

HPFY3013 Knowledge and Belief

A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO ISLAM

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How to Study Islam



The primary sources Muslims use to study the life of the Prophet include:

- The *Qur'an* (Revelation received by Muhammad)
- *Hadith* (the sayings about and of Muhammad)
- *Sunna* (the actions of Muhammad)
- *Tafsir* (commentaries on meaning of the Qur'an)
- *Sira* (biographies about Muhammad).



"Whoever obeys the Messenger verily obeys God." (al-Nisa, 4:80) [A]



(GLOHA ate)

Muhammad was born c. 570 C.E.

'Abd Allah (father)/Amina (mother)

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Early life

Mother Amina died when Muhammad was 6 years old

Brought up by paternal grandfather Abd al-Muttalib b. Hashim (d.578-9??)

Then by Muhammad's uncle **Abu Talib (d.619)** (head of the Hashim clan)

Events in early life are in biographies, but may be apocryphal:

- Trading journeys to Syria

- Meeting the monk Bahira (and other holy men)

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Children (with Muhammad):**

- * Children from Khadijah's earlier marriages:

** some sources suggest up to 8 children

*** some Shia sources suggest the daughters were Khadijah's orphaned nieces.

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Zayd seeks Abrahamic religion

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RELIGIOUS PRACTICES IN REGION

Hanifiya = religion of Abraham [II 98]

Tribal religions

Judaism (importance of Jewish tribes, miracles, prophecy) [II 94]

Christianity

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FIRST REVELATION

c. 610 – Muhammad retreats to a cave on Mount Hira, in the month of Ramadan [II 105];

“The apostle would pray in seclusion on Hira every year for a month to practice *tahannuth* as was the custom of Quraysh in heathen days. *Tahannuth* is religious devotion.” [II 105]

According to bibliographical sources, Muhammad had a pre-disposition towards meditation, and often secluded himself away

It was during this visit that he heard these words – revealed by God through the Angel Gabriel (Jibril):

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***"In the name of God, the Compassionate,
the Merciful,
Read in the name of your Lord, Who
created
He created man from a clot.
Read, by your Most Generous Lord,
Who taught by the Pen,
He taught man what he did not know."***

Surah al'Alaq 'the blood clot', 96:1-5; [F]

Recitation – al-Husary (Majawwad)

Recitation – Abdul Rahman Al Sudais

Also Life of Muhammad – Yusuf Islam – 9'15" on

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**" ... By the Manifest Book. We have sent it down on a blessed night. We were then admonishing. Therein, every wise matter is determined, as a command from us. We have been sending forth revelations, as a mercy from your Lord."
Surah Dukhan: 44:2-6 'The Smoke'/'Mist' [F]**

**"We have indeed revealed this (Message) in the Night of Power"
Surah Qadr 97:1 'The Night of Power' [A]**

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"Ramadan is the (month) in which was sent down the Qur'an, as a guide to mankind, also clear (Signs) for guidance and judgment (between right and wrong)...."

Surah Baqarah, 2: 185 [A]

14



"When the Qur'an is recited, listen to it and pay attention, that perchance you may receive mercy."

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**Gabriel teaches Muhammad how to pray. >
Muhammad teaches Khadija first.**

Then (possibly)

- Ali (aged 10),
- Zayd,
- Abu Bakr

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What form did early Revelations take?

- The language is straightforward and easy-to-comprehend.
- The themes would have been familiar to some of the practitioners of other religions in Arabia:
 - There is a single God.
 - Humanity created by God.
 - There is a Day of Judgement, Hellfire and Paradise.
- The power greater than humanity is God.

Glory to (Allah) Who did take His Servant for Journey by night from the Sacred Mosque to the Farthest Mosque whose precincts We did Bless in order that We might show him some of Our Signs: for He is the one Who heareth and seeth (all things). *Isra, 17:1*

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Hijrah means migration. The Hijrah refers to the Prophet's migration from Mecca to Medina. This journey took place in the twelfth year of his mission (622 CE). This is the beginning of the Muslim calendar. The word hijrah means to leave a place to seek sanctuary or freedom from persecution or freedom of religion or any other purpose. Hijrah can also mean to leave a bad way of life for a good or more righteous way.

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MUHAMMAD AT MEDINA

The Migration

•In Mecca, Muhammad's status became less and less secure. Finally, he decided to move to the town of **Yathrib**, where he had business contacts and where some Muslims lived.

•Muhammad and his community migrated to Yathrib, later known as Medina, probably in 622. This migration is known as ***al-Hijrah*** ('the Migration'), and marks year one of the Islamic (lunar) calendar.

•The tradition is that Muhammad was the subject of a murder plot, and that - along with his closest friend Abu Bakr, he hid in a cave in Thaur to the south of Mecca for three days.

•After an exhausting journey of two weeks, the Prophet entered Medina on Monday 27 September 622. This was in the thirteenth year after Revelation first appeared.

Consolidation

During a ten year period in Medina, Muhammad built up a community around Emigrants (***al-muhajirun***) and Helpers (***al-ansar***).

•According to tradition, Muhammad tried to eradicate tribal allegiances, creating a single community or ***ummah*** (community, people, nation) whose highest authority was God.

•The Revelations of this period demonstrate the development of this Muslim community, and the problems it faced. The rules became stricter, and Islam became more confident: many of the Revelations indicate what is prohibited, rather than what is allowed (proscriptive rather than prescriptive).

- It is thought that during this period the day of communal worship (**Jum'ah** prayer: also title of 62nd Sura)) was decided (*Yawm al Jum'ah* - Friday). The direction of prayer (**qiblah**) was altered to face **al-Masjid al-Haram** or The Sacred Mosque in Mecca (described in *Surah al-Baqara*, the second Surah in the Qur'an).
- The call to prayer, the **adhan**, was created (this consists of seven main parts, although there are variations depending on region, linguistic and legal variations).



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*"Allah is the Greatest (4 times)
I bear witness that there is no god but Allah
(twice)
I bear witness that Muhammad is the
messenger of Allah (Twice)
Rush to Prayer (twice)
Rush to success (twice)
Allah is the Greatest (twice)
There is no god but Allah."*

Recitation

- On Friday 17 March/2 A.H., 17 Ramadan: **Abu Sufyan**, a Quraysh leader, was en route with a rich caravan from Syria. He feared attack from Muhammad, who had decided to ambush him at **Badr**. A Medinan Muslim 'hypocrite' informed Abu Sufyan of a potential attack, and Abu Sufyan sent to Mecca for help.
- Meccan forces, under **Abu Djahl**, led out an army of over 900 (three times Muhammad's). Muhammad expected to meet a helpless caravan - and found at Badr that they were facing a military confrontation.
- Despite the fear within Muhammad's forces - and the assertion of certain followers that they were only bound to protect Muhammad in Medina - the forces were inspired by his leadership, and beat the Meccan army. Over 800 Meccan troops are routed.

Accounts of Badr suggest that Muhammad saw Gabriel, and that angels on horseback assisted the Medinan forces.

A miraculous sword - **al-awn** - is used in battle.

The concept of martyrdom is stressed. Within the various accounts, there is a theme that 'God has to decide' the fate of the forces.

In later years, there are further conflicts, where Muhammad and his followers are tested, including Uhud.

Treaties, Pilgrimage and Surrender

- **The Treaty of Al-Hudaybiyya** was signed in the year 6 A.H.(627) This allowed for:
 - access to Mecca for pilgrimage
 - Muhammad's unarmed entrance into Mecca
 - a pilgrimage in the year 7 A.H.
 - a 10 year truce
 - any tribe or person could join either side, or ally with it.
- The Treaty was significant because:
 - It established diplomacy with the Quraysh (10 year Truce)
 - It brought together diverse groups
 - Islam/Muslims recognised as equal to other inhabitants of the region.

- **Entry into Mecca**

- In 8 A.H., according to some sources, Quraysh clients broke the truce of Hudaybiyya after a tribal skirmish. Following this, Muhammad secretly planned to prepare for war.
- Following some minor skirmishing, Muhammad's forces entered Mecca. He stated that its inhabitants should be given immunity, unless they resisted. He then prayed, before dressing in armour and mail, to go to the Ka'bah.

According to one tradition, the idols that were located in the precincts of the Ka'bah, fell to Muhammad. Ali then brought key to the holy sanctuary. After entering the sanctuary, and removing further idols, Muhammad went to the place of his first preaching in Mecca. His enemies sought amnesty and forgiveness, which he gave.

Muhammad's entry into his home city Mecca represents a time of conquest, reconciliation, fulfilment of objectives, and an assertion of power. Spiritual, economic and political power is demonstrated.

- In the year 10 A.H. (632) the first Islamic pilgrimage or **hajj** occurred in Mecca. During this pilgrimage, Muhammad gave what became known as the Farewell Sermon to Muslims, in which he stated:

"I am leaving you with the Book of God and the Sunnah of his Prophet. O men, harken well to my words. Learn that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood."

- A few months later in 632, Muhammad died - perhaps of a fever. He left no surviving sons who could be successors, although his daughter Fatimah played a significant role after his death.



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"I am leaving you with the Book of God and the Sunnah of his Prophet. O men, harken well to my words. Learn that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood."



**IN THE NAME OF ALLAH THE COMPASSIONATE
THE MERCIFUL**

***Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Creation,
The Compassionate, the Merciful
King of Judgement day!
You alone we worship, and to You alone
we pray for help.
Guide us to the straight path
The path of those whom You have favoured
Not of those who have incurred Your wrath
Nor of those who have gone astray.***

Recitation



Recitation of the Qur'an is a specific science (*'ilm al-tajwid*)

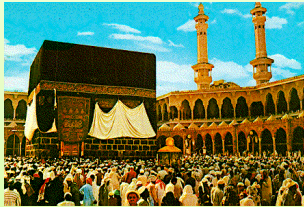


In the name of Allah the Compassionate the Merciful

•*al-Rahman*, the Merciful

al-Rahim, the Compassionate.

*You alone we worship, and to You alone we pray
for help.*







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Prayer Times

Tuesday 3rd of March 2020
[VIEW TIME TABLE](#)
Asr in 0 hours and 54 minutes

Fajr
05:22 am
Jannah
06:30 am

SUNRISE
06:37 am

Zuhr
12:33 pm
Jannah
01:16 pm

Asr
03:21 pm
Jannah
04:36 pm

Maghrib
06:02 pm
Jannah
07:12 pm

Isha
07:21 pm
Jannah
07:45 pm

Friday Prayers (Jumu'ah) start 1:00 pm

Swansea Mosque - Swansea											
DATE	DAY	Fajr	Sunrise	Zuhr	Asr	Maghrib	Isha	Fajr	Sunrise	Zuhr	Asr
24-Mar-2020	WED	05:22	06:37	12:33	03:21	06:02	07:21	05:22	06:37	12:33	03:21
25-Mar-2020	THU	05:23	06:38	12:34	03:22	06:03	07:22	05:23	06:38	12:34	03:22
26-Mar-2020	FRI	05:24	06:39	12:35	03:23	06:04	07:23	05:24	06:39	12:35	03:23
27-Mar-2020	SAT	05:25	06:40	12:36	03:24	06:05	07:24	05:25	06:40	12:36	03:24
28-Mar-2020	SUN	05:26	06:41	12:37	03:25	06:06	07:25	05:26	06:41	12:37	03:25
29-Mar-2020	MON	05:27	06:42	12:38	03:26	06:07	07:26	05:27	06:42	12:38	03:26
30-Mar-2020	TUE	05:28	06:43	12:39	03:27	06:08	07:27	05:28	06:43	12:39	03:27
31-Mar-2020	WED	05:29	06:44	12:40	03:28	06:09	07:28	05:29	06:44	12:40	03:28
1-Apr-2020	THU	05:30	06:45	12:41	03:29	06:10	07:29	05:30	06:45	12:41	03:29
2-Apr-2020	FRI	05:31	06:46	12:42	03:30	06:11	07:30	05:31	06:46	12:42	03:30
3-Apr-2020	SAT	05:32	06:47	12:43	03:31	06:12	07:31	05:32	06:47	12:43	03:31
4-Apr-2020	SUN	05:33	06:48	12:44	03:32	06:13	07:32	05:33	06:48	12:44	03:32
5-Apr-2020	MON	05:34	06:49	12:45	03:33	06:14	07:33	05:34	06:49	12:45	03:33
6-Apr-2020	TUE	05:35	06:50	12:46	03:34	06:15	07:34	05:35	06:50	12:46	03:34
7-Apr-2020	WED	05:36	06:51	12:47	03:35	06:16	07:35	05:36	06:51	12:47	03:35
8-Apr-2020	THU	05:37	06:52	12:48	03:36	06:17	07:36	05:37	06:52	12:48	03:36
9-Apr-2020	FRI	05:38	06:53	12:49	03:37	06:18	07:37	05:38	06:53	12:49	03:37
10-Apr-2020	SAT	05:39	06:54	12:50	03:38	06:19	07:38	05:39	06:54	12:50	03:38
11-Apr-2020	SUN	05:40	06:55	12:51	03:39	06:20	07:39	05:40	06:55	12:51	03:39
12-Apr-2020	MON	05:41	06:56	12:52	03:40	06:21	07:40	05:41	06:56	12:52	03:40
13-Apr-2020	TUE	05:42	06:57	12:53	03:41	06:22	07:41	05:42	06:57	12:53	03:41
14-Apr-2020	WED	05:43	06:58	12:54	03:42	06:23	07:42	05:43	06:58	12:54	03:42
15-Apr-2020	THU	05:44	06:59	12:55	03:43	06:24	07:43	05:44	06:59	12:55	03:43
16-Apr-2020	FRI	05:45	07:00	12:56	03:44	06:25	07:44	05:45	07:00	12:56	03:44
17-Apr-2020	SAT	05:46	07:01	12:57	03:45	06:26	07:45	05:46	07:01	12:57	03:45
18-Apr-2020	SUN	05:47	07:02	12:58	03:46	06:27	07:46	05:47	07:02	12:58	03:46
19-Apr-2020	MON	05:48	07:03	12:59	03:47	06:28	07:47	05:48	07:03	12:59	03:47
20-Apr-2020	TUE	05:49	07:04	13:00	03:48	06:29	07:48	05:49	07:04	13:00	03:48
21-Apr-2020	WED	05:50	07:05	13:01	03:49	06:30	07:49	05:50	07:05	13:01	03:49
22-Apr-2020	THU	05:51	07:06	13:02	03:50	06:31	07:50	05:51	07:06	13:02	03:50
23-Apr-2020	FRI	05:52	07:07	13:03	03:51	06:32	07:51	05:52	07:07	13:03	03:51
24-Apr-2020	SAT	05:53	07:08	13:04	03:52	06:33	07:52	05:53	07:08	13:04	03:52
25-Apr-2020	SUN	05:54	07:09	13:05	03:53	06:34	07:53	05:54	07:09	13:05	03:53
26-Apr-2020	MON	05:55	07:10	13:06	03:54	06:35	07:54	05:55	07:10	13:06	03:54
27-Apr-2020	TUE	05:56	07:11	13:07	03:55	06:36	07:55	05:56	07:11	13:07	03:55
28-Apr-2020	WED	05:57	07:12	13:08	03:56	06:37	07:56	05:57	07:12	13:08	03:56
29-Apr-2020	THU	05:58	07:13	13:09	03:57	06:38	07:57	05:58	07:13	13:09	03:57
30-Apr-2020	FRI	05:59	07:14	13:10	03:58	06:39	07:58	05:59	07:14	13:10	03:58

Source: Swansea Mosque



Zakah - 2.5% of an individual's capital

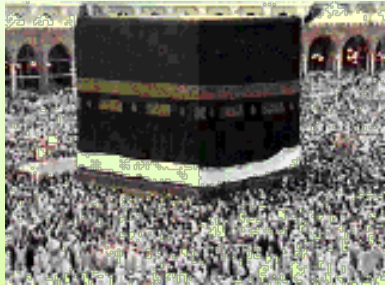
Sawm - Fasting in the month of Ramadan



abstention - **imsak** - from eating, drinking, smoking and sexual activity







*Not of those who have incurred Your wrath, Nor of those
who have gone astray*



Seek Knowledge as far as China



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