Introduction to Religion

- "Religion is a divine law that enables people with intelligence to attain goodness and happiness in this world and the next with their own desire.
- Religion fills not only our afterlife, but our worldly life with goodness and happiness as well.
- On the other hand, in the Quran the word religion expresses two different meanings in regard to the Creator and created. According to this, religion is "being in control, making obedient, taking to account, and giving punishment-reward" in regard to the Creator and those serving him; in regard to the created and those serving, it is "bowing down, understanding one's helplessness, surrendering, and worshipping."

continued

• The common point of the meanings of words chosen by every religious culture to express the concept of religion is "path, belief, custom, and servanthood." Religion fills not only our afterlife, but our worldly life with goodness and happiness as well.

continued

• "Latin *religio* originally meant 'obligation, bond.' It was probably derived from the verb *religare* 'tie back, tie tight' ... It developed the specialized sense 'bond between human beings and the gods. (John Ayto: *Dictionary of Word Origins*)

continued

- "The lamps are different, but the light is the same." (Jalalu'l-Din Rumi)
- "Religion is the recognition of all our duties as divine commands. (Immanuel Kant)
 - لفظ مذبب كالغوى اور اصطلاحي معنى
 - ، برب کالغوی معنی "راسته" ہے، یعنی وہ راسته جس پر چلاجائے۔ یہ عربی لفظ "ز-ھ-ب" سے مشتق ہے، جس کی معنی جانا (چلنا) یا گزرنا ہے۔ائمہ اسلام کی اصطلاح میں لفظ مذہب "رائے یا مسلک" کے معنی میں استعال ہوتا ہے۔

continued

- لفظدين كي تعريف
- دین کامعنی: راسته، عقیده و عمل کامنهج، طریقه زندگی، اطاعت اور جزائے۔ شریعت کواس لیے دین کہاجاتا ہے کیونکه اس کی اطاعت کی جاتی ہے۔ دین اللہ پاک کی طرف سے دیا ہواایک طریقه زندگی وعقیدہ ہے۔ اسلام کے لیے دین کالفظ قرآن پاک اور احادیث میں عام مستعمل ہوا ہے۔ قرآن پاک میں ہے:
 - اِتَّ الدِّيْنَ عَنْدَ اللهِ الْاسْلَامُ -
 - بیشک اللہ کے نزدیک دین صرف اسلام ہے۔(1)

continued

• دين اور مذهب ميس فرق

- دین اور مذہب ہم معنی ہیں لیکن فقہی مکاتب کے ہاں لفظ «مذہب» مخصوص سوچ یا نظریے کے لئے استعال ہوتا ہے۔
- مذہب ہماری اسلامی تاریخ کے دین کے ماہر علماء و فقہاء کی اس فکر کا نام ہے جو انہوں نے دین کے کسی اہم مسکے پر غور و فکر کے بعد اپنی رائے کی صورت میں دی۔ اس سوچ اور فکر کو جب اپنا یا جاتا ہے تواسے مذہب کا نام دیا جاتا ہے۔ اسی لئے مذاہب اربعہ یا چاروں مذاہب کی اصطلاح عام ہے۔ سے۔
- اور ہر مذہب اپنا فقہی مسکلہ بتاتے وقت یہی کہتاہے کہ ہمارے مذہب میں یوں ہے اور فلاں مذہب میں یہ ہے۔ لیکن جب مذہبِ اسلام کہا جائے تواس سے مراد دین اسلام ہوتاہے۔

Definition and Meaning of Islam

- Islam is an Arabic word that denotes submission, surrender, and obedience. As a religion, Islam stands for complete submission and obedience to Allah that is why it is called Islam.
- The other literal meaning of the word "Islam" is "peace.".
- Muslims are monotheistic and worship one, all-knowing God, who in Arabic is known as Allah.

Common Characteristics of Islam

- Some Basic Characteristics of Islam
- Its teachings are simple and comprehensible.
- It is free from superstitions and irrational beliefs.
- The Prophet of Islam said: "He who leaves his home in search of knowledge walks in the path of Allah" (*Tirmidhi and Darimi*)
- "To seek knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim" (Ibn Majah and Bayhaqi)

Common Characteristics of Islam

- Islam's injunction is: Eat and drink, but do not be extravagant. (7:31)
- The Prophet said: "A Muslim who lives in the midst of society and bears with patience the disorders that come to him is better than the one who shuns society and cannot bear any wrong done to him."

Common Characteristics of Islam

- Christianity erred on one extreme, whereas modern western civilization, in both of its variants of secular capitalistic democracy and Marxist socialism, has erred on the other. According to Lord Snell:
- "We have built a nobly-proportioned outer structure, but we have neglected the essential requirement of an inner order; we have carefully designed, decorated and made clean the outside of the cup; but the inside was full of extortion and excess; we used our increased knowledge and power to administer to the comforts of the body, but we left the spirit impoverished."
- According to the Qur'an: Man shall have nothing but what he strives for. (53:39)

The Five Pillars of Islam

- Profession of Faith (shahada).
- Prayer (salat)
- Alms (zakat)
- Fasting (sawm)
- Pilgrimage (hajj)

The Finality of Islam

• The only recognized religion in the sight of God is Islam.

• "Truly the religion with Allah is Islam." (3:19)

• "And whoever seeks a religion other than Islam it will never be accepted of him and in the hereafter he will be one of the losers." (3:85)

The Finality of Islam

continued

• It is He who sent His Messenger with guidance and the religion of truth to manifest it over all religion. And sufficient is Allah as Witness. (28سورة الفتح)

• This day I have perfected your religion for you and completed My favor to you. I have approved Islam to be your religion.

The Finality of Islam

continued

- Major differences between the prophets and the messengers of Allah in comparison to philosophers and thinkers for even contemporary philosophers and thinkers oppose each other, and their doctrines and all schools of thoughts may contradict one another. That is not ever the case in the office of prophet-hood.
- the teachings of the prophets are similar to different grades of one school.

Were the teachings of previous prophets Universal?

- "And indeed We sent Nuh to his nation saying: Warn your nation before there comes to them a painful torment." (71:1)
- "And indeed We sent Moses with our signs saying Bring out your nation from darkness into light"." (14:5)
- "And remember when Jesus son of Mary said, 'O children of Israel I am the messenger of God unto you." (61:6)

The End of Prophethood and Islam

• "This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My Favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion." (5:3)

• "Muhammad is not the father of any of your men, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the last of the Prophets. And Allah is Ever All-Aware of everything." (33:40)

The Finality of Messenger

- Believe in the finality of Nubuwwat is one of the basic and important article of faith.
- Muhammad is the last prophet and there will be no prophet after him.
- Having this faith is called the "Faith of Khatm---- e -Nubuwwat".
- From the era of Prophet to this day the finality of the Prophet is the common belief of all the Muslims.
- The slightest doubt in its validity may bring one's faith to ruin.

The Finality of Messenger

continued

- Individuals believing in the possibility of any new Prophet actually advance the notion of the imperfection of Allah's religion.
- Such attempts are to open ways for possible alteration, corruption, rejection of the message of Islam.
- Individuals believing in any new faith abrogated the concept of Jihad.
- Hussain Ali (Bahaullah) modified the entire doctrine of Islam, replaced the Holy Quran with his own book, changed the direction of Qibla from Makkah to Namka in Israel.

The Finality of Messenger continued

- More than 100 verses of the Holy Quran clarifies the faith of Khatme Nubuwwat.
- Over 200 hadith clarifies further support this faith.
- Imam Abu Hanifa decreed the disbelief of person demanding proof in this regard.
- During the entire life of Prophet only 259 companions were lost during all the battle fought against non-Muslims.
- The non-believers themselves suffered only 759 casulaties.

The Finality of Messenger continued

- Abu Bakr (R.A) fought against Mussailma, the liar, an imposter prophet.
- Mussailma, the liar, an imposter prophet, had recognized the prophethood of Muhammad but the Muslims' state was also in infancy and without the needed resources.
- **22000 soldiers** of Musailma, the liar and 1200 Muslims including 600 Huffaz lost their lives.
- The first ever consensus of the Muslims opinion was the consensus over the killing of Musailma.

The Finality of Messenger continued

- The Holy Prophet sent Habib bin zaid (R.A) to Musailma. Musailma asked Habib bin Zaid, "Do you testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah? He said, "Yes". He further asked, "Do you testify that I am the messenger of God? The Sahabi said, "I am deaf".
- Musailma continued to ask again and again but his answer was the same. And this sahaba was cut into pieces.
- The story of Abu Muslim Khulani, Abdullah bin Thob and Aswan Ansi, an imposter and liar messeger.

The Finality of Messenger In the light of Holy Quran

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَبِينَ

• And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds. (Al-Anbiya 107)

• We have sent you not, except to the entire mankind, good tidings to bear and warning. (Al-Saba 28)

• Say (O Muhammad SAW): "O mankind! Verily, I am sent to you all as the Messenger of Allah-

The Finality of Messenger In the light of Holy Quran

- وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا أُنزِلَ مِن قَبْلِكَ
- And who believe in what has been revealed to you, [O Muhammad], and what was revealed before you. (Al-Baqara -04)

The Finality of Messenger In the light of Holy Quran

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا آمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَالْكِتَابِ الَّذِي نَزَّلَ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ وَالْكِتَابِ الَّذِي نَزَّلَ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ وَالْكِتَابِ الَّذِي أَنزَلَ مِن قَبْلُ وَمَن يَكُفُرُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَقَدُ ضَلَّ ضَلَالًا بَعِيدًا

• O you who have believed, believe in Allah and His Messenger and the Book that He sent down upon His Messenger and the Scripture which He sent down before. And whoever disbelieves in Allah, **His angels**, His books, His messengers, and the Last Day has certainly gone far astray.

The finality of Messenger In the light of Hadith

- وإنه سيكون في أمتي ثلاثون كذابون كلهم يزعم أنه نبي وأنا خاتم النبيين لا نبي بعدي
- The Prophet said: There will arise 30 grand Liars from my Ummah, each of them will claim that he is the Prophet whereas "I AM KHATAM AN NABIYEEN AND THERE IS NO PROPHET AFTER ME.

[Sunnan Tirimdhi, Hadith # 2202]

The finality of Messenger In the light of Hadith

- إِنَّ مَثَلِي ومثل الأنبياء من قَبلي، كَمَثَلِ رجلٍ بنى بَيْتًا، فأَحْسَنَهُ وأَجْبَلَهُ، إلا مَوْضِعَ لَبِنَةٍ من زاوية، فَجَعَلَ النَّاسُ يَطُوفُونَ بِهِ، ويَعْجَبونَ له، ويقُولُونَ: هَلَّا وُضِعَتُ هذه اللَّبِنَة؟!))، قال: ((فأنا اللَّبِنَة، وأنا خاتمُ النَّبيِّينَ))؛ رواه الشيخان، واللفظ للبخاري.
- My example and the example of prophet earlier than me is like the example of palace most elegant and most beautiful constructed by a person except (that he left in it) a blank space for a brick in one of its corners and that made the people going around it wonder (at its attraction) and exclaimed in perplexsion: why not is this brick inlaid in here. The prophet (SAW) said, "I am that corner's last brick. I am last of the Prophets.

The finality of Messenger In the light of Hadith

• The Prophet (S.A.W)said, if there could ever be a prophet after me, indeed Umar bin Khattab would have been such. (Tirmizi)