

FINAL EXAM ASSIGNMENT

QUESTION NO 1 :

Comparison between islam and christianity?

Islam (/ˈɪslɑːm/;[A] Arabic: **الإِسْلَامُ**, romanized: al-ʿIslām, [ɪsˤlɑːm] (About this soundlisten) "submission [to God]")[1] is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion teaching that there is only one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is a messenger of God.[2][3] It is the world's second-largest religion with 1.8 billion followers or 24.1% of the world's population,[4][5] known as Muslims.[6] Muslims make up a majority of the population in 49 countries.[7] Islam teaches that God is merciful, all-powerful, and unique,[8] and has guided mankind through prophets, revealed scriptures, and natural signs.[3][9] The primary scriptures of Islam are the Quran, believed to be the verbatim word of God, as well as the teachings and normative examples (called the sunnah, composed of accounts called hadith) of Muhammad (c. 570 – 632 CE).

Muslims believe that Islam is the complete and universal version of a primordial faith that was revealed many times before through prophets, including Adam, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus.[11] Muslims consider the Quran in Arabic to be the unaltered and final revelation of God.[12] Like other Abrahamic religions, Islam also teaches a final

judgment with the righteous rewarded in paradise and the unrighteous punished in hell.[13] Religious concepts and practices include the Five Pillars of Islam, which are obligatory acts of worship, as well as following Islamic law (sharia), which touches on virtually every aspect of life and society, from banking and welfare to women and the environment.[14][15] The cities of Mecca, Medina and Jerusalem are home to the three holiest sites in Islam.

Christianity is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth. Its adherents, known as Christians, believe that Jesus is the Christ, whose coming as the Messiah was prophesied in the Hebrew Bible, called the Old Testament in Christianity, and chronicled in the New Testament.[1] It is the world's largest religion, with about 2.3 billion followers as of 2015.

Comaprison between islam and christianity:

God:

Islam:Only one god – called Allah.

Chrisitianity: Only one God – a triune being called God or Yahweh

Jesus:

ISlam:A prophet who was virgin-born, but not the Son of God

Christianity: Divine son of God who was virgin-born. He is God's Word and Savior to humanity

Crucifixion:

Islam: Jesus was not crucified. Someone was substituted for Jesus and He hid until He could meet with the disciples

Christianity: A fact of history that is necessary for the atonement of sin and the salvation of believers

Jesus' Resurrection:

Islam: Since Muslims do not believe in the Crucifixion, there is no need to believe in the Resurrection

Christianity: A fact of history that signifies God's victory over sin and death

Trinity:

Islam: A blasphemy signifying belief in three gods. In Islam, the Trinity is mistakenly thought to be God, Jesus, and Mary

Christianity: The one God is eternally revealed in three coequal and coeternal persons: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit

Sin:

Islam: Sin is disobedience to the established law. Sin does not grieve Allah.

Christianity: Sin is rebellion against God. Sin grieves God

Man:

Islam: Man is created by Allah and is sinless

Christianity: Man is created in God's image and is sinful by nature

Salvation:

Islam: Salvation is achieved by submitting to the will of Allah. There is no assurance of salvation – it is granted by Allah's mercy alone

Christianity: Salvation is a gift accepted by faith in the atonement of Jesus Christ on the Cross and provided through God's grace

Bible:

Islam: Muslims accept the Bible (especially the Pentateuch, Psalms, and Gospels) insofar as it agrees with the Qur'an

Christianity: The Bible is the inspired Word of God that is complete and not to be added to

Qur'an (Koran)

Islam:A later revelation that supersedes and corrects errors in the Bible

Christianity:Not accepted as divine revelation

Muhammad

Islam:The last in the line of prophets and, therefore, the final authority in spiritual matters

Christianity:Not accepted as a prophet or legitimate theological source

Angels

Islam:These divine messengers are created from light and are not worshipped. Satan is an angel

Christianity:Angels are defined in the Bible as heavenly servants of God who act as His messengers

Last Days

Islam:There will be bodily resurrection and final judgment with final destination. All Muslims go to heaven, though some must be purged of their sins first. All infidels are destined for hell

Christianity:There will be bodily resurrection in the last days. Final judgment and eternal destination (heaven or hell) will be decided based on acceptance of Jesus as

Savior and His removal of the sin which separates each person from God.

QUESTION NO 2:

Islam its concept, meaning and importance:

ISLAM:

Meaning:

Islam is an Arabic word meaning "submission" and in the religious context means "submission to the will of God". "Islam" is derived from the Arabic word "sal'm" which literally means peace. The religion demonstrates peace and tolerance.

Concept Allah is our Lord

There is but only one God, Supreme and Eternal, Infinite and Mighty, Merciful and Compassionate, Creator and Provider. We must have complete trust and hope in God, submission to His Will and reliance on His help. This belief secures man's dignity and saves him from fear and despair. Man is best creature of God and is loved by God. The Merciful and Loving God has not only created Man to be the best of His creations but has made arrangements for

his guidance. He created man from a male and a female and made him into nations and tribes that they may know one another. Verily, the most honorable in the sight of God is the one who is most righteous, fears God, abstains from all kinds of evil deeds, which are forbidden by God, loves God much and performs good deeds which are ordained by God.

Allah has sent Prophets for guiding the Mankind

God sent prophets to all nations or tribes to teach them what is "good deeds" and "evil deeds". All the prophets were men of good character and high honor. They were prepared and chosen by God to deliver His message to mankind. Their honesty and truthfulness are beyond doubt. All prophets guided man to one God and to His path. Noah (peace be upon him) was a prophet. Abraham, Ishmael, Ishaq, Jacob, Moses, Jesus (peace be upon them all) were prophets. Muhammad (peace be upon him) was the last of the prophets of God.

Allah guided prophets through revelations

The revelations are in the form of scriptures or collections of sayings of the prophets. The last of the scripture is Quran which was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Many scriptures were altered or rewritten but Quran remains completely unaltered.

Last Day of Judgment

The life in this world is short. All have to die. This world will come to an end. Then all will be brought to the Lord for a fair trial for their deeds performed in this world. Those whose good deeds exceed their bad deeds will be rewarded. And those whose bad deeds exceed their good deeds will be punished. And no injustice will be done. However, any one who repents earnestly and seeks forgiveness of God after doing bad deeds is forgiven by God and his bad deeds are changed into good deeds. God is Most Merciful.

Importance:

1. Close Relationship with the Creator

At the core of Islam is the focus of an individual's personal relationship with God, their Creator. It encourages a believer to have sustained awareness of God which is a key to lasting happiness.

Islam teaches that God is the source of peace. By focusing on this important relationship and following God's guidance, believers will be able to acquire inner peace and tranquillity. Seeking lasting happiness through other means, such as following one's desires or the accumulation of material possessions, will never fill the void we have. This need can only be filled with the awareness of God.

2. Positive Outlook on Life

Islam gives a person a clear perspective on the events that happen in their life, both good and bad, as they are, in fact, tests from God. It encourages a person to understand events in the context of the overall purpose of life, which is to acknowledge God and obey Him. He created humans with intellect and free will to test them as to who will wilfully choose to follow His guidance. This life is an ultimate testing ground and although we cannot control everything that happens to us, we can control how we

react. Islam encourages a person to focus on what is in their control, to be grateful to God for blessings, and to be patient during hardships. Patience or gratitude - this is the formula for a happy life

3. Pure and Clear Concept of God

Unlike other religions, Islam is not named after its founder or the community of its birth. Islam is an attributive title that signifies obedience to God, the Creator of the Universe. One of its main beauties is that it acknowledges the complete perfection, greatness and uniqueness of God with absolutely no compromises. This is reflected in Islam's pure teachings of the attributes of God.

4. Emphasises Both Evidence and Faith

Islam is a religion in which faith is based on clear proof. It encourages people to use their God given intelligence to think and ponder over their life and the universe. Although this life is a test, God has provided sufficient signs and guidance to people who are open-minded and sincere to be able to acknowledge the truth.

"We (God) have certainly sent down Signs that make things clear: and God guides whom He wills to the straight path."

5. Forgiveness of Sins

Islam encourages a balance between hope in God's mercy and fear of His punishment - both of which are required to lead a positive and humble life.

We are born sinless but have the free will to commit sins. God created us and knows we are imperfect and commit sins, but the key is how we react to committing those mistakes.

"Do not despair of God's mercy; He will forgive you of all your sins."

QUESTION NO 3

Introduction to fundamental beliefs and practice of islam.

FUNDAMENTAL BELIEFS OF ISLAM:

1. Belief in the Oneness of God: Muslims believe that God is the creator of all things, and that God is all-powerful and all-knowing. God has no offspring, no race, no gender, no body, and is unaffected by the characteristics of human life.

2. Belief in the Angels of God: Muslims believe in angels, unseen beings who worship God and carry out God's orders throughout the universe. The angel Gabriel brought the divine revelation to the prophets.

3. Belief in the Books of God: Muslims believe that God revealed holy books or scriptures to a number of God's messengers. These include the Quran (given to Muhammad), the Torah (given to Moses), the Gospel (given to Jesus), the Psalms (given to David), and the Scrolls (given to Abraham). Muslims believe that these earlier scriptures in their original form were divinely revealed, but that only the Quran remains as it was first revealed to the prophet Muhammad.

4. Belief in the Prophets or Messengers of God: Muslims believe that God's guidance has been revealed to humankind through specially appointed messengers, or prophets, throughout history, beginning with the first man, Adam, who is considered the first prophet. Twenty-five of these prophets are mentioned by name in the Quran, including Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. Muslims believe that Muhammad is the last in this line of prophets, sent for all humankind with the message of Islam.

5. Belief in the Day of Judgment: Muslims believe that on the Day of Judgment, humans will be judged for their actions in this life; those who followed God's guidance will be rewarded with paradise; those who rejected God's guidance will be punished with hell.

6. Belief in the Divine Decree: This article of faith addresses the question of God's will. It can be expressed as the belief that everything is governed by divine decree, namely that whatever happens in one's life is preordained, and that believers should respond to the good or bad that befalls them with thankfulness or patience. This concept does not negate the concept of "free will;" since humans do not have prior knowledge of God's decree, they do have freedom of choice.

Islamic Practices:

Muslims live their faith by performing the Five Pillars of Islam. The shahada is the Muslim declaration of faith that proclaims the belief in the oneness of Allah (tawhid) and that Muhammad is his prophet (rasul). Salat is the performance of ritual prayers each day (usually five times for Sunnis and three times for Shi'a) facing toward Mecca. Zakat is paying an alms tax to benefit the poor. Sawm is the practice of fasting during the month of Ramadan, which is the holiest month in the Islamic calendar. Finally, hajj is the pilgrimage that every able adult Muslim should undertake to Mecca at least once in his or her life. Dietary restrictions include prohibitions on pork, blood, carrion, and alcohol, and all meat must come from herbivorous animals slaughtered in the name of God by a Muslim, Christian, or Jew, thus making it halal, or permissible.

While most Muslim communities adhere to a form of Islamic law (sharia), Islam's decentralized leadership allows for a variety of interpretations.

QUESTION NO 4:

Concept of women freedom in islam.

ANSWER:

In Islam, men and women are moral equals in God's sight and are expected to fulfill the same duties of worship, prayer, faith, almsgiving, fasting, and pilgrimage to Mecca. Islam generally improved the status of women compared to earlier Arab cultures, prohibiting female infanticide and recognizing women's full personhood.

In the light of islam women have the freedom o do following things:

1.She can Ask for her Share of inheritance:

Islam grants women equal rights to contract, to enterprise, to earn and possess independently. A woman's life, her property and her honor are as sacred as those of a man. If she commits any offense, her penalty is no less or more than of a man's in a similar case. If she is wronged or harmed, she gets due compensation equal to what a man in her position would get. Islam has given women a share of inheritance. Before Islam, women were not only

deprived of that share, but were themselves considered as property to be inherited by men. Out of that transferable property Islam made an heir, acknowledging the inherent individuality of women. Whether the woman is a wife or mother, a sister or daughter, she receives a certain share of the deceased kin's property, a share that depends on her degree of relationship to the deceased and the number of heirs. This share is hers, and no one can take it away or disinherit her. Even if the deceased wishes to deprive her by making a will to other relations or in favor of any other cause, the Law will not allow him to do so.

2. Freedom to be a working woman:

She does not have to work or share with her husband the family expenses. She is free to retain, after marriage, whatever she possessed before it, and the husband has no right whatsoever to any of her belongings. As a daughter or sister she is entitled to security and provision by the father and brother respectively. That is her privilege. If she wishes to work or be self-supporting and participate in handling the family responsibilities, she is quite free to do so, provided her integrity and honor are safeguarded.

3. Freedom to get the education she wants:

Before islam women used to be treated as a property and were no given equal rights as men in the sociey ,bu islam allowed women freedom to do the things she wants like in islamic limits like getting the education she wishes to get . No one has the right to forbid her from this freedom because this right was given to her by islam.

4.Marry whom so ever she wants:

Before islam women were treated as slaves and she didnt have the righ to choose a partner she eants to marry. Islam has given her the right to marry whom so ever she wants, which partner she thinks is capable of spending her life with.

5.Take divorce from husband:

As a woman has the right to have a say on the issues of her marriage, she equally has a right to initiate divorce if the partnership proves to be unsuccessful. If the marriage contract states that she has the right of divorce she can attain one instantaneously otherwise she would have to resort to the court to dissolve the marital relationship.

Overall, Quranic legislation requires some time for reflection and insists on the kind treatment of the woman. If the divorce takes place the husband has to pay back the deferred dowry and a reasonable amount of money for maintenance. He has to support her throughout the idda

period (three months and ten days) to determine if she is pregnant. If so he is legally obliged to support her until she delivers and nurses the baby to a certain age.

6. Freedom to keep her own identity:

A woman in Islam has always been entitled by law to keep her family name and not take her husband's name.

Therefore, she is known by her family name as an indication of her individuality and her own identity. In Islam there is no process of changing the names of women be they married, divorced or widowed.

7. THE RIGHT OF ELECTION AND NOMINATION TO POLITICAL OFFICES AND PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Islam encourages women to be active politically and to be involved in decision-making. In fact Islam is the only religion which acknowledges a political role of women. In early Islam women were given every opportunity to express themselves, to argue, and to speak their mind in public. They led delegations, mediated and granted refuge and protection. Their judgments on political matters were highly valued and respected and they exercised great influence in shaping their own societies. Umme Salama and Aisha for instance played a crucial role in compiling

the traditions of the Prophet, which are considered one of the main sources of Islamic Jurisprudence.

8. RIGHT TO GO TO THE MOSQUE.

“If someone’s wife asks his permission to go the mosque, he should not deny it to her” Women have the right to go to the mosque. They should be dressed according to the Muslim women’s dress requirements for respect.