



Muslim Beliefs	
Allah	The Muslim name for God
Tawhid	The belief in Allah's oneness. Allah's oneness means that he has no partners, no helpers and especially no equals.
Beneficence	This means that Allah is good, kind and loving to his creation
Immanence	Allah is close to humans and can be contacted by humans:
Transcendence	Allah is not bound by the restrictions of time and space.
Risalah	The belief in the Prophets of Allah.
Prophet	A messenger of Allah.
Kutub	The belief in the Holy Books sent by Allah (5 in total)
Malaikah	The belief in Angels.
Qadr	The belief in predestination.
Predestination	The belief that Allah knows what choices we will make in any given situation even before we make them.
Akhirah	The belief in afterlife.
Judgment	The belief that humans will be judged by God for the good and bad they have done.
Jannah	The Belief in Paradise.
Jahannam	The belief in Hell.

THE 6 BELIEFS OF SUNNI ISLAM	EXPLANATION
<div>TAWHID - Belief in Allah</div> <div></div>	<p>Belief in Allah's oneness means that Allah must be the creator of everything since he is the only God. It also means that Allah must be all-powerful and in control of everything and that Allah must be present in the universe He has created.</p> <p>Many Muslims understand this to be THE MOST important belief in Islam as it is this belief that motivates Muslims to follow his commandments,</p> <p>"Allah has promised those who believe (in him) and do good deeds that for them is forgiveness and great reward. QURAN(5:9)</p>
<div>RISALAH - Beliefs in Prophets</div> <div></div>	<p>Basics for both Sunni and Shi'a Islam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Qur'an mentions 25 Prophets, but Islamic traditional says there have been 124,000!According to the Qur'an each prophet was given Allah's word for their generation, but their words were either ignored, forgotten or distorted.Prophets are human (have free will), but are often regarded as the perfect humans (obey Allah fully) <div><div>Sunni Sunni's believe that prophets are 'sinless' once called to be a prophet.</div><div>Shi'a Believe that prophets are born sinless, and are prophets from birth.</div></div>
<div>KUTUB - Belief in Books</div> <div></div>	<p>The Qur'an names 4 other Holy books, known in Arabic as kutub.</p> <p>These are from the Jewish and Christian traditions and, according to Islam, in their original form, they were true revelations from God. However, because they were not written down properly they are believed to be corrupted and changed, and so cannot be trusted as the true word of God.</p> <p>Muslims believe that the Quran is the UNCHANGED Holy Book.</p>
<div>MALAIKAH - Belief in Angels</div> <div></div>	<p>In Arabic, angels are called Mala'ikah, which means "to assist and help." The Quran describes that angels have been created to worship Allah and carry out His commands.</p> <p>Angels have no free choice, so it is simply not in their nature to disobey. Angels are genderless and do not require sleep, food, or drink. they are completely without sin, and so are therefore able to enter into Allah's divine presence.</p>
<div>AL-QADR - Belief in predestination</div>	<p>Predestination is the belief that nothing happens by chance. God knows, and wills, all future events (destiny).</p> <p>As Allah is Al-Alim (all-knowing), he has intimate knowledge of every single thing in existence because he is the one who has created it all! You can think of this as how a Rolls Royce engineer knows the detailed nature of a jet engine, it capacity, its functions and much more!</p>
<div>AKHIRAH - Belief in afterlife</div>	<p>Akhirah includes Muslim beliefs about life after death, judgement day, Heaven and Hell. This is an important belief because:</p> <p>Life is a test. There must be some reward or punishment after it.</p> <p>Sunnis and Shias both believe you cannot be a Muslim without this belief.</p>

TAWHID

AKHIRAH

QADR

MALAIKAH

RISALAH

KUTUB

THE 6 Beliefs of Sunni Islam

Scrolls (Sahifah) of Ibrahim <ul style="list-style-type: none">written in the Hebrew language<ul style="list-style-type: none">the oldest of the booksbut is now completely lost.	Torah (Tawrat) of Musa <ul style="list-style-type: none">Musa was given this by God in Hebrew<ul style="list-style-type: none">He gave it to the Jews.Unfortunately because the language was translated and changed it is no longer the word of God
Psalms (Zabur) of Dawud <ul style="list-style-type: none">Zabur means songIt was written by Dawud who was given the gift to write songs to praise Allah.A version of them is in the Christian Bible, but the words have been changed and translated.	Gospel (Injil) of Isa <ul style="list-style-type: none">Injil means good news.It was written in Aramaicgiven to Isa for the Jews/Christians.A lot of it has been lost, but some of it is written down in the Bible, but the words have been changed.

Angels Mentioned by Name

Several angels are mentioned by name in the Quran, with a description of their responsibilities:

Jibril (Gabriel) –The angel of revelation. In charge of communicating Allah's words to His prophets. Revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad.

Mika'il (Michael) – Responsible for keeping the devil out of heaven and protecting worshippers. Also in charge of weather, natural forces and provision for human needs

Izra'il-(Angel of Death) - in charge of taking souls after death

But

However

Therefore

Allah is the creator of the universe and knows everything. He has a plan for the world and the power to make it happen.

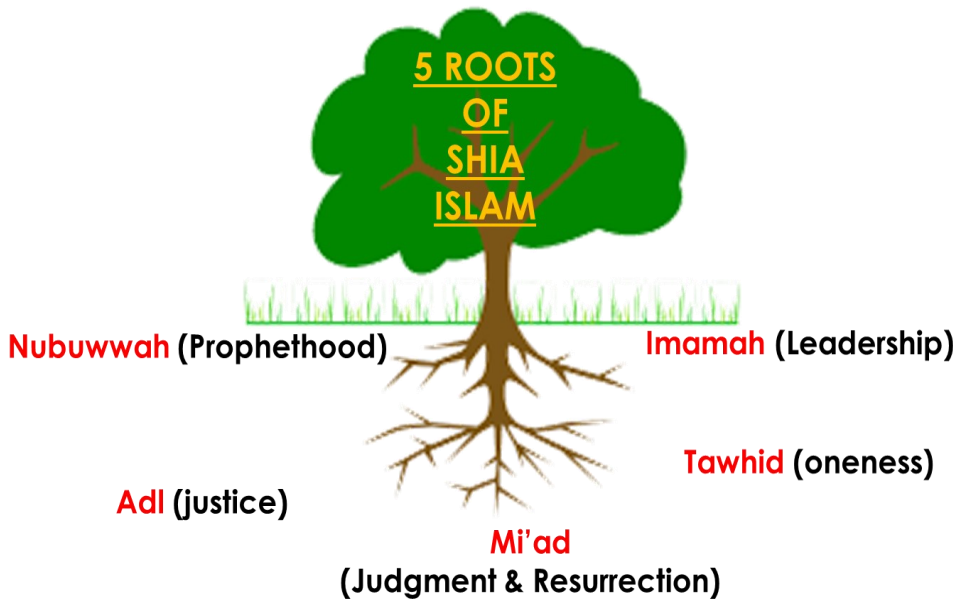
This does not mean that a person is forced to do anything. Muslims believe everyone has the right and freedom to do and believe whatever they like.

Although humans have free will to make the decision to do or not to do what Allah wants, Allah knows what people will do before they do it. Bukhari 78 supports the idea that a person's destiny is set by Allah. It teaches Muslims that the choices people make may coincide with Allah's will.

Because humans are given free will, they need to be responsible for their choices and actions. This is why there is a Day of Judgement, when Allah will decide if a person will go to paradise or hell.

Section 1: Muslim Beliefs

Students should have an understanding of:	
1.1	The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose including Kitab al-iman 1: 4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.
1.2	The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam (Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection); the nature, history and purpose of the five roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a communities today, including Sevens and Twelver.
1.3	The nature of Allah: how the characteristics of Allah are shown in the Qur'an and why they are important: Tawhid (oneness), including Surah 16: 35-36, immanence, transcendence, omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice, Adalat in Shi'a Islam.
1.4	RiSalah: the nature and importance of prophethood for Muslims, including Surah 2: 136; what the roles of prophets teach Muslims, exemplified in the lives Adam, Ibrahim, Isma'il, Musa, Dawud, Isa, Muhammad.
1.5	Muslim holy books (kutub): the nature, history, significance and purpose of Muslim holy books with reference to the Qur'an including Surah 53:4-18, Tawrat (Torah) including Surah 5: 43-48; Surah, Zabur (Psalms), including Surah 4: 163-171; Injil (Gospel), including Surah 53: 36, Sahifah (Scrolls); divergent Muslim views about the importance of the holy books in their lives today.
1.6	Malaikah: the nature and importance of angels for Muslims; how angels Jibril, Izra'il and Mika'il are shown in the Quran, including Surah 19, 32: 11 and 2: 97-98, and their significance for Muslims today.
1.7	al-Qadr: the nature and importance of Predestination for Muslims; how al-Qadr and human freedom relates to the Day of Judgement, including reference to Sahih Al-Bukhari 78: 685; divergent understandings of predestination in Sunni and Shi'a Islam; the implications of belief in al-Qadr for Muslims today.
1.8*	Akhirah: Muslim teachings about life after death; the nature of judgement, paradise and hell; how they are shown in the Qur'an, including Surah 17: 49-72; divergent ways in which Muslims teachings about life after death affect the life of a Muslim today.



TAWHID	The belief in Allah's oneness . Allah's oneness means that he has no partners, no helpers and especially no equals.	
	Allah witnesses that there is no deity except Him, and [so do] the angels and those of knowledge - [that He is] maintaining the creation in justice. There is no deity except Him, the Exalted, in Might, the Wise. Quran 3:18	
NUBUWWAH	The prophets provide guidance from God and should be respected . This is especially so for Prophet Muhammad, as he was God's final prophet and communicated the Qur'an to human beings.	
	Although some prophets were given Holy Books and not others, ALL messengers taught Tawhid to their people .	
IMAMAH	'So [you believers], say " We believe in God and in what was sent down to us and what was sent down to Ibrahim, Isma'il, Isaac, Jacob and the Tribes, and what was given to Musa, Isa, and all the prophets by their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them..."' (Surah 2: 136)	
	Shi'a Muslims believe that that leaders such as the imams are necessary to protect the religion and give people guidance on how to live correctly.	
ADL	The largest group in Shi'a Islam, sometimes known as Twelvers, believe that there were twelve imams after the death of Muhammad. Twelvers believe that the twelfth imam is still alive somewhere on Earth, and will one day make himself known and bring equality to all. Due to their close relationship with God, the twelve imams are highly respected.	
	Ismai'ili Shi'a Muslims, sometimes known as Sevens , believe that the seventh imam was Isma'il. Isma'il was the son of one of the Twelve Imams. Seveners believe that each imam can choose his successor, as they believe the last hereditary imam was Isma'il.	
MI'AD	Shi'a Muslims believe that Allah is always right and just . Sometimes Allah may act in ways that are beyond our understanding, but ultimately the world has been created to be fair and just. All Muslims believe there will be a Day of Judgement, when they will have to account for their faith and deeds.	
	Shia Muslims believe that there is intrinsic good or evil in things, and that God commands them to do good actions. They believe that God acts according to a purpose or design, and human reason cannot comprehend this design or purpose in its entirety (though man must always strive to understand as much as he can).	
MI'AD	Mi'ad is another name for the day of judgement . It refers to the belief that all humans will be resurrected after death, judged by God and then either rewarded by Jannah (Paradise) or punished in Jahannam (Hell).	
	Belief in an afterlife encourages Muslims to take responsibility for their actions. They know God will hold them accountable and reward or punish them accordingly. Mi'ad explains humans' existence on Earth, saying that life is a test from Allah. Importantly, though, Muslims believe that Allah will not test them beyond their limits.	

Source of authority	Explanation	Link to topics
Say, 'O Prophet,' "He is Allah—One and Indivisible"; Allah—the Sustainer (needed by all). He has never had offspring (children), nor was He born. And there is none comparable to Him . Surah 112	This surah explain a key Muslim belief about Allah and how he is 'indivisible'. This means he is One being in One form.	Tawhid
We raised a Messenger in every community (to tell them): "Serve Allah and shun the Evil One. Thereafter Allah guided some of them while others were overtaken by error. Go about the earth, then, and observe what was the end of those who rejected the Messengers, calling them liars. Surah 2:136	This verse explains how Allah is fair and does not punish people without giving them an opportunity to change. Every prophet brought the same message of Tawhid.	Allah Angels Prophets
Say, "Whoever is an enemy to Jibril (Gabriel) - it is [none but] he who has brought the Qur'an down upon your heart. Surah 2:97	This verse explains the Muslim belief in angels. It displays how Jibril is responsible for sending messages to the Prophets.	Allah, Holy Books Angels, Prophets
They say: "When we are turned to bones and particles (of dust), shall we truly be raised up as a new creation?" Tell them: "(You will be raised afresh even if) you turn to stone or iron, Surah 17:49	This verse explains the Muslim belief in afterlife. It addresses the question that how will people be resurrected if they have decomposed over 1000s of years.	Judgement Mi'ad