

Islamiat mid exam:

Sehrish Anjum

15348

Question no 3:

There are five pillars of Islam? Write a detail note on 2?

Answer:

There are five pillars of islam which are as follows:

1. The profession of faith : THE SHAHADA:
2. Daily prayers: SALAT
3. Zakat
4. Fast
5. pillgrimage to Mecca : Hajj

Salat: Daily prayers:

Salat or salah is an arabic word which means prayer or supplication also known as namaz. It is the 2nd of the five pillars of islam It is a physical ,mental and spiritual act of worship that is observed five times a days.

Salat begins with ritual ablution for the intention to pray. Muslims pray facing the qiblah (direction of Mecca).

Every Muslim above the age of 7 is required to perform the five daily prayers. We are supposed to pray five times a day. The first prayer Fajr takes place before the sunrise, followed by a prayer at the midday Zuhar, the third Asr at the mid-afternoon, 4th Aqsa Maghrib after sunset and the last one Isha when the sky grows dark.

Adhan: The Adhan or azaan is the Islamic call to prayers recited by the muezzin at the prescribed times of the day

Importance of Salah:

Salah establishes a direct relation between the believer and the creator Almighty Allah. The prayer or salah consists of recitations from the Quran in Arabic and a sequence of movements like standing, bowing, prostrating, and sitting. All recitations and movements express submission, humility, and loyalty to Allah Almighty. Salah plays a role of reminder throughout the day to help keep the believers mindful of Allah in the daily stress of work.

Allah says in Holy Quran:

"And be steadfast in prayer; practice regular charity; and bow down your heads with those who bow down (in worship)." (Quran, 2:43)

They are not all the same; among the followers of the scripture, there are those who are righteous. They recite God's revelations through the night while prostrating.” (Quran, 3:113)

Importance of Salah can also be emphasized by different hadiths of Prophet Muhammad (SAW):

The Prophet (SAW) said: “The key to Paradise is prayer; the key to prayer is wudu (ablution).” (Musnad Ahmad)

2. Fasting in Ramadan:

Fasting in Islam also known as sawm is the practice of abstaining, usually from food, drink, smoking, and sexual activity. During the Islamic holy month of Ramadan. is the practice of abstaining, usually from food, drink, smoking, and sexual activity. During the Islamic holy month of Ramadan.Sawm is observed between dawn and nightfall when the evening adhan is sounded. Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim lunar calendar and fasting is the fourth of the five pillars of Islam.

In the Quran, the practice of fasting is mentioned. In verse 2:183[a][3], Quran expresses situations in which a Muslim is allowed to abstain from fasting and introduces alternative solutions such as feeding needy people. Also, it is emphasized in verse 2:183-185 that it is not necessary for people who are traveling or sick to be fasting. It can be

postponed until "another equal number of days. Allah says in quran:

"O ye who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you, even as it was prescribed for those before you, that ye may ward off (evil)"

Conditions for fasting:

Intention (niyyah):

"The intention (niyyah) means resolving to fast. It is essential to have the intention the night before, night by night, in Ramadaan. For fasting, the intention is necessary.

Fasting is obligatory for a person if they fulfill five conditions:

They are a Muslim.

They are accountable (Islamic past the age of puberty).

They are able to fast.

They are settled (not traveling).

There are no impediments to fasting such as sickness, extreme pain from injury, breastfeeding, or pregnancy

Health benefits

Resting the digestive system

Moderate weight loss

Decrease in cholesterol levels in the blood

Rest to the renal system

Exceptions

Who is exempted from fasting during Ramadan?

Mentally unfit

Physically unfit.

Ill-health people who depend on medication and old people who cannot bear fasting.

People in the course of traveling.

Children under the age of puberty, normally below fourteen.

Pregnant women.

Nursing mothers.

Women with menses and post-birth bleeding.

Rulings for a fasting person:

Linguistically, the word fasting in the Arabic language means unconditional 'restraint' (imsak) from any action or speech during any time. According to the Sacred Law, fasting is the act of:

refraining from entering anything into the body cavity;
refraining from engaging in sexual activity;
refraining from immoral acts such as backbiting;
from the time the sun begins to rise to the time the sun sets
accompanied with the intention of fasting;
from individuals who are permitted to fast.

QUESTION NO 2:

What is polytheism and how many categories of polytheism?

Polytheism:

Polytheism is the worship of many gods. It comes from the word poly meaning, "many," and theism where we get the word "God." In the world in which the Bible was written, polytheism was the rule. Ancient religions are characterized by the worship of a number of gods.

There Is More Than One Force:

Polytheism is based upon the idea that the universe is governed by more than one force. Therefore there may be a water god, a mountain god, a desert god, etc. Each of

these gods must be appeased. Therefore these different forces receive some type of worship.

Types of Polytheism

Hard Polytheism:

The belief, prevalent in mythology, in many gods and goddesses which appear as distinct and independent beings, often in conflict with one another. Examples are the ancient Sumerian, Egyptian, Greek and Roman mythologies, as well as Norse, Aztec and Yoruba mythologies. Another example of hard polytheism is Euhemerism, the postulate that all gods are in fact historical humans.

Soft Polytheism:

The belief (similar to inclusive monotheism) in many gods and goddesses which are considered to be manifestations or "aspects" of a single God, rather than completely distinct entities. This view sees the gods as being subsumed into a greater whole, as in most forms of Hinduism and some New Age currents of Neo-Paganism.

Henotheism:

The devotion to a single god while accepting the existence of other gods, and without denying that others can with

equal truth worship different gods. It has been called "monotheism in principle and polytheism in fact".

Monolatry (or Monolatry):

The belief in the existence of many gods, but with the consistent worship of only one deity. Unlike Henotheism, Monolatry asserts that there is only one god who is worthy of worship, though other gods are known to exist.

Kathenotheism:

The belief that there are many gods, but only one deity at a time should be worshipped, each being supreme in turn.

Ditheism (or Duotheism):

The belief in two equally powerful gods, often, but not always, with complementary properties and in constant opposition, such as God and Goddess in Wicca, or Good and Evil in Zoroastrianism and Manichaeism. The early mystical religion Gnosticism is another example of a ditheistic belief of sorts, due to their claim that the thing worshipped as God in this world is actually an evil impostor, but that a true benevolent deity worthy of being called "God" exists beyond this world.

Misotheism:

The belief that gods exist, but that they are actually evil. The English word was coined by Thomas de Quincey in

1846. Strictly speaking, the term connotes an attitude of hatred towards the god or gods, rather than making a statement about their nature.

Dystheism:

The belief that gods exist, but that they are not wholly good, or possibly even evil (as opposed to eutheism, the belief that God exists and is wholly good). Trickster gods found in polytheistic belief systems often have a dystheistic nature, and there are various examples of arguable dystheism in the Bible.

QUESTION NO 1:

In the light of quran and sunnah write a note on Quran.

Answer:

Quran:

Qur'ān, (Arabic: "Recitation") also spelled Quran and Koran, the sacred scripture of Islam. According to conventional Islamic belief, the Qur'ān was revealed by the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad in the West Arabian towns Mecca and Medina beginning in 610 and ending with Muhammad's death in 632 CE.

Quran as Guidance:

The Quran describes itself as a book of guidance for mankind (2:185). It sometimes offers detailed accounts of specific historical events, and it often emphasizes the moral significance of an event over its narrative sequence.[29] Supplementing the Quran with explanations for some cryptic Quranic narratives, and rulings that also provide the basis for sharia (Islamic law) in most denominations of Islam, are hadiths—oral and written traditions believed to describe words and actions of Muhammad. During prayers, the Quran is recited only in Arabic.

Revelation Of Quran On Prophet Muhammad (saw):

Islamic tradition relates that Muhammad received his first revelation in the Cave of Hira during one of his isolated retreats to the mountains. Thereafter, he received revelations over a period of 23 years. According to hadith and Muslim history, after Muhammad immigrated to Medina and formed an independent Muslim community, he ordered many of his companions to recite the Quran and to learn and teach the laws, which were revealed daily. It is related that some of the Quraysh who were taken prisoners at the Battle of Badr regained their freedom after they had taught some of the Muslims the simple writing of the time. Thus a group of Muslims

gradually became literate. As it was initially spoken, the Quran was recorded on tablets, bones, and the wide, flat ends of date palm fronds.

Sahih al-Bukhari narrates Muhammad describing the revelations as, "Sometimes it is (revealed) like the ringing of a bell"

Compilation:

Following Muhammad's death in 632, a number of his companions who knew the Quran by heart were killed in the Battle of Yamama by Musaylimah. The first caliph, Abu Bakr (d. 634), subsequently decided to collect the book in one volume so that it could be preserved. Zayd ibn Thabit (d. 655) was the person to collect the Quran since "he used to write the Divine Inspiration for Allah's Apostle". Thus, a group of scribes, most importantly Zayd, collected the verses and produced a hand-written manuscript of the complete book. The manuscript according to Zayd remained with Abu Bakr until he died. Zayd's reaction to the task and the difficulties in collecting the Quranic material from parchments, palm-leaf stalks, thin stones (collectively known as *suhuf*)[50] and from men who knew it by heart is recorded in earlier narratives. After Abu Bakr, in 644, Hafsa bint Umar, Muhammad's widow, was entrusted with the manuscript until the third caliph,

Uthman ibn Affan, has requested the standard copy from Hafsa bint Umar in about 650.

In about 650, the third Caliph Uthman ibn Affan (d. 656) began noticing slight differences in pronunciation of the Quran as Islam expanded beyond the Arabian Peninsula into Persia, the Levant, and North Africa. In order to preserve the sanctity of the text, he ordered a committee headed by Zayd to use Abu Bakr's copy and prepare a standard copy of the Quran.[40][52] Thus, within 20 years of Muhammad's death, the Quran was committed to written form. That text became the model from which copies were made and promulgated throughout the urban centers of the Muslim world, and other versions are believed to have been destroyed.[40][53][54][55] The present form of the Quran text is accepted by Muslim scholars to be the original version compiled by Abu Bakr

Makki and madni surahs in quran:

Makkī (Arabic: المَكِّي, suras revealed in Mecca) and Madanī (Arabic: المَدَنِي, suras revealed in Medina) are used to refer to the verses and suras of Qur'an, as Mecca and Medina were the two places in which most of the Qur'an has been revealed in. It is agreed that the Madani suras are 20, the disputed cases are 12 and the rest are Makki.

Number Of verses in Quran:

There are total 6,236 verses in quran.

Number Of surahs:

There are 114 surah and 30 paras in quran. Many early sūrahs are devoted to the notion of a universal resurrection and “Day of Judgment” (yawm al-dīn). A number of passages at least clearly imply that the judgment will occur very soon (e.g., 70:6–7), although others are more noncommittal (e.g., 72:25). The judgment will be preceded by a thorough disintegration of the cosmos, as depicted, for instance, in Qurʾān 81:1–14. It is frequently emphasized that God’s verdict will be based exclusively on individual merit and demerit and that the Day of Judgment will be “a day at which no soul will be able to do anything for another soul” (82:19). Disbelief in the judgment is assumed to be concomitant with a propensity to exploit and mistreat the weaker members of society, such as orphans and the poor, whose protection the Qurʾān urges (e.g., 107:1–3).

I have sent you (O Prophet) in order to put you to test and put those to test through you. And I sent upon you the Book which cannot be washed away by water, so that you may recite it while in the state of sleep and being awake.

Abu Dhar al-Ghifari (ra) reported that the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said;

“You will not come back to Allah with anything better than that which came from Him,” i.e. the Qur’ān.

Significance of Recitation of Quran:

The Holy Prophet says, “the Quran is a proof for you or against you.” ... There are ten rewards for each letter you recite from the Quran. A hadith in Al-Tirmizi says

“Whoever reads a letter from the Book of Allah will have a reward. And that reward will be multiplied by ten.

- **Allah has called the Quran “Tibyaanan li Kulli Shaiyin (16:89)”. This means it explains everything.**