

Quotes About Islam Life

Muslims believe that there is a primordial faith that was revealed many times through earlier prophets and messengers, including Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, and Jesus, and they believe that Islam is the universal and complete version of this faith. Muslims consider the Quran to be the verbatim word of God and the unaltered, final revelation. Alongside the Quran, Muslims also believe in previous revelations, such as the Tawrat (Torah), the Zabur (Psalms), and the Injil (Gospel). They believe that Muhammad is the main and final of God's prophets, through whom the religion was completed, and after whom no new prophet or divine law will come. The teachings and normative examples of Muhammad, called the Sunnah, documented in accounts called hadith, provide a constitutional model for Muslims. Islam is based on the belief in the oneness and uniqueness of God (tawhid), and belief in an afterlife (akhirah) with the Last Judgment—wherein the righteous... 2c0ec6f859

Islam and abortion (disapproved, i. Verses discouraging the taking of innocent life—such as Qur'an 5:32 and 17:31—are frequently applied to the issue, leading most jurists to consider abortion a form of unjust killing and therefore forbidden. e. All Islamic schools of thought agree that the mother's life is paramount, and in the case of a life-threatening pregnancy, separation Muslim views on abortion emphasise the sanctity of life, drawing on Qur'anic guidance and the interpretations of religious scholars, abortion being defined as the killing of the foetus and its removal from a pregnant woman's womb. , discouraged) 2c0ec6f859

Among the names of the Day of Resurrection/Judgement... 2c0ec6f859 Each of the four Sunni Islam schools of thought—Hanafi, Shafi'i, Hanbali, and Maliki—have their reservations on if and when abortions are permissible. The Maliki school holds that "the fetus is ensouled at the moment of conception." Thus, "most Malikis do not permit abortion at any point, seeing God's hand as actively forming the fetus at every stage of development." The Sahih al-Bukhari (book of

Hadith) writes that the fetus is believed to become with soul after 120 days' gestation. Therefore, some Hanafi scholars believe that abortion before the hundred-twenty-day period is over is permitted, though some Hanafi scholars teach...
 2c0ec6f859 Traditional political concepts in Islam forming an idealized model of Islamic rule are based on the rule of Muhammad in Mecca (629–632 CE) and his elected or selected successors, known as *rāshidūn* ("rightly-guided") caliphs in *Sunnī* Islam, and the Imams in *Shī'a* Islam. Concepts include obedience to the Islamic law (*sharī'a*); the supremacy of unity, solidarity and community, over individual rights and diversity; the pledging of obedience by the ruled to rulers (*al-Bay'ah*), with a corresponding duty...
 2c0ec6f859 Other criticisms center on the treatment...
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Predestination in Islam "decree" of Allah"; "preordainment") is the concept of divine destiny in Islam. As God is all-knowing and all-powerful, everything that has happened and Qadar (Arabic: قدر, transliterated qadar, meaning literally "power", but translated variously as: "divine fore-ordainment", "predestination," "divine decree", "decree" of Allah", "preordainment") is the concept of divine destiny in Islam. As God is all-knowing and all-powerful, everything that has happened and will happen in the universe is already known. At the same time, human beings are responsible for their actions, and will be rewarded or punished accordingly on Judgement Day 2c0ec6f859

Apostasy in Islam Apostasy in Islam (Arabic: ردة, romanized: ridda or ارتداد, irtidād) is commonly defined as the abandonment of all or part of Islam by a current or former Apostasy in Islam (Arabic: ردة, romanized: ridda or ارتداد, irtidād) is commonly defined as the abandonment of all or part of Islam by a current or former Muslim, in thought, word, or through deed. It includes not only explicit apostasy, renunciations of the Islamic faith by converting to another religion or abandoning religion altogether, but also blasphemy or heresy by those who consider themselves Muslims, through any action or utterance which implies unbelief, including those who deny a "fundamental tenet or creed" of Islam. An apostate from Islam is known as a murtadd (مرتدّ) 2c0ec6f859

Predestination/Divine Destiny is one of Sunni Islam's six articles of faith, (along with belief in the Oneness of Allah, the Revealed Books, the Prophets of Islam, the Day of Resurrection and Angels). In Sunni discourse, those who assert free-will are called Qadariyya, while those who reject free-will are called Jabriyya. Despite this, the Qur'an's failure to address human abortion explicitly has led to differing opinions among Islamic scholars.

Morality in Islam Terms associated with right-doing in Islam include: Akhlaq (Arabic: In Islam, morality in the sense of "non practical guidelines" or "specific norms or codes of behavior" for good doing (as opposed to ethical theory) are primarily based on the Quran and the Hadith – the central religious texts of Islam – and also mostly "commonly known moral virtues" whose major points "most religions largely agree on". wrong, and hadith that quote Muhammad as saying "I was sent to perfect the ethical conduct";

Judgement Day is considered a fundamental tenet of faith by all Muslims, and one of the six articles of Islamic faith.
== Legal background ==

Islam The monotheistic religion has an estimated 2 billion worldwide adherents Islam is an Abrahamic religion based on the Quran and the teachings of Muhammad. The monotheistic religion has an estimated 2 billion worldwide adherents, called Muslims. Islam is an Abrahamic religion based on the Quran and the teachings of Muhammad. Islam is the world's second-largest religious population after Christianity

Criticism of Islam has been aimed at the life of Muhammad, the central prophet of Islam, in both his public and personal lives. Issues relating to the authenticity and morality of the scriptures of Islam, both the Quran, the hadiths, and his personal life (such as the child marriage with Aisha) are also discussed by critics. Criticisms of Islam have also been directed at historical practices, such as the recognition of slavery as an institution as well as Islamic imperialism impacting native cultures. More recently, Islamic beliefs regarding human origins, predestination, God's existence, and God's nature have received criticism for perceived

philosophical and scientific inconsistencies. While Islamic jurisprudence traditionally calls for the death penalty for those who refuse to repent of apostasy from Islam, what statements or acts qualify as apostasy, and whether or how they should be punished, are disputed among Muslim scholars, with liberal Islamic movements rejecting physical punishment for apostasy altogether. The penalty of killing of apostates is in conflict with international human rights norms which provide for the freedom of religions, as demonstrated in human rights instruments such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political... Most Christians... is when "all bodies will be resurrected" from the dead, and "all people" are "called to account" for their deeds and their faith during their life on Earth. It has been called "the dominant message" of the holy book of Islam, the Quran, and resurrection and judgement the two themes "central to the understanding of Islamic eschatology." Terms associated with right-doing in Islam include:

Jesus in Islam 'Jesus, son of Mary'), referred to by the Arabic rendering of his name Isa, is In Islam, Jesus (Arabic: عيسى بن مريم, romanized: ʿĪsā ibn Maryam, lit. He was the last of the messengers sent to the Israelites (Banī Israʿīl), and carried a revelation called the Injīl (Evangel or Gospel). Rather, it is stated that it appeared to the Jews as if the Romans had fully executed him and that they therefore say Jesus was killed, who had in truth ascended into Heaven. The prophethood of Jesus is preceded by that of Yaḥyā ibn Zakariyyā (John the Baptist) and succeeded by Muhammad, the latter coming of whom Jesus is reported in the Quran to have foretold under the name Ahmad. 'Jesus, son of Mary'), referred to by the Arabic rendering of his name Isa, is believed to be the penultimate prophet and messenger of God (Allāh) and the messiah. In the Quran, Jesus is described as the Messiah (Arabic: المسيح, romanized: al-Masīḥ), born of a virgin, performing miracles, accompanied by his disciples, and rejected by the Jewish establishment; in contrast to the traditional Christian narrative, however, he is stated neither to have been crucified, nor executed, nor to have been resurrected. The Quran places Jesus among the greatest prophets and mentions him with various titles. In Islam, Jesus (Arabic: عيسى بن مريم, romanized: ʿĪsā ibn Maryam, lit

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Criticism of Islam has been present since its formative stages, and early expressions of disapproval were made by Jews, Christians, and some former Muslims like Ibn al-Rawandi. Subsequently, the Muslim world itself faced criticism after the September 11 attacks. 2c0ec6f859

Politics and Islam name but not criteria for choosing them. Shortly after its founding, Islam's prophet Muhammad became a ruler of a state, and the intertwining of religion and state in Islam (and the idea that "politics is central" to Islam), is in contrast to the doctrine of rendering "unto Caesar what belongs to Caesar and to God what belongs to God", of Christianity, its related and neighboring religion. He quotes Islamic jurist Zafer Qasemi of Damascus: "This was an Islamic constitutional invention for which I could Political aspects of the religion of Islam are derived from its religious scripture (the Quran holy book, ḥadīth literature of accounts of the sayings and living habits attributed to the Islamic prophet Muhammad, and sunnah), as well as elements of political movements and tendencies followed by Muslims or Islamic states throughout its history 2c0ec6f859

Some early Islamic schools (Qadariyah and Mu'tazila) did not accept the doctrine of predestination; Mu'tazila argued that it was "unthinkable" that God "would punish man for what He himself had commanded". Predestination is not included in the Five Articles of Faith of Shi'i Islam. At least a few sources describe Shi'i Muslims as denying predestination, and at least one Shi'i scholar (Naser... 2c0ec6f859 == Names == 2c0ec6f859 The trials, tribulations, and details associated with it are detailed in the Quran and the Hadith (sayings of Muhammad); these have been elaborated on in creeds, Quranic commentaries (tafsīrs), theological writing, eschatological manuals to provide more details and a sequence of events on the Day. Islamic expositors and scholarly authorities who have explained the subject in detail include al-Ghazali, Ibn Kathir, Ibn Majah, Muhammad al-Bukhari, and Ibn Khuzaymah. 2c0ec6f859 == Terminology == 2c0ec6f859 They include kindness (to people and animals), charity, forgiveness, honesty, patience, justice, respecting parents and elders, keeping promises, and controlling one's anger, love of God and those God loves,

love of his messenger (Muhammad) and of believers.
The "basic aim" of Islamic morality and ethics is "to achieve" Raza-e Ilahi (the Pleasure of God)" or to make God's pleasure "the objective of man's life"; and the importance of moral behavior in this is reflected in the five Quranic verses calling on Muslims to 'enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong', and hadith that quote Muhammad as saying 'I was sent to perfect the ethical conduct'.

Islam and violence Islam has its origins in the behavior, sayings, and rulings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, his companions, and the first caliphs in the 7th, 8th, and 9th centuries CE. religiously-motivated violence in Islam dates back to its early history. Islam has its origins in the behavior, sayings, and rulings of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, The use of politically and religiously-motivated violence in Islam dates back to its early history. Mainstream Islamic law stipulates detailed regulations for the use of violence, including corporal and capital punishment, as well as regulations on how, when, and against whom to wage war

Judgement Day in Islam It has been called 'the dominant message' of the holy book of Islam, the Quran, and resurrection and judgement In Islam, "the promise and threat" (wa'd wa-wa'id) of Judgement Day (Arabic: يوم القيامة, romanized: Yawm al-qiyāmah, lit. deeds and their faith during their life on Earth. 'Day of Resurrection' or Arabic: يوم الدين, romanized: Yawm ad-din, lit. 'Day of Judgement'),

Criticism of Islam Subjects of criticism include Islamic beliefs, practices, and doctrines. Criticism of Islam has been aimed at the life of Muhammad, the central prophet of Islam, in both his public and personal lives Criticism of Islam can take many forms, including academic critiques, political criticism, religious criticism, and personal opinions. the September 11 attacks

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