on whom You hast bestowed Your Grace, those whose (portion) is not wrath, and who go not astray. (1:1-7)*

*In the name of Allah, most Gracious, most Merciful. Proclaim! In the name of your Lord and Cherisher, Who created – created man, out of a single clot of blood. Proclaim! And your Lord is most Bountiful – He Who taught the use of the pen – taught man that which he knew not. (96:1-5)*

*Allah! There is no god but He – the Living, the Self-subsisting, Eternal. No slumber can seize Him nor sleep. His are all things in the heavens and on earth. Who is there that can intercede in His presence except as He permits?....His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and he feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. For he is the most High, the Supreme. (2:255)*

*Righteousness is not a matter of turning your faces to east or west; but this is righteousness – to believe in God, the Last Day, and the angels, and the Book, and the Messengers; to use your resources – out of love for Him – for your family, for those without family, for those in need, for the refugee, for those who ask, and*

*for setting slaves free; to practice prayer and giving in charity on a regular basis; to keep all the promises you have made; to be steadfast and patient in pain and adversity and throughout all periods of distress. Such are the people of truth, the God-fearing. (2.177)*

*Unto each nation have We given sacred rites which they are to perform. Behold, We have created you all out of a male and female, and have made you into nations and tribes, so that you might come to know one another. (22.67)*

*Let there be no compulsions in religion. (2.256)*

*This Qur'an is not such as can be produced by other than Allah. On the contrary it is a confirmation of revelations which went before it and a fuller explanation of the Book – wherein there is no doubt... Or do they say, "He forged it?" Say: "Bring then a Surah like unto it, and call on anyone you can, besides Allah, if you speak truly." (10:37-38)*

*Why do you dispute with us about God when God is equally your Lord and our Lord? To us belong our actions, to you yours... (2.139)*

*We believe what has been sent down to us, and we believe what has been sent down to you. Our God and your God is one and to the One God we submit. (29.46)*

*Surely We sent down the Torah, wherein is guidance and light. And We sent... Jesus, son of Mary, confirming the Torah*

*before him; and We gave to him the Gospel, wherein is guidance and light, and confirming the Torah before it... And We have sent down to you the Book with the truth, confirming the Book that was before it and assuring it. "(5:48-54)*

*Say: "He is Allah, the One and Only. Allah the Eternal and Absolute. He begets not, nor is He begotten; and there is none like unto Him. (112)*

*Praise belongs to God, who has not taken to Him a son. (17.110)*

*They are unbelievers who say: "The messiah, Mary's son is God." The messiah, son of Mary, was only a messenger. (5.76-79)*

*They said, "We killed Christ Jesus the son of Mary, the Messenger of Allah"— but they killed him not, nor crucified him, but so it was made to appear to them, and those who differ therein are full of doubts, with no knowledge but only conjecture to follow; for of a surety they killed him not – nay, Allah raised him up unto Himself. (4.155-156)*

*If God punished us according to what we deserve, He would leave on earth not one living thing. (34.45)*

*O you who believe! Be steadfast in prayer and regular in charity, and whatever good you send forth for your souls before you, you shall find it with God; for truly God sees all that you do. (2.110)*

*By no means will you attain to righteousness until you spend out of that*



*which you cherish most. (3.91)*

*Goodness and Evil cannot be equal. Repay evil with what is better; then he who was your enemy will become your intimate friend. (41.34)*

*God does not desire to make any impediment for you, but He desires to purify you and that He may complete His blessing upon you. (5.8)*

*O Allah, place light in my heart, light in my sight, light in my hearing, light on my right hand and on my left, light above me, light below me, light behind me and light before me. O Allah, who knows the innermost secrets of our hearts, lead me out of the darkness into the Light.”(prayer of Muhammad)*

*Were you to come to Me with sins as great as the earth itself...I would forgive you in equal measure. (Hadith Tirmidhi, Ahmad)*

*There are many who fast all day and pray all night, but they gain nothing but hunger and sleeplessness. (Hadith Abu Dawud)*

*At Your command, here I am, O God, here I am! At your command I am here, O You without equal, here I am! Yours is the kingdom and the praise and the glory, O You without equal, God Alone! (Talbiyah)*

*The whole world has been made a place of prayer, pure and clean. (Hadith Muslim)*

*Go sweep the chamber of your heart. Make it ready to be the dwelling-place of*

*the Beloved. When you depart, He will enter it. In you, empty of yourself, He will display all His beauty. (Shabistari)*

*None of you is a true believer until you wish for your brother what you wish for yourself. (Bukhari)*

*How are rights neglected? When sins are committed openly, and no one prevents the sinners from wrongdoing. (Hadith Targhib)*





## GLOSSARY

**ABLUTION** - ritual washing before entering the mosque for prayer.

**ADHAN (AZAN)** - call to prayer.

**ALLAH** - God (literally: al lah – The God).

**ALLAHU AKBAR** - God is great.

**ASALAAM ALAIKUM** - greeting meaning Peace be with you.

**AYAH** - miracle or sign.

**AYATOLLAH** - sign of God, leading Shi'ite imam.

**BISMILLAH** - formula: "In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful."

**CALIPH** - successor, representative (same as khali-fah).

**DAR AL HARB** - house (region/nation) of war or persecution.

**DAR AL ISLAM** - house (region/nation) of peace.

**DAR AL SULH** - house (region/nation) of treaty (safety).

**DAWAH** - call, mission, invitation.

**FARD** - something commanded that must be obeyed.

**FATWA** - a formal legal judgment.

**HADITH** - traditions from the life of Muhammad.

**HAJJ** - pilgrimage to Mecca required of every adult able to do so.

**HALAL** - permitted.

**HARAM** - a thing forbidden, sin.

**HIJAB** - the veil.

**IBADAH** - worship.

**IBLIS** - the devil, Satan.

**ID AL FITR (EID)** - festival of breaking the fast at Ramadan.

**IHRAM** - simple, white pilgrim garments; an inward condition of consecration.

**ILAH** - God.

**IMAM** - one who leads in prayer, leader of a congregation.

**ISLAM** - submission to the will of God; peace found in submission to God.

**ISRA** - Muhammad's nighttime journey to Jerusalem.

**JIHAD** - holy effort, striving for God.

**JINN** - lesser spiritual beings made from flame who may be good or evil.

**KA'BA** - cube-shaped shrine in Mecca toward which Muslims pray.

**KHALIFAH** - successor, representative (same as caliph).

**LA ILAHA ILLA LLAH** - "There is no God but God."

**MASJID** - the preferred term for a mosque; literally, place of prostration.

**MIHRAB** - niche in wall showing the direction of Mecca.

**MINARET** - tower of a mosque from which the call to prayer is sounded.

**MINBAR** - a raised platform usually in the form of a staircase where the Imam stands to deliver the sermon

**MIRAJ** - Muhammad's journey to heaven at night.

**MIZA GHULAM AHMAD** - founder of the Ahmadiyya Muslim movement.

**MOSQUE** - Muslim place of worship (see masjid).

**MUEZZIN** - person who calls to prayer.

**MUSLIM** - one who submits to the will of God.

**PBUH** - used after the name of a prophet meaning "peace be upon him" as a sign of respect.

**QIBLA** - the sacred direction

**QUR'AN** - Islam book of scripture.

**RAKAH** - unit of prayer movements.

**RAMADAN** - fasting month; ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar.

**SALAAM** - peace.

**SSALAT** - prayer and its accompanying ritual.

**SAWN** - fasting during Ramadan.

**SHAHADA** - confession of faith.

**SHEIK** - religious leader of mystics.

**SHI'ITE** - member of the Shi'a Party, those who followed family succession.

**SHIRK** - association with other deities, idolatry, turning from God, the most serious sin.

**SUBHA** - prayer beads.

**SUBHAN ALLAH** - "Praise be to God."

**SUF** - wool.

**SUFI** - mystical branch of Islam.

**SUNNA** - the body of Muslim traditions.

**SUNNI** - larger group of Muslims.

**SURAS** - chapters in the Qur'an

**TASBIH** - prayer beads.

**TASLIM** - greeting of peace.

**TAWHID** - oneness or unity with God.

**UMMA** - community of all Muslims.

**ZAKAT** - distribution of alms or taxes (one of the Five Pillars)