

A. Pre-Islamic Arabia

1. Bedouin: People of the Desert - communal life essential for desert living; people belonged to _____ (patriarchal); nomadic & sedentary; _____ - gods & goddesses associated with nature (water, stones, trees)

B. The Life of Mohammad

1. Born in 570 C.E. in Arabian city of _____ (holy site); orphaned at young age and taken in by uncle Abu Talib.
2. Worked as a merchant & a shepherd; first married at age of 25 to Khadijah a wealthy woman of 40; habitually would retreat to caves for seclusion & prayer
3. At age of 40 he claimed to have been visited by the angel Gabriel; 3 years later began preaching this event but had few followers; was met with hostility for preaching about one god
4. In 622, he _____, this event is known as the _____ and marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar
5. In Medina he united the tribes and spent about 8 years fighting the tribes of Mecca. By this time he had about 10,000 followers.
6. He finally took control of Mecca and _____ (iconoclasm); sent followers out to destroy idols all over Arabia
7. Tradition holds that in 620 CE he experiences the _____ - the miraculous journey to Jerusalem; site of Dome of the Rock
8. Died in 632, most of Arabia was already converted to Islam at this point

C. Islam's Sacred Texts & Literature

1. _____ (tradition) - written as hearsay not considered a primary source; form the _____, despite some contradictions with the Quran; different denominations (Sunni & Shi'ite) rely on different hadiths
2. Quran (the _____) - central religious text of Islam; believed to be _____ from Allah to Mohammad over a period of 23 years; believed to be the only book protected by Abrahamic God from distortion or corruption; writings collected after Mohammed's death; proof of prophethood
 - a. Key themes - responsibility to Allah; resurrection of the dead; God's final judgement; descriptions of the tortures of Hell & pleasures of Heaven
 - b. Religious duties - belief in Allah; asking for _____ of sins; assisting those in need; rejecting love of wealth; being _____; not killing newborn girls (tribal tradition)

D. The Basic Doctrines of Islam

1. _____: Islam - He is God, the One and Only; God, the Eternal, Absolute; He begetteth not, nor is He begotten; And there is none like unto Him."
 - a. Muslims & Jews reject the Holy Trinity & the divinity of Jesus, comparing it to polytheism

- b. Purpose of existence is to worship Allah
- c. Viewed as personal, a god who will respond to prayer

2. _____

- a. Do not possess free will & worship Allah in total obedience
- b. Duties: communications from Allah, glorifying Allah, recording death's, taking soul at death
- c. Made of light

3. Prophets (human messengers)

- a. Humans _____, but can perform miracles.
 - b. In Islam - Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, & last, Mohammed...among others
 - c. The _____ recount Mohammad's life, his words, his actions, & personal characteristics (Sunnah - the trodden path) - emulate him life
4. A last day: resurrection & judgement

- a. Quran emphasizes bodily resurrection
- b. All mankind will be judged on their _____

5. Absolute _____ - everything in the world that occurs, good or bad, has been _____ and nothing can happen unless permitted by God (many Protestant evangelicals do as well). According to Muslim theologians, although events are pre-ordained, man _____ in that he or she has the faculty to choose between right and wrong, and is thus _____

E. The Basic Duties of Islam: The Five Pillars of the Faith

1. Shahadah: _____ - "I testify that there are no deities other than Allah alone and I testify that Muhammad is his Messenger."

- a. Must be recited in prayer

2. Salat: Prayer

- a. Must be performed _____, _____, in Arabic
- b. Prayer must consist of verses from the Quran

3. Zakat: _____ - giving a fixed portion of accumulated wealth to the poor & the needy

4. Fast of _____ - no food or drink from dawn to dusk during the month of Ramadan (not obligatory if perceived as undue burden (i.e. illness)

5. _____ - Pilgrimage to Mecca (honors Mohammed's flight)

- (a) Must be completed _____ during Islamic month of Dhu al-Hijjah financially & physically able)

- (b) Spending time in desert, walking in the footsteps of Abraham, symbolically stoning the Devil

(c) Walking _____ around the Kaaba, Mount Safa & Mount Marwah (footsteps of Hagar)

F. Historical Development of Islam

1. _____ - religious & political leaders
 - a. Early Caliphs & Umayyads: 610-750 CE
 - b. Abbasids: 750-1258
 - c. Seljuks: 950-1450
 - d. Ottoman Empire - 1299-1924

G. Islamic Art & Architecture

1. Depiction of human form considered _____
2. Focuses on _____ and patterns

H. Islamic Organization & Structure

1. The _____ is Islamic law formed by traditional Islamic scholarship
 - a. System of duties that are _____ upon a Muslim by virtue of their religious belief
 - b. Covers all aspects of life, from matters of state & foreign relations, to daily life
2. Etiquette & Diet - only right hand used for eating & drinking; circumcision; not allowed to eat pork or drink alcohol; permissible food is _____ (in Judaism - kosher)
3. Family - is the _____ of Islamic society (men a step higher)
 - a. Father seen as financially responsible & _____ to cater to well-being
 - b. Marriage is a _____ contract; bridal price typical; polygamy allowed but limited (tribal tradition)
 - c. Quran verses include: each gender has specific divorce rights; Mohammad praised education of women in Medina; Khadijah was employed outside of home
 - d. Many pre-Islamic tribal traditions still part of culture including: honor killings (not in Quran; needing 4 male witnesses to prove rape); substandard treatment of women by SOME Muslims not Quranic but cultural
4. _____: "to strive or struggle - military exertion against non-believer/non-Muslim combatants who have insulted Islam (jihad today considered to be defensive except for "terrorists" who use jihad as reasoning for violence.....also not Quranic